

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Operating Systems

1500 Series

Lecture No. - 01

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sir



Recap of Previous Lecture



Topic



Topics to be Covered



Topic

Topic

Topic

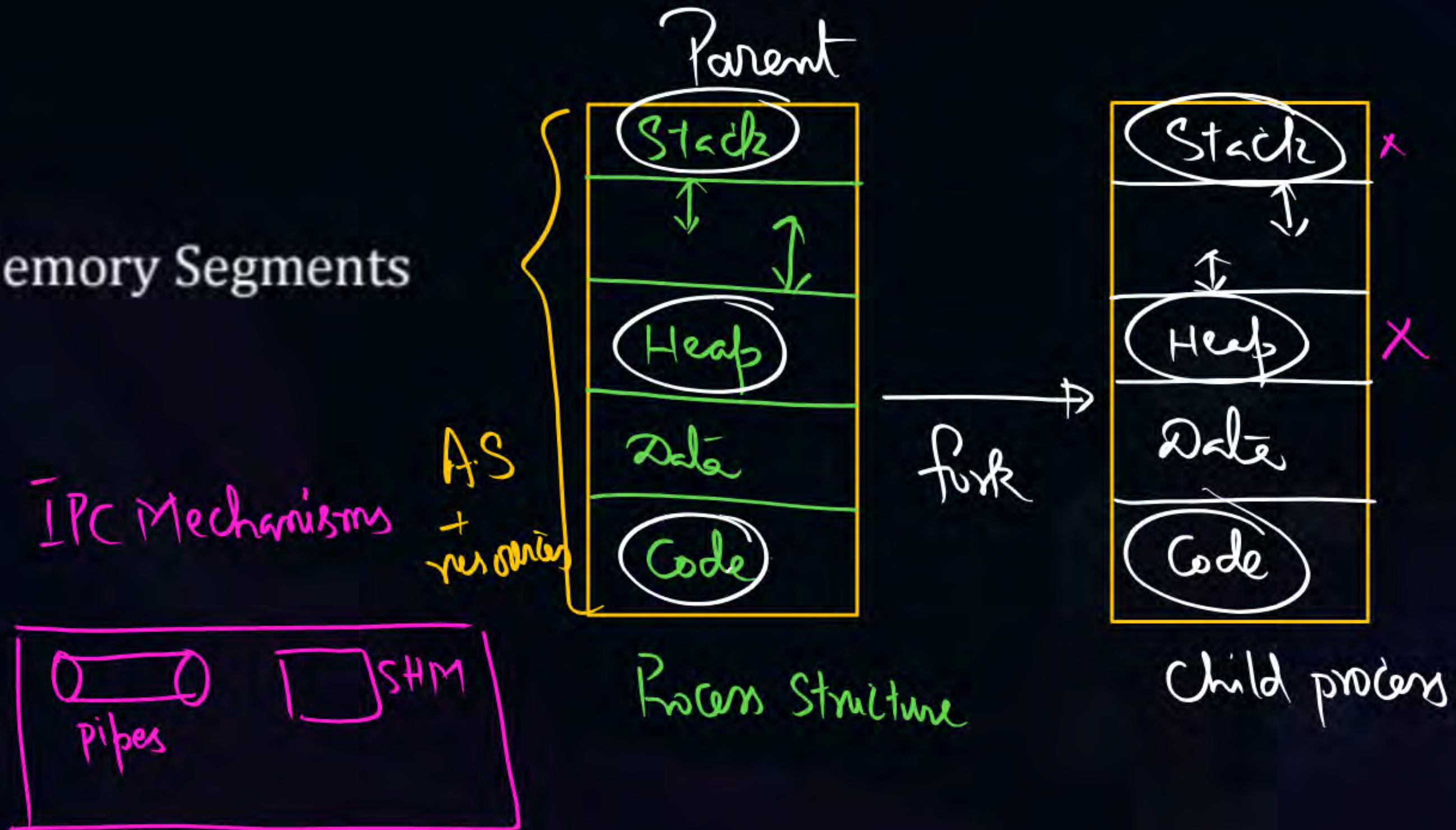
Topic

Topic

CPU-scheduling

#Q. When a process creates a new process using the fork() operation, which of the following states is shared between the parent process and the child process?

- A. Stack ✗
- B. Heap ✗
- ✓ C. Shared Memory Segments
- ✓ D. Pipes

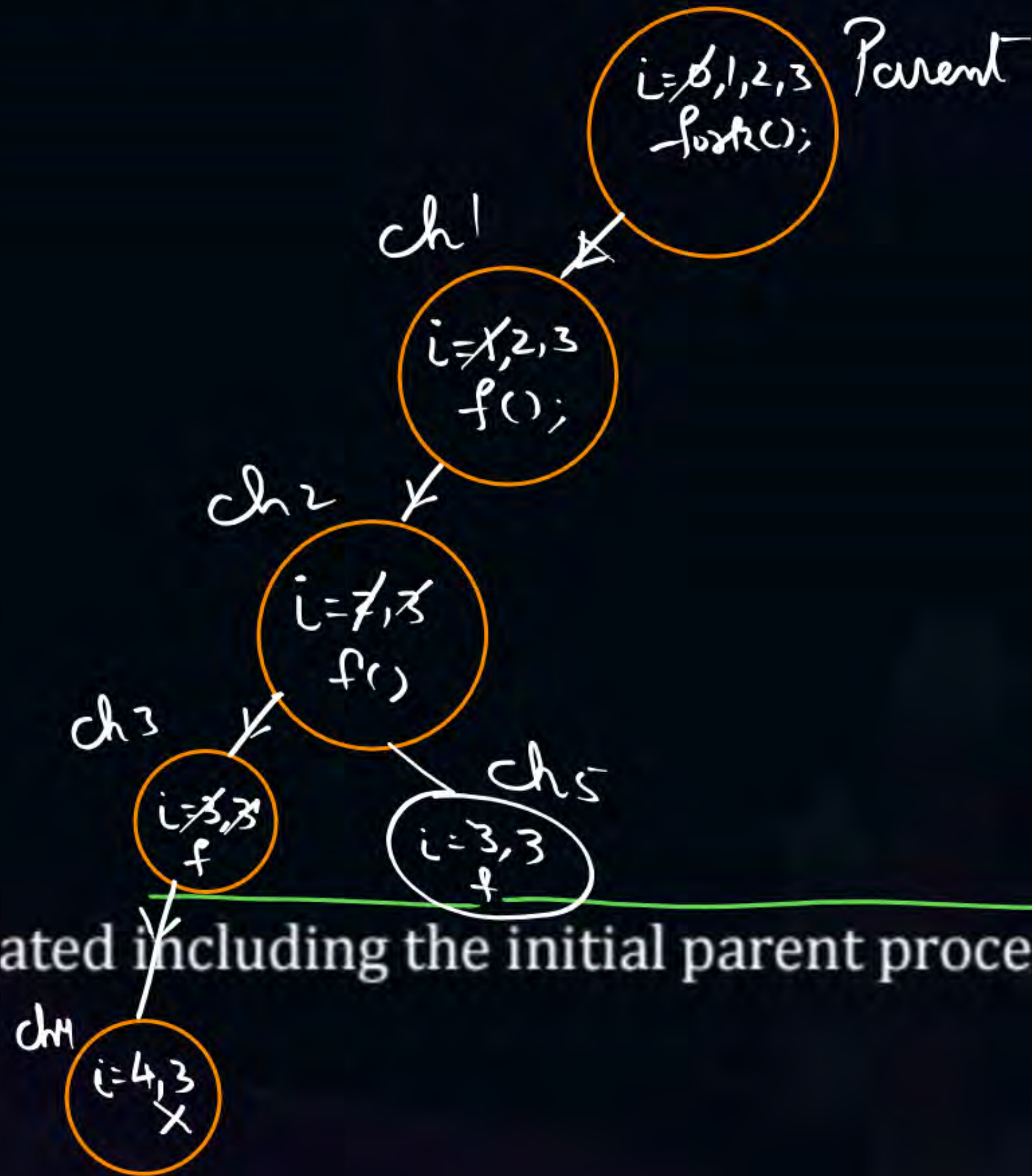


[NAT]

```
#Q. #include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
    int i; <0,1,2,3>
    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        fork();
    return 0;
}
```

How many processes are created including the initial parent process?

$$n\text{-fork} \rightarrow 2^n \rightarrow (2^n - 1)\text{child}$$



#Q. Which of the following components of program state are NOT shared across Threads in a Multithreaded process?

☒ A

Register values

☐ B

Shared
Heap memory

☐ C

Global variables

Shared

☒ D

Stack memory

< A ; D >

Thread

*Stack +
Register*

#Q. What system calls have to be executed by a command interpreter or shell in order to start a new process, which should execute an application?

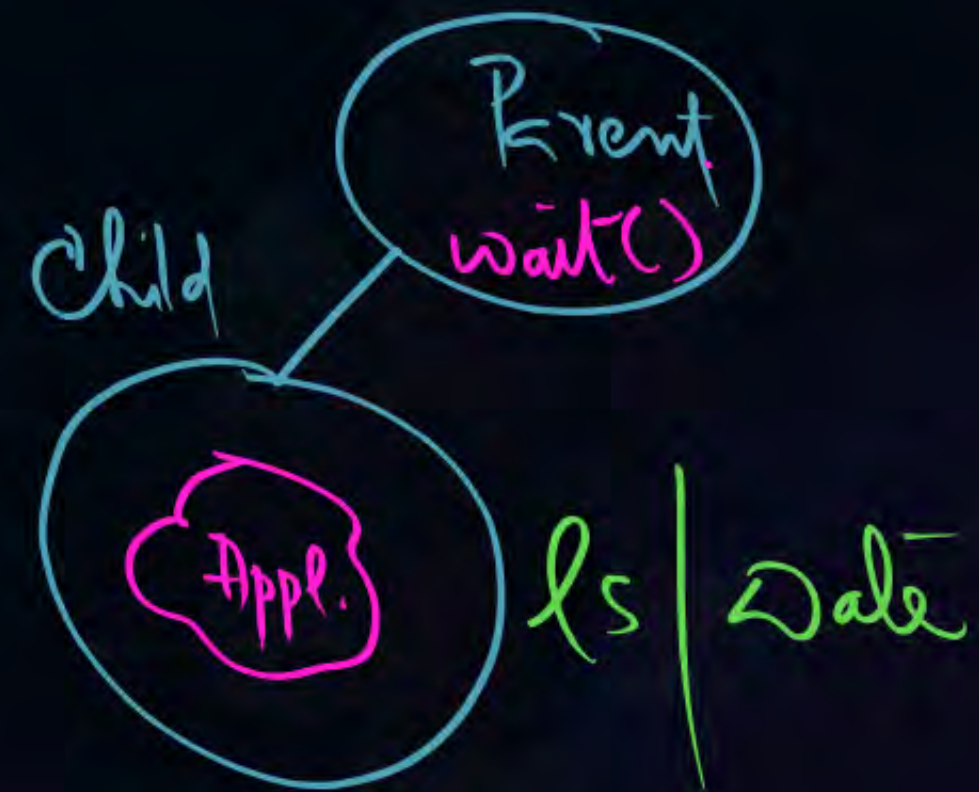
a) ~~fork~~

b) ~~fork~~, exec, getpid

c) fork, exec, wait

~~d) fork, exec, wait, emit~~

exec : is a system call to
execute a Command/ap/l.
- run a new
Program



[NAT]

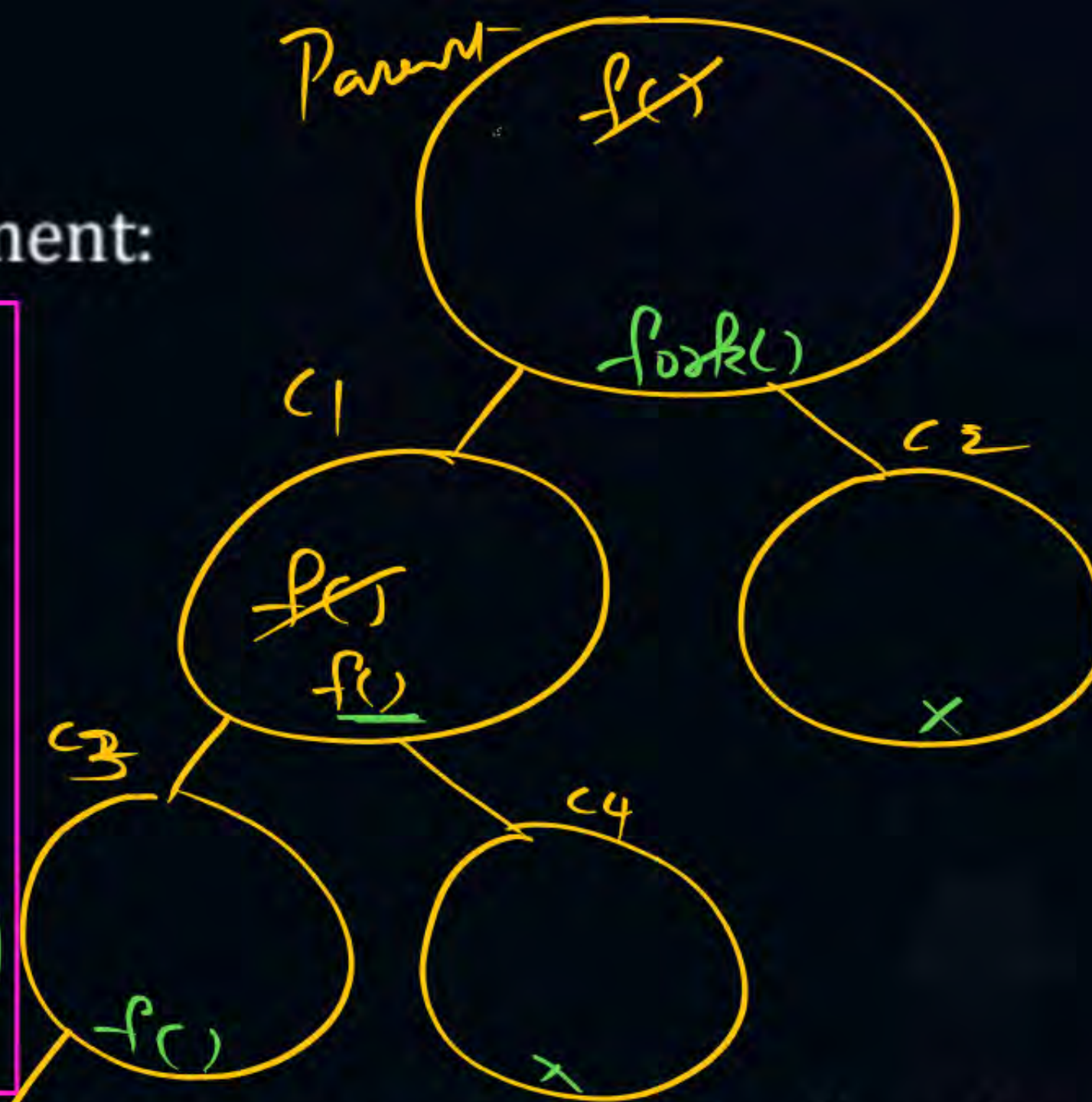


#Q. Consider the following code segment:

```
pid_t pid;  
pid = fork();  
if (pid == 0) { /* child process */  
    fork();  
    thread_create(...);  
}
```

→ fork(); c_3 ← T-C → c_4

Thread API (Pthread)



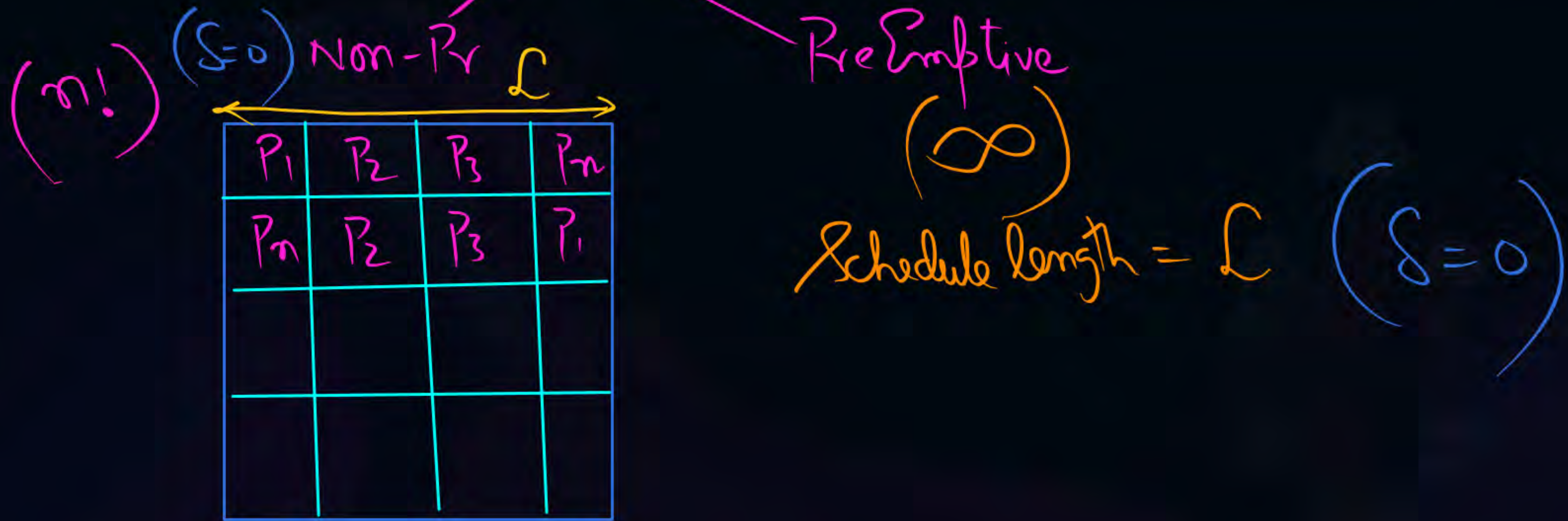
- (a) How many unique processes are created including the initial parent process? 6
- (b) How many new threads are created due to API call? 2



#Q. Which of the following instructions should be privileged?

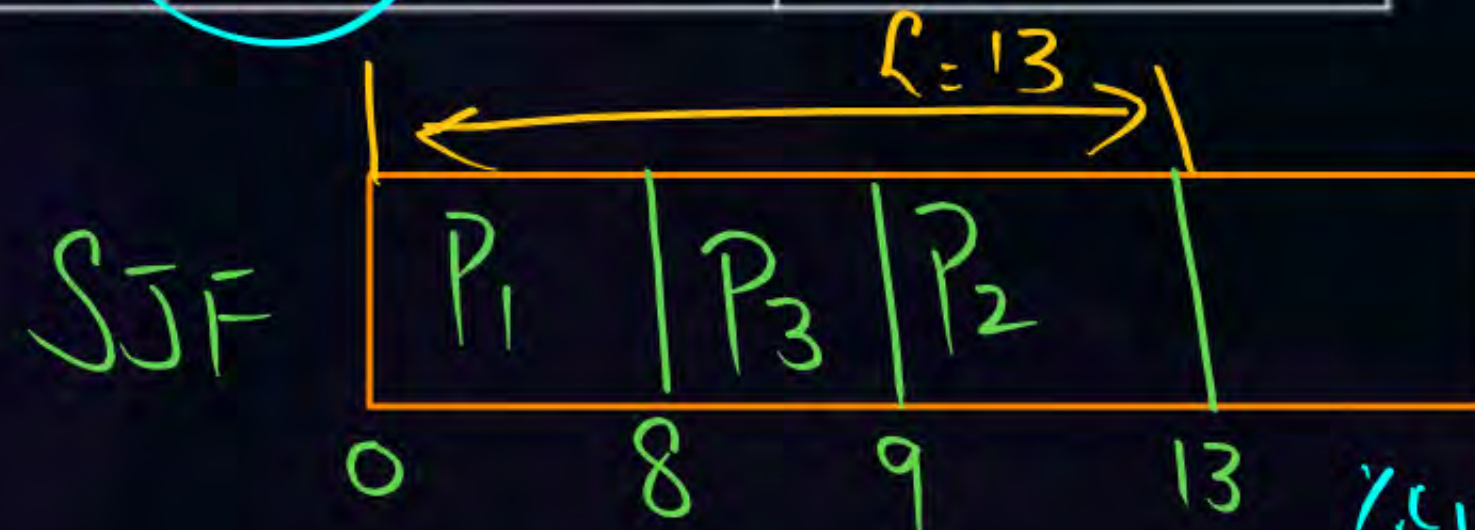
- a. Set value of timer. ✓
- b. Read the clock. ✗
- c. Clear memory. ✓
- d. Issue a trap instruction. ✗
- e. Turn off interrupts. ✓
- f. Modify entries in device-status table. ✓
- g. Switch from user to kernel mode. ✗
- h. Access I/O device ✓

#Q. A CPU-scheduling algorithm determines an order for the execution of its scheduled processes. Given n processes to be scheduled on one processor, how many different schedules are possible? Give a formula in terms of n .



#Q. Suppose that the following processes arrive for execution at the times indicated. Each process will run for the amount of time listed. In answering the questions, use non-preemptive scheduling, and base all decisions on the information you have at the time the decision must be made.

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P1	0.0	8
P2	0.4	4
P3	1.0	1



FCFS:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Av. TAT} = 10.53 \\ \text{Av. R.T} = 6.86 \end{array} \right\} \text{Av. wt} = 6.86$$

S.J.F

$$\text{Av. TAT} = 9.53$$

$$\text{Av. R.T} = \frac{7 + 8.6}{3} = \frac{15.6}{3} = 5.2$$

$$\text{Av. wt} = 5.2$$

%cpu utilization = 0

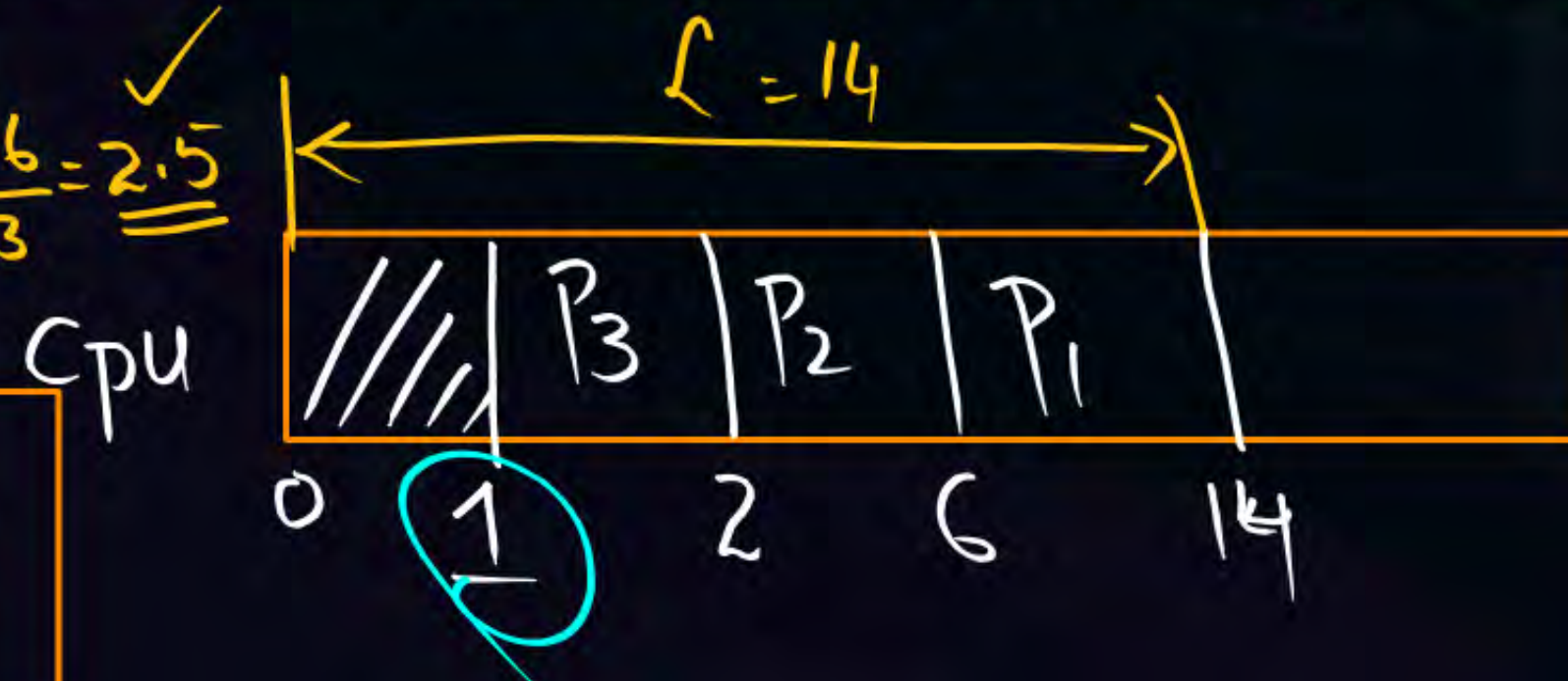
- (a) What is the average Turnaround Time and Response Time for these processes with the FCFS scheduling algorithm?
- (b) What is the average turnaround time and Response Time for these processes with the SJF Scheduling algorithm?
- (c) The SJF algorithm is supposed to improve performance, but notice that we chose to run process P_1 at time 0 because we did not know that two shorter processes would arrive soon. Compute what the average TAT and WT will be if the CPU is left idle for the first 1 unit and then SJF Scheduling is used. Remember that processes P_1 and P_2 are waiting during this idle time, so their waiting time may increase.

This algorithm could be known as Future-Knowledge Scheduling. *<New-SJF>*

$$Av. R.T = \frac{6 + 1.6 + 0}{3} = \frac{7.6}{3} = \underline{\underline{2.5}}$$

$$L = Max(CT) - Min(AT)$$

$$14 - 0 = 14$$



$$Av. TAT = \frac{14 + 5.6 + 1}{3} = \frac{20.6}{3}$$

$$\%CPU = \frac{1}{14} = \underline{\underline{6.8}}$$

Idle time

Priority Scheduling w/Round-Robin Hybrid

11:30



- Run the process with the highest priority. Processes with the same Priority run

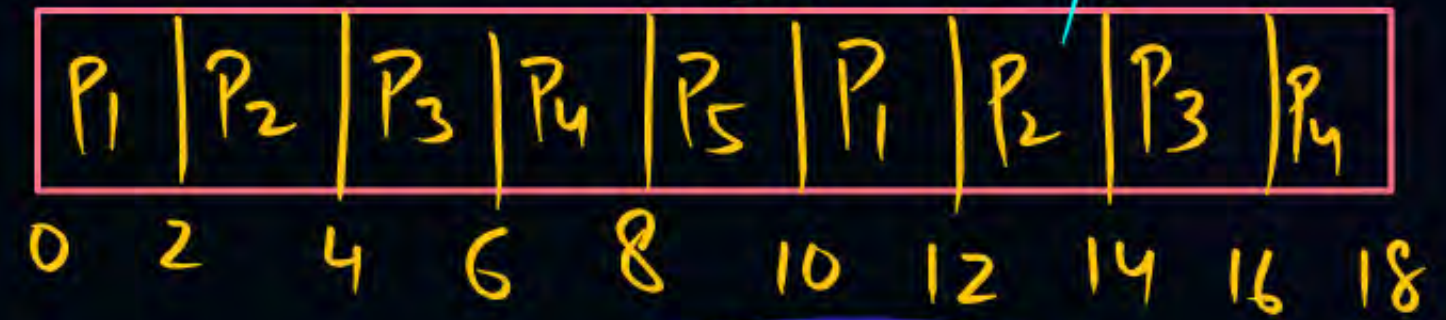
Round-Robin

- Example:

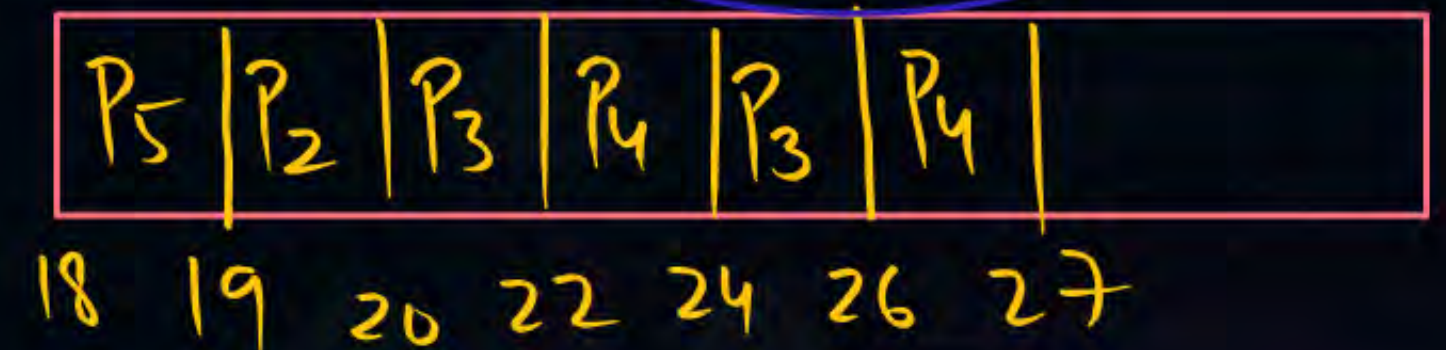
Process	Burst Time	Priority
P ₁	4	3 ✓ (L)
P ₂	5	2
P ₃	8	2
P ₄	7	1 (H)
P ₅	3	3 ✓

R.Q: P₁ - P₅ TAT = 20.8

WT = 15.4



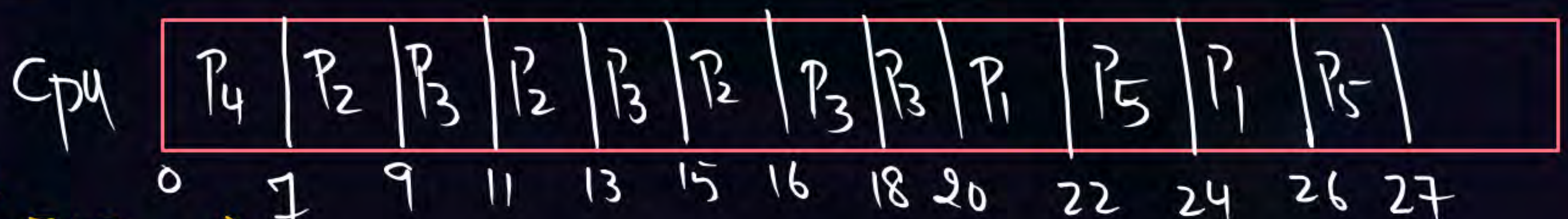
R.T = 4



$$= \frac{58}{5} = 11.6$$

- Time quantum is 2. Draw the Gantt Chart and Compare Avg. TAT and RT with Pure

Round Robin.



$$Av. TAT = 19.2$$

$$Av. RT = \frac{(20 + 7 + 9 + 0 + 22)}{5}$$

$$Av. WT = 13.8$$



2 mins Summary



Topic

One Priority Scheduling w/Round-Robin

Topic

Two

Topic

Three

Topic

Four

Topic

Five



THANK - YOU