

WCET Analysis in Shared Resources Real-Time Systems with TDMA Buses

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in collaboration with:

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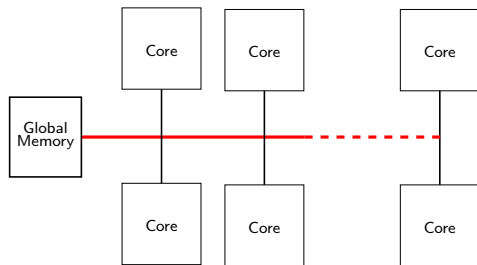
Precise static WCET analysis: combining path and TDMA analyses



Main idea

- TDMA causes no direct interference
- Task execution time does not depend on what is executed on other cores
- New analysis that combines:
 - ▶ a precise analysis on when memory accesses happen (path analysis)
 - ▶ a precise analysis on tdma slot (bus analysis)
- Use of SMT encoding

- 1 Context: TDMA bus
- 2 Motivation on an example
- 3 Our Contribution
- 4 Performance Evaluation
- 5 Conclusion and Discussion

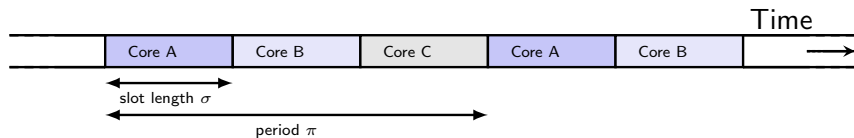


- Shared resources: contention, access delays
- Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) arbitration policy
 - ▶ Time triggered policy
 - ▶ Assign fixed time slots to each core

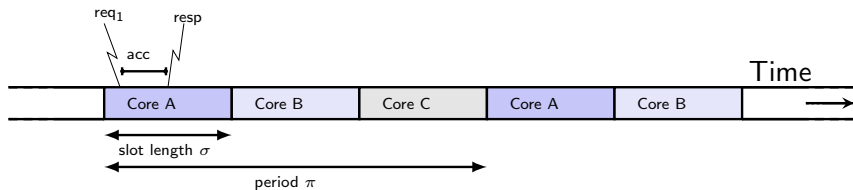
Time Division Multiple Access



Time Division Multiple Access



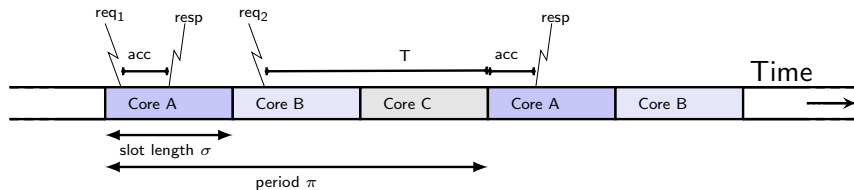
Core A viewpoint:



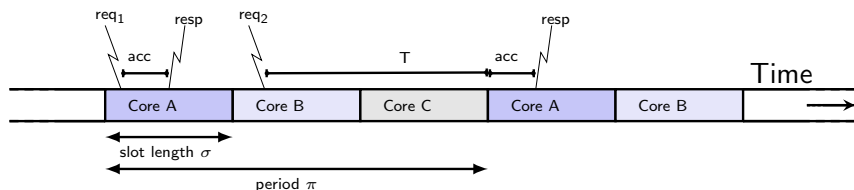
Time Division Multiple Access



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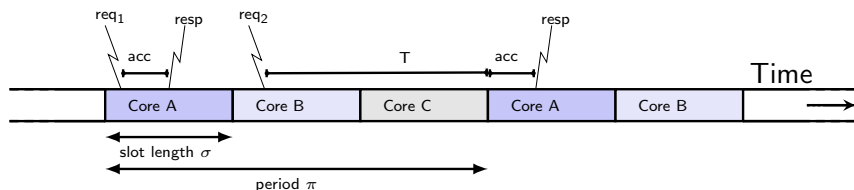


Core A viewpoint:



- acc execution time of a granted request
 - T waiting time to grant requests $\in [0, \pi - (\sigma - acc)]$
- Pessimistic approach:** $Worst-Case(T) = \pi - (\sigma - acc)$

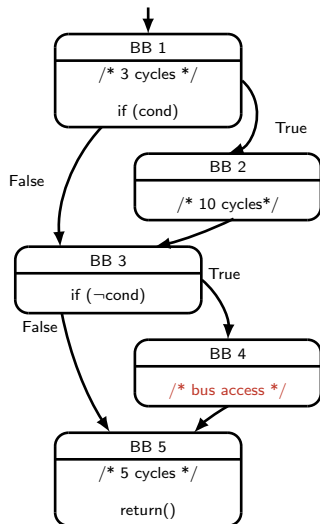
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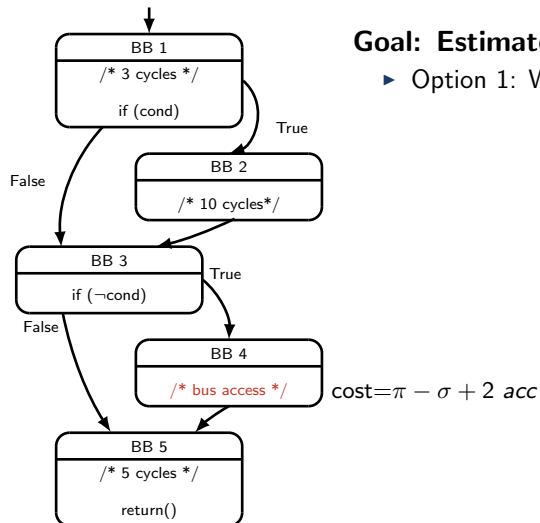
- acc execution time of a granted request
- T waiting time to grant requests $\in [0, \pi - (\sigma - acc)]$
- **Pessimistic approach:** $Worst-Case(T) = \pi - (\sigma - acc)$
- Offset relative to the TDMA period:

$$Offset(req) = time_instant(req) \bmod \pi$$

Motivation: WCET Analysis of TDMA

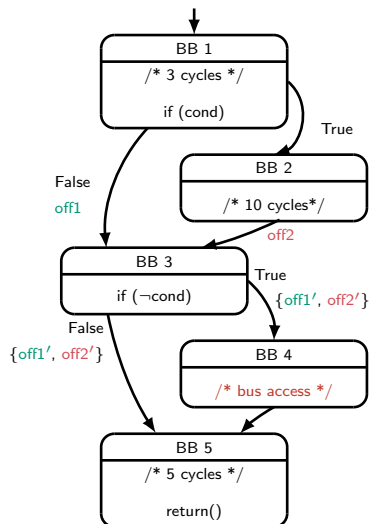


Goal: Estimate the WCET



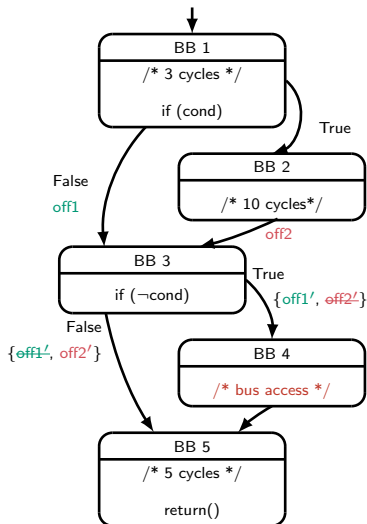
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- ▶ Option 1: Worst-case everywhere.



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Goal: Estimate the WCET

- ▶ Option 1: Worst-case everywhere.
- ▶ Option 2: Capture all possible offsets
- ▶ Option 3: Feasible Path Analysis

TDMA Bus Analysis

Kelter et al., RTS'14

Chattopadhyay et al., SCOPES'10

Feasible Path Analysis with SMT

Henry et al. LCTES'14

TDMA Bus Analysis

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Contribution:

Compute WCET by encoding the semantics and shared resource accesses into an optimization problem (SMT)

- Bounded Model Checking
 - ▶ Encode the semantics into a Satisfiability Modulo Theory problem

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 - ▶ Encode the semantics into a Satisfiability Modulo Theory problem

SMT query = “Is there a trace with correct semantics ?”
assert(\wedge expr)

- SMT-solver response:
 - ▶ SAT: There is a feasible execution path
 - ▶ UNSAT: There is no feasible execution path

- Bounded Model Checking
 - ▶ Encode the semantics into a Satisfiability Modulo Theory problem
- Add execution times on the paths

SMT query = “Is there a trace with correct semantics ?”
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SMT query = “Is there a trace with correct semantics
assert(\wedge expr)
...such that the execution time is greater than X ?”

- SMT-solver response:
 - ▶ SAT: There is a feasible path with an execution time $> X$
 - ▶ UNSAT: We found a WCET upper bound

- Bounded Model Checking
 - ▶ Encode the semantics into a Satisfiability Modulo Theory problem
- Add execution times on the paths

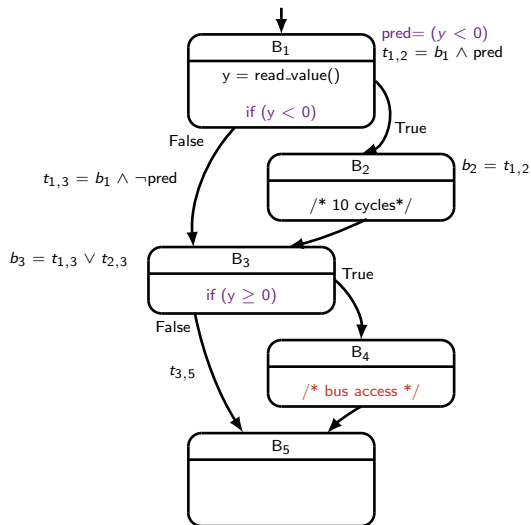
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Goal:

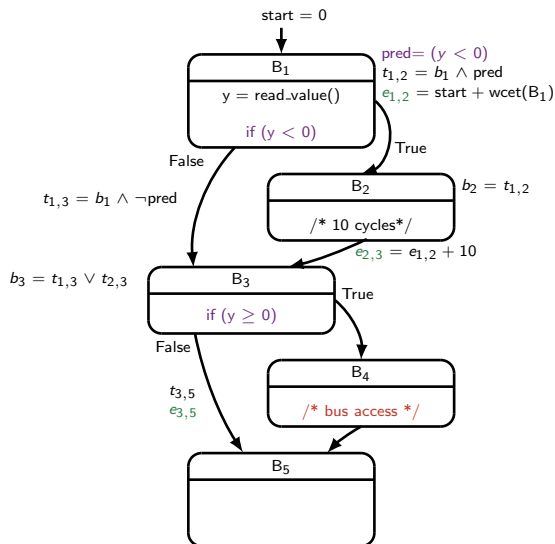
Find the smallest X , such that Execution Time $> X$ is UNSAT

Example: Semantics and Timing Encoding



- ▶ b_i "true" if B_i executed
- ▶ $t_{i,j}$ "true" if transition $B_i \rightarrow B_j$ taken

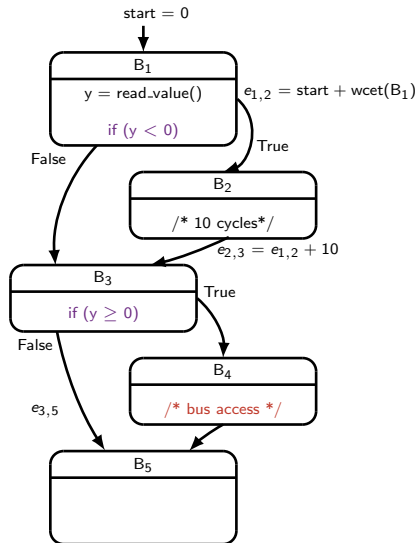
Example: Semantics and Timing Encoding



execution time = if $t_{3,5}$ then $e_{3,5}$ else $e_{4,5}$

- ▶ b_i "true" if B_i executed
- ▶ $t_{i,j}$ "true" if transition $B_i \rightarrow B_j$ taken
- ▶ $e_{i,j}$ execution time at transition $B_i \rightarrow B_j$

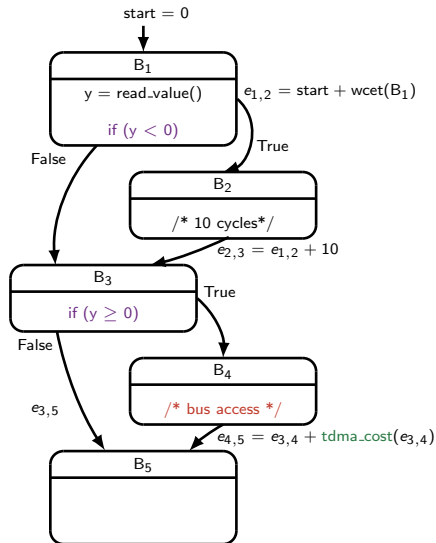
Example: Semantics and Timing Encoding



- $e_{i,j}$ execution time at transition $B_i \rightarrow B_j$

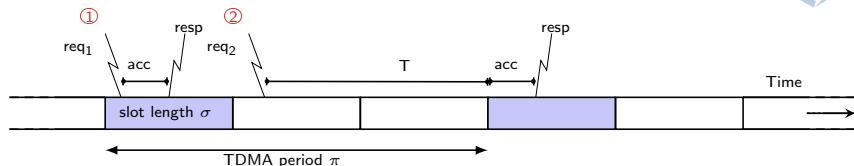
execution time = if $t_{3,5}$ then $e_{3,5}$ else $e_{4,5}$

Example: Semantics and Timing Encoding



- ▶ $e_{i,j}$ execution time at transition $B_i \rightarrow B_j$
- ▶ `tdma_cost()` execution time of a bus access

execution time = if $t_{3,5}$ then $e_{3,5}$ else $e_{4,5}$

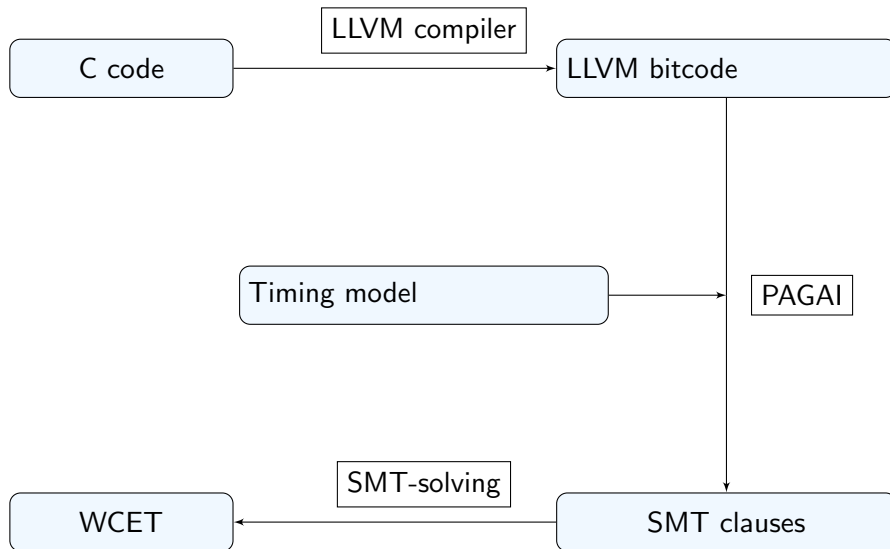


Algorithm *tdma_cost*: returns the execution time of a bus access

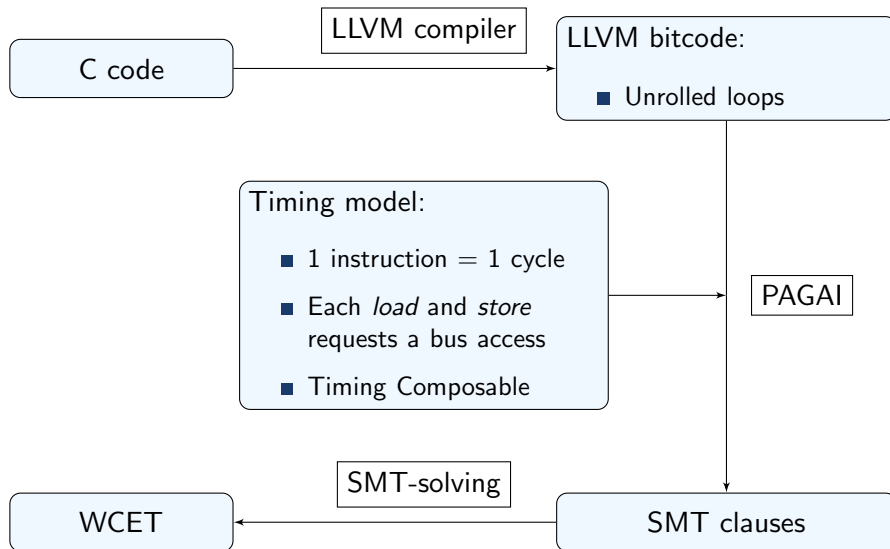
Require: e_{entry}

- 1: $\text{offset}_{\text{entry}} \leftarrow e_{\text{entry}} \bmod \pi$
 - 2: **if** $\text{offset}_{\text{entry}} \in [0, \sigma - \text{acc}[$ **then** /* offset is inside the slot */ ①
 - 3: **return** acc
 - 4: **else** /* offset is outside the slot */ ②
 - 5: **return** $(\pi - \text{offset}_{\text{entry}}) + \text{acc}$
 - 6: **end if**
-

Proof-of-Concept Implementation

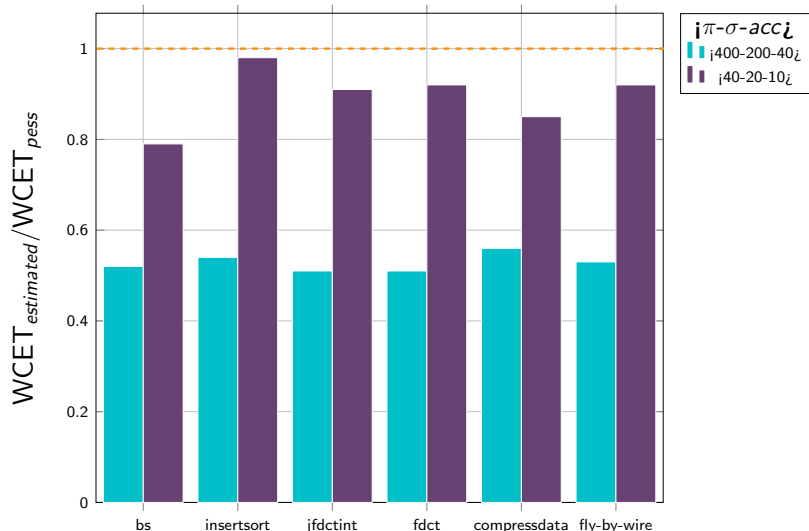


Proof-of-Concept Implementation



Name	Description	#LLVM instr.	#bus access
bs	Binary search	231	12
insertsort	Insertion sort on a reversed array	493	65
jfdctint	Discrete Cosine Transformation	2334	448
fdct	Fast Discrete Cosine Transform	2502	385
compressdata	Data compression program adopted from SPEC95	674	131
fly-by-wire	UAV fly-by-wire software	2815	515

Table: Benchmark description



Estimated WCET of the benchmarks with different configurations of the TDMA bus

Name	$\langle \pi, \sigma, acc \rangle$	
	$\langle 40, 20, 10 \rangle$	$\langle 400, 100, 40 \rangle$
bs	0.45s	0.98s
insertsort	1.37s	6.56s
jfdctint	44.10s	48.54s
fdct	41.36s	34.57s
compressdata	4.66s	3.23s
fly-by-wire	28.78s	149.01s

Analysis time




- SMT encodings for TDMA access
- Validation with small but relevant benchmarks

Why does it work?

- Feasible Path Analysis combined with the WCET computation
- Best-case of gain: All requests are within the TDMA slots
- Worst-case of gain: All requests have worst-case delay

Discussion

- Very good approach for TDMA
- No TT: analysis depends on other tasks = this kind of approach does not scale anymore
- Missing step: implementation on binary level

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A. Roychoudhury.
Static analysis of multi-core tdma resource arbitration delays.
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