Amirkabir University of Technology
(Tehran Polytechnic)

Operating Systems

CPU Scheduling-Part1

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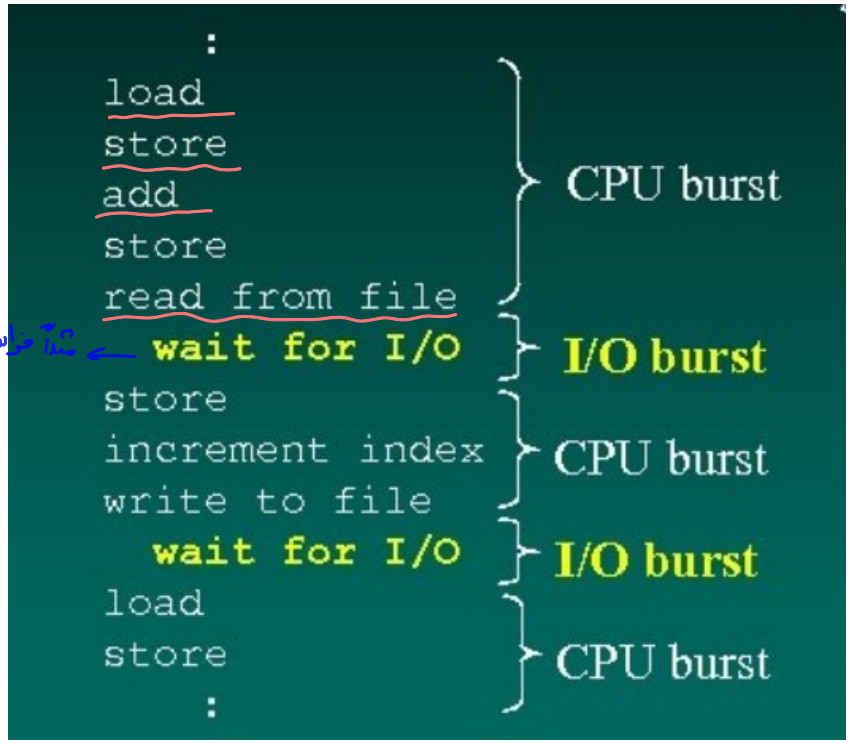
Basic Concepts

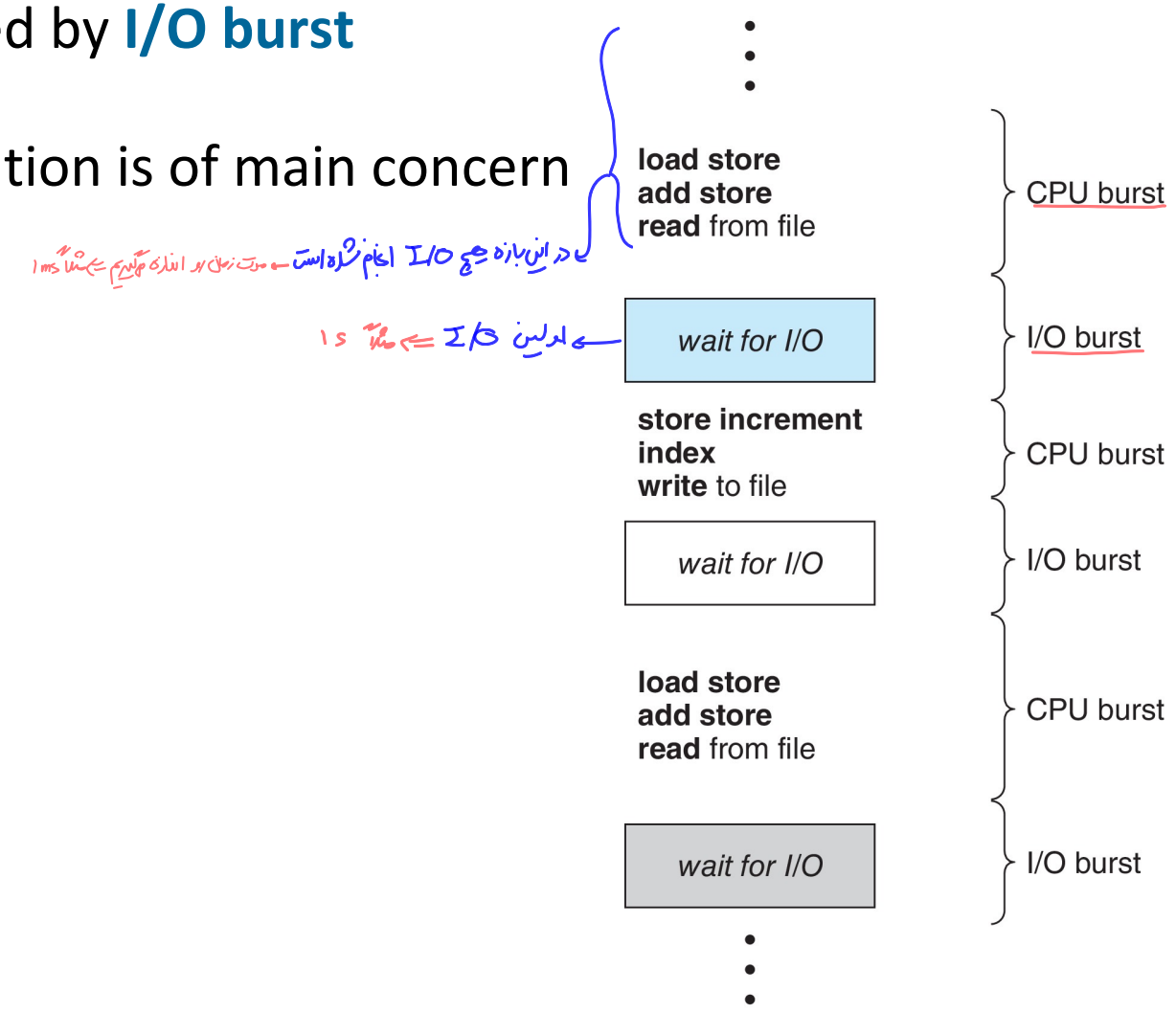
- Maximum CPU utilization obtained with multiprogramming
- CPU–I/O Burst Cycle
  - Process execution consists of a **cycle** of CPU execution and I/O wait



Basic Concepts

زمان‌بندی را می‌خواهیم به‌صورتی انجام دهیم که بیشترین بهره‌وری را داشته باشیم!

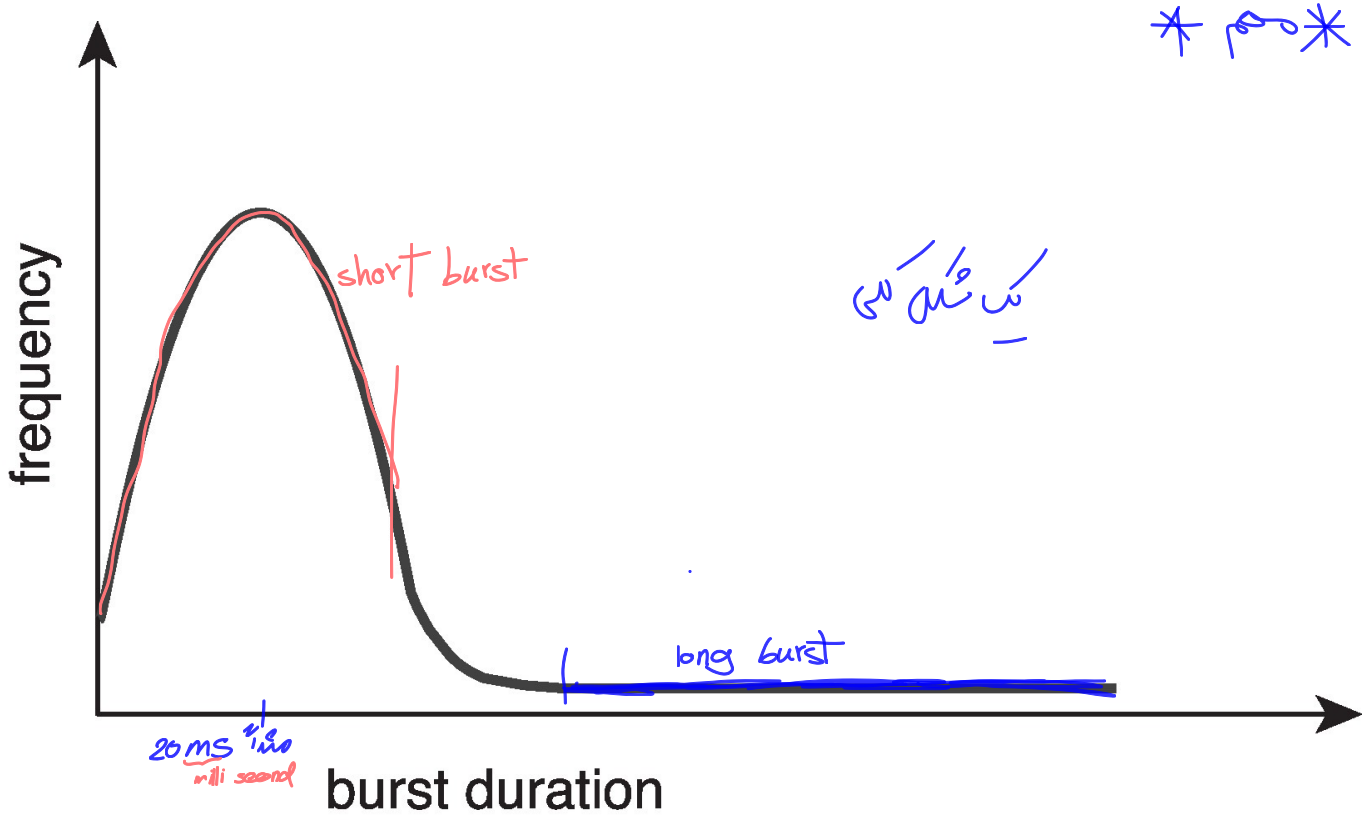
- **CPU burst** followed by **I/O burst**
- CPU burst distribution is of main concern



Histogram of CPU-burst Times

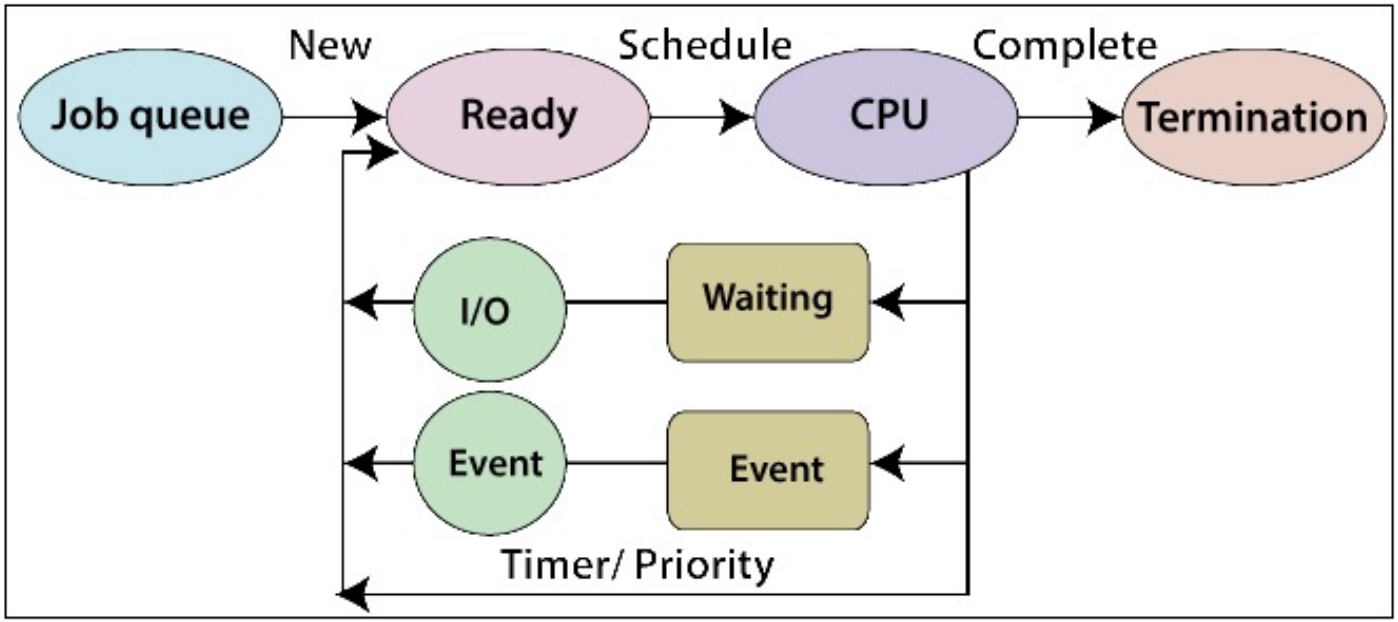
Large number of short bursts

Small number of longer bursts



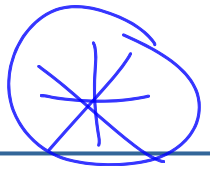
CPU Scheduler

- The CPU scheduler selects from among the processes in ready queue and allocates a CPU core to one of them.
  - Queue may be ordered in various ways.

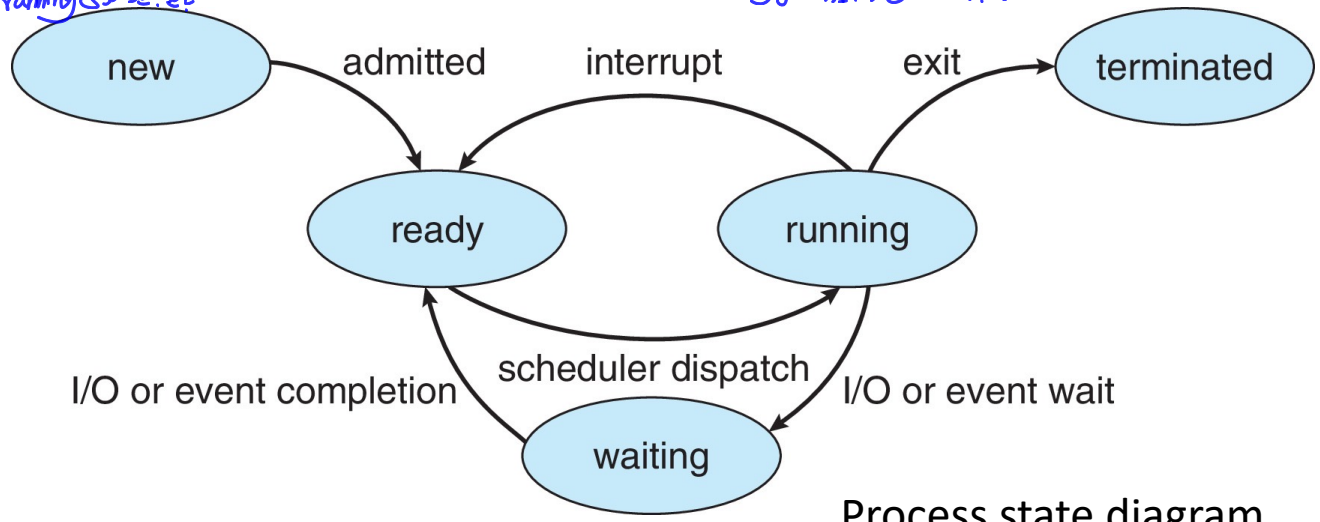


https://www.tutorialandexample.com/process-schedulers-and-process-queue/

CPU Scheduler (cont.)



- CPU scheduling decisions may take place when a process:
  1. Switches from **running to waiting** state
  2. Switches from **running to ready state**
  3. Switches from **waiting to ready**
  4. **Terminates**



Process state diagram

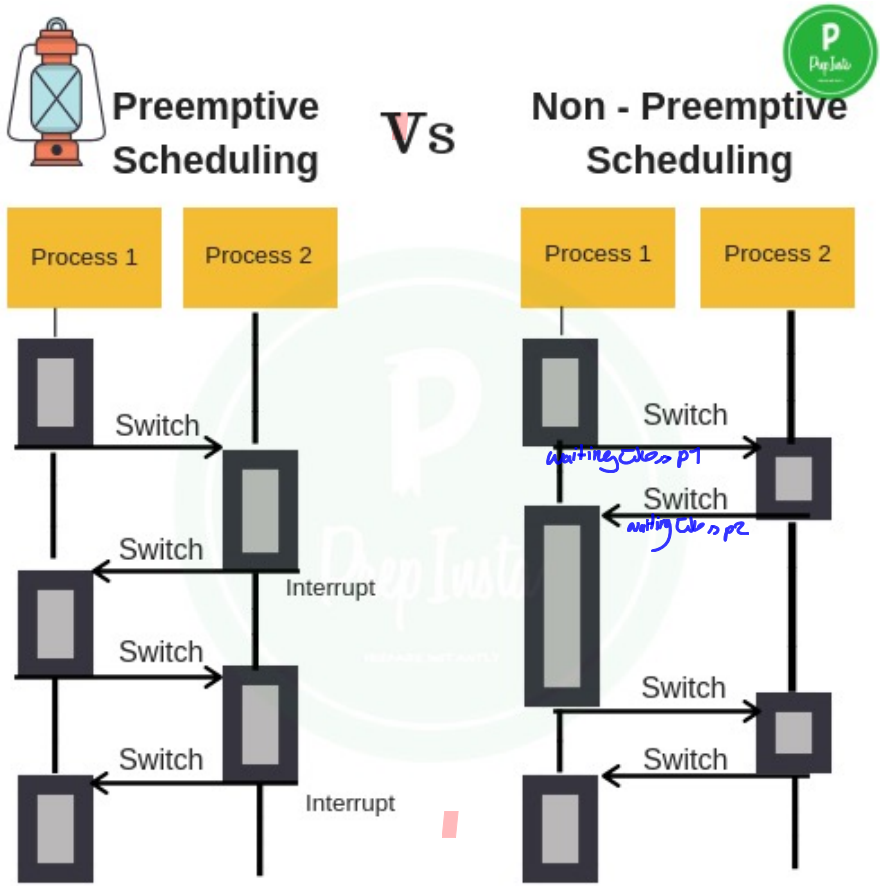
CPU Scheduler (cont.)

- Four possible scheduling situations
  1. Switches from running to waiting state
  2. Switches from running to ready state
  3. Switches from waiting to ready
  4. Terminates

- For situations 1 and 4, there **is no choice in terms of scheduling**.
  - A new process must be selected for execution.
  - If at least one process exists in the ready queue
- For situations 2 and 3, however, there is a choice.

Preemptive and Nonpreemptive Scheduling

- **Non-preemptive (or cooperative)**
  - Circumstances 1 and 4
- **Preemptive**
  - Circumstances 2 and 3



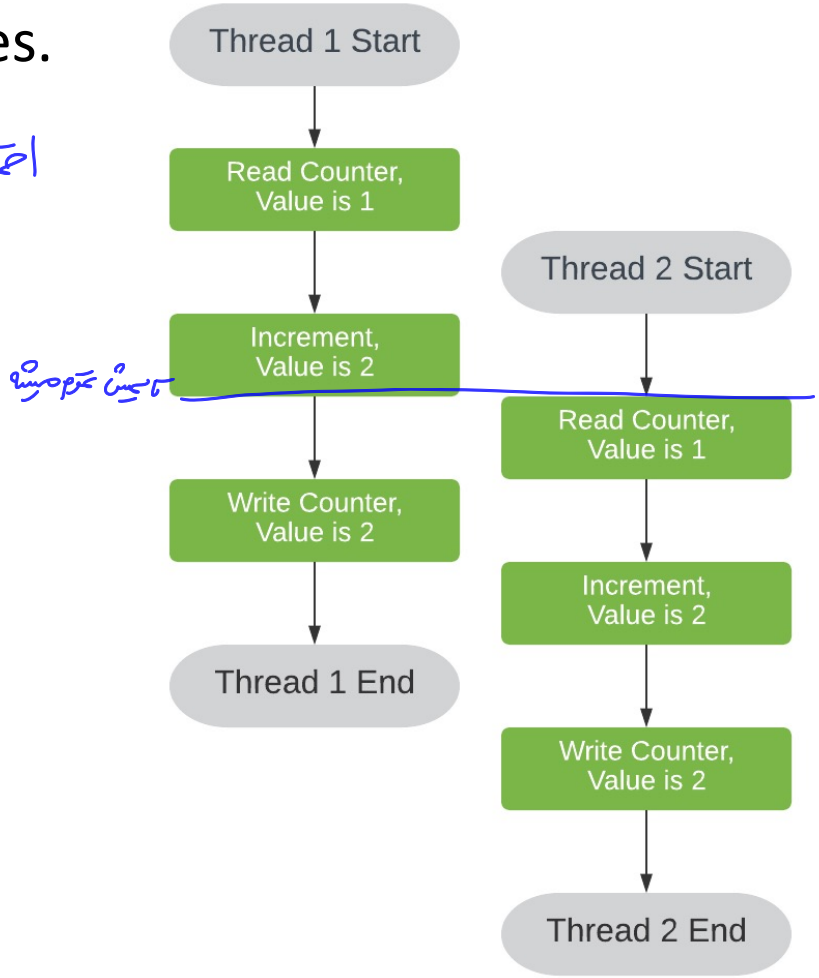
Preemptive and Non-preemptive Scheduling (cont.)

- **Non-preemptive scheduling**
  - Once the CPU has been allocated to a process, the process keeps the CPU until it releases it either by terminating or by switching to the waiting state.

- Virtually **all modern operating systems use preemptive scheduling algorithms**.
  - Including Windows, MacOS, Linux, and UNIX

Preemptive Scheduling and Race Conditions

- **Preemptive scheduling** can result in **race conditions** when ***data are shared*** among several processes.



Preemptive Scheduling and Race Conditions (cont.)

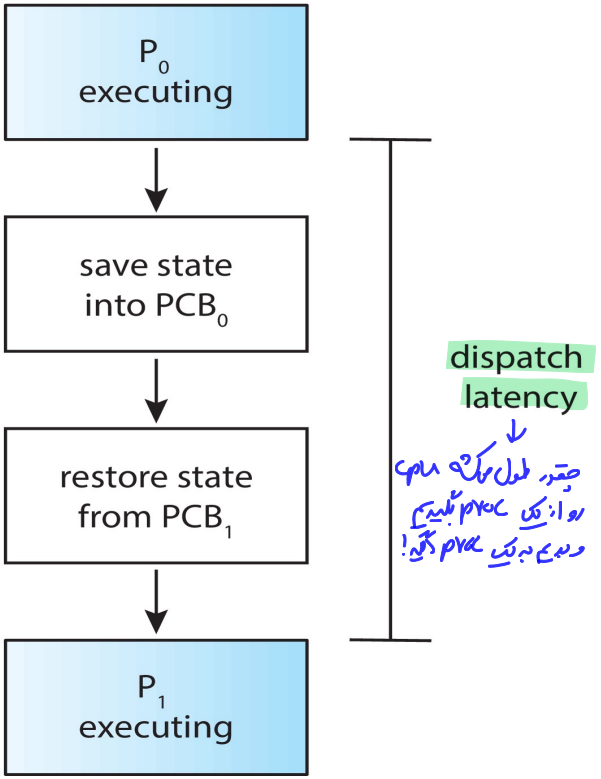
- Consider the case of two processes that share data.
  - While one process is **updating the data**, it is preempted so that the second process can run.
  - The second process then tries to read the data, which are in an **inconsistent state**.
- This issue will be explored in detail in Chapter 6.

Dispatcher

- Gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the CPU scheduler (from ready queue)

- This involves:
  - Switching context
  - Switching to user mode
  - Jumping to the proper location in the user program to restart that program.

- **Dispatch latency**
  - Time it takes for the dispatcher to stop one process and start another running.



Scheduling Criteria

CPU UTILIZATION

THROUGHPUT

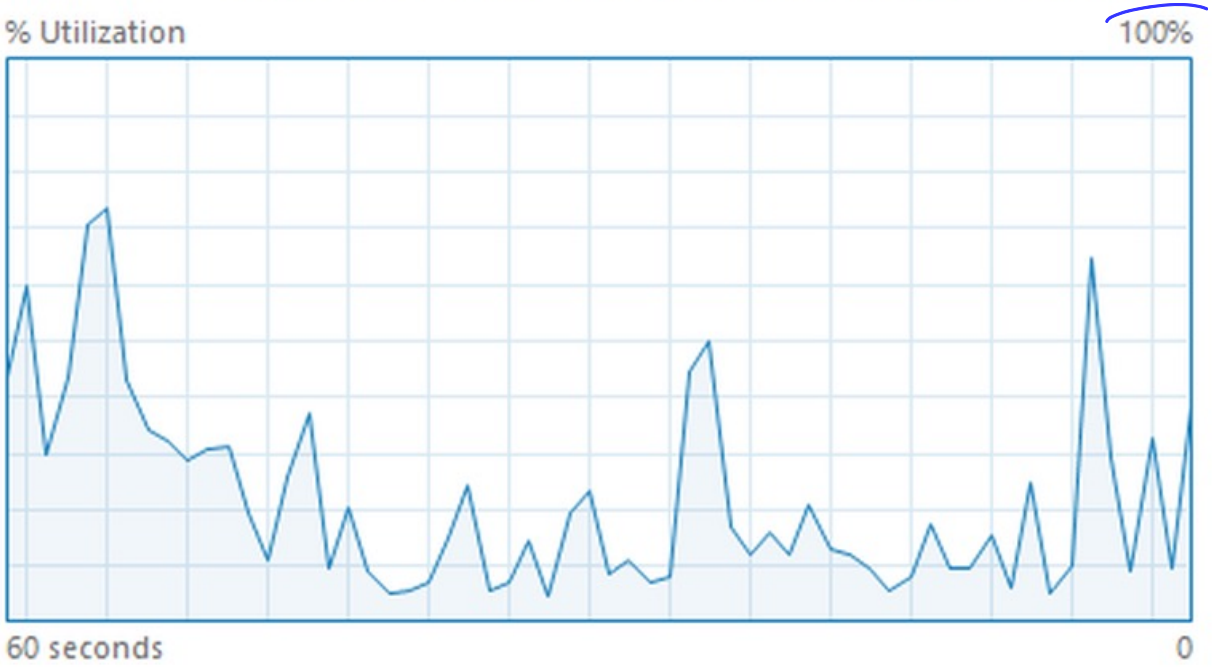
TURNAROUND TIME

WAITING TIME

RESPONSE TIME

CPU utilization

- Keep the CPU as busy as possible.



Throughput

- Number of processes that complete their execution per time unit.

Turnaround time

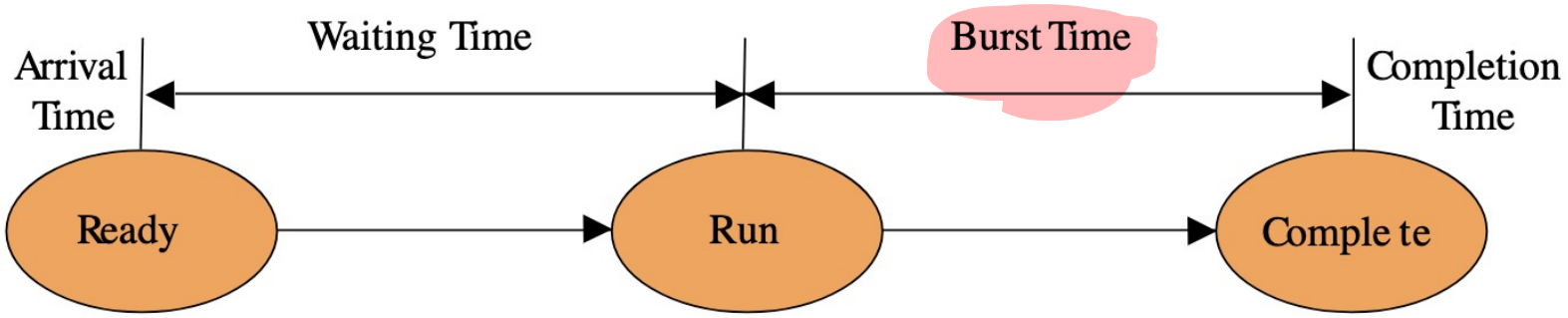
- Amount of time to execute a particular process.
- Sum of the periods spent waiting, in the ready queue, executing on the CPU, and doing I/O.

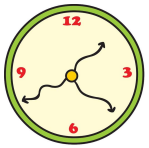
از زمانی که کنترل proc به سیستم عامل داده تا زمانی که خارج می شود

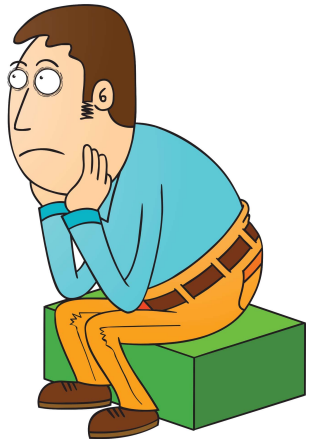
Waiting time

- Amount of time a process has been waiting in the **ready queue**.

مجموع تمام زمان‌هایی که پروسس در ready queue سپری می‌کند!







Response time

- Amount of time it takes from when a request was submitted until the first response is produced.

Scheduling Algorithm Optimization Criteria

Criteria	Min or Max?
CPU utilization	Max
Throughput	Max
Turnaround time	Min
Waiting time	Min
Response time	Min

Scheduling Algorithm Optimization Criteria

- Max CPU utilization
- Max throughput
- Min turnaround time
- Min waiting time
- Min response time

این ۵تا باهم توی یک مسیر نیستند!
ولی باید سعی کنیم یک تعادلی بین این ۵تا برقرار کنیم.

مثلا: اگر cpu رو بدیم به یک برنامه‌ی cpu intensive
از نظر cpu utilization، ۱۰۰٪ داره استفاده میکنه
اما برای بقیه response time، waiting time خیلی زیاد میشه!

First-Come, First-Served

SCHEDULING ALGORITHM

First- Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

Process	Burst Time
P_1	24
P_2	3
P_3	3

- Suppose that the processes arrive in the order: P_1 , P_2 , P_3
- The Gantt Chart for the schedule is:

- Waiting time for P_1 = 0; P_2 = 24; P_3 = 27
- Average waiting time: (0 + 24 + 27)/3 = 17

FCFS Scheduling (Cont.)

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order:

$$P_2 , P_3 , P_1$$

- The Gantt chart for the schedule is:

- Waiting time for $P_1 = 6$; $P_2 = 0$; $P_3 = 3$
- Average waiting time: $(6 + 0 + 3)/3 = 3$
- **Much better than previous case**

FCFS Scheduling and Convoy effect

- **Short process behind long process.** → non-preemptive بودن باعث میشه این مشکل رو داشته باشیم!
  - Consider one CPU-bound and many I/O-bound processes.

- **What is the important side-effect?**

FCFS Scheduling and Convoy Effect (Cont.)

- **Short process behind long process.**
  - Consider one CPU-bound and many I/O-bound processes.

- What is the side-effect?
  - Results in **lower CPU and device utilization** than might be possible if the shorter **processes were allowed to go first.**

پیاده کردن یک برنامه برای یک مدت ، ۱۰۰٪ cpu دستش باشه لزوماً خوب نیست !

راه حل ← shortest job first