

# Scheduling.

Useful lesson - start out w/ completely unrealistic assumptions and progressively relax eliminate them.

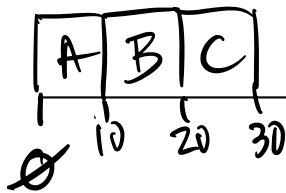
This chapter starts w/ completely impossible assumptions - gives us something to compare with

1. All jobs run same amt of time
2. " " arrive at same time
3. " " run to completion
4. No I/O
5. We know in advance how long every job takes

Measures for Performance

$$\text{Turnaround} = \text{time}_{\text{complete}} - \text{time}_{\text{arrival}}$$

FIFO



each job needs 10 seconds, all arrive at  $T_0$   
so pick order

Turnaround  $\frac{10 + 20 + 30}{3} = 20 \text{ sec avg}$

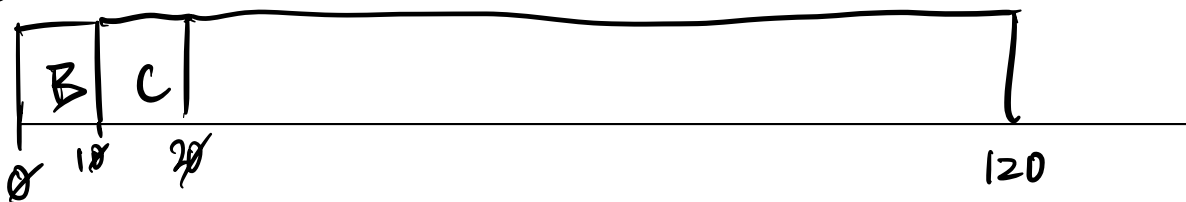
Relax Assumption 1 - let jobs run different lengths



Turnaround:  $= \frac{100 + 110 + 120}{3} = 110_s$

BTW - this is an example of Convoy Effect.  
i.e. getting behind a pig/hog

Try SJF Shortest Job First



Turnaround  $= \frac{10 + 20 + 120}{3} = 50$

Now Relax #2 - jobs arrive at different times.  
 SJF not possible in RL because we cannot predict how long each job will take.

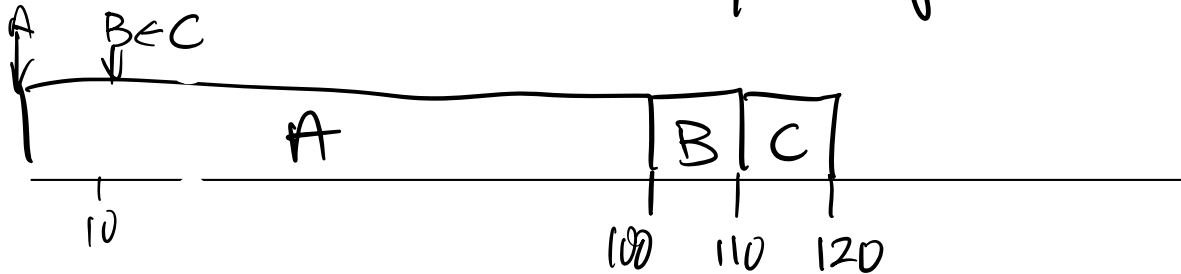
Now relax assumption 2.  
 Jobs can arrive any time

A arrive at 0

B 10

C

you get



$$\frac{100 + (110 - 10) + (120 - 10)}{3} = 103\bar{3}$$

Now relax assumption 3

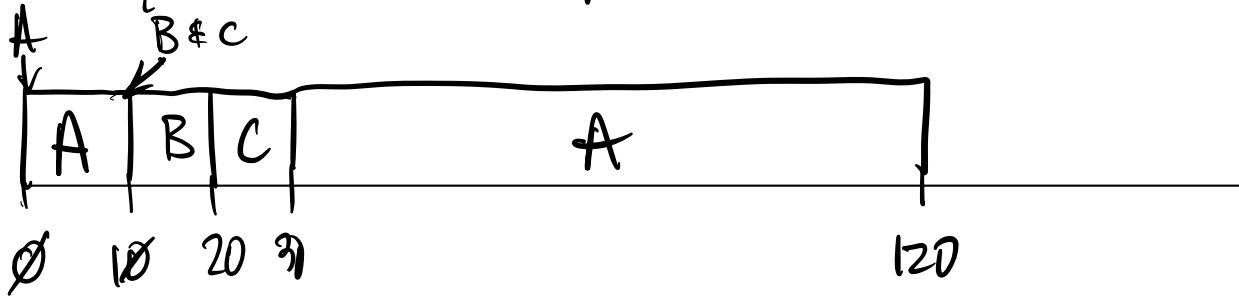
Jobs don't have to run all the way to completion

STCF shortest time to Completion First

Try same jobs:

A arrive at 0

B & C " " 10



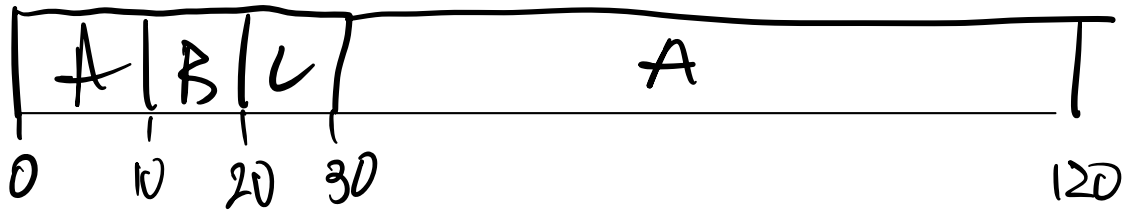
$$\frac{120 + (20-10) + (30-10)}{3} = 50 \text{ cool!}$$

great but still impossible since we don't know how long each job will take.

New metric: Response Time

$$T_{\text{response}} = T_{\text{first run}} - T_{\text{arrival time}}$$

Does SJF do well w/ response time  
 A arrive at 0 runs for 10  
 B & C " " 10 " " 10



picture in book wrong

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\text{resp}} \quad A &= 0 - 0 = 0 \\
 B &= 10 - 10 = 0 \\
 C &= 20 - 10 = 10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \cdot 3 = \frac{0 + 0 + 10}{3}$$

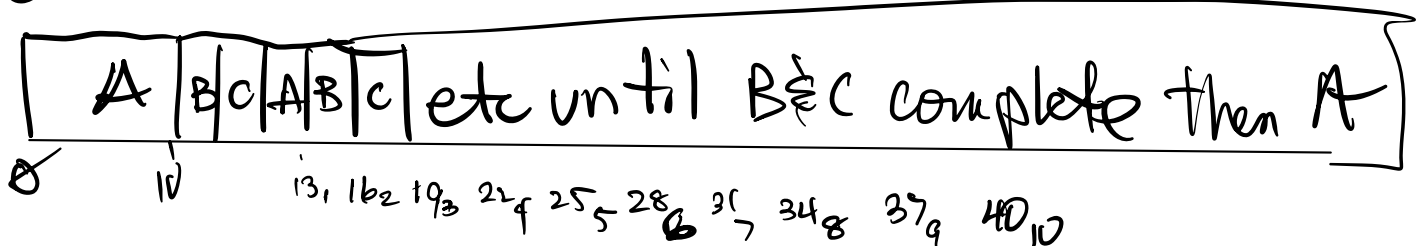
C must wait

## Round Robin

depart from book

A arrive at 0 runs for 100  
 B & C " " 10 " " 10

assume time slice (Quantum)  
 of 1



$$T_{\text{completion}} - T_{\text{arrival}} = T_{\text{turnaround}}$$

$$T_{\text{first run}} - T_{\text{arrival}} = T_{\text{response}}$$

	Arrive	First Run	Completion	$T_f$	$T_r$
A	0	0	120	120	<del>0</del>
B	10	10	<del>38</del>	28	<del>0</del>
C	10	11	<del>39</del>	29	1
				<u>59</u>	<u>1/3</u>

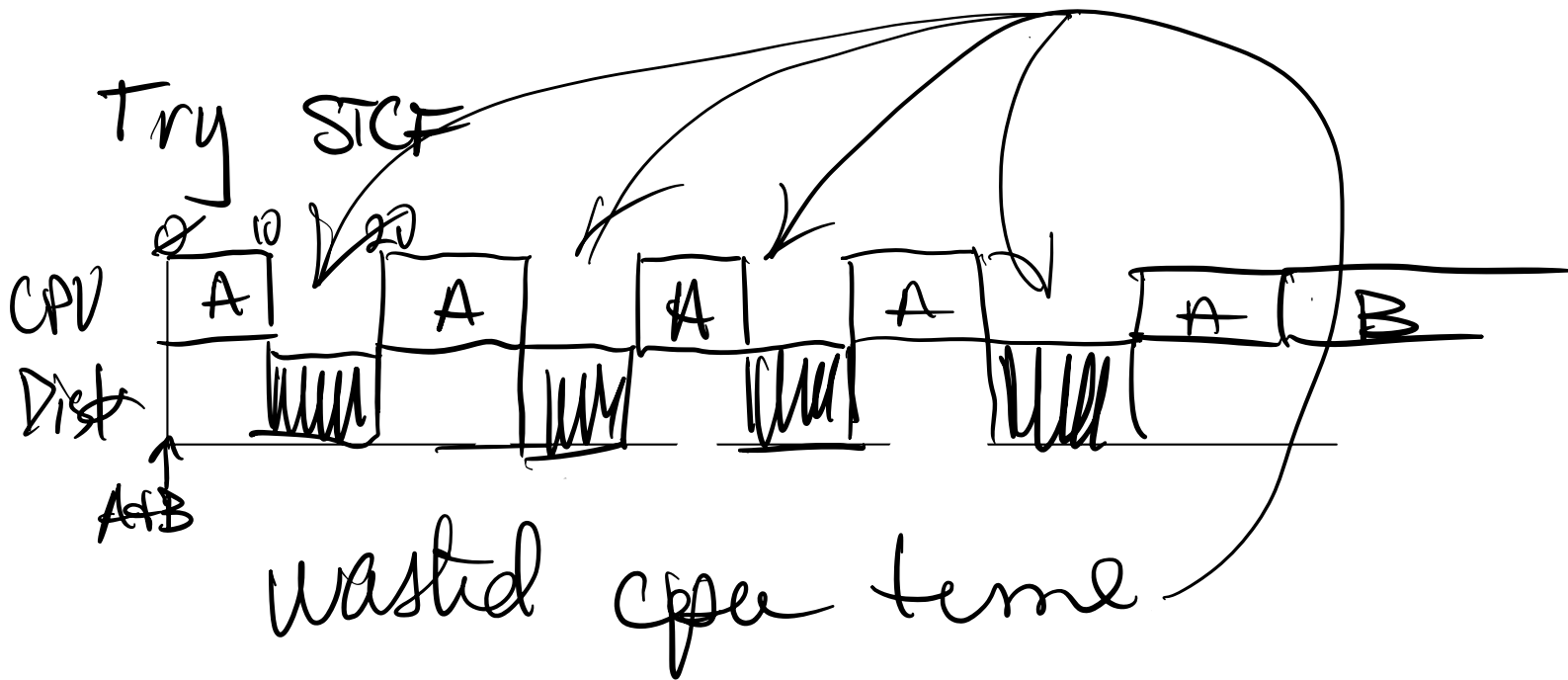
slightly worse than optimal

even better than SJF

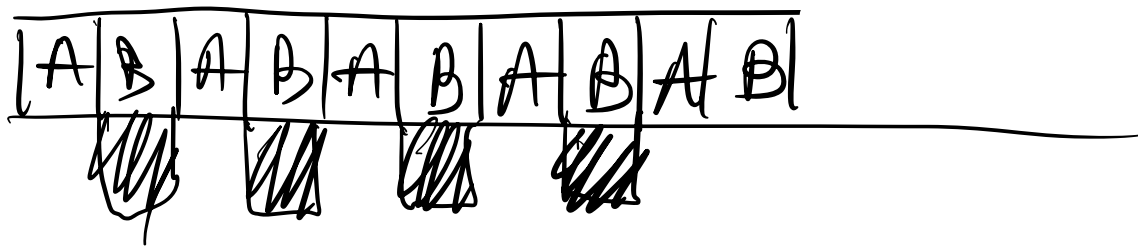
RR is Fair

Now Add I/O

Give 2 jobs A, B each need 50 units  
 A does I/O every 10 taking 10 units  
 B does no I/O



Better



Now relax last assumption

i.e. we don't know in advance how long each job will need.