

Spring 2023 – 4320/6320 Section 006 Operating Systems

**Homework 4:** Due 03/26/2022 at 11:59 PM

Your programs – if requested – must compile with gcc and execute on snowball.cs.gsu.edu!

Please see <https://cscit.cs.gsu.edu/sp/guide/snowball> for more details. You may use whatever IDEs / text editors you like, but you must submit your responses on iCollege.

1. **(10 Points)** Provide a deadlock-prone pseudocode for two processes each accessing two semaphores A and B.

My Pseudocode:

Process 1 = p1	Semaphore 1 = A
Process 2 = p2	Semaphore 2 = B

p1 locks A, waiting for B  
p1 acquires B  
p2 locks B, waiting for A  
p2 acquires A

p1 releases A  
p1 releases B

p2 releases B  
p2 releases A

2. **(20 Points)** Prove the correctness or give a counter-example for each of the following statements. You must state whether the statement is true or false and then show your arguments. (“ $\rightarrow$ ” means “implies”).

a. Cycle  $\rightarrow$  Deadlock

b. Knot  $\rightarrow$  Deadlock

a) Cycle  $\rightarrow$  Deadlock = False

In a resource allocation graph, it is possible that there is a cycle but there are no deadlocks since there are more than one instance of resource. This makes a cycle a bad condition for a deadlock.

b) Knot  $\rightarrow$  Deadlock = True

In a connected subgraph of a directed graph, it is impossible to leave the knot following the edge of the graph when starting from any node in the subset. This makes a knot a good condition for a deadlock.

3. (20 Points) Consider the following maximum-claim reusable resource system with four processes ( $P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3$ ) and three resource types ( $R_0, R_1, R_2$ ). The maximum claim matrix C is given by

	$R_0$	$R_1$	$R_2$
$P_0$	4	1	4
$P_1$	3	1	4
$P_2$	5	6	13
$P_3$	1	1	6

where  $C_{ij}$  denote maximum claim of process  $i$  for resource  $j$ . The total number of units of each resource type is given by the vector

$R_0$	$R_1$	$R_2$
5	8	15

The current allocation of resources is given by the matrix A

	$R_0$	$R_1$	$R_2$
$P_0$	0	1	4
$P_1$	2	0	1
$P_2$	1	2	1
$P_3$	1	0	3

where  $A_{ij}$  denotes the units of resources of type  $j$  currently allocated to process  $i$ . For the state shown above, determine if a new request by process  $P_1$  for 1 unit of resource  $R_1$  can be safely granted. (Remark: You can assume that the system state above does not yet take into account this request.)

Process 1 =  $p_1$

Resource 1 =  $r_1$

$p_1$  Max Need -  $p_1$  Current Allocation = Future Need (Requirement)

$$[3 \ 1 \ 4] - [2 \ 0 \ 1] = [1 \ 1 \ 3]$$

$p_1$  Requirement =  $[1 \ 1 \ 3]$  is requesting of  $r_1$

$p_1$  Requirement +  $r_1$  Max Need

$$[1 \ 1 \ 3] + [x \ 1 \ x] = [1 \ 2 \ 3]$$

$p_1$  Final Requirement =  $[1 \ 2 \ 3]$

Therefore, the new request by  $p_1$  for one unit of  $r_1$  can be safely granted from using the available resources.

My Handwritten Chart/Work (?):

Processes	Current Allocation			<del>Max</del> Need			Future Need (Max Need - current allocation)		
	R0	R1	R2	R0	R1	R2	R0	R1	R2
P0	0	1	4	4	1	4	4	0	0
P1	2	0	1	3	1	4	1	1	3
P2	1	2	1	5	6	13	4	4	12
P3	1	0	3	1	1	6	0	1	3
Total Process Allocated	4	3	9	<del>5</del>	8	15	<del>5</del>	Given	Answer

  

Future Need = Max Need - Current Allocation

$[1 \ 1 \ 3]$   
 $+$   
 $[x \ 1 \ x]$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $[2 \ 2 \ 3]$   
 $\downarrow$   
 safe!

$p_0 = [4 \ 1 \ 4] - [0 \ 1 \ 4] = [4 \ 0 \ 0]$   
 $p_2 = [5 \ 6 \ 13] - [1 \ 2 \ 1] = [4 \ 4 \ 12]$   
 $p_3 = [4 \ 6 \ 14] - [1 \ 0 \ 3] = [3 \ 6 \ 11]$

checking for  $p_0$  again:  $[4 \ 0 \ 0] \leq [4 \ 5 \ 10]$  - safe!  
 $[4 \ 0 \ 0] + [0 \ 1 \ 4] = [4 \ 1 \ 4]$

checking for  $p_2$  again:  $[4 \ 4 \ 12] \leq [4 \ 5 \ 10]$  - safe!  
 $[4 \ 4 \ 12] + [1 \ 2 \ 1] = [5 \ 6 \ 13]$

= safe, because  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  - deadlock will not occur!

  

Current Work = Available - Total Process Allocation

$[5 \ 8 \ 15] - [4 \ 3 \ 9] = [1 \ 5 \ 6]$