## CS 692-04: Linux Kernel Internals (Spring 2024)

# Lab3 – Implementing the User-based Fair-Share Scheduling Policy

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#### Lab 3 Procedure:

In order to implement the User-based Fair-Share Scheduling Policy, I did several things, and I will explain them in the following:

- 1- I added additional fields to the data structures task\_struct (include/linux/sched.h) called "int is\_fssp" which decides if the process has to be scheduled using FSSP or not. A field was also added to user\_struct (include/linux/sched.h) called atomic\_t fssp\_processes which keeps track of the processes per user.
- 2- The process of FSSP is initiated when the user program invokes the system call that enables the scheduler. The systemcall checks if the user is new or not based on the count of their processes. If it is 0, the user count is incremented. The process count for that user is also incremented
- 3- I tried to evenly dirbitue the time slice evenly. So the time slice per user is calculated by dividing the required variable by the count of users.
- 4- The flag that enables the process to be scheduled using the time slice calculated by FSSP is set.
- 5- The process is now scheduled for its new time slice
- 6- Finally, when the user process exits, it disables FSSP. The system call decreases the process count and the user count (if there are no more processes for that user) and recalculates the TS. The scheduler is set to the default one.

In order to test the new scheduler, I wrote a simple program that is an infinite loop. In this code, I enable the systemcall for the FSSP and schedule the code with the new scheduling policy. Also, I added two users to the system, and one of them has 4 processes, and the other one has 2 processes. In order to see the CPU usage of each user I ran the "top -n 100 -d 1 -b >log.txt" command, and the results are as following:

<b>8 0</b>	🗈 *log.tx	t [Rea	d-Onl	y] (~/lab3	test) - ge	dit					
Oper	ı ▼ 用										
										65, 3.74	
										0 zombie	
										0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st	
							08			2903508 buff/cache	
KiB S	vap: 878	87964	tota	1, 8787	7964 fre	e,		0 us	ed. 1	1624988 avail Mem	
PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+ COMMAND	
12466		20	0	4220	732			12.5	0.0	26:43.65 t2	
12667		20	0	4220	624			12.0	0.0	2:30.93 t2	
12669		20	0	4220	632			12.5	0.0	2:25.07 t2	
12671		20	0	4220	628			12.0	0.0	2:19.76 t2	
12673	us2	20	0	4220	644			25.0	0.0	2:14.24 t2	
12675	us2	20	0	4220	640			25.0	0.0	2:06.91 t2	
10704	osboxes	20	0	1621160	295024	81884		33.3		7:03.21 compiz	
9801		20	0	540132		37480		20.0	0.9		
10275	osboxes	20	0	346416	8008	5308	S	6.7	0.1	0:07.08 ibus-daemon	
10971	osboxes	20	0	676388	49404	28844	S	6.7	0.4	0:17.68 gnome-term+	
1	root	20	0	185408	5940	3996	S	0.0	0.0	0:02.88 systemd	
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.06 kthreadd	
3	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.03 ksoftirqd/0	
5	root	0	-20	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/0:+	
7	root	20	0	Θ	0	0	R	0.0	0.0	0:03.21 rcu_sched	
8	root	20	0	Θ	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_bh	
9	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.12 migration/0	
10	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.31 watchdog/0	
	root	rt	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
	root	rt	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
	root	20	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
15	root		-20	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
	root	20	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
17	root	rt	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
18	root	rt	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
	root	20	0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0		
21	root	0	-20	0	0	0	S	0.0			
								Plai	in Text	Tab Width: 8 ▼ Ln 14, Col 75	r INS

## Also, I wrote a file analyzer to check the results, and the results are as follows:

### Example 1:

UID	Utilization (%)
U1	12.5
	12.5
U2	12.5
	12.5
U3	12.5
	12.5
U4	12.5
	12.5

Example 2:

