# **Operating Systems**

(Scheduler simulation)





- Objectives
- Overview
- Linux scheduling
- What to do?



- Understanding
  - How scheduler works
  - Scheduling simulation



- Scheduler decides which task runs next
  - Generally after timer tick, the scheduler decides which task runs next
- What to do?
  - Emulation of scheduling algorithms
  - Input file, output file



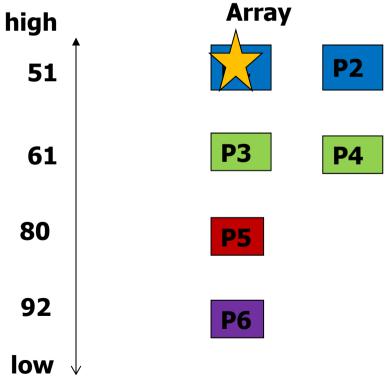
## Linux scheduling

- Multi-level queue scheduling
  - 3 classes
    - 1. Real-time FIFO class
    - 2. Real-time RR class
    - 3. Conventional class
  - 1. Each queue has its own scheduling algorithm
  - 2. Scheduling must be done between the queues



#### Real-time RR class

- Each task has its time slot
- If it expires, then it goes to the end of its priority queue





#### Conventional class

- Completely fair sharing scheduling
  - Weight is assumed to be allocated as follows:
    - 100 ~ 109: 10
    - 110 ~ 119: 8
    - 120 ~ 129: 6
    - 130 ~ 139: 4



- Scheduling across a queue
  - Priority scheduling!



#### **Input file**

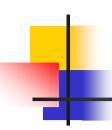
#### **Output file**

40 1 6 49 1 7

40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 49 1 49 1 49 1 49 1 49 1 49 1



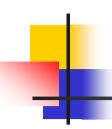
- Each task has its own priority
  - Linux has a priority between 0 and 139
  - Priority 0 is the highest, but 139 is the lowest
- Assumptions
  - Real-time RR class has priority between 0 and 99
    - Time slot: 2
  - Conventional class has priority between 100 and 139
    - No two or more tasks at the same priority
    - If the virtual time is equal, then higher priority task is selected at first
  - Every task is assumed to be ready at the same time



## Example 1

40 1 6 50 1 7 40 2 3





### Another example

40 1 6 102 1 2 113 1 2



```
40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1 40 1
102 1
113 1
102 1
113 1
```



- No submission after the deadline
- Deadline: May 16<sup>th</sup> 23:59