



Bounded-waiting with compare-and-swap

waiting[3] = {false} //

false	false	false
0	1	2

lock = 0

while (true) {

 a1 waiting[i] = true;

 a2 key = 1;

 a3 while (waiting[i] && key == 1)

 a4 key = compare_and_swap(&lock, 0, 1);

 a5 waiting[i] = false;

 a6 /* critical section */

 a7 j = (i + 1) % n;

 a8 while ((j != i) && !waiting[j])

 a9 j = (j + 1) % n;

 a10 if (j == i)

 a11 lock = 0;

 else

 a12 waiting[j] = false;

 a13 /* remainder section */



key
P0(a1)
P0(a2)
P0(a3)
P0(a4)
P0(a5)
P0(a6) CS



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a7 j = (i + 1) % n;

a8 while ((j != i) && !waiting[j])

a9 j = (j + 1) % n;

a10 if (j == i)

a11 lock = 0;

else

a12 waiting[j] = false;

a13 /* remainder section */

P0(a1)

P0(a2)

P0(a3)

P0(a4)

P0(a5)

P0(a6)

P2(a1)

P2(a2)

Silberschatz, Galvin and Gagne (2005)

Operating Systems: Concepts and Design, 8th Edition





Solution using compare_and_swap

- Shared integer lock initialized to 0;
- Solution:

```
while (true) {  
    while (compare_and_swap(&lock, 0, 1) != 0)  
        ; /* do nothing */  
    /* critical section */  
    lock = 0;  
    /* remainder section */  
}
```

lock

lock

P0(a1)

P1(a1)

critical

- Does it solve the critical-section problem?

no





Solution using compare_and_swap

- Shared integer lock initialized to 0;

- Solution:

```
while (true) {  
    while (!compare_and_swap(&lock, 0, 1)) {}  
    /* do nothing */
```

```
    /* critical section */
```

```
    lock = 0;
```

```
    /* remainder section */
```

- Does it solve the critical-section problem?

lock

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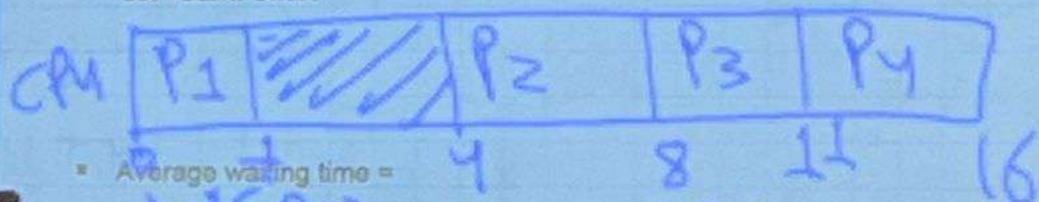
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Example of SJF

$$w(P_4) = 11 - 5 = 6 \text{ ms}$$

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P_1	0	1
P_2	4	4
P_3	6	3
P_4	5	5

SJF Gantt Chart



Average waiting time =

$$w(P_1) = 0 - 0 = 0 \text{ ms}$$

CPU utilization

$$w(P_2) = 4 - 4 = 0 \text{ ms}$$

$$w(P_3) = 8 - 6 = 2$$

Freeze

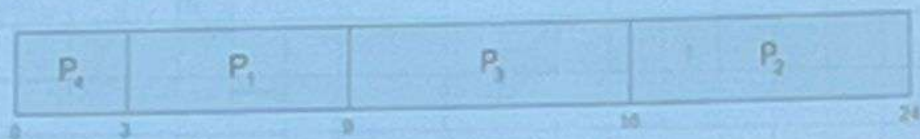


Example of SJF

Process	Burst Time
P_1	6
P_2	8

Turn Around Time: Time taken to complete after arrival. In simple words, it is the difference between the Completion time and the Arrival time.

- SJF scheduling chart



- Average waiting time = $(3 + 16 + 9 + 0) / 4 = 7$

Turn Around Time:

$$TATC(P_1) = 9 - 0 = 9 \text{ ms}$$

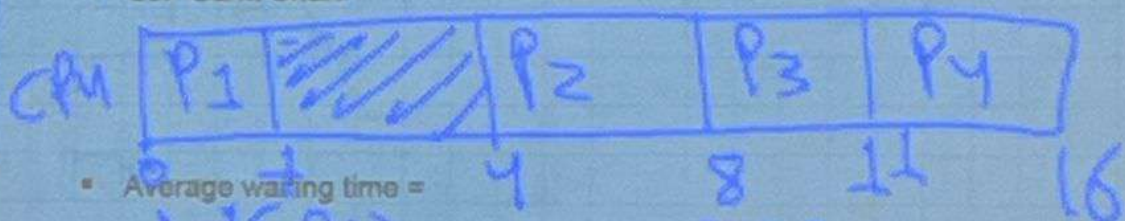


Example of SJF

$$w(P_1) = 11 - 5 = 6 \text{ ms}$$

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P_1	0	1
P_2	4	4
P_3	6	3
P_4	5	5

SJF Gantt Chart



Average waiting time =

$$w(P_1) = 0 - 0 = 0 \text{ ms}$$

CPU utilization

$$w(P_2) = 4 - 4 = 0 \text{ ms}$$

$$w(P_3) = 8 - 6 = 2$$

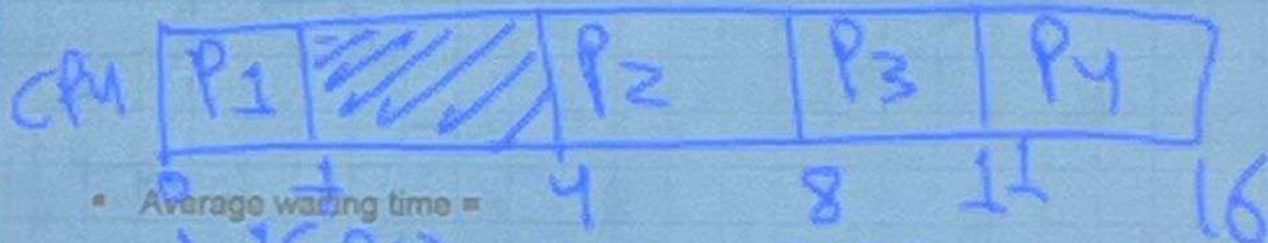
Example of SJF

$$w(P_1) = 11 - 5 = 6 \text{ ms}$$

avg = $0 + 0 + 2 + 6 + 4 = 2 \text{ ms}$

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P_1	0	1
P_2	4	4
P_3	6	3
P_4	5	5

SJF Gantt Chart



Average waiting time =

$$W(P_1) = 0 - 0 = 0 \text{ ms}$$

CPU utilization

$$W(P_2) = 4 - 4 = 0 \text{ ms}$$

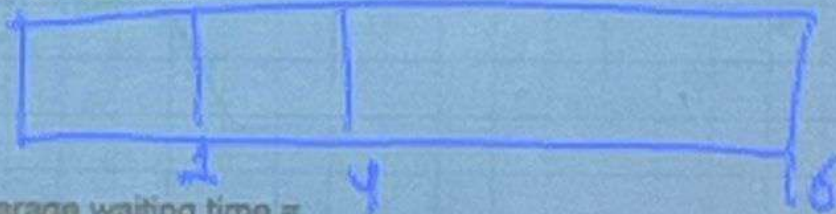
$$W(P_3) = 8 - 6 = 2$$



Example of SJF

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P_1	0	1
P_2	4	4
P_3	6	3
P_4	5	5


▪ SJF Gantt Chart



▪ Average waiting time =

▪ CPU utilization

$$\frac{16 - 3}{16} \times 100\% = 81.25\%$$



Example of SJF

Process	Burst Time
P_1	6
P_2	8

Turn Around Time: Time taken to complete after arrival. In simple words, it is the difference between the Completion time and the Arrival time.

- SJF scheduling chart



- Average waiting time = $(3 + 16 + 9 + 0) / 4 = 7$

$$TAT(P_4) = 24 - 0 = 24ms$$

Turn Around Time.

$$TAT(P_1) = 9 - 0 = 9ms$$



Example of SJF

Process	Burst Time
P_1	6
P_2	8

Turn Around Time: Time taken to complete after arrival. In simple words, it is the difference between the Completion time and the Arrival time.

- SJF scheduling chart

$$TAT(P_4) = 3 - 0 = 3 \text{ ms}$$



$$TAT(P_3) = 18 - 0 = 18 \text{ ms}$$

- Average waiting time = $(3 + 16 + 9 + 0) / 4 = 7$

$$TAT(P_2) = 24 - 0 = 24 \text{ ms}$$

Turn Around Time:

$$TAT(P_1) = 9 - 0 = 9 \text{ ms}$$



Fre

- CPU utilization

$TAT(P_1) = 1$
 $TAT(P_3) = 1 + 1 - 6 = \text{MSS}$
 Average waiting time =
 CPU utilization
 finish



Example of SJF

<u>Process</u>	<u>Arrival Time</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
P_1	0	1
P_2	4	4
P_3	6	3
P_4	5	5

- SJF Gantt Chart

- Average waiting time =

- CPU utilization



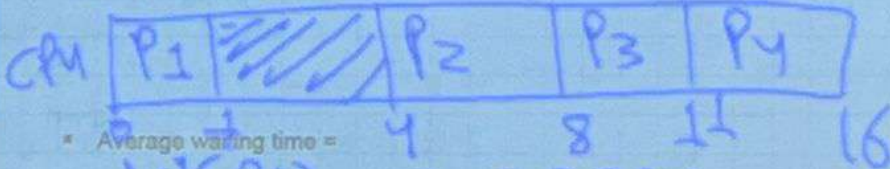
Example of SJF

$$w(P_4) = 11 - 5 = 6 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{avg} = \frac{0 + 0 + 2 + 6}{4} = 2 \text{ ms}$$

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P ₁	0	1
P ₂	4	4
P ₃	6	3
P ₄	5	5

SJF Gantt Chart



Average waiting time =

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CPU utilization

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$$w(P_3) = 8 - 6 = 2 \text{ ms}$$

Freeze



Bounded-waiting with compare-and-swap

```
waiting[3]=(false)//
```

false, false, false

0 1 2

```
lock=0
```

```
while (true) {
```

```
  a1 waiting[i] = true;
```

```
  a2 key = 1;
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  a3 while (waiting[i] && key == 1)
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  a4   key = compare_and_swap(&lock, 0, 1);
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  a5 waiting[i] = false;
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  a6 /* critical section */
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  a7 j = (i + 1) % n;
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```
  a8 while ((j == i) && !waiting[j])
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```
  a9   j = (j + 1) % n;
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```
  a10 if (j == i)
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  a11   lock = 0;
```

```
  else
```

```
  a12   waiting[j] = false;
```

```
  a13 /* remainder section */
```

Operating Systems Concepts, 10th Edition

6.10

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