

# **Operating Systems (OS) – Theory**

## **Assignment:03**

**Multi-Level Feedback Queue(Simulation)** 

## **Submitted by:**

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### **Question No.01:**

Run a few randomly-generated problems with just two jobs and two queues; compute the MLFQ execution trace for each. Make your life easier by limiting the length of each job and turning off I/O's

#### **Answer:**

```
| Communication | Communicatio
```

### **Question No.02:**

How would you run the scheduler to reproduce each of the examples in the chapter?

#### **Answer:**

For figure 8.2: **python mlfq.py -1 0,200,0** this will allot 1 job to 3 queues with pre-defined quantum 10.

For figure 8.3: python mlfq.py -l 0,200,0:100,20,0 this will allot 2 jobs to 3 queues.

For figure 8.4: python mlfq.py -l 0,200,0:0,20,1 -i 10 -S

For figure 8.5: **python mlfq.py** -l 0,200,0:20,10,0:30,10,0:40,10,0:50,10,0:60,10,0:70,10,0:80,10,0:90,10,0:100,10,0:110,10,0:12 0,10,0:130,10,0:140,10,0:150,10,0:160,10,0:170,10,0:180,10,0:190,10,0:200,10,0:210,10,0:220 ,10,0, -B 50

For figure 8.6: **python mlfq.py -l 0,120,0:20,100,9 -S -i 1** 

For figure 8.7: **python mlfq.py -l 0,100,0:0,100,0 -Q 10,20,40** 

## **Question No.03:**

How would you configure the scheduler parameters to behave just like a round-robin scheduler? **Answer:** 

Jobs on the same queue are time-sliced, so the answer is to only have one queue.

```
C. Users'tayya Desktoppython mifq.py -n 1 -M 0 -s 23 -c
Here is the list of inputs:

OPTIONS jobs 3

OPTIONS poles 3

OPTIONS allotments for queue 0 is 1

OPTIONS allotments for queue 0 is 1

OPTIONS solution 1

OPTIONS solution 1

OPTIONS tayafter10 False

For each job, three defining characteristics are given:
startlime : at what time does the job enter the system
runlime : the total (CU time needed by the job to finish
inFreq : every inFreq time units, the job issues an I/O
(the I/O takes inFine units, the job issues an I/O
(the I/O takes inFine units to complete)

Job List:

Job 0: startlime 0 - runlime 22 - inFreq 0

Job 1: startlime 0 - runlime 89 - inFreq 0

Job 2: startlime 0 - runlime 89 - inFreq 0

Execution Trace:

[time 0 ] JOB BEGINS by JOB 0
[time 0 ] JOB BEGINS by JOB 1
[time 0 ]
```

#### **Question No.04:**

Craft a workload with two jobs and scheduler parameters so that one job takes advantage of the older Rules 4a and 4b (turned on with the -S flag) to game the scheduler and obtain 99% of the CPU over a particular time interval.

#### **Answer:**

First, set the I/O time to 1 with -i, then ensure that CPU hog calls an I/O operation on the 99th click of a 100 click quantum length. Also, include the -I flag to ensure the CPU gets back control when the I/O request finishes.

```
Command Prompt
    :\Users\tayya\Desktop>python mlfq.py -S -i 1 -l 0,297,99:0,60,0 -q 100 -n 3 -I -c
C:\Users\tayya\Desktop>python mlfq.py -S -i
dere is the list of inputs:
pPTIONS jobs 2
pPTIONS queues 3
pPTIONS allotments for queue 2 is 1
pPTIONS allotments for queue 2 is 100
pPTIONS allotments for queue 1 is 1
pPTIONS quantum length for queue 1 is 101
pPTIONS quantum length for queue 1 is 100
pPTIONS quantum length for queue 0 is 1
pPTIONS quantum length for queue 0 is 100
pPTIONS boost 0
pPTIONS tolime 1
pPTIONS iolime 1
pPTIONS iolime 1
pPTIONS iolime 1
   or each job, three defining characteristics are given:
startTime : at what time does the job enter the system
runTime : the total CPU time needed by the job to finish
ioFreq : every ioFreq time units, the job issues an I/O
(the I/O takes ioTime units to complete)
   Job 0: startTime 0 - runTime 297 - ioFreq 99
Job 1: startTime 0 - runTime 60 - ioFreq 0
 xecution Trace:
```

## **Question No.05:**

Given a system with a quantum length of 10 ms in its highest queue, how often would you have to boost jobs back to the highest priority level (with the -B flag) in order to guarantee that a single long running (and potentially-starving) job gets at least 5% of the CPU?

## **Answer:**

If a new 10ms-long job arrives every 10ms - like pictured in Figure 8.5 (left), boosting every 200 ticks ensures the long process will run 10/200 CPU ticks = 5%.