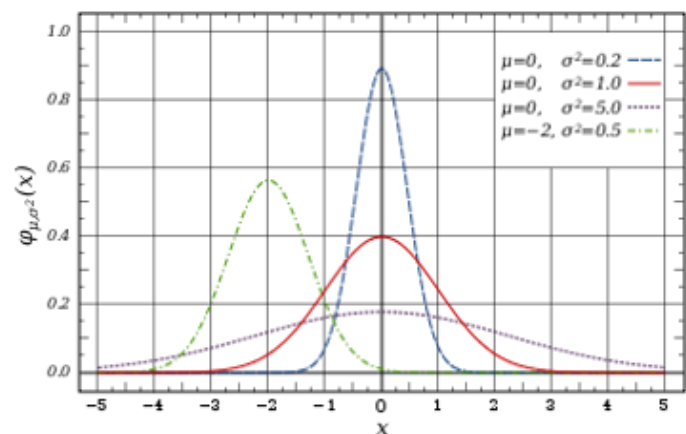# CSCI 4210 OPERATING SYSTEMS

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NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Also known as a Gaussian distribution, more frequently occurring events are clustered together to form a "bell curve"

Often a good representation or approximation of naturally occurring data (e.g., height, weight, exam grades, etc.)
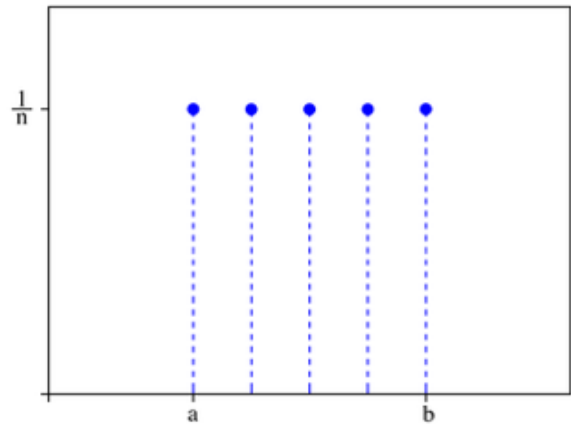
UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION

Each event is equally likely

Pseudo-random number generators typically provide a sequence of values that fit a uniform distribution

Can be used to generate other distributions…

EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

An exponential distribution describes the time between discrete events (e.g., inter-arrival times)

Events occur independently and continuously

We can model inter-arrival times with a constant average rate

This model is a "memoryless" system