



**BUBT** | BANGLADESH UNIVERSITY OF  
BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

LAB REPORT

COMPARISON BETWEEN RAG VS BANKER'S ALGORITHM

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# OPERATING SYSTEMS (CSE-210)

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November 2, 2025

# Definitions

## Resource Allocation Graph (RAG)

A directed bipartite graph with **process nodes** and **resource nodes**. An edge  $P \rightarrow R$  means a process *requests* a resource; an edge  $R \rightarrow P$  means a resource instance is *allocated* to a process.

## Banker's Algorithm

A **deadlock-avoidance** algorithm for systems with **multiple instances per resource type**. It maintains matrices/vectors **Max**, **Alloc**, **Need** ( $= \text{Max} - \text{Alloc}$ ), and **Available**; a request is granted only if the resulting state is **safe**.

# Where and Why We Use Them

## Resource Allocation Graph (RAG):

- Used to **visualize** and **diagnose** waits/deadlocks.
- Best for systems where each resource has **one instance**; a cycle then **implies deadlock**.
- With claim edges it can aid basic avoidance, but it does not scale well to many instances per resource type.

## Banker's Algorithm:

- Used by a resource manager to **decide grant vs. wait at runtime** and **avoid deadlocks**.
- Suited for **multiple-instance** resources; effective when approximate **maximum demand** per process is known.
- Trades added bookkeeping overhead for system **safety**.

# Short Comparison

- **Purpose:** **RAG** is used to *model & detect*; **Banker's** is used for *policy & avoid*.
- **Best fit:** **RAG** for single-instance resources & analysis; **Banker's** for multi-instance run-time control.
- **Data needed:** **RAG** needs current requests/allocations; **Banker's** needs **Max/Alloc/Need/Available** (max demand known).
- **Outcome:** **RAG** finds cycles (evidence of trouble); **Banker's** ensures a safe sequence before granting.
- **Trade-offs:** **RAG** is simple/visual but weak for multi-instance prevention; **Banker's** is stronger avoidance but needs more info and adds overhead.

## Conclusion

**Banker's Algorithm is generally better than RAG for deadlock avoidance** in systems with multiple instances of resources. It proactively checks that the state remains safe before each grant and can produce a safe sequence, whereas RAG primarily aids modeling and detection and is weaker for prevention in multi-instance settings.