

# **Modified Round Robin Algorithm**

**Slot:-** L43+44

Reg No.:- 18BCI0113

Name:- PEDAMALLU LAKSHMI PURNA NIKHITA

# Abstract:-

One of the most crucial problems in operating systems concepts is Scheduling the CPU to different processes and to design a particular system that will attain accurate results in scheduling along with high accuracy. In case of regular round robin algorithm, the time quantum is kept static, and requires all processes to wait for an entire cycle irrespective of remaining time. Due to this, processes with a very minimal remaining time also would have to wait for all other processes to execute until one time quantum or less is assigned to each process in queue. This leads to the increase in average waiting time of the sequence of processes. This issue would be more evident when there are many processes in the queue with a combination of large and small burst times. Along with that if the time quantum is higher, then the response time of the system will also be higher else If the time quantum is lower, then there is higher context switching overhead.

In order to increase the efficiency of the round robin algorithm, it is essential to decrease the average waiting time and average turnaround time for the set of processes being executed by the CPU. Along with that it is also required to consider the response time and context switches.

Hence, to overcome the above issues, a dynamic time quantum for the round robin scheduling algorithm was assigned such that the waiting time and turnaround time of processes reduce leading to a simultaneous decrease in average waiting time and average turnaround time.

## **Problem Statement:-**

TO MINIMIZE THE WAITING TIME AND TURNAROUND TIME OF EACH PROCESS WHICH IN TURN MINIMIZES THE AVERAGE WAITING TIME AND AVERAGE TURNAROUND TIME OF SET OF PROCESSES. TO ENSURE REDUCED RESPONSE TIME MINIMIZED NUMBER OF CONTEXT SWITCHES TO AVOID LARGE OVERHEAD.

# **Proposed Model:-**

This algorithm begins when first process request CPU cycle (i.e. Enters the ready queue). When a new process is added to the ready queue or a process finishes its given CPU cycle a cache called **sum\_r** is assigned to store the values of sum of remaining burst times. Also, when a process enters the ready queue and finishes execution, a cache called **count** (initialized to 0) is incremented and decremented respectively. The value of time quantum changes in two cases: (i) when a new process enters the ready queue, (ii) when every process in the ready queue is executed once, twice and so on. The value of the time quantum everytime is changed to the concatenated value of **(sum r/count)**.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Algorithm: Modified Round Robin Algorithm**

\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Begin**

I/P: sum\_r1, sum\_r2, sum\_r3, count1, count2, count3, readyqueue1, readyqueue2, readyqueue3, quantum1, quantum2, quantum3, priority

New process P arrives

```
P enters ready queue[i] according to priority
Update sum r[i] and count[i] according to the priority
quantum[i]=sum r[i]/count[i] for next process
If (only one process arrives at t=0)
       quantum[i]=k
End if
Process P is loaded to CPU to get executed
While (all readyqueues are empty)
       While (readyqueue[i]!=null) do
              Update sum_r[i]
       If (P terminated)
              Update count[i]
              Load next process
       Else
              Move P to readyqueue[i+1];
       End else
       i++;
       End while
End while
Calculate waiting time and turnaround time for each process
Calculate average turnaround time and average waiting time
                         Code: Modified Round Robin Algorithm
```

#include<stdio.h>

```
#define MAX 200
int quantum1,quantum2,quantum3;
struct process{
  int pno,bt,rbt,ft,at,z,oq,priority,queue;
  int state; //state 0: executed atleast once state 1: new process state 2:first process in the cycle
};
int main(){
  register int count1=0,sum_r1=0,count2=0,sum_r2=0,count3=0,sum_r3=0;
  int flag1=0,flag2=0;
  int n,t=0;
  printf("Enter no.of processes (max 30): ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  struct process input[30];
  struct process inpfinal[30];
  struct process readyqueue[30];
  //Input-----
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    input[i].pno=i;
    printf("Enter the arrival time for P%d: ",i);
```

```
scanf("%d",&input[i].at);
     printf("Enter the burst time for P%d: ",i);
     scanf("%d",&input[i].bt);
     printf("Enter the priority for P%d (lowest:1 -> highest:3): ",i);
     scanf("%d",&input[i].priority);
     input[i].rbt=input[i].bt;
     input[i].state=1;
     input[i].z=0;
     input[i].ft=0;
     input[i].oq=0;
     input[i].queue=0;
  }
//soritng according to arrival time-----
  int k=0,cq=1;
  while(k \le n){
     for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
       if(input[i].at==t){
          inpfinal[k]=input[i];
          k++;
       }
     t++;
```

```
}
  t=0;
  int top=0,i=0;
  int flag=0;
  while(flag<n){
    printf("At time %d:\n",t);
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){ //finding the quantum for at=0 and also adding at=0 processes to
ready queue
    if(inpfinal[i].at==t){
       if(count1>=8&&count1<10){
         if(inpfinal[i].priority==3){// high priority to queue1
            count1++;
            inpfinal[i].queue=1;
            sum_r1+=inpfinal[i].bt;
            printf("P%d enters the ready queue 1 at t=%d\n",inpfinal[i].pno,t);
            quantum1=sum_r1/count1;
            printf("The quantum for queue 1 is %d\n", quantum1);
            if(count1==8)
              flag1=1;
          }
         else{
```

```
if(count2<10 && flag2==0){//queue1 full
       count2++;
       inpfinal[i].queue=2;
       sum_r2+=inpfinal[i].bt;
       printf("P%d enters the ready queue 2 at t=%d\n",inpfinal[i].pno,t);
       quantum2=sum r2/count2;
       printf("The quantum for queue 2 is %d\n", quantum2);
       if(count2==10)
         flag2=1;
    }
    else{//queue1 and queue2 full
       count3++;
       inpfinal[i].queue=3;
       sum r3+=inpfinal[i].bt;
       printf("P%d enters the ready queue 3 at t=%d\n",inpfinal[i].pno,t);
       quantum3=sum r3/count3;
       printf("The quantum for queue 3 is %d\n", quantum3);
    }
}
else{
  if(flag1==0){//queue1
  count1++;
  inpfinal[i].queue=1;
```

```
sum_r1+=inpfinal[i].bt;
         printf("P%d enters the ready queue 1 at t=%d\n",inpfinal[i].pno,t);
         printf("The quantum for queue 1 is %d\n", quantum1);
         quantum1=sum_r1/count1;
        if(count1==8)
           flag1=1;
         }
      readyqueue[top]=inpfinal[i];
      top++;
    }
    else if(inpfinal[i].at==t+1)
      break;
  }
  if(count1==1&&t==0)
    quantum1=2;
  if(t==0)
    printf("Queue 1 has begun execution!\n");
// end-----
```

```
if(readyqueue[i].z==0){//assigning oq the value of current quantum
    if(cq==1)
       readyqueue[i].oq=quantum1-1;
    else if(cq==2)
       readyqueue[i].oq=quantum2-1;
    else if(cq==3)
       readyqueue[i].oq=quantum3-1;
    printf("P%d gets CPU cycle\n",readyqueue[i].pno);
  }
readyqueue[i].rbt-=1;
if(readyqueue[i].rbt==0){// if process finishes exec.
    flag++;
    //printf("flag is %d\n",flag);
    readyqueue[i].ft=t+1;
    printf("Process%d finishes execution!\n",readyqueue[i].pno);
    readyqueue[i].state=3;
    if(cq==1)//removing z from quantum
       sum r1-=readyqueue[i].z;
    else if(cq==2)
       sum r2-=readyqueue[i].z;
    else if(cq==3)
       sum r3-=readyqueue[i].z;
    if(cq==1)//decreasing count
```

```
count1--;
else if(cq==2)
  count2--;
else if(cq==3)
  count3--;
if(cq==1){// move to next queue
  if(count1==0&&flag1==1){
     cq=2;
    printf("Queue 2 has begun execution\n");
  }
}
else if(cq==2){
  if(count2==0){
    cq=3;
    printf("Queue \ 3 \ has \ begun \ execution \ 'n");
  }
}
if(flag<n){
  while(1){//move to next live process of the current queue
    if(i==top)
       i=0;
     else
       i++;
     if(readyqueue[i].state!=3&&readyqueue[i].queue==cq)
```

```
break;
       }
    }
}
else{
  if (readyqueue[i].z!=readyqueue[i].oq)//inc z till it becomes oq
    readyqueue[i].z++;
  else{
    if(cq==1){// moving process to next queue
       sum_r1-=readyqueue[i].z;
       if(count2!=10 && flag2!=1){
         readyqueue[i].queue=2;
         count1--;
         count2++;
       }
       else{
         readyqueue[i].queue=3;
         count1--;
         count3++;
     }
    else if(cq==2){
       sum_r2-=readyqueue[i].z;
       readyqueue[i].queue=3;
       count2--;
```

```
count3++;
         }
         else if(cq==3){
           sum_r3-=readyqueue[i].z;
         }
         readyqueue[i].z=0;
         printf("Process%d has been moved to queue
%d\n",readyqueue[i].pno,readyqueue[i].queue);
         if(cq==1){// move to next queue
             if(count1==0&&flag1==1){
                cq=2;
                printf("Queue 2 has begun execution\n");
              }
         else if(cq==2){
           if(count2==0){
             cq=3;
             printf("Queue 3 has begun execution\n");
```

```
if(flag \!\!<\!\! n)\{
          while(1){//move to next live process of the current queue
            if(i==top)
               i=0;
            else
               i++;
            if(readyqueue[i].state!=3&&readyqueue[i].queue==cq)
               break;
     }
  t++;
}// end of while
int wt[n],tat[n];
float awt=0,atat=0;
for(int q=0;q<n;q++){
  tat[q]=readyqueue[q].ft-readyqueue[q].at;
```

```
atat==tat[q];
wt[q]=tat[q]-readyqueue[q].bt;
awt+=wt[q];
}

atat=atat/n;
awt=awt/n;
printf("Process No. Arrival Time Finish time Waiting time Turnaround time\n");
for(int l=0;l<n;l++){

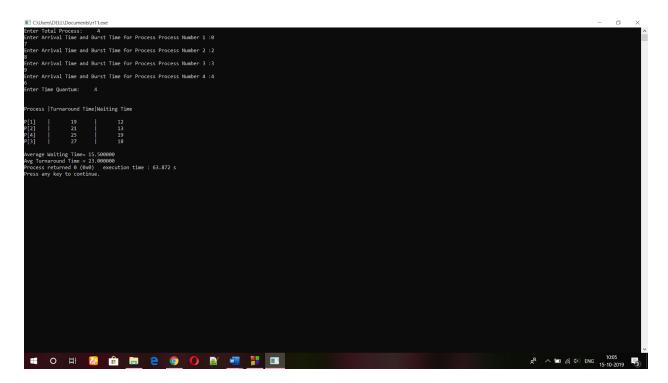
printf("%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\n",readyqueue[l].pno,readyqueue[l].at,readyqueue[l].ft,wt[l],
tat[l]);
}
printf("Average Waiting time=%f\nAverage Turnaround time=%f\n",awt,atat);
return 0;
}
```

# **Comparative Analysis:-**

Average waiting time and average turn around time are important factors which determine the efficiency of round robin algorithm. So we are comparing our algorithm with remaining round robin algorithms based on average waiting time and average turnaround time. The traditional Round Robin algorithm proves to be inefficient when compared to the modified Round Robin algorithm. A total of 4 processes with respective Arrival Time and Burst Time have been taken for the experiment as the data set. The same data set has been supplied to all 4 algorithms Traditional Round Robin , Modified Round Robin , Round Robin with Time quantum equals to 2

times of time quantum and Round Robin with Time quantum equals 0.3 times AT + 0.2 times BT. The traditional round robin gives 15.5 ms as the average Waiting Time and 23 ms as the average TAT. Whereas, the modified round robin gives 9.25 ms as the average waiting time and 16.75 ms as the average TAT. The other variation of Round robin with Time quantum equals to 2 times of time quantum gives 11ms as the average waiting time and 18.5 ms as the average TAT. The other variation of Round robin with Time quantum equals 0.3 times AT + 0.2 times BT gives 23 ms as the average waiting time and 17.75 ms as the average TAT. This depicts that the traditional Round Robin is not a good alternative when compared to the modified Round Robin.

#### OUTPUT FOR SIMPLE ROUND ROBIN ALGORITHM:



#### Modified round robin:

```
CluberORUNDOsementAconjone

Of CluberORUNDOsementAconjone

Of CluberORUNDOsementAconjone

At time 21

Senters the ready quote at time 3

Of time 41

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 3

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 3

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 4

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 3

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 4

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 4

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 4

Of time 42

Senters the ready quote at time 5

Senters the ready quote at time 6

Of time 62

Senters the ready quote at time 6

Senters the ready quote at time 3

Senters the ready quote at time 4

Sent
```

# WHEN TIME QUANTUM IS 2\*tq

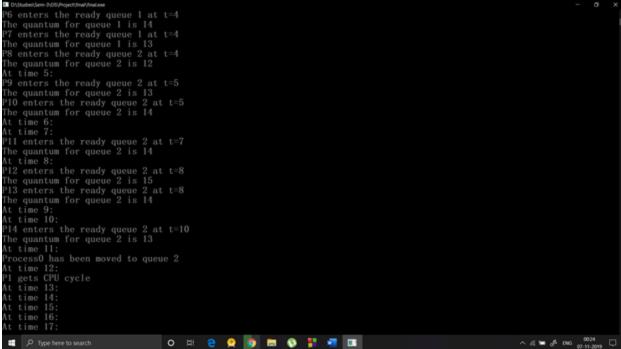
```
Account of the state of the sta
```

#### WHEN TIME QUANTUM IS 0.3\*at+0.2\*bt

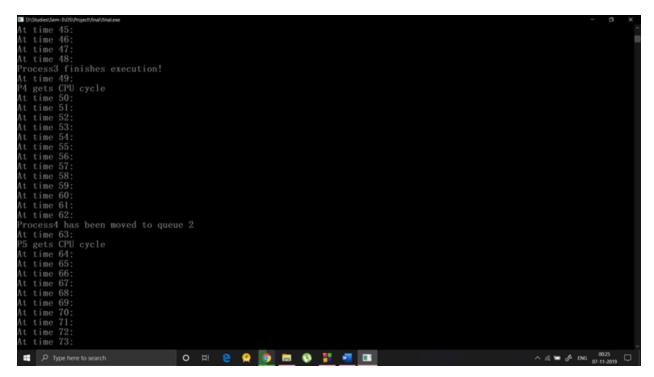
#### Review 3 modified code output:

```
Enter no. of processes (max 30): 15
Enter no. of processes (max 30): 15
Enter the arrival time for P0: 0
Enter the burst time for P0: 13
Enter the priority for P0 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 3
Enter the priority for P1 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P1 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P2: 15
Enter the priority for P2: 15
Enter the priority for P2: 15
Enter the priority for P3: 10
Enter the priority for P3: 1
Enter the burst time for P3: 1
Enter the burst time for P3: 1
Enter the priority for P3 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the arrival time for P4: 3
Enter the priority for P4 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 3
Enter the priority for P4 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 3
Enter the priority for P6: 10
Enter the priority for P6: 10
Enter the priority for P7: 17
Enter the priority for P6: 11
Enter the priority for P6: 11
Enter the priority for P7: 17
Enter the priority for P6 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the arrival time for P7: 17
Enter the priority for P6 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the arrival time for P7: 17
Enter the priority for P6 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P7 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P7 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P7 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P8 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 1
Enter the priority for P8 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P8 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P9 (lowest:1 ->
```

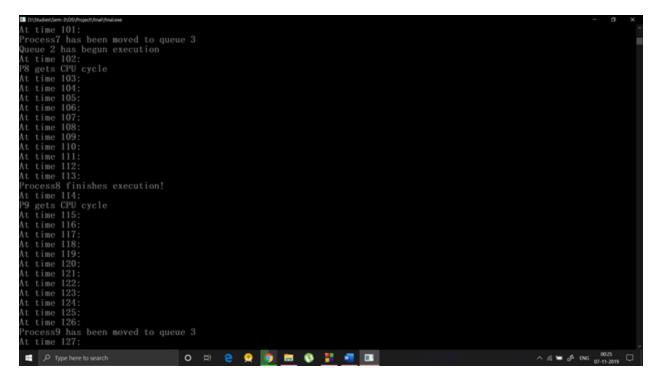
```
Enter the burst time for P10: 16
Enter the priority for P10 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 1
Enter the priority for P10 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the burst time for P11: 13
Enter the priority for P11 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the burst time for P12: 8
Enter the priority for P12 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P13 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 1
Enter the priority for P13 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 1
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the arrival time for P14: 10
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14 (lowest:1 -> highest:3): 2
Enter the priority for P14: 10
Enter the priority for
```

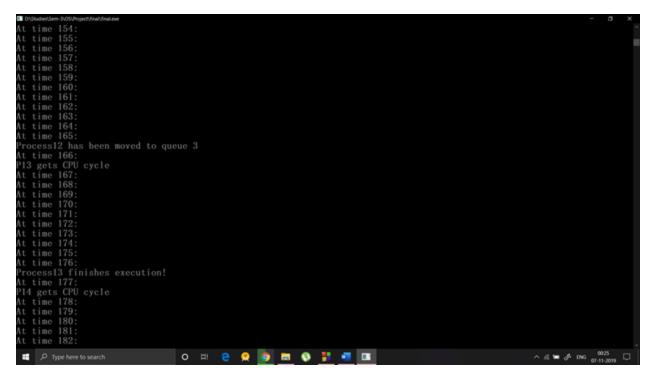


```
## Orbital School Processor | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H | O H |
```

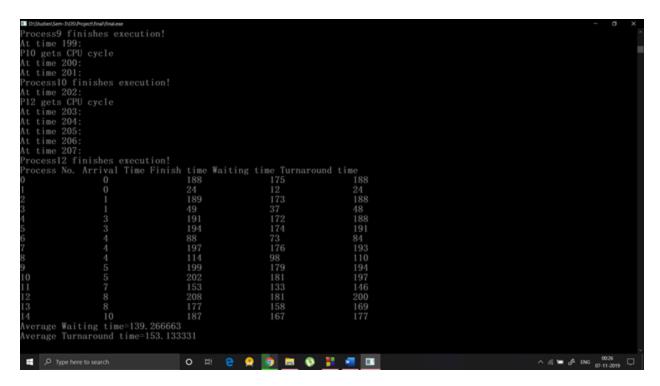


```
## Columbration Not Proposition Notes | Process | At time 74:
At time 75:
Process | At time 75:
Process | At time 76:
Process | At time 77:
P6 gets CPU cycle
At time 78:
At time 79:
At time 80:
At time 80:
At time 81:
At time 82:
At time 83:
At time 84:
At time 85:
At time 86:
At time 86:
At time 86:
At time 88:
P7 gets CPU cycle
At time 88:
P7 gets CPU cycle
At time 90:
At time 90:
At time 90:
At time 95:
At time 95:
At time 95:
At time 95:
At time 96:
At time 97:
At time 98:
At time 99:
At time 90:
At t
```





```
At time 182:
At time 183:
At time 184:
At time 185:
At time 186:
Process of this hes execution!
At time 187:
P0 gets CPU cycle
Process of finishes execution!
At time 188:
P2 gets CPU cycle
Process of this hes execution!
At time 189:
P4 gets CPU cycle
Process of this hes execution!
At time 190:
Process of this hes execution!
At time 191:
P5 gets CPU cycle
At time 191:
P5 gets CPU cycle
At time 192:
At time 193:
Process of this hes execution!
At time 195:
At time 195:
At time 195:
At time 196:
Process of this hes execution!
At time 197:
P9 gets CPU cycle
At time 197:
P9 gets CPU cycle
At time 198:
Process of this hes execution!
At time 197:
P9 gets CPU cycle
At time 198:
Process of this hes execution!
At time 199:
Process of this hes execution!
At time 190:
Process of this hes execution!
Process of this
```



#### Matrix:

Modified round robin algorithm which was proposed in this paper is compared with Traditional Round Robin , Modified Round Robin , Round Robin with Time quantum equals to 2 times of time quantum and Round Robin with Time quantum equals 0.3 times AT+0.2 times . All these algorithms are compared with the proposed algorithm based on , average

turn around time and average waiting time. Results show context average turn around time, average waiting time are less for proposed algorithm compared to remaining.

## Conclusion and Future Work:-

In this paper, we presented an efficient round robin algorithm that yields best efficiency performance such as average waiting time and average turnaround time. This research work has provided a better solution to the classical Round Robin CPU scheduling algorithm.

In this algorithm, the base idea is to change the value of the time quantum(dynamic time quantum) as per the respective remaining time of process.(depends on the state of the process). This improves the average waiting and turn around time.

The algorithm can be operated within an algorithm of selecting the best scheduling algorithm dynamically i.e. based on the type of usage, different algorithms can be utilized together to give a better and more efficient process scheduling.

In future, we try to improve the execution time ,resource allocation and memory management.