

LINKÖPINGS TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLA
Institutionen för datavetenskap
Petru Eles

Tentamen i kursen
Embedded Systems Design - TDDI08
2016-03-23, 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.

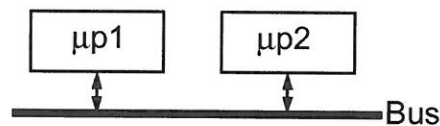
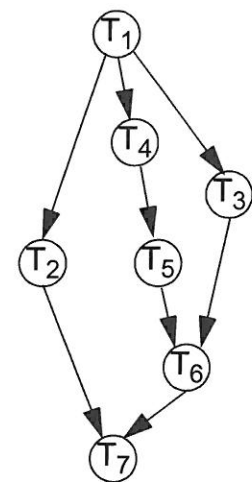
Jourhavande lärare:

Petru Eles, tel. 0703681396

Good luck !!!

Du kan skriva på svenska eller engelska!

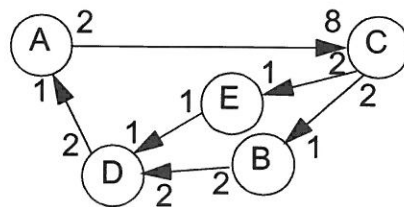
- Consider an application modelled as the task graph below. Each task, when activated, consumes one message on each input edge and generates, at termination, one message on each output edge. The task graph is executed on the architecture shown in the figure. Execution times of the tasks, when executed on the corresponding processor, are shown in the table. All messages transmitted over the bus, between tasks mapped on different processors, consume 2 time units to reach the destination. Communication between tasks mapped to the same processor is considered to not consume any time.



Task	WCET	
	μp1	μp2
T ₁	5	6
T ₂	12	15
T ₃	10	11
T ₄	5	6
T ₅	3	4
T ₆	17	21
T ₇	10	14

(3p)

- Consider the synchronous dataflow graph depicted below.
 - Find the (minimum) number of firings, for each task, during one period.
 - Elaborate a static schedule (a sequence of task executions that can be repeated in a cycle)
 - What is the total buffer space needed (in number of tokens); assume that the buffer space on the different links is not shared.



(3p)

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

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

5. Define Kahn process networks.
 Show by an example how determinism is guaranteed with Kahn process networks.
 Transform the example and show that a more general dataflow network, which is not a Kahn process network, does not guarantee determinism. (3p)

6. a) Are Petri Net models deterministic?
 b) Consider the model in Fig 1a). Which are the possible next states of the Petri Net? Can the place *S* eventually be marked? Is it guaranteed to be marked?
 c) Consider the model in Fig. 1b). Indicate an initial marking of the place *P* such that the place *S* eventually can be marked. Will this guarantee that *S* eventually is marked?

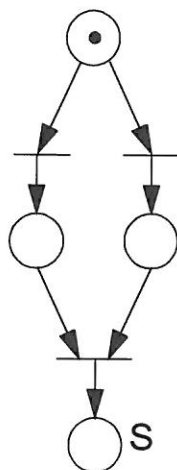


Fig. 1a

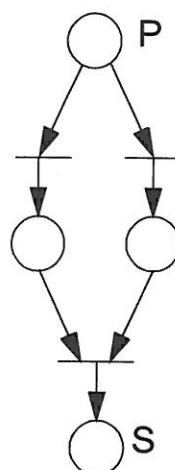


Fig. 1b

(3p)

7. How does a discrete event simulator work?
 Illustrate by a flow-graph.

(2p)

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8. Timed automata are a particular (the simplest) form of hybrid automata. Give an example of a timed automata model of your choice. Explain the model. Specify the same model as hybrid automata. (3p)
9. Describe a simple design flow for processor specialization. Illustrate also by a figure. Comment on the design tools you need. (2p)
10. Illustrate by a diagram the trade-off energy consumption vs. flexibility for ASIC, FPGA, ASIP, and general-purpose processor. (2p)
11. What does it mean by IP (core) based design? What types of cores can you choose from? Comment on each of them. (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)