

# 操作系统原理

Operating System Principle

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# 5-2 FCFS

01

调度程序采用什么算法选择一个进程（作业）？

02

如何评价调度算法的性能？

# Scheduling Criteria

## 调度准则

### 调度准则

CPU utilization



– keep the CPU as busy as possible (CPU利用率 – 使CPU尽可能的忙碌)

Throughput



– the number of processes that complete their execution per time unit (吞吐量 – 单位时间内运行完的进程数)

Turnaround time



– the interval from submission to completion (周转时间 – 进程从提交到运行结束的全部时间)

Waiting time



– amount of time a process has been waiting in the ready queue (等待时间 – 进程在就绪队列中等待调度的时间片总和)

# Scheduling Criteria

## 调度准则

**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)

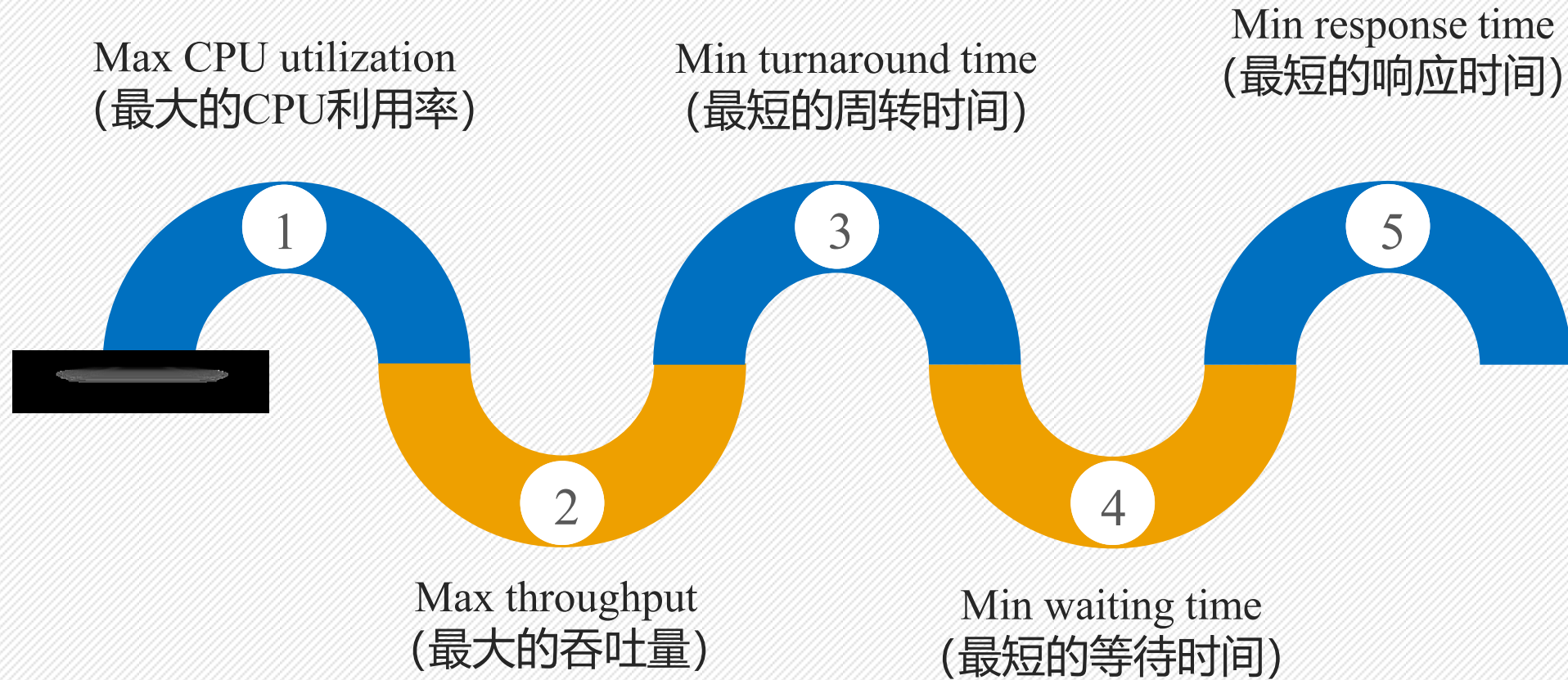
(响应时间 – 从进程提出请求到首次被响应的时间段[在分时系统环境下不是输出完结果的时间] )

调度算法影响的是等待时间，而不能影响进程真正使用CPU的时间和I/O时间

# Scheduling Criteria

## 调度准则

### Optimization Criteria



# Scheduling Algorithm

## 调度算法

- 先来先服务(FCFS)
- 短作业优先(SJF)
- 优先权调度(Priority Scheduling)
- 时间片轮转(Round Robin)
- 多级队列调度(Multilevel Queue)
- 多级反馈队列调度算法(Multilevel Feedback Queue)

### First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

- 先来先服务First-Come-First-Served:

01

最简单的调度算法

02

可用于作业或进程调度

03

算法的原则是按照作业到达后备作业队列（或进程进入就绪队列）的先后次序来选择作业（或进程）



## First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

- FCFS算法属于非抢占方式:一旦一个进程占有处理机,它就一直运行下去,直到该进程完成或者因等待某事件而不能继续运行时才释放处理机。
- FCFS算法易于实现,表面上很公平,实际上有利于长作业,不利于短作业; 有利于CPU繁忙型,不利于I/O繁忙型。

### First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

Example:            Process      Burst Time

$P_1$                       24

$P_2$                       3

$P_3$                       3

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order  
(假定进程到达顺序如下) :  $P_1, P_2, P_3$

The Gantt Chart for the schedule is (该调度的Gantt图为) :



# Scheduling Algorithm

## 调度算法

### First-Come, First-Served (FCFS) Scheduling

Waiting time (等待时间) for  $P_1 = 0$ ;  $P_2 = \underline{24}$ ;  $P_3 = \underline{27}$

Average waiting time (平均等待时间) :  $(0 + 24 + 27)/3 = 17$

### FCFS Scheduling (Cont.)

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order  
(假定进程到达顺序如下)  $P_2, P_3, P_1$ .

The Gantt Chart for the schedule is (该调度的Gantt图为) :



Waiting time (等待时间) for  $P_1 = 6; P_2 = 0; P_3 = 3$

# Scheduling Algorithm

## 调度算法

### FCFS Scheduling (Cont.)

Suppose that the processes arrive in the order  
(假定进程到达顺序如下)  $P_2, P_3, P_1$ .

Average waiting time (平均等待时间) :  $(6 + 0 + 3)/3 = 3$

Much better than previous case (比前例好得多) .

short process behind long process (此种结果产生是由于长进程先于短进程到达)

## *Convoy effect* 护航效应

假设有一个CPU进程和许多I/O型进程

当CPU进程占用CPU运行时，I/O型进程可能完成了其I/O操作，回到就绪队列等待CPU，I/O设备空闲

CPU进程释放CPU后，I/O型进程陆续使用CPU，并很快转为I/O操作，CPU空闲