

Tribhuvan University Institute of Science and Technology Central Department of Computer Science and Information Technology Kirtipur, Kathmandu

ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF ROUND ROBIN ALGORITHM TO FIND THE OPTIMAL QUANTUM SIZE

Dissertation

Submitted to: Central Department of Computer Science and Information Technology (Tribhuvan University) For the Partial fulfillment of the Master of Science in Computer Science and Information Technology

> Thesis Supervisor Prof. Dr. Onkar P. Sharma Marist College, Poughkeepsie New York, USA

> > Submitted by: Dhiraj Kedar Pandey

> > > May, 2007

ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF ROUND ROBIN ALGORITHM TO FIND THE OPTIMAL QUANTUM SIZE

By Dhiraj Kedar Pandey

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of

Science in Computer Science and Information Technology

Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Onkar P. Sharma

Marist College, New York, USA.

Previous Degree(s): Bachelor of Science in Computer Science

Tribhuvan University

Nepal

Central Department of Computer Science and Information Technology

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Nepal

May, 2007

To My Parents

COPYRIGHT

The author has agreed that the library, Central Department of Computer Science and Information Technology, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal, May make this thesis freely available for study and inspection. Moreover, the author has agreed that the permission for extensive copying of this thesis for scholarly purpose may be granted by the supervisor of the thesis or, in his absence, by the head of department in which the thesis work was done. It is understood that the recognition will be given to the author of this thesis and to the Central Department of Computer Science and Information Technology, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu in any use of the material of this thesis. Copying of publication or other use of the thesis for financial gain without the approval of the Central Department of Computer Science and Information University, Kathmandu and author's written permission is prohibited.

Request for permission to copy or to make any use of material in this thesis in whole or part should be addressed to

Head of Department	Prof. Dr. Onkar P. Sharma
Central Department of CSIT	Marist College
Tribhuvan University	Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
Kirtipur, Nepal	USA

Copyright © 2007, Dhiraj Kedar Pandey

Acknowledgements

I am really remembering those days when I and my friends requested Prof. Dr. Onkar Prasad Sharma to give us the suggestions for our thesis. We wanted to do the thesis under the supervision of Dr. Sharma at that time. Now it gives me a great pleasure to write the acknowledgement on the completion of this dissertation. I am very grateful to **Prof. Dr. Onkar Prasad Sharma**, Marist College, USA, for his kind supervision for the work.

I would like to remember at this time **Prof. Shashidhar Ram Joshi**, who gave us the kind suggestions and detail guidance while doing the dissertation work. I would like to thank **Prof. Min Bd. Khati**, Central Department of Computer Science and Information Technology for his support and guidance.

Finally, I want to express my love to **my family and friends** for their encouragement throughout this research time.

Dhiraj Kedar Pandey

Abstract

There are a number of scheduling algorithms used in computer systems today. They all have their own characteristics. Thus selection of the particular scheduling algorithm depends upon the need of the system. One of the most widely used scheduling algorithms in multiprogramming operating system is round robin. Primitive round robin scheduling algorithm is simply first-come first-served with preemption included. But, now a days, several variations exist for round robin scheduling algorithm.

In this dissertation, as the title "An analytical evaluation of round robin scheduling algorithm to find the optimal quantum size" suggests, I am going to analyze the round robin scheduling algorithm. There exists different performance criteria to find the optimality of the quantum size but, here, I chose three of them, namely, processor utilization, turnaround time, and waiting time of the processes.

To analyze the round robin algorithm, I simply implemented a simulation of an operating system which we call here a multiprogramming operating system [1]. Different programs are designed for the analysis purpose which we call here the workload. With the help of simulator and the workload, I analyzed the different performance criteria for different quantum sizes and, came to the conclusion for this dissertation work.

Table of Contents

4.1

Acknowledgements	i
Abstract	ii
Table of Contents	iii
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Algorithms	viii
Abbreviations	ix

1.	Introd	luction	1
	1.1	Programs and Processes	1
	1.2	Scheduling	3
	1.2	2.1 Scheduling Goals	3
	1.3	FCFS Scheduling Algorithm	4
	1.4	Round Robin Scheduling Algorithm	4
2.	Proble	em Statement	7
3.	Objec	tive	8
4.	Metho	odology	9

	4.2	Statistics to Measure Optimality of Quantum Size11
	4.3	Algorithm Evaluation Method12
	4.4	Simulator
5.	Specif	ication14
	5.1	Machine Specification14
	5.1	1.1 The Virtual Machine14
	5.1	1.2 The Real Machine
	5.2	Life Cycle of a Job25
6.	Desig	n and Implementation27
	6.1	MOS Design27
	6.1	1.1 Data Structures used in the Design of MOS
	6.1	1.2 MOS (Master Mode Operation)
	6.1	.3 Interrupt Service Routine
	6.1	1.4 MOS (Slave Mode Operation)
	6.1	1.5 MOS (Scheduler)42
	6.2	MOS Implementation
7.	Data	Collection49
	7.1	Sample Input Programs
	7.2	Output of the Sample Programs51
	7.3	Work Load and Data Set53

8.	Analysis	5
9.	Graph Representation	3
10.	Conclusion and Recommendation	5

Appendix A		69
A.1	Source Code of MOS (Master Mode Operation)	69
A.2	Source Code for Scheduler	73
A.3	Source Code of MOS (Slave Mode Operation)	73
A.4	Source Code of Interrupt Service Routine for Channel 1	76
A.5	Source Code of Interrupt Service Routine for Channel 2	78
A.6	Source Code of Interrupt Service Routine for Channel 3	79

Appendix B

]	Bibliography1	101
1	References	00
	B.4 Data Set for Workload with Quantum Size=5	.95
	B.3 Data Set for Workload with Quantum Size=4	.93
	B.2 Data Set for Workload with Quantum Size=2	91
	B.1 Data Set for Workload with Quantum Size=1	.89

List of Figures

i)	Virtual Machine	15
ii)	Real Machine	19
iii)	User Storage at any time	22
iv)	Life Cycle of a Job	25
v)	Basic Design of MOS	27
vi)	Graph relationship between CPU utilization and quantum sizes	63
vii)	Graph relationship between turnaround time and quantum sizes	64
viii)	Graph relationship between waiting time and quantum sizes	64
ix)	Graph relationship between context switches and quantum sizes	65

List of Tables

i)	Instruction Set of Virtual Machine	16
ii)	Data Set for the Workload with Quantum Size=1	89
iii)	Data Set for the Workload with Quantum Size=2	91
iv)	Data Set for the Workload with Quantum Size=3	53
v)	Data Set for the Workload with Quantum Size=4	93
vi)	Data Set for the Workload with Quantum Size=5	95

List of Algorithms

i.	Algorithm: MOS (Master Mode Operation)	31
ii.	Algorithm: Scheduler	42
iii.	Algorithm: MOS (Slave Mode Operation)	39
iv.	Algorithm: SIMULATION	40
v.	Algorithm: IR1	33
vi.	Algorithm: IR2	35
vii.	Algorithm: IR3	35

Abbreviations

CPU	Central Processing Unit
SI	Supervisor Interrupt
PI	Program Interrupt
TI	Timer Interrupt
ΙΟΙ	Input Output Interrupt
RQ	Ready Queue
TQ	Terminate Queue
LQ	Load Queue
SQ	Swap Queue
IOQ	Input Output Queue
EB	Empty Buffer
EBQ	Empty Buffer Queue
IFB	Input Full Buffer
IFBQ	Input Full Buffer Queue
OFB	Output Full Buffer
OFBQ	Output Full Buffer Queue
IR	Instruction Register
IC	Instruction Counter
С	Boolean toggle

- PTR Page Table Resister
- PCB Process Control Block
- CHST Channel Status
- LLC Line Limit Counter
- TLL Total Line Limit
- TTC Total Time Counter
- TTL Total Time Limit
- **TSC** Time Slice Counter
- TS Time Slice