

Exercise sheet 10 – Deadlock analysis

Goals:

• Deadlocks

Exercise 10.1: Deadlocks 1

The three processes P1, P2, and P3 are executing the following code:

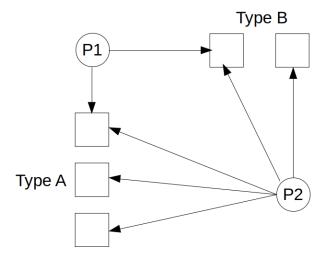
P1	P2	P3
P(S)	P(T)	P(U)
$P(U) \ll 0$. <=	$P(S) \le $
work_with_s_and_u();	work_with_t();	work_with_s_and_u();
V(S)	V(T)	V(U)
V(U)		V(S)

All semaphores start with the value 1; the arrow shows the code which is executed at the moment.

- (a) Draw a system resource acquisition graph for this situation!
- (b) Show that a deadlock exists.
- (c) Show two possibilities to avoid the deadlock!

Exercise 10.2: Deadlocks 2

Look at this system resource acquisition graph:



- (a) Is there a deadlock?
- (b) Is the state safe?
- (c) Find a sequence of operations which would cause a deadlock!
- (d) Is it allowed to fulfil the request of P2 for the two resources of type B?

Exercise 10.3: Deadlocks behaviour

(a) What happens on a deadlock on a desktop system?

Prof. Florian Künzner



- (b) What happens on a deadlock on a server system?
- (c) What happens on a deadlock on a smartphone?
- (d) What happens on a deadlock on a safety critical realtime system (e.g. in a car)?

Exercise 10.4: Deadlocks analysis on existing C code

- (a) Update the OS_exercises repository with git pull.
- (b) Change into the OS_exercises/sheet_10_deadlocks/deadlock_code_analysis directory.
- (c) Inspect the deadlock_analysis.c.
- (d) Build and run the program.
- (e) Does the program work correctly? Is there an error?
- (f) Try to analyse the behaviour.
- (g) Fix the bug.
- (h) Build and run the program.