Ex. No.: 9
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## 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 Needi<= work

3. If no such i exists go to step 6

4. Compute work=work+allocationi

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 < stdbool.h)

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int main() {

int m, n;

printf ("Enter the number of resources and processes \n");

printf ("Y.d %d, &m, &n);

int max [n][m];

int allocation [n][m];

printf ("\n Enter the values for max array: \n");

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

{

for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)

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if (med [i] [j] > work [j])
if (F)
   for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
         work[j] + = allocation[i][j];
        3
      finish [i] = true;
       s[k] = 1;
        K++;
for (int i=0; i<n-1; i++)
    { printf ("p y.d ->", s[i]);
   printf ("py.d", s[n-1]);
```

Input:		
Enter H resour	re numb	er of process
3		
5 Enter	value jo	r max arr
	153	
	02	

# Enter value for allocation array 010 200 302 211

Max	ABC				Allocation				
Po		7 3			Pla				
Pi	3	2 2			Po	0		0	
P <sub>2</sub>					Pa	2	0	2	
Ps					PZ		1		
74	4	3 3			PH	0		2	

# Sample Output:

The SAFE Sequence is P1 -> P3 -> P4 -> P0 -> P2

4 3 1 safe sequence is 
$$P_1 \rightarrow P_3 \rightarrow P_4 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow P_2$$

## Result:

Thus the c program for deadlock avoidance is successfully executed.

g Vi