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Semester: IV	Year AY 23-24
Subject Title: Operating Systems Lab	
EXPERIMENT No: 11	Assignment No : 8
TITLE: Scheduling Algorithm	DoP : 30/3/2024

Aim: Implement C program demonstrate **Shortest Remaining Job algorithm**

Learning Outcomes: 1. To understand the **scheduling algorithm**

2. To Demonstrate the Shortest Remaining Job algorithm

Hardware/Software:

* HARDWARE / SOFTWARE :- Dev-C++ / VS Code

Theory:

* THEORY :-
The Shortest Remaining Time Algorithm is a CPU scheduling technique that selects the process with the smallest remaining burst time to execute next. As processes arrive in the system, they are added to a ready queue. The scheduler continually checks the remaining burst times of all processes in the queue and selects the one with the shortest remaining time for execution. If a new process arrives with an even shorter burst time than the currently executing one, preemption occurs, and the new process starts executing.

Algorithm:

1. Initialize: Set the current time to 0 and the set of ready processes to empty.
2. Arrival of Process: As processes arrive in the system, add them to the ready queue.
3. Selecting the Next Process:
 - If the ready queue is empty, the CPU remains idle.
 - If the ready queue is not empty, find the process with the smallest remaining burst time.
4. Executing the Process:
 - Execute the selected process for a predefined time quantum or until it completes its execution, whichever comes first.
5. Preemption:
 - If a new process arrives with a smaller remaining burst time than the currently executing process, preempt the current process and execute the newly arrived process.
6. Repeat:
 - Repeat steps 3-5 until all processes have completed their execution.
7. Completion:
 - When a process completes execution, remove it from the system.
8. Calculate Metrics:
 - Calculate performance metrics such as waiting time, turnaround time, and CPU utilization.

Program:

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

struct Process {
    int id;
    int arrival_time;
    int burst_time;
    int remaining_time;
    int start_time;
    int completion_time;
};

void srt(struct Process processes[], int n) {
```

```

int current_time = 0;
bool is_completed[n];
int total_completed = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    is_completed[i] = false;

while (total_completed < n) {
    int shortest_remaining = -1;
    int shortest_burst = 999999;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (!is_completed[i] && processes[i].arrival_time <= current_time
&&
            processes[i].burst_time < shortest_burst) {
            shortest_burst = processes[i].burst_time;
            shortest_remaining = i;
        }
    }
    if (shortest_remaining == -1) {
        current_time++;
        continue;
    }
    processes[shortest_remaining].remaining_time--;
    current_time++;

    if (processes[shortest_remaining].remaining_time == 0) {
        processes[shortest_remaining].completion_time = current_time;
        total_completed++;
        is_completed[shortest_remaining] = true;
    }
}

}

int main() {
    int n;
    printf("Enter the number of processes: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    struct Process processes[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("Enter arrival time and burst time for process %d: ", i + 1);
        scanf("%d %d", &processes[i].arrival_time, &processes[i].burst_time);
        processes[i].id = i + 1;
        processes[i].remaining_time = processes[i].burst_time;
    }

    printf("Shortest Remaining Time (SRT) scheduling:\n");
    srt(processes, n);
}

```

```

    int total_waiting_time = 0;
    int total_turnaround_time = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        processes[i].start_time = processes[i].completion_time -
processes[i].burst_time;
        total_waiting_time += processes[i].start_time -
processes[i].arrival_time;
        total_turnaround_time += processes[i].completion_time -
processes[i].arrival_time;
    }
    double avg_waiting_time = (double) total_waiting_time / n;
    double avg_turnaround_time = (double) total_turnaround_time / n;

    printf("Average Waiting Time: %.2lf\n", avg_waiting_time);
    printf("Average Turnaround Time: %.2lf\n", avg_turnaround_time);

    return 0;
}

```

Conclusion:

* CONCLUSION:-
Hence, we understood how to implement the SRT CPU scheduling algorithm, along with its pros and cons. We can now accordingly employ this algorithm in real-life problems. It prioritizes processes with smallest remaining burst time, but possibility of starvation persists.

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE

Output:

```

PS C:\Users\Dell\AppData\Local\Temp> cd "C:\Users\Dell\AppData\Local\Temp"
Enter the number of processes: 4
Enter arrival time and burst time for process 1: 0 6
Enter arrival time and burst time for process 2: 2 4
Enter arrival time and burst time for process 3: 4 2
Enter arrival time and burst time for process 4: 6 8
Shortest Remaining Time (SRT) scheduling:
Average Waiting Time: 3.50
Average Turnaround Time: 8.50
PS C:\Users\Dell\AppData\Local\Temp> 

```

