

1. **Task Scheduling.** A set of n tasks, $T_1 \dots T_n$, will run on a single machine. The machine runs one task at a time and completes one task before starting the next. Each task T_k has a known execution time, R_k , which is the time for which it runs on the machine. If the output of task T_a is an input to task T_b , then T_b cannot be started before T_a has completed. Suppose the runtimes and the dependencies between the tasks are as shown in the following example:

```
T1, 10, T2, T3    // The runtime of T1 is 10, and it needs the outputs of T2 and T3
T2, 5              // The runtime of T2 is 5. It has no input dependencies
T3, 2
T4, 5, T1, T5
T5, 2, T3        // The runtime of T5 is 2, and it needs the outputs of T3
```

We can schedule these tasks on the machine in different ways such that they do not violate their input dependencies.

For example, one valid schedule is $[T_2, T_3, T_5, T_1, T_4]$. Another valid schedule is $[T_3, T_2, T_1, T_5, T_4]$.

Write a program that does the following:

- (a) It reads the number of tasks, n , and then reads the runtimes and the input dependencies for each of the n tasks. Assume that no task has more than two input dependencies. Also assume that the input consists of $n+1$ lines. The first line contains a single integer specifying the value of n . The k^{th} line after the first line contains an integer specifying the runtime of task T_k followed by two integers for the input dependencies. If a task has less than two dependencies, then the user enters -1 in place of the remaining integer(s). For example, the input for our example will be:

```
5
10  2  3
5  -1 -1
2  -1 -1
5   1  5
2   3 -1
```

The data should be read into a dynamically allocated array of n structures of the following type:

```
struct task {
    int runtime;    // Runtime of the task
    int id1;       // Input dependency 1
    int id2;       // Input dependency 2
}
```

- (b) The program should print the total time required to complete all tasks
- (c) The program should read an integer, a , and print the following:
- The earliest time when task T_a can be scheduled. [Hint: *Identify the tasks that must precede T_a and sum their runtimes.*]
 - The list of tasks that cannot be scheduled before T_a is completed.

[Answers for the given example when $a=1$:

Total time = 24

Earliest time when T_1 can start = 7 (runtime of T_2 + runtime of T_3)

List of tasks that cannot be scheduled before $T_1 = \{ T_4 \}$

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