Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University

Lab-Report

Report No: 10

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Experiment No: 10

Experiment Name: Implementation of Round Robin Scheduling

Algorithm.

Objectives:

What is Round Robin Scheduling Algorithm?

O How to implement in c?

Property Round Robin Scheduling Algorithm:

- → Round Robin is the preemptive process scheduling algorithm
- → Each process is provided a fix time to execute, it is called a quantum.
- → Once a process is execute for a given time period, it is preempted and other process executes for a given time period.

Aim: To write a c program to implement the CPU scheduling round robin algorithm.

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.

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) = burst time process(n)/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

- 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

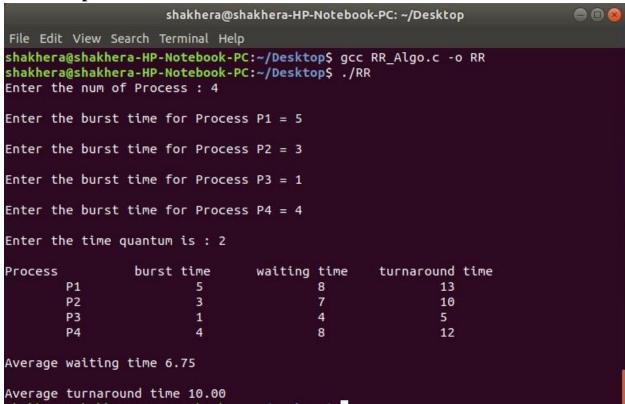
- a. Average waiting time = Total waiting Time / Number of process
- b. Average Turnaround time = Total Turnaround Time / Number of process
 Step 8: Stop the process

Corresponding Code:

```
if(burst_time[j]<=time)
{
    turnaround_t[j]=temp+burst_time[j];
    temp=temp+burst_time[j];
    burst_time[j]=0;
}
else
{
    burst_time[j]=burst_time[j]-time;
    temp=temp+time;
}
}

printf("\nProcess \t burst time \t waiting time \t turnaround time \n");
avg_waiting_t=avg_turnaround_t=0;
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    waiting_t[i]=turnaround_t[i]-complete_t[i];
    avg_turnaround_t=avg_turnaround_t+turnaround_t[i];
    avg_waiting_t=avg_waiting_t+waiting_t[i];
}
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
{
    printf("\tP%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\n",i+1,complete_t[i],waiting_t[i],turnaround_t[i]);
}
avg_waiting_t=avg_waiting_t/n;
avg_turnaround_t=avg_turnaround_t/n;
printf("\takentary turnaround_t \takentary turnaround_t);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output:



Discussion:

This lab helps to learn Round Robin (RR) algorithm. In round robin scheduling, each ready task runs turn by turn only in a cyclic queue for a limited time slice.