



# SOFE 3950U / CSCI 3020U: Operating Systems

## Lab #5: Banker's Algorithm

### Objectives

- Gain experience doing multithreaded programming in C
- Experience with locking, synchronization, and deadlock concepts
- Implement the Banker's Algorithm

### Important Notes

- Work in groups of **four** students
- All reports must be submitted as a PDF on blackboard, if source code is included submit everything as an archive (e.g. zip, tar.gz)
- Save the submission as <lab\_number>\_<first student's id> (e.g. lab5\_100123456.pdf)
- If you cannot submit the document on blackboard then please contact the TA with your submission at **somayyeh.aghababaei@uoit.net**

# Lab Details

## Notice

It is recommended for this lab activity and others that you save/bookmark the following resources as they are very useful for C programming.

- <http://en.cppreference.com/w/c>
- <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/clibrary/>
- <http://users.ece.utexas.edu/~adnan/c-refcard.pdf>
- <http://gribblelab.org/CBootcamp>

The following resources are helpful as you will need to implement Banker's Algorithm and use pthreads in order to make your program multithreaded.

- <https://www.classle.net/book/bankers-algorithm>
- <https://computing.llnl.gov/tutorials/pthreads/>
- <http://randu.org/tutorials/threads/>
- [http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~travitch/pthreads\\_primer.html](http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~travitch/pthreads_primer.html)

## Lab Activity

For this lab, you will write a multithreaded program that implements the banker's algorithm discussed in the class (see documents attached). Several customers will make requests and release resources from the bank. The banker will grant a request **only if it leaves the system in a safe state**. A request that leaves the system in an unsafe state **will be denied**. This lab activity combines three separate topics:

1. **Multithreading**
2. **Preventing Race Conditions** (synchronization, mutual exclusion)
3. **Deadlock Avoidance**

## The Banker

The banker will consider requests from  $n$  customers for  $m$  resources types. As outlined in **Section 7.5.3**. The banker will keep track of the resources using the following data

structures, however feel free to **modify or write your own data structures if necessary**.

```
// May be any values >= 0
#define NUM_CUSTOMERS 5
#define NUM_RESOURCES 3

// Available amount of each resource
int available[NUM_RESOURCES];

// Maximum demand of each customer
int maximum[NUM_CUSTOMERS][NUM_RESOURCES];

// Amount currently allocated to each customer
int allocation[NUM_CUSTOMERS][NUM_RESOURCES];

// Remaining need of each customer
int need[NUM_CUSTOMERS][NUM_RESOURCES];
```

## The Customers

Create *n* customer threads that request and release resources from the **bank**. The customers will continually loop, requesting and then releasing random numbers of resources. The customers' requests for resources will be bounded by their respective values in the need array. The banker will grant a request if it satisfies the safety algorithm outlined in the **document attached**. If a request does not leave the system in a safe state, the banker will deny it. **Function prototypes for requesting and releasing resources** are as follows:

```
bool request_res(int n_customer, int request[]);
bool release_res(int n_customer, int release[]);
```

These two functions should **return true if successful** (the request has been granted) and **false if unsuccessful**. Multiple threads (customers) will **concurrently access shared data through these two functions**. Therefore, access must be controlled through **mutex locks to prevent race conditions**. Implement the mutex locks using the Pthreads library as discussed in the previous lectures, tutorials and labs.

## Implementation

Your program is executed by passing the number of resources of each type on the command line. For example, if there were three resource types (`#define NUM_RESOURCES 3`), with **ten** instances of the first type, **five** of the second type, and **seven** of the third type, you would invoke your program follows:

```
./banker 10 5 7
```

The available array would be initialized to these three values. The **maximum** array (which holds the maximum demand of each customer) can be initialized using any method that you find convenient.

Your program **must** print the output of the banker each time the resources are requested and released, and should contain the following information:

- The current thread making the request
- The resources requested
- If the system will be in a safe or unsafe state
- The outcome (accepted/denied), if the resources are granted or not
- Resources released, if there are any resources released

## Deliverables

### Notice

Please complete the deliverables and include whatever screenshots and other work is necessary to demonstrate that you have completed the deliverables in your lab submission on Blackboard. All lab report submissions are due on Blackboard prior to the start of the next lab.

1. All source files for your implementation, include a makefile so that the code can be compiled. The solution **MUST** make use of threading in order to receive marks.
2. Your program **MUST** take the resources as command line arguments as specified in the implementation details. You **MUST** print the output of the Banker's Algorithm as outlined in the implementation details section, feel free to

add additional output if it will enhance the demonstration of your implementation of the Banker's Algorithm.

3. A **brief** report explaining your design and implementation of the multithreading concepts for solving the Banker's Algorithm.