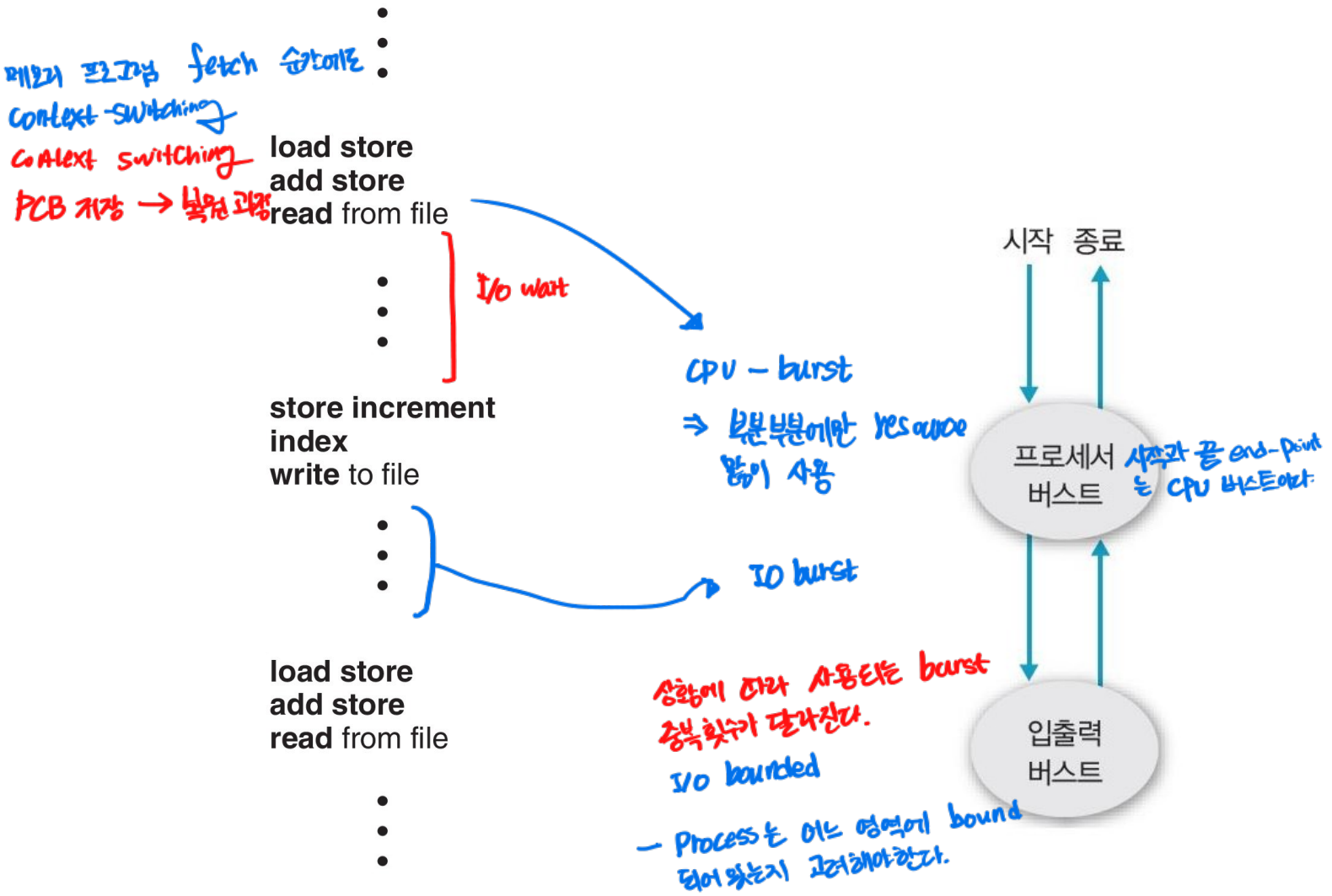
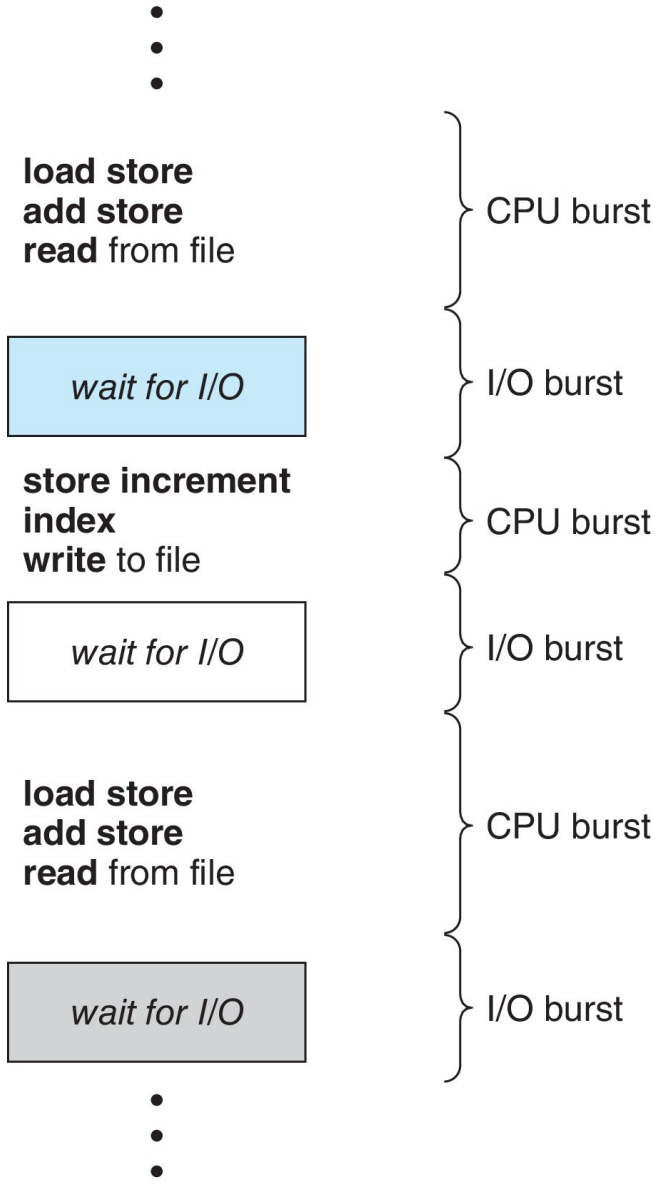

CHAPTER 5
CPU SCHEDULING

Process Execution

- CPU execution
- I/O wait



- Maximum CPU utilization obtained with multiprogramming
- CPU–I/O Burst Cycle
  - Process execution consists of a **cycle** of CPU execution and I/O wait
- **CPU burst** followed by **I/O burst**
- CPU burst distribution is of main concern



Histogram of CPU-burst Times

- Large number of short bursts
- Small number of longer bursts

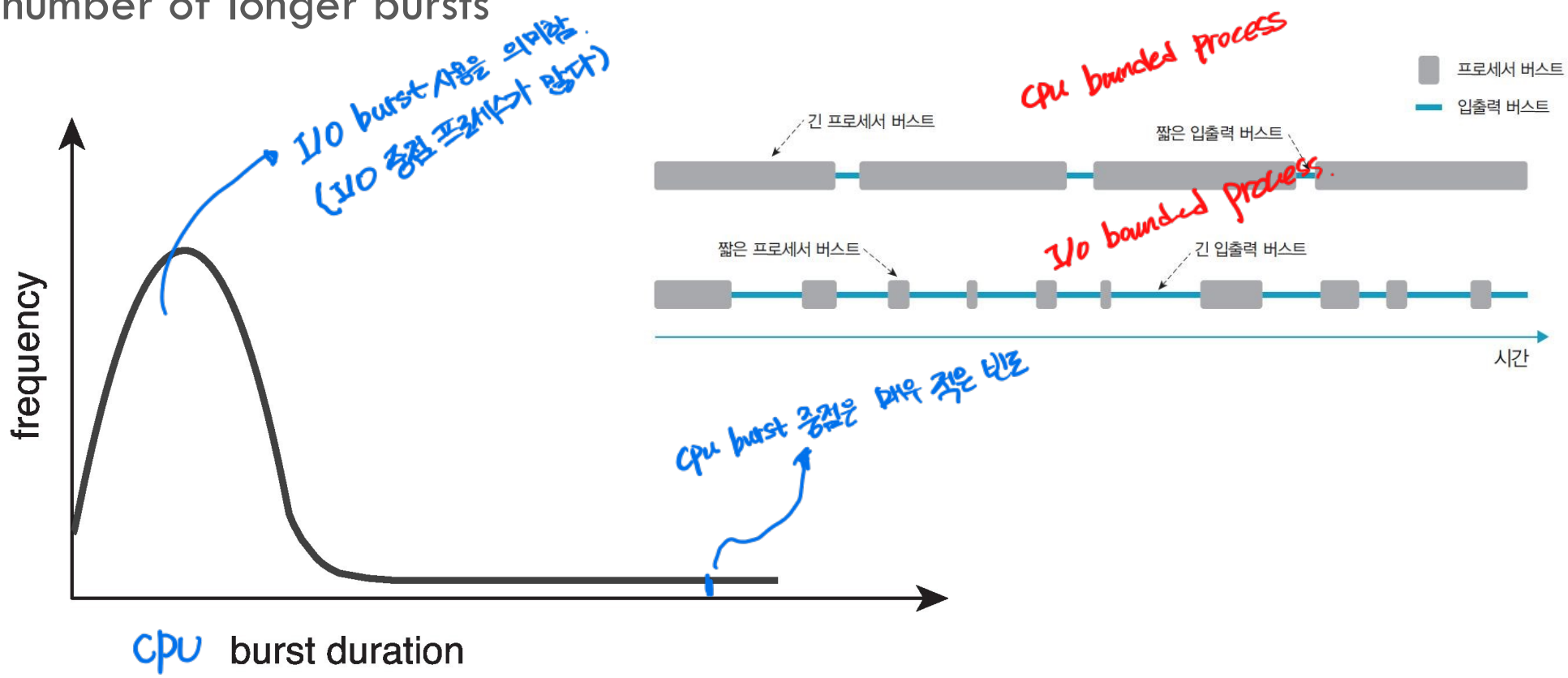
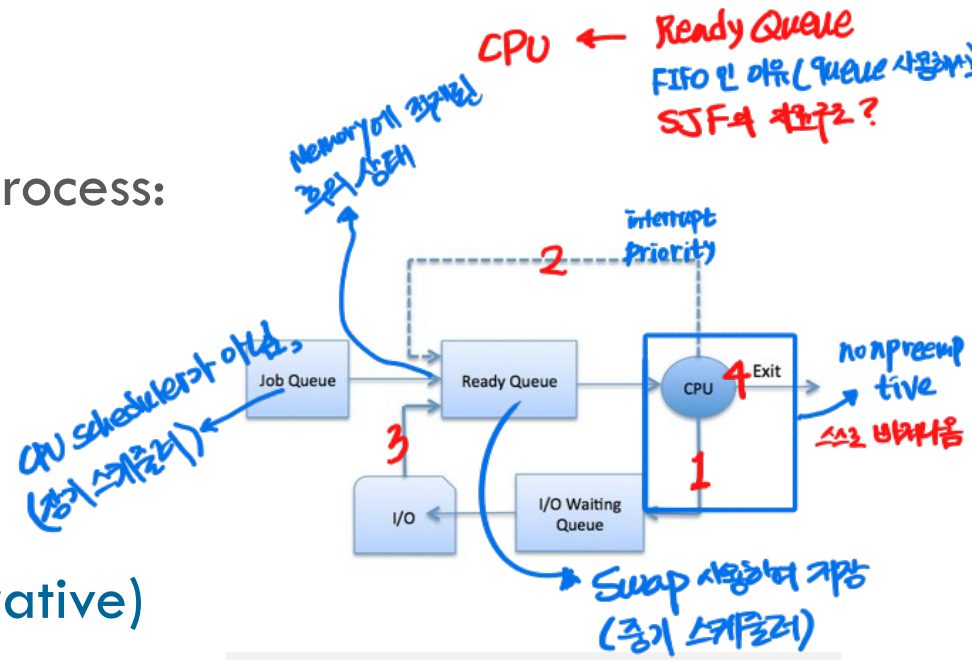
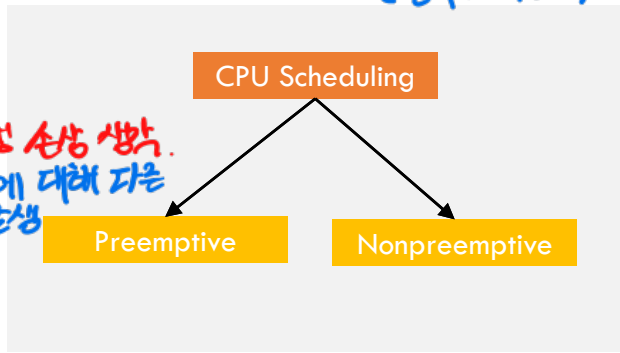


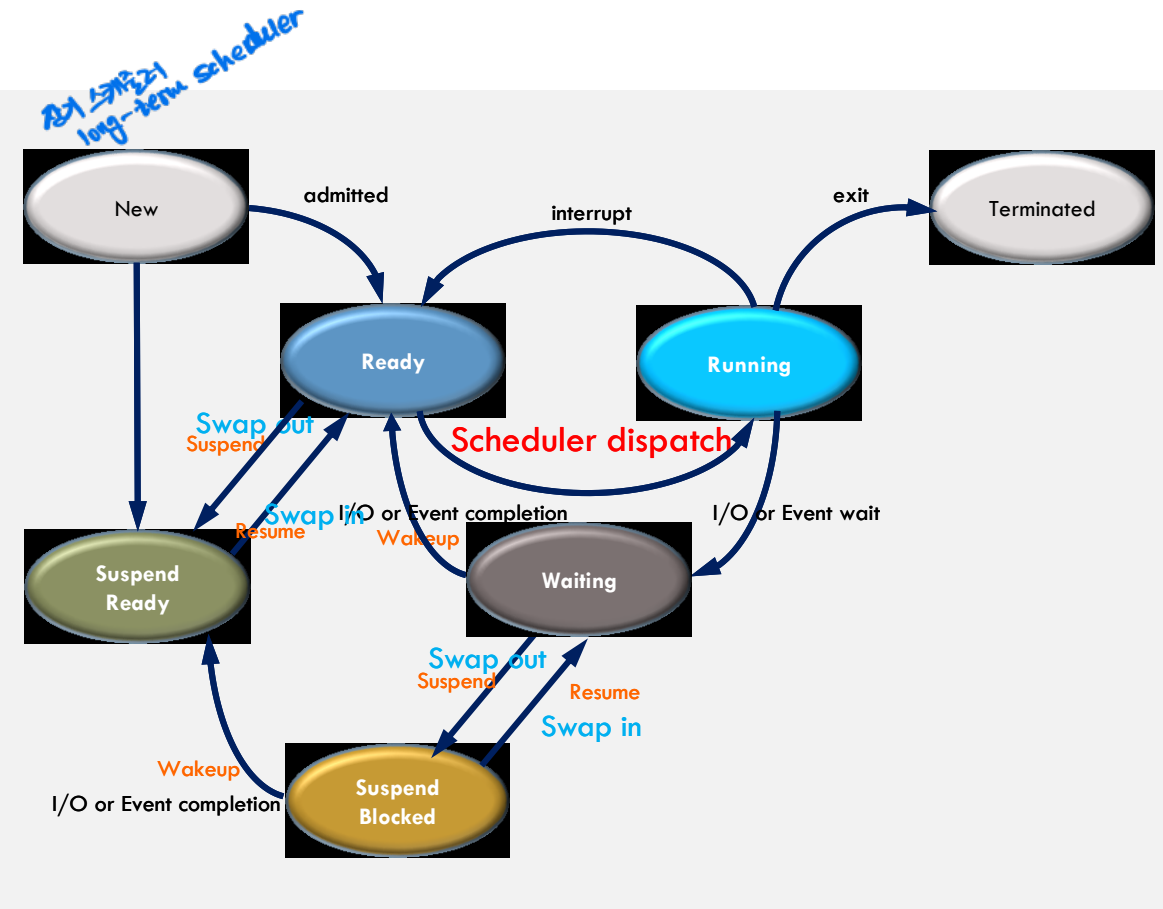
Figure 5.2 Histogram of CPU-burst durations.

- The CPU scheduler selects from among the processes in **ready queue**, and **allocates the a CPU** core to one of them
  - Queue may be ordered in various ways
- CPU scheduling decisions may take place when a process:
  1. Switches from running to waiting state
  2. Switches from running to ready state
  3. Switches from waiting to ready
  4. Terminates
- Scheduling under 1 and 4 is nonpreemptive(cooperative)
- All other scheduling is preemptive
  - Consider access to shared data(race condition)
  - Consider preemption while in kernel mode
  - Consider interrupts occurring during crucial OS activities



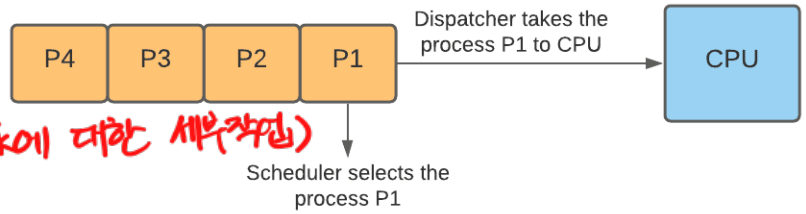


- Long-term Scheduler(Job scheduler)
  - 스케줄링에 따라 디스크에서 메모리로 작업 가져와 처리할 순서 결정(ready queue)
  - Process 수 제어
- Short-term Scheduler (CPU scheduler)
  - Process 의 CPU 할당
  - 메모리에 적재된 프로세스 중 프로세서를 할당하여 실행 상태가 되도록 결정하는 프로세스
- Medium-term Scheduler (Swapper)
  - Swap-in 과 swap-out 결정
  - Process 수 제어

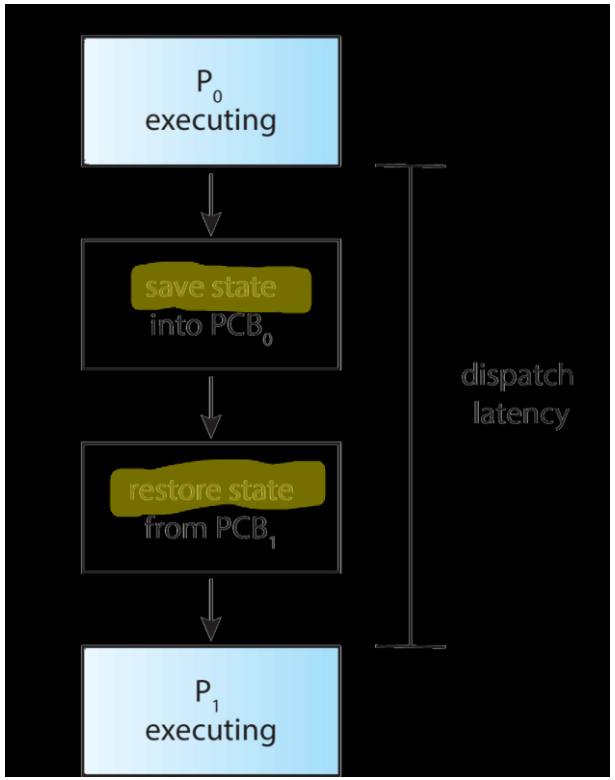


Dispatcher

- **Dispatcher** module gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler; this involves: 구체적으로 행하는 모듈 (Scheduling 된 task에 대한 세부과정)
  - Switching context Privileged Mode 로 사용해야 함으로.
  - Switching to user mode
  - Jumping to the proper location in the user program to restart that program



- **Dispatch latency** – time it takes for the dispatcher to stop one process and start another running
  = context-switching 하는 데에 걸린 시간
  PCB 값 저장 및 복원과정.
  → 너무 잦은 경우



```
bull@DESKTOP-4TRENOQ:~/ch04$ vmstat 1 3
procs -----------memory---------- -swap- -----io---- --system-- ------cpu-----
 r  b   swpd    free      buff  cache   si   so    bi    bo   in   cs us sy id wa st
 1  0      0 12099028  12648 173812    0    0    29   282   18   49  1  0 99  0  0
 1  0      0 12098012  12648 173812    0    0     0  4096   42  204  0  0 100  0  0
 0  0      0 12096972  12648 173812    0    0     0  2048   70  337  0  0 100  0  0
bull@DESKTOP-4TRENOQ:~/ch04$
```

부팅 이후 1초 단위의 평균 CS 횟수
직전 1초 동안 CS 횟수
그 이전 1초 동안 CS 횟수

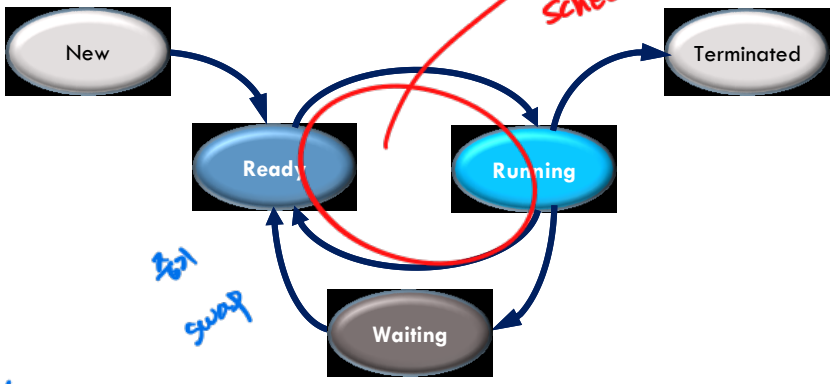
```
bull@DESKTOP-4TRENOQ:~/ch04$ cat /proc/133/status
Name:   bash
Umask:  0022
State:  S (sleeping)
Tgid:   158
Ngid:   0
Pid:    158
......
voluntary_ctxt_switches:        206
nonvoluntary_ctxt_switches:     0
bull@DESKTOP-4TRENOQ:~/ch04$
```

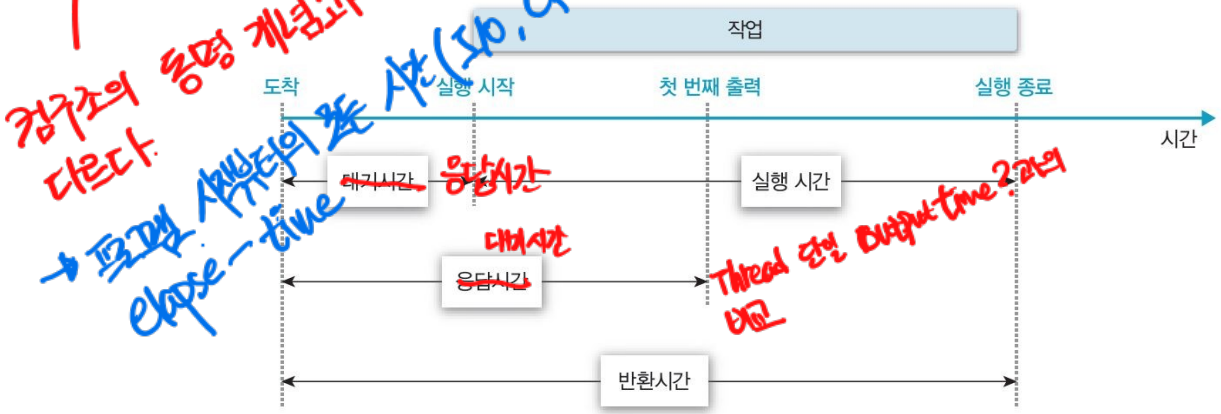
non-preemptive

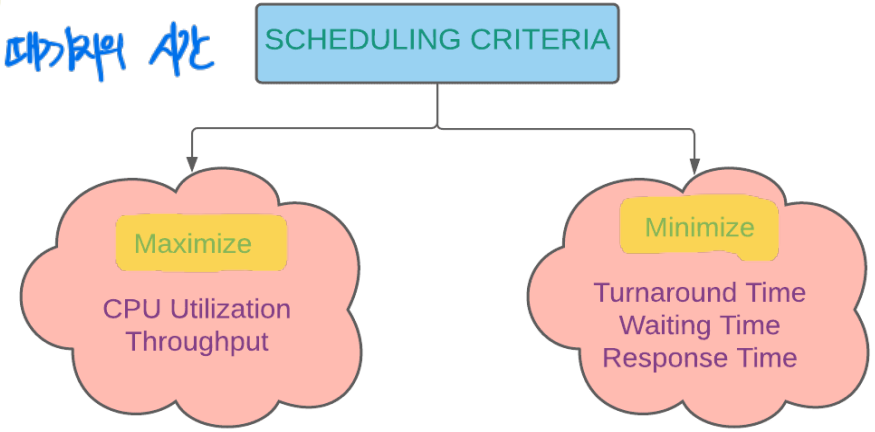
preemptive

Scheduling Criteria

- **CPU utilization** – keep the CPU as busy as possible
  - **Throughput** – # of processes that complete their execution per time unit
  - **Turnaround time** – amount of time to execute a particular process
  - **Waiting time** – amount of time a process has been waiting in the ready queue
  - **Response time** – amount of time it takes from when a request was submitted **until the first response is produced, not output** (for time-sharing environment)

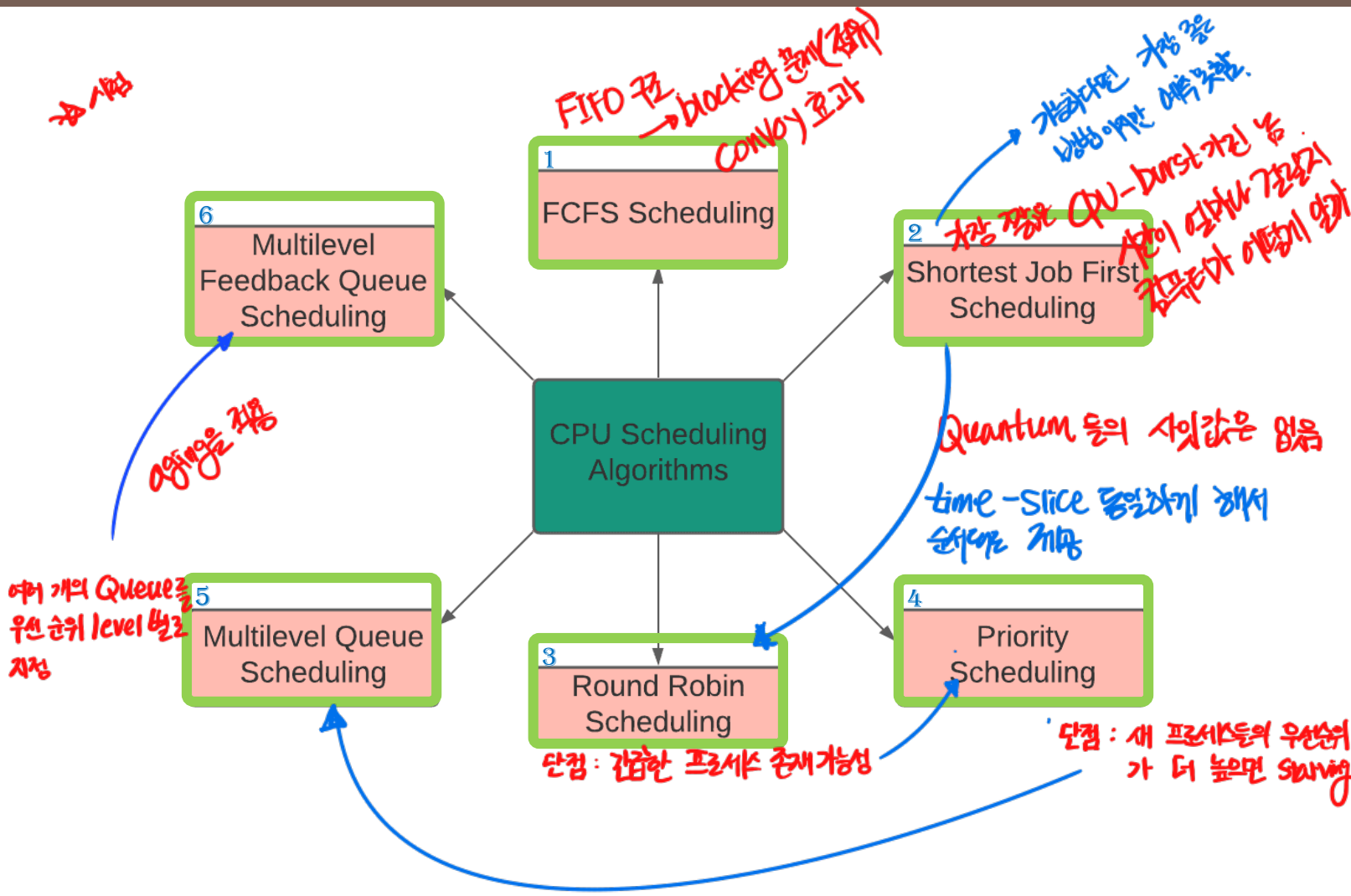






Scheduling Algorithm Optimization Criteria

- Max CPU utilization
- Max throughput
- Min turnaround time
- Min waiting time
- Min response time



Scheduling Algorithm