

# IMPLEMENTATION OF TASK QUEUES FOR SCHEDULER

## ASSIGNMENT-01

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DESE(EPD)

Initial tasks are placed with all details in example1.txt file and read by the code once it starts running.

### CODE OVERVIEW:

#### 1. FUNCTIONS:

These are all the functions used for task scheduling.

```
41
42 > int add_task(int id, int prior, int pointer, char state[], int event_id, struct Task **root, int pos) ...
76
77 > void print_status(struct Task* root) ...
95
96 > void delete_task(struct Task **ready_root, struct Task **wait_root) ...
128
129 > void ready_to_wait(struct Task **ready_root, struct Task **wait_root) ...
169
170 > void wait_to_ready(struct Task **ready_root, struct Task **wait_root) ...
197
198 > int main(void) ...
393
394 > void sort_tasks(void) ...
425
426 > void sort_tasks2(void) ...
457
458 > void take_console_input(void) ...
471
472 > int check_command(void) ...
479
480 > void create_task(void) ...
520
```

#### 2. MACROS:

```
25
26 int records = 0;
27 char console_input[20];
28 char command;
29 int ready_counter = 0;
30 int waiting_counter = 0;
31 int max_priority = 9;
32 int max_priority_wait = 3;
33 int task_identity = 0;
34 int prior;
35 int pointer_context;
36 char state[1];
37 int event_identity;
38
```

### Task Structure Definition:

The program defines a `struct Task` to represent individual tasks. Each task contains attributes such as:

- `task_id`: Unique identifier for the task.
- `task_priority`: Priority level assigned to the task.
- `pointer_context`: Context pointer associated with the task.
- `task_state`: Indicates the state of the task (e.g., RUNNING, READY, WAITING).
- `event_id`: ID of the event associated with the task.
- `link`: Pointer to the next task in the linked list.

### Main Function:

- Opens a file named "example1.txt" to read task information.
- Reads task information from the file and populates an array of task structures.
- Separates tasks into ready and waiting lists based on their states and sorts them based on priority.
- Constructs linked lists for ready and waiting tasks.
- Enters an infinite loop to continuously process user commands and perform corresponding actions.
- The user can create tasks, delete tasks, move tasks between lists, trigger tasks, or suspend tasks based on the input command.
- After each action, the status of both ready and waiting tasks is printed.

### Task Operations Functions:

- Functions like `add_task`, `delete_task`, `ready_to_wait`, `wait_to_ready`, and `suspend_task` perform specific task-related operations like adding, deleting, moving, and suspending tasks.

## RESULTS:

Before giving any command

```
13 records read.
```

A => RUNNING    B => READY    C => WAITING								
TASK ID	TASK PRIORITY	TASK CONTEXT	STATE	EVENT ID				
8765	0	23	A	0				
6789	1	24	B	0				
2109	1	25	B	0				
8926	2	19	B	0				
3456	2	22	B	0				
1098	4	18	B	0				
4321	4	21	B	0				
9999	9	99	B	0				

A => RUNNING    B => READY    C => WAITING								
TASK ID	TASK PRIORITY	TASK CONTEXT	STATE	EVENT ID				
2345	0	20	C	321				
4567	1	22	C	231				
5432	2	18	C	120				
7890	3	19	C	543				

```
enter the command
```

After giving **n task\_id** command:

```
enter the command
n 1287
entered command is n 1287
create task command
Enter priority(should be less than 10): 7
Enter pointer_context: 12
Enter state: B
```

A => RUNNING    B => READY    C => WAITING								
TASK ID		TASK PRIORITY		TASK CONTEXT		STATE		EVENT ID
8765		0		23		A		0
6789		1		24		B		0
2109		1		25		B		0
8926		2		19		B		0
3456		2		22		B		0
1098		4		18		B		0
4321		4		21		B		0
1287		7		12		B		0
9999		9		99		B		0
A => RUNNING    B => READY    C => WAITING								
TASK ID		TASK PRIORITY		TASK CONTEXT		STATE		EVENT ID
2345		0		20		C		321
4567		1		22		C		231
5432		2		18		C		120
7890		3		19		C		543

All operations checked accordingly.