

1. Банкерын алгоритмыг ашиглан дараах системийн төлөв дээр deadlock үүссэн эсэхийг шалгах програм бичнэ.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n, m, i, j, k;
```

```
    n = 5; // Number of processes
```

```
    m = 4; // Number of resources
```

```
    int alloc[5][4] = { { 0, 0, 1, 2 }, // P0
```

```
                        { 1, 0, 0, 0 }, // P1
```

```
                        { 1, 3, 5, 4 }, // P2
```

```
                        { 0, 6, 3, 2 }, // P3
```

```
                        { 0, 0, 1, 4 } }; // P4
```

```
    int max[5][4] = { { 0, 0, 1, 2 }, // P0
```

```
                    { 1, 7, 5, 0 }, // P1
```

```
                    { 2, 3, 5, 6 }, // P2
```

```
                    { 0, 6, 5, 2 }, // P3
```

```
                    { 0, 6, 5, 6 } }; // P4
```

```
    int avail[4] = { 1, 5, 2, 0 };
```

```
    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 needs[m];
```

```
    int y = 0;
```

```
    for (k = 0; k < 5; 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];
```

```
                        needs[y] += need[i][y];
```

```
                    }
```

```
                    f[i] = 1;
```

```
                }
```

```
            }
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    int cnt = 0;
```

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

```
        if(needs[i] == avail[i]) cnt++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    if(cnt == m) printf("Yes. Deadlock was created.\n");  
    else printf("No, Deadlock wasn't created.")  
    return 0;  
}
```

2. Process болгоны хувьд Need матрицыг харуулна.

P0-ээс P4 хүртэлх процессуудын Need - ийн утгууд нь $\text{Max}(0,0,1,2)$ -
 $\text{allocation}(0,0,1,2) = (0,$
 $0, 0, 0), (0, 7, 5, 0), (1, 0, 0, 2), (0, 0, 2, 0), (0, 6, 4, 2).$

3. P1 process Need(0,4,2,0) хүсэлттэй бол энэ хүсэлтийг шууд биелүүлэх боломжтой юу?

Available - ийн утга (1, 1, 0, 0) - ээс эхлэх үед энэ хүсэлтийг шууд биелүүлэх боломжтой. Дуусгах боломжтой процессуудын нэг дараалал нь P0, P2, P3, P1, P4 юм.