

SFWRENG 3BB4 - Tutorial 2

Introduction to Java Threads

Duy Vu

McMaster University

September 26, 2016

Outline

- 1 Administrative
- 2 Assignment 1
- 3 FSP and LTSA

Outline

- 1 Administrative
- 2 Assignment 1
- 3 FSP and LTSA

Administrative

Office hour:

- Time: Tuesday, from 5 PM to 6 PM.
- Venue: ITB 204

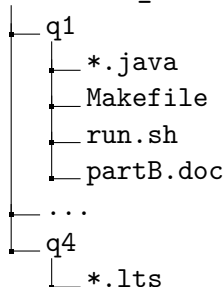
Outline

- 1 Administrative
- 2 Assignment 1
- 3 FSP and LTSA

Assignment 1

- Deadline: 11:59 PM on Friday September 30, 2016
- Submit via dropbox in Avenue.
- File name: studentId_a1.zip
- Directory structure:

studentId_a1



Assignment 1

Implementation details:

- run infinitely.
- use `println()`, only 1 character per printing.
- short delay (0.5 sec) between each printing.

Assignment 1

Marking scheme:

- Black box: 50%
- White box: 50%
 - Good variable, constant and method names
 - Good comments
 - No duplicated codes

Assignment 1

Questions?

Outline

- 1 Administrative
- 2 Assignment 1
- 3 FSP and LTSA

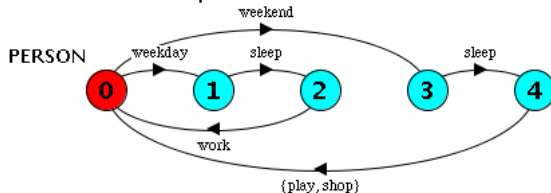
FSP and LTSA

Name convention:

- Action: lowercase. E.g: init, add, ...
- Process: uppercase. E.g: LIGHT, CLOCK

FSP and LTSA

Example 1: Create FSP description for



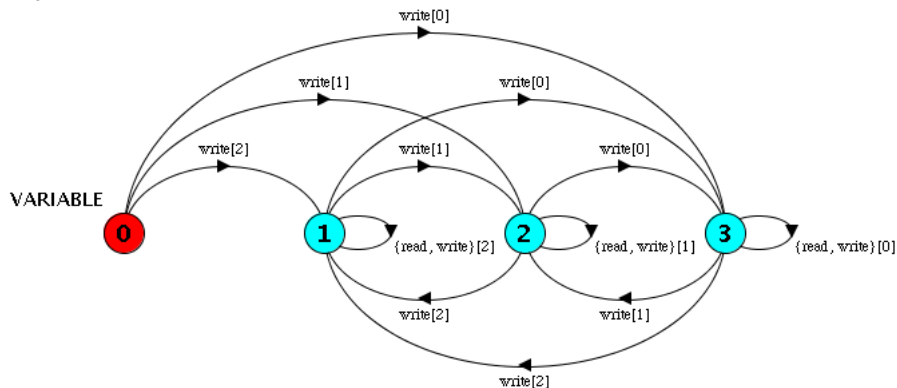
FSP and LTSA

Example 2: A variable stores values in the range $0..N$ and support the actions *read* and *write*. Model the variable as a process, VARIABLE, using FSP.

FSP and LTSA

Example 2: A variable stores values in the range $0..N$ and support the actions *read* and *write*. Model the variable as a process, VARIABLE, using FSP.

With $N = 2$

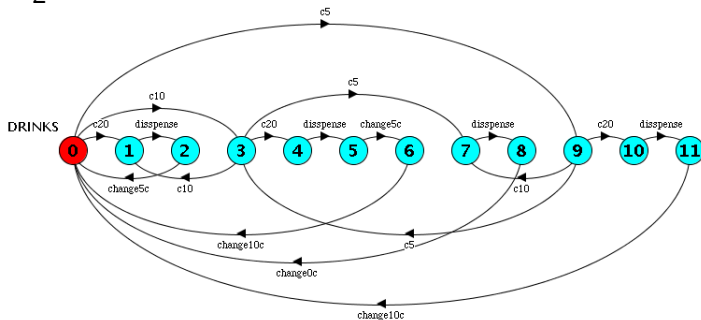


FSP and LTSA

Example 3: A drinks dispensing machine charges 15p for a can of Sugarola. The machine accepts coins with denominations 5p, 10p and 20p and gives change. Model the machine as an FSP process, DRINKS

FSP and LTSA

Example 3: A drinks dispensing machine charges 15p for a can of Sugarola. The machine accepts coins with denominations 5p, 10p and 20p and gives change. Model the machine as an FSP process, DRINKS
With $N = 2$



FSP and LTSA

Example 4: A program consists of 2 threads:

- First thread, THREAD1, repeatedly prints "a" twice.
- Second thread, THREAD2, repeatedly prints "b" once.

Model the program as an FSP process, PROG

FSP and LTSA

Example 4: A program consists of 2 threads:

- First thread, THREAD1, repeatedly prints "a" twice.
- Second thread, THREAD2, repeatedly prints "b" once.

Model the program as an FSP process, PROG

