

# SYSTEM SOFTWARE LAB

## EXPERIMENT 2

Amruth DD  
Roll.NO:09  
S5 CS

September 9, 2020

# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Aim</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Algorithm and Source Code</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	FCFS . . . . .	3
2.1.1	Algorithm . . . . .	3
2.1.2	Source code . . . . .	3
2.1.3	Output . . . . .	4
2.2	SCAN . . . . .	4
2.2.1	Algorithm . . . . .	4
2.2.2	Source code . . . . .	5
2.2.3	Output . . . . .	6
2.3	C-SCAN . . . . .	6
2.3.1	Algorithm . . . . .	6
2.3.2	Source code . . . . .	7
2.3.3	Output . . . . .	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Result</b>	<b>8</b>

# 1 Aim

Simulate the following disk scheduling algorithms.

1. FCFS
2. SCAN
3. C-SCAN

## 2 Algorithm and Source Code

### 2.1 FCFS

#### 2.1.1 Algorithm

1. Let Request array represents an array storing indexes of tracks that have been requested in ascending order of their time of arrival head is the position of disk head .
2. Let us one by one take the tracks in default order and calculate the absolute distance of the track from the head .
3. Increment the total seek count with this distance .
4. Currently serviced track position now becomes the new head position .
5. Go to step 2 until all tracks in request array have not been serviced

#### 2.1.2 Source code

```
size = 8;
def FCFS(arr, head):
    seek_count = 0;
    distance, cur_track = 0, 0;
    for i in range(size):
        cur_track = arr[i];
        distance = abs(cur_track - head);
        seek_count += distance;
        head = cur_track;
    print("Total number of seek operations = ", seek_count);
    print("Seek Sequence is");
    for i in range(size):
        print(arr[i]);
if __name__ == '__main__':
    str_arr = input("Enter the request sequence:").split(' ')
    arr = [int(num) for num in str_arr]
    head = int(input("Enter the initial head position:"))
```

```
FCFS(arr, head);
```

### 2.1.3 Output

```
amruth@amruth-Swift-SF314-55G:~$ python3 fcfs.py
Enter the request sequence:180 33 59 78 46 30 99 21 44
Enter the initial head position:40
Tot no. of seek operations = 527
Seek Sequence is
180
33
59
78
46
30
99
21
amruth@amruth-Swift-SF314-55G:~$ |
```

## 2.2 SCAN

### 2.2.1 Algorithm

1. Let Request array represents an array storing indexes of tracks that have been requested in ascending order of their time of arrival . head is the position of disk head .
2. Let direction represents whether the head is moving towards left or right .
3. In the direction in which head is moving service all tracks one by one .
4. Calculate the absolute distance of the track from the head .
5. Increment the total seek count with this distance .
6. Currently serviced track position now becomes the new head position .
7. Go to step 3 until we reach at one of the ends of the disk .
8. If we reach at the end of the disk reverse the direction and go to

step 2 until all tracks in request array have not been serviced.

### 2.2.2 Source code

```
def SCAN(hp, reqs):
    requests = reqs
    pos = hp
    time = 0
    end=200
    start=0

    for i in range(pos, end+1):
        if i in requests:
            time+=abs(pos-i)
            pos=i
            print("    ", i, "   seeked")
            requests.remove(i)
    time+=abs(pos-end)
    pos=end

    for i in range(end, start-1, -1):
        if i in requests:
            time+=abs(pos-i)
            pos=i
            print("    ", i, "   seeked")
            requests.remove(i)
    print("Seek time:", time)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    str_arr = input("Enter the request sequence:").split(' ')
    arr = [int(num) for num in str_arr]
    head = int(input("Enter the initial head position:"))
    SCAN(head, arr)
```

### 2.2.3 Output

```
amruth@amruth-Swift-SF314-55G:~$ nano scan.py
amruth@amruth-Swift-SF314-55G:~$ python3 scan.py
Enter the request sequence:82 170 43 140 24 16 190
Enter the initial head position:50
      82   sought
      140   sought
      170   sought
      190   sought
      43    sought
      24    sought
      16    sought
Seek time: 334
amruth@amruth-Swift-SF314-55G:~$ |
```

## 2.3 C-SCAN

### 2.3.1 Algorithm

1. Let Request array represents an array storing indexes of tracks that have been requested in ascending order of their time of arrival head is the position of disk head .
2. The head services only in the right direction from 0 to size of the disk .
3. While moving in the left direction do not service any of the tracks .
4. When we reach at the beginning ( left end ) reverse the direction .
5. While moving in right direction it services all tracks one by one .
6. While moving in right direction calculate the absolute distance of the track from the head .
7. Increment the total seek count with this distance .
8. Currently serviced track position now becomes the new head position .
9. Go to step 6 until we reach at right end of the disk .

### 2.3.2 Source code

```
def C_SCAN(hp, reqs):
    requests = reqs
    pos = hp
    time = 0
    end=200
    start=0
    for i in range(pos, end+1):
        if i in requests:
            time+=abs(pos-i)
            pos=i
            print("      ", i, "   seeked")
            requests.remove(i)
    time+=abs(pos-end)
    pos=end
    for i in range(start, hp+1):
        if i in requests:
            time+=abs(pos-i)
            pos=i
            print("      ", i, "   seeked")
            requests.remove(i)
    print(time)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    str_arr = input("Enter the request sequence:").split(' ')
    arr = [int(num) for num in str_arr]
    head = int(input("Enter the initial head position:"))
    C_SCAN(head, arr)
```

### 2.3.3 Output

```
amruth@amruth-Swift-SF314-55G:~$ python3 cscan.py
Enter the request sequence:82 170 43 140 24 16 190
Enter the initial head position:50
      82   seeked
     140   seeked
     170   seeked
     190   seeked
      16   seeked
      24   seeked
      43   seeked
```

### **3 Result**

Different disk scheduling algorithms performed.