Practical Subjects – 22 January 2019

Work Time: 3 hours
Please implement in Java the following two problems.
If a problem implementation does not compile or does not run you will get 0 points for that problem (that means no default points)!!!
If for one problem you have only a text interface to display the program execution you are penalized with 1.25 points for that problem.

1. **(0.5p by default). Problem 1:Implement a CyclicBarrier mechanism in ToyLanguage.**
   a. (0.5p). Inside PrgState, define a new global table (global means it is similar to Heap, FileTable and Out tables and it is shared among different threads), BarrierTable that maps an integer to a pair: an integer and a list of integers. BarrierTable must be supported by all of the previous statements. It must be implemented in the same manner as Heap, namely an interface and a class which implements the interface.
   b. (0.75p). Define a new statement
   newBarrier(var,exp)
   which creates a new barrier into the BarrierTable. The statement execution rule is as follows:
   Stack1={newBarrier(var, exp)| Stmt2|...}
   SymTable1
   Out1
   Heap1
   FileTable1
   BarrierTable1
   ==>
   Stack2={Stmt2|...}
   Out2=Out1
   Heap2=Heap1
   FileTable2=FileTable1
   - evaluate the expression exp using SymTable1 and Heap1 and let be number the result of this evaluation
   BarrierTable2 = BarrierTable1 synchronizedUnion {newfreelocation ->(number,empty list)}
   if var exists in SymTable1 *then*
   SymTable2 = update(SymTable1,var, newfreelocation)
   else SymTable2 = add(SymTable1,var, newfreelocation)
   Note that you must use the lock mechanisms of the host language Java over the BarrierTable in order to add a new barrier to the table.
   c. (0.75p). Define the new statement
   await(var)
   where var represents a variable from SymTable which is the key for an entry into the BarrierTable. Its execution on the ExeStack is the following:

- pop the statement
- foundIndex=lookup(SymTable,var). If var is not in SymTable print an error message and terminate the execution.
- *if* foundIndex is not an index in the BarrierTable *then*
  print an error message and terminate the execution
  else
  - retrieve the entry for that foundIndex, as BarrierTable[foundIndex]==(N1,List1)
  - compute the length of that list List1 as NL=length(L1)
  - *if* (N1>NL) *then*
    if(the identifier of the current PrgState is in L1) *then*
    - push back await(var) on the ExeStack
    else
    - add the id of the current PrgState to L1
    - push back await(var) on the ExeStack
    else
    do nothing

Note that the lookup and the update of the BarrierTable must be an atomic operation, that means they cannot be interrupted by the execution of the other PrgStates. Therefore you must use the lock mechanisms of the host language Java over the BarrierTable in order to read and write the values of the BarrierTable entrances .

d.(0.75). Fix the problem of the unicity of ProgramState identifier. Each ProgramState must have an identifier that is unique. Note that this step perhaps you already done at the laboratory. To be sure please check whether v=1;fork(v=2);fork(v=3) generates ProgramStates with different identifiers.

e. (1p). Extend your GUI to suport step-by-step execution of the new added features. To represent the BarrierTable please use a TableView with three columns: an index, a value and a list of values.

f. (0.75p). Show the step-by-step execution of the following program. At each step display the content of each program state (all the structures of the program state). The step-by-step execution must be displayed on the screen and also must be saved into a readable log text file.

The following program must be hard coded in your implementation.

```
new(v1,2);new(v2,3);new(v3,4);newBarrier(cnt,rH(v2));
fork(await(cnt);wh(v1,rh(v1)*10));print(rh(v1)));
fork(await(cnt);wh(v2,rh(v2)*10));wh(v2,rh(v2)*10));print(rh(v2)));
await(cnt);
print(rH(v3))
```

The final Out should be {4,20,300}.

2. **(0.5p by default) Problem 2: Implement Switch statement in Toy Language.**

a. (2.75p). Define the new statement:

switch(exp) (case exp1: stmt1) (case exp2: stmt2) (default: stmt3)

It is a switch statement that executes either the statement stmt1 when exp==exp1, or the statement stmt2 when exp==exp2 or the statement stmt3 otherwise.

Its execution on the ExeStack is the following:

- pop the statement
- create the following statement:
  if(exp==exp1) then stmt1 else (if (exp==exp2) then stmt2 else stmt3)
- push the new statement on the stack

b. (1.75p). Show the step-by-step execution of the following program. At each step display the content of each program state (all the structures of the program state). The step-by-step execution must be displayed on the screen and also must be saved into a readable log text file.

The following program must be hard coded in your implementation:

```
a=1;b=2;c=5;
switch(a*10)
  (case (b*c) print(a);print(b))
  (case (10) print(100);print(200))
  (default print(300));
print(300)
```

The final Out should be {1,2,300}