# Software Design III 3BB4

# Assignment III

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### Round Robin Scheduler

This document elaborates on how the rr.lts LTS functions in order to schedule a series of processes using round-robin scheduling.

Below is said LTS model.

```
const MaxIF=6
 1
       range IF = 0..MaxIF - 1
 2
        const MaxCPU=5
 3
       range CPUT = 0..MaxCPU
 4
 5
       GENERATOR=GENERATOR[0],
 6
       GENERATOR[num:IF] = (enqueue[num] -> GENERATOR[(num+1)%MaxIF]).
 7
 8
       QUEUE = (enqueue [num: IF] -> QUEUE [num]),
 9
       QUEUE[n0:IF] = (
10
             enqueue [num: IF] -> QUEUE[n0][num]
11
             | \text{cpu.load} [n0] \rightarrow \text{QUEUE}),
12
       QUEUE[n0:IF][n1:IF] = (
13
             enqueue [num: IF] \rightarrow QUEUE[n0][n1][num]
14
             | \text{cpu.load} [n0] \rightarrow \text{QUEUE}[n1]),
15
       QUEUE[n0:IF][n1:IF][n2:IF] = (
16
            \begin{array}{l} \text{enqueue} \left[ \text{num: IF} \right] \  \, \to \  \, \text{QUEUE} \left[ \, \text{n0} \, \right] \left[ \, \text{n1} \, \right] \left[ \, \text{n2} \, \right] \left[ \, \text{num} \right] \\ \mid \  \, \text{cpu.load} \left[ \, \text{n0} \, \right] \  \, \to \  \, \text{QUEUE} \left[ \, \text{n1} \, \right] \left[ \, \text{n2} \, \right] \right) \, , \end{array}
17
18
       QUEUE[n0:IF][n1:IF][n2:IF][n3:IF] = (
19
             enqueue \left[ num \colon IF \right] \ \to \ QUEUE \left[ \ n0 \ \right] \left[ \ n1 \ \right] \left[ \ n2 \ \right] \left[ \ n3 \ \right] \left[ \ num \ \right]
20
             | \text{cpu.load} [n0] \rightarrow \text{QUEUE} [n1] [n2] [n3])
21
22
       QUEUE[n0:IF][n1:IF][n2:IF][n3:IF][n4:IF] = (
             enqueue [num: IF] -> QUEUE [n0] [n1] [n2] [n3] [n4] [num]
23
24
             | \text{cpu.load} [n0] \rightarrow \text{QUEUE} [n1] [n2] [n3] [n4]),
       QUEUE[n0:IF][n1:IF][n2:IF][n3:IF][n4:IF][n5:IF] = (
25
             cpu.load[n0] \rightarrow QUEUE[n1][n2][n3][n4][n5]).
26
27
       CPU = CPU[0],
28
       CPU[t:CPUT] = (
29
             when (t==0) load [c:IF] \rightarrow quantums[i:1..MaxCPU] \rightarrow CPU[i]
30
31
             when (t!=0) tick \rightarrow CPU[t-1]).
32
        | | RR.SCHEDULER=(cpu:CPU | | GENERATOR | | QUEUE).
33
```

### **GENERATOR**

The GENERATOR creates processes to be executed by the CPU. As long as there is enough space for a new process in the queue, GENERATOR enqueues it.

#### Design Decision I

Processes to be executed have run-times that are later defined by the system.

The GENERATOR pushes processes to the queue in a *first-in-first-out* (FIFO) manner. As per the requirements outlined by the assignment, processes are immediately enqueued but not loaded into the CPU at this point in execution.

### QUEUE

The QUEUE holds processes (generated by GENERATOR) that are ready for execution by the CPU.

#### Design Decision II

The QUEUE currently has space for 6 processes that are ready for execution. These processes, however, are infinitely expandable.

Our QUEUE holds and enqueues the processes waiting for execution in a first-in-first-out (FIFO) manner.

#### **CPU**

The CPU takes the first process from QUEUE that is ready to be executed and loads it, similar to the functionality theorised by DISPATCHER. Process execution time is defined by the user at this step.

#### Design Decision III

Any process that has been selected to execute will run until completion. Note that the process will not be re-queued at the end of said queue.

Once a process execution has been completed, the CPU unloads it, similar to the functionality of GRIMREAPER.

#### Design Decision IV

CPU also contains the functionalities of DISPATCHER and GRIMREAPER.

#### RR SCHEDULER

RR\_SCHEDULER is a parallel composition of the above three processes. Hence, it assembles/concatenates these defined processes in order to create a comprehensive model including all necessary components of the described system.

Also note that our implementation of RR\_SCHEDULER is completely deadlock-free due to the user-scalable quantum defined within the system.