

# Operating Systems Lab File



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# Lab Experiment 1

## Experiment Title: Process Creation and Management Using Python OS Module

### Experiment Objectives:

In this assignment, students will simulate Linux process management operations using Python. The experiment focuses on replicating the behaviors of `fork()`, `exec()`, and process state inspections using the `os` and `subprocess` modules in Python. It provides an understanding of process creation, child-parent relationship, and zombie/orphan process scenarios.

### Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the lifecycle of processes in Linux.
- Create child processes and execute system commands using Python.
- Simulate zombie and orphan processes.
- Inspect running processes using `/proc`.
- Demonstrate priority setting via `nice` values.

### Concepts Used:

- `os.fork()`, `os.getpid()`, `os.getppid()`
- `os._exit()`, `os.wait()`, `os.nice()`
- `subprocess.run()`, `os.execvp()`
- Reading `/proc/[pid]/status`, `/exe`, and `/fd`

## Task 1: Process Creation Utility

Code:

```
import subprocess

def main():
    n = int(input("Enter number of child processes to create: "))
    processes = []
    for i in range(n):
        # Start independent process running 'python -c' to print info
        proc = subprocess.Popen(["python", "-c",
                                f"import os; print('Child {i}: PID', os.getpid(), 'Parent\nPID', os.getppid(), 'Hello from child {i}')"])
        processes.append(proc)
    for proc in processes:
        proc.wait()
        print(f"Process with PID {proc.pid} finished.")
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Output:

```
In [2]: %runfile C:/Users/harsh/.spyder-py3/temp.py --wdir
Enter number of child processes to create: 4
Process with PID 24664 finished.
Process with PID 17984 finished.
Process with PID 18948 finished.
Process with PID 14564 finished.
```

## Task 2: Command Execution Using exec()

### Code:

```
import subprocess
```

```
def main():
```

```
    try:
```

```
        n = int(input("Enter number of child processes to create: "))
```

```
    except ValueError:
```

```
        print("Please enter a valid integer.")
```

```
    return
```

```
    commands = [["dir"], ["date", "/t"], ["tasklist"]] # Windows commands
similar to ls, date, ps
```

```
    procs = []
```

```
    for i in range(n):
```

```

command = commands[i % len(commands)]

print(f"Starting child {i} running command: {' '.join(command)}")

proc = subprocess.Popen(command, shell=True)

procs.append(proc)

for proc in procs:

    proc.wait()

    print(f"Process with PID {proc.pid} finished.")

if __name__ == "__main__":

    main()

```

Output:

```

In [3]: %runfile C:/Users/harsh/.spyder-py3/temp.py --wdir
Enter number of child processes to create: 4
Starting child 0 running command: dir
Starting child 1 running command: date /t
Starting child 2 running command: tasklist
Starting child 3 running command: dir
Process with PID 25384 finished.
Process with PID 23152 finished.
Process with PID 2908 finished.
Process with PID 24872 finished.

```

## Task 3: Zombie & Orphan Processes

Code:

```
import subprocess
```

```
import time
```

```
def zombie_sim():
```

```
    print("Zombie simulation: Parent does not wait for child.")
    proc = subprocess.Popen(["timeout", "/t", "10"], shell=True)
    print("Parent continues and exits without waiting.")
    print("During this time, the child process is sleeping.")
    time.sleep(10)
```

```
def orphan_sim():
```

```
    print("Orphan simulation: Parent exits, child continues.")
    proc = subprocess.Popen(["timeout", "/t", "10"], shell=True)
    print("Parent exits immediately.")
    time.sleep(1)
```

```
choice = input("Enter 1 for zombie sim, 2 for orphan sim: ").strip()
```

```
if choice == "1":
```

```
    zombie_sim()
```

```
elif choice == "2":
```

```
    orphan_sim()
```

```
else:
```

```
    print("Invalid choice.")
```

Output:

```
In [4]: %runfile C:/Users/harsh/.spyder-py3/temp.py --wdir
Enter 1 for zombie sim, 2 for orphan sim: 2
Orphan simulation: Parent exits, child continues.
Parent exits immediately.
```

## Task 3: Zombie and orphan Processes

Code:

```
import subprocess
```

```
import time
```

```
def zombie_sim():
```

```
    print("Zombie simulation: Parent does not wait for child.")
```

```
    proc = subprocess.Popen(["timeout", "/t", "10"], shell=True)
```

```
    print("Parent continues and exits without waiting.")
```

```
    print("During this time, the child process is sleeping for 10 seconds.")
```

```
    time.sleep(10)
```

```
def orphan_sim():
```

```
    print("Orphan simulation: Parent exits, child continues.")
```

```
    proc = subprocess.Popen(["timeout", "/t", "10"], shell=True)
```

```
    print("Parent exits immediately.")
```

```
time.sleep(1) # Short wait to allow parent "exit"

choice = input("Enter 1 for zombie simulation or 2 for orphan simulation:
").strip()

if choice == "1":
    zombie_sim()
elif choice == "2":
    orphan_sim()
else:
    print("Invalid choice.")
```

## Output:

```
Enter 1 for zombie simulation or 2 for orphan simulation: 1
Zombie simulation: Parent does not wait for child.
Parent continues and exits without waiting.
During this time, the child process is sleeping for 10 seconds.
```

•

## Task 4: Inspecting Process Info from /proc

### Code:

```
import psutil
```

```
def main():

    pid_input = input("Enter PID to inspect (leave blank for current process):")
    pid_input = pid_input.strip()

    if pid_input == "":
        proc = psutil.Process()
    else:
        try:
            proc = psutil.Process(int(pid_input))
        except (psutil.NoSuchProcess, ValueError):
            print("Invalid or non-existent PID")
            return

    print(f"Process Name: {proc.name()}")
    print(f"Status: {proc.status()}")
    mem_info = proc.memory_info()
    print(f"Memory Info: RSS={mem_info.rss} bytes, VMS={mem_info.vms} bytes")

    try:
        print(f"Executable Path: {proc.exe()}")
    except psutil.AccessDenied:
        print("Executable path: Access denied")

    try:
        open_files = proc.open_files()
        if open_files:
            print("Open Files:")
```

```

        for f in open_files:
            print(f" {f.path}")
    else:
        print("No open files.")
except psutil.AccessDenied:
    print("Open files: Access denied")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

## Output:

```

Enter PID to inspect (leave blank for current process):
Process Name: python.exe
Status: running
Memory Info: RSS=178475008 bytes, VMS=157978624 bytes
Executable Path: D:\Spyder\envs\spyder-runtime\python.exe
Open Files:
  C:\Windows\System32\en-US\tzres.dll.mui
  C:\Windows\System32\en-US\KernelBase.dll.mui
  C:\Users\harsh\AppData\Local\Temp\tmpje6v7iff.fault
  C:\Users\harsh\.ipython\profile_default\history.sqlite

```

## Task 5: Process Prioritization

### Code:

```

import psutil
import subprocess
import time

```

```

def spawn_with_priority(priority_class, label):
    proc = subprocess.Popen(["python", "-c",
                             f"import time\nfor i in range(3): print('{label} running');
time.sleep(1)"])
    p = psutil.Process(proc.pid)
    try:
        p.nice(priority_class)
        print(f"Set priority {label} on PID {proc.pid}")
    except psutil.AccessDenied:
        print(f"Access denied: Cannot change priority for PID {proc.pid}")
    return proc

def main():
    procs = []
    procs.append(spawn_with_priority(psutil.HIGH_PRIORITY_CLASS, "High"))
    procs.append(spawn_with_priority(psutil.NORMAL_PRIORITY_CLASS,
    "Normal"))
    procs.append(spawn_with_priority(psutil.IDLE_PRIORITY_CLASS, "Low"))

    for proc in procs:
        proc.wait()
        print(f"Process with PID {proc.pid} finished.")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

Output:

```
Set priority High on PID 9784  
Set priority Normal on PID 6196  
Set priority Low on PID 24020  
Process with PID 9784 finished.  
Process with PID 6196 finished.  
Process with PID 24020 finished.
```

## Lab Experiment 2

## Problem Statement:

Modern operating systems are responsible for initializing system components, creating processes, managing execution, and gracefully shutting down. This lab aims to simulate these core concepts using Python, helping students visualize how processes are handled at the OS level. The focus is on creating a simplified startup mechanism that spawns multiple processes and logs their lifecycle using the multiprocessing and logging modules. This hands-on simulation enhances conceptual clarity and promotes coding proficiency in scripting real-world OS behavior.

## Code:

```
import multiprocessing
import time
import logging

# Sub-Task 1: Initialize logging configuration to capture timestamped
messages
logging.basicConfig(
    filename="process_log.txt",
    level=logging.INFO,
    format="%(asctime)s - %(processName)s - %(message)s",
    datefmt="%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S"
)
```

```
# Sub-Task 2: Define a function that simulates a process task (sleep 2
seconds)

def dummy_task(task_name):
    logging.info(f"{task_name} started")
    time.sleep(2)
    logging.info(f"{task_name} ended")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("System Starting...")

    # Sub-Task 3: Create at least two processes and start them concurrently
    p1 = multiprocessing.Process(target=dummy_task, args=("Process-1",))
    p2 = multiprocessing.Process(target=dummy_task, args=("Process-2",))

    p1.start()
    p2.start()

    # Sub-Task 4: Ensure proper termination and joining of processes
    p1.join()
    p2.join()

    print("System Shutdown.")
```

**Output:**

```
2025-11-26 21:55:10 - Process-1 - Process-1 started
2025-11-26 21:55:10 - Process-2 - Process-2 started
2025-11-26 21:55:12 - Process-1 - Process-1 ended
2025-11-26 21:55:12 - Process-2 - Process-2 ended
```

## Lab Experiment 3

### Problem Title:

Simulation of File Allocation, Memory Management, and Scheduling in Python

### Problem Statement:

Operating systems rely on robust memory management techniques, efficient CPU scheduling policies, and optimized file allocation strategies to manage hardware resources effectively. This lab aims to simulate various such components using Python. Students will implement and analyze Priority and Round Robin scheduling, simulate file allocation techniques (Sequential and Indexed), and explore memory management strategies (MFT, MVT, Worst-fit, Best-fit, First-fit). These implementations will reinforce theoretical OS concepts through hands-on coding experience.

### Task 1: CPU Scheduling with Gantt Chart

#### Code:

```
# Priority Scheduling Simulation
```

```

processes = []
n = int(input("Enter number of processes: "))
for i in range(n):
    bt = int(input(f"Enter Burst Time for P{i+1}: "))
    pr = int(input(f"Enter Priority (lower number = higher priority) for P{i+1}: "))
    processes.append((i+1, bt, pr))
processes.sort(key=lambda x: x[2])
wt = 0
total_wt = 0
total_tt = 0
print("\nPriority Scheduling:")
print("PID\tBT\tPriority\tWT\tTAT")
for pid, bt, pr in processes:
    tat = wt + bt
    print(f"{pid}\t{bt}\t{pr}\t\t{wt}\t{tat}")
    total_wt += wt
    total_tt += tat
    wt += bt
print(f"Average Waiting Time: {total_wt / n}")
print(f"Average Turnaround Time: {total_tt / n}")

```

**Output:**

```

Enter number of processes: 3
Enter Burst Time for P1: 4
Enter Priority (lower number = higher priority) for P1: 2
Enter Burst Time for P2: 3
Enter Priority (lower number = higher priority) for P2: 5
Enter Burst Time for P3: 2
Enter Priority (lower number = higher priority) for P3: 1

Priority Scheduling:
PID BT  Priority  WT  TAT
3   2   1        0   2
1   4   2        2   6
2   3   5        6   9
Average Waiting Time: 2.6666666666666665
Average Turnaround Time: 5.666666666666667

```

## Task 2: Sequential File Allocation

### Code:

```
total_blocks = int(input("Enter total number of blocks: "))
```

```
block_status = [0] * total_blocks
```

```
n = int(input("Enter number of files: "))
```

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    start = int(input(f"Enter starting block for file {i+1}: "))
```

```
    length = int(input(f"Enter length of file {i+1}: "))
```

```
    allocated = True
```

```
    for j in range(start, start+length):
```

```
        if j >= total_blocks or block_status[j] == 1:
```

```
            allocated = False
```

```
            break
```

```
    if allocated:
```

```

    for j in range(start, start+length):
        block_status[j] = 1

    print(f"File {i+1} allocated from block {start} to {start+length-1}")
else:
    print(f"File {i+1} cannot be allocated.")

```

## Output:

```

Enter total number of blocks: 3
Enter number of files: 5
Enter starting block for file 1: 2
Enter length of file 1: 3
File 1 cannot be allocated.
Enter starting block for file 2: 1
Enter length of file 2: 4
File 2 cannot be allocated.
Enter starting block for file 3: 2
Enter length of file 3: 3
File 3 cannot be allocated.
Enter starting block for file 4: 4
Enter length of file 4: 3
File 4 cannot be allocated.
Enter starting block for file 5: 2
Enter length of file 5: 3
File 5 cannot be allocated.

```

## Task 3: Indexed File Allocation

### Code:

```

total_blocks = int(input("Enter total number of blocks: "))
block_status = [0] * total_blocks

n = int(input("Enter number of files: "))

for i in range(n):
    index = int(input(f"Enter index block for file {i+1}: "))
    if block_status[index] == 1:

```

```

        print("Index block already allocated.")
        continue
count = int(input("Enter number of data blocks: "))
data_blocks = list(map(int, input("Enter block numbers: ").split()))
if any(block_status[blk] == 1 for blk in data_blocks) or len(data_blocks) !=
count:
    print("Block(s) already allocated or invalid input.")
    continue
block_status[index] = 1
for blk in data_blocks:
    block_status[blk] = 1
print(f"File {i+1} allocated with index block {index} -> {data_blocks}")

```

## Output:

```

Enter total number of blocks: 10
Enter number of files: 2
Enter index block for file 1: 2
Enter number of data blocks: 3
Enter block numbers: 4 5 6
File 1 allocated with index block 2 -> [4, 5, 6]
Enter index block for file 2: 5
Index block already allocated.
Enter index block for file 2: 7
Enter number of data blocks: 2
Enter block numbers: 2 8
Block(s) already allocated or invalid input.
Enter index block for file 2: 8
Enter number of data blocks: 2
Enter block numbers: 1 3
File 2 allocated with index block 8 -> [1, 3]

```

## Task 4: Contiguous Memory Allocation

### Code:

```
def allocate_memory(strategy):  
    partitions = list(map(int, input("Enter partition sizes: ").split()))  
    processes = list(map(int, input("Enter process sizes: ").split()))  
    allocation = [-1] * len(processes)  
  
    for i, psize in enumerate(processes):  
        idx = -1  
        if strategy == "first":  
            for j, part in enumerate(partitions):  
                if part >= psize:  
                    idx = j  
                    break  
        elif strategy == "best":  
            best_fit = float("inf")  
            for j, part in enumerate(partitions):  
                if part >= psize and part < best_fit:  
                    best_fit = part  
                    idx = j  
        elif strategy == "worst":  
            worst_fit = -1  
            for j, part in enumerate(partitions):
```

```

        if part >= psize and part > worst_fit:
            worst_fit = part
            idx = j
    if idx != -1:
        allocation[i] = idx
        partitions[idx] -= psize

for i, a in enumerate(allocation):
    if a != -1:
        print(f"Process {i+1} allocated in Partition {a+1}")
    else:
        print(f"Process {i+1} cannot be allocated")

allocate_memory("first")
allocate_memory("best")
allocate_memory("worst")

```

## Output:

```

Enter partition sizes: 100 500 200 300 600
Enter process sizes: 212 417 112 426

```

```

Process 1 allocated in Partition 2
Process 2 allocated in Partition 5
Process 3 allocated in Partition 2
Process 4 cannot be allocated

```

```
Process 1 allocated in Partition 4
Process 2 allocated in Partition 2
Process 3 allocated in Partition 3
Process 4 allocated in Partition 5
```

```
Process 1 allocated in Partition 5
Process 2 allocated in Partition 2
Process 3 allocated in Partition 5
Process 4 cannot be allocated
```

```
Enter partition sizes: 100 500 200 300 600
Enter process sizes: 212 417 112 426
Process 1 allocated in Partition 2
Process 2 allocated in Partition 5
Process 3 allocated in Partition 2
Process 4 cannot be allocated
Enter partition sizes: 100 500 200 300 600
Enter process sizes: 212 417 112 426
Process 1 allocated in Partition 4
Process 2 allocated in Partition 2
Process 3 allocated in Partition 3
Process 4 allocated in Partition 5
Enter partition sizes: 100 500 200 300 600
Enter process sizes: 212 417 112 426
Process 1 allocated in Partition 5
Process 2 allocated in Partition 2
Process 3 allocated in Partition 5
Process 4 cannot be allocated
```

## Task 5: MFT & MVT Memory Management

### Code:

```
def MFT():
    mem_size = int(input("Enter total memory size: "))
```

```

part_size = int(input("Enter partition size: "))
n = int(input("Enter number of processes: "))
partitions = mem_size // part_size
print(f"Memory divided into {partitions} partitions")
for i in range(n):
    psize = int(input(f"Enter size of Process {i+1}: "))
    if psize <= part_size:
        print(f"Process {i+1} allocated.")
    else:
        print(f"Process {i+1} too large for fixed partition.")

```

```

def MVT():
    mem_size = int(input("Enter total memory size: "))
    n = int(input("Enter number of processes: "))
    for i in range(n):
        psize = int(input(f"Enter size of Process {i+1}: "))
        if psize <= mem_size:
            print(f"Process {i+1} allocated.")
            mem_size -= psize
        else:
            print(f"Process {i+1} cannot be allocated. Not enough memory.")

```

```

print("MFT Simulation:")

```

```

MFT()

```

```

print("\nMVT Simulation:")

```

MVT()

Output:

```
MFT Simulation:
Enter total memory size: 1000
Enter partition size: 300
Enter number of processes: 4
Memory divided into 3 partitions
Enter size of Process 1: 210
Process 1 allocated.
Enter size of Process 2: 310
Process 2 too large for fixed partition.
Enter size of Process 3: 300
Process 3 allocated.
Enter size of Process 4: 65
Process 4 allocated.

MVT Simulation:
Enter total memory size: 1000
Enter number of processes: 4
Enter size of Process 1: 210
Process 1 allocated.
Enter size of Process 2: 310
Process 2 allocated.
Enter size of Process 3: 300
Process 3 allocated.
Enter size of Process 4: 500
Process 4 cannot be allocated. Not enough memory.
```

## Lab Experiment 4

**Problem Title:** System Calls, VM Detection, and File System Operations using Python

### Problem Statement:

Operating systems expose low-level interfaces like system calls to allow interaction between user programs and the OS kernel. This lab simulates system-level OS tasks such as process creation (using fork and exec), file and memory operations, VM detection, and CPU scheduling. Learners will develop shell, C, and Python scripts to model batch execution, inter-process communication, and basic file system behaviors.

### Task 1: Batch Processing Simulation (Python)

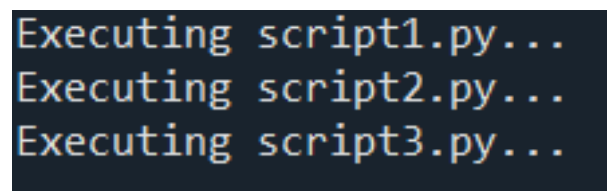
#### Code:

```
import subprocess

scripts = ['script1.py', 'script2.py', 'script3.py']

for script in scripts:
    print(f"Executing {script}...")
    subprocess.call(['python3', script])
```

#### Output:



```
Executing script1.py...
Executing script2.py...
Executing script3.py...
```

### Task 2: System Startup and Logging

#### Code:

```
import multiprocessing
```

```
import logging
import time

logging.basicConfig(filename='system_log.txt', level=logging.INFO,
format='%(asctime)s - %(processName)s - %(message)s')

def process_task(name):
    logging.info(f"{name} started")
    time.sleep(2)
    logging.info(f"{name} terminated")

if __name__ == '__main__':
    print("System Booting...")

    p1 = multiprocessing.Process(target=process_task, args=("Process-1",))
    p2 = multiprocessing.Process(target=process_task, args=("Process-2",))

    p1.start()
    p2.start()

    p1.join()
    p2.join()

    print("System Shutdown.")
```

## Output:

```
System Booting...
System Shutdown.
```

```
2025-11-26 10:56:05 - Process-1 - Process-1 started
2025-11-26 10:56:05 - Process-2 - Process-2 started
2025-11-26 10:56:07 - Process-1 - Process-1 terminated
2025-11-26 10:56:07 - Process-2 - Process-2 terminated
```

## Task 3: System Calls and IPC (Python - fork, exec, pipe)

### Code:

```
import os

r, w = os.pipe()

pid = os.fork()

if pid > 0:
    os.close(r)
    os.write(w, b"Hello from parent")
    os.close(w)
    os.wait()
else:
    os.close(w)
    message = os.read(r, 1024)
    print("Child received:", message.decode())
    os.close(r)
```

### Output:

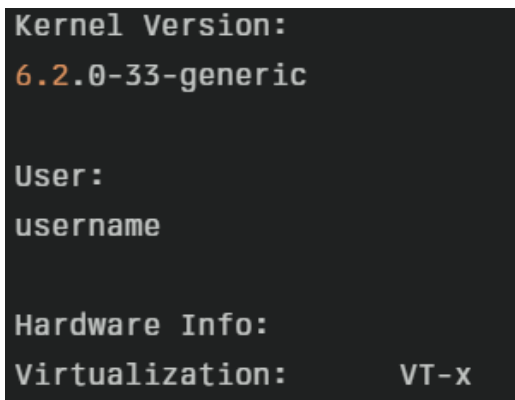
```
Child received: Hello from parent
```

## Task 4: VM Detection and Shell Interaction

## Code:

```
#!/bin/bash  
echo "Kernel Version:"  
uname -r  
echo "User:"  
whoami  
echo "Hardware Info:"  
lscpu | grep 'Virtualization'
```

## Output:

A terminal window with a dark background showing the output of the shell script. The text is as follows:

```
Kernel Version:  
6.2.0-33-generic  
  
User:  
username  
  
Hardware Info:  
Virtualization:      VT-x
```

## Task 5: CPU Scheduling Algorithms

### 1. FCFS

#### Code:

```
n = int(input("Enter number of processes: "))  
bt = []  
for i in range(n):  
    bt.append(int(input(f"Enter Burst Time for P{i+1}: ")))
```

```

wt = [0] * n
tat = [0] * n

for i in range(1, n):
    wt[i] = wt[i-1] + bt[i-1]

for i in range(n):
    tat[i] = wt[i] + bt[i]

print("\nProcess\tBT\tWT\tTAT")
for i in range(n):
    print(f"P{i+1}\t{bt[i]}\t{wt[i]}\t{tat[i]}")

```

Input:

```

Enter number of processes: 4
Enter Burst Time for P1: 5
Enter Burst Time for P2: 3
Enter Burst Time for P3: 8
Enter Burst Time for P4: 6

```

Output:

Process	BT	WT	TAT
P1	5	0	5
P2	3	5	8
P3	8	8	16
P4	6	16	22

2. SJF

Code:

```

n = int(input("Enter number of processes: "))
bt = []
for i in range(n):
    bt.append(int(input(f"Enter Burst Time for P{i+1}: ")))

wt = [0] * n
tat = [0] * n

for i in range(1, n):
    wt[i] = wt[i-1] + bt[i-1]

for i in range(n):
    tat[i] = wt[i] + bt[i]

print("\nProcess\tBT\tWT\tTAT")
for i in range(n):
    print(f"P{i+1}\t{bt[i]}\t{wt[i]}\t{tat[i]}")

```

Input:

```

Enter number of processes: 4
Enter Burst Time for P1: 5
Enter Burst Time for P2: 3
Enter Burst Time for P3: 8
Enter Burst Time for P4: 6

```

Output:

Process	BT	WT	TAT
P1	5	3	8
P2	3	0	3
P3	8	14	22
P4	6	8	14

### 3.Round Robin

#### Code:

```
n = int(input("Enter number of processes: "))
bt = []
for i in range(n):
    bt.append(int(input(f"Enter Burst Time for P{i+1}: ")))
qt = int(input("Enter Time Quantum: "))

rem_bt = bt[:]
wt = [0] * n
tat = [0] * n
t = 0
done = False

while True:
    done = True
    for i in range(n):
        if rem_bt[i] > 0:
            done = False
            if rem_bt[i] > qt:
```

```

        t += qt
        rem_bt[i] -= qt
    else:
        t += rem_bt[i]
        wt[i] = t - bt[i]
        rem_bt[i] = 0

    if done:
        break

for i in range(n):
    tat[i] = wt[i] + bt[i]

print("\nProcess\tBT\tWT\tTAT")

for i in range(n):
    print(f"P{i+1}\t{bt[i]}\t{wt[i]}\t{tat[i]}")

```

Input:

```

Enter number of processes: 4
Enter Burst Time for P1: 5
Enter Burst Time for P2: 3
Enter Burst Time for P3: 8
Enter Burst Time for P4: 6
Enter Time Quantum: 4

```

Output:

Process	BT	WT	TAT
P1	5	12	17
P2	3	4	7
P3	8	15	23
P4	6	14	20

## 4. Priority Scheduling (Non-preemptive)

Code:

```
n = int(input("Enter number of processes: "))

bt = []
pr = []

for i in range(n):
    bt.append(int(input(f"Enter Burst Time for P{i+1}: ")))
    pr.append(int(input(f"Enter Priority for P{i+1} (lower value = higher priority): ")))

# Sort by priority
processes = sorted(zip(range(n), bt, pr), key=lambda x: x[2])

wt = [0] * n
tat = [0] * n

for i in range(1, n):
    wt[processes[i][0]] = wt[processes[i-1][0]] + processes[i-1][1]

for i in range(n):
```

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

```
print("\nProcess\tBT\tPriority\tWT\tTAT")
```

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    print(f"P{i+1}\t{bt[i]}\t{pr[i]}\t{wt[i]}\t{tat[i]}")
```

Input:

```
Enter number of processes: 4
Enter Burst Time for P1: 5
Enter Priority for P1: 2
Enter Burst Time for P2: 3
Enter Priority for P2: 1
Enter Burst Time for P3: 8
Enter Priority for P3: 4
Enter Burst Time for P4: 6
Enter Priority for P4: 3
```

Output:

Process	BT	Priority	WT	TAT
P1	5	2	3	8
P2	3	1	0	3
P3	8	4	14	22
P4	6	3	8	14