EXPERIMENT N0-7

Write a program to demonstrate the concept of deadlockavoidance through Banker's Algorithm

CODE:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main() {
      int
k=0,output[10],d=0,t=0,ins[5],i,avail[5],allocated[10][5],need[10][5],MAX[10][
5],pno,P[10],j,rz, count=0;
      printf("\n Enter the number of resources : ");
      scanf("%d", &rz);
      printf("\n enter the max instances of each resources\n");
      for (i=0;i<rz;i++) {
             avail[i]=0;
             printf("\%c= ",(i+97));
             scanf("%d",&ins[i]);
      }
      printf("\n Enter the number of processes : ");
      scanf("%d", &pno);
      printf("\n Enter the allocation matrix \n
                                                  ");
      for (i=0;i<rz;i++)
      printf(" %c",(i+97));
      printf("\n");
      for (i=0; i < pno; i++) {
             P[i]=i;
             printf("P[%d] ",P[i]);
             for (j=0;j< rz;j++) {
```

```
scanf("%d",&allocated[i][j]);
             avail[j]+=allocated[i][j];
       }
}
printf("\nEnter the MAX matrix \n
                                       ");
for (i=0;i<rz;i++) {
      printf(" %c",(i+97));
      avail[i]=ins[i]-avail[i];
}
printf("\n");
for (i=0;i <pno;i++) {
      printf("P[%d] ",i);
      for (j=0;j<rz;j++)
       scanf("%d", &MAX[i][j]);
}
printf("\n");
A: d=-1;
for (i=0;i <pno;i++) {
      count=0;
      t=P[i];
      for (j=0;j<rz;j++) {
             need[t][j] = MAX[t][j]-allocated[t][j];
             if(need[t][j]<=avail[j])</pre>
              count++;
       }
      if(count==rz) {
             output[k++]=P[i];
```

OUTPUT:

