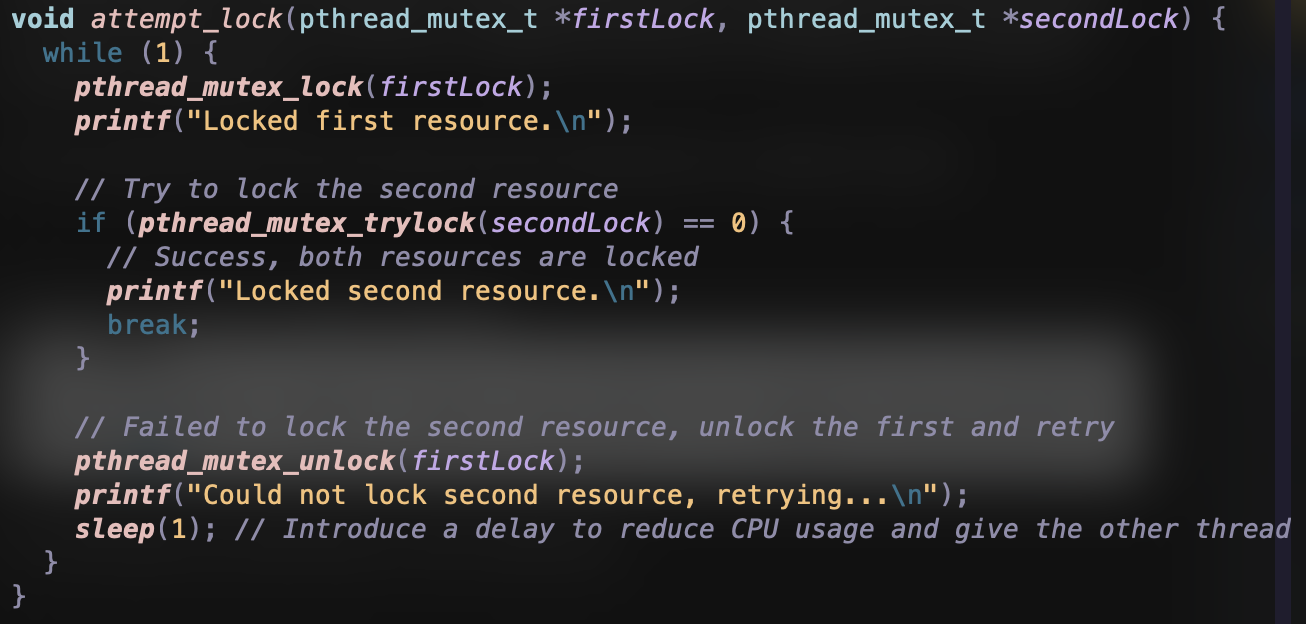
Assignment 3: Deadlock Avoidance

CST-315 Operating Systems

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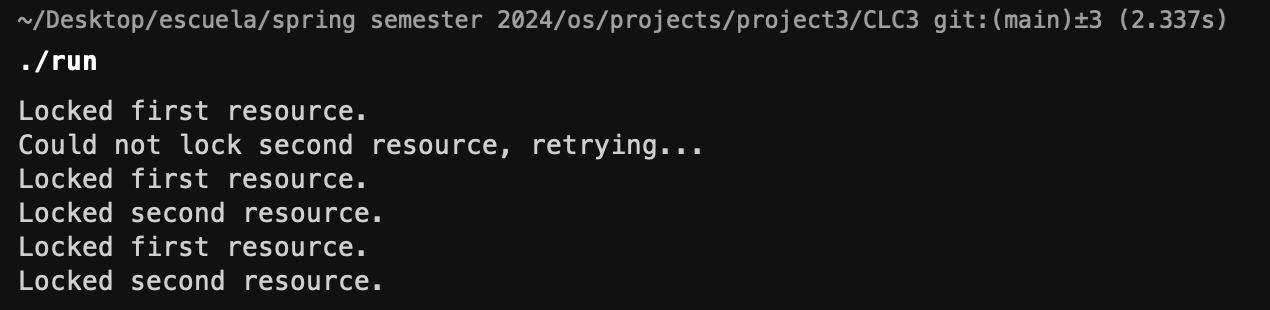
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For the second scenario, we are creating two running threads that are competing for the same partition of memory. In this case, we use the try\_deadlock to prevent our 2 threads from accessing the memory simultaneously.

The screenshot below shows the logic used for utilizing the try\_deadlock method.

We use a simple if statement to check if our second lock is locked. If not, we unlock the first lock and try again at the next iteration.

To prevent the deadlock in our scenario while still demonstrating the use of both threads, we could have incorporated a strategy that involved attempting to lock both mutexes in the same iteration regardless of the thread’s operation. However, because the program uses separate functions for resource1 and resource2, it was best to utilize the try-lock mechanism. If the try-lock fails, the thread releases the first lock, waits a moment, and then attempts again. This avoids deadlock by ensuring that a thread does not hold onto a resource while waiting infinitely for another. HOWEVER, this can lead to livelock, where threads are constantly locking and unlocking resources without making progress.

The screenshot below shows both threads running, including messages that indicate their unlocked and locked states.

**GitHub Link:** [HERE](https://github.com/angel-vlzqz/Operating-Systems/tree/main/projects/CLC3)