





اللهم علمنا ما ينفعنا،،، وانفعنا بما علمتنا،،، وزدنا علماً





Lab Objective

 To practice the Non-Preemptive SJF scheduling.



SJF Scheduling

- Associate with each process the length of its next CPU burst. Use these length to schedule the process with the shortest time
- Two schemes:
 - Non-preemptive: once CPU given to the process it cannot be preempted until completes its CPU burst.
 - preemptive: if a new process arrives with CPU burst length less than remaining time of current executing process, preempt.
- SJF is optimal gives minimum average waiting time for a given set of processes.





Procedure

- Write a C++ program that simulate the Non-Preemptive SJF CPU scheduling policy.
- Assume that you have only three processes.
- The inputs to the program are the arrival time and burst time of each process.
- The output of the program are the response time, waiting time, and turnaround time for each of the three process.



Procedure (Cont.)

 The following is a sample run of the program (the underlined numbers are entered by the user who runs the program):

```
what is p1 arrival time 0
what is p1 burst time 7
what is p2 arrival time 2
what is p2 burst time
what is p3 arrival time 4
what is p3 burst time 1
process Number1
arrive at 0
waiting Time = 0
response Time= 0
Turnaround Time = 7
process Number3
arrive at 4
waiting Time = 3
response Time= 3
Turnaround Time = 4
process Number2
arrive at 2
waiting Time = 6
response Time= 6
Turnaround Time = 10
total waiting time = 9
average waiting time = 3
                        -----*******SJF *******--
```





```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
float n, tempb, tempa, tempp, tw, average, gap,a rrive[3], burst[3],
process[3], start[3], finish[3], waiting[3], response[3], turnaround[3];
  void start finish()
  start[0]=arrive[0];
  finish[0] = arrive[0] + burst[0];
  for(int i=1;i<3;i++)
    qap=0;
    if(arrive[i]>finish[i-1])
      gap=arrive[i]-finish[i-1];
      start[i]=finish[i-1]+gap;
    }//end if
    else
      start[i]=finish[i-1];
    finish[i]=start[i]+burst[i];
 }//end for
} //end start finish function
```

```
int main()
   int i,j;
////////// Get values from User/////////
   for(i=0;i<3;i++)
   { n=i+1;
     process[i]=n;
     cout<<"what is p"<<n<<" arrival time\t";</pre>
     cin>>arrive[i];
     cout<<" what is p"<<n<<" burst time\t";</pre>
     cin>>burst[i];
   }//end for
```

```
for(i=0;i<2;i++)
    for( j=i+1;j<3;j++)
      if(arrive[j]<arrive[i])</pre>
        tempa=arrive[i];
        arrive[i]=arrive[j];
        arrive[j]=tempa;
        tempb=burst[i];
        burst[i]=burst[j];
        burst[j]=tempb;
        tempp=process[i];
        process[i]=process[j];
        process[j]=tempp;
      }//end if
     }//end for
  ///////calculate start and finish times /////////////
  start finish();
```

```
for(i=0;i<2;i++)
    for( j=i+1; j<3; j++)
      if(arrive[j] <= start[i] && burst[j] <burst[i])</pre>
         tempa=arrive[i];
         arrive[i]=arrive[j];
         arrive[j]=tempa;
         tempb=burst[i];
         burst[i]=burst[j];
         burst[j]=tempb;
         tempp=process[i];
         process[i]=process[j];
         process[j]=tempp;
      }//end if
     }//end for
 /////////calculate start and finish times //////////////
  start finish();
```

```
///calculate response, waiting, turnaround times for each process///
  tw=0;
  for(i=0;i<3;i++)
   { response[i] = start[i] -arrive[i];
    waiting[i] = start[i] -arrive[i];
    turnaround[i] = finish[i] -arrive[i];
    tw+=waiting[i];
  }//end for
 //calculate average waiting time///
  average= tw/3;
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
    cout<<"process Number"<<pre>cout<<'\n'<<"arrive at</pre>
"<<arrive[i]<<'\n'<<"waiting Time = "<<waiting[i]<<'\n'<<"response
Time= "<<response[i]<<'\n'<<"Turnaround Time =</pre>
"<<turnaround[i]<<'\n';
  cout<<"Total waiting time = "<<tw;</pre>
  cout<<"\n \n Average waiting time = "<<average;</pre>
  cout<<"\n\n\t\t\t-----\n";
  return(0);
}//end main
```

Practice

- Write, compile and run a C++ program that simulates the non-preemptive SJF
- The main process creates two threads to perform the task of the function

```
start_finish
```



Check Cases

	Input		Output		
	Arrival	Burst	Response	Waiting	Turnaround
P1	4	2	2	2	4
P2	1	5	0	0	5
Р3	3	6	5	5	11
P1	2	4	6	6	10
P2	0	5	0	0	5
Р3	5	3	0	0	3
P1	1	3	3	3	6
P2	1	2	0	0	2
Р3	2	1	1	1	2
P1	6	3	3	3	6
P2	0	2	0	0	2
Р3	3	6	0	0	6



シ

