**CSC2002S ASSIGNMENT 2**

**CONCURRENCY**

**MFNLIN003**

**Introduction**

The aim of this assignment is to design a multithread java program that ensures thread safety and concurrency for the application to function well. To archive thread safety synchronization was used which is capable to control the access of multiple threads to any shared resource. In the case of the assignment this was implemented to enable a transfer of water and pausing of the process to happen separately.

Concurrency

 Is the ability to run several programs or several parts of a program in parallel. If a time-consuming task can be performed asynchronously or in parallel, this improves the throughput and the interactivity of the program

Multithreading

 Is a Java feature that allows concurrent execution of two or more parts of a program for maximum utilization of CPU. Each part of such program is called a thread. So, threads are light-weight processes within a process. Threads are lightweight sub-processes; they share the common memory space. In Multithreaded environment, programs that are benefited from multithreading, utilize the maximum CPU time so that the idle time can be kept to minimum. Threads can be created by using two mechanisms

1. Extending the Thread class
2. Implementing the Runnable Interface (this is the way implemented in the assignment)

**Expected Application Behavior**

To archive the assignment objective further develop the parallel programming application from assignment 1 to contract a grid terrain using the text files containing details of the terrain. The application is supposed to make using of the Swing class to contact a Graphical User Interface (GUIs). The GUI is supposed to display the grid terrain landscape image as a greyscale image. By clicking on the window water should be added to the terrain as an overlay of the terrain image. By clicking the play button, the simulation of water is supposed to be evoked. Water is transferred to the lowest point among the surrounding points. When the pause button is pressed the simulation is supposed to pause. When the rest button is pressed all water is to be cleared from terrain and the end button disposes the window.

**Classes modifications and Methods**

Several modifications were made to the *FlowSketon* package classes in order to archive the objective of the assignment. A new class Water was created. Below are the detailed explanations of the modification.

1. Terrain Class:

The only modification added to the Terrain class is the *getHeight()* accessor method. The method is used to retrieve the terrain elevation at a given point based on the coordinates passed as parameters.

1. Water Class:

The Water class is used to add water to the grid terrain by creating a buffered image with blue colored pixels and overlaying it on the greyscaled terrain image. It is also used to transfer water to the lowest surrounding point.

The class has instance variables *t* (Terrain object), depth (depth of water added to each point), *water* (Buffered image of water to be added to grid terrain) and *blocks* (ArrayList that stores an array os size two contains the coordinates of the points added water to). The Water class constructor has the same name as the class name. Its purpose is to initialize the object of the Water class by executing the java code and the buffered image by setting it to the same size the terrain image. The permute array list from the terrain class is populated with linear index positions to allow random traversal over terrain during water transfer (t.genPermute()).The blocks array is initialized.

*addWater()* method it is a setter method since it does not have a return type. It takes the coordinates of point as parameters these coordinates are added to the *blocks* ArrayList. First check if water has not yet been added to that point already by making use of the *BufferImage.getRGB(x,y)* method that returns the integer value of the color at that pixel point. If the value does not meet the blue color int value, then water must be added in the 3 by 3 area of the point by coloring every pixel on water image blue using a loop.

*convertWater()* method it is setter method since it does not have a return type. It is used to convert the unit of water to its double value as one unit represents 0.01m of water.

*getWaterSurface()* method is accessor method since it returns a float value. The method is used to return the water surface which is the grid elevation plus the water depth at that point.

*transferWater(ArrayList)* method is a setter method since it does not have a return type. It takes in the ArrayList as a parameter which contains potential points where water is going to be transferred. The method is used to iterate through ArrayList and use the *getPerumate()* to get 2D coordinates of a point and store it in the coordinates array. If the coordinate array is contained in the blocks ArrayList it means there is water on that point. If so, water is supposed to transferred to the lowest point surrounding the current point by coloring the current point transparent, removing one unit of water from it, coloring the lowest point to blue and coloring the lowest point pixel blue. This is archived using of the *BufferImage.setRGB()* method. However water should not be transferred to the edges of the grid point so each point is checked if its not at the edge.

*getImg()* method is an accessor method since it returns the water image.

*removeWater()* is a setter method since it does not have a return type. The method is supposed to remove all water from terrain by coloring all pixels in the water image to translucent. This is achieved using *Color.TRANSLUCENT* and *BufferImage.setRGB()* methods.

1. FlowPanel Class:

A couple number of modifications were made to this method below is a detailed description to the modifications.

The instance variable in the class is now the Water object (*water*) instead of the Terrain object. This change was made to ensure that the water methods like the *Water.getImg()* overlay the water image over the terrain image before and after the transfer of water. Two AtomicBoolean variables are created named *running* *and end.* The variables are used to control the water transfer simulation. An array of *Producer* and *Thread* objects are created of size 4.

Flow panel constructor has the same name as the class used to initialize the Flow Panel object. By intialising the Water object, the AtomicBoolean variable *end* by setting it to true

*paintComponent()* method the only modification in this method is by calling the *Water.getImg()* method that returns a bufferedImage of the water image and drawing the image to the graphics component by overlaying it on top of the terrain image passed in the water class .

*getTimeStep()* is an accessor method it returns the number of Time step simulations done by the 4 threads.

*run()* method is setter method that controls the water transfer simulation. 4 Producer and Thread objects are created and intialised using a for loop. The index of the array determines the thread number and name of each thread. The simulation iterates if the end state is not true. If running variable is set to true, the current thread is locked buy the use of synchronized(this) statement. If the end state changes the loop should break out of the current loop. A for loop is used to run the Threads i.e. evoking them to excute. The Producers.run() is the one being used to start the threads. This method is the one that evoked the transfer of water and splitting of work between the 4 threads. The reults from the threads are joined using the Threads.join() method. Therefore, the main thread was made to wait while the other threads befor excecuting the results which is the flow of water across the terrain. When the waiting time is up the thread is unblocked and proceeds from where it left off. The atomicInteger is incremented to show the end of a water transfer simulation. The window must be repainted at it run to show the change in water location.

1. Flow Class:

This is the main class since it houses the main method which is the entry point where the process of execution starts. A few modifications where made to the class mainly in the *setUPGUI()* method.

A Water object named *w* was created which takes in the depth of 3 units and Terrain object *landdata* as instance variables. A JLabel called *timestep* was created. It is supposed to display how many time steps it takes to complete each simulation by the 4 threads. To archive this *FlowPanel.getTimeStep()* method is called that returns the integer value of the time steps.

A mouse listener was added to the added to the Flow Panel *fp* to enable the adding of water blocks in grid and the position clicked by the mouse. The water should not be added to the outer points of the grid. Three more buttons were created reset, play and pause and added to the JPanel *b*. All the buttons have an action listener just like the end button, but their actions differ unlike the end button that is supposed to dispose the frame when clicked.

The reset button is supposed to clear all water blocks from the terrain. This process it done by calling the *Water.removeWater()* method that colors every pixel transparent in the water image and the *FlowPanel.repaint()* that repaints the image component.

The play button is supposed to evoke the start and resume of the water transfer simulation. This is achieved by changing the running state to true (*fp.running.set(true)*) which sets the running state to true in order to start the water transfer simulation. It sets the pause state to false and unlocks the blocked thread to show that the other thread has finished its execution meaning its run returns.

The pause button is supposed to pause the water transfer simulation. This is achieved by using the *fp.running.set(false)* that sets the pause state to true.

Nothing else was changed in the main method.

**Implementations**

Since java does not allow multiple inheritance the more convenient way is to implement the *run()* method from the interface Runnable instead of inheriting from thread this was done by implementing *Runnable* interface in the *FlowPlannel* class and the Producer class.

1. Thread safety

It was ensured in declaring Producer.run() method as synchronized to avoid race conditions. Race condition is a bug in a program where the output and or result of the process is unexpectedly and critically depended on the relative sequence of other events, we just wait for all threads to complete their processes. This block and unblocks threads in water transfer simulation. The processes of pausing and running of water are supposed to happen separately for the application to function well to allow threads to coordinate. So, AtomicBoolean variable running controls the state in where the thread should be blocked or not i.e.(water should run or pause) .It is changed when the play button is pressed to true and when pause button are clicked changed to false. If the pause state is on the thread is block if not it is unlocked which causes one thread to wait until another has terminated. The Thread.join() method is used to make sure that there is a wait for all threads to finish executing before displaying the result which is the transfer of water

To avoid bad interleaving which is when a wrong result is displayed due to unexpected interleaving of statements in two or more threads, mutual exclusion is implemented. It is used to make sure the 4 threads do not try to access the same operation at the same time. This is archived by blocking the current thread by using the synchronized(this) statement in the FlowPanel.run() method. The synchronized context hey should be called in a loop to check the conditions i.e. Whether the play or pause button has been pressed. Once a thread is inside a synchronized method, no other thread can call any other synchronized method on the same object. All the other threads then wait until the first thread come out of the synchronized block.

1. Liveness

A concurrent application's ability to execute in a timely manner is known as its liveness.

1. Deadlocks this is a situation where all threads are blocked. To avoid this I used only one lock for both the running and pausing of the water transfer simulation and the lock is always acquired in the same order.

**Results**

The git log for all commits is stored in a text file named a.txt. In case is it not there below is the git log:

*commit ba1384be3dfbc7659bdd491b813163824f05af9e (HEAD -> master, origin/master)*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Sun Sep 20 23:43:26 2020 +0200*

*6th*

*commit b5084114afb58a4f8582278a1694a256227b6f93*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Sun Sep 20 01:38:20 2020 +0200*

*5thh*

*commit 24510a06762a2b03980373b08af03849352c4596*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Sun Sep 20 01:38:09 2020 +0200*

*5th*

*commit 7f492fbc52fedfb99e61ff1dddb7ffac421aab6d*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Sat Sep 19 18:44:20 2020 +0200*

*tired*

*commit b1cd7a39f73018bae13cf04c63983d80532caf75*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Sat Sep 19 18:44:12 2020 +020*

*tired*

*commit 99cf7fe5d3df2065788edaf7548f19787ed852d1*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Tue Sep 15 02:46:39 2020 +0200*

*4rt*

*commit bed95dfc0c470e7ddc1f2fdcb3c5ba150bd268ca*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Mon Sep 14 23:04:01 2020 +0200*

*3rd*

*commit 10fa56be35870304605429d7e0eb010e7326bfc3*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Sun Sep 13 15:16:56 2020 +0200*

*2nd*

*commit d01ed8bfd03277cc77032b4e7284ef70ecf4b234*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Sat Sep 12 13:32:15 2020 +0200*

*1st*

*commit b784fd9a5a0b7acd8eed882cbf9de79eb2a1f448*

*Author: Liz-cloud <mafunulinda@gmail.com>*

*Date: Fri Sep 11 23:01:47 2020 +0200*

*first commit*

From the applications codes given the water transfer simulation does not seem to be working for despite the thread safe multi-threading methods used to make sure concurrency occurs. Several thread safe multithreading methods were implemented altering this code to make sure it carries its task, but nothing was working. Methods like use of synchronization and locks ,atomic variables and reentrant locks were tried but its either the water would start flowing as water blocks were being added to the terrain (which is not the case in the code submitted but it was a previous occurrence before) or like the current situation nothing is happening at all. The producer consumer problem for multithreading was also an attempt to try solve this assignment but it does not seem to have been the solution since it applies to two threads mostly one receiving one giving unlike in this assignment all four threads are carrying out the same process. The other processes (i.e. removing water, ending, adding water) are responding to their purposes except for the pausing and running of water process.

**Conclusion**

Despite the endless readings and research carried out for the purpose of the assignment, further practice examples is needed on this topic in order to grasp the concept since the application did not achieve its purpose.