

# CS & IT ENGINEERING



## Operating System

Deadlock

Lecture – 03

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# Recap of Previous Lecture



**Topic**

**Deadlock**

**Topic**

**Deadlock Prevention**

**Topic**

**Deadlock Avoidance**

# Topics to be Covered



**Topic**

**Deadlock Avoidance**

**Topic**

**Banker's Safety Algorithm**

**Topic**

**Banker's Resource Request Algorithm**





## Topic : Deadlock Avoidance

In deadlock avoidance, the request for any resource will be granted if the resulting state of the system doesn't cause deadlock in the system.



## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

The banker's algorithm is a resource allocation and deadlock avoidance algorithm that tests for safety

Banker's algo:-  
1. safety algo  $\Rightarrow$  it checks whether system is in safe state or not.  
2. Resource Request Algo



## Banker's Algo:-

Requirement:- Every process must announcement the max. no. of instances of each resource before the process starts execution.

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It is practically not possible.  
Hence banker's algo is not implemented practically.



## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

already allocated to process  $\leftarrow$  max no. of instances of resource needed to process for execution

Process	Allocation	Max	Available
P1	1	3	1
P2	5	8	
P3	3	4	
P4	2	7	

$\rightarrow$  no. of available instances of resource in system

$$\text{available} = \text{Total no. of instances} - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Allocation}_i$$





## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

no. of needed instances to completely execute the process

$$\text{Need} = \text{Max} - \text{Allocation}$$

Process	Allocation	Max	Available
P1	1	3	1
P2	5	8	After P3 $\Rightarrow$ 4
P3	3	4	After P1 $\Rightarrow$ 5 After P2 $\Rightarrow$ 10
P4	2	7	After P4 $\Rightarrow$ 12

2 ✗

3 ✗

1 ✗

5 ✗

find one process  $P_i$  for which  $\text{Need}_i \leq \text{Available}$

1. P3 is such process.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{After } P3 \Rightarrow \text{Available} &= \text{Available} + \text{Allocation}_3 \\ &= 1 + 3 \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$



2.  $P_1$  has  $need_1 \leq available$

after  $P_1 \Rightarrow available = 4 + 1 = 5$

3.  $P_2$  has  $need_2 \leq available$

after  $P_2 \Rightarrow available = 5 + 5 = 10$

4.  $P_4$  has  $need_4 \leq available$

after  $P_4 \Rightarrow available = 10 + 2 = 12$

multiple safe sequences are possible.

All processes can finish  
hence



system is in safe state

safe sequence

$\langle P_3, P_1, P_2, P_4 \rangle$

or

$\langle P_3, P_2, P_1, P_4 \rangle$





## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

Safe

Process	Allocation	Max	Available	Need
	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C
P <sub>0</sub>	0 1 0	7 5 3	3 3 2	7 4 3 ✓
P <sub>1</sub>	2 0 0	3 2 2	After P <sub>1</sub> 5 3 2	1 2 2 ✓
P <sub>2</sub>	3 0 2	9 0 2	After P <sub>3</sub> 7 4 3	6 0 0
P <sub>3</sub>	2 1 1	2 2 2	After P <sub>0</sub> 7 5 3	0 1 1 ✓
P <sub>4</sub>	0 0 2	4 3 3	After P <sub>2</sub> 10 5 5	4 3 1

After P<sub>4</sub> 10 5 7



After P1, P3  $\Rightarrow$  available  
7 4 3

which is  $\geq$  greater than <sup>or equal to</sup> need of all remaining  
processes P0, P2, P4.

Hence we can conclude here itself that system  
is in safe state.

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safe sequence  $\Rightarrow$  P1, P3, (P0, P2, P4) !  
 $\Rightarrow$  P3, P1, (P0, P2, P4) !<sup>9</sup>



## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

1. Allocation:
2. Max:
3. Need:
4. Available:





## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

1. Let Work and Finish be vectors of length 'm' and 'n' respectively.  
Initialize:  $Work = Available$   
 $Finish[i] = false$ ; for  $i=1, 2, 3, 4 \dots n$
2. Find an  $i$  such that both (a)  $Finish[i] = false$   
(b)  $Need_i \leq Work$   
if no such  $i$  exists goto step (4)
3.  $Work = Work + Allocation[i]$   
 $Finish[i] = true$  goto step (2)
4. If  $Finish[i] = true$  for all  $i$   
then the system is in a safe state

#Q.

safe or not



Process	Allocation A B C D	Max A B C D	Available A B C D	Need A B C D
P1	0 0 1 2	0 0 1 2	<del>1 5 2 0</del>	0 0 0 0
P2	1 0 0 0	1 7 5 0	P1   1 5 3 2	0 7 5 0
P3	1 3 5 4	2 3 5 6	P3   2 8 8 6	1 0 0 2
P4	0 6 3 2	0 6 5 4		0 0 2 2
P5	0 0 1 4	0 6 5 6		0 6 4 2

safe state  $\langle P1, P3, P2, P4, P5 \rangle$





## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

## Resource Request Algo

Process	Allocation	Max	Available
	A B C	A B C	A B C
P <sub>0</sub>	<del>0 1 0</del> 1 1 2	7 5 3	<del>3 3 2</del> 2 3 0
P <sub>1</sub>	2 0 0	3 2 2	
P <sub>2</sub>	3 0 2	9 0 2	
P <sub>3</sub>	2 1 1	2 2 2	
P <sub>4</sub>	0 0 2	4 3 3	

need

A B C

~~7~~ ~~4~~ ~~3~~  
6 4 1

1 2 2

6 0 0

0 1 1

4 3 1

unsafe  
state

because no  
any process has  
 $Need_i \leq available$

↓  
hence requests  
Rejected



(Rejected)

#Q. What will happen if process P0 requests one additional instance of resource type A and two instances of resource type C?

$Request_0 < 1, 0, 2 >$

1. if  $Request_i \leq Need_i$  then goto step 2  
else invalid request
2. if  $Request_i \leq Available$  then goto step 3  
process will wait
3.  $Available = Available - Request_i$   
 $Allocation_i = Allocation_i + Request_i$   
 $Need_i = Need_i - Request_i$
4. Run safety algo.  
if safe then grant request.  
Else request rejected





## Topic : Banker's Algorithm

H.W.

Process	Allocation	Max	Available
	A B C	A B C	A B C
P <sub>0</sub>	0 1 0	7 5 3	3 3 2
P <sub>1</sub>	2 0 0	3 2 2	
P <sub>2</sub>	3 0 2	9 0 2	
P <sub>3</sub>	2 1 1	2 2 2	
P <sub>4</sub>	0 0 2	4 3 3	

#Q. What will happen if process P3 requests one additional instance of resource type B?

$$request_3 = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$$





## 2 mins Summary

**Topic**

**Deadlock Avoidance**

**Topic**

**Banker's Safety Algorithm**

**Topic**

**Banker's Resource Request Algorithm**



**Happy Learning**

**THANK - YOU**