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CPT104 - Operating Systems Concepts

CPU Scheduling I

Tutorial

Length of Next CPU Burst

- Burst time for the process to be executed is taken as the average of all the processes that are executed till now.
- Can only estimate the length of Next CPU Burst .
- Can be done by using the length of previous CPU bursts, using exponential averaging.

t_n = actual burst time of process P_n

τ_n = predicted burst time for process P_n

τ_{n+1} = predicted value for the next CPU burst

a = weighing (smoothing) factor ($0 \leq a \leq 1$)

$$\tau_{n+1} = a \cdot t_n + (1 - a) \tau_n$$

Example

- Calculate the predicted burst time using exponential averaging for the fifth process if the predicted burst time for the first process is **10** ms and previous runs of the first four processes are **8, 7, 4, 16**.
- The scheduling algorithm is SJF.
- Given $\alpha = 0.5$.

Solution:

- Actual burst time of processes: **4, 7, 8, 16.**
- $a = 0.5$
- Predicted burst time for 1st process = 10 ms

Predicted burst time for 2nd process

= $a \times$ Actual burst time of 1st process + $(1 - a) \times$ Predicted burst time for 1st process

$$= 0.5 \times 4 + 0.5 \times 10 = 2 + 5 = 7 \text{ ms}$$

Actual burst time of processes : **4, 7, 8, 16.**

Predicted burst time for 3rd process

= $a \times \text{Actual burst time of 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ process} + (1 - a) \times \text{Predicted burst time for 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ process}$

$$= 0.5 \times 7 + 0.5 \times 7 = 7 \text{ ms}$$

Predicted burst time for 4th process

= $a \times \text{Actual burst time of 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ process} + (1 - a) \times \text{Predicted burst time for 3}^{\text{rd}} \text{ process}$

$$= 0.5 \times 8 + 0.5 \times 7 = 7.5 \text{ ms}$$

Actual burst time of processes: 4, 7, 8, 16.

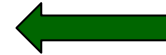
Predicted burst time for 5th process

= $a \times \text{Actual burst time of 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ process} + (1 - a) \times \text{Predicted burst time for 4}^{\text{th}} \text{ process}$

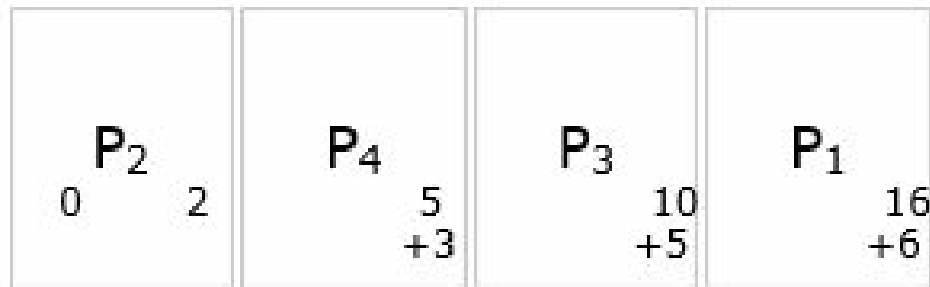
$$= 0.5 \times 16 + 0.5 \times 7.5 = \underline{11.75} \text{ ms}$$

Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling (Ex.1.)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time (ms)</u>
P1	6
P2	2
P3	5
P4	3




SJF scheduling Gantt chart



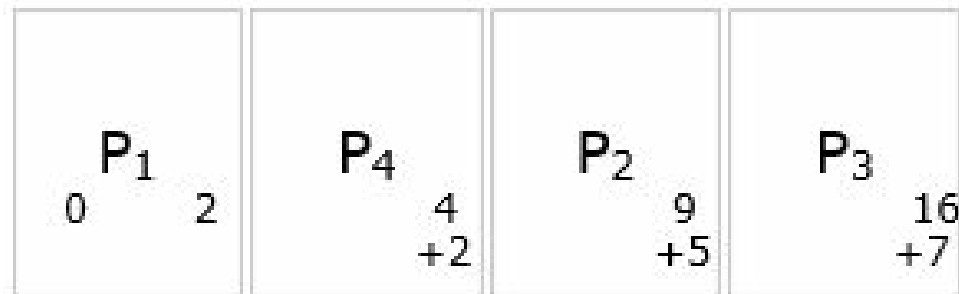
Average waiting time = $(0 + 2 + 5 + 10) / 4 = 4.25$

Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling (Ex.2.)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time(ms)</u>
P1	2
P2	5
P3	7
P4	2



SJF scheduling Gantt chart

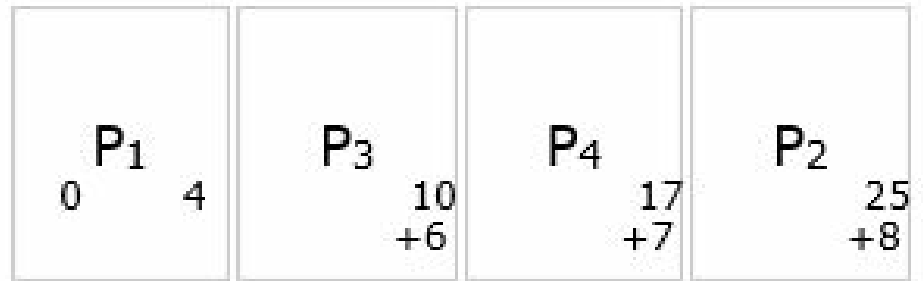


Average waiting time = $(0 + 2 + 4 + 9) / 4 = 3.75$

Shortest-Job-First (SJF) Scheduling (Ex.3)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time(ms)</u>
P1	4 ←
P2	8
P3	6
P4	7

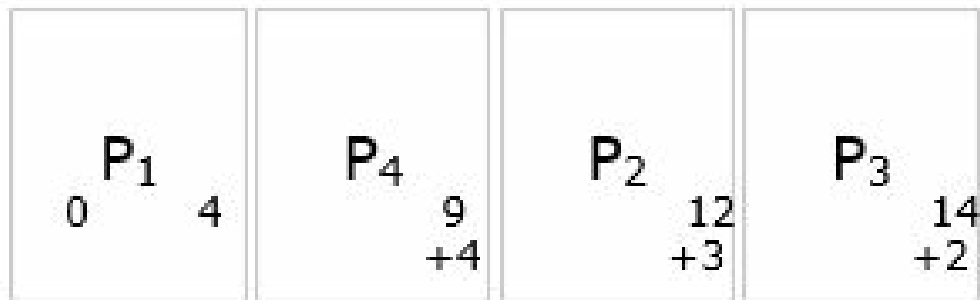

SJF scheduling Gantt chart



$$\text{Average waiting time} = (0 + 4 + 10 + 17) / 4 = 7.75$$

Priority Scheduling (Ex.1.)

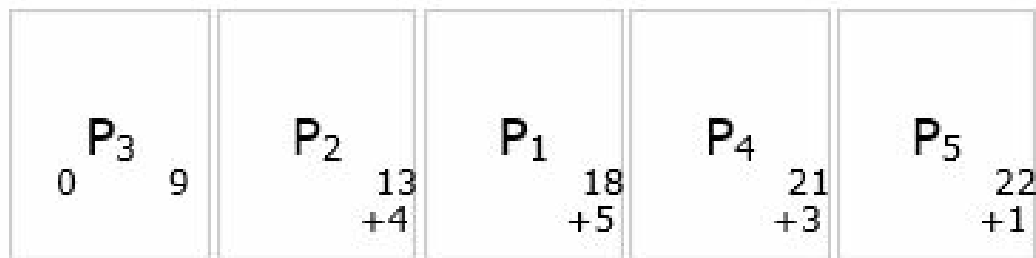
<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>	<u>Priority</u>
P1	4	1
P2	3	3
P3	2	4
P4	5	2



Average waiting time = $(0 + 4 + 9 + 12) / 4 = 6.25$

Priority Scheduling (Ex.2.)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>	<u>Priority</u>
P1	5	3
P2	4	2
P3	9	1
P4	3	4
P5	1	5



Average waiting time = $(0 + 9 + 13 + 18 + 21) / 5 = 12.2$

Round Robin (RR) Scheduling (Ex.1.)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
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P1	10
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P2	7
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P3	5
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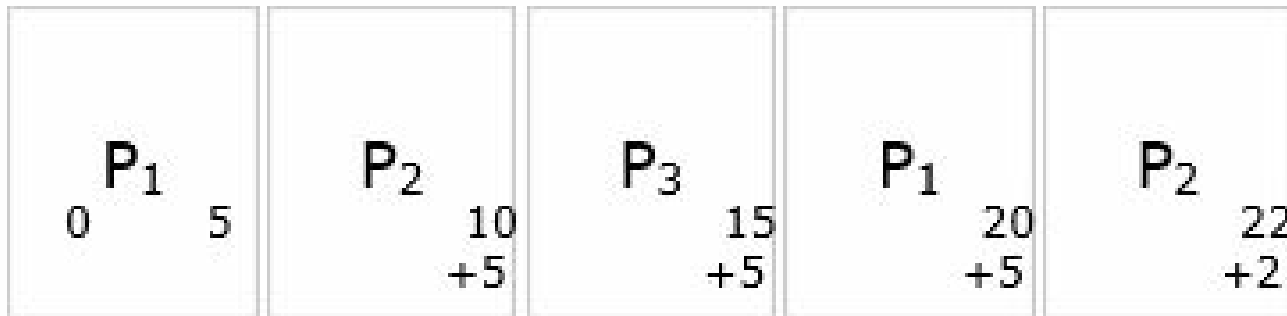
$$P_{1_w} = 20 - 10 = 10$$

$$P_{2_w} = 22 - 7 = 15$$

$$P_{3_w} = 15 - 5 = 10$$

$$AWT = (10 + 15 + 10) / 3 = 11.67ms$$

Time quantum = 5ms



Round Robin (RR) Scheduling (Ex.2.)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
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P1	8
----	---

P2	4
----	---

P3	3
----	---

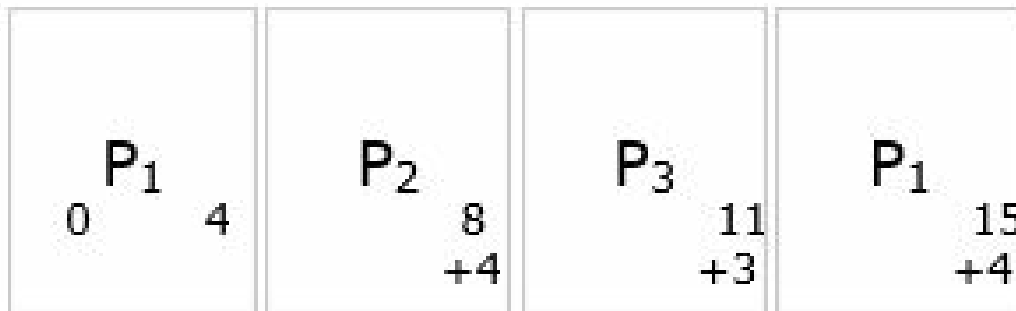
$$P_{1_w} = 15 - 8 = 7$$

$$P_{2_w} = 8 - 4 = 4$$

$$P_{3_w} = 11 - 3 = 8$$

Time quantum = 4 ms

$$AWT = (7 + 4 + 8) / 3 = 6.33ms$$



Round Robin (RR) Scheduling (Ex.3.)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
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P1	5
----	---

P2	6
----	---

P3	3
----	---

$$P_{1_w} = 12 - 5 = 7$$

$$P_{2_w} = 14 - 6 = 8$$

$$P_{3_w} = 11 - 3 = 8$$

Time quantum = 2 ms

$$AWT = (7 + 8 + 8) / 3 = 7.66\text{ms}$$

