CSGE602055 Operating Systems CSF2600505 Sistem Operasi Week 08: Scheduling

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Operating Systems 2018-1 (Room 3114 Tue/Thu) Class: A (10:00-12:00) | B (13:00-15:00) | C (16:00-18:00)

Week	Schedule	Topic	OSC9
Week 00	06 Feb - 12 Feb 2018	Intro & Review1	Ch. 1, 16
Week 01	13 Feb - 19 Feb 2018	Review2 & Scripting	Ch. 2
Week 02	20 Feb - 26 Feb 2018	Protection, Security, Privacy,	Ch. 14, 15
		& C-language	
Week 03	27 Feb - 05 Mar 2018	I/O, BIOS, Loader, & Systemd	Ch. 13
Week 04	06 Mar - 12 Mar 2018	Addressing, Shared Lib, & Pointer	Ch. 8
Week 05	13 Mar - 19 Mar 2018	Virtual Memory	Ch. 9
Reserved	20 Mar - 24 Mar 2018		
Mid-Term	26 Mar - 03 Apr 2018	(UTS)	
Week 06	05 Apr - 11 Apr 2018	Concurency: Processes & Threads	Ch. 3, 4
Week 07	12 Apr - 18 Apr 2018	Synchronization	Ch. 5, 7
Week 08	19 Apr - 25 Apr 2018	Scheduling	Ch. 6
Week 09	26 Apr - 05 May 2018	File System & Persistent Storage	Ch. 10, 11, 12
Week 10	07 May - 16 May 2018	I/O Programming	
		& Network Sockets Programming	
Reserved	17 May - 22 May 2018		
Final	23 May - 26 May 2018	(UAS)	
Deadline	07 Jun 2018 16:00	Extra assignment deadline	

Agenda

- Start
- 2 Agenda
- Scheduling
- Threads
- Scheduling Model
- 6 Sockets
- 00-server
- 01-client
- OUTPUT: 00-server 01-client
- 10 02-clisvr
- **11** OUTPUT: 02-clisvr
- 12 The End

Week 08: Scheduling

- Reference: (OSC9-ch06 demo-w08)
- Scheduling
 - Basic Concepts
 - WARNING: It's just a BURST
 - IO Burst
 - CPU Burst
 - CPU Burst vs. Freq (OLD)
 - Utilization, throughput, {turnaround, waiting, response} time.
 - (Burst) Algorithm
 - FCFS, SJF, RR, Priority, Multilevel Queue.
 - Preemptive / Non-preemptive Scheduling
 - I/O Bound / CPU Bound Processes
- Standard Linux Scheduling
 - Completely Fair Scheduler (CFS).
 - Real Time Scheduling.

Thread Scheduling

- Thread Scheduling
 - User-level thread scheduling
 - Kernel-level thread scheduling
- Multi-threading Models:
 - Many to One Model
 - One to One Model
 - Many to Many Model
- Pthread Contention Scope
 - Process-Contention Scope (PCS): many to many (eg. Linux).
 - System-Contention Scope (SCS): one to one.
- MultiCore/ MultiProcessor/ MultiThread
 - affinity
 - load balancing
- Soft / Hard Real Time
- Big O Notation
 - O(1)
 - O(log N)
 - O(N)

Scheduling Model

- Two State Model: CPU State I/O State CPU State . . .
 - n: processes in memory.
 - p: I/O time fraction.
 - p^n : probability n processes waiting for I/O.
 - $1 p^n$: CPU utilization of n processes.
 - $\left\lceil \frac{(1-\rho^n)}{n} \right\rceil$: CPU utilization of ONE processes.
- Example: $p = 60\% \Rightarrow$ CPU Utilization Per Process: $\left[\frac{1 (60\%)^n}{n}\right]$

CPU Utilization	Multiprogramming (%)				
N	1	2	3	4	5
Per Process	40	32	26	21	18

For 5 concurrent processes:
 If total time is 100 seconds, each CPU time will be 18 seconds.

Sockets

Sockets

- atoi()
- accept()
- bind()
- connect()
- exit()
- fprintf()
- getenv()
- gethostbyname()
- htons()
- listen()
- memcpy()
- memset()

Sockets

- Sockets
 - perror()
 - sizeof()
 - socket()
 - snprintf()
 - strchr()
 - strcmp()
 - strncpy()
 - strlen()
 - read()
 - write()

00-server

```
/*
 * (c) 2007-2016 Rahmat M. Samik-Ibrahim -- This is free software
 * This program was copased from the net and hacked until it works.
 * Feel free to copy and/or modify and/or distribute it,
 * provided this notice, and the copyright notice, are preserved.
 * REVOO Tue Nov 8 11:45:35 WIB 2016
 * START Xxx Xxx XX XX XX XX IITC 2007
 */
char pesan[]="[FROM SERVER] ACK MESSAGE...\n";
#include <stdio h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
typedef struct sockaddr
                           sockad:
typedef struct sockaddr_in sockadin;
typedef struct hostent
                           shostent:
void error(char *msg){
  perror(msg);
   exit(0):
7
```

00-server (2)

```
int main(int argc, char *argv □) {
   char
           buffer[256];
   int
           clilen, newsockfd, nn, portno, sockfd;
   sockadin serv addr. cli addr:
   if (argc < 2) {
     fprintf(stderr, "ERROR, no port provided\n");
     exit(1):
   }
   sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
   if (sockfd < 0)
     error("ERROR opening socket");
  memset(&serv_addr, 0, sizeof(serv_addr));
   portno = atoi(argv[1]);
   serv addr.sin family
                         = AF INET:
   serv_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = INADDR_ANY;
   serv_addr.sin_port = htons(portno);
   if (bind(sockfd, (sockad*) &serv addr, sizeof(serv addr))< 0)
      error("ERROR on binding"):
   listen(sockfd. 5):
   clilen = sizeof(cli addr):
   newsockfd=accept(sockfd,(sockad*)&cli_addr,(socklen_t*)&clilen);
   if (newsockfd < 0)
     error("ERROR on accept");
  memset(buffer, 0, 256):
  nn = read(newsockfd, buffer, 255);
   if (nn < 0)
      error("ERROR reading from socket"):
   printf("[FROM CLIENT]:\n %s\n".buffer):
  nn = write(newsockfd, pesan, sizeof(pesan));
   if (nn < 0)
      error("ERROR writing to socket"):
  return 0:
```

01-client

```
* (c) 2007-2016 Rahmat M. Samik-Ibrahim -- This is free software
 * This program was copased from the net and hacked until it works.
 * Feel free to copy and/or modify and/or distribute it.
 * provided this notice, and the copyright notice, are preserved.
 * REVOO Tue Nov 8 11:45:52 WIB 2016
 * START Xxx Xxx XX XX XX XX IITC 2007
 */
char pesan[]="[FROM SERVER] ACK MESSAGE...\n":
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <svs/socket.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
typedef struct sockaddr
                           sockad;
typedef struct sockaddr in sockadin:
typedef struct hostent
                           shostent:
void error(char *msg){
  perror(msg):
  exit(0);
7
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
   char buffer[256];
           nn, portno, sockfd;
   int.
   sockadin serv addr:
   shostent* server;
```

01-client (2)

```
if (argc < 3) {
   fprintf(stderr, "usage %s hostname port\n", argv[0]);
   exit(0);
portno = atoi(argv[2]):
sockfd = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,0);
if (sockfd < 0)
   error("ERROR opening socket");
server = gethostbyname(argv[1]);
if (server == NULL) {
  fprintf(stderr, "ERROR, no such host\n");
  exit(0);
}
memset(&serv addr.0.sizeof(serv addr)):
serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
memmove( &serv addr.sin addr.s addr, server->h addr, server->h length);
serv addr.sin port = htons(portno):
if(connect(sockfd.(const struct sockaddr*) &serv addr. sizeof(serv addr))<0)
    error("ERROR connecting");
printf("Enter the message: "):
memset(buffer, 0, 256):
fgets (buffer, 255, stdin);
nn = write(sockfd,buffer,strlen(buffer));
if (nn < 0)
   error("ERROR writing to socket");
memset(buffer, 0, 256);
nn = read(sockfd.buffer.255):
if (nn < 0)
   error("ERROR reading from socket");
printf("%s\n",buffer):
return 0:
```

OUTPUT: 00-server - 01-client

```
>>>> $ PS1="SERVER >> "
SERVER >> 00-server 4444
[FROM CLIENT]:
This is from client via port 4444.
SERVER >>
>>>> $ PS1="CLIENT >> "
CLIENT >> 01-client localhost 4444
Enter the message: This is from client via port 4444.
[FROM SERVER] ACK MESSAGE...
CLIENT >>
```

02-clisvr

```
* (c) 2007 Tadeus Prastowo and Rahmat M. Samik-Thrahim.
* (c) 2017 Rahmat M. Samik-Ibrahim.
* This is free software. It was copased from the net and hacked until
* it works. Feel free to copy and/or modify and/or distribute it,
* provided this notice, and the copyright notice, are preserved.
* REV01 Wed Nov 8 20:00:02 WIR 2017
* START 2007
* This program serves as both a client and a server. Three modes of
* operation are available:
* - initiating mode
* - bridaina mode
* - terminatina mode
* The following are how to run thisprogram for each mode:
* - Initiating mode: client_server null ANOTHER_HOST ANOTHER_PORT
* - Bridging mode: client server CURRENT PORT ANOTHER HOST ANOTHER PORT
 - Terminating mode: client server CURRENT PORT null null
* The program having the initiating mode _MUST_ run last after all other
* instances of this program with other operational modes has been started.
* In initiating mode, this program just simply sends a hello message to
* another instance of this program that operates either as a bridge or
* as a terminator that this program points to as specified in
* ANOTHER HOST and ANOTHER PORT. After that this program will guit
* without printing out any message.
*/
```

02-clisvr (2)

```
/*
 * In bridging mode, this program just simply waits for an incoming hello
 * message in CURRENT PORT. Once it receives a hello message, it prints
 * out the message in a certain format. Next, this program forwards the
 * modified message to another instance of this program that acts either as
 * a bridge or as a terminator that this program points to as specified
 * in ANOTHER HOST and ANOTHER PORT. After that this program will guit.
 * In terminating mode, this program just simply waits for an incoming hello
 * message in CURRENT PORT. Once it receives a hello message, it prints out
 * the message in a certain format, and then guits.
 * The following illustrates the idea above:
 * 192.168.10.18 (alvin)
 * $ ./client server 8888 localhost 7777
 * 192.168.10.18 (user)$
 * $ ./client server 7777 null null
 * 192.168.12.17 (eus)$
 * $ ./client server null 192.168.10.18 8888
 * The print out will be:
 * 192.168.10.18 (alvin):
 * From eus to alvin: Hello
 * 192.168.10.18 (user):
 * From eus to alvin to user: Hello
 */
```

02-clisvr (3)

```
char pesan[]="[FROM SERVER] ACK MESSAGE...\n";
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <sys/time.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <arpa/inet.h>
typedef struct sockaddr
                            sockad:
typedef struct sockaddr_in sockadin;
typedef struct hostent
                            shostent:
void error(char *msg){
   perror(msg);
   exit(0);
}
```

02-clisvr (4)

```
#define BUFFER_SIZE 4096
int main (int argc, char *argv []) {
   int sockfd, newsockfd, portno, clilen, count, nn, sysup;
   char buffer [BUFFER_SIZE], temp_buffer [BUFFER_SIZE], *colon_pos;
   struct sockaddr in serv addr, cli addr;
   struct hostent *server:
   struct timeval tval:
   if (argc < 4) {
      fprintf (stderr,
          "\nUsage: %s this_port next_sever next_server_port\n\n"
          "Start the chain with 'this_port' = 'null'\n\n"
          "Terminte the chain with 'next server' = 'next server port'"
          " = 'null'\n\n", argv [0]);
      exit (1);
```

02-clisvr (5)

```
if (strcmp (argv [1], "null") == 0) {
   portno = atoi (argv [3]);
   sockfd = socket (AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
  if (sockfd < 0) {
      error ("ERROR opening socket"):
  }
  server = gethostbyname(argv[2]);
  if (server == NULL) {
      fprintf (stderr, "ERROR, no such host\n");
      exit (1):
  memset (&serv_addr, 0, sizeof (serv_addr));
   serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
  memcpv(&serv addr.sin addr.s addr. server->h addr. server->h length):
   serv_addr.sin_port = htons(portno);
   if (connect(sockfd,(struct sockaddr *)&serv_addr,sizeof(serv_addr))< 0){
      error ("ERROR connecting"):
  /* Begin: action */
  memset (buffer, O. BUFFER SIZE):
  gettimeofday(&tval,NULL);
   sysup = 0x0000FFFF & (int) (tval.tv_sec * 1000 + tval.tv_usec / 1000);
   snprintf (buffer, BUFFER SIZE, "From %s[%d]: Hello", getenv ("USER"), sysup);
  nn = write (sockfd, buffer, strlen (buffer));
  if (nn < 0) {
     error ("ERROR writing to socket");
  /* End: action */
  exit (0):
}
```

02-clisvr (6)

```
sockfd = socket(AF INET.SOCK STREAM.O):
if (sockfd < 0) {
   error ("ERROR opening socket");
}
memset(&serv_addr,0,sizeof(serv_addr));
portno = atoi (argv [1]);
serv addr.sin family = AF INET:
serv addr.sin addr.s addr = INADDR ANY:
serv_addr.sin_port = htons (portno);
if (bind (sockfd,(struct sockaddr *)&serv_addr, sizeof(serv_addr)) < 0) {
   error ("ERROR on binding");
}
listen (sockfd, 5):
clilen
         = sizeof (cli_addr);
newsockfd = accept (sockfd, (struct sockaddr *) &cli_addr,
            (socklen t *) &clilen):
if (newsockfd < 0) {
   error ("ERROR on accept");
memset (buffer, 0, BUFFER SIZE):
nn = read(newsockfd,buffer,BUFFER_SIZE-1);
if (nn < 0) {
   error ("ERROR reading from socket"):
7
```

02-clisvr (7)

```
/* Modify buffer's message */
colon_pos = strchr (buffer, ':');
          = colon pos - buffer;
nn
memset (temp_buffer, 0, BUFFER_SIZE);
strncpy (temp_buffer, buffer, nn);
memset (buffer, 0, BUFFER_SIZE);
strncpy (buffer, temp_buffer, nn);
for (long ii=0; ii<5000000L; ii++)
   ; // delay
gettimeofday(&tval,NULL);
sysup = 0x0000FFFF &
    (int) (tval.tv_sec * 1000 + tval.tv_usec / 1000);
snprintf (buffer + nn, BUFFER SIZE-nn,
    " to %s[%d]: Hello", getenv ("USER"), sysup);
/*End of modifying buffer's message*/
```

02-clisvr (8)

```
if (strcmp (arev [2], "null") != 0 && strcmp (arev [3], "null") != 0) {
   portno = atoi (argv [3]);
   sockfd=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,0);
   if (sockfd < 0) {
      error ("ERROR opening socket");
   server = gethostbyname (argv [2]);
   if (server == NULL) {
      fprintf (stderr, "ERROR, no such host\n");
      exit (1):
   serv_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
   memcpv (&serv addr.sin addr.s addr. server->h addr. server->h length):
   serv_addr.sin_port = htons (portno);
   if (connect (sockfd,(struct sockaddr *)&serv_addr,sizeof (serv_addr))<0){
      error ("ERROR connecting");
   }
   /* Begin: action */
   printf ("%s\n", buffer);
   nn=write(sockfd.buffer.strlen(buffer)):
  if (nn < 0) {
     error ("ERROR writing to socket");
   /* End: action */
} else {
   printf ("%s\n", buffer);
7
return 0;
```

OUTPUT: 02-clisvr

```
TERMINAL >> PS1="TERMINAL >> "
TERMINAL >> 02-clisvr 4000 localhost null
From demo[23440] to demo[23450] to demo[23461]: Hello
TERMINAL >>
MIDDLE >> PS1="MIDDLE >> "
MIDDLE >> 02-clisvr 4001 localhost 4000
From demo[23440] to demo[23450]: Hello
MIDDLE >>
START >> PS1="START >> "
START >> 02-clisvr null localhost 4001
START >>
```

The End

• This is the end of the presentation.