

CS 370

HW4 help session

First Come First Serve, SJF, and Round Robin
Fall 2025

Homework-4 Review

Write a Python program to demonstrate the following scheduling algorithms

- First Come First Serve (FCFS)
- Shortest Job First with pre-emption (SJF-P)
- Round Robin (RR) with quantum

Evaluation:

- Sequence of execution in (Gantt chart)
- Individual and Average turnaround time.
- Individual and Average waiting time.
- Throughput.

Homework-4 Review

A CSV file is provided which contains all the processes.

processes.csv (We might not use this name when grading so be sure you can account for that)

Process ID	1	2	3	4
Arrival Time	0	0	5	3
Burst Time	3	5	11	2

- You can expect a maximum of 9 processes existing in the test processes.csv file

First Come First Serve

- Non preemptive.
- Schedules with respect to arrival time.
- Process that arrived first will get the CPU burst until it completes.
- If multiple processes arrive at the same time, execute lower PID first from the csv.

Let's work on an example.

First Come First Serve

Proc ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time
2	0	5
1	0	3
4	3	2
3	12	6

Sort by
Arrival time



Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time
1	0	3
2	0	5
4	3	2
3	12	6

First Come First Serve

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time
1	0	3
2	0	5
4	3	2
3	12	6

Gantt Chart



Pseudo Code to proceed with the Algorithm

Sort by PID

Sort by ArrivalTime

#No process to run --> IDLE

 if(cur_time < arr) :

 gantt<-----((cur_time, arr, 'IDLE'))

#Process arrived and has waited

 if(cur_time > arr) :

 gantt<-----((cur_time, cur_time+burst, pid))

 #Get total wait time (no preemption)

 #Advance to end of burst

#Process arrived and has not waited

 else :

 gantt<-----((arr, arr+burst, pid))

 #Advance to end of burst

SJF with Preemption

- The process with shortest job completion will execute first.
- Preemption - if a job comes in with a lower completion time, it gets to execute right away.

Again, let's work with an example.

First things First

- Let's first go over SJF without preemption.
- It lets us understand the basic idea before moving onto the preemption.

Shortest Job First without Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time
1	12	8
2	0	5
3	0	6
4	13	6

Gantt Chart



P2

P3

IDLE

P1

P4

0

5

11

12

20

26

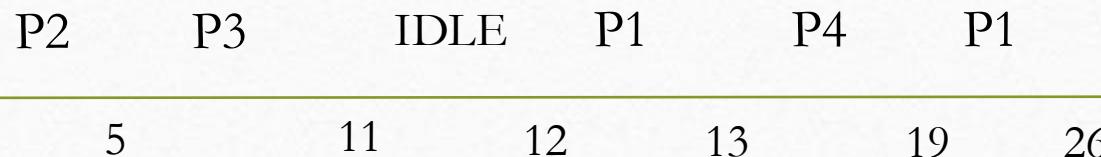
SJF with Preemption

- When Preemption is used, if a process with a lower running time arrives, the process becomes the new running process.
- The running process is then preempted by the job with the shorter running time.
- You need to track the processes in the Ready Queue, along with their remaining burst times. A process in the Ready Queue is selected based on burst time.

SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time
1	12	8
2	0	5
3	0	6
4	13	6

Gantt Chart

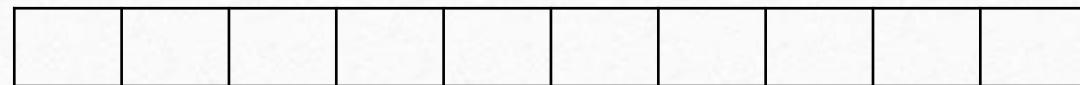


SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	8
2	0	5	5
3	0	6	6
4	13	6	6

Time elapsed = 0

Ready Queue



SJF Scheduling with Preemption

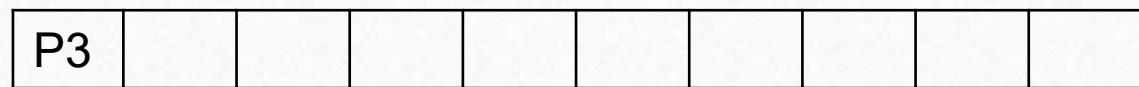
Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	8
2	0	5	1
3	0	6	6
4	13	6	6

P2

0

Time elapsed = 4

Ready Queue



SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	8
2	0	5	0
3	0	6	3
4	13	6	6

P2 P3

0 5

Time elapsed = 8

Ready Queue



SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	8
2	0	5	0
3	0	6	0
4	13	6	6

Time elapsed = 11

Ready Queue



P2 P3 IDLE

0 5 11

SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	8
2	0	5	0
3	0	6	0
4	13	6	6

Time elapsed = 12

Ready Queue



P2 P3 IDLE P1

0 5 11 12

SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	7
2	0	5	0
3	0	6	0
4	13	6	6

Time elapsed = 13

Ready Queue



P1 was replaced by a process with less burst time.

SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	4
2	0	5	0
3	0	6	0
4	13	6	0

Time elapsed = 22

Ready Queue



P2 P3 IDLE P1 P4 P1

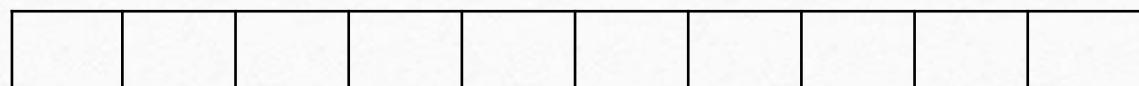
0 5 11 12 13 19

SJF with Preemption

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	12	8	0
2	0	5	0
3	0	6	0
4	13	6	0

Time elapsed = 26

Ready Queue



P2 P3 IDLE P1 P4 P1

0 5 11 12 13 19 26

Round Robin

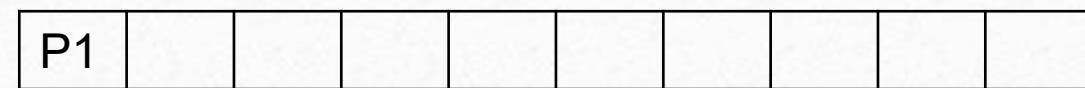
- Round robin – Everyone gets a chance.
- The quantum (integer) is used to determine the time quantum for round robin. (Command line argument)
- Ready Queue is First come First served.
- For this assignment, if a new process arrives the same instant when a process is switched out, the new process gets in the ready queue first.

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (1)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	3
2	1	5	5
4	3	2	2
3	12	6	6

Time elapsed = 0

Ready Queue



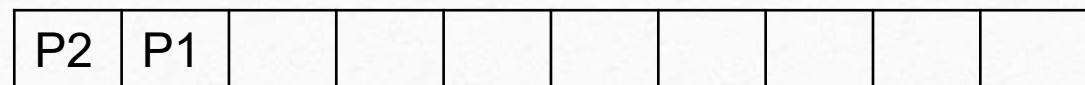
0

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (2)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	1
2	1	5	5
4	3	2	2
3	12	6	6

Time elapsed = 2

Ready Queue



P1

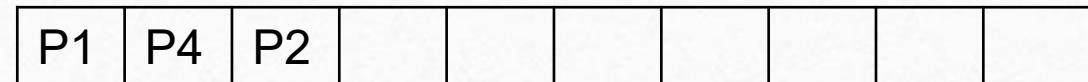
0 2

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (3)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	1
2	1	5	3
4	3	2	2
3	12	6	6

Time elapsed = 4

Ready Queue



P1 P2

0 2 4

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (4)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	0
2	1	5	3
4	3	2	2
3	12	6	6

Time elapsed = 5

Ready Queue



P1 P2 P1

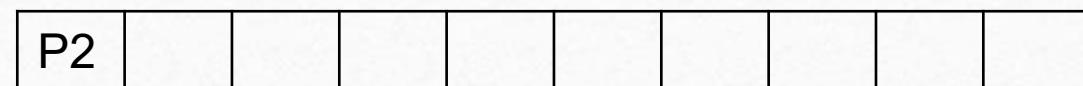
0 2 4 5

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (5)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	0
2	1	5	3
4	3	2	0
3	12	6	6

Time elapsed = 7

Ready Queue



P1 P2 P1 P4

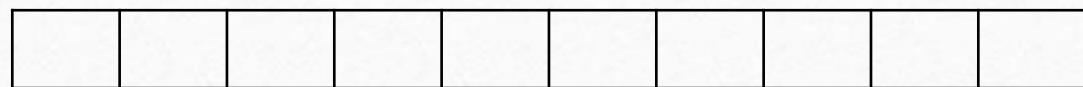
0 2 4 5 7

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (6)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	0
2	1	5	0
4	3	2	0
3	12	6	6

Time elapsed = 10

Ready Queue



P1 P2 P1 P4 P2

0 2 4 5 7 10

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (7)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	0
2	1	5	0
4	3	2	0
3	12	6	6

Time elapsed = 12

Ready Queue



P1 P2 P1 P4 P2 IDLE

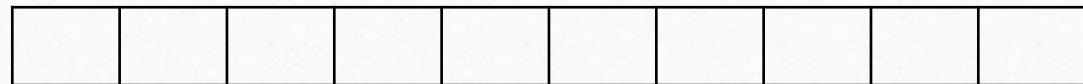
0 2 4 5 7 10 12

Round Robin (quantum 2) – (8)

Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	Remaining Burst time
1	0	3	0
2	1	5	0
4	3	2	0
3	12	6	0

Time elapsed = 18

Ready Queue



P1 P2 P1 P4 P2 IDLE P3

0 2 4 5 7 10 12 18

Method accepts (data, Time Quantum)

create Ready Queue
Sort by pid
Sort by arrival time

Add all processes arriving at time 0 to ready queue
Remove them from unarrived queue

Hold objects once finished in finished_queue

while ready_queue is !empty or not all process arrived or prev_run_process is not None :

Now in this while Loop implement the following

Check if every process has arrived to prevent early termination upon IDLE.

Add new arrivals to ready queue and remove from unarrived queue

Add most recently run process to ready queue after new arrivals

Checks if IDLE and sets process to correct time while updating Gantt Chart

Get next process in ready queue

Add waiting time

If process has more than time quantum remaining. Burst and store to put back on ready queue.

Else burst remaining amount and set to finished. Do not add back on queue

Notes:

- The maximum length of the Gantt chart will not exceed 100 intervals.
- Processes may not appear in the file in order
- The processID is not related to arrival time, priority, or anything else

The processID's may not always be consecutive numbers e.x. {1,3,6}

- There may be multiple processes with the same arrival time.
 - Break ties by processID
 - processID's are always unique

Other Requirements

- Language: Python.
- Must run on department machines.
- Use Canvas to submit a single .zip file named HW4.zip that contains:
 - All files related to the assignment. (Please document your code)
 - A README.txt file containing a description of each file and any information you feel the grader may need.
 - If your code exists in multiple files then there must exist one driver program which runs all the three scheduling algorithms. We execute only one file.

Questions?

Check Teams for Help Desk Hours.

Acknowledgements

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