

COS40003 Concurrent Programming

Lecture 3 (a): Scheduling I



Outline

- CPU scheduling
- First-Come, First Served (FIFO)
- Shortest Job First (non-preemptive)
- Shortest Job First (with preemption)
- Round-Robin Scheduling
- Lottery Scheduling
- Multi-Level Feedback Queue

CPU Scheduling Criteria

- CPU Utilization
 - how busy is the CPU?
- Turnaround Time
 - how long from job submission to job termination?
- Response Time
 - how long does it take to get a response
- Missed deadlines

Scheduler Options

Priorities

- -May use priorities to determine who runs next
- -Static vs. Dynamic algorithms
 - Static algorithms typically assign a fixed priority when the job is initially started
 - Dynamically alter the priority of the tasks while they are in the system (possibly with feedback)

Preemptive vs. Non-preemptive

- Preemptive systems allow the task to be interrupted at any time so that the O.S. can take over again

Outline

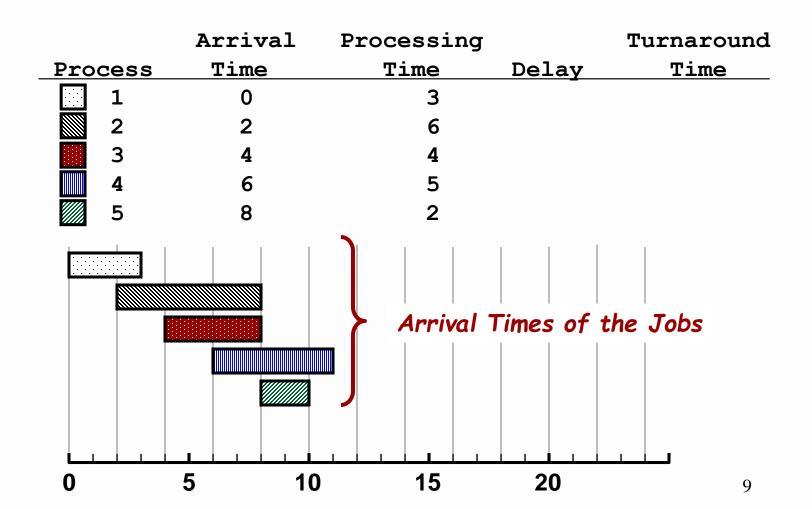
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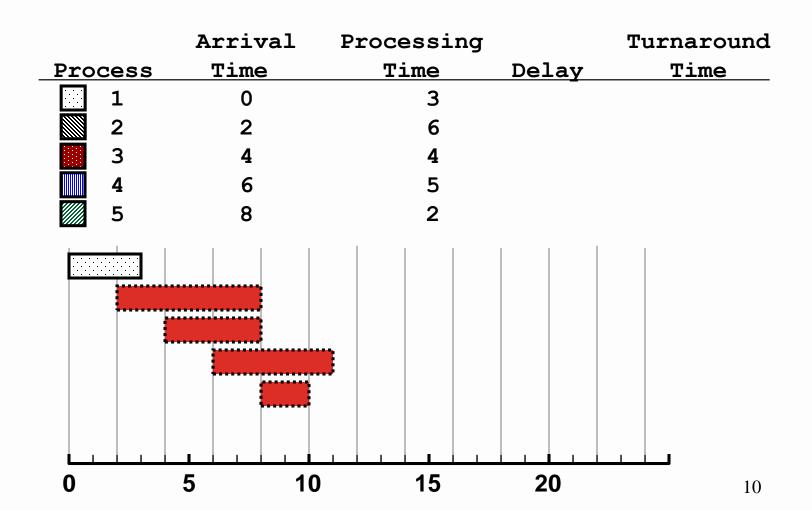
 Start jobs in the order they arrive (FIFO queue)

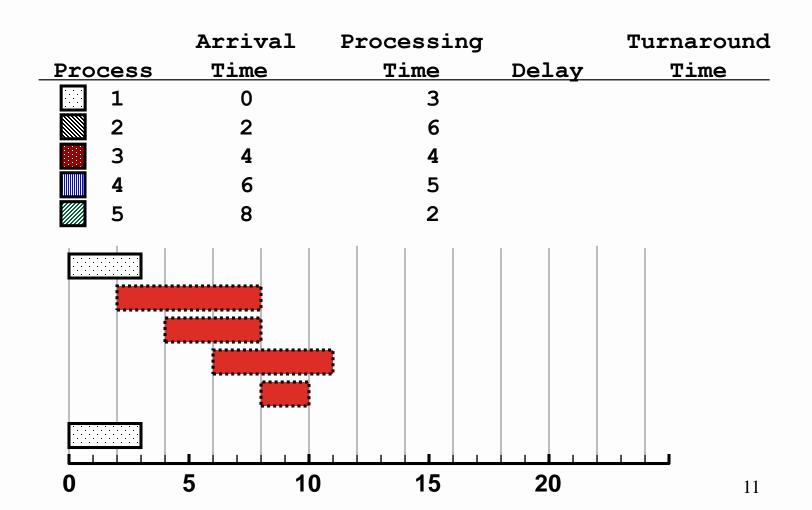
Run each job until completion

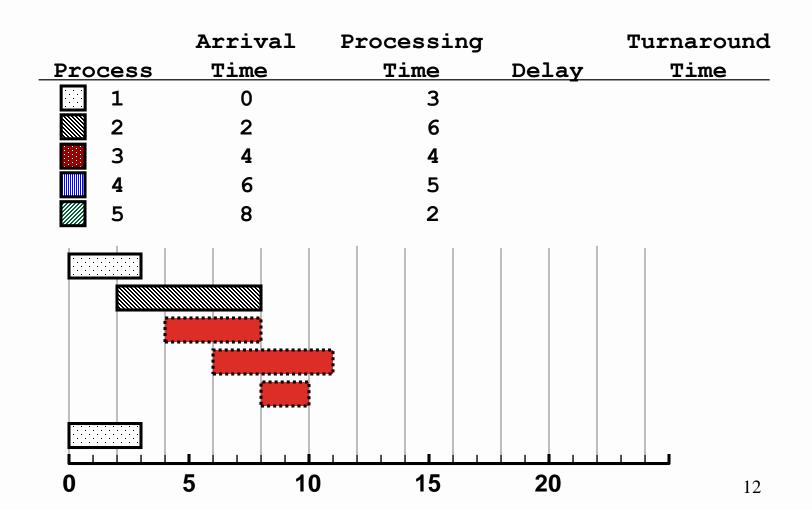
| | Arrival | Processing |
|---------|---------|------------|
| Process | Time | Time |
| 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 5 | 8 | 2 |

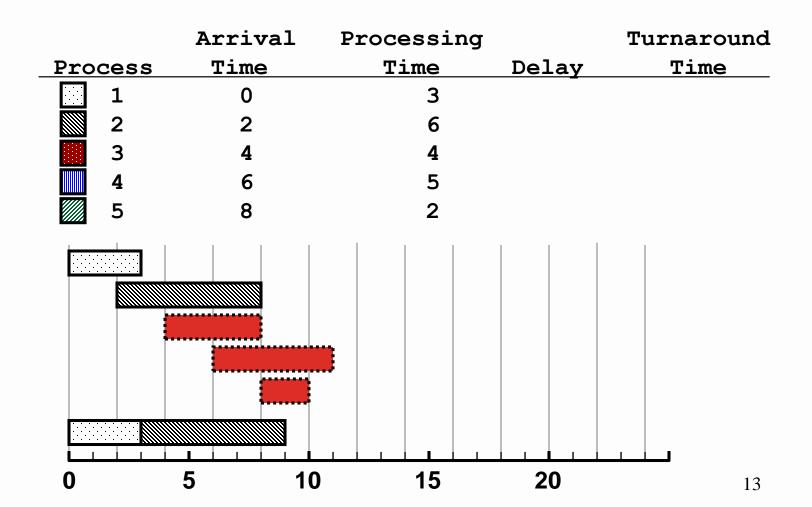
| | | Arrival | Processing | | Turnaround |
|------|-----|---------|------------|-------|------------|
| Proc | ess | Time | Time | Delay | Time |
| | 1 | 0 | 3 | _ | |
| | 2 | 2 | 6 | | |
| | 3 | 4 | 4 | | |
| | 4 | 6 | 5 | | |
| | 5 | 8 | 2 | | |

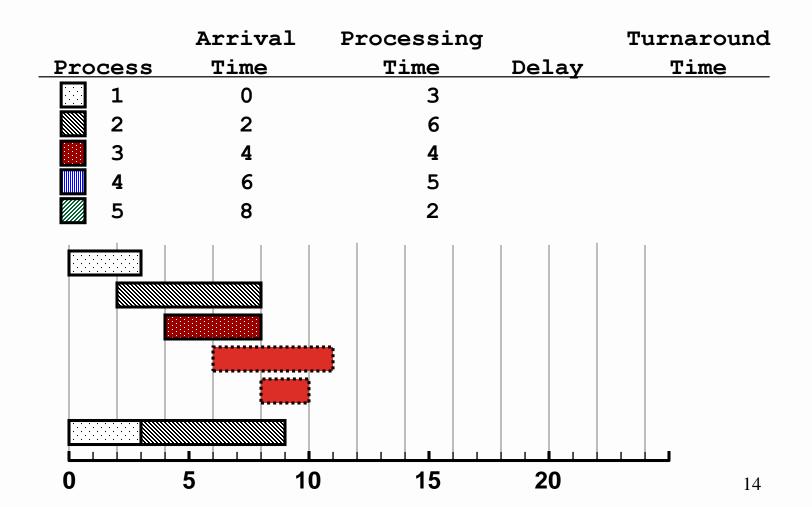


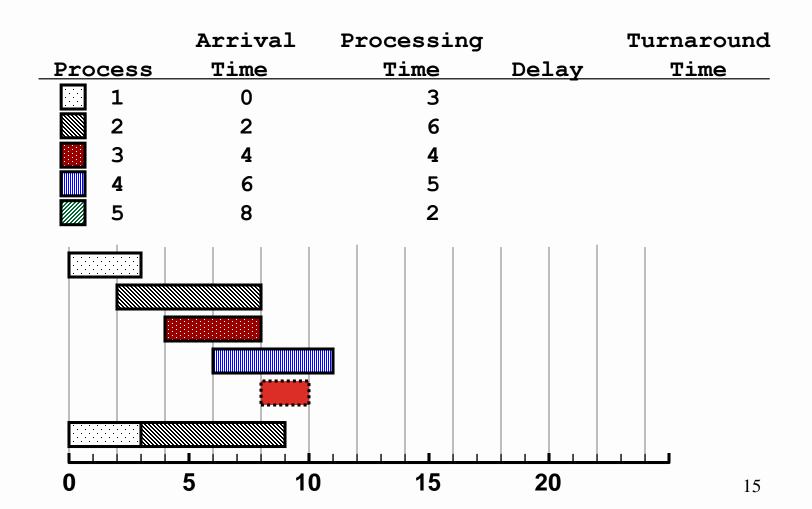


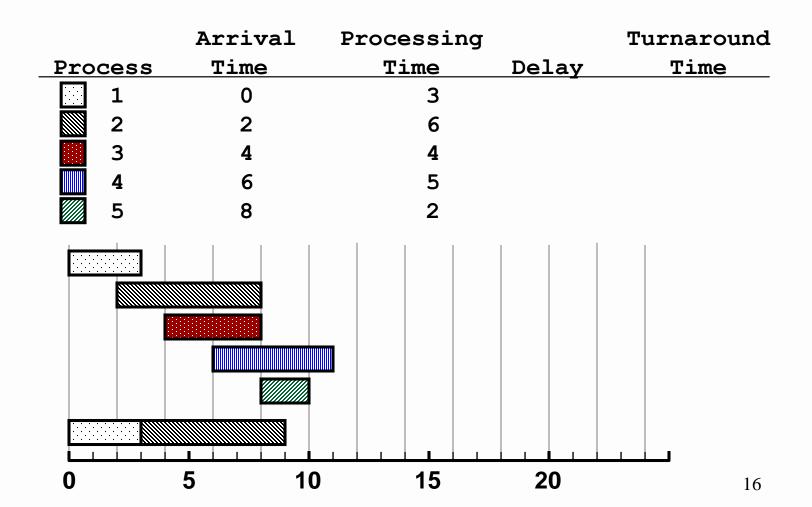


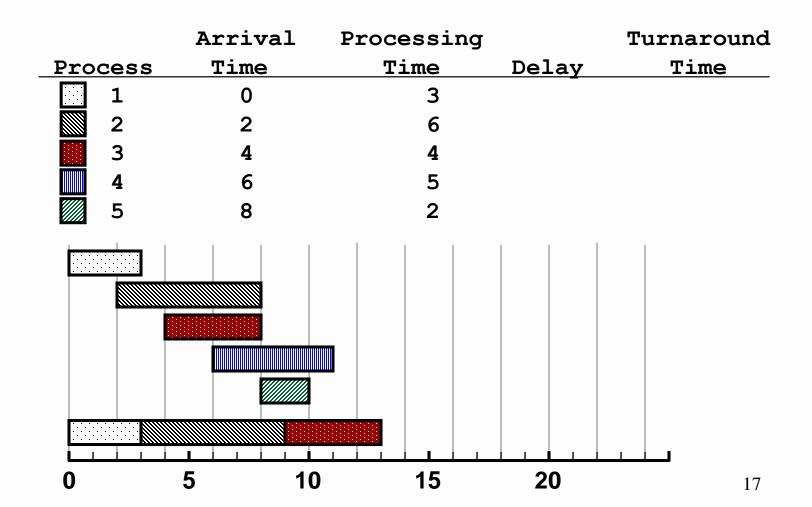


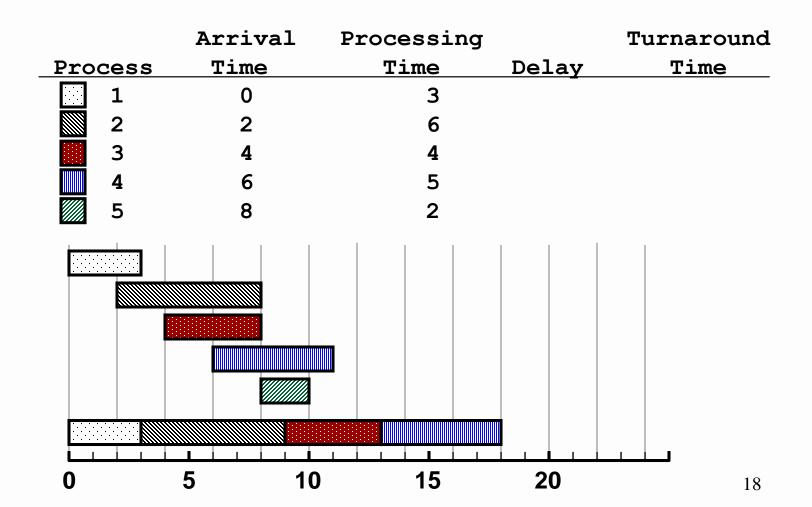


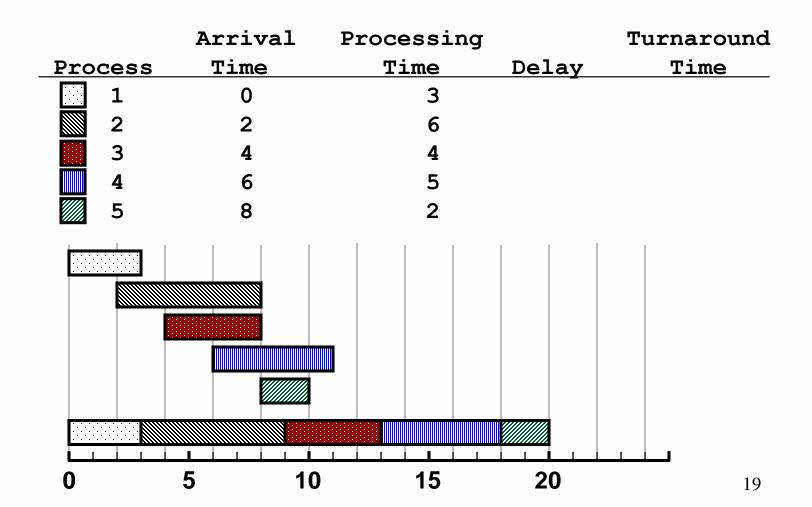


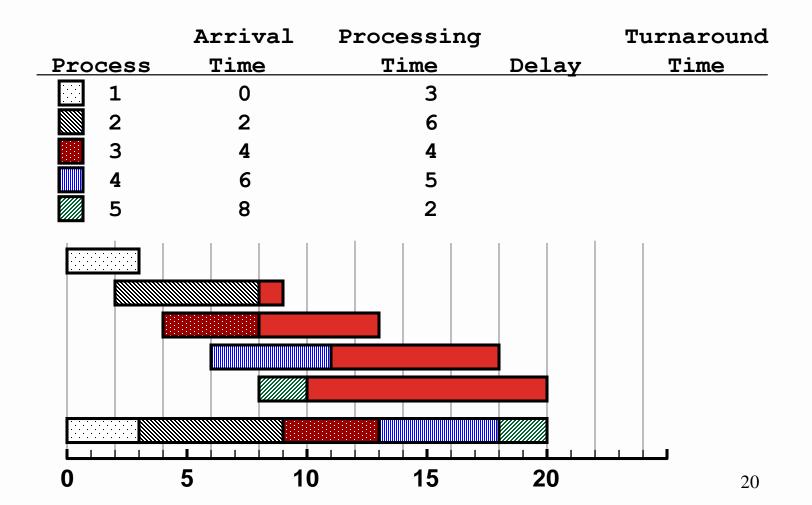


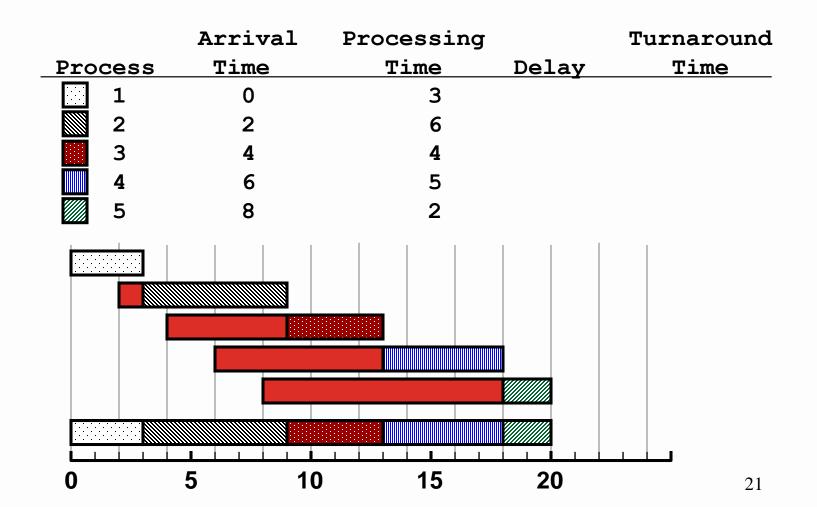


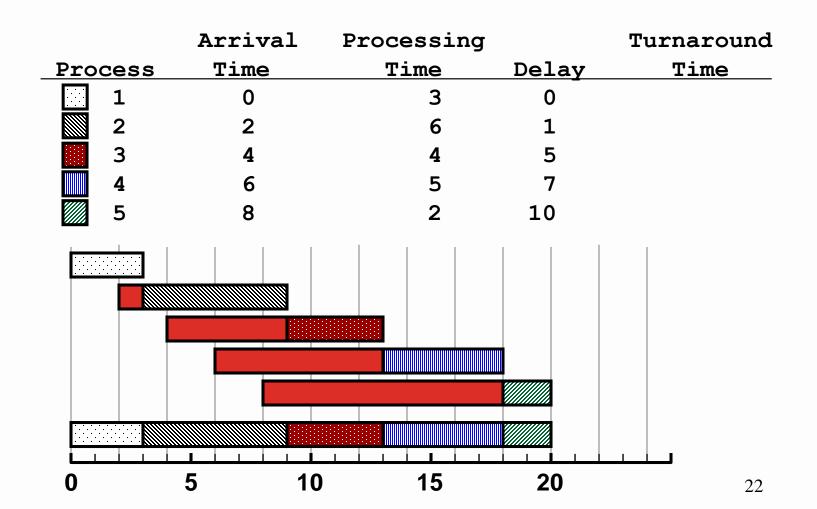




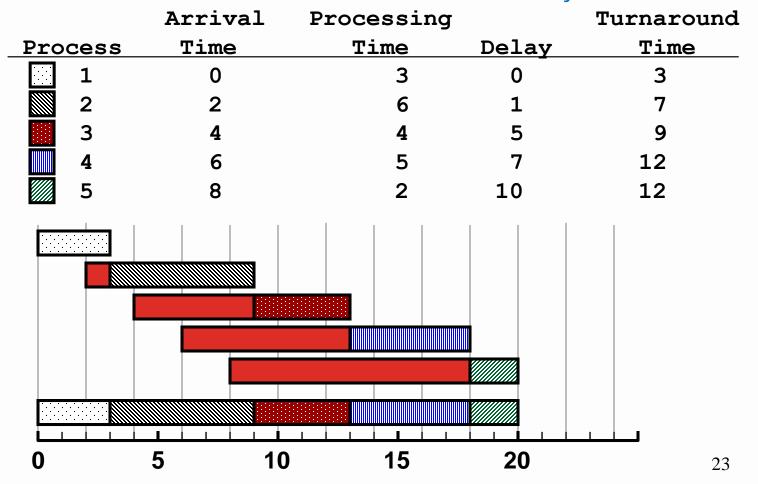








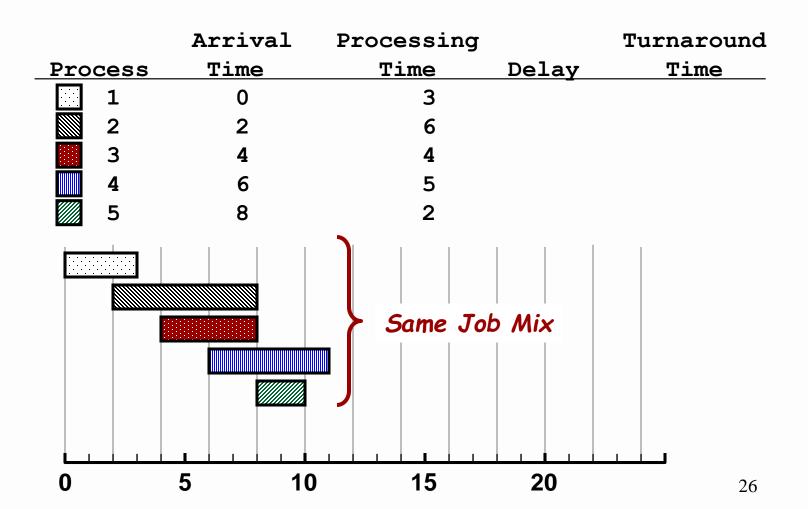
Total delay: 23

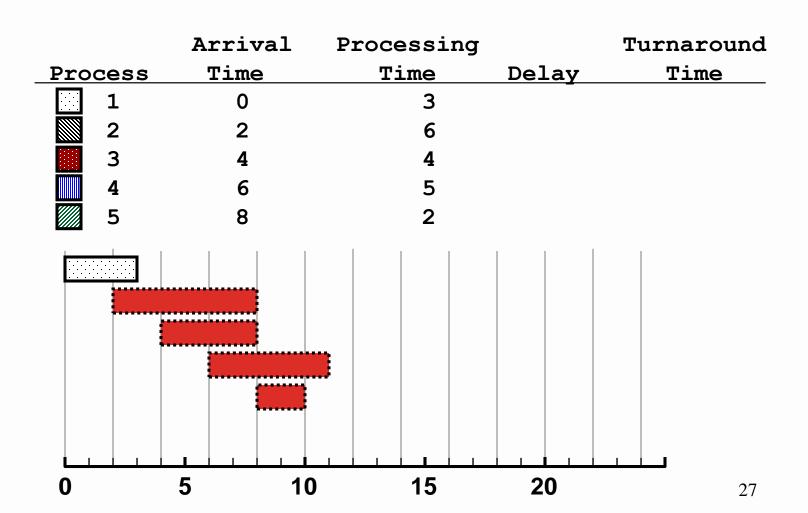


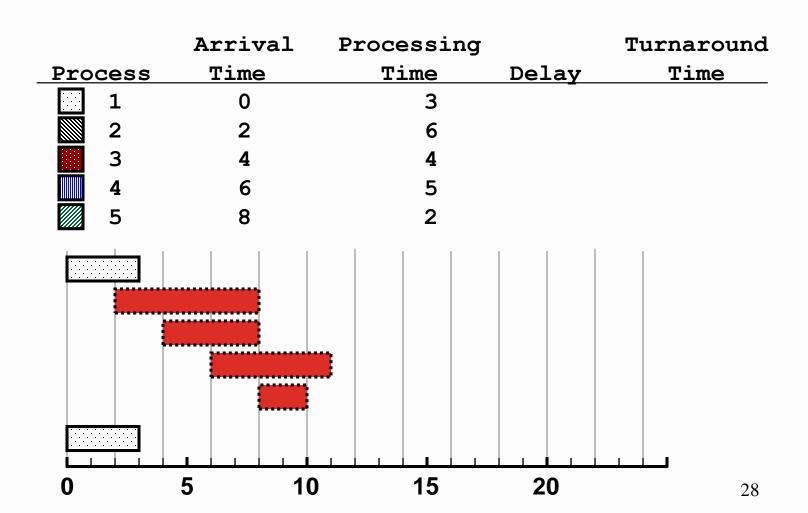
Outline

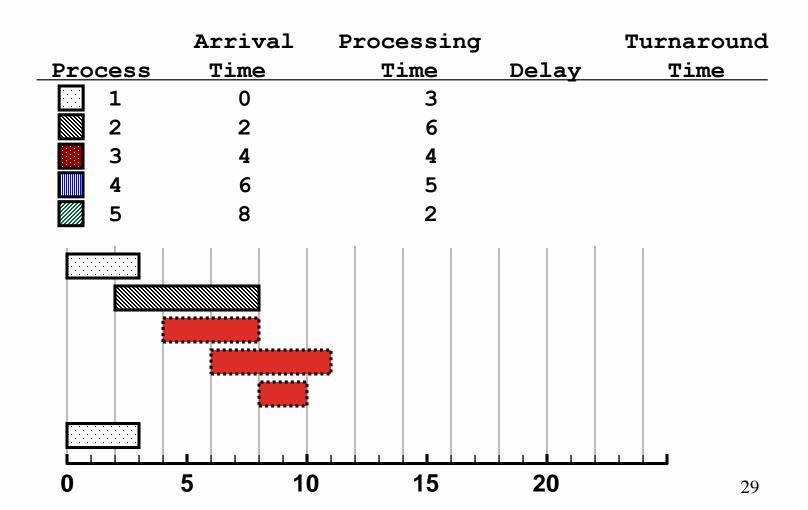
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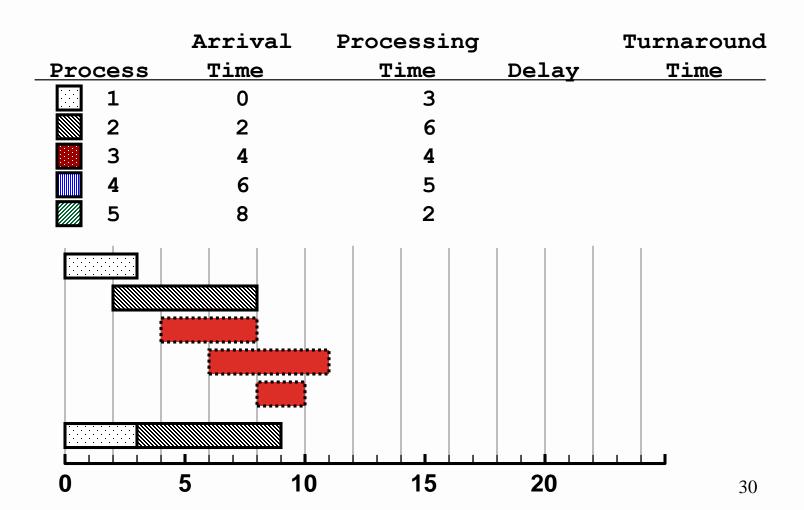
- ☐ Select the job with the shortest (expected) running time
- ☐ Non-Preemptive

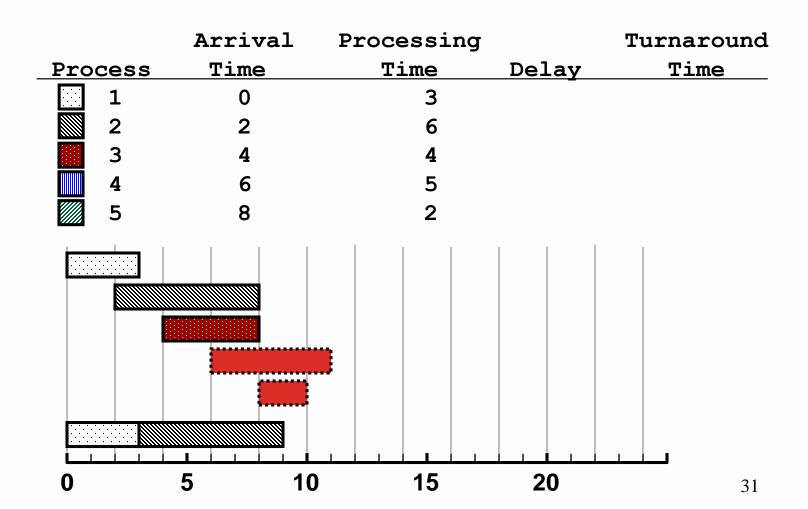


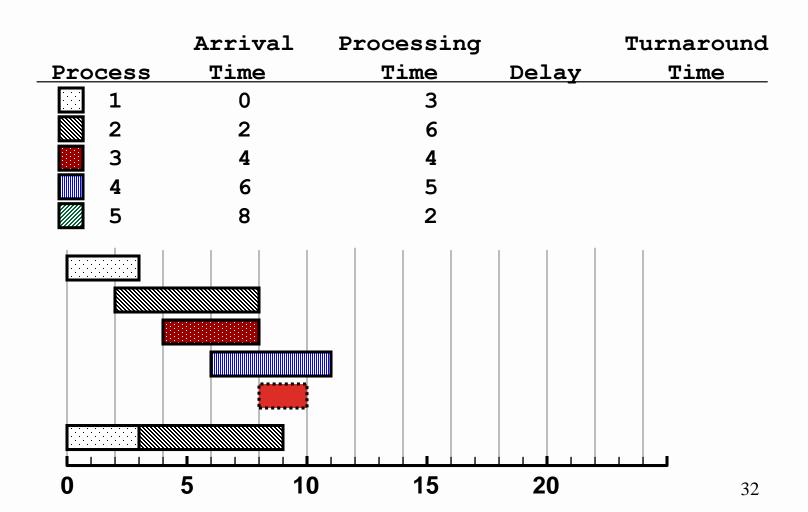


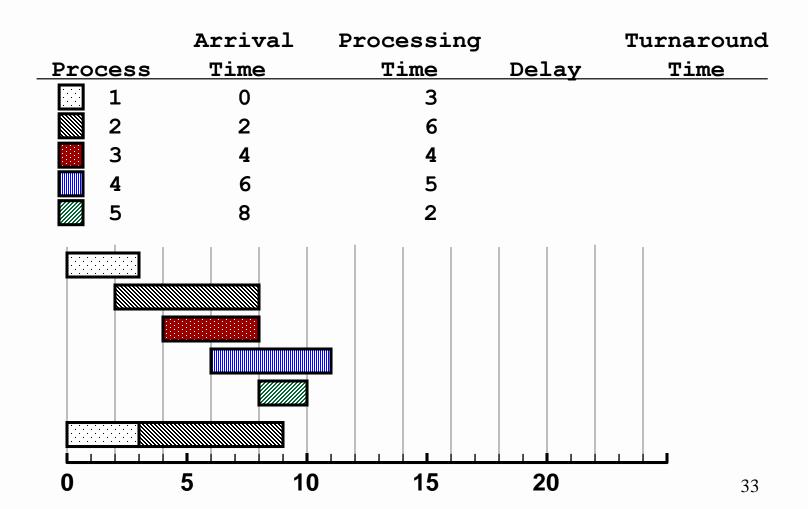


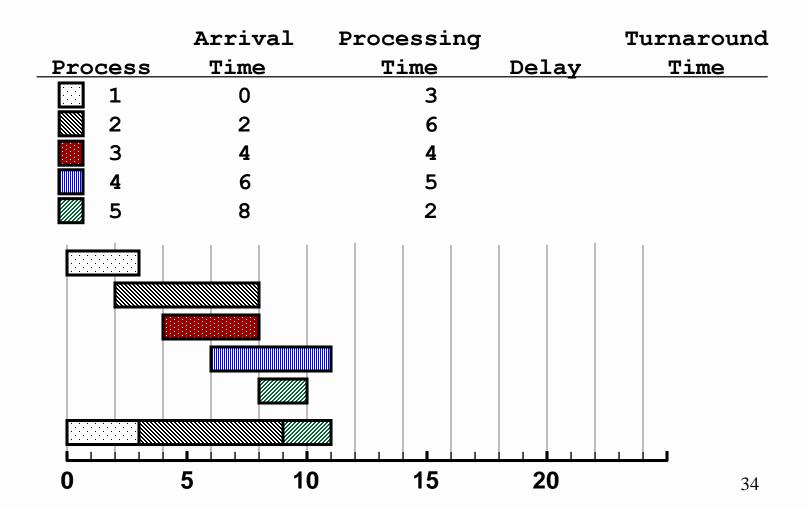


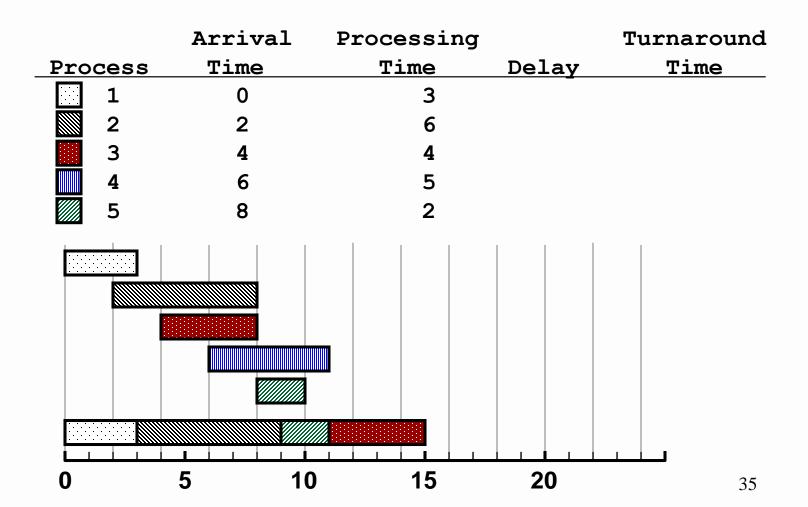


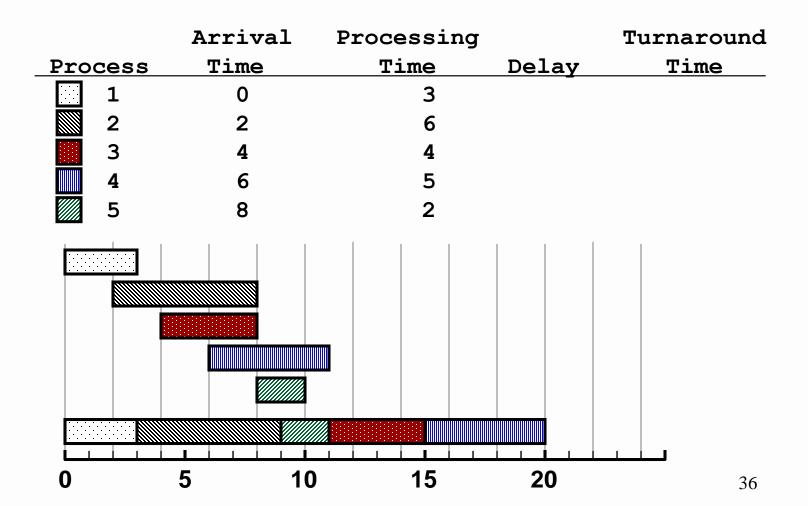


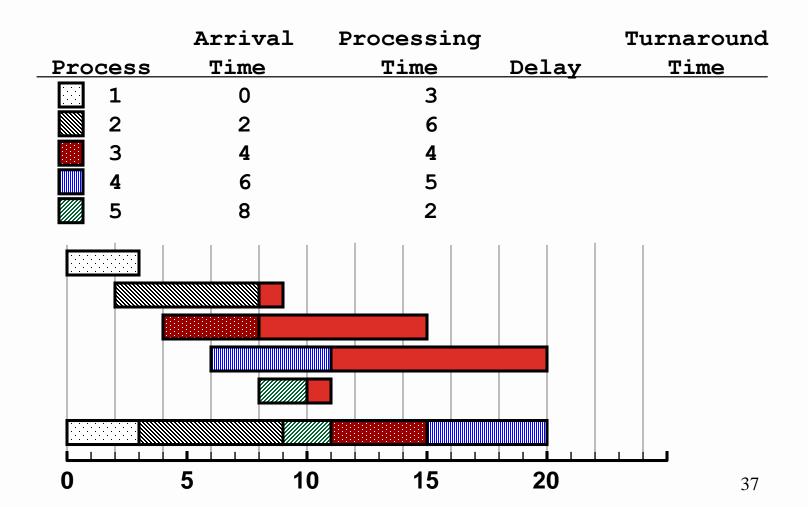


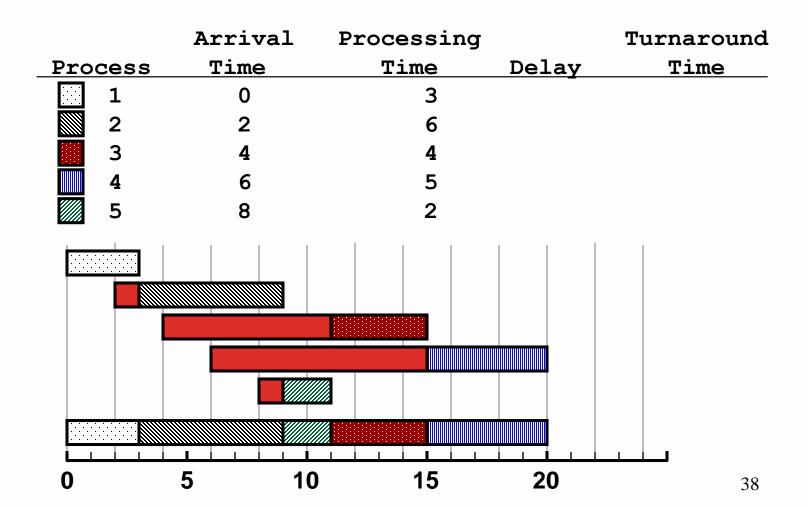


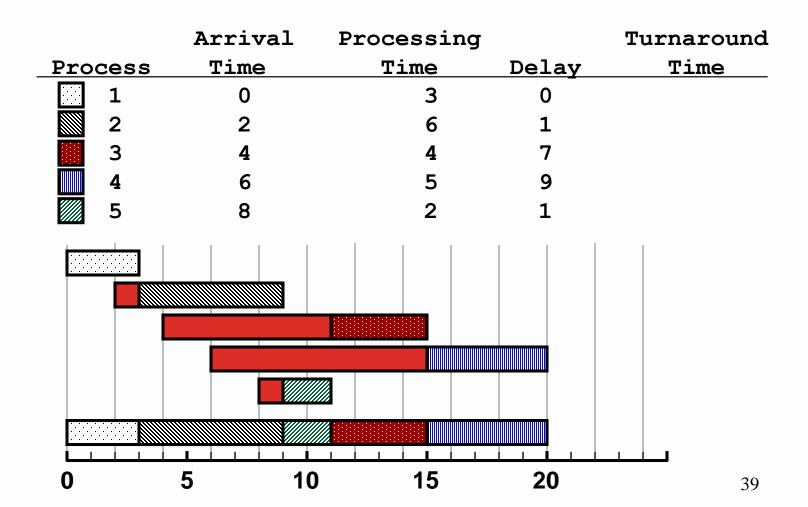




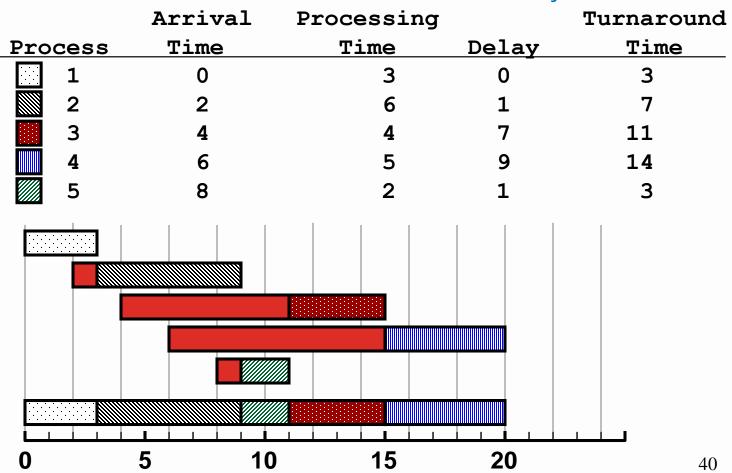








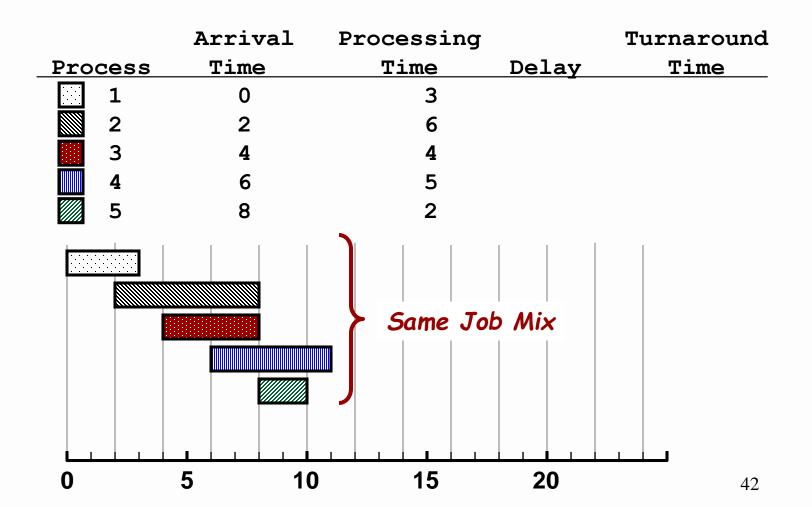
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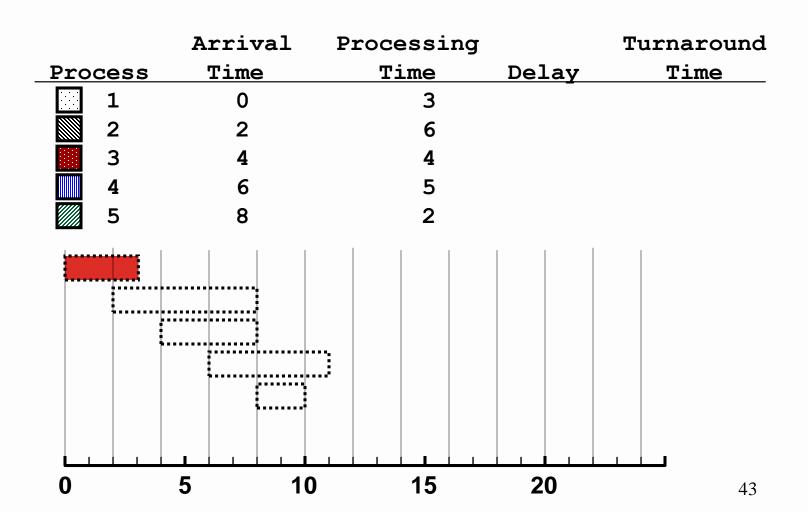


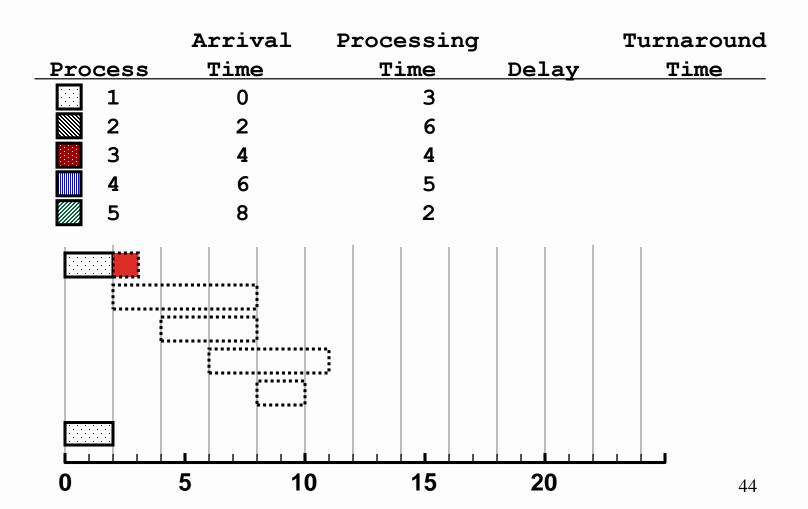
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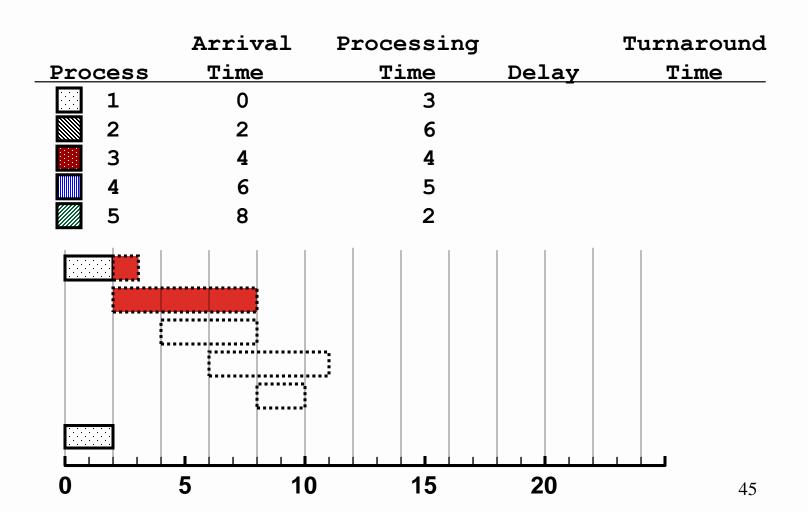
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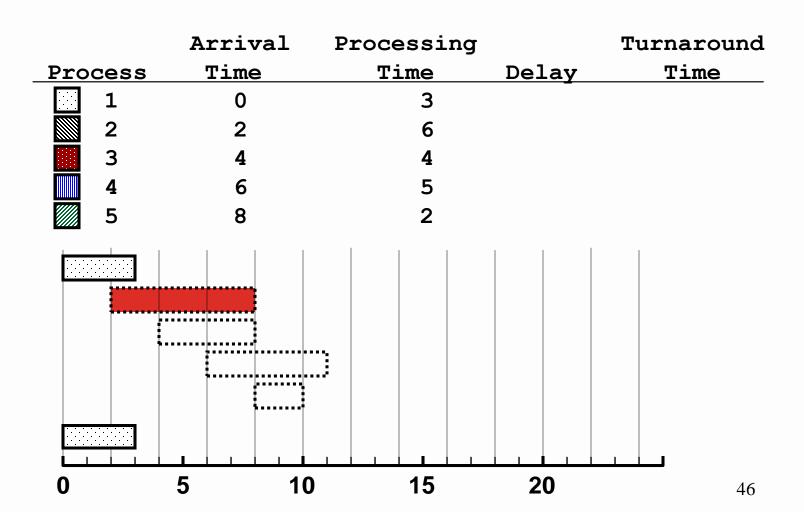
Preemptive version of SJF

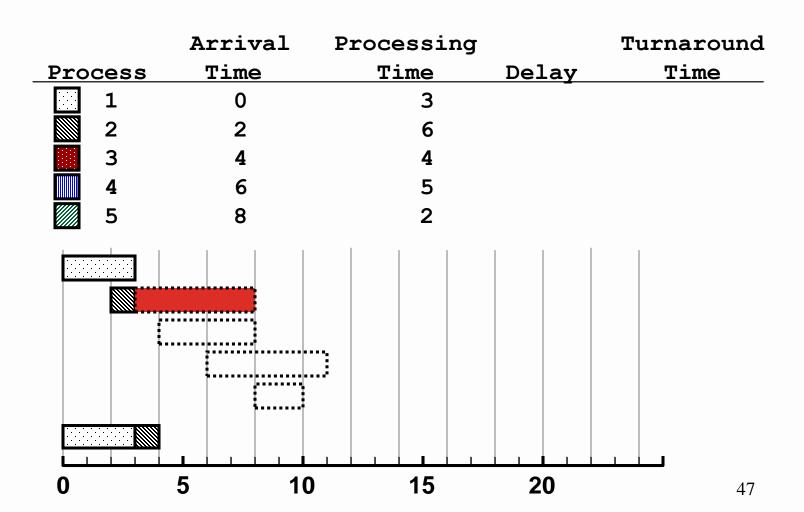


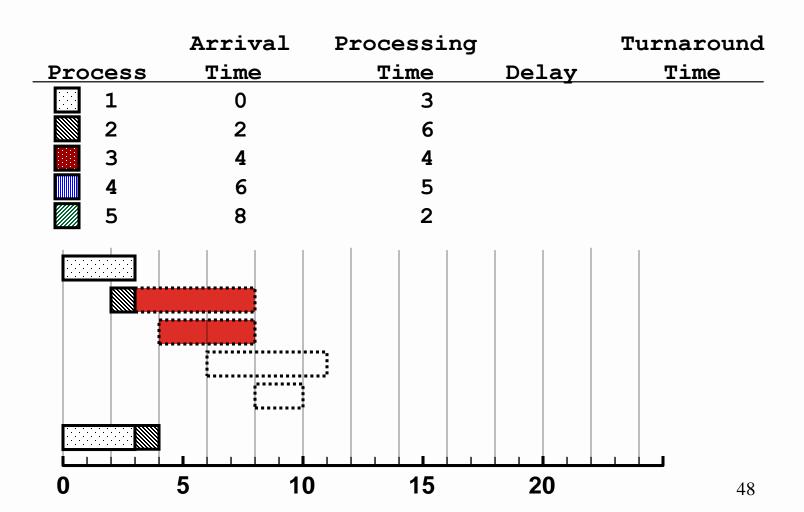


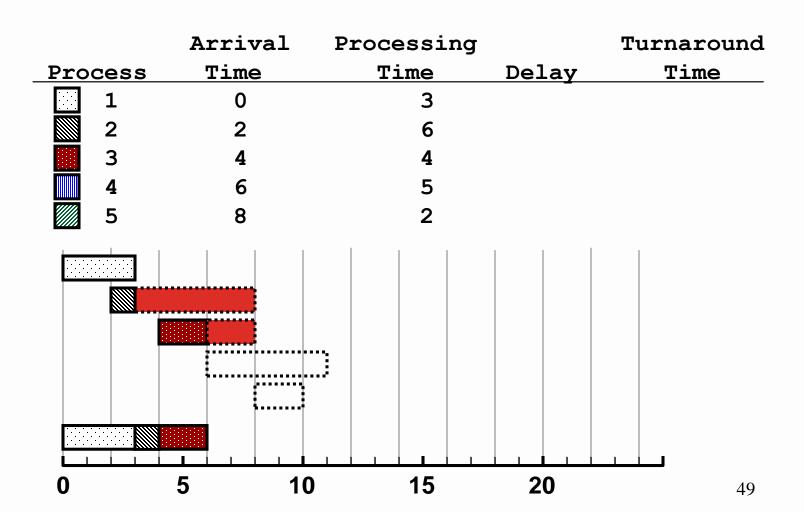


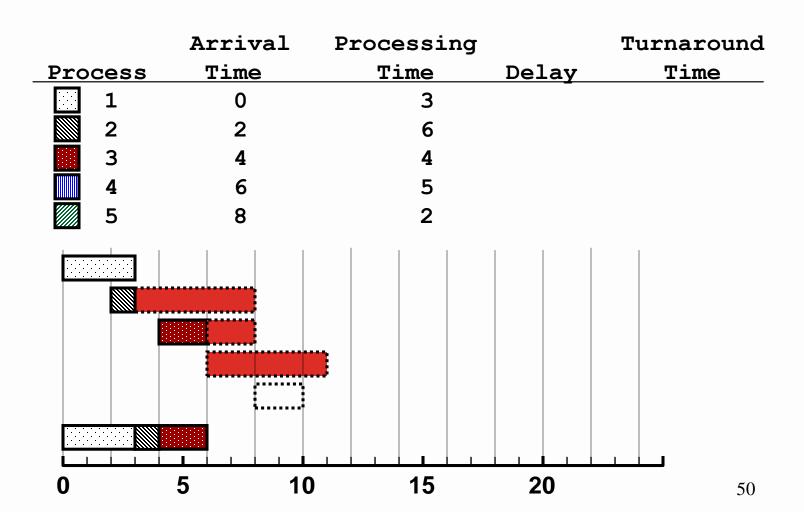


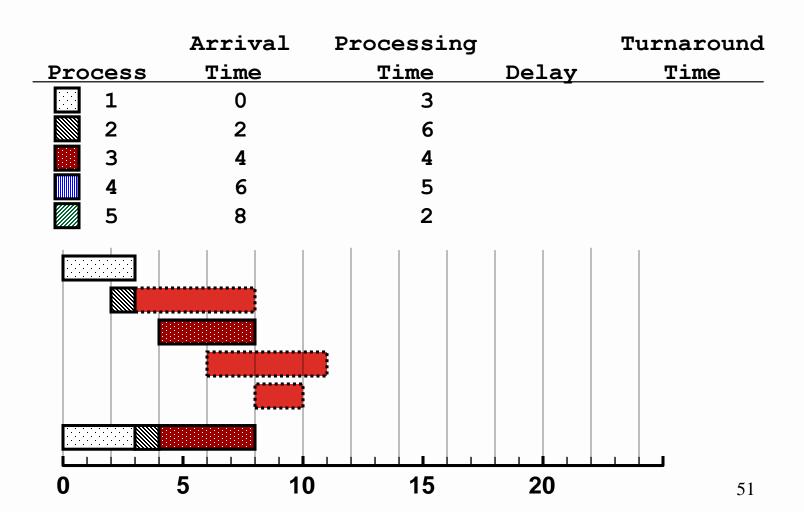


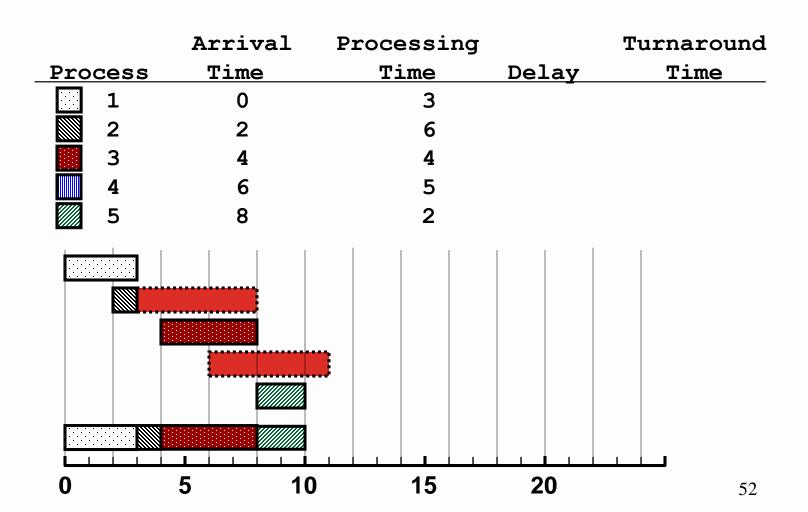


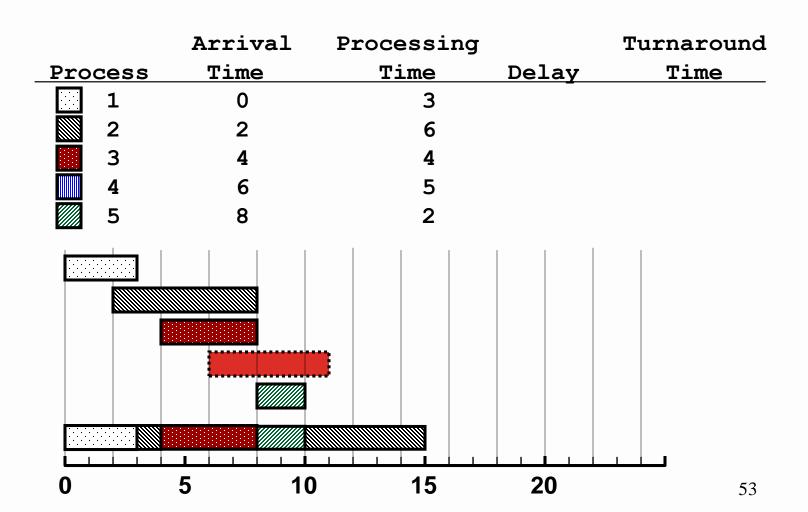


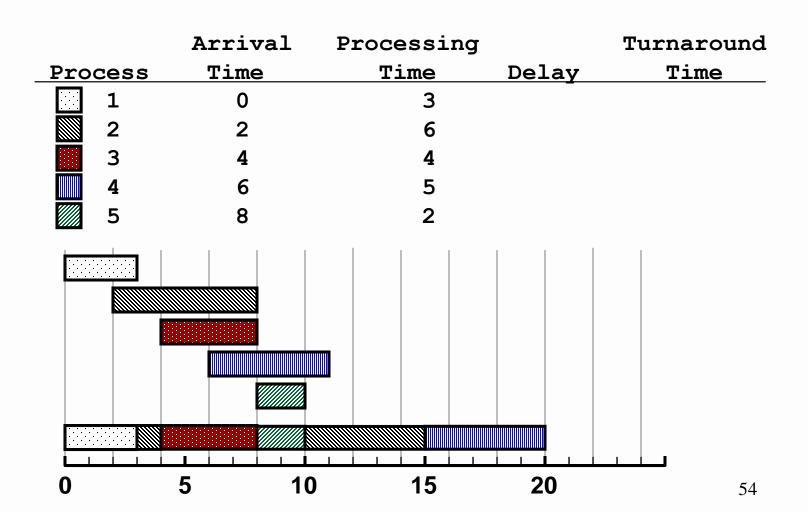


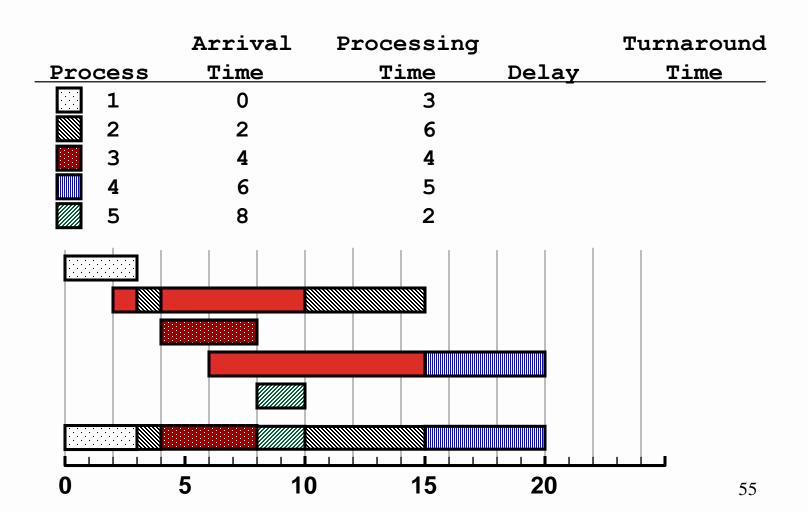


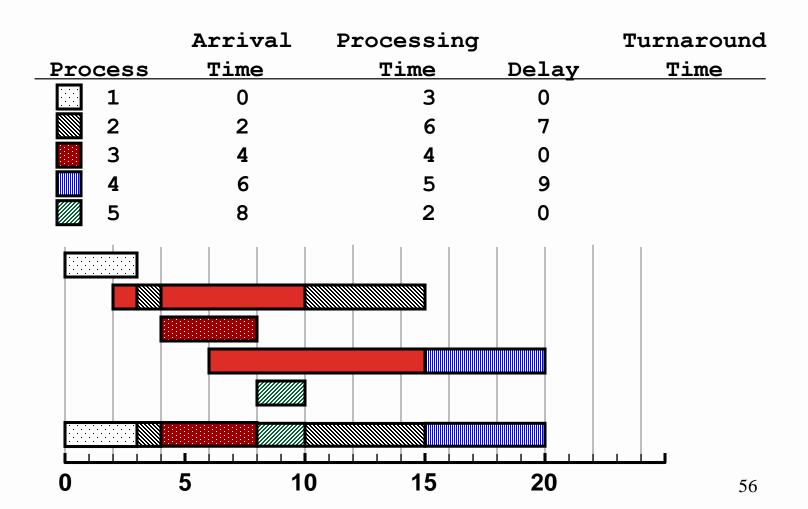




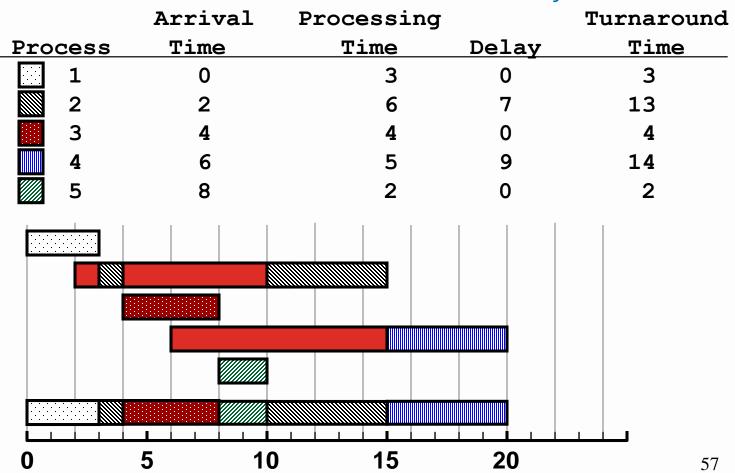








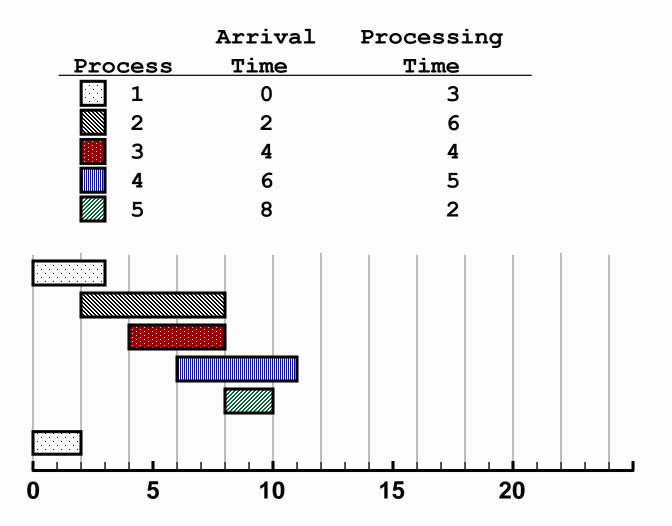
Total delay: 16

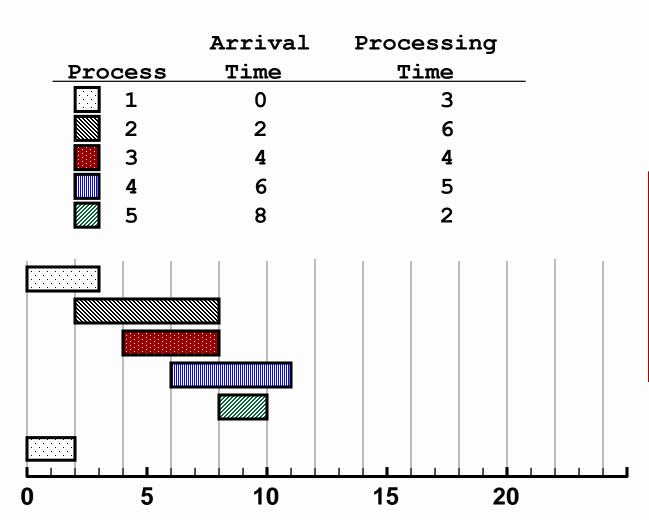


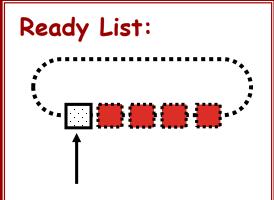
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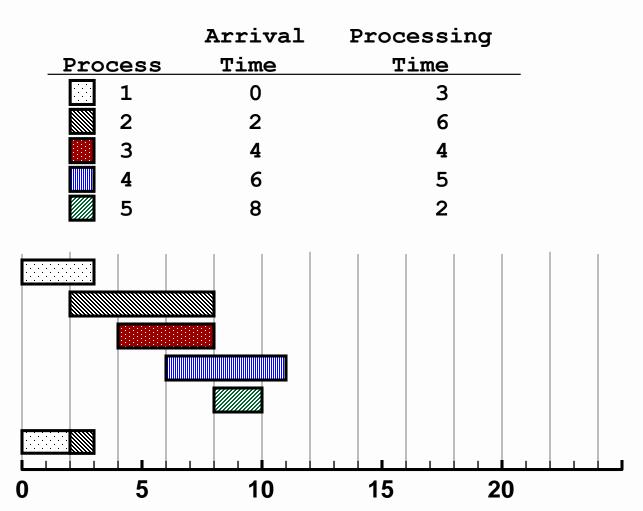
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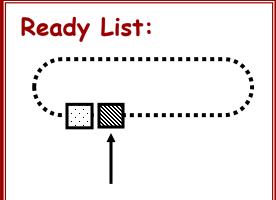
- Goal: Enable interactivity
 - Limit the amount of CPU that a process can have at one time.
- Time quantum
 - Amount of time the OS gives a process before intervention
 - The "time slice"
 - Typically: 1 to 100ms

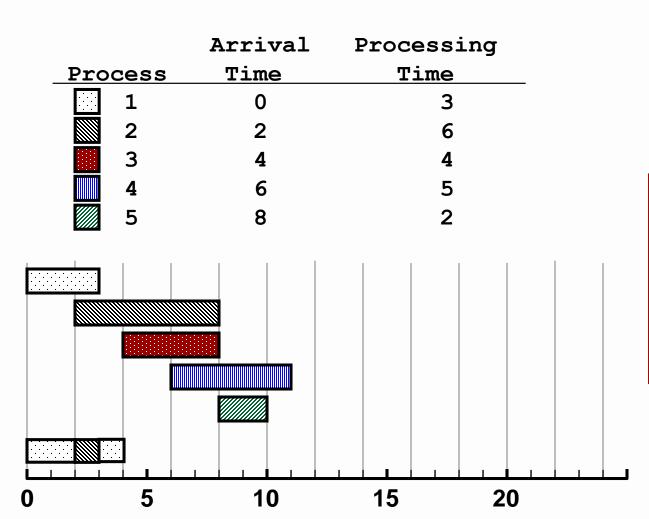


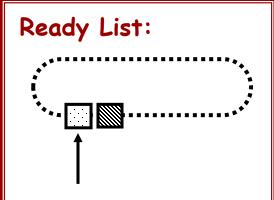


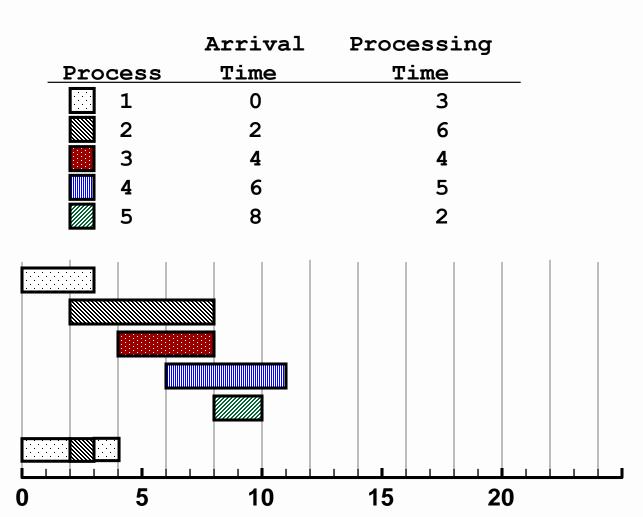


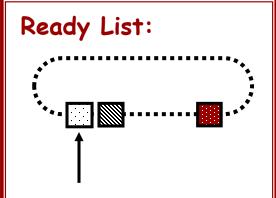


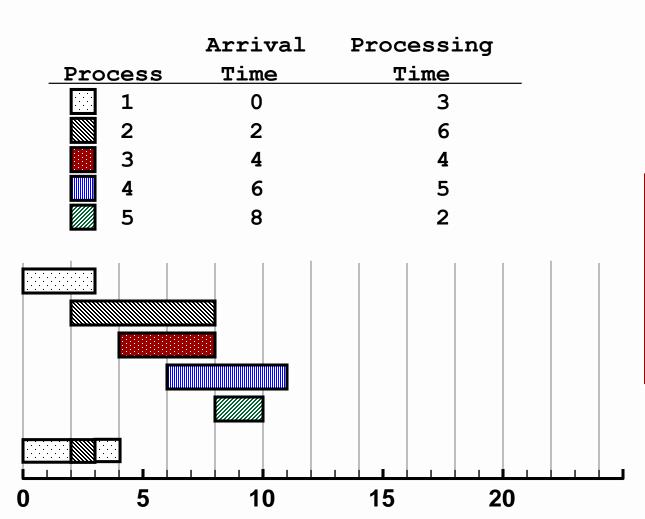


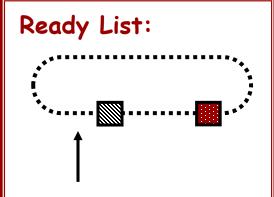


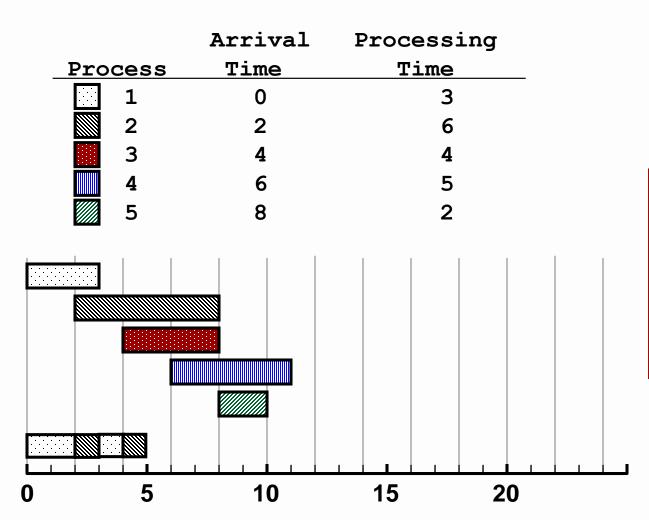


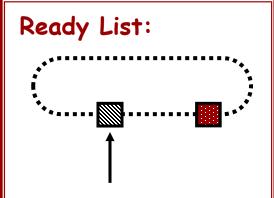


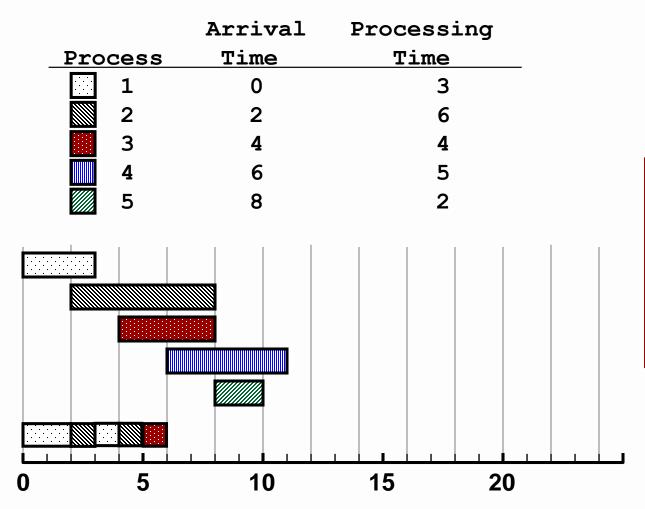


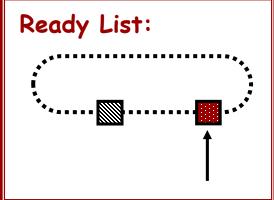


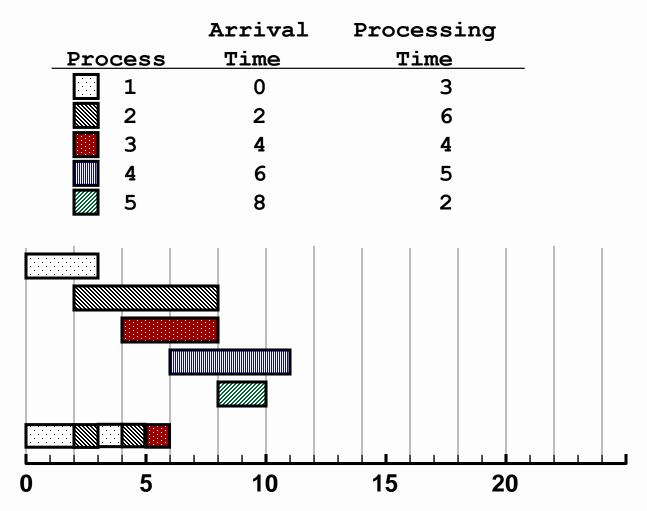


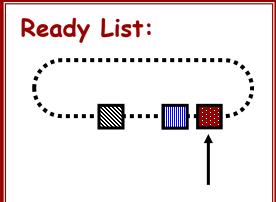


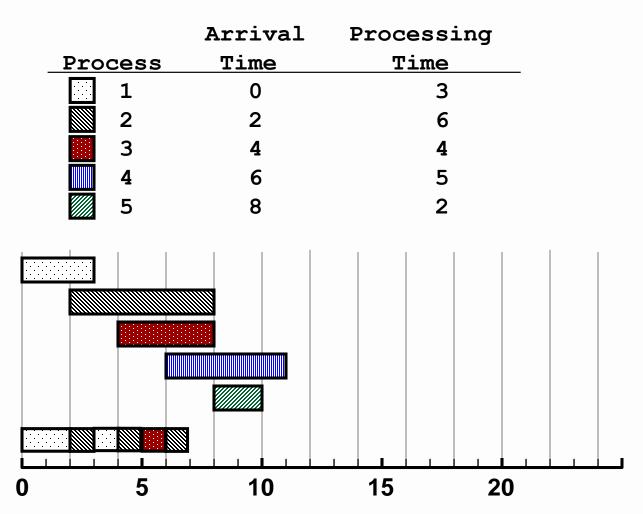


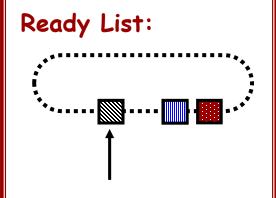


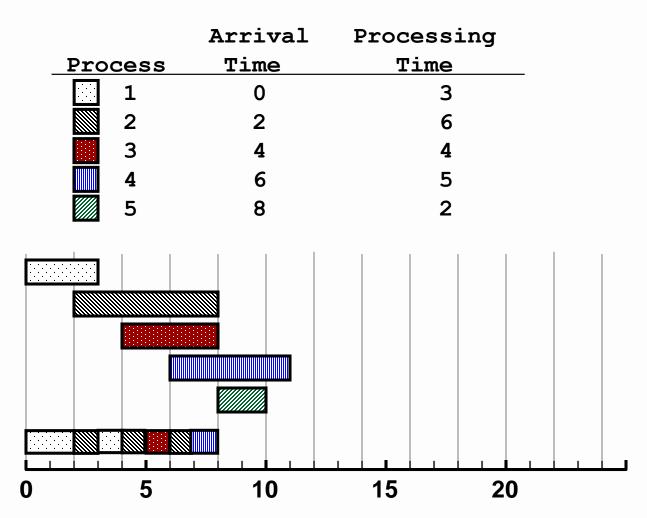


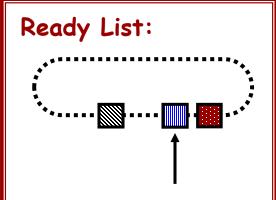


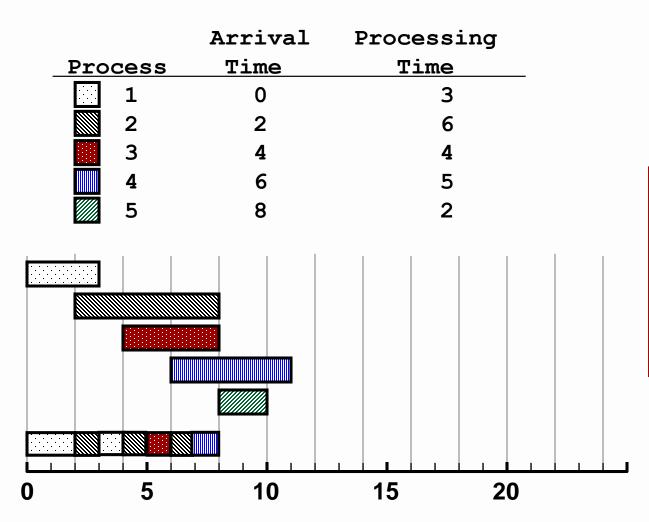


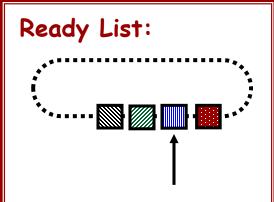


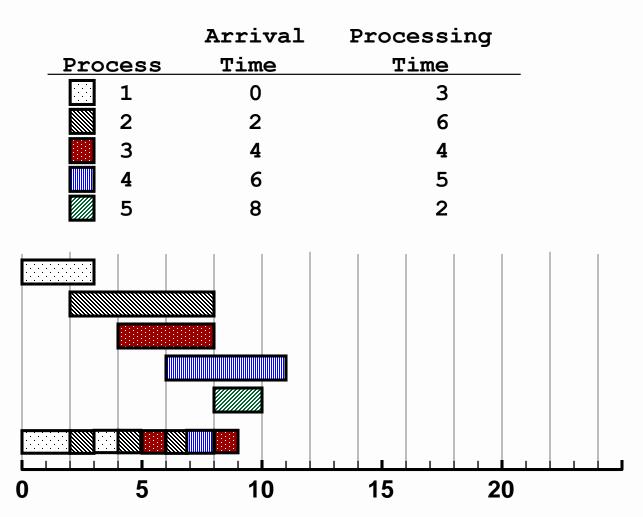


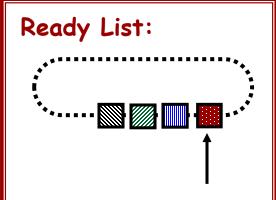


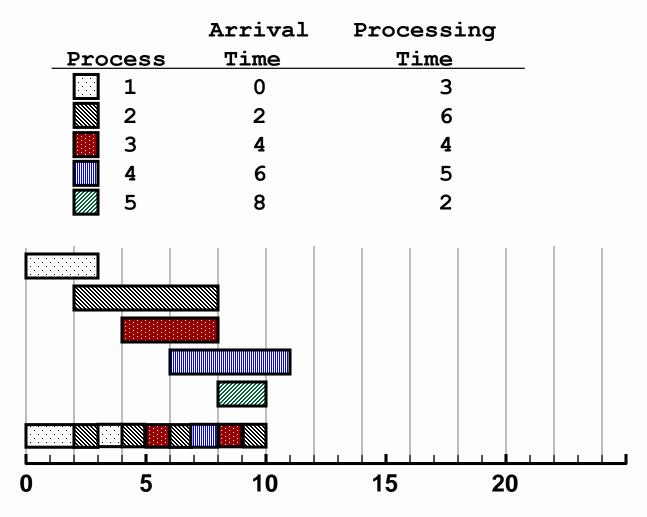


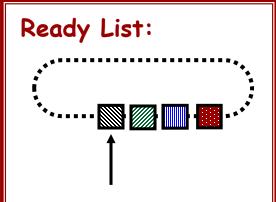


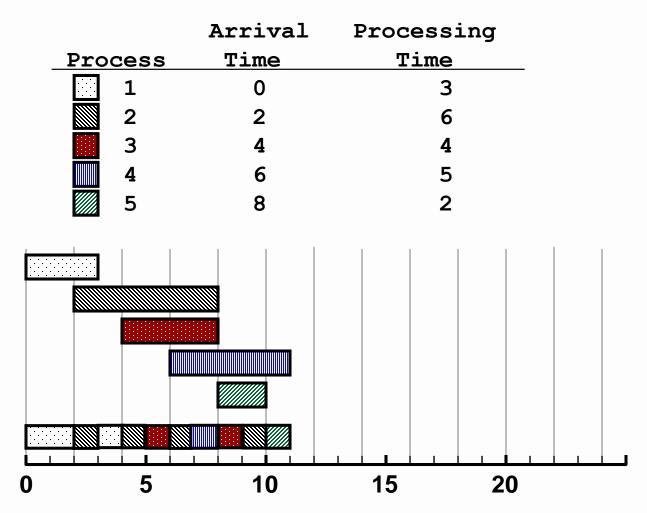


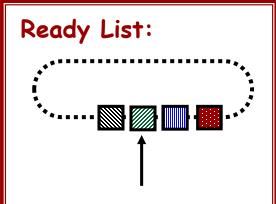


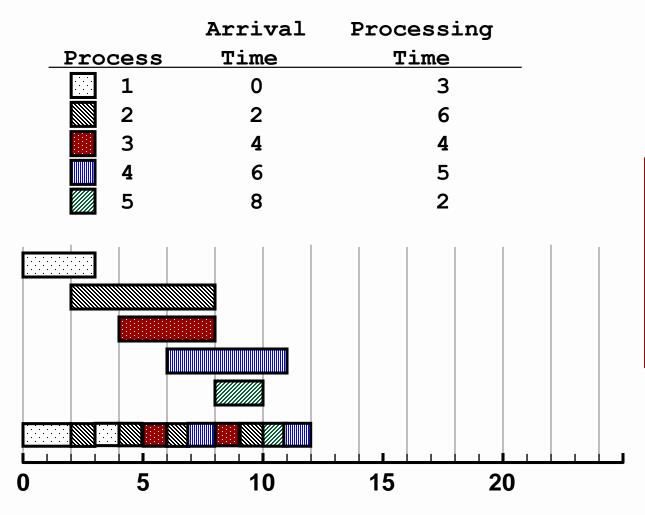


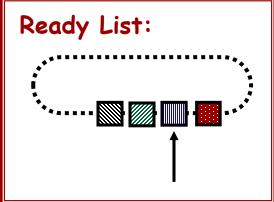


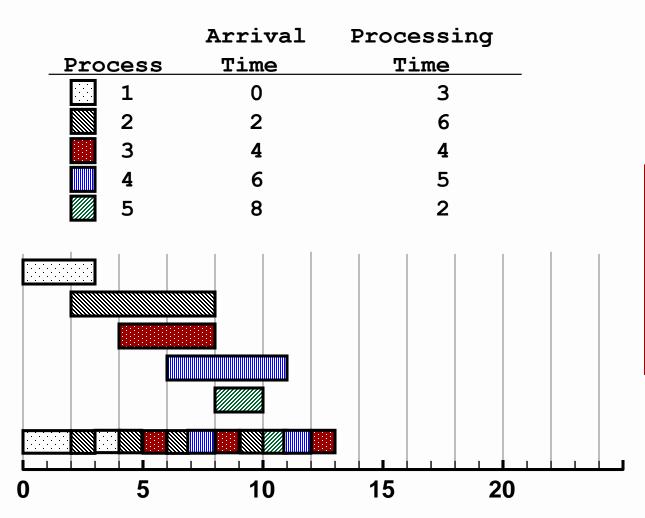


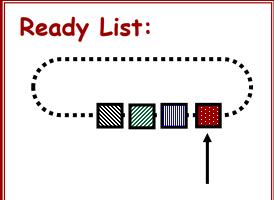


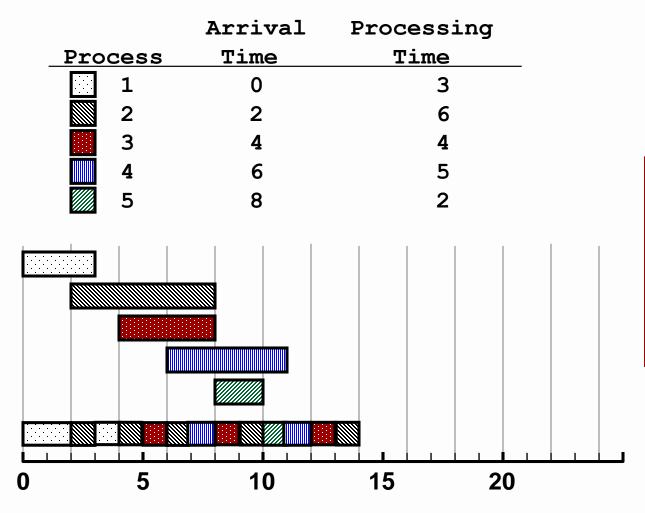


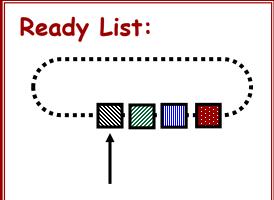


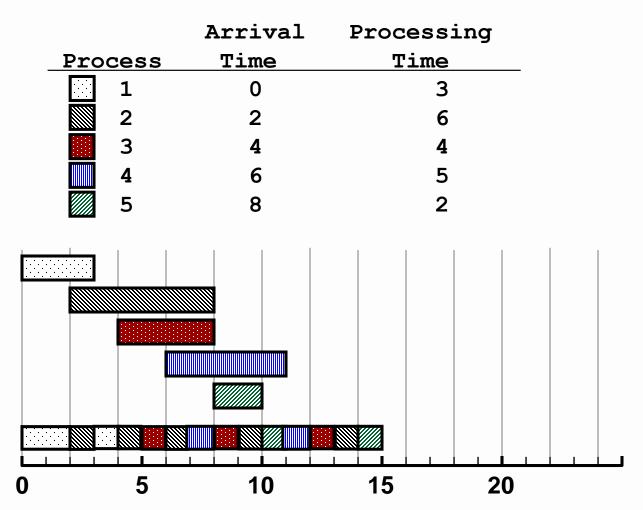


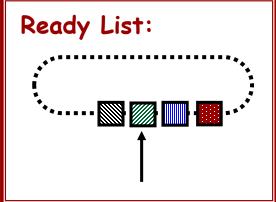


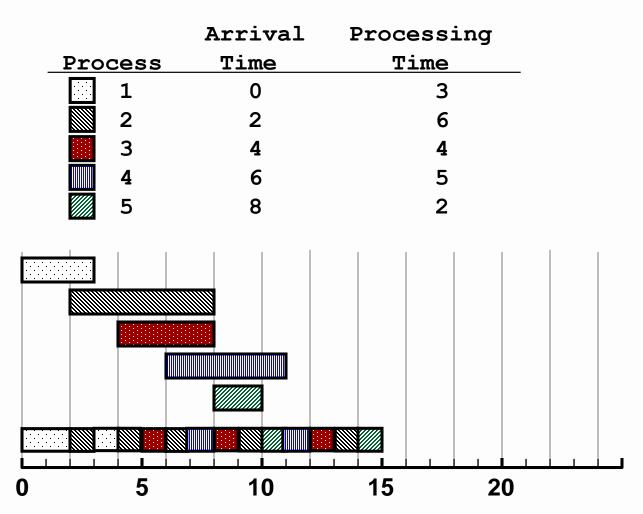


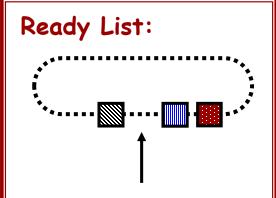


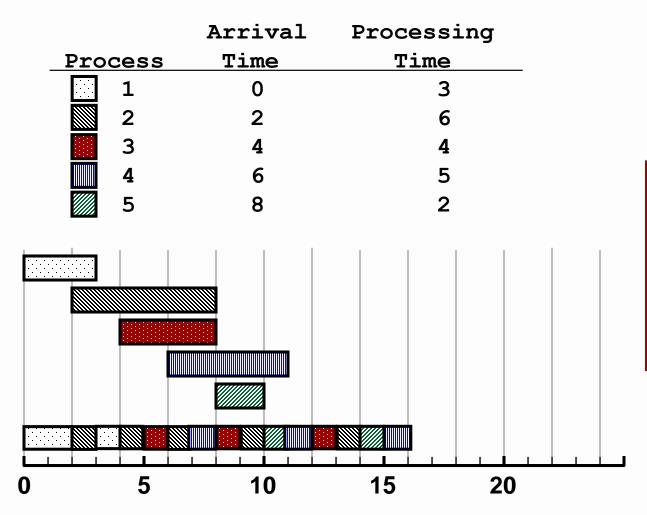


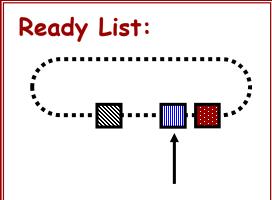


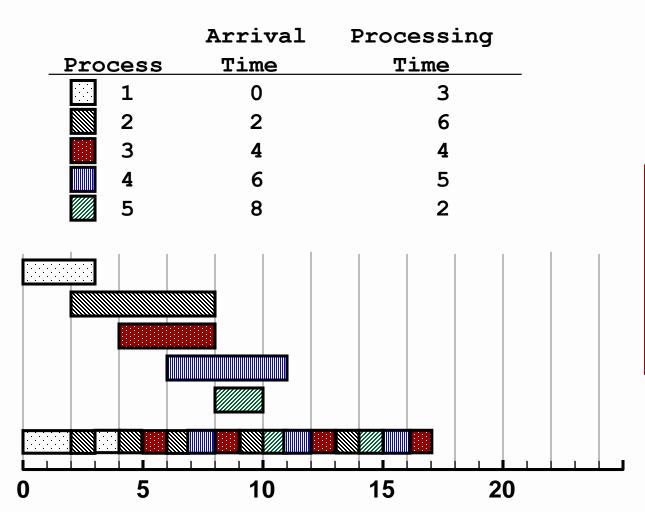


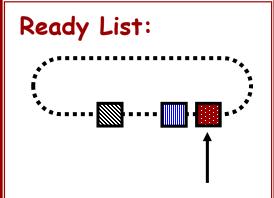


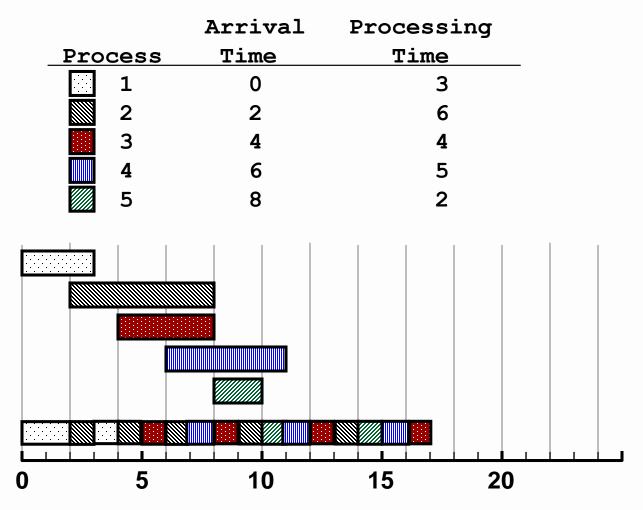


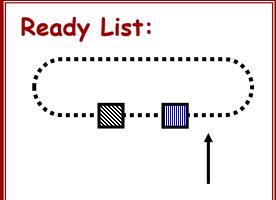


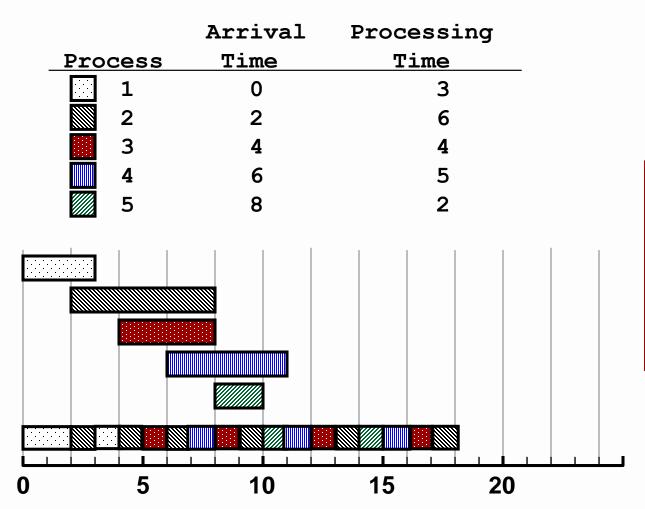


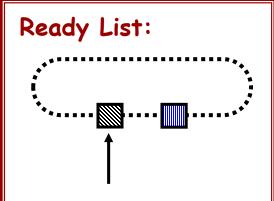


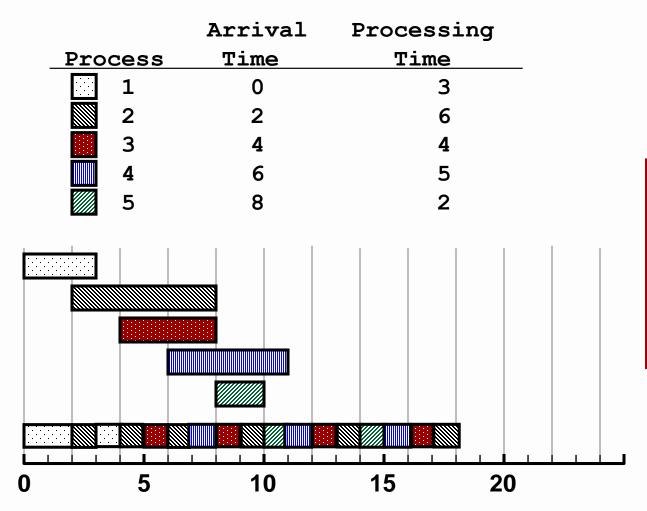


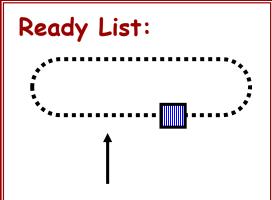


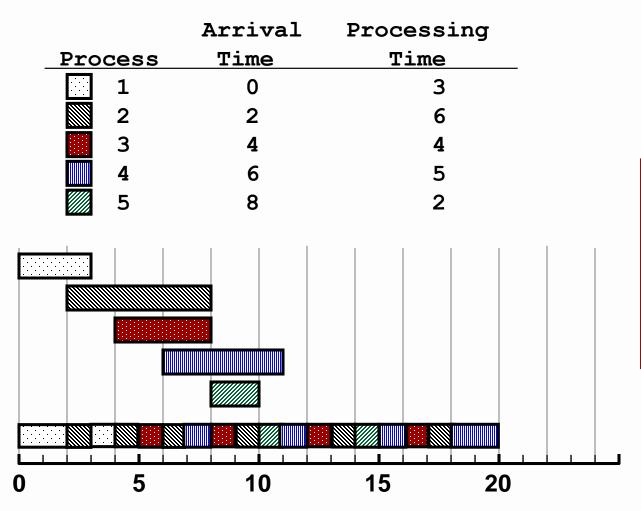


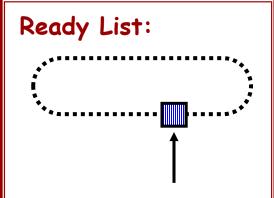




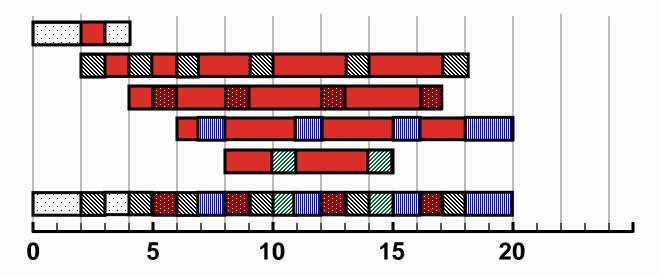






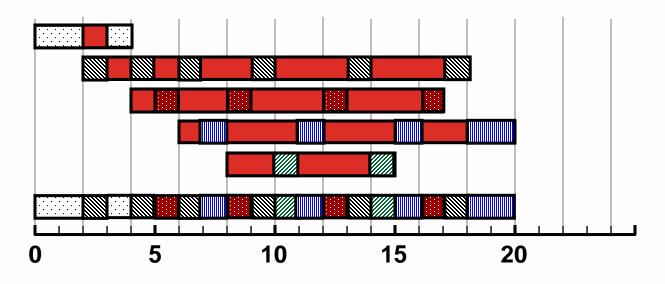


| | Arrival Processing | |
|----------|--------------------|------|
| Process | Time | Time |
| 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 5 | 8 | 2 |



Total delay: 34

| | Arrival | Processing | | Turnaround |
|---------------|---------|------------|-------|------------|
| Process | Time | Time | Delay | Time |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| 3 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| 4 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| //// 5 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 7 |



- Effectiveness of round-robin depends on
 - The number of jobs, and
 - -- The size of the time quantum.
- Large # of jobs means that the time between scheduling of a single job increases
 - -- Slow responses
- Larger time quantum means that the time between the scheduling of a single job also increases
 - Slow responses
- Smaller time quantum means better response time but also more overhead!

Outline

- CPU scheduling
- First-Come, First Served (FIFO)
- Shortest Job First (non-preemptive)
- Shortest Job First (with preemption)
- Round-Robin Scheduling
- Lottery Scheduling
- Multi-Level Feedback Queue

Lottery Scheduling

- A kind of proportional share scheduling
- Scheduler gives each task some lottery tickets
- To select the next process to run...
 - The scheduler randomly selects a lottery number
 - The winning process gets to run

<u>Example</u> Task A gets 50 tickets

Task B gets 15 tickets

Task C gets 35 tickets

There are 100 tickets outstanding

Lottery Scheduling

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• Example

Task A gets 50 tickets

Task B gets 15 tickets

Task C gets 35 tickets

There are 100 tickets outstanding

→ 50% of CPU

→ 35% of CPU

Acknowledgement

- Chapter 7-9
 - Operating Systems: Three Easy Pieces

- 8.ppt
 - Intro to Operating System at Portland State University
 - by Jonathan Walpole



Questions?