## deadlocks

preemption = forcefully taking resource from a thread/process

b preemptible resources = CPU (can stop any process at any time)

non-preemptible resources = mutex, lock, virtual memory region

deadlock = a set of blacked threads/ processes each holding a resource and waiting to acquire a resource held by another in the set

when two are more threads wait for another

I none of the deadlocked threads ever make process

starvation = a thread/process not making any progress since others are using the needed resources

· deadlock ⇒ staruation (when there is a deadlock, there is always staruation) not vice versa (staruation ≠ deadlock)

deadlock conditions = deadlock happens if all four happen simultaneously

1) mutual exclusion = only one process can use a resource at a time

2) hold and wait = a process holding at least one resource is waiting to acquire additional resources held by other processes

1) no preemption = a resource can be released only voluntiarily by the process holding it

4) circular wait = there exists a set of waiting processes Po waits P1 waits P2 ... Pn waits Po

System model =

> resource types = CPU, memory, 1/0 devices (disk, network..) -> each can have multiple instances

resource allocation graph=

processes . if there is deadlock > there is cycle (not vice verse)

resources · Ino cycle > no deadlock

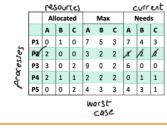
· if there is cycle > if only one instance per resource type > deadlock

=> if several instances per resource type => possibility of deadlock

safe state = when there is no possibility of deadlock, all process completes

dining philosopher's example

finite resource problem - bankers algorithm





P2, P4, P5, P3, P1 -> guarantee the completion of all others are also guarantee, not gurantead one also can be completed without deadlack

thread 2