Workbook

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Exercise 2-1

```
Listing 1: "Multiplier.groovy"

void run()

def i = inChannel.read()
while (i > 0) {
    // write i * factor to outChannel
    outChannel.write(i*factor)
    // read in the next value of i
    i = inChannel.read()

    outChannel.write(i)

outChannel.write(i)

line in Channel.write(i)

line in Channel.write(i)
```

Listing 2: "Consumer.groovy"

```
while (i > 0)

{
    //insert a modified println statement
    println "The output is: ${i}"
    i = inChannel.read()
}
```

Listing 3: "RunMultiplier.groovy"

```
next: 1
next: The output is: 4
4
next: The output is: 16
10
next: The output is: 40
0
Finished
```

Figure 1: Output - Output from Run Multiplier program.

Exercise 2-2

Listing 4: "ListToStream.groovy"

```
while (inList[0] != -1)

while (inList[0] != -1)

// hint: output list elements as single integers
for ( i in 0 ..< inList.size)outChannel.write(inList[i])
inList = inChannel.read()

inList = inChannel.read()</pre>
```

Exercise 4-1

When the read line is removed the output alternates between the incrementing reset value and the original numbers. This is because the original value is not removed from the system if the channel is not read from.

5.1 Varying the delay times makes no difference to the process output, it works as expected regardless of changing the times. This happens because it uses preconditions to

The latter is the more elegant solution because it avoids nested loops.

References

- [1] J. Malkevitch, "Sales and chips," Accessed: October 2016. www.ams.org.
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- [3] D. Johnson and L. McGeoch, "The travelling salesman problem: A case study in local optimization," pp. 7–8, 1995.
- [4] C. Nilsson, "Heuristics for the travelling salesman problem," pp. 1–3, 2003.

1 Appendix