2020 Fall OS Project1

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Design

利用 sched 中的 FIFO 模式實現 real time 排程,藉由調整不同process 的優先度來決定現在該執行哪個 。 process scheduler 和 process都在 同一顆 CPU 上運行。 讀入資料後藉由 my_fifo.c my_sjf.c my_psjf.c my_rr.c 將執行順序與等待時間計算好之後再開始運行。

主要函式:

make(TSK *tsk): fork an process with priority 1 which would not be run immediately, save the pid to tsk->pid. run(TSK *tsk, int run_time): increase the priority of tsk->pid to 3, run for run_time unit clear(TSK *tsk): parent wait(tsk->pid), used to avoid zombie process.

Kernel Version and Testing Platform

Kernel Version

4.14.25

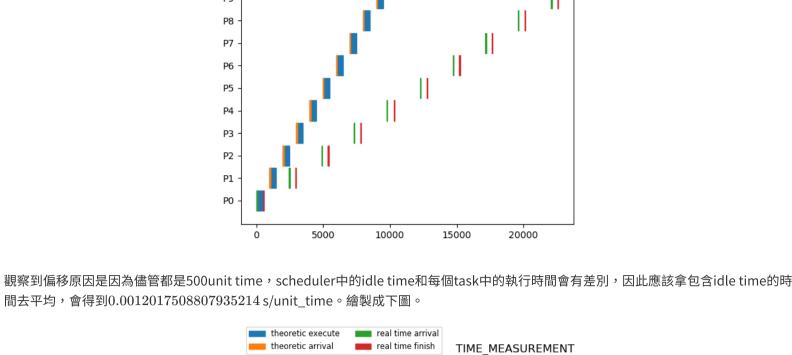
Testing Platforms

Ubuntu 16.04LTS on AMD Ryzen R5-3600 @ 3.6GHz Result

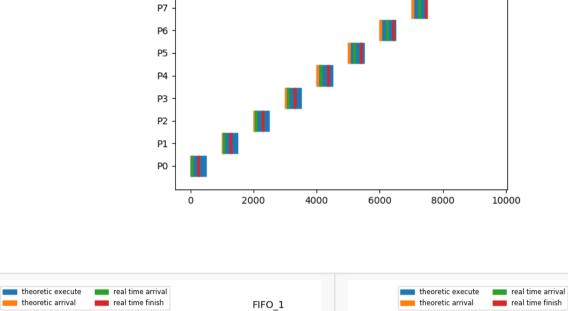
Unit time caculate

將所有 TIME_MEASUREMENT.txt 中的所有的task執行時間總和/5000得到 0.0005060483932495117 s/unit_time

做出下圖 theoretic execute real time arrival real time finish theoretic arrival TIME_MEASUREMENT



P8 P7



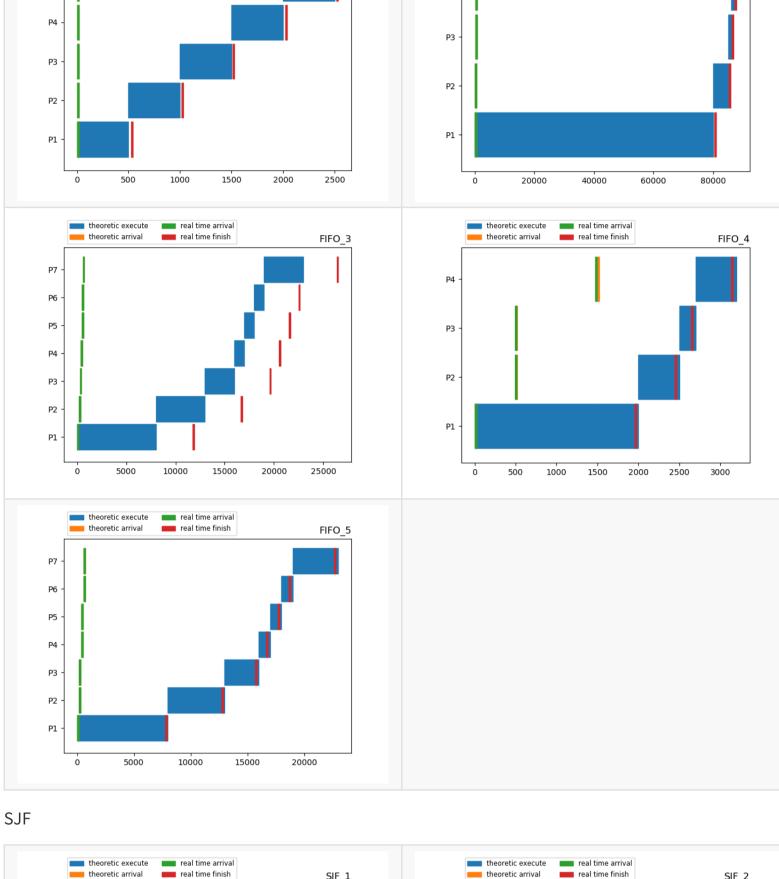
P4

FIFO_2

SJF_2



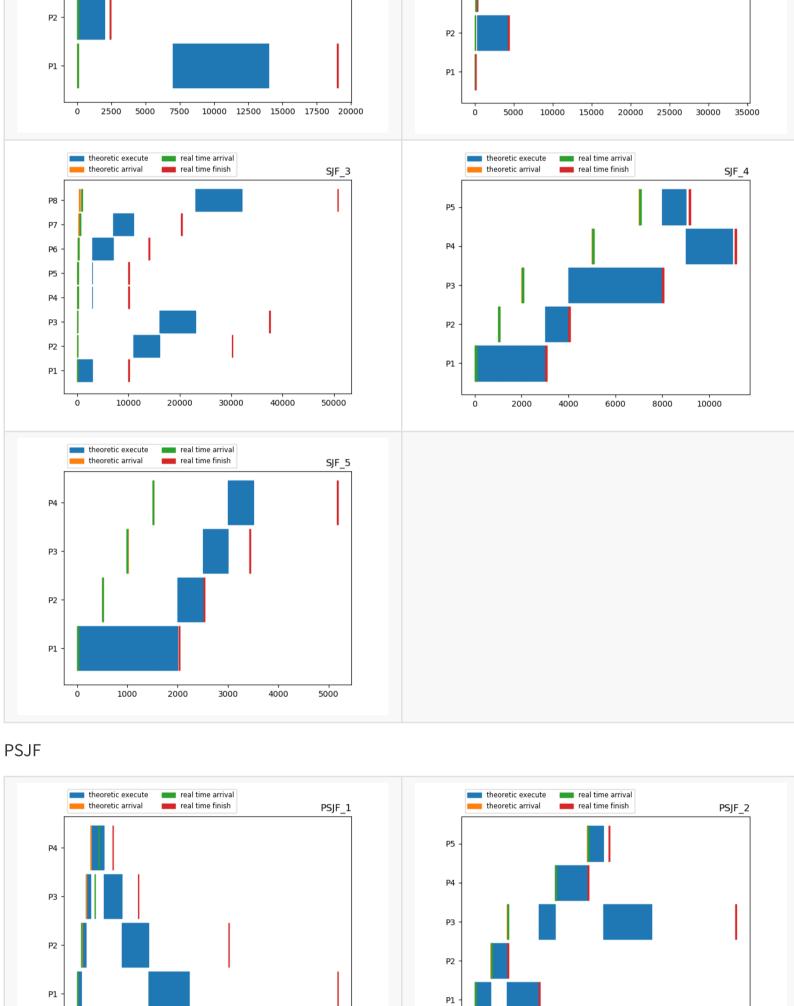
FIFO



SJF_1

P4

Р3





Р3

10000

20000

theoretic execute real time arrival

30000

40000

50000

60000

PSJF_3

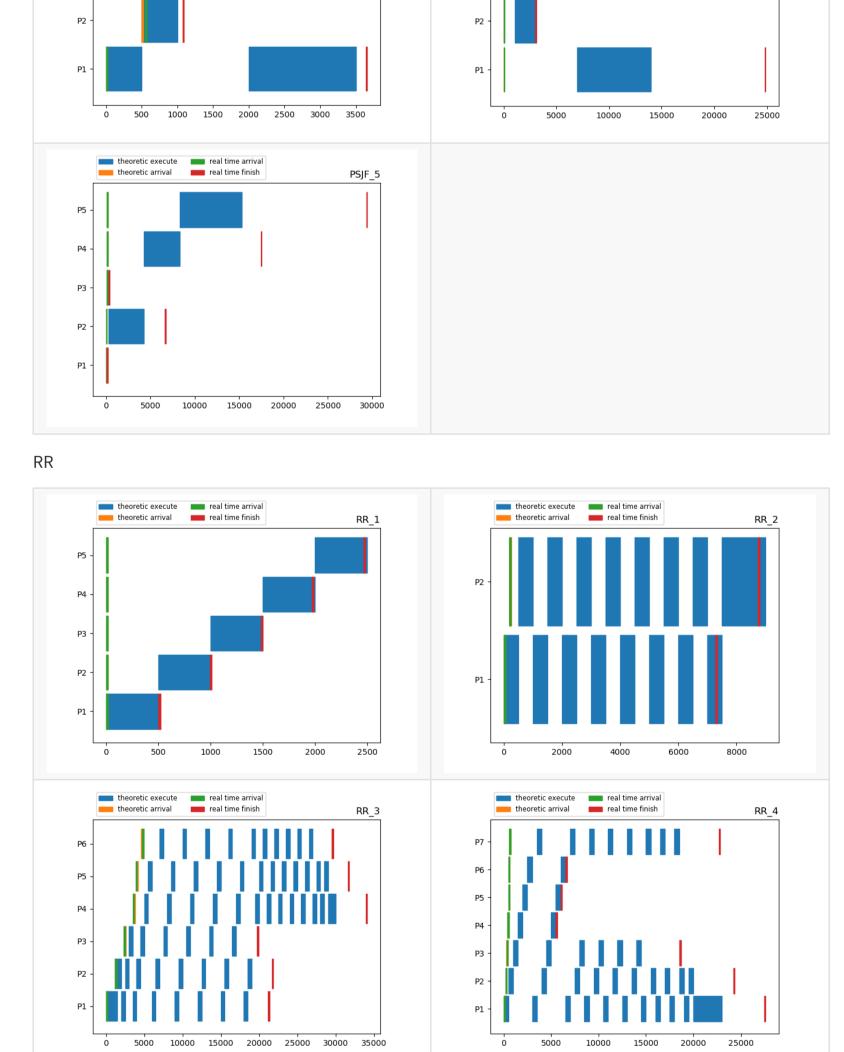
2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000 14000 16000

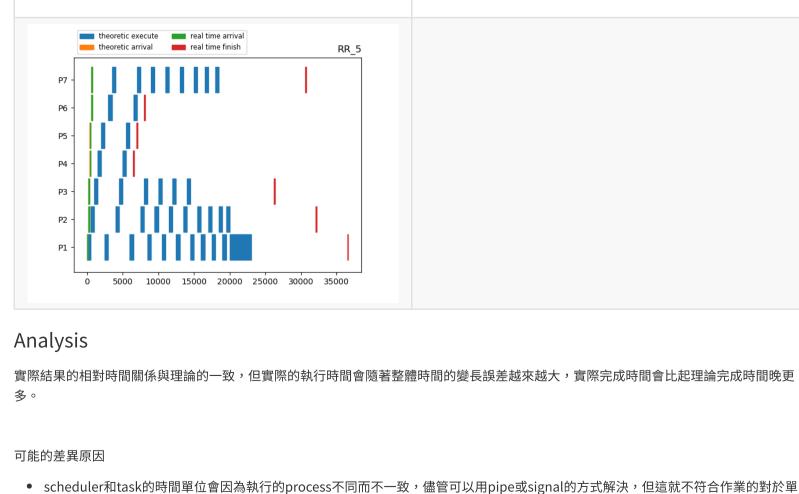
PSJF_4

theoretic execute real time arrival

P4

РЗ





• 運行程式時的其他工作負載,比如瀏覽器或文字編輯器等,也可能會影響scheduler的運行

Linux Man Page: https://linux.die.net/man/

The Linux Kernel Archive: https://www.kernel.org/

位時間的定義了

Reference

How to get to the GRUB menu at boot-time: https://askubuntu.com/questions/16042/how-to-get-to-the-grub-menu-at-boot-time

• fork(), exec()及傳遞時間所需要的時間並沒有被計算在理論執行時間中,因此實際的執行時間會隨著整體時間的變長而變長是必然的

• CPU效率並不是一直固定的,會受到變頻的影響,或是不同的C state有不同的功耗,執行同樣task的時間也不盡相同