Operating Systems (234123)

**Deadlocks ("formalism")**

Dan Tsafrir (31/5/2015)
Partially based on slides by Hagit Attiya
• Much of the material appears in Section 3.2 in Feitelson’s OS notes book
  – Literature section in course homepage
• In case this presentation and book conflicts
  – As always, this presentation wins
Intro

• In the previous lecture
  – We’ve talked about how to synchronize access to shared resources

• When synchronizing, if we’re not careful
  – Our system might enter a deadlock state

• The popular formal CS definition of a deadlock
  – “A set of processes is deadlocked if each process in the set is waiting for an event that only a process in the set can cause”

• Typically associated with synchronizing the use of resources
  – Let’s revise the definition accordingly
  – A set of processes is deadlocked if each process in the set is waiting for a resource held by another process in the set

• “The dining philosophers problem”
  – The canonical example in introductory OS lectures to demonstrate deadlocks
Dining philosophers – rules

• Five philosophers are sitting around a round table, each with a bowl of Chinese food in front of him.

• Between periods of meditation, they may start eating, whenever they want.

• But there are only five chopsticks available, one between every pair of bowls -- and for eating Chinese food, one needs two chopsticks...

• When a philosopher wants to start eating, he must first pick up the chopstick to the left of his bowl; then the right.
Dining philosophers – naive solution

• **Semaphore for each chopstick**
  – semaphore_t chopstick[5]
  – (What if forks were place in the middle of the table and any philosopher would be able to grab any fork? Would we still need 5 semaphores?)

• **Naive (faulty) algorithm**
  – philosopher(i):
    while(1) do...
    • think for a while
    • wait( chopstick[i] )
    • wait( chopstick[(i+1) % 5] )
    • eat
    • signal( chopstick[(i+1) % 5] )
    • signal( chopstick[i] )
Dining philosophers – problem

- All the philosophers become hungry at the exact same time
- They simultaneously pick up the chopstick to their left
- They then all try to pick up the chopstick to their right
- Only to find that those chopsticks have already been picked up (by the philosopher on their right)
- The philosophers then continue to sit there indefinitely, each holding onto one chopstick, glaring at his neighbor angrily
- They are deadlocked
Resource allocation graph

• When considering resource management
  – Convenient to represent system state with a directed graph

• 2 types of nodes
  – Process = round node
  – Resource type = square node
    • Within resource, each instance = a dot

• 2 types of edges
  – Request = edge from process to resource type
  – Allocation = edge from resource instance to a process

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<td><strong>P1</strong></td>
<td>Holds instance of R2. Waits for R1.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P2</strong></td>
<td>Holds instances of R1 &amp; R2. Waits for R3.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P3</strong></td>
<td>Holds instance of R3.</td>
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Resource allocation graph

• **Examples of resources of which there’s a**
  – Single instance?
  – Multiple instances?

• **Assume we have n printers attached to a computer**
  – Do we need n instances of the same generic printer type?
  – Or n separate printer types?
  – Or something in between?
Resource allocation graph

- Dining philosophers
Resource allocation graph

- When there’s only one instance per resource type
  - Can simplify graph
  - By eliminating resources and only marking dependencies between processes
When there’s only one instance per resource type

- Can simplify graph
- By eliminating resources and only marking dependencies between processes
Resource allocation graph

• When there’s only one instance per resource type
  – Can simplify graph
  – By eliminating resources and only marking dependencies between processes
Recall the formal definition of deadlock

• Definition
  – A set of processes is deadlocked if each process in the set is waiting for a resource held by another process in the set

• Why “in the set”? 
  – No deadlock, even though every process in the set is waiting for a resource held by another process:

• Why “each”? 
  – If including P3, then since P3 isn’t waiting for a resource held by another process => no deadlock:
Recall the formal definition of deadlock

• **Definition**
  – A set of processes is deadlocked if each process in the set is waiting for a resource held by another process in the set

• **Can the set be a subset?**
  – Of course
Necessary conditions for deadlock

• All of these must hold in order for a deadlock to occur
  1. Mutual exclusion
     • Some resource is (i) used by more than one process, but is (ii) exclusively allocated one process at a time (cannot be shared)
     • If used by only one process, or can be shared => can’t deadlock
  2. Hold & wait
     • Processes may hold one resource and wait for another
     • If resources allocated atomically altogether => can’t deadlock
  3. Circular wait
     • P(i) waits for resource held by P((i+1) % n)
     • Otherwise, recursively, there exists one process that need not wait
  4. No resource preemption
     • If resources held can be released (e.g., after some period of time), then can break circular wait
DEALING WITH DEADLOCKS
Who’s responsible?

• **Who is responsible for dealing with deadlocks?**
  – Typically you (the programmer)
  – The OS doesn’t do it for you
  – You need to know how to do it and implement it yourself
Can divide ways into 2

1. Design the system such that it is never allowed to enter into a deadlock situation
   – Usable

2. Allow the system to experience deadlock, but put in mechanisms to detect & recover
   – Less usable in practice
Violate 1 of the 4 conditions

- We've enumerated 4 conditions that must hold for deadlock to occur
  - So violating any one of them will eliminate the possibility of deadlocking
No “hold and wait”

• **Instead of acquiring resources one by one**
  – Each process requests all resources it’ll need at the outset
  – System can then either provide all resources immediately
  – Or block process until all requested resources are available

• **Con**
  – Processes will hold on to their resources for more time than they actually need them
  – Limits concurrency and hence performance

• **Refinement**
  – Before a process issues a new (atomic) request for resources
  – It must release all resources it currently holds
    • (And of course, before that, bring system to consistent state)
  – Risking the resources will be allocated to other processes
No “no resource preemption”

• Under some circumstances, for some resources
  – Can choose a victim process and release all its resources
  – For example, if there isn’t enough memory, can write the victim’s state to disk and release all its memory
No “mutual exclusion”

• It is possible to implement many canonical data structures (such as a linked list)
  – Without using any form of explicit synchronization
    • No spinlocks, no semaphores, etc.
  – But while still allowing multiple threads to concurrently use of the data structure

• How?
  – Using HW-supported atomic operations only (such as test-and-set)
  – Such algorithms are (also) called “lock free”
    • Overloaded term – Not to be confused with another definition of “lock free” (= “some thread always makes progress”)

• Mature field
  – Books on how to do it (proving implementations are correct)
  – Existing libraries to use without being exposed to the complexities
No “circular wait”

• Probably the most usable / practical / flexible way to prevent deadlocks

• How it’s done
  – All resources are numbered in one sequence
    • \( \text{Ord(printer)} = 1, \text{Ord(scanner)} = 2, \text{Ord(lock}_x) = 3, \text{Ord(lock}_y) = 4, \ldots \)
  – Processes must request resources in increasing \( \text{Ord()} \) order
  – Namely, a process holding some resources can only request additional resources that have strictly higher numbers
  – A process that wishes to acquire a resource that has a lower order
    • Must first release all the resources it currently holds
No “circular wait”

• Proof that it works
  – Assume by contradiction that there exists a cycle
  – Without loss of generality, further assume that \(i=0,1,\ldots,n-1\)
    • \(P(i)\) waits for \(P((i+1) \% n)\)
  – Let \(M(i)\) be
    • The maximal \(\text{Ord}()\) amongst the resources that \(P(i)\) holds
  – Thus, since
    • Each \(P(i)\) acquires resources in order, and
    • \(P(i)\) waits for a resource held by \(P((i+1) \% n)\)
  – Then
    • \(M(i) < M((i+1) \% n)\)
      \(\Rightarrow M(0) < M(1) < M(2) < \ldots < M(n) < M(0)\)
      \(\Rightarrow M(0) < M(0)\)
      \(\Rightarrow \) contradiction
No “circular wait”

- Solve the dining philosophers problem
- We number the philosophers and chopsticks as 0...4, and we lock in order

  - if ( i < 4)    // i can be 0...4
    wait( chopstick[i] )
    wait( chopstick[i+1] )
  else // i==4
    wait( chopstick[0] )  // smaller
    wait( chopstick[4] )  // bigger

eat
signal( chopstick[i] )
signal( chopstick[(i+1) % 5] )
Deadlock detection

• If there’s only one instance of each resource type
  – Search for a cycle in the (simplified) resource allocation graph
    • Found \( \Leftrightarrow \) deadlock

• In the general case, which allows multiple instances per type
  – Necessary conditions for deadlock \( \neq \) sufficient conditions for deadlock
  – A graph can have a cycle while the system is not deadlocked
  – Example………………………………………………

• Can nevertheless detect deadlocks in general case
  – But algorithm outside of our scope
Recovery from a deadlock

• After a deadlock has been detected (previous slide)
  – Need to somehow recover

• This could be done by terminating some of the processes
  – Until deadlock is resolved
  – Sometimes make sense, sometimes doesn’t

• Or it could be done by preempting resources
  – Of deadlocked processes
  – Sometimes make sense, sometimes doesn’t

• Finding a minimal (“optimal”) set of processes to terminate or resources to preempt is a hard problem
Deadlock avoidance

• **Rules**
  – n processes
  – k resource types (each type may have 1 or more instances)
  – Upon initialization, each processes declares the maximal number of resource-instances it’ll need for each resource type
  – While running, OS maintains how many resources are currently used by each process
  – And how many resource instances per type are currently free

• **Upon process resource allocation request**
  – OS will allocate iff allocation isn’t “dangerous”, namely
  – If it knows for a fact that it’ll be able to avoid deadlock in the future
  – Otherwise, the process will be blocked until a better (“safer”) time
  – Algorithm is thus said to be conservative, as there's a possibility for no deadlock even if allocation is made, but OS doesn’t take that chance

• **Upon process termination**
  – Process releases all its resources
Deadlock avoidance

• **Example**
  – Banker’s algorithm (by Dijkstra)
  – Uses the notation of “safe state”
    • A state whereby we’re sure that all processes can be executed, in a certain order, one after the other, such that each will obtain all the resources it needs to complete its execution
  – By ensuring such a sequence exists after each allocation
  => avoid deadlock

• **Banker’s data structure**
  – max[p] = (m_1,m_2, ..., m_k) = max resource requirements for process p
  – cur[p] = (c_1,c_2, ..., c_k) = current resource allocation for process p
  – R = (r_1, r_2, ..., r_k) = the current resource request for process p
  – avail = (a_1, a_2, ..., a_k) = currently available (free) resources (global)

• **Example**
  – max[p] = (3,0,1), cur[p] = (3,0,0)
  – Note that max[p] >= cur[p] always hold /* compare by coordinates */
Banker’s algorithm

• Tentatively assume that request R was granted
  – cur[p] += R  // vector addition
  – avail -= R  // vector subtraction

• Check if “safe state” (= can satisfy all processes in some order)
  – initialize P to hold all process
  – while( P isn’t empty ) {
    found = false
    for each p in P {  // find one p that can be satisfied
      if( max[p] – cur[p] <= avail )  // p’s biggest request
        avail += cur[p]  // “release” p’s resources
        P -= {p}
        found = true
    }
    if( ! found ) return FAILURE
  }
  return SUCCESS
Banker’s algorithm – runtime complexity

• $O(n^2)$
  – Even though number of possible orders is $n!$
  – Since resources increase monotonically as processes terminate
  – As long as it’s possible to execute any set of processes
    • Execution order not important
    • (There is never any need to backtrack and try another order)
Banker’s algorithm – example

• Initial system state

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• P1 requires instance of R1 [R = (1,0,0)]
  – Granting the request yields

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  – Safe, because there are enough R1 instance so that P1’s max additional request can be satisfied: max[1]-cur[1]=(2,0,0); so after P1’s termination

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Banker’s algorithm – example

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- Not enough to satisfy P2 (why?), but can satisfy P3
  - R3 = (0,1,1) - (0,1,0) = (0,0,1) (<= avail = (3,0,1))

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Ways to deal with deadlocks

1. **Deadlock “prevention”**
   - Design system in which deadlock cannot happen
   - Violate 1 of the 4
   - E.g., by ordering resources and acquiring from smallest to biggest

2. **Deadlock “avoidance”**
   - System manages to stay away from deadlock situations by being careful on a per resource-allocation decision basis
   - Banker’s

3. **Deadlock detection & recovery**
   - Allow system to enter deadlock state, but put in place mechanisms that can detect, and recover from, this situation
Prevention vs. avoidance vs. recovery

• **IMO**: somewhat vogue, unclear difference
  – It didn’t appeal to me as a student, and doesn’t now as a teacher...

• **The differentiation is made by the literature & seem arbitrary**
  – Prevention
    • Traffic light
  – Avoidance
    • Police man

• **Isn’t preemption ‘recovery’**
  – So why is it labeled prevention?