

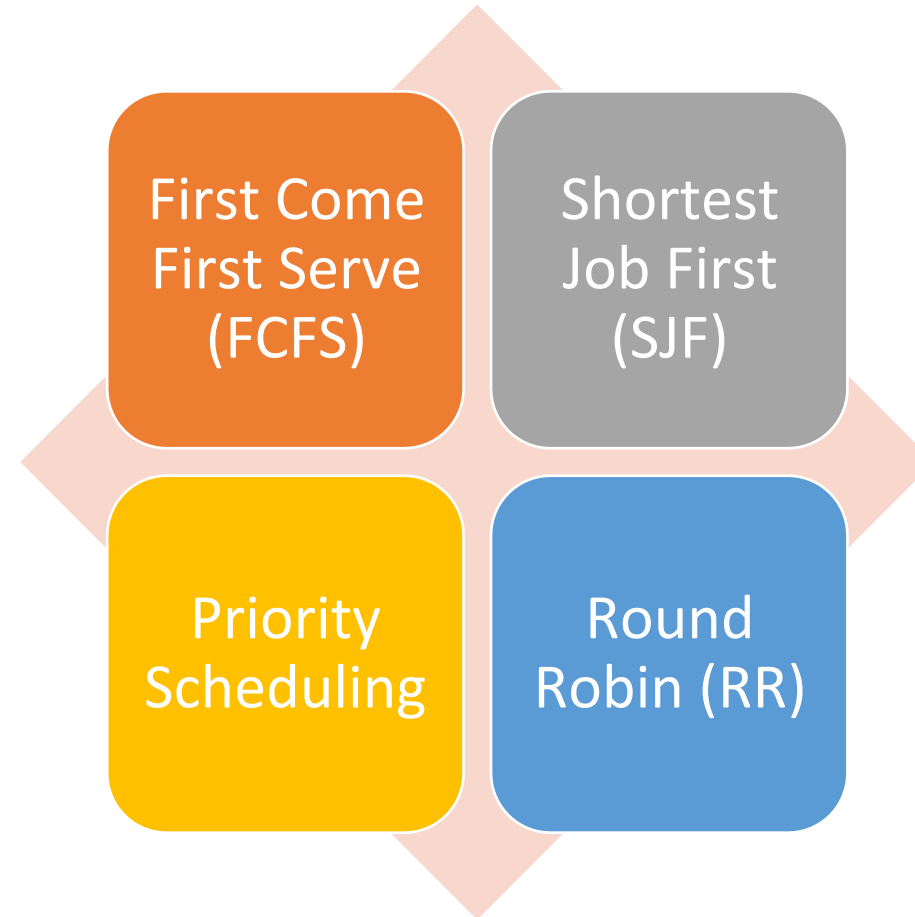
# Shortest Job First (SJF)

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# CPU Scheduling Algorithms



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# Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling

- Associate with each process the length of its CPU burst.
- The CPU is assigned to the process with the smallest/shortest CPU burst time for execution (FCFS can be used to break ties).
- Two schemes:
  - Non preemptive
  - preemptive

# Example 1 for Non-Preemptive SJF

Process	Burst time
P1	4
P2	3
P3	5

$$\text{Turnaround Time} = \text{Completion Time} - \text{Arrival Time}$$

- Gantt Chart

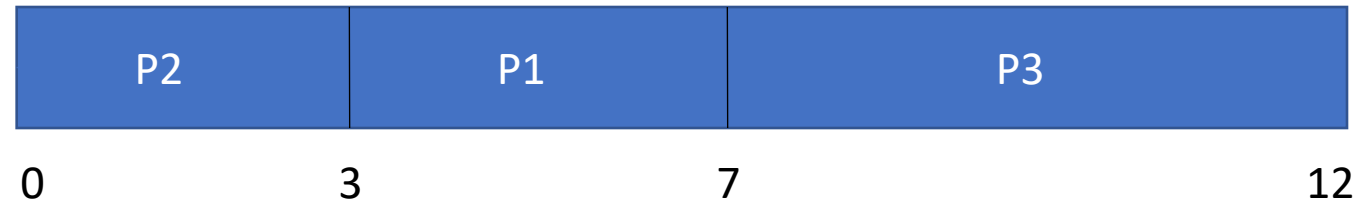


- Turnaround Time  $p1=7$ ,  $p2=3$ ,  $p3=12$

## Example 1 for Non-Preemptive SJF

Process	Burst time
P1	4
P2	3
P3	5

- Turnaround Time  $p1=7$ ,  $p2=3$ ,  $p3=12$ , Avg. Turnaround Time =  $22/3=7.33\text{ms}$



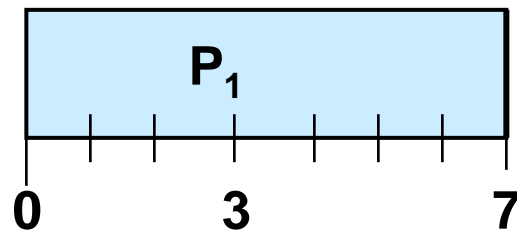
***Waiting Time = Turnaround Time – Burst Time***

- Waiting Time  $p1=3$ ,  $p2=0$ ,  $p3=7$ , Avg. Waiting Time =  $10/3=3.33\text{ms}$

## Example 2 for Non-Preemptive SJF

<u>Process</u>	<u>Arrival Time</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
$P_1$	0.0	7
$P_2$	2.0	4
$P_3$	4.0	1
$P_4$	5.0	4

- At time 0,  $P_1$  is the only process, so it gets the CPU and runs to completion

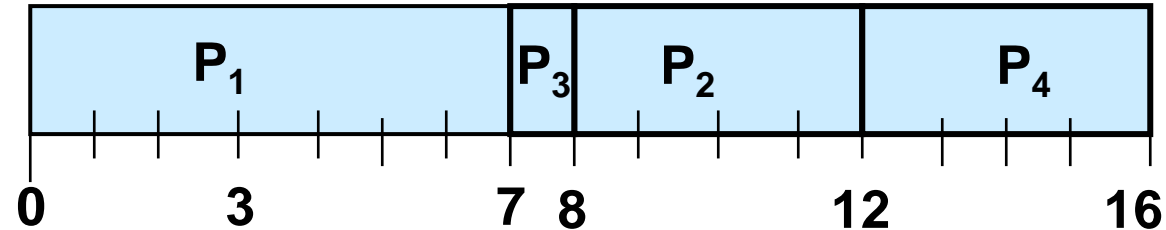


# Example for Non-Preemptive SJF

<u>Process</u>	<u>Arrival Time</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
$P_1$	0.0	7
$P_2$	2.0	4
$P_3$	4.0	1
$P_4$	5.0	4

**Turnaround Time = Completion Time – Arrival Time**

- Once  $P_1$  has completed the queue now holds  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$  and  $P_4$



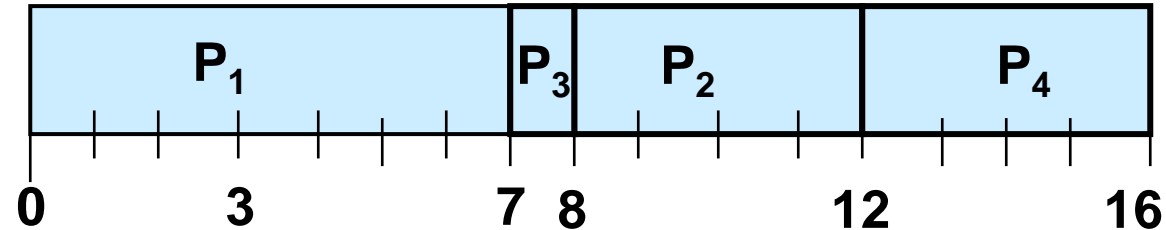
- $P_3$  gets the CPU first since it is the shortest.  $P_2$  then  $P_4$  get the CPU in turn (based on arrival time)
- Turnaround Time for process  $p_1=7$ ,  $p_2=10$ ,  $p_3=4$ ,  $p_4=11$
- Average Turnaround time :  $(7+10+4+11)/4 = 8\text{ms}$

# Example for Non-Preemptive SJF

<u>Process</u>	<u>Arrival Time</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
$P_1$	0.0	7
$P_2$	2.0	4
$P_3$	4.0	1
$P_4$	5.0	4

**Waiting Time = Turnaround Time – Burst Time**

- Once  $P_1$  has completed the queue now holds  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$  and  $P_4$



- Turnaround Time for process  $p_1 = 7$ ,  $p_2 = 10$ ,  $p_3 = 4$ ,  $p_4 = 11$  Avg. Turnaround Time =  $32/4 = 8$ ms
- Waiting Time for process  $p_1 = 0$ ,  $p_2 = 6$ ,  $p_3 = 3$ ,  $p_4 = 7$  Avg. Waiting Time =  $16/4 = 4$ ms



# Shortest Job First

## Advantages:

- **Optimality:** Minimizes the average waiting time and turnaround time.
- **Efficiency:** Provides efficient CPU utilization in environments where shorter jobs are frequent.

## Disadvantages:

- **Starvation:** Longer processes may suffer indefinite postponement if shorter processes keep arriving.
- **Prediction Challenge:** Accurate prediction of burst times is required, which is not always feasible.

# Question ?