Note: due to not having an actual partner (they did not assist), the number of test cases are lower than required due to lack of time.

The three schedulers all performed about the same in terms of time spent in most cases. However in cases where there were large CPU-burst times and low I/O durations, the EP scheduler was much more efficient compared to the other schedulers. When there were small CPU-burst times and large I/O durations, the Round Robin and RR_EP schedulers were overall quicker. It is worth noting also that the RR_EP scheduler overall had a higher average turnaround time and throughput, but had faster average wait and response times, and also ensured all processes with I/O events would trigger their I/O event at least once, while the Round Robin scheduler would never trigger the I/O events of processes that had a higher I/O frequency value that the quantum slice value of 100.