Distributed and hierarchical deadlock detection, deadlock resolution

- Detection
  - Distributed algorithms
    - Obermarck’s path-pushing
    - Chandy, Misra, and Haas’s edge-chasing
  - Hierarchical algorithms
    - Menasce and Muntz’s algorithm
    - Ho and Ramamoorthy’s algorithm
- Resolution

Distributed deadlock detection

- Path-pushing
  - WFG is disseminated as paths — sequences of edges
  - Deadlock if process detects local cycle
- Edge-chasing
  - Probe messages circulate
  - Blocked processes forward probe to processes holding requested resources
  - Deadlock if initiator receives own probe

Obermarck’s Path-Pushing

- Individual sites maintain local WFGs
- Nodes for local processes
- Node “Pex” represents external processes
- Deadlock detection:
  - Site Si finds a cycle that does not involve Pex — deadlock
  - Site Si finds a cycle that does involve Pex — possibility of a deadlock
    - Sends a message containing its detected cycle to all other sites
      - To decrease network traffic the message is sent only when P1 > P3
      - Assumption: the identifier of a process spanning the sites is the same!
  - If site Sj receives such a message, it updates its local WFG graph, and searches it for a cycle
    - If Sj finds a cycle that does not involve its Pex — deadlocks
    - If Sj finds a cycle that does involve its Pex, it sends out a message…
- Can report a false deadlock

Chandy, Misra, and Haas’s Edge-Chasing

- When a process has to wait for a resource (blocks), it sends a probe message to process holding the resource
- Process can request (and can wait for) multiple resources at once
- Probe message contains 3 values:
  - ID of process that blocked
  - ID of process sending message
  - ID of process message was sent to
- When a blocked process receives a probe, it propagates the probe to the process(es) holding resources that it has requested
  - ID of blocked process stays the same, other two values updated as appropriate
  - If the blocked process receives its own probe, there is a deadlock
- Size of a message is O(1)

Performance evaluation of Obermarck’s and Chandy-Misra-Haas algorithms

- Obermarck’s
  - On average(?) only half the sites involved in deadlock send messages
  - Every such site sends messages to all other sites, thus
    - n(n-1)/2 messages to detect deadlock
  - For n sites
  - Size of a message is O(n)
- Chandy, Misra, and Haas’s
  - Given n processes, a process may be blocked on up to (n-1) processes, thus
    - m(n-1)/2 messages to detect deadlock
      - m processes, n sites
  - Size of a message is 3 integers

Menasce and Muntz’ hierarchical deadlock detection

- Sites (called controllers) are organized in a tree
- Leaf controllers manage resources
  - Each maintains a local WFG concerned only about its own resources
- Interior controllers are responsible for deadlock detection
  - Each maintains a global WFG that is the union of the WFGs of its children
  - Detects deadlock among its children
- Changes are propagated upward either continuously or periodically
Ho and Ramamoorthy’s hierarchical deadlock detection

- Sites are grouped into disjoint clusters
- Periodically, a site is chosen as a central control site
  - Central control site chooses a control site for each cluster
- Control site collects status tables from its cluster, and uses the Ho and Ramamoorthy one-phase centralized deadlock detection algorithm to detect deadlock in that cluster
- All control sites then forward their status information and WFGs to the central control site, which combines that information into a global WFG and searches it for cycles
- Control sites detect deadlock in clusters
- Central control site detects deadlock between clusters

Estimating performance of deadlock detection algorithms

- Usually measured as the number of messages exchanged to detect deadlock
  - Deceptive since messages are also exchanged when there is no deadlock
  - Doesn’t account for size of the message
- Should also measure:
  - Deadlock persistence time (measure of how long resources are wasted)
  - Tradeoff with communication overhead
  - Storage overhead (graphs, tables, etc.)
  - Processing overhead to search for cycles
  - Time to optimally recover from deadlock

Deadlock resolution

- Resolution – aborting at least one process (victim) in the cycle and granting its resources to others
- Efficiency issues of deadlock resolution
  - Fast – after deadlock is detected the victim should be quickly selected
  - Minimal – abort minimum number of processes, ideally abort less “expensive” processes (with respect to completed computation, consumed resources, etc.)
  - Complete – after victim is aborted, info about it quickly removed from the system (no phantom deadlocks)
  - No starvation – avoid repeated aborting of the same process
- Problems
  - Detecting process may not know enough info about the victim (propagating enough info makes detection expensive)
  - Multiple sites may simultaneously detect deadlock
  - Since WFG is distributed removing info about the victim takes time