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# Scheduling

CSE 410, Spring 2004  
Computer Systems

<http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/410/04sp/>

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# Readings and References

- Reading
  - » Chapter 6, Sections 6.1 through 6.5, and section 6.7.2, *Operating System Concepts*, Silberschatz, Galvin, and Gagne
- Other References
  - » Chapter 6, Section “Thread Scheduling”, *Inside Microsoft Windows 2000*, Third Edition, Solomon and Russinovich

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# Process State

- A process can be in one of several states
  - » new, ready, running, waiting, terminated
- The OS keeps track of process state by maintaining a queue of PCBs for each state
- The ready queue contains PCBs of processes that are waiting to be assigned to the CPU

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# Windows 2000 Thread States

- 7 - Unknown
- 6 - Transition
- 5 - Wait (for something to complete)
- 4 - Terminated
- 3 - Standby (on-deck circle)
- 2 - Running (at bat)
- 1 - Ready (eligible to be selected)
- 0 - Initialized

## The Scheduling Problem

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- Need to share the CPU between multiple processes in the ready queue
  - » OS decides which process gets the CPU next
  - » Once a process is selected, OS does some work to get the process running on the CPU

## How Scheduling Works

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- The short-term scheduler is responsible for choosing a process from the ready queue
- The scheduling algorithm implemented by this module determines how process selection is done
- The scheduler hands the selected process off to the dispatcher which gives the process control of the CPU

## Scheduling Decisions - When?

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- Scheduling decisions are always made:
  - » when a task is terminated
  - » when a task switches from running to waiting
- Scheduling decisions are also made when an interrupt occurs in a preemptive system

## Scheduling Decisions - Why?

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- Maximize throughput and resource utilization
  - » Need to overlap CPU and I/O activities.
- Minimize response time, waiting time and turnaround time
- Share CPU in a “fair” way
- Conflicting constraints
  - » constantly need to make tradeoffs

## Non-preemptive scheduling

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- Non-preemptive scheduling
  - » The scheduler waits for a running task to voluntarily relinquish the CPU (task either terminates or blocks)
- Simplifies kernel
- Simplifies hardware
- But it also makes it difficult to manage the system's performance effectively

## Preemptive scheduling

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- Preemptive scheduling
  - » The OS can force a running task to give up control of the CPU, allowing the scheduler to pick another task
  - » OS gains control on a regular interrupt schedule
- A little more overhead
- But allows much better control of the overall system performance

## Non-preemptive/Preemptive

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- Non-preemptive scheduling
  - » The task decides when it stops
  - » The scheduler must wait for a running task to voluntarily relinquish the CPU
  - » Used in the past, now only in real-time systems
- Preemptive scheduling
  - » OS can force a running task to give up control of the CPU and pick another task to run
  - » Used by all major OS's today

## CPU and I/O Bursts

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- Typical process execution pattern:
  - » use the CPU for a while (CPU burst)
  - » then do some I/O operations (I/O burst)
- CPU bound processes have long CPU bursts and perform I/O operations infrequently
- I/O bound processes spend most of their time doing I/O and have short CPU bursts

## First Come First Served

- Scheduler selects the process at the head of the ready queue; typically non-preemptive
- Example: 3 processes arrive at the ready queue in the following order:

P1 ( CPU burst = 240 ms), P2 ( CPU burst = 30 ms),

P3 ( CPU burst = 30 ms)



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>+ Simple to implement</li><li>- Average waiting time can be large</li></ul> |
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## Round Robin

- FCFS + preemptive scheduling
- Ready queue is a circular queue
- Each process gets the CPU for a time quantum (a time slice), typically 10 - 100 ms
- A task runs until it uses up its time slice or blocks

## Round Robin Examples

- Short jobs don't get stuck behind long jobs
- Average response time for jobs of same length is bad



## Round Robin Pros and Cons

- + Works well for short jobs; typically used in timesharing systems
- High overhead due to frequent context switches
- Increases average waiting time, especially if CPU bursts are the same length and need more than one time quantum

## Priority Scheduling

- Select the process with the highest priority
- Priority is based on some attribute of the process (e.g., memory requirements, owner of process, etc.)
- Starvation problem
  - » low priority jobs may wait indefinitely
  - » can prevent starvation by **aging** (increase process priority as it waits)

## Priority Inversion

- Three tasks with priorities: **HI**, **MED**, **LOW**
- Suppose **LOW** locks resource that **HI** needs
  - » **LOW** prevents **HI** from running
  - » **MED** prevents **LOW** from running
  - » **HI** can't run until **MED** finishes and **LOW** unlocks
- This is known as **priority inversion**
- Solution: increase priority of a process holding a lock to the max priority of a process waiting on the lock
  - » **LOW** -> **LOW** until it releases the lock

## Shortest Job First

- Special case of priority scheduling
  - » priority = expected length of CPU burst
- Scheduler chooses the process with the shortest remaining time to completion
  - » think about waiting at the copy machine
- Example: What's the average waiting time?



## Shortest Job First Pros and Cons

- + It's the best you can do to minimize average response time
  - » can prove the algorithm is optimal
- Difficult to predict the future
  - » Use past behavior of the task to predict length of its next CPU burst
- Unfair-- possible starvation
  - » many short jobs can stall long jobs

## Multi-level Queues

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- Maintain multiple ready queues based on task “type” (e.g., system, interactive, batch)
- Each task is assigned to a particular queue
  - » Each queue has a priority
  - » May use a different scheduling algorithm in each queue
  - » There are policies implicit in these choices
- Also need to schedule between queues

## Multi-level Feedback Queues

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- Adaptive algorithm: task priority changes based on past behavior
- Task starts with high priority
  - » because it’s probably a short job
- Decrease priority of tasks that hog the CPU (CPU-bound jobs)
- Increase priority of tasks that don’t use the CPU much (I/O-bound jobs)