SCC.211 Operating Systems

Live Session 5

Dr Andrew Scott

a.scott@lancaster.ac.uk

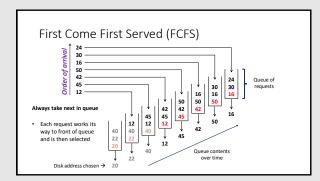
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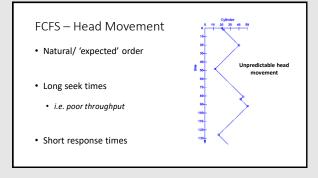
- Topic 4: Input and Output (recap)
  - Device drivers
  - How can we create a device driver interface?
  - Disk storage
- Topic 5: Multi-process Systems (introduction)

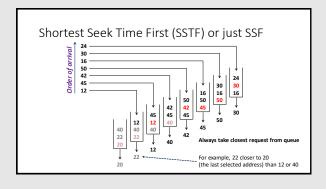
4. Input and Output (I/O)

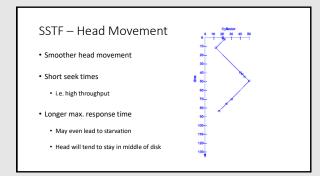
Recap

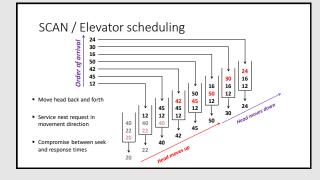
Videos	
Overview of I/O mechanisms	
How we attach devices and communicate with them	
Interrupt systems     How we work around unknown, and often long, duration of I/O operations	
<ul> <li>Device drivers</li> <li>Framework for device manufacturers to provide control software for devices</li> </ul>	
Also had a recap on disk structure and looked at RAID systems last time	
Disk Scheduling	-
Classic Disk Scheduling Methods	
Classic bisk scheduling Wethous	
Disk scheduling	
<ul> <li>Determines order requests for disk access serviced</li> <li>Typically focused on head movement -&gt; the track/ cylinder</li> </ul>	
Requests for same track/ cylinder can be ordered by sector	
Aim to improve	
Response time     Throughput	_
Inrougnput     Fairness	

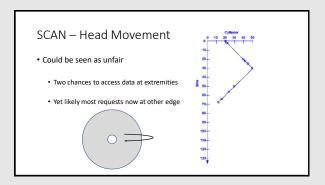


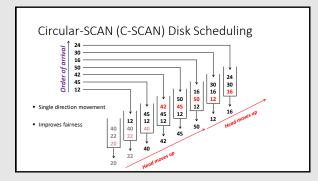


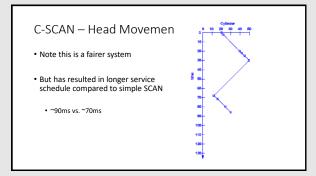






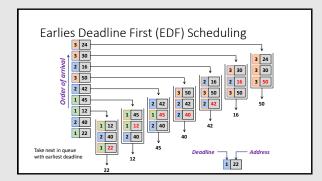


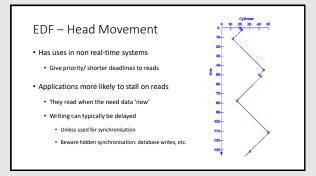




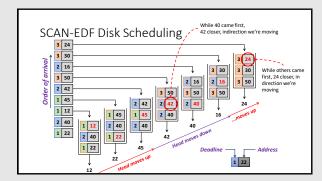
## Earliest Deadline First Disk Scheduling

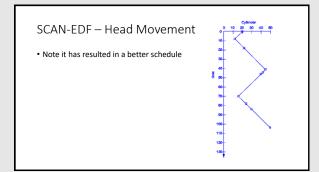
- Traditionally a real-time scheduling algorithm
  - Read block for stream with nearest deadline
- May result in poor throughput
  - Excessive seek times possible
  - Requests with far deadlines can be made to wait for 'long' periods





## SCAN-EDF Disk Scheduling Combines advantages of SCAN (seek optimization) and EDF (real-time support) Method Requests with earlier deadlines are served first Among deadlines with same deadline, use SCAN





## 5. Multi-process Systems

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- Types of multi-process system
- Schedulers switching processes
  - Type
  - How they work
  - Examples and comparison/ common metrics
    - First Come First Served
    - Round Robin