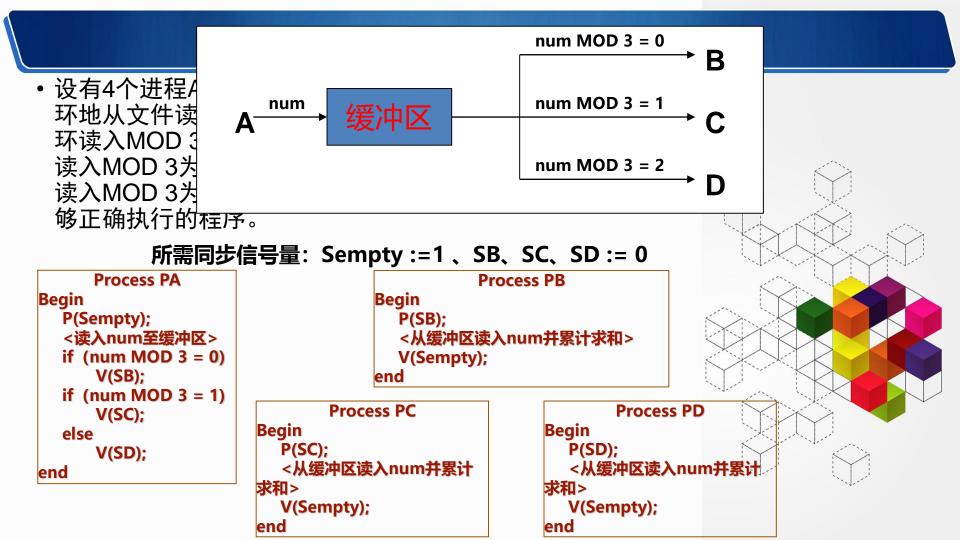
操作系统

Operating system

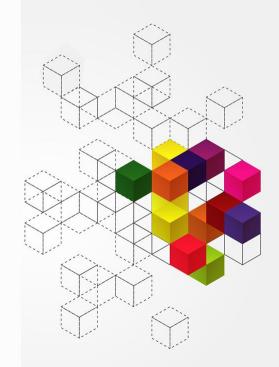
胡燕 大连理工大学



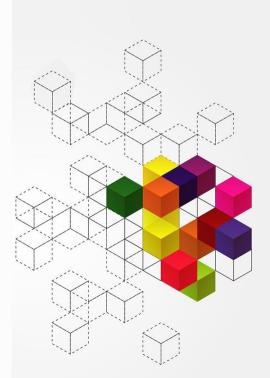


练习题答案讨论:

某寺庙,有小,老和尚若干,由小和尚提水倒入缸供老和尚饮用。水缸可容10桶水,水取自同一井中。水井窄,每次只能容纳1个桶取水。水桶总数为3个。每次从缸中取水,向缸中倒入水仅为1桶,且不可同时进行。试给出有关取井水、入缸水,取缸水的算法。



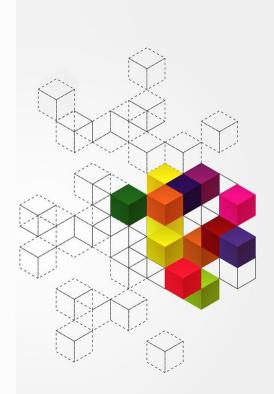
```
semaphore empty=10; // 表示缸中目前还能装多少桶水,初始时能装10桶水
semaphore full=0; // 表示缸中有多少桶水, 初始时缸中没有水
semaphore buckets=3; // 表示有多少只空桶可用,初始时有3只桶可用
semaphore mutex_well=1; // 用于实现对井的互斥操作
semaphore mutex bigjar=1; // 用于实现对缸的互斥操作
                                       old monk(){
young monk(){
                                        while(){
 while(1){
                                         P(full);
  P(empty);
  P(buckets);
                                         P(buckets);
  go to the well;
                                         P(mutex bigjar);
  P(mutex well);
                                         get water;
                                         V(mutex bigjar);
  get water;
                                         drink water;
  V(mutex well);
  go to the temple;
                                         V(buckets);
  P(mutex bigjar);
                                         V(empty);
  pure the water into the big jar;
  V(mutex bigjar);
  V(buckets);
  V(full);
```



内容纲要

7.1 死锁基本概念

- 一、死锁概念
- 二、死锁示例
- 三、死锁成因



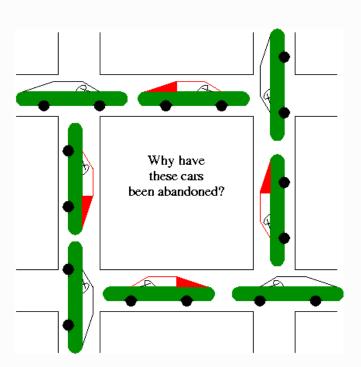
一、死锁概念

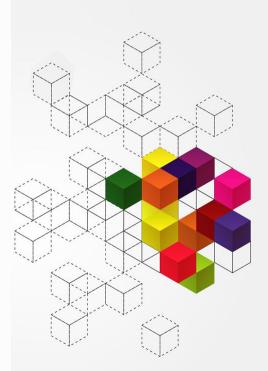
・什么是死锁



COP: Thread #1 demands Resource #2 but Criminal owns the LOCK CRIMINAL: Thread #2 demands Resource #1 but Cop owns the LOCK

CRIMINALS FRIEND: Resource #2, the owner of the LOCK is Cop
HOSTAGE OF CRIMINAL: Resource #1, the owner of the LOCK is CRIMINAL



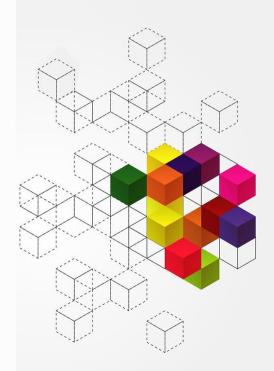


一、死锁概念

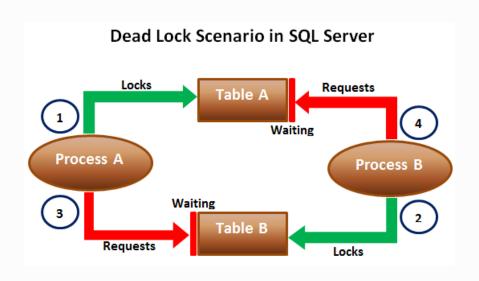
・什么是死锁

 A set of blocked processes each holding a resource and waiting to acquire a resource held by another process in the set

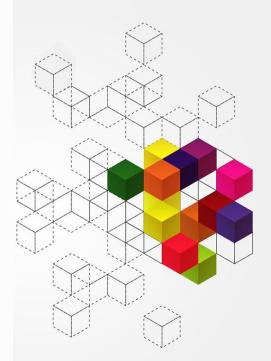
一个由阻塞进程构成的<u>进程集中</u>,每个进程<u>持有部分资源</u>,同时又在<u>等待被另一个进程所占</u>有的一个或多个资源



二、死锁示例



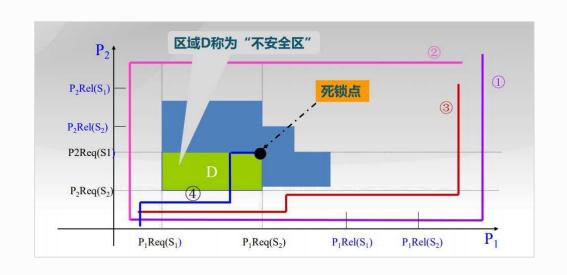
• 因进程A、B 同时操作两 个table的需 求,造成的 互锁

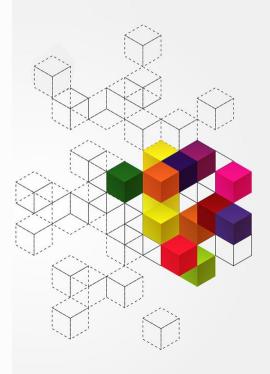


三、死锁成因

・导致死锁的两大原因

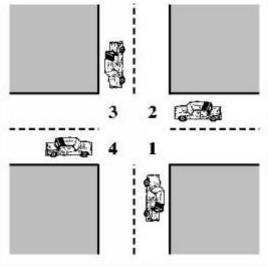
- 系统资源不足
- 进程推进顺序不当





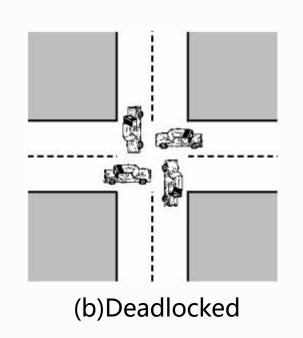
三、死锁成因

4 cars deadlock scenario

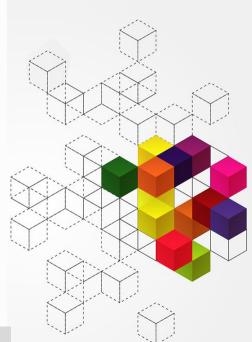


(a)Deadlock possible

十字路口,空位资源稀缺

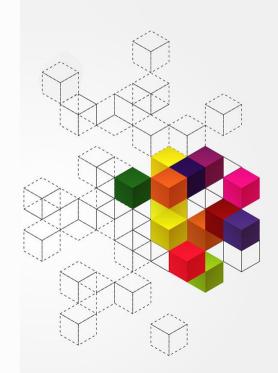


4车前进方式不当,导致死



本讲小结

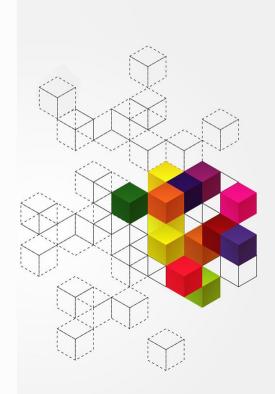
- 死锁概念
- 死锁示例
- 死锁成因



内容纲要

7.2 死锁必要条件

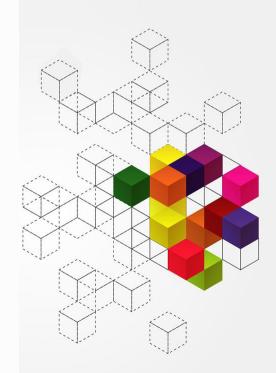
- 一、死锁必要条件
- 二、持有并等待
- 三、循环等待



一、死锁必要条件

・形成死锁的四大必要条件

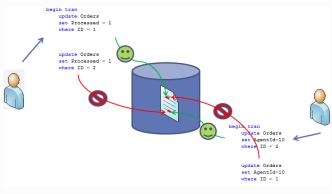
- 资源以互斥方式使用 (Mutual exclusion)
- 持有并等待 (Hold and wait)
- 已持有资源不可被剥夺 (No preemption)
- 循环等待 (Circular wait)

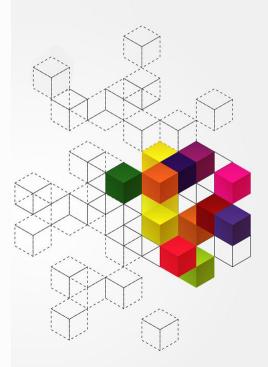


二、持有并等待

- Hold-and-Wait
 - 进程已占有一部分资源,并请求更多资源

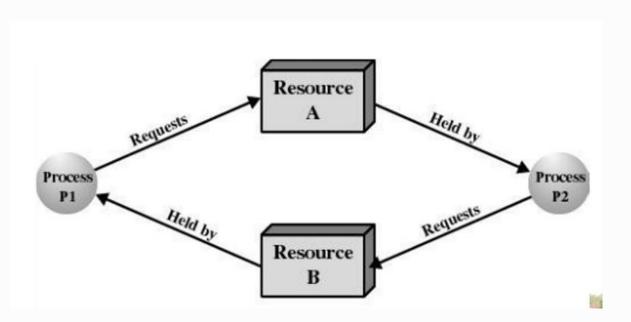


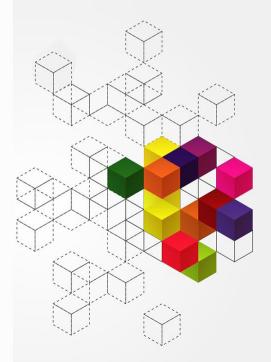




三、循环等待

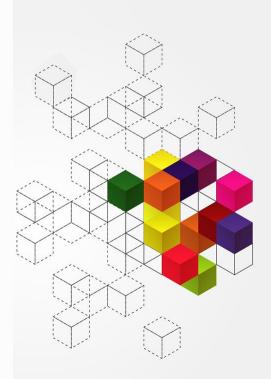
- 死锁必要条件4: 循环等待
 - 形成一个资源等待环路,且每个进程至少占有环路中下一进程需要的1个资源





本讲小结

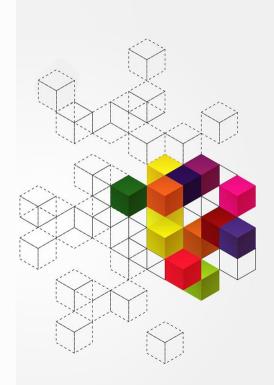
- 死锁必要条件



内容纲要

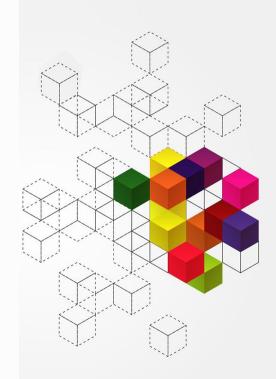
7.3 资源分配图

- 一、资源分配图
- 二、基于资源分配图的死锁分析



一、资源分配图

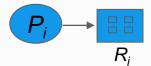
- 死锁的现象,本质上都可以归结到资源分配不当问题
- 资源分配图:可以用来为死锁进行建模



一、资源分配图

- 节点:
 - 分为2类: 进程节点 与资源节点
 - Process
 - Resource Type (with 4 instances)

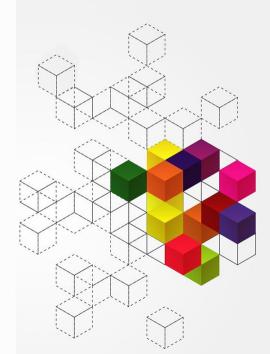
- •边:
 - 资源请求边
 - 资源分配边



Request edge

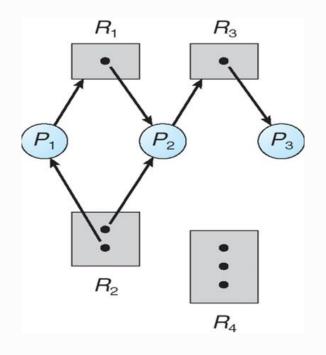


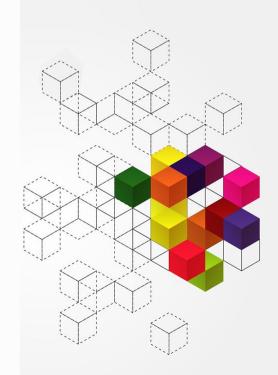
Assignment edge



二、基于资源分配图的死锁分析

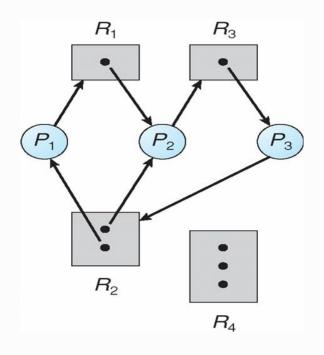
• 资源分配图示意图1: 无环

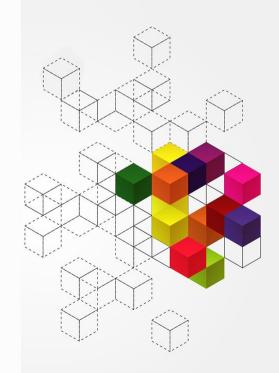




二、基于资源分配图的死锁分析

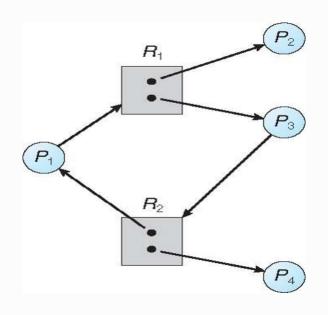
• 资源分配图示意图2: 有环

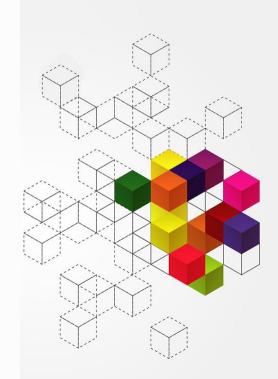




二、基于资源分配图的死锁分析

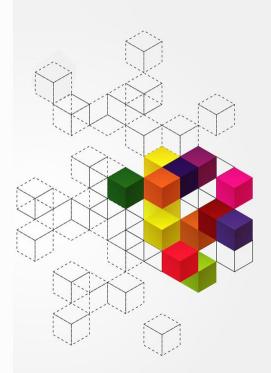
• 资源分配图示意图3: 有环





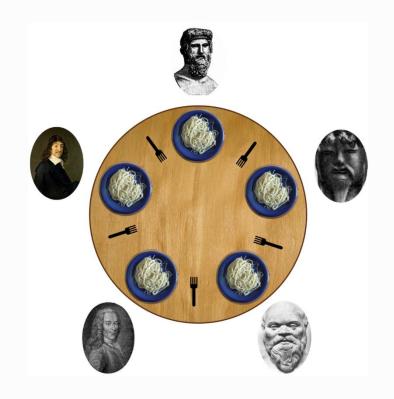
本讲小结

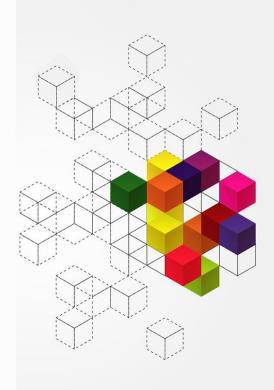
- 基于资源分配图的死锁建模与分析



E、哲学家就餐问题

• 五位哲学家就餐



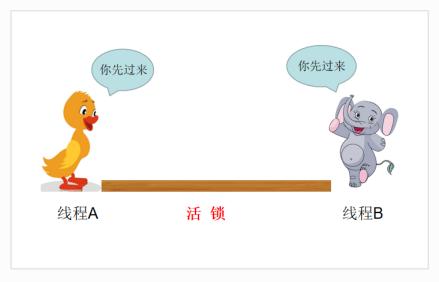


E、哲学家就餐问题-管程实现

```
monitor DiningPhilosophers
  enum { THINKING; HUNGRY, EATING) state [5];
  condition self [5];
  void pickup (int i) {
       state[i] = HUNGRY;
       test(i);
       if (state[i] != EATING) self [i].wait;
    void putdown (int i) {
       state[i] = THINKING;
           // test left and right neighbors
       test((i + 4) \% 5);
       test((i + 1) \% 5);
```

```
void test (int i) {
     if ( (state[(i + 4) % 5] != EATING) &&
     (state[i] == HUNGRY) &&
     (state[(i + 1) % 5] != EATING) ) {
        state[i] = EATING;
            self[i].signal ();
  initialization code() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
    state[i] = THINKING;
```

活锁与饥饿



兄弟, 你先走啊 线程A 线程D 线程C 饥饿 **Starvation Demo**

Livelock Demo