西安交通大学 软件学院

操作系统原理

Operating System Principle

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5-4 优先级和 RR时间片轮转

- A priority number (integer) is associated with each process (每个进程都有自己的优先数[整数])
- The CPU is allocated to the process with the highest priority (smallest integer = highest priority) (CPU分配给最高优先级的进程[假定最小的整数 = 最高的优先级]).



● SJF is a priority scheduling where priority is the predicted next CPU burst time (SJF是以下一次CPU脉冲长度为优先数的优先级调度).

Priority Scheduling

进程	运行时间	优先权	
P1	10	3	▶ 调度顺序: P2、P5、P1、P3、P4▶ 平均等待时间8.2ms
P2	1	1	
P3	2	4	
P4	1	5	
P5	5	2	

- 1. 静态优先权在进程创建时确定,且在整个生命期中保持不变。
- 2. 静态优先权的问题 Problem ≡ Starvation low priority processes may never execute (问题 ≡ 饥饿 低优先级的可能永远得不到运行).
- 一个很有意思的例子: 当MIT的IBM7094机器于1973年关掉时, 人们发现一个于1967年提交的一个低优先权的进程还没有得到运行。

Solution \equiv <u>Aging</u> – as time progresses increase the priority of the process (解决方法 \equiv 老化 – 视进程等待时间的延长提高其优先数).

- → 动态优先权是指进程的优先权可以随进程的推进而改变,以便获得更好的调度性能
- > 改变优先权的因素



Each process gets a small unit of CPU time (time quantum), usually 10-100 milliseconds. After this time has elapsed, the process is preempted and added to the end of the ready queue

(每个进程将得到小单位的CPU时间[时间片],通常为10-100毫秒。 时间片用完后,该进程将被抢占并插入就绪队列末尾)

Example: RR with Time Quantum = 20

Process	Burst Time
P_I	53
P_2	17
P_3	68
P_4	24

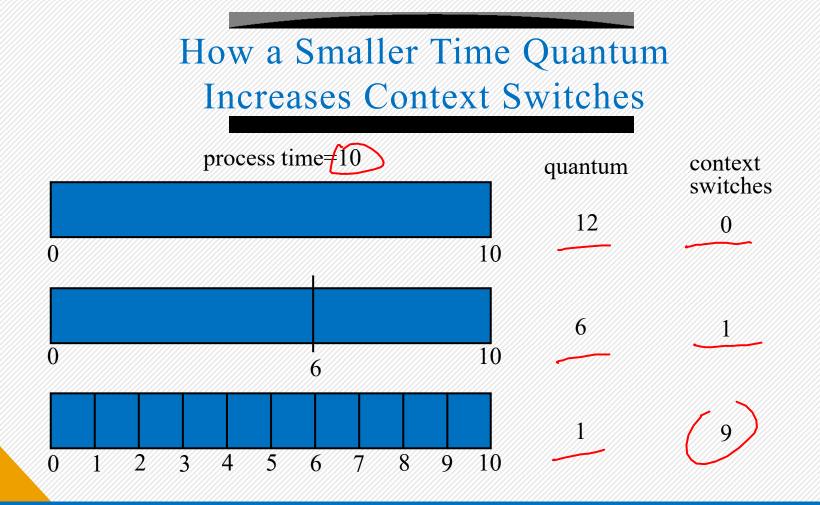
O1 The Gantt chart is:

02

Typically, higher average turnaround than SJF, but better response (一般来说, RR的平均周转时间比SJF长, 但响应时间要短一些).

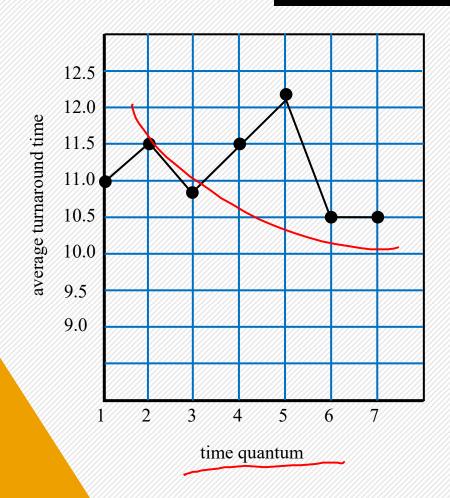
Performance (特性)

- 1. $q \text{ large} \Rightarrow FCFS$
- 2. q small ⇒ q must be large with respect to context switch, otherwise overhead is too high (q相对于切换上下文的时间而言足够长,否则将导致系统开销过大).



Longer quantum yields shorter average turnaround times?

Turnaround Time Varies With The Time Quantum



process	time
P_1	6
P_2	3
P_3	1
P_4	7

一组进程的平均周转时间并不一定随着时间片的增大而降低。一般来说,如果大多数 (80%) 进程能在一个时间片内完成,就会改善平均周转时间