

Introduction to Operating Systems CS 1550



Spring 2023
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(Some slides are from Silberschatz, Galvin and Gagne ©2013)

Announcements

- Upcoming deadlines
 - Homework 7 is due this Friday
 - Quiz 1 and Lab 2 due on Tuesday 2/28 at 11:59 pm
 - Project 2 is due Friday 3/17 at 11:59 pm
- Midterm exam on Thursday 3/2
 - In-person, on paper, closed book
 - Study guide, old exam, and practice Midterm on Canvas
- Midterm Review Session tomorrow 3/1 at 5:30 pm
 - Recorded
 - Same Zoom link as Student Support Hours

Previous lecture ...

- How to implement Condition Variables and Locks using semaphores
- CPU scheduling
 - FCFS

Problem of the Day: CPU Scheduling

How does the **short-term scheduler** select the next process to run?

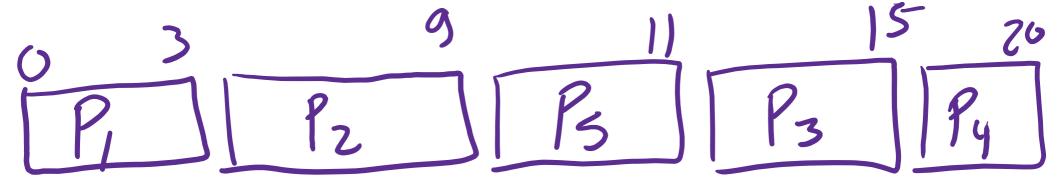
Shortest Job First (Shortest Process Next)

- Selection function: the process with the shortest expected CPU burst time
 - I/O-bound processes will be selected first
- Decision mode: non-preemptive

The required processing time, i.e., the CPU burst time, must be

estimated for each process

Process	Arrival Time	Service Time
1	0	3
2	2	6
3	4	4
4	6	5
5	8	2



SJF / SPN Critique

- Possibility of starvation for longer processes
- Lack of preemption is not suitable in a time sharing environment
- SJF/SPN implicitly incorporates priorities
 - Shortest jobs are given preference
 - CPU bound processes have lower priority, but a process doing no I/O could still monopolize the CPU if it is the first to enter the system

Priorities

- Implemented by having multiple ready queues to represent each level of priority
- Scheduler selects the process of a higher priority over one of lower priority
- Lower-priority may suffer starvation
- To alleviate starvation allow dynamic priorities
 - The priority of a process changes based on its age or execution history

- Selection function: same as FCFS
- Decision mode: pre-emptive
 - a process is allowed to run until the time slice period (quantum, typically from 10 to 100 ms) has expired
 - a clock interrupt occurs and the running process is put on the ready queue

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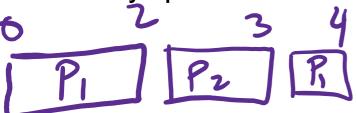
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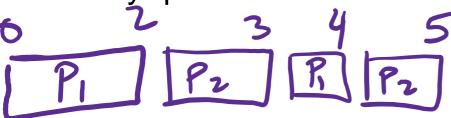
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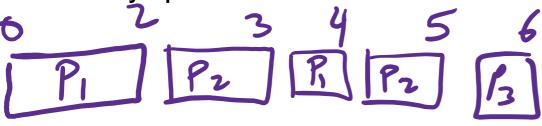
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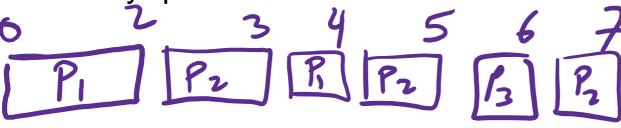
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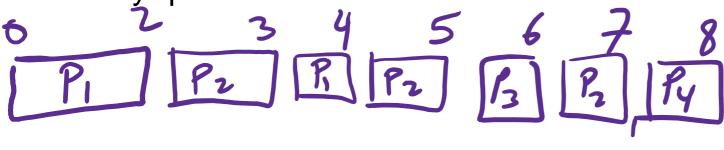
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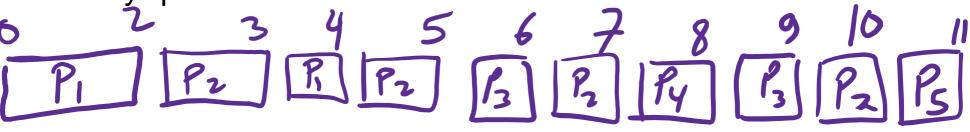
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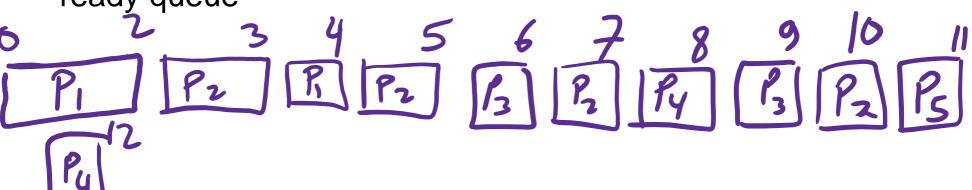
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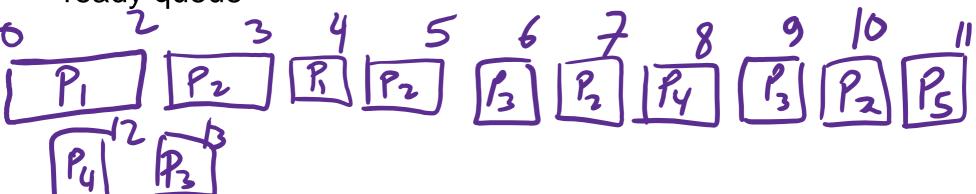
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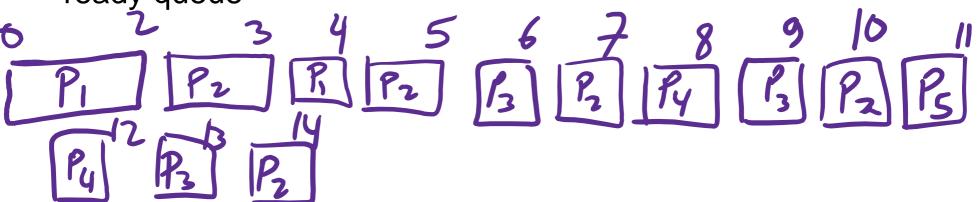
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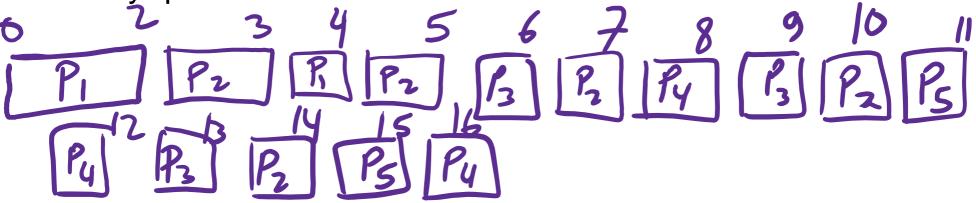
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	PUL BID PE			

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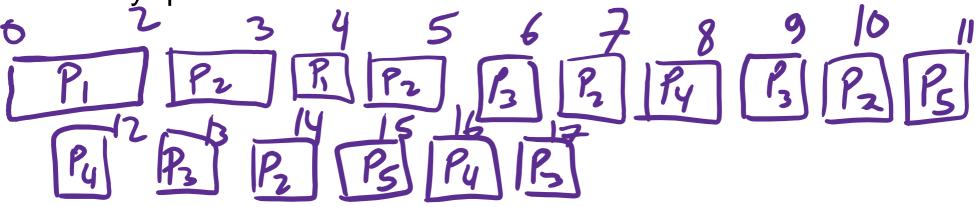
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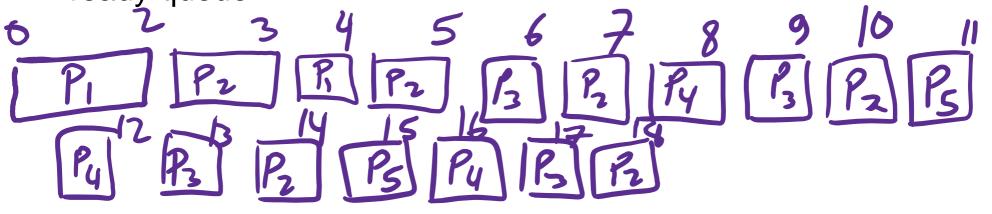
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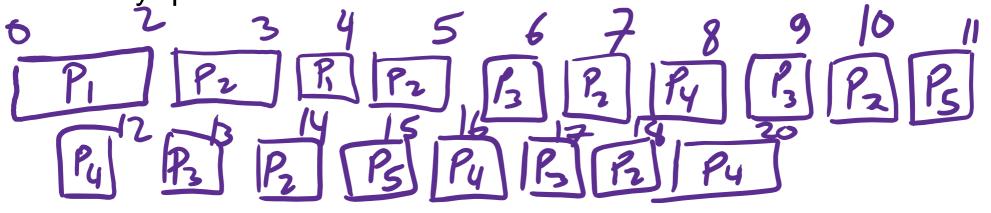
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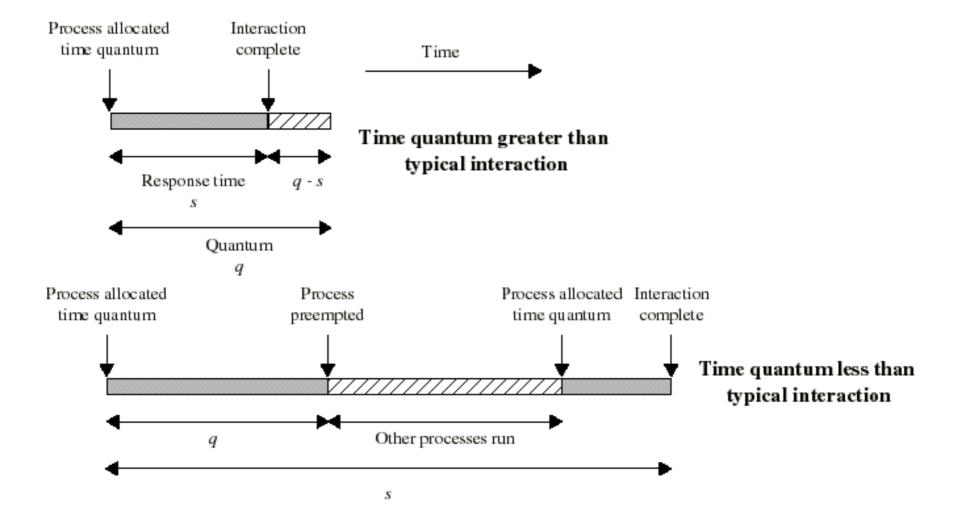
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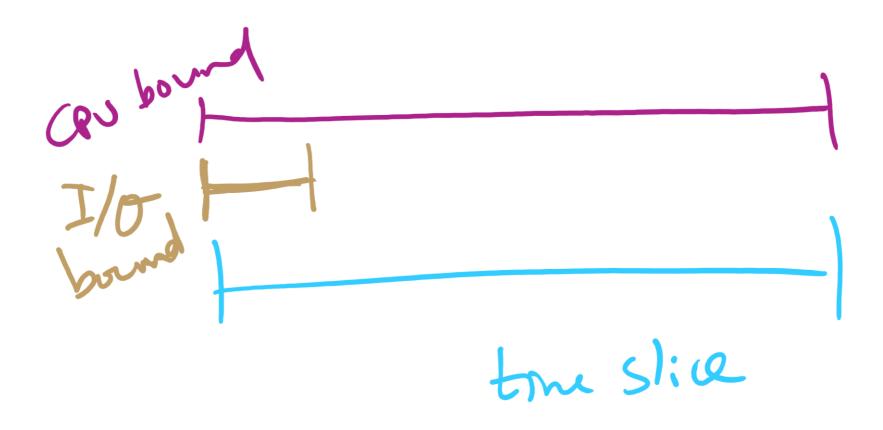
RR Time Quantum

- Quantum must be substantially larger than the time required to handle the clock interrupt and dispatching
- Quantum should be larger then the typical interaction
 - but not much larger, to avoid penalizing I/O bound processes

RR Time Quantum



Quantum Length



Round Robin: critique

- Still favors CPU-bound processes
 - An I/O bound process uses the CPU for a time less than the time quantum before it is blocked waiting for an I/O
 - A CPU-bound process runs for all its time slice and is put back into the ready queue
 - May unfairly get in front of blocked processes