

## Assignment #2

Due Date: November 22, 2022

Total: 100 marks

### Processes/threads and synchronization

Each program is worth 50 marks (10 marks for submission, comments, readme, makefile, and demonstration using a text file that it works).

1. Write a multi-threaded application for computing the highest CS 3520-5 mark for  $n$  students: one thread reads data, others compute the marks for each test category, using multiple threads, and another one computes the final mark by adding the partial marks. The last thread collects the results, finds the maximum and displays it. You should use shared memory space within the main program to communicate between threads. Marking scheme:
  - (a) creating the right number of threads: 10 marks
  - (b) creating the threads : 10 marks
  - (c) computing the right result: 10 marks
  - (d) overall program: 10 marks

Each of you should design a marking scheme with different number of assignments, midterm(s), a final exam and possible other type of tests(quizzes, projects, and so on) – therefore all marking schemes should not be the same. The marking scheme can/should be hardcoded, but should be easy to modify, if needed.

2. Create a client-server configuration for the previous program where the server computes the mark, but accepts an arbitrary number of clients requesting the highest final mark computed so far from the server. Requirements:
  - (a) On the communication protocol
    - i. The server should be able to talk with the right client using shared memory.
    - ii. If the buffer for shared memory is full, the program sending data should wait.
    - iii. If the buffer for shared memory is empty, the program reading data should wait.
  - (b) On computation on server side:
    - i. each mark is multiplied by a percent, then the result is added to the final mark. Thus, if your marks are 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90 and the percentages are 10, 20, 30, 30, and 10, your final mark is  $\frac{50 \cdot 10}{100} + \frac{60 \cdot 20}{100} + \frac{70 \cdot 30}{100} + \frac{80 \cdot 30}{100} + \frac{90 \cdot 10}{100} = 62$ , i.e.,  $FM = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot p_i$ .
    - ii. Each multiplication is computed in a distinct thread.
    - iii. The sum is computed in another thread.

Again the marking scheme should be individualized.

You are encouraged to put more than 1 assignment more than 1 project, more than one midterm, and so on and create different threads for computing the average for each

category of tests, then use the multiplication thread to compute the contribution to the final mark. Of course, the choice of the number of tests and the weight distribution is your choice, but you should try to make it exotic (say 32.43% for assignments), so no other person would guess it.

(c) Marking scheme:

- i. creating the right number of threads: 10 marks
- ii. creating the threads : 10 marks
- iii. computing the right result: 10 marks
- iv. overall program: 10 marks

3. Write a multi-threaded application to solve a Sudoku problem, on an  $n^2 \times n^2$  grid (maximum 25x25). See more details in Project 1, page 197, from the textbook(9th Edition !) on verifying a solution.

Marking scheme:

- (a) creating the right number of threads: 10 marks
- (b) programming the threads : 10 marks
- (c) computing the right result: 10 marks
- (d) overall program: 10 marks

Note:

- You can try to use the following alphabets for:
  - (a)  $n = 2$ :  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
  - (b)  $n = 3$ :  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$  – this is the classical version of the game.
  - (c)  $n = 4$ :  $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, a, b, c, d, e, f\}$  or  $\{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p\}$
  - (d)  $n = 5$   $\{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y\}$
- The  $n$  letters of the alphabet must occur only once in each
  - of the  $n^2$  squares
  - line
  - column.

Example

2	9	5	7	4	3	8	6	1
4	3	1	8	6	5	9	2	7
8	7	6	1	9	2	5	4	3
3	8	7	4	5	9	2	1	6
6	1	2	3	8	7	4	9	5
5	4	9	2	1	6	7	3	8
7	6	3	5	2	4	1	8	9
9	2	8	6	7	1	3	5	4
1	5	4	9	3	8	6	7	2

Marks for this problem cannot exceed the following bounds computed of the maximum:

- (a) 60% for one size, 70% for two, 80% for three.
- (b) For just verifying a solution you get 60% of the previous maximum.