



## Faculty of Technology and Engineering

Chandubhai S. Patel Institute of Technology

Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Date: 22/02/25

### Practical 6

|               |   |         |             |   |                  |
|---------------|---|---------|-------------|---|------------------|
| Academic Year | : | 2023-24 | Semester    | : | 4 <sup>th</sup>  |
| Course code   | : | CSE208  | Course name | : | Operating System |

**Perform Linux Commands for the following**

#### Practical 6: Implementing CPU Scheduling Algorithms

You are a software developer working on a simulation project for an operating systems course. Your task is to demonstrate and compare the performance of two CPU scheduling algorithms:

- Shortest Remaining Time First (SRTF)
- Round Robin (RR)

#### Project Requirements:

**Input:** Simulate scheduling for 6 processes, each with specific arrival times and burst times.

**Output:** For each algorithm:

- A Gantt chart visualizing the execution sequence of processes.
- A table showing the following metrics for each process:
  - Completion Time (CT): When the process finishes execution.
  - Turnaround Time (TAT): Total time taken by the process from arrival to completion.
  - Waiting Time (WT): Time the process spends waiting in the ready queue.
  - Response Time (RT): Time from arrival to the first response by the CPU.

```
23cs070@67da6ba712a7dc36e53df5c5:~$ pip install tabulate
23cs070@67da6ba712a7dc36e53df5c5:~$ nano cpu_scheduling.py
```

```

Terminal - 23cs070@67da6ba712a7dc36e53df5c5: ~
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GNU nano 6.2                                cpu_scheduling.py *
import numpy as np
from tabulate import tabulate

# Step 1: Define a Process Class
class Process:
    def __init__(self, pid, arrival, burst):
        self.pid = pid
        self.arrival = arrival
        self.burst = burst
        self.remaining = burst
        self.completion = 0
        self.turnaround = 0
        self.waiting = 0
        self.response = -1

# Step 2: Implement Shortest Remaining Time First (SRTF) Algorithm
def srtf_scheduling(processes):
    n = len(processes)
    time = 0
    completed = 0

    completed = 0
    gantt = []
    while completed < n:
        available = [p for p in processes if p.arrival <= time and p.remaining > 0]
        if not available:
            time += 1
            continue
        available.sort(key=lambda p: (p.remaining, p.arrival))
        current = available[0]
        if current.response == -1:
            current.response = time - current.arrival
        gantt.append(current.pid)
        current.remaining -= 1
        time += 1
        if current.remaining == 0:
            current.completion = time
            current.turnaround = current.completion - current.arrival
            current.waiting = current.turnaround - current.burst
            completed += 1
    return gantt

```

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GNU nano 6.2                                cpu_scheduling.py *
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            time += 1
            continue
        available.sort(key=lambda p: (p.remaining, p.arrival))
        current = available[0]
        if current.response == -1:
            current.response = time - current.arrival
        gantt.append(current.pid)
        current.remaining -= 1
        time += 1
        if current.remaining == 0:
            current.completion = time
            current.turnaround = current.completion - current.arrival
            current.waiting = current.turnaround - current.burst
            completed += 1
    return gantt

```

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GNU nano 6.2          cpu_scheduling.py *

# Step 3: Implement Round Robin (RR) Scheduling
def round_robin_scheduling(processes, quantum):
    time = 0
    gantt = []
    processes.sort(key=lambda p: p.arrival)
    for p in processes:
        p.remaining = p.burst

    i = 0
    while any(p.remaining > 0 for p in processes):
        if i >= len(processes):
            time += 1
            i = 0
            continue
        p = processes[i]
        if p.remaining > 0 and p.arrival <= time:
            if p.response == -1:
                p.response = time - p.arrival
            execute_time = min(p.remaining, quantum)

            gantt.extend([p.pid] * execute_time)
            time += execute_time
            p.remaining -= execute_time
            if p.remaining == 0:
                p.completion = time
                p.turnaround = p.completion - p.arrival
                p.waiting = p.turnaround - p.burst

            i += 1
    return gantt

# Step 4: Print Results in Table Format
def print_results(processes, algo):
    headers = ["PID", "Arrival", "Burst", "Completion", "TAT", "Waiting", "Resp"]
    data = [[p.pid, p.arrival, p.burst, p.completion, p.turnaround, p.waiting, p.response] for p in processes]
    print(f"\n{algo} Scheduling Results:")
    print(tabulate(data, headers, tablefmt="grid"))

# Step 5: Print Gantt Chart
def print_gantt_chart(gantt, title):
    print(f"\n{title} Gantt Chart:")

```

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GNU nano 6.2          cpu_scheduling.py *

            gantt.extend([p.pid] * execute_time)
            time += execute_time
            p.remaining -= execute_time
            if p.remaining == 0:
                p.completion = time
                p.turnaround = p.completion - p.arrival
                p.waiting = p.turnaround - p.burst

            i += 1
    return gantt

# Step 4: Print Results in Table Format
def print_results(processes, algo):
    headers = ["PID", "Arrival", "Burst", "Completion", "TAT", "Waiting", "Resp"]
    data = [[p.pid, p.arrival, p.burst, p.completion, p.turnaround, p.waiting, p.response] for p in processes]
    print(f"\n{algo} Scheduling Results:")
    print(tabulate(data, headers, tablefmt="grid"))

# Step 5: Print Gantt Chart
def print_gantt_chart(gantt, title):
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```

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Terminal - 23cs070@67da6ba712a7dc36e53df5c5: ~
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GNU nano 6.2                                cpu_scheduling.py *
print(" " + "--" * len(gantt))
print(" |" + "|".join(f"P{pid}" for pid in gantt) + "|")
print(" " + "--" * len(gantt))

# Step 6: Define Processes and Execute Scheduling Algorithms
if __name__ == "__main__":
    processes = [
        Process(1, 0, 8),
        Process(2, 1, 4),
        Process(3, 2, 9),
        Process(4, 3, 5),
        Process(5, 4, 2),
        Process(6, 5, 6)
    ]

    # Run SRTF Algorithm
    srtf_gantt = srtf_scheduling(processes)
    print_results(processes, "SRTF")
    print_gantt_chart(srtf_gantt, "SRTF")

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Terminal - 23cs070@67da6ba712a7dc36e53df5c5: ~
File Edit View Terminal Tabs Help
GNU nano 6.2                                cpu_scheduling.py *
        Process(5, 4, 2),
        Process(6, 5, 6)
    ]

    # Run SRTF Algorithm
    srtf_gantt = srtf_scheduling(processes)
    print_results(processes, "SRTF")
    print_gantt_chart(srtf_gantt, "SRTF")

    # Reset process attributes for Round Robin
    for p in processes:
        p.remaining = p.burst
        p.completion = p.turnaround = p.waiting = 0
        p.response = -1

    # Run Round Robin Algorithm with Quantum = 3
    rr_gantt = round_robin_scheduling(processes, quantum=3)
    print_results(processes, "Round Robin (Quantum=3)")
    print_gantt_chart(rr_gantt, "Round Robin")

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23cs070@67da6ba712a7dc36e53df5c5:~$ python3 cpu_scheduling.py

```

```
23cs070@67da6ba712a7dc36e53df5c5:~$ python3 cpu_scheduling.py
```

SRTF Scheduling Results:

| PID | Arrival | Burst | Completion | TAT | Waiting | Response |
|-----|---------|-------|------------|-----|---------|----------|
| 1   | 0       | 8     | 25         | 25  | 17      | 0        |
| 2   | 1       | 4     | 5          | 4   | 0       | 0        |
| 3   | 2       | 9     | 34         | 32  | 23      | 23       |
| 4   | 3       | 5     | 12         | 9   | 4       | 4        |
| 5   | 4       | 2     | 7          | 3   | 1       | 1        |
| 6   | 5       | 6     | 18         | 13  | 7       | 7        |

SRTF Gantt Chart:

```
-----
|P1|P2|P2|P2|P2|P5|P5|P4|P4|P4|P4|P4|P6|P6|P6|P6|P6|P6|P1|P1|P1|P1|P1|P1|P1|P3|
P3|P3|P3|P3|P3|P3|P3|P3|
```

Round Robin (Quantum=3) Scheduling Results:

| PID | Arrival | Burst | Completion | TAT | Waiting | Response |
|-----|---------|-------|------------|-----|---------|----------|
| 1   | 0       | 8     | 33         | 33  | 25      | 0        |
| 2   | 1       | 4     | 22         | 21  | 17      | 2        |
| 3   | 2       | 9     | 36         | 34  | 25      | 4        |
| 4   | 3       | 5     | 27         | 24  | 19      | 6        |
| 5   | 4       | 2     | 14         | 10  | 8       | 8        |
| 6   | 5       | 6     | 30         | 25  | 19      | 9        |

Round Robin Gantt Chart:

```
-----
|P1|P1|P1|P2|P2|P2|P3|P3|P3|P4|P4|P4|P5|P5|P6|P6|P6|P1|P1|P1|P2|P3|P3|P3|P4|P4|
P6|P6|P6|P1|P1|P3|P3|P3|
```