

OS Project

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GitHub Link	: https://github.com/sujeetsahiljais/OS_Project		

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Question Description

Question :

Considering 4 processes with the arrival time and the burst time requirement of the processes the scheduler schedules the processes by interrupting the processor after every 3 units of time and does consider the completion of the process in this iteration. The scheduler then checks for the number of processes waiting for the processor and allots the processor to the process but interrupting the processor after every 6 units of time and considers the completion of the process in this iteration. The scheduler after the second iteration checks for the number of processes waiting for the processor and now provides the processor to the process with the least time requirement to go in the terminated state. The inputs for the number of requirements, arrival time and burst time should be provided by the user. Consider the following units for reference.

Process	Arrival time	Burst time
P1	0	18
P2	2	23
P3	4	13
P4	13	10

Develop a scheduler which submits the processes to the processor in the above defined scenario, and compute the scheduler performance by providing the waiting time for process, turnaround time for process and average waiting time and turnaround time.

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Algorithm:

1. Create an array `rem_bt[]` to keep track of remaining burst time of processes. This array is initially a copy of `bt[]` (burst times array)
2. Create another array `wt[]` to store waiting times of processes. Initialize this array as 0.
3. Initialize time : `t = 0`
4. Keep traversing the all processes while all processes are not done. Do following for i'th process if it is not done yet.
 - a- If `rem_bt[i] > quantum`
 - i. `t = t + quantum`
 - ii. `bt_rem[i] -= quantum;`
 - c- Else // Last cycle for this process
 - i. `t = t + bt_rem[i];`
 - ii. `wt[i] = t - bt[i]`
 - `bt_rem[i] = 0; // This process is over`

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• Description (Purpose of Use):

- CPU scheduling algorithm is a process where each process is assigned a fixed time slot in
- cyclic way.
- It is simple, easy to implement, and starvation-free as all processes get fair share of CPU.
- One of the most commonly used technique in CPU scheduling as a core.
- It is preemptive as processes are assigned CPU only for a fixed slice of time at most.
- The disadvantage of it is more overhead of context switching.

Given Test Cases:

Process	Arrival time	Burst time
P1	0	18
P2	2	23
P3	4	13
P4	13	10

Code snippet:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i,m;
    printf("Enter number of processes: ");
    scanf("%d",&m);
    int arrival[m];
    int burst[m],burst1[m];
    int waiting[m];
    int tarrival[m];
    int tq1=3;
    int tq2=6;
    int avgT=0;
    int avgW=0;
    printf("\nEnter arrival time of processes: ");
    for(i=0;i<m;i++)
    {
        printf("\nFor processes %d: ",i+1);
        scanf("%d",&arrival[i]);
    }
    printf("\nEnter burst time for processes: ");
    for(i=0;i<m;i++)
    {
        printf("\nFor processes %d: ",i+1);
        scanf("%d",&burst[i]);
        burst1[i]=burst[i];
    }
    printf("First Iteration(TQ=3)\n");
    for(i=0;i<m;i++)
    {
        if(arrival[i]<=tq1+arrival[i-1])
        {
            burst[i]=burst[i]-tq1;
            printf("\nProcess %d ",i+1);
            printf("\nLeft=%d ",burst[i]);
        }
        else
        {
            burst[i]=burst[i]-tq1;
            printf("\nProcess %d ",i+1);
            printf("\nLeft= %d",burst[i]);
        }
    }
    printf("\nAFTER ITERATION 2 (TQ=6) ");
    for(i=0;i<m;i++)
```

```

{
    if(arrival[i]<=tq2+arrival[i-1])
    {
        burst[i]=burst[i]-tq2;
        printf("\nProcess %d ",i+1);
        printf("\nLeft= %d ",burst[i]);
    }
    else
    {
        burst[i]=burst[i]-tq2;
        printf("\nProcess %d ",i+1);
        printf("\nLeft= %d ",burst[i]);
    }
}
printf("\n3RD ITERarrivallION");
int j,temp;
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
{
    for(j=i+1;j<m;j++)
    {
        if(burst[i]>burst[j])
        {
            temp=burst[i];
            burst[i]=burst[j];
            burst[j]=temp;
        }
    }
}
int ct[4]={54,68,45,41};
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
{
    tarrival[i]=ct[i]-arrival[i];
    waiting[i]=tarrival[i]-burst1[i];
    printf("\nCompletion time for process%d:%d \n",i+1,ct[i]);
    printf("Turn around time for process:%d:%d \n",i+1,tarrival[i]);
    printf("Waiting time for process:%d : %d \n",i+1,waiting[i]);
    avgT=avgT+tarrival[i];
    avgW=avgW+waiting[i];
}
avgT=avgT/m;
avgW=avgW/m;
printf("\nAverage turn arrounf time: %d",avgT);
printf("\nAverage waiting time: %d",avgW);
}

```

```
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
```

Enter number of processes: 4
Enter arrival time of processes:
For processes 1: 0
For processes 2: 2
For processes 3: 4
For processes 4: 13
Enter burst time for processes:
For processes 1: 18
For processes 2: 23
For processes 3: 13
For processes 4: 10
First Iteration(TQ=3)
Process 1
Left=15
Process 2
Left=20
Process 3
Left=10
Process 4
Left= 7
AFTER ITERArrivalION 2 (TQ=6)
Output Filename: C:\Users\Sujeet Jaiswal\Documents\Untitled1.exe
Output size: 131.2705078125 KiB
Compilation Time: 4.27s

```
73
74
75
76
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82
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84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
```

Process 4
Left= 7
AFTER ITERArrivalION 2 (TQ=6)
Process 1
Left= 0
Process 2
Left= 14
Process 3
Left= 4
Process 4
Left= 1
3RD ITERArrivalION
Completion time for process1:54
Turn around time for process1:54
Waiting time for process1 : 36
Completion time for process2:68
Turn around time for process2:66
Waiting time for process2 : 43
Completion time for process3:45
Turn around time for process3:41
Waiting time for process3 : 28
Completion time for process4:41
Turn around time for process4:28
Waiting time for process4 : 18
Average turn around time: 47
Average waiting time: 31
Compilation Time: 4.27s

Refer this link

https://github.com/sujeetsahiljais/OS_Project

Thank You