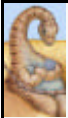


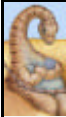
Capitolo 5: Scheduling della CPU



Capitolo 5: Scheduling della CPU

- Concetti fondamentali
- Criteri di scheduling
- Algoritmi di scheduling
- Scheduling per sistemi multiprocessore
- Scheduling real-time
- Scheduling dei thread
- Esempi di sistemi operativi
- Scheduling dei thread in Java
- Valutazione degli algoritmi





Serie alternata di sequenze di operazioni della CPU e di sequenze di operazioni di I/O

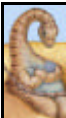
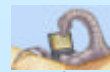
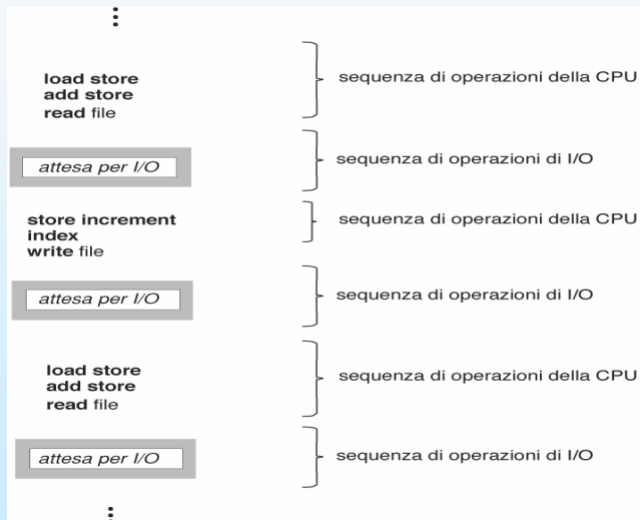
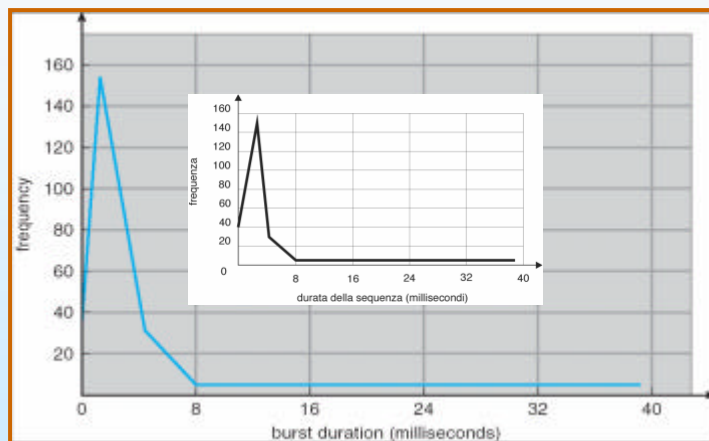
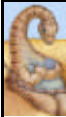
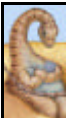
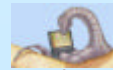
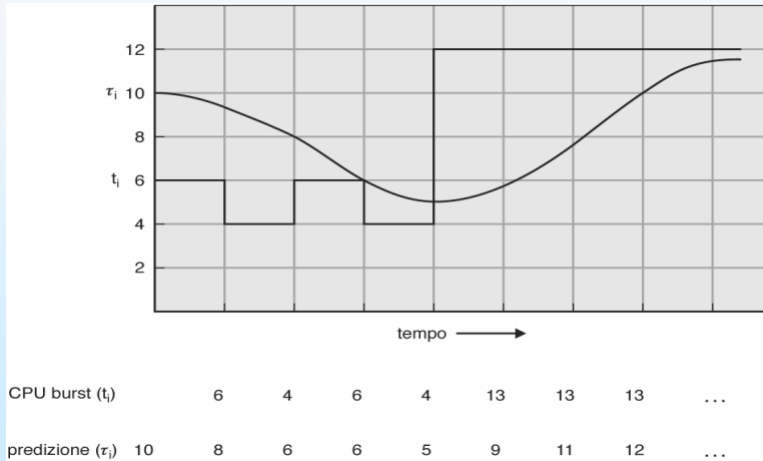


Diagramma delle durate delle sequenze di operazioni della CPU

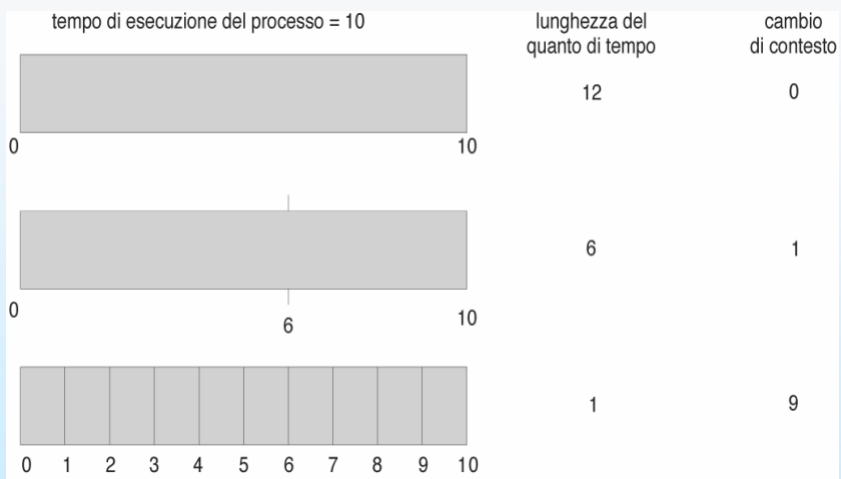


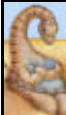


Predizione della lunghezza della successiva sequenza di operazioni della CPU (*CPU burst*)

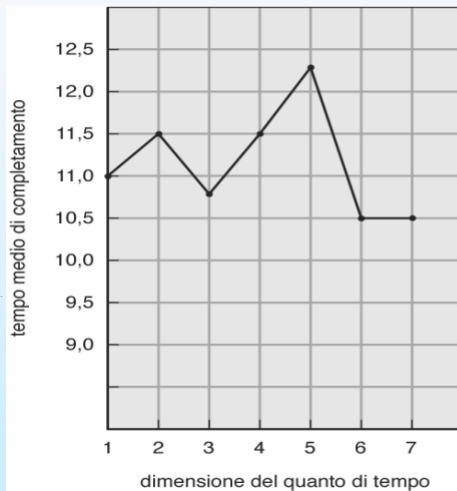


Quanto di tempo e cambio di contesto

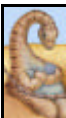




Variazione del tempo di completamento in funzione del quanto di tempo



processo	tempo
P_1	6
P_2	3
P_3	1
P_4	7



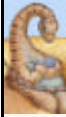
Scheduling a code multiple

priorità più elevata

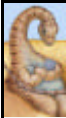
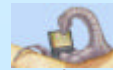
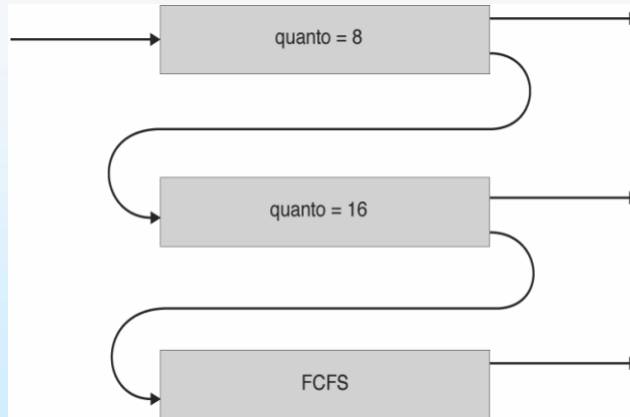


priorità più bassa





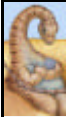
Code multiple con retroazione



API Pthread per lo scheduling

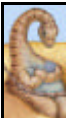
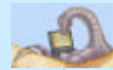
```
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define NUM_THREADS 5
int main(int argc, char *argv[ ])
{
    int i;
    pthread_t tid[NUM_THREADS];
    pthread_attr_t attr;
    /* ottiene gli attributi di default */
    pthread_attr_init(&attr);
    /* imposta l'algoritmo di scheduling a PCS o SCS */
    pthread_attr_setscope(&attr, PTHREAD_SCOPE_SYSTEM);
    /* imposta I criteri di scheduling - FIFO, RT, oppure ALTRO */
    pthread_attr_setschedpolicy(&attr, SCHED_OTHER);
    /* genera i thread */
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++)
        pthread_create(&tid[i], &attr, runner, NULL);
}
```



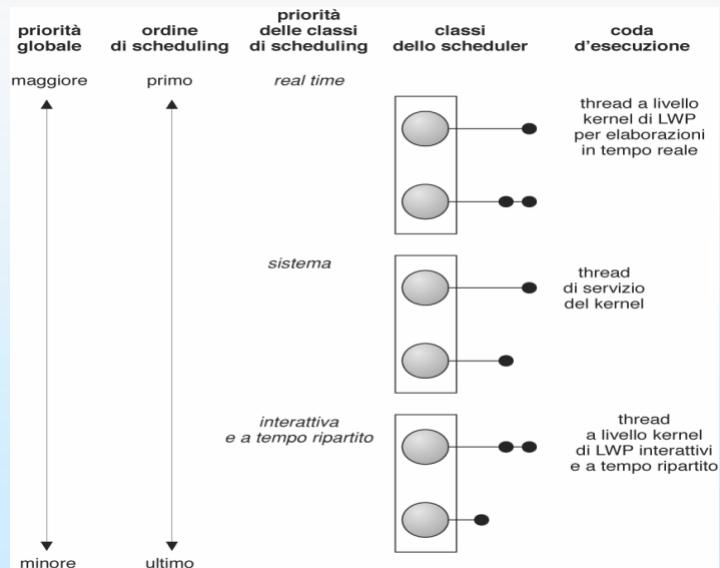


API Pthread per lo scheduling

```
/* adesso aspetta la terminazione di
tutti i thread */
for (i = 0; i < NUM_THREADS; i++)
    pthread_join(tid[i], NULL);
}
/* Ogni thread inizia l'esecuzione da
questa funzione */
void *runner(void *param)
{
    printf("I am a thread\n");
    pthread_exit(0);
}
```



Scheduling di Solaris



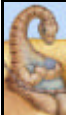
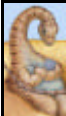


Tabella di dispatch di Solaris

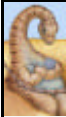
priorità	quanto di tempo	quanto di tempo esaurito	ripresa dell'attività
0	200	0	50
5	200	0	50
10	160	0	51
15	160	5	51
20	120	10	52
25	120	15	52
30	80	20	53
35	80	25	54
40	40	30	55
45	40	35	56
50	40	40	58
55	40	45	58
59	20	49	59



Priorità di Windows XP

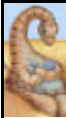
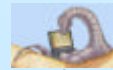
	real-time	high	above normal	normal	below normal	idle priority
time-critical	31	15	15	15	15	15
highest	26	15	12	10	8	6
above normal	25	14	11	9	7	5
normal	24	13	10	8	6	4
below normal	23	12	9	7	5	3
lowest	22	11	8	6	4	2
idle	16	1	1	1	1	1





Relazione fra le priorità e la lunghezza del quanto di tempo

<u>valore numerico della priorità</u>	<u>priorità relativa</u>		<u>quanto di tempo</u>
0	massima	task real-time	200 ms
·			
·			
·			
99			
100		altri task	
·			
·			
·			
140	minima		10 ms

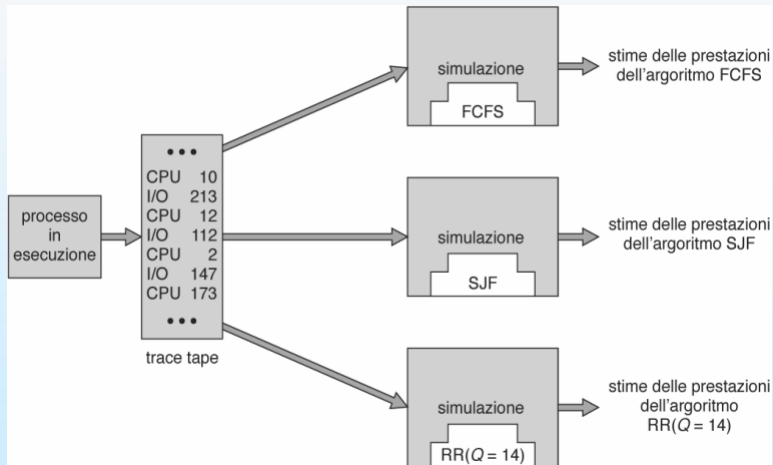


Liste dei task indicizzate sulla base delle priorità

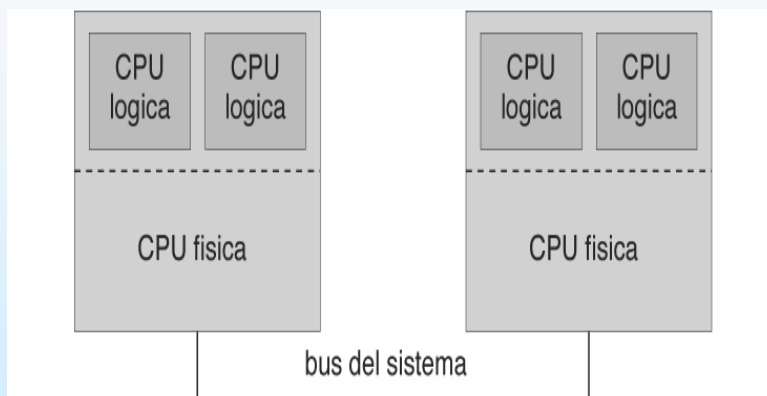
array attivo		array scaduto	
priorità	liste dei task	priorità	liste dei task
[0]	○—○	[0]	○—○—○
[1]	○—○—○	[1]	○
·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·
[140]	○	[140]	○—○

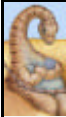


Valutazione di algoritmi di scheduling della CPU tramite una simulazione

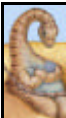
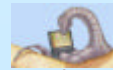
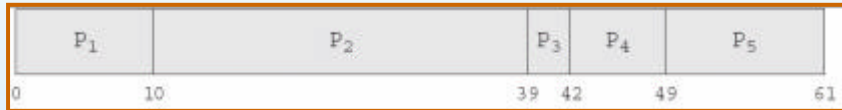


Tipica architettura SMT

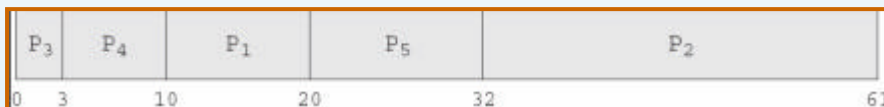


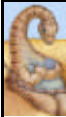


Con l'algoritmo FCFS i processi si eseguono secondo lo schema seguente

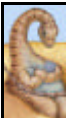
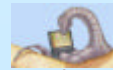
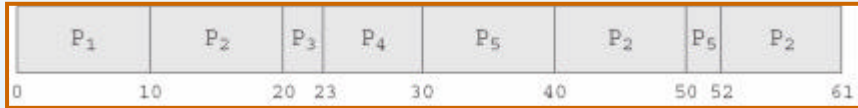


Con l'algoritmo SJF senza prelazione i processi si eseguono come segue

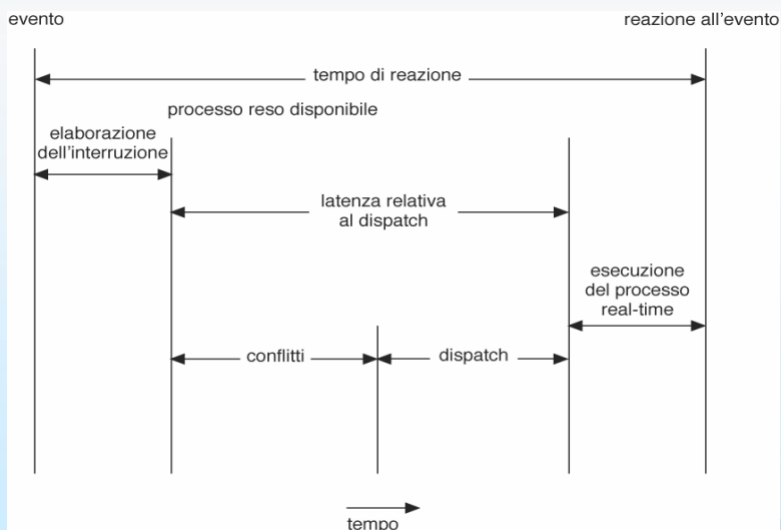




Con l'algoritmo RR i processi si eseguono come segue



Latenza relativa al dispatch



Fine del Capitolo 5

