

Abstact

Timesharing is an algorithm that used by Linux non-real-time scheduling. It works by providing services based on the priority of the process. Process with a higher priority will get a longer service, and vice versa. The problem that will come with these rules is the process with a low priority but has a long service time will be harmed. So it can worsen the value of waiting time and turnaround time. Round Robin with Higest Response Ratio Next is one development of Round Robin algorithm. It works by giving a dynamic quantum based on everage service time in ready queue and giving response ratio to determine which process will be execute first.

This final project done performance analysis of Round Robin with Highest Response Ratio Next algorithm compared with Linux Timesharing algorithm. Based on two scenario tests, Round Robin with Highest Response Ratio Next scheduling algorithm is preferable on waiting time, NTAT, and context switch parameters so that better service process and faster execution time. While Linux Timesharing is prefeable on response time parameter so that better response process for the first time. In conclusion, Round Robin with Highest Response Ratio Next algorithm is better for the process, while Linux Timesharing algorithm is better for the user.

Keywords : scheduling, timesharing, round robin, highest response ratio next