



TEAM INFINITE TUPLES

<http://www.cs.rit.edu/~bdi8241/adhoc/>

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Agenda

- Project Overview
- Review of design
- GUI
- Problem loading and solving logic
- Questions

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Project Overview

- Adhoc collaborative problem solving framework.
- Focus is on fractals.
- Allow users to create fractal problems and distribute workload to other users within the adhoc network

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Product Design Review:

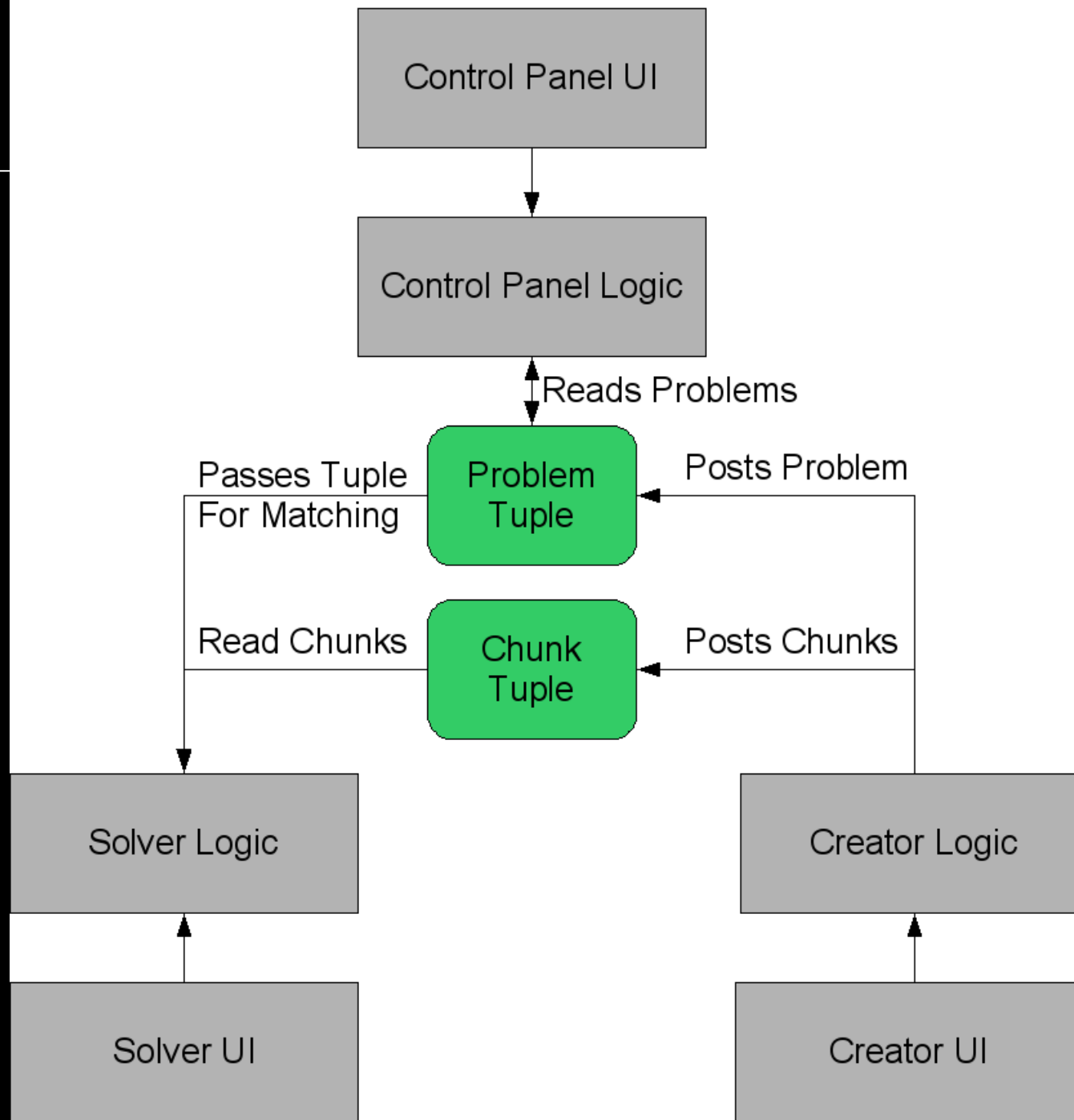
- A application that runs on multiple computers, that communicate together with Tupleboard.
- Problem Creator: Load compiled java classes that implement a fractal problem. User sets parameters.
- Problem Viewer: View completed and in progress problems. View performance statistics.
- Control Panel: Set which problems to work on, display statistics, etc.
- Problem Solver: Decides what chunks of problems to work on. Will create threads to work on individual chunks of problems.

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Product Design Review:

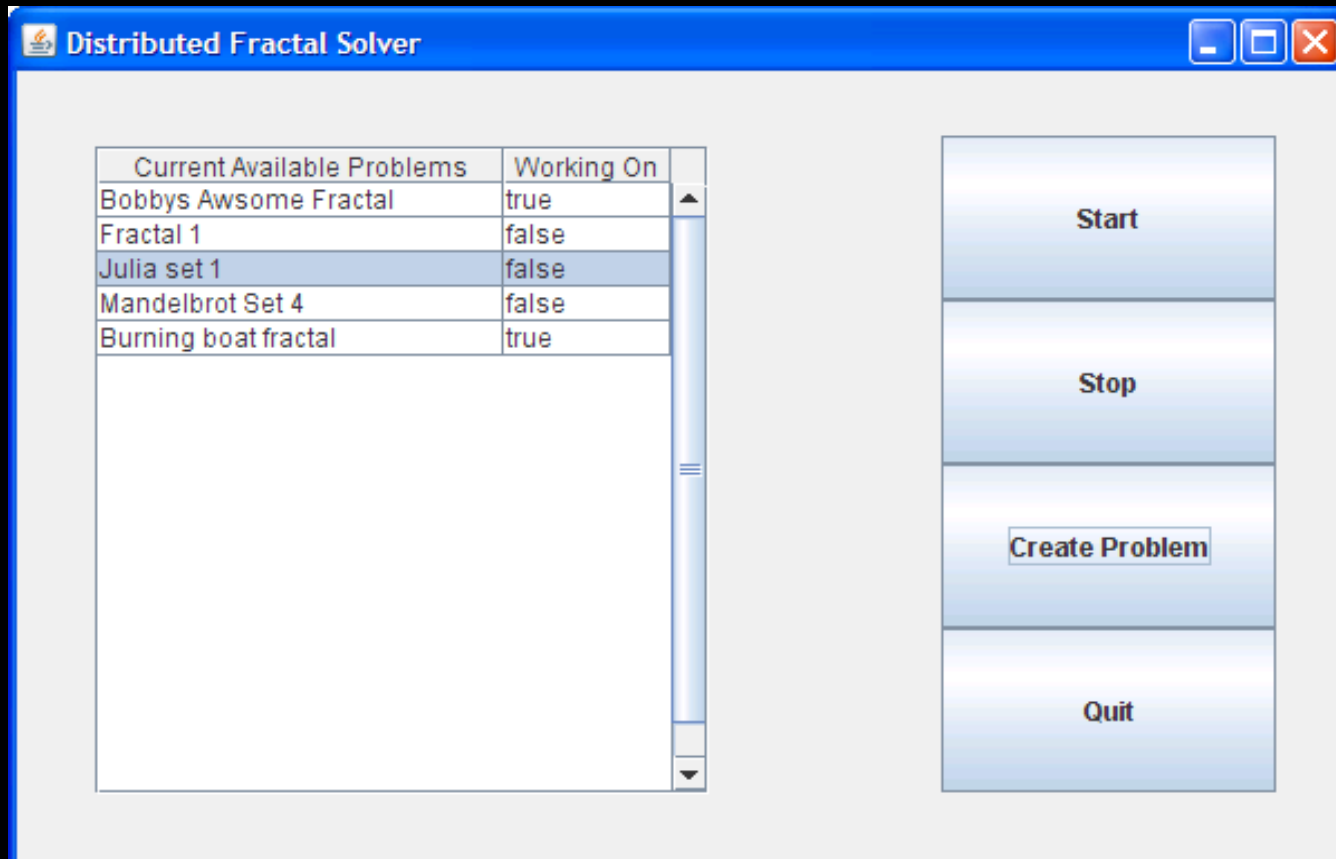
- Communication through 2 tuple types
- Problem Tuple: Contains formula, parameters, Name, poster, number of chunks.
- Chunk tuple: Contains copy of Problem tuple, Chunk number and parameters, Data (Empty or complete), metric.
- The Chunk tuples act as the state of the problem. They are initially empty, but will be updated as more chunks of the problem are completed.



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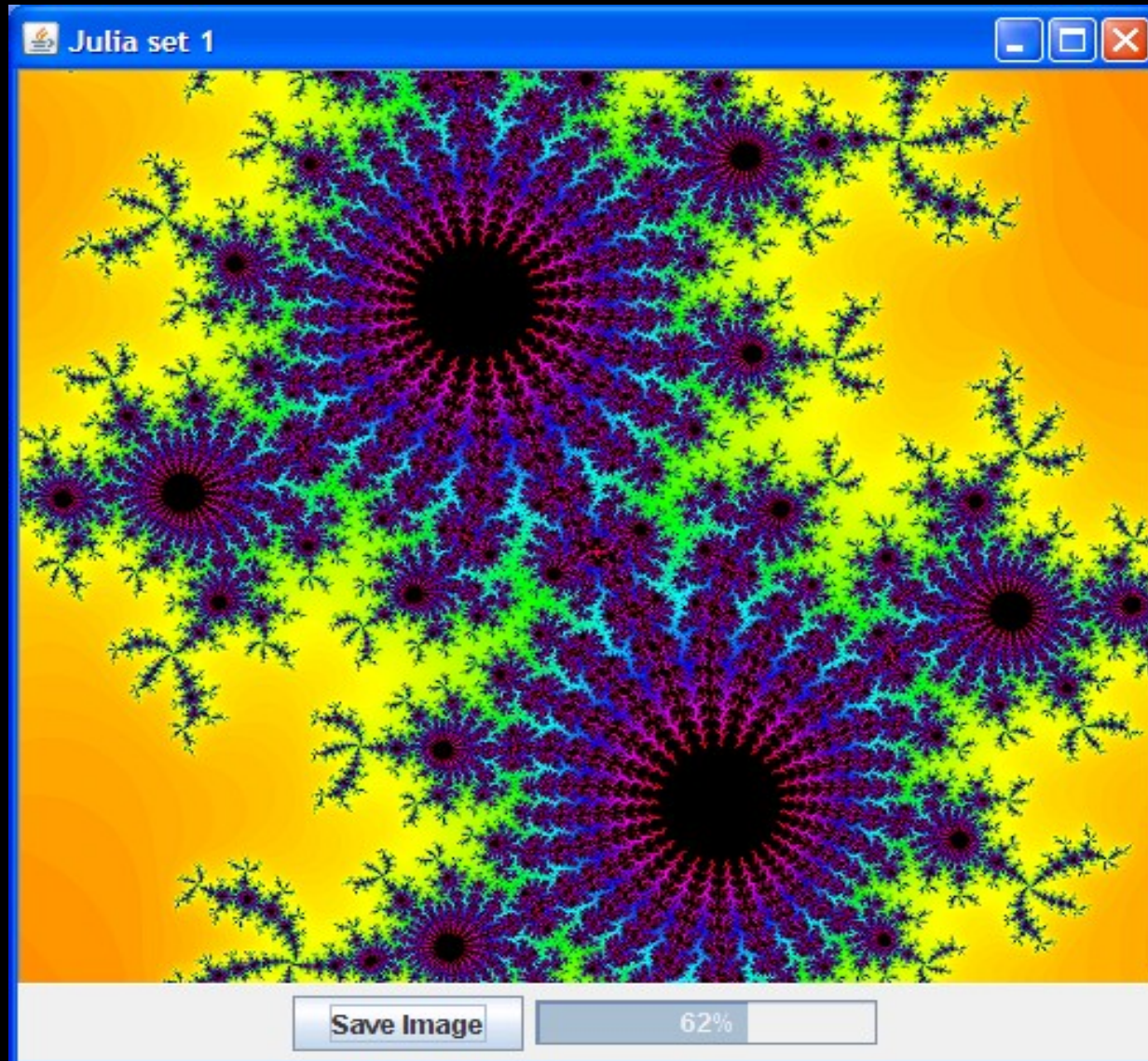
GUI:



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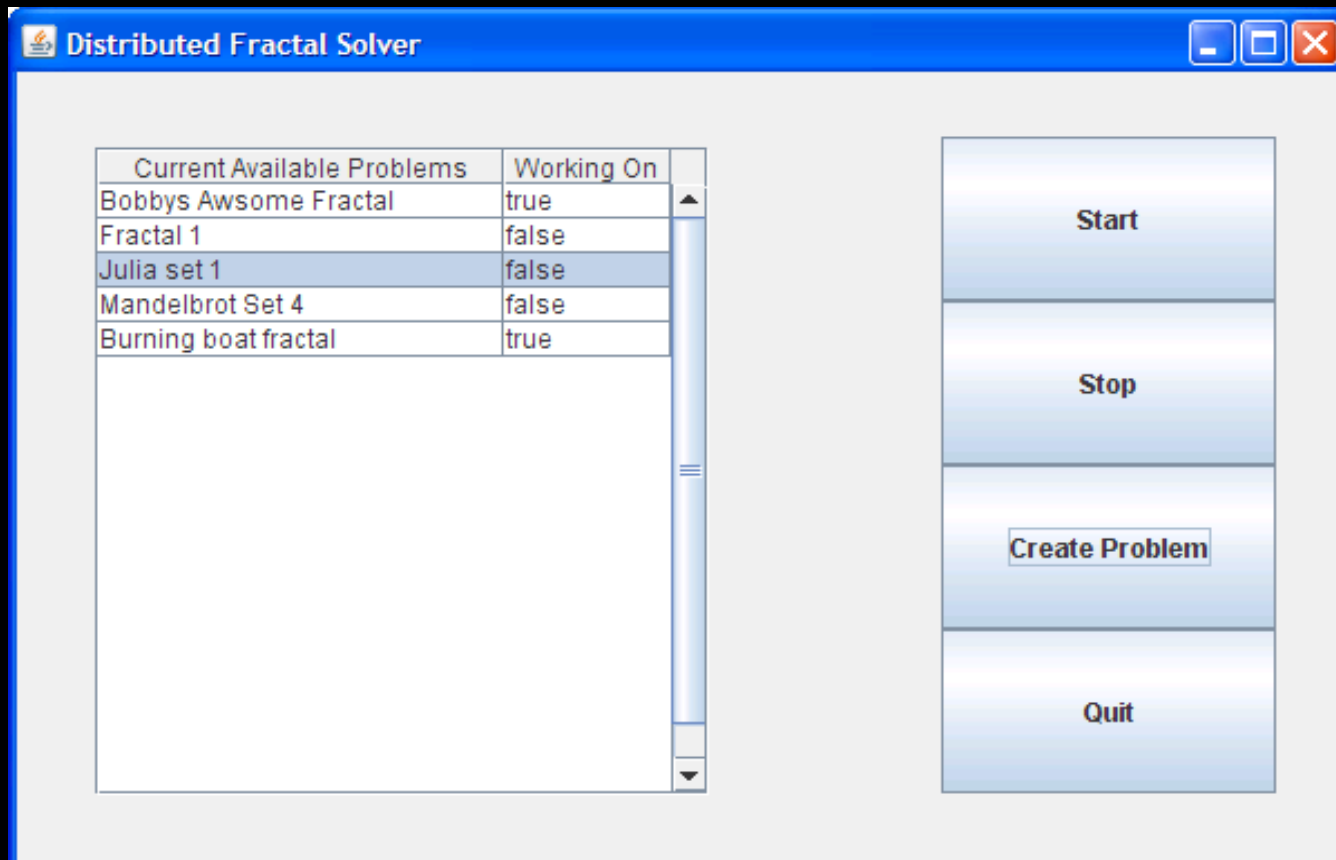
GUI:



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GUI:



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GUI:

 **Create a new Fractal** [-] [Maximize] [X]

Fractal Name **Author**

Image Width **Image Height**

Center Point (X,Y)

Pixels per Unit

Param	Param Type	Param Value
arg0	String	Julia Set
arg1	int	17
arg2	double	5.333
arg3	double	23.444
arg4	ComplexNumber	5 + 6i

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Problem Creation:

- Implement and compile the fractalImplementation interface
- Load the class file using a ClassLoader
- Use Java Reflections to find the constructor and allow the user to enter in any constructor arguments
- Enter picture parameters, such as height, width, resolution, etc
- Create the needed tuples

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Problem Example:

```
public class myTestFractal implements fractalImplementation {  
    private int maxIter;  
    private double breakOut;  
  
    public myTestFractal(String maxIter, String breakOut){  
        this.maxIter = Integer.parseInt(maxIter);  
        this.breakOut = Double.parseDouble(breakOut);  
    }  
  
    public Color getPixelColor(double x, double y) {  
        Random chooser = new Random();  
        Color pixel = new Color( chooser.nextInt(255), chooser.nextInt(255),  
                                chooser.nextInt(255));  
        return pixel;  
    }  
}
```

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Problem Solving:

- Get the class and constructor arguments from the Problem tuple
- Load the class using a ClassLoader
- Use Java Reflections to initialize the class using the constructor with arguments
- Loop through every pixel in the image and use reflections to invoke the getPixelColor method
- Output the computed pixel data

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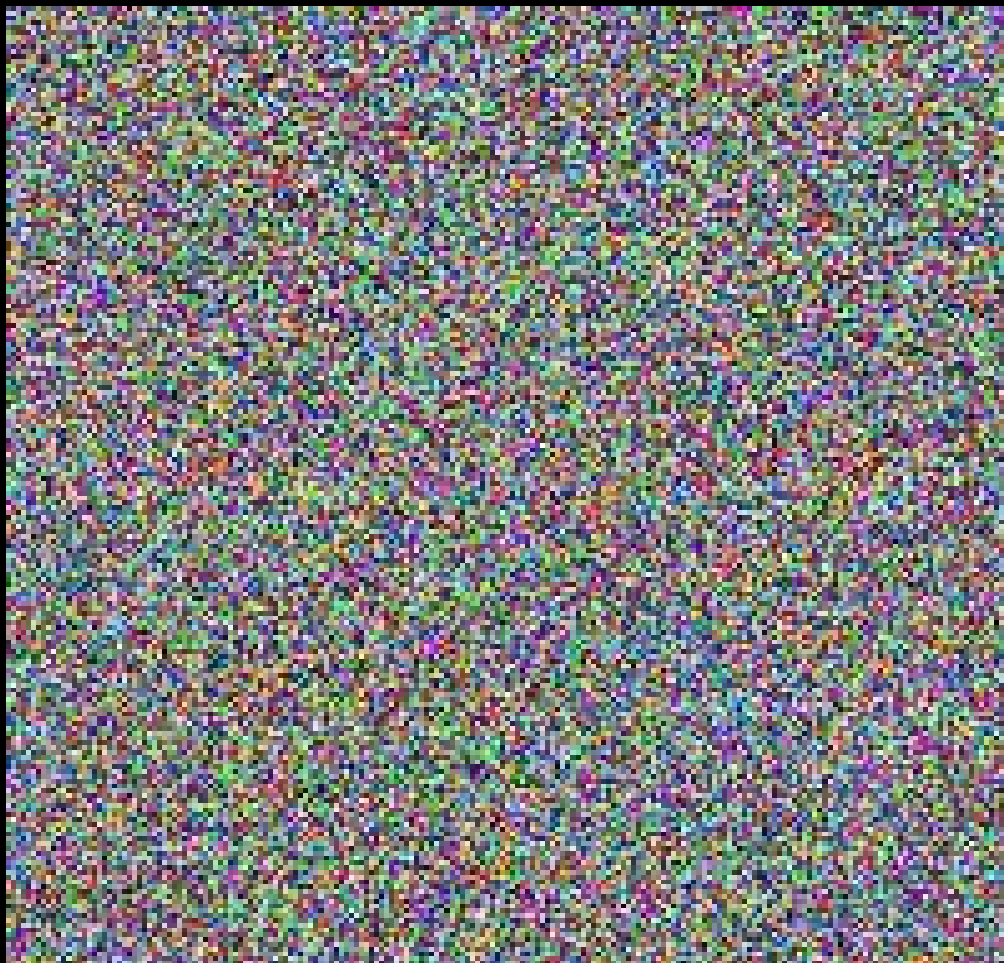
Solve Example:

```
for(int row = 0; row < probTuple.height; row++){
    methArgs[0] = new Double(probTuple.ycenter + (yoffset-row) / probTuple.resolution);
    for(int col = 0; col < probTuple.width; col++){
        methArgs[1] = new Double(probTuple.xcenter + (xoffset+col) /
probTuple.resolution);
        Object ret = null;
        try{
            ret = iterMeth.invoke(probInstance, methArgs);
        }catch(IllegalAccessException iae){
            iae.toString();
        }catch(InvocationTargetException ite){
            ite.toString();
        }
        image.setPixelColor(row, col, (Color)ret);
    }
}
```

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Output:





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