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Class: CSC343 - OPERATING SYSTEM

Assignment: Assignment 5

Q1: Difference Between Preemptive and Nonpreemptive Scheduling

Answer: (Reference: Operating System Concepts 10th- page 202)

Preemptive Scheduling: Allows the operating system to interrupt a running process to allocate CPU time to another process with higher priority or shorter burst time.

Example: Round Robin (RR), Shortest Remaining Time First (SRTF).

Nonpreemptive Scheduling: Once a process starts execution, it runs until completion without interruption. Example: First-Come-First-Serve (FCFS), Shortest Job First (SJF).

Q2: Process Scheduling

Given the processes:

| Process | Burst Time | Priority |
|---------|------------|----------|
| P1 | 2 | 2 |
| P2 | 1 | 1 |
| P3 | 8 | 4 |
| P4 | 4 | 2 |
| P5 | 5 | 3 |

All processes arrive at time $t = 0$.

(a) Gantt Charts for Different Scheduling Algorithms

1. FCFS (First Come First Serve)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | |
| 0 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 15 | 20 |

2. SJF (Shortest Job First)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P2 | P1 | P4 | P5 | P3 | |
| 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 20 |

3. Non-preemptive Priority Scheduling (Higher number = Higher priority)

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P3 | P5 | P4 | P1 | P2 | |
| 0 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 20 |

4. Round Robin (Quantum = 2)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P3 | P3 | |
| 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 20 |

(b) Turnaround Time (TAT)

TAT = Completion Time - Arrival Time

| Process | FCFS | SJF | Priority | RR |
|---------|------|-----|----------|----|
| P1 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 3 |
| P2 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 3 |
| P3 | 11 | 20 | 8 | 20 |
| P4 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 11 |
| P5 | 20 | 12 | 17 | 13 |

(c) Waiting Time (WT)

WT = Turnaround Time - Burst Time

| Process | FCFS | SJF | Priority | RR |
|---------|------|-----|----------|----|
| P1 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| P2 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 2 |
| P3 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| P4 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| P5 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 8 |

(d) Algorithm with Minimum Average Waiting Time is Shortest Job First (SJF)

Q3: Real-Time Scheduling

Given two processes:

- P1: Period = 50, Execution time = 25
- P2: Period = 75, Execution time = 30

(a) Rate-Monotonic Scheduling (RMS)

- The CPU Utilization formula: $U = \sum(t_i/p_i) = (25/50) + (30/75) = 0.5 + 0.4 = 0.9$
 - Since $U \leq 1$, Rate Monotonic Scheduling is feasible.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| P1 | P2 | P1 | P2 | P1 | P2 | |
| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 |

(b) Earliest-Deadline-First (EDF) Scheduling

- EDF schedules the process with the closest deadline first.
- Gantt Chart Analysis would show tasks scheduled based on remaining time before the deadline.

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| P1 | P2 | P1 | P2 | P1 | P2 | |
| 0 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 |

Note: The schedule looks the same as RMS in this case because both meet deadlines without overlapping.

Q4. https://github.com/kekef2002/CSC343_Assignment5.git