#### ITP 30002 Operating System

Scheduling

OSTEP Chapter 7

Shin Hong

#### Motivation



Scheduling

\_

ITP 30002 Operating System

## **Scheduling Policy**

- scheduling policy
  - -In which order processes would be dispatched
  - How much amount of time would be given to a process when it's dispatched

#### workload

- -characteristics of the running processes in a system
- -derived from the program properties or captured by runtime monitoring

Scheduling

\_

ITP 30002 Operating System

#### Workload Assumption for Discussion

- 1. Each job runs for the same amount of time.
- 2. All jobs arrive at the same time.
- 3. Once started, each job runs to completion.
- 4. All jobs only use the CPU (i.e., they perform no I/O)
- 5. The run-time of each job is known

Scheduling

--

ITP 30002 Operating System

## **Scheduling Metrics**

- scheduling metric: a measurement of goodness of a scheduling policy
- turnaround time: the time at which the job completes minus the time at which the job arrived
  - Upon the assumptions, it's the same as the time to complete a process
  - performance metric
- **response time**: the time from when a job is arrived to the first time it is scheduled
  - -fairness metric

Scheduling

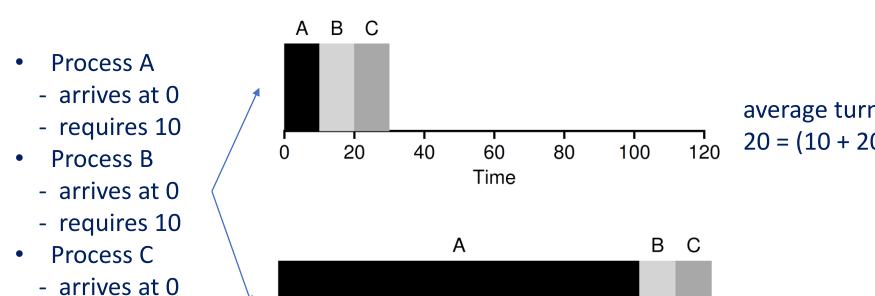
--

ITP 30002 Operating System

## First In First Out (FIFO) Scheduling Policy

- First come, first served
- Pros: clear, simple, easy to implement, lightweight
- Cons: convey effect

- requires 10



40

60

Time

80

20

100

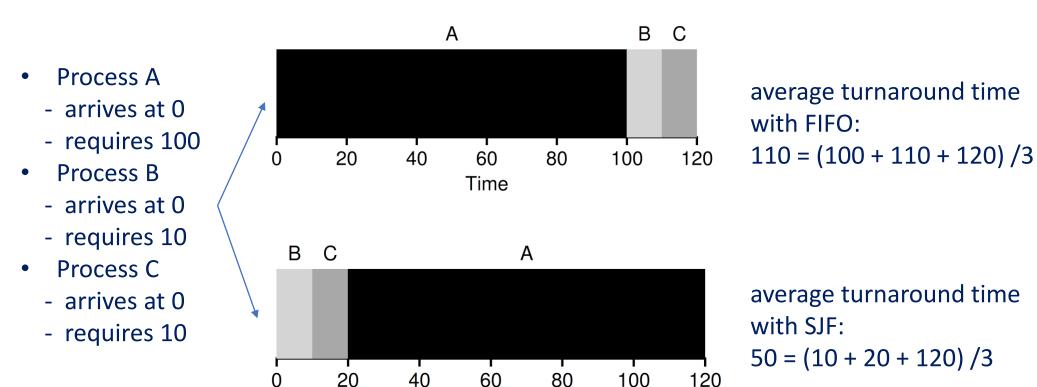
120

average turnaround time: 20 = (10 + 20 + 30)/3

average turnaround time: 110 = (100 + 110 + 120) /3 Scheduling
-ITP 30002
Operating System

## Shortest Job First (SJF) Scheduling Policy

- runs the shortest job first, then the next shortest, and so on
- optimal with respect to the average turnaround time



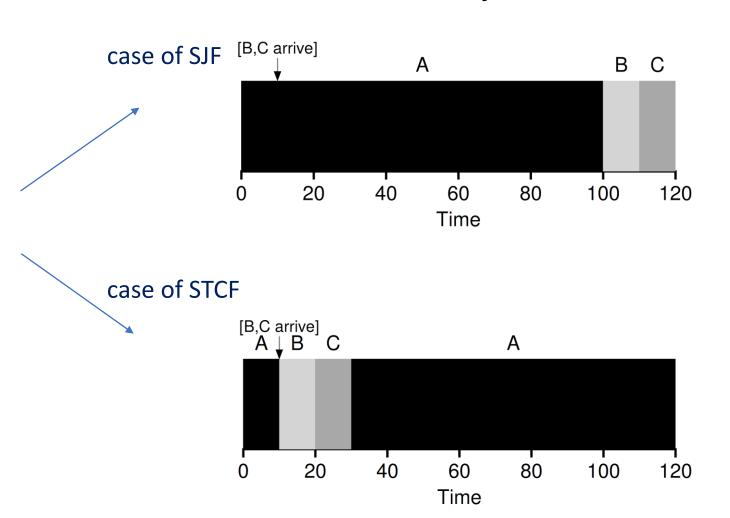
Time

Scheduling
-ITP 30002
Operating System

#### Shortest Time-to-competition First (STCF)

- preemptive version of SJF
  - -schedules the one that has the least time left at a new job arrives

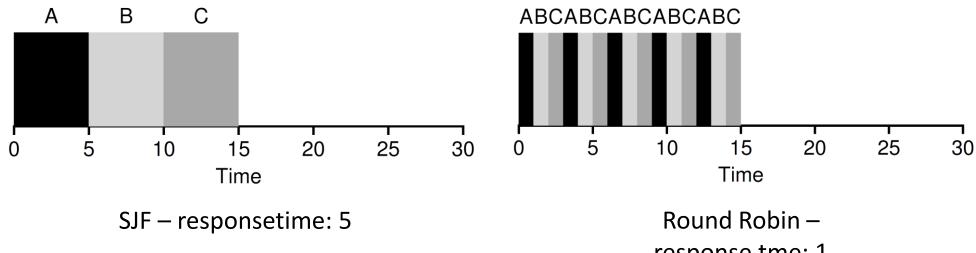
- Process A
  - arrives at 0
  - requires 100
- Process B
  - arrives at 10
  - require 10
- Process C
  - arrives at 10
  - require 10



Scheduling
-ITP 30002
Operating System

#### Round Robin (RR) Scheduling Policy

- Response time: the time from when a job arrives to the first time it is scheduled/responed
  - interactive performance measure
- RR runs a job for a time slice (scheduling quantum) and then switches to the next one in the ready queue
  - trace off between responsiveness and context switching overhead



response tme: 1

Scheduling ITP 30002 **Operating System** 

## CPU Burst and I/O Burst Cycle

**CPU** burst

I/O burst

**CPU** burst

I/O burst

CPU burst

I/O burst

•

load store add store read from file

wait for I/O

store increment index write to file

wait for I/O

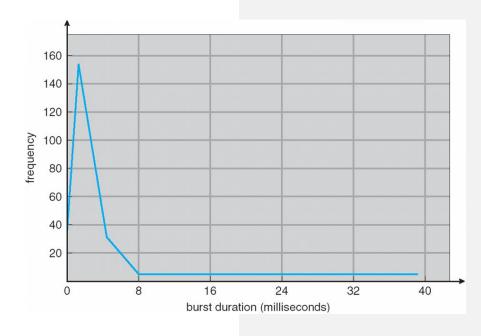
load store add store read from file

wait for I/O

•

 process execution consists of a cycle of CPU execution and I/O wait

- CPU burst followed by I/O burst
- CPU burst distribution is of main concern



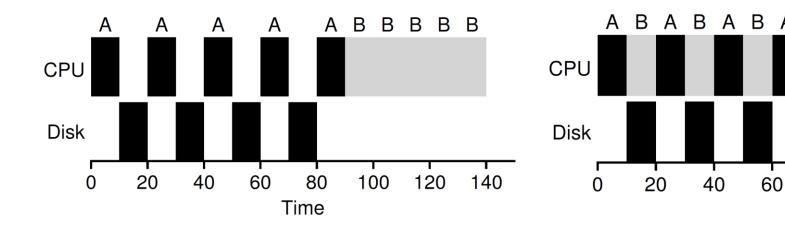
Scheduling

--

ITP 30002 Operating System

## Incorporating I/O

- The scheduler makes a decision when an I/O gets completed and the blocked process gets back the ready queue
- It would be better to schedule the one with shorter CPU burst first, and then the one with the longer CPU-burst
  - an interactive process has short CPU-burst time and gets scheduled much frequently
  - -CPU- and I/O-burst can be overlapped, thus CPU can be utilized better



Scheduling
-ITP 30002
Operating System
2021-03-23

80

Time

100

120

140

# c.f. Time Scale of System Latencies

Event	Latency	Scaled
1 CPU cycle	0.3 ns	s 1 s
Level 1 cache access	0.9 ns	s 3 s
Level 2 cache access	2.8 ns	s 9 s
Level 3 cache access	12.9 ns	s 43 s
Main memory access (DRAM, from CPU)	120 ns	6 min
Solid-state disk I/O (flash memory)	50–150 μs	s 2–6 days
Rotational disk I/O	1–10 m	s 1–12 months
Internet: San Francisco to New York	40 m	s 4 years
Internet: San Francisco to United Kingdom	81 m	s 8 years
Internet: San Francisco to Australia	183 m	s 19 years
TCP packet retransmit	1–3 s	105-317 years
OS virtualization system reboot	4 s	423 years
SCSI command time-out	30 s	3 millennia
Hardware (HW) virtualization system reboot	40 s	4 millennia
Physical system reboot	5 m	32 millennia

Scheduling
-ITP 30002
Operating System