实验课题: 死锁检测算法模拟实现

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1. 实验目的

理解并掌握死锁检测算法的基本设计思想、关键数据结构和算法流程。

2. 实验环境

运行环境: Windows 10 操作系统

编译器: MinGW-w64 GCC 11.2.0

IDE: VSCode, 实验代码见"附录:源程序的完整代码",所有流程图均使用 plantuml 绘制

3. 实验内容

利用 C 语言设计与实现死锁检测算法,构建计算机系统的进程-资源场景随机发生机制,并对自己的 死锁检测算法实现方案加以测试验证。

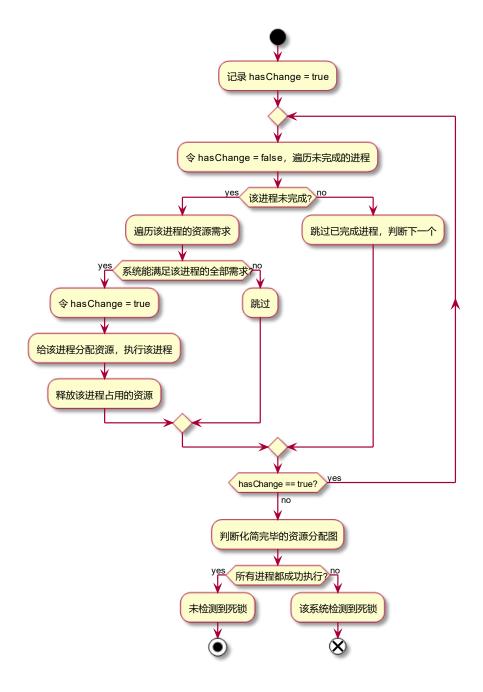
3.1. 关键数据结构定义

如图所示,定义结构体 struct scene 用于描述一组系统资源和一组进程请求的关系;

3.2. 死锁检测算法的实现

查阅教材定义可知,系统状态 S 为死锁状态的**充要条件**是当且仅当该状态下的资源分配图 RAG (以下简称为 RAG) 是**不可完全化简**的。因此,本程序采用对 RAG 不断循环遍历的方式化简,化简顺序即进程执行次序,重复操作直到 RAG 不再产生变化,此时进程状态即进程执行的最终结果,若所有进程都是执行完毕的状态,则该系统没有发生死锁,反之则发生了死锁。

该死锁检测算法的流程图描述如下:



基于这一流程设计,可写出基于 C 语言的程序实现,关键循环体代码及注释如下:

```
bool hasChange = true;
int timePast = 1;
while (hasChange) {
   printf("Round %d: Analyzing RAG ... \n", timePast++);
   hasChange = false;
   for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
       if (s->hasFinished[i] == false) {
           bool isSatisfied = true;
           for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
              if ((s->request[i][j] - s->allocation[i][j]) > s->available[j]) {
                  isSatisfied = false; // 不能满足该进程
                  break;
           if (isSatisfied) {
              hasChange = true; // 若该进程的要求可以全部被满足,则进程可以完成
              s->hasFinished[i] = true;
              for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
    // 释放进程 i, 资源返还
                  s->available[j] = s->available[j] + s->allocation[i][j];
                  s->allocation[i][j] = 0;
// 当 RAG 不再有新变化时,化简完毕退出循环,检测各进程的需求是否都得到满足
bool isSuccess = true;
for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
   if (s->hasFinished[i] == false) { isSuccess = false; break; }
```

3.3. 随机发生计算机系统的进程-资源场景

本程序依据"3.1. 关键数据结构定义"使用 C 语言一维数组和二维数组模拟资源数量和占用情况,随机生成进程-资源场景样例,即用符合常理的合法随机数填充代表资源的数组。流程图如下所示:



具体代码实现可参考附录或附件的源码文件。

3.4. 基于检测算法判断死锁状态

调用测试函数,测试结果显示,算法原型能正确判断各种进程-资源场景是否陷入了死锁状态。

摘取其中两组运行结果如下:

```
[0, 19, 0, 16, 10, 7, 4, 0, 1, 14]]
allocation=[[2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 7, 2],
       [2, 4, 0, 5, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0],
       [2, 0, 0, 2, 6, 0, 1, 0, 2, 7],
       [0, 6, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 5],
       [2, 2, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2],
       [1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3],
       [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2],
       [0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]]
hasFinished=[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
Round 1: Analyzing RAG ...
        -----END-SCENE-SHOW-----
n=10
m = 10
amount=[16, 29, 3, 20, 29, 12, 7, 4, 26, 29]
available=[6, 6, 3, 7, 10, 7, 5, 4, 6, 8]
request=[[1, 27, 0, 13, 27, 11, 2, 2, 1, 12],
       [8, 2, 1, 4, 28, 0, 6, 0, 14, 14],
       [3, 1, 0, 13, 10, 10, 4, 0, 18, 22],
       [0, 9, 1, 17, 18, 5, 6, 2, 12, 12],
       [6, 8, 1, 13, 17, 7, 6, 3, 6, 14],
       [8, 4, 2, 5, 28, 4, 6, 0, 23, 18],
       [2, 27, 0, 16, 0, 8, 1, 0, 20, 6],
       [5, 0, 0, 4, 25, 0, 4, 2, 7, 28],
       [15, 16, 0, 10, 13, 3, 3, 1, 24, 7],
       [0, 19, 0, 16, 10, 7, 4, 0, 1, 14]]
allocation=[[2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 7, 2],
      [2, 4, 0, 5, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0],
       [2, 0, 0, 2, 6, 0, 1, 0, 2, 7],
       [0, 6, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 5],
       [2, 2, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2],
       [1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3],
       [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2],
       [0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]]
hasFinished=[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
Error: The system has deadlock!
```

```
[14, 0, 9, 10, 14, 5, 0, 3, 3],
       [14, 0, 15, 7, 9, 5, 0, 3, 8],
       [0, 0, 14, 6, 4, 5, 0, 1, 6],
       [3, 0, 12, 9, 4, 2, 0, 6, 4]]
allocation=[[3, 0, 0, 2, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1],
       [0, 0, 3, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 1],
       [1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0],
      [2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1],
      [0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1],
      [2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
      [1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]]
hasFinished=[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
Round 1: Analyzing RAG ...
Round 2: Analyzing RAG ...
Round 3: Analyzing RAG ...
        -----END-SCENE-SHOW-----
n=9
m=9
amount=[20, 0, 17, 11, 17, 6, 0, 8, 9]
available=[20, 0, 17, 11, 17, 6, 0, 8, 9]
request=[[0, 0, 8, 7, 8, 4, 0, 0, 2],
      [11, 0, 3, 5, 11, 2, 0, 6, 1],
      [12, 0, 15, 2, 9, 3, 0, 2, 0],
      [15, 0, 2, 5, 16, 3, 0, 1, 3],
       [2, 0, 8, 10, 8, 4, 0, 2, 4],
       [14, 0, 9, 10, 14, 5, 0, 3, 3],
       [14, 0, 15, 7, 9, 5, 0, 3, 8],
      [0, 0, 14, 6, 4, 5, 0, 1, 6],
      [3, 0, 12, 9, 4, 2, 0, 6, 4]]
allocation=[[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
      [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
       [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]]
hasFinished=[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
Successed! :)
```

4. 实验结论和心得体会

在本次实验中,我遇到的主要困难有两个,其一是不理解 RAG 图化简如何用代码来表达(后来发现不一定要还原图结构),其二是不知道随机生成场景时,如何设计才能生成比较能全面体现检测能力的用例。通过本次实验,我了解了死锁检测算法的基本设计思想,在实践中通过设计数据结构和算法流程加深了自己对死锁概念和判断的认知,也对检测死锁有了更深入的理解和认识。

5. 附录: 源程序的完整代码

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define bool int
#define true
#define false 0
#define author 19281171 // 署个名
typedef struct {
    int n;
                        // 进程数量为 n
    int m;
    int *amount;
    int *available; // 系统提供的各类资源的数目 int[m] int **request; // 进程当前对各类资源的请求数目 int[n][m] int **allocation; // 当前时刻的资源的分配情况 int[n][m]
    bool *hasFinished; // 进程是否完成 bool[n]
} scene;
void DisplayScene(scene *s) {
    printf("n=%d\n", s->n);
    printf("m=%d\n", s->m);
    printf("amount=[");
    for(int i=0; i < s->m; i++) {
        if (i != s->m - 1) printf("%d, ", s->amount[i]);
        else printf("%d]\n", s->amount[i]);
    printf("available=[");
    for(int i=0; i < s->m; i++) {
        if (i != s->m - 1) printf("%d, ", s->available[i]);
        else printf("%d]\n", s->available[i]);
    printf("request=[[");
    for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
        if (i != 0) printf("\t[");
```

```
for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
          if (j != s->m - 1) printf("%d, ", s->request[i][j]);
          else printf("%d]", s->request[i][j]);
       if (i != s->n - 1) printf(",\n");
       else printf("]\n");
   printf("allocation=[[");
   for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
       if (i != 0) printf("\t[");
       for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
          if (j != s->m - 1) printf("%d, ", s->allocation[i][j]);
          else printf("%d]", s->allocation[i][j]);
       if (i != s->n - 1) printf(",\n");
       else printf("]\n");
   printf("hasFinished=[");
   for(int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
       if (i != s->n - 1) printf("%d, ", s->hasFinished[i]);
       else printf("%d]\n", s->hasFinished[i]);
scene *GenerateRandomScene() {
   scene *s = (scene *)malloc(sizeof(scene));
   s-m = rand() \% (10 - 5 + 1) + 5;
   s->amount = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * (s->m)); // 开 amount 数组的空间
   for (int i=0; i < s->m; i++) {
       s->amount[i] = rand() % 31;
                                                    // 生成随机各类资源数量 [0,30]
   s->available = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * (s->m)); // 开 available 数组的空间
   for (int i=0; i < s->m; i++) {
                                                   // 初始化 available = amount
       s->available[i] = s->amount[i];
   s->n = rand() % (10 - 5 + 1) + 5;
                                                     // 随机进程数量 [5, 10]
   s->hasFinished = (bool *)malloc(sizeof(bool) * (s->n)); // 开 hasFinished 数组空间
   for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
       s->hasFinished[i] = false;
   // 开 request 数组的 n 行 m 列空间
   s->request = (int **)malloc(sizeof(int *) * (s->n));
   for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
       s->request[i] = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * (s->m));
       for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
          s->request[i][j] = (s->amount[j] != 0)? rand() % (s->amount[j]): 0;
   // 开 allocation 数组的 n 行 m 列空间
```

```
s->allocation = (int **)malloc(sizeof(int *) * (s->n));
   for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
      s->allocation[i] = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int) * (s->m));
       for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
          int randAlloc = (s->available[j]/3 != 0)? rand() % (s->available[j]/3): 0;
          s->allocation[i][j] = randAlloc;
          s->available[j] -= randAlloc;
bool isDeadLock(scene *s) {
   printf("\n-----
                       -----\n");
   DisplayScene(s);
   bool hasChange = true;
   int timePast = 1;
   while (hasChange) {
      printf("Round %d: Analyzing RAG ... \n", timePast++);
      hasChange = false;
      for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
          if (s->hasFinished[i] == false) {
             bool isSatisfied = true;
             for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
                 if ((s->request[i][j] - s->allocation[i][j]) > s->available[j]) {
                    isSatisfied = false; // 不能满足该进程
                    break;
             if (isSatisfied) {
                 hasChange = true; // 若该进程的要求可以全部被满足,则进程可以完成
                 s->hasFinished[i] = true;
                 for (int j=0; j < s->m; j++) {
                    s->available[j] = s->available[j] + s->allocation[i][j];
                    s->allocation[i][j] = 0;
   // 当 RAG 不再有新变化时, 化简完毕退出循环, 检测进程的需求是否都得到满足
   bool isSuccess = true;
   for (int i=0; i < s->n; i++) {
      if (s->hasFinished[i] == false) { isSuccess = false; break; }
   printf("\n-----\n");
   DisplayScene(s);
```