## **OS Endsem**

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```
Q1: Print the following Pattern
A 1 a B 2 b C 3 c ... Y 25 y Z 26 z
Using any one of the following concepts
a. Multiprocesses (Hint: using 3 child processes)
b. Multithreads (Hint: using 3 Threads)
I choose b:
Code:
#include<pthread.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
void *printc(void *i){
  int *data = (int *)i;
  printf("%c ",*data);
}
void *printd(void *i){
  int *data = (int *)i;
  printf("%d ",*data);
}
int main(){
  pthread_t thread1,thread2,thread3;
  int it1,it2,it3;
```

```
int i=0;

for(i=1;i<27;i++){
    int small = i+96;
    int cap = i+64;

it1 = pthread_create(&thread1,NULL,printc,(void*) &cap);
    pthread_join(thread1,NULL);

it2 = pthread_create(&thread2,NULL,printd,(void*) &i);
    pthread_join(thread2,NULL);

it3 = pthread_create(&thread3,NULL,printc,(void*) &small);
    pthread_join(thread3,NULL);

}

exit(0);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

## Results:

a. Describe the RoundRobin (RR) and Modified RoundRobin (MRR) Algorithm. Also mention the difference between the results of both the algorithms and implement them both in C.

Reference: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8392238 Code :

```
Round Robin:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int max(int num1, int num2){
  return (num1 > num2) ? num1: num2;
}
void waitTime(int proc[],int n,int bust[],int wait[]){
  int q = 4;
  int remain_bust[n];
  int remain_p = n;
  int i=0;
  int tw = 0;
  wait[0] = 0;
  remain_bust[0] = max(bust[0]-q,0);
  tw=bust[0] - remain_bust[0];
  bust[0] = remain_bust[0];
  if(!remain_bust[0]){
     remain_p--;
  }
  while (remain p>0){
     j++;
     if(i==n){
       i=0;
     }
     if(!bust[i]){
```

```
continue;
     }
     wait[i] = tw;
     remain_bust[i] = max(bust[i]-q,0);
     tw += (bust[i] - remain_bust[i]);
     bust[i] = remain_bust[i];
     if(!remain_bust[i]){
        remain_p--;
  }
}
void tatTime(int proc[],int n,int bust[],int wait[],int tat[]){
int i;
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
          tat[i] = bust[i] + wait[i];
                                       // calculating turnaround time by adding
   return 0;
}
void averageTime(
int proc[],int n,int bust[]
){
int wait_time[n],tat[n],total_wt=0,total_tat=0;
int bust_c[n];
int i=0;
for(i=0;i< n;i++){
   bust_c[i] = bust[i];
}
   waitTime(proc,n,bust_c,wait_time);
   tatTime(proc,n,bust,wait_time,tat);
   printf("Processes Burst Waiting Turn around \n");
```

```
for ( i=0; i<n; i++) {
    total_wt = total_wt + wait_time[i];
    total_tat = total_tat + tat[i];
                                         // Calculate total waiting time and total turn around time
    printf(" %d\t %d\t\ %d \t%d\n", i+1, bust[i], wait_time[i], tat[i]);
  printf("Average waiting time = %f\n", (float)total_wt / (float)n);
  printf("Average turn around time = %f\n", (float)total_tat / (float)n);
}
int main(){
   int pid[5] = \{1,2,3,4,5\};
   int n = 5;
   int bust_time[5] = \{3,6,4,5,2\};
   int arrival[5] = \{0,0,0,0,0,0\};
   averageTime(pid,n,bust_time);
   return 0;
}
Modified Round Robin:
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<math.h>
int max(int num1, int num2){
   return (num1 > num2) ? num1: num2;
}
float mean(int data[],int n){
   int j=0;
   float total=0;
   for(j=0;j< n;j++){
total +=data[j];
  }
   return total/n;
}
```

```
float median(int data[],int n){
  float median = 0;
  float mid=0;
  if(n\%2 == 0){
     int temp=(n/2)-1;
     for(int i=0;i< n;i++){
        if(temp==i || (temp+1)==i) {
          mid=mid+data[i];
        }
     mid=mid/2;
     }else {
     int temp=(n/2);
        for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
          if(temp==i){
          int mid=data[i];
          }
     }
return mid;
}
int timeQ(int busts[],int n){
  int i=0;
  int max=busts[0];
  for(i=1;i< n;i++){}
     if(max < busts[i]){
        max = busts[i];
  }
  float avg = mean(busts,n);
  float mid = median(busts,n);
  int tq = 0;
  if(avg>mid){
     tq= (int)sqrt((avg * max));
  }else{
     tq= (int)sqrt((mid * max));
```

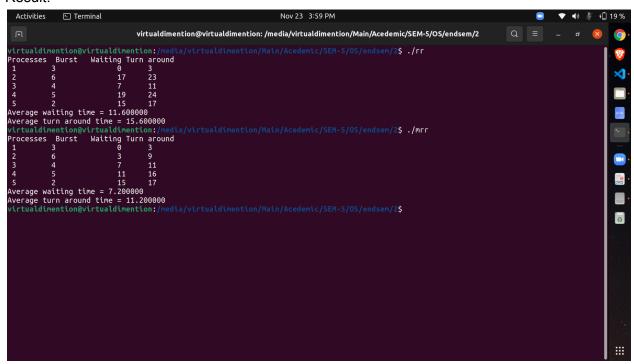
```
}
return tq;
}
void waitTime(int proc[],int n,int bust[],int wait[]){
  int tq = 4;
  int remain_bust[n];
  int remain_p = n;
  int i=0;
  int tw = 0;
  wait[0] = 0;
  remain_bust[0] = max(bust[0]-tq,0);
  tw=bust[0] - remain_bust[0];
  bust[0] = remain_bust[0];
  if(!remain_bust[0]){
     remain_p--;
  }
  while (remain_p>0){
      j++;
     if(i==n){
        i=0;
        tq = timeQ(bust,n);
     }
     if(!bust[i]){
        continue;
     wait[i] = tw;
     remain_bust[i] = max(bust[i]-tq,0);
     tw += (bust[i] - remain_bust[i]);
```

```
bust[i] = remain_bust[i];
     if(!remain_bust[i]){
        remain_p--;
  }
}
void tatTime(int proc[],int n,int bust[],int wait[],int tat[]){
int i;
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
          tat[i] = bust[i] + wait[i];
                                       // calculating turnaround time by adding
}
void averageTime(
int proc[],int n,int bust[]
){
int wait_time[n],tat[n],total_wt=0,total_tat=0;
int bust_c[n];
int i=0;
for(i=0;i< n;i++){
  bust_c[i] = bust[i];
  waitTime(proc,n,bust_c,wait_time);
  tatTime(proc,n,bust,wait_time,tat);
  printf("Processes Burst Waiting Turn around \n");
  for ( i=0; i<n; i++) {
    total_wt = total_wt + wait_time[i];
    total tat = total tat + tat[i];
                                          // Calculate total waiting time and total turn around time
    printf(" %d\t %d\t\ %d \t%d\n", i+1, bust[i], wait_time[i], tat[i]);
  printf("Average waiting time = %f\n", (float)total_wt / (float)n);
  printf("Average turn around time = %f\n", (float)total_tat / (float)n);
```

```
}
```

```
int main(){
  int pid[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};
  int n = 5;
  int bust_time[5] = { 3,6,4,5,2};
  int arrival[5] = {0,0,0,0,0};
  averageTime(pid,n,bust_time);
  return 0;
}
```

## Result:



Q3:Describe what is the Producer Consumer Problem and its solution in detail using Semaphores and Mutex and implement it in C.

```
Semaphores: #include<stdlib.h> #include<stdio.h>
```

```
int S=0;
int out,in;// in used by procuder to put data and out used by consumer to consume the data
int n=7; //total buffer legth
int full=0; //full keep trake of no of full locations
int empty=7;//, empty keep track of no of empty slots
int P;// it is process id.
int buffer[7] = \{0\};
int itemC;
void wait(int sema ) {
  while( sema <= 0);
  sema--;
}
void signal( int sema) {
  while(sema>n);
  sema++;
}
int Produce_item(int p){
return rand();
void producer(void)
 wait (empty);
 wait(S);
 buffer[in] = Produce_item(P);
 in = (in + 1)\% n;
 signal(S);
 signal(full);
}
void consumer(void)
 wait (empty);
 wait(S);
 itemC = buffer[ out ];
out = (out + 1) \% n;
 printf("Consumer %d",itemC);
```

```
signal(S);
 signal(empty);
}
int main()
{
  int n, i;
  printf("\n1. Press 1 for Producer"
       "\n2. Press 2 for Consumer"
       "\n3. Press 3 for Exit");
  for (i = 1; i > 0; i++) {
     printf("\nEnter your What to do:");
     scanf("%d", &n);
     switch (n) {
     case 1:
        producer();
        break;
     case 2:
        consumer();
        break;
     case 3:
        exit(0);
        break;
     }
  }
```

Mutex:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int mutex = 1;
int full = 0;
int empty = 10;
int n = 0;
void producer()
  --mutex;
  ++full;
  --empty;
  n++;
  printf("\nProducer produces item %d",n);
  ++mutex;
}
void consumer()
  --mutex;
  --full;
  ++empty;
  printf("\nConsumer consumes item %d",n);
  n--;
  ++mutex;
int main()
  int n, i;
  printf("\n1. Press 1 for Producer"
       "\n2. Press 2 for Consumer"
```

```
for (i = 1; i > 0; i++) {
  printf("\nEnter your What to do:");
  scanf("%d", &n);
  switch (n) {
  case 1:
     if ((mutex == 1)
        && (empty != 0)) {
        producer();
     }
     else {
        printf("Buffer is full!");
     break;
  case 2:
     // consumer can use
     if ((mutex == 1)
        && (full != 0)) {
        consumer();
     }
     else {
        printf("Buffer is empty!");
     }
     break;
  case 3:
     exit(0);
     break;
}
```

"\n3. Press 3 for Exit");

## Result:

