COMP 3500: Homework 2

Points Possible: 100

Note: You do not need to submit hard copies.

There should be no collaboration among students. A student shouldn't share any project code with any other student. Collaborations among students in any form will be treated as a serious violation of the University's academic integrity code.

Goals:

- To understand the principles of deadlocks.
- To learn how to solve deadlock and starvation problems.
- To collaborate and discuss deadlock problems with your group members.

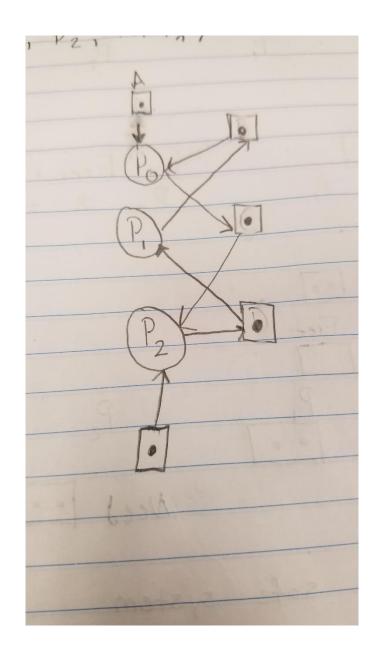
Questions:

1. [40 points]

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

- **a.** Using a resource allocation graph (Figures 6.5 and 6.6), 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 answer.

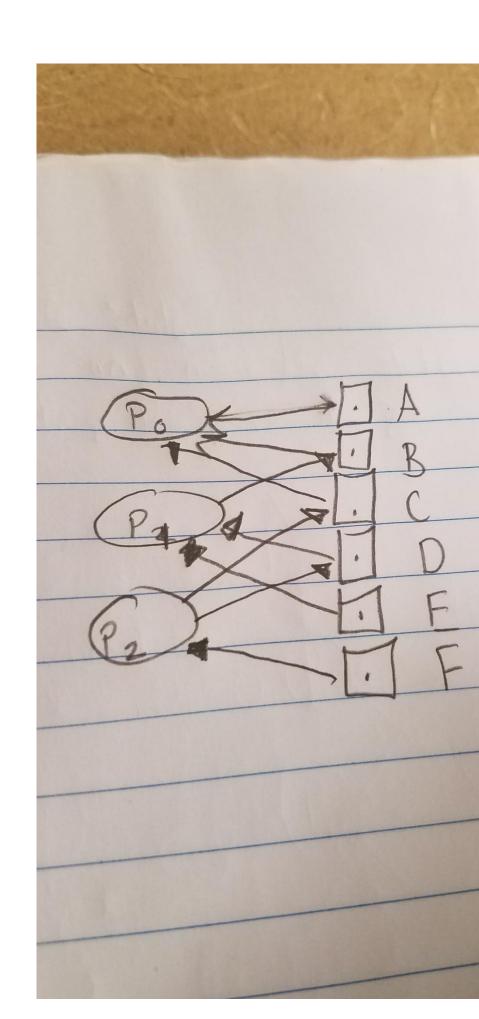
```
void PO()
                       void P1()
                                                void P2()
while (true) {
                         while (true) {
                                                  while (true) {
  get(A);
                           get(D);
                                                    get(C);
  get(B);
                           get(E);
                                                    get(F);
                           get(B);
  get(C);
                                                    get(D);
  // critical region:
                           // critical region:
                                                    // critical region:
  // use A, B, C
                           // use D, E, B
                                                    // use C, F, D
  release(A);
                           release(D);
                                                    release(C);
  release(B);
                           release(E);
                                                    release(F);
  release(C);
                           release(B);
                                                    release(D);
}
                         }
```



a)

Process P0	Process P1	Process P2
void p0(){	void p1(){	void p2(){
while(true){	while(true){	while(true){
get(B);	get(D);	get(F);
get(C);	get(E);	get(D);
get(A);	get(B);	get(C);
//critical section	//critical section	//critical section
///Use A,B,C	///Use B,D,E	///Use C,D,F
release(A);	release(B);	release(C);

release(B);	release(E);	release(D);
release(C);	release(D);	release(F);
3	}	}
}	}	}



2. [20 points]

Suppose the following two processes, foo and bar are executed concurrently and share the semaphore variables S and R (each initialized to 1) and the integer variable \mathbf{x} (initialized to 0).

```
void foo() {
                    void bar() {
  do {
                    do {
    semWait(S);
                       semWait(R);
    semWait(R);
                       semWait(S);
                       x--;
   x++;
                       semSignal(S;
    semSignal(S);
   SemSignal(R);
                       SemSignal(R);
  } while (1);
                      while (1);
```

Can the concurrent execution of these two processes result in one or both being blocked forever? If your answer is yes, please give an execution sequence in which one or both are blocked forever. Yes if semWait (S) for foo() ran and then semWait(R) for bar() is ran then the system will be completely blocked.

3. [20 points]

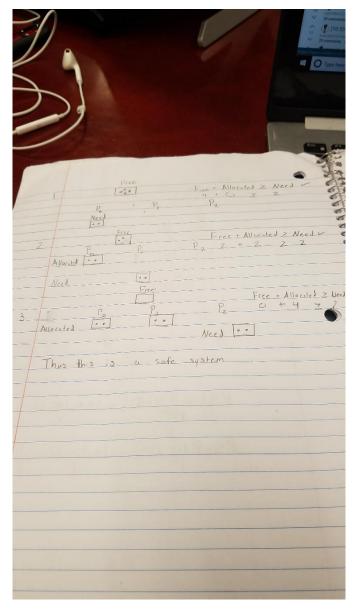
What is the difference among deadlock avoidance, detection, and prevention? Deadlock avoidance- dynamic solution

Detection - happen after the deadlock

Prevention - Happens in the design phase to eliminate the conditions for a deadlock.

4. [20 points]

Consider a system consisting of four resources of the same type that are shared by three processes, each of which needs at most two resources. Show that the system is deadlock-free.



Submission:

- a) A heading at the top of your file contains your name and your Auburn UserIDs.
- b) Submit your solution as a single PDF file named as "hw2.pdf" through Canvas
- c) File formats other than PDF will not be accepted by Canvas.

Late Submission Penalty:

- d) Tenpercent (10%) penalty per day for late submission. For example, an assignment submitted after the deadline but up to 1 day (24 hours) late can achieve a maximum of 90% of points allocated for the assignment. An assignment submitted after the deadline but up to 2 days (48 hours) late can achieve a maximum of 80% of points allocated for the assignment.
- e) Assignment submitted more than 3 days (72 hours) after the deadline will not be graded.

Rebuttal period:

f) You will be given a period of one week (i.e., 7 days) to read and respond to the comments and grades of your homework or project assignment. The TA may use this opportunity to address any concern and question you have. The TA also may ask for additional information from you regarding your homework or project.