

CPU Scheduling

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States of a Process

There are three states a process can be in:

- Waiting - When a process is waiting to be selected for the ready queue by the CPU scheduler.
- Ready - When a process will be ran on the CPU the next time a thread is available.
- Running - When a process is currently running on the CPU.

Algorithms Implemented

- First Come First Served (FCFS) - The processes will be scheduled in order of arrival time.
- Shortest Job First (SJF) - The processes will be scheduled in order of shortest burst time.
- Priority - Priority scheduling is when each process is given a priority level, which determines the order of processes to be executed in.

Grading Criteria

- CPU Utilization - Can range from 0 to 100 percent. Represents how busy the average thread of the CPU is.
- Throughput - Average number of processes that are completed per time unit.
- Turnaround Time - Interval of time from the submission of a process to the time of completion of a process. Sum of time spent in ready queue, execution time, and time doing I/O.
- Waiting Time - Sum of the periods spent in the ready queue.
- Response Time - The time it takes a process to start responding, rather than completing.

Our Example

Algorithms

Programs

Threads

Add Program

Delete Program

PID	Burst Time	Priority	Arrival Time
P1	5	1	1
P2	10	1	2
P3	4	1	1
P4	2	1	1
P5	3	1	4
P6	5	1	7
P7	3	1	6
P8	2	1	3
P9	1	1	2

Run Simulation

Quit

The example we will use with the different algorithms

Shortest Job First

T1	P4	P4	P9	P8	P8	P7	P7	P7	P6	P6	P6	P6	P6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T2	P3	P3	P3	P3	P5	P5	P5	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2

SJF's Schedule

Utilization: 0.79545454545455

Throughput: 0.20454545454545

Waiting Time: 9.0

SJF's Grade

First Come First Serve

T1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P6	P6	P6	P6	P6
T2	P3	P3	P3	P3	P4	P4	P9	P8	P8	P5	P5	P5	P7	P7	P7	X	X	X	X	X

FCFS's Schedule

Utilization: 0.875

Throughput: 0.225

Waiting Time: 5.0

FCFS's Grade

SJF with Priority

T1	P4	P4	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P2	P1	P1	P1	P1	P1	X
T2	P3	P3	P3	P3	P9	P8	P8	P5	P5	P5	P7	P7	P7	P6	P6	P6	P6	P6

Priority's Schedule

Utilization: 0.97222222222222

Throughput: 0.25

Waiting Time: 1.0

Priority's Grade

Future Considerations

- Multithreading
- More complex algorithms like Highest Response Ratio Next and Multilevel Queue.

Conclusions

- There is no "perfect" scheduling algorithm since it is dependent on a cpu's use case and prioritizing appropriately.
- Scheduling algorithms are often combinations of previous less complex algorithms.
- This program can be found at <https://github.com/ColbysPrograms/cpuScheduling>

References

- [1] Peter Baer Galvin Abraham Silberschatz and Greg Gagne. “Operating System Concepts”. In: Tenth. Wiley, 2018. Chap. 5, pp. 202–214.
- [2] GeeksforGeeks. *Highest Response Ratio Next (HRRN) CPU Scheduling*. Jan. 2025.