

# **FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW LUCKNOW**



## **Operating System AI-602**

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# DISK SCHEDULING

# Disk Scheduling<sup>1/2</sup>

- The *operating system* is responsible for using hardware efficiently — for the disk drives, this means having a *fast access time* and *disk bandwidth*.
- **Access time** has two major components
  - Seek time
  - Rotational latency
- Minimize seek time
- Seek time  $\sim$  seek distance

# Disk Scheduling<sup>2/2</sup>

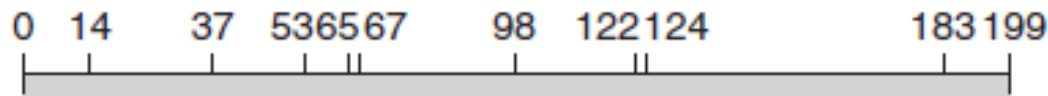
- **Disk bandwidth** is the total number of bytes transferred, divided by the total time between the first request for service and the completion of the last transfer.
- Idle disk can immediately work on I/O request, busy disk means work must *queue*.
- *Optimization algorithms* only make sense when a queue exists.
- Several *algorithms* exist to schedule the servicing of disk I/O requests.

# FCFS DISK SCHEDULING

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- This algorithm is intrinsically *fair*, but it generally does not provide the fastest service.
- Consider, for **example**, a disk queue with requests for I/O to blocks on cylinders. **previous request was at cylinder 50.**

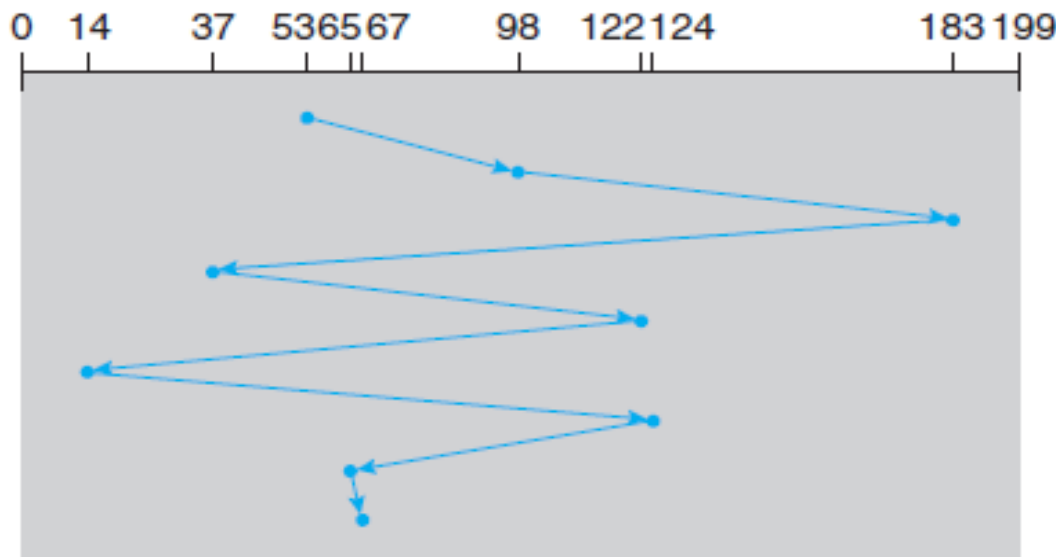
queue = 98, 183, 37, 122, 14, 124, 65, 67 head starts at 53



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- **Total head movement = 640 cylinders.**

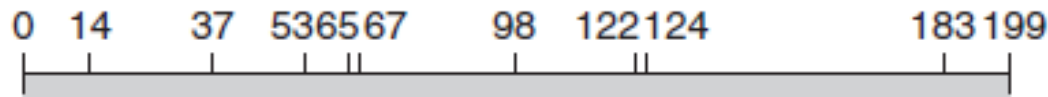
# SHORTEST-SEEK-TIME-FIRST (SSTF) DISK SCHEDULING



# Shortest-seek-time-first (SSTF) Disk Scheduling

- The SSTF algorithm selects the request with the *least seek time from the current head position*. In other words, SSTF chooses the pending request closest to the current head position.
- previous request was at cylinder 50.**

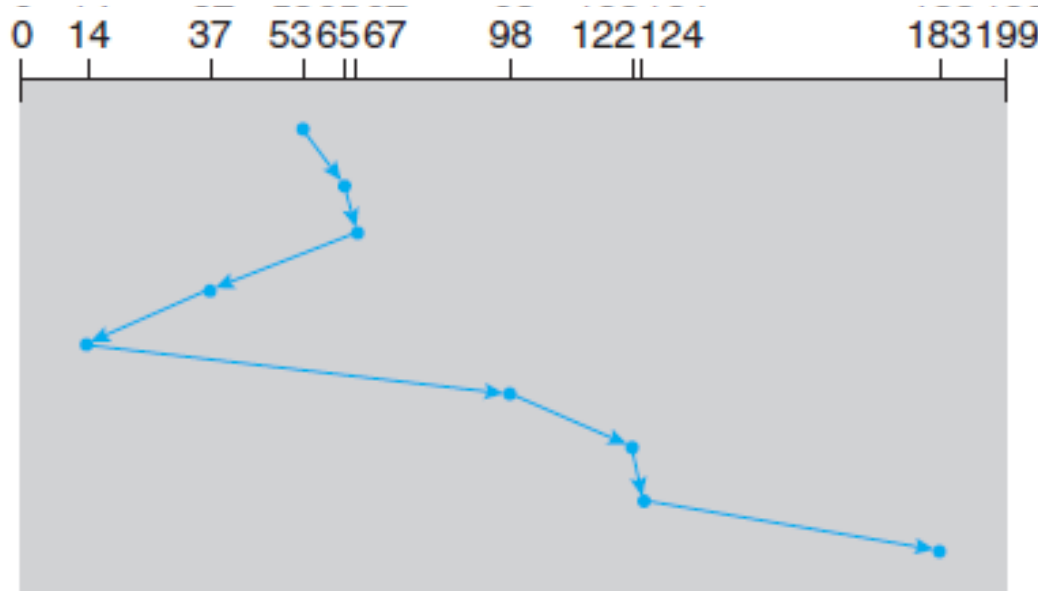
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- Total head movement = 236 cylinders.

# Shortest-seek-time-first (SSTF) Disk Scheduling

- SSTF scheduling is essentially a form of *shortest-job-first (SJF) scheduling*; and like SJF scheduling, it may cause *starvation* of some requests.
- Note: Although the SSTF algorithm is a substantial improvement over the FCFS algorithm, it is *not optimal*.

# References

1. Silberschatz, Galvin and Gagne, “Operating Systems Concepts”, Wiley.
2. William Stallings, “Operating Systems: Internals and Design Principles”, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, Pearson Education.
3. D M Dhamdhere, “Operating Systems: A Concept based Approach”, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, TMH.

**Thank You.**

