# **Process scheduling**

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# 一、概念

#### 1. Motivation

- 机制Mechanisms:底层实现方式/协议
   content switch, paging, lock,用queue实现FIFO, time-slice多长,MMU for虚拟内存管理
- 策略policy: 何时调用机制,做出决定 cache中LRU replacement, FIFO, schedule decisions

# 策略机制独立。

#### WorkLoad假设:

- 1. 每个任务运行相同的时间。
- 2. 每个任务在相同的时间到达。
- 3. 调度一个任务之后, 会一直占用CPU。
- 4. 所有的人都使用CPU,不考虑IO:不让出CPU等待IO
- 5. 每个任务的运行时间已知: 我们像先知一样把所有事情都放到最理想的情况下。

## 度量:

- Turn around time: 完成job时刻 job到达时刻。性能指标。
- response time: job开始执行时刻 job到达时刻。交互性指标。

#### 2. FIFO: First In, First Out

也叫FCFS: First come, first served

# 特点:

1. 每个job执行不会被打断

2. 先来先执行: 排队执行

缺点:

若执行时间不同,对于turnaround度量来说,更希望先去调度任务短的。

#### 3. SJF: Shortest Job First

特点: (放宽假设1)

• 最短任务先执行: 比较的是原始执行时间(非剩余时长)

• non-preemptive 非抢占式: job中途不打断

• preemptive 抢占式: job中途打断,但是此时大job可能剩余不多(但比较的是原始时长)

缺点:

如果不同时到达,且不能抢占的话:考虑大job先到达的场景

# 4. STCF: Shortest Time-to-Completion First

特点: (放宽假设1, 2, 3)

• 最短任务先执行:这里比较的是执行剩余时长。

• preemptive 抢占式: 新job到达,发生重新调度。允许小任务打断大任务。

缺点:

fairness

#### 5. RR: Round Rabin

轮询:引入时间片的机制,不但要抢占,也最好不要让一个job一直占用CPU。增加了turnaround time,但是大大减少了response time。是一种权衡。

实际情况下,round rabin在每一次切换的时候会引入额外的上下文切换的开销,总的时间会更久一点。要 flush TLB entry的缓存,被换进来的任务肯定是比连续跑的TLB慢一点,包括流水线也得全部刷掉。所以不可能把时间片无限缩小,这会加大时间片切换的额外开销。

特点: (可放宽假设4)

运行满一个time slice就切换。可认为每个时间片是单独的子任务。

I/O和CPU的协作:可能需要两个来维护running和suspend状态的队列。

# 6. MLFQ: Multi-Level Feedback Queue

最后放宽假设5,在无法预知任务时长下,优化turn around time和response time。

核心想法:从历史中进行学习(feedback),在执行时调整,来预测未来的情况。(凡是带有预测的,基本上都是这种learning from history策略。)

#### 特点:

- 1. 有多个running队列。不同的priority。一个队列中的策列可以是随机或RR。
- 2. 带有feedback来调整策略:如运行满一个time slice未完成就降低priority,新来的priority高,任务会在不同队列移动。
- 3. 把任务变成很多阶段,认为一个阶段内的行为是有连续性的,行为是可以通过一个阶段内之前的行为来预测的。
- 4. friendly to short jobs

#### 缺点:

- 1. 饥饿问题。没有上升的机制,底层long-running任务可能一次都没有机会得到执行。
- 2. 一些小技巧可以骗取更多的CPU,比如一个long-running任务,在时间片结束之前主动调用yield(主动放弃 CPU不降级),这个任务就可以和交互式任务来抢CPU。
- 3. 程序可能会改变行为。开始是交互式的,然后变成long-running,再变成交互式的,但没有上升的策略。

#### 解决方法(下方规则4、5)

#### 改变priority规则:

- 1. 新job最高优先级
- 2. 用完整个time slice后降级
- 3. time slice内主动释放CPU, priority不变。
- 4. 周期性的boost: 一段时间S后,将所有工作放到最高优先级。
- 5. (修改2、3) 比较早放弃CPU的job才认为是交互式的,否则就踢到下面去(存在一个阈值)。

# 二、习题

# 1. preemptive

Assume we have the following two jobs in the workload and **no I/O issues** are involved. Please fill in the following tables with the execution of CPU when we decide to use different schedule policies respectively. Suppose when a job arrives, it is added to the tail of a work queue. The RR policy selects the next job of the current job in the queue. The **RR** time-slice is 2ms. (**NOTE**: Time 0 means the task running during [0ms,1ms])

Job	Arrival Time	Length of Run-time
Α	0ms	4ms
В	2ms	2ms
С	5ms	3ms
D	9ms	4ms

We decide to use MLFQ scheduling policy with two priority queues, the highest one
has time-slice of 1ms, the lowest one has time-slice of 2ms. We use RR in each
queue and priority boost isn't supported. Following table shows the execution of
CPU. Please fill in the blanks. (8')

# 题目说明:

- 新job放在队尾
- RR选择是按队列顺序
- 没有说明non-preemptive, 说明要考虑抢占

# 1. FIFO

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Α	А	Α	Α	В	В	С	С	С	D	D	D	D
A到		B到			C到				D到			

turnaround= 
$$\frac{(4-0)+(6-2)+(9-5)+(13-9)}{4}=4$$
 response =  $\frac{(4-2)+(6-5)+(9-9)}{4}=0.75$ 

# 2. SJF(抢占)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
А	А	В	В	А	С	С	С	Α	D	D	D	D
A到		B到			C到				D到			

turnaround= 
$$\frac{(9-0)+(4-2)+(8-5)+(13-9)}{4}=4.5$$

response = 0

# 3. STCF

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
А	А	Α	А	В	В	С	С	С	D	D	D	D
A到		B到			C到				D到			

# • STCF本身自带抢占机制

turnaround= 
$$\frac{(4-0)+(6-2)+(9-5)+(13-9)}{4} = 4$$

response = 
$$\frac{(4-2)+(6-5)+(9-9)}{4} = 0.75$$

时间	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
执行	Α	А	В	В	А	Α	С	С	С	D	D	D	D
到达	A到		B到			C到				D到			
队列	А	Α	ВА	ВА	А	AC	С	С	С				

# B先加到队尾,然后刚刚执行完的A才放到队尾。

turnaround= 
$$\frac{(6-0)+(4-2)+(9-5)+(13-9)}{4}=4$$
 response =  $\frac{6-5}{4}=0.25$ 

时间	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
执行	Α	А	В	Α	В	С	Α	С	С	D	D	D	D
到达	A到		B到			C到				D到			
队列1	А		В			С							
队列2		Α	Α	AB	ВА	А	AC	С					

- t=2时被抢占,并且t=3和t=4从A换到B是因为A在被抢占之前已经执行了1ms,可以看作t=1~3中A的2ms timeslice中间被暂停了1ms(如果非抢占不暂停)
- t=5时B运行结束,虽然没用完timeslice但是不会给A

turnaround= 
$$\frac{(7-0)+(5-2)+(9-5)+(13-9)}{4}=4.5$$
 response =  $\frac{0}{4}=0$ 

#### 2. RR

The following table shows the information of four jobs. No I/O issues are involved.

Job	Arrival Time	Length of run-time
А	0ms	9ms
В	2ms	6ms
С	6ms	5ms
D	8ms	1ms

- The RR time-slice is 1ms
- Suppose when a job arrives, it is added to the tail of a work queue. The RR policy selects the next job of the current job in the queue.

时间	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
执行	А	А	В	А	В	А	В	С	А	В	D	С	А
到达	A到		B到				C到		D到				
队列	Α	А	ВА	AB	ВА	AB	BCA	CAB	ABDC	BDCA	DCAB	CAB	ABC

时间	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
执行	В	С	А	В	С	Α	С	Α	
到达									
队列	ВСА	CAB	ABC	BCA	CA	AC	CA	Α	

## 先将新到的加入队尾, 再将执行完的放到队尾

turnaround= 
$$\frac{(21-0)+(17-2)+(20-6)+(11-8)}{4}=13.25$$
 response =  $\frac{(0-0)+(2-2)+(7-6)+(10-8)}{4}=0.75$ 

# 3. MLQF (boost)

Suppose we use **MLFQ** scheduling policy. (8')

- There are 3 priority queues Q0, Q1, and Q2; Q2 has the **highest** priority, and Q0 has the **lowest** priority.
- **FIFO** is used in each queue.
- The CPU scheduling is carried out only at completion of processes or time-slices.
- The following table shows the **arrival time** of jobs in the workload.

Job	Arrival Time
А	0ms
В	7ms
С	15ms
D	19ms

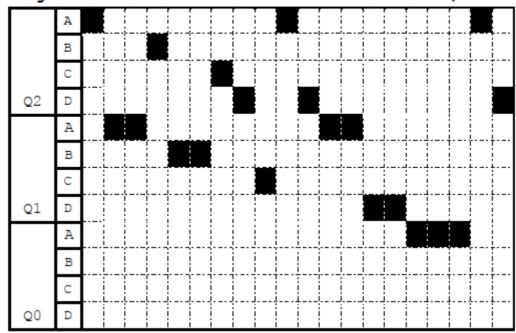
Following table shows the execution of CPU. No I/O issues are involved. NOTE: X represents an unknown time quantum

Time	0	Х	3X	4X	6X	7X	8X	9X	10X	11X	13X	15X	19X
CPU	А	А	В	В	С	D	С	Α	D	Α	D	Α	D

1) Please determine the following values. (All the answers are integers) (10')

X: [1] ms Time-slices: Q2 = [2] ms, Q1 = [3] ms, Q0 = [4] ms Time between two priority boosting: [5] ms

(The Figure shows the details of execution flow)



X: 3 ms Time-slices: Q2 = 3 ms, Q1 = 6 ms, Q0 = 9 ms Time between two priority boosting: 27 ms

2) Based on the above execution, can you list an unwise parameter of this **MLFQ** scheduling policy, and explain why? (3')

The time between two priority boosting is too short. Jobs can hardly run in Q0.