



Försättsblad till skriftlig

tentamen vid Linköpings universitet

(fylls i av ansvarig)

Datum för tentamen	120310
Sal	TER4, TER3
Tid	14-18
Kurskod	TDDI08
Provkod	
Kursnamn/benämning	Konstruktion av inbyggda system
Institution	IDA
Antal uppgifter som ingår i tentamen	12
Antal sidor på tentamen (inkl. försättsbladet)	4
Jour/Kursansvarig	Petru Eles
Telefon under skrivtid	0703681396
Besöker salen ca kl.	16
Kursadministratör (namn + tfnr + mailadress)	Gunilla Mellheden, 282297, gunilla.mellheden@liu.se
Tillåtna hjälpmedel	Ordbok
Övrigt (exempel när resultat kan ses på webben, betygsgränser, visning, övriga salar tentan går i m.m.)	
Vilken typ av papper ska användas, rutigt eller linjerat	
Antal exemplar i påsen	

LINKÖPINGS TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLA
Institutionen för datavetenskap
Petru Eles

Tentamen i kursen
Embedded Systems Design - TDDI08
2012-03-10, kl. 14-18

Hjälpmedel:

Engelsk ordbok.

Supporting material:

English dictionary.

Poänggränser:

Maximal poäng är 30.

För godkänt krävs sammanlagt
16 poäng.

Points:

Maximum points: 30.

In order to pass the exam you need a
total of minimum 16 points.

Jourhavande lärare:

Petru Eles, tel. 0703681396

Good luck !!!

Tentamen i kursen Embedded Systems Design - TDDI08, 2012-03-10, kl. 14-18
Du kan skriva på svenska eller engelska!

1. a) Describe, using a flow graph, the design flow of an embedded systems, from an informal specification to fabrication.
 b) Give short comments on the design steps which belong to the system-level.
 c) Why is the proposed design flow better than the traditional one? (3p)

2. a) Formulate the synchrony hypothesis for FSMs. What does it imply?
 b) Under which assumptions can we correctly implement a synchronous FSM model? (2p)

3. Give an example and show how determinism is lost with a GALS model as opposed to a synchronous FSM. (2p)

4. a) Are Petri Net models deterministic?
 b) Consider the model in Fig 1a). Can the place *S* eventually be marked? Is it guaranteed to be marked?
 c) Consider the model in Fig. 1b). Starting with the marking in the figure, which is (are) the possible next state(s) of the system? Can the place *S* eventually be marked? Is it guaranteed to be marked?

(3p)

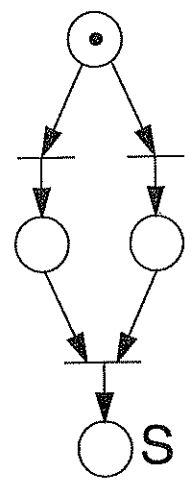


Fig. 1a

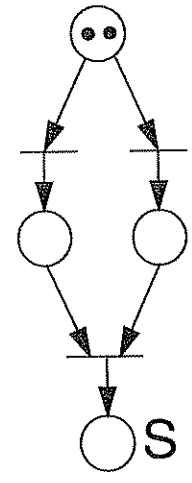


Fig. 1b

5. How does a discrete event simulator work?
 Illustrate by a flow-graph. (3p)

Tentamen i kursen Embedded Systems Design - TDDI08, 2012-03-10, kl. 14-18
Du kan skriva på svenska eller engelska!

6. Define Kahn process networks and synchronous dataflow models.
Give an example of a Kahn process network. Show that it cannot be statically scheduled.
Adjust the example such that it becomes a synchronous dataflow model. Show a static schedule for this new model. (3p)
7. We have introduced Systems on Chip with a dynamically reconfigurable datapath; this datapath can be reconfigured to act as an accelerator for the actual program running on the processor. What are the main steps for compiling the source code for such a system? What will result as the outcome of this compilation? (2p)
8. Describe a simple design flow for processor specialization. Illustrate also by a figure. Comment on the design tools you need.
How does this differ from the design flow for a platform definition? (2p)
9. What does it mean by IP (core) based design? What types of cores can you choose from? Comment on each of them. (2p)
10. We have introduced three particular policies for shut-down with Dynamic Power Management: time-out, predictive, and stochastic. Describe the main characteristics of each. Compare. (3p)
11. a) Formulate the scheduling problem for a set of real-time tasks.
What does it mean that a task set is schedulable?
c) What does it mean by preemptive and non-preemptive scheduling? (2p)
12. a) What is the basic principle for task scheduling on DVS processors?
b) What is the problem if we consider particularities, concerning power consumption, of individual tasks?
c) How do we solve the problem that only discrete voltage levels are available?
d) Discuss what the problems are if leakage energy is ignored. (3p)