**Lab Book – Glenn Wilkie-Sullivan (40208762)**

***Exercise 2-1:***

(Multiplier Class)

// write i \* factor to outChannel

outChannel.write(i \* factor);

// read in the next value of i

i = inChannel.read();

(Consumer Class)

//insert a modified println statement

println ("New Value: " + i)

i = inChannel.read()

(RunMultiplier Class)

//insert here an instance of multiplier with a multiplication factor of 4

**new** Multiplier ( inChannel : connect1.in(),

outChannel : connect2.out() ),

Pipeline Diagram:



Output:



***Exercise 2-2:***

(GenerateSetsOfThree Class)

//write the terminating List as per exercise definition

outChannel.write([-1, -1, -1])

(ListToStream Class)

// hint: output list elements as single integers

**for**(i **in** 0 ..< inList.size)outChannel.write(inList[i])

inList = inChannel.read()

(CreateSetsOfEight Class)

**for** ( i **in** 0 .. 7 ) {

// put v into outList and read next input

outList.add(v);

v = inChannel.read();

}

println " Eight Object is ${outList}"

outList.clear();

Pipeline Diagram:



Output:



**Question 1 (What change is required to output objects containing six integers?)**

Within our “CreateSetsOfEight” class, we read each element of the incoming tuples and add them to the outlist, which has the given range 0-7. Simply changing this to 0-5 generates list of six.

**Question 2 (How could you parameterise this in the system to output objects that contain any number of integers (e.g. 2, 4, 8, 12) ?)**

As before, we change the range parameter to whatever size of tuple we require.

**Question 3 (What happens if the number of integers required in the output stream is not a factor of the total number of integers in the input stream (e.g. 5 or 7) ?)**

If a new list of full size cannot be created, the remainder of integers are added to the previous list.

***Exercise 3-2:***

(GSCopy Class)

// output the input value in sequence to each output channel

outChannel0.write(i)

outChannel1.write(i)

(GSquares Class)

**new** GSPairsA (inChannel: I2P.in(),

outChannel: outChannel)

**new** GSPairsB (inChannel: I2P.in(),

outChannel: outChannel)

Piepline Diagram (FOR GSPairsA & GSPairsB):



Output (FOR GSPairsB):



**Question 1 (Replace GPairsB with GPairsA and determine the effect of the change. Why does this happen?)**

GTail only outputs what is read into it. As channels a/b are switched, GPlus then expects an input of channels b/c, but is instead fed an input of a/c.

***Exercise 3-3:***

**Question 1 (Why was it considered easier to build GParPrint as a new process rather than using multiple instances of GPrint to output a table of results?)**

GParPrint contains logic to do all the printing and formatting at once, which is considerably faster than instantiating two GPrints, which will have to be formatted into columns, spaced, etc. which takes a lot of time.

***Exercise 3-4:***

(Minus Class)

// output one value subtracted from the other

// be certain you know which way round you are doing the subtraction!!

outChannel.write(read1.value - read0.value)

(Negator Class)

//output the negative of the input value

**def** i = inChannel.read()

outChannel.write(i \*= -1)

(Differentiate Class)

// insert a constructor for Minus

**new** Minus ( inChannel0: c.in(),

inChannel1: a.in(),

outChannel: outChannel)

(DifferentiateNeg Class)

//insert a constructor for Negator

**new** Negator ( inChannel: c.in(),

outChannel: d.out()),

Pipeline Diagram (Minus):



Pipeline Diagram (Negator):



Output (Both Functions):

