

# 8장. 교착상태 (2)

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운영체제

# 목차

1. System Model
2. Deadlock in Multithreaded Applications
3. Deadlock Characterization
4. Methods for Handling Deadlocks
5. Deadlock Prevention
6. Deadlock Avoidance
7. Deadlock Detection
8. Recovery from Deadlock

# 학습목표

- Mutex락을 사용할 때 어떻게 교착상태가 발생할 수 있는지 보여준다.
- 교착상태를 특징짓는 4가지 필수 조건을 정의한다.
- 자원할당 그래프에서 교착상태 상황을 식별한다.
- 교착상태 예방을 위한 4가지 방법을 평가한다.
- 교착상태 회피를 위한 은행가 알고리즘을 적용한다.
- 교착상태 감지 알고리즘을 적용한다.
- 교착상태에서 복구시키기 위한 접근법을 평가한다.

# 8.7 DEADLOCK DETECTION

## 8. Deadlocks



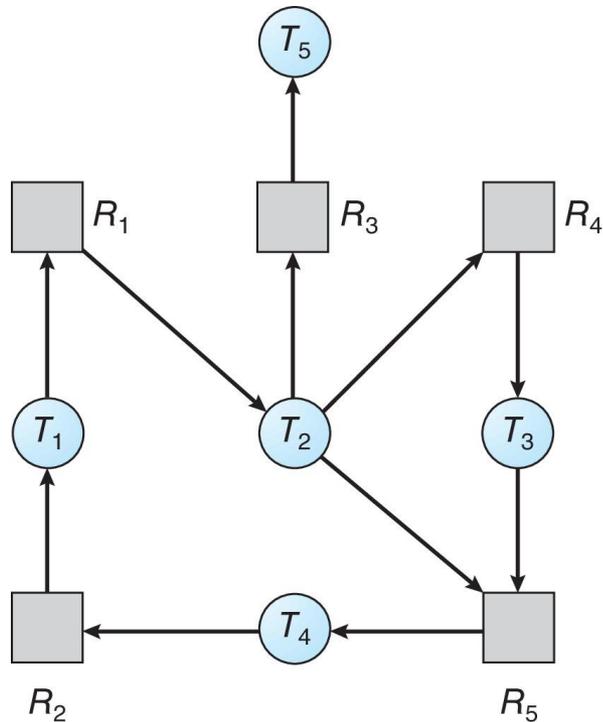
# Deadlock Detection

- Allow system to enter deadlock state
- Detection algorithm
- Recovery scheme

# 8.7.1 Single Instance of Each Resource Type

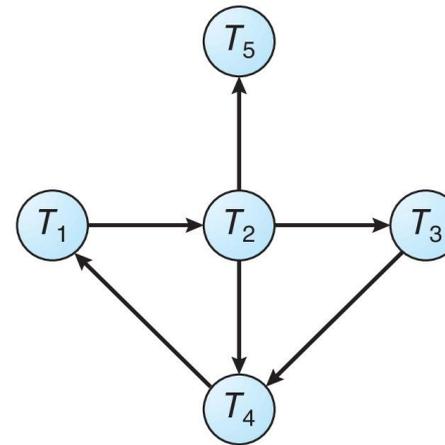
- Maintain **wait-for** graph
  - Nodes are processes
  - $P_i \rightarrow P_j$  if  $P_i$  is waiting for  $P_j$

# Resource-Allocation Graph and Wait-for Graph



(a)

Resource-Allocation Graph



(b)

Corresponding wait-for graph

# 8.7.1 Single Instance of Each Resource Type

- Maintain **wait-for** graph
  - Nodes are processes
  - $P_i \rightarrow P_j$  if  $P_i$  is waiting for  $P_j$
- Periodically invoke an algorithm that searches for a cycle in the graph.
  - If there is a cycle, there exists a deadlock
- An algorithm to detect a cycle in a graph requires an order of  $n^2$  operations, where  $n$  is the number of vertices in the graph

# 8.7.2 Several Instances of a Resource Type

## ■ Available:

- A vector of length  $m$  indicates the number of available resources of each type

## ■ Allocation:

- An  $n \times m$  matrix defines the number of resources of each type currently allocated to each process

## ■ Request:

- An  $n \times m$  matrix indicates the current request of each process.
- If  $Request[i][j] = k$ , then process  $P_i$  is requesting  $k$  more instances of resource type  $R_j$ .

# Detection Algorithm

1. Let *Work* and *Finish* be vectors of length *m* and *n*, respectively Initialize:

a) *Work* = *Available*

b) For  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , if  $Allocation_i \neq 0$ , then  $Finish[i] = false$ ; otherwise,  $Finish[i] = true$

2. Find an index *i* such that both:

a)  $Finish[i] == false$

b)  $Request_i \leq Work$

If no such *i* exists, go to step 4

# Detection Algorithm (Cont.)

- Work* = *Work* + *Allocation*<sub>*i*</sub>  
*Finish*[*i*] = *true*  
go to step 2
- If *Finish*[*i*] == *false*, for some *i*,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , then the system is in deadlock state. Moreover, if *Finish*[*i*] == *false*, then  $P_i$  is deadlocked

Algorithm requires an order of  $O(m \times n^2)$  operations to detect whether the system is in deadlocked state

# Example of Detection Algorithm

- Five processes  $P_0$  through  $P_4$ ; three resource types A (7 instances), B (2 instances), and C (6 instances)
- Snapshot at time  $T_0$  :

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Available</u>
	A B C	A B C	A B C
$P_0$	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
$P_1$	2 0 0	2 0 2	
$P_2$	3 0 3	0 0 0	
$P_3$	2 1 1	1 0 0	
$P_4$	0 0 2	0 0 2	

- Sequence  $\langle P_0, P_2, P_3, P_1, P_4 \rangle$  will result in  $Finish[i] = \mathbf{true}$  for all  $i$

# Example (Cont.)

- $P_2$  requests an additional instance of type  $C$

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Available</u>
	A B C	A B C	A B C
$P_0$	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
$P_1$	2 0 0	2 0 2	
$P_2$	3 0 3	0 0 <b>1</b>	
$P_3$	2 1 1	1 0 0	
$P_4$	0 0 2	0 0 2	

- State of system?

- Can reclaim resources held by process  $P_0$ , but insufficient resources to fulfill other processes; requests
- Deadlock exists, consisting of processes  $P_1, P_2, P_3,$  and  $P_4$

# 8.7.3 Detection-Algorithm Usage

- When, and how often, to invoke depends on:
  - How often a deadlock is likely to occur?
  - How many processes will need to be rolled back?
    - One for each disjoint cycle
- If detection algorithm is invoked arbitrarily, there may be many cycles in the resource graph and so we would not be able to tell which of the many deadlocked processes “caused” the deadlock.

# 8.8 RECOVERY FROM DEADLOCK

## 8. Deadlocks

# 8.8.1 Process Termination

- Abort all deadlocked processes
- Abort one process at a time until the deadlock cycle is eliminated
- In which order should we choose to abort?
  - Priority of the process
  - How long process has computed, and how much longer to completion
  - Resources the process has used
  - Resources process needs to complete
  - How many processes will need to be terminated
  - Is process interactive or batch?

## 8.8.2 Resource Preemption

- Selecting a victim – minimize cost
- Rollback – return to some safe state, restart process for that state
- Starvation – same process may always be picked as victim, include number of rollback in cost factor

# 학습한 내용

