Ex. No.: 9
Date:

DEADLOCK AVOIDANCE

Aim:

To find out a safe sequence using Banker's algorithm for deadlock avoidance.

Algorithm:

- 1. Initialize work=available and finish[i]=false for all values of i
- 2. Find an i such that both:

finish[i]=false and Need_i<= work

- 3. If no such i exists go to step 6
- 4. Compute work=work+allocationi
- 5. Assign finish[i] to true and go to step 2
- 6. If finish[i]==true for all i, then print safe sequence
- 7. Else print there is no safe sequence

Program Code: #include <stdio.h>

```
int main() {
  int n = 5, m = 3;
  int alloc[5][3] = {
     \{0, 1, 0\},\
     \{2,0,0\},\
     \{3, 0, 2\},\
     { 2, 1, 1 },
     \{0, 0, 2\}
  int \max[5][3] = \{
     \{7, 5, 3\},\
     \{3, 2, 2\},\
     \{9,0,2\},\
     \{2, 2, 2\},\
     { 4, 3, 3 }
  int avail[3] = \{3, 3, 2\};
  int f[n], ans[n], ind = 0;
  for (int k = 0; k < n; k++) f[k] = 0;
  int need[n][m];
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
     for (int j = 0; j < m; j++)
        need[i][j] = max[i][j] - alloc[i][j];
  int y = 0;
  for (int k = 0; k < 5; k++) {
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if(f[i] == 0) {
           int flag = 0;
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
           if (need[i][j] > avail[j]) {
             flag = 1;
             break;
         }
        if (flag == 0) {
           ans[ind++] = i;
           for (int y = 0; y < m; y++)
             avail[y] += alloc[i][y];
           f[i] = 1;
        }
} }
 printf("The SAFE Sequence is \n");
 for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++)
   printf("P%d -> ", ans[i]);
 printf("P%d", ans[n - 1]);
 return 0;
```

Sample Output:

The SAFE Sequence is P1 -> P3 -> P4 -> P0 -> P2

Output:

```
Input
The SAFE Sequence is
P1 -> P3 -> P4 -> P0 -> P2

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

Result:

Program is executed successfully and output is verified.