Ex. No.: 9
Date: 27-04-2024

DEADLOCK AVOIDANCE

Aim:

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

Algorithm:

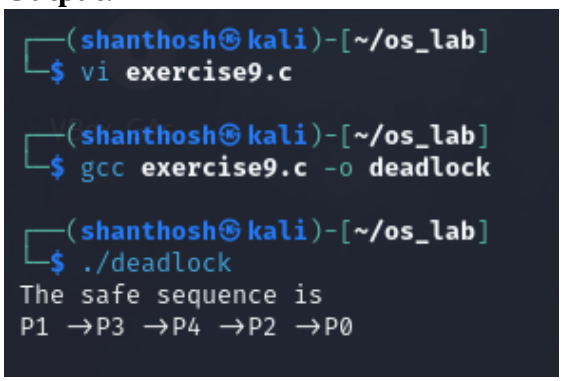
1. Initialize work=available and finish[i]=false for all values of i 2. Find an i such that both:
   finish[i]=false and $Need_i$ <= work
3. If no such i exists go to step 6
4. Compute work=work+$allocation_i$
5. Assign finish[i] to true and go to step 2
6. If finish[i]==true for all i, then print safe sequence
7. Else print there is no safe sequence

Program Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    int n = 5, m = 3, i, j ,k;
    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] = {3,2,2};
    int f[n], ans[n], ind = 0;
    memset(f,'\0', n);
    int need[n][m];
    for(i = 0; i < n ;i++){
        for(j = 0; j < m; j++){
            need[i][j] = max[i][j]-alloc[i][j];
        }
    }
    int y = 0;
    for(k=0;k<5;k++){
        for(i = 0; i < n; i++){
            if(f[i]==0){
                int flag=0;
                for(j=0;j<m;j++){
                    if(need[i][j]>avail[j]){
                        flag=1;
                        break;
                    }
                }
                if(flag==0){
```

```
                                        ans[ind++]=i;
                                        for(y=0;y<m;y++){
                                                avail[y]+= alloc[i][y];
                                        }
                                        f[i]=1;
                                }
                        }
                }
        }
        printf("The safe sequence is \n");
        for(i = 0; i < n - 1; i++){
                printf("P%d ->", ans[i]);
        }
        printf("P%d", ans[n-1]);
        return 0;
}
```

Output:



Result:

Hence the C program to find out a safe sequence using Banker's algorithm for deadlock avoidance has been successfully completed and executed