Operating Systems LAB 11 Simulation of Preemptive Process Scheduling Algorithms



Spring 2024

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Class Section: A

"On my honor, as student of University of Engineering and Technology, I have neither given nor received unauthorized assistance on this academic work."

Submitted to:

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Month Day, Year (23 06, 2024)

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Objective:

To implement Round robin scheduling we keep the ready queue as a FIFO queue of processes. New processes are added to the tail of the ready queue. The CPU scheduler picks the first process from the ready queue, sets a timer to interrupt after one time quantum and dispatches the process. A small unit of time called a time quantum or time slice is defined. A time quantum is generally from 10 to 100 milliseconds.

The process may have CPU burst of less than one time quantum. In this case the process itself will release the CPU voluntarily. The scheduler will then proceed to the next process in the ready queue. Otherwise if the CPU burst of the currently running process is longer than 1 time quantum, the timer will go off and will cause an interrupt to the operating system. The average waiting time under Round Robin policy is how ever quite long.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
void findWaitingTime(int n, int bt[], int wt[], int at[], int quantum) {
    int i, rem_bt[n];
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    rem_bt[i] = bt[i];</pre>
     int t = 0; // Current time
     // Keep traversing processes in round robin manner until all processes are complete
          for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

// If a process hasn't finished its burst time

if (rem_bt[i] > 0) {
                   done = 0; // There are still processes to complete
if (rem_bt[i] > quantum) {
                        // Reduce remaining burst time by quantum
rem_bt[i] -= quantum;
                         t += quantum;
                    } else {
    // If this is the last cycle for this process
                         wt[i] = t - bt[i] - at[i];
                         rem_bt[i] = 0; // Marking process as complete
          // If all processes are complete
          if (done == 1) {
              break;
```

```
void findTurnAroundTime(int n, int bt[], int wt[], int tat[], int at[]) {
     int i;
     for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
         tat[i] = bt[i] + wt[i];
}
void findAvgTime(int n, int bt[], int at[], int quantum) {
   int wt[n], tat[n], total_wt = 0, total_tat = 0;
     findWaitingTime(n, bt, wt, at, quantum);
    findTurnAroundTime(n, bt, wt, tat, at);
printf("Process\tBurst Time\tArrival Time\tWaiting Time\tTurn Around Time\n");
     // Calculate total waiting time and turn around time
     int i;
     for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         total_wt = total_wt + wt[i];
         total_tat = total_tat + tat[i];
         float avg_wt = (float)total_wt / (float)n;
    float avg_tat = (float)total_tat / (float)n;
printf("Average Waiting Time = %f\n", avg_wt);
     printf("Average Turnaround Time = %f\n", avg_tat);
int main() {
     int n;
     printf("Enter Total Process:\t");
     scanf("%d", &n);
int bt[n], at[n];
    printf("Enter Burst Time and Arrival Time for %d Processes:\n", n);
     int i;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("Process %d:\n", i + 1);
printf("Burst Time: ");
scanf("%d", &bt[i]);
printf("Arrival Time: ");
    scanf("%d", &at[i]);
int quantum;
printf("Enter Time Quantum:\t");
scanf("%d", &quantum);
findAvgTime(n, bt, at, quantum);
return 0:
```

Output:

```
Enter Total Process: 4
Enter Burst Time and Arrival Time for 4 Processes:
Process 1:
Burst Time: 5
Arrival Time: 0
Process 2:
Burst Time: 6
Arrival Time: 0
Process 3:
Burst Time: 7
Arrival Time: 0
Process 4:
Burst Time: 8
Enter Time Quantum: 2
Process Burst Time Arrival Time Waiting Time Turn Around Time
1 5 0 12 17
2 6 0 13 19
3 7 0 17 24
4 6 0 17 24
Average Waiting Time = 14.750000
Process exited after 43.74 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

CSE 302L: Operating Systems Lab

LAB ASSESSMENT RUBRICS

Marking Criteria	Exceeds expectation (2.5)	Meets expectation (1.5)	Does not meet expectation (0)	Score
1. Correctness	Program compiles (no errors and no warnings).	Program compiles (no errors and some warnings).	Program fails to or compile with lots of warnings.	
	Program always works correctly and meets the specification(s).	Some details of the program specification are violated, program functions incorrectly for some inputs.	Program only functions correctly in very limited cases or not at all.	
	Completed between 81-100% of the requirements.	Completed between 41-80% of the requirements.	Completed less than 40% of the requirements.	
2. Delivery	Delivered on time, and in correct format (disk, email, hard copy etc.)	Not delivered on time, or slightly incorrect format.	Not delivered on time or not in correct format.	
3. Coding Standards	Proper indentation, whitespace, line length, wrapping, comments and references.	Missing some of whitespace, line length, wrapping, comments or references.	Poor use of whitespace, line length, wrapping, comments and references.	
4. Presentation of document	Includes name, date, and assignment title. Task titles, objectives, output screenshots included and good formatting and excellently organized.	Includes name, date, and assignment title. Task titles, objectives, output screenshots included and good formatting.	No name, date, or assignment title included. No task titles, no objectives, no output screenshots, poor formatting.	

Instructor:

Name: Engr. Abdullah Hamid Signature: