

## 1 Utilization

Percentage of time a resource is in use

## 2 Throughput

To measure the output of the system

rate  $\rightarrow$  3 processes / min

## 3 Turn around time :

Time taken between submitting a process until it's completion

## 4 Response time :

Time taken between submitting a process and getting the first response

### Example

	Duration	CPU	Memory	Disk	Terminal	Printer
A	5 min	70	50MB	N	N	N
B	15 min	10	100MB	N	Y	N
C	10 min	10	75MB	Y	N	Y

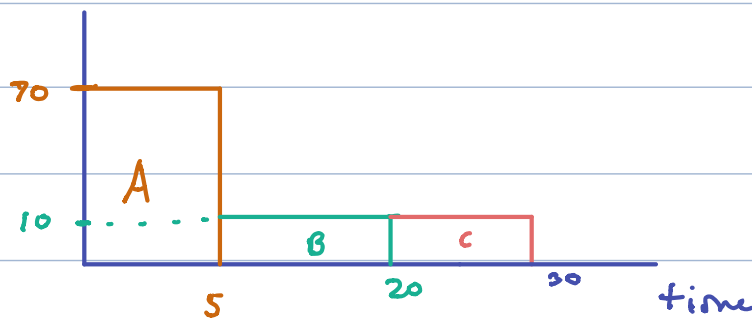
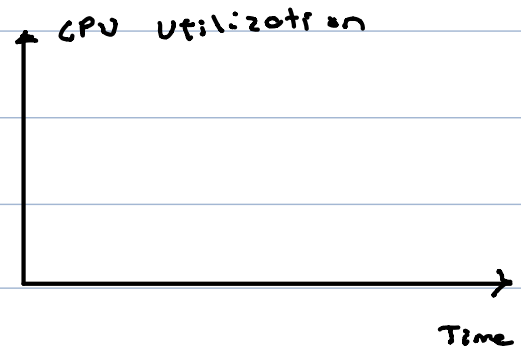
Total memory = 250 MB

- Case A

Uniprogramming (Serial)

1. Compute average CPU

Utilization



$$\frac{5 \times 70 + 10 \times 15 + 10 \times 10}{30}$$

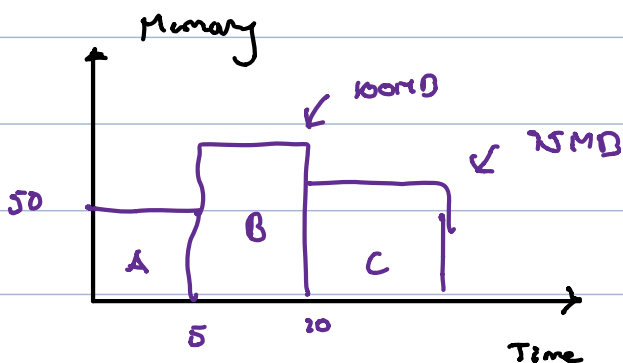
30

↓ leads to

20%.

• those values lead to percentages

2. Average Memory Utilization



∴

$$\frac{50 \times 5 + 100 \times 15 + 75 \times 10}{30 \times 250}$$

30 × 250

↑ the total

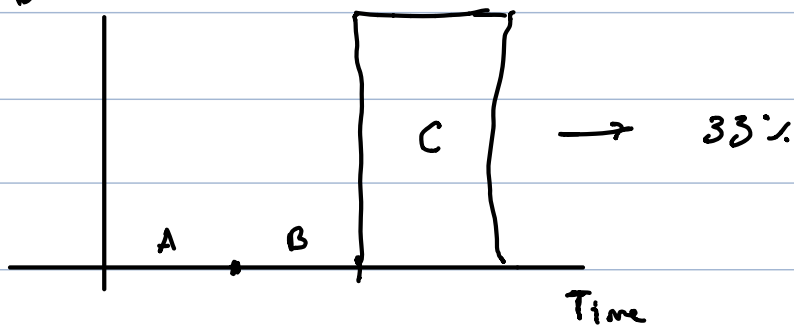
then multiply by 100

for percentage

= 33%.

3. Average disk Utilization

Disk utilization



4. Through put

6 process / hr

5. Average turn around time

$$= \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ A}}{5} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ B}}{20} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ C}}{30}$$

All arrived at  
time 0

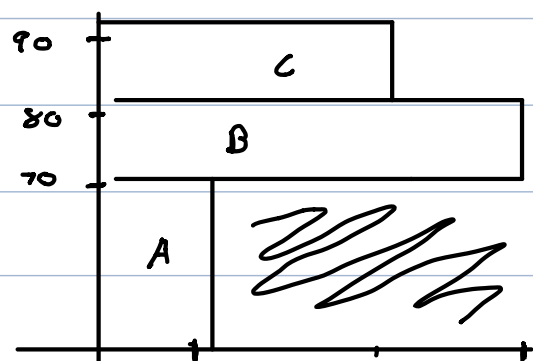
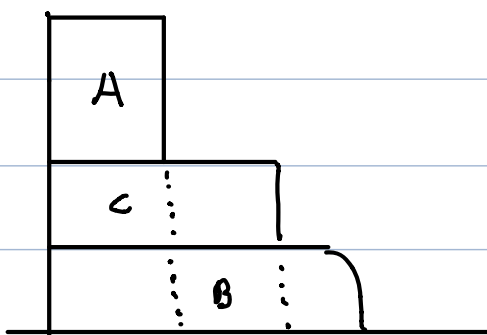
Divides it by 3

$$= 18 \text{ minutes}$$

• Case B

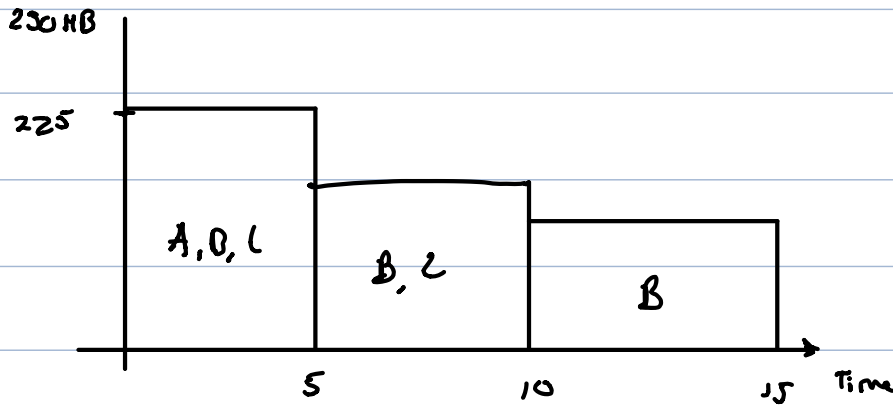
Multiprogramming

1. Average CPU Utilization



↑ Preferred Diagram

2. Average memory utilization



5 second increments

$$\frac{(225 \cdot 5) + (175 \cdot 5) + (100 \cdot 5)}{15 \times 250}$$

↑ time      ↑ memory

total

3. Throughput = 12 processes/hr

Avg turn around time

$$\frac{5 + 10 + 15}{3} \rightarrow 10 \text{ min}$$

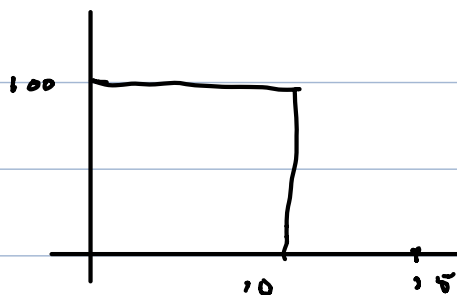
b/c

ABC done in 10

$$15 \cdot 4 = 60$$

$$\boxed{3 \cdot 4 = 12}$$

Multiprogramming Disk Utilization



$$= \frac{10}{15} \cdot 100$$

## Interprocess Communication

Need to all process to communicate

why?

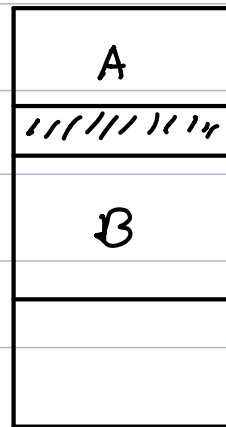
### 1 Sharing Data

- Modularize the application design
- speedup (only on multi processor systems)

### 2 Shared memory

- Message passing

key



Start of buffer

Establish a shared region

in the memory. that resides in

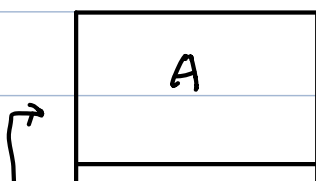
the addresses space of the process creating the shared memory

- Other processes attach to this region

→ Need to remove OS restrictions for protection

→ Access Synchronization

## Message Passing

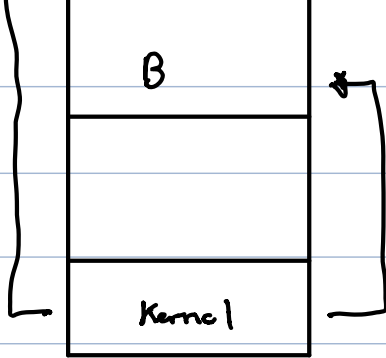


- Every message requires the kernel

→ Send (P, msg)

→ Receive (q, msg)

} symmetric



only the sender  
names the recipient

## Indirect Communication

Messages sent / received through mail boxes (ports)

OS

→ Create mailbox

Non blocking → you don't wait

→ Delete mailbox

blocking → wait till you  
get something

→ send message

→ read message

Blocking	Send	} Different function calls
Non	send	
blocking	receive	
"	receive	