

## Sleeping Barber

A classic problem in synchronization is the "Sleeping Barber Problem" (*a barber is someone who cuts hair*).

There are two requirements for the barber:

1. If there are no customers, the barber sleeps in the chair.
2. When there is a customer, the barber wakes up and the customer sits in the chair for a haircut. If there's already a customer in the chair, the customer waits until the chair is available.

## Code Overview

**Barber:** There is only one barber. The barber runs as a single thread in the **barber** function. The **barber** function contains a **while (1)** loop. The barber thread must only exit the **while (1)** loop when a customer with a **name == NULL** arrives.

**Customer:** Each customer runs as a separate thread in the **customer** function. Each customer has a unique name provided to the **customer** function. There will be many customers arriving concurrently.

## Requirements

Complete the sleeping barber problem to ensure that:

- When no customers are present, the barber is waiting for a customer in a **blocked** state (**NOT** "busy waiting").
- When a customer arrives and no other customers are present, the barber is unblocked and cuts the customer's hair. The barber cuts hair by calling **cut\_hair(const char \*name)**, as provided in the example code. The name must be the **name** of the customer whose hair is to be cut.
- When a customer arrives and another customer is getting their haircut, the customer must wait in a **blocked** state (**NOT** busy waiting).

10/sleeping-barber/sleeping-barber.c

```
6 struct _sleeping_barber_t {
7
8
9
10 };
11 typedef struct _sleeping_barber_t sleeping_barber_t;
12
13 void init(sleeping_barber_t *sb) {
14
15
16 }
17
18 void barber(sleeping_barber_t *sb) {
19     while (1) {
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29         cut_hair("waf");
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37     }
38 }
39
40 void customer(sleeping_barber_t *sb, const char *name) {
41     // Each customer is a thread! :)
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53 }
```