

# Operating system fundamentals

## Session 3

(i/o devices, RAM, CPU) ← computer h.w. إن جهاز الكمبيوتر يحتوي على مدخلات و مخرجات و ذاكرة و معالج

لذلك فهو يطلب من الموارد للقيام بعملية process لـ執行 process

i/o devices, operations (مدخلات و مخرجات، عمليات) memory, loading & CPU لـ ذاكرة و معالج

management (ادارة) resources (موارد) process (عملية)

= management (ادارة) لـ tasks (مهمات) أو processes (عمليات)

(Process, main memory, file system, i/o devices, secondary storage)

فإذاً نعم، فما هي الموارد التي يتطلبها execution (عملية)؟

### Process management

طبعاً نعرف أن process هو program in execution

A process is a program in execution

طبعاً program هو execution of code (التنفيذ) of program هو execution of code (التنفيذ)

النافذة التي نفتحها على الكمبيوتر هي window (חלון) of application (أداة تطبيق)

النافذة التي نفتحها على المتصفح هي window (חלון) of browser (متصفح).

• A process needs certain resources, including CPU, memory, files, and i/o devices, to accomplish its task.

و هذه الموارد هي:

• The operating system is responsible for the following activities in connection with process management :-

① Process creation and deletion

process نحن نفتح نافذة على المتصفح أو نقوم بعملية process creation (عملية إنشاء)  $\rightarrow$  ندخل معلومات (information) من خلال i/o devices (جهاز مدخلات و مخرجات) مثل Keyboard, hard disk, APP لـ loading (التنزيل)  $\rightarrow$  main memory (ذاكرة)  $\rightarrow$  creation (عملية إنشاء)  $\rightarrow$  main memory (ذاكرة)  $\rightarrow$  deletion (عملية حذف)  $\rightarrow$  process deletion (عملية حذف)  $\rightarrow$  memory (ذاكرة)  $\rightarrow$  deletion (عملية حذف)

## ② Process suspension and resumption

(الـOS يوقف processo لـ pause) (الـOS يحيي processo لـ resume) (الـOS يوقف processo لـ interrupt) (الـOS يحيي processo لـ resume) (الـOS يعطي processo time sharing لـ time slicing)

## ③ Process communication

processes synchronization (الـOS يتحكم في synchronization بين processes) (عندما يخواضان نفس الموارد المحدودة) (عندما يخواضان نفس الموارد المحدودة) two processes are in communication

## main memory management

- memory is a large array of bytes, each with its own address, it is a repository of quickly accessible data shared by the CPU and I/O devices.

direct access to CPU and main memory

- main memory is a volatile storage device, it loses its contents in the case of system failure

هذا يعني أن المحتوى ي丟失

- The OS is responsible for the following activities in connection with memory management:

① Keep track of which parts of memory are currently being used and by whom

(نظام التشغيل يتحقق من كل task manager كل الفرقة)

② Decide which processes to load when memory space becomes available

الـOS يقرر أي processo يُلهمي (load) (أي الذي يُلهمي) swap memory (الـOS يختار swap memory) (الـOS يختار swap memory)

③ allocate and de-allocate memory space as needed

الـOS يتعين على كل processo لـ allocation (الـOS يتعين على كل processo لـ deallocation) deallocation (الـOS يتعين على كل processo لـ deallocation) deallocation

## File management

- A file is a collection of related information defined by its creator.

Commonly, files represent programs and data

الملفات تجتاز مفهوم البيانات وبيانات بعدها

- The OS is responsible for the following activities in connection with file management:

① File creation and deletion

os ي Responsible for creating and deleting files

② Directory creation and deletion

③ Support of primitives for manipulating files & directories

os provides primitives for manipulating files and directories

④ Mapping files onto Secondary storage (hard disk)

map sectors onto hard disk

and mapped by file system or application process

os performs mapping between two structures

⑤ File backup on stable (non-volatile) storage media

## I/O system management

- OS hide particularities of I/O devices  
instructions of I/O device (App Program) عن الـ I/O devices ، لأنـ I/O devices تختلف من معاشرها : مثلاً instruction of monitor mode bits هي التي تحدد ما إذا كان معملاً مخصوصاً لـ I/O device أو لم يخصه

### Device drivers

input : retrieve block of data

output : hardware instructions of controller

device controller بين الـ OS وبين الـ software هو

detect فتحة الـ device لـ detection لأنـ OS

device controller في المقابل الـ OS مع الـ device controller

فـ driver في المقابل

لـ OS قدر تعلم مع الـ device controller

as device (الـ device driver)

### I/O Subsystem

↳ memory management : Pooling      • drivers for specific hardware

## Secondary - storage management

- since main memory (primary storage) is volatile and too small to accommodate all data and programs permanently , the computer system must provide secondary storage to back up main memory.
- most modern computer systems use disks as the principle on-line storage medium, for both programs and data.
- The OS is responsible for the following -- with disk management

① Free space management

② Storage allocation

Disk physical files (Partitions) و مساحة و مساحات

③ disk scheduling

OS Virtual memory (main memory), Swap, page

## Networking (Distributed systems)

- A distributed system is a collection of processor that don't share memory or a clock.
  - ↳ each processor has its own local memory.
- The processors in the system are connected through a communication network.
  - ↳ communication takes place using a protocol.
- A distributed system provides user access to various system resources.
  - it enables distributed processing and distributed databases
- Access to a shared resource allows
  - ① Computation speed-up
  - ② increased data availability
  - ③ Enhanced reliability(⇒ Generation and distribution of GUIs)

## Protection system

- Protection refers to a mechanism for controlling access by programs or users to system resources (⇒ it is a way to use the processor and I/O devices)
- The protection mechanism must:
  - ① distinguish between authorized and unauthorized usage  
Authentication (check system, user, objects)
  - ② specify the controls to be imposed

## Command-interpreter system

- many commands are given to the OS by control statement which deal with:

(Process creation & management, main memory management, secondary storage management, file system access, protection, networking).

The program that reads and interprets control statements is called variously:

ed. (Command-line interpreter - shell in Unix/Linux)

↳ interface to OS instructions (User Command) ↳  
(OS writer level) using GUI (Graphical User Interface), or CLI, or  
its function is to get and execute the next command-statement.

## Operating system services

- Program execution

↳ system capability to load a program into memory and to run it

- i/o operations

↳ since user programs can't execute i/o operations directly,  
The OS must provide some means to perform i/o.

- file system manipulation

↳ Program capability to read, write, create, delete files.

## Operating system services

### ① Communications

↳ exchange of information between processes executing either on the same computer or on different systems tied together by a network.

↳ implemented via shared memory or message passing

### ② Error detection

↳ ensure correct computing by detecting errors in CPU and memory hardware, in I/O devices, or in user programs.

## System calls

• system calls provide the interface between a running program and the OS.

↳ generally available as assembly-language instructions →

• language defined to replace assembly language for systems programming allow system calls to be made directly (C, C++, ...)

اللغة التي تكتب بها المكالمات (اللغة التي تكتب بها المكالمات) Compiler ي générer automatiquement les lignes de code pour faire les system call

## Copy Program Example

- (1) system calls لـ copy طلب copy لـ OS  
 (2) variable initialization  
 (3) input دخل input من المكان الذي هو مكانه في المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (4) output ناتج output من المكان الذي هو مكانه معنى output  
 (5) read (file1) قراءة المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (6) write (file2) كتابة المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (7) close (file1) إغلاق المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (8) close (file2) إغلاق المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (الخطوة 9: output) ناتج output من المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (الخطوة 10: variable initialization) قراءة المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (الخطوة 11: read) قراءة المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (الخطوة 12: write) كتابة المكان الذي هو مكانه  
 (الخطوة 13: close) إغلاق المكان الذي هو مكانه

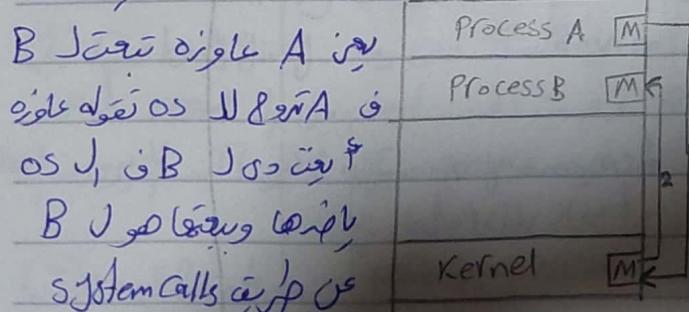
## Types of system calls

- (1) process control (load, end, execute, create, wait time)  
 (2) file management (create, delete, open, close, read, ...)  
 (3) device management (request, release, read, write, get, set attributes)  
 (4) information maintenance (get/set time & date, get/set process, file)  
 (5) communications (creat, delete connection), (send, receive message)  
 (والمزيد في المراجع)

## Communication models

→ Interprocess Communication

OS يدير الموارد ← message passing



B → A ملحوظة A ← Shared memory

بيانات ملحوظة B, A ملحوظة

بيانات ملحوظة A, B ملحوظة

Process A

Shared memory

Process B

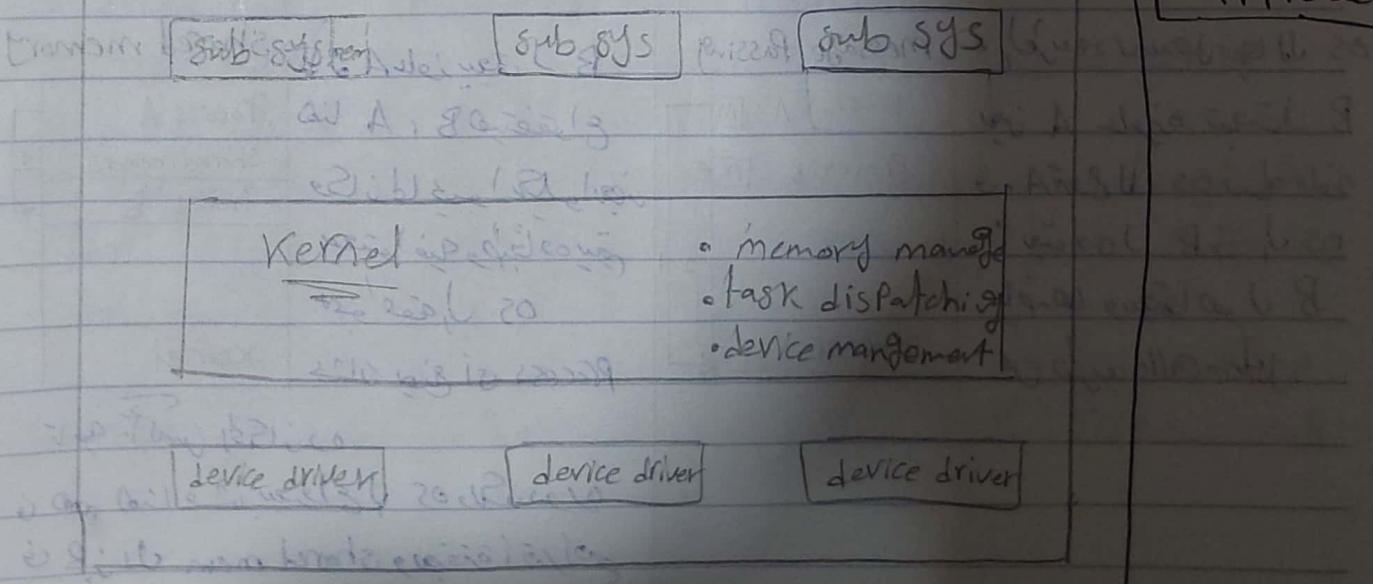
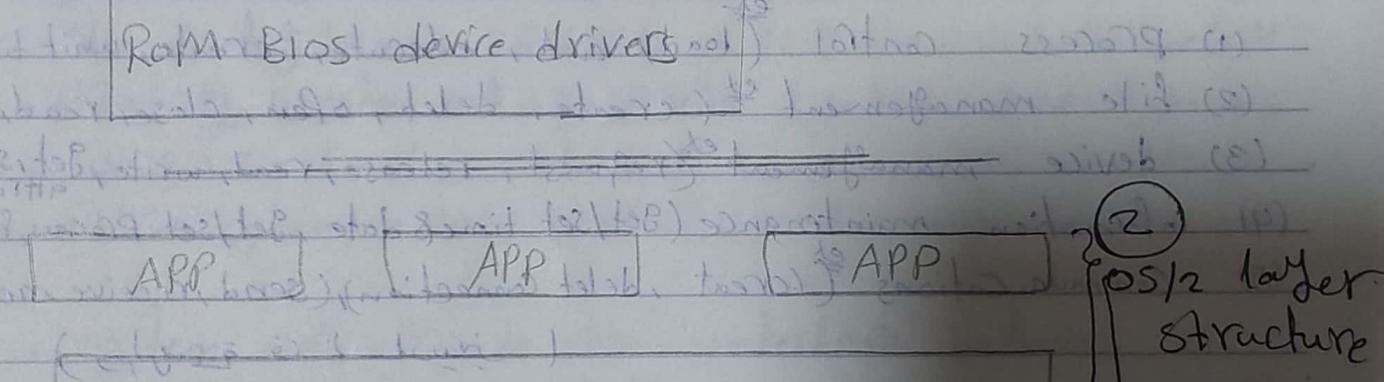
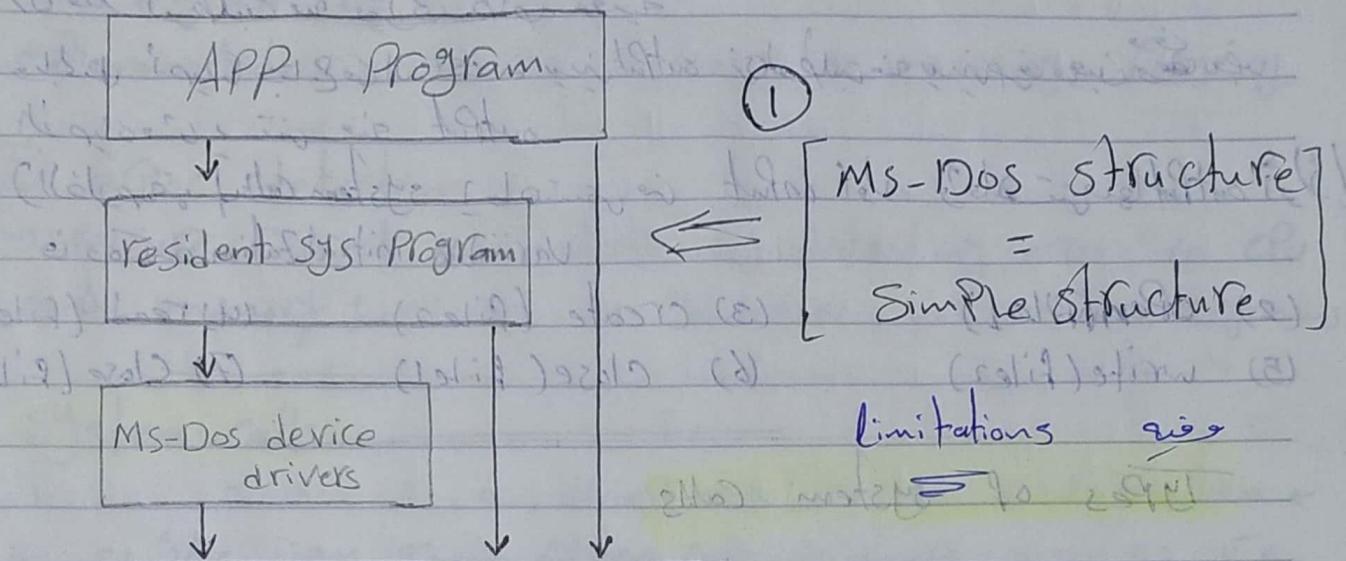
Kernel

بيانات ملحوظة A, B ملحوظة

# OS System Design Structure

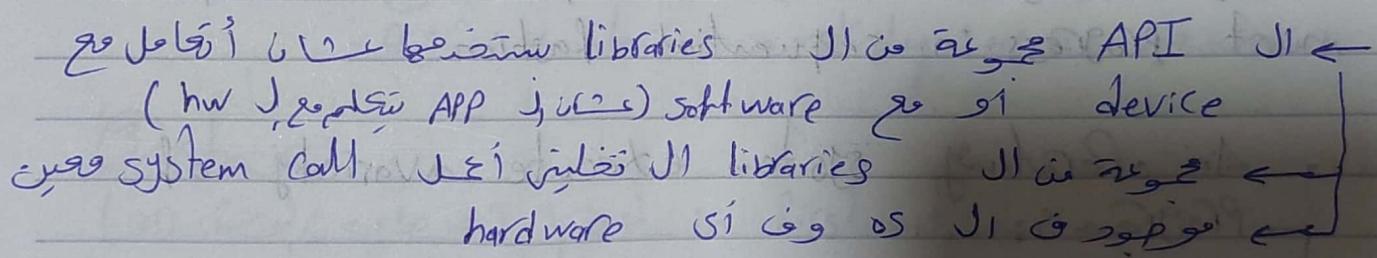
اب ای اس سیس دل کی کامپوننٹ (1) لایوڈ لپ  
جیکوبس ویو جو کامپوننٹ (2)

- ① Simple Structure      ② Layered Approach



## ② layered APPROACH

- The OS is divided into a number of layers/levels, each built on top of lower layers.
  - The bottom layer / layer zero → is the hardware.
  - The highest layer / layer N → is the user interface.
  - Layer 0 is the layer 1 at the top.
  - With modularity, layers are selected such that each uses functions (operations) and services of only lower-level layers.
- processes like CPU, memory layer, CPU layer, memory layer, developer layer, algorithm layer, system calls are two layers.



## Advantages of layered approach

- Modularity → groups of modules.
- Debugging → device driver can test CPU kernel, if test error occurs in hardware controller, then it's an error in controller, and device driver is at the layer.

## ③ modification

### disadvantages

- Layering overhead to the system call.

layer 1, layer 2, layer 3, layer 4, layer 5, layer 6.

# Operating system Fundamentals

## Session 4

اتفقنا على الـ Process وهو موجود على الـ hardware حيث يحول data إلى information وله memory لـ load execution and store data in memory load data from memory execute data in memory store data in memory and repeat.

وأكملنا قبل كده ع اتفاق Batch, Time shared systems and single process إن Batch and single process use memory for the time it uses it.

ولذلك نادي multi programmed process where more than one process uses the same CPU at the same time.

ولذلك then each process uses its own time slot and switches between processes and uses its own memory.

ولذلك then each process uses its own time slot and switches between processes and uses its own memory.

- Process

↳ a program in execution, Process execution must progress in sequential fashion.

• An operating system execute a variety of programs:

↳ Batch system  
↳ ( simple - multi programmed )

↳ Time - shared systems

load بذکر اینکه لذکر سیستم memory J, G load لذکر Process الکترونیکی (Process) (Process)

### • Process Contents

#### ① Text Section

- Program instructions

لذکر کوئی نیز الکترونیکی فرآوری process کوئی نیز instructions الکترونیکی

#### ② Program Counter

- next instructions

لذکر کوئی نیز مکانات الکترونیکی CPU و IR register کوئی نیز instruction register کوئی نیز register کوئی نیز CPU میگیرد

لذکر کوئی نیز instruction کوئی نیز program counter

CPU دو هزار اسکن لفڑی process لذکر کوئی نیز و خارج برآمد  
خالکار کوئی وقفت عن الکترونیکی instruction کوئی نیز (1) لفڑی لع هرچوں کانی الکترونیکی  
هل هنیعون لذکر و دانید عن الکترونیکی instruction (11) کوئی نیز هنیعون  
لذکر کوئی نیز رجا را رقم کوئی نیز instruction کوئی نیز

#### ③ Stack

لذکر last in first out (LIFO) (آخر ما درست) last in first out ←  
وولن لذکر کوئی دو بسته قوه میزد فرآوری data والجزئی فرآوری  
و الکترونیکی stack کوئی دو زی stack کوئی دو زی

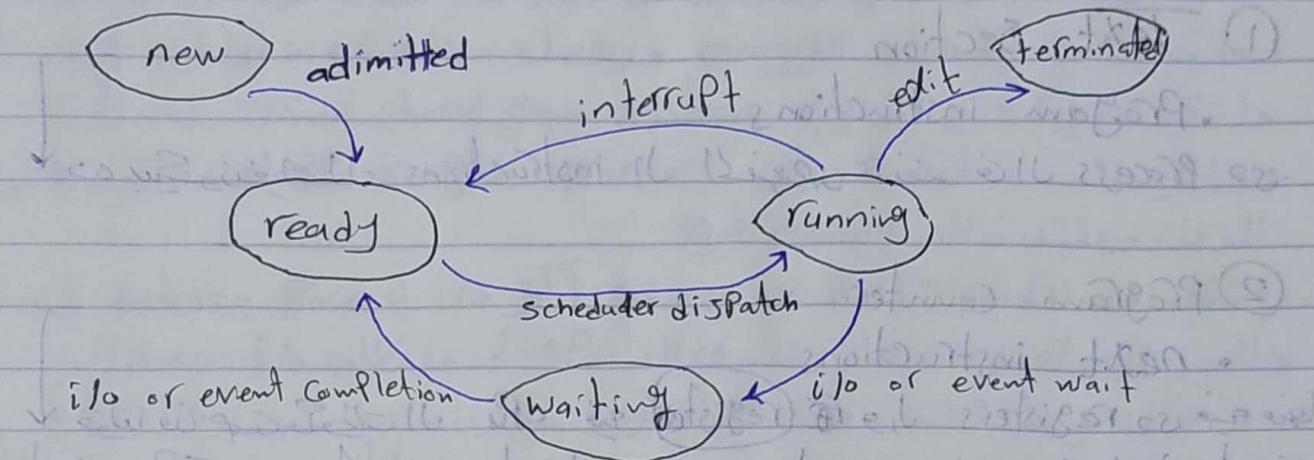
- local variables
- Return addresses
- method Parameters

#### ④ Data Section

- Global Variables

لذکر کوئی دو زی states الکترونیکی process لذکر کوئی دو زی

## Process State



(creation) creates Process  $\rightarrow$  state  $\leftarrow$  New ①

ready  $\rightarrow$  Ready ②

(executed)  $\rightarrow$  Running ③

(finished execution)  $\rightarrow$  Terminated ④

CPU executes i/o  $\rightarrow$  Running ⑤

Ready  $\rightarrow$  Ready ⑥

Running  $\rightarrow$  Running ⑦

Ready  $\rightarrow$  i/o  $\rightarrow$  Waiting ⑧

CPU uses os  $\rightarrow$  Process gets time slot ⑨

Ready  $\rightarrow$  Ready ⑩

Ready  $\rightarrow$  S.W/H.W interrupt creates Process ⑪

CPU gets task  $\rightarrow$  Process  $\leftarrow$  (a, b, c, d)

$\rightarrow$  (terminated, i/o, time slot finished, interrupt)

Ready  $\rightarrow$  waiting to be assigned to a processor

## Process Control Block (PCB)

مجموعة البيانات التي يخزنها كل process في OS وهي مكان في الميموري

- information associated with each process :

process state , program counter , CPU registers ,

CPU scheduling information → (CPU يختار من بينهم للعمل )

memory - management information → (ما يطلب من CPU من مساحة متاحة) (process الفراغ المتاح)

accounting information → (نفقات كل process في وقت واحد)

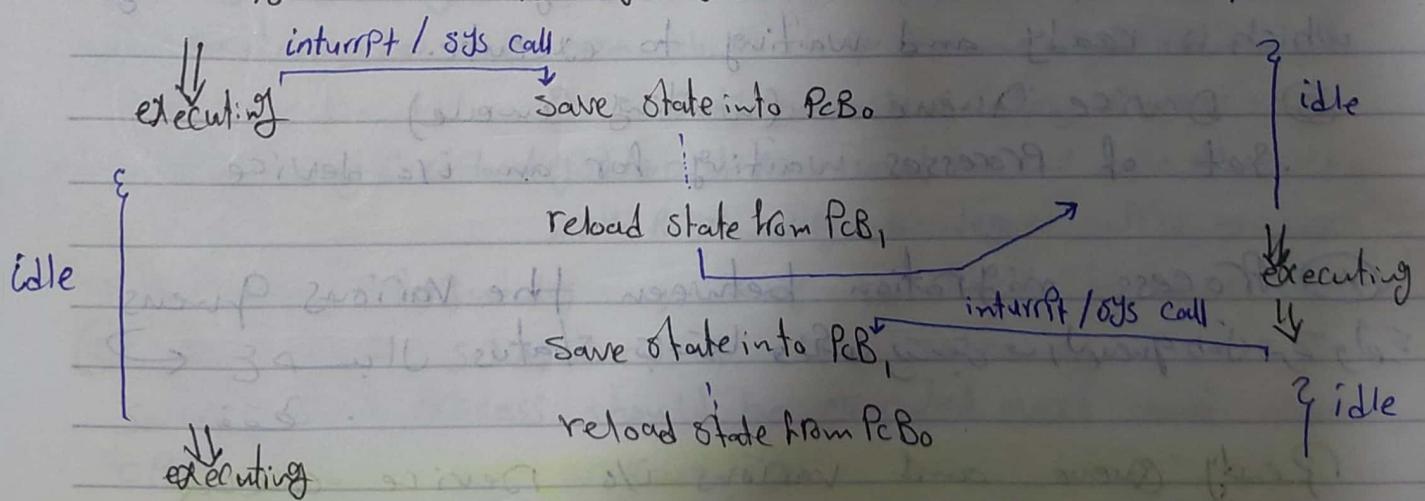
i/o status information

## General form of PCB

Pointer	Process State	المعلومات التي يخزنها OS
Process number		معلومات غير دينية
Program Counter		
CPU registers		
memory management info		
i/o status information		
Accounting information		

ما يخزن في CPU هو Process State وهو

Process P when operating system → Process P,



(الخطوة لو وقعت في سبب بغير طلاقها ويروح لا يبعدها لوقوعة برو

سيق وـ Reload

## Process scheduling

→ multi Programming systems

- Some Process executing at all times
- maximize CPU utilization

→ Time sharing systems

- switch the CPU among Processes frequently
- users can interact with a program while it's executing
- virtually run Processes at the same time

(نحوه Parallel بینهم تبادل دهنده Switch (الـ)

(SD en EFT و لایو لاید)

## Process scheduling Queues

First in First out ← طبقه Queue

Algorithms من تبادل با بکری در OS می باشد (FIFO)

Queues دفعاتی تبادل اتفاق می دهد.

### ① Job Queue

- set of all process in the system

(نحوه Job Queue یا باشی Process)

Job Queue جو new processes می باشد

### ② Ready Queue

- set of all processes residing in main memory which is ready and waiting to execute.

### ③ Device Queue (Waiting Queue)

- set of processes waiting for an I/O device

### ④ Process migration between the various queues

نحوه Job queue و باشی و لاین رتچی و بلکمپ

فقط

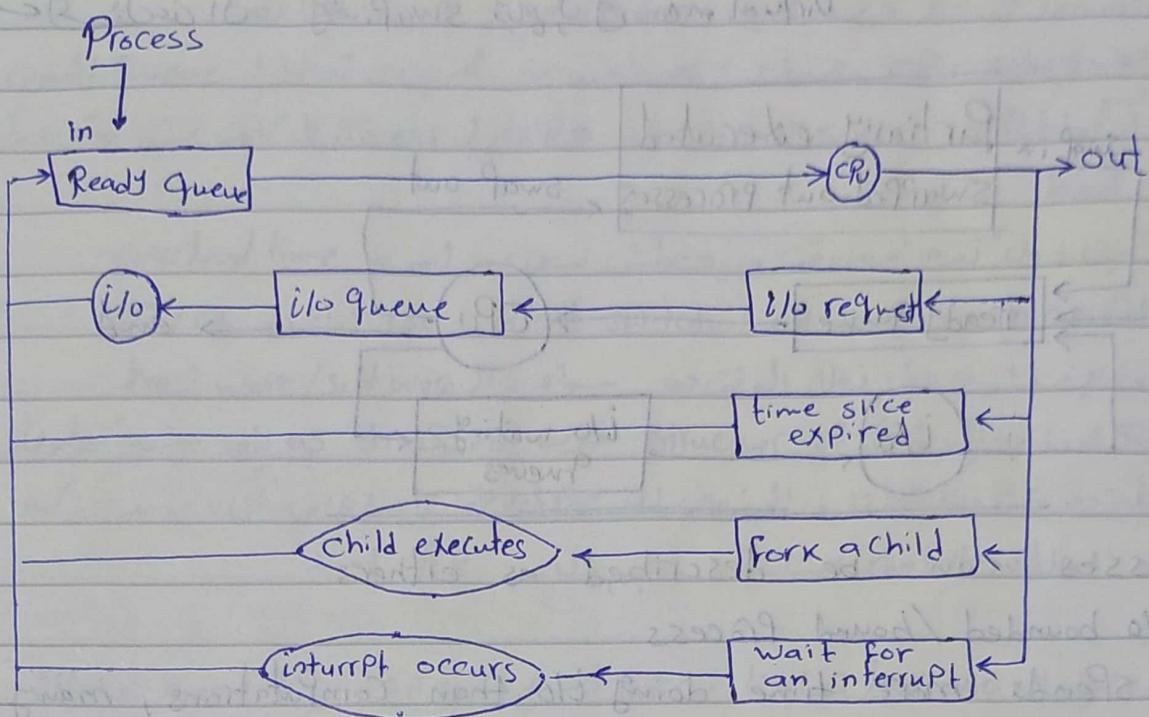
## Ready Queue and various I/O Device Queues

(Pointers) دیجیتال و عکس PCB عنوان PCB دلیل Head J,

(4 Page 15) PCB دلیل tail J

PCB Scheduler و CPU Usage همین دلیل است

## Representation of Process scheduling



## Schedulers

CPU و I/O queue و ready Process ایل بختار افھاں Algorithms میں موجود ہے  
ولہ ۲ انواع

① long - term scheduler or job scheduler

↳ Select which processes should be into the ready queue.

↳ ready new Process کیوں نہیں فویسیخل کی  
creation لہچل کی

طب ماہو الطبعی ایل کالن نہیں  
main memory ایل loading ایل creation لہچل کی

طب اپرین قفتر و سچھ تکمیل کی ایل long-term-sch

ready queue ایل گلپری process ایل

و بالائی لہو سیر خیزی کی ایل  
multi-programming ایل degree

↳ executes infrequently, may be absent in some OS

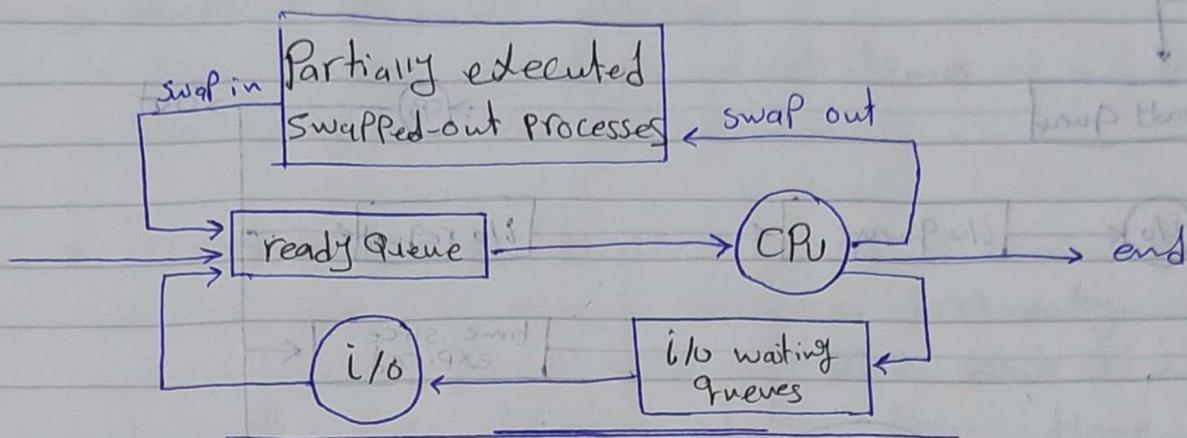
② short term scheduler or CPU scheduler

Select which process should be executed next and allocates  
CPU / executes frequently.

## Addition of medium Term scheduling

Virtual memory & swapping

medium term scheduling



Processes can be described as either:

① I/O bounded / bound process

↳ Spends more time doing I/O than computations, many short CPU bursts.

CPU operation ميكن ملأ مدة إيجاد ويعمل على I/O operations ويعمل على CPU

ويعمل على I/O operations لفترة قصيرة ولكن بعدها يعود إلى CPU

② CPU bound Process

↳ Spends more time doing computations, few very long CPU bursts.

طبل دا الکویس بيتغلب على I/O operations

• Proper system performance

↳ mix of CPU & I/O bound Processes

• Improper system performance

↳ All processes are I/O bound

يعنى كلهم في ready queue ولا ينجزون شيئاً ولا ينجزون شيئاً

↳ All processes are CPU bound

يميز المفضل الـ OS mix بـ متغير واحد هو I/O percentage

يعنى المفضل الـ OS mix بـ متغير واحد هو I/O percentage

## Context switch

لو نسيب ال Process وحط واحد على رفها ready queue يغير في ما فيه من المبروك تدخل CPU scheduler لي save المعلومات في PCB بتابع himer ال كانت سفاله ويعمل في load لبيانه

فالتكلين دلوقته فيه وقت فيحصل في معاهم himer overhead time

ال overhead time هو اجل Context switch hard ware/soft ware

لما تكلينا على PCB فولنا إن يمكن ال منزد شوية معلومات تانية في كل هنزا وقت نقل البيانات المعرفات ال developer يرجعها ثانية كده

صعود ال Context switch على حجم ال PCB زاد

في نظام ما يجيء بال hardware (Sparc) off registers (يبيها save&load) register (يعنى ال يفضل طلاقه وظاهره فيه ال register وصواعقه) save (يبيها في ساعتها صيغة) switch (Process) في تأثر switch و load

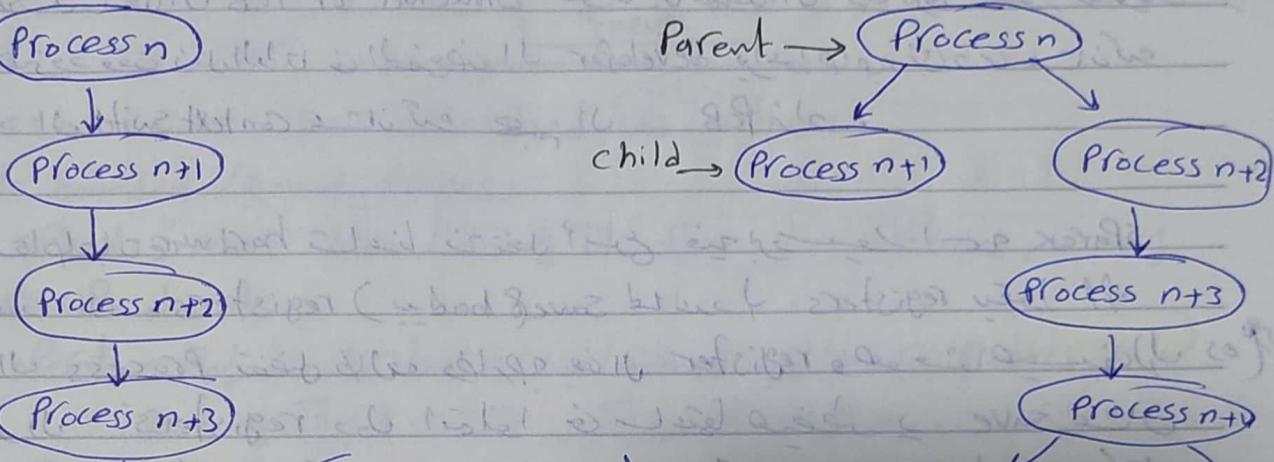
- when CPU switches to another process, the system must save the state of the old process and load the saved state for the new process.
- Context-switch time is overhead; the system doesn't useful work while switching.
- Time dependent on hardware support.

## Operations on Processes

Process creation & Termination لفتح Process or إغلاقه  
(cpu time, memory, files, I/O devices) Process resources, لفتح و إغلاق  
و معاشرة فتحها و إغلاقها

### Process creation

other processes → creation for new Process (جديد) من دون



Process developer (جديد) و معاشرة (جديد) و إغلاق (جديد) Process

child & parent will share resources (جديد)

### Resource sharing

① Parent and children share all resources

or ② Children share subset of Parent's resources

or ③ Children have their own resources, separate from Parent

### Execution

① Parent and children execute concurrently.

or ② Parent waits until children terminate.

### Address Space

Child duplicate of Parent (جديد) child has its own address space

Child has a program loaded into it

### Unit examples

① fork (function) system call creates new process

② exec system call used after a fork to replace the process memory space with a new program

fork (جديد) exec (جديد) replace (جديد) new program (جديد)

## Process Termination

- process executes last statement and asks the OS to decide it (exit) ↗

↙ output data from child to Parent

هذا حاصل في child will wait in Parent

↙ Process' resources are de-allocated by OS

الـ OS releases Process's allocated resources

children will give back to Parent to free up

- parent may terminate execution of children processes (abort)

↙ child has exceeded allocated resources

أو child has exceeded allocated resources

↙ Task assigned to child is no longer required

child's process will tell child to Parent to free up

عملها فعلاً ونهاية في يوم معين يقل عن مدة

↙ Parent is exiting

↙ the system forces all child processes to exit

↙ operating system doesn't allow child to continue if its parent terminates.

↙ cascading termination

↙ child will follow option of parent

:D Kernel will tell parent to do the same

## Cooperating Processes

- independent process can't affect or be affected by the execution of another process.

- cooperating process can affect or be affected by the execution of another process.

## Advantages of Process Cooperation

information sharing, computation speedup, modularity,

Convenience

غير مترافقون ببعضهم البعض

(لهم قد نعمت بهم)

## Inter-Process Communication

- message Passing

- Shared memory

- Synchronization

### message Passing

Processes communicate via messages

Fixed size messages

(bytes) Variable size

OS handles

developer

Fixed

bytes

OS accepts

developer

Variable

bytes

Communication → direct → send (P<sub>1</sub>, message), receive (P<sub>2</sub>, message)

Communication → indirect → send (ID, message), receive (ID, message)

Process 1 sends message to Process 2 (direct)

new child creates ID and sends message to Process 2 (indirect)

Process 1 has a pointer to Process 2 (Process 1 knows Process 2's ID)

Process 1 sends message to Process 2 (Process 1 knows Process 2's ID)

### Synchronization

message passing may be either blocking or non-blocking

Send → blocking → OS waits for message from P<sub>2</sub> → message from P<sub>2</sub> → Process 1

Send → non blocking → message from P<sub>2</sub> → Process 1

Receive → blocking → P<sub>1</sub> waits for message from P<sub>2</sub> → message from P<sub>2</sub> → Process 1

Receive → non blocking → message from P<sub>2</sub> → Process 1

Blocking is considered synchronous

non Blocking is " Asynchronous "

Blocking: TCP & UDP → non blocking

## الاسترجاع شوحة مفهوم قبل

- maximum CPU utilization obtained with multitasking

كل ما كان الـ CPU في idletime كل الأوقات التي لا ي İşلها CPU من خارجه فما هي إلا multitasking.

- CPU - i/o Burst cycle

Process execution consists of a cycle of CPU execution and i/o wait.

i/o وقت بقى مع CPU ووقت بقى مع CPU Burst cycle (Wait time & Page Slicing)

## CPU Scheduler

- Selects from among the processes in memory that are ready to run, and allocates the CPU to one of them.
- CPU scheduling decisions may take place when a process

1. switches from running to waiting state

(waiting for i/o or waiting for interrupt or child finish execution)

2- switches from running to ready state

at interrupt or finished its timeslot

3- switches from waiting to ready

4- Terminates (End of process execution)

## CPU scheduler

### ① Preemptive

(نونا فالحال على CPU أو interrupt depts CPU لونا فالحال على CPU أو interrupt depts CPU)

فنا نحيط في وقت طبعنة، ونحو CPU وQueue ونحو CPU

- Process release the CPU before it finish execution

ex: modern OS : unid, linud, windows 7

### ② non-preemptive

process release CPU when

↳ from Running to → waiting

or ↳ from Running to → terminated

ex:

↳ microsoft windows 3.1

## Dispatcher

Load  $\rightarrow$  CPU (Registers Process Number), Save  $\rightarrow$

Gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler.

- ① switching context (save/load)
  - ② switching to suitable mode (user or monitor)  
(user if the process is user process  
monitor mode if it is system process)
  - ③ jumping to the proper location in the user program to restart that program (Program Counter PC register)
- Dispatcher latency  
 $\hookrightarrow$  time taken by dispatcher to stop one process and start another running.

## Scheduling criteria

- ① CPU utilization  $\rightarrow$  keep the CPU as busy as possible.
- ② Throughput  $\rightarrow$  num of processes that complete their execution per time unit
- ③ Turnaround time  $\rightarrow$  amount of time to execute a particular process (Process 1, 2, ... Terminated process)  $\rightarrow$  Create Queue
- ④ Waiting time  $\rightarrow$  amount of time a process has been waiting in the ready queue (Waiting Queue)
- ⑤ Response time  $\rightarrow$  amount of time it takes from when a request was submitted until the first response is produced, not output  
 $\hookrightarrow$  (for Time-Sharing environment)  
CPU  $\rightarrow$  creation of new process  $\rightarrow$  completion of new process  
(new  $\rightarrow$  running)

## Optimization criteria

(متطلبات تحسين وتحقيقها)

أقصى حد للوقت

Maximize (CPU utilization, Throughput)

Minimize (Turnaround time, Waiting time, Response time)

Considerations

→ minimize maximum response time

→ minimize the variance of response time to avoid burstiness

## Scheduling Algorithms

• First-Come First-Served

• Shortest-Job First

• Priority

• Round-Robin

0	9	9	9	0
ES	EF	EP	EJ	0

0	9	9	9	0
ES	EF	EP	EJ	0

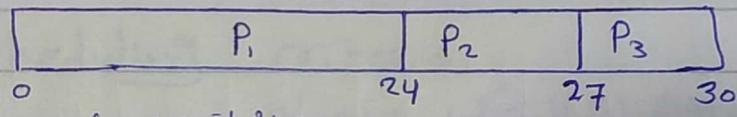
## FCFS Scheduling

- easily implemented
- Ready queue is FIFO  $\rightarrow$  first in first out
- $P_n$  ready  $\rightarrow P_n$  PCB is linked to tail of queue
- Process at head of ready queue  $\rightarrow$  CPU
- average waiting time is long

ex:

Process	Burst time
$P_1$	24
$P_2$	3
$P_3$	3

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order  $P_1, P_2, P_3$   
The Giantt chart for the schedule is

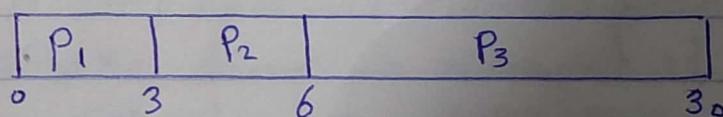


Waiting time = response time for  $P_1 = 0$ ,  $P_2 = 24$ ,  $P_3 = 27$

$$\text{Average waiting time} = (0 + 24 + 27) / 3 = 14$$

ex 2

Process	Burst time
$P_1$	3
$P_2$	3
$P_3$	24



Waiting time = response for  $P_1 = 0$ ,  $P_2 = 3$ ,  $P_3 = 6$

$$\text{Average waiting time} = (0 + 3 + 6) / 3 = 3$$

## SJF

Associate with each process the length of its next CPU burst. Use these lengths to schedule the process with the shortest time.

Two Schemes:

① Non Preemptive → once CPU given to the process it cannot be preempted until completes its CPU burst.

② Preemptive → if a new process arrives with CPU burst length less than remaining time of current executing process, preempt.

(SRTF)

This scheme is known as the Shortest Remaining Time First

- SJF is optimal

↳ gives minimum average waiting time for a given set of processes

$(W-E) = 11 - 19$  minutes

Algorithms of SJF و SJF الgoritموں

Ex:

Process	Burst time
P <sub>1</sub>	9   9   5   6
P <sub>2</sub>	11   8   4   5
P <sub>3</sub>	5   7
P <sub>4</sub>	3

$$(W-E) = 9$$

$$(S-I) = 3 = 9$$

minimum waiting time for all processes

P <sub>4</sub>	3	P <sub>1</sub>	9	P <sub>3</sub>	16	P <sub>2</sub>	24
----------------	---	----------------	---	----------------	----	----------------	----

Waiting time for P<sub>1</sub> = 3 , P<sub>2</sub> = 16 , P<sub>3</sub> = 9 , P<sub>4</sub> = 0

average time =  $(3 + 16 + 9 + 0)/4 = 7$

ex of non-Preemptive SJF

arrive at time 0, burst time 7

Process Arrival time Burst time Turnaround time

P<sub>1</sub>

0.0

7

P<sub>2</sub>

2.0

4

P<sub>3</sub>

4.0

1

P<sub>4</sub>

5.0

4

P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	(P <sub>1</sub> +P <sub>2</sub> )	P <sub>4</sub>
0	7	8	12	16

$$\text{average waiting} = \frac{(0+6+3+7)}{4} = 4$$

8-2 = 6, 12-4 = 8, 12-5 = 7

waiting from arrival until completion

turnaround P<sub>1</sub> = 7, P<sub>2</sub> = 10, P<sub>3</sub> = 4, P<sub>4</sub> = 11 = (16 - 5)

ex of preemptive SJF

preemptive

turnaround

P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>4</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>
0	2	4	5	7	11

$$\text{waiting time for } P_1 = 9 - (11 - 2) , P_2 = 1 = (5 - 4)$$

$$P_3 = 0 , P_4 = 2 = (7 - 5)$$

turnaround for P<sub>1</sub> = 16 , P<sub>2</sub> = 5 , P<sub>3</sub> = 1 , P<sub>4</sub> = 6

arrival end

response time for P<sub>1</sub> = 0 , P<sub>2</sub> = 0 , P<sub>3</sub> = 0 , P<sub>4</sub> = 2  
(7 - 5)

$$\text{Average waiting} = \frac{(9 + 1 + 0 + 2)}{4} = 3$$

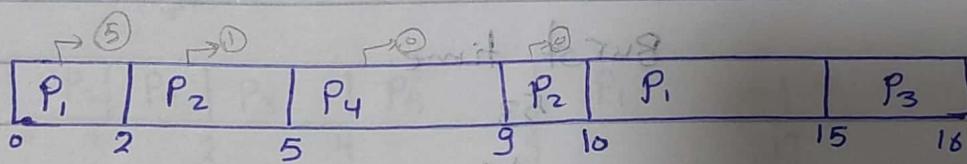
## Priority Scheduling

(99) and 9 burst

- Priority number is associated with each Process
- The CPU is allocated to the Process with the highest Priority  $\rightarrow$  (smallest integer  $\equiv$  highest Priority)
- Preemptive
- Non Preemptive
- SJF is a priority scheduling where Priority is the Predicted next CPU burst time.
- Problem  $\rightarrow$  Starvation  $\rightarrow$  low Priority Processes may never execute
- Solution  $\rightarrow$  Aging  $\rightarrow$  as time progresses increase the Priority of Process.

### Ex. of Preemptive Priority

Process	arrival time	Burst time	Priority
P <sub>1</sub>	0.0	3	3
P <sub>2</sub>	2.0	4	2
P <sub>3</sub>	4.0	1	4
P <sub>4</sub>	5.0	4	1



$$\text{Average waiting time} = (8 + 4 + 11 + 0)/4 = 23/4$$

For non preemptive Priority

P <sub>1</sub>	0 to 7	P <sub>4</sub>	7 to 11	P <sub>2</sub>	11 to 15	P <sub>3</sub>	15 to 16
----------------	--------	----------------	---------	----------------	----------	----------------	----------

$$\text{Average waiting time} = (0 + 9 + 11 + 5)/4 = 25/4$$

## Round Robin (RR)

Round Robin

- Each process gets a small unit of CPU time (time quantum), usually 10-100 ms. After this time has elapsed, the process is preempted and added to the end of the ready queue.
- If there are  $n$  processes in the ready queue and the time quantum is  $q$ , then each process gets  $1/n$  of the CPU time in chunks of at most  $q$  time units at once. No process waits more than  $(n-1)q$  time units.

### Performance

- If  $q$  large  $\rightarrow$  FIFO
- $q$  small  $q$  must be large with respect to context switch, otherwise overhead is too high.

Ex of RR, Time Quantum = 20

Process	Burst time
P <sub>1</sub>	8   9   8   53
P <sub>2</sub>	57
P <sub>3</sub>	68
P <sub>4</sub>	24
P <sub>1</sub>	33
P <sub>2</sub>	20
P <sub>3</sub>	37
P <sub>4</sub>	57
P <sub>1</sub>	77
P <sub>3</sub>	97
P <sub>4</sub>	117
P <sub>1</sub>	121
P <sub>3</sub>	134
P <sub>4</sub>	162

$$\text{turnaround time} \Rightarrow P_1 = 134, P_2 = 37$$

$$P_3 = 162 + 8 + r, P_4 = 121$$

$$\text{Response time } P_1 = 0, P_2 = 20 \\ P_3 = 37, P_4 = 57$$

Process	Burst time	Priority
P <sub>1</sub>	10	3
P <sub>2</sub>	1	1
P <sub>3</sub>	2	3
P <sub>4</sub>	1	4
P <sub>5</sub>	5	2

FIFO

P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>4</sub>	P <sub>5</sub>
0 10	11	13	14	19

$$\text{Waiting time } P_1 = 0, P_2 = 10, P_3 = 11, P_4 = 13, P_5 = 14$$

$$\text{Average waiting time} = (0+10+11+13+14)/5 = 9.6$$

$$\text{Average execution} = (10+1+2+1+5)/5 = 3.8$$

$$\text{Average turnaround} = 9.6 + 3.8 = 13.4$$

SJF non Preemptive

P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>4</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>5</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>
0 1	2	4	9	19

$$\text{Waiting time } P_1 = 9, P_2 = 0, P_3 = 2, P_4 = 1, P_5 = 4$$

$$\text{Average waiting time} = (9+0+2+1+4)/5 = 3.2$$

$$\text{Average execution} = 3.8$$

$$\text{Average turnaround} = 7$$

Priority scheduling

P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>5</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>4</sub>
0 1	6	16	18	19

$$\text{Average waiting time} = (6+0+16+18+1)/5 = 8.2$$

$$\text{Average execution} = 3.8$$

$$\text{Average turnaround} = 12$$

RR

Q = 1

unit time

222222

P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>4</sub>	P <sub>5</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>	P <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>5</sub>	P <sub>1</sub>								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		19

Waiting time

$$P_1 = (0+4+2+1+1+1) = 9$$

$$P_2 = 1$$

$$P_3 = (2+3) = 5$$

$$P_4 = 3$$

$$P_5 = (4+2+1+1+1) = 9$$

$$\text{average waiting} = (9+1+5+3+9)/5 = 5.4$$

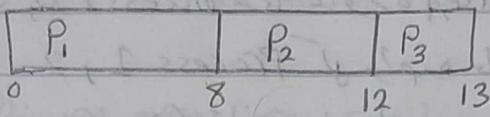
$$\text{average execution} = 3.8$$

$$\text{average turnaround time} = 5.8 + 3.8 = 9.2$$

Babubhai & Hirav

Process	arrival time	Burst time	Priority
P <sub>1</sub>	0.0	8	3
P <sub>2</sub>	0.4	4	2
P <sub>3</sub>	1.0	11	1

FIFO

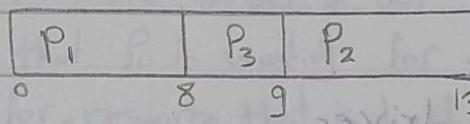


$$\text{average waiting time} = (0 + 7.6 + 11)/3 = 6.2$$

$$\text{average executing} = (8+4+11)/3 = 4.3$$

$$\text{average turnaround} = 6.2 + 4.3 = 10.5$$

SJF non preemptive priority



$$\text{average waiting time} = (0 + 8.6 + 7)/3 = 5.2$$

$$\text{average executing} = 4.3$$

$$\text{average turnaround} = 9.5$$

# Operating system fundamentals

## Session 5

### [Deadlock]

عندما تجد نفسك في المعاذر (deadlock) فهو ممكناً من Deadlock

عندما يحجز processes J و processes K نفس الموارد.

فإذن يحجز Process 1 معاذر A و يحجز Process 2 معاذر B وقتاً متأخراً.

فطلب معاذر A من Process 1، و معاذر B من Process 2.

فكم عدد معاذر A و B من Process 1، 2 (و متى تنتهي؟)

لعمق معاذر A، معاذر B، معاذر C، معاذر D، معاذر E، معاذر F، معاذر G، معاذر H، معاذر I، معاذر J، معاذر K، معاذر L، معاذر M، معاذر N، معاذر O، معاذر P، معاذر Q، معاذر R، معاذر S، معاذر T، معاذر U، معاذر V، معاذر W، معاذر X، معاذر Y، معاذر Z.

ما هي المعاذر التي يمكنها أن تنتهي في نفس الوقت؟

A set of blocked processes each holding a resource and waiting to acquire a resource held by another process in the set.

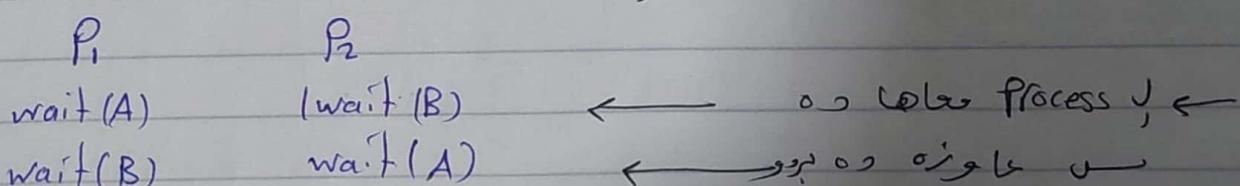
Example

• system has 2 tape drives

•  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  each hold one tape drive and each needs another one.

• semaphores A and B, initialized to 1

متى يحصل على معاذر A؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر B؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر C؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر D؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر E؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر F؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر G؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر H؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر I؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر J؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر K؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر L؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر M؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر N؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر O؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر P؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر Q؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر R؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر S؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر T؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر U؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر V؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر W؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر X؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر Y؟  
متى يحصل على معاذر Z؟



Bridge crossing example

→ Traffic only in one direction.

→ each section of a bridge can be viewed as a resource.

→ if a deadlock occurs, it can be resolved if one can backs up (Preempt resources and rollback)

→ Starvation is Possible →

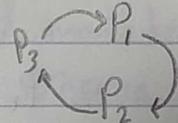
critical object

process J waits for a long time

## Deadlock characterization

(عذاب اعویل) بجز این قسم پیشی deadlock می‌کند که این دلایل هستند

- ① Mutual exclusion : only one process at time can use a resource  
کلت deadlock یعنی لذوق زدن؛ instance یعنی مثال
- ② Hold and wait : a process holding at least one resource is waiting to acquire additional resources held by other processes.
- ③ No Preemption : a resource can be released only voluntarily by the process holding it, after the process has completed its task  
اگر فرآیند که کسی دیگر را ندارد، آن را خود از دست داد و می‌تواند آن را دوباره حاصل کند. لذا Preemption دارد و No Preemption ندارد
- ④ Circular wait : there exists a set  $\{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n\}$  of waiting processes such that  $P_0$  is waiting for a resource that is held by  $P_1$ ,  $P_1$  is waiting for a resource that is held by  $P_2, \dots, P_{n-1}$  is waiting for a resource that is held by  $P_n$ , and  $P_n$  is waiting for a resource that is held by  $P_0$

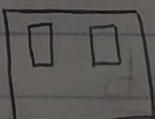


## Resource-Allocation Graph

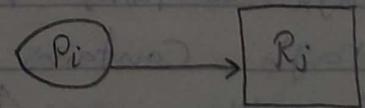
• Process



• Resource type with 2 instances



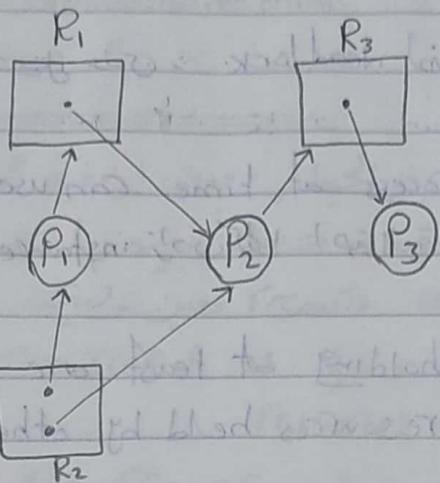
•  $P_i$  request instance of  $R_j$



•  $P_i$  is holding an instance of  $R_i$



ex:

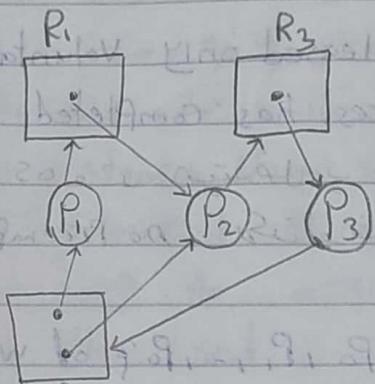


deadlock (مماضي)

P<sub>2</sub> و R<sub>3</sub> مـاـدـاـ P<sub>3</sub>

P<sub>1</sub> و R<sub>2</sub> مـاـدـاـ P<sub>2</sub> و R<sub>1</sub> مـاـدـاـ

ex:

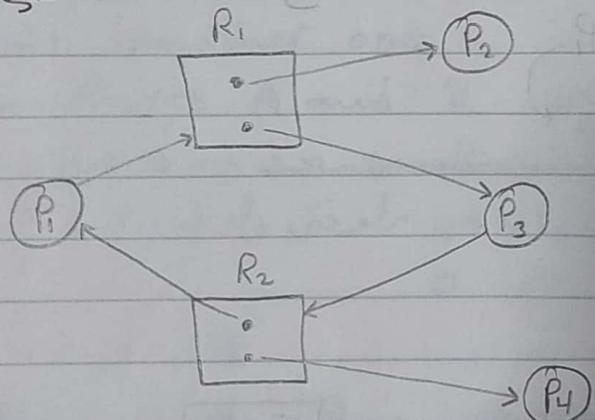


deadlock (مماضي)

R<sub>1</sub> مـاـدـاـ مـاـدـاـ

عـاـوـزـةـ Rـاـيـهـ

ex:



deadlock (مماضي)

P<sub>1</sub> مـاـدـاـ P<sub>2</sub> مـاـ

P<sub>1</sub> مـاـدـاـ P<sub>3</sub> مـاـ

P<sub>1</sub> مـاـدـاـ P<sub>4</sub> مـاـ

مـاـدـاـ P<sub>2</sub> مـاـ

مـاـدـاـ P<sub>3</sub> مـاـ

### Basic facts

- if graph contains no cycles no deadlock.
- if graph contains a cycle
  - if only one instance per resource type, then deadlock
  - if several instances per resource type, Possibility of deadlock.

## Methods for Handling Deadlocks

↳ 1. Avoid deadlock (مُجَاهِدَةً عَنْ وَقْتِ الْمَوْلَدِ) → NBD Algorithm (نَفْعَلْيَةٌ بَرْدَةٌ) or Constructor (كَوْنْسْتُرُكْتُورُ)

① Ensure that the system will never enter a deadlock state (أَنْ تَمْكِنَ الْمُنْظَرُ مُنْعَلِّمًا)

② allow the system to enter a deadlock state and then recover (أَنْ يَحْلُّ الْمُنْظَرُ وَيَعْوِدَ إِلَى الْحَلَاقَةِ الْمُشَارِكَةِ)

③ ignore the problem and pretend that deadlocks never occur in the system ; (used by most operating systems) (ex: UNIX)

### Deadlock Prevention

① mutual exclusion → not required for sharable resources ; must hold for non sharable resources (API) (أَنْ يَحْلُّ الْمُنْظَرُ وَيَعْوِدَ إِلَى الْحَلَاقَةِ الْمُشَارِكَةِ)

② Hold and wait

• must guarantee that whenever a process requests a resource, it doesn't hold any other resources.

↳ Require process to request and be allocated all its resources before it begins execution, or allow process to request resource only when the resource has none. (R<sub>1</sub> after R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> before P<sub>1</sub>)

↳ low resource utilization, starvation possible (long wait queue creates P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub>)

③ No preemption (إِذْنُ الْمُنْظَرِ لَا يُؤْخَذُ بِالْمَدْعَى) . if a process that is holding some resources requests another resource that can't be immediately allocated to it, then all resources currently being held are released.

. Preempted resources are added to the list of resource for which the process is waiting

. Process will be started only when it can regain its old resources, as well as the new ones that it is requesting

④ circular wait (عِصْمَانِيَّةُ الْمُنْظَرِ)

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> before P<sub>1</sub> ... , R<sub>4</sub> after P<sub>1</sub> before R<sub>3</sub> before P<sub>2</sub>)

impose a total ordering of all resource types, and require that each process requests resource in an increasing order of enumeration.

## Recovery from deadlock • Resource Preemption

- ① abort all deadlocked processes (عوئيهم لالهم بدم)
- ② abort one process at a time until the deadlock cycle is eliminated

(process 3 is causing 5 to get into deadlock), (process 4 is causing 3 to get into deadlock), (process 5 is causing 4 to get into deadlock). In which order should we choose to abort? (لما ينفعنا في كل واحد من هذه الأحوال)

in which order should we choose to abort? (لما ينفعنا في كل واحد من هذه الأحوال)

- ① - Priority of the Process.
- ② - How long process has completed, and how much longer to complete.
- ③ - Resources the process has used
- ④ - Resources process needs to complete
- ⑤ - How many processes will need to be terminated
- ⑥ - is process interactive or batch?

user process is interactive (user interacts with the system), (batch process is background process).

## Recovery from deadlock : Resource Preemption

- ① selecting a victim to minimize cost
  - cost (cost of rolling back + cost of victim process)
- ② Roll back
  - Return to some safe state, restart process for that state
- ③ starvation
  - Same process may always be picked as victim, include number of roll back in cost factor.