#### **EXPERIMENT** 1



#### VASIREDDY VENKATADRI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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B.Tech Program is Accredited by NBA

## **CERTIFICATE**

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/5K3-OS-LAB

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EXPERIMENT NO: 1 (a)

AIM: Simulate FCFS CPU scheduling algorithm

DESCRIPTION: First Come First Serve (FCFS) is an operating system scheduling algorithm that automatically executes queued requests and processes in order of their arrival. It is the easiest and simplest CPU scheduling algorithm. In this type of algorithm, processes which requests the CPU first get the CPU allocation first. This is managed with a FIFO queue. The full form of FCFS is First Come First Serve.

As the process enters the ready queue, its PCB (Process Control Block) is linked with the tail of the queue and, when the CPU becomes free, it should be assigned to the process at the beginning of the queue.

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE USED: \* PYTHON

LIBRARIES USED: package texttable - from texttable import Texttable

PROGRAM:

from texttable import Texttable

def main():

n = int(input("enter the number of process"))

I=[]

for i in range(n):

name = input("enter the name of the process:")

arrival = int(input("enter the arival time of process in ms:"))

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```
burst time =int(input("enter the burst time in ms:"))
     #head = ['Process Name','Arrival Time','Burst Time','Wait Time','Turnaround Time']
    x = [name,arrival,burst_time,0,0]
    I.append(x)
  I = sorted(I,key=wrt_arrival_time)
  I[0][4]=I[0][2]
  for i in range(1,n):
    w=0
    for j in range(0,i):
      w+=l[j][2]
    l[i][3]=w-l[i][1]
    I[i][4]=I[i][2]+I[i][3]
  total_wt=0
  total_tt=0
  for i in I:
    total_wt +=int(i[3])
    total_tt += int(i[4])
  t = Texttable()
  head = ['Process Name','Arrival Time','Burst Time','Wait Time','Turnaround Time']
  Linsert(0.head)
  t.add_rows(I)
  print(t.draw())
  print("Total waiting time: ",total wt)
  print("Average waiting time: ",total_wt/n)
  print("total turnaround time: ",total_tt)
  print("Average turnaround time: ",total_tt/n)
def wrt_arrival_time(x):
  return x[1]
if __name__ == "__main__":
  main()
Ask user number of processes:
Ask user each process burst time:
Ask user the arrival time of each process:
*Ask user for priority of process for priority scheduling
*Ask user the quantum time for round robin scheduling
OUTPUT: * it should be same when your program gets executed
Display Waiting Time, Turnaround Time and Exit Time for each Process
Display Average Waiting Time, Average Turnaround Time and Number of Context Switches.
```

OUTPUT SCREEN SHOTS: \*SHOULD SHOW FOR 2 DIFFERENT INPUTS

## OUTPUT 1:

#### EXPERIMENT NO: 1 (b)

AIM: Simulate Non Preemptive SJF CPU scheduling algorithm

DESCRIPTION: Shortest job first (SJF) or shortest job next, is a scheduling policy that selects the waiting process with the smallest execution time to execute next. SJN is a non-preemptive algorithm.

Shortest Job first has the advantage of having a minimum average waiting time among all scheduling algorithms.

It is a Greedy Algorithm.

It may cause starvation if shorter processes keep coming. This problem can be solved using the concept of ageing.

It is practically infeasible as Operating System may not know burst time and therefore may not sort them. While it is not possible to predict execution time, several methods can be used to estimate the execution time for a job, such as a weighted average of previous execution times. SJF can be used in specialized environments where accurate estimates of running time are available.

```
PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE USED: * PYTHON
LIBRARIES USED: No additional libraries have been used.
PROGRAM:
no_of_processes = int(input("Enter the number of processes: "))
for i in range(1,no_of_processes+1):
  process name = input("\nEnter the name of the process: ")
  arrival time = int(input("Enter arrival time of "+process name+" :"))
  burst_time = int(input("Enter burst time of "+process_name+" :"))
  processes[i] = [process_name,arrival_time,burst_time]
processes = {key:value for key,value in sorted(processes.items(),key = lambda x : x[1][1])}
#processes have been read successfully
timedone = sorted(list(processes.values()), key = lambda \ x : x[1])[0][1]
contextswitch = 0
waiting time = {}
turnaround_time = {}
exittime={}
arrivaltimes = set([i[1] for i in processes.values() ])
for at in arrivaltimes:
  readv = {}
  for k,v in processes.items():
       readv[k] = v[2]
  ready = {key:value for key,value in sorted(ready.items(),key = lambda x : x[1])}
  for k,v in ready.items():
    waiting_time[k] = timedone-at
    timedone += v
    contextswitch+=1
```

turnaround\_time[k] = v+waiting\_time[k]

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#### OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS:

```
There the name of the process: chome Enter arrival time of processes: 4

Enter the name of the process: chome Enter arrival time of chrome: 40

Enter the name of the process: chome Enter arrival time of chrome: 40

Enter burst time of chrome: 10

Enter burst time of teams: 20

Enter the name of the process: terminal Enter arrival time of teams: 20

Enter the name of the process: paint Enter arrival time of paint: 35

Enter the name of the process: paint Enter arrival time of paint: 35

Enter burst time of paint: 45

Frocesshame Processhamber ArrivalTime BurstTime WaitingTime TurnaroundTime ExitTime

teams: 2 0 20 00

Chrome: 2 0 20

Chrome: 3 40 20 60 60

Daint 3 45 57 102 105

Termin 44.5 Average Turn Around Time: >> 78.25

Average Turn Around Time: >> 78.25
```

#### OUTPUT 2:

```
Enter the name of the process: TEAMS Inter arrival time of TEAMS: 5 Enter burst time of TEAMS: 6 Enter burst time of WORD: 6 Enter arrival time of PAINT: 10 Enter arrival time of PAINT: 10 Enter burst time of PAINT: 10 E
```

## EXPERIMENT NO: 1 (B) - II

 ${\bf AIM:} \ \ Simulate \ Premptive \ SJF \ CPU \ Scheduling \ algorithm.$ 

 ${\tt DESCRIPTION:} \ \ preemptive \ version \ of \ {\tt SJF} \ known \ as \ Shortest \ Remaining \ Time \ First \ ({\tt SRTF}).$ 

In this scheduling algorithm, the process with the smallest amount of time remaining until completion is selected to execute. Since the currently executing process is the one with the shortest amount of time remaining by definition, and since that time should only reduce as execution progresses, processes will always run until they complete or a new process is added that requires a smaller amount of time.

```
LIBRARIES USED:
Language: Python
```

Libraries : texttable(can be installed using pip install texttable)

SYNTAX:

#### PROGRAM-1:

from texttable import Texttable

```
class process:
    def __init__(self, name, arrival, burst):
        self.name = name
        self.arrival = arrival
        self.rem = burst
        self.burst = burst
        self.wt = 0
        self.tt = 0
        self.ct = 0

def to_list(self):
        return [self.name,self.arrival,self.burst,self.ct,self.tt,self.wt]
```

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```
t = Texttable()
t.add_row(["process name","arrival time","burst time","completion
time","turnaround time","wait time"])
   clock = 0
   temp = []
   while len(d) > 0:
       d= sorted(d,key=wrt_at)
       for at in d:
           if at.arrival <= clock:
              temp.append(at)
       temp = sorted(temp,key=wrt_bt)
       if len(temp)==0:
           clock+=1
           continue
       clock+=1
       temp[0].rem -=1
       if temp[0].rem ==0:
           temp[0].ct=clock
           temp[0].tt=temp[0].ct - temp[0].arrival
           temp[0].wt=temp[0].tt- temp[0].burst
           t.add_row(temp[0].to_list())
           d.remove(temp[0])
       temp.clear()
   print(t.draw())
def main():
   n = int(input("enter the number of processes"))
   d=[]
   for _ in range(n):
       print(30*'*')
       name = input("enter the name of process:")
       t = list(map(int,input("enter arrival time,birst time").split("
")))
       at = t[0]
       bt = t[1]
       d.append(process(name, at, bt))
   priority(d)
def wrt_at(x):
  return x.arrival
def wrt bt(x):
   return x.burst
if __name__ == "__main__":
   main()
OUTPUT 1:
```

#### OUTPUT 2:

0011012.						
enter the numb	ptop:~/Documen er of processe		python3 sjf\	premtive.py	■ Outlook	△ Algorthin
enter the name enter arrival	of process:A time,burst time	el 20				
enter the name	time,burst time					
enter the name enter arrival	of process:D time,burst time	 e3 12				
process name	arrival   time	burst time	completion   time	turnaround   time	wait time	
D	3	12	15	12	θ [	
С		12	27	23	11	

#### EXPERIMENT NO: 1 (C)

AIM: Simulate Preemptive Priority CPU Scheduling algorithm.

DESCRIPTION: Priority Scheduling is a method of scheduling processes that is based on priority. In this algorithm, the scheduler selects the tasks to work as per the priority.

The processes with higher priority should be carried out first, whereas jobs with equal priorities are carried out on a round-robin or FCFS basis. Priority depends upon memory requirements, time requirements, etc.

```
time requirements, etc.
LIBRARIES USED:
Language: Python
Libraries: texttable(can be installed using pip install texttable)
PROGRAM-1:
from texttable import Texttable
class process:
  def init (self, name, arrival, burst, priority):
    self.name = name
    self.arrival = arrival
    self.burst = burst
    self.rem = burst
    self.wt = 0
    self.tt = 0
    self.ct = 0
    self.priority=priority
  def to_list(self):
    return\ [self.name,self.arrival,self.burst,self.priority,self.ct,self.tt,self.wt]
def priority(d):
  t = Texttable()
  t.add_row(["process name","arrival time","burst time","priority","completion time","turnaround
  clock = 0
  temp = []
  while len(d) > 0:
    d= sorted(d,key=wrt_at)
    for at in d:
      if at arrival <= clock:
         temp.append(at)
    temp = sorted(temp,key=wrt_p,reverse=True)
    clock+=1
    temp[0].rem-=1
    if temp[0].rem==0:
      temp[0].ct=clock
       temp[0].tt=temp[0].ct - temp[0].arrival
       temp[0].wt=temp[0].tt- temp[0].burst
      t.add_row(temp[0].to_list())
      d.remove(temp[0])
    temp.clear()
  print(t.draw())
  n = int(input("enter the number of processes"))
  d=[]
  for in range(n):
    print(30*'*')
    name = input("enter the name of process:")
    t = list(map(int,input("enter arrival time,birst time,priority").split(" ")))
    at = t[0]
    bt = t[1]
    p = t[2]
```

d.append(process(name,at,bt,p))

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```
def wrt_at(x):
  return x.arrival
def wrt p(x):
  return x.priority
if __name__ == "__main__":
  main()
```

#### OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS:

```
enter the number of processes: 4
enter the name of process:chrome
enter arrival time,burst time,priority: 0 20 1
enter the name of process:teams
enter arrival time,burst time,priority: 0 30 2
enter the name of process:whatsapp
enter arrival time,burst time,priority: 2 20 1
  instagram
```

#### OUTPUT 2:

#### EXERCISE - 1(C)

AIM: Simulate Non-Preemptive Priority CPU Scheduling algorithm.

DESCRIPTION: Priority Scheduling is a method of scheduling processes that is based on priority. In this algorithm, the scheduler selects the tasks to work as per the priority.

The processes with higher priority should be carried out first, whereas jobs with equal priorities are carried out on a round-robin or FCFS basis. Priority depends upon memory requirements, time requirements, etc.

```
LIBRARIES USED:
Language: Python
Libraries : texttable(can be installed using pip install texttable)
PROGRAM-1
from texttable import Texttable
class process:
  def __init__(self, sno, name, arrival, burst,priority):
    self.sno = sno
    self.name = name
    self.burst = burst
    self.wt = 0
    self.tt = 0
    self.ct = 0
    self.priority=priority
  def to list(self):
    return [self.sno,self.name,self.arrival,self.burst,self.priority,self.wt,self.tt,self.ct]
def priority(d):
  t = Texttable()
  t.add_row(["S.No","Process name","Arrival time","Burst time","Priority","Wait
time", "Turnaorund time", "Completion time"])
  clock = 0
```

temp = []

```
I = []
  total_wt=0
  total_tt=0
  n = len(d)
  while len(d) > 0:
    d= sorted(d,key=wrt_at)
    for at in d:
      if at.arrival <= clock:
        temp.append(at)
    temp = sorted(temp,key=wrt_p)
    clock+=temp[0].burst
    temp[0].ct=clock
    temp[0].tt=temp[0].ct - temp[0].arrival
    temp[0].wt = temp[0].tt - temp[0].burst\\
    total_tt+=temp[0].tt
    total_wt+=temp[0].wt
    I.append(temp[0])
    d.remove(temp[0])
    temp.clear()
  I = sorted(I,key = wrt_sno)
    t.add_row(i.to_list())
  print(t.draw())
  print("Total waiting time:",total_wt)
  print("Averge waiting time :",total_wt/n)
  print("Total turnaround time:",total tt)
  print("Average turnaround time:",total_tt/n)
def wrt_at(x):
  return x.arrival
def wrt_p(x):
  return x.priority
def wrt sno(x):
  return x.sno
if __name__ == "__main__":
  n = int(input("Enter the number of processes : "))
  d=[]
  for i in range(n):
    print(30*'_-')
    name = input("Enter the name of process : ")
    at = int(input("Enter the arrival time of the process: "))
    bt = int(input("Enter the burst time of the process: "))
    p = int(input("Enter the priority of the process: "))
    d.append(process(i+1,name,at,bt,p))
```

# priority(d)

#### OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS:

```
inter the name of process: cerminal sinter the priority of the process: 3 inter the name of process: cerminal sinter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 4 inter the priority of the process: 2 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 4 inter the arrival time of the process: 8 inter the priority of the process: 1 inter the priority of the process: 2 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 1 inter the priority of the process: 1 inter the priority of the process: 2 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 4 inter the priority of the process: 1 inter the priority of the process: 1 inter the priority of the process: 2 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 4 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 3 inter the priority of the process: 4 inter t
```

## OUTPUT 2:



#### EXERCISE - 1(D)

AIM: Simulate Round Robin CPU Scheduling algorithm.

DESCRIPTION: Round-robin (RR) is one of the algorithms employed by process and network schedulers in computing.

As the term is generally used, time slices (also known as time quanta)[3] are assigned to each process in equal portions and in circular order, handling all processes without priority (also known as cyclic executive).

Round-robin scheduling is simple, easy to implement, and starvation-free. Round-robin scheduling can be applied to other scheduling problems, such as data packet scheduling in computer networks.

```
LIBRARIES USED:
Language: Python
Libraries : texttable(can be installed using pip install texttable)
PROGRAM-1:
from texttable import Texttable
class process:
  def __init__(self, name, arrival, burst):
    self.name = name
    self.arrival = arrival
    self.burst = burst
    self.rem = burst
    self.wt = 0
    self.tt = 0
  def to_list(self):
    return\ [self.name,self.arrival,self.burst,self.wt,self.tt]
  def deb(self):
    return [self.name,self.arrival,self.burst,self.rem,self.wt,self.tt]
def roundrobin(d,quant):
  t = Texttable()
  t.add row(["process name","arrival time","burst time","wait time","turnaround time"])
  I = list(d.keys())
  I.remove(0)
  que = list()
  clock = 0
  i = 0
  total_wt=0
  total_tt=0
  que.append(d[0])
  while len(que)>0:
    if que[i].rem>quant:
      clock+=quant
       que[i].rem -=quant
       for at in I:
```

if isinstance(d[at],list):

que.extend(d[at])

```
else:
              que.append(d[at])
           I.remove(at)
         else:
           break
       #print(que[i].deb()," clock=",clock)
       que.append(que[i])
       que.remove(que[i])
     elif que[i].rem == quant:
      clock+=quant
       que[i].rem = 0
       que[i].wt = clock - que[i].burst-que[i].arrival
       que[i].tt = que[i].wt + que[i].burst-que[i].arrival
       total tt+=que[i].tt
      total_wt+=que[i].wt
       #print(que[i].deb()," clock=",clock)
      t.add_row(que[i].to_list())
       que.remove(que[i])
    else:
       clock+=que[i].rem
      #print(que[i].deb()," clock=",clock)
      que[i].wt = clock - que[i].burst-que[i].arrival
      que[i].tt = que[i].wt + que[i].burst-que[i].arrival
       total_tt+=que[i].tt
       total\_wt+=que[i].wt
       t.add\_row(que[i].to\_list())
       que.remove(que[i])
  print(t.draw())
  print("total waiting time : ",total_wt)
  print("averge waiting time: ",(total_wt/len(d)))
  print("total turnaround time: ",total_tt)
  print("average turnaround time: ",(total_tt/len(d)))
def main():
  q = int(input("enter the quantum in ns"))
  n = int(input("enter the number of processes"))
  d,I={},[]
  for _ in range(n)
    print(20*'*')
    name = input("enter the name of process:")
    t = list(map(int,input("enter arrival time and burst time").split(" ")))
    at = t[0]
    bt = t[1]
    if at not in d.keys():
      d[at]=process(name,at,bt)
    else:
      d[at]=[d[at],process(name,at,bt)]
  roundrobin(d,q)
if __name__ == "__main__":
  main()
OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS:
```

#### OUTPUT 2:

enter the name enter arrival t *******									
enter the name of process: teams enter arrival time and burst time: 2 18									
enter the name of process: terminal enter arrival time and burst time: 3 15									
process name			wait time	turnaround 1	time				
chrome	0	20	28	48					
terminal	3	15	33						
teams			33 UT 2:						
total waiting time: 94 averge waiting time: 31.33333333333332 total turnaround time: 142 averane turnaround time: 47.333333333333									

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