

King Saud University College of Computer and Information Sciences Department of Information Technology

CSC227: Operating System

^{2nd} Semester 1445 H

Project title

Multi-Level Queue

Group#2

Section: 56304		
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I. The RR condition is demonstrated with different scenarios:

We added four processes with different arrival times and CPU busts (less/equal/more than time quantum) in queue 1 for showing the preemptive round robin with quantum 3. Each process will interrupt after three milliseconds and execute the next process based on the queue order until all processes have terminated.

Input:

```
MAG(rum) x MAG(rum) x2 x

6

process p2:
Enter process priority (1 or 2):

1
Enter cPU burst time:

0
Enter process p3:
Enter process priority (1 or 2):

1
Enter arrival time:

6
Enter cPU burst time:

2

process p4:
Enter cPU burst time:

2

process p4:
Enter process priority (1 or 2):

1
Enter cPU burst time:

4

Enter cPU burst time:

4
```

Output:

```
MAG(nm) × MAG(nm) × MAG(nm) × ×

3. Exit the program.

Enter your choice (1, 2, or 3):

2. Scheduling order of the processes: [P1 | P2 | P1 | P4 | P3 | P4]

Process ID: P1
Priority: 1
Arrival time: 0
CPU burst: 6
Start time: 0
Termination time: 9
Turnaround time: 9
Waiting time: 3
Response time: 0

Process ID: P2
Priority: 1
Arrival time: 0
CPU burst: 3
Start time: 3
Termination time: 6
Turnaround time: 6
Waiting time: 3
Response time: 3
Response time: 3
```

```
Average Turnaround Time: 8.5
Average Response Time: 3.5
```

ii. The non-preemptive Shortest-Job-First (SJF) scheduling is demonstrated:

As shown, we add four processes to queue 2 so we can show the non-preemptive short job. The process that arrived and has the shorter burst from than other processes that arrived too, will execute first until process termination, and we repeat this cycle with rest of processes until all processes terminate.

Input:

Output:

```
MAGrams Magrams Value Magrams Magrams
```

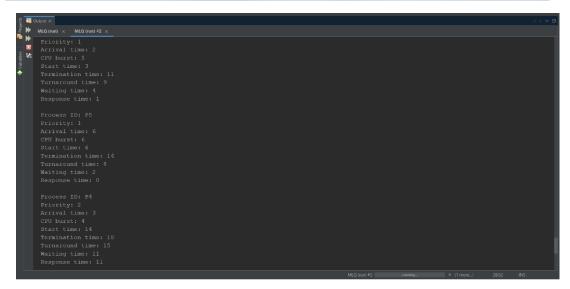
iii. Preemption is demonstrated (Round Robin and Short Job First):

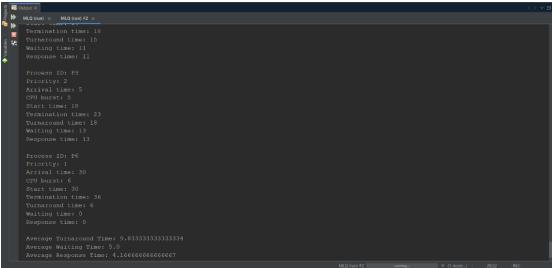
In order to demonstrate working with two queues together, as shown, we add six processes (RR=4 and SJF=2), because round robin (queue1) has higher priority than short job first (queue2). The arrival processes in queue1 will be exaction first, followed by the exaction arrival processes in queue2. after each process that executes from queue2, we check to see if any processes have arrived in queue1; if so, we stop executing processes in queue2 and begin executing in queue1.

Input:

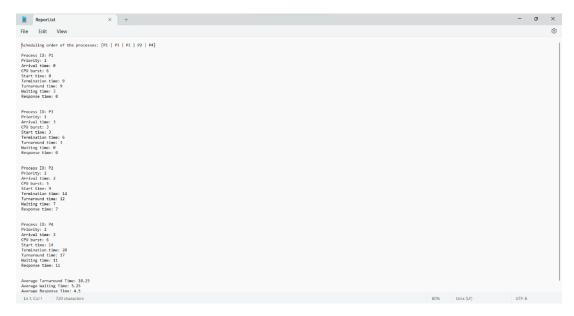
```
MOdron x Mod
```

Output:





iv. Screenshot of the report (Report.txt):



Teamwork Evaluation:

Criteria	Hessa Alajalin	Hind Alhijaila	Raghad Alqabbani	Haya Alhawaimel	Wiam Baalahtar
Work division: Contributed equally to the work	1	1	1	1	1
Peer evaluation: Level of commitments (Interactivity with other team members), and professional behavior towards team & TA	1	1	1	1	1
Project Discussion: Accurate answers, understanding of the presented work, good listeners to questions	1	1	1	1	1
Time management: Attending on time, being ready to start the demo, good time management in discussion and demo.	1	1	1	1	1
Total/4	4	4	4	4	4

Table of task distribution:

Name:	Task:
Wiam Baalahtar	RR Logic, Logic of scheduling in multi-level queue, logic for computing the average (turn around, waiting, and response), Read me file.
Haya Alhawaimel	PCP and driver class, enterProcessInformation method, Read Me file.
Raghad Alqabbani	RR logic, generateReport method, enterProcessInformation method, Solve cod's errors.
Hind Alhijailan	SJF logic Logic for computing the average turn around, waiting, and response.
Hessa Alajalin	Report, Menu main, enterProcessInformation method, generateReport method.