

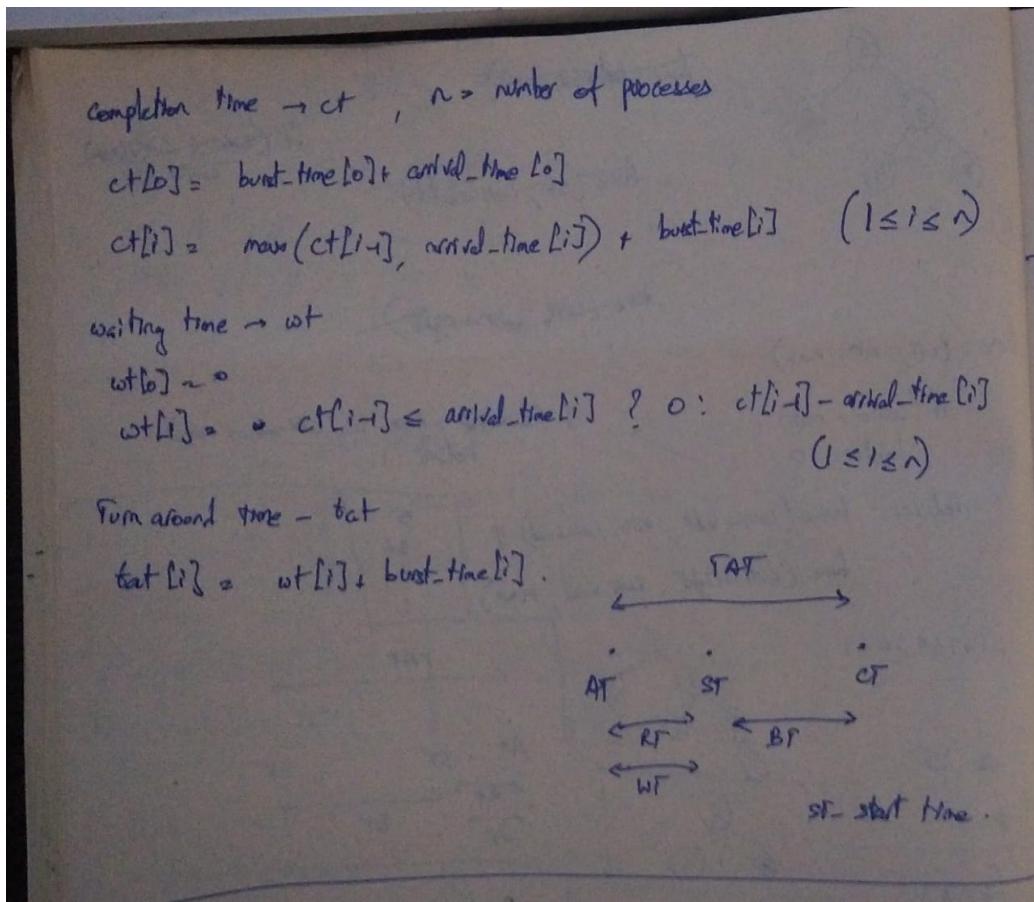
Lab Assignment - 2

(Operating Systems Practice)

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Roll : - CED19I036

1) FCFS: -

Formulae used in fcfs approach



I) All arrival times are 0:

```

osp > lab2 > < inp.txt
1 5
2 0 4
3 0 3
4 0 1
5 0 2
6 0 5
7
8
9 arrival_time burst_time
10 --first| example

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

```

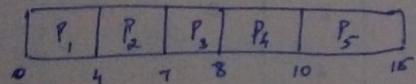
kuries@Beast:~/reside/sem/osp/lab2$ g++ CED19I036_lab2_Q1.cpp && ./a.out < inp.txt
Enter the number of processes
Processes      Arrival Time      Burst time      Completion Time      Waiting time      Turn Around Time
1                0                4                4                0                4
2                0                3                7                4                7
3                0                1                8                7                8
4                0                2                10               8                10
5                0                5                15               10               15
Average Turn Around Time: 8.8
Average Waiting Time: 5.8

```

D) FCFS

a) All arriving at time 0.

GANTT CHART



i) Sort the arrays according to their arrival time

ii) Then find the values of all the variables according to the formulae given below.

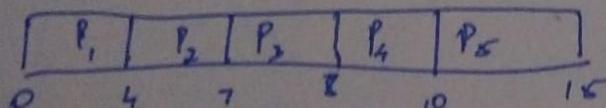
II) All arrival times are different:

```
osp > lab2 > E inp.txt
1 5
2 0 4
3 1 3
4 2 1
5 3 2
6 4 5
7
8
9 arrival_time burst_time
10 --second| example
```

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE
kuries@Beast:~/reside/sem/osp/lab2$ g++ CED19I036_lab2_Q1.cpp && ./a.out < inp.txt
Enter the number of processes
Processes      Arrival Time      Burst time      Completion Time      Waiting time      Turn Around Time
1              0                  4                  4                  0                  4
2              1                  3                  7                  3                  6
3              2                  1                  8                  5                  6
4              3                  2                  10                 5                  7
5              4                  5                  15                 6                  11
Average Turn Around Time: 6.8
Average Waiting Time: 3.8
```

b) All arriving at different times:-

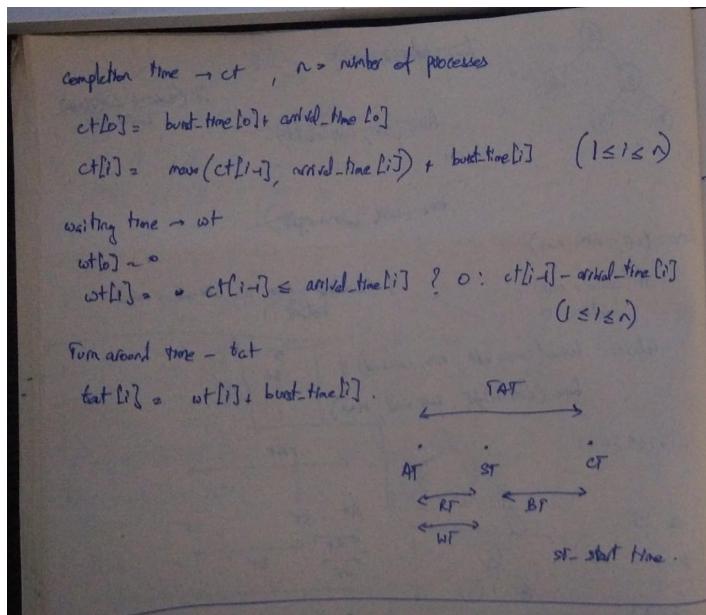
GANTT CHART



∴ The gantt chart is similar to our previous example because all the completed completion times are greater than the process which arrival times which comes next.

2) Shortest Job First: -

Some of the formulae are borrowed from the fcfs approach



I) All processes arrive at time 0

```

1   6
2   0 1
3   0 5
4   0 1
5   0 3
6   0 6
7   0 10
8
9
10  arrival_time  burst_time
11  --third example

```

```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE
kuries@Beast:~/reside/sem/osp/lab2$ g++ CED19I036_lab2_Q2.cpp && ./a.out < inp.txt
Enter the number of processes
Processes      Arrival Time      Burst time      Completion Time      Waiting time      Turn Around Time
1              0                  1                  1                  0                  1
3              0                  1                  2                  1                  2
4              0                  3                  5                  2                  5
2              0                  5                  10                 5                  10
5              0                  6                  16                 10                 16
6              0                  10                 26                 16                 26
Average Turn Around Time: 10
Average Waiting Time: 5.66667

```

The processes given below.

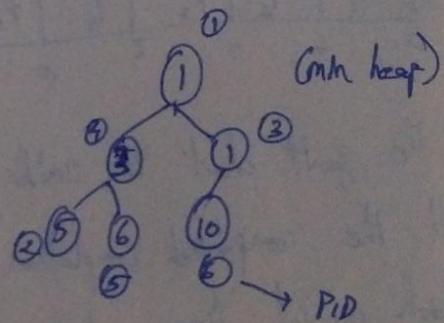
e) SJF

a) All arriving at time 0.

Priority queue created from input:-

GRANT CHART :-

P ₁	P ₂	P ₃	P ₄	P ₅	P ₆	
1	2	5	5	10	16	26



II) All processes arrive at different times

```
osp > lab2 >  inp.txt
1   8
2   2 1
3   1 5
4   4 1
5   2 3
6   0 6
7   120 1
8   105 10
9   100 1
10
11 arrival_time  burst_time
12 --fourth example
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

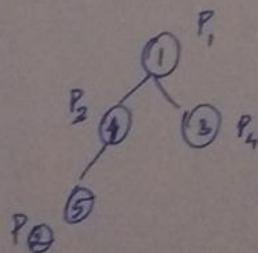
```
kurries@Beast:~/reside/sem/osp/lab2$ g++ CED19I036_lab2_Q2.cpp && ./a.out < inp.txt
Enter the number of processes
Processes      Arrival Time      Burst time      Completion Time    Waiting time    Turn Around Time
5              0                  6                  6                  0                  6
1              2                  1                  7                  4                  5
3              4                  1                  8                  3                  4
4              2                  3                  11                 6                  9
2              1                  5                  16                 10                 15
8              100                1                  101                0                  1
7              105                10                 115                0                  10
6              120                1                  121                0                  1
Average Turn Around Time: 6.375
Average Waiting Time: 2.875
```

⇒ All arrive at different times?

7) After sorting the processes w.r.t their arrival time we

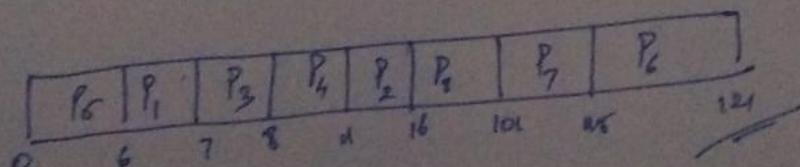
0	6	5
1	5	2
2	1	1
2	3	4
4	1	3
100	1	8
105	10	7
(20	1	6

- First P_5 will be chosen and after that process is done CT would be 6.
 - At time = 6, (P_2, P_1, P_4, P_3) will be made available.
 - Priority queue for the above processes is



- After all of them are processed, we will be left with P_3, P_7, P_8 at Time = 16. Here CPU will be idle until the next process comes into ready state.

GANTT CHART



3) Display time in terminal and who in text file

```
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ ls  
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ time who > myfile.txt  
  
real    0m0.002s  
user    0m0.002s  
sys     0m0.000s  
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ more myfile.txt  
kuries :0          2021-08-15 18:31 (:0)
```

3) time command in Linux is used to execute a command and print a summary of real-time, user CPU time and system CPU time spent by executing a command when it terminates.

real time - time elapsed by a command to get executed.
user and sys time are the number of CPU seconds that the command uses in user and kernel mode.

who - Prints information about users who are currently logged in and the time at which they logged in.

who > myfile.txt - prints/creates a file with the ~~error~~ message outputted by who.

4) ps, kill, pkill, top, glances, pgrep, date, whoami

4) ps stands for process status.
Lists out all the what running processes along with their process IDs.

kill Built-in-command which is used to terminate the processes normally. kill sends a signal to a process which terminates the process.

Mention the id of the process you want to kill after the "kill" command.

ps, kill

```
kuriles@Beast:~/reside/program_files/c++$ ps
 PID TTY      TIME CMD
 6690 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
 60092 pts/0    00:00:00 gedit
 60126 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
kuriles@Beast:~/reside/program_files/c++$ kill 60092
kuriles@Beast:~/reside/program_files/c++$ ps
 PID TTY      TIME CMD
 6690 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
 60152 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
[1]+  Terminated                  gedit B.cpp
```

Top:-

Top is used to show the Linux processes.

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It provides dynamic real-time view of the running system.

Usually this shows the summary information of the system and the list of processes or threads which are currently managed by the Linux kernel.

Glances:-

System monitoring tool for the Linux machines, it is used to monitor system resources in web server mode or through web browser. It is an alternative to top & htop.

Features:-

- 1) Average CPU Load
- 2) Sleeping processes
- 3) Monitors 16+ metrics on the system.
- 4) Highly configurable
- 5) System info & uptime
- 6) Supports exporting data to different services & databases

Pgrep:-

It finds the process IDs of a running program based on given criteria such as name, user running process, other attr.

top

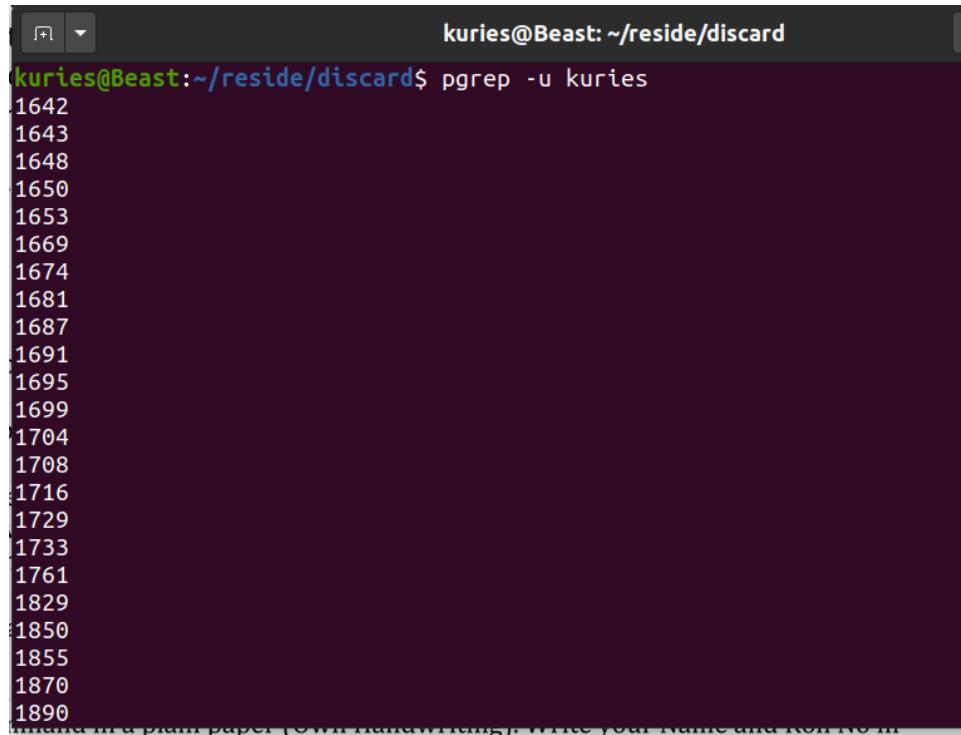
PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
1910	kuries	20	0	5046388	331416	111632	S	8.3	4.2	5:51.96	gnome-shell
1733	kuries	20	0	962924	120348	84476	S	3.0	1.5	3:19.57	Xorg
1648	kuries	9	-11	2794264	21744	16700	S	1.3	0.3	3:03.20	pulseaudio
3956	kuries	20	0	26.4g	182844	95256	S	1.0	2.3	0:41.81	WebExtensions
11	root	20	0	0	0	0	I	0.3	0.0	0:18.51	rcu_sched
322	root	19	-1	307104	148128	146324	S	0.3	1.9	0:12.26	systemd-journal
515	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.3	0.0	0:01.24	irq/145-iwlwifi
516	root	-51	0	0	0	0	S	0.3	0.0	0:01.57	irq/146-iwlwifi
886	root	20	0	336272	20180	16476	S	0.3	0.3	0:15.67	NetworkManager
1699	kuries	20	0	316724	8668	7628	S	0.3	0.1	0:00.67	gvfs-afc-volume
2018	kuries	20	0	683788	27008	19996	S	0.3	0.3	0:00.65	gsd-media-keys
3844	kuries	20	0	9488596	358264	155708	S	0.3	4.5	3:34.46	Web Content
5287	kuries	20	0	1340412	75656	46320	S	0.3	1.0	0:10.63	nautilus
6242	kuries	20	0	2898572	296380	149556	S	0.3	3.7	0:22.18	Web Content
6310	kuries	20	0	2951368	294192	147888	S	0.3	3.7	1:12.41	Web Content
15940	kuries	20	0	3118068	406676	140800	S	0.3	5.1	2:36.06	Web Content
17705	root	0	-20	0	0	0	I	0.3	0.0	0:04.54	kworker/u17:2-i915_flip

glances

kuries@Beast: ~/reside/discard												Uptime: 3:43:06
CPU [2.3%] CPU \ 2.3% nice: 0.0% ctx_sw: 3K MEM - 61.6% active: 4.75G SWAP - 0.1% LOAD 8-core MEM [61.6%] user: 1.6% irq: 0.0% inter: 1302 total: 7.56G inactive: 1.68G total: 10.00G 1 min: 0.69 SWAP [0.1%] system: 0.8% iowait: 1.5% sw_int: 1293 used: 4.66G buffers: 187M used: 11.2M 5 min: 0.65 idle: 96.1% steal: 0.0% free: 2.90G cached: 2.77G free: 9.99G 15 min: 0.65												
NETWORK	Rx/s	Tx/s	TASKS	310 (1390 thr), 1 run, 233 slp, 76 oth sorted automatically by CPU consumption								
en01	0b	0b	CPU%	MEM%	VIRT	RES	PID	USER	TIME+	THR	NI	S
lo	0b	0b										
wlo1	816b	1Kb	3.6	10.9	5.45G	840M	3683	kuries	20:02	124	0	S
			3.6	4.7	3.18G	367M	3883	kuries	15:06	47	0	S
DefaultGateway		5ms	2.3	0.7	362M	54.6M	21665	kuries	0:02	1	0	R
			0.7	5.5	2.95G	423M	12109	kuries	0:52	41	0	S
FILE SYS	Used	Total	0.7	4.7	9.06G	365M	3844	kuries	3:40	51	0	S
/ (sda4)	14.5G	65.2G	0.7	4.2	4.81G	324M	1910	kuries	6:00	17	0	S
/home (sda5)	22.1G	150G	0.7	3.7	2.81G	286M	6310	kuries	1:14	40	0	S
			0.7	1.6	944M	123M	1733	kuries	3:25	10	0	S
			0.7	0.7	212M	53.5M	7612	kuries	3:24	2	0	S
			0.7	0.3	668M	26.4M	2018	kuries	0:00	5	0	S
			0.3	4.3	2.96G	334M	15940	kuries	2:40	40	0	S
			0.3	2.4	26.4G	182M	3956	kuries	0:43	29	0	S

2021-08-14 22:07:10 IST

pgrep



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "kuries@Beast: ~/reside/discard". The window contains the command "pgrep -u kuries" followed by a list of process IDs. The process IDs listed are: 1642, 1643, 1648, 1650, 1653, 1669, 1674, 1681, 1687, 1691, 1695, 1699, 1704, 1708, 1716, 1729, 1733, 1761, 1829, 1850, 1855, 1870, and 1890.

```
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ pgrep -u kuries
1642
1643
1648
1650
1653
1669
1674
1681
1687
1691
1695
1699
1704
1708
1716
1729
1733
1761
1829
1850
1855
1870
1890
```

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Pkill :-

It sends signals to the processes of a running program based on given criteria.

It is a wrapper around the pgrep command that only prints a list of matching processes.

Commonly used signals:-

1 (HUP) : reload process

9 (KILL) : kill process

15 (TERM) : To gracefully stop a process

Date

Used to display system date & time.

It can also be used to change the date & time of system.

It displays the username of the current user when this command is invoked.

pkill

```
kuries@Beast: ~/reside/discard$ pgrep -i firefox
22681
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ pkill -15 firefox
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ pgrep -i firefox
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ 
```

date, whoami

```
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ date
Saturday 14 August 2021 10:24:49 PM IST
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ whoami
kuries
kuries@Beast:~/reside/discard$ 
```