

DRAFT

Copies.  
Saltzman ✓  
Clinger  
Dintell

Notes on Scheduling

June 12, 1969

1. There is a priority list operated on a multi-level basis. Running, ready and waiting process are kept in the list, (marked with processor #). Basis of percolation is CPU time.
2. Priority list entries may be marked with flags for: eligibility, running, waiting.
3. Eligibility is conferred on other processes at time bursts (if appropriate), calls to block, or restart, on the basis of the preemptor having run longer than the preemptor will run. Processor preemption by the highest eligible process is immediate.
4. Parameters:

max. eligible  $\equiv$  maxloaded = 2

time burst = 1 second

$q =$  <sup>smallest allotment</sup> "quantum of user cpu usage" = 4 sec. (now)  $\rightarrow$  2 sec. (Oct. '69)  $\rightarrow$  1 sec. (future)

$l_0 \equiv$  system level

$l_1$  to  $l_n \equiv$  user levels

$l_{n+1} \equiv$  idle level

$Q_i =$  CPU time allotted at level  $i$  of priority =  $\begin{cases} q, & (i=0) \\ q \times 2^{i-1}, & (i \geq 1) \end{cases}$

$n = 2 \rightarrow 3$  (Oct. '69)

5. Quit causes an interaction and rescheduling (as a user), whether blocked <sup>writing</sup>, ready or running.
6. Block call may <sup>if programmed to</sup> cause an interaction and if so causes loss of eligibility.
7. Implementation:

Keep only one priority list with flags for all ready, running, waiting ~~no~~ processes and another list for blocked processes.