Performance Modeling of Computer Systems and Networks

Prof. Vittoria de Nitto Personè

Size-Based Priority scheduling

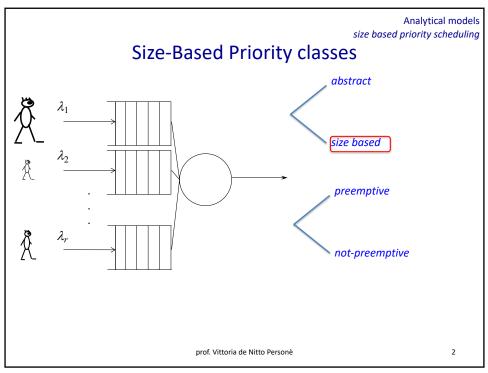
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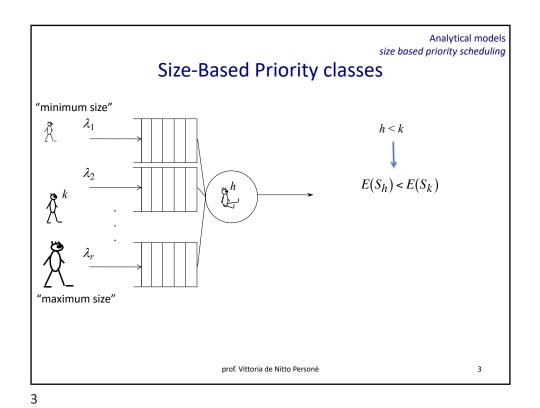
Department of Civil Engineering and Computer Science Engineering

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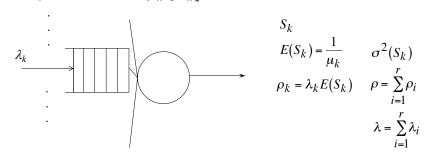
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1





Analytical models size based priority scheduling Size-based priority without preemption u belongs to class k if $S \in (x_{k-1}, x_k]$



 $\lambda_k \;,\; E(S_k)$ depend on the distribution "shape"

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$$E(S_k) = \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} t f^n(t) dt$$

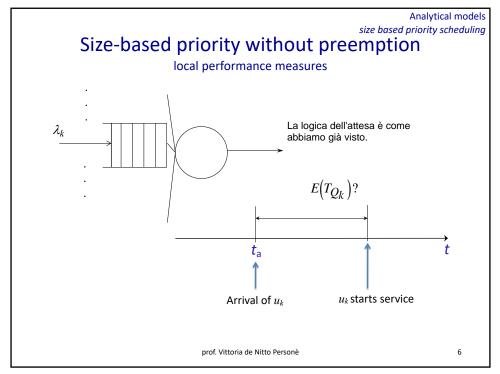
$$f^n(t) = \frac{f(t)}{F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1})}$$
 densità normalizzata, così le medie sono 'corrette' in modo che la somma sia 1.

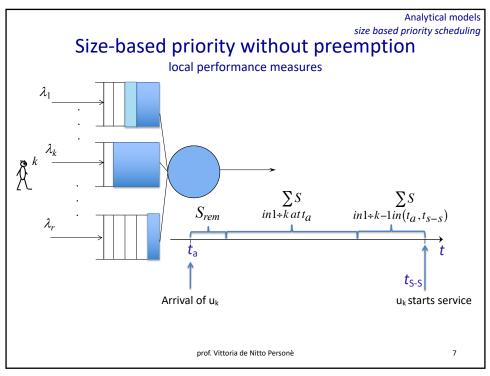
$$\begin{split} \lambda_k &= \lambda \big(F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}) \big), \quad p_k = \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda} = F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}) = \text{probabilità di essere} \\ \rho_k &= \lambda_k E(S_k) = \lambda \big(F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}) \big) \int\limits_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} t f^n(t) dt \\ &= \lambda \big(F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}) \big) \int\limits_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} t \frac{f(t)}{F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1})} dt \\ &= \lambda \int\limits_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} t f(t) dt \qquad \text{comunque lambda è sempre} \end{split}$$

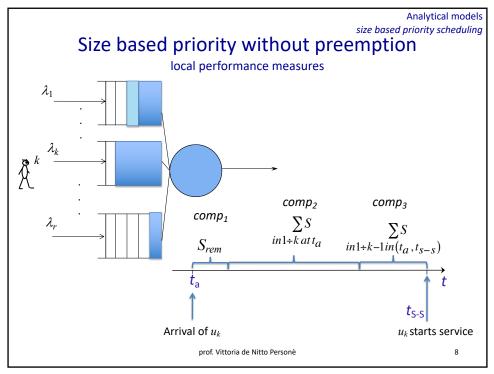
comunque lambda è sempre dipendente dalla classe k, anche se qui

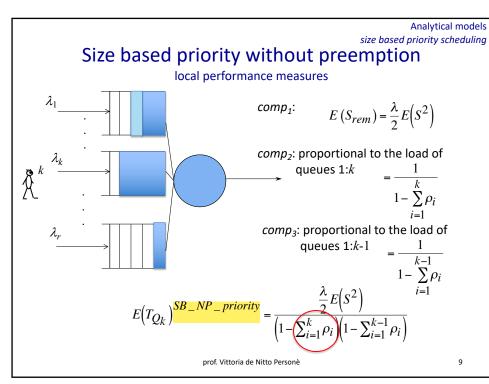
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5









ciò che cambia è come scriviamo "rho", le formule sono uguali.

9

Analytical models size based priority scheduling
$$\rho_k = \lambda \int\limits_{i=1}^{x_k} tf(t)dt$$

$$\sum\limits_{i=1}^k \rho_i = \sum\limits_{i=1}^k \lambda \int\limits_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} tf(t)dt$$

$$= \lambda \int\limits_0^{x_k} tf(t)dt$$

$$E(T_{Q_k})^{SB-NP-priority} = \frac{\frac{\lambda}{2}E(S^2)}{\left(1-\lambda \int_0^{x_k} tf(t)dt\right)\left(1-\lambda \int_0^{x_{k-1}} tf(t)dt\right)}$$
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Analytical models

size based priority scheduling

Size based priority without preemption

global performance measures

And the "global" performance?

somma pesata delle attese delle varie classi.

$$E(T_Q)^{SB-NP-priority} = E(E(T_{Q_k})) = \sum_{k=1}^r p_k E(T_{Q_k})$$
$$p_k = \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda(F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1}))}{\lambda} = F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1})$$

$$E\left(T_Q\right)^{SB-NP} = \frac{\lambda}{2} E\left(S^2\right) \sum_{k=1}^r \frac{\Pr(\text{babilità per ogni "k"}}{\left(1 - \lambda \int_0^{x_k} t f(t) dt\right) \left(1 - \lambda \int_0^{x_{k-1}} t f(t) dt\right)}$$

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11

11

Analytical models priority scheduling

Size-based vs abstract priority

local performance measures

$$E\left(T_{Q_k}\right)^{NP-priority} = \frac{\frac{\lambda}{2}E\left(S^2\right)}{\left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^k \rho_i\right)\left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \rho_i\right)}$$

$$E(T_{Q_k})^{SB_NP} \le E(T_{Q_k})^{abstract_NP}$$

$$\left[\left(1-\sum_{i=1}^k \rho_i\right)\left(1-\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \rho_i\right)\right]^{SB} \geq \left[\left(1-\sum_{i=1}^k \rho_i\right)\left(1-\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \rho_i\right)\right]^{abstract} - NP$$

$$\left[\sum_{i=1}^{h} \rho_i\right]^{SB-NP} \leq \left[\sum_{i=1}^{h} \rho_i\right]^{abstract-NP}$$
 for each h

Sulla risposta classe per classe non posso dire nulla, Il tempo di servizio SIZEBASED

 $E(T_{S_k})^{SB-NP} \supseteq E(T_{S_k})^{abstract-NP}$

sulle classi meno importanti, possono eccedere la media del tempo.

Non posso dirlo a priori.

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12

Analytical models priority scheduling

Size-based vs abstract priority

global performance measures

(come indice globale, non in funzione della classe)

$$E(T_Q)^{SB-NP} \le E(T_Q)^{abstract-NP}$$

$$E(T_S)^{SB-NP} \leq E(T_S)^{abstract-NP}$$

$$E(T_S)^x - {}^{NP} = E(T_Q)^x - {}^{NP} + E(S)^x - {}^{NP}$$

(sia size based che astratto)

$$E(S)^{SB-NP} = E(S)^{abstract-NP} = E(S)$$

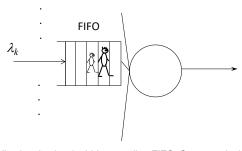
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13

13

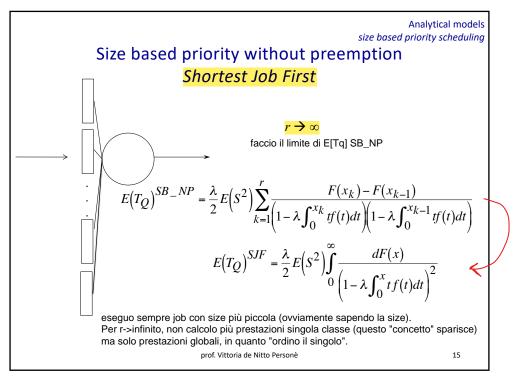
Analytical models

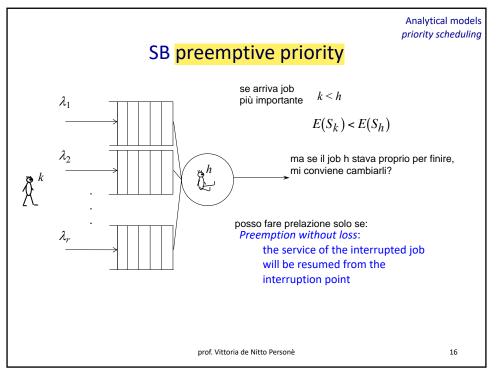
Size based priority without preemption

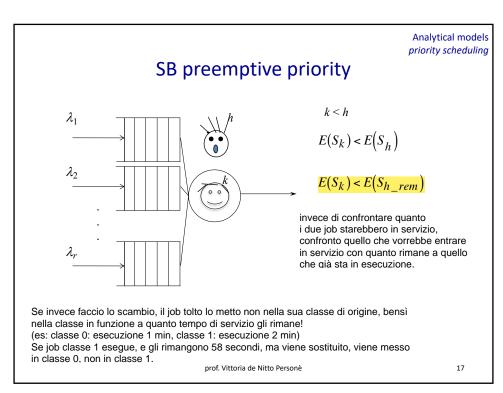


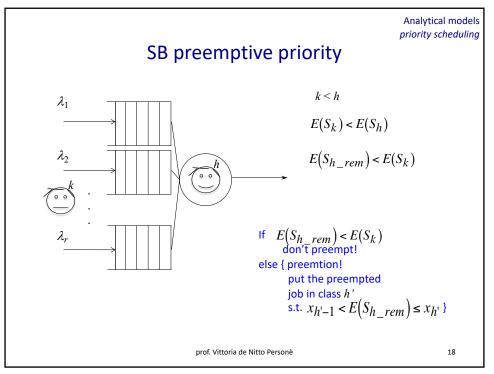
Nelle singole classi, abbiamo ordine FIFO. Senza prelazione, nella coda posso avere disordine in base alla size. Per ordinare, perchè non ordino tra le size presenti? cioè invece di raggruppare per classi, raggruppo per singolo tempo di servizio richiesto.

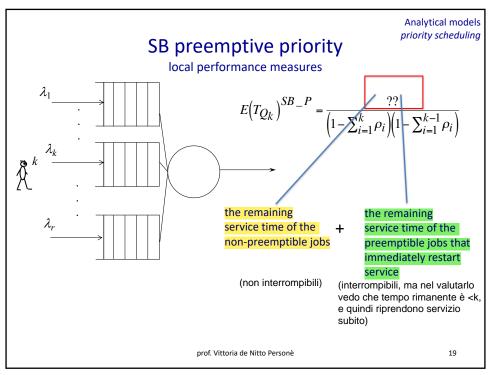
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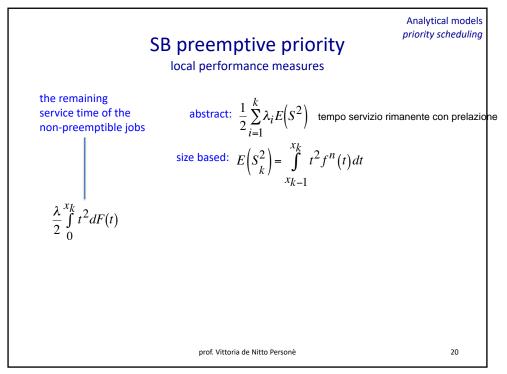


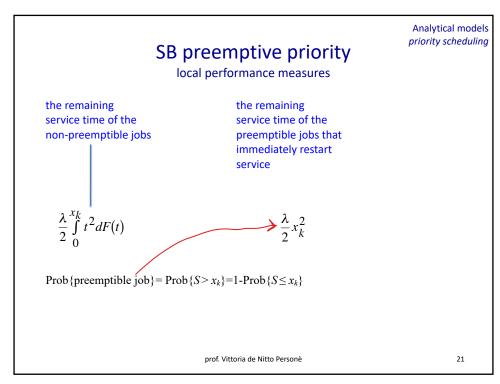












SB preemptive priority local performance measures $E(T_{Q_k})^{SB-P} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{0}^{x_k} t^2 dF(t) + (1-F(x_k))x_k^2 \\ = \frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{0}^{x_k} t^2 dF(t) + (1-F(x_k))x_k^2 \\$

Analytical models priority scheduling

SB preemptive priority

global performance measures

$$E(T_Q)^{SB_-P} = E(E(T_{Q_k})^{SB_-P}) = \sum_{k=1}^r p_k E(T_{Q_k})^{SB_-P}$$

$$p_k = \frac{\lambda_k}{\lambda} = F(x_k) - F(x_{k-1})$$

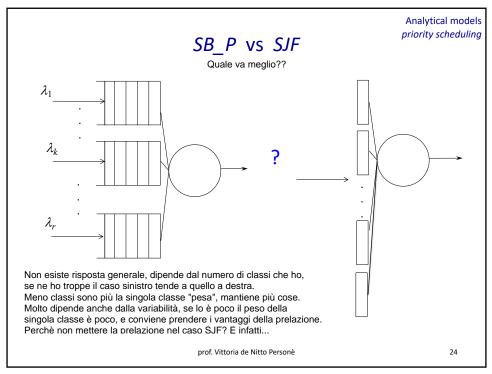
$$p_{k} = \frac{\lambda_{k}}{\lambda} = F(x_{k}) - F(x_{k-1})$$

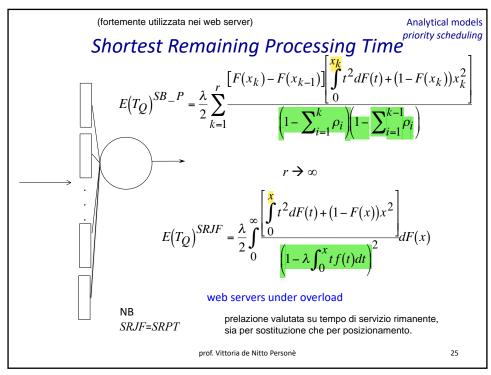
$$E(T_{Q})^{SB-P} = \frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{r} \frac{\left[F(x_{k}) - F(x_{k-1})\right] \left[\int_{0}^{x_{k}} t^{2} dF(t) + (1 - F(x_{k}))x_{k}^{2}\right]}{\left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k} \rho_{i}\right) \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \rho_{i}\right)}$$

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23

23





Analytical models priority scheduling

Shortest Remaining Processing Time

$$E(T_{\mathcal{Q}}(x)) = \frac{\frac{\lambda}{2} \int_{t=0}^{x} t^{2} f(t) dt + \frac{\lambda}{2} x^{2} (1 - F(x))}{(1 - \rho_{x})^{2}} \\ \text{rho di x}$$

In questa prima formula, se volessi sapere tempo attesa di tutti i job che hanno una certa size "x", non ho il problema dell'integrale doppio, è un caso "più semplice".

$$E(T_s(x)) = E(T_Q(x)) + \underbrace{\int_{t=0}^x \frac{dt}{1 - \rho_t}}$$

ιστιμο αι servizio virtuale, varia nel tempo. Il job diventa più piccolo quando tempo avanza, e sale di priorità. (anche rho cambia, è in funzione di t, perchè sono sempre meno i job che possono interromperlo. $\rho_x = \lambda \int_0^x t f(\ t\) dt$

$$\rho_x = \lambda \int_0^x t f(t) dt$$

Queste formule avanzate, se ci fossero, verranno fornite all'esame. Quelle base no.

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