

Banker's Algorithm and Peterson's Solution

Banker's Algorithm

Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {  
    int n, m, i, j, k;  
    printf("Enter the number of processes: ");  
    scanf("%d", &n);  
    printf("Enter the number of resources: ");  
    scanf("%d", &m);
```

```
  
    int alloc[n][m];  
    printf("Enter the allocation matrix:\n");  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        for (j = 0; j < m; j++) {  
            scanf("%d", &alloc[i][j]);  
        }  
    }
```

```
  
    int max[n][m];  
    printf("Enter the max matrix:\n");  
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
        for (j = 0; j < m; j++) {  
            scanf("%d", &max[i][j]);  
        }  
    }
```

```

int avail[m];

printf("Enter the available resources:\n");

for (j = 0; j < m; j++) {
    scanf("%d", &avail[j]);
}

```

```

int f[n], ans[n], ind = 0;

for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    f[k] = 0;
}

int need[n][m];

for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    for (j = 0; j < m; j++) {
        need[i][j] = max[i][j] - alloc[i][j];
    }
}

```

```

int y = 0;

for (k = 0; k < n; k++) {
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (f[i] == 0) {
            int flag = 0;

            for (j = 0; j < m; j++) {
                if (need[i][j] > avail[j]) {
                    flag = 1;
                    break;
                }
            }

            if (flag == 0) {
                ans[ind++] = i;

                for (y = 0; y < m; y++) {
                    avail[y] += alloc[i][y];
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

        }
        f[i] = 1;
    }
}

int flag = 1;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (f[i] == 0) {
        flag = 0;
        printf("The following system is not safe");
        break;
    }
}

if (flag == 1) {
    printf("Following is the SAFE Sequence:\n");
    for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
        printf(" P%d ->", ans[i]);
    }
    printf(" P%d\n", ans[n - 1]);
}

return 0;
}

```

Output

```

(kali1@kali)-[~/@1_DDrive/Code_Files/21bce1070]
$ g++ OS.c

(kali1@kali)-[~/@1_DDrive/Code_Files/21bce1070]
$ ./a.out
Enter the number of processes: 4
Enter the number of resources: 3
Enter the allocation matrix:
1 2 3
2 0 1
1 2 3
0 2 1
Enter the max matrix:
4 5 6
6 4 2
2 1 3
1 2 3
Enter the available resources:
4 4 4
Following is the SAFE Sequence:
P0 -> P1 -> P2 -> P3

```

Peterson's Solution

Code

```
#include<pthread.h>
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
void *func1(void *);
```

```
void *func2(void *);
```

```
int flag[2];
```

```
int turn=0;
```

```
int global=100;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    pthread_t tid1,tid2;
```

```
pthread_create(&tid1,NULL,func1,NULL);  
pthread_create(&tid2,NULL,func2,NULL);  
pthread_join(tid1,NULL);  
pthread_join(tid2,NULL);  
}
```

```
void *func1(void *param)  
{  
    int i=0;  
    while(i<2)  
    {  
        flag[0]=1;  
        turn=1;  
        while(flag[1]==1 && turn==1);  
        global+=100;  
        printf("FT: g: %d",global);  
        flag[0]=0;  
        i++;  
    }  
}
```

```
void *func2(void *param)  
{  
    int i=0;  
    while(i<2)  
    {  
        flag[1]=1;
```

```

    turn=0;

    while(flag[0]==1 && turn==0);

    global-=75;

    printf("SP: g: %d",global);

    flag[1]=0;

    i++;

}

}

```

Output

```

(kali1@kali)-[~/@1_DDrive/Code_Files/21bce1070]
$ g++ OS.c
OS.c: In function 'void* func1(void*)':
OS.c:38:1: warning: no return statement in function returning non-void [-Wreturn-type]
   38 | }
      | ^
OS.c: In function 'void* func2(void*)':
OS.c:55:1: warning: no return statement in function returning non-void [-Wreturn-type]
   55 | }
      | ^

(kali1@kali)-[~/@1_DDrive/Code_Files/21bce1070]
$ ./a.out
SP: g: 25SP: g: -50FT: g: 50FT: g: 150
(kali1@kali)-[~/@1_DDrive/Code_Files/21bce1070]
$

```