

COMPLEXITY OF PARTITIONED SCHEDULING FOR PERIODIC TASKS

PONTUS EKBERG
UPPSALA UNIVERSITY

SANJOY BARUAH
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN SAINT LOUIS

MAPSP'22

PERIODIC TASKS

A periodic task τ_i is given by $(O_i, C_i, D_i, T_i) \in \mathbb{N}^4$, where

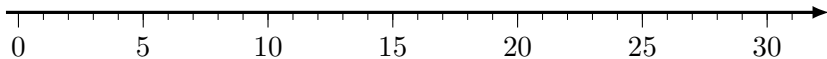
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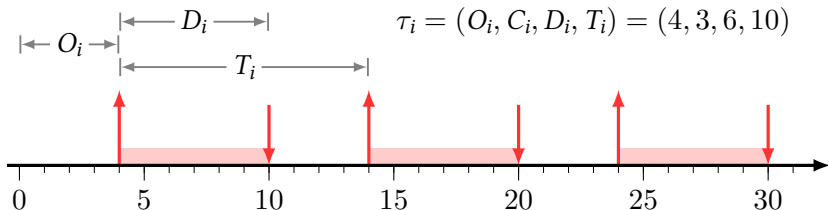
$$\tau_i = (O_i, C_i, D_i, T_i) = (4, 3, 6, 10)$$



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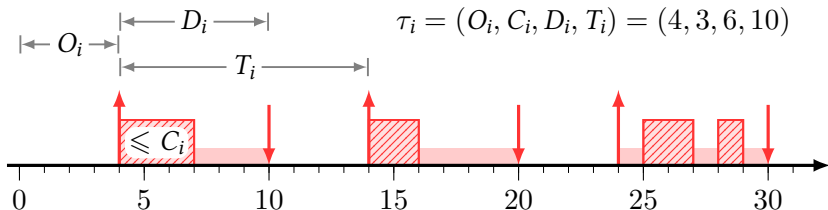
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COMMON RESTRICTIONS

Let $\mathcal{T} = \{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n\}$ be a set of tasks.

We say that \mathcal{T} has

- *implicit deadlines*, if $D_i = T_i$ for all $\tau_i \in \mathcal{T}$,
- *constrained deadlines*, if $D_i \leq T_i$ for all $\tau_i \in \mathcal{T}$,
- *arbitrary deadlines*, otherwise.

Also, \mathcal{T} is

- *synchronous*, if $O_i = O_j$ for all $\tau_i, \tau_j \in \mathcal{T}$,
- *asynchronous*, otherwise.

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Proc. 1



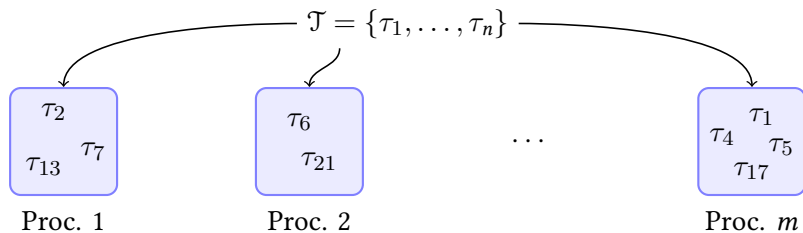
Proc. 2

...

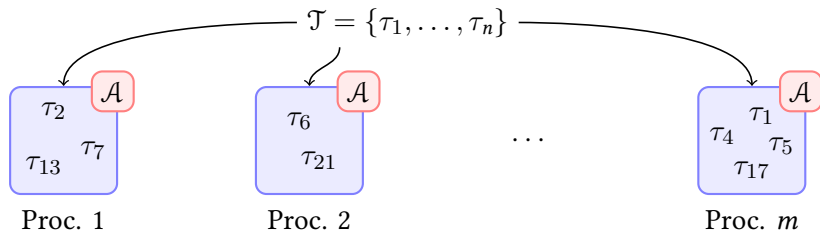


Proc. m

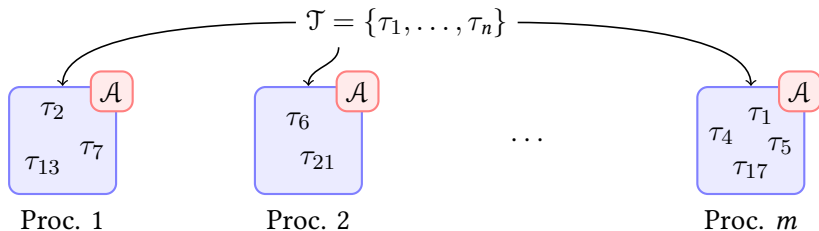
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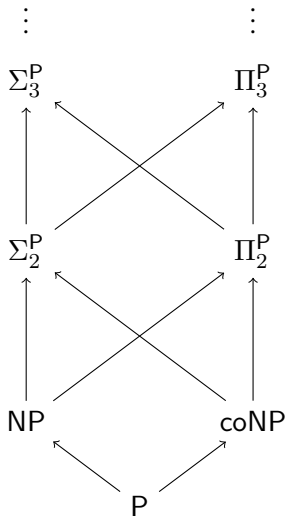


PARTITIONED \mathcal{A} -SCHEDULABILITY

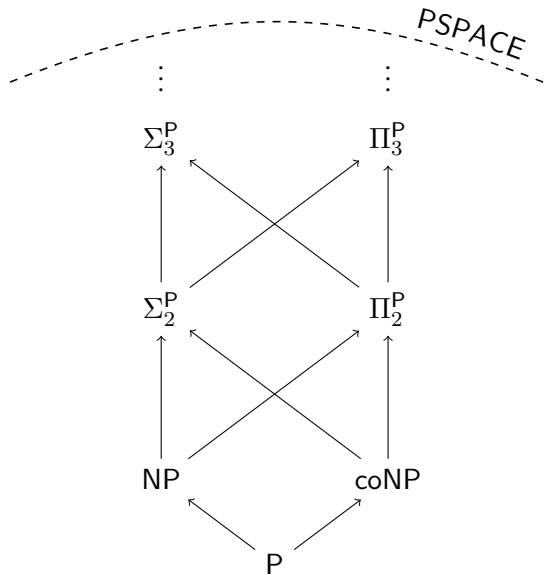
Instance: $\langle \mathcal{T}, m \rangle$, where \mathcal{T} is a set of tasks and m is the number of processors.

Question: Is there a partitioning $(\mathcal{T}_1, \dots, \mathcal{T}_m)$ of \mathcal{T} such that each \mathcal{T}_i is schedulable by \mathcal{A} on a single processor?

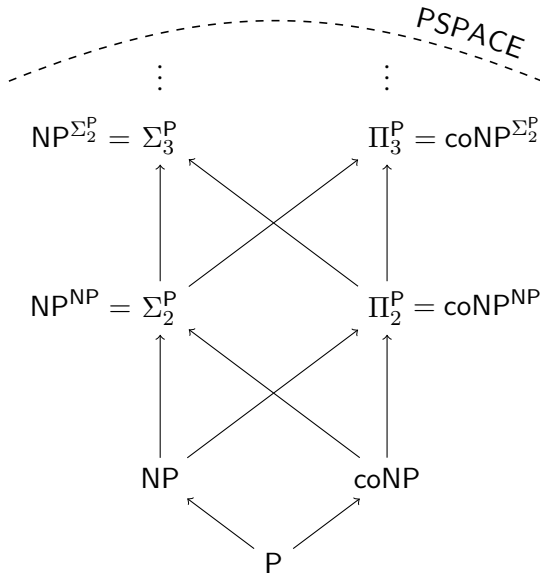
THE POLYNOMIAL HIERARCHY



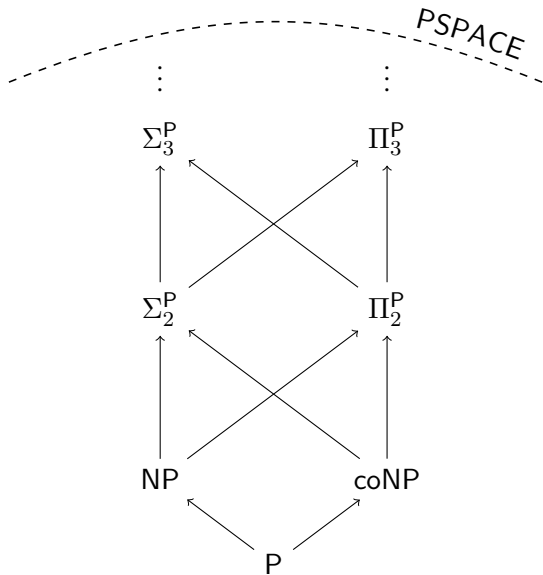
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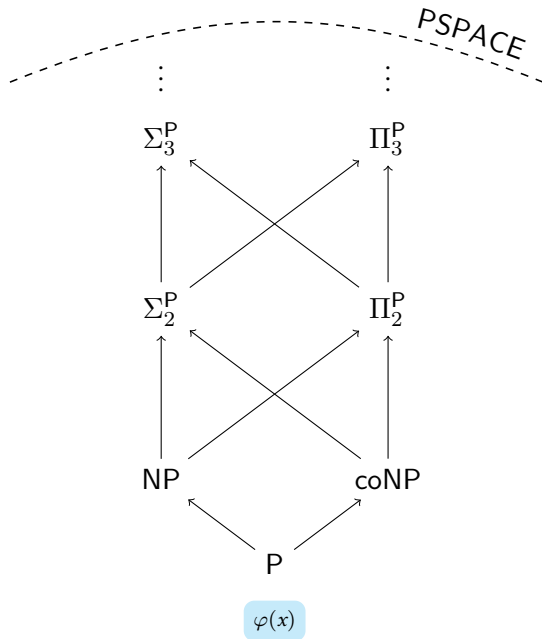
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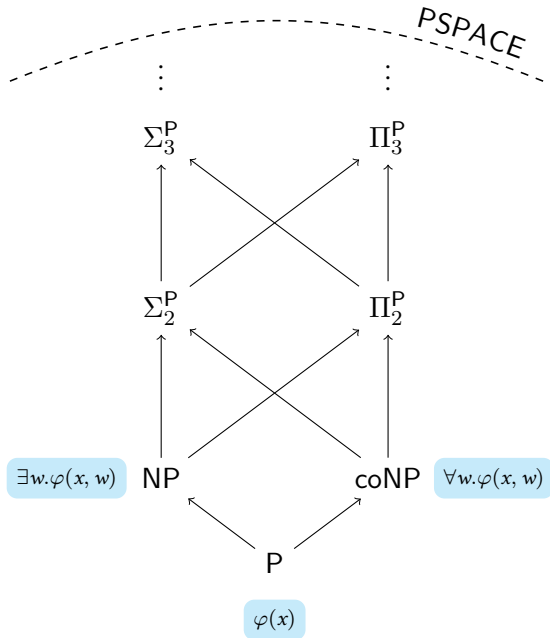
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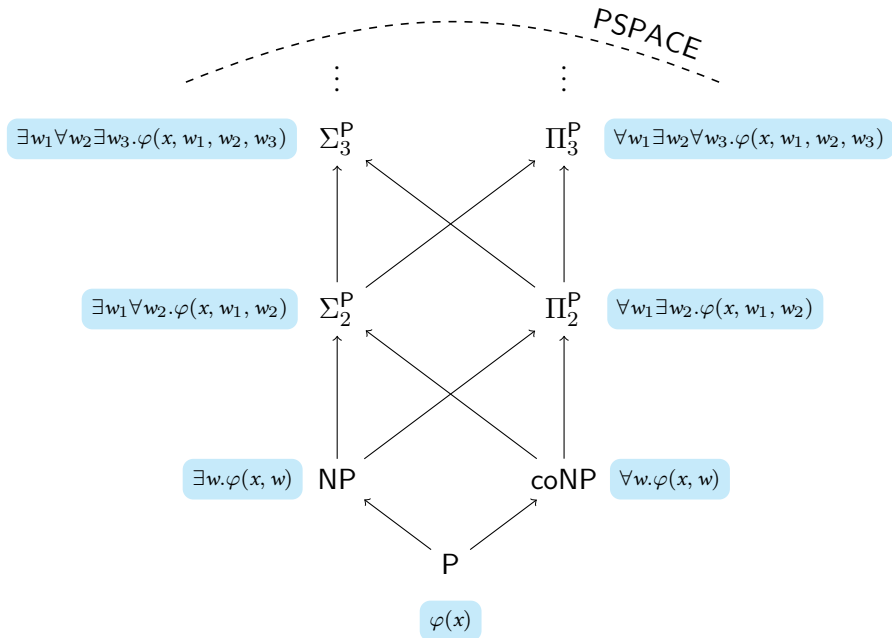
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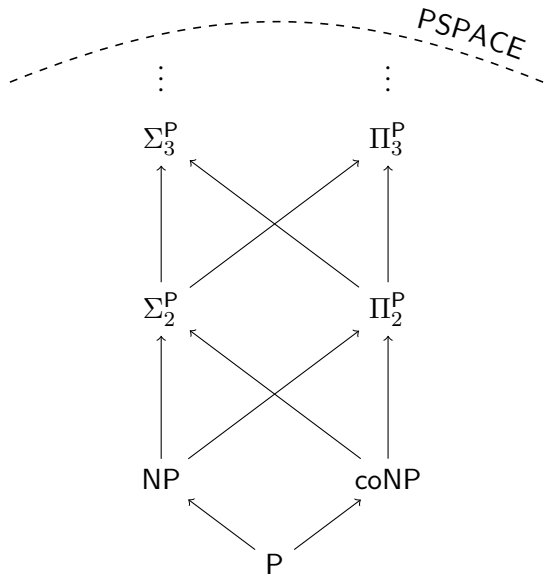
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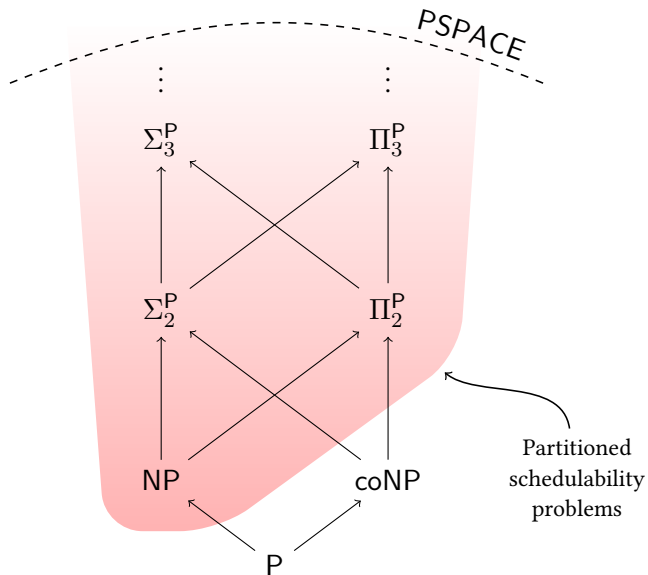
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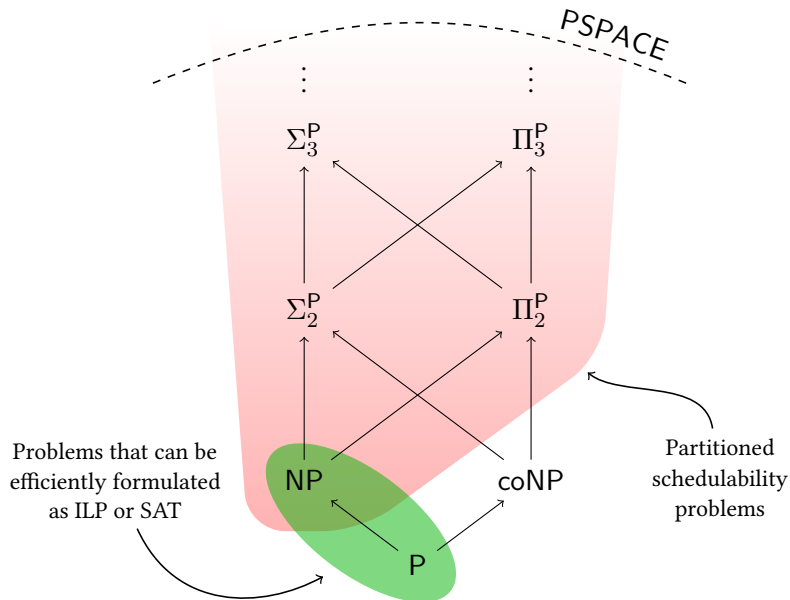
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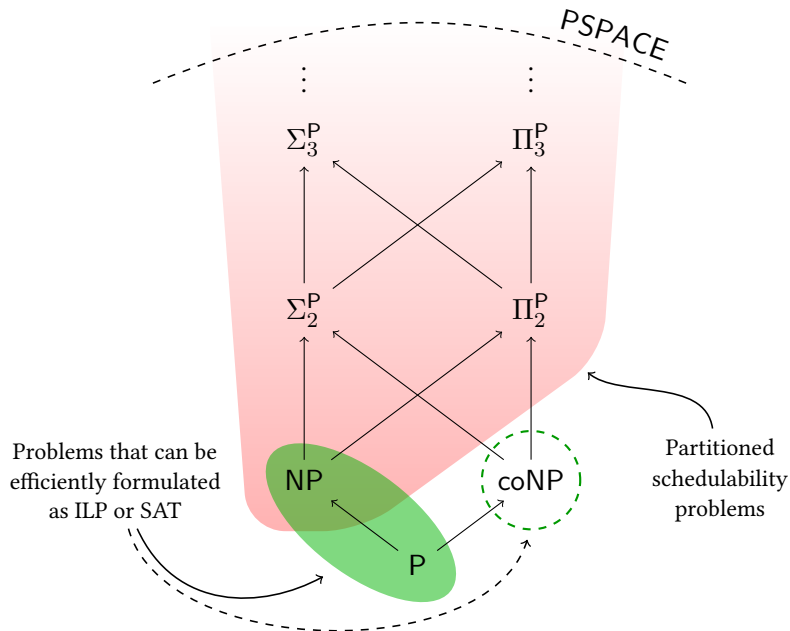
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SIMULTANEOUS CONGRUENCES

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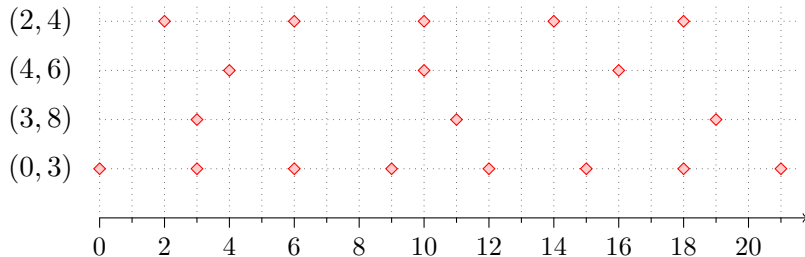
The Simultaneous Congruences Problem (SCP):

Example: $A = \{(2, 4), (4, 6), (3, 8), (0, 3)\}, \quad k = 2$

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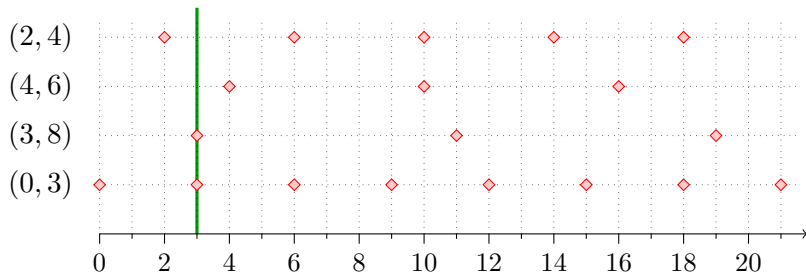
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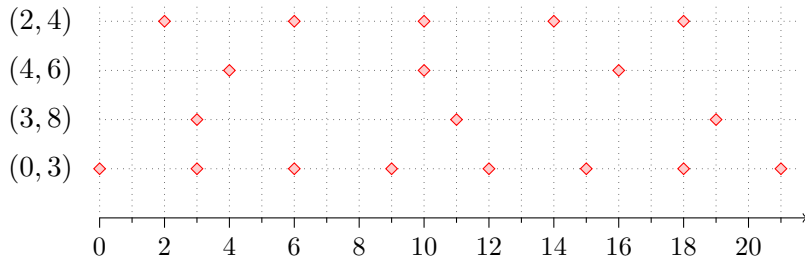
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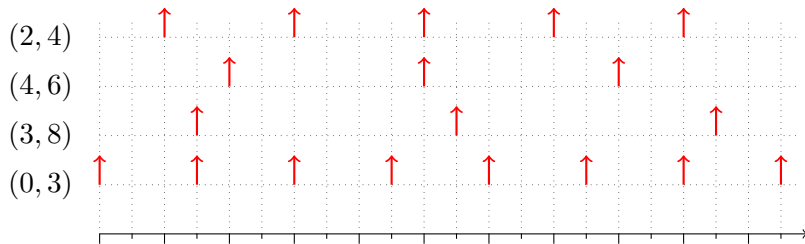


SCP is NP-complete (Leung and Whitehead, 1982)

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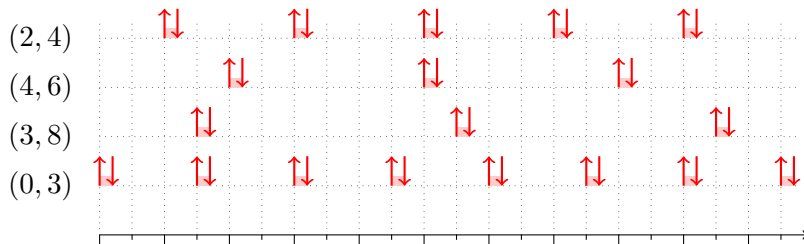


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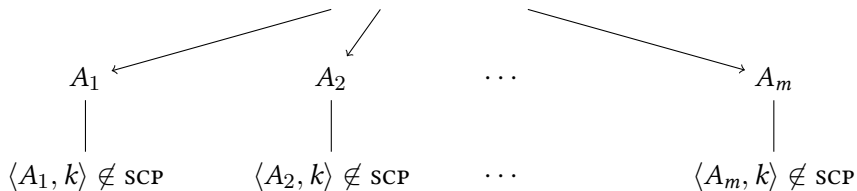
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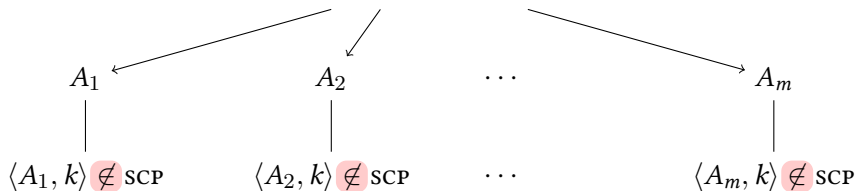
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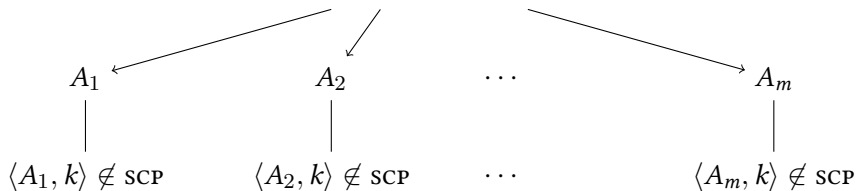
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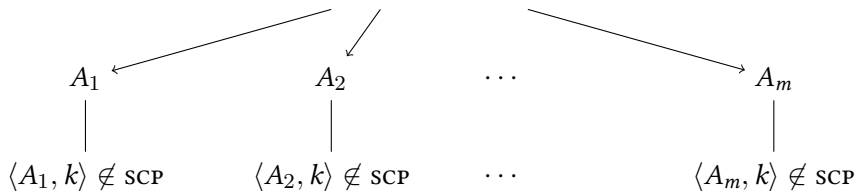
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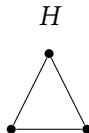
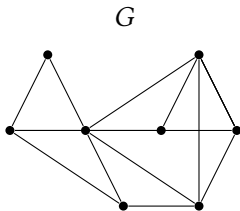
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Some partitioned
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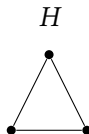
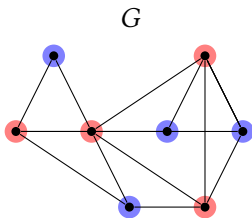
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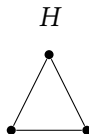
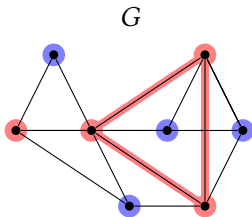
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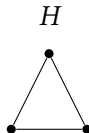
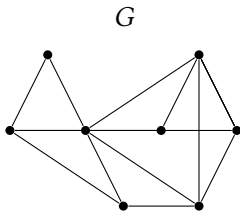
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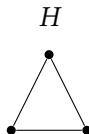
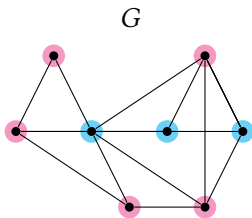
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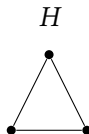
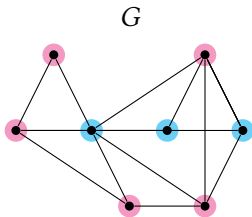
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Σ_2^P -complete with two colors
and H is a complete graph
(Rutenburg, 1986)

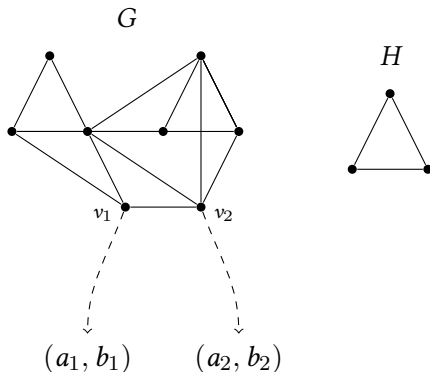


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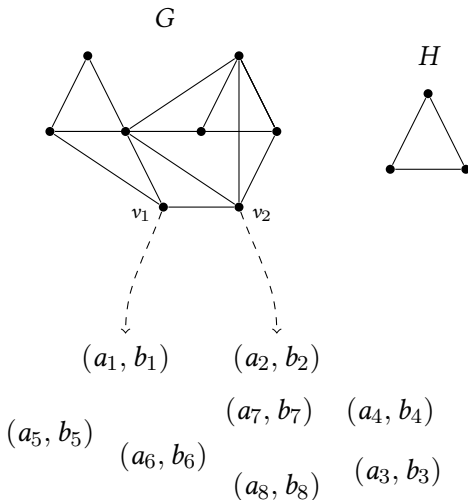


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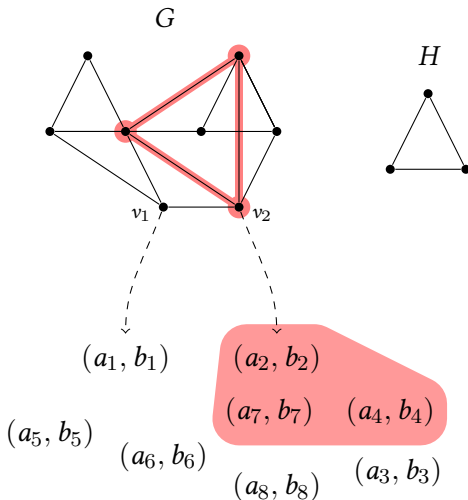


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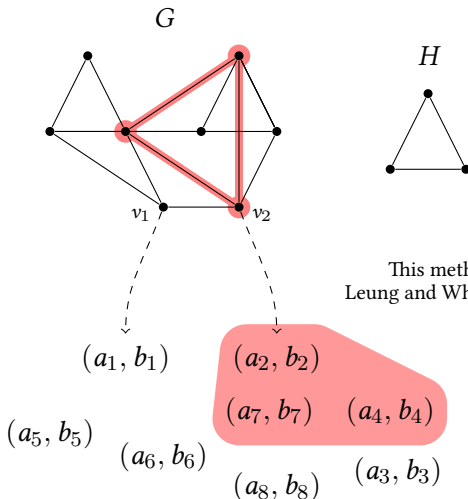


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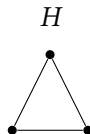
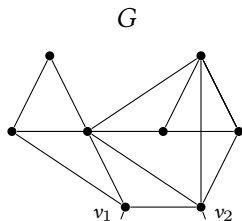


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This method from
Leung and Whitehead, 1982

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(a_7, b_7)

(a_8, b_8)

(a_4, b_4)

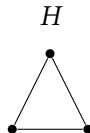
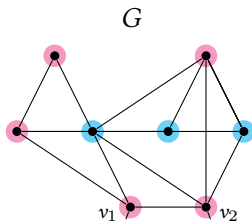
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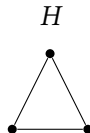
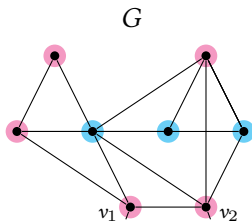
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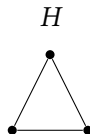
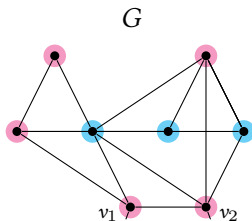
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Σ_2^P -complete



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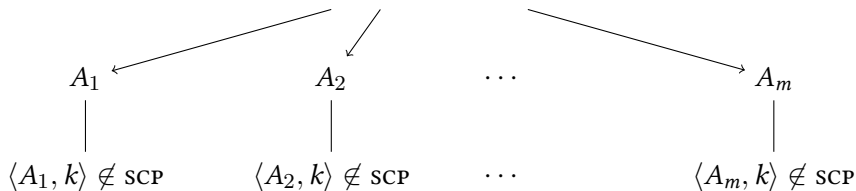
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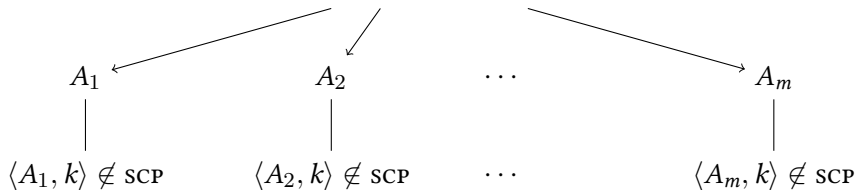
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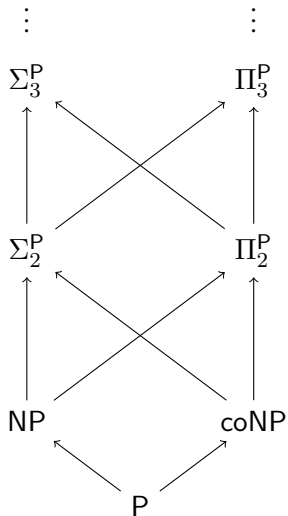
Σ_2^P -complete,
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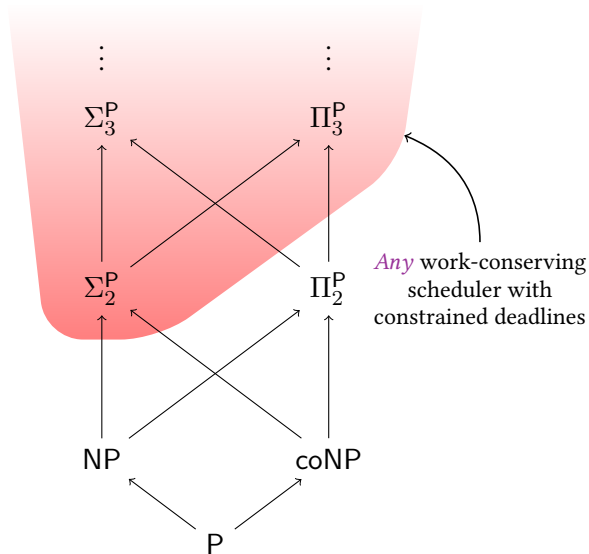
Σ_2^P -hard

COMPLEXITY FOR ASYNCHRONOUS PERIODIC TASKS

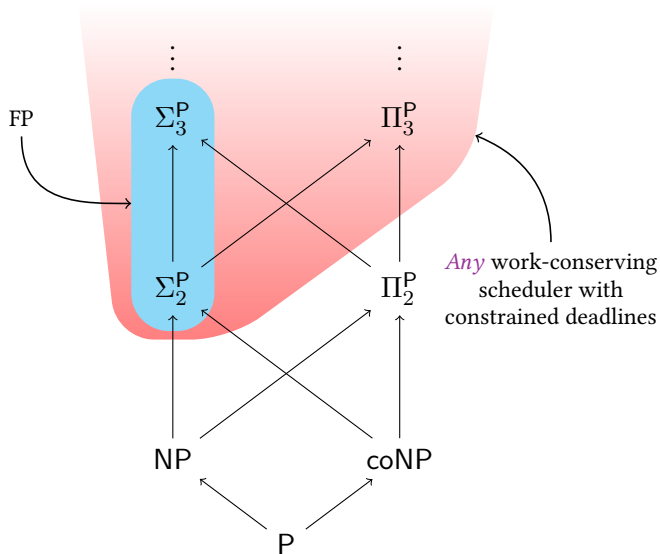
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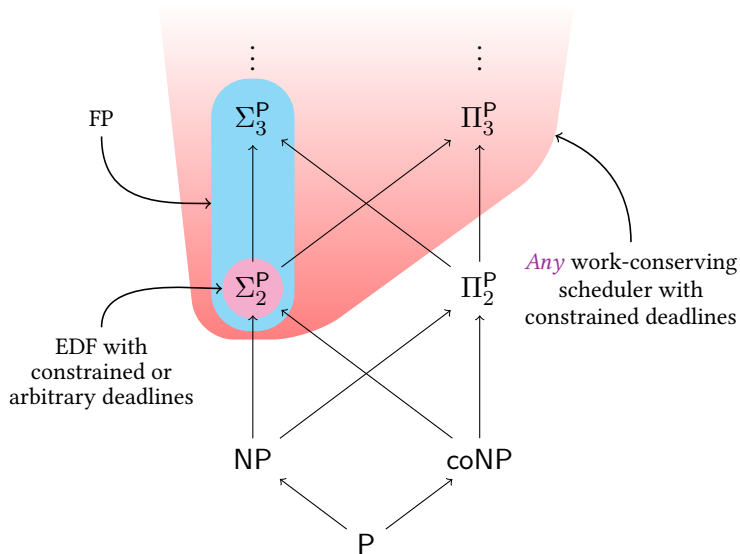
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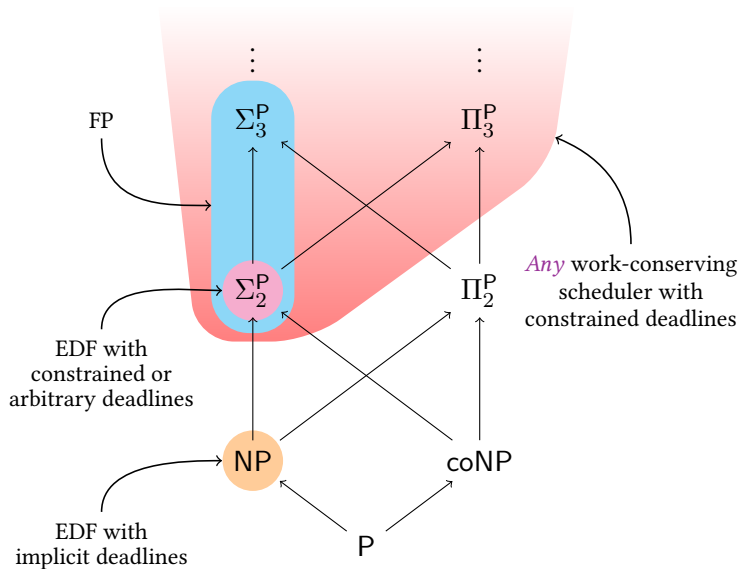
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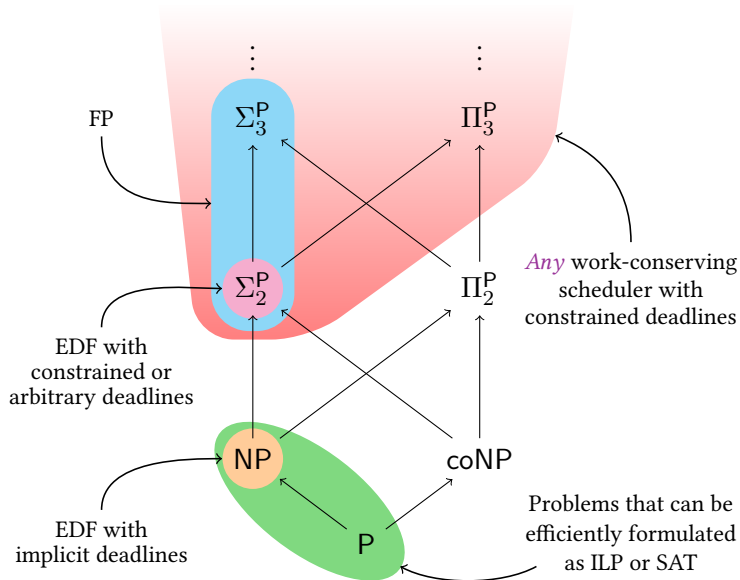
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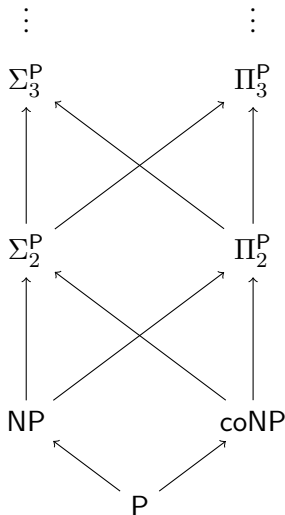


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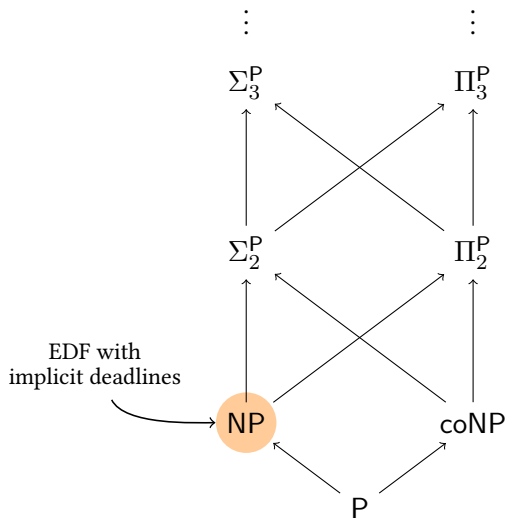


COMPLEXITY FOR SPORADIC / SYNCHRONOUS PERIODIC TASKS

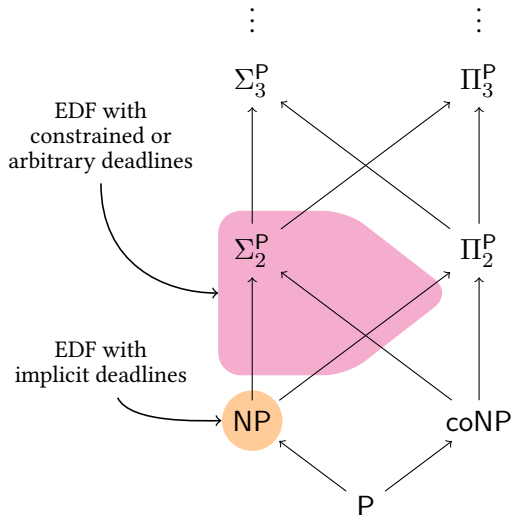
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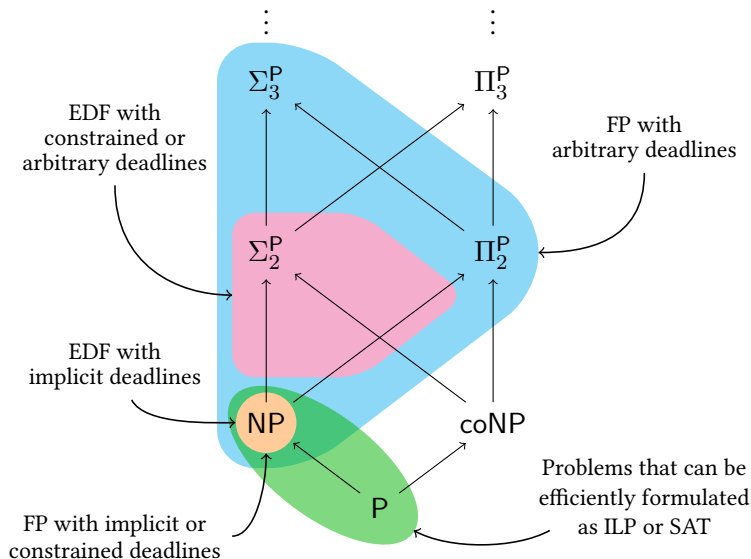
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- *Interesting open problems!* 😊

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\forall Thank you!



\exists Questions?