CS-520-A Homework Assignment #3

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1. Shortest Job First (SJF) scheduling algorithm is optimal in that it minimizes the average waiting time.

We have already known the formula for average waiting time and the definition of Shortest Job First scheduling algorithm. Here is the formula of average waiting time:

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(n-i)t_i$$

Where n is the number of processes,  $t_i$  is the burst time of number i process. SJF scheduling algorithm means the process that requests the shortest length of the process is allocated the CPU first.

Based on these information, we can prove that SJF scheduling algorithm minimizes the average waiting time. Here are two supposes: suppose all n processes are already in the system at the time the scheduling decision has to made, and suppose all processes have arrived at the same time.

For proving, we can use an example to help illustrate it. Here are three processes, process  $P_1$ , which has 15 milliseconds burst time, process  $P_2$ , which has 3 milliseconds burst time, and process  $P_3$ , which has 6 milliseconds burst time. Suppose that the processes arrive in the order:  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_1$ , and are served in SJF order. We can get the waiting time is 0 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 3 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , and 9 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ . Then, we can calculate the average waiting time under SJF policy is (0+3+6)/3=3 milliseconds.

For detecting whether this average waiting time is minimal. We change the order which the processes arrive into:  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ , and are served in FCFS order. Using the same method to get the waiting time of each process, we can get the average waiting time under FCFS policy is (0+15+3)/3=6 milliseconds.

According the change the order which the processes arrive, we can get different average waiting time. After comparing them, we can find that the average waiting time under SJF policy is minimal. It is because, we have move the short process before the long process, and this action decrease the waiting time of the short process. Consequently, the average waiting time also decreases.

2.

First of all, we calculate the turnaround time and waiting time by analysis, then, we design one event-driven code to achieve the FCFS (First come-First Served Scheduling), SJF (Shortest-Job-First Scheduling), Nonpreemptive Priority Scheduling and RR (Round-Robin Scheduling). At the last, we use the code to check if the code is correctly.

## For solving Problem 5.3:

There are three processes in the list. Here is a table which suggests the arrival time and the burst time for each process.

Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
$P_1$	0.0	8
$P_2$	0.4	4
$P_3$	1	1

If we used FCFS scheduling algorithm, the processes would arrive in the order  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ . The turnaround time is 8 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 11.6 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , and 12 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ . Thus, the average turnaround time is (8+11.6+12)/3=10.53. Here is the picture for using event-driven code to solve problem.

```
Enter the number of the process: 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P1 : 0.0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P1 : 8
Enter the priority of Process P1 : 0
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P2\,:\,0.\,4
Enter the Burst Time of Process P2 : 4
Enter the priority of Process P2 : 0
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P3 : 1
Enter the Burst Time of Process P3 : 1
Enter the priority of Process P3 : 0
Process
         Arrival Time
                         Burst Time
                                      Priority
     P1
                     0
                                  8
     P2
                   0.4
                                  4
                                             0
     P3
Start using Fist Come First Served scheduling algorithm.
If CPU is left idle, please input it(if not, please enter 0): 0
          8 P2
                          | 12 P3 | 13
The waiting time of Process P1 is: 0
The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 8
The waiting time of Process P2 is: 7.6
The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 11.6
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 11
The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 12
The average waiting time is: 6.2
The average turnaround time is: 10.5333
```

If we used SJF scheduling algorithm, the processes would be served in the order  $P_1$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_2$ . It is because when process $P_1$  is being served, both of process $P_2$  and  $P_3$  have arrived. So, according to the definition of SJF algorithm, after process  $P_1$  is being served, we need to compare process  $P_2$  and  $P_3$ , and find out which process has the shortest burning time. Then, we have the served order. Based on the order, we can calculate the turnaround time is 8 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 12.6 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , and 8 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ . Thus, the average turnaround time is (8+12.6+8)/3=9.53. Here is the picture for using event-driven code to solve problem.

```
Enter the number of the process: 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P1 : 0.0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P1 : 8
Enter the priority of Process P1 : 0
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P2 : 0.4
Enter the Burst Time of Process P2 : 4
Enter the priority of Process P2 : 0
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P3
Enter the Burst Time of Process P3 :
Enter the priority of Process P3 : 0
         Arrival Time
Process
     P1
     P2
                   0.4
     P3
Start using Shortest Job First scheduling algorithm.
If CPU is left idle, please input it(if not, please enter 0): 0
               8 P3_| 9 P2_
                                       13
The waiting time of Process P1 is: 0
The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 8
The waiting time of Process P2 is: 8.6
The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 12.6
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 7
The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 8
The average waiting time is: 5.2
The average turnaround time is: 9.53333
```

If the CPU is left idle time for 1 unit, and then we used SJF scheduling, the process would be served in the order  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_1$ . It is because when the CPU has 1 unit idle time, process $P_1$  and process $P_2$  have already waited in the serving line. Comparing two processes, process $P_2$  has the shorter burst time. So, we run the process $P_2$  firstly. After process $P_2$  has being served, process $P_3$  has already coming. Then, we compare the burst time of process $P_1$  and process $P_3$ , process $P_3$  has shorter burst time. So, we run the process $P_3$ . At the last, we run the process $P_1$ . According to the order, we can calculate the turnaround time is 14 milliseconds for process $P_1$ , 4.6 milliseconds for process $P_2$ , and 5 milliseconds for process $P_3$ . Thus, the average turnaround time is (14+4.6+5)/3=7.87. Here is the picture for using event-driven code to solve problem.

```
the number of the process:
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P1 : 0.0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P1 : 8
Enter the priority of Process P1 : 0
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P2
Enter the Burst Time of Process P2:
Enter the priority of Process P2:0
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P3
Enter the Burst Time of Process P3:
Enter the priority of Process P3 : 0
rocess
         Arrival Time
                         Burst Time
                                      Priority
     P1
     P2
                   0.4
Start using Shortest Job First scheduling algorithm.
If CPU is left idle, please input it(if not, please enter 0): 1
          __ 4 P3__ 5 P1
                                       13
The waiting time of Process Pl is: 6
The turnaround time of Process P1 is:
The waiting time of Process P2 is: 0.6
The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 4.6
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 4
The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 5
The average waiting time is: 3.53333
The average turnaround time is: 7.86667
```

## For solving Problem 5.12:

There are five processes in the list. Here is a table which suggests the burst time and the priority for each process.

Process	Burst Time	Priority
$P_1$	10	3
$P_2$	1	1
$P_3$	2	3
$P_4$	1	4
$P_5$	5	2

If we used FCFS scheduling algorithm, the processes would arrive in the order  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5$ . The waiting time is 0 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 10 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 11 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , 13 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 14 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . The turnaround time is 10 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 11 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 13 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , 14 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 19 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . Thus, the average waiting time is (0+10+11+13+14)/5=9.6, the average turnaround time is (10+11+13+14+19)/5=13.4. Here is the picture for using event-driven code to solve problem.

```
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P1 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P1 :
Enter the priority of Process P1 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P2 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P2 : Enter the priority of Process P2 : 1
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P3 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P3 :
Enter the priority of Process P3 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P4 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P4 :
Enter the priority of Process P4 : 4
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P5
Enter the Burst Time of Process P5 :
Enter the priority of Process P5 : 2
           Arrival Time
                            Burst Time
      P3
Start using Fist Come First Served scheduling algorithm.
If CPU is left idle, please input it(if not, please enter 0): 0
0 | P1_____| 10 P2_| 11 P3__| 13 P4_| 14 P5____| 19
The waiting time of Process P1 is: 0
The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 10
The waiting time of Process P2 is: 10
The turnaround time of Process P2 is:
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 11
The turnaround time of Process P3 is:
The waiting time of Process P4 is: 13
The turnaround time of Process P4 is:
The waiting time of Process P5 is: 14
The turnaround time of Process P5 is: 19
The average waiting time is: 9.6
The average turnaround time is: 13.4
```

If we used SJF scheduling algorithm, the processes would be served in the order  $P_2$ ,  $P_4$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_5$ ,  $P_1$ . It is because the five processes are all arrive at time 0. So, we need to find out which process has the shortest burst time, and let this process run firstly. Then, we find process  $P_2$  and process  $P_4$  all have the shortest burst time, 1. At this situation, we let process  $P_2$  being served firstly, because before SJF, the processes are assumed to have arrived in the order  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_4$ ,  $P_5$ . Then, after the process  $P_2$  being served, we keep finding the process which has the shortest burst time, and we get the serving order of these processes. Next, we can calculate the turnaround time is 19 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 1 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 4 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , 2 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 9 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . The waiting time is 9 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 4 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . Thus, the average turnaround time is (9+0+2+1+4)/5=3.4. Here is the picture for using event-driven code to solve problem.

```
Enter the number of the process: 5
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P1 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P1 : 10
Enter the priority of Process P1 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P2\,:\,0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P2\,:\,1
Enter the priority of Process P2:1
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P3\,:\,0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P3 : 2
Enter the priority of Process P3 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P4 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P4 : 1
Enter the priority of Process P4 : 4
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P5 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P5 : 5
Enter the priority of Process P5 : 2
rocess
          Arrival Time
                         Burst Time
                                      Priority
      Ρ1
                     0
                                 10
                     0
      P2
                                  2
      P3
                     0
      P4
                     0
                     0
      P5
                                  5
Start using Shortest Job First scheduling algorithm.
If CPU is left idle, please input it(if not, please enter 0): 0
   P2_ | 1 P4_ | 2 P3_ | 4 P5_
                                         9 P1_
The waiting time of Process P1 is: 9
The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 19
The waiting time of Process P2 is: 0
The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 1
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 2
The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 4
The waiting time of Process P4 is: 1
The turnaround time of Process P4 is: 2
The waiting time of Process P5 is: 4
The turnaround time of Process P5 is: 9
The average waiting time is: 3.2
The average turnaround time is: 7
```

If we used nonpreemptive priority scheduling algorithm, with the suppose that the smaller priority number implies a higher priority, the process would be served in the order  $P_2$ ,  $P_1$ ,  $P_3$ ,  $P_5$ ,  $P_4$ . This order under the theory that the higher priority should be served at first. So, the process  $P_2$  runs firstly because it has priority 1 which is the highest priority. Similarly, we let process  $P_5$  runs secondly. However, process  $P_1$  and process  $P_3$  have the same priority, 3. We let process  $P_1$  runs firstly, because the assumed order which from the question. Then, we assigned the order. Based on this order, the waiting time is 6 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 0 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 16 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , 18 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 1 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . The turnaround time is 16 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 1 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 18 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , 19 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 6 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . Thus, the average waiting time is (6+0+16+18+1)/5=8.2, the average turnaround time is (16+1+18+19+6)/5=12. Here is the picture for using event-driven code to solve problem.

```
Enter the number of the process: 5
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P1 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P1 : 10
Enter the priority of Process P1 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P2 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P2 : 1
Enter the priority of Process P2 : 1
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P3 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P3 : 2
Enter the priority of Process P3 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P4 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P4 : 1
Enter the priority of Process P4 : 4\,
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P5 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P5 : 5
Enter the priority of Process P5 : 2
rocess
         Arrival Time
                         Burst Time
                                      Priority
     Ρ1
                     0
                                 10
                                             3
                     0
     P2
     P3
                     0
                                             3
                                             4
     P4
                     0
     P5
                     0
Start using Nonpreemptive Priority scheduling algorithm.
If CPU is left idle, please input it(if not, please enter 0): 0
   P2__ 1 P5___
                     _ 6 P1
                                         16 P3 | 18 P4 | 19
The waiting time of Process P1 is: 6
The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 16
The waiting time of Process P2 is: 0
The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 1
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 16
The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 18
The waiting time of Process P4 is: 18
The turnaround time of Process P4 is: 19
The waiting time of Process P5 is: 1
The turnaround time of Process P5 is: 6
The average waiting time is: 8.2
The average turnaround time is: 12
```

If we used RR scheduling algorithm, with the quantum equals to 1, the process would be divided into pieces according to the definition of RR. And the serving order would be  $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5, P_1, P_3, P_1, P_5, P_1, P_5, P_1, P_5, P_1$ . Since the quantum is equal to 1, the process  $P_2$  and process  $P_4$  are being served and finished at the first round, the process  $P_3$  is at the second round, the process  $P_5$  is at the fifth round, and the process  $P_1$  is at the tenth round. Based on this order, the waiting time is 0+5+2+1+1=9 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 1 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 2+3=5 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , 3 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 4+2+1+1+1=9 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . The turnaround time is 19 milliseconds for process  $P_1$ , 2 milliseconds for process  $P_2$ , 7 milliseconds for process  $P_3$ , 4 milliseconds for process  $P_4$ , and 14 milliseconds for process  $P_5$ . Thus, the average waiting time is (9+1+5+3+9)/5=5.4, the average turnaround time is (19+2+7+4+14)/5=9.2. Here is the picture for using event-driven code to solve problem.

```
Enter the number of the process: 5
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P1 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P1 :
Enter the priority of Process P1 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P2 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P2 :
Enter the priority of Process P2 : 1
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P3
Enter the Burst Time of Process P3:
Enter the priority of Process P3 : 3
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P4 : 0
Enter the Burst Time of Process P4:
Enter the priority of Process P4 : 4
Enter the Arrival Time of Process P5
Enter the Burst Time of Process P5 :
Enter the priority of Process P5 : 2
                             Burst Time
rocess
                                             Priority
       P2
       P4
Please input the quantum of Round-Robin scheduing: 1
Start using Round-Robin scheduling algorithm.
order adring Rodin Robin Concarring digitions.

If CPU is left idle, please input it(if not, please enter 0): 0

0 | P1_| 1 P2_| 2 P3_| 3 P4_| 4 P5_| 5 P1_| 6 P3_| 7 P5_| 8 P1_| 9 P5_| 10

P1_| 11 P5_| 12 P1_| 13 P5_| 14 P1_| 15 P1_| 16 P1_| 17 P1_| 18 P1_| 19
The waiting time of Process P1 is: 9
The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 19
The waiting time of Process P2 is:
The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 2
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 5
The turnaround time of Process P3 is:
The waiting time of Process P4 is: 3
The turnaround time of Process P4 is: 4
The waiting time of Process P5 is: 9
The turnaround time of Process P5 is: 14
The average waiting time is: 5.4
The average turnaround time is: 9.2
```

The average waiting time for FCFS is 9.4 milliseconds, for SJF is 3.4, for nonpreemptive priority is 8.2 milliseconds, for RR is 5.4 milliseconds. So, the minimum average waiting time is 3.4 milliseconds, which using the SJF scheduling algorithm.

From the Figure 1 of the question, at the beginning of the simulation, each job from these 10 jobs might be at the Ready queue, or I/O waiting queue, or it is being executed by the CPU. If it is at the Ready queue, the next station of this job is being executed by the CPU. If it is at the I/O waiting queue, the next station of this job is being executed by I/O channel, then going Ready queue. If it is at the CPU, when it finished, the next station is going I/O waiting queue. During the simulation, we use the uniform distribution method for generating the length of each jobs. Here is the reference of uniform real distribution method:

```
a//use uniform_int_distribution to acculate the length of jobs
//reference from http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/random/uniform_int_distribution/uniform_int_distribution/
double cpu_schd::uniform_random_length(int start, int end)
{
    // construct a trivial random generator engine from a time-based seed:
    unsigned seed = std::chrono::system_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
    std::default_random_engine generator(seed);
    std::uniform_int_distribution<int> distribution(start, end);

    double number_1 = distribution(generator);
    return number_1;
```

And we use poisson random to promise the mean inter-I/O intervals. Here is the reference of poisson random:

```
g//use possion distribution to acculate the possibility of random
//reference from http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/random/poisson_distribution/
gdouble cpu_schd::possion_random(double mean)
{
    // construct a trivial random generator engine from a time-based seed:
    unsigned seed = std::chrono::system_clock::now().time_since_epoch().count();
    std::default_random_engine generator(seed);
    std::poisson_distribution<int> distribution(mean);
    return distribution(generator);
}
```

a) Here is the pictures of FCFS simulation.

```
P1
P2
P3
P4
P5
                                                   33
36
42
40
                                                                      0
                                                                                3443
                                                                                3011
                                                                                3085
                                                                                3429
The CPU utilization is: 0.867272
The waiting time of Process P1 is: 2225
The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 3001
The waiting time of Process P2 is: 16119
The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 17220
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 15545
The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 16860
The waiting time of Process P4 is: 14938
The turnaround time of Process P4 is: 16380
The waiting time of Process P5 is: 15336
The turnaround time of Process P5 is: 16920
The waiting time of Process P6 is: 14583
The turnaround time of Process P6 is: 15840
The waiting time of Process P7 is: 14149
The turnaround time of Process P7 is: 15900
The waiting time of Process P8 is: 14727
The turnaround time of Process P8 is: 16740
The waiting time of Process P9 is: 12372
The turnaround time of Process P9 is: 13897
The waiting time of Process P10 is: 13610
The turnaround time of Process P10 is: 15507
The throughput is: 0.58072
The average waiting time is: 13360
```

From this picture, we can that the CPU utilization is about 86.7%, the throughput is about 0.58072. And the average waiting time is 13360, average turnaround time is 14826. Besides that, cause we let the first process has the shortest burst time, and go to the CPU firstly, this process has the shortest waiting time.

Here is the pictures of SJF simulation with  $\alpha$  values of 0.9, 0.5, and 0.33.

$\alpha$ values of 0.9	$\alpha$ values of 0.9, 0.3, and 0.33.
Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control Pl 0 29 0 3950 2 P2 0 41 0 2994 3 P3 0 41 0 2994 1 P4 0 38 0 3969 2 P5 0 47 0 3497 3 P6 0 65 0 2253 2 P7 0 59 0 2457 3 P8 0 53 0 2915 2 P9 0 65 0 3618 2 P10 0 81 0 2731 2 Please input the a values: 0.9 The CPU utilization is: 0.695861 The waiting time of Process P1 is: 3060 The waiting time of Process P2 is: 17880 The waiting time of Process P3 is: 15929 The turnaround time of Process P4 is: 18544.2 The waiting time of Process P4 is: 18544.2 The waiting time of Process P6 is: 13140 The turnaround time of Process P6 is: 13820 The waiting time of Process P6 is: 13820 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 15000 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 15000 The waiting time of Process P6 is: 13140 The turnaround time of Process P7 is: 15880 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 15880 The waiting time of Process P6 is: 13140 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 15000 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 15000 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 15000 The waiting time of Process P8 is: 15999 The turnaround time of Process P9 is: 16020.3 The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 15181.9 The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 15181.9 The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 16440 The waiting time of Process P1 is: 15319	Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control P1
Process   Arrival Time   Burst Time   Priority   Length   Burst_Control   P1	

Compared the CPU utilization and average waiting time with different  $\alpha$  values, we can find that with the decreasing of  $\alpha$  values, the CPU utilization is increased, and the throughput is decreased, the waiting time is decreased. It is because SJF simulation need to find out which job has the shortest burst time, and the  $\alpha$  values help control the predict burst time of the jobs.

Compared the FCFS simulation and the SJF simulation, we can find that the SJF simulation has the shorter CPU utilization. However, the FCFS has the shorter throughput. It is because SJF need to find out which job has the shortest burst time, and FCFS do not need to do so. Thus, the FCFS has the shorter throughput.

However, when  $\alpha$  values is less than 0.5, the simulation might more easily cause starvation. The simulation is easily cause starvation in my code. It is because the mean inter-I/O intervals for these jobs is fixed. There always exist one job which has 30ms mean interval, and this job might always has the shortest burst time, and it should be run at the first. However, there also exist one job which has 75ms mean interval, and this job might always has the largest burst time, and it also need to wait for other jobs. So, it cause the starvation. When the  $\alpha$  values is less than 0.5, the predict burst time is changed a little, at the first, the predict burst time is always around 35ms, and it increases gradually. If the last predict burst time is 70ms, then the job which has the largest mean intervals might not be run, so, it causes the starvation.

### b) When quantum in Round Robin is decreasing, the waiting time increases:

From the question, we can know that the I/O burst time is 60ms. So, when the quantum under the 60ms, the waiting time is increases. It is because the quantum might just have influence on Ready queue, and when the quantum is less than 60ms which is the burst time of I/O, the job will spend more time on I/O, and spend less time on CPU. So, all of the jobs need to wait for the I/O burst, then execute CPU. Thus, the waiting time of these jobs increases, because they have to increase the waiting time one more time.

When quantum in Round Robin is decreasing, the waiting time decreases:

Based on the analysis of the increasing waiting time, the decreasing waiting time is also having been influenced by the I/O burst time. When the quantum upper than 60ms, the waiting time is unstable. We cannot make sure that the waiting time is decreasing of increasing with the decreasing quantum. It is because the different job has different burst time, the job which has the larger burst time than the quantum, might decreasing the time they spend on CPU than before. For example, if one job has the 75ms burst in CPU, and the quantum is 65ms. Under this situation, this job can only burst 65ms in CPU. If there is no quantum, it should burst 75ms. So, when the quantum is larger than the I/O burst, 60ms, the job which actually have more burst time, might need to wait for one I/O burst, then executing CPU again. So, we cannot make sure the average waiting time of all jobs. However, during this situation, the average waiting time might decrease under some quantum.

## waiting time increase with decreasing quantum

#### quantum = 60quantum = 552000 2200 2400 2600 2800 ength 2000 2200 2400 2600 2800 Time 30 P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 0 0 0 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 0 0 45 50 45 50 P6 P7 0 P9 P10 3600 3800 3800 Please input the quantum: 55 The CPU utilization is: 0.800185 Please input the quantum: 60 The CPU utilization is: 0.834223 The waiting time of Process Pl is: 1265 The waiting time of Process Pl is: 1290 The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 1980 The waiting time of Process P2 is: 12580 The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 13440 The waiting time of Process P3 is: 13015 The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 13980 The waiting time of Process P2 is: 12610 The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 12610 The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 13440 The waiting time of Process P3 is: 13980 The waiting time of Process P4 is: 13065 The waiting time of Process P4 is: 13065 The turnaround time of Process P4 is: 14165 The waiting time of Process P5 is: 13320 The turnaround time of Process P5 is: 14580 The waiting time of Process P6 is: 13495 The turnaround time of Process P6 is: 14940 The waiting time of Process P6 is: 13455 The turnaround time of Process P6 is: 14940 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 13560 The waiting time of Process P7 is: 13865 The turnaround time of Process P7 is: 15420 The waiting time of Process P8 is: 14265 The waiting time of Process P8 is: 13800 The turnaround time of Process P8 is: 15900 The waiting time of Process P9 is: 14370 The turnaround time of Process P8 is: 15505 The waiting time of Process P9 is: 13945 The turnaround time of Process P9 is: 15780 The waiting time of Process P10 is: 14005 The turnaround time of Process P9 is: 16100 The waiting time of Process P10 is: 14415 The turnaround time of Process P10 is: 16260 The throughput is: 0.615006 The average waiting time is: 12359 The average turnaround time is: 13676 The average turnaround time is: 13551 quantum = 40

quantum:	= 49
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Pr	ocess Arrival			iority	Length	Burst_Control		Process Arriva Pl	l Time Bu	rst Time 30	Priority 0	Length 2000	Burst_Control	
	P1	0	30	0	2000	1		P1 P2	0	30 35	0	2200	1	
	P2	0	35	0	2200	2 2		P3	0	40	0	2400	2	
	P3 P4	0 0	40 45	0	2400 2600	2		P4	0	45	0	2600	2	
	P5	0	50	0	2800	2		P5	0	50	0	2800	$\frac{2}{2}$	
	P6	0	55	0	3000	2		P6	0	55	0	3000	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	P7	0	60	0	3200	3		P7	0	60	0	3200	3	
	P8	0	65	0	3400	3		P8	0	65	0	3400	3	
	P9	0	70	0	3600	3		P9	0	70	0	3600	3	
	P10	0	75	0	3800	3		P10		75		3800	3	
P1	ease input the	quantum: 49						Please input the	quantum: 4	0				
Th	e CPU utilizati	on is: 0.747	642					The CPU utilizat:	ion is: 0.6	46359				
Th	e waiting time	of Process P	1 is: 1183					The waiting time	of Process	Pl is: 990				
Th	e turnaround ti	me of Proces	s Pl is: 18	63				The turnaround t	ime of Proc	ess Pl is:	1680			
	e waiting time							The waiting time of Process P2 is: 12680						
	e turnaround ti							The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 13500						
	e waiting time							The waiting time of Process P3 is: 13125						
	e turnaround ti			040				The turnaround t						
	e waiting time					The waiting time	of Process	P4 is: 135	85					
	e turnaround ti							The turnaround t	ime of Proc	ess P4 is:	14640			
	e waiting time							The waiting time						
	e turnaround ti							The turnaround t						
	e waiting time							The waiting time						
	e turnaround ti			300				The turnaround t						
	e waiting time			7.40				The waiting time						
	e turnaround ti							The turnaround t						
	e waiting time							The waiting time						
	e turnaround ti			200				The turnaround t						
	e waiting time e turnaround ti			EOO				The waiting time						
	e turnaround ti e waiting time							The turnaround t						
	e warting time e turnaround ti							The waiting time						
	e throughput is		5 1 10 15. 1	0000				The turnaround t			17700			
	e average waiti		12595					The throughput is						
	e average warri e average turna							The average wait						
***	e average curina	rouna time i	5. 10000					The average turn	around time	is: 14477				
								·				-		

	q	quantum :	= 35					
Process Arriva	al Time Bur	rst Time Pri	ority	Length	Burst_Control			
P1		30	Õ	2000	- 1			
P2		35		2200	2			
P3		40		2400	2			
P4		45		2600	2			
P5		50		2800	2			
P6		55		3000	2			
P7		60		3200	3			
P8		65		3400	3			
P9		70		3600	3			
P10		75		3800	3			
Please input the								
The CPU utiliza								
The waiting time								
The turnaround			0					
	The waiting time of Process P2 is: 12700							
The turnaround			60					
The waiting time of Process P3 is: 13670								
The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 14580								
The waiting time of Process P4 is: 14545								
The turnaround time of Process P4 is: 15540 The waiting time of Process P5 is: 15350								
			80					
	The turnaround time of Process P5 is: 16380 The waiting time of Process P6 is: 15965							
The turnaround			00					
The waiting time			.00					
The turnaround			00					
The waiting time			00					
The turnaround			20					
The waiting time								
The turnaround			20					
The waiting time								
The turnaround								
The throughput :								
The average wai								
The average turn	naround time	is: 15162						

Here are the pictures for decreasing the waiting time with decreasing quantum:

# waiting time decrease with decreasing quantum

	(	uantum	= 73			quantum = 72						
			riority	Length Bur	st_Control				iority		t_Control	
P1 P2	0 0	30 35	0	2000	2	P1 P2	0	30 35	0	2000 2200	]	
P3	0	40	0	2400	2	P2 P3	0 0	35 40	0 0	2400	2	
P4	0	45	0	2600	2	P4	0	45	0	2600	4	
P5	0	50	0	2800	2	P5	0	50	0	2800	4	
P6	Ö	55	0	3000	2	P6	0	55	0	3000	6	
P7	Ö	60	0	3200	3	P7	ő	60	0	3200		
P8		65		3400	3	P8		65		3400		
P9		70		3600	3	P9		70		3600		
P10		75		3800	3	P10		75		3800		
ease input t	ne quantum: 7	3				Please input th						
e CPU utiliza	ation is: 0.8	80478				The CPU utiliza						
	me of Process					The waiting tim						
		ess Pl is: 21				The turnaround time of Process P1 is: 2160						
		P2 is: 12678				The waiting time of Process P2 is: 12537						
		ess P2 is: 13				The turnaround time of Process P2 is: 13380 The waiting time of Process P3 is: 13241						
		P3 is: 13264				The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 13241 The turnaround time of Process P3 is: 13980						
		ess P3 is: 13				The waiting time of Process P4 is: 12971						
		P4 is: 12994				The walting tim			100			
		ess P4 is: 14				The waiting tim						
		P5 is: 13517 ess P5 is: 14				The turnaround						
		ess P5 1s. 14 P6 is: 13290				The waiting tim						
		ess P6 is: 14				The turnaround						
		P7 is: 13373				The waiting tim						
		ess P7 is: 15				The turnaround						
		P8 is: 13568				The waiting tim	e of Process	P8 is: 13482				
	rnaround time of Process P8 is: 15273											
		P9 is: 13539				The waiting tim	e of Process	P9 is: 13511				
		ess P9 is: 15				The turnaround						
		P10 is: 1335				The waiting tim						
e turnaround	time of Proc	ess P10 is: 1	5600			The turnaround			5600			
e throughput	is: 0.641026					The throughput						
c thi oughput						The average wai						

quantum = 71	quantum = 70							
Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control P1 0 30 0 2000 1 P2 0 35 0 2200 2 P3 0 40 0 2400 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P5 0 50 0 2800 2 P6 0 55 0 3000 2 P7 0 60 0 3200 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 3 P10 0 75 0 8000 3 P10 0 70 0 8000 3 P10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10	Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control P1 0 30 0 2000 1 P2 0 35 0 2200 2 P3 0 40 0 2400 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P5 0 50 0 2800 2 P6 0 55 0 3000 2 P7 0 60 0 3200 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 3 P10 0 75 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 0 3800 9 P10 0 0 75 0 0 3600 9 P10 0 0 75 0 0 3600 9 P10 0 0 75 0 0 3600 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3200 9 P10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							
quantum = 69	quantum = 68							
Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control Pl 0 30 0 2000 1 P2 0 35 0 2200 2 P3 0 40 0 2400 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P5 0 3000 2 P6 0 355 0 3000 2 P6 0 355 0 3000 2 P7 0 60 0 3200 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 9 P10	Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control P1							

The average waiting time is: 12115 The average turnaround time is: 13469

The average waiting time is: 12123 The average turnaround time is: 13465

quantum = 65	quantum = 64						
Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control Pl 0 30 0 2000 1 P2 0 35 0 2200 2 P3 0 40 0 2400 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P5 0 50 0 2800 2 P6 0 55 0 3000 2 P7 0 60 0 3200 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 3 P10 0 75 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control Pl 0 30 0 2000 1 P2 0 35 0 2200 2 P3 0 40 0 2400 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P5 0 0 50 0 2800 2 P6 0 55 0 3000 2 P6 0 3200 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 7 P10						
quantum = 63	quantum = 62						
Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control Pl 0 30 0 2000 1 P2 0 35 0 2200 2 P3 0 40 0 2400 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P5 0 50 0 2800 2 P6 0 55 0 3000 2 P7 0 60 0 3200 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 3 P10 0 75 0 3000 3 P10 0 0 75 0 3000 3 P10 0 0 75 0 3000 3 P10 0 0 75	Process Arrival Time Burst Time Priority Length Burst_Control Pl 0 30 0 2000 1 P2 0 35 0 2200 2 P3 0 40 0 2400 2 P4 0 45 0 2600 2 P5 0 50 0 2800 2 P6 0 55 0 3000 2 P7 0 60 0 3200 3 P8 0 65 0 3400 3 P9 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 75 0 3800 3 P10 0 75 0 3000 3 P10 0 70 0 3600 3 P10 0 70 0 3000 3 P10 0 70 0 3000 3 P10 0 70 0 3000 3 P10 0 70 0 30						

The average waiting time is: 12158
The average turnaround time is: 13516

The average waiting time is: 12166
The average turnaround time is: 13515

The form above suggest the decrease waiting time with decreasing quantum. From the left picture to the right picture, the waiting time is decreased. Since the unstable of the waiting time, we just pick these pictures to illustrate the problem b.

During these experiments, we fixed the burst time, the length and the state of each process. The only difference is the quantum.

Based on the analysis of the experiment, we also find that there are some situation cannot suggest the waiting information, such as quantum=58, 51, 50, 48, 47, 45, 44, 41, 36, 34, 33, 31, 30. These quantum might cause starvation of the simulation, since the quantum might equal to the burst time of some jobs.