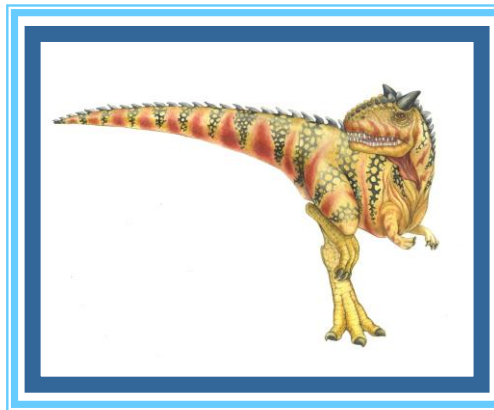


Operating System LAB-03

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EXPERIMENT NO-3

CPU SCHEDULING ALGORITHMS

ROUND ROBIN

- AIM: To simulate the CPU scheduling algorithm round-robin



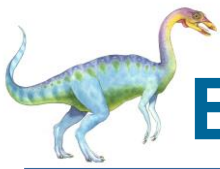


EXPERIMENT NO-03

DESCRIPTION

To aim is to calculate the average waiting time. There will be a time slice, each process should be executed within that time-slice and if not it will go to the waiting state so first check whether the burst time is less than the time-slice. If it is less than it assign the waiting time to the sum of the total times. If it is greater than the burst-time then subtract the time slot from the actual burst time and increment it by time-slot and the loop continues until all the processes are completed.





EXPERIMENT NO-03: ALGORITHM

Step 1: Start the process

Step 2: Accept the number of processes in the ready Queue and time quantum (or) time slice

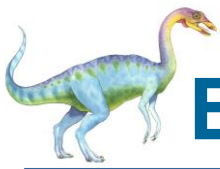
Step 3: For each process in the ready Q, assign the process id and accept the CPU burst time

Step 4: Calculate the no. of time slices for each process where No. of time slice for process (n) = $\text{burst time process (n)} / \text{time slice}$

Step 5: If the burst time is less than the time slice then the no. of time slices =1.

Step 6: Consider the ready queue is a circular Q, calculate





EXPERIMENT NO-03: ALGORITHM

a) **Waiting time for process (n) = waiting time of process(n-1)+ burst time of process(n-1) + the time difference in getting the CPU from process(n-1)**

b) **Turnaround time for process(n) = waiting time of process(n) + burst time of process(n)+ the time difference in getting CPU from process(n).**

Step 7: Calculate

c) **Average waiting time = Total waiting Time / Number of process**

d) **Average Turnaround time = Total Turnaround Time / Number of process Step**

8: Stop the process





Round Robin (RR)

- Each process gets a small unit of CPU time (**time quantum** q), usually 10-100 milliseconds. After this time has elapsed, the process is preempted and added to the end of the ready queue.
- If there are n processes in the ready queue and the time quantum is q , then each process gets $1/n$ of the CPU time in chunks of at most q time units at once. No process waits more than $(n-1)q$ time units.
- Timer interrupts every quantum to schedule next process
- Performance
 - q large \Rightarrow FIFO
 - q small $\Rightarrow q$ must be large with respect to context switch, otherwise overhead is too high

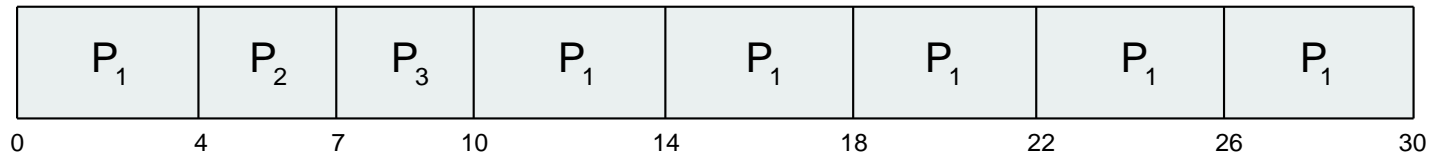




Example of RR with Time Quantum = 4

<u>Process</u>	<u>Burst Time</u>
P_1	24
P_2	3
P_3	3

□ The Gantt chart is:

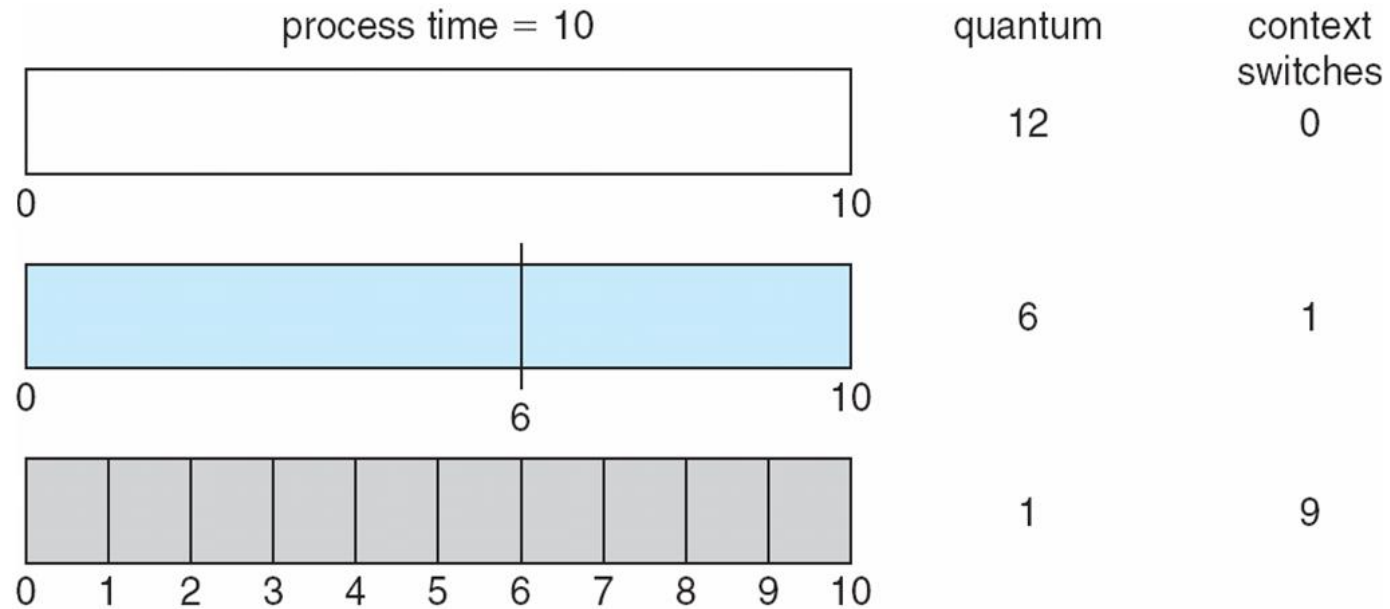


- Typically, higher average turnaround than SJF, but better **response**
- q should be large compared to context switch time
- q usually 10ms to 100ms, context switch < 10 usec





Time Quantum and Context Switch Time





EXPERIMENT NO-03: C PROGRAM

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n,i,qt,count=0,temp,sq=0,bt[10],wt[10],tat[10],rem_bt[10];
    float awt=0,atat=0;
    printf("Enter the Number of process: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        printf("Enter burst time for Process P%d~~",i+1);
        scanf("%d",&bt[i]);
        rem_bt[i]=bt[i];
    }
    printf("Enter quantum time: ");
    scanf("%d",&qt);
```





EXPERIMENT NO-03: C PROGRAM

```
while(1)
{
    for(i=0,count=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        temp = qt;
        if(rem_bt[i]==0)
        {
            count++;
            continue;
        }
        if(rem_bt[i]>qt)
            rem_bt[i]=rem_bt[i]-qt;
        else
            if(rem_bt[i]>=0)
            {
                temp=rem_bt[i];
                rem_bt[i]=0;
            }
    }
}
```





EXPERIMENT NO-03: C PROGRAM

```
sq=sq+temp;
    tat[i]=sq;
}
if(n==count)
    break;
}
printf("\n\tPROCESS\t BURST TIME \t WAITING TIME\tTURNAROUND TIME\n");
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    wt[i]=tat[i]-bt[i];
    awt=awt+wt[i];
    atat=atat+tat[i];
    printf("\t%d \t %d \t\t %d \t\t %d \n",i+1,bt[i],wt[i],tat[i]);
}
awt=awt/n;
atat=atat/n;
printf("\nThe Average Turnaround time is -- %f",atat);
printf("\nThe Average Waiting time is -- %f ",awt);
return 0;
}
```



End of Lab 02

