Ex No: 6(d) ROUND ROBIN SCHEDULING

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Aim:

To implement the Round Robin (RR) scheduling technique using C programming.

Algorithm:

- 1. Start.
- 2. Get the number of processes and the time quantum from the user.
- 3. Read the process burst time (arrival time is assumed 0 for simplicity).
- 4. Initialize an array rem_bt[] (remaining burst time) as a copy of burst time.
- 5. Initialize an array wt[] (waiting time) as 0 for all processes.
- 6. Set current time t = 0.
- 7. Repeat while all processes are not completed:
 - o For each process i:
 - If rem_bt[i] > 0:
 - If rem_bt[i] > quantum:
 - t += quantum
 - rem_bt[i] -= quantum
 - Else:
- t += rem_bt[i]
- wt[i] = t bt[i]
- rem_bt[i] = 0
- 8. Calculate Turnaround Time for each process as:

$$tat[i] = bt[i] + wt[i]$$

- 9. Compute Average Waiting Time and Average Turnaround Time.
- 10. Display the process-wise result.
- 11. End.

Program Code (C):

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

int main() {

```
int i, n, time = 0, quantum;
```

```
int bt[20], rem_bt[20], wt[20], tat[20];
float avg_wt = 0, avg_tat = 0;
printf("Enter total number of processes: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
printf("Enter burst time for each process:\n");
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  printf("P[%d]: ", i + 1);
  scanf("%d", &bt[i]);
  rem_bt[i] = bt[i];
  wt[i] = 0;
}
printf("Enter Time Quantum: ");
scanf("%d", &quantum);
int done;
do {
  done = 1;
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (rem_bt[i] > 0) {
       done = 0;
       if (rem_bt[i] > quantum) {
         time += quantum;
         rem_bt[i] -= quantum;
       } else {
         time += rem_bt[i];
         wt[i] = time - bt[i];
         rem_bt[i] = 0;
```

```
}
      }
    }
  } while (!done);
  printf("\nProcess\tBurst Time\tWaiting Time\tTurnaround Time\n");
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    tat[i] = bt[i] + wt[i];
    avg_wt += wt[i];
    avg_tat += tat[i];
    printf("P[%d]\t%d\t\t%d\n", i + 1, bt[i], wt[i], tat[i]);
  }
  avg_wt /= n;
  avg_tat /= n;
  printf("\nAverage Waiting Time = %.2f", avg_wt);
  printf("\nAverage Turnaround Time = %.2f\n", avg_tat);
  return 0;
Sample Output:
Enter total number of processes: 4
Enter burst time for each process:
P[1]: 5
P[2]: 15
P[3]: 4
P[4]: 3
Enter Time Quantum: 5
```

}

Process Burst Time Waiting Time Turnaround Time

P[1] 5 0 5

P[2] 15 12 27

P[3] 459

P[4] 3 9 12

Average Waiting Time = 6.50

Average Turnaround Time = 13.25

Result:

The Round Robin Scheduling algorithm was successfully implemented and tested. It correctly calculated the waiting and turnaround times based on the given time quantum.