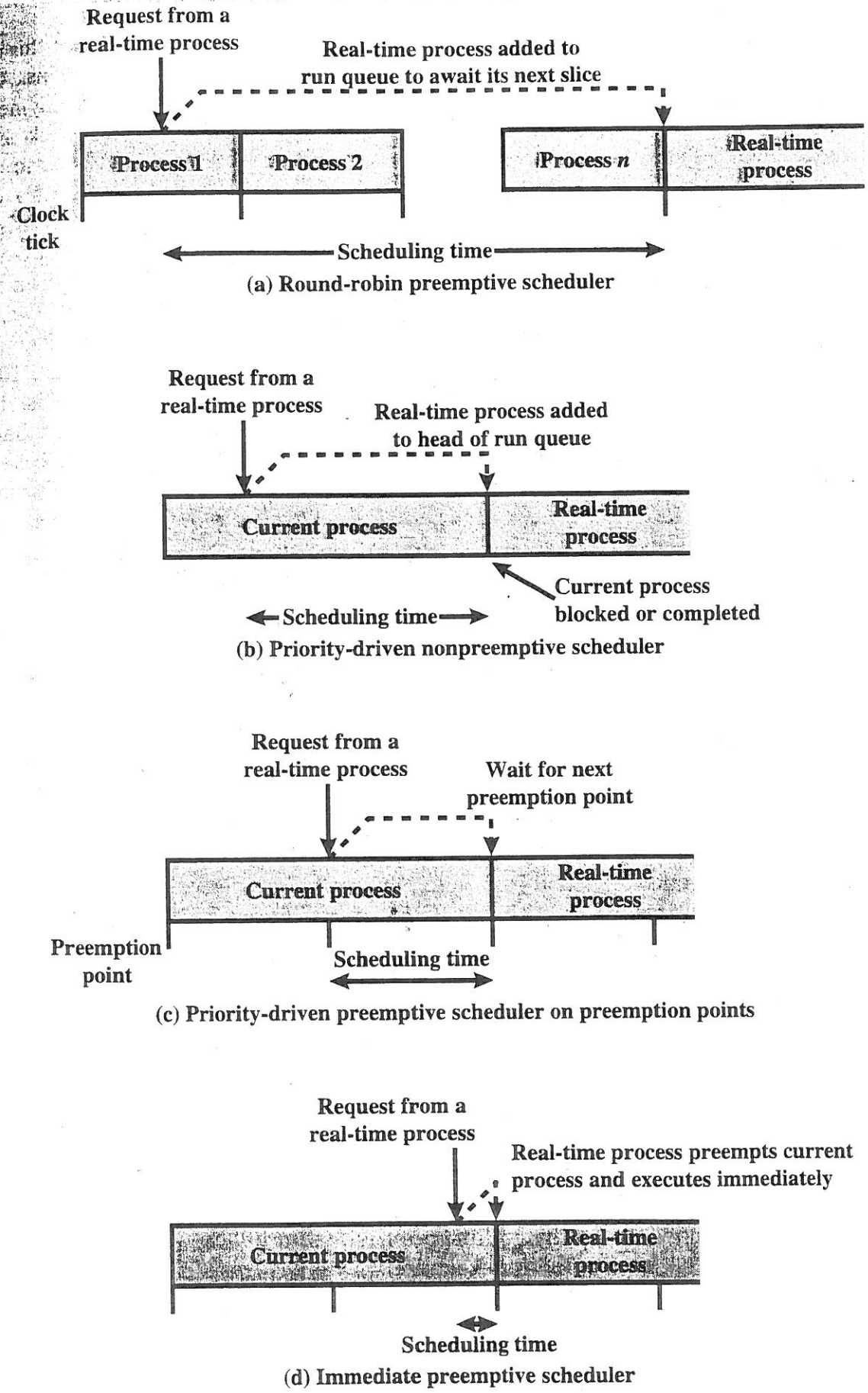


Figure 10.4 Scheduling of Real-Time Process

Table 10.2 Execution Profile of Two Periodic Tasks

Process	Arrival Time	Execution Time	Ending Deadline
A(1)	0	10	20
A(2)	20	10	40
A(3)	40	10	60
A(4)	60	10	80
A(5)	80	10	100
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
B(1)	0	25	50
B(2)	50	25	100
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•

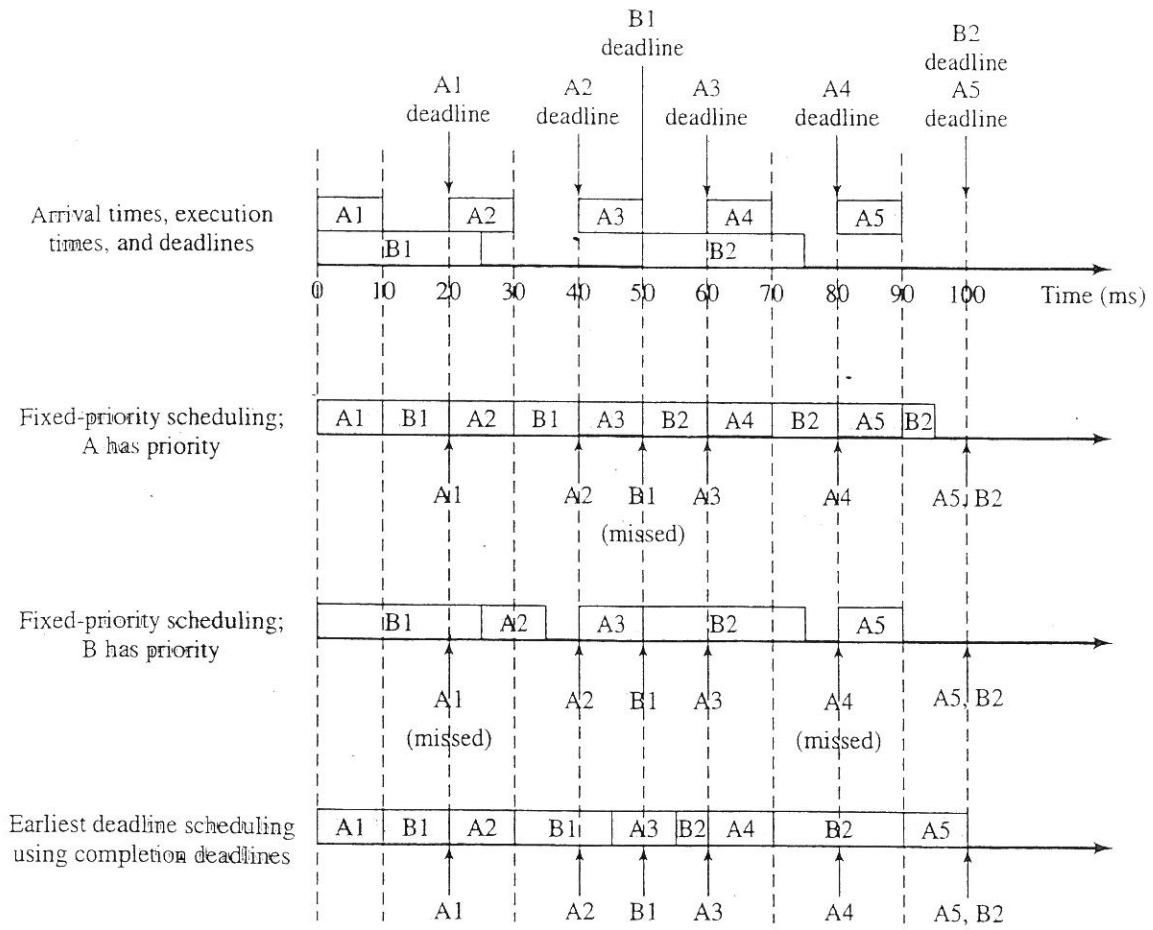


Figure 10.5 Scheduling of Periodic Real-time Tasks with Completion Deadlines (based on Table 10.2)

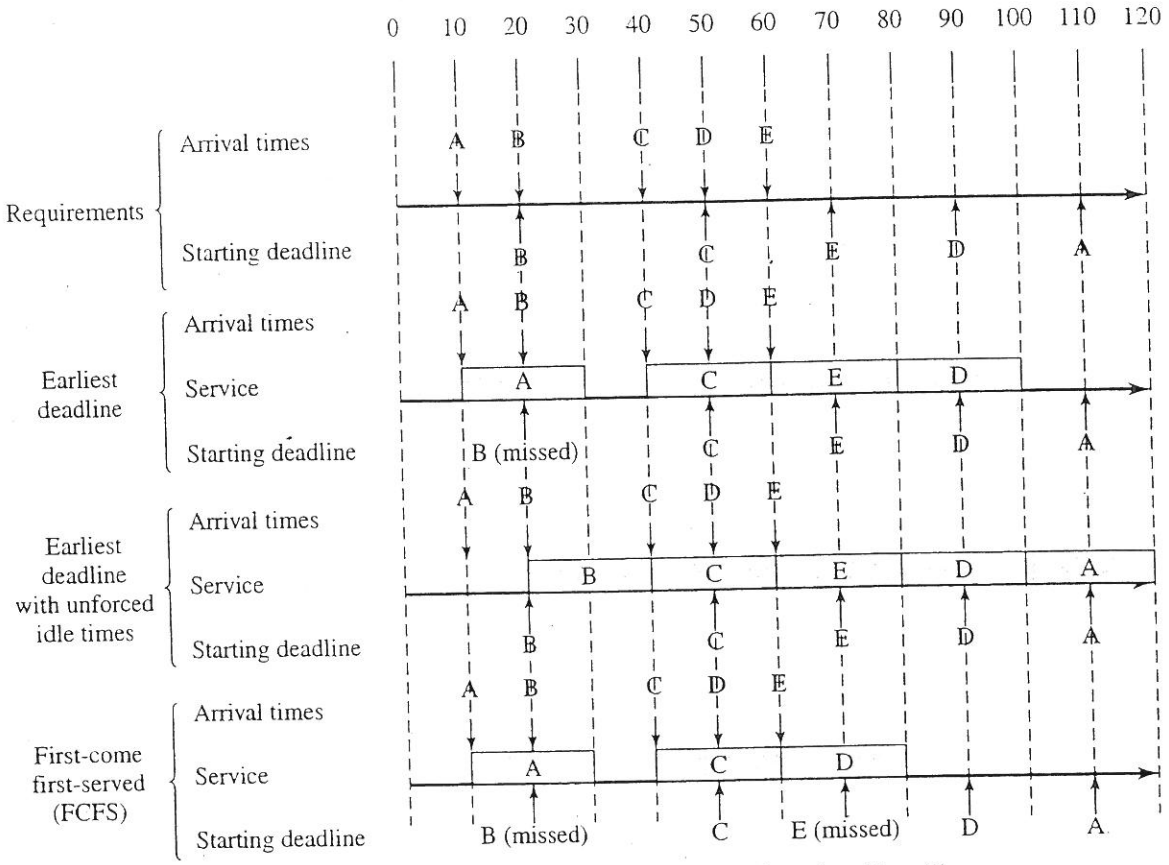


Figure 10.6 Scheduling of Aperiodic Real-Time Tasks with Starting Deadlines

Table 10.3 Execution Profile of Five Aperiodic Tasks

Process	Arrival Time	Execution Time	Starting Deadline
A	10	20	110
B	20	20	20
C	40	20	50
D	50	20	90
E	60	20	70

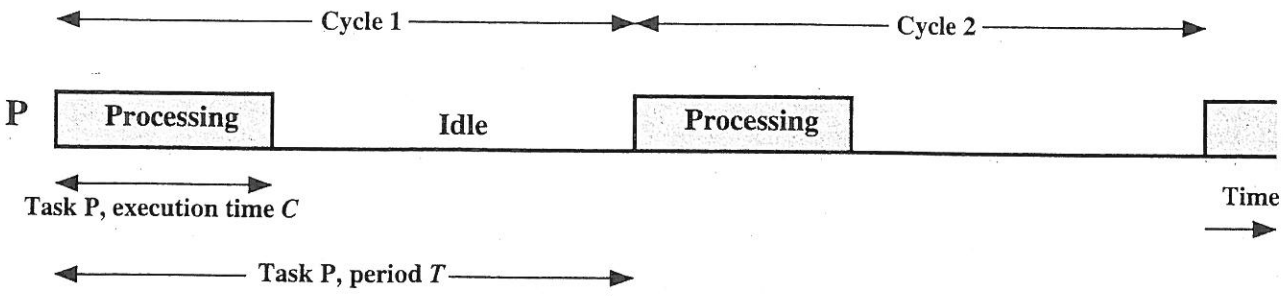


Figure 10.7 Periodic Task Timing Diagram

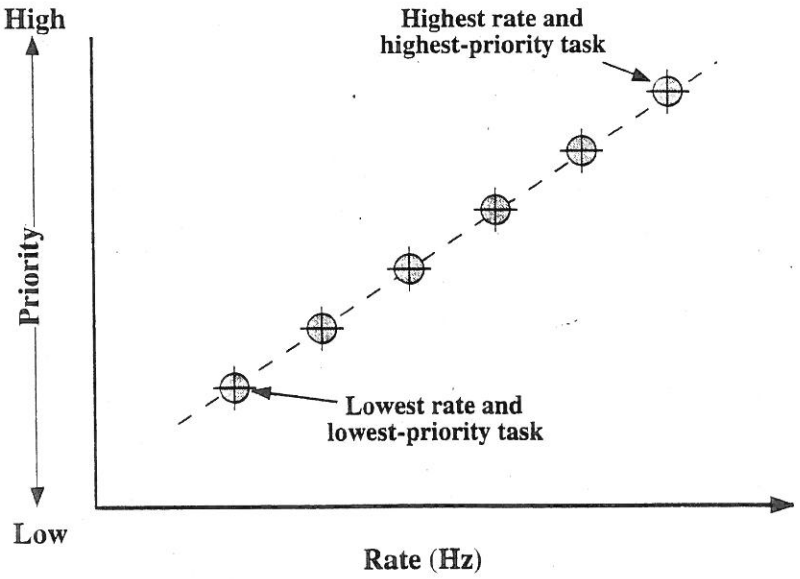


Figure 10.8 A Task Set with RMS [WARR91]

Table 10.4 Value of the RMS Upper Bound

n	$n(2^{1/n}-1)$
1	1.0
2	0.828
3	0.779
4	0.756
5	0.743
6	0.734
⋮	⋮
∞	$\ln 2 \approx 0.693$

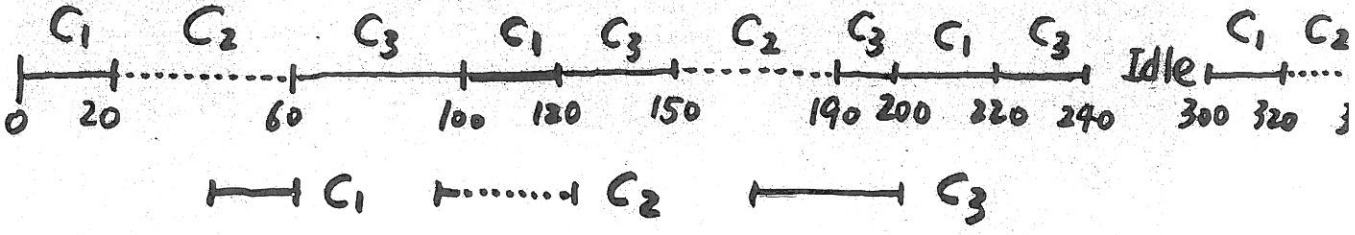
Example 1. $P_1: C_1 = 20;\ T_1 = 100;\ U_1 = 0.2$

$P_2: C_2 = 40;\ T_2 = 150;\ U_2 = 0.267$

$P_3: C_3 = 100;\ T_3 = 350;\ U_3 = 0.286$

$U_1 + U_2 + U_3 = 0.753 \leq 3(2^{1/3} - 1) = 0.779$

* This implies that using RMS, these 3 tasks can be scheduled.



Mars Pathfinder — The rover robot landed on Mars on July 4, 1997.

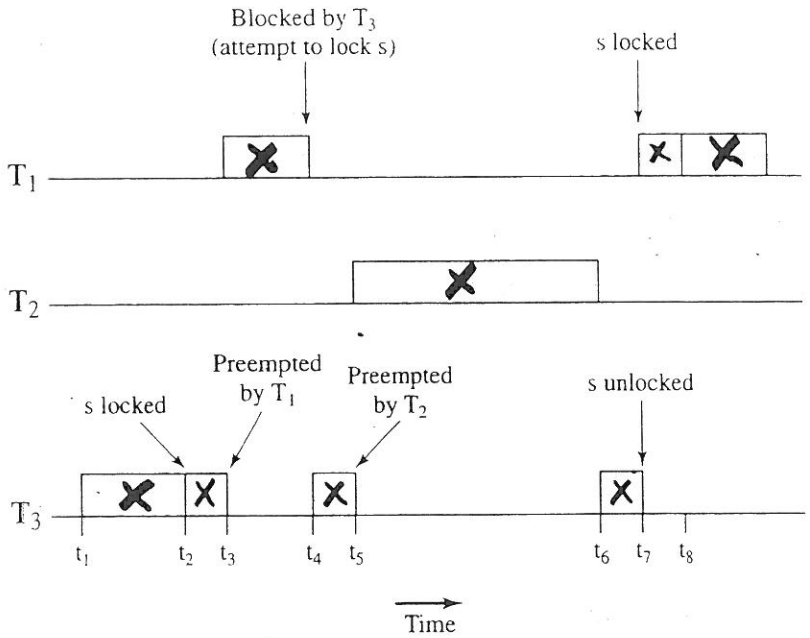
The pathfinder software has the following 3 tasks, in decreasing order of priori

T_1: Periodically checks the health of the spacecraft systems and software

T_2: Processes image data

T_3: Performs an occasional test on equipment status

T_1, T_3 share a data structure protected by semaphore s



(a) Unbounded priority inversion

t_1: T_3 begins executing.

t_2: T_3 locks semaphore **s** and enters its critical section.

t_3: T_1, which has a higher priority than T_3, preempts T_3 and begins executing.

t_4: T_1 attempts to enter its critical section but is blocked because the semaphore is locked by T_3; T_3 resumes execution in its critical section.

t_5: T_2, which has a higher priority than T_3, preempts T_3 and begins executing.

t_6: T_2 is suspended for some reason unrelated to T_1 and T_2, and T_3 resumes.

t_7: T_3 leaves its critical section and unlocks the semaphore. T_1 preempts T_3, locks the semaphore, and enters its critical section.

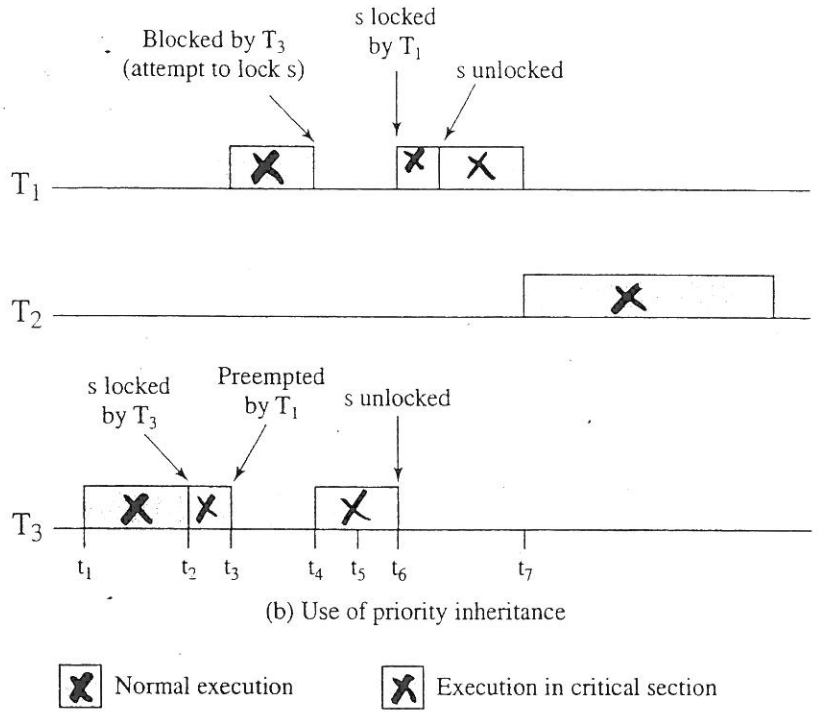


Figure 10.9 Priority Inversion

t_1: T_3 begins executing.

t_2: T_3 locks semaphore **s** and enters its critical section.

t_3: T_1, which has a higher priority than T_3, preempts T_3 and begins executing.

t_4: T_1 attempts to enter its critical section but is blocked because the semaphore is locked by T_3. T_3 is immediately and temporarily assigned the same priority as T_1. T_3 resumes execution in its critical section.

t_5: T_2 is ready to execute but, because T_3 now has a higher priority, T_2 is unable to preempt T_3.

t_6: T_3 leaves its critical section and unlocks the semaphore: Its priority level is downgraded to its previous default level. T_1 preempts T_3, locks the semaphore, and enters its critical section.

t_7: T_1 is suspended for some reason unrelated to T_2, and T_2 begins executing.