

FROM RESEARCH TO INDUSTRY

cea tech

Real-Time Scheduling for Time-Triggered Mixed Criticality systems



Mathieu Jan
CEA LIST

www.cea.fr

leti & list

- Real-Time scheduling context
 - The Time-Triggered execution model
 - Mixed Criticality systems: two main task models
- Supporting MC within TT using the Vestal task model
 - Building scheduling tables: two solutions based on Linear Programming
- Supporting MC within TT using the elastic task model
 - Maintaining task scheduling consistency: on-line decision algorithm
- Conclusion and future work

Motivation for this work

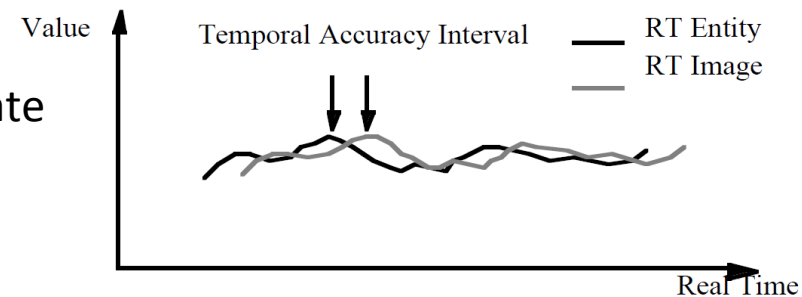
- The Time-Triggered (TT) paradigm
 - Used in industrial fields to build hard real-time systems subject to certification constraints
 - Tasks are triggered by the advancement of time
- Certification requirements: temporal behavior is mastered
 - Schedulability must be demonstrated in the worst-case situation
 - Difficulties to compute Worst-Case Execution Time (WCET)
 - Very low probability to simultaneously have the WCET for each task
 - Huge over-sizing of the CPU resources compared to what is needed
- Economical constraints
 - Push for the use of these unused resources
 - A solution: Mixed-Criticality (MC) within TT
 - Unused processing capabilities: for the low-criticality tasks

- The Time-Triggered (TT) paradigm (as introduced by Kopetz)

- Temporal accuracy of real-time data/entity

- $\langle \text{value}, \text{date} \rangle$

- Real-Time Image: is valid if it is an accurate representation in the time and value domains of a real-time entity



- Firewalls used at predefined points to exchange RT images

- Define the minimum validity time of a RT image

- Several flavors

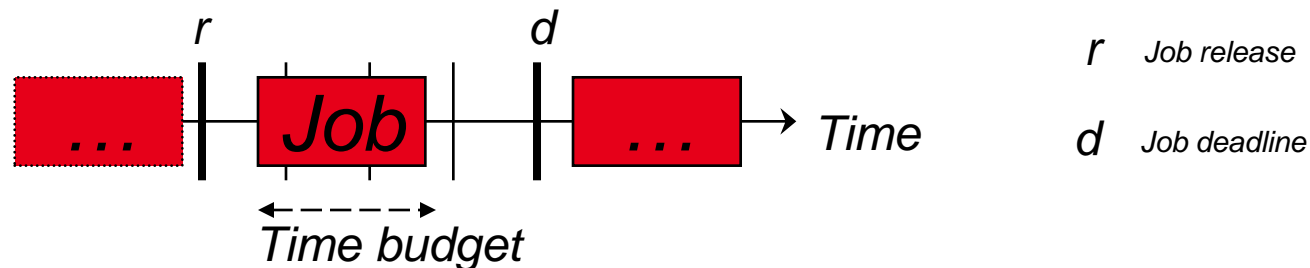
- When I/O are performed differ as well as they assumed durations

- Logical Execution Time (LET)

- Bounded Execution Time (BET)

■ A Bounded Execution Time flavor

- Both computations and I/O can be performed whenever between the predefined points
- A task is a cyclic sequence of jobs with timing constraints
- By default, the visibility date of a real-time image is equal to the job deadline

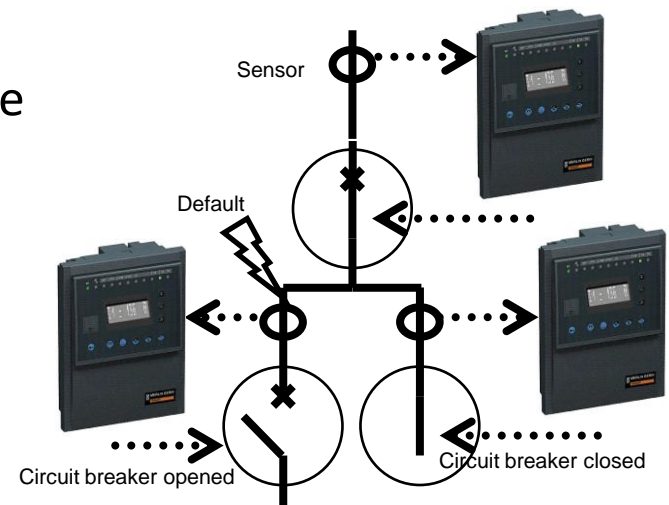


■ Strict observation principle

- A job works on real-time image whose visibility dates are inferior or equal to the job release

■ Medium voltage protection relays

- Safety-function: detect and isolate faults in the electrical network
- End-to-end temporal constraint between the detection of power faults and asking the tripping of circuit breakers
 - Easily demonstrated using the TT paradigm



■ Embed additional functionalities

- Display information, optimizing the distribution of energy, etc.
- Different levels of criticality: Mixed-Criticality (MC) systems
 - We are only interested in the use of two levels of criticality

■ Enable the design of MC systems where

- Taken separately high and low-criticality tasks are schedule
- But the union is not schedulable

■ Rationale

- Higher the criticality level is, greater the estimated WCET value is

■ Periodic task model with

- Two estimated Worst-Case Execution Time (WCET): C_i (LO), C_i (HI)
- For the HI-criticality tasks: C_i (LO) < C_i (HI)
- For the LO-criticality tasks: C_i (LO) = C_i (HI)
- A criticality level χ_i : LO or HI

■ System states

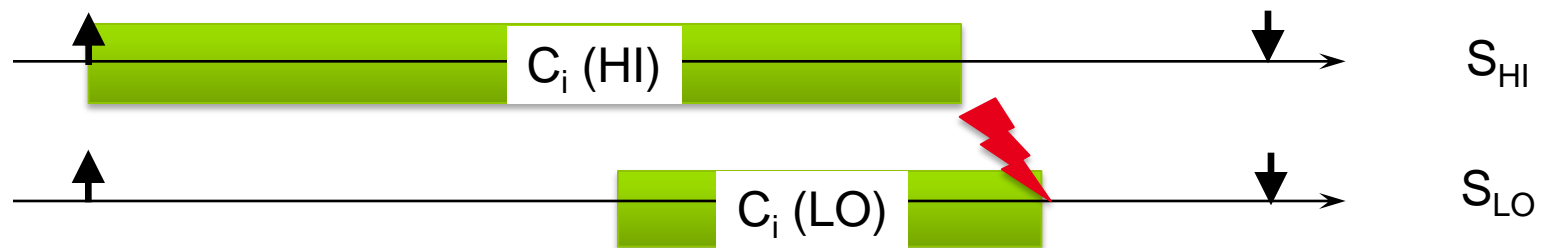
- Two execution modes: LO and HI
- Switch to the HI-mode when a HI-criticality task exceeds its C_i (LO)
- Only the schedulability of HI-criticality tasks ensured while in HI-mode

- When using the Vestal task model, low-criticality tasks are simply dropped in HI mode
 - Wasting processing power
- For the low-criticality tasks, extend the periodic task model
 - Flavor of the elastic task model
 - Stretching factors: deadline is a flexible parameter
 - Set or range of possible (bounded) values specified off-line
 - Applied when a deadline is going to be missed, in order to postpone it
 - Importance level
 - Which low-criticality task should be stretched first

- We consider the use of these two tasks models within the TT paradigm
- A set of n independent synchronous, preemptible and implicit-deadline periodic tasks: $\Gamma = \{ \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_n \}$
 - Job set of all jobs: J_Γ
 - Temporal parameters (at least) of a task : $\tau_i = (P_i)$
 - Total utilization noted U and m is the number of processors

- Real-Time scheduling context
 - The Time-Triggered execution model
 - Mixed Criticality systems: two main task models
- Supporting MC within TT using the Vestal task model
 - Building scheduling tables: two solutions based on Linear Programming
- Supporting MC within TT using the elastic task model
 - Maintaining task scheduling consistency: on-line decision algorithm
- Conclusion and future work

- Definition of two schedules tables: S_{LO} and S_{HI}
- Main issue: guarantee that a mode change cannot lead to an unfeasible schedule for the HI-criticality tasks
 - Switching occur at specific points: where the HI-criticality tasks can first exceed their $C_i (LO)$ values
 - Remaining time is sufficient to schedule all HI-criticality tasks



- Building S_{HI} and S_{LO} can not be made independently

Approach and related work

- TT MC scheduling using Linear Programming techniques
 - Two proposed solutions: LPMC-HI and LPMC-Both
- LPMC-HI: two separated but linked linear programs
 - First LP: guarantee the schedulability of HI-criticality tasks and maximize the number of completed LO-criticality tasks
 - Second LP: guarantee the schedulability of LO-criticality tasks
 - Differs from [Baruah & Fohler, RTSS 1991]: HI-criticality tasks can be delayed to complete a LO-criticality task
- LPMC-Both: simultaneous building of S_{LO} and S_{HI}
 - Similar to [Theis et al., WMC 2013]
 - HI-criticality tasks are splitted into two sub-jobs: J_i^{LO} and J_i^{Δ}
 - J_i^{Δ} represents the additional WCET assumed when in the HI mode

- Full temporal parameters of a task: $\tau_i = (\chi_i, P_i, C_i(\text{LO}), C_i(\text{HI}))$
- Hyper-period H is divided in intervals
 - An interval being delimited by two job releases
 - Size of interval k : $|I_k|$, set of jobs in interval k : J_k
 - $w_{j,k}$: weight of job j on interval k (not an execution time but a fraction of it)
- Goal: compute $w_{j,k}^{\text{LO}}$ and $w_{j,k}^{\text{HI}}$

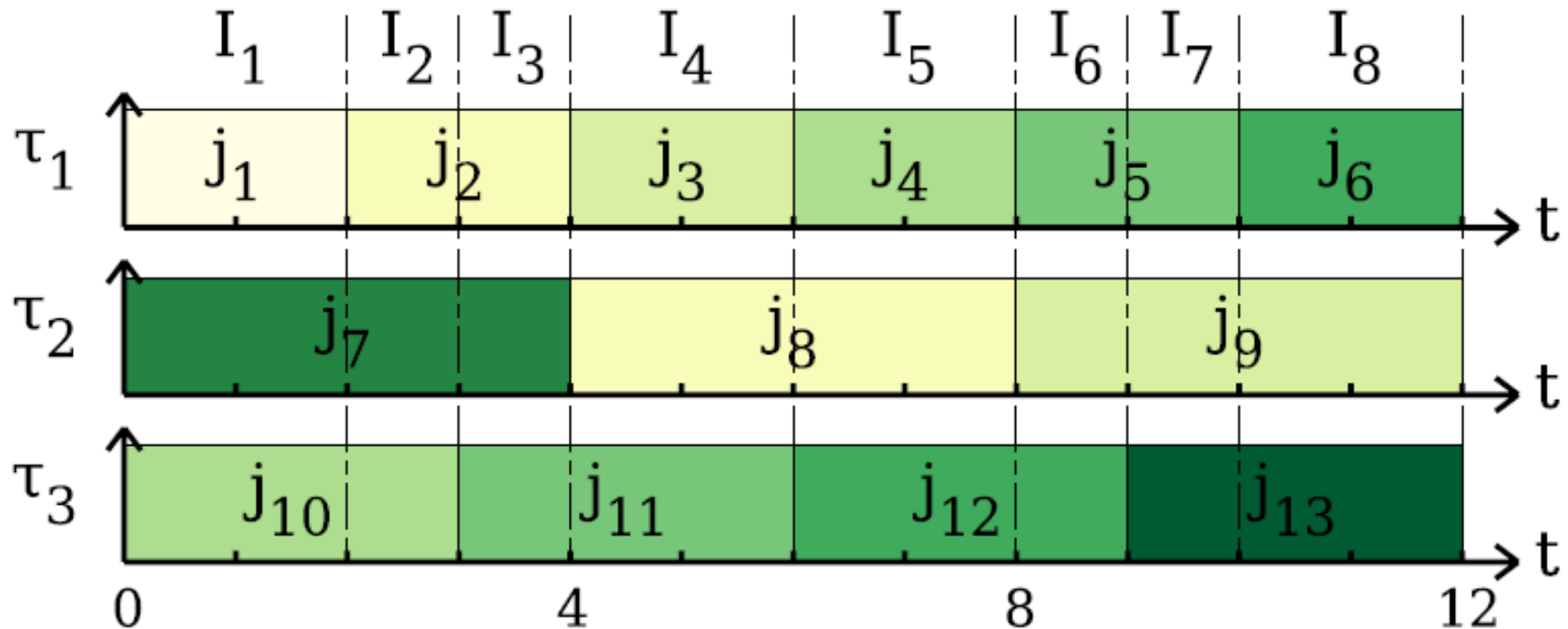
A scheduling example

- Task set running on a dual-core: $m = 2$ with $H = 12$

	χ_i	P_i	$C_i(\text{LO})$	$C_i(\text{HI})$
τ_1	LO	2	1.5	1.5
τ_2	HI	4	2	3
τ_3	HI	3	1	2

$U = 2.16$
 $U_{\text{HI}} = 1.41$
 $U_{\text{LO}} = 1.58$

$\leftarrow J_{\text{LO}}$
 J_{HI}

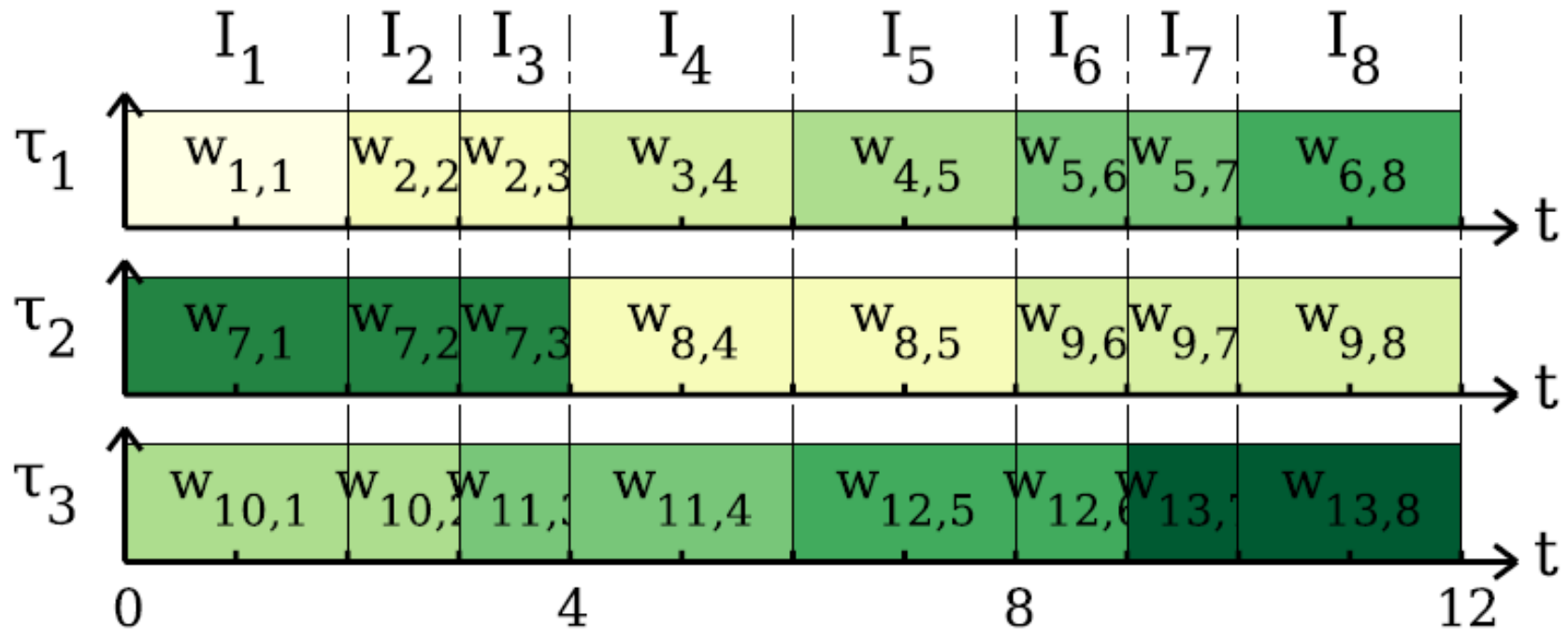


A scheduling example

- Task set running on a dual-core: $m = 2$ with $H = 12$

	χ_i	P_i	$C_i(\text{LO})$	$C_i(\text{HI})$
τ_1	LO	2	1.5	1.5
τ_2	HI	4	2	3
τ_3	HI	3	1	2

$\leftarrow J_{\text{LO}} \quad U_{\text{HI}} = 1.41$
 $\left. \vphantom{\leftarrow} \right\} J_{\text{HI}} \quad U_{\text{LO}} = 1.58$



- S_{HI} : temporal schedulability constraint for all jobs

- Processor maximum utilization:
$$\sum_{j \in J_k} w_{j,k}^{HI} \leq m, \forall k \in I$$

- No parallel jobs:
$$0 \leq w_{j,k}^{HI} \leq 1, \forall k \in I, \forall j \in J_{\Gamma}$$

- Different constraints for the completion

- HI-criticality jobs
$$\sum_{k \in E_j} w_{j,k}^{HI} \times |I_k| = C_i(HI), \forall j \in J_{HI}$$

- LO-criticality jobs
$$\sum_{k \in E_j} w_{j,k}^{HI} \times |I_k| \leq C_i(LO), \forall j \in J_{LO}$$

- Objective: prepare the building of S_{LO} in order to maximize the schedulability of J_{LO}

- Decision variable F_j to account when a LO-criticality job has been completely executed

$$\sum_{j \in J_{LO}} F_j$$

- Objective function: maximize

LPMC-HI: LO-criticality mode

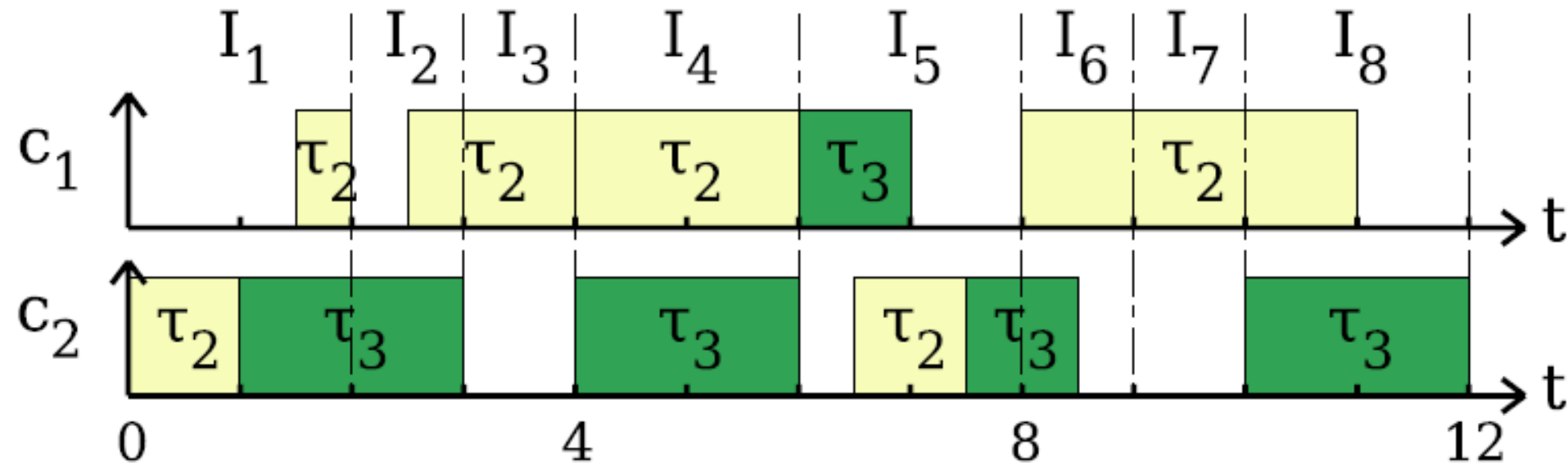
- Prepare the input for the computation of S_{LO}
 - Execution time of HI-criticality task is reduced to its C_i (LO) values
 - When the HI-criticality task starts does not change
 - The weights of HI-criticality tasks are becoming **constants**: $w_{j,k}^{LO}$

- S_{LO} : temporal schedulability constraints
 - Processor maximum utilization: $\sum_{j_{LO} \in J_k} w_{j,k}^{LO} + \sum_{j_{HI} \in J_k} w_{j,k}^{LO} \leq m, \forall k \in I$
 - Other constraints for the LO-criticality tasks only
 - No parallel jobs
 - Completion of jobs

- No objective function
 - Any feasible solution generates a valid scheduling

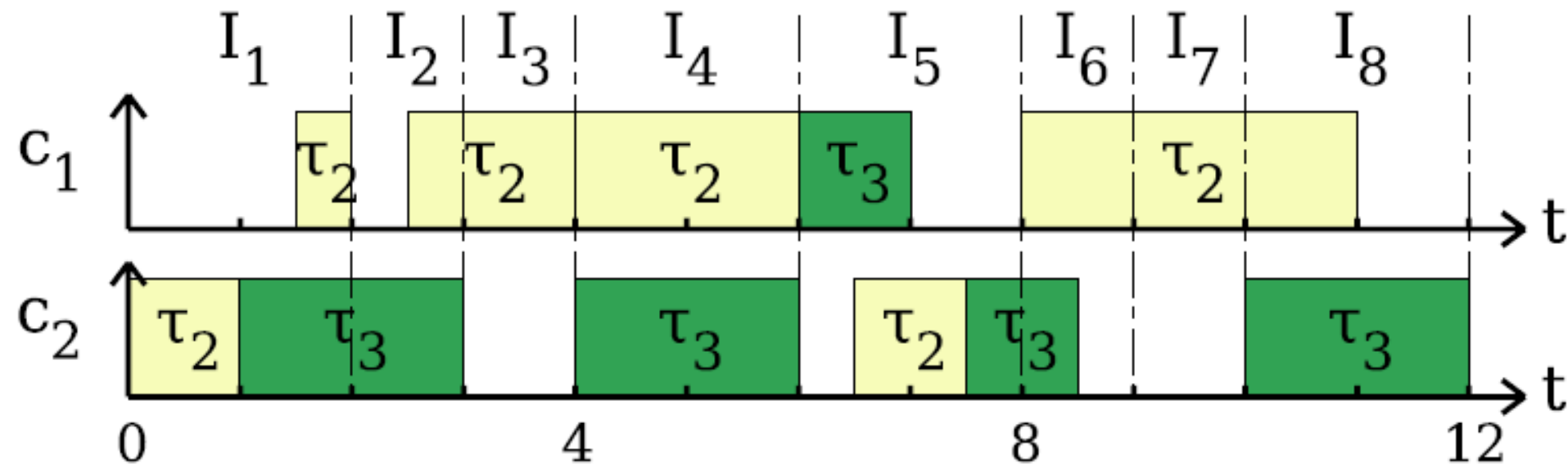
LPMC-HI: computing S_{HI}

- Third and six instances of τ_1 ($P_1 = 2$ and $C_1(LO) = 1.5$)
 - Cannot be completely executed in intervals I_4 and I_8



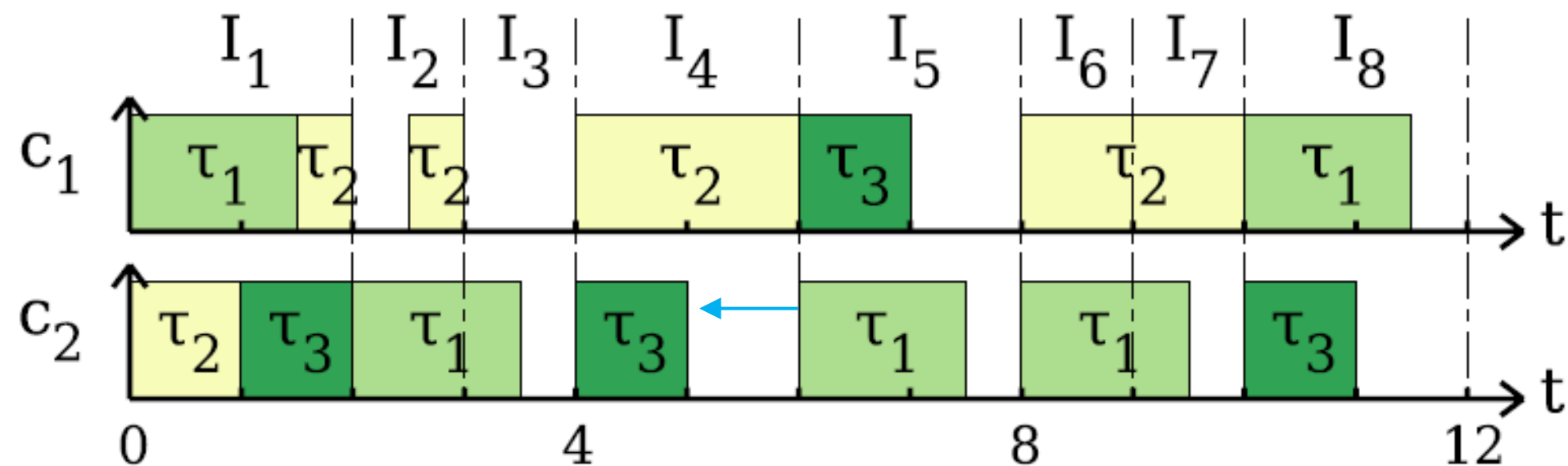
LPMC-HI: problem for computing S_{LO}

- HI-criticality tasks can be concentrated in some particular intervals leading to an unfeasible schedule for S_{LO}
 - Constraints cannot be met in interval I_4



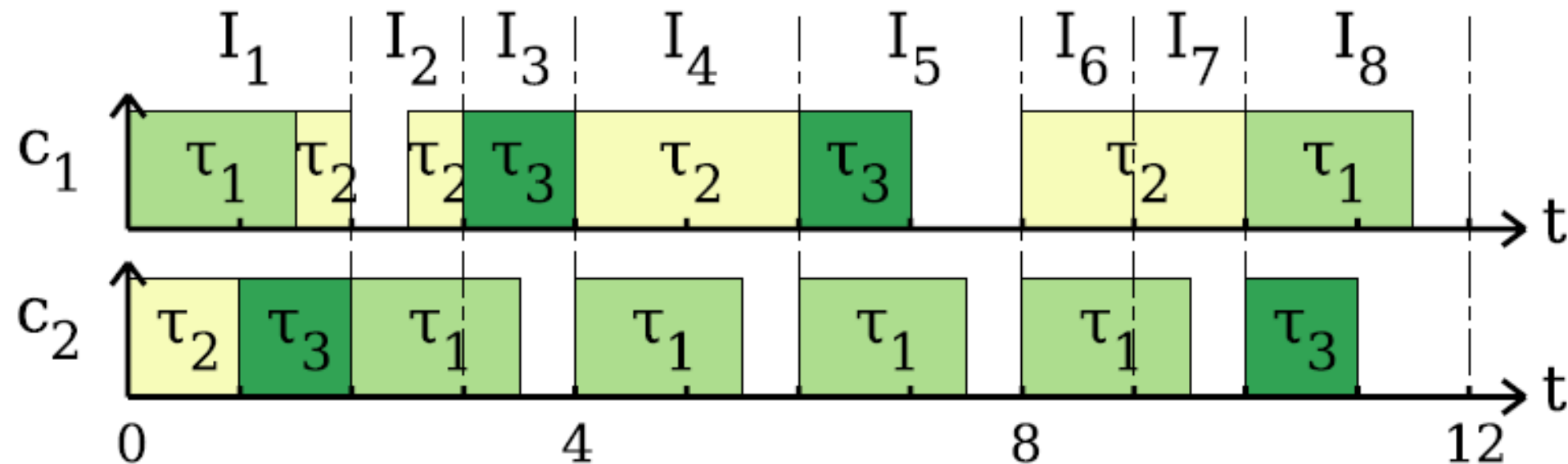
LPMC-HI: problem for computing S_{LO}

- HI-criticality tasks can be concentrated in some particular intervals leading to an unfeasible schedule for S_{LO}
 - Constraints cannot be met in interval I_4



LPMC-HI: problem for computing S_{LO}

- HI-criticality tasks can be concentrated in some particular intervals leading to an unfeasible schedule for S_{LO}
 - Constraints cannot be met in interval I_4

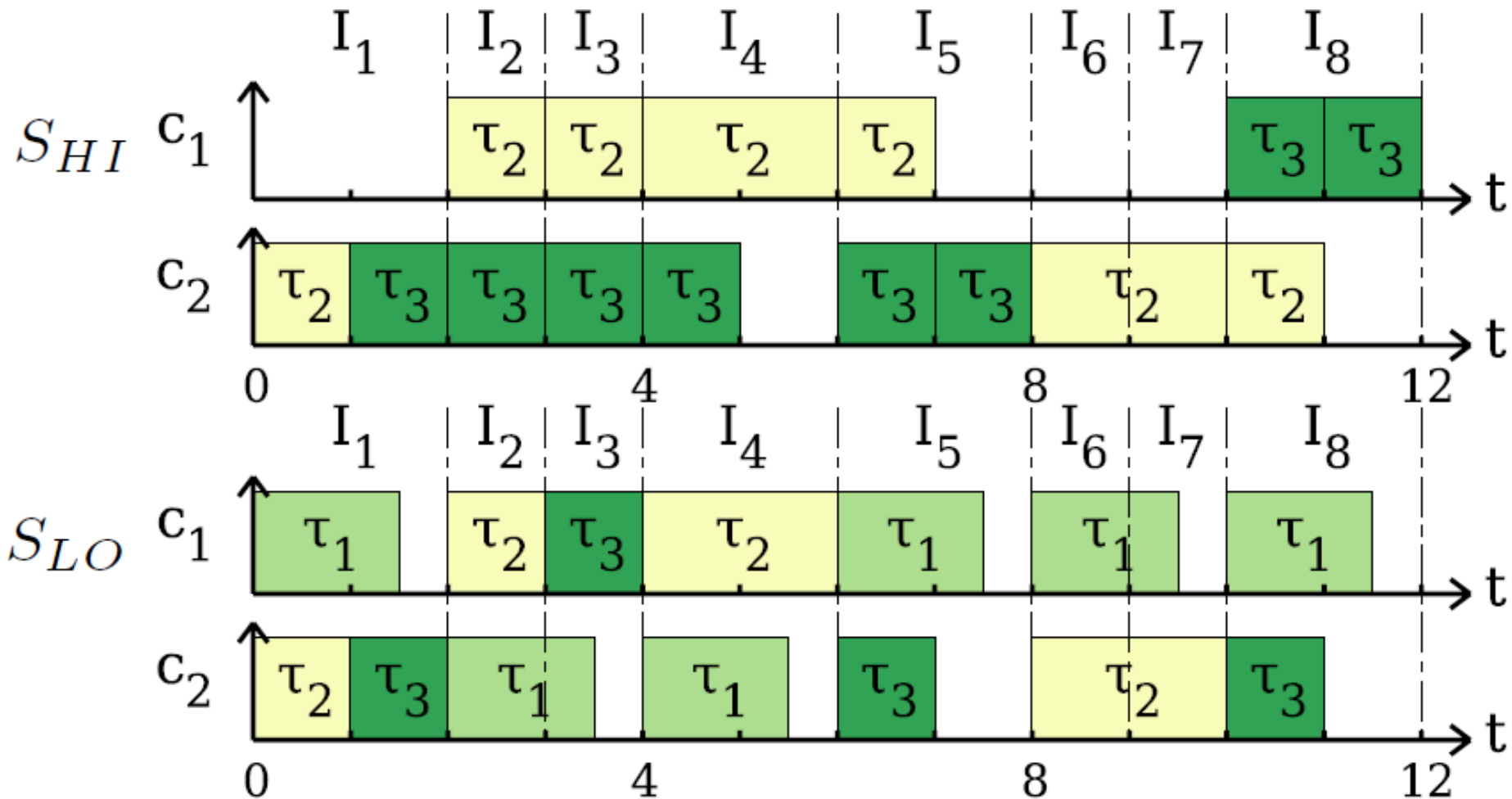


- Goal: improve the schedulability success ratio
 - A single linear program for both S_{HI} and S_{LO}
 - Split each HI-criticality job in two sub-jobs: J_i^{LO} and J_i^{Δ}
 - $w_{j,k}^{\Delta} + w_{j,k}^{LO} = w_{j,k}^{HI}$
 - Temporal schedulability constraints for HI-criticality jobs to compute $w_{j,k}^{HI}$ and for LO-criticality jobs to compute $w_{j,k}^{LO}$

- Precedence constraint to ensure correctness
 - $w_{j,k}^{\Delta}$ must be null till C_i (LO) is not exceeded
 - Prevent sub-jobs from a HI-criticality job to be present in the same interval in S_{LO}
 - In the first interval where C_i (LO) is exceeded, the weight left to J_i^{Δ} is constrained so that a schedule where jobs cannot be executed in parallel can be found: $w_{j,k}^{\Delta} + w_{j,k}^{LO} \leq |I_k|$
 - No constraints in the other intervals

LPMC-Both: scheduling the example

- Both S_{LO} and S_{HI} can be computed



- Depends on the number of intervals
- Complexity of LPMC-Both is higher than LPMC-HI
 - Total number of decision variables and constraints increased by:

$$2 \times |I| \times n_{HI}$$

- n_{HI} : number of HI-criticality tasks
 - Job splitting & precedence constraints

- Real-Time scheduling context
 - The Time-Triggered execution model
 - Mixed Criticality systems: two main task models
- Supporting MC within TT using the Vestal task model
 - Building scheduling tables: two solutions based on Linear Programming
- Supporting MC within TT using the elastic task model
 - Maintaining task scheduling consistency: on-line decision algorithm
- Conclusion and future work

- Computation for each low-criticality task of the minimum required stretching factor $(S_{i,min})$
 - Which worst-case temporal behavior will be used on-line
 - Assuming each task uses its estimated WCET

- In the TT paradigm, visibility dates are predefined
 - Visibility date of data: deadline of the producer
 - A task may only use data whose visibility dates are equals or inferior to its release date
 - To achieve determinism execution behavior
 - The use of stretching factors change the visibility date
 - Inconsistent with the statically defined triggering points
 - On-line decision algorithm to set stretching factor values
 - We assume a dynamic scheduler

- Distinguish between high and low-criticality tasks
 - n_{high} high-criticality task (Γ_{ct}) with a utilization noted U_{high}
 - n_{low} low-criticality tasks (Γ_{nct}) with a utilization noted U_{low}
 - Temporal parameters of a task τ_i : (P_i, C_i, D_i)

- Low-criticality tasks have additional parameters

- Importance level: V_i
 - The higher the value, the higher is the importance of the task
- Maximum stretching factor that can be applied: $S_{i,max}$
 - Defines low utilization bound that can be reached
 - At run-time, the actual value is noted: S_i and

$$1 \leq S_i \leq S_{i,min} \leq S_{i,max}$$

■ Constraints

- On the utilization that can generate the low-criticality tasks due to the presence of the high-criticality task

$$U_r = m - U_{high}$$

$$U_{low} \leq U_r \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i \in \Gamma_{nct}} \frac{C_i}{S_i \times P_i} \leq U_r$$

- Bounds on the utilization value of a low-criticality task

$$u_{i_{min}} \leq \frac{C_i}{S_i \times P_i} \leq u_{i_{max}}$$

■ Objective

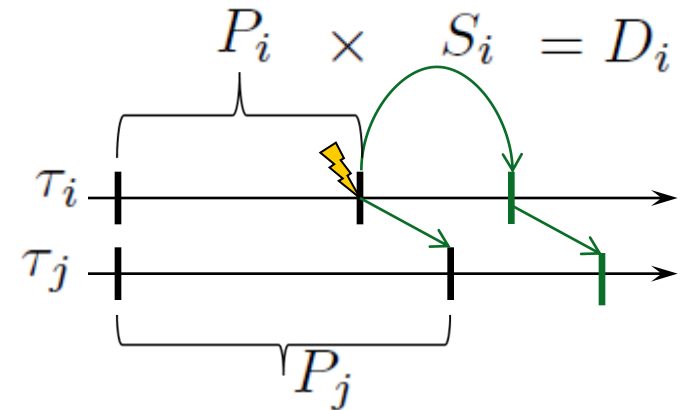
- Maximize the utilization of the resources, while stretching the less important low-criticality tasks first

$$Max \sum_{i \in \Gamma_{nct}} V_i \times \frac{C_i}{S_i \times P_i}$$

On-line decision algorithm

■ Two constraints to ensure

- Change the visibility date of already produced data
 - But not yet visible, therefore no data inconsistency is possible
- Maintain the initial offsets between the triggering points



■ Gather low-criticality tasks within groups

- That must be kept temporally consistent between them
- Use stretching factor and importance level parameters at the group level: Γ_{nct_k}

- Decision algorithm
 - Assumes that high-criticality tasks have an higher priority

- When it is called?
 - At the beginning of an overloaded situation for the low-criticality tasks
 - When low-criticality tasks have already missed their deadline
 - Within an overloaded situation, where low-criticality tasks were preempted for executing some high-criticality tasks
 - When it is called, we assume that the most important low-criticality task is being executed

- When a stretched low-criticality task finishes, the stretching factor is reset to 1

On-line decision algorithm

Require: $\tau_i \in \Gamma_{nct_k}$ and the current time t

- 1: $S_{\Gamma_{nct_k}} \leftarrow \text{ComputeStretching}(\tau_i, t, D_i, \Gamma_{nct_k});$
- 2: **if** $S_{\Gamma_{nct_k}} > S_{\Gamma_{nct_k}, \min}$ **then** Stop Γ_{nct_k} and log the error;
end if
- 3: $D_i \leftarrow S_{\Gamma_{nct_k}} * P_i;$
- 4: $\text{UpdateReady}(\tau_i);$

for all $\tau_j \in \Gamma_{nct_k} \neq \tau_i$ **do**
 if τ_j is ready **then** $\text{RemoveFromReady}(\tau_j);$
 else $\text{RemoveFromSleeping}(\tau_j);$ **end if**
 $D_j \leftarrow P_j + (D_i - P_i);$
 if τ_j is finished **then** $\text{SetFlag}(\text{Stretched});$ **end if**
 $\text{InsertReady}(\tau_j);$
end for

Maintain
offsets

- 5: Call the scheduler;

To ensure that visibility date will be
changed

- Adding the support of MC within TT
 - TT: Determinism but low resource utilization in the average case
 - MC: efficient use of processing capabilities in the average case
- Proposal for supporting the Vestal task model within the TT paradigm
 - Two solutions: LPMC-HI and LPMC-Both
- Proposal for supporting a flavor of the elastic task model within the TT paradigm
 - Computation of the minimum required stretching factors
 - Decision algorithm to deal with stretching factors

- Using the Vestal task model within the TT paradigm
 - Finish the implementation of the proposed solutions
 - Evaluation of their success ratio in scheduling MC job sets
- Using the elastic task model within the TT paradigm
 - Further evaluations: overhead of the different possible strategies for setting the stretching factors
 - Different approach for the execution part through the use of a generalized form of the TT approach (eXternal-Triggered)

Backup slide

■ LPMC-HI

■ Total number of decision variables

■ Weights of jobs: $|I| \times n$

■ Decision variable $F_j : |J_{LO}|$

■ Weights of jobs: $|I| \times n_{LO}$

First LP

Second LP

■ Total number of constraints

■ Number of variables + $|I| + |J_{\Gamma}|$ (First LP: processor max. capacity, completion) + $|I| + |J_{LO}|$ (2nd LP: processor max. capacity, completion LO)

■ LPMC-Both

■ Total number of decision variables increased by $2 \times |I| \times n_{HI}$

■ Job splitting & precedence constraint

■ Total number of constraint

■ For computing $S_{LO} : |I| \times (n + 1) + |J_{\Gamma}|$

■ For computing $S_{HI} : |I| \times (n_{HI} + 1) + |J_{HI}|$

■ Precedence constraint: $2 \times |I| \times n_{HI}$

■ Task set generator

- Random task set, utilization computed using UUniFast-Discard algorithm
- Range of possible periods: 10 to 100 ms
- Each task is either a high or a low-criticality task until U_{high} reaches 50%
- $S_{i,max} = 2$

■ 3 tasks sets are generated with 20% of high-criticality tasks

- From 50 – 70 tasks, with 5 – 14 high-criticality tasks
- Initial utilization set to 125% and 150% off a 2 processors system

■ 3 metrics used for the evaluation

- Average stretching factor for all the low-criticality tasks: *Aver*
- Average stretching factor for the 25% most important low-criticality tasks: *Aver25+*
- Average stretching factor for the 75% less important low-criticality tasks: *Aver75*

Obtained stretching factors

U	$Aver$	$Aver_{25+}$	$Aver_{75}$	$Aver$ w/o V_i
125	1.69/1.36/1.59	1/1/1	1.94/1.48/1.79	1.65/1.3/1.48
150	1.86/1.65/1.83	1.5/1/1.37	2/1.87/2	1.97/1.67/1.74

■ Stretching factors

- Are reduced for the most important low-criticality tasks
- Much higher for the less important low-criticality tasks

■ Without the importance level parameter

- Low-criticality must be stretched more when the importance level is used, but can lead to almost unused stretching factors for important low-criticality tasks

■ Distribution of stretching factors for two configurations

- Config. A: random values for the importance level
- Config. B: 25% of the most important tasks should have

$$S_{i,min} = 1.25$$

