

Deadlock detection

Three Strategies

Detection

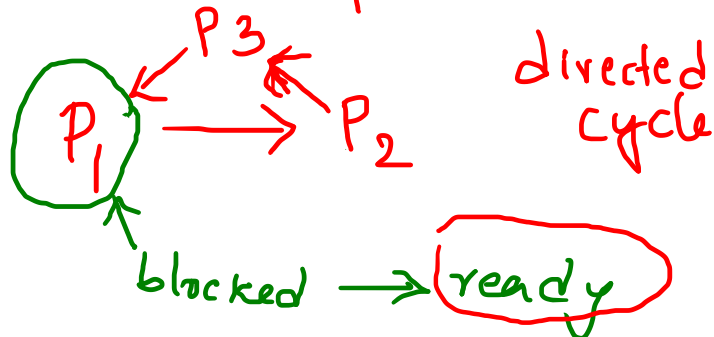


Interaction
b/w {process — resource}



WFG

nodes → process



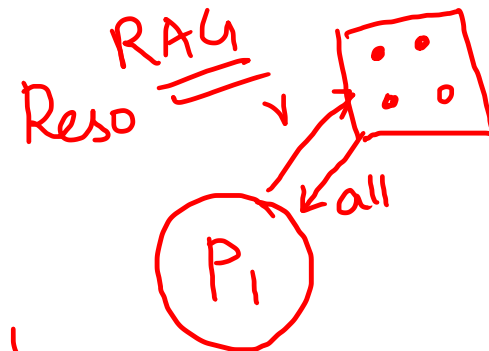
Prevention



Avoidance



global safe



System Model Assumption

- reusable resources
- exclusive access to resource
- single unit of resource

Models of deadlock.

1. Single - resource model (one unit resource)

2. AND - model
 ↳ cycle.

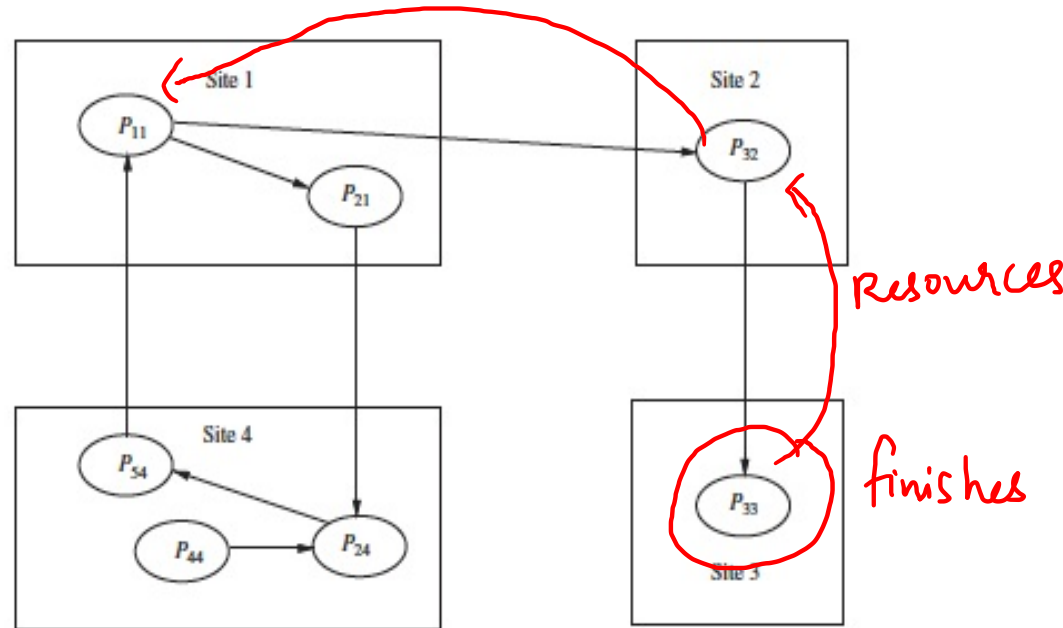
3. OR model
 ↳ "knot"

v u

4. AND - OR model

5. $\binom{P}{q}$ model

6. Unrestricted



1. Path-pushing Algm. (Building a global WFG)

2. Edge-Chasing Algm (probe message)

↳ $\text{probe}(i, j, k)$

↓
node
which
initiated
deadlock
detection

↓
node
in the
home
site
of i

↓
node
in
different
site

3. Diffusing computation-
based Algm.

4. Global state detection-based
algm

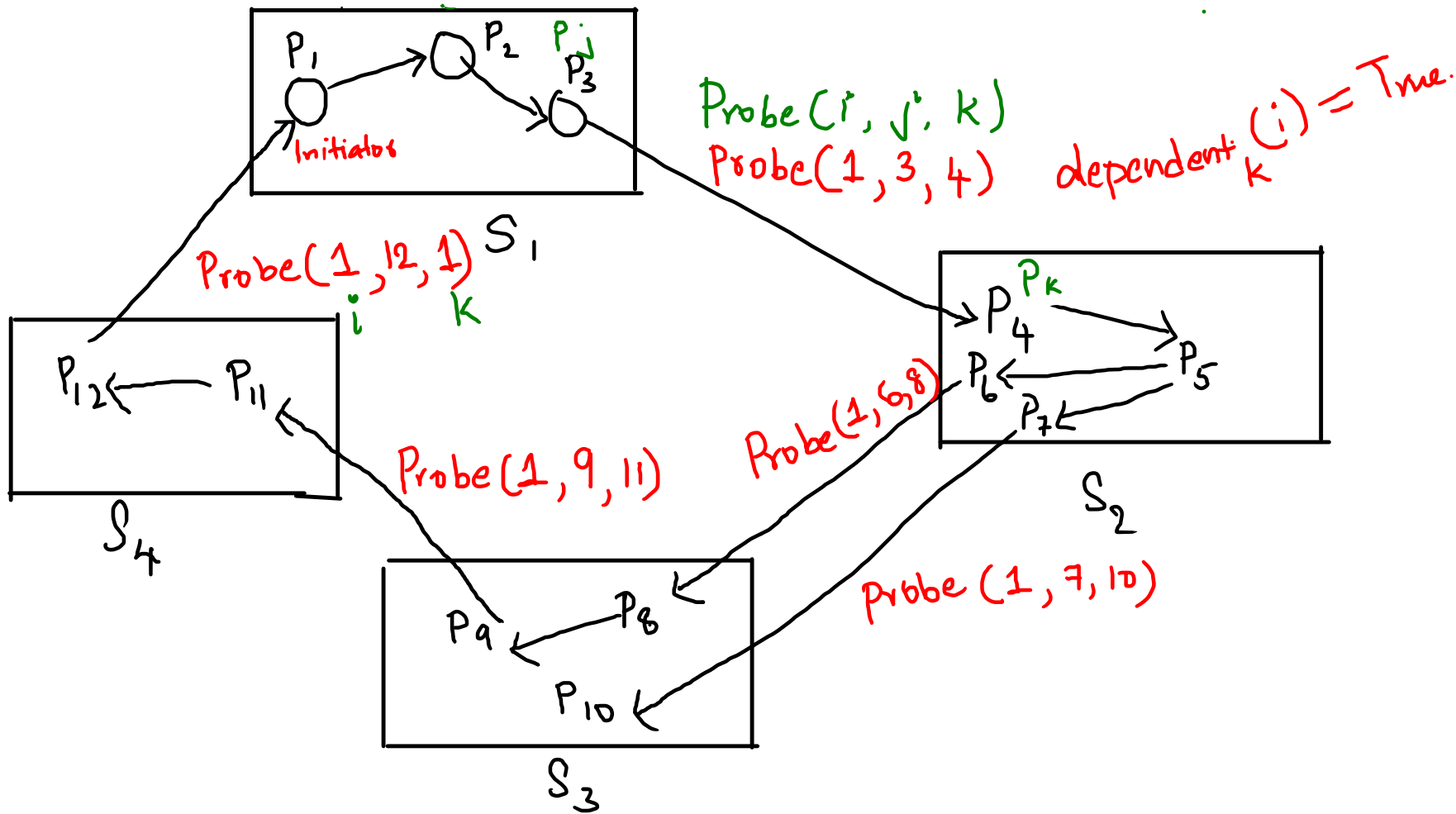
Chandy - Misra - Haas Alg — AND model

Edge chasing approach

probe triplet (i, j, k)

dependent_i

$P_j \rightarrow P_1 \ P_2 \dots P_m \ P_m$



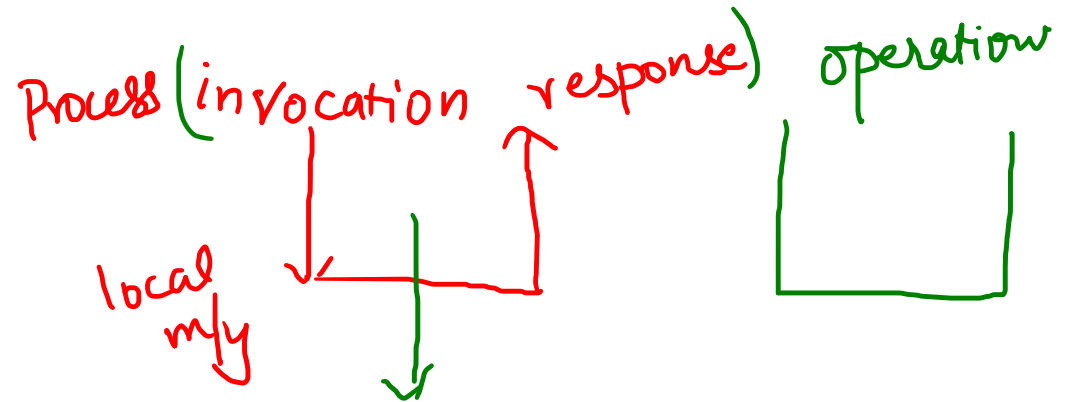
Write(x, a)
↓ ↓
var value

read(x, a)
↓ ↘
variable value

read_i(x, a)
 (i) → process id

1. Strict Consistency / atomic consistency / linearizability

↓
No
divisibility



- Common global time axis is implicitly available.
- write is immediately visible.

$\text{Write}_i(x, a)_{t_s} \rightarrow \text{read operation}$

Overlap

