

DINING PHILOSOPHERS PROBLEM

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Dining Philosophers problem is a classic synchronization problem. The problem involves a group of philosophers sitting around a circular table with a fork on either side of each philosopher. The philosophers alternate between thinking and eating, but they need two forks to eat. The challenge is to develop a solution to ensure that each philosopher can eat without getting into a deadlock.
- We need to ensure that no adjacent philosophers should take the fork at same time to prevent deadlock.

Semaphore function

```
1. #include <iostream>
2. #include <stdlib.h>
3. #include <pthread.h>
4. using namespace std;
5. #define n 10
6. //Here Each of the fork is taken as a binary semaphore
7. int fork[n];
8. //here 1 indicates that fork is available, 0 indicates that fork is taken;
9. int phil[n] ;
10.
11. void sleep(double d){
12.     while(d--);
13. }
14. void wait(int* fork1, int* fork2){
15.
16.     //Wait till both the forks are not taken
17.     while(*fork1 == 0 || *fork2 == 0);
18.
19.     *fork1 -= 1;
20.     *fork2 -= 1;
21. }
22.
23. void signal(int* fork1, int* fork2){
24.     *fork1 += 1;
25.     *fork2 += 1;
26. }
```

Philosopher function

```
27. void* philospher(void* num)
28. {
29.     int *ID = (int*)num;
30.     int i = *ID;
31.     //here i is Philosopher ID
32.     while (1) {
33.         cout<<"Philosopher "<<i<<" is Hungry"<<endl;
34.         wait(fork+i, fork+((i-1)%n));
35.         cout<<"Philosopher "<<i<<" is Eating"<<endl;
36.         //its the critical section
37.         sleep(200000000);
38.
39.         signal(fork + i, fork+((i-1)%n));
40.         cout<<"Philosopher "<<i<<" has finished Eating"<<endl;
41.         cout<<"Forks "<<i<<" & "<<(i-1)%n<<" are free"<<endl;
42.         //eating is done, wait for random time before hungry again;
43.         cout<<"Philosopher "<<i<<" is Thinking"<<endl;
44.         double waiter = rand() % 200000000 + 200000000;
45.         sleep(waiter);
46.
47.     }
48. }
```

Main function

```
50. int main() {  
51.     pthread_t thread_id[n];  
52.     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++){  
53.         // create the philosopher processes  
54.         fork[i]=1;  
55.         phil[i]=i;  
56.         pthread_create(&thread_id[i], NULL, philosopher, &phil[i]);  
57.     }  
58.     // starting the processes  
59.     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)  
60.         pthread_join(thread_id[i], NULL);  
61. }
```

OUTPUT

⚙️ stdout

```
Philosopher 6 is Hungry
Philosopher 6 is Eating
Philosopher 7 is Hungry
Philosopher 8 is Hungry
Philosopher 8 is Eating
Philosopher 9 is Hungry
Philosopher 5 is Hungry
Philosopher 4 is Hungry
Philosopher 4 is Eating
Philosopher 3 is Hungry
Philosopher 2 is Hungry
Philosopher 2 is Eating
Philosopher 1 is Hungry
Philosopher 0 is Hungry
Philosopher 8 has finished Eating
Forks 8 & 7 are free
Philosopher 8 is Thinking
Philosopher 4 has finished Eating
Forks 4 & 3 are free
Philosopher 4 is Thinking
Philosopher 6 has finished Eating
Forks 6 & 5 are free
Philosopher 6 is Thinking
Philosopher 2 has finished Eating
Forks 2 & 1 are free
Philosopher 2 is Thinking
Philosopher 8 is Hungry
Philosopher 8 is Eating
Philosopher 4 is Hungry
Philosopher 4 is Eating
Philosopher 6 is Hungry
Philosopher 6 is Eating
```