

## 2.Design and implement a scheduler using a preemptive SJF algorithm.

### Shortest Job First (Non Preemptive) - algorithm

1. BEGIN
2. Get number of processes (numberOfProcesses) as input from user.
3. P[i]=array of processes.
4. while(input){
5. get burst time for each process
6. }
7. while(total burst time){
8. sort\_increasing\_order(P) //according to arrival time (first) and then remaining burst  
//time
9. total burst time—
10. }
11. Calculate Waiting time , average waiting time and average turn around time for each  
process in P.
12. Display Gantt Chart.
13. END

```
/*
* SJFP.cpp
*
* Created on: 29-Aug-2012
* Author: Lokesh Chandra Basu
* Enrol. no: 10114026
* Branch: CSE III yr
*
*/

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

struct process{
    int pId ;
    int burstTime ;
};

int main(){
    int numberOfProcesses;

    //number of process
    cout << "\nNUMBER OF PROCESS: ";
    cin >> numberOfProcesses;

    struct process p[numberOfProcesses];
    struct process temp;
    int i;
    int j;
    int waitingTime = 0;
    float totalWaitingTime = 0;

    //burst time
```

```

for(i=0; i<numberOfProcesses; i++){
    p[i].pId = i+1 ;
    cout << "=====\n";
    cout << "PROCESS " << i+1 << "\n";
    cout << "\tBURST TIME: ";
    cin >> p[i].burstTime;
    totalWaitingTime += p[i].burstTime;
}

//sort
for(i=0; i<numberOfProcesses; i++){
    for(j=0; j<numberOfProcesses; j++){
        if(p[j].burstTime>p[i].burstTime){
            temp = p[i];
            p[i] = p[j] ;
            p[j] = temp;
        }
    }
}

//display
cout << "\n=====\n";
cout << "        PROCESS\t    BURST TIME\t    WAITING TIME\n\n";
for(i=0;i<numberOfProcesses;i++){
    cout << "\tP" << p[i].pId << "\t\t" << p[i].burstTime;
    cout << "\t\t" << waitingTime << "\n";
    waitingTime = waitingTime + p[i].burstTime ;
}
cout << "=====\n";

//average waiting time
cout << "AVERAGE WAITING TIME = ";
cout << totalWaitingTime/numberOfProcesses << "\n\n" ;
return 0;
}

```

## OUTPUT:

enter the number of processes: 3

enter the proc information:

pid at bt

```

1
0
5
3
1
2
2
2
1

```

the proc information:

pid at bt

```

1 0 5
3 1 2
2 2 1

```

gantt chart:0 p[1]1 p[3]2 p[3]3 p[2]4 p[1]5 p[1]6 p[1]7 p[1]8

average wt=1.333333, average tat=4.000000

the proc information:

pid at bt wt tat

1 0 5 3 8

3 1 2 0 2

2 2 1 1 2