

Ex. No.: 9

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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 <stdbool.h>
```

```
#define MAX_PROCESSES 5
```

```
#define MAX_RESOURCES 3
```

```
bool isSafe(int process[], int avail[], int max[]  
            [MAX_PROCESSES],
```

```
int allot[][MAX_PROCESSES][MAX_RESOURCES];
```

```
bool finish[MAX_PROCESSES] = [false];
```

```
int work[MAX_RESOURCES];
```

```
for (int i=0; i<n; i++){
```

```
    for (int j=0; j<m; j++){
```

```
        need[i][j] = max[i][j] - allot[i][j];
```

```
    }  
    for (int p=0; p<m; p++){56
```

```
        work[p] = avail[p];
```

```
}
```

```
int Safe Sequence [MAX- PROCESSES];
```

```
int count = 0;
```

```
while (count < n){
```

```
    bool found = false;
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
```

```
        if (! finished [i]){
```

```
            int j;
```

```
            for (j = 0; j < m; j++){
```

```
                if (need [i][j] > work [j])
```

```
                    break;
```

```
            }
```

```
            if (j == m){
```

```
                for (int k = 0; k < m; k++){
```

```
                    work [k] - 1 = allot [i][k];
```

```
                }
```

```
                finish [i] = True;
```

```
                safe sequence [count++] = i;
```

```
                found = True;
```

```
                break;
```

```
            }
```

```
        printf ("Safe Sequence");
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){
```

```
        printf ("P %d", Safe sequence [i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf ("\n");
```

```
    return True;
```

```
}
```



```
int main(){
```

```
int Process [MAX-PROCESSES];
```

```
int avail [MAX-RESOURCES];
```

```
printf("Enter available resources (ABC): ");
```

```
for(i=0; i < MAX-RESOURCES; i++){
```

```
scanf("%d", &avail[i]);
```

```
}
```

```
int max [MAX-PROCESSES][MAX-RESOURCES];
```

```
printf("Enter max demand matrix /  
Max resource per each process \n");
```

```
for(int i=0; i < MAX-PROCESSES; i++){
```

```
printf("Enter max demand matrix  
"Max resource per each process \n");
```

```
for(int i=0; i < MAX-PROCESSES; i++){
```

```
printf("Enter Max demand for Process")
```

```
if(!safe(Process, avail, max, allo, n, m)
```

```
return 0;
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Output

Enter no. of process & resource : 5 3

Enter alloc of resources of all process :

0	1	0
2	0	0
3	0	2
2	1	1
0	0	2

Enter max resource required :

7	5	3
3	2	2
9	0	2
4	2	2
5	8	3

Sample Output:

The SAFE Sequence is

P1 → P3 → P4 → P0 → P2

Enter available resource: 332

Need resource Matrix :

7	4	3
1	2	2
6	0	0
2	1	1
5	3	1

Result:

Available resource after completion : 10 5 7

Safe seq are : P1 → P3 → P4 → P0 → P2

Hence Safe Sequence is obtained for deadlock avoidance using banker algorithm.