OPERATING SYSTEM LAB

1. WAP a program with the help of shell program to check the eligibility of voting according to your age.

SOURCE CODE:

#!/bin/bash

read -p "Enter your age: " age

if ((age >= 18)); then

echo "You are eligible to vote"

else

echo "You are not eligible to vote"

fi

1. Write the functions of all shell commands:

**1). Displaying the file contents on the terminal:**

* [**cat**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cat-command-linux-examples/): It is generally used to concatenate the files. It gives the output on the standard output.
* [**more**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/more-command-in-linux-with-examples/): It is a filter for paging through text one screenful at a time.
* [**less**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/less-command-linux-examples/): It is used to viewing the files instead of opening the file.Similar to *more* command but it allows backward as well as forward movement.
* [**head**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/head-command-linux-examples/) : Used to print the first N lines of a file. It accepts N as input and the default value of N is 10.
* [**tail**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tail-command-linux-examples/) : Used to print the last N-1 lines of a file. It accepts N as input and the default value of N is 10.

**2). File and Directory Manipulation Commands:**

* [**mkdir**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mkdir-command-in-linux-with-examples/) : Used to create a directory if not already exist. It accepts the directory name as an input parameter.
* [**cp**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cp-command-linux-examples/) : This command will copy the files and directories from the source path to the destination path. It can copy a file/directory with the new name to the destination path. It accepts the source file/directory and destination file/directory.
* [**mv**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/mv-command-linux-examples/) : Used to move the files or directories. This command’s working is almost similar to *cp* command but it deletes a copy of the file or directory from the source path.
* [**rm**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rm-command-linux-examples/) : Used to remove files or directories.
* [**touch**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/touch-command-in-linux-with-examples/) : Used to create or update a file.

**3). Extract, sort**,**and filter data Commands:**

* [**grep**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/grep-command-in-unixlinux/) : This command is used to search for the specified text in a file.
* [**sort**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/sort-command-linuxunix-examples/) : This command is used to sort the contents of files.
* [**wc**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/wc-command-linux-examples/) : Used to count the number of characters, words in a file.
* [**cut**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cut-command-linux-examples/) : Used to cut a specified part of a file.

**4). Basic Terminal Navigation Commands:**

* [**ls**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/practical-applications-ls-command-linux/) : To get the list of all the files or folders.
* [**cd**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/cd-command-in-linux-with-examples/): Used to change the directory.
* [**du**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/du-command-linux-examples/): Show disk usage.
* [**pwd**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pwd-command-in-linux-with-examples/): Show the present working directory.
* [**man**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/man-command-in-linux-with-examples/): Used to show the manual of any command present in Linux.
* [**rmdir**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/rmdir-command-in-linux-with-examples/): It is used to delete a directory if it is empty.
* [**ln**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/ln-command-in-linux-with-examples/)**file1 file2**: Creates a physical link.
* [**ln**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/ln-command-in-linux-with-examples/)**-s file1 file2**: Creates a symbolic link.
* [**locate:**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/locate-command-in-linux-with-examples/)It is used to locate a file in Linux System
* [**echo:**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/echo-command-in-linux-with-examples/)This command helps us move some data, usually text into a file.
* [**df:**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/df-command-linux-examples/)It is used to see the available disk space in each of the partitions in your system.
* [**tar:**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/tar-command-linux-examples/)Used to work with tarballs (or files compressed in a tarball archive)

**5). File Permissions Commands:**The *chmod*and *chown*commands are used to control access to files in UNIX and Linux systems.

* [**chown**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/chown-command-in-linux-with-examples/) : Used to change the owner of the file.
* [**chgrp**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/chgrp-command-in-linux-with-examples/) : Used to change the group owner of the file.
* [**chmod**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/chmod-command-linux/) : Used to modify the access/permission of a user.

1. WAP to print the prime number within the given range.

SOURCE CODE:

#!/bin/bash

is\_prime() {

local number=$1

if (($number < 2)); then

return 1

fi

for ((i = 2; i <= $number / 2; i++)); do

if (($number % i == 0)); then

return 1

fi

done

return 0

}

start=1

end=100

for ((number = start; number <= end; number++)); do

if is\_prime $number; then

echo $number

fi

done

1. WAP to print the array elements in Linux:

SOURCE CODE:

#!/bin/bash

arr=(susmita aritrika 22 22.7)

echo ${arr[@]}

echo ${arr[@]:0}

echo ${arr[@]:1}

for i in "${arr[@]}"

do

echo "$i"

done

1. Implement the FCFS scheduling algorithm without arrival time with the help of C.

SOURCE CODE:

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int pid[15];int bt[15];int n;

printf("Enter the number of processes: ");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("Enter process id of all the processes: ");

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

scanf("%d",&pid[i]);

}

printf("Enter burst time of all the processes: ");

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

scanf("%d",&bt[i]);

}

int i, wt[n];

wt[0]=0;

//for calculating waiting time of each process

for(i=1; i<n; i++)

{

wt[i]= bt[i-1]+ wt[i-1];

}

printf("Process ID Burst Time Waiting Time TurnAround Time\n");

float twt=0.0;

float tat= 0.0;

for(i=0; i<n; i++)

{

printf("%d\t\t\t\t", pid[i]);

printf("%d\t\t\t\t", bt[i]);

printf("%d\t\t\t\t", wt[i]);

//calculating and printing turnaround time of each process

printf("%d\t\t", bt[i]+wt[i]);

printf("\n");

//for calculating total waiting time

twt += wt[i];

//for calculating total turnaround time

tat += (wt[i]+bt[i]);

}

float att,awt;

//for calculating average waiting time

awt = twt/n;

//for calculating average turnaround time

att = tat/n;

printf("Avg. waiting time= %f\n",awt);

printf("Avg. turnaround time= %f",att);

}

1. Implement the FCFS scheduling algorithm with arrival time with the help of C.

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int bt[10]={0},at[10]={0},tat[10]={0},wt[10]={0},ct[10]={0};

int n,sum=0;

float totalTAT=0,totalWT=0;

printf("Enter number of processes ");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("Enter arrival time and burst time for each process\n\n");

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

printf("Arrival time of process[%d] ",i+1);

scanf("%d",&at[i]);

printf("Burst time of process[%d] ",i+1);

scanf("%d",&bt[i]);

printf("\n");

}

//calculate completion time of processes

for(int j=0;j<n;j++)

{

sum+=bt[j];

ct[j]+=sum;

}

//calculate turnaround time and waiting times

for(int k=0;k<n;k++)

{

tat[k]=ct[k]-at[k];

totalTAT+=tat[k];

}

for(int k=0;k<n;k++)

{

wt[k]=tat[k]-bt[k];

totalWT+=wt[k];

}

printf("Solution: \n\n");

printf("P#\t AT\t BT\t CT\t TAT\t WT\t\n\n");

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

printf("P%d\t %d\t %d\t %d\t %d\t %d\n",i+1,at[i],bt[i],ct[i],tat[i],wt[i]);

}

printf("\n\nAverage Turnaround Time = %f\n",totalTAT/n);

printf("Average WT = %f\n\n",totalWT/n);

return 0;

}

1. SJF (NON-PREEMPTIVE):

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

int main() {

int time, burst\_time[10], at[10], sum\_burst\_time = 0, smallest, n, i;

int sumt = 0, sumw = 0;

printf("enter the no of processes : ");

scanf("%d", & n);

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

printf("the arrival time for process P%d : ", i + 1);

scanf("%d", & at[i]);

printf("the burst time for process P%d : ", i + 1);

scanf("%d", & burst\_time[i]);

sum\_burst\_time += burst\_time[i];

}

burst\_time[9] = 9999;

for (time = 0; time < sum\_burst\_time;) {

smallest = 9;

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

if (at[i] <= time && burst\_time[i] > 0 && burst\_time[i] < burst\_time[smallest])

smallest = i;

}

printf("P[%d]\t|\t%d\t|\t%d\n", smallest + 1, time + burst\_time[smallest] - at[smallest], time - at[smallest]);

sumt += time + burst\_time[smallest] - at[smallest];

sumw += time - at[smallest];

time += burst\_time[smallest];

burst\_time[smallest] = 0;

}

printf("\n\n average waiting time = %f", sumw \* 1.0 / n);

printf("\n\n average turnaround time = %f", sumt \* 1.0 / n);

return 0;

}

1. SJF (PREEMPTIVE):

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int burst\_time[20],p[20],waiting\_time[20],tat[20],i,j,n,total=0,pos,temp;

float avg\_waiting\_time,avg\_tat;

printf("please enter number of process: ");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("\n enter the Burst Time:\n");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

printf("p%d:",i+1);

scanf("%d",&burst\_time[i]);

p[i]=i+1;

}

// from here, burst times sorted

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

pos=i;

for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)

{

if(burst\_time[j]<burst\_time[pos])

pos=j;

}

temp=burst\_time[i];

burst\_time[i]=burst\_time[pos];

burst\_time[pos]=temp;

temp=p[i];

p[i]=p[pos];

p[pos]=temp;

}

waiting\_time[0]=0;

for(i=1;i<n;i++)

{

waiting\_time[i]=0;

for(j=0;j<i;j++)

waiting\_time[i]+=burst\_time[j];

total+=waiting\_time[i];

}

avg\_waiting\_time=(float)total/n;

total=0;

printf("\nProcess\t Burst Time \tWaiting Time\tTurnaround Time");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

tat[i]=burst\_time[i]+waiting\_time[i];

total+=tat[i];

printf("\np%d\t\t %d\t\t %d\t\t\t%d",p[i],burst\_time[i],waiting\_time[i],tat[i]);

}

avg\_tat=(float)total/n;

printf("\n\n the average Waiting Time=%f",avg\_waiting\_time);

printf("\n the average Turnaround Time=%f\n",avg\_tat);

}

1. PRIORITY SCHEDULING USING C:

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int bt[20],p[20],wt[20],tat[20],pr[20],i,j,n,total=0,pos,temp,avg\_wt,avg\_tat;

printf("Enter Total Number of Process:");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("\nEnter Burst Time and Priority\n");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

printf("\nP[%d]\n",i+1);

printf("Burst Time:");

scanf("%d",&bt[i]);

printf("Priority:");

scanf("%d",&pr[i]);

p[i]=i+1;

}

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

pos=i;

for(j=i+1;j<n;j++)

{

if(pr[j]<pr[pos])

pos=j;

}

temp=pr[i];

pr[i]=pr[pos];

pr[pos]=temp;

temp=bt[i];

bt[i]=bt[pos];

bt[pos]=temp;

temp=p[i];

p[i]=p[pos];

p[pos]=temp;

}

wt[0]=0;

for(i=1;i<n;i++)

{

wt[i]=0;

for(j=0;j<i;j++)

wt[i]+=bt[j];

total+=wt[i];

}

avg\_wt=total/n;

total=0;

printf("\nProcess\t Burst Time \tWaiting Time\tTurnaround Time");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

tat[i]=bt[i]+wt[i];

total+=tat[i];

printf("\nP[%d]\t\t %d\t\t %d\t\t\t%d",p[i],bt[i],wt[i],tat[i]);

}

avg\_tat=total/n;

printf("\n\nAverage Waiting Time=%d",avg\_wt);

printf("\nAverage Turnaround Time=%d\n",avg\_tat);

return 0;

}

1. ROUND ROBIN USING C:

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int n,i,qt,count=0,temp,sq=0,bt[10],wt[10],tat[10],rem\_bt[10];

float awt=0,atat=0;

printf("Enter No of process ");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("Enter The Burst Time");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

scanf("%d",&bt[i]);

rem\_bt[i]=bt[i];

}

printf("Enter the Quantam Time");

scanf("%d",&qt);

while (1)

{

for(i=0,count=0;i<n;i++){

temp=qt;

if(rem\_bt[i]==0)

{

count ++;

continue;

}

if(rem\_bt[i]>qt){

rem\_bt[i]=rem\_bt[i]-qt;

}

else if(rem\_bt[i]>=0){

temp=rem\_bt[i];

rem\_bt[i]=0;

}

sq=sq+temp;

tat[i]=sq;

}

if(n==count)

break;

}

printf("\nProcess\tBurst Time\tTurn Around Time\t Waiting Time\n");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

{

wt[i]=tat[i]-bt[i];

awt=awt+wt[i];

atat=atat+tat[i];

printf("\n %d \t %d \t\t %d \t %d \t",i+1,bt[i],tat[i],wt[i]);

}

awt=awt/n;

atat=atat/n;

printf("\nAvarage Waiting Time=%f \n",awt);

printf("\nAvarage Turn Around Time=%f",atat);

}

1. BANKER’S ALGORITHM USING C:

SOURCE CODE:

// Banker's Algorithm

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

// P0, P1, P2, P3, P4 are the Process names here

int n, m, i, j, k;

n = 5; // Number of processes

m = 3; // Number of resources

int alloc[5][3] = { { 0, 1, 0 }, // P0 // Allocation Matrix

{ 2, 0, 0 }, // P1

{ 3, 0, 2 }, // P2

{ 2, 1, 1 }, // P3

{ 0, 0, 2 } }; // P4

int max[5][3] = { { 7, 5, 3 }, // P0 // MAX Matrix

{ 3, 2, 2 }, // P1

{ 9, 0, 2 }, // P2

{ 2, 2, 2 }, // P3

{ 4, 3, 3 } }; // P4

int avail[3] = { 3, 3, 2 }; // Available Resources

int f[n], ans[n], ind = 0;

for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {

f[k] = 0;

}

int need[n][m];

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

for (j = 0; j < m; j++)

need[i][j] = max[i][j] - alloc[i][j];

}

int y = 0;

for (k = 0; k < 5; k++) {

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {

if (f[i] == 0) {

int flag = 0;

for (j = 0; j < m; j++) {

if (need[i][j] > avail[j]){

flag = 1;

break;

}

}

if (flag == 0) {

ans[ind++] = i;

for (y = 0; y < m; y++)

avail[y] += alloc[i][y];

f[i] = 1;

}

}

}

}

int flag = 1;

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

if(f[i]==0)

{

flag=0;

printf("The following system is not safe");

break;

}

}

if(flag==1)

{

printf("Following is the SAFE Sequence\n");

for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)

printf(" P%d ->", ans[i]);

printf(" P%d", ans[n - 1]);

}

return (0);

}

1. FIFO PAGE REPLACEMENT USING C:

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i,j,n,a[50],frame[10],no,k,avail,count=0;

printf("\n ENTER THE NUMBER OF PAGES:\n");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("\n ENTER THE PAGE NUMBER :\n");

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)

scanf("%d",&a[i]);

printf("\n ENTER THE NUMBER OF FRAMES :");

scanf("%d",&no);

for(i=0;i<no;i++)

frame[i]= -1;

j=0;

printf("\tref string\t page frames\n");

for(i=1;i<=n;i++)

{

printf("%d\t\t",a[i]);

avail=0;

for(k=0;k<no;k++)

if(frame[k]==a[i])

avail=1;

if (avail==0)

{

frame[j]=a[i];

j=(j+1)%no;

count++;

for(k=0;k<no;k++)

printf("%d\t",frame[k]);

}

printf("\n");

}

printf("Page Fault Is %d",count);

return 0;

}

1. LRU PAGE REPLACEMENT:

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int q[20],p[50],c=0,c1,d,f,i,j,k=0,n,r,t,b[20],c2[20];

printf("Enter no of pages:");

scanf("%d",&n);

printf("Enter the reference string:");

for(i=0;i<n;i++)

scanf("%d",&p[i]);

printf("Enter no of frames:");

scanf("%d",&f);

q[k]=p[k];

printf("\n\t%d\n",q[k]);

c++;

k++;

for(i=1;i<n;i++)

{

c1=0;

for(j=0;j<f;j++)

{

if(p[i]!=q[j])

c1++;

}

if(c1==f)

{

c++;

if(k<f)

{

q[k]=p[i];

k++;

for(j=0;j<k;j++)

printf("\t%d",q[j]);

printf("\n");

}

else

{

for(r=0;r<f;r++)

{

c2[r]=0;

for(j=i-1;j<n;j--)

{

if(q[r]!=p[j])

c2[r]++;

else

break;

}

}

for(r=0;r<f;r++)

b[r]=c2[r];

for(r=0;r<f;r++)

{

for(j=r;j<f;j++)

{

if(b[r]<b[j])

{

t=b[r];

b[r]=b[j];

b[j]=t;

}

}

}

for(r=0;r<f;r++)

{

if(c2[r]==b[0])

q[r]=p[i];

printf("\t%d",q[r]);

}

printf("\n");

}

}

}

printf("\nThe no of page faults is %d",c);

}

1. OPTIMAL PAGE REPLACEMENT :

SOURCE CODE:

#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

int fr[5],i,j,k,t[5],p=1,flag=0,page[25],psz,nf,t1,u[5];

printf("enter the number of frames:");

scanf("%d",&nf);

printf("\n enter the page size");

scanf("%d",&psz);

printf("\nenter the page sequence:");

for(i=1; i<=psz; i++)

scanf("%d",&page[i]);

for(i=1; i<=nf; i++)

fr[i]=-1;

for(i=1; i<=psz; i++)

{

if(full(fr,nf)==1)

break;

else

{

flag=0;

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

{

if(page[i]==fr[j])

{

flag=1;

printf(" \t%d:\t",page[i]);

break;

}

}

if(flag==0)

{

fr[p]=page[i];

printf(" \t%d:\t",page[i]);

p++;

}

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

printf(" %d ",fr[j]);

printf("\n");

}

}

p=0;

for(; i<=psz; i++)

{

flag=0;

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

{

if(page[i]==fr[j])

{

flag=1;

break;

}

}

if(flag==0)

{

p++;

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

{

for(k=i+1; k<=psz; k++)

{

if(fr[j]==page[k])

{

u[j]=k;

break;

}

else

u[j]=21;

}

}

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

t[j]=u[j];

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

{

for(k=j+1; k<=nf; k++)

{

if(t[j]<t[k])

{

t1=t[j];

t[j]=t[k];

t[k]=t1;

}

}

}

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

{

if(t[1]==u[j])

{

fr[j]=page[i];

u[j]=i;

}

}

printf("page fault\t");

}

else

printf(" \t");

printf("%d:\t",page[i]);

for(j=1; j<=nf; j++)

printf(" %d ",fr[j]);

printf("\n");

}

printf("\ntotal page faults: %d",p+3);

}

int full(int a[],int n)

{

int k;

for(k=1; k<=n; k++)

{

if(a[k]==-1)

return 0;

}

return 1;

}