

Ex. No.: 9

Date: 3/1/25

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>

int main ()
{
    int p, c, count = 0, i, j, al[5][3], max[5][3], need[5][3],
    safe[5], avail[3], done[5], len = 0;

    scanf ("%d %d", &p, &c);
    for (i = 0; i < p; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < c; j++)
        {
            scanf ("%d", &al[i][j]);
        }
    }

    for (i = 0; i < p; i++)
    {
        for (j = 0; j < c; j++)
        {
            scanf ("%d", &max[i][j]);
        }
    }

    for (i = 0; i < c; i++)
    {
        scanf ("%d", &avail[i]);
    }
}
```

```

for (i=0; i < p; i++)
{
    for (j=0; j < c; j++)
    {
        need[i][j] = max(need[i][j], all[i][j]);
    }
}

```

```

for (i=0; i < p; i++)
{
    done[i] = 0;
}

```

```

while (count < p)

```

```

{
    for (i=0; i < p; i++)

```

```

    {
        if (done[i] == 0)

```

```

        {
            for (j=0; j < c; j++)

```

```

            {
                if (need[i][j] > avail[j])

```

```

                    break;
            }

```

```

        }
        if (j == c)

```

```

        {
            safe[count] = i;

```

```

            done[i] = 1;

```

```

            for (j=0; j < c; j++)

```

```

            {
                avail[j] += all[i][j];
            }

```

```

        }

```

```

        count++;

```

```

        terminate = 0;
    }

```

```

    else {

```

```

        terminate++;
    }
}

```

57

```

if (terminate == (p-1))
{
    break;
}

```



```

}
if (terminate != (P-1))
{
    printf ("\n available resource ");
    for (i=0; i<C; i++)
    {
        printf ("%d\t", avail[i]);
    }
    printf ("\n In Safe sequence ");
    for (i=0; i<P; i++)
    {
        printf ("%d\t", safe[i]);
    }
    printf ("\n");
    return 0;
}
}

```

OUTPUT

5 3
allocation

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

max

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

available
3 3 2

need

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

available resource

10 5 7

safe sequence

$\langle P1, P3, P4, P0, P2 \rangle$

Sample Output:

The SAFE Sequence is

$P1 \rightarrow P3 \rightarrow P4 \rightarrow P0 \rightarrow P2$

Result:

Thus the above cycle for deadlock avoidance using bankers algorithm is successfully executed.

Q.11