DEADLOCK AVOIDANCE

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Ex. No.: 9

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 processes i.
- 2. Find an i such that both:
 - o finish[i] == false and
 - o need[i] <= work</p>
- 3. If no such i exists, go to step 6.
- 4. Update: work = work + allocation[i].
- 5. Set finish[i] = true and go to step 2.

int need[P][R], finish[P] = {0}, safeSeq[P];

- 6. If finish[i] == true for all i, then a safe sequence exists. Print the safe sequence.
- 7. Else, print that no safe sequence exists (i.e., deadlock may occur).

Program Code (bankers.c):

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define P 5

#define R 3

int main() {

   int allocation[P][R] = {{0, 1, 0}, {2, 0, 0}, {3, 0, 2}, {2, 1, 1}, {0, 0, 2}};

   int max[P][R] = {{7, 5, 3}, {3, 2, 2}, {9, 0, 2}, {2, 2, 2}, {4, 3, 3}};

   int available[R] = {3, 3, 2};
```

```
int work[R];
// Calculate Need matrix
for (int i = 0; i < P; i++)
  for (int j = 0; j < R; j++)
     need[i][j] = max[i][j] - allocation[i][j];
// Initialize work as available
for (int i = 0; i < R; i++)
  work[i] = available[i];
int count = 0;
while (count < P) {
  int found = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < P; i++) {
     if (!finish[i]) {
       int j;
       for (j = 0; j < R; j++)
          if (need[i][j] > work[j])
            break;
       if (j == R) {
          for (int k = 0; k < R; k++)
            work[k] += allocation[i][k];
          safeSeq[count++] = i;
          finish[i] = 1;
          found = 1;
       }
     }
  }
```

```
if (!found) {
    printf("System is not in a safe state.\n");
    return 1;
}

printf("The SAFE Sequence is:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < P; i++)
    printf("P%d ", safeSeq[i]);

printf("\n");

return 0;
}</pre>
```

Sample Output:

The SAFE Sequence is:

P1 P3 P4 P0 P2

Result:

Thus, the Banker's Algorithm was successfully implemented to determine the safe sequence for deadlock avoidance.