

Operating system

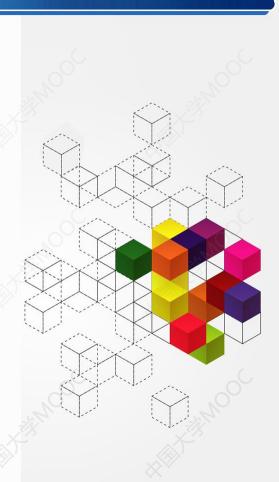
徐子川 大连理工大学



内容纲要

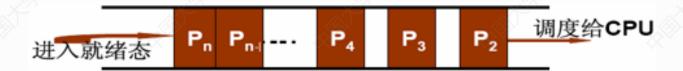
5.3 调度算法Part1

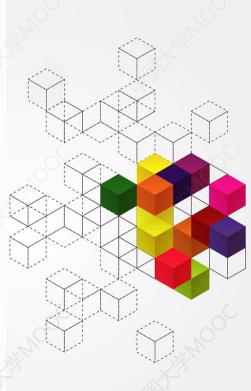
- 一、 FCFS调度算法
- 二、SJF
- **≡**、SRTF
- 四、优先级调度



—、FCFS

- 先来先服务 (First Come, First Serve)
- FCFS调度实现方式
 - 用一个FIFO队列来维护就绪进程
 - 每次从FIFO队列取<mark>队首进程</mark>,将其投入运行
 - 新进入就绪态的进程放入队尾





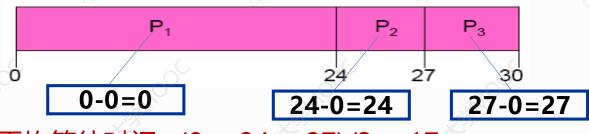
—、FCFS

• FCFS算法调度示例

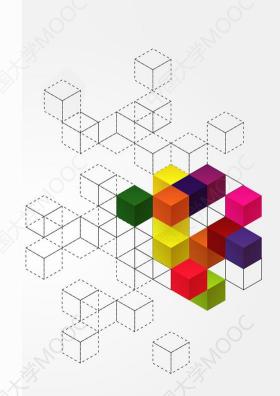
进程P1,P2,P3的顺序在时刻0依次到达

进程	CPU Burst time		
P1	24		
P2	3		
P3	3		

通过FCFS算法得到的Gantt图



平均等待时间: (0 + 24 + 27)/3 = 17



—、FCFS

• FCFS算法调度示例

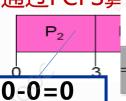
进程	CPU Burst time		
P1	24		
P2	3		

P3 Convoy Effect:

FCFS算法不稳定,长进程先于短进程到达,

假设3个进 会导致平均等待时间拉长





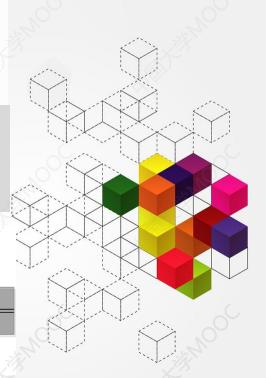
Longer job





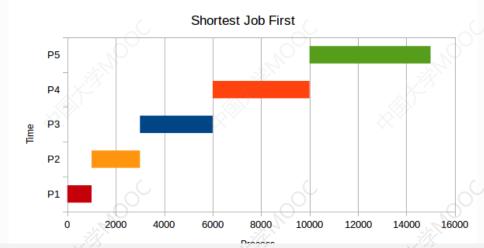
Figure - The Convey Effect, Visualized

平均等待的旧: 0 + U + 3)/3 = 3

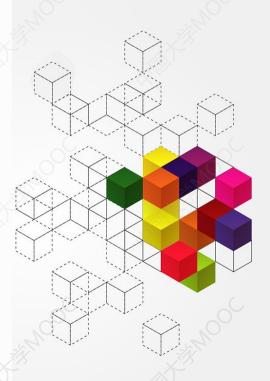


二、SJF

- ・短作业优先 (Shortest Job First)
 - · 每次进行调度时,优先选择下一个CPU周期最短的进程
 - · 调度重要信息:每个进程的下一个CPU周期长度
 - 按平均等待时间为指标,SJF是最优的调度



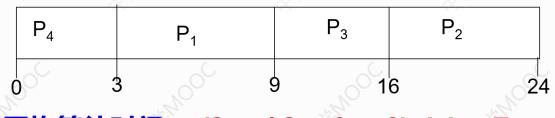
SJF调度目标: maximize throughput



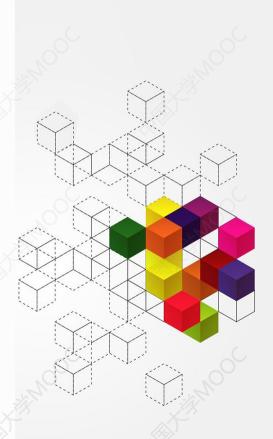
二、SJF

实例:	Process	Burst Time
	P1	6
	P2	8
	Р3	7
	P4	3

SJF调度甘特图







三、SRTF

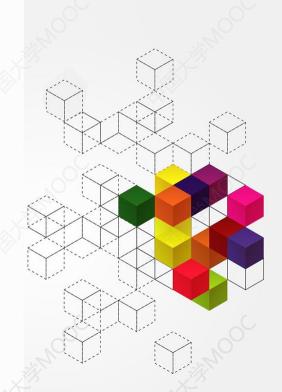
最短剩余时间优先(Shortest Remaining Time First)

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P1	0	8
P2	1	4
Р3	2	9
P4	3	5

SRTF的调度甘特图

	P ₁	P ₂	P ₄		P ₁	P ₃	
0) ·	1	5 ~	10	<i>(</i> 17	7	26

平均等待时间= [(10-1)+(1-1)+(17-2)+5-3)]/4 = 26/4 = 6.5



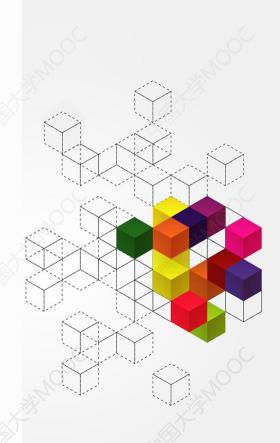
四、优先级调度

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Process	Burst Time	Priority
P1	10	3
P2	1	1
P3	2	4
P4	1	5
P5	5	2

优先级调度的甘特图

P ₂	P ₅	P ₁	P ₃	P	4
) 1	1	3	16	18	19



本讲小结

- FCFS
- SJF
- SRTF
- 优先级调度

