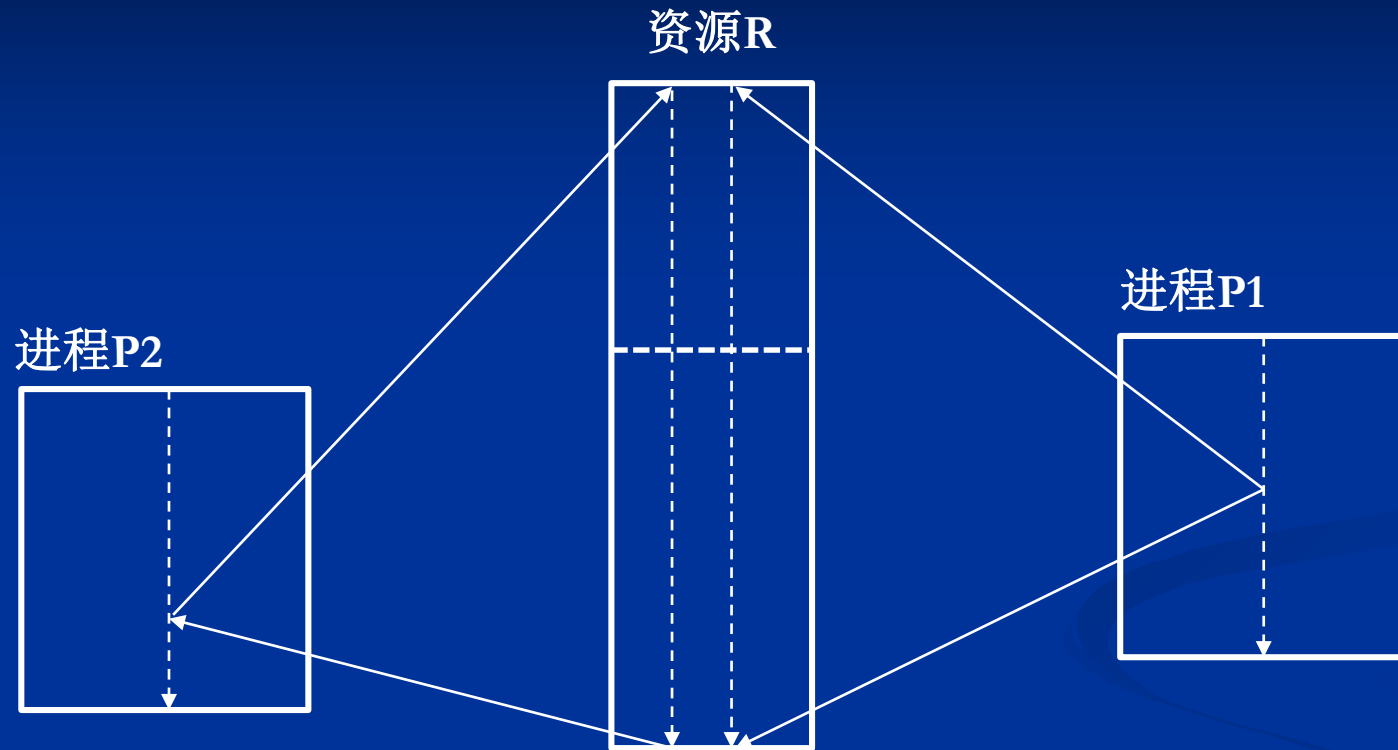
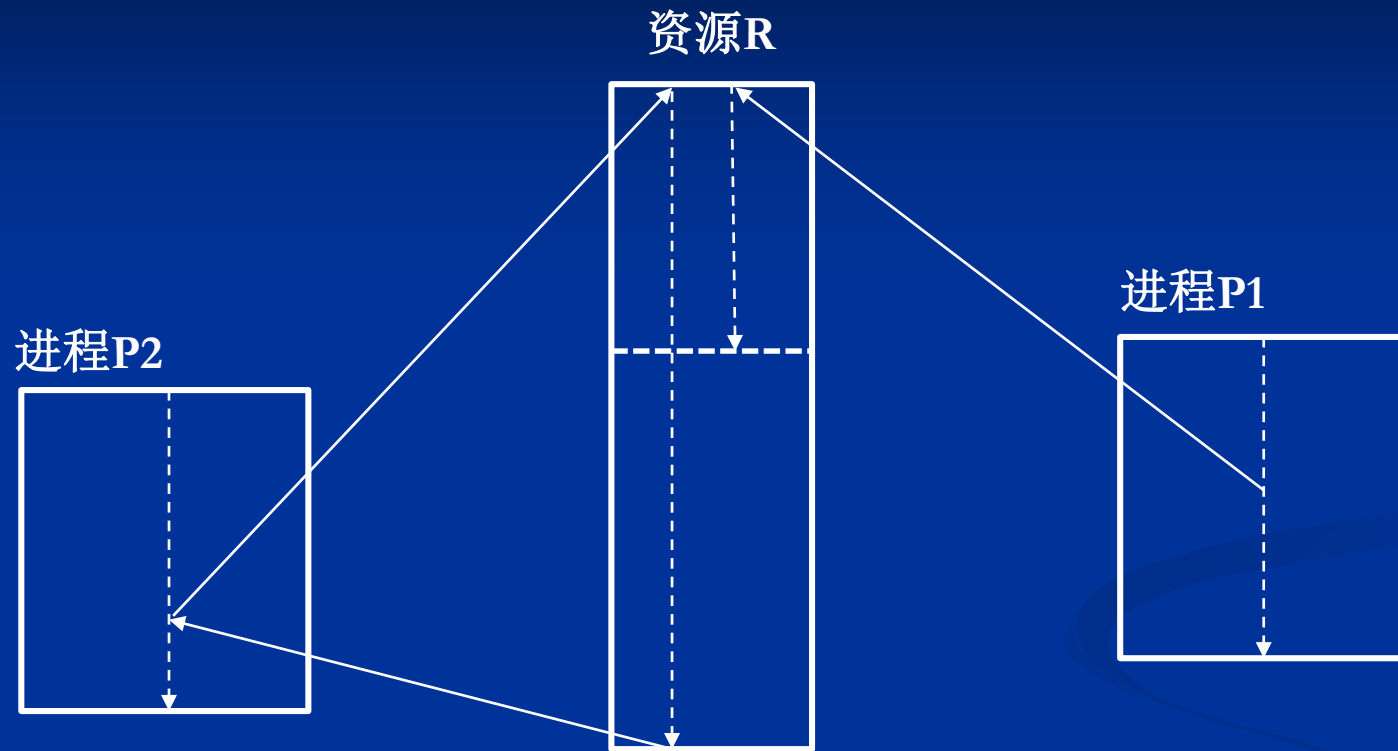


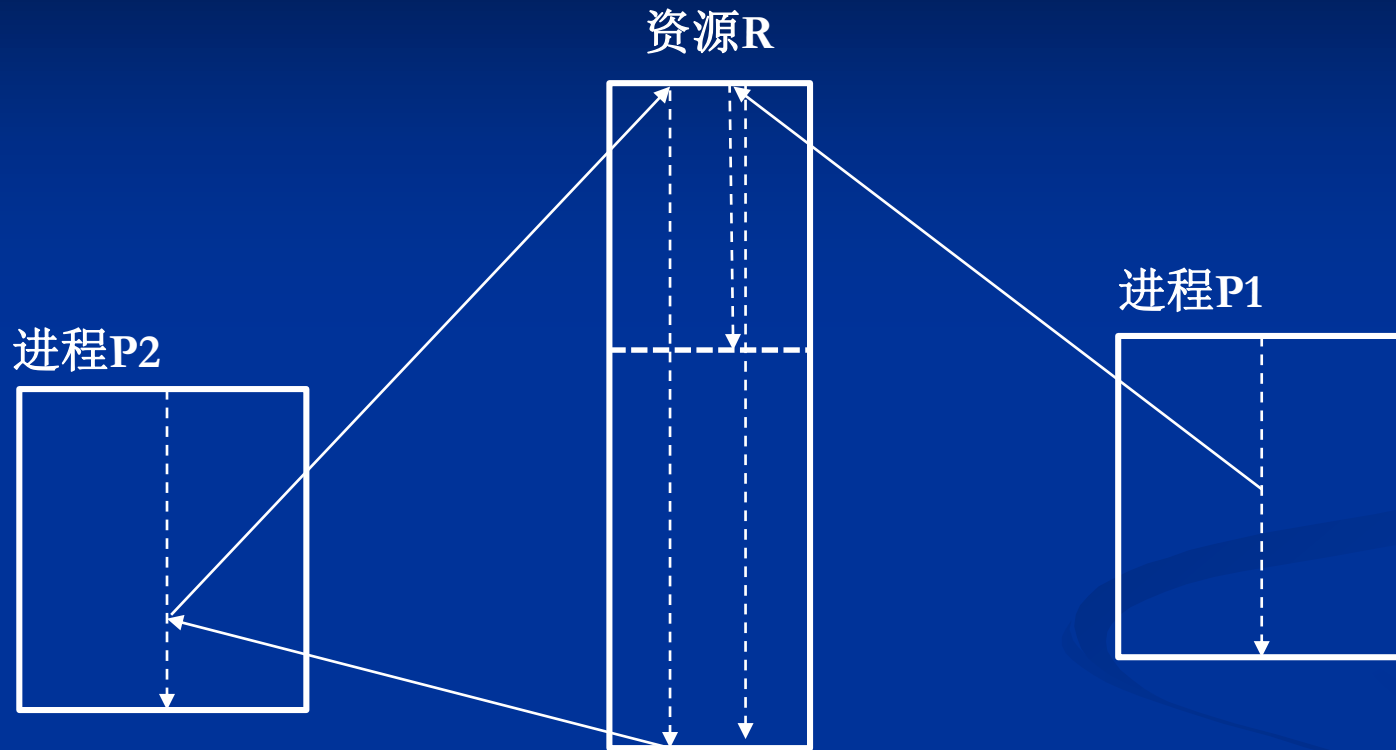
■ 示例：互斥条件与不剥夺条件



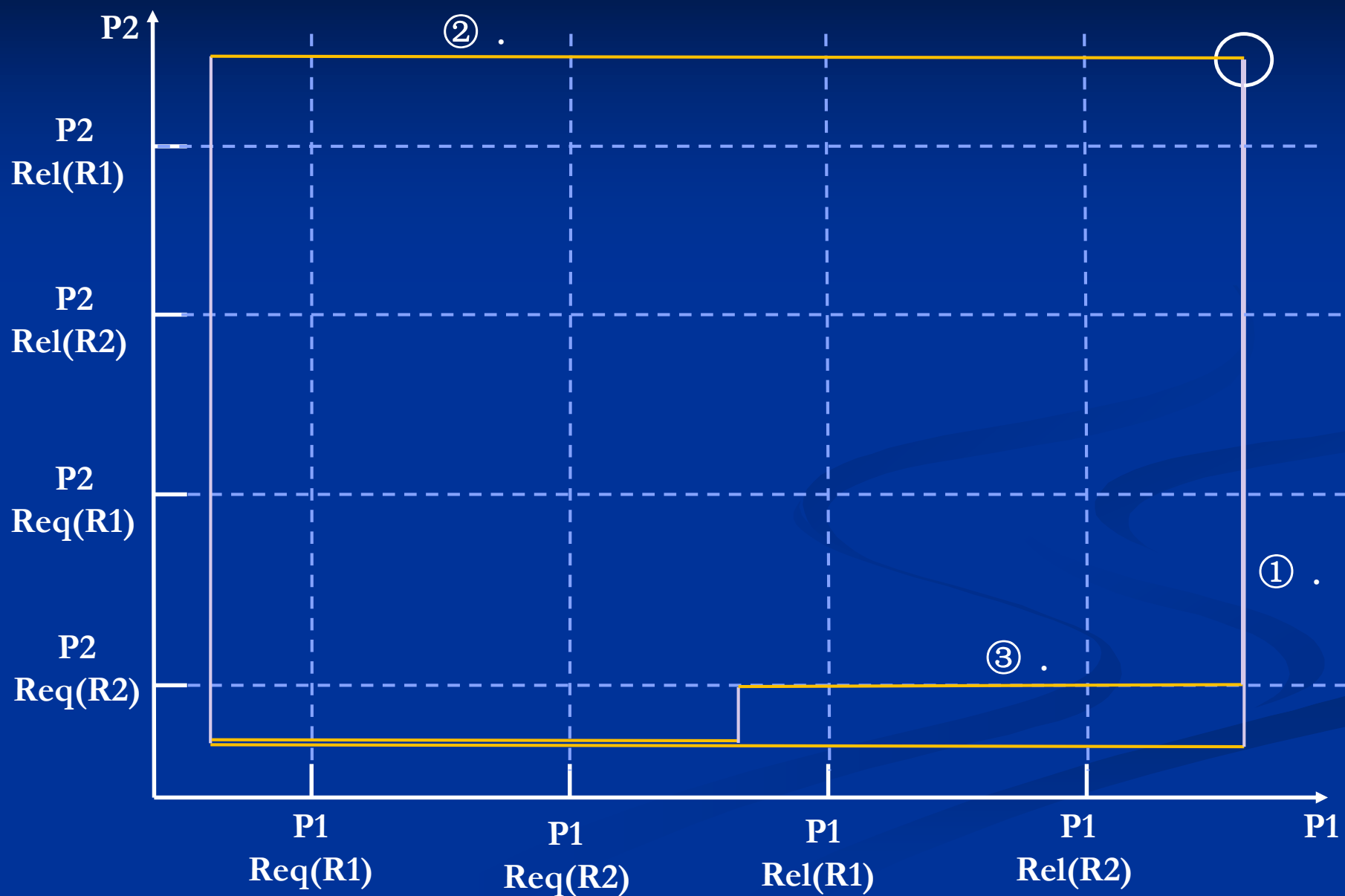
■ 示例：互斥条件与不剥夺条件



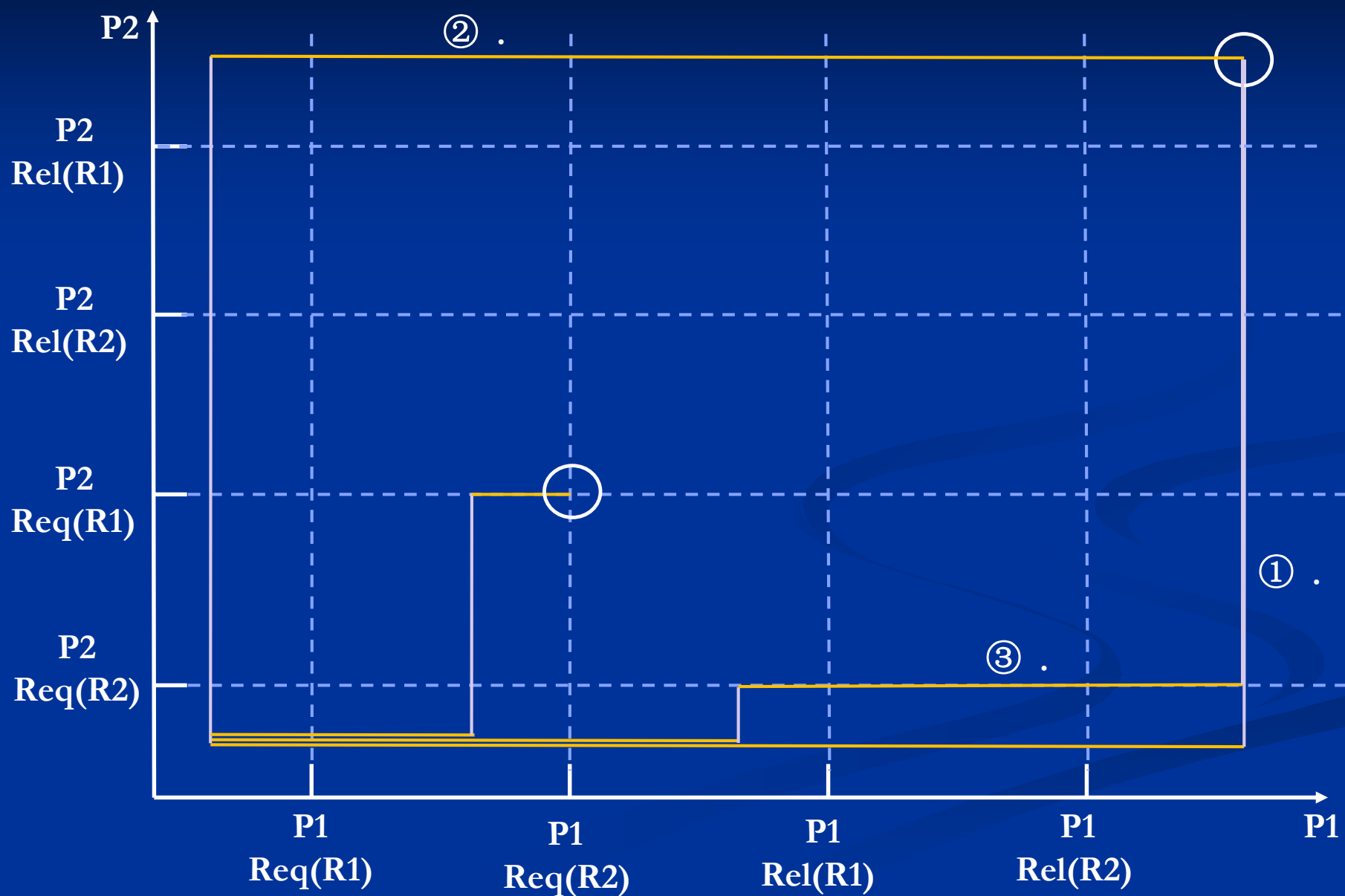
■ 示例：互斥条件与不剥夺条件



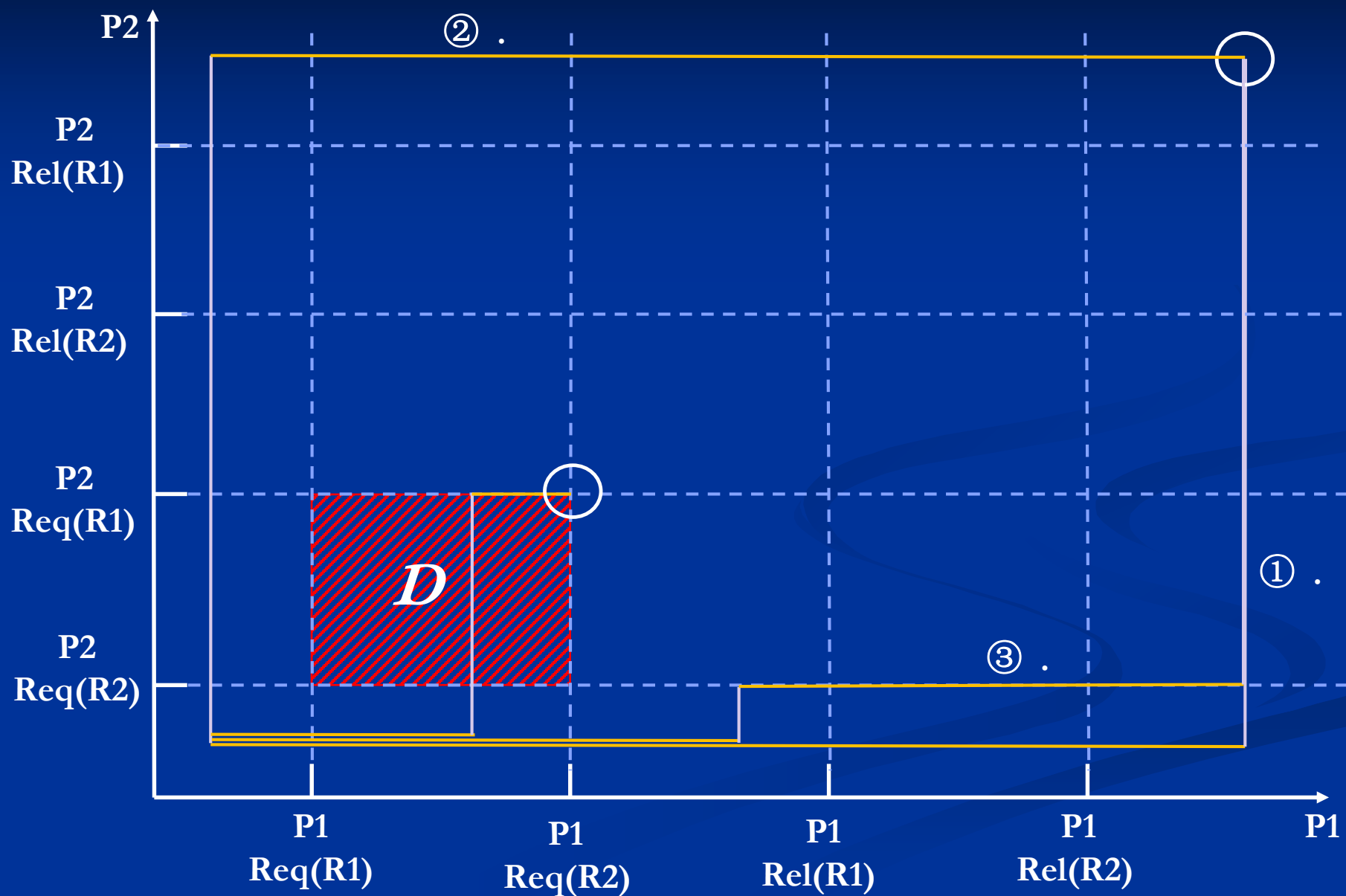
■ 示例：进程推进顺序与死锁



■ 示例：进程推进顺序与死锁



■ 示例：进程推进顺序与死锁



5. 银行家算法算例

- 进程{P0,P1,P2,P3,P4}共享资源{A,B,C}。某T0时刻资源状况如下：

	Max	Allocation	Need	Available
	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 4 3	3 3 2
P1	3 2 2	2 0 0	1 2 2	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

- 问题：

- (1) T0时刻安全性；
- (2) P1请求Request₁(1,0,2);
- (3) P4请求Request₄(3,3,0);
- (4) P0请求Request₀(0,2,0);

(1) T0时刻安全性: ■ T0时刻:

	Max A B C	Allocation A B C	Need A B C	Available A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 4 3	3 3 2
P1	3 2 2	2 0 0	1 2 2	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

■ 调用安全性算法:

4. 安全性算法
- (1) 设置工作向量Work,长度m,Work := Available ;
- (2) 设置状态向量Finish,长度n, Finish := false ;
- (3) 从进程集合查找满足下列条件之进程P_k:

Finish[k] = false ;

Need_k ≤ Work ;

IF 未找到这样的进程 THEN GOTO (5)
- (4) 执行如下操作:

Work := Work + Allocation_k

Finish[k] := true ;

GOTO (3)
- (5) IF Finish = true THEN 安全
- ELSE 不安全;

	Work A B C	Need A B C	Max A B C	Allocation A B C	Work + Allocation A B C	Finish
P1	3 3 2	1 2 2	3 2 2	2 0 0	5 3 2	Finish[1]=TRUE
P3	5 3 2	0 1 1	2 2 2	2 1 1	7 4 3	Finish[3]=TRUE
P0	7 4 3	7 4 3	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 5 3	Finish[0]=TRUE
P2	7 5 3	6 0 0	9 0 2	3 0 2	10 5 5	Finish[2]=TRUE
P4	10 5 5	4 3 1	4 3 3	0 0 2	10 5 7	Finish[4]=TRUE
	10 5 7					

安全性序列: <P1,P3,P0,P2,P4> ➡➡ 安全状态

3. 银行家算法 (Pi进程提出资源请求Request_i)

(1) IF Request_i not \leq Need_i THEN 出错;

(2) IF Request_i not \leq Available THEN Pi等待;

(3) 试分配, 修改数据结构Allocation, Need, Available;

Available := Available - Request_i

Allocation_i := Allocation_i + Request_i

Need_i := Need_i - Request_i

(4) 执行安全性算法, 检查此次资源分配后系统是否处于安全状态;

(5) IF 安全 THEN 正式分配

ELSE 取消试分配, Pi等待;

(2) P1请求Request₁(1,0,2);

■ T0时刻:

	Max A B C	Allocation A B C	Need A B C	Available A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 4 3	3 3 2
P1	3 2 2	2 0 0	1 2 2	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

■ T1时刻:

	Max A B C	Allocation A B C	Need A B C	Available A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 4 3	2 3 0
P1	3 2 2	3 0 2	0 2 0	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

(2) P1请求Request₁(1,0,2); ; ■ T1时刻:

	Max	Allocation	Need	Available
	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 4 3	2 3 0
P1	3 2 2	3 0 2	0 2 0	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

■ 调用安全性算法:

4. 安全性算法
- (1) 设置工作向量Work,长度m, $Work := Available$;
 - (2) 设置状态向量Finish,长度n, $Finish := false$;
 - (3) 从进程集合查找满足下列条件之进程P_k:
 $Finish[k] = false$;
 $Need_k \leq Work$;
IF 未找到这样的进程 THEN GOTO (5)
 - (4) 执行如下操作:
 $Work := Work + Allocation_k$
 $Finish[k] := true$;
GOTO (3)
 - (5) IF $Finish = true$ THEN 安全
ELSE 不安全;

	Work	Need	Max	Allocation	Work + Allocation	Finish
	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	
P1	2 3 0	0 2 0	3 2 2	3 0 2	5 3 2	Finish[1]=TRUE
P3	5 3 2	0 1 1	2 2 2	2 1 1	7 4 3	Finish[3]=TRUE
P0	7 4 3	7 4 3	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 5 3	Finish[0]=TRUE
P2	7 5 3	6 0 0	9 0 2	3 0 2	10 5 5	Finish[2]=TRUE
P4	10 5 5	4 3 1	4 3 3	0 0 2	10 5 7	Finish[4]=TRUE
	10 5 7					

安全性序列: <P1,P3,P0,P2,P4> ➡➡ 安全状态

3. 银行家算法 (Pi进程提出资源请求Request_i)

(1) IF Request_i not \leq Need_i THEN 出错;

(2) IF Request_i not \leq Available THEN Pi等待;

(3) 试分配, 修改数据结构Allocation, Need, Available;

Available := Available - Request_i

Allocation_i := Allocation_i + Request_i

Need_i := Need_i - Request_i

(4) 执行安全性算法, 检查此次资源分配后系统是否处于安全状态;

(5) IF 安全 THEN 正式分配

ELSE 取消试分配, Pi等待;

(3) P4请求Request₄(3,3,0);

■ T1时刻:

	Max	Allocation	Need	Available
	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 4 3	2 3 0
P1	3 2 2	3 0 2	0 2 0	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

资源不足, P4等待

3. 银行家算法 (Pi进程提出资源请求Request_i)

(1) IF Request_i not \leq Need_i THEN 出错;

(2) IF Request_i not \leq Available THEN Pi等待;

(3) 试分配, 修改数据结构Allocation, Need, Available;

Available := Available - Request_i

Allocation_i := Allocation_i + Request_i

Need_i := Need_i - Request_i

(4) 执行安全性算法, 检查此次资源分配后系统是否处于安全状态;

(5) IF 安全 THEN 正式分配

ELSE 取消试分配, Pi等待;

(4) P0请求request₀(0,2,0);

■ T1时刻:

	Max	Allocation	Need	Available
	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 1 0	7 4 3	2 3 0
P1	3 2 2	3 0 2	0 2 0	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

■ T2时刻:

	Max	Allocation	Need	Available
	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 3 0	7 2 3	2 1 0
P1	3 2 2	3 0 2	0 2 0	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

(4) P0请求request₀(0,2,0);

■ T2时刻:

	Max A B C	Allocation A B C	Need A B C	Available A B C
P0	7 5 3	0 3 0	7 2 3	2 1 0
P1	3 2 2	3 0 2	0 2 0	
P2	9 0 2	3 0 2	6 0 0	
P3	2 2 2	2 1 1	0 1 1	
P4	4 3 3	0 0 2	4 3 1	

■ 调用安全性算法:

4. 安全性算法

- (1) 设置工作向量Work,长度m, $Work := Available$;
- (2) 设置状态向量Finish,长度n, $Finish := false$;
- (3) 从进程集合查找满足下列条件之进程P_k:
 $Finish[k] = false$;
 $Need_k \leq Work$;
IF 未找到这样的进程 THEN GOTO (5)
- (4) 执行如下操作:
 $Work := Work + Allocation_k$
 $Finish[k] := true$;
GOTO (3)
- (5) IF $Finish = true$ THEN 安全
ELSE 不安全;

	Work A B C	Need A B C	Max A B C	Allocation A B C	Work + Allocation A B C	Finish
	2 1 0					

安全性序列不存在: <?, ?, ?, ?, ?> ➡➡ 不安全状态