Process Scheduling

CSE 410, Spring 2007 Computer Systems

http://www.cs.washington.edu/410

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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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Readings and References

Reading

- » Operating System Concepts
 - Chapter 6, Sections 6.1 through 6.5
 - Chapter 6, Section 6.7.2, Windows scheduling example

• Other References

» Chapter 6, Section "Thread Scheduling", Inside Microsoft Windows 2000, Third Edition, Solomon and Russinovich

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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

ThreadStatesX1.msc

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The Scheduling Problem

- 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

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Scheduling Decisions - When?

- 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

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How Scheduling Works

- 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

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Scheduling Decisions - Why?

- 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

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Scheduling Decisions – How?

- 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

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Preemptive scheduling

- 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 when running an arbitrary selection of processes

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Non-preemptive scheduling

- 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 with arbitrary processes running

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CPU and I/O Bursts

- 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

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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)
```

- + Simple to implement
- Average waiting time can be large

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Round Robin

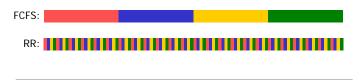
- FCFS + preemptive scheduling
- Ready queue is a circular queue
- Each process gets the CPU for a time quantum (a time slice), typically 10 100 ms
- A task runs until it uses up its time slice or blocks

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Round Robin Examples

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



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Round Robin Pros and Cons

- + Works well for short jobs; typically used in timesharing systems
- Higher 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

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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)

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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?



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Priority Inversion

- Three tasks with priorities: A_{HI}, B_{MED}, C_{LOW}
- Suppose C_{I OW} locks resource that A_{HI} needs
 - » C_{LOW} prevents A_{HI} from running
 - » B_{MED} prevents C_{LOW} from running
 - » A_{HI} can't run until B_{MED} finishes and C_{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
 - » $C_{LOW} \rightarrow C_{HI}$ until it releases the lock

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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

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Multi-level Queues

- 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

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Multi-level Feedback Queues

- 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)

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