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METHODS FOR HANDLING DEADLOCKS (Part-6)

Methods for Handling Deadlocks

Deadlock Prevention

Deadlock Avoidance

Deadlock Detection

• Ignore the problem

DEADLOCK DETECTION

Deadlock Detection

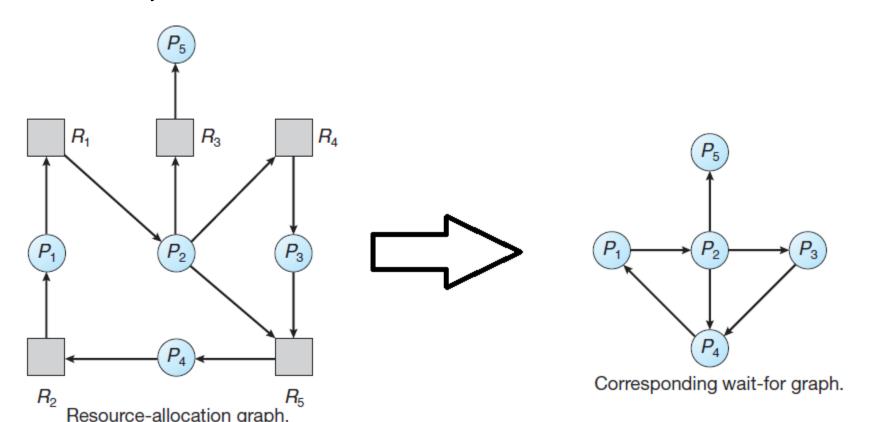
Allow system to enter deadlock state.

• Detection algorithm.

Recovery scheme.

Single Instance of Each Resource Type

- Maintain wait-for graph
 - ➤ Nodes are processes
 - ➤ Pi -> Pj if Pi is waiting for Pj
- Periodically invoke an algorithm that searches for a cycle in the graph.
 If there is a cycle, there exists deadlock



Homework

Several Instances of a Resource Type.

Detection Algorithm Usage.

RECOVERY FROM DEADLOCK

Recovery from Deadlock_{1/3}

Abort all deadlocked processes.

• Abort one process at a time until the *deadlock cycle* is eliminated.

Recovery from Deadlock_{2/3}

- In which order should we choose to abort?
 - ➤ What the *priority* of the process is?
 - ➤ How *long* the process has computed and how much longer the process will compute before completing its designated task?
 - ➤ How many and what types of *resources* the process has used (for example, whether the resources are simple to preempt)?
 - ➤ How many more resources the process needs in order to complete?
 - > How many processes will need to be *terminated*?
 - ➤ Whether the *process* is interactive or batch?

Recovery from Deadlock_{3/3}

Resource Preemption.

Selecting a victim – minimize cost.

 Rollback – return to some safe state, restart process for that state.

 Starvation – same process may always be picked as victim, include number of rollback in cost factor.

References

- 1. Silberschatz, Galvin and Gagne, "Operating Systems Concepts", Wiley.
- 2. William Stallings, "Operating Systems: Internals and Design Principles", 6th Edition, Pearson Education.
- D M Dhamdhere, "Operating Systems: A Concept based Approach", 2nd Edition, TMH.

