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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910132163803321 |
| Titolo | Real-time systems scheduling 1 : fundamentals // edited by Maryline Chetto |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | London, England ; ; Hoboken, New Jersey : , : ISTE : , : Wiley, , 2014 ©2014 |
| ISBN | 1-118-98438-2 1-118-98441-2 1-118-98440-4 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (310 p.) |
| Collana | Networks and Telecommunications Series |
| Disciplina | 001.64404 |
| Soggetti | Real-time control Computer scheduling Real-time data processing |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Cover page; Half-Title page; Title page; Copyright page; Contents; Preface; List of Figures; List of Tables; 1: Introduction to Real-time Scheduling; 1.1. Real-time systems; 1.2. Material architectures; 1.2.1. CPUs; 1.2.2. Communication networks; 1.2.3. Sensors and actuators; 1.3. Operating systems; 1.3.1. Generalities; 1.3.2. Real-time operating systems; 1.3.3. Primitives provided by the kernel; 1.4. Scheduling; 1.4.1. Online and offline scheduling; 1.4.2. Task characterization; 1.4.3. Criticality; 1.4.4. Metrics related to scheduling; 1.4.5. Practical factors 1.4.5.1. Preemptibility and mutual exclusion 1.4.5.2. Precedence constraints; 1.4.5.3. Activation jitter; 1.4.5.4. Suspensions; 1.4.6. Multi-core scheduling; 1.5. Real-time application modeling and analysis; 1.5.1. Modeling; 1.5.2. Analysis; 1.6. System architecture and schedulability; 2: Uniprocessor Architecture Solutions; 2.1. Introduction; 2.2. Characterization of a scheduling problem; 2.2.1. Task model; 2.2.2. Temporal constraint models; 2.2.3. Scheduling model; 2.2.4. Concepts and notations; 2.3. Scheduling |

algorithms/optimality; 2.3.1. FP fixed-job priority algorithms
2.3.2. JFP algorithms
2.3.2.1. EDF Scheduling: [LIU 73]; 2.3.2.2. FIFO scheduling;
2.3.3. Dynamic priority algorithms; 2.4. Busy periods and worst-case scenarios; 2.4.1. Busy periods; 2.4.2. Worst-case scenarios;
2.5. Feasibility conditions; 2.5.1. FP feasibility conditions; 2.5.2. JFP feasibility conditions; 2.5.2.1. Feasibility conditions for EDF; 2.5.2.2. FIFO feasibility conditions; 2.6. Sensitivity analysis; 2.6.1. Sensitivity of WCETs; 2.6.1.1. Sensitivity of WCETs with FP; 2.6.1.1.1. Determination of the C-space with FP scheduling; 2.6.1.1.2. Margin on the WCETs with FP scheduling
2.6.1.2. Sensitivity of WCETs with EDF
2.6.1.2.1. Determination of the C-space with EDF scheduling; 2.6.1.2.2. Margin on the WCETs with EDF scheduling; 2.6.2. Sensitivity of periods; 2.6.3. Sensitivity of deadlines; 2.6.3.1. Determination of the D-space with EDF; 2.6.3.2. Deadline modification with EDF; 2.7. Conclusion; 2.8. Bibliography; 3: Multiprocessor Architecture Solutions; 3.1. Introduction; 3.1.1. Application modeling; 3.1.2. Platform modeling; 3.2. Scheduler classification; 3.2.1. Online and offline schedulers; 3.2.2. Task preemption and migration; 3.2.3. Priorities of tasks
3.2.4. Classification
3.2.4.1. Definition; 3.3. Properties of schedulers; 3.3.1. Qualitative properties; 3.3.1.1. Comparability of algorithms; 3.3.1.2. Optimality and existence of online algorithms; 3.3.1.3. Predictability, sustainability and scheduling anomalies; 3.3.2. Quantitative properties; 3.3.2.1. Utilization bounds; 3.3.2.2. Resource augmentation ratio; 3.4. Partitioned scheduling; 3.4.1. Partitioning algorithms; 3.4.2. Evaluation of partitioning algorithms; 3.4.2.1. Asymptotic ratio of the number of processor; 3.4.2.2. Utilization bounds; 3.4.2.3. Resource augmentation ratio
3.5. Global scheduling

Sommario/riassunto

Real-time systems are used in a wide range of applications, including control, sensing, multimedia, etc. Scheduling is a central problem for these computing/communication systems since responsible of software execution in a timely manner. This book provides state of knowledge in this domain with special emphasis on the key results obtained within the last decade. This book addresses foundations as well as the latest advances and findings in Real-Time Scheduling, giving all references to important papers. But nevertheless the chapters will be short and not overloaded with confusing details.

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910597166203321 |
| Autore | Barthélemy Pascale |
| Titolo | Alchimie et philosophie à la Renaissance // Jean-Claude Margolin, Sylvain Matton |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Paris : , : Vrin, , 2022 |
| ISBN | 2-345-00122-4 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (478 pages) |
| Collana | De Pétrarque à Descartes. |
| Altri autori (Persone) | BeaulieuArmand BianchiLorenzo <1949-> BraunLucien CalvetAntoine DumontJean-Paul JacquartDanielle JolyBernard LernerMichel-Pierre LestringantFrank MandosioJean-Marc MargolinJean-Claude MarquetJean-François MattonSylvain MothuAlain NeumannUlrich NewmanWilliam ObristBarbara PerfettiAmalia PerifanoAlfredo PolizziGilles SecretFrançois SegondsAlain Philippe VasoliCesare <1924-> VédrineHélène |
| Soggetti | Philosophy Medieval & Renaissance Studies Renaissance philosophie alchimie |

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| Lingua di pubblicazione | Francese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Sommario/riassunto | <p>Si les alchimistes se désignaient eux-mêmes sous le nom de « philosophes », cette qualité leur fut déniée dès le Moyen-Âge par bien des représentants plus officiels de la « philosophie ». Aujourd'hui, l'importance des doctrines alchimiques dans l'histoire des idées n'est plus guère contestée. Pourtant, les rapports entre la « philosophie hermétique » ou « chymique » et la philosophie au sens habituel restent mal étudiés. C'est afin d'apporter des éléments de réponse à cette question que s'est tenu le colloque dont ce volume constitue les Actes. L'originalité des contributions est de présenter l'alchimie de la Renaissance (xve-xviiie siècles) non comme un tout cohérent, donné une fois pour toutes dans la dimension anhistorique d'une « secrète science », mais comme un corpus théorique traversé par une multiplicité de tendances. Cette multiplicité est ici illustrée par l'analyse d'œuvres ou de courants particuliers ayant contribué au développement des doctrines alchimiques, comme la Summa perfectionis de Geber, les traités attribués à Arnaud de Villeneuve, les œuvres de Guillaume Sedacer, Paracelse, Gérard Dorn, Evangelista Quattrami, Jacques Gohory, Michel Maier, Pierre-Jean Fabre, etc. Elle l'est aussi à travers l'étude de la représentation de l'alchimie et de son influence chez des philosophes ou savants eux-mêmes non alchimistes, tels Michel Savonarole, Marsile Ficin, André Thevet, Tycho Brahé, Giordano Bruno, Campanella, Naudé, ou Mersenne.</p> |