

# Part I - Scheduler Simulator

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Github Repository Link: [https://github.com/toast23/Assignment\\_3\\_P1.git](https://github.com/toast23/Assignment_3_P1.git)

## Objective

Utilize various metrics to compare how algorithms perform under variable I/O-CPU dominant workloads.

## Test Group 1: Mostly I/O Bound

Test Case 1: Sanity Check

Input: input10.txt

10, 1, 0, 100, 10, 80

EP = RR = EP\_RR: execution10.txt

	Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
1	0	10	NEW	READY
2	0	10	READY	RUNNING
3	10	10	RUNNING	WAITING
4	90	10	WAITING	READY
5	90	10	READY	RUNNING
6	100	10	RUNNING	WAITING
7	180	10	WAITING	READY
8	180	10	READY	RUNNING
9	190	10	RUNNING	WAITING
10	270	10	WAITING	READY
11	270	10	READY	RUNNING
12	280	10	RUNNING	WAITING
13	360	10	WAITING	READY
14	360	10	READY	RUNNING
15	370	10	RUNNING	WAITING
16	450	10	WAITING	READY
17	450	10	READY	RUNNING
18	460	10	RUNNING	WAITING
19	540	10	WAITING	READY
20	540	10	READY	RUNNING
21	550	10	RUNNING	WAITING
22	630	10	WAITING	READY
23	630	10	READY	RUNNING
24	640	10	RUNNING	WAITING
25	720	10	WAITING	READY
26	720	10	READY	RUNNING
27	730	10	RUNNING	WAITING
28	810	10	WAITING	READY
29	810	10	READY	RUNNING
30	820	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED
SIMULATION METRICS				
Throughput: 0.0012 processes completed/ms				
Average Wait Time: 0.0000 ms				
Average Turnaround Time: 820.00 ms				
Average Response Time: 10.00 ms				

## Test Case 2: High Priority Wait Time

Input: input11.txt

50, 1, 0, 300, 0, 0

10, 1, 10, 50, 10, 50

EP: execution11.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	50	NEW	READY
0	50	READY	RUNNING
10	10	NEW	READY
300	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED
300	10	READY	RUNNING
310	10	RUNNING	WAITING
360	10	WAITING	READY
360	10	READY	RUNNING
370	10	RUNNING	WAITING
420	10	WAITING	READY
420	10	READY	RUNNING
430	10	RUNNING	WAITING
480	10	WAITING	READY
480	10	READY	RUNNING
490	10	RUNNING	WAITING
540	10	WAITING	READY
540	10	READY	RUNNING
550	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0036 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 145.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 420.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 155.00 ms

RR: execution11.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	50	NEW	READY
0	50	READY	RUNNING
10	10	NEW	READY
100	50	RUNNING	READY
100	10	READY	RUNNING
110	10	RUNNING	WAITING
110	50	READY	RUNNING
160	10	WAITING	READY
210	50	RUNNING	READY
210	10	READY	RUNNING
220	10	RUNNING	WAITING
220	50	READY	RUNNING
270	10	WAITING	READY
320	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED
320	10	READY	RUNNING
330	10	RUNNING	WAITING
380	10	WAITING	READY
380	10	READY	RUNNING
390	10	RUNNING	WAITING
440	10	WAITING	READY
440	10	READY	RUNNING
450	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0044 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 105.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 380.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 155.00 ms

EP\_RR: execution11.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	50	NEW	READY
0	50	READY	RUNNING
10	10	NEW	READY
10	50	RUNNING	READY
10	10	READY	RUNNING
20	10	RUNNING	WAITING
20	50	READY	RUNNING
70	10	WAITING	READY
70	50	RUNNING	READY
70	10	READY	RUNNING
80	10	RUNNING	WAITING
80	50	READY	RUNNING
130	10	WAITING	READY
130	50	RUNNING	READY
130	10	READY	RUNNING
140	10	RUNNING	WAITING
140	50	READY	RUNNING
190	10	WAITING	READY
190	50	RUNNING	READY
190	10	READY	RUNNING
200	10	RUNNING	WAITING
200	50	READY	RUNNING
250	10	WAITING	READY
250	50	RUNNING	READY
250	10	READY	RUNNING
260	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED
260	50	READY	RUNNING
350	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0057 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 25.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 300.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 155.00 ms

### Test Case 3: I/O Frequency Overhead

Input: input12.txt

10, 1, 0, 5, 1, 1

20, 1, 0, 5, 1, 1

EP = RR = EP\_RR: execution12.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	10	NEW	READY
0	20	NEW	READY
0	10	READY	RUNNING
1	10	RUNNING	WAITING
1	20	READY	RUNNING
2	20	RUNNING	WAITING
2	10	WAITING	READY
2	10	READY	RUNNING
3	10	RUNNING	WAITING
3	20	WAITING	READY
3	20	READY	RUNNING
4	20	RUNNING	WAITING
4	10	WAITING	READY
4	10	READY	RUNNING
5	10	RUNNING	WAITING
5	20	WAITING	READY
5	20	READY	RUNNING
6	20	RUNNING	WAITING
6	10	WAITING	READY
6	10	READY	RUNNING
7	10	RUNNING	WAITING
7	20	WAITING	READY
7	20	READY	RUNNING
8	20	RUNNING	WAITING
8	10	WAITING	READY
8	10	READY	RUNNING
9	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED
9	20	WAITING	READY
9	20	READY	RUNNING
10	20	RUNNING	TERMINATED

  

Throughput: 0.2000 processes completed/ms
Average Wait Time: 0.5000 ms
Average Turnaround Time: 9.50 ms
Average Response Time: 1.00 ms

## Test Group 2: Mostly CPU Bound

Test Case 1: High Priority Wait Time

Input: input13.txt

50, 1, 0, 500, 0, 0

10, 1, 50, 50, 0, 0

EP: execution13.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	50	NEW	READY
0	50	READY	RUNNING
50	10	NEW	READY
500	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED
500	10	READY	RUNNING
550	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED

  

Throughput: 0.0036 processes completed/ms
Average Wait Time: 225.0000 ms
Average Turnaround Time: 500.00 ms
Average Response Time: 275.00 ms

RR: execution13.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	50	NEW	READY
0	50	READY	RUNNING
50	10	NEW	READY
100	50	RUNNING	READY
100	10	READY	RUNNING
150	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED
150	50	READY	RUNNING
250	50	RUNNING	READY
250	50	READY	RUNNING
350	50	RUNNING	READY
350	50	READY	RUNNING
450	50	RUNNING	READY
450	50	READY	RUNNING
550	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0036 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 50.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 325.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 275.00 ms

EP\_RR: execution13.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	50	NEW	READY
0	50	READY	RUNNING
50	10	NEW	READY
50	50	RUNNING	READY
50	10	READY	RUNNING
100	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED
100	50	READY	RUNNING
200	50	RUNNING	READY
200	50	READY	RUNNING
300	50	RUNNING	READY
300	50	READY	RUNNING
400	50	RUNNING	READY
400	50	READY	RUNNING
500	50	RUNNING	READY
500	50	READY	RUNNING
550	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0036 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 25.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 300.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 275.00 ms

Test Case 2: Synced Arrival Time

Input: input14.txt

10, 1, 0, 300, 0, 0

50, 1, 0, 10, 0, 0

EP: execution14.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	10	NEW	READY
0	50	NEW	READY
0	10	READY	RUNNING
300	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED
300	50	READY	RUNNING
310	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0065 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 150.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 305.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 155.00 ms

RR: execution14.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	10	NEW	READY
0	50	NEW	READY
0	10	READY	RUNNING
100	10	RUNNING	READY
100	50	READY	RUNNING
110	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED
110	10	READY	RUNNING
210	10	RUNNING	READY
210	10	READY	RUNNING
310	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0065 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 55.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 210.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 155.00 ms

EP\_RR: execution14.txt

Time of Transition	PID	Old State	New State
0	10	NEW	READY
0	50	NEW	READY
0	10	READY	RUNNING
100	10	RUNNING	READY
100	10	READY	RUNNING
200	10	RUNNING	READY
200	10	READY	RUNNING
300	10	RUNNING	TERMINATED
300	50	READY	RUNNING
310	50	RUNNING	TERMINATED

-----SIMULATION METRICS-----

Throughput: 0.0065 processes completed/ms  
Average Wait Time: 150.0000 ms  
Average Turnaround Time: 305.00 ms  
Average Response Time: 155.00 ms

## Analysis

### Test Group 1: Mostly I/O Bound

EP performed poorly in test case 2 where the second process arrived later than the first. Despite being higher priority, the second process is forced to wait for the first lower priority process due to EP's nonpreemptive behaviour. This scenario is called the convoy effect where other processes can be held up by slower processes and have no choice but to wait which drastically increases average wait time.

This can be found in the data:

EP average wait time → 145 ms

RR average wait time → 105 ms

EP\_RR average wait time → 25 ms

On the other hand, EP\_RR performed the best in test case 2 by a large margin due its preemptive behavior with priority ruling which allows it to address the main weaknesses from EP and RR. EP\_RR does not suffer from the convey effect unlike EP due to preemption (EP and quantum). EP\_RR does better than RR due to its priority ruling as it is able to be preempted when a higher priority process exists instead of waiting for the entire time quantum.

At first glance, it appears all algorithms performed the same in test case 3 but this can only happen in an ideal situation which is impossible. In reality, overhead exists and is a very real problem. This simulator assumes immediate I/O availability and execution which means any kind of interrupt latency results in zero. If you include overhead from context switching as well (which is a realistic concern), EP will actually perform much better compared to RR and EP\_RR as its nonpreemptive behaviour limits overhead.

### Test Group 2: Mostly CPU Bound

The results of test case 1 interestingly differ from test case 2 in group 1. As expected, EP\_RR yields the shortest average wait time of 25 ms followed by RR and EP with 50 ms and 225 ms respectively (same explanation as test case 2 group 1). The difference is that all algorithms share the same throughput of 0.0036 processes completed/ms. This can be explained by the absence of I/O operations allowing a CPU uptime of 100%. Therefore, the scheduling of the processes proves irrelevant in this context as the simulation time is fixed → all simulations terminate at 550 ms.

Test case 2 yields similar results as seen through the same shared throughput rate. However, the benefits of pure RR are fully observed here for the first time as it performs better than EP and EP\_RR in terms of average wait time and consequently, average TAT. This can be attributed to the fact that in the scenario where processes share the same arrival time, EP\_RR acts as an

inefficient EP. EP\_RR runs exactly like EP by using priority to pick the process, but differs in that the current process will eventually be preempted due to the time quantum. This preemption does not do anything meaningful as the algorithm will use EP to decide the next process again causing the same process to run immediately after. The smaller low priority process has to ultimately wait for the higher priority process to run which explains the matching data of EP and EP\_RR in this test case. RR shines here as it gives all jobs a fair chance to run which allows the low priority process to run reducing average wait time. Additionally, in a real life scenario, EP\_RR will perform even worse than on paper compared to RR due to more preemptions (quantum and EP) which increases overhead.