CSGE602055 Operating Systems CSF2600505 Sistem Operasi Week 08: Scheduling

Rahmat M. Samik-Ibrahim (ed.)

University of Indonesia

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Operating Systems 2019-1

A (Rm 3114) [Tu/Th 10-12] — B (Rm 3114) [Tu/Th 13-15] — C (Rm 3114) [Tu/Th 16-18] — D (Rm 2401) [Tu/Th 10-12] — E (Rm 2306) [Tu/Th 13-15]

Week	Schedule	Topic	OSC10	
Week 00	07 Feb - 13 Feb 2019	Overview 1, Virtualization & Scripting	Ch. 1, 2, 18.	
Week 01	14 Feb - 20 Feb 2019	Overview 2, Virtualization & Scripting	Ch. 1, 2, 18.	
Week 02	21 Feb - 27 Feb 2019	Security, Protection, Privacy,	Ch. 16, 17	
		& C-language		
Week 03	28 Feb - 06 Mar 2019	File System & FUSE	Ch. 13, 14, 15	
Week 04	12 Mar - 18 Mar 2019	Addressing, Shared Lib, & Pointer	Ch. 9	
Week 05	19 Mar - 25 Mar 2019	Virtual Memory	Ch. 10	
Mid-Term	23-30 Mar 2019 (tba)	MidTerm (UTS)		
Week 06	02 Apr - 08 Apr 2019	Concurency: Processes & Threads	Ch. 3, 4	
Week 07	09 Apr - 15 Apr 2019	Synchronization & Deadlock	Ch. 6, 7, 8	
Week 08	16 Apr - 22 Apr 2019	Scheduling	Ch. 5	
Week 09	23 Apr - 29 Apr 2019	Storage, BIOS, Loader, & Systemd	Ch. 11	
Week 10	30 Apr - 06 May 2019	I/O & Programming	Ch. 12	
Reserved	07 May - 17 May 2019			
Final	18-25 May 2019 (tba)	Final (UAS)	This schedule is	
Extra	27 Jun 2019	Extra assignment confirmation	subject to change.	

The Weekly Check List

Agenda

- Start
- 2 Schedule
- Agenda
- 4 Week 08
- Scheduling
- 6 CPU Burst: How Long (When)?
- MultiProcessor Schedulling
- The Two State Model
- The End

Week 08 Scheduling: Topics¹

- Preemptive and non-preemptive scheduling
- Schedulers and policies
- Processes and threads
- Deadlines and real-time issues

¹Source: ACM IEEE CS Curricula 2013

Week 08 Scheduling: Learning Outcomes¹

- Compare and contrast the common algorithms used for both preemptive and non-preemptive scheduling of tasks in operating systems, such as priority, performance comparison, and fair-share schemes. [Usage]
- Describe relationships between scheduling algorithms and application domains. [Familiarity]
- Discuss the types of processor scheduling such as short-term, medium-term, long-term, and I/O. [Familiarity]
- Describe the difference between processes and threads. [Usage]
- Compare and contrast static and dynamic approaches to real-time scheduling. [Usage]
- Discuss the need for preemption and deadline scheduling. [Familiarity]
- Identify ways that the logic embodied in scheduling algorithms are applicable to other domains, such as disk I/O, network scheduling, project scheduling, and problems beyond computing. [Usage]

¹Source: ACM IEEE CS Curricula 2013

Week 08: Scheduling

- Reference: (OSC10-ch05 demo-w08)
- Scheduling
 - Basic Concepts
 - WARNING: It's just a BURST
 - IO Burst
 - CPU Burst
 - CPU Burst vs. Freq (See next slide)
 - \bullet Criteria: Utilization, throughput, $\{turnaround,\,waiting,\,response\}$ time.
 - (Burst) Algorithm
 - FCFS, SJF, RR, Priority, Multilevel Queue.
 - Preemptive / Non-preemptive (Cooperative) Scheduling
 - I/O Bound / CPU Bound Processes
- Thread Scheduling
 - $\bullet \ \, \text{User-level} \to \mathsf{Process\text{-}Contention} \ \, \mathsf{Scope} \ (\mathsf{PCS}) \text{: many to many/one}.$
 - $\bullet \ \, \mathsf{Kernel\text{-}level} \to \mathsf{System\text{-}Contention} \ \, \mathsf{Scope} \ (\mathsf{SCS}) \text{: one to one}.$
- Standard Linux Scheduling
 - Completely Fair Scheduler (CFS).
 - Real Time Scheduling.

CPU Burst: How Long (When)?



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MultiProcessor Schedulling

- Asymmetric Multiprocessing vs. Symmetric Multiprocessing (SMP).
- Processor Affinity: soft vs. hard.
- NUMA: Non-Uniform Memory Access.
- Load Balancing
- Multicore Processors
- Real Time Schedulling: Soft vs. Hard.
- Big O Notation
 - O(1)
 - O(log N)
 - O(N)

The Two State Model

- CPU State I/O State CPU State . . .
 - n: processes in memory.
 - p: I/O time fraction.
 - p^n : probability n processes waiting for I/O.
 - $1 p^n$: CPU utilization of n processes.
 - $\left[\frac{(1-p^n)}{n}\right]$: CPU utilization of ONE processes.
- Example: $p = 60\% \Rightarrow$ CPU Utilization Per Process: $\left\lfloor \frac{1 (60\%)^n}{n} \right\rfloor$

CPU Utilization	Multiprogramming (%)				
N	1	2	3	4	5
Per Process	40	32	26	21	18

For 5 concurrent processes:
 If total time is 100 seconds; for each processs, the CPU time will be 18 seconds.

The End

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- This is the end of the presentation.