

Ex. No.: 9

Date:

### DEADLOCK AVOIDANCE

Aim:

To find out a safe sequence using Banker's algorithm for deadlock avoidance.

Algorithm:

1. Initialize work=available and finish[i]=false for all values of i
2. Find an i such that both:  
finish[i]=false and Need[i] ≤ work
3. If no such i exists go to step 6
4. Compute work=work+allocation[i]
5. Assign finish[i] to true and go to step 2
6. If finish[i]=true for all i, then print safe sequence
7. Else print there is no safe sequence

Program Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int p, c, count=0, i, j;
    printf("Enter the no. of processes and resources\n");
    scanf("%d %d", &p, &c);
    int alloc[p][c], max[p][c], need[p][c], safe[p],
        available[c], done[c], terminated=0;

    for(i=0; i<p; i++)
        for(j=0; j<c; j++)
            scanf("%d", &max[i][j]);

    printf("Enter the available resources\n");
    for(i=0; i<c; i++)
        scanf("%d", &available[i]);

    printf("\n need resource matrix are\n");
    for(i=0; i<p; i++)
```

```
for (i=0; i < P; i++) {
    done[i] = 0;
}
```

y

```
while (count < P) {
```

```
    for (i=0; i < P; i++) {
```

```
        if (done[i] == 0) {
```

```
            for (j=0; j < P; j++) {
```

```
                if (need[i][j] > available[j])
```

```
                    break;
```

```
            if (j == C) {
```

```
                safe[count] = i;
```

```
                done[i] = 1;
```

```
                for (j=0; j < P; j++) {
```

```
                    available[j] += alloc[i][j];
```

```
                }
```

```
                count++;
```

```
                terminate = 0;
```

```
            } else {
```

```
                terminate++;
```

```
            if (terminate == P-1) {
```

```
                printf("Safe Sequence does not exist");
```

```
                break;
```

```
            }
```

if (terminate != (P-1))

printf ("\\n available resources after completion \\n")

for (i = 0; i < a; i++) {

    printf ("%d \\t", available[i]),

    printf ("\\n Safe Sequence are \\n");

for (i = 0; i < P; i++) {

    printf (" P%d \\t", safe[i]),

    return 0;

}

Sample Output:

The SAFE Sequence is

P1 -> P3 -> P4 -> P0 -> P2

The safe sequence is :

P<sub>2</sub> -> P<sub>1</sub> -> P<sub>0</sub>



Result:

Hence the deadlock avoidance using Banker's Algorithm  
has been implemented and executed successfully.