Results Review:

Average Turnaround/Waiting Time Comparison

Pre-emptive Round Robin had the most amount of process-changes (being 9 in datafile1.txt and 10 in datafile2.txt). Of all the algorithms, Pre-emptive Priority scheduling had the least average turnaround and waiting times whereas Pre-emptive Priority had the highest in both times. It’s no coincidence that Round Robin scheduling had the highest-process changes and took the longest to finish. The results are implying that the despite the more responsive feedback to the user, it will take more time to finish all the processes.

First Come First Serve to Shortest Process Next Comparison

Both First Come First Serve and Shortest Process Next algorithms had no difference in completing all the processes. Therefore, it would make sense to advocate for the usage of Shortest Process Next algorithm if given the chance despite it being more complicated to code. It will be more responsive to the user and not compensate the time to complete all processes.

First Come First Serve to Pre-emptive Round Robin Comparison

It is known that Round Robin is as scheduling algorithm designed to be a pre-emptive version of First Come First Serve. However, Round Robin should be implemented more when the dispatch time to execution time ratio is significantly sided towards execution time.

Conclusions

To program the Pre-emptive algorithms was harder than the more straight-forward algorithms which don’t have the interrupted processes feature. Despite the complexity in code and responsive ability, it is not necessarily the best option to implement, proving that the simplest method of programming is usually preferred to achieve the same tasks.