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Banker's Algorithm

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1.Introduction:

This report describes Banker's algorithm and gives a snapshot output of the code that I will provide.

2.What is Banker's algorithm?

It is a deadlock avoidance algorithm that determine a loan can be granted or not. Several data structures must be maintained to implement the banker's algorithm. These data structures encode the state of the resource-allocation system. We need the following data structures, where n is the number of threads in the system and m is the number of resource types:

- **Available:** A vector of length m indicates the number of available resources of each type.
- **Max:** An $n \times m$ matrix defines the maximum demand of each thread.
- **Allocation:** An $n \times m$ matrix defines the number of resources of each currently allocated to each thread.
- **Need :** An $n \times m$ matrix indicates the remaining resources need of each thread.

3.Safety Algorithm:

We can now present the algorithm for finding out whether a system is in a safe state.

This algorithm can be described as follows:

1. Let Work and Finish be vectors of length m and n , respectively. Initialize Work = Available and Finish[i] = false for $i = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$.

2. Find an index i such that both

a. Finish[i] == false

b. $Need_i \leq Work$

If no such i exists, go to step 4.

3. Work = Work + Allocation

Finish[i] = true

Go to step 2.

4. If Finish[i] == true for all i , then the system is in a safe state.

This algorithm may require an order of $\times n^2$ operations to determine whether a state is safe.

4.Resource-Request Algorithm:

Next, we describe the algorithm for determining whether requests can be safely granted.

This algorithm can be described as follows:

1.If $Request_i \leq Need_i$, go to step 2. Otherwise, raise an error condition, since the thread has exceeded its maximum claim.

2. If $Request_i \leq Available$, go to step 3. Otherwise, T_i must wait, since the resources are not available.

3. Have the system pretend to have allocated the requested resources to thread T_i by modifying the state as follows:

$Available = Available - Request_i$

$Allocation_i = Allocation_i + Request_i$

$Need_i = Need_i - Request_i$

5.Output:

In this section I will provide a snapshot output of two examples, first one is the required one from the project instructions file , and the second one is from the text book.

Example:1:

	Sample input file
5	
4	
0 0 1 2	
1 0 0 0	
1 3 5 4	
0 6 3 2	
0 0 1 4	
0 0 1 2	
1 7 5 0	
2 3 5 6	
0 6 5 2	
0 6 5 6	
1 5 2 0	
1:0 4 2 0	

Snapshot:

There are 5 processes in the system.

There are 4 resource types.

The Allocation Matrix is...

	A	B	C	D
0:	0	0	1	2
1:	1	0	0	0
2:	1	3	5	4
3:	0	6	3	2
4:	0	0	1	4

The Max Matrix is...

	A	B	C	D
0:	0	0	1	2
1:	1	7	5	0
2:	2	3	5	6
3:	0	6	5	2
4:	0	6	5	6

The Need Matrix is...

	A	B	C	D
0:	0	0	0	0
1:	0	7	5	0
2:	1	0	0	2
3:	0	0	2	0
4:	0	6	4	2

The Available vector is...

A	B	C	D
1	5	2	0

THE SYSTEM IS IN A SAFE STATE!

The Request vector is...

A	B	C	D
1	0	4	2

THE REQUEST CAN BE GRANTED!

The Available vector is...

A	B	C	D
1	1	0	0

BUILD SUCCESS

Example:2

	Sample input file
5	
3	
0 1 0	
2 0 0	
3 0 2	
2 1 1	
0 0 2	
7 5 3	
3 2 2	
9 0 2	
2 2 2	
4 3 3	
3 3 2	
4:3 3 0	

Snapshot:

There are 5 processes in the system.

There are 3 resource types.

The Allocation Matrix is...

	A	B	C
0:	0	1	0
1:	2	0	0
2:	3	0	2
3:	2	1	1
4:	0	0	2

The Max Matrix is...

	A	B	C
0:	7	5	3
1:	3	2	2
2:	9	0	2
3:	2	2	2
4:	4	3	3

The Need Matrix is...

	A	B	C
0:	7	4	3
1:	1	2	2
2:	6	0	0
3:	0	1	1
4:	4	3	1

The Available vector is...

A	B	C
3	3	2

THE SYSTEM IS IN A SAFE STATE!

The Request vector is...

A	B	C
4	3	3

THE REQUEST CAN NOT BE GRANTED!

The Available vector is...

A	B	C
0	0	2

BUILD SUCCESS

Reference:

- Silberschatz, A., Gagne, G., & Galvin, P. B. (2018). *Operating System Concepts, 10e EPUB Reg Card Abridged Print Companion Set* (10th ed.). Wiley.