COSC2P13 Group Project

Part 1

- Parallelism
 - Used synchronized to prevent full parallelism of the threads
- Used threads to do calculations and add them all up at the end
- Inherent issue
 - Deadlock prone
 - Solution
 - Locking 2 variables at the same time

Part 2

- Deadlock safe because it implements two strategies to prevent deadlocks
- Strategy 1
 - Lock variables copied to a separate object before they are locked
- Strategy 2
 - Even threads take the left ID first, odd threads take the current ID first
- Parallelism is reduced because threads may be waiting for locks to be unlocked

Part 3

- How much overhead has file logging added to the performance of your program?
 - File logging added a lot of delay because of the way we implemented it
 - Would reopen file for each write.
 - Runtime was SERVERLY slower than it was without logging.
- How have you relieved the I/O delay to improve performance?
 - Had to make it faster, because it would grow linearly with the number of terms being calculated.
 - Used a BufferedWriter to keep changes in memory, only writing when there was a lot to write in the buffer
 - This reduced the number of writes required, meaning there was almost no overhead anymore.

Part 4 (Server and Client)

- How fat is your client?
 - The client is fairly thin, all of the processing is handled by the server.
 - The client requests information and the server processes it.
- What information have you transferred between client and server?
 - The server sends over questions requesting input. The client inputs the appropriate information and sends it. The server then sends the processed information and the client logs it.
 - We settle for using PrintStream for the communication process as BufferedWriter didn't work.
- Have you used reliable or unreliable communication between your client and server? Why?
 - We used unreliable communication. It reduces overhead and complexity.
 - Continuous testing, allowed us to be sure this method would work. Reliable was not needed.