操作系统 project-6 实验报告

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1 实验名称

Banker's Algorithm

2 实验任务

编写 C 程序来实现银行家算法。

- 1. 客户从银行中请求或释放资源。
- 2. 银行家当且仅当此次申请使得系统保持安全状态时满足申请。
- 3. 当此次请求使得系统处于不安全状态时银行家拒绝请求。

3 预备知识

3.1 预定义的数据结构

3.1.1 Available

一个长度为 m 的向量代表每种资源种类的可获得实例数。Allocation[i] 代表第 i 种资源的可获得实例数。

3.1.2 Max

一个 $n \times m$ 矩阵代表每个线程所需要的每种资源的最大数量。Max[i][j] 代表线程 $Thread_i$ 所需要的资源种类 $Resource_j$ 的最大数量。

3.1.3 Allocation

一个 $n \times m$ 矩阵代表每个线程所被分配的每种资源的数量。Allocation[i][j] 代表线程 $Thread_i$ 被分配到的资源种类 $Resource_j$ 的数量。

3.1.4 Need

一个 $n \times m$ 矩阵代表每个线程所还需要的每种资源的数量。Need[i][j] 代表线程 $Thread_i$ 还需要的的资源种类 $Resource_i$ 的数量。

3.2 银行家算法

3.2.1 算法描述

当新线程进入系统时,它必须声明它可能需要的每个资源类型的最大实例个数,它可能不是超过系统中的资源总数。当用户请求设置资源时,系统必须确定分配这些资源是否将使系统处于安全状态。如果此次分配让系统处于安全状态则分配资源;否则,线程必须等待其他线程释放足够的内存资源。**伪代码如下所示**

- 1. 定义长度为 m 的数组 Work 和长度为 n 的数组 Finish。初始化为 Work = Available 和 $Finish[i] = false, i = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1$
- 2. 找一个下标 i 满足:
 - (a) Finish[i] == false
 - (b) $Need_i \leq Work$

如果没有这样的 i 请跳到步骤 4。

- 3. (a) $Work = Work + Allocation_i$
 - (b) Finish[i] = true

跳转到步骤 2.

4. 如果对所有 i 都满足 Finish[i] == true,就代表系统处于安全状态。

3.2.2 资源分配算法

定义长度为 m 的数组 Request_i 代表某一线程请求的各种资源的数量。

- 1. 如果 $Request_i \leq Need_i$, 跳转步骤 2。否则请求失败。
- 2. 如果 $Request_i \leq Allocation_i$, 跳转步骤 3。否则请求失败。
- 3. (a) $Available = Available Request_i$
 - (b) $Allocation_i = Allocation_i + Request_i$
 - (c) $Need_i = Need_i Request_i$

执行以上三部模拟分配以后的状态。如果此状态是安全状态,则通过请求。

4 实验内容

```
1 #include < stdio.h>
2 #include < stdlib.h>
3 #include < unistd.h>
4 #include < string.h>
5 #define NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS 5
6 #define NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES 4
7 #define SUCCESS 0
  /*the available amount of each resource */
  int available [NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES]; // available [NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES]
9
10
   /*the maximum demand of each cuotomer*/
11
  int maximum [NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS] [NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES];
12
13
   /*the amount currently allocated to each customer*/
14
  int allocation [NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS] [NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES];
15
16
  /*the remaining need of each customer*/
17
  int need [NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS] [NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES];
18
19
```

```
int requset_resources(int customer_num,int requset[]);
   void release resources(int customer num, int release[]);
21
22
   void display();
23
24
   //tool functions
   int is_available(int requset[]);
25
   int is_need(int customer_num, int request[]);
   int satisfy_one_task(int Work[], int Finish[]);
27
   int main(int argc, char* argv[])
28
29
            if(argc!=5)
30
31
                 fprintf(stderr, "ERROR");
32
                 exit (1);
33
34
        available [0] = atoi (argv [1]);
35
        available [1] = atoi (argv [2]);
36
        available[2] = atoi(argv[3]);
37
        available[3] = atoi(argv[4]);
38
       FILE* in;
39
        in = fopen("maximum.txt","r");
40
            if (in = NULL)
41
42
                 fprintf(stderr, "ERROR");
43
                 exit(1);
44
            }
45
46
47
        int t=0;
        char* maximum_i=(char*) malloc(10*sizeof(char));
48
49
        while (fgets (maximum_i, 10, in)!=NULL)
        {
50
            if (maximum_i[0] > '9' | | maximum_i[0] < '1')
51
                 break;
52
            char * temp=strdup(maximum_i);
53
            for (int i=0; i < NUMBER OF RESOURCES; ++i)
54
            {
55
                 maximum[t][i] = atoi(strsep(\&temp, ", "));
56
                 need[t][i]=maximum[t][i];
57
58
            t++;
59
60
        free (maximum_i);
61
        char* user_command=(char*) malloc(20*sizeof(char));
62
        while (fgets (user_command, 20, stdin))
63
        {
64
            if (user command [0] = *)
65
            {
66
                 display();
67
                 continue;
68
69
```

```
70
             char * temp=strdup(user_command);
71
             int temp resources [NUMBER OF RESOURCES];
72
73
             char * command_name=strsep(&temp, " ");
74
             int customer num=atoi(strsep(&temp, ""));
75
             for (int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++i)
76
77
                  char * para=strsep(&temp, " ");
78
                  if (para==NULL)
79
80
                      fprintf(stderr, "Synax Error: Missing parameters \n");
81
                      exit (1);
82
83
84
                  temp_resources[i]=atoi(para);
85
             }
86
             if (strcmp (command_name, "RQ")==0) //RQ command
87
88
                  int succ=requset_resources(customer_num, temp_resources);
89
90
                  if (succ=SUCCESS)
91
                      fprintf (stdout, "Satisfied \setminus n");
92
                  else
93
                      fprintf(stdout, "Denied \n");
94
95
             else if (strcmp (command_name, "RL")==0) //RL command
96
                  release_resources (customer_num, temp_resources);
97
98
             else
             {
99
                  fprintf(stderr, "Synax Error: Wrong command name\n");
100
                  continue;
101
102
103
104
        return 0;
105
    int requset_resources(int customer_num, int request[]){
106
        if (is_available (request) ==!SUCCESS)
107
             return -1;
108
        if (is_need (customer_num, request) ==!SUCCESS)
109
             return -1;
110
        for (int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++i)
111
112
             available [i]—=request [i];
113
             allocation [customer_num][i]+=request[i];
114
             need [customer_num][i]-=request[i];
115
116
        //start banker's algorithm
117
        int Work[NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES];
118
        for (int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++i)
119
```

```
120
             Work[i] = available[i];
121
         int Finish [NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS];
122
         for(int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS; ++i)
123
             Finish[i]=0;
124
125
126
         for (int i = 0; i < NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS; ++i)
127
             int next_satisfied=satisfy_one_task(Work, Finish);
128
129
              if (next\_satisfied == -1)
130
                  return -1;
131
132
             Finish [next satisfied]=1;
133
134
             for (int j=0;j<NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES;++j)</pre>
135
                  Work [j]+=allocation [next_satisfied][j];
136
         }
137
138
         return SUCCESS;
139
140
    int is_available(int request[]){
141
         for (int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++ i)
142
         {
143
              if (request [i]>available [i])
144
                  return -1;
145
146
         return SUCCESS;
147
148
    int is_need(int customer_num, int request[]){
149
         for (int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++ i)
150
151
              if (request[i]>need[customer_num][i])
152
                  return -1;
153
154
         return SUCCESS;
155
156
    int satisfy_one_task(int Work[], int Finish[]){
157
         for (int i=0; i < NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS; ++i)
158
159
              if (Finish [i]!=0)
160
                  continue;
161
             int f \log = 0;
162
             for (int j=0; j < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++ j)
163
164
                  if (need[i][j]>Work[j])
165
166
                       flag = 1;
167
                       break;
168
169
```

```
170
              if (flag == 0)
171
                   return i;
172
173
         return -1;
174
175
176
    void release_resources(int customer_num, int release[]){
         for (int i=0; i < NUMBER OF RESOURCES; ++i)
177
178
              if (allocation [customer_num][i] < release[i])
179
              {
180
                   fprintf(stdout, "Customer %d has only %d instances of resource type
181
                   available [i]+=allocation [customer_num][i];
182
                   allocation [customer num][i]=0;
183
              }
184
              else
185
              {
186
                   available [i]+=release [i];
187
                   allocation [customer_num][i]-=release[i];
188
              }
189
190
191
    void display(){
192
         //display available
193
         fprintf(stdout, "Available:\n");
194
         for (int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++ i)
195
              fprintf(stdout, "%d, ", available[i]);
196
         fprintf(stdout, "\backslash n");
197
198
         //display Maximum
199
         fprintf(stdout, "Maximum:\n");
200
         for (int i = 0; i < NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS; ++i)
201
202
              for (int j=0; j < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++ j)
203
204
                   fprintf(stdout, "%d, ", maximum[i][j]);
205
206
              fprintf(stdout, "\backslash n \backslash n");
207
         }
208
209
         //display Allocation
210
         fprintf(stdout, "Allocation:\n");
211
         for (int i=0; i < NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS; ++i)
212
         {
213
              for (int j=0; j < NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES; ++ j)
214
215
                   fprintf(stdout, "%d, ", allocation[i][j]);
216
217
              fprintf(stdout, "\backslash n \backslash n");
218
219
```

```
//display need
220
         fprintf(stdout, "Need:\n");
221
         for (int i=0; i < NUMBER_OF_CUSTOMERS; ++ i)
222
223
             for (int j=0;j<NUMBER_OF_RESOURCES;++j)</pre>
224
225
                  fprintf(stdout, "%d, ", need[i][j]);
226
227
             fprintf(stdout, "\n");
228
         }
229
230
```

5 实验结果

模拟结果与性能指标见图 1.

```
File Edit View Search Torminal Help
guarraysaggubunts:-/ch8$ ./banker 6 8 7 9
89 0 6 6 6 6
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图 1: Result

6 总结与思考

通过此次实验我编写程序模拟了银行家算法。更加深入地理解了银行家算法的实现步骤、安全状态的判别算法与资源分配算法。银行家算法是多线程资源分配的有效方式,这次促使我认识到并行编程的重要特性。