

به نام خدا

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۱. در حالت b و d بن بست وجود دارد.
با استفاده از الگوریتم زیر به حل سوال می پردازیم.



Resource-Request Algorithm for Process P_i

$Request_i$ = request vector for process P_i . If $Request_i[j] = k$ then process P_i wants k instances of resource type R_j

1. If $Request_i \leq Need_i$ go to step 2. Otherwise, raise error condition, since process has exceeded its maximum claim
2. If $Request_i \leq Available$, 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:

$$Available = Available - Request_i;$$

$$Allocation_i = Allocation_i + Request_i;$$

$$Need_i = Need_i - Request_i;$$

- 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



Safety Algorithm

1. Let *Work* and *Finish* be vectors of length *m* and *n*, respectively.

Initialize:

Work = *Available*

Finish [*i*] = *false* for *i* = 0, 1, ..., *n*-1

2. Find an *i* such that both:

(a) *Finish* [*i*] = *false*

(b) *Need*_{*i*} ≤ *Work*

If no such *i* exists, go to step 4

3. *Work* = *Work* + *Allocation*_{*i*}

Finish [*i*] = *true*

go to step 2

4. If *Finish* [*i*] == *true* for all *i*, then the system is in a safe state

① فرض می‌کنیم منظور سؤال از اولین و آخرین واحد R_2 ، ترتیب برداشتن است. که در این صورت،
فرقی برای نوبت برداشتن وجود ندارد و هر دو گزینه عملکرد یکسانی خواهند داشت.

	R_0	R_1	R_2	R_3
P_0	3	0	1	1
P_1	0	1	0	0
P_2	1	1	1	0
P_3	1	1	0	1
P_4	0	0	0	0

	R_0	R_1	R_2	R_3
P_0	1	1	0	0
P_1	0	1	1	2
P_2	3	1	0	0
P_3	0	0	1	0
P_4	2	1	1	0

R_0	R_1	R_2	R_3
4	3	4	2

Available

R_0	R_1	R_2	R_3
1	0	2	0

$$\text{Available} = \text{Resource} - \sum_{i=0}^4 \text{Allocate}_i$$

$$\text{Available} = [4, 3, 4, 2] - [5, 3, 2, 2]$$

$$\text{Available} = [1, 0, 2, 0]$$

$$\text{Request}_1 \leq \text{Need}_1 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

$$[1, 1, 0, 0]$$

$$\text{Request}_1 = [0, 0, 1, 0] \quad (a)$$

$$\text{Request}_1 \leq \text{Available} \rightarrow \text{OK} \rightarrow \text{Available} = [1, 0, 2, 0] - [0, 0, 1, 0] = [1, 0, 1, 0]$$

$$\text{Allocation}_1 = [0, 1, 0, 0] + [0, 0, 1, 0] = [0, 1, 1, 0], \text{Need}_1 = \text{Need}_1 - \text{Request}_1$$

$$\text{Need}_1 = [0, 1, 0, 2]$$

حال دنبال $\langle P_3, P_4, P_0, P_2, P_1 \rangle$ شرایط را بررسی می‌کنیم و قابل اجراست پس این حالت

Safe است و منابع تخصیص داده می‌شود.

execute P_3

$$\text{Finish}[3] = T = \text{true} \rightarrow \text{Finish}[4] = T \rightarrow \text{Finish}[0] = \text{True} \rightarrow \text{Finish}[2] = \text{true} \rightarrow \text{Finish}[1] = T$$

$$\text{Work} = [2, 1, 1, 1] \rightarrow \text{Work} = [2, 1, 1, 1] \rightarrow \text{Work} = [5, 1, 2, 1] \rightarrow \text{Work} = [4, 2, 3, 1] \rightarrow \text{Work} = [4, 3, 4, 2]$$

$$\text{Request}_4 \leq \text{Need}_4 \text{ و } \text{Request}_1 \leq \text{Need}_4 \rightarrow \text{OK}$$

$$\text{Request}_4 = [0, 0, 1, 0] \quad (b)$$

$$\text{Request}_1 = [0, 0, 1, 0]$$

$$\text{Request}_4 \leq \text{Available}, \text{Request}_1 \leq \text{Available} \rightarrow \text{Available} =$$

$$[1, 0, 1, 0] - [0, 0, 1, 0] - [0, 0, 1, 0] = [1, 0, 0, 0]$$

$$\text{Allocation}_4 = [0, 0, 1, 0]$$

$$\text{Allocation}_1 = [0, 1, 1, 0]$$

$$\text{Need}_4 = [2, 1, 0, 0], \text{Need}_1 = [0, 1, 0, 2]$$

$$\text{Work} = \text{Available} = [1, 0, 0, 0], \text{Finish} = [F, F, F, F]$$

هیچ کدام از فرایندها قابل اجرا نیستند → این بست وجود دارد.

$$\text{Finish}[i] = F \rightarrow \text{هیچ فرایندی وجود ندارد که } \text{Finish}[i] = F$$

$$\text{Need}_i \leq \text{Work}$$

$$\text{Finish} = [\text{false}, \text{false}, \text{false}, \text{false}]$$

$Request_3 \leq Need_3, Request_4 \leq Need_4 \rightarrow OK$

$Request_3 = [9, 0, 1, 0]$ (C)

$Request_4 = [2, 1, 1, 0]$

~~$Request_3 \leq Available$~~

$Request_3 \leq Available \rightarrow OK$ $Available = [1, 0, 2, 0] - [4, 0, 1, 0] = [1, 0, 1, 0]$

$Need_3 = [0, 0, 0, 0], Allocate_3 = [1, 1, 1, 1]$

$Request_4 \not\leq Available \rightarrow P_4$ must wait, since Resources aren't available.

حال دنباله $\langle P_3, P_4, P_0, P_1, P_2 \rangle$ شرایط را ارضای کند و قابل اجراست پس این حالت safe است و منابع تخصیص داده می شود.

$Work = [1, 0, 1, 0]$ $Finish = [F, F, F, F, F]$

$Finish[3] = true$

مال می توان به P_4

$Finish[4] = true$

$Finish[0] = T$

$Finish[1] = T$

$Work = [2, 1, 2, 1]$

منابع اختصاص داد چرا که

$Work = [2, 1, 2, 1]$

$Work = [5, 1, 3, 2]$

$Work = [5, 2, 3, 2]$

$Request_4 \leq Work$

و به درخواست آن پاسخ داد

$Finish[2] = T$

$Work = [4, 2, 4, 2]$

$Request_1 \leq Need_1, Request_4 \leq Need_4 \rightarrow OK$

$Request_1 = [5, 0, 1, 0]$ (d)

$Request_4 = [0, 0, 1, 0]$

$Request_1 \leq Available, Request_4 \leq Available \rightarrow OK$

$Available = [0, 0, 2, 0] - [0, 0, 1, 0] = [0, 0, 1, 0] = [0, 0, 0, 0]$

$Allocation_1 = [0, 1, 1, 0]$ $Need_1 = [0, 1, 0, 2]$

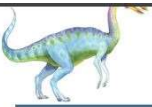
$Allocation_4 = [0, 0, 1, 0]$ $Need_4 = [2, 1, 0, 0]$

$Work = [1, 0, 1, 0], Finish = [F, F, F, F, F] \rightarrow Finish[i] = F$ هیچ فرایندی وجود ندارد که $Finish[i] = F$

$Need_i \leq Work$ ✓

همچنین چون تمام فرایندها تمام نسخه اند

و آرایه $Finish$ شامل مقارنهای False است پس deadlock یا بن بست وجود دارد.



Deadlock Characterization

Deadlock can arise if four conditions hold simultaneously.

- **Mutual exclusion:** only one process at a time can use a resource
- **Hold and wait:** a process holding at least one resource is waiting to acquire additional resources held by other processes
- **No preemption:** a resource can be released only voluntarily by the process holding it, after that process has completed its task
- **Circular wait:** there exists a set $\{P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n\}$ of waiting processes such that P_0 is waiting for a resource that is held by P_1 , P_1 is waiting for a resource that is held by P_2 , ..., P_{n-1} is waiting for a resource that is held by P_n and P_n is waiting for a resource that is held by P_0 .



Safety Algorithm

1. Let *Work* and *Finish* be vectors of length *m* and *n*, respectively.
Initialize:

Work = *Available*

Finish [*i*] = *false* for *i* = 0, 1, ..., *n* - 1

2. Find an *i* such that both:

(a) *Finish* [*i*] = *false*

(b) *Need*_{*i*} ≤ *Work*

If no such *i* exists, go to step 4

3. *Work* = *Work* + *Allocation*_{*i*}
Finish [*i*] = *true*
go to step 2

4. If *Finish* [*i*] == *true* for all *i*, then the system is in a safe state

	Allocation				Max				Need = Max - Allocation			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
T ₀	3	0	1	4	5	1	1	7	2	1	0	3
T ₁	2	2	1	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
T ₂	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	0	2	0	0
T ₃	0	5	1	0	4	6	1	2	4	1	0	2
T ₄	4	2	1	2	4	3	2	5	0	1	1	3

a) Available = [0, 3, 0, 1] init: Work = [0, 3, 0, 1]
 Finish = [F, F, F, F, F]

T₂ → Need₂ ≤ Work Need₁ ≤ Work Need₃ ≤ Work
 Finish[2] = T = true → Finish[1] = T → Finish[3] = T → ~~Need₀ ≤ Work~~
 Work = [3, 4, 2, 2] Work = [5, 6, 3, 2] Work = [5, 11, 4, 2] ~~Need₄ ≤ Work~~

حالت unsafe یا ؟ بن بست Finish[i] = T = true ✓
 نا امن است. deadlock یا برای همه فرایندها نیست.

T₀ و T₄ درگیر deadlock هستند. Finish = [F, T, T, T, F]

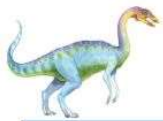
b) Available = [1, 0, 0, 2] init: Work = [1, 0, 0, 2]
 Finish = [F, F, F, F, F]

~~Need₁ ≤ Work~~ Need₂ ≤ Work Need₃ ≤ Work Need₀ ≤ Work
 Finish[1] = true → Finish[2] = T → Finish[3] = T → Finish[0] = T
 Work = [3, 2, 1, 2] Work = [4, 3, 3, 3] Work = [4, 8, 4, 3] Work = [9, 8, 5, 7]

→ Need₄ ≤ Work
 Work = [13, 10, 4, 9] → دیگر فرایندی نیاز و مهلتی آجرا ندارد. Finish = [T, T, T, T, T]

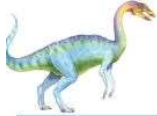
این حالت safe یا امن است که چرا که دنباله < T₁, T₂, T₃, T₀, T₄ > شرایط را ارضای کند و قابل اجراست.

۴. از الگوریتم های زیر برای تشخیص بن بست استفاده می کنیم.



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
- Periodically invoke an algorithm that searches for a cycle in the graph. If there is a cycle, there exists a deadlock
- An algorithm to detect a cycle in a graph requires an order of n^2 operations, where n is the number of vertices in the graph



Detection Algorithm

1. Let *Work* and *Finish* be vectors of length *m* and *n*, respectively
Initialize:
 - (a) *Work* = *Available*
 - (b) For $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, if $Allocation_i \neq 0$, then $Finish[i] = false$; otherwise, $Finish[i] = true$
2. Find an index *i* such that both:
 - (a) $Finish[i] == false$
 - (b) $Request_i \leq Work$

If no such *i* exists, go to step 4



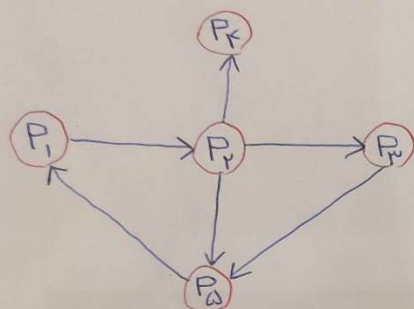
Detection Algorithm (Cont.)

3. $Work = Work + Allocation_i$
 $Finish[i] = true$
go to step 2
4. If $Finish[i] == false$, for some i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, then the system is in deadlock state. Moreover, if $Finish[i] == false$, then P_i is deadlocked

	allocation					requested					available				
	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5
P_1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P_2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
P_3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
P_4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P_5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

(A)

با توجه به اینکه منابع single instance هستند گراف wait-for را می کشیم و می بینیم که دارای cycle هست یا خیر.



دو cycle در گراف وجود دارد.
 $P_1 \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_3 \rightarrow P_4 \rightarrow P_1$ (گراف دارای دو حلقه است)
 $P_1 \rightarrow P_2 \rightarrow P_5 \rightarrow P_1$

بله بن بست (deadlock) وجود دارد و فرایندهای داخل حلقه یعنی P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5 درگیر deadlock (بن بست) هستند.

	allocation				requested				available			
	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4
P_1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
P_2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
P_3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
P_4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P_5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(B)

init: $Work = available = [2, 0, 0, 0]$ $Finish = [F, F, F, F, F]$

$Request_4 \leq Work \rightarrow Finish[4] = T \rightarrow Work = [2, 1, 0, 1]$
 $Request_1 \leq Work \rightarrow Finish[1] = T \rightarrow Work = [3, 1, 0, 1]$
 $Request_3 \leq Work \rightarrow Finish[3] = T \rightarrow Work = [3, 1, 1, 1]$
 $Request_5 \leq Work \rightarrow Finish[5] = T \rightarrow Work = [3, 1, 1, 2]$
 $Request_2 \leq Work \rightarrow Finish[2] = T \rightarrow Work = [3, 2, 1, 2]$

تمامی فرایندها قابل اجرا هستند و بنابراین $\langle P_4, P_1, P_3, P_5, P_2 \rangle$ شرایط را ارضای کند پس بن بست یا deadlock وجود ندارد و حالت این است.