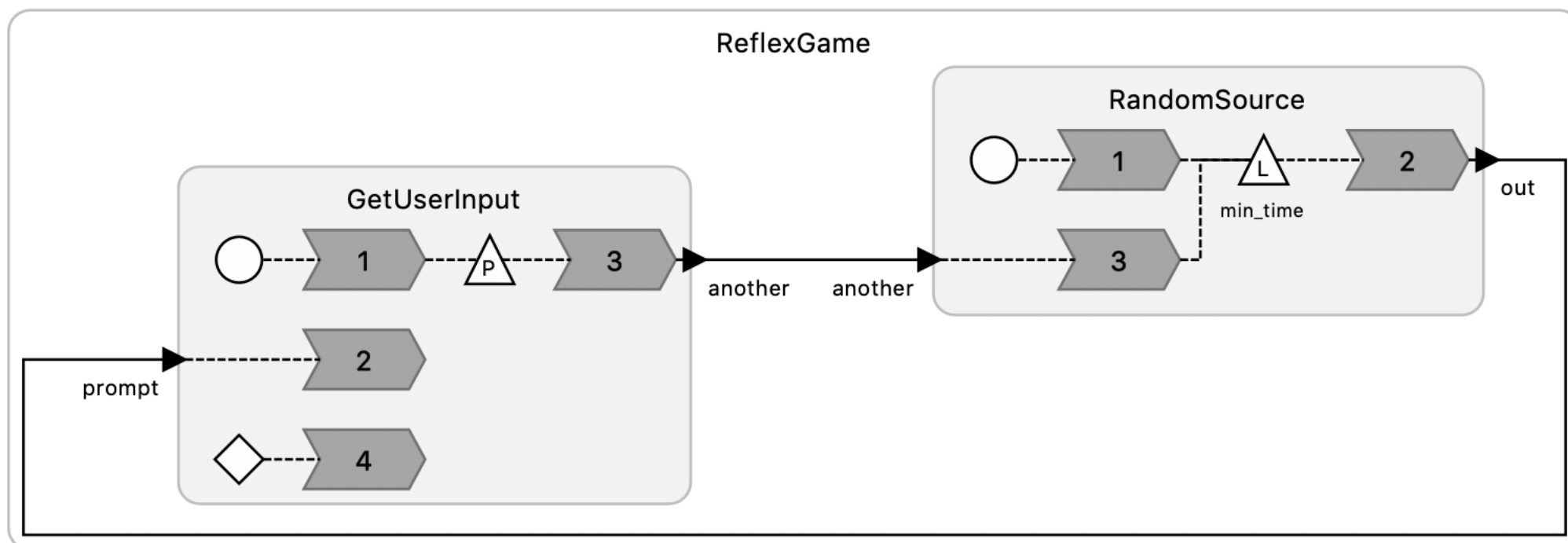


```

1  /** This example illustrates the use of logical and physical actions,
2  *   asynchronous external inputs, the use of startup and shutdown
3  *   reactions, and the use of actions with values.
4  *   @author Edward A. Lee
5  *   @author Marten Lohstroh
6  */
7  target C {
8      threads: 1,
9      keepalive: true
10 };
11 // Produce a counting sequence at random times with a minimum
12 // and maximum time between outputs specified as parameters.
13 reactor RandomSource(min_time:time(2 sec), max_time:time(8 sec)) {
14     preamble {=
15         // Generate a random additional delay over the minimum.
16         // Assume millisecond precision is enough.
17         interval_t additional_time(interval_t min_time, interval_t max_time) {
18             int interval_in_msec = (max_time - min_time) / MSEC(1);
19             return (rand() % interval_in_msec) * MSEC(1);
20         }
21     =}
22     input another:int;
23     output out:int;
24     logical action prompt(min_time);
25     state count:int(0);
26

```



Actions

Hide all Details

Show all Details

Diagram Options

- ☐ All Reactors
- ☒ Remember Collapsed/Expanded
- ☒ Dependency Cycle Detection
- ▼ Appearance
 - ☒ User Labels (@label in JavaDoc)
 - ☐ Expand/Collapse Hyperlinks