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CS365 Operating Systems and Networking

3.6 Describe the differences among short-term, medium-term, and long-term scheduling.

The difference's among a short-term, medium-term, and long term schedulers are as follows. A long-term scheduler, also known as job scheduler, is that it selects processes from the queue pool and loads them into memory for execution. Short-term scheduler, also known as CPU scheduler, selects from among the processes that are ready to execute and allocates the CPU to one of them. The key idea behind a medium-term scheduler is that it removes a process from memory and can later reintroduce it. This is advantageous for some systems.

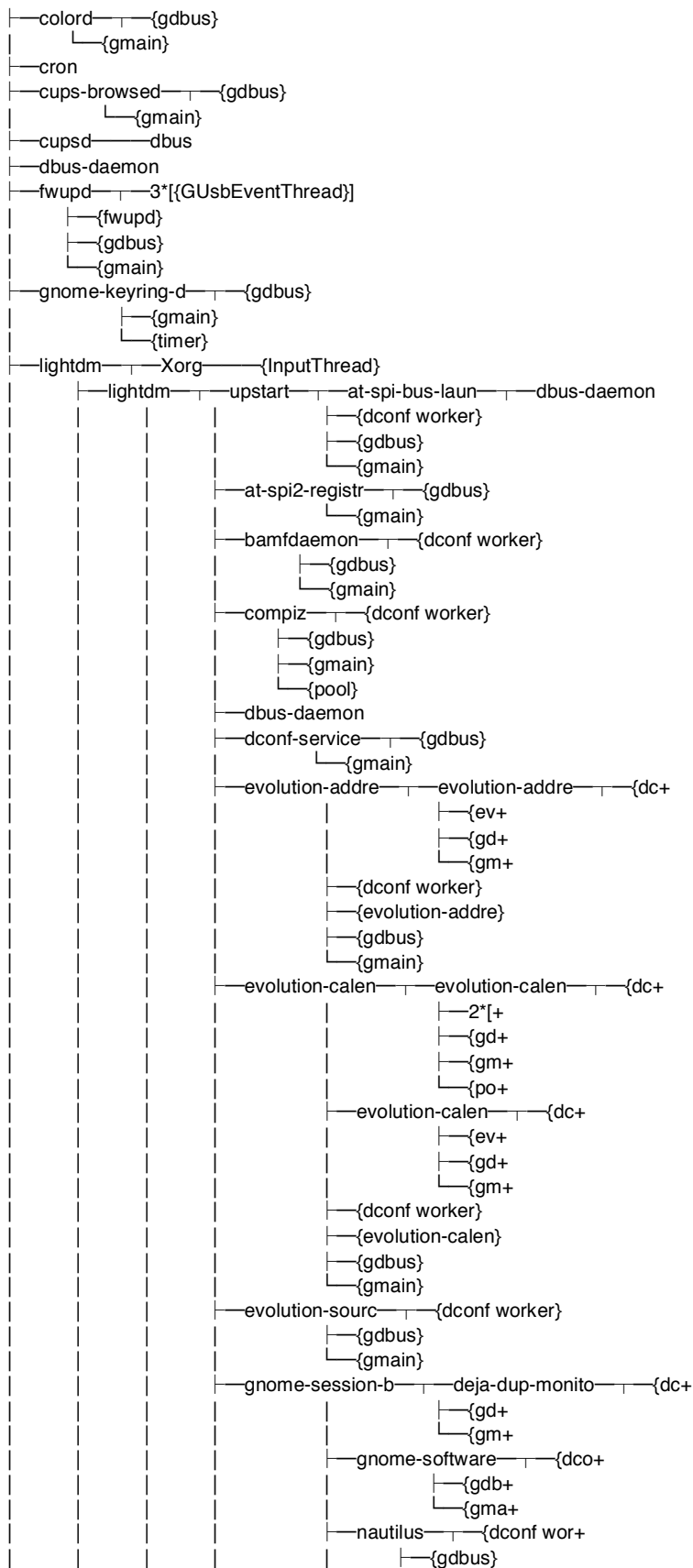
3.7 Describe the actions taken by a kernel to context-switch between processes.

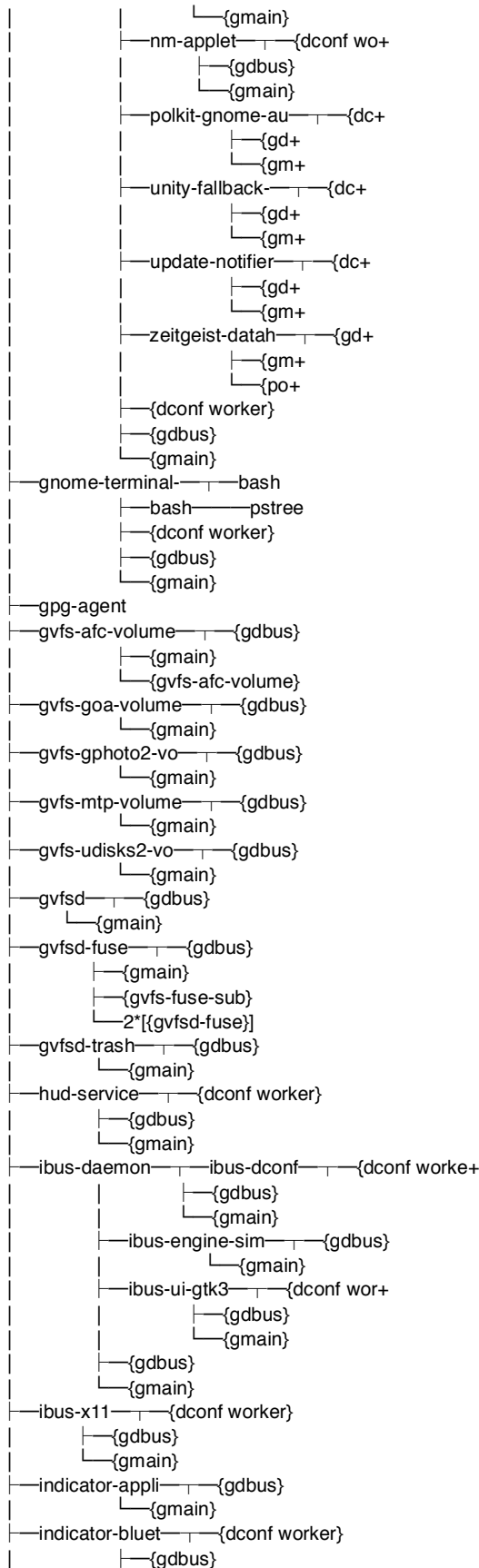
The kernel saves the context of the old process in its PCB and loads the saved context of the new process scheduled to run. Context-switch time is pure overhead, because the system does no useful work while switching.

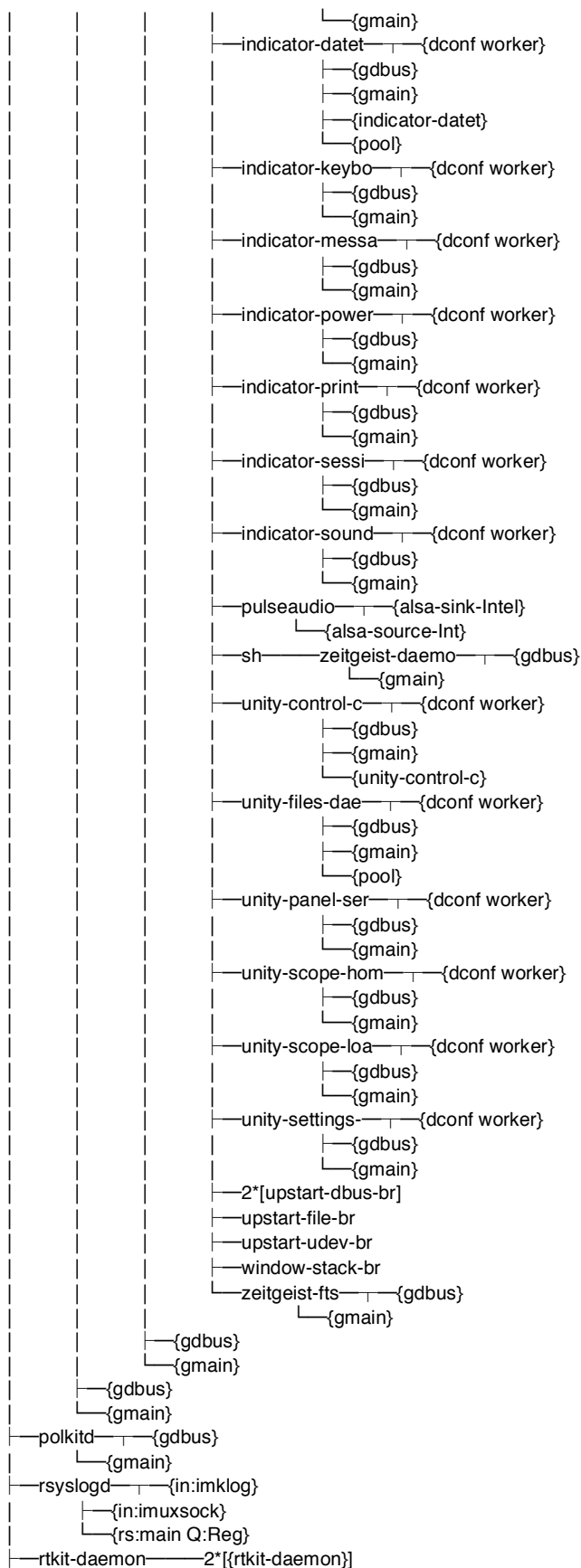
3.8 Construct a process tree similar to Figure 3.9. To obtain process information for the UNIX or Linux system, use the command `ps -ael`. Use the command `man ps` to get more information about the `ps` command. The task manager on Windows systems does not provide the parent process id, yet the processmonitor tool available from technet.microsoft.com provides a process tree tool.

Not sure if this is correct.

```
systemd--ModemManager--{gdbus}
      |
      |-- {gmain}
      |
      |-- NetworkManager--dhclient
      |
      |
      |-- {gdbus}
      |
      |-- {gmain}
      |
      |-- accounts-daemon--{gdbus}
      |
      |-- {gmain}
      |
      |-- acpid
      |
      |-- agetty
      |
      |-- anacron
      |
      |-- aptd--{gmain}
      |
      |-- avahi-daemon--avahi-daemon
```







```

|—snapd——5*[{snapd}]
|—systemd——(sd-pam)
|—systemd-journald
|—systemd-logind
|—systemd-timesyn——{sd-resolve}
|—systemd-udev
|—udisksd——{cleanup}
|   |—{gdbus}
|   |—{gmain}
|   |—{probing-thread}
|—upowerd——{gdbus}
|   |—{gmain}
|—whoopsie——{gdbus}
|   |—{gmain}

```

3.9 What are the pid values? Run the following code to prove your guess. Submit the result of the screen shot.

I am not sure exactly what I was looking for. However, I did run the code and attached a screen shot. I am running Virtual Box on a Mac and tend to get varying results.

```

andre@andre-VirtualBox: ~/Desktop
andre@andre-VirtualBox:~/Desktop$ ./pid
Child: pid = 0Child: pid1 = 8967Parent: pid = 8967Parent: pid1 = 8966andre@andre-VirtualBox:~/D
esktop$

```