

Shared Resources and Blocking in Real-Time Systems

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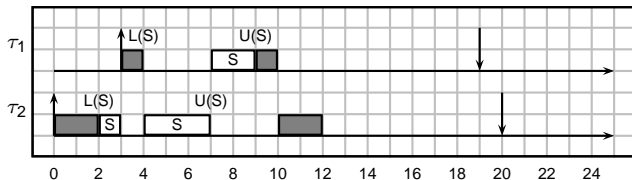
October 10, 2008

Outline

- 1 Priority inversion
- 2 Priority Inheritance Protocol
- 3 Priority Ceiling
- 4 Stack Resource Policy

Blocking and priority inversion

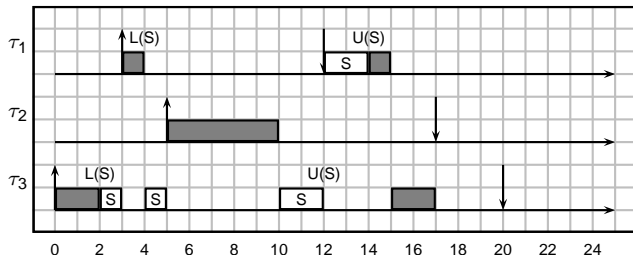
- A blocking condition happens when a high priority tasks wants to access a resource that is held by a lower priority task.
- Consider the following example, where $p_1 > p_2$.



- From time 4 to 7, task τ_1 is blocked by a lower priority task τ_2 ; this is a *priority inversion*.
- Priority inversion is not avoidable; in fact, τ_1 must wait for τ_2 to leave the critical section.
- However, in some cases, the priority inversion could be too large.

Example of priority inversion

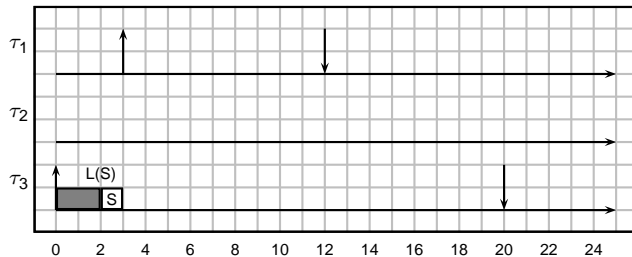
- Consider the following example, with $p_1 > p_2 > p_3$.



- This time the priority inversion is very large: from 4 to 12.
- The problem is that, while τ_1 is blocked, τ_2 arrives and preempt τ_3 before it can leave the critical section.
- If there are other medium priority tasks, they could preempt τ_3 as well.
- Potentially, the priority inversion could be unbounded!

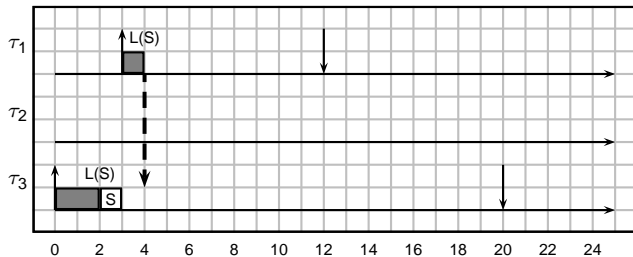
Example

- In the previous example:



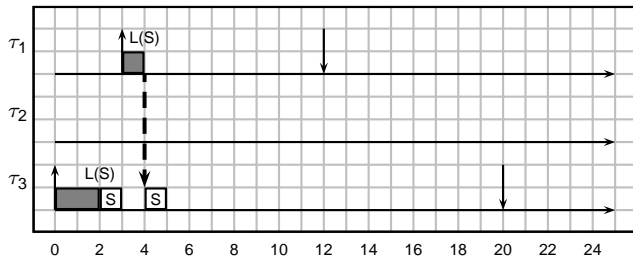
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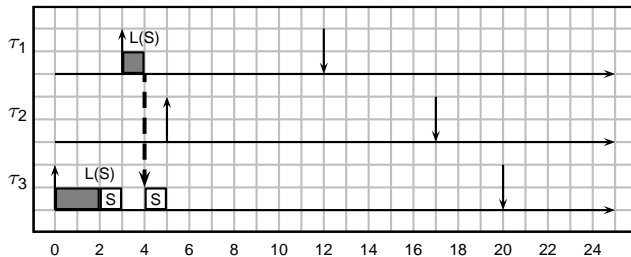
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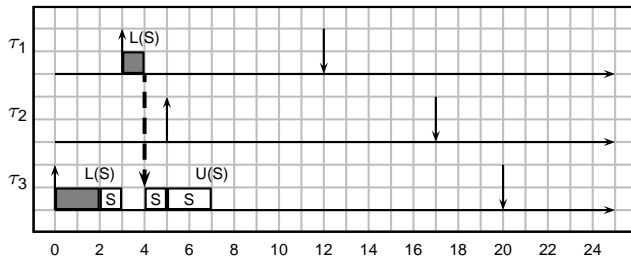
- In the previous example:



- Task τ_3 inherits the priority of τ_1

Example

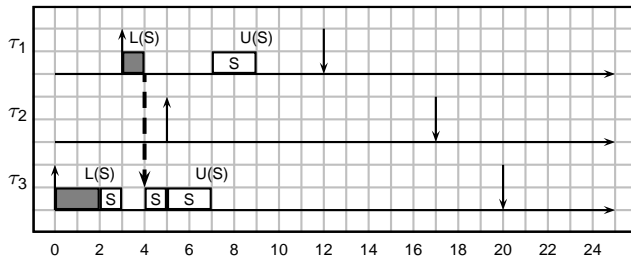
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- Task τ_3 inherits the priority of τ_1
- Task τ_2 cannot preempt τ_3 ($p_2 < p_1$)

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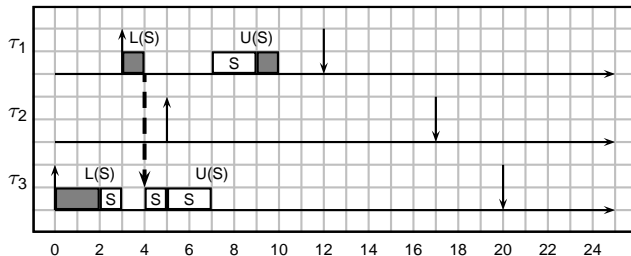
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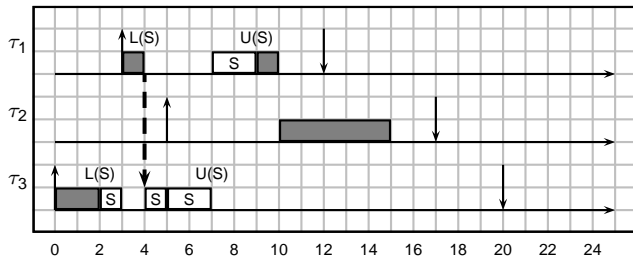
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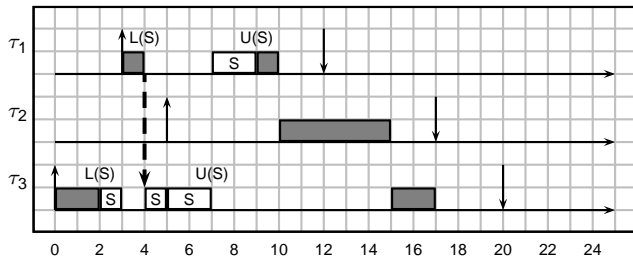
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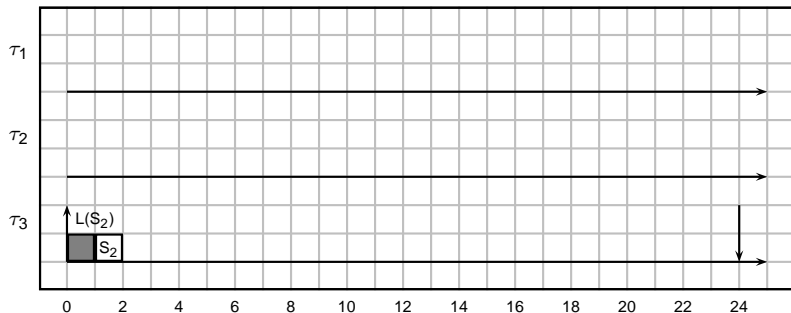
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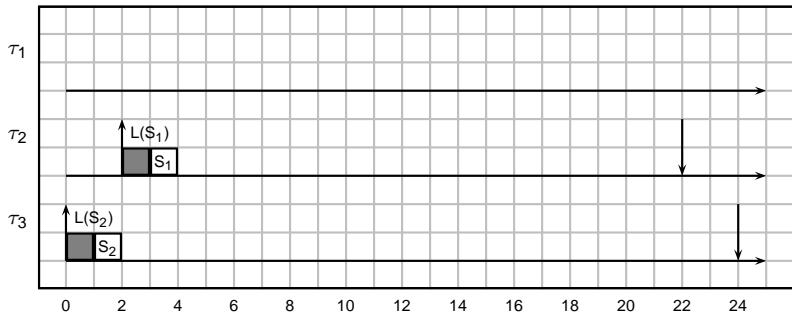
Multiple inheritance

- Task τ_1 uses resource S_1 ; Task τ_2 uses S_1 and S_2 nested inside S_1 ; Task τ_3 uses only S_2 .
- $p_1 > p_2 > p_3$;



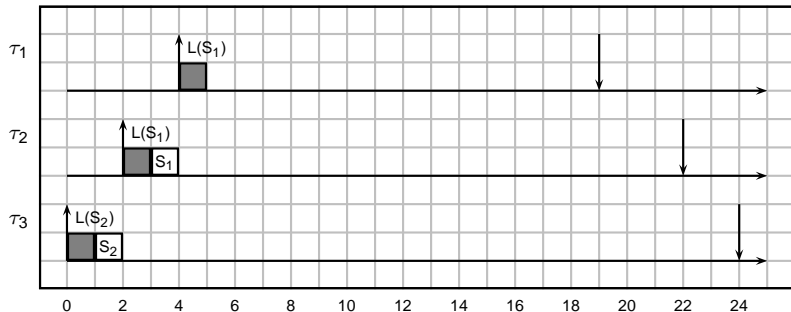
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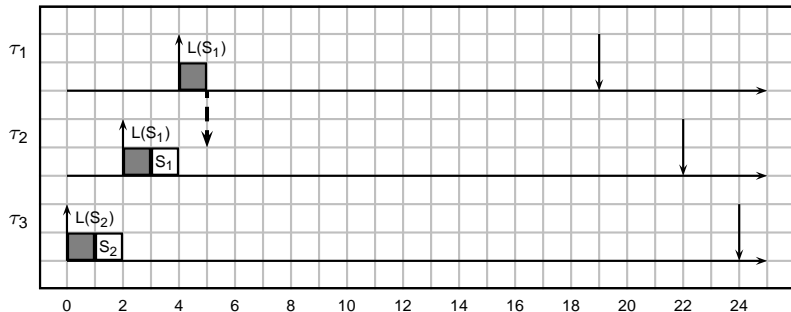
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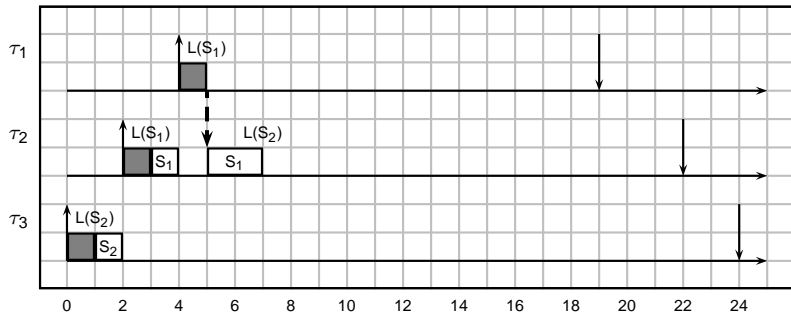
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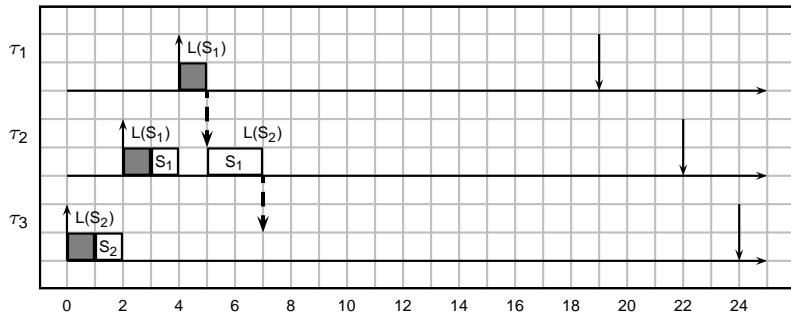
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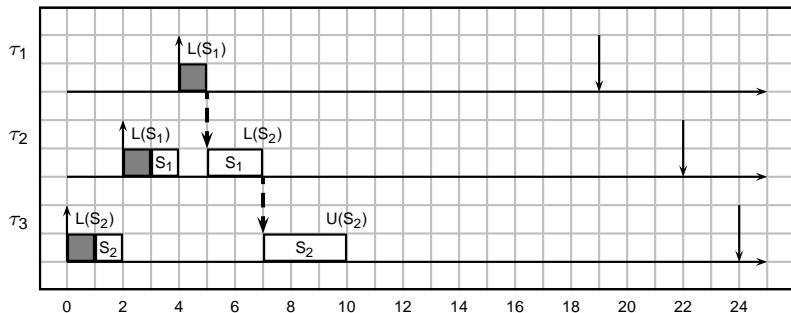
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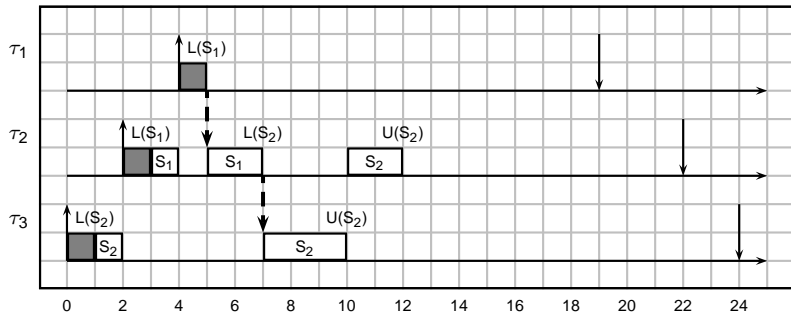
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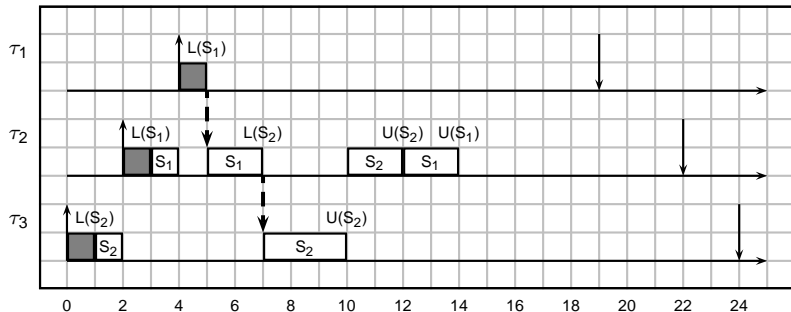
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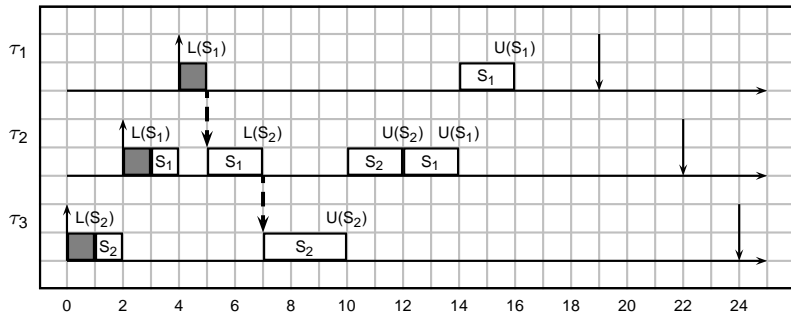
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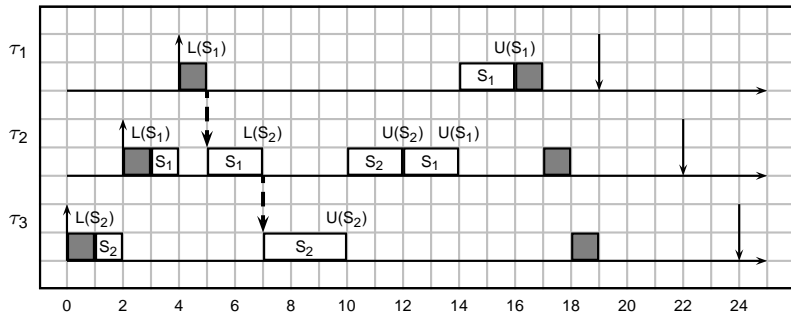
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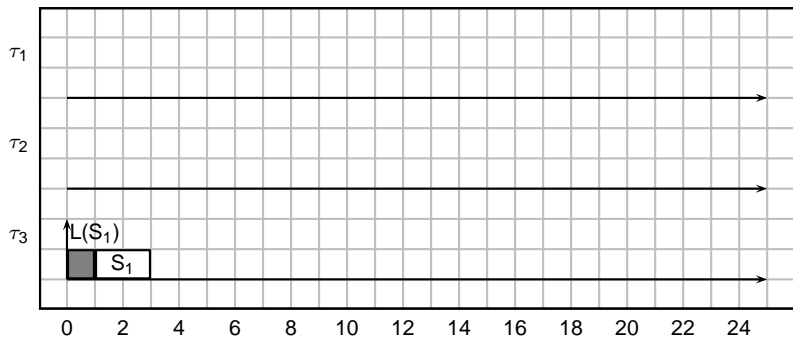
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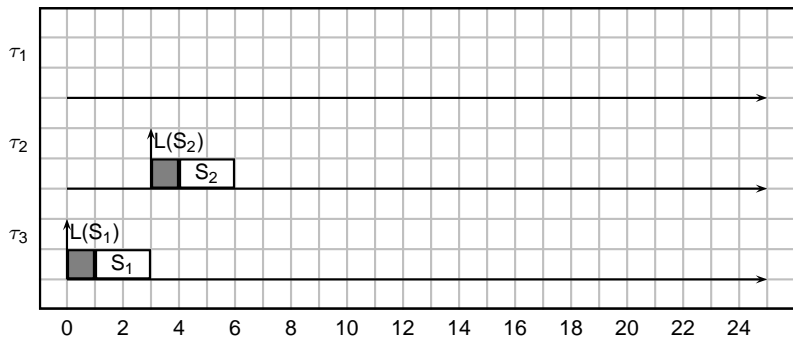


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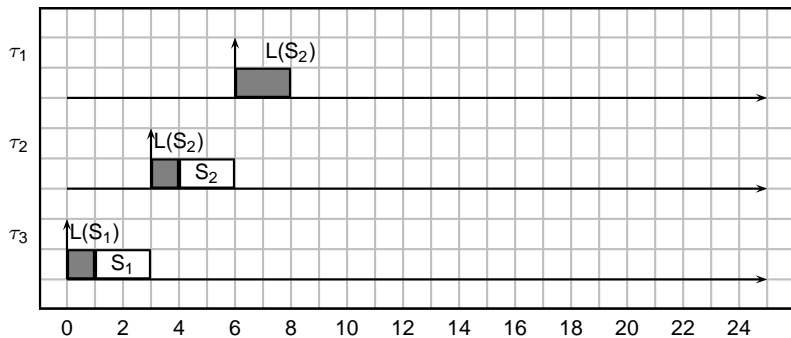
Multiple blocking example



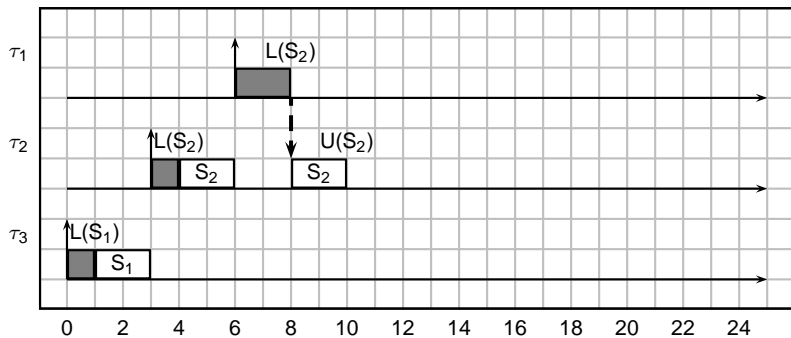
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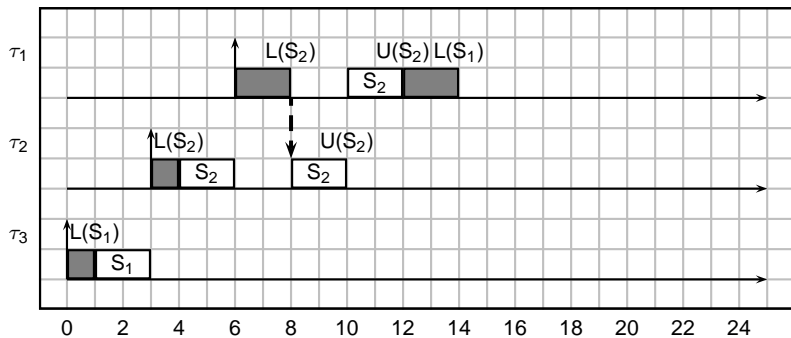
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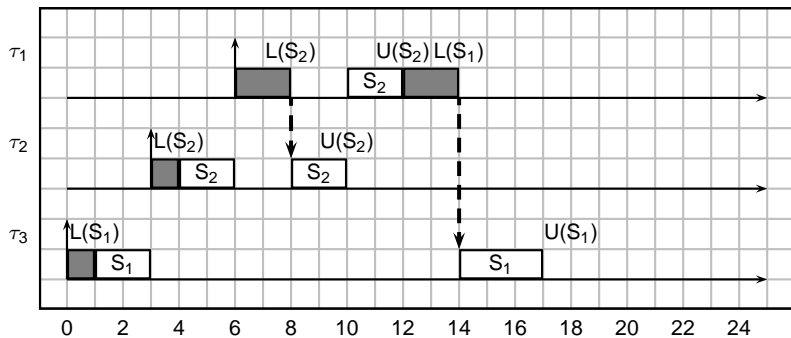
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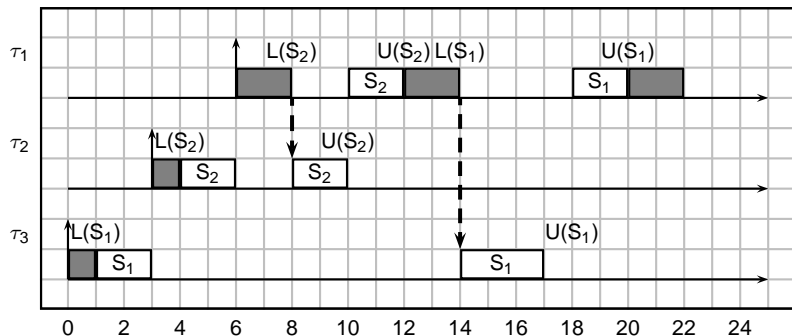
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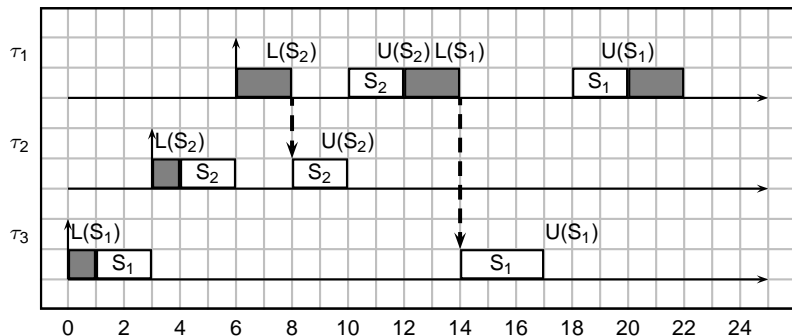
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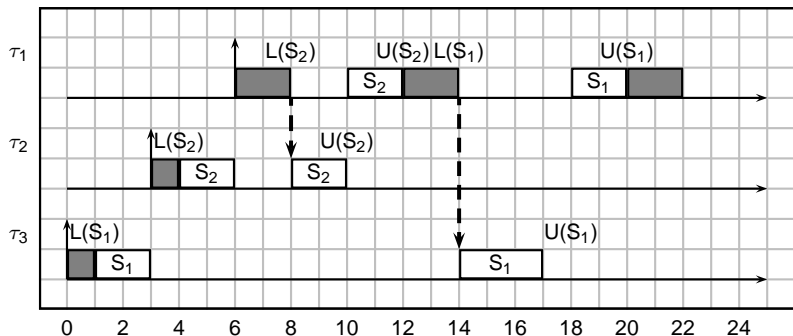
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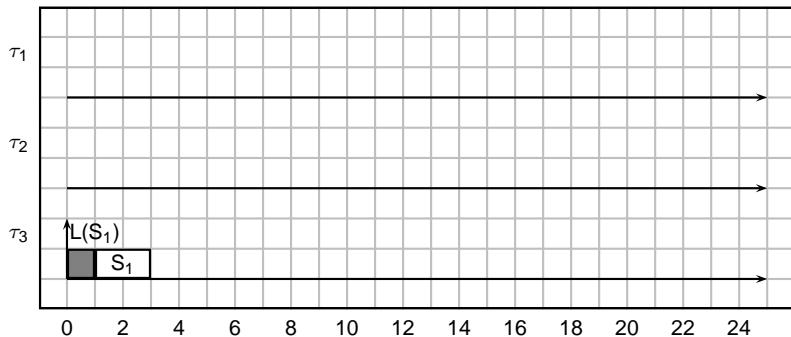
Multiple blocking example



- task τ_1 is blocked twice on two different resources

Example:

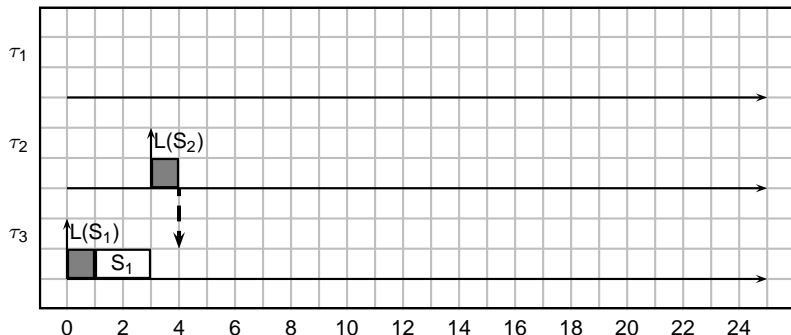
$\text{ceil}(S_1) = p_1$ and $\text{ceil}(S_2) = p_1$



- task τ_3 acquires the lock

Example:

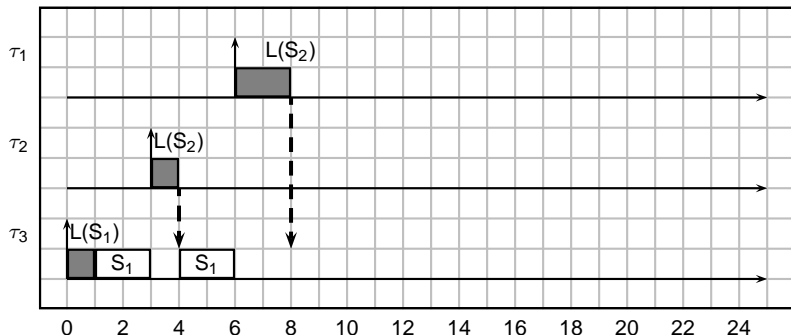
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- task τ_3 acquires the lock
- task τ_2 is blocked because $p_2 < \text{maxceil} = p_1$
- task τ_3 inherits τ_2 's priority

Example:

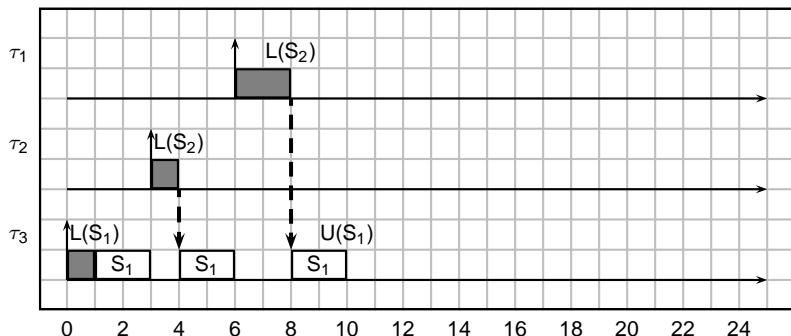
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- task τ_1 is blocked for the same reason
- task τ_3 inherits τ_1 's priority

Example:

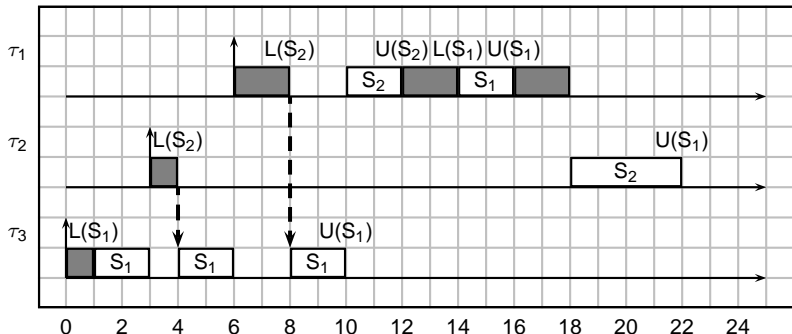
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- task τ_3 returns to its original priority, since it is not blocking anyone

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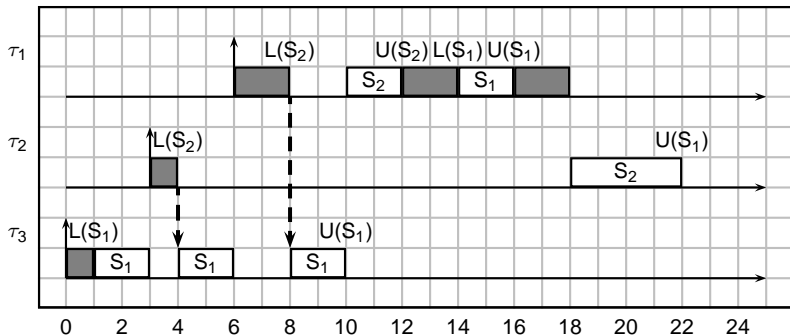
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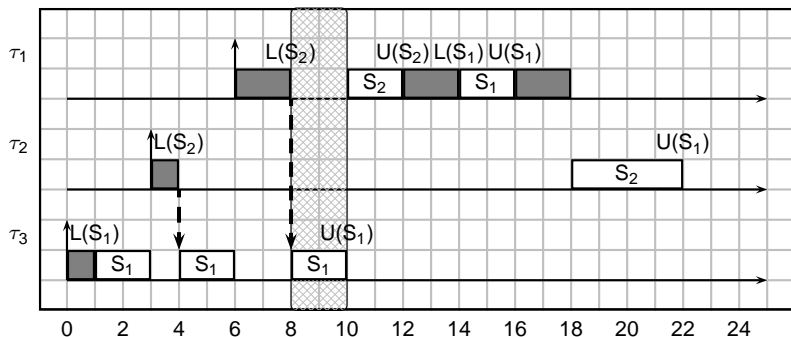
Blocking

In the previous example:



Blocking

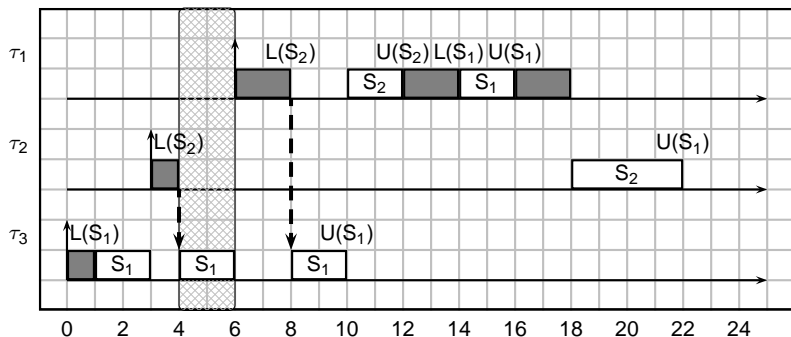
In the previous example:



- Blocking time for τ_1 : 2

Blocking

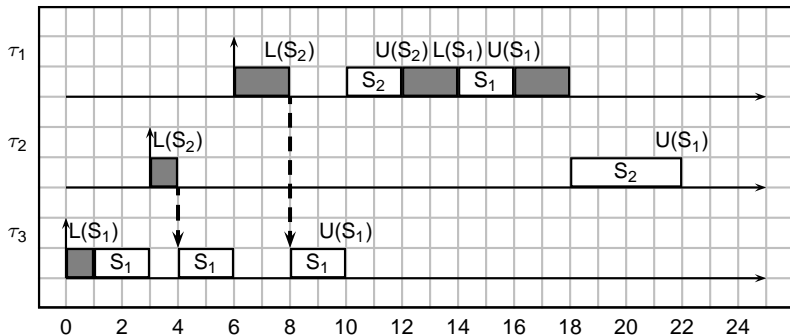
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- Blocking time for τ_1 : 2
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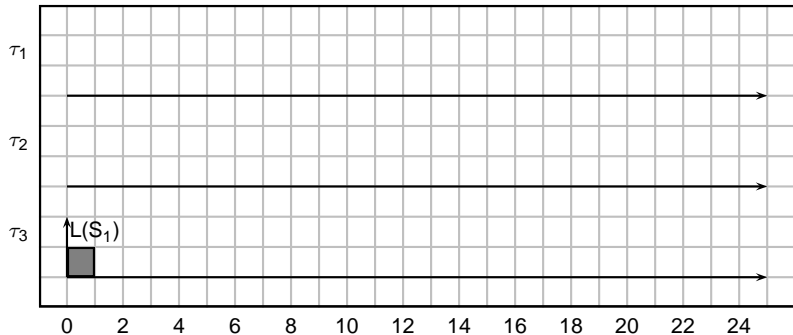
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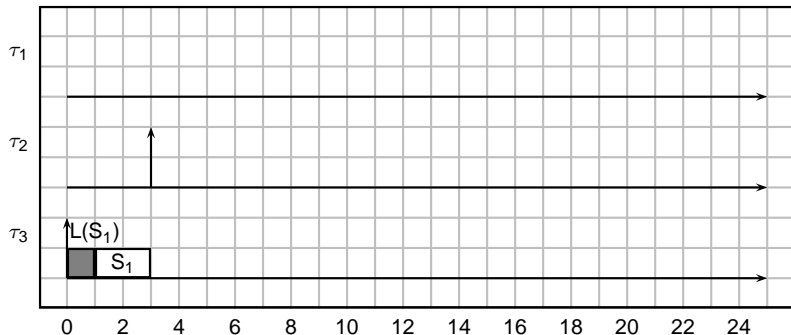
- Blocking time for τ_1 : 2
- Blocking time for τ_2 : 2
- No multiple blockings!

Example



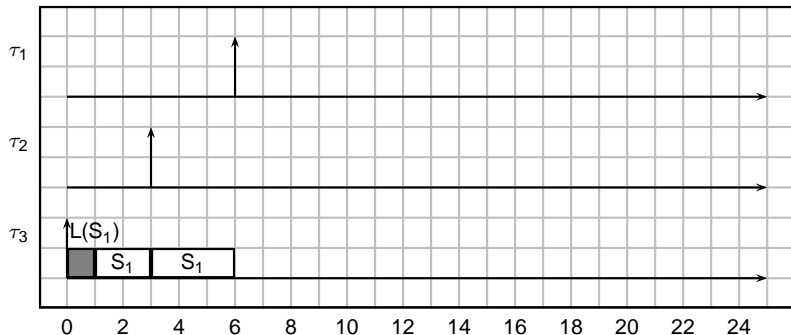
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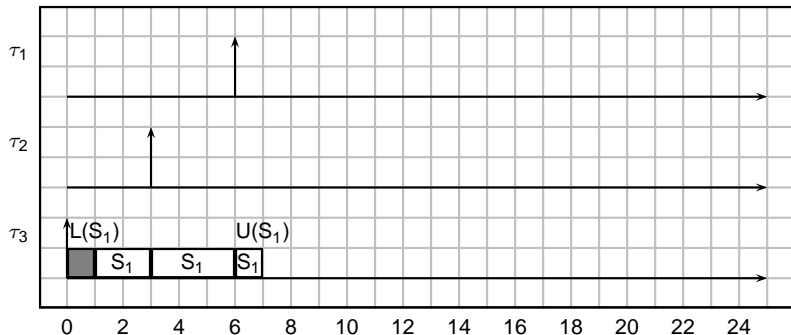
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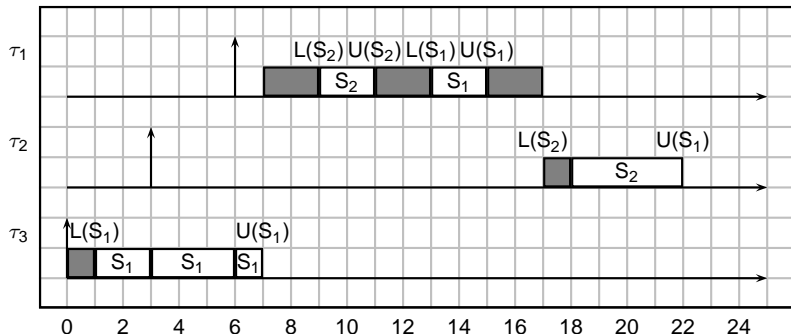
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