

Output

PN	BT	WT	TAT
1	10	13	23
2	5	10	15
3	8	13	21

Average waiting Time = 12

Average Turn Around Time = 19.6667

(B) Write a process scheduling using Round Robin (RR) scheduling Algorithm.

using system.

```
public class CRPh {
    static void find waiting Time( int[ ] processes),
        int n, int[ ] bt, int[ ] wt, int quantum
    {
        int [ ] rem_bt = new int[n];
        for ( int i=0 ; i<n ; i++ )
            rem_bt[i] = bt[i];
        int t=0;
        while ( true )
        {
            bool done = false;
            for ( int i=0 ; i<n ; i++ )
            {
                if ( rem_bt[i] >0 )
                {
                    done = false
                    if ( rem_bt[i] ) > quantum
                    {
                        t += quantum;
                        rem_bt[i] = quantum;
                    }
                    else
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

$t = t + \text{rem_bt}[i];$

$\text{wt}[i] = t - \text{bt}[i];$

$\text{rem_bt}[i] = 0;$

{

{

{

if ($\text{done} == \text{true}$)
break;

{

{

static void find Turn Around Time (int[] processes)

int n, int[] bt, int[] wt, int[] tat

{

for (int i=0; i<n; i++)
 $\text{tat}[i] = \text{bt}[i] + \text{wt}[i];$

{

int[] wt = new int[n];

int[] tat = new int[n];

int ~~to~~ wt = 0, total_tat = 0;

find waiting Time (processes, n, bt, wt, quantum);

find Turn Around Time (processes, n, bt, wt, tat);

Console.WriteLine ("Process" + " Burst time" + " waiting time" +
" Turn around time");

for (int i=0; i<n; i++)

{

`total_wt = total_wt + wt[i];`

`total_tat = total_tat + tat[i];`

`console.writeLine (" " + (i+1) + " " + " " + bt[i]
+ " " + wt[i] + " " + tat[i]);`

3

`console.writeLine ("Average waiting time = " + (float).total_wt/
(float)n);`

`console.write ("Average turn around time = "
(float)total_tat / (float)n);`

`public static void () {`

`int [] processes = {1, 2, 3};`

`int n = processes.length;`

`int [] burst_time = {10, 5, 8};`

`int quantum = 2;`

`find_avgTime (processes, n, burst_time, quantum);`

3

5

(4.) W.A. process Scheduling code using Priority scheduling Algorithm.

Using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

Class Process

{

 public int pid; //process ID

 public int bt;

 public int priority;

 public Process(int pid, int bt, int priority) {

 this.pid = pid;

 this.bt = bt;

 this.priority = priority;

}

 public int Priority

 get { return priority; }

}

3

Class GFG {

 public void findWaitingTime(Process proc[], int n,
 int[] wt)

{

 for (int i = 1 ; i < n ; i++)

 wt[i] = proc[i-1].bt + wt[i-1];

```
public void
```

```
find turn AroundTime ( Process [] proc , int n , int [] wt ,  
int [] tat ) {
```

```
for ( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++ ) {
```

```
    tat [ i ] = proc [ i ].bt + wt [ i ];
```

```
}
```

```
public void findavgTime ( process [] proc , int n ) {
```

```
    int [ ] wt = new int [ n ];
```

```
    int [ ] tat = new int [ n ];
```

```
    int total_wt = 0 ;
```

```
    int total_tat = 0 ;
```

```
find Waiting Time ( proc , n , wt );
```

```
find Turn Around Time ( proc , n , wt , tat );
```

```
Console . WriteLine ( " \n Processes Burst time "
```

```
Waiting time & total turn Around time " );
```

```
for ( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++ ) {
```

```
    total_wt = total_wt + wt [ i ];
```

```
    total_tat = total_tat + tat [ i ];
```

```
Console . WriteLine ( " " + proc [ i ].pid + " \t \t " +
```

```
        proc [ i ].bt + " \t " + wt [ i ] + " \t \t " + tat [ i ]);
```

```
}
```

```
Console . WriteLine ( " \n Average waiting time = "
```

```
        + ( float ) total_wt / ( float ) n );
```

console.WriteLine ("Average turn around time = " +
 (float)total_time / (float)n);
 } }

public void priority_Scheduling (Process[] proc, int n) {
 Array.Sort (proc, new Comparison<Process>()
 ((a, b) => b.Priority.CompareTo (a.Priority)));

Console.WriteLine ("Order in which processes gets
 executed");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
 console.WriteLine (proc[i].pid + " ");
 find Avg Time (proc, n);
 } }

static void Main (string [] args)

GFG ob = new GFG();
 int n = 3;
 Process[] proc = new Process[n];
 proc[0] = new Process (1, 10, 2);
 proc[1] = new Process (2, 5, 0);
 proc[2] = new Process (3, 8, 1);

ob.priority_Scheduling (proc, n);
 } }

(5) To implement deadlock avoidance & prevention by using Banker's algorithm.

```

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
bool isSafe (const vector<vector<int>> &max,
             const vector<vector<int>> &need, const
             vector<int> &allocation, const vector<int> &
             available) {
    int n = max.size();
    for (int i=0; i<n; ++i) {
        bool finished = true;
        for (int j=0; j<max[i].size(); ++j) {
            if (need[i][j] > available[j]) {
                finished = false;
            }
        }
        if (finished) {
            for (int j=0; j<max[i].size(); ++j) {
                available[j] += allocation[i][j];
                need[i][j] = max[i][j];
            }
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

```

```

int main () {
    int n, m;
    cout << "Number of processes: ";
    cin >> n;
    cout << "number of resources: ";
    cin >> m;
    vector<vector<int>> max(n, vector<int>(m));
    vector<vector<int>> need(n, vector<int>(m));
    vector<int> allocation(n * m);
    vector<int> available(m);

    cout << "Available resources: ";
    for (int i=0; i < m; ++i) {
        cin >> available[i];
    }

    for (int i=0; i < n; ++i) {
        cout << "Process " << i << ": " << endl;
        cout << "Max: ";
        for (int j=0; j < m; ++j) {
            cin >> max[i][j];
        }
    }

    cout << "Allocation: ";
    for (int j=0; j < m; ++j) {
        cin >> allocation[i * m + j];
    }

    need[i][j] = max[i][j] - allocation[i * m + j];
}

```

```
if (isSafe (max, need, allocation, available)) {  
    cout << "System is safe ." << endl;  
} else {  
    cout << "System is not safe ." << endl;  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

(6.) To implement page replacement algorithms
FIFO (First In First Out) :-

```
# include <stdio.h>
# define MAX_CAPACITY 10
```

```
int capacity;
int pages[MAX_CAPACITY];
int page_count = 0;
```

```
void initialize() {
    printf("Enter the capacity of the page
replacement algorithm");
    scanf("%d", &capacity);
}
```

```
void page_fault(int page) {
    if (page_count < capacity) {
        pages[page_count++] = page;
    } else {
        for (int i=0; i<capacity-1; ++i) {
            pages[i] = pages[i+1];
        }
        pages[capacity-1] = page;
    }
}
```

```
int main() {
    initialize();
```

```

int page;
printf("Enter the page sequence (enter -1 to
       end) : ");
while(1){
    scanf(" %d", &page);
    if (page == -1)
        break;
    {
        page - fault + (page);
        {
            printf("Pages in memory after page faults : ");
            for (int i = 0; i < page - count; ++i)
                printf(" %d", pages[i]);
            }
        }
    return 0;
}

```

(7.) To implement page replacement algorithm (LRU based).

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX_PAGES 100
#define MAX_FRAMES 3
int find_LRU(int time[], int n) {
    int minimum = time[0];
    int pos = 0;
    for (int i=1; i<n; i++) {
        if (time[i] < minimum) {
            minimum = time[i];
            pos = i;
        }
    }
    return pos;
}

void LRU_page_faults(int pages[], int n, int capacity) {
    int frames[MAX_FRAMES];
    int time[MAX_FRAMES];
    int page_faults = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<MAX_FRAMES; i++)
        frames[i] = -1;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        int page = pages[i];
        int hit = 0;
        for (int j=0; j<capacity; j++)
            if (frames[j] == page) {
                hit = 1;
                break;
            }
        if (!hit) {
            for (int j=0; j<capacity; j++)
                if (frames[j] == -1) {
                    frames[j] = page;
                    break;
                }
            else
                time[j] = find_LRU(time, capacity);
            page_faults++;
        }
    }
}

```

time [j] = i;
break; }

{

if (1 hit) {

int pos = find LRU (time, capacity);

frame [pos] = page;

time [pos] = i;

page faults ++; }

printf ("Total page faults : %d\n", page faults);

int main () {

int pages [] = {2, 3, 1, 4, 6, 2, 9, 1, 3, 7};

int n = Size of (pages) / (Size of (pages [0]));

int capacity = 3;

LRU page faults (pages, n, capacity);

return 0; }

(8.) To implement page replacement algorithm (optimal based)

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX_PAGES 100
#define MAX_FRAMES 3
#define INF 9999
int main() {
    int pages[] = {2, 3, 1, 4, 6, 2, 9, 1, 3, 7};
    int n = size_of(pages) / size_of(pages[0]);
    int capacity = 3;
    optimal_page_faults(page, n, capacity);
    return 0;
}

int optimal_page_faults(int pages[], int n, int capacity) {
    int frames[MAX_FRAMES];
    int pagefaults = 0;
    for (int i=0; i<MAX_FRAMES; i++) {
        frames[i] = -1;
    }
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {
        int page = pages[i];
        int hit = 0;
        for (int j=0; j<capacity; j++) {
            if (frames[j] == page) {
                hit = 1;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (hit == 0) {
            pagefaults++;
            frames[page % capacity] = page;
        }
    }
    return pagefaults;
}

```

Output :

Enter virtual address (page number and offset) : 3 1024

Physical address : 14336

(Q.) W.a.p. for paging technique (memory management policy)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define PAGE_SIZE 4096
#define NUM_PAGES 1024
#define MEMORY_SIZE (PAGE_SIZE * NUM_PAGES)
```

```
int main() {
    int memory[MEMORY_SIZE];
    int pageNum, offset, physicalAddress;
```

// Input : Virtual Address.

```
printf("Enter Virtual address ( page number and offset ) : ");
scanf(" %d %d ", &pageNum, &offset);
```

// Paging Technique : Convert virtual address to physical address.

```
if (pageNum >= 0 && pageNum < NUM_PAGES &&
    offset >= 0 && offset < PAGE_SIZE) {
```

```
    physicalAddress = pageNum * PAGE_SIZE + offset;
    printf("Physical address : %d \n", physicalAddress);
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    printf(" Invalid virtual address \n");
}
```

```
return();
```

```
}
```

Output :

Enter logical address (segment number & offset) :

2 512

Physical address : 2560

(10.) W.A.P. for memory management policy algorithm (segmentation).

```
# include <stdio.h>
# define SEGMENT_SIZE 1024
# define NUM_SEGMENTS 4
# define MEMORY_SIZE (SEGMENT_SIZE * NUM_SEGMENTS)
```

```
int main() {
    int memory [MEMORY_SIZE];
    int segmentNum, offset, physicalAddress;
```

// Input: logical Address.

```
printf ("Enter logical address (segment number & offset): ");
scanf ("%d %d", &segmentNum, &offset);
```

// Segmentation: Convert logical address to physical address.

```
if (segmentNum >= 0 && segmentNum < NUM_SEGMENTS
    && offset >= 0 && offset < SEGMENT_SIZE) {
    physicalAddress = segmentNum * SEGMENT_SIZE
                      + offset;
```

```
printf ("Physical Address: %d\n", physicalAddress);
} else {
```

```
    printf ("Invalid logical address\n");
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

JAI
BHARAT

Teacher's Signature _____

Output :

Enter words to be written to the file
(enter 'exit' to finish) :

Hello

World

exit

File written successfully.

(11) Write a C program to implement index file allocation.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define FILE_SIZE 1624

int main() {
    FILE *file;
    char word[20];

    // Open a file for writing
    file = fopen ("Sequential-file.txt", "w");

    if (file == NULL) {
        printf ("Error opening file \n");
        exit(1);
    }

    // Input: Words to be written to the file
    printf ("Enter words to be written to the file
            (enter 'exit' to finish): \n");
    while (1) {
        scanf ("%s", word);
        if (strcmp(word, "exit") == 0) {
            break;
        }
        fprintf (file, "%s", word);
    }
}
```

if close the file
fclose(file);
printf ("File written successful\n");
return (1);
}

3

Output:

Enter the number of records : 3

Enter the index table (key and offset):

1 100

2 200

3 300

Record found at offset 200

(12) Write a C program to implement index file allocation.

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

```
struct IndexEntry {
    int key;
    long offset;
};

int main() {
    FILE *file;
    struct IndexEntry indexTable[10];
    int i, numRecords, searchKey;
```

// Open a file for writing
`fil = fopen ("index_file.txt", "w");`

```
if (file == NULL) {
    printf ("Error opening file \n");
    exit (1);
}
```

// Input 'Number of records' of index table
`printf ("Enter the number of records: ");`
`scanf ("%d", &numRecords);`

```
for (i=0; i < numRecords; i++) {
    if (indexTable[i].key == searchKey) {
```

printf ("Record found at offset %Id\n",
indexTable[i].offset);

break;

}

}

if (i == numRecords) {

printf ("Record not found\n");

}

return 0;

}

Output:

Enter values for the linked list (enter -1 to finish);

1

2

3

4

-1

Linked list written to file successfully.

(B) Write a C program to implement link file allocation method.

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

```
struct Node {
    int data
    struct Node *next; }
```

```
int main() {
    FILE *file;
    struct Node *head = NULL, *current, *newNode;
    int value;
```

// Open a file for writing
file = fopen ("Linked-file.bin", "wb");

```
if (file == NULL) {
    perror ("Error opening file\n");
    exit(1);
}
```

// Input : Linked list values

```
printf ("Enter values for the linked list ( enter -1
to finish ) :\n");
```

```
while(1) {
    scanf ("%d", &value);
```

```

if (value == -1) {
    break;
}

```

// Create a new node

```

newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
newNode->data = value;
newNode->next = NULL;

```

// Add the node to the linked list

```

if (head == NULL) {
    head = newNode;
    current = newNode;
} else {
    current->next = newNode;
    current = newNode;
}

```

// Write the linked list to the file

```
fwrite(head, sizeof(struct Node), 1, file);
```

// Close the file

```
fclose(file);
```

```

printf("linked list written to file successfully \n");
return();
}

```