Lecture XI
Deadlocks - II

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October 4th, 2012

Roadmap

- Deadlocks
  - Deadlock Prevention
  - Deadlock Detection
  - Deadlock Recovery
  - Deadlock Avoidance

Deadlock Prevention

- Ensure one of the deadlock conditions cannot hold
- Restrain the ways request can be made.

  - Mutual Exclusion - not required for sharable resources; must hold for non-sharable resources.
    - Eg. read-only files
  - Hold and Wait - must guarantee that whenever a process requests a resource, it does not hold any other resources.
    1. Require process to request and be allocated all its resources before it begins execution
    2. or allow process to request resources only when the process has none.
      Example: Read from DVD to memory, then print.
      1. holds printer unnecessarily for the entire execution
      2. may never get the printer later
      - Low resource utilization
      - Starvation possible

Deadlock Prevention (Cont.)

- No Preemption
  - If a process that is holding some resources requests another resource that cannot be immediately allocated to it, then all resources currently being held are released.
  - Preempted resources are added to the list of resources for which the process is waiting.
  - Process will be restarted only when it can regain its old resources, as well as the new ones that it is requesting.

  - Circular Wait - impose a total ordering of all resource types, and require that each process requests resources in an increasing order of enumeration.

Exercise

In the code below, these processes are competing for six resources labeled A to F.

a. Using a resource allocation graph (Silberschatz pp. 249-251), show the possibility of a deadlock in this implementation.

b. Modify the order of some of the 'get' requests to prevent the possibility of any deadlock.
   You cannot move requests across procedures, only change the order inside each procedure.
   Use a resource allocation graph to justify your moves.

```c
void w1() {
    while (true) {
        get(b);
        get(c);
        get(d);
        release(b);
        release(c);
        release(d);
    }
}

void w2() {
    while (true) {
        get(a);
        get(c);
        // critical region:
        use A, B, C
        release(A);
        release(B);
        release(C);
        release(A);
    }
}

void w3() {
    while (true) {
        get(A);
        get(C);
        // critical region:
        use A, B, C
        release(A);
        release(B);
        release(C);
        release(A);
    }
}
```

Deadlock Detection

- Allow system to enter deadlock state
- Detection algorithm
- Recovery scheme
Single Instance of Each Resource Type

• Maintain wait-for graph
  - Nodes are processes.
  - \( P_i \rightarrow P_j \) if \( P_i \) is waiting for \( P_j \).

Several Instances of a Resource Type

• **Available**: A vector of length \( m \) indicates the number of available resources of each type.

• **Allocation**: An \( n \times m \) matrix defines the number of resources of each type currently allocated to each process.

• **Request**: An \( n \times m \) matrix indicates the current request of each process. If \( \text{Request}_{ij} = k \), then process \( P_i \) is requesting \( k \) more instances of resource type \( R_j \).

Detection Algorithm

1. Let \( \text{Work} \) and \( \text{Finish} \) be vectors of length \( m \) and \( n \), respectively Initialize:
   (a) \( \text{Work} = \text{Available} \)
   (b) For \( i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n-1 \), \( \text{Finish}_i = \text{false} \).

2. Find an index \( i \) such that both:
   (a) \( \text{Finish}_i = \text{false} \)
   (b) \( \text{Request}_i \leq \text{Work} \)

   If no such \( i \) exists, go to step 4.

3. \( \text{Work} = \text{Work} + \text{Allocation}_i \)
   \( \text{Finish}_i = \text{true} \)
   go to step 2.

4. If \( \text{Finish}_i = \text{false} \), for some \( i \), \( 0 \leq i \leq n-1 \), then the system is in deadlock state. Moreover, if \( \text{Finish}_i = \text{false} \), then \( P_i \) is deadlocked.

Algorithm requires an order of \( O(m \times n^2) \) operations to detect whether the system is in a deadlocked state.

Example of Detection Algorithm

• Five processes \( P_0 \) through \( P_4 \); three resource types \( A \) (7 instances), \( B \) (2 instances), and \( C \) (6 instances).
• Snapshot at time \( T_0 \):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation Request</th>
<th>Available Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( A ) ( B ) ( C )</td>
<td>( A ) ( B ) ( C )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_0 ) ( 0 ) ( 1 ) ( 0 )</td>
<td>( 0 ) ( 0 ) ( 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_1 ) ( 2 ) ( 0 ) ( 0 )</td>
<td>( 2 ) ( 0 ) ( 2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_2 ) ( 3 ) ( 0 ) ( 3 )</td>
<td>( 0 ) ( 0 ) ( 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_3 ) ( 2 ) ( 1 ) ( 1 )</td>
<td>( 1 ) ( 0 ) ( 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_4 ) ( 0 ) ( 0 ) ( 2 )</td>
<td>( 0 ) ( 0 ) ( 2 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Sequence \( <P_0, P_2, P_3, P_1, P_4> \) will result in \( \text{Finish}[i] = \text{true} \) for all \( i \).
Example (Cont.)

- \( P_2 \) requests an additional instance of type \( C \).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation Request</th>
<th>Available Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( A ) ( B ) ( C )</td>
<td>( A ) ( B ) ( C )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_0 )</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_1 )</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_2 )</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_3 )</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_4 )</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- State of system?
  - Can reclaim resources held by process \( P_0 \), but insufficient resources to fulfill other processes; requests.
  - Deadlock exists, consisting of processes \( P_1, P_2, P_3, \) and \( P_4 \).

Recovery from Deadlock: Process Termination

- Abort all deadlocked processes. \( \rightarrow \) expensive
- Abort one process at a time until the deadlock cycle is eliminated. \( \rightarrow \) overhead of deadlock detection alg.
- In which order should we choose to abort?
  - Priority of the process.
  - How long process has computed, and how much longer to completion.
  - Resources the process has used.
  - Resources process needs to complete.
  - How many processes will need to be terminated.
  - Is process interactive or batch?

Recovery from Deadlock: Resource Preemption

- Selecting a victim - minimize cost.
- Rollback - return to some safe state, restart process for that state.
- Starvation - same process may always be picked as victim, include number of rollback in cost factor.

Deadlock Avoidance

Deadlock Prevention: prevent deadlocks by restraining resources and making sure one of 4 necessary conditions for a deadlock does not hold. (system design)
\( \rightarrow \) possible side effect: low device utilization and reduced system throughput

Deadlock Avoidance: Requires that the system has some additional a priori information available. (dynamic request check)
i.e. request disk and then printer..
or request at most n resources
\( \rightarrow \) allows more concurrency

- Similar to the difference between a traffic light and a police officer directing the traffic!

Safe State

- A state is safe if the system can allocate resources to each process (upto its maximum) in some order and can still avoid a deadlock.
- When a process requests an available resource, system must decide if immediate allocation leaves the system in a safe state.
- System is in safe state if there exists a safe sequence of all processes.
Safe State

- Sequence \(<P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_n>\) is safe if for each \(P_i\), the resources that \(P_i\) can still request can be satisfied by currently available resources + resources held by all \(P_j\), with \(j<i\).
  - If \(P_i\) resource needs are not immediately available, then \(P_i\) can wait until all \(P_j\) have finished.
  - When \(P_i\) is finished, \(P_i\) can obtain needed resources, execute, return allocated resources, and terminate.
  - When \(P_i\) terminates, \(P_{i+1}\) can obtain its needed resources, and so on.
- If no such sequence exists, the state is unsafe!

Example of Safe State

- Five processes \(P_0\) through \(P_4\); three resource types A (7 instances), B (2 instances), and C (6 instances).
- Snapshot at time \(T_0\):
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Available Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A B C</td>
<td>A B C</td>
<td>A B C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_0)</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_1)</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
<td>2 0 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_2)</td>
<td>3 0 3</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_3)</td>
<td>2 1 1</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P_4)</td>
<td>0 0 2</td>
<td>0 0 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  - Sequence \(<P_0, P_2, P_3, P_1, P_4>\) represents a safe state

Basic Facts

- If a system is in safe state \(\Rightarrow\) no deadlocks.
- If a system is in unsafe state \(\Rightarrow\) possibility of deadlock.
- Avoidance \(\Rightarrow\) ensure that a system will never enter an unsafe state.

Safe, Unsafe, Deadlock State

Example

Consider a system with 3 processes and 12 disks.

At \(t = t_0\):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Needs</th>
<th>Current Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1 10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2 4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3 9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example (cont.)

Consider a system with 3 processes and 12 disks.

At \(t = t_1\):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Needs</th>
<th>Current Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P1 10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2 4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3 9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resource-Allocation Graph Algorithm

- Claim edge $P_i \rightarrow R_j$ indicated that process $P_i$ may request resource $R_j$; represented by a dashed line.
- Claim edge converts to request edge when a process requests a resource.
- When a resource is released by a process, assignment edge reconverts to a claim edge.
- Resources must be claimed \textit{a priori} in the system.

Unsafe State In Resource-Allocation Graph

Banker’s Algorithm

- Works for multiple resource instances.
- Each process declares maximum # of resources it may need.
- When a process requests a resource, it may have to wait if this leads to an unsafe state.
- When a process gets all its resources it must return them in a finite amount of time.

Data Structures for the Banker’s Algorithm

Let $n = \text{number of processes}$, and $m = \text{number of resources types}$.

- Available: Vector of length $m$. If available $[j] = k$, there are $k$ instances of resource type $R_j$ available.
- Max: $n \times m$ matrix. If Max $[i,j] = k$, then process $P_i$ may request at most $k$ instances of resource type $R_j$.
- Allocation: $n \times m$ matrix. If Allocation$[i,j] = k$ then $P_i$ is currently allocated $k$ instances of $R_j$.
- Need: $n \times m$ matrix. If Need$[i,j] = k$, then $P_i$ may need $k$ more instances of $R_j$ to complete its task.

Safety Algorithm

1. Let Work and Finish be vectors of length $m$ and $n$, respectively. Initialize:
   \begin{align*}
   \text{Work} &= \text{Available} \\
   \text{Finish}[i] &= \text{false} \text{ for } i = 1,2, ..., n.
   \end{align*}
2. Find an $i$ such that both:
   \begin{enumerate}
   \item (a) Finish $[i] = \text{false}$
   \item (b) Need $= \text{Work}$
   \end{enumerate}
   If no such $i$ exists, go to step 4.
3. Work $= \text{Work} + \text{Allocation}$,
   Finish$[i] = \text{true}$
   go to step 2.
4. If Finish $[i] = \text{true}$ for all $i$, then the system is in a safe state.
Resource-Request Algorithm for Process \( P_i \)

Let \( \text{Request} \) be the request vector for process \( P_i \).

If \( \text{Request}[j] = k \) then process \( P_i \) wants \( k \) instances of resource type \( R_j \).

1. If \( \text{Request}[j] \leq \text{Need}[j] \) go to step 2. Otherwise, raise error condition, since process has exceeded its maximum claim.

2. If \( \text{Request}[j] \leq \text{Available}[j] \), go to step 3. Otherwise \( P_i \) must wait, since resources are not available.

3. Pretend to allocate requested resources to \( P_i \) by modifying the state as follows:
   \[
   \text{Available} = \text{Available} - \text{Request};
   \text{Allocation} = \text{Allocation} + \text{Request};
   \text{Need} = \text{Need} - \text{Request};
   \]
   - If safe \( \Rightarrow \) the resources are allocated to \( P_i \).
   - If unsafe \( \Rightarrow \) \( P_i \) must wait, and the old resource-allocation state is restored.

Example of Banker’s Algorithm

- 5 processes \( P_0 \) through \( P_4 \); 3 resource types: \( A \) (10 instances), \( B \) (5 instances), and \( C \) (7 instances).

- Snapshot at time \( T_0 \):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>\text{Need}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( A )</td>
<td>( B )</td>
<td>( C )</td>
<td>( A )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_0 )</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
<td>7 5 3</td>
<td>3 3 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_1 )</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
<td>3 2 2</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_2 )</td>
<td>3 0 2</td>
<td>9 0 2</td>
<td>6 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_3 )</td>
<td>2 1 1</td>
<td>2 2 2</td>
<td>0 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P_4 )</td>
<td>0 0 2</td>
<td>4 3 3</td>
<td>4 3 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Check that \( \text{Request} \leq \text{Available} \) (that is, \( (1,0,2) \leq (3,3,2) \) \( \Rightarrow \) true.

- Executing safety algorithm shows that sequence \( <P_1, P_3, P_4, P_0, P_2> \) satisfies safety requirement.

Example: \( P_1 \) Requests (1,0,2)

- Can request for \( (3,3,0) \) by \( P_4 \) be granted?

Example: \( P_0 \) Requests (0,2,0)

- Can request for \( (0,2,0) \) by \( P_0 \) be granted?
Summary

- Deadlocks
  - Deadlock Prevention
  - Deadlock Detection
  - Deadlock Recovery
  - Deadlock Avoidance

Acknowledgements

- “Modern Operating Systems” book and supplementary material by A. Tanenbaum
- R. Doursat and M. Yuksel from UNR