

操作系统原理

Operating System Principle

田丽华

5-1 CPU调度

Basic Concepts

基本概念

Maximum CPU utilization obtained with multiprogramming

(通过多道程序设计得到CPU的最高利用率)

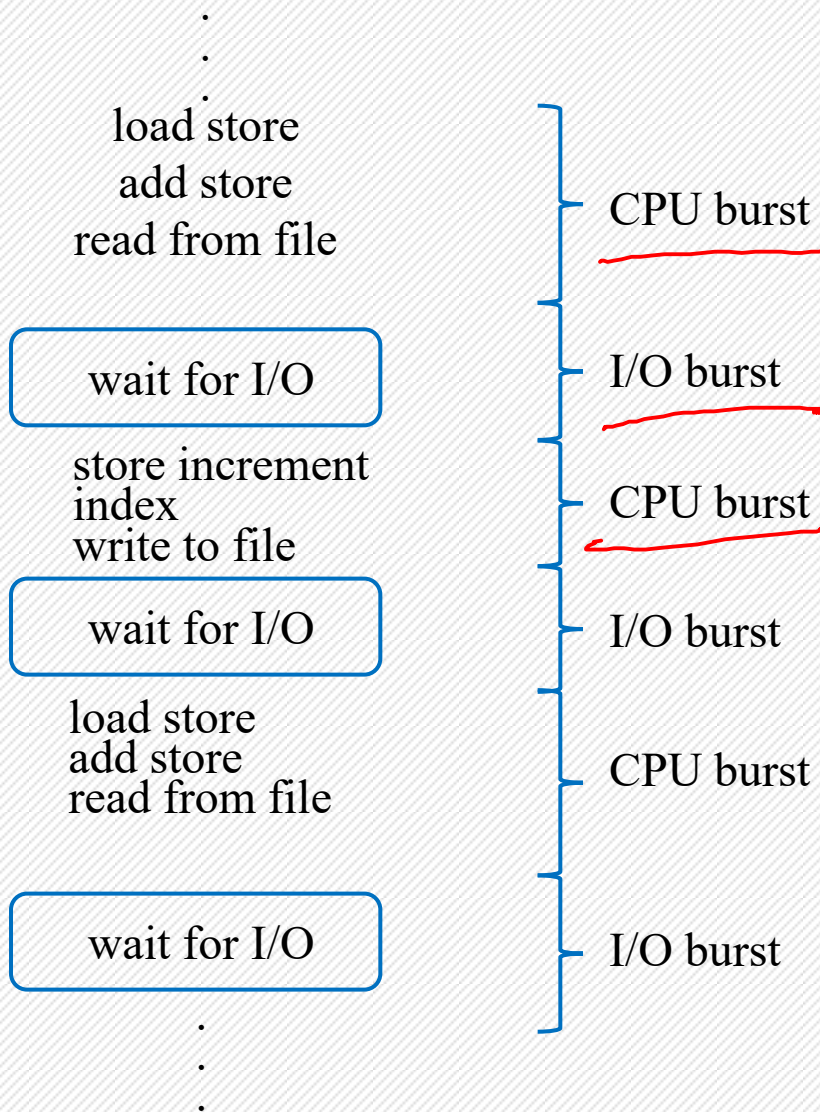
CPU-I/O Burst Cycle – Process execution consists of a cycle of CPU execution and I/O wait.

(CPU-I/O脉冲周期 - 进程的执行包括进程在CPU上执行和等待I/O)

进程的执行以CPU脉冲开始,其后跟着I/O脉冲.进程的执行就是在这两个状态之间进行转换.

Alternating Sequence of CPU And I/O Bursts

cpu和I/O burst的交替序列

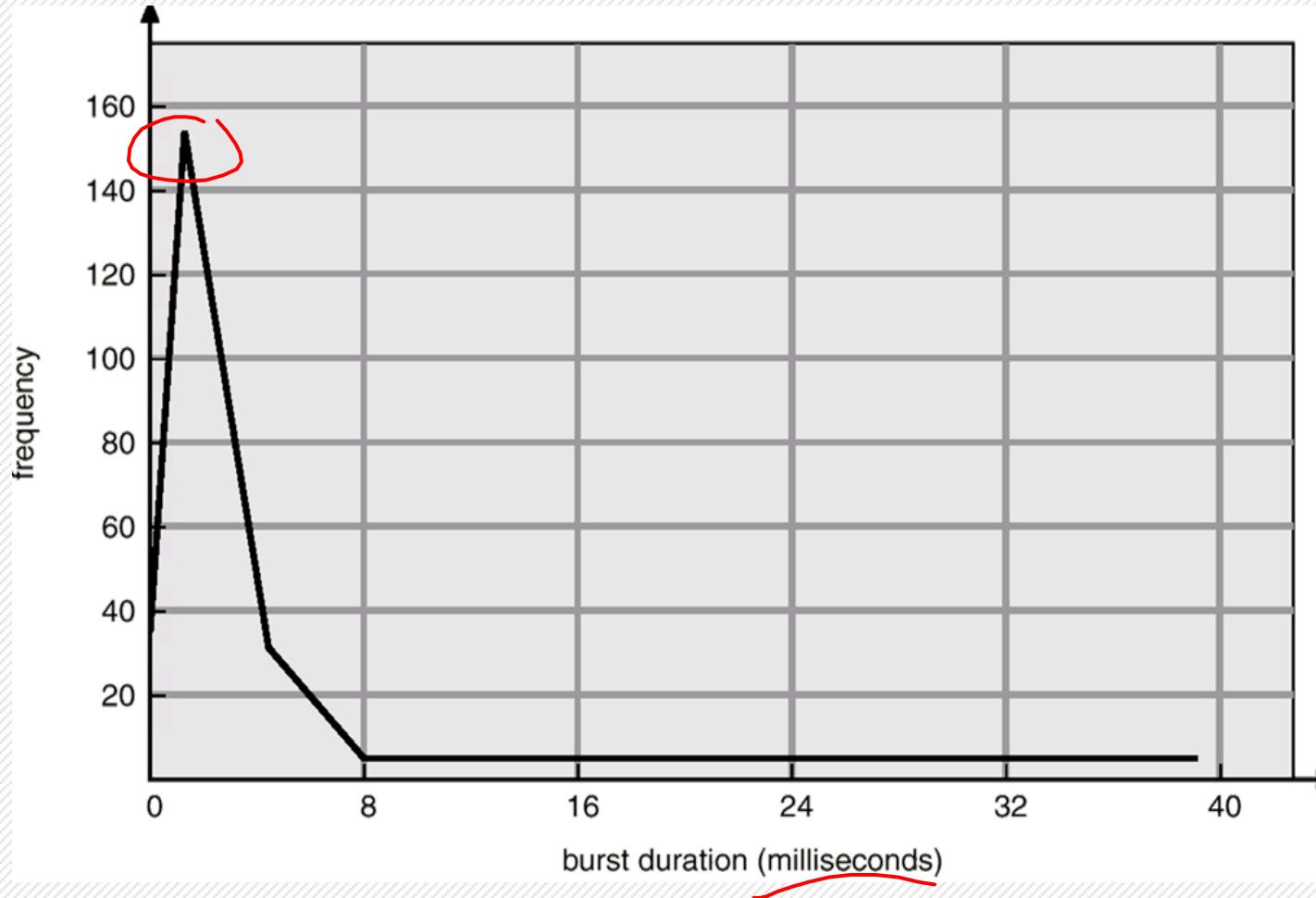


CPU脉冲的分布,在系统中,存在许多短CPU脉冲,只有少量的长CPU脉冲

比如:I/O型作业具有许多短CPU脉冲,而CPU型作业则会有几个长CPU脉冲,这个分布规律对CPU调度算法的选择是非常重要的.

Histogram of CPU-burst Times

Cpu-burst次数的直方图



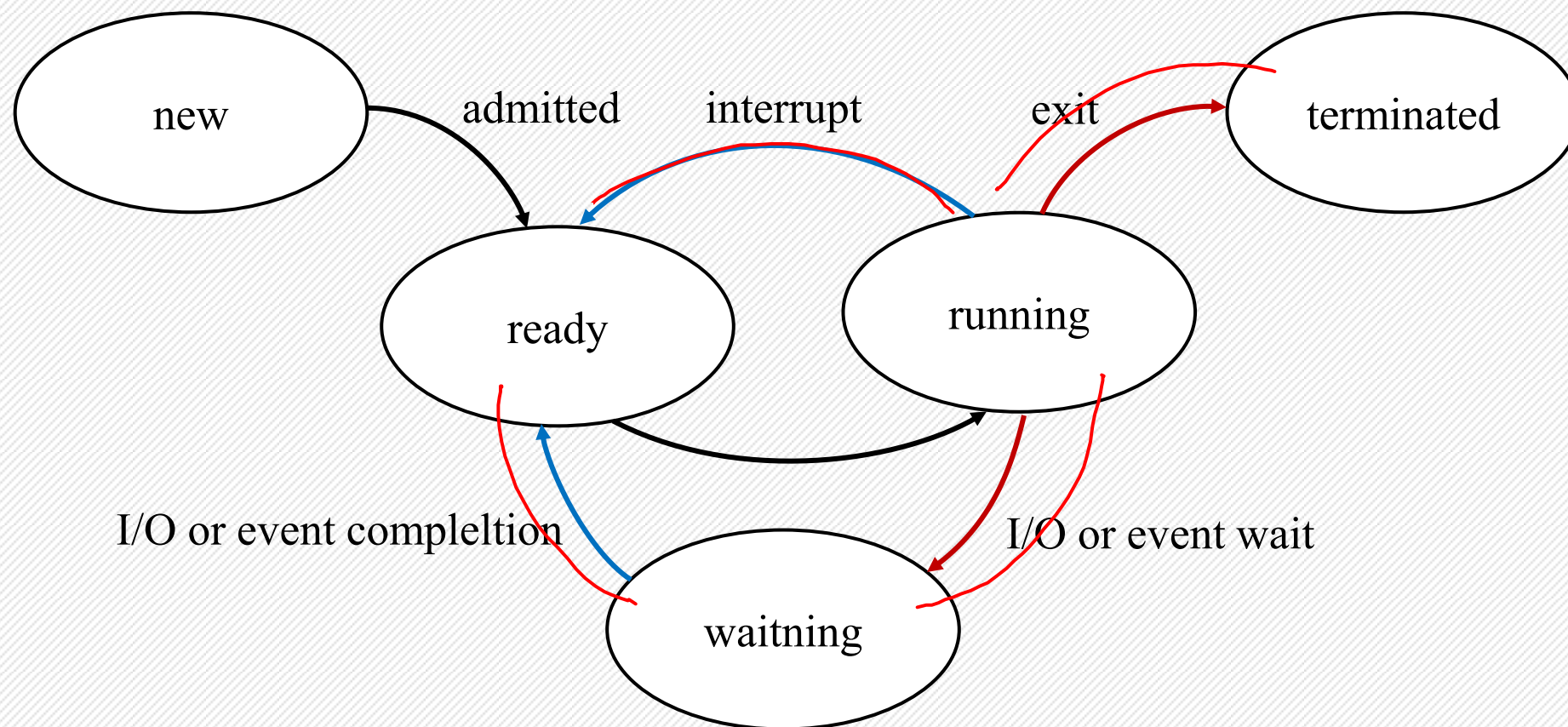
CPU Scheduler

cpu调度

- Selects from among the processes in memory that are ready to execute, and allocates the CPU to one of them.
- 当CPU空闲时，OS就选择内存中的某个就绪进程，并给其分配CPU

CPU Scheduler

cpu调度器



CPU Scheduler

cpu调度器

CPU scheduling decisions may take place under the following circumstances:

(CPU调度可能发生在以下情况下) :

1.Switches from running to waiting state (从运行转到等待) .

2.Switches from running to ready state (从运行转到就绪) .

3.Switches from waiting to ready (从等待转到就绪) .

4.Terminates (终止运行) .

Scheduling under 1 and 4 is nonpreemptive (发生在1、4两种情况下的调度称为非抢占式调度) .

All other scheduling is preemptive (其他情况下发生的调度称为抢占式调度) .

非抢占方式(nonpreemptive)

- 把处理机分配给某进程后，便让其一直执行，直到该进程完成或发生某事件而被阻塞时，才把处理机分配给其它进程，不允许其他进程抢占已经分配出去的处理机。
- 优点:实现简单、系统开销小，适用于大多数批处理系统环境
- 缺点:难以满足紧急任务的要求，不适用于实时、分时系统要求

抢占方式 (Preemptive mode)

- 允许调度程序根据某个原则，去停止某个正在执行的进程，将处理机重新分配给另一个进程。

抢占的原则

- **时间片原则**:各进程按时间片运行，当一个时间片用完后，便停止该进程的执行而重新进行调度。这个原则适用于分时系统。
- **优先权原则**:通常对一些重要的和紧急的进程赋予较高的优先权。当这种进程进入就绪队列时，如果其优先权比正在执行的进程优先权高，便停止正在执行的进程，将处理机分配给优先权高的进程，使之执行
- **短作业优先原则**:当新到达的作业比正在执行的作业明显短时，将暂停当前长作业的执行，将处理机分配给新到的短作业，使之执行。

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5-2 FCFS

01

调度程序采用什么算法选择一个进程（作业）？

02

如何评价调度算法的性能？

Scheduling Criteria

调度准则

调度准则

CPU utilization



– keep the CPU as busy as possible (CPU利用率 – 使CPU尽可能的忙碌)

Throughput



– the number of processes that complete their execution per time unit (吞吐量 – 单位时间内运行完的进程数)

Turnaround time



– the interval from submission to completion (周转时间 – 进程从提交到运行结束的全部时间)

Waiting time



– amount of time a process has been waiting in the ready queue (等待时间 – 进程在就绪队列中等待调度的时间片总和)

Scheduling Criteria

调度准则

Response time – amount of time it takes from when a request was submitted until the first response is produced, not output (for time-sharing environment)

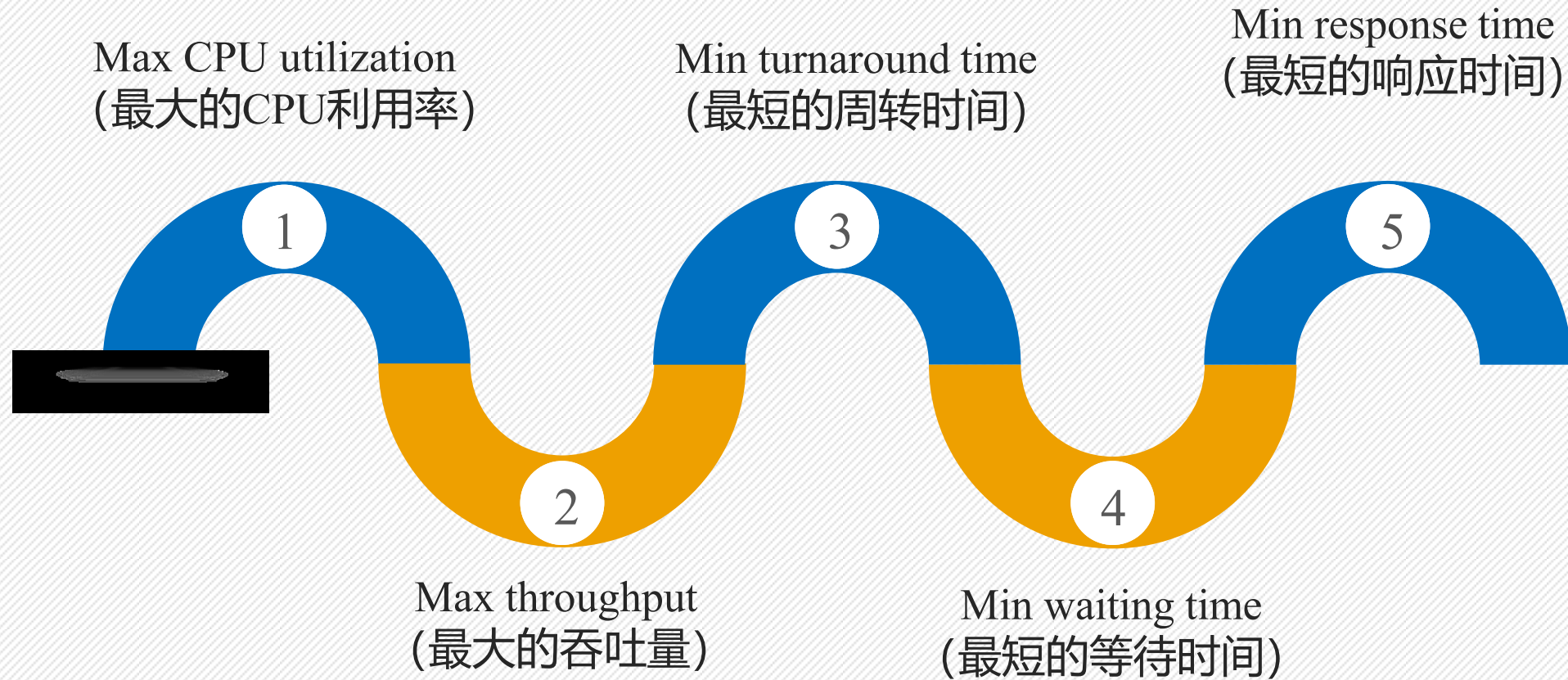
(响应时间 – 从进程提出请求到首次被响应的时间段[在分时系统环境下不是输出完结果的时间])

调度算法影响的是等待时间，而不能影响进程真正使用CPU的时间和I/O时间

Scheduling Criteria

调度准则

Optimization Criteria



Scheduling Algorithm

调度算法

- 先来先服务(FCFS)
- 短作业优先(SJF)
- 优先权调度(Priority Scheduling)
- 时间片轮转(Round Robin)
- 多级队列调度(Multilevel Queue)
- 多级反馈队列调度算法(Multilevel Feedback Queue)

First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

- 先来先服务First-Come-First-Served:

01

最简单的调度算法

02

可用于作业或进程调度

03

算法的原则是按照作业到达后备作业队列（或进程进入就绪队列）的先后次序来选择作业（或进程）

First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

- FCFS算法属于非抢占方式:一旦一个进程占有处理机,它就一直运行下去,直到该进程完成或者因等待某事件而不能继续运行时才释放处理机。
- FCFS算法易于实现,表面上很公平,实际上有利于长作业,不利于短作业; 有利于CPU繁忙型,不利于I/O繁忙型。

First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

Example: Process Burst Time

P_1 24

P_2 3

P_3 3

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order
(假定进程到达顺序如下) : P_1, P_2, P_3

The Gantt Chart for the schedule is (该调度的Gantt图为) :



Scheduling Algorithm

调度算法

First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

Waiting time (等待时间) for $P_1 = 0$; $P_2 = \underline{24}$; $P_3 = \underline{27}$

Average waiting time (平均等待时间) : $(0 + 24 + 27)/3 = 17$

FCFS Scheduling (Cont.)

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order
(假定进程到达顺序如下) P_2, P_3, P_1 .

The Gantt Chart for the schedule is (该调度的Gantt图为) :



Waiting time (等待时间) for $P_1 = 6$; $P_2 = 0$; $P_3 = 3$

Scheduling Algorithm

调度算法

FCFS Scheduling (Cont.)

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order
(假定进程到达顺序如下) P_2, P_3, P_1 .

Average waiting time (平均等待时间) : $(6 + 0 + 3)/3 = 3$

Much better than previous case (比前例好得多) .

short process behind long process (此种结果产生是由于长进程先于短进程到达)

Convoy effect 护航效应

假设有一个CPU进程和许多I/O型进程

当CPU进程占用CPU运行时，I/O型进程可能完成了其I/O操作，回到就绪队列等待CPU，I/O设备空闲

CPU进程释放CPU后，I/O型进程陆续使用CPU，并很快转为I/O操作，CPU空闲

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5-3 SJF (Shortest-Job-First)

Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling

Associate with each process the length of its next CPU burst. Use these lengths to schedule the process with the shortest time.

(关联到每个进程下次运行的CPU脉冲长度, 调度最短的进程)

Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling

Two schemes:

nonpreemptive – once CPU given to the process it cannot be preempted until completes its CPU burst (非抢占式调度 – 一旦进程拥有CPU, 它的使用权限只能在该CPU 脉冲结束后让出).

Preemptive – if a new process arrives with CPU burst length less than remaining time of current 法executing process, preempt. This scheme is know as the Shortest-Remaining-Time-First (SRTF). (抢占式调度 – 发生在有比当前进程剩余时间片更短的进程到达时, 也称为最短剩余时间优先调度)

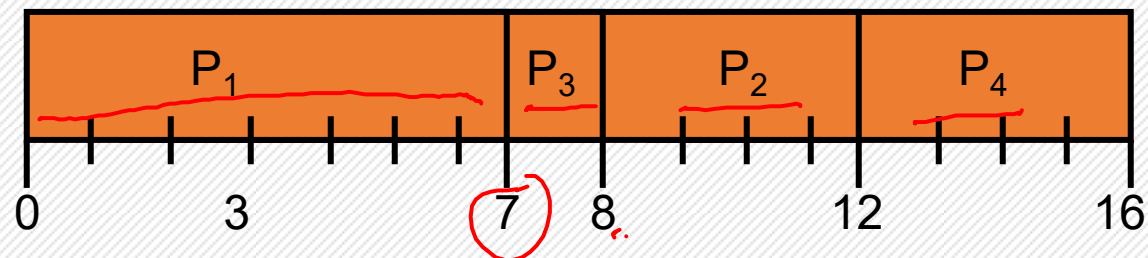
Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling

SJF is optimal – gives minimum average waiting time for a given set of processes. (SJF是最优的 – 对一组指定的进程而言, 它给出了最短的平均等待时间)

Example of Non-Preemptive SJF

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P_1	0.0	7
P_2	2.0	4
P_3	4.0	1
P_4	5.0	4

01 SJF (non-preemptive)



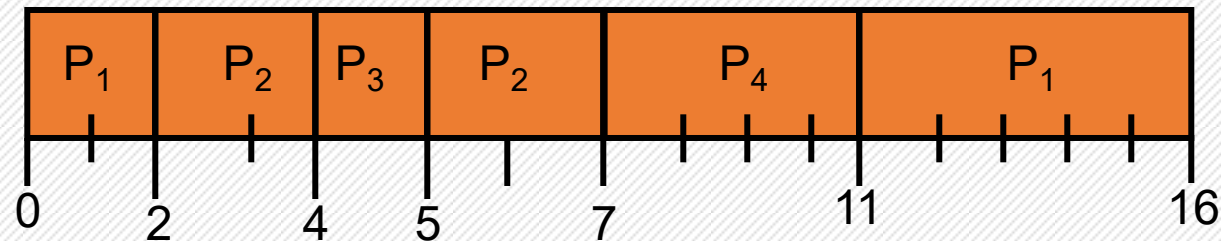
02

$$\text{Average waiting time} = \frac{(0 + 6 + 3 + 7)}{4} = 4$$

Example of Preemptive SJF

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P_1	0.0	7
P_2	2.0	4
P_3	4.0	1
P_4	5.0	4

01 SJF (preemptive)



02 Average waiting time = $(9 + 1 + 0 + 2)/4 = 3$

Determining Length of Next CPU Burst

- Although the SJF algorithm is optimal, it cannot be implemented at the level of short_term CPU scheduling.
- Can only estimate the length (其长度只能估计) .
- Can be done by using the length of previous CPU bursts, using exponential averaging (可以通过先前的CPU脉冲长度及计算指数均值进行) .
 1. t_n = actual length of n^{th} CPU burst
 2. τ_{n+1} = predicted value for the next CPU burst
 3. $\alpha, 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$
 4. Define: $\tau_{n+1} = \alpha t_n + (1 - \alpha) \tau_n$

Scheduling Algorithm

调度算法

Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling

01

采用SJF有利于系统减少平均周转时间,提高系统吞吐量。

02

一般情况下SJF调度算法比FCFS调度算法的效率要高一些,但实现相对要困难些。

03

如果作业的到来顺序及运行时间不合适,会出现饥饿现象,例如,系统中有一个运行时间很长的作业JN,和几个运行时间小的作业,然后,不断地有运行时间小于JN的作业的到来,这样,作业JN就因得不到调度而饿死。另外,作业运行的估计时间也有问题。

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5-4 优先级和 RR时间片轮转

Priority Scheduling

- A priority number (integer) is associated with each process (每个进程都有自己的优先数[整数])
- The CPU is allocated to the process with the highest priority (smallest integer \equiv highest priority) (CPU分配给最高优先级的进程[假定最小的整数 \equiv 最高的优先级]) .

1

Preemptive (抢占式)

2

Nonpreemptive (非抢占式)

- SJF is a priority scheduling where priority is the predicted next CPU burst time (SJF是以下一次CPU脉冲长度为优先数的优先级调度) .

Priority Scheduling

进程	运行时间	优先权
P1	10	3
P2	1	<u>1</u>
P3	2	4
P4	1	5
P5	5	2

➤ 调度顺序: P2、P5、P1、P3、P4

➤ 平均等待时间8.2ms

Priority Scheduling

1. 静态优先权在进程创建时确定，且在整个生命期中保持不变。
2. 静态优先权的问题 Problem \equiv Starvation – low priority processes may never execute
(问题 \equiv 饥饿 – 低优先级的可能永远得不到运行) .

一个很有意思的例子：当MIT的IBM7094机器于1973年关掉时，人们发现一个于1967年提交的一个低优先权的进程还没有得到运行。

Solution \equiv Aging – as time progresses increase the priority of the process

(解决方法 \equiv 老化 – 视进程等待时间的延长提高其优先数) .

- 动态优先权是指进程的优先权可以随进程的推进而改变，以便获得更好的调度性能
- 改变优先权的因素

进程的
等待时
间

已使用
处理机
的时间

资源使
用情况

Round Robin (RR)

Each process gets a small unit of CPU time (*time quantum*), usually 10-100 milliseconds. After this time has elapsed, the process is preempted and added to the end of the ready queue

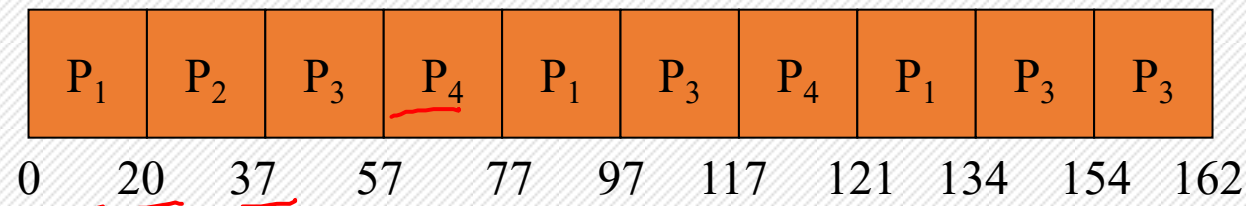
(每个进程将得到小单位的CPU时间[时间片]，通常为10-100毫 秒。
时间片用完后，该进程将被抢占并插入就绪队列末尾)

Round Robin (RR)

Example: RR with Time Quantum = 20

Process	Burst Time
P_1	53
P_2	17
P_3	68
P_4	24

01 The Gantt chart is:

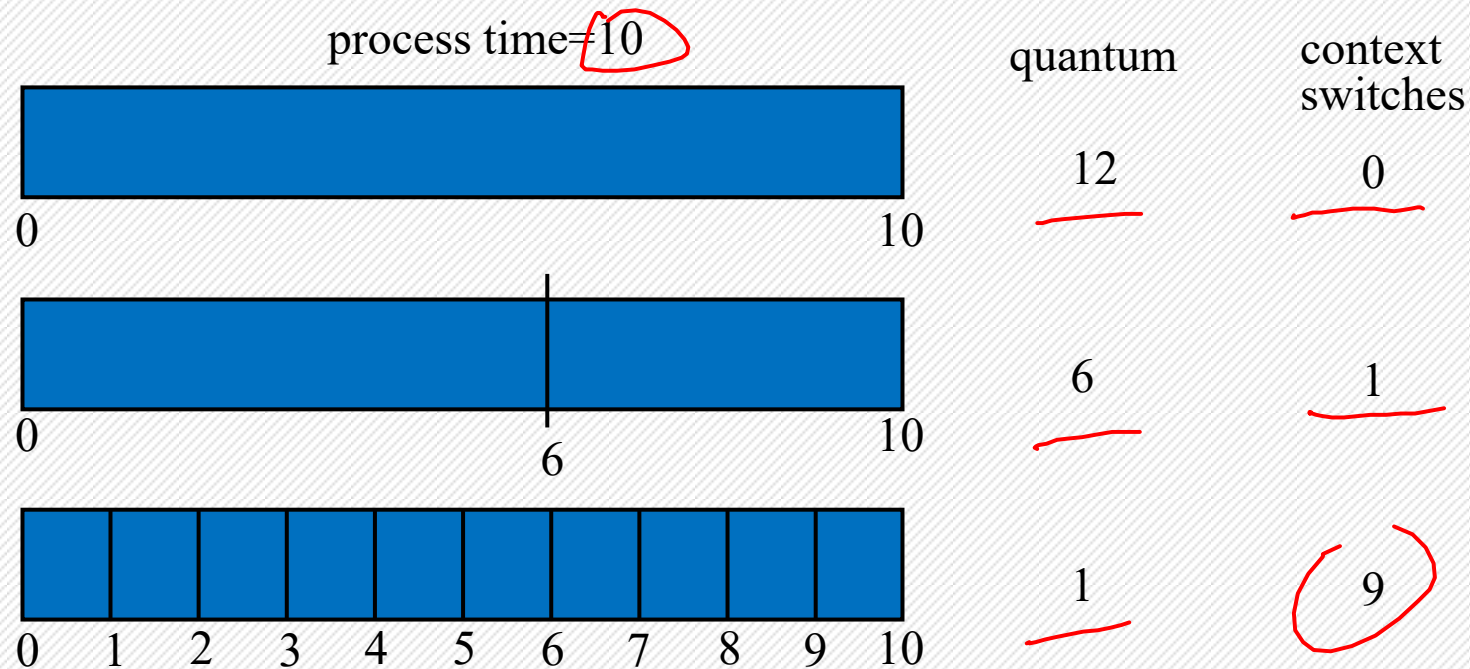


02 Typically, higher average turnaround than SJF, but better response (一般来说, RR的平均周转时间比SJF长, 但响应时间要短一些) .

Performance (特性)

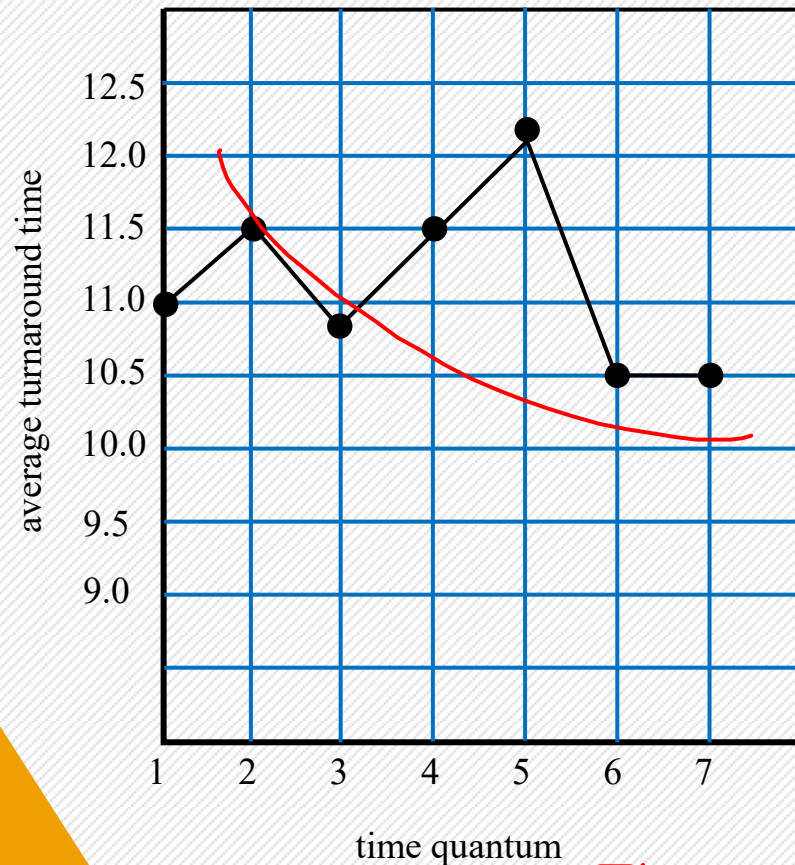
1. q large \Rightarrow FCFS
2. q small \Rightarrow q must be large with respect to context switch, otherwise overhead is too high (q 相对于切换上下文的时间而言足够长, 否则将导致系统开销过大) .

How a Smaller Time Quantum Increases Context Switches



Longer quantum yields shorter average turnaround times?

Turnaround Time Varies With The Time Quantum



process	time
P_1	6
P_2	3
P_3	1
P_4	7

一组进程的平均周转时间并不一定随着时间片的增大而降低。一般来说，如果大多数（80%）进程能在一个时间片内完成，就会改善平均周转时间。

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5-5 多级队列 多级反馈队列

Multilevel Queue

多级队列

按进程的属性来分类，如进程的类型、优先权、占用内存的多少，每类进程组成一个就绪队列，每个进程固定地处于某一个队列，如

- Ready queue is partitioned into separate queues (就绪队列分为) :
 - foreground (interactive) (前台) [交互式]
 - background (batch) (后台) [批处理]
- Each queue has its own scheduling algorithm (每个队列有自己的调度算法)
 - foreground – RR
 - background – FCFS
- Scheduling must be done between the queues (调度须在队列间进行) .

1

Fixed priority scheduling; i.e., serve all from foreground then from background. Possibility of starvation

(固定优先级调度，即前台运行完后再运行后台。有可能产生饥饿)

2

Time slice – each queue gets a certain amount of CPU time which it can schedule amongst its processes; e.g., 80% to foreground in RR 20% to background in FCFS

给定时间片调度，即每个队列得到一定的CPU时间，进程在给定时间内执行；如，80%的时间执行前台的RR调度，20%的时间执行后台的FCFS调度

Multilevel Queue Scheduling

多级队列调度

highest priority



lowest priority



Multilevel Feedback Queue

多级反馈队列调度

存在多个就绪队列，具有不同的优先级，各自按时间片轮转法调度

各个就绪队列中时间片的大小各不相同，优先级越高的队列时间片越小。

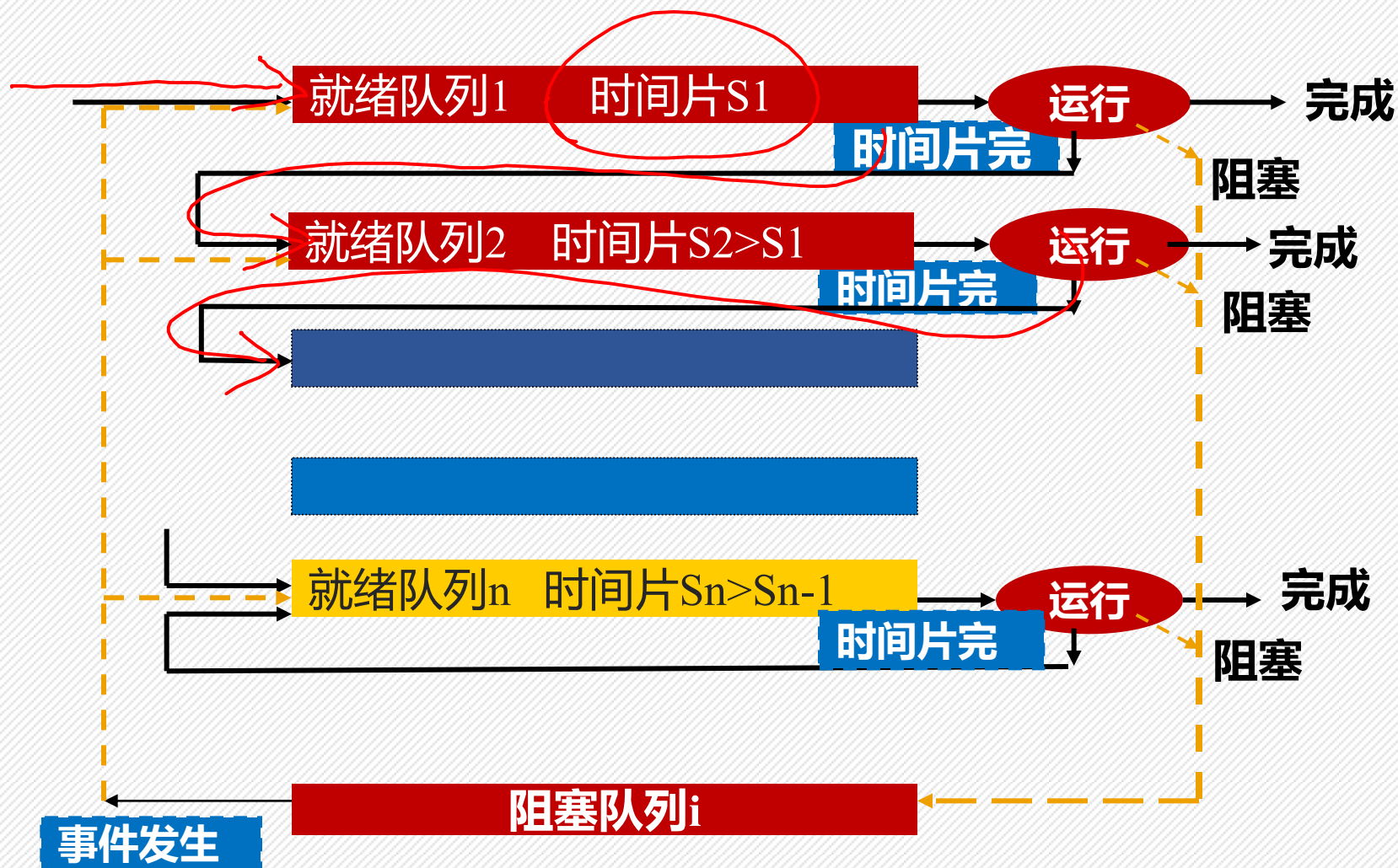
允许进程在队列之间移动

当一个进程执行完一个完整的时间片后被抢占处理器，**被抢占的进程**优先级降低一级而进入下级就绪队列，如此继续，直至降到进程的基本优先级。而一个进程从阻塞态变为就绪态时要提高优先级

最后会将I/O型和交互式进程留在较高优先级队列

Multi-level feedback queue

图：多级反馈队列



Multi-level Feedback Queue

多级反馈队列调度

A process can move between the various queues; aging can be implemented this way (进程能在不同的队列间移动；可实现老化) .

Multilevel-feedback-queue scheduler defined by the following parameters (多级反馈队列调度程序由以下参数定义) :

number of queues (队列数)

scheduling algorithms for each queue (每一队列的调度算法)

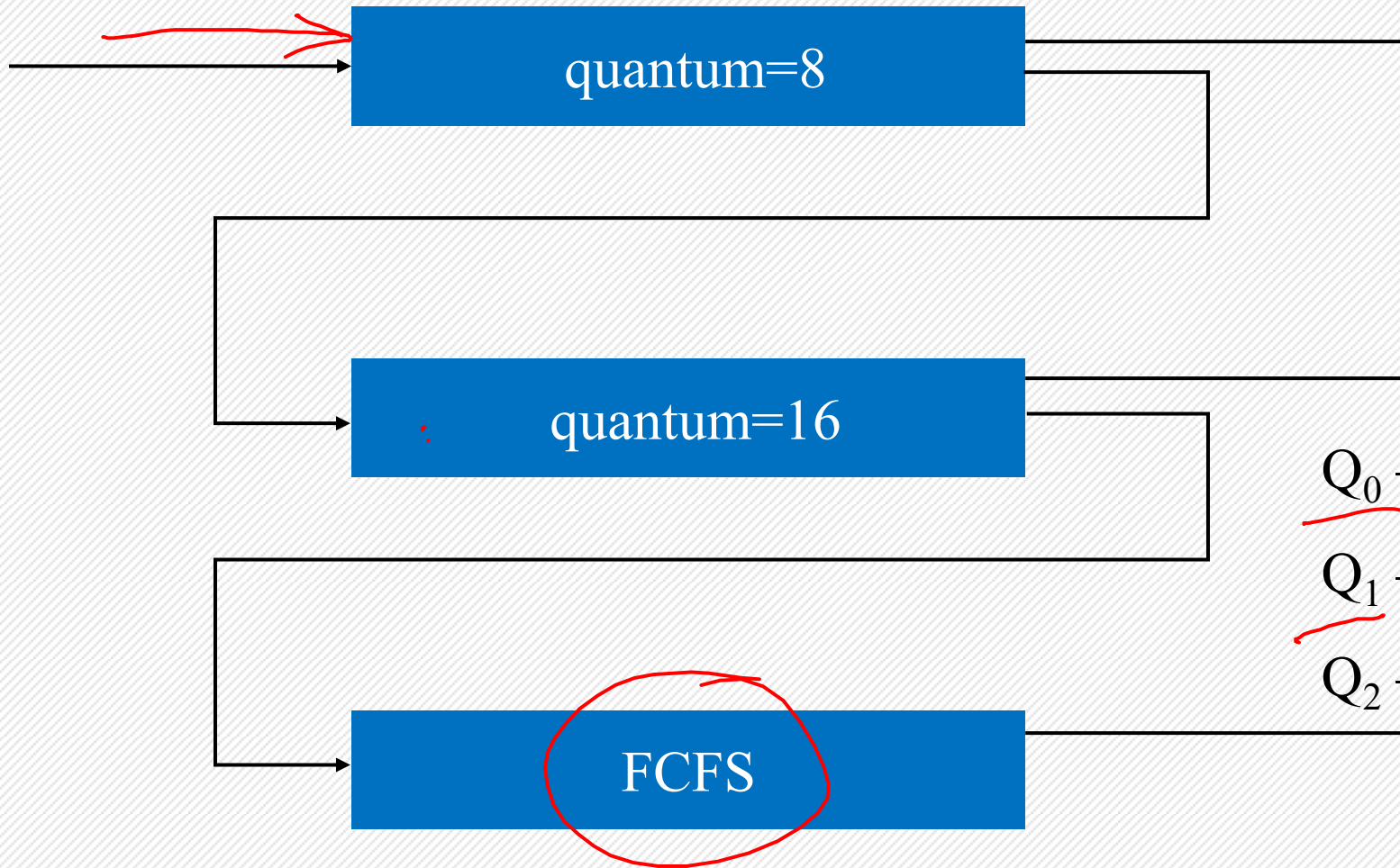
method used to determine when to upgrade a process (决定进程升级的方法)

method used to determine when to demote a process (决定进程降级的方法)

method used to determine which queue a process will enter when that process needs service (决定需要服务的进程将进入哪个队列的方法)

Multilevel feedback Queues

多级反馈队列调度



Q_0 – time quantum 8 milliseconds

Q_1 – time quantum 16 milliseconds

Q_2 – FCFS