

CS-314 OPERATING SYSTEMS LAB-4

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1. Scheduling Schemes

We measure performance by measuring average response time, turnaround time, waiting time, penalty ratio, and system throughput. We maintain two queues – one for CPU-bound processes and another for I/O-bound processes. To run the program, first run:

```
$ g++ sjf.cpp -o sjf
```

```
$ g++ srtf.cpp -o srtf
```

Then run:

```
./sjf <path_to_data_file>
```

```
./srtf <path_to_data_file>
```

1.1 Shortest Job First (SJF)

The shortest job first algorithm initially sorts processes that have arrived in the CPU queue according to the burst time, i.e., when the arrival time is less than the time count or current time. It is non-preemptive. Once the CPU burst of a particular process is completed, it will be removed from the CPU Queue and the IO-bound process following it will be added to the IO Queue. Once the IO-bound process is completed, it will be removed from the IO Queue and the next CPU-bound process will be added to the CPU Queue. If an entire process is completed, that is when we reach -1 as given in the input file, the last CPU-bound process that was just completed will be removed from the CPU Queue and the CPU Queue will be sorted to run the process that has the least burst time among the arrived processes.

Advantages

- Used for long-term scheduling.
- Reduces average waiting time.

Disadvantages

- It is necessary to know the job completion time beforehand as it is hard to predict.
- Used for long-term scheduling in a batch system.
- Can't implement this algorithm for CPU scheduling for the short term as we can't predict the length of the upcoming CPU burst.

1.2 Shortest Remaining Time First (SRTF)

The shortest remaining time first algorithm initially sorts processes that have arrived in the CPU queue according to the burst time. It is preemptive. While a CPU-bound process is being executed, at each second (time count), we check whether a new CPU-bound process has arrived. If yes, we preempt the current process if the remaining burst time of the current process is greater than the burst time of the new incoming process. Once the CPU burst of a particular process is completed, it will be removed from the CPU Queue and the IO-bound process following it will be added to the IO Queue. Once the IO bound process is completed, it will be removed from the IO Queue and the next CPU bound process will be added to the CPU Queue and the cycle follows from Step 1. If an entire process is completed, that is we reach -1 as given in the input file, the last CPU-bound process that was just completed will be removed from the CPU Queue and the CPU Queue will be sorted to run the process which has the least burst time among the arrived processes.

Advantages

- The main advantage of the SRTF algorithm is that it makes the processing of the jobs faster than the SJF algorithm, mentioned its overhead charges are not counted.

Disadvantages

- In SRTF, context switching is done a lot more times than in SJN due to more consumption of the CPU's valuable time for processing. The consumed time of the CPU then adds up to its processing time and which then diminishes the advantage of fast processing of this algorithm.

2. Job characteristics of Scheduling schemes

2.1 Shortest Job First(SJF)

It is greedy and non-preemptive. It involves fewer context switches. Hence, response times tend to be high. Under SJF scheduling, jobs with shorter execution durations are done faster because the work with the shortest execution time is chosen first. SJF works on optimizing the turnaround time which leads to an increase in response time. In the SJF algorithm, the problem of starvation occurs.

2.2 Shortest Remaining Time First(SRTF)

It is greedy and preemptive. It involves more context switches. Response time is less if consecutive processes have decreasing burst times. Shorter processes are executed fast. It continuously selects the process with the shortest remaining time to execute next. This approach aims to minimize the waiting time and enhance system throughput by giving preference to processes with the least remaining computation. While SRTF can provide optimal turnaround time, it may introduce additional overhead due to the need for frequent context switches. It does not optimize response time always.

2.3 Comparison

SRTF always performs better than SJF as SJF is non-preemptive. Thus, it runs a long job which arrives first, to completion even though shorter jobs arrive later and can be completed fast. SRTF also has a disadvantage because even though a long job came first, it will be preempted if shorter jobs keep coming, which leads to a high value of completion and turnaround time. Finally, if all jobs are arriving at the

same time, SJF is optimal whereas if all jobs are arriving at different times, SRTF is optimal.

3. Performance Analysis

After running the executables with the different data files provided, we got the following results:

SJF:

```
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> g++ .\sjf.cpp -o sjf
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> ./sjf .\Test_Data\process1.dat
```

Process	Arrival time	Turnaround time	Waiting time	Response time	Penalty Ratio
0	0	1224	814	0	2.93349
1	2	1212	882	573	3.58651
2	3	661	381	182	2.30928
3	4	550	360	108	2.79104
4	5	119	110	96	9.46154
5	6	102	97	98	20.4
6	10	1419	1216	1215	6.93171

Results:

Avg Response time = 324.571
Avg Waiting time = 551.429
Avg Turnaround time = 755.286
Avg Penalty ratio = 6.91622
System Throughput = 0.00489853
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> |

```
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> ./sjf .\Test_Data\process2.dat
```

Process	Arrival time	Turnaround time	Waiting time	Response time	Penalty Ratio
0	0	5	0	0	1
1	1	119	110	5	9.46154
2	6	521	331	3	2.64677
3	23	169	160	92	13.3077
4	24	763	483	234	2.65979
5	25	164	155	87	12.9231
6	26	938	608	572	2.78299
7	27	159	150	82	12.5385
8	28	229	194	165	6.24324
9	29	130	121	53	10.3077
10		31	152	75	12
11		33	147	70	11.6154
12		35	142	65	11.2308
13		40	134	57	10.6154
14		40	131	54	10.3846
15		42	126	49	10
16		43	122	45	9.69231
17		45	117	40	9.30769

Results:

Avg Response time = 97.1111
Avg Waiting time = 183.944
Avg Turnaround time = 237.111
Avg Penalty ratio = 8.81763
System Throughput = 0.0186722
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> |

```

PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> ./sjf .\Test_Data\process3.dat
Process  Arrival time  Turnaround time  Waiting time  Response time  Penalty Ratio
-----  -
0         0           788             598           0             3.62281
1         2          2072            1782          1327          7.06122
2         5          1053             783           11            3.57566
3         8          1675            1515          1066          10.0179
4        12           491             366           45            3.16568
5        20          2069            1693          1119          5.43194
6        30           923             713           42            4.02119
7        35           6             0             1             1
8        36           82             72            11            2.2
9        37          1506            1406          1407          15.06
10       38           18             11            4             2.22222
11       40          1633            1288          62            4.31105

Results:
-----
Avg Response time = 424.583
Avg Waiting time = 852.25
Avg Turnaround time = 1026.33
Avg Penalty ratio = 5.1408
System Throughput = 0.00574438
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> |

```

SRTF:

```

PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> g++ ./srtf.cpp -o srtf
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> ./srtf .\Test_Data\process1.dat
Process  Arrival time  Turnaround time  Waiting time  Response time  Penalty Ratio
-----  -
0         0          1240            830           0             2.9715
1         2           830             500           0             2.46628
2         3           497             217           0             1.7457
3         4           279             89            0             1.44279
4         5           17              8             0             1.61538
5         6           7              2             3             1.4
6        10          1419            1216          905            6.93171

Results:
-----
Avg Response time = 129.714
Avg Waiting time = 408.857
Avg Turnaround time = 612.714
Avg Penalty ratio = 2.65334
System Throughput = 0.00489853
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> |

```

```

PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> ./srtf .\Test_Data\process2.dat
Process  Arrival time  Turnaround time  Waiting time  Response time  Penalty Ratio
-----  -
0         0           8             3             0             1.6
1         1          16             7             0             1.53846
2         6          417            227           6             2.12935
3        23           46             37            2             3.84615
4        24          616            336           204            2.15464
5        25           59             50            3             4.84615
6        26          942            612           462            2.79472
7        27           63             54            4             5.15385
8        28          142            107           105            3.89189
9        29           64             55            5             5.23077
10       31           80             71            9             6.46154
11       33           81             72           10             6.53846
12       35           82             73           14             6.61538
13       40           80             71           18             6.46154
14       40           83             74           21             6.69231
15       42           84             75           22             6.76923
16       43           86             77           27             6.92308
17       45           87             78           28             7

Results:
-----
Avg Response time = 52.2222
Avg Waiting time = 115.5
Avg Turnaround time = 168.667
Avg Penalty ratio = 4.81375
System Throughput = 0.018595
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> |

```

```
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> ./srtf .\Test_Data\process3.dat
Process  Arrival time  Turnaround time  Waiting time  Response time  Penalty Ratio
-----  -
0         0             689             499           0             3.1886
1         2             1874            1584          1292           6.38775
2         5             1053             783           11             3.57566
3         8             1678            1518          1066           10.0357
4        12             289              164           45             1.97041
5        20            2071            1695          1194           5.43717
6        30             923              713           57             4.02119
7        35              6                0              1              1
8        36              73                63            11             2.05
9        37            1536            1436          1437           15.36
10       38             13              6              4             1.66667
11       40            1141            796           104            3.04627

Results:
-----
Avg Response time = 435.167
Avg Waiting time = 771.417
Avg Turnaround time = 945.5
Avg Penalty ratio = 4.81162
System Throughput = 0.00573888
PS C:\AlphaParadise\1.CSE\SEM6\OPERATING SYSTEMS\CS-314_OS-Lab_Minix\LAB4> |
```

We observed high values for all metrics in the case of SJF as compared to SRTF except system throughput, which is approximately the same for SJF and SRTF as shown below.

Data File/Process	SJF Throughput	SRTF Throughput
process1	0.00489853	0.00489853
process2	0.0186722	0.018595
process3	0.00574438	0.00573888

Suitability of SJF:

If jobs all arriving at the same time, it is proven that SJF is indeed an optimal scheduling algorithm.

Test case:

```
<html>
<body>
<pre>
0 100 2 90 2 80 3 70 2 60 2 10 -1
0 80 2 80 2 50 3 70 2 40 2 10 -1
0 70 2 70 2 40 3 70 2 20 2 10 -1
0 10 2 60 2 30 3 70 2 10 2 10 -1
0 3 2 3 2 3 -1
0 5 -1
```

```
0 200 2 3 -1
</pre></body></html>
```

Shortcoming of SJF:

If jobs all arriving at the different times, it is proven that SJF is indeed not a optimal scheduling algorithm

Test case:

```
<html>
<body>
<pre>
0 100 2 90 2 80 3 70 2 60 2 10 -1
2 80 2 80 2 50 3 70 2 40 2 10 -1
3 70 2 70 2 40 3 70 2 20 2 10 -1
4 10 2 60 2 30 3 70 2 10 2 10 -1
5 3 2 3 2 3 -1
6 5 -1
10 200 2 3 -1
</pre></body></html>
```

We observe that the turnaround time for the suitability test case is lower compared to the one of the shortcoming test case.

Suitability of SRTF:

If jobs all arriving at the different times, it is proven that SRTF is indeed an optimal scheduling algorithm.

Test case:

```
<html>
<body>
<pre>
0 100 -1
10 10 -1
10 10 -1
</pre></body></html>
```

Shortcoming Of SRTF:

If three jobs arrive at the same time, for example, the third job has to wait for the previous two jobs to run in their entirety before being scheduled just once. While great for turnaround time, this approach is quite bad for response time and interactivity.

Test case:

```
<html>
<body>
<pre>
0 10 -1
0 10 -1
0 10 -1
</pre></body></html>
```

4. Plots

The following plots show the variation of the two algorithms in terms of waiting time, turnaround time, penalty ratio and system throughput. As we can see SRTF has less values for all these metrics(except throughput) compared to SJF. Thus, our above analysis can be verified by these plots.





