CS 31: Intro to Systems
Deadlock

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Reading Quiz
“Deadly Embrace”

- *The Structure of the THE-Multiprogramming System* (Edsger Dijkstra, 1968)

- Also introduced semaphores

- Deadlock is as old as synchronization
What is Deadlock?

• Set of threads are permanently blocked
  – Unblocking of one relies on progress of another
  – But none can make progress!

• Example
  – Threads A and B
  – Resources X and Y
    – A holding X, waiting for Y
    – B holding Y, waiting for X
  – Each is waiting for the other; will wait forever
What is Deadlock?

• Deadlock is a problem that can arise:
  – When processes compete for access to limited resources
  – When threads are incorrectly synchronized

• Definition:
  – Deadlock exists among a set of threads if every thread is waiting for an event that can be caused only by another thread in the set.
Traffic Jam as Example of Deadlock

- Cars A, B, C, D
- Road W, X, Y, Z
- Car A holds road space Y, waiting for space Z
- “Gridlock”
Traffic Jam as Example of Deadlock

Cars deadlocked in an intersection

Resource Allocation Graph
Four Conditions for Deadlock

1. Mutual Exclusion
   – Only one thread may use a resource at a time.

2. Hold-and-Wait
   – Thread holds resource while waiting for another.

3. No Preemption
   – Can’t take a resource away from a thread.

4. Circular Wait
   – The waiting threads form a cycle.
Four Conditions for Deadlock

1. Mutual Exclusion
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Examples of Deadlock

• Memory (a reusable resource)
  – total memory = 200KB
  – $T_1$ requests 80KB
  – $T_2$ requests 70KB
  – $T_1$ requests 60KB (wait)
  – $T_2$ requests 80KB (wait)

• Messages (a consumable resource)
  – $T_1$: receive $M_2$ from $P_2$
  – $T_2$: receive $M_1$ from $P_1$
Banking, Revisited

struct account {
    mutex lock;
    int balance;
}

Transfer(from_acct, to_acct, amt) {
    lock(from_acct.lock);
    lock(to_acct.lock)

    from_acct.balance -= amt;
    to_acct.balance += amt;

    unlock(to_acct.lock);
    unlock(from_acct.lock);
}
If multiple threads are executing this code, is there a race? Could a deadlock occur?

```
struct account {
    mutex lock;
    int balance;
}

Transfer(from_acct, to_acct, amt) {
    lock(from_acct.lock);
    lock(to_acct.lock)

    from_acct.balance -= amt;
    to_acct.balance += amt;

    unlock(to_acct.lock);
    unlock(from_acct.lock);
}
```

If there’s potential for a race/deadlock, what execution ordering will trigger it?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clicker Choice</th>
<th>Potential Race?</th>
<th>Potential Deadlock?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common Deadlock

Thread 0
Transfer(acctA, acctB, 20);

Transfer(...) {
    lock(acctA.lock);
    lock(acctB.lock);
}

Thread 1
Transfer(acctB, acctA, 40);

Transfer(...) {
    lock(acctB.lock);
    lock(acctA.lock);
Common Deadlock

Thread 0
Transfer(acctA, acctB, 20);

Transfer(...) {
    lock(acctA.lock);
    \textbf{T}_0 \text{ gets to here}
    lock(acctB.lock);
}

Thread 1
Transfer(acctA, acctB, 40);

Transfer(...) {
    lock(acctB.lock);
    \textbf{T}_1 \text{ gets to here}
    lock(acctA.lock);
}

\textbf{T}_0 \text{ holds A’s lock, will make no progress until it can get B’s.}
\textbf{T}_1 \text{ holds B’s lock, will make no progress until it can get A’s.}
How to Attack the Deadlock Problem

• Deadlock Prevention
  – Make deadlock impossible by removing a condition

• Deadlock Avoidance
  – Avoid getting into situations that lead to deadlock

• Deadlock Detection
  – Don’t try to stop deadlocks
  – Rather, if they happen, detect and resolve
How to Attack the Deadlock Problem

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How Can We Prevent a Traffic Jam?

- Do intersections usually look like this one?
- We have road infrastructure (mechanisms)
- We have road rules (policies)

Cars deadlocked in an intersection.
Suppose we add north/south stop signs. Which condition would that eliminate?

A. Mutual exclusion
B. Hold and wait
C. No preemption
D. Circular wait
E. More than one
Suppose we add a stop light. Which condition would that eliminate?

A. Mutual exclusion
B. Hold and wait
C. No preemption
D. Circular wait
E. More than one
Deadlock Prevention

• Simply prevent any single condition for deadlock

1. Mutual exclusion
   – Make all resources sharable

2. Hold-and-wait
   – Get all resources simultaneously (wait until all free)
   – Only request resources when it has none
Deadlock Prevention

• Simply prevent any single condition for deadlock

3. No preemption
   – Allow resources to be taken away (at any time)

4. Circular wait
   – Order all the resources, force ordered acquisition
Which of these conditions is easiest to give up to prevent deadlocks?

A. Mutual exclusion (make everything sharable)

B. Hold and wait (must get all resources at once)

C. No preemption (resources can be taken away)

D. Circular wait (total order on resource requests)

E. I’m not willing to give up any of these!
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Deadlock Avoidance

• Avoid situations that lead to deadlock
  – Selective prevention
  – Remove condition only when deadlock a possibility
• Works with incremental resource requests
  – Resources are asked for in increments
  – Do not grant request that can lead to a deadlock
• Requires knowledge of maximum resource requirements
Banker’s Algorithm

• Fixed number of threads and resources
  – Each thread has zero or more resources allocated

• System state: either safe or unsafe
  – Depends on allocation of resources to threads

• Safe: deadlock is absolutely avoidable
  – Can avoid deadlock by certain order of execution

• Unsafe: deadlock is possible (but not certain)
  – May not be able to avoid deadlock
Safe, Unsafe, and Deadlock States
Banker’s Algorithm

• Given
  – thread/resource claim matrix
  – thread/resource allocation matrix
  – resource availability vector

• Is there a thread ordering such that
  – a thread can run to completion, return resources
  – resources can then be used by another thread
  – eventually, all the threads complete
Banker’s Algorithm for Avoidance

• The Banker’s Algorithm is the classic approach to deadlock avoidance for resources with multiple units
  – 1. Assign a credit limit to each customer (thread)
    • Maximum credit claim must be stated in advance
  – 2. Reject any request that leads to a dangerous state
    • A dangerous state is one where a sudden request by any customer for the full credit limit could lead to deadlock
    • A recursive reduction procedure recognizes dangerous states
  – 3. In practice, the system must keep resource usage well below capacity to maintain a resource surplus
How Can We Avoid a Traffic Jam?

- What are the incremental resources?

- Safe* state:
  - No possibility of deadlock
  - <= 3 cars in intersection

- Unsafe state:
  - Deadlock possible, don’t allow

*Don’t try this while driving...
How Can We Avoid a Traffic Jam?

Which condition is being prevented?

A. Mutual exclusion
B. Hold and wait
C. No preemption
D. Circular wait
Deadlock Avoidance

• Eliminates deadlock

• Must know max resource usage in advance
  – Do we always know resources at compile time?
  – Do we specify resources at run time? Could we?
How to Attack the Deadlock Problem

- **Deadlock Prevention**
  - Make deadlock impossible by removing a condition

- **Deadlock Avoidance**
  - Avoid getting into situations that lead to deadlock

- **Deadlock Detection**
  - Don’t try to stop deadlocks
  - Rather, if they happen, detect and resolve
Deadlock Detection and Recovery

• Do nothing special to prevent/avoid deadlocks
  – If they happen, they happen
  – Periodically, try to detect if a deadlock occurred
  – Do something to resolve it

• Reasoning
  – Deadlocks rarely happen (hopefully)
  – Cost of prevention or avoidance not worth it
  – Deal with them in special way (may be very costly)
Detecting a Deadlock

- Construct resource graph

- Requires
  - Identifying all resources
  - Tracking their use
  - Periodically running detection algorithm
Resource Allocation Graph

• Deadlock can be described using a resource allocation graph (RAG)

• The RAG consists of sets of vertices \( P = \{T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_n\} \) of threads and \( R = \{R_1, R_2, \ldots, R_m\} \) resources
  – A directed edge from a thread to a resource, \( P_i \rightarrow R_i \), implies that \( P_i \) has requested \( R_j \)
  – A directed edge from a resource to a thread, \( R_i \rightarrow P_i \), implies that \( R_j \) has been acquired by \( P_i \)
  – Each resource has a fixed number of units

• If the graph has no cycles, deadlock cannot exist

• If the graph has a cycle, deadlock may exist
Recovery from Deadlock

• Abort all deadlocked threads / processes
  – Will remove deadlock, but drastic and costly
Recovery from Deadlock

- Abort all deadlocked threads / processes
  - Will remove deadlock, but drastic and costly

- Abort deadlocked threads one-at-a-time
  - Do until deadlock goes away (need to detect)
  - What order should threads be aborted?
Recovery from Deadlock

• Preempt resources (force their release)
  – Need to select thread and resource to preempt
  – Need to rollback thread to previous state
  – Need to prevent starvation

• What about resources in inconsistent states
  – Such as files that are partially written?
  – Or interrupted message (e.g., file) transfers?
Which type of deadlock-handling scheme would you expect to see in a modern OS (Linux/Windows/OS X)?

A. Deadlock prevention

B. Deadlock avoidance

C. Deadlock detection/recovery

D. Something else
Other Thread Complications

• Deadlock is not the only problem

• Performance: too much locking?

• Priority inversion

• ...
Priority Inversion

• Problem: Low priority thread holds lock, high priority thread waiting for lock.
  – What needs to happen: boost low priority thread so that it can finish, release the lock
  – What sometimes happens in practice: low priority thread not scheduled, can’t release lock

• Example: Mars Pathfinder
Sojourner Rover on Mars
Mars Rover

• Three periodic tasks:
  1. Low priority: collect meteorological data
  2. Medium priority: communicate with NASA
  3. High priority: data storage/movement

• Tasks 1 and 3 require exclusive access to a hardware bus to move data.
  – Bus protected by a mutex.
Mars Rover

- Failsafe timer (watchdog): if high priority task doesn’t complete in time, reboot system

- Observation: uh-oh, this thing seems to be rebooting a lot, we’re losing data...

JPL engineers later confessed that one or two system resets had occurred in their months of pre-flight testing. They had never been reproducible or explainable, and so the engineers, in a very human-nature response of denial, decided that they probably weren't important, using the rationale "it was probably caused by a hardware glitch".
What Happened: Priority Inversion

Low priority task, running happily.
What Happened: Priority Inversion

Low priority task acquires mutex lock.
What Happened: Priority Inversion

Medium task starts up, takes CPU.

Blocked

Time
What Happened: Priority Inversion

High priority task tries to acquire mutex, can’t because it’s already held.
What Happened: Priority Inversion

High priority task tries to acquire mutex, can’t because it’s already held.

Low priority task can’t give up the lock because it can’t run - medium task trumps it.
What Happened: Priority Inversion

High priority is taking too long.
Reboot!
Solution: Priority Inheritance

High priority task tries to acquire mutex, can’t because it’s already held.

Give to blue red’s (higher) priority!
Solution: Priority Inheritance

- High priority finishes in time.
- Release lock, revert to low priority.

- Blocked

Time
Deadlock Summary

• Deadlock occurs when threads are waiting on each other and cannot make progress.

• Deadlock requires four conditions:
  – Mutual exclusion, hold and wait, no resource preemption, circular wait

• Approaches to dealing with deadlock:
  – Ignore it – Living life on the edge (most common!)
  – Prevention – Make one of the four conditions impossible
  – Avoidance – Banker’s Algorithm (control allocation)
  – Detection and Recovery – Look for a cycle, preempt/abort