Assignment 4: Concurrency and OLAP

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| 1 | Problem 2: Deadlock Detection | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | 1.1 | Determine which lock request will be granted, blocked by the lock | | |
| | | manager (LM) \dots | 3 | |
| | 1.2 | wait-for graph for the lock requests in the table in section 1.1 | | |
| | | showed in Figur: 1 | 4 | |
| | 1.3 | Determine whether there exists a deadlock in the | | |
| | | lock requests showed in the table in section 1.1 (Figur 1) and | | |
| | | briefly explain why | 5 | |
| 2 | Pro | blem 2: Deadlock prevention | 6 | |
| | 2.1 | Determine which lock request will be granted, blocked or aborted | | |
| | | by the lock manager 1 (LM1) | 6 | |
| | 2.2 | Give the wait-for graph for the lock request in the table (Figur | | |
| | | 4). Give one reason why LM1 Results in a deadlock | 7 | |
| | 2.3 | Deadlock prevention with LM2 | 8 | |
| | 2.4 | Deadlock prevention with LM3 | 8 | |

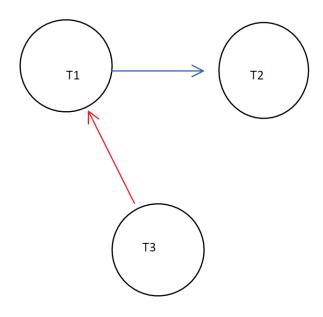
1 Deadlock Detection

1.1 Determine which lock request will be granted, blocked by the lock manager (LM)

| Time | T1 | T2 | T3 | LM |
|------|------|------|------|----|
| 1 | S(D) | | | G |
| 2 | S(A) | | | G |
| 3 | | S(A) | | G |
| 4 | | X(B) | | G |
| 5 | X(C) | | | G |
| 6 | | | S(C) | В |
| 7 | S(B) | | | В |

Figur 1: Table showing how LM is handling lock requests.

1.2 wait-for graph for the lock requests in the table in section 1.1 showed in Figur: 1



Figur 2:

Figur 3: Wait-for graph of LM $\,$

1.3 Determine whether there exists a deadlock in the lock requests showed in the table in section 1.1 (Figur 1) and briefly explain why

There are no deadlock since the wait-for graph (Figur 3) is acyclic.

2 Deadlock prevention

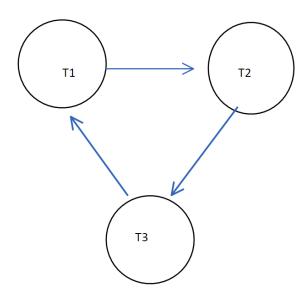
2.1 Determine which lock request will be granted, blocked or aborted by the lock manager 1 (LM1)

| Time | T1 | T2 | T3 | LM1 | LM2 | LM3 |
|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | S(D) | | | G | | |
| 2 | | | X(B) | G | | |
| 3 | S(A) | | | G | | |
| 4 | | S(C) | | G | | |
| 5 | X(C) | | | В | | |
| 6 | | X(B) | | В | | |
| 7 | | | X(A) | В | | |

Figur 4: Table showing how LM1 is handling lock requests.

2.2 Give the wait-for graph for the lock request in the table (Figur 4). Give one reason why LM1 Results in a deadlock

Since the graph (Figur 6) contains a cycle in such a way that T1, T2, T3 is waiting for each other, this results in a deadlock



Figur 5:

Figur 6:

2.3 Deadlock prevention with LM2

Please note that we have created a table (Figur 7) that illustrates the task of section 2.3 and section 2.4.

- LM2 with Wait-Die policy.
- S(D) on T1 is granted.
- X(B) on T3 is granted
- S(A) on T1 is granted
- S(C) on T2 is granted
- X(C) on T1 is blocked
- X(B) on T2 is blocked
- X(A) on T3 is aborted

2.4 Deadlock prevention with LM3

- \bullet LM2 with Wound-wait policy.
- S(D) on T1 is granted.
- X(B) on T3 is granted
- S(A) on T1 is granted
- S(C) on T2 is granted
- Abort S(C) on T2
- Abort X(B) on T3
- X(A) on T3 is blocked

Table depicting lock requst handling of LM1, LM2 and LM3 The table (Figur: 7) presentates how LM1, LM2 and LM3 handle locks differently. This table is created from the information based on section 2.1, section 2.3 and section 2.4.

| Time | T1 | T2 | Т3 | LM1 | LM2 | LM3 |
|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1 | S(D) | | | G | G | G |
| 2 | | | X(B) | G | G | G |
| 3 | S(A) | | | G | G | G |
| 4 | | S(C) | | G | G | G |
| 5 | X(C) | | | В | В | A T2 |
| 6 | | X(B) | | В | В | A T3 |
| 7 | | | X(A) | В | Α | В |

Figur 7: This is table is a visualization on LM1, LM2 and LM3.