**OPERATING SYSTEM**

**11. Ilustrate the concept of multithreading using a C program AIM :**

To implement the concept of multithreading using C program

## ALGORITHM :

* 1. Include Necessary Libraries:
  + Include the necessary header files for multithreading. For POSIX threads in C, include pthread.h.
  1. Define Thread Function:
  + Define a function that will be executed by the threads. This function should have a void\* return type and a void\* parameter, which can be used to pass data to the thread.
  1. Create Threads:
  + In the main function or any other function, create thread objects using pthread\_t.
  + Use pthread\_create() to create threads and specify the thread function as well as any parameters to pass.
  1. Thread Execution:
  + Threads execute concurrently and perform the tasks defined in the thread function.
  1. Synchronization and Coordination (Optional):
  + Use synchronization mechanisms such as mutexes, semaphores, or condition variables to coordinate the execution of threads and ensure data consistency.
  1. Wait for Threads to Complete (Optional):
  + Use pthread\_join() to wait for threads to finish their execution if the main thread needs to synchronize with the created threads.

Thread Termination (Optional):

* + Threads can exit by returning from the thread function or by calling pthread\_exit(). The main thread can also call pthread\_exit() to terminate the entire process.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <pthread.h>

void\* threadFunction(void\* arg) { char\* message = (char\*)arg; printf("%s\n", message);

return NULL;

}

int main() {

pthread\_t thread1, thread2;

char\* message1 = "Hello from Thread 1!"; char\* message2 = "Hello from Thread 2!";

// Create threads

pthread\_create(&thread1, NULL, threadFunction, (void\*)message1); pthread\_create(&thread2, NULL, threadFunction, (void\*)message2);

// Wait for threads to complete pthread\_join(thread1, NULL); pthread\_join(thread2, NULL);

return 0;

}

## OUTPUT :

1. **Design a C program to simulate the concept of Dining-Philosophers problem**

## AIM :

To design a C program to simulate the concept of Dining-Philosophers problem

## ALGORITHM :

* 1. Initialize Semaphores:
  + Create an array of semaphores, one for each philosopher, to control access to the chopsticks.
  + Initialize each semaphore to 1, indicating that the chopstick is available.
  1. Define Philosopher Structure:
  + Define a structure to represent a philosopher, which includes their ID and the semaphores representing the left and right chopsticks.
  1. Philosopher Lifecycle:
  + Each philosopher runs as a separate thread. In the thread function:
  + Think: Philosopher thinks for a random amount of time.
  + Pick up Chopsticks: Philosopher tries to pick up the left and right chopsticks (acquire semaphores). If both are available, the philosopher proceeds to eat. If not, they release the acquired chopstick(s) and return to thinking.
  + Eat: Philosopher eats for a random amount of time.
  + Put Down Chopsticks: Philosopher releases the left and right chopsticks (release semaphores) after eating.
  + Repeat the above steps indefinitely to simulate the philosopher's life cycle.
  1. Implement Deadlock Avoidance:
  + To avoid deadlock, impose a constraint such that a philosopher can only pick up both chopsticks if both are available.
  + One way to achieve this is by introducing a global semaphore that limits the number of philosophers allowed to pick up chopsticks simultaneously. For example, if there are 5 philosophers, allow at most 4 philosophers to pick up chopsticks simultaneously. This prevents the circular wait condition and avoids deadlock.
  1. Compile and Run:
  + Compile the program with appropriate multithreading flags (e.g., - pthread for gcc on Unix-based systems).
  + Run the program to observe the dining philosophers problem simulation.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <pthread.h> #include <unistd.h>

#define NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS 5

pthread\_mutex\_t chopsticks[NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS];

void\* philosopherLifeCycle(void\* arg) { int id = \*((int\*)arg);

int left\_chopstick = id;

int right\_chopstick = (id + 1) % NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS;

while (1) {

// Think

printf("Philosopher %d is thinking...\n", id);

// Pick up chopsticks pthread\_mutex\_lock(&chopsticks[left\_chopstick]); pthread\_mutex\_lock(&chopsticks[right\_chopstick]);

// Eat

printf("Philosopher %d is eating...\n", id); sleep(rand() % 3 + 1); // Eating time

// Put down chopsticks pthread\_mutex\_unlock(&chopsticks[left\_chopstick]); pthread\_mutex\_unlock(&chopsticks[right\_chopstick]);

// Repeat the cycle

}

}

int main() {

pthread\_t philosophers[NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS]; int philosopher\_ids[NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS];

// Initialize mutex locks

for (int i = 0; i < NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS; ++i) {

pthread\_mutex\_init(&chopsticks[i], NULL);

}

// Create philosopher threads

for (int i = 0; i < NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS; ++i) {

philosopher\_ids[i] = i;

pthread\_create(&philosophers[i], NULL, philosopherLifeCycle, (void\*)&philosopher\_ids[i]);

}

// Wait for threads to finish (although they run indefinitely) for (int i = 0; i < NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS; ++i) {

pthread\_join(philosophers[i], NULL);

}

// Destroy mutex locks

for (int i = 0; i < NUM\_PHILOSOPHERS; ++i) {

pthread\_mutex\_destroy(&chopsticks[i]);

}

return 0;

}

## OUTPUT :

1. **Construct a C program to implement various memory allocation strategies.**

## AIM :

To construct a C program to implement various memory allocation strategies.

## ALGORITHM :

1. Include Necessary Libraries:
   * Include the necessary header files such as stdio.h, stdlib.h, etc.
2. Define Process Control Block (PCB) Structure:
   * Define a structure to represent a Process Control Block (PCB) that contains information about each process, including process ID, memory size, and allocation status.
3. Implement Memory Allocation Functions:
   * Implement functions for memory allocation strategies like First Fit, Best Fit, and Worst Fit.
   * Each function should search for a suitable block of memory in the memory pool based on the specific strategy (first fit, best fit, or worst fit).
   * Allocate memory to the process by updating the allocation status in the PCB and updating the memory pool accordingly.
4. Implement Memory Deallocation Function:
   * Implement a function to deallocate memory occupied by a process.
   * Update the allocation status in the PCB and release the memory block, merging it with adjacent free blocks if necessary.
5. Main Function:
   * In the main function, initialize the memory pool (an array representing the available memory).
   * Create PCBs for processes with specific memory requirements.
   * Call the appropriate memory allocation functions based on the desired strategy for each process.
   * Deallocate memory for completed processes using the memory deallocation function.
6. Print Memory Allocation Status:
   * Implement a function to print the memory allocation status after each allocation and deallocation operation.
7. Compile and Run:
   * Compile the program and run it to observe how different memory allocation strategies work.

## PROGRAM :

#include<stdio.h>

void bestfit(int mp[],int p[],int m,int n){ int j=0;

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

if(mp[i]>p[j]){

printf("\n%d fits in %d",p[j],mp[i]);

mp[i]=mp[i]-p[j++]; i=i-1;

}

}

for(int i=j;i<m;i++)

{

printf("\n%d must wait for its process",p[i]);

}

}

void rsort(int a[],int n){ for(int i=0;i<n;i++){

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

if(a[i]>a[j]){

int t=a[i]; a[i]=a[j]; a[j]=t;

}

}

}

}

void sort(int a[],int n){ for(int i=0;i<n;i++){

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

if(a[i]<a[j]){

int t=a[i]; a[i]=a[j]; a[j]=t;

}

}

}

}

void firstfit(int mp[],int p[],int m,int n){ sort(mp,n);

sort(p,m); bestfit(mp,p,m,n);

}

void worstfit(int mp[],int p[],int m,int n){ rsort(mp,n);

sort(p,m); bestfit(mp,p,m,n);

}

int main(){

int m,n,mp[20],p[20],ch; printf("Number of memory partition : "); scanf("%d",&n);

printf("Number of process : "); scanf("%d",&m);

printf("Enter the memory partitions : \n"); for(int i=0;i<n;i++){

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

}

printf("ENter process size : \n"); for(int i=0;i<m;i++){

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

}

printf("1. Firstfit\t2. Bestfit\t3. worstfit\nEnter your choice : "); scanf("%d",&ch);

switch(ch){ case 1:

bestfit(mp,p,m,n); break;

case 2:

firstfit(mp,p,m,n); break;

case 3:

worstfit(mp,p,m,n); break;

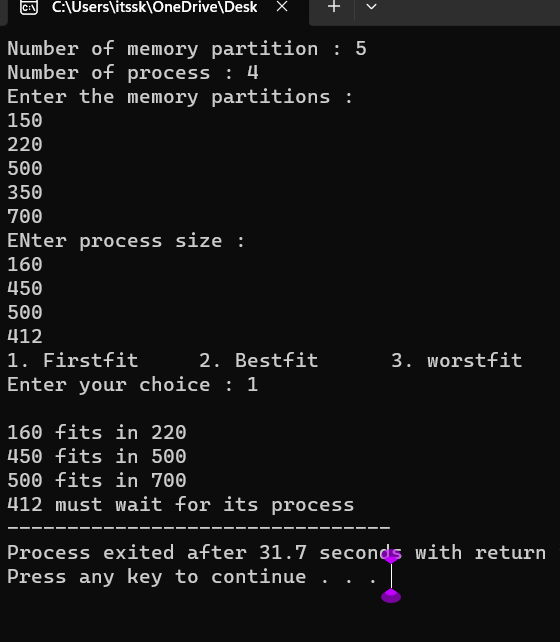
default:

printf("invalid"); break;

}

}

## OUTPUT :



1. **Construct a C program to organize the file using single level directory**

## AIM:

To construct a c program to organize the file using single level directory

## ALGORITHM :

Step 1: Define Structures

Define structures to represent files and the directory. Step 2: Initialize Directory

Create a function or code segment to initialize the directory structure. Set the initial file count to 0.

Step 3: Add Files

Implement a function or code segment to add files to the directory. This function should handle adding files, updating the file count, and handling errors if the directory is full.

Step 4: List Files

Create a function or code segment to list all the files in the directory. This function should iterate through the file list and print the file names.

Step 5: Delete Files (Optional)

Implement a function or code segment to delete files from the directory. This function should handle removing files, updating the file count, and handling errors if the file is not found.

Step 6: Implement User Interface

Create a user interface for interacting with the program. This could be a menu-driven interface where users can choose to add files, list files, delete files, or exit the program.

Step 7: Test the Program

Compile the program using a C compiler and test it by adding files, listing files, and deleting files. Make sure the program handles different scenarios and errors gracefully.

Step 8: Refine and Expand (Optional)

Refine your program based on testing results. You can also expand the functionality by adding more features, error handling, or optimizing the code.

Step 9: Document Your Code (Optional)

Document your code by adding comments to explain the functionality of different sections of your program. This will make it easier for others (and yourself) to understand the code in the future.

Step 10: Compile and Distribute

Once your program is complete and thoroughly tested, compile it into an executable file. If you want to distribute the program, you can create an installer or provide the executable along with necessary instructions.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <fcntl.h> #include <unistd.h>

#define BUFFER\_SIZE 4096 void copy(){

const char \*sourcefile= "C:/Users/itssk/OneDrive/Desktop/sasi.txt";

const char \*destination\_file="C:/Users/itssk/OneDrive/Desktop/sk.txt"; int source\_fd = open(sourcefile, O\_RDONLY);

int dest\_fd = open(destination\_file, O\_WRONLY | O\_CREAT | O\_TRUNC, 0666);

char buffer[BUFFER\_SIZE]; ssize\_t bytesRead, bytesWritten;

while ((bytesRead = read(source\_fd, buffer, BUFFER\_SIZE)) > 0) { bytesWritten = write(dest\_fd, buffer, bytesRead);

}

close(source\_fd); close(dest\_fd);

printf("File copied successfully.\n");

}

void create()

{

char path[100];

FILE \*fp; fp=fopen("C:/Users/itssk/OneDrive/Desktop/sasi.txt","w"); printf("file created successfully");

}

int main(){

int n;

printf("1. Create \t2. Copy \t3. Delete\nEnter your choice: " ); scanf("%d",&n);

switch(n){

case 1: create(); break;

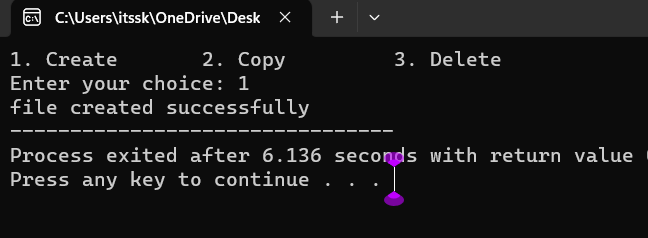
case 2:

copy(); break; case 3:

remove("C:/Users/itssk/OneDrive/Desktop/sasi.txt"); printf("Deleted successfully");

}}

## OUTPUT :



1. **Design a C program to organize the file using two level directory structure.**

## AIM :

To design a C program to organize the file using two level directory structure

## Algorithm :

* 1. Define Structures: Define structures for files and directories. Each directory structure should contain an array for files and an array for subdirectories.
  2. Initialize Root Directory: Create a root directory structure. This serves as the starting point for the two-level directory structure.
  3. Add Files to Directories: Implement a function to add files to a specific directory. Handle adding files, updating the file count, and handling errors if the directory is full.
  4. Add Subdirectories: Implement a function to add subdirectories to a specific directory. Manage adding directories, updating the directory count, and handling errors if the parent directory is full.
  5. List Files and Subdirectories: Create functions to list all the files and subdirectories in a directory. These functions should iterate through the file and subdirectory arrays and print their names.
  6. Delete Files and Subdirectories (Optional): Implement functions to delete files and subdirectories from a directory. Handle removing files or directories, updating the counts, and handling errors if the file or directory is not found.
  7. Implement User Interface: Design a user interface for interacting with the program. This could be a menu-driven interface where users can add files, add subdirectories, list files, list subdirectories, delete files, delete subdirectories, or exit the program.
  8. Test the Program: Compile the program and test it thoroughly. Add files, add subdirectories, list files, list subdirectories, delete files, and delete subdirectories. Ensure the program handles different scenarios and errors gracefully.
  9. Refine and Expand (Optional): Refine the program based on testing results. Expand the functionality by adding more features, error handling, or optimizing the code.
  10. Document Your Code (Optional): Document your code by adding comments to explain the functionality of different sections. This will make it easier for others to understand the code in the future.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h>

#include <string.h> int main() {

char mainDirectory[] = "C:/Users/itssk/OneDrive/Desktop"; char subDirectory[] = "os";

char fileName[] = "example.txt"; char filePath[200];

char mainDirPath[200];

snprintf(mainDirPath, sizeof(mainDirPath), "%s/%s/", mainDirectory, subDirectory);

snprintf(filePath, sizeof(filePath), "%s%s", mainDirPath, fileName); FILE \*file = fopen(filePath, "w");

if (file == NULL) { printf("Error creating file.\n"); return 1;

}

fprintf(file, "This is an example file content."); printf("File created successfully: %s\n");

}

## OUTPUT :

**16. Develop a C program for implementing random access file for processing the employee details**

## AIM :

To develop a C program for implementing random access file for processing the employee details

## ALGORITHM :

1. Define Structure: Define a structure to represent employee details. Include attributes like employee ID, name, salary, and any other relevant information.
2. Open File in Binary Mode: Open a file in binary mode using the fopen function. Specify the file path and mode ("rb+" for reading and writing binary files).
3. Menu-Driven Interface: Create a menu-driven interface for the user to perform operations. Options could include adding a new employee, updating existing employee details, searching for an employee, deleting an employee, listing all employees, and exiting the program.
4. Implement Functions: Implement functions corresponding to each menu option. For example, implement functions to add a new employee, update employee details, search for an employee by ID, delete an employee, and list all employees. These functions should perform file operations like reading and writing records.
5. Random Access File Operations: Utilize fseek and ftell functions to perform random access file operations. Use fseek to move the file pointer to the desired record based on the employee ID and ftell to determine the current position of the file pointer.
6. File Read and Write: Implement functions to read and write employee records to the file. Use fread and fwrite functions to read and write structures to the file.
7. Error Handling: Implement error handling to deal with situations where the file cannot be opened or when operations like adding, updating, or deleting employees fail. Display appropriate error messages to the user.
8. Close the File: Close the file using the fclose function when the program is exiting or when the file operations are completed.
9. Testing: Test the program thoroughly by adding, updating, searching, and deleting employee records. Ensure that the program handles edge cases and errors gracefully.
10. Documentation (Optional): Add comments and documentation to your code to explain the functionality of different sections, making it easier for others (and yourself) to understand the code in the future.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> struct Employee {

int empId;

char empName[50]; float empSalary;};

int main() { FILE \*filePtr;

struct Employee emp;

filePtr = fopen("employee.dat", "rb+"); if (filePtr == NULL) {

filePtr = fopen("employee.dat", "wb+"); if (filePtr == NULL) {

printf("Error creating the file.\n"); return 1; }

}

int choice; do {

printf("\nEmployee Database Menu:\n"); printf("1. Add Employee\n");

printf("2. Display Employee Details\n"); printf("3. Update Employee Details\n"); printf("4. Exit\n");

printf("Enter your choice: "); scanf("%d", &choice); switch (choice) {

case 1:

printf("Enter Employee ID: "); scanf("%d", &emp.empId); printf("Enter Employee Name: ");

scanf("%s", emp.empName); printf("Enter Employee Salary: "); scanf("%f", &emp.empSalary);

fseek(filePtr, (emp.empId - 1) \* sizeof(struct Employee), SEEK\_SET);

fwrite(&emp, sizeof(struct Employee), 1, filePtr); printf("Employee details added successfully.\n"); break;

case 2:

printf("Enter Employee ID to display: "); scanf("%d", &emp.empId);

fseek(filePtr, (emp.empId - 1) \* sizeof(struct Employee), SEEK\_SET);

fread(&emp, sizeof(struct Employee), 1, filePtr); printf("Employee ID: %d\n", emp.empId); printf("Employee Name: %s\n", emp.empName); printf("Employee Salary: %.2f\n", emp.empSalary); break;

case 3:

printf("Enter Employee ID to update: "); scanf("%d", &emp.empId);

fseek(filePtr, (emp.empId - 1) \* sizeof(struct Employee), SEEK\_SET);

fread(&emp, sizeof(struct Employee), 1, filePtr); printf("Enter Employee Name: ");

scanf("%s", emp.empName); printf("Enter Employee Salary: "); scanf("%f", &emp.empSalary);

fseek(filePtr, (emp.empId - 1) \* sizeof(struct Employee), SEEK\_SET);

fwrite(&emp, sizeof(struct Employee), 1, filePtr); printf("Employee details updated successfully.\n"); break;

case 4:

break; default:

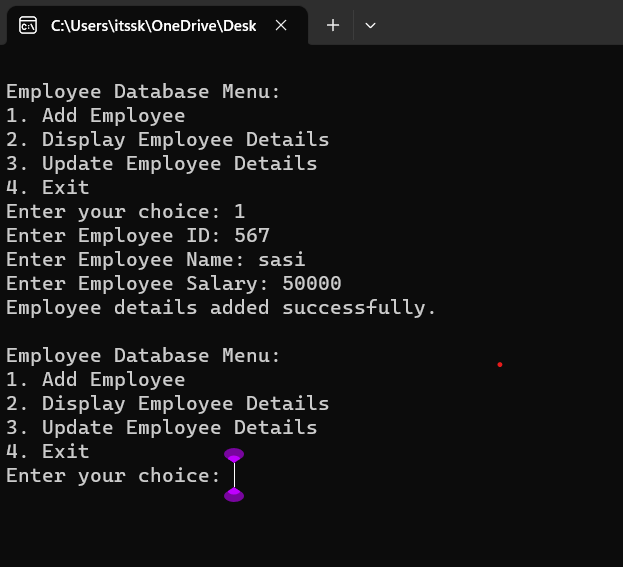
printf("Invalid choice. Please try again.\n");

}

} while (choice != 4); fclose(filePtr);

return 0;

## OUTPUT :



**17. Illustrate the deadlock avoidance concept by simulating Banker’s algorithm using C.**

## AIM :

To illustrate the deadlock avoidance concept by simulating Banker’s algorithm using C.

## ALGORITHM :

1. Define Data Structures: Define appropriate data structures to store the available resources, maximum resources, allocated resources, and need matrix for each process.
2. Initialize Matrices: Initialize the available, maximum, allocated, and need matrices based on the system's resources and the maximum demand of each process.
3. Input Request: Implement a function to input resource request from processes. This function should validate if the request is within the maximum limit specified by each process.
4. Safety Algorithm: Implement the Banker's safety algorithm to check if the system is in a safe state. Use the available, allocated, and need matrices to determine if the system can allocate resources to processes without entering into a deadlock state.
5. Resource Allocation: Implement resource allocation functions to handle the request from processes. Check if the request can be granted safely using the Banker's algorithm. If the request can be granted, update the allocated and available matrices accordingly.
6. User Interface: Create a user interface to interact with the program. Allow users to input resource requests and display the current state of the system, including available resources and resource allocation status.
7. Deadlock Scenario: Introduce scenarios where a deadlock can potentially occur (e.g., requesting more resources than available or requesting resources in a circular wait condition).
8. Testing: Test the program with different resource request scenarios. Ensure that the system handles requests properly without entering into a deadlock state. Also, test scenarios where the system should deny requests to prevent deadlock.
9. Documentation (Optional): Add comments and documentation to the code to explain the functionality of different sections. Document the Banker's algorithm steps and how it prevents deadlocks in the system.
10. Error Handling: Implement error handling mechanisms to deal with invalid input, unexpected scenarios, or any issues that might occur during resource allocation and deallocation.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX\_PROCESSES 5

#define MAX\_RESOURCES 3 int is\_safe();

int available[MAX\_RESOURCES] = {3, 3, 2}; // Available instances of each resource

int maximum[MAX\_PROCESSES][MAX\_RESOURCES] = {{7, 5, 3},

{3, 2, 2}, {9, 0, 2}, {2, 2, 2}, {4, 3, 3}};

int allocation[MAX\_PROCESSES][MAX\_RESOURCES] = {{0, 1, 0},

{2, 0, 0}, {3, 0, 2}, {2, 1, 1}, {0, 0, 2}};

int request\_resources(int process\_num, int request[]) {

// Check if request can be granted

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_RESOURCES; i++) {

if (request[i] > available[i] || request[i] > maximum[process\_num][i]

- allocation[process\_num][i])

return 0; // Request cannot be granted

}

// Try allocating resources temporarily

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_RESOURCES; i++) { available[i] -= request[i];

allocation[process\_num][i] += request[i];

// Update maximum and need matrix if request is granted maximum[process\_num][i] -= request[i];

}

// Check if system is in safe state after allocation if (is\_safe()) {

return 1; // Request is granted

} else {

// Roll back changes if not safe

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_RESOURCES; i++) { available[i] += request[i]; allocation[process\_num][i] -= request[i]; maximum[process\_num][i] += request[i];

}

return 0; // Request is denied

}

}

int is\_safe() {

int work[MAX\_RESOURCES];

int finish[MAX\_PROCESSES] = {0};

// Initialize work array

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_RESOURCES; i++) { work[i] = available[i];

}

// Check if processes can finish int count = 0;

while (count < MAX\_PROCESSES) { int found = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_PROCESSES; i++) { if (finish[i] == 0) {

int j;

for (j = 0; j < MAX\_RESOURCES; j++) {

if (maximum[i][j] - allocation[i][j] > work[j]) break;

}

if (j == MAX\_RESOURCES) {

// Process can finish, update work and mark as finished for (int k = 0; k < MAX\_RESOURCES; k++) {

work[k] += allocation[i][k];

}

finish[i] = 1;

found = 1; count++;

}

}

}

if (found == 0) {

return 0; // No process can finish, not safe state

}

}

return 1; // All processes can finish, safe state

}

int main() {

int process\_num, request[MAX\_RESOURCES]; printf("Enter process number (0 to 4): "); scanf("%d", &process\_num);

printf("Enter resource request (e.g., 0 1 0): "); for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_RESOURCES; i++) {

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

}

if (request\_resources(process\_num, request)) { printf("Request granted.\n");

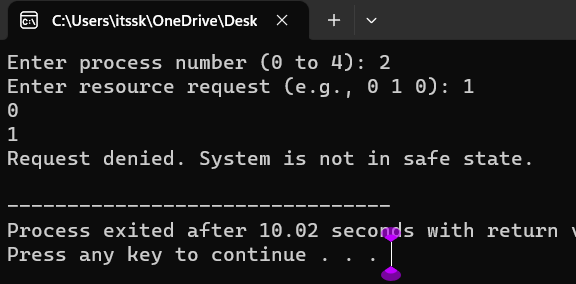
} else {

printf("Request denied. System is not in safe state.\n");

}

return 0;

## OUTPUT :



**18. Construct a C program to simulate producer consumer problem using semaphores.**

## AIM :

To construct a C program to simulate producer consumer problem using semaphores.

## ALGORITHM :

1. Include Libraries: Include necessary libraries such as stdio.h, stdlib.h, pthread.h for threads, and semaphore.h for semaphores.
2. Define Constants: Define constants such as the size of the buffer (maximum number of items), number of producer and consumer threads, etc.
3. Declare Global Variables: Declare global variables including the buffer (an array to hold the items), indices to track the next position for inserting and removing items, and semaphores for synchronization.
4. Initialize Semaphores: Initialize semaphores for controlling access to the buffer, tracking empty spaces in the buffer, and tracking available items in the buffer.
5. Create Producer and Consumer Threads: Create threads for producers and consumers. Each thread should have its own unique identifier (for example, an integer value).
6. Define Producer and Consumer Functions: Implement functions for producers and consumers. These functions will be executed by the corresponding threads. The producer function will generate items and insert them into the buffer, while the consumer function will remove items from the buffer.
7. Implement Buffer Operations: Implement functions for inserting items into the buffer (enqueue operation) and removing items from the buffer (dequeue operation). Use semaphores to control access to the buffer and update the indices accordingly.
8. Synchronize Producer and Consumer Threads: Use semaphores to synchronize the producer and consumer threads. The producer should wait if the buffer is full, and the consumer should wait if the buffer is empty.
9. Handle Thread Joining and Cleanup: After creating the threads, ensure that the main program waits for all threads to finish their execution. Use pthread\_join for this purpose. Also, clean up any resources allocated during the program execution.
10. Compile and Run: Compile the C program using a C compiler (such as gcc) and run the executable. Observe the behavior of the producer and consumer threads, ensuring that they are properly synchronized and the buffer operations are correctly implemented.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <pthread.h> #include <semaphore.h> #include<Windows.h>

#define BUFFER\_SIZE 5

#define MAX\_ITEMS 10 // Maximum number of items to be produced/consumed

int buffer[BUFFER\_SIZE]; sem\_t empty, full;

int produced\_items = 0, consumed\_items = 0;

void\* producer(void\* arg) {

while (produced\_items < MAX\_ITEMS) { sem\_wait(&empty);

// Critical section: add item to buffer

for (int i = 0; i < BUFFER\_SIZE; ++i) { if (buffer[i] == 0) {

buffer[i] = produced\_items + 1; printf("Produced: %d\n", buffer[i]);

produced\_items++; break;

}

}

sem\_post(&full);

Sleep(1); // Sleep for a while

}

return NULL;

}

void\* consumer(void\* arg) {

while (consumed\_items < MAX\_ITEMS) { sem\_wait(&full);

// Critical section: remove item from buffer for (int i = 0; i < BUFFER\_SIZE; ++i) {

if (buffer[i] != 0) {

printf("Consumed: %d\n", buffer[i]); buffer[i] = 0;

consumed\_items++; break;

}

}

sem\_post(&empty); Sleep(2); // Sleep for a while

}

return NULL;

}

int main() {

pthread\_t producer\_thread, consumer\_thread;

sem\_init(&empty, 0, BUFFER\_SIZE);

sem\_init(&full, 0, 0);

// Create producer and consumer threads pthread\_create(&producer\_thread, NULL, producer, NULL); pthread\_create(&consumer\_thread, NULL, consumer, NULL);

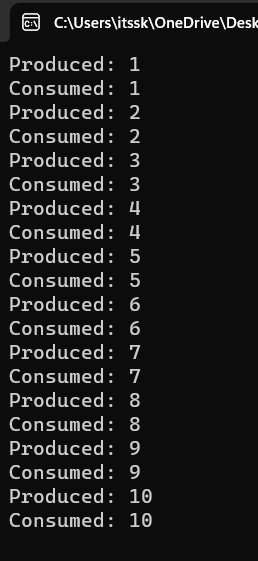
// Wait for threads to finish pthread\_join(producer\_thread, NULL); pthread\_join(consumer\_thread, NULL);

// Destroy semaphores sem\_destroy(&empty); sem\_destroy(&full);

return 0;

}

## OUTPUT :



1. **Design a C program to implement process synchronization using mutex locks.**

## AIM:

To design a C program to implement process synchronization using mutex locks.

## ALGORITHM :

Step 1: Include Necessary Libraries: Include the required header files for pthreads and mutex locks.

Step 2: Declare Global Variables: Declare any global variables needed for synchronization, such as mutex variables.

Step 3: Initialize Mutex: In the main function or initialization function, initialize the mutex using pthread\_mutex\_init function.

Step 4: Define Functions: Define functions that represent the actions of threads. These functions should include the critical sections where the mutex lock is acquired and released.

Step 5: Create Threads: In the main function or any other appropriate function, create threads and assign the functions to execute for each thread. Pass NULL or any necessary data as arguments to the functions.

Step 6: Implement Mutex Synchronization: Inside the functions that represent the actions of threads, use pthread\_mutex\_lock to acquire the mutex lock and pthread\_mutex\_unlock to release the lock. This ensures that only one thread can execute the critical section at a time.

Step 7: Join Threads and Cleanup: In the main function or any other appropriate function, wait for the threads to finish using pthread\_join. After the threads have finished their execution, destroy the mutex using pthread\_mutex\_destroy function.

Step 8: Compile and Run: Compile the program using a C compiler with the appropriate flags (for example, -pthread for GCC) to link the pthread library. Then, run the compiled executable to observe the synchronized behavior of threads due to mutex locks.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <pthread.h>

// Shared variables int counter = 0;

pthread\_mutex\_t mutex;

// Function to be executed by threads void \*threadFunction(void \*arg) {

int i;

for (i = 0; i < 1000000; ++i) { }

return NULL;

}

int main() {

pthread\_mutex\_init(&mutex, NULL); pthread\_t thread1, thread2;

pthread\_create(&thread1, NULL, threadFunction, NULL); pthread\_create(&thread2, NULL, threadFunction, NULL);

// Wait for the threads to finish pthread\_join(thread1, NULL); pthread\_join(thread2, NULL);

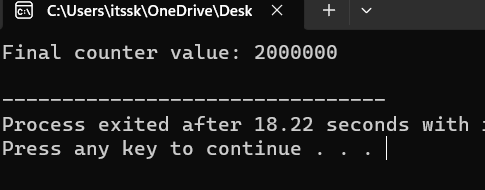
// Destroy the mutex pthread\_mutex\_destroy(&mutex);

// Print the final value of the counter printf("Final counter value: %d\n", counter);

return 0;

}

## OUTPUT :



1. **Construct a C program to simulate Reader-Writer problem using semaphores**

## AIM :

To construct a C program to simulate Reader-Writer problem using semaphores

## ALGORITHM :

1. Include Libraries: Include necessary libraries for using semaphores, threads, and other required functionalities.
2. Initialize Semaphores: Create semaphores to control access to the shared resources:
   * Semaphore for Readers Count: Initialize a semaphore to 1 (binary semaphore).
   * Semaphore for Writers Count: Initialize a semaphore to 1 (binary semaphore).
   * Semaphore for Readers Waiting: Initialize a semaphore to 1 (binary semaphore).
   * Semaphore for Writers Waiting: Initialize a semaphore to 1 (binary semaphore).
   * Semaphore for Mutex: Initialize a semaphore to 1 (binary semaphore).
3. Reader Function: Create a function for readers to execute. This function should handle the logic for readers accessing the shared resource.
4. Writer Function: Create a function for writers to execute. This function should handle the logic for writers accessing the shared resource.
5. Implement Reader-Writer Logic: Inside the reader and writer functions, implement the logic that ensures proper synchronization using semaphores. Readers should check and update the readers count semaphore and writers should check and update the writers count semaphore.
6. Create Threads: In your main function, create multiple threads for readers and writers to simulate concurrent access.
7. Join Threads: Use thread joining functions to wait for all threads to complete their execution.
8. Clean Up: Destroy the semaphores and perform any necessary clean-up operations before exiting the program.

## PROGRAM :

#include <stdio.h> #include <pthread.h> #include <semaphore.h>

sem\_t mutex, writeBlock;

int data = 0, readersCount = 0;

void \*reader(void \*arg) { int i=0;

while (i<10) { sem\_wait(&mutex); readersCount++;

if (readersCount == 1) { sem\_wait(&writeBlock);

}

sem\_post(&mutex);

// Reading operation

printf("Reader reads data: %d\n", data);

sem\_wait(&mutex); readersCount--;

if (readersCount == 0) { sem\_post(&writeBlock);

}

sem\_post(&mutex);

i++;

}

}

void \*writer(void \*arg) { int i=0;

while (i<10) { sem\_wait(&writeBlock);

// Writing operation data++;

printf("Writer writes data: %d\n", data);

sem\_post(&writeBlock); i++;

}

}

int main() {

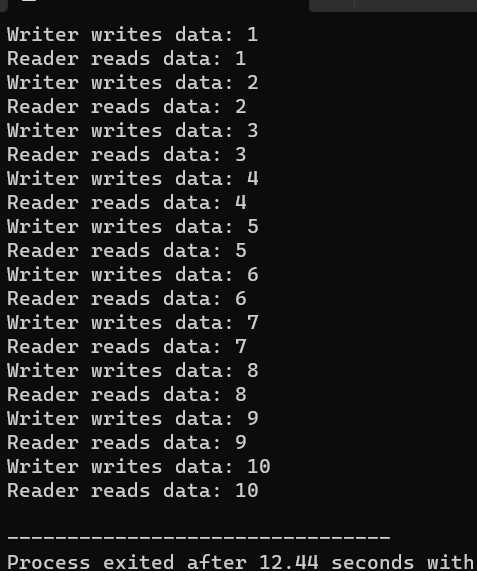
pthread\_t readers, writers; sem\_init(&mutex, 0, 1);

sem\_init(&writeBlock, 0, 1); pthread\_create(&readers, NULL, reader, NULL); pthread\_create(&writers, NULL, writer, NULL); pthread\_join(readers, NULL); pthread\_join(writers, NULL); sem\_destroy(&mutex);

sem\_destroy(&writeBlock); return 0;

}

**OUTPUT :**



# Develop a C program to implement worst fit algorithm of memory management.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX\_MEMORY 1000 int memory[MAX\_MEMORY];

// Function to initialize memory void initializeMemory() {

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) {

memory[i] = -1; // -1 indicates that the memory is unallocated

}

}

// Function to display memory status void displayMemory() {

int i, j;

int count = 0; printf("Memory Status:\n");

for (i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) {

if (memory[i] == -1) { count++;

j = i;

while (memory[j] == -1 && j < MAX\_MEMORY) { j++;

}

printf("Free memory block %d-%d\n", i, j - 1); i = j - 1;

}

}

if (count == 0) {

printf("No free memory available.\n");

}

}

// Function to allocate memory using worst-fit algorithm void allocateMemory(int processId, int size) {

int start = -1;

int blockSize = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) { if (memory[i] == -1) {

if (blockSize == 0) { start = i;

}

blockSize++;

} else {

blockSize = 0;

}

if (blockSize >= size) {

break;

}

}

if (blockSize >= size) {

for (int i = start; i < start + size; i++) { memory[i] = processId;

}

printf("Allocated memory block %d-%d to Process %d\n", start, start + size - 1, processId);

} else {

printf("Memory allocation for Process %d failed (not enough contiguous memory).\n", processId);

}

}

// Function to deallocate memory

void deallocateMemory(int processId) {

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) { if (memory[i] == processId) {

memory[i] = -1;

}

}

printf("Memory released by Process %d\n", processId);

}

int main() { initializeMemory(); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(1, 200); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(2, 300); displayMemory();

deallocateMemory(1); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(3, 400); displayMemory();

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Construct a C program to implement best fit algorithm of memory management.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX\_MEMORY 1000 int memory[MAX\_MEMORY];

// Function to initialize memory void initializeMemory() {

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) {

memory[i] = -1; // -1 indicates that the memory is unallocated

}

}

// Function to display memory status void displayMemory() {

int i, j;

int count = 0; printf("Memory Status:\n");

for (i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) {

if (memory[i] == -1) { count++;

j = i;

while (memory[j] == -1 && j < MAX\_MEMORY) { j++;

}

printf("Free memory block %d-%d\n", i, j - 1); i = j - 1;

}

}

if (count == 0) {

printf("No free memory available.\n");

}

}

// Function to allocate memory using best-fit algorithm void allocateMemory(int processId, int size) {

int start = -1;

int blockSize = MAX\_MEMORY; int bestStart = -1;

int bestSize = MAX\_MEMORY;

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) { if (memory[i] == -1) {

if (blockSize == MAX\_MEMORY) { start = i;

}

blockSize++;

} else {

if (blockSize >= size && blockSize < bestSize) { bestSize = blockSize;

bestStart = start;

}

blockSize = 0;

}

}

if (bestSize >= size) {

for (int i = bestStart; i < bestStart + size; i++) { memory[i] = processId;

}

printf("Allocated memory block %d-%d to Process %d\n", bestStart, bestStart + size - 1, processId);

} else {

printf("Memory allocation for Process %d failed (not enough contiguous memory).\n", processId);

}

}

// Function to deallocate memory

void deallocateMemory(int processId) {

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) { if (memory[i] == processId) {

memory[i] = -1;

}

}

printf("Memory released by Process %d\n", processId);

}

int main() { initializeMemory(); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(1, 200); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(2, 300); displayMemory();

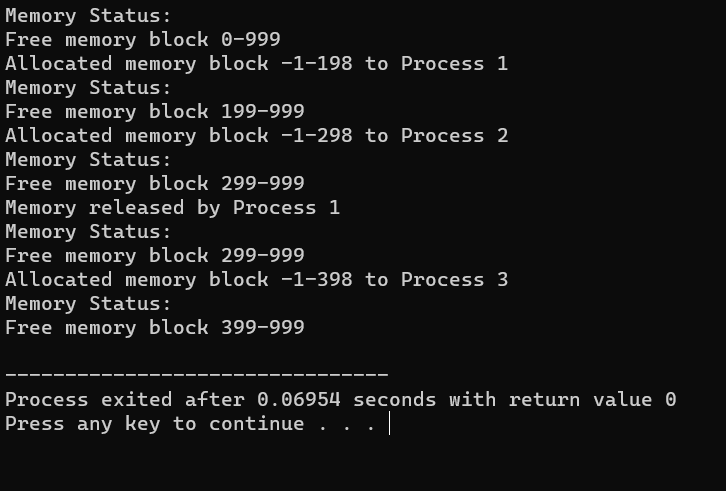
deallocateMemory(1); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(3, 400); displayMemory();

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Construct a C program to implement first fit algorithm of memory management.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX\_MEMORY 1000 int memory[MAX\_MEMORY];

// Function to initialize memory void initializeMemory() {

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) {

memory[i] = -1; // -1 indicates that the memory is unallocated

}

}

// Function to display memory status void displayMemory() {

int i, j;

int count = 0; printf("Memory Status:\n");

for (i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) {

if (memory[i] == -1) { count++;

j = i;

while (memory[j] == -1 && j < MAX\_MEMORY) { j++;

}

printf("Free memory block %d-%d\n", i, j - 1); i = j - 1;

}

}

if (count == 0) {

printf("No free memory available.\n");

}

}

// Function to allocate memory using first-fit algorithm void allocateMemory(int processId, int size) {

int start = -1;

int blockSize = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) { if (memory[i] == -1) {

if (blockSize == 0) { start = i;

}

blockSize++;

} else {

blockSize = 0;

}

if (blockSize >= size) { break;

}

}

if (blockSize >= size) {

for (int i = start; i < start + size; i++) { memory[i] = processId;

}

printf("Allocated memory block %d-%d to Process %d\n", start, start + size - 1, processId);

} else {

printf("Memory allocation for Process %d failed (not enough contiguous memory).\n", processId);

}

}

// Function to deallocate memory

void deallocateMemory(int processId) {

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_MEMORY; i++) { if (memory[i] == processId) {

memory[i] = -1;

}

}

printf("Memory released by Process %d\n", processId);

}

int main() { initializeMemory(); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(1, 200); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(2, 300); displayMemory();

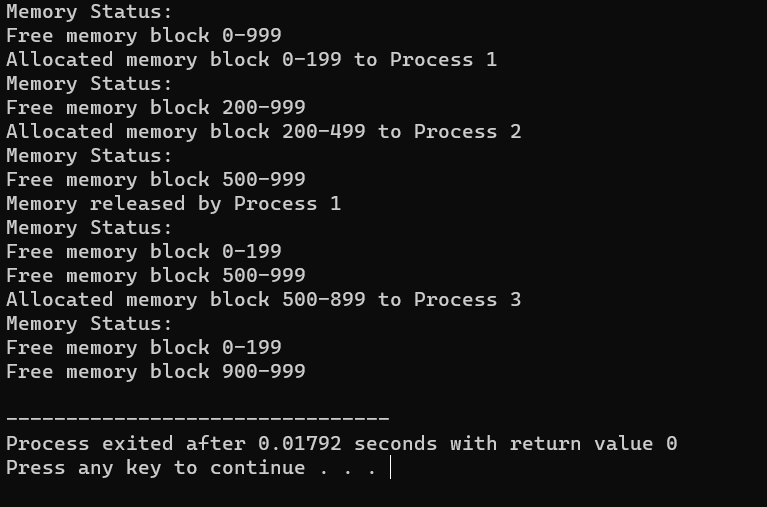
deallocateMemory(1); displayMemory();

allocateMemory(3, 400); displayMemory();

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Design a C program to demonstrate UNIX system calls for file management.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <unistd.h> #include <fcntl.h> #include <sys/types.h> #include <sys/stat.h>

int main() { int fd;

char buffer[100];

// Creating a new file

fd = creat("sample.txt", S\_IRWXU); if (fd == -1) {

perror("create"); exit(1);

} else {

printf("File 'sample.txt' created successfully.\n"); close(fd);

}

// Opening an existing file for writing

fd = open("sample.txt", O\_WRONLY | O\_APPEND); if (fd == -1) {

perror("open"); exit(1);

} else {

printf("File 'sample.txt' opened for writing.\n");

}

// Writing data to the file write(fd, "Hello, World!\n", 14);

printf("Data written to 'sample.txt'.\n"); close(fd);

// Opening the file for reading

fd = open("sample.txt", O\_RDONLY); if (fd == -1) {

perror("open"); exit(1);

} else {

printf("File 'sample.txt' opened for reading.\n");

}

// Reading data from the file

int bytesRead = read(fd, buffer, sizeof(buffer)); if (bytesRead == -1) {

perror("read"); exit(1);

} else {

printf("Data read from 'sample.txt':\n"); write(STDOUT\_FILENO, buffer, bytesRead);

}

close(fd);

// Deleting the file

if (remove("sample.txt") == -1) { perror("remove");

exit(1);

} else {

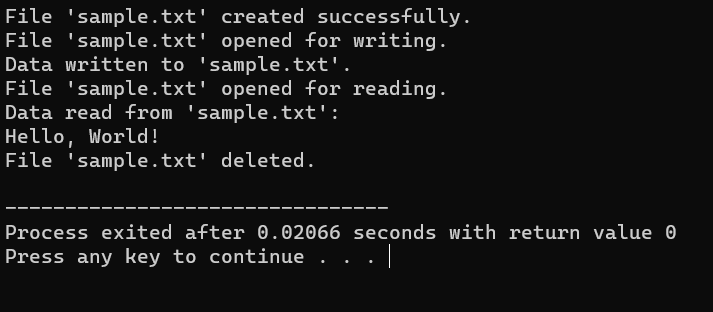
printf("File 'sample.txt' deleted.\n");

}

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Construct a C program to implement the I/O system calls of UNIX (fcntl, seek, stat, opendir, readdir)

## PROGRAM:

#include<stdio.h> #include<fcntl.h> #include<errno.h> extern int errno; int main()

{

int fd = open("foo.txt", O\_RDONLY | O\_CREAT); printf("fd = %d\n", fd);

if (fd ==-1)

{

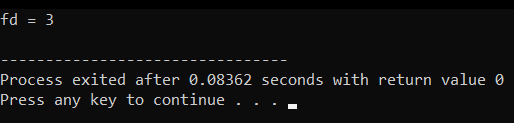
printf("Error Number % d\n", errno); perror("Program");

}

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Construct a C program to implement the file management operations.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> int main() {

FILE \*file;

file = fopen("example.txt", "w"); if (file == NULL) {

printf("Error opening the file for writing.\n"); return 1;

}

fprintf(file, "Hello, World!\n");

fprintf(file, "This is a C file management example.\n"); fclose(file);

file = fopen("example.txt", "r"); if (file == NULL) {

printf("Error opening the file for reading.\n"); return 1;

}

char buffer[100];

while (fgets(buffer, sizeof(buffer), file) != NULL) { printf("%s", buffer);

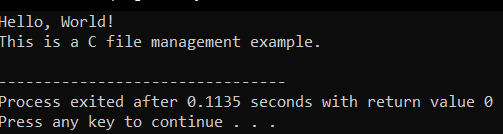
}

fclose(file);

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Develop a C program for simulating the function of ls UNIX Command.

**PROGRAM:**

#include<stdio.h> #include<dirent.h>

int main()

{

char fn[10], pat[10], temp[200]; FILE \*fp;

printf("\n Enter file name : "); scanf("%s", fn);

printf("Enter the pattern: "); scanf("%s", pat);

fp = fopen(fn, "r");

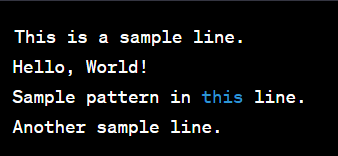
while (!feof(fp)) { fgets(temp, sizeof(fp), fp); if (strcmp(temp, pat))

printf("%s", temp);

}

fclose(fp); return 1;

}

**OUTPUT:**

# Write a C program for simulation of GREP UNIX command.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <string.h>

#define MAX\_LINE\_LENGTH 1024

void searchFile(const char \*pattern, const char \*filename) { FILE \*file = fopen(filename, "r");

if (file == NULL) { perror("Error opening file"); exit(1);

}

char line[MAX\_LINE\_LENGTH]; while (fgets(line, sizeof(line), file)) {

if (strstr(line, pattern) != NULL) { printf("%s", line);

}

}

fclose(file);

}

int main(int argc, char \*argv[]) { if (argc != 3) {

fprintf(stderr, "Usage: %s <pattern> <filename>\n", argv[0]); return 1;

}

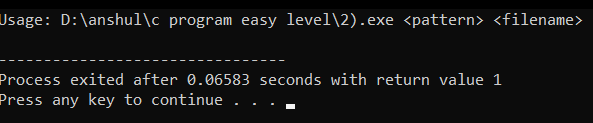
const char \*pattern = argv[1]; const char \*filename = argv[2];

searchFile(pattern, filename);

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Write a C program to simulate the solution of Classical Process Synchronization Problem

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> int mutex = 1;

int full = 0;

int empty = 10, x = 0; void producer()

{

--mutex;

++full;

--empty; x++;

printf("\nProducer produces" "item %d",

x);

++mutex;

}

void consumer()

{

--mutex;

--full;

++empty;

printf("\nConsumer consumes " "item %d",

x);

x--;

++mutex;

}

int main()

{

int n, i;

printf("\n1. Press 1 for Producer"

"\n2. Press 2 for Consumer" "\n3. Press 3 for Exit");

#pragma omp critical for (i = 1; i > 0; i++)

{

printf("\nEnter your choice:"); scanf("%d", &n);

switch (n) { case 1:

if ((mutex == 1)

&& (empty != 0)) { producer();

}

else

{

printf("Buffer is full!");

}

break; case 2:

if ((mutex == 1) && (full != 0)) { consumer();

}

else {

printf("Buffer is empty!");

}

break;

case 3:

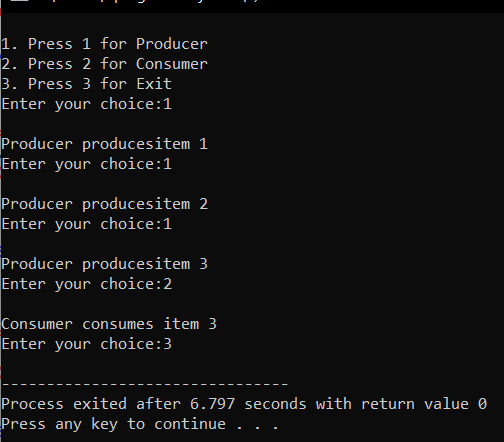
exit(0); break;

}

}

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Write C programs to demonstrate the following thread related concepts.

## PROGRAM:

#include <pthread.h> #include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> void\* func(void\* arg)

{

pthread\_detach(pthread\_self()); printf("Inside the thread\n"); pthread\_exit(NULL);

}

void fun()

{

pthread\_t ptid;

pthread\_create(&ptid, NULL, &func, NULL); printf("This line may be printed"

" before thread terminates\n"); if(pthread\_equal(ptid, pthread\_self()))

{

printf("Threads are equal\n");

}

else

printf("Threads are not equal\n"); pthread\_join(ptid, NULL);

printf("This line will be printed" " after thread ends\n");

pthread\_exit(NULL);

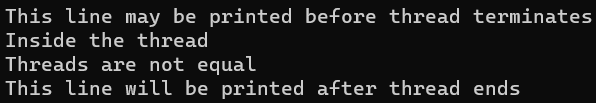
}

int main()

{

fun(); return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**

# Construct a C program to simulate the First in First Out paging technique of memory management.

**AIM:** Construct a C program to simulate the First in First Out paging technique of memory management.

## ALGORITHM:

1. Create an array to represent the page frames in memory.
2. Initialize all page frames to -1, indicating that they are empty.
3. Initialize a queue to keep track of the order in which pages are loaded into memory.
4. Initialize variables for page hits and page faults to zero.
5. Read the reference string (sequence of page numbers) from the user or use a predefined array.
6. For each page in the reference string, do the following:
7. Check if the page is already in memory (a page hit).
8. If it's a page hit, update the display and move to the next page. 10.If it's a page fault (page not in memory), do the following: 11.Increment the page fault count.

12.Remove the oldest page in memory (the one at the front of the queue). 13.Load the new page into the memory and enqueue it.

1. Update the display to show the page replacement.
2. Continue this process for all pages in the reference string. 16.After processing all pages, display the total number of page faults.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h>

#define MAX\_FRAMES 3 // Maximum number of frames in memory

void printFrames(int frames[], int n) { for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

if (frames[i] == -1) {

printf(" - ");

} else {

printf(" %d ", frames[i]);

}

}

printf("\n");

}

int main() {

int referenceString[] = {7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2}; int n = sizeof(referenceString) / sizeof(referenceString[0]);

int frames[MAX\_FRAMES];

int framePointer = 0; // Points to the current frame to be replaced

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_FRAMES; i++) {

frames[i] = -1; // Initialize all frames to -1 (indicating empty)

}

printf("Reference String: "); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

printf("%d ", referenceString[i]);

}

printf("\n\n");

printf("Page Replacement Order:\n");

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

int page = referenceString[i]; int pageFound = 0;

// Check if the page is already in memory for (int j = 0; j < MAX\_FRAMES; j++) {

if (frames[j] == page) { pageFound = 1; break;

}

}

if (!pageFound) {

printf("Page %d -> ", page); frames[framePointer] = page;

framePointer = (framePointer + 1) % MAX\_FRAMES; printFrames(frames, MAX\_FRAMES);

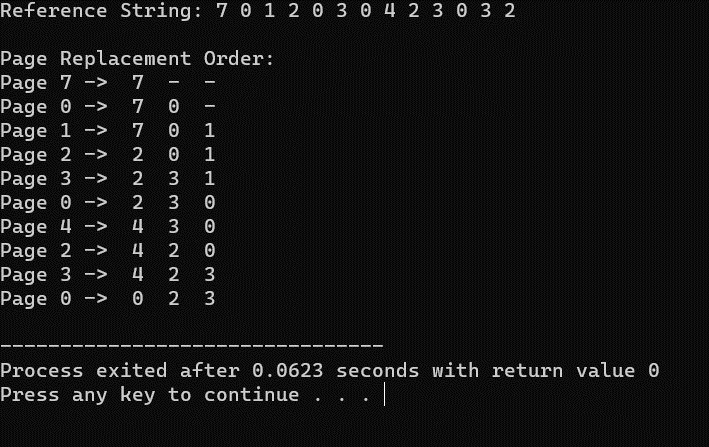
}

}

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# 32. Construct a C program to simulate the Least Recently Used paging technique of memory management.

**AIM:** Construct a C program to simulate the Least Recently Used paging technique of memory management.

## ALGORITHM:

1. Create an array to represent the page frames in memory.
2. Initialize all page frames to -1, indicating that they are empty.
3. Create a queue or a data structure (e.g., a doubly-linked list) to maintain the order of pages based on their usage history.
4. Initialize a counter for page hits and page faults to zero.
5. Read the reference string (sequence of page numbers) from the user or use a predefined array.
6. For each page in the reference string, do the following:
7. Check if the page is already in memory (a page hit).
8. If it's a page hit, update the position of the page in the usage history data structure to indicate it was recently used.
9. If it's a page fault (page not in memory), do the following: 10.Increment the page fault count.
10. Find the least recently used page in the usage history data structure (e.g., the front of the queue or the tail of the list).
11. Remove the least recently used page from memory and the usage history.
12. Load the new page into memory and add it to the back of the usage history.
13. Update the display to show the page replacement. 15.Continue this process for all pages in the reference string.

16.After processing all pages, display the total number of page faults.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h>

#define MAX\_FRAMES 3

void printFrames(int frames[], int n) { for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

if (frames[i] == -1) {

printf(" - ");

} else {

printf(" %d ", frames[i]);

}

}

printf("\n");

}

int main() {

int frames[MAX\_FRAMES];

int usageHistory[MAX\_FRAMES]; // To store the usage history of pages

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_FRAMES; i++) {

frames[i] = -1; // Initialize frames to -1 (empty) usageHistory[i] = 0; // Initialize usage history

}

int pageFaults = 0;

int referenceString[] = {7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2}; int n = sizeof(referenceString) / sizeof(referenceString[0]);

printf("Reference String: "); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

printf("%d ", referenceString[i]);

}

printf("\n\n");

printf("Page Replacement Order:\n"); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

int page = referenceString[i]; int pageFound = 0;

// Check if the page is already in memory (a page hit) for (int j = 0; j < MAX\_FRAMES; j++) {

if (frames[j] == page) { pageFound = 1;

// Update the usage history by incrementing other pages for (int k = 0; k < MAX\_FRAMES; k++) {

if (k != j) { usageHistory[k]++;

}

}

usageHistory[j] = 0; // Reset the usage counter for the used page break;

}

}

if (!pageFound) {

printf("Page %d -> ", page);

used)

// Find the page with the maximum usage counter (least recently

int lruPage = 0;

for (int j = 1; j < MAX\_FRAMES; j++) {

if (usageHistory[j] > usageHistory[lruPage]) { lruPage = j;

}

}

int replacedPage = frames[lruPage]; frames[lruPage] = page; usageHistory[lruPage] = 0;

if (replacedPage != -1) {

printf("Replace %d with %d: ", replacedPage, page);

} else {

printf("Load into an empty frame: ");

}

printFrames(frames, MAX\_FRAMES); pageFaults++;

}

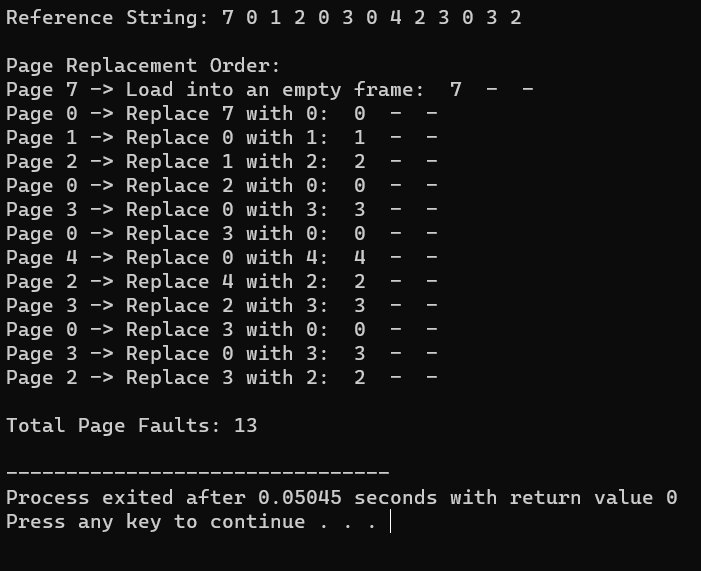
}

printf("\nTotal Page Faults: %d\n", pageFaults);

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# Construct a C program to simulate the optimal paging technique of memory management

**AIM:** Construct a C program to simulate the optimal paging technique of memory management

## ALGORITHM:

1. Create an array to represent the page frames in memory.
2. Initialize all page frames to -1, indicating that they are empty.
3. Initialize a variable for page faults to zero.
4. Read the reference string (sequence of page numbers) from the user or use a predefined array.
5. For each page in the reference string, do the following:
6. Check if the page is already in memory (a page hit).
7. If it's a page hit, move to the next page.
8. If it's a page fault (page not in memory), do the following:
9. Increment the page fault count.
10. Calculate the future references of each page in memory by scanning the remaining part of the reference string.
11. Find the page that will not be used for the longest time in the future (the optimal page to replace).
12. Replace the optimal page with the new page. 13.Continue this process for all pages in the reference string.

14.After processing all pages, display the total number of page faults.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h>

#define MAX\_FRAMES 3

void printFrames(int frames[], int n) { for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

if (frames[i] == -1) {

printf(" - ");

} else {

printf(" %d ", frames[i]);

}

}

printf("\n");

}

int main() {

int frames[MAX\_FRAMES];

for (int i = 0; i < MAX\_FRAMES; i++) { frames[i] = -1; // Initialize frames to -1 (empty)

}

int pageFaults = 0;

int referenceString[] = {7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2}; int n = sizeof(referenceString) / sizeof(referenceString[0]);

printf("Reference String: "); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

printf("%d ", referenceString[i]);

}

printf("\n\n");

printf("Page Replacement Order:\n"); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

int page = referenceString[i];

int pageFound = 0;

// Check if the page is already in memory (a page hit) for (int j = 0; j < MAX\_FRAMES; j++) {

if (frames[j] == page) { pageFound = 1; break;

}

}

if (!pageFound) {

printf("Page %d -> ", page);

int optimalPage = -1; int farthestDistance = 0;

for (int j = 0; j < MAX\_FRAMES; j++) { int futureDistance = 0;

for (int k = i + 1; k < n; k++) {

if (referenceString[k] == frames[j]) { break;

}

futureDistance++;

}

if (futureDistance > farthestDistance) { farthestDistance = futureDistance; optimalPage = j;

}

}

frames[optimalPage] = page;

printFrames(frames, MAX\_FRAMES); pageFaults++;

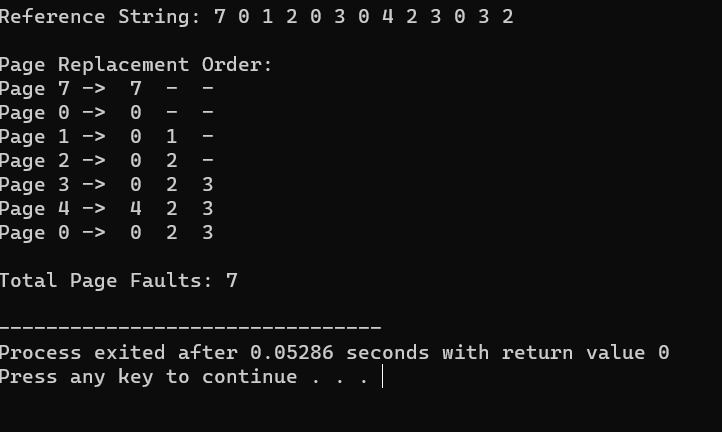
}

}

printf("\nTotal Page Faults: %d\n", pageFaults);

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT**

# Consider a file system where the records of the file are stored one after another both physically and logically. A record of the file can only be accessed by reading all the previous records. Design a C program to simulate the file allocation strategy.

**AIM:** Consider a file system where the records of the file are stored one after another both physically and logically. A record of the file can only be accessed

by reading all the previous records. Design a C program to simulate the file allocation strategy.

## ALGORITHM:

1. Define the structure of a record that will be stored in the file.
2. Create a file to represent the sequential file.
3. Write records to the file sequentially, one after the other.
4. To read a specific record:
5. Prompt the user for the record number they want to access.
6. Read and display all records from the beginning of the file up to the requested record.
7. Continue this process until the user decides to exit.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h>

// Structure to represent a record struct Record {

int recordNumber;

char data[256]; // Adjust the size as needed for your records

};

int main() { FILE \*file;

struct Record record; int recordNumber;

// Open or create a file in write mode (for writing records) file = fopen("sequential\_file.txt", "w");

if (file == NULL) {

printf("Error opening the file.\n");

return 1;

}

// Write records sequentially to the file

printf("Enter records (Enter '0' as record number to exit):\n"); while (1) {

printf("Record Number: "); scanf("%d", &record.recordNumber); if (record.recordNumber == 0) {

break;

}

// Input data for the record printf("Data: ");

scanf(" %[^\n]", record.data);

// Write the record to the file

fwrite(&record, sizeof(struct Record), 1, file);

}

fclose(file);

// Reopen the file in read mode (for reading records) file = fopen("sequential\_file.txt", "r");

if (file == NULL) {

printf("Error opening the file.\n"); return 1;

}

// Read a specific record from the file while (1) {

printf("Enter the record number to read (0 to exit): "); scanf("%d", &recordNumber);

if (recordNumber == 0) { break;

}

// Read and display records up to the requested record while (fread(&record, sizeof(struct Record), 1, file)) {

printf("Record Number: %d\n", record.recordNumber); printf("Data: %s\n", record.data);

if (record.recordNumber == recordNumber) { break;

}

}

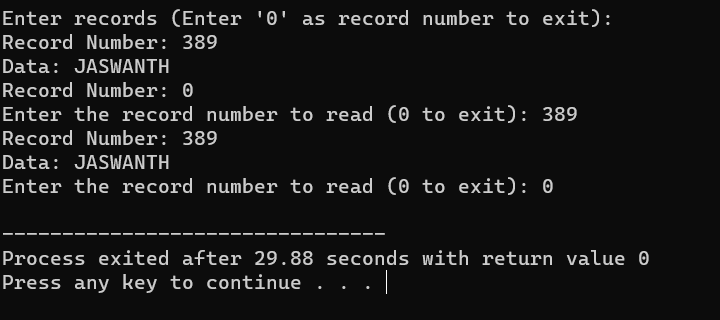
rewind(file); // Reset the file pointer to the beginning of the file

}

fclose(file); return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# 35. Consider a file system that brings all the file pointers together into an index block. The ith entry in the index block points to the ith block of the file. Design a C program to simulate the file

**allocation strategy.**

**AIM:** Consider a file system that brings all the file pointers together into an index block. The ith entry in the index block points to the ith block of the file. Design a C program to simulate the file allocation strategy.

## ALGORITHM:

1. Define the structure of a block that will be stored in the file.
2. Create a file to represent the indexed file.
3. Initialize an index block that contains pointers to data blocks.
4. To write a new block:
5. Prompt the user for the block number and the data to be written to the block.
6. Update the corresponding entry in the index block to point to the new data block.
7. Write the data block to the file.
8. To read a specific block:
9. Prompt the user for the block number they want to access.
10. Use the index block to find the pointer to the requested data block. 11.Read and display the data in the requested data block.

12.Continue this process until the user decides to exit.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

// Structure to represent a block struct Block {

int blockNumber;

char data[256]; // Adjust the size as needed for your blocks

};

int main() { FILE \*file;

struct Block block; int blockNumber;

// Create an index block that contains pointers to data blocks int indexBlock[100] = {0}; // Adjust the size as needed

// Open or create a file in write mode (for writing blocks) file = fopen("indexed\_file.txt", "w");

if (file == NULL) {

printf("Error opening the file.\n"); return 1;

}

// Write blocks and update the index block

printf("Enter blocks (Enter '0' as block number to exit):\n"); while (1) {

printf("Block Number: ");

scanf("%d", &block.blockNumber); if (block.blockNumber == 0) {

break;

}

// Input data for the block printf("Data: ");

scanf(" %[^\n]", block.data);

// Write the block to the file

fwrite(&block, sizeof(struct Block), 1, file);

// Update the index block with the pointer to the data block indexBlock[block.blockNumber] = ftell(file) - sizeof(struct Block);

}

fclose(file);

// Reopen the file in read mode (for reading blocks) file = fopen("indexed\_file.txt", "r");

if (file == NULL) {

printf("Error opening the file.\n"); return 1;

}

// Read a specific block from the file while (1) {

printf("Enter the block number to read (0 to exit): "); scanf("%d", &blockNumber);

if (blockNumber == 0) { break;

}

if (indexBlock[blockNumber] == 0) { printf("Block not found.\n");

} else {

// Seek to the data block using the index block fseek(file, indexBlock[blockNumber], SEEK\_SET); fread(&block, sizeof(struct Block), 1, file);

printf("Block Number: %d\n", block.blockNumber); printf("Data: %s\n", block.data);

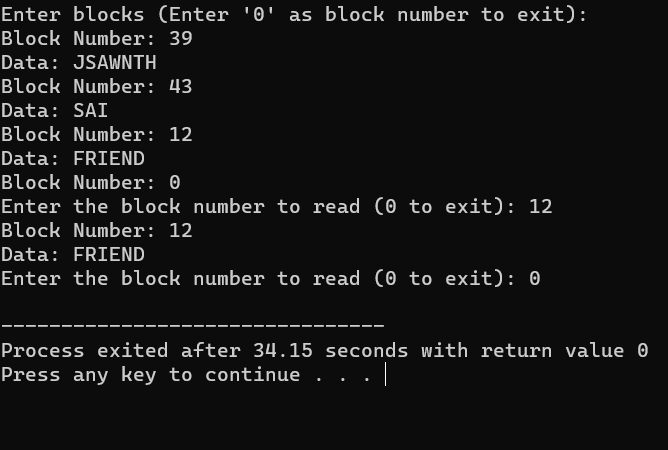
}

}

fclose(file); return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# With linked allocation, each file is a linked list of disk blocks; the disk blocks may be scattered anywhere on the disk. The

**directory contains a pointer to the first and last blocks of the file. Each block contains a pointer to the next block. Design a C program to simulate the file allocation strategy.**

**AIM:** With linked allocation, each file is a linked list of disk blocks; the disk blocks may be scattered anywhere on the disk. The directory contains a pointer to the first and last blocks of the file. Each block contains a pointer to the next block. Design a C program to simulate the file allocation strategy.

## ALGORITHM:

* 1. Define the structure of a block that will be stored in the file. Each block contains a pointer to the next block.
  2. Create a file to represent the linked allocation.
  3. Create a directory entry for the file containing a pointer to the first and last blocks.
  4. To write a new block:
  5. Prompt the user for the block data.
  6. Allocate a new block in the file.
  7. If it's the first block, update the directory entry to point to it as both the first and last block.
  8. If it's not the first block, update the previous block to point to the new block.
  9. Update the new block's pointer to the next block (usually NULL for the last block).
  10. To read a specific block:
  11. Prompt the user for the block number they want to access. 12.Use the directory entry to find the first block of the file.

13.Traverse the linked list of blocks until you reach the desired block. 14.Read and display the data in the requested block.

1. Continue this process until the user decides to exit.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h>

// Structure to represent a block struct Block {

char data[256]; // Adjust the size as needed for your blocks struct Block\* next;

};

int main() {

struct Block\* firstBlock = NULL; // Pointer to the first block in the linked list

struct Block\* lastBlock = NULL; // Pointer to the last block in the linked list

int blockCount = 0; // Count of blocks in the linked list

int blockNumber; char data[256]; char choice;

printf("Linked Allocation Simulation\n");

while (1) {

printf("Enter 'W' to write a block, 'R' to read a block, or 'Q' to quit: "); scanf(" %c", &choice);

if (choice == 'Q' || choice == 'q') { break;

}

if (choice == 'W' || choice == 'w') { printf("Enter data for the block: "); scanf(" %[^\n]", data);

// Create a new block

struct Block\* newBlock = (struct Block\*)malloc(sizeof(struct Block)); for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++) {

newBlock->data[i] = data[i];

}

newBlock->next = NULL;

if (blockCount == 0) {

// This is the first block firstBlock = newBlock; lastBlock = newBlock;

} else {

// Link the new block to the last block lastBlock->next = newBlock; lastBlock = newBlock;

}

blockCount++;

} else if (choice == 'R' || choice == 'r') {

printf("Enter the block number to read (1-%d): ", blockCount); scanf("%d", &blockNumber);

if (blockNumber < 1 || blockNumber > blockCount) { printf("Invalid block number. The valid range is 1-%d.\n",

blockCount);

} else {

struct Block\* currentBlock = firstBlock; for (int i = 1; i < blockNumber; i++) {

currentBlock = currentBlock->next;

}

printf("Block %d Data: %s\n", blockNumber, currentBlock->data);

}

}

}

// Free the allocated memory for blocks before exiting struct Block\* currentBlock = firstBlock;

while (currentBlock != NULL) {

struct Block\* nextBlock = currentBlock->next;

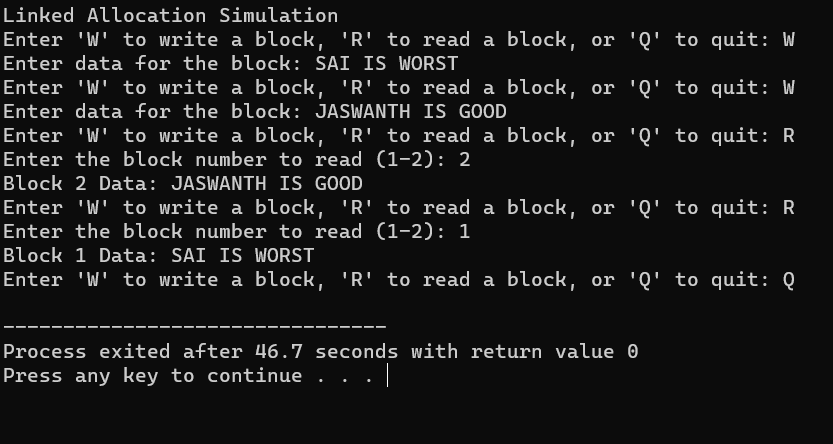
free(currentBlock); currentBlock = nextBlock;

}

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:**



# 37.Construct a C program to simulate the First Come First Served disk scheduling algorithm.

**AIM:-** Construct a C program to simulate the First Come First Served disk scheduling algorithm.

## ALGORITHM:-

* 1. Start at the current position of the disk head.
  2. For each disk request in the queue:
* Move the disk head to the requested track.
* Calculate the seek time as the absolute difference between the new position of the disk head and the previous position.
* Add the seek time to the total seek time.
* Update the previous position of the disk head to the current position.
  1. Repeat step 2 for all disk requests in the queue.
  2. After serving all the requests, calculate and display the total seek time.
  3. Calculate and display the average seek time, which is the total seek time divided by the number of requests.

## PROGRAM:-

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h>

int main() {

int n, head, seek\_time = 0;

printf("Enter the number of disk requests: "); scanf("%d", &n);

int request\_queue[n];

printf("Enter the disk request queue:\n"); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

scanf("%d", &request\_queue[i]);

}

printf("Enter the initial position of the disk head: "); scanf("%d", &head);

// FCFS Scheduling

printf("\nFCFS Disk Scheduling:\n");

printf("Head Movement Sequence: %d", head); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

seek\_time += abs(head - request\_queue[i]); head = request\_queue[i];

printf(" -> %d", head);

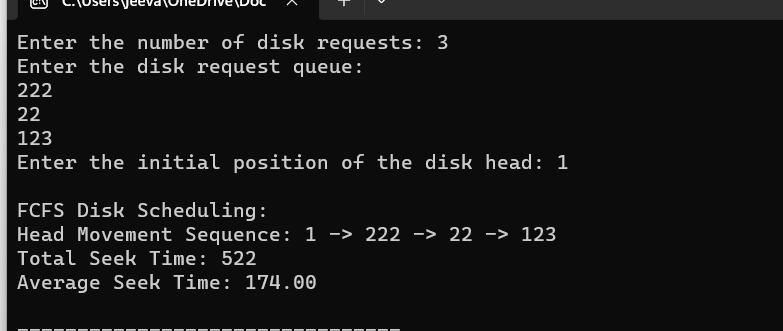
}

printf("\nTotal Seek Time: %d\n", seek\_time); printf("Average Seek Time: %.2f\n", (float) seek\_time / n);

return 0;

}

**OUTPUT:-**



# 38. Design a C program to simulate SCAN disk scheduling algorithm.

**AIM:-** Design a C program to simulate SCAN disk scheduling algorithm.

## ALGORITHM:-

1. Determine the direction of movement (inward or outward) based on the queue of pending requests and the current position.
2. While servicing requests in the selected direction:
   * + Move the disk head to the next track in the current direction.
     + Calculate the seek time as the absolute difference between the new position of the disk head and the previous position.
     + Add the seek time to the total seek time.
     + Update the previous position of the disk head to the current position.
3. If there are no more requests in the current direction, change direction to the opposite direction.
4. Repeat step 3 until all requests are serviced.
5. After serving all the requests, calculate and display the total seek time.
6. Calculate and display the average seek time, which is the total seek time divided by the number of requests.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h>

int main() {

int n, head, seek\_time = 0;

printf("Enter the number of disk requests: "); scanf("%d", &n);

int request\_queue[n];

printf("Enter the disk request queue:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { scanf("%d", &request\_queue[i]);

}

printf("Enter the initial position of the disk head: "); scanf("%d", &head);

// Sort the request queue to simplify SCAN algorithm for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {

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

if (request\_queue[i] > request\_queue[j]) { int temp = request\_queue[i]; request\_queue[i] = request\_queue[j]; request\_queue[j] = temp;

}

}

}

// SCAN (Elevator) Scheduling

printf("\nSCAN (Elevator) Disk Scheduling:\n"); int start = 0;

int end = n - 1;

int current\_direction = 1; // 1 for moving right, -1 for moving left

while (start <= end) {

if (current\_direction == 1) {

for (int i = start; i <= end; i++) {

if (request\_queue[i] >= head) {

seek\_time += abs(head - request\_queue[i]); head = request\_queue[i];

start = i + 1; break;

}

}

current\_direction = -1; // Change direction

} else {

for (int i = end; i >= start; i--) {

if (request\_queue[i] <= head) {

seek\_time += abs(head - request\_queue[i]); head = request\_queue[i];

end = i - 1; break;

}

}

current\_direction = 1; // Change direction

}

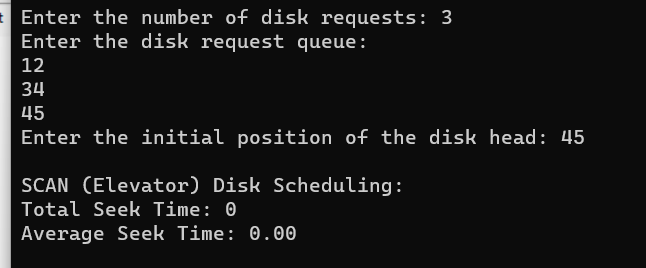
}

printf("Total Seek Time: %d\n", seek\_time); printf("Average Seek Time: %.2f\n", (float)seek\_time / n);

return 0;

}

## Output:-



**39. Develop a C program to simulate C-SCAN disk scheduling algorithm**.

**AIM:-** Develop a C program to simulate C-SCAN disk scheduling algorithm.

## ALGORITHM:-

1. Start at the current position of the disk head.
2. Set the direction of movement to one side (e.g., right).
3. While servicing requests in the selected direction:
   * + Move the disk head to the next track in the current direction.
     + Calculate the seek time as the absolute difference between the new position of the disk head and the previous position.
     + Add the seek time to the total seek time.
     + Update the previous position of the disk head to the current position.
4. If there are no more requests in the current direction:
   * + Move the disk head to the end of the disk in the current direction.
     + Change direction to the opposite side (e.g., left).
     + Continue servicing requests in the new direction.
5. Repeat step 3 and step 4 until all requests are serviced.
6. After serving all the requests, calculate and display the total seek time.
7. Calculate and display the average seek time, which is the total seek time divided by the number of requests.

## PROGRAM:-

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main() {

int n, head, seek\_time = 0;

printf("Enter the number of disk requests: "); scanf("%d", &n);

int request\_queue[n];

printf("Enter the disk request queue:\n"); for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

scanf("%d", &request\_queue[i]);

}

printf("Enter the initial position of the disk head: "); scanf("%d", &head);

// Sort the request queue for simplicity for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {

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

if (request\_queue[i] > request\_queue[j]) { int temp = request\_queue[i]; request\_queue[i] = request\_queue[j]; request\_queue[j] = temp;

}

}

}

// C-SCAN Scheduling

printf("\nC-SCAN Disk Scheduling:\n"); int start = 0;

int end = n - 1;

while (start <= end) {

for (int i = start; i <= end; i++) { if (request\_queue[i] >= head) {

seek\_time += abs(head - request\_queue[i]); head = request\_queue[i];

start = i + 1;

}

}

// Move the head to the end in the current direction seek\_time += abs(head - 0);

head = 0;

// Change direction to the opposite side seek\_time += abs(head - request\_queue[end]); head = request\_queue[end];

end = n - 2; // Exclude the last request, as it has already been served

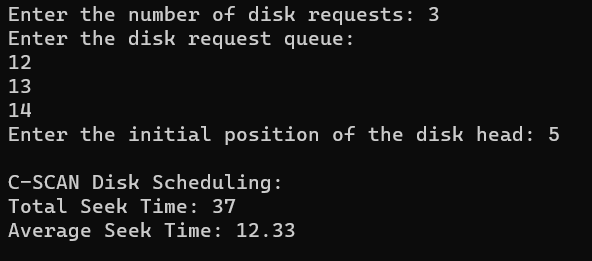
}

printf("Total Seek Time: %d\n", seek\_time); printf("Average Seek Time: %.2f\n", (float)seek\_time / n);

return 0;

}

## OUTPUT:-



**40. Illustrate the various File Access Permission and different types users in Linux.**

**AIM:** Illustrate the various File Access Permission and different types users in Linux.

## ALGORITHM:

1. Create a file or identify an existing file to demonstrate permissions and users.
2. View the file's permissions using the ls -l command. The output will look something like this:

.txt

* + - The first character (-) represents the file type (a dash indicates a regular file).
    - The next three characters (rw-) represent the permissions for the file's owner (Read and Write, no Execute).
    - The next three characters (r--) represent the permissions for the file's group (Read, no Write or Execute).
    - The last three characters (r--) represent the permissions for others (Read, no Write or Execute).
    - The number 1 represents the number of hard links to the file.
    - owner is the username of the file's owner.
    - group is the name of the file's group.
    - 1234 is the file's size in bytes.
    - Oct 19 10:30 is the last modification timestamp.
    - file.txt is the file name.

1. Use the chmod command to change the file's permissions. For example, to give the group write permission, use chmod g+w file.txt.
2. Re-run ls -l to confirm the updated permissions.
3. You can also change the file's owner and group using the chown and chgrp commands, respectively.
4. To create and manage user accounts, you can use the useradd and passwd commands.

## PROGRAM:

#include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> #include <sys/stat.h>

int main() {

char filename[] = "file.txt";

int new\_permissions = S\_IRUSR | S\_IWUSR | S\_IRGRP | S\_IWGRP | S\_IROTH; // rw-rw-r--

if (chmod(filename, new\_permissions) == 0) { printf("File permissions changed successfully.\n");

} else {

perror("chmod"); return 1;

}

return 0;

}

## OUTPUT:

