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Experiment No 1. Create a child process in Linux using the fork system call.
Code:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
// fork() Create a child process
int pid = fork();
if (pid > 0) {
printf("I am Parent process\n");
printf("ID : %d\n\n", getpid());
else if (pid == 0) {
printf("I am Child process\n");
// getpid() will return process id of child process
printf("ID: %d\n", getpid());
else {
printf("Failed to create child process");
return 0;
Experiment No 2. Write shell scripts to Display OS version, release number, kernel
version.
Code:
Display OS Version and Release Number:
#!/bin/bash
# Script to display OS version and release number
os version=$(lsb release -d | awk -F'\t' '{print $2}')
release number=$(lsb release -r | awk -F'\t' '{print $2}')
echo "Operating System: $os_version"
echo "Release Number: $release_number"
Display Kernel Version:
#!/bin/bash
# Script to display Linux kernel version
kernel_version=$(uname -r)
echo "Kernel Version: $kernel version"
```

Experiment No 3. Write shell scripts to Display top 10 processes in descending order Display processes with highest memory usage

Code: #!/bin/bash

```
# Script to display top 10 processes by CPU usage
echo "Top 10 processes by CPU usage:"
ps -eo pid,ppid,cmd,%cpu --sort=-%cpu | head -n 11
echo -e "\nProcesses with highest memory usage:"
ps -eo pid,ppid,cmd,%mem --sort=-%mem | head -n 11
Experinment no 4. To study and implement disk scheduling algorithm FCFS
Code:
// FCFS Scheduling Algorithm in C
#include <stdio.h>
// Structure to store process details
struct Process {
  int pid; // Process ID
  int burst_time; // Burst time
  int waiting time; // Waiting time
  int turnaround time; // Turnaround time
};
// Function to print the table
void print_table(struct Process p[], int n) {
  printf("PID\tBurst Time\tWaiting Time\tTurnaround Time\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     printf("%d\t%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\n", p[i].pid, p[i].burst_time, p[i].waiting_time,
p[i].turnaround time);
// Function to print the Gantt chart
void print gantt chart(struct Process p[], int n) {
  printf("\nGantt Chart:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
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printf("P%d ", p[i].pid);
  printf("\n");
int main() {
  int n; // Number of processes
  printf("Enter the number of processes: ");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  struct Process p[n]; // Array to store process details
  // Input burst times for each process
  printf("Enter burst times for each process:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     p[i].pid = i;
     printf("Process %d burst time: ", i);
     scanf("%d", &p[i].burst_time);
  }
  // Calculate waiting time and turnaround time
  p[0].waiting_time = 0;
  p[0].turnaround_time = p[0].burst_time;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
     p[i].waiting time = p[i - 1].waiting time + p[i - 1].burst time;
     p[i].turnaround_time = p[i].waiting_time + p[i].burst_time;
  }
  // Calculate average waiting time and average turnaround time
  float avg_waiting_time = 0;
  float avg turnaround time = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     avg_waiting_time += p[i].waiting_time;
     avg turnaround time += p[i].turnaround time;
  }
  avg_waiting_time /= n;
  avg_turnaround_time /= n;
  // Print the table and Gantt chart
  print table(p, n);
  print gantt chart(p, n);
  printf("\nAverage waiting time = %.2f\n", avg_waiting_time);
  printf("Average turnaround time = %.2f\n", avg_turnaround_time);
  return 0;
```

Exp No 5. To study and implement page replacement policy FIFO.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX FRAMES 10
// Function to find the index of the oldest page in the frame
int findOldestPage(int frames[], int n) {
  int oldestIndex = 0;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
     if (frames[i] < frames[oldestIndex]) {</pre>
       oldestIndex = i;
  return oldestIndex;
// Function to simulate FIFO page replacement
void fifoPageReplacement(int pages[], int n, int capacity) {
  int frames[MAX FRAMES] = {0}; // Initialize frames with zeros
  int page faults = 0;
  printf("Page Replacement Table:\n");
  printf("Page\tFrames\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     int currentPage = pages[i];
     // Check if the page is already in memory
     int found = 0;
     for (int j = 0; j < \text{capacity}; j++) {
        if (frames[j] == currentPage) {
          found = 1;
          break;
       }
     if (!found) {
       // Page fault: Replace the oldest page
        int oldestIndex = findOldestPage(frames, capacity);
        frames[oldestIndex] = currentPage;
        page faults++;
     // Print the current state of frames
     printf("%d\t", currentPage);
     for (int j = 0; j < \text{capacity}; j++) {
        printf("%d ", frames[j]);
     printf("\n");
  printf("\nTotal page faults using FIFO: %d\n", page faults);
int main() {
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```
int n; // Number of pages
  printf("Enter the number of pages: ");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  int pages[MAX_FRAMES];
  printf("Enter the page reference string:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &pages[i]);
  int capacity:
  printf("Enter the number of page frames: ");
  scanf("%d", &capacity);
  fifoPageReplacement(pages, n, capacity);
  return 0;
}
Exp No 6. To study and implement memory allocation strategy Worst fit.
Code:
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX PARTITIONS 10
// Structure to store partition details
struct Partition {
  int id; // Partition ID
  int size; // Size of the partition
  int allocated; // Flag to check if partition is allocated
};
// Function to find the worst fit partition
int findWorstFit(struct Partition partitions[], int n, int processSize) {
  int worstIndex = -1;
  int worstSize = -1;
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     if (!partitions[i].allocated && partitions[i].size >= processSize) {
        if (worstIndex == -1 || partitions[i].size > worstSize) {
          worstIndex = i:
          worstSize = partitions[i].size;
        }
  return worstIndex;
}
// Function to allocate memory using worst fit
void worstFit(struct Partition partitions[], int n, int processSize) {
  int index = findWorstFit(partitions, n, processSize);
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if (index != -1) {
     partitions[index].allocated = 1;
     printf("Process allocated to Partition %d\n", partitions[index].id);
  } else {
     printf("Process cannot be allocated due to insufficient memory.\n");
}
int main() {
  int n; // Number of partitions
  printf("Enter the number of partitions: ");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  struct Partition partitions[MAX PARTITIONS];
  // Input partition sizes
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     partitions[i].id = i + 1;
     printf("Enter size of Partition %d: ", partitions[i].id);
     scanf("%d", &partitions[i].size);
     partitions[i].allocated = 0;
  }
  int processSize;
  printf("Enter size of the process: ");
  scanf("%d", &processSize);
  worstFit(partitions, n, processSize);
  // Display partition table
  printf("\nPartition Table:\n");
  printf("Partition ID\tSize\tAllocated\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     printf("%d\t\t%d\t%s\n", partitions[i].id, partitions[i].size,
          partitions[i].allocated ? "Yes" : "No");
  }
  return 0;
}
Exp No 7. To study and implement the process scheduling algorithm SJF.
Code:
#include <stdio.h>
// Structure to store process details
struct Process {
  int pid; // Process ID
  int burst time; // Burst time
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int waiting time; // Waiting time
  int turnaround time; // Turnaround time
};
// Function to sort processes based on burst time (SJF)
void sort_processes(struct Process p[], int n) {
  for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
     for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++) {
        if (p[i].burst\_time > p[j + 1].burst\_time) {
           // Swap processes
           struct Process temp = p[i];
           p[j] = p[j + 1];
           p[j + 1] = temp;
        }
     }
// Function to calculate waiting time and turnaround time
void calculate times(struct Process p[], int n) {
  p[0].waiting time = 0;
  p[0].turnaround_time = p[0].burst_time;
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
     p[i].waiting time = p[i - 1].waiting time + p[i - 1].burst time;
     p[i].turnaround time = p[i].waiting time + p[i].burst time;
}
// Function to print the table
void print_table(struct Process p[], int n) {
  printf("PID\tBurst Time\tWaiting Time\tTurnaround Time\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     printf("%d\t\%d\t\t%d\t\t%d\n", p[i].pid, p[i].burst_time, p[i].waiting_time,
p[i].turnaround_time);
  }
// Function to print the Gantt chart
void print gantt chart(struct Process p[], int n) {
  printf("\nGantt Chart:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     printf("P%d ", p[i].pid);
  printf("\n");
}
int main() {
  int n; // Number of processes
  printf("Enter the number of processes: ");
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```
scanf("%d", &n);
struct Process p[n]; // Array to store process details
// Input burst times for each process
printf("Enter burst times for each process:\n");
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  p[i].pid = i;
  printf("Process %d burst time: ", i);
  scanf("%d", &p[i].burst_time);
}
// Sort processes based on burst time (SJF)
sort processes(p, n);
// Calculate waiting time and turnaround time
calculate_times(p, n);
// Calculate average waiting time and average turnaround time
float avg waiting time = 0;
float avg turnaround time = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
  avg_waiting_time += p[i].waiting_time;
  avg turnaround time += p[i].turnaround time;
}
avg_waiting_time /= n;
avg turnaround time /= n;
// Print the table and Gantt chart
print_table(p, n);
print_gantt_chart(p, n);
printf("\nAverage waiting time = %.2f\n", avg_waiting_time);
printf("Average turnaround time = %.2f\n", avg_turnaround_time);
return 0;
```