# P2 - Looking for Group Synchronization

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March 28, 2025

## Possible Deadlock

#### Waiting for Players but No Availability

- If there are not enough players to form a full party, the *runDungeon* function might end up waiting indefinitely.
- However, this issue is avoided by checking player availability before assigning them to instances.

```
// Wait for party members, THEN Enter dungeon, THEN Finish
void runDungeon(int instanceId) {
    while (true) {
        std::unique_lock<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
}
```

```
// Distribute players to instances
int z = 0;
while (tankPlayers >= 1 && healerPlayers >= 1 && dpsPlayers >= 3) {
```

### **Possible Starvation**

#### **Uneven Distribution of Players**

- If certain instances always get assigned new parties first, others might remain idle.
- However, the "z = (z + 1) %
   maxInstances" ensures round robin assignment, preventing one
   instance from monopolizing
   players.

```
// Distribute players to instances
int z = 0;
while (tankPlayers >= 1 && healerPlayers >= 1 && dpsPlayers >= 3) {
   // Find an inactive instance
   if (!instances[z].active) {
        instances[z].tank = 1;
       instances[z].healer = 1;
       instances[z].dps = 3;
       instances[z].active = true;
        tankPlayers--;
       healerPlayers--;
       dpsPlayers -= 3;
        // Notify that a party is available
        cv.notify_all();
   // Loop through instances
   z = (z + 1) \% maxInstances;
```

# Synchronization Mechanisms

- Mutexes and condition variables were used for proper synchronization.
- Round-robin scheduling was used to prevent starvation.
- The cv.wait() and notify\_all() mechanisms were used prevent deadlocks.

```
// Shutdown
{
    std::lock_guard<std::mutex> lock(mtx);
    shutdown = true;
    cv.notify_all();
}
```