Round Robin (RR):

The main function includes the following. It asks for the number of processes, the burst time of each process is, and the quantum time. It then calls the function, roundrobin, passing in each of these values.

The function, roundrobin, then initializes all the variables we will need later such as the waiting and turn around time for each process, total wait and turnaround times to calculate the averages of each, t for time, and the amount of burst remaining for each process. First, we make a copy of the burst times, so we can keep track of the amount of time remaining for each process. Then the scheduling process starts. For every process, if there is still burst time left, run for the quantum time. Repeat this process until every process has no time left on its burst time remaining. At the end of this function, a table is printed out including each process, its burst time, the waiting time, and turn-around time. Underneath is the average waiting time and average turn-around time for these specific processes and burst times.

Earliest Deadline First (EDF):

The main function includes the following. It asks for the number of processes, the burst time of each process is, and the deadline time. Next, it sorts the burst times and periods by the shortest period. It then calls the function, EDF, passing in each of these values.

The function, EDF, checks what deadline is next and runs that process until it finishes. If it finishes before the deadline, it picks up the next process. At the time of the deadline, it checks to see which deadline is next and prioritizes that process. It does this a specified number of times. Once it reaches that count, it prints out a table including each process, its burst time, its deadline time, the waiting time, and turn-around time. Underneath is the average waiting time and average turn-around time for these specific processes and burst times.