

# Module 4: Threads in Go

## Topic 3.3: Dining Philosophers

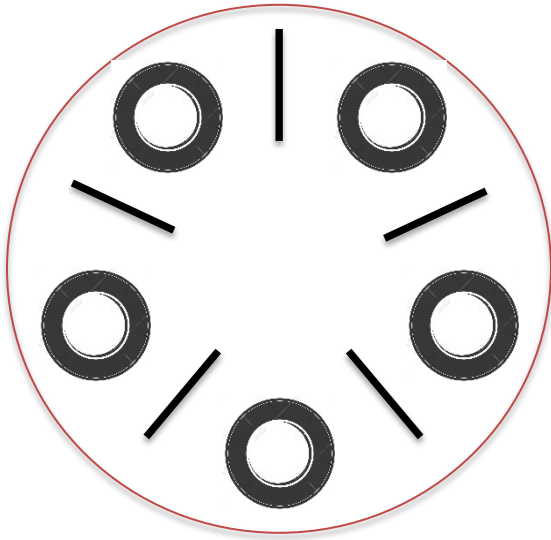
# Dining Philosophers Problem

- Classic problem involving concurrency and synchronization

## Problem

- 5 philosophers sitting at a round table
- 1 chopstick is placed between each adjacent pair
- Want to eat rice from their plate, but needs two chopsticks
- Only one philosopher can hold a chopstick at a time
- Not enough chopsticks for everyone to eat at once

# Dining Philosopher Issues



- Each chopstick is a mutex
- Each philosopher is associated with a goroutine and two chopsticks

# Chopsticks and Philosophers

```
type ChopS struct{ sync.Mutex }  
  
type Philo struct {  
    leftCS, rightCS *ChopS  
}
```

# Philosopher Eat Method

```
func (p Philo) eat() {  
    for {  
        p.leftCS.Lock()  
        p.rightCS.Lock()  
  
        fmt.Println("eating")  
  
        p.rightCS.Unlock()  
        p.leftCS.Unlock()  
    }  
}
```

# Initialization in Main

```
CSticks := make([]*ChopS, 5)
for i := 0; i < 5; i++ {
    CSticks[i] = new(ChopS)
}
philos := make([]*Philo, 5)
for i := 0; i < 5; i++ {
    philos[i] = &Philo{Csticks[i],
                      Csticks[(i+1)%5]}
}
```

- Initialize chopsticks and philosophers
- Notice  $(i+1) \% 5$

# Start the Dining in Main

```
for i := 0; i < 5; i++ {  
    go philos[i].eat()  
}
```

- Start each philosopher eating
- Would also need to Wait in the main

# Deadlock Problem

- All philosophers might lock their left chopsticks concurrently
- All chopsticks would be locked
- Noone can lock their right chopsticks

```
p.leftCS.Lock()  
p.rightCS.Lock()  
fmt.Println("eating")  
p.rightCS.Unlock()  
p.leftCS.Unlock()
```



# Deadlock Solution

- Each philosopher **picks up lowest numbered chopstick first**

```
philos[i] = &Philo{Csticks[i],  
                  Csticks[(i+1)%5]}
```

- Philosopher 4 picks up chopstick 0 before chopstick 4
- Philosopher 4 blocks allowing philosopher 3 to eat
- No deadlock, but Philosopher 4 may starve