《操作系统》课下作业(OS-HW8)

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P548, 11.1 Consider a program that accesses a single I/O device and compare unbuffered I/O to the use of a buffer. Show that the use of the buffer can reduce the running time by at most a factor of two.

解. 假设总 I/O 时间为 T,用户进程消耗数据的时间为 C. 无缓冲区的情况下,一次完整 I/O 加上消耗数据的时间为 $T_{\text{nobuffer}} = T + C$,如下图所示:

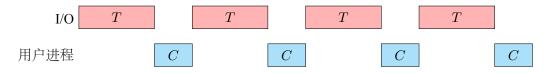


图 1: 无缓冲区示意图

有单缓冲区的情况下,一次完整 I/O 加上消耗数据的时间为 $T_{buffer} = \max(T, C)$,如下图所示: (假设整个过程很长,平均时间,不考虑第一次和最后一次 I/O)

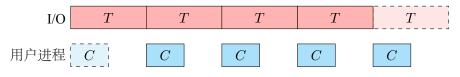


图 2: 有单缓冲区示意图

容易看出, 当 T = C 时, $(T_{nobuffer}/T_{buffer})_{max} = 2$, 即最多提速两倍.

P548, 11.3 Consider a disk drive with 4,000 cylinders, numbered from 0 to 3,999. The request queue has the following composition:

If the current position is 1167 and the previous request was served at 1250, compute the total distance (in cylinders) that the disk arm would move for each of the following algorithms: FIFO, SSTF, SCAN, and C-SCAN scheduling. 解.

FIFO. 即先到的请求先满足.

访问顺序	横跨磁道数目
1045	1045-1167 =122
750	750-1045 =295
932	932-750 =182
878	878-932 =54
1365	1365-878 =487
1787	1787-1365 =422
1245	1245-1787 =542
664	664-1245 =581
1678	1678-664 =1014
1897	1897-1678 =219

总跨磁道数: 122+295+182+54+487+422+542+581+1014+219=3918.

SSTF. 即每次选择离当前位置最近的.

访问顺序	横跨磁道数目
1245	1245-1167 =78
1365	1365-1245 =120
1678	1678-1365 =313
1787	1787-1678 =109
1897	1897-1787 =110
1045	1045-1897 =852
932	932-1045 =113
878	878-932 =54
750	750-878 =128
664	664-750 =86

总跨磁道数: 78+120+313+109+110+852+113+54+128+86=1963.

SCAN. 即"来回扫描"(注意一开始磁头是向编号变小的方向移动的).

访问顺序	横跨磁道数目
1045	1045-1167 =122
932	932-1045 =113
878	878-932 =54
750	750-878 =128
664	664-750 =86
1245	1245-664 =581
1365	1365-1245 =120
1678	1678-1365 =313
1787	1787-1678 =109
1897	1897-1787 =110

总跨磁道数: 122+113+54+128+86+581+120+313+109+110=1736.

C-SCAN. 即"单向扫描".

访问顺序	横跨磁道数目
1045	1045-1167 =122
932	932-1045 =113
878	878-932 =54
750	750-878 =128
664	664-750 =86
1897	1897-664 =1233
1787	1787-1897 =110
1678	1678-1787 =109
1365	1365-1678 =313
1245	1245-1365 =120

总跨磁道数: 122+113+54+128+86+1233+110+109+313+120=2388.