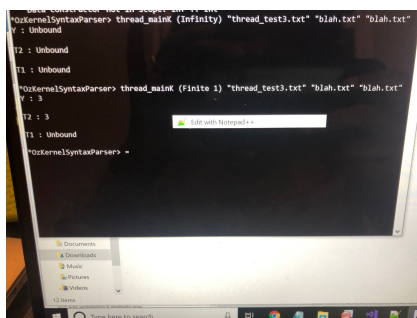


### Part One

#### The possible thread sequences:

1. S1 T1 S2 S3 S3.1 T2 -- Display True  
S1, S2, T2, S3, T1 -- Display Error  
S1, S2, T1, S3, S3.1 T2 -- Display True  
S1 T1 S2 T2 -- Display Error  
S1 S2 T1 T2 -- Display Error  
S1 S2 T2 T1 -- Display Error



2. The reason the outputs Y, T2, and T1 are unbound because when the main thread is complete, it doesn't execute those values since it switches back to the main thread for binding. When I ran quantum 1, the output ran Y:3, T2:3, and T1: unbound. The reason is that it is converted from syntax sugar to kernel syntax. Because of the kernel syntax (4+3), it couldn't compute T1 and it switched back to the main thread to complete the program before completing the binding to compute T1.
3. local Z in  
    Z = 3  
    thread local X in  
        X = 1  
    skip Browse X  
        skip Browse X  
        skip Basic  
        skip Browse X  
        skip Browse X  
        skip Basic  
        skip Browse X  
    end  
end  
thread local Y in  
    Y = 2  
    skip Browse Y  
    skip Basic

```

skip Browse Y
skip Browse Y
skip Basic
skip Browse Y
skip Browse Y
end
end
skip Browse Z
skip Browse Z
skip Browse Z
skip Basic
skip Browse Z
skip Browse Z
end

```

4. The minimum quantum that will cause a suspension to occur is 5. The result is not what I expected is because the suspension occurred due to the syntax sugar from number 4 is converted to kernel syntax.

5.

a. fib1\_sugar.txt

X = 8	0.08s	31,164,288 bytes	34
X = 10	0.36s	137,178,944 bytes	89
X = 12	1.95s	804,892,728 bytes	233
X = 13	6.02s	2,034,900,224 bytes	377

fib1\_thread.txt

X = 12	7.94s	2,410,342,456 bytes	144
X = 13	29.67s	6,221,077,712 bytes	377
X = 14	67.80 s	16,110,732,168 bytes	610
X = 15	162.51 s	41,801,603,520 bytes	987

fib2\_sugar.txt

X = 13	0.03s	11,870,632 bytes	233
X = 15	0.03s	12,510,760 bytes	610
X = 17	0.04s	13,201,776 bytes	1597
X = 19	0.04s	13,941,360 bytes	4181

For the fib1\_sugar.txt, the fastest time was 0.08 seconds at X = 8. For the fib1\_sugar.txt, the slowest time was 6.02s at X = 13. For the fib2\_sugar.txt, the fastest time was 0.03s at X = 13. For the fib2\_sugar.txt, the slowest time was 0.04s at X = 19. For the fib1\_thread, the fastest time was 7.94 s at X = 12. For the fib1\_thread, the slowest time was 162.51s at X = 15. The reason the time is slower in the fib1\_thread is because it is switching back to the main thread to complete the program before completing the binding.

- b. The pattern for the  $(n-1)+(n-2)+2$  for  $n \geq 2$ . For 0 and 1, there are 0 threads because there are no threads. For 2, there are 2 threads because there are 0 threads in 0 and 0 threads in 1 so, by using the formula, we do  $0+0+2 = 2$ . For 3, there are a number of threads in 2 plus the number of threads in 1. So for 3, it would be 2 threads in 2 and 0 threads in 1. So,  $2+0+2 = 4$  threads. For 4, it would be a number of threads in 3 plus the number of threads in 2. So, it would be  $4+2+2 = 8$  threads. For 5, it would be a number of threads of 4 plus the number of threads from 3. So, it would be  $8+4+2 = 14$  threads.

## Part 2

1. local Producer Consumer OddFilter Filter N L P F Add in

```

Producer = proc {$ N Limit Out}
  if (N<Limit) then T N1 in
    Out = (N|T)
    N1 = (N + 1)
    {Producer N1 Limit T}
  else Out = nil
  end
end

OddFilter = proc {$ P Out}
  Filter = fun {$ O1 T1}
    case O1 of nil then T1
      [] |(1:H 2:T) then S in

```

```

        if ((H mod 2) == 1) then
            S = {Filter T T1}
            S
        else
            S = {Filter T T1}
            (H|S)
        end
    end
end
Out = {Filter P nil}
end
2. Consumer = fun {$ P}
    case P of nil then 0
        [] |(1:H 2:T) then
            (H + {Consumer T})
        end
    end
end
3. //Example Testing
    N = 0
    L = 100
    thread {Producer N L P}
        skip Browse P
    end
    thread {OddFilter P F}
        skip Browse F
    end
    thread Add = {Consumer F}
        skip Browse Add
    end
    skip Browse P
    skip Browse F
    skip Browse Add
end

```