Mason Godfrey (mgodfrey@csu.fullerton.edu)

Bijaya Shrestha (sthavjay@csu.fullerton.edu)

CPSC 474 -01

Dr. D. Bein

# **Project 1 Submission**

#### PSEUDOCODE FOR OUR PROGRAM

### 1) Pseudocode for main.cpp

- a) Create a string event matrix of events as a 2D array
- b) Create three matrices with LC-values as 2D arrays
- c) Call algorithm calculate using the matrix of events
- d) Call algorithm verify using each of the three LC-value matrices
- e) Return

## 2) Pseudocode for header.h

a) Specify the number of columns and rows for all 2D arrays

# 3) Pseudocode for algorithmVerify.h (example 2, 3, 4).

- a) Pass in LC-values as a 2D array
- b) Create a string event matrix of events as a 2D array
- c) While we're checking to see if our LC-values are possible
  - a. For every column
    - i. For every row
      - 1. If we're the next number in the sequence
        - a. Increment sequence
        - b. We're still adding values into event matrix
      - 2. If our current sequence number is larger than max
        - a. Set max equal to this sequence number

Mason Godfrey (mgodfrey@csu.fullerton.edu)

Bijaya Shrestha (sthavjay@csu.fullerton.edu)

- d) If sequence is not equal to max
  - a. Output that the sequence is incorrect
  - b. Return with error code -1
- e) Initialize the event matrix equal to NULL
- f) For every row
  - a. Reset previous element number
  - b. For every column
    - i. If previous element number was just reset
      - If our current index is not sequential with previous element number
        - a. Mark index as a receiver
      - 2. Else
        - a. if we're in column one but our event sequence is not 1
          - i. Mark index as a receiver
      - 3. Set previous as the current index's LC-value
- g) While we're still updating senders/receivers
  - a. Keep track of the receiver number we're on
  - b. Reset sender's logic clock
  - c. For every row and column
    - i. If we're currently the smallest receiver that we haven't yet found the sender for
      - 1. Update the sender's logic clock
      - 2. Set receiver's index
  - d. If we have the index for the receiver

Mason Godfrey (<u>mgodfrey@csu.fullerton.edu</u>)

Bijaya Shrestha (sthavjay@csu.fullerton.edu)

- For every row and column where we haven't found the sender yet
  - 1. If the current index is the sender
    - a. Set the sender number, receiver number
    - b. Mark that we've found the sender
- e. Unflag that we've found the sender
- h) For every row and column
  - a. If we shouldn't be NULL and aren't marked as a sender or receiver
    - i. Give the index a letter value and increment letter
- i) Output the entire event matrix
- j) Return

#### Output:

```
Algorithm Verify (3)
The output is "INCORRECT".
```

Mason Godfrey (mgodfrey@csu.fullerton.edu)

Bijaya Shrestha (sthavjay@csu.fullerton.edu)

### 4) Pseudocode for algorithmcalculate.h (example 1)

- a) Pass in matrix of events
- b) Create LC-value matrix
- c) Initialize logicClocks to 0
- d) Initialize an array that keeps track of each row's response point
- e) While we're still making changes
  - a. For each row
    - i. For each column
      - If index is not a response point or past a response point that was already found
        - a. update logic clock based on index before
      - 2. Else if this is a response point
        - a. Update the location of the response point in this row
      - 3. If index is a send point
        - a. If there's a response point sender can reach
          - i. Set LC-value equal of response point to the maximum of it's sequential value or the sender's value plus one
          - ii. Reset the response point
      - 4. Set k equal to index's clock number
  - b. Reset k when we change the row
  - c. Check if we are done making changes
  - f) Output the matrix with LC-values

Mason Godfrey (<u>mgodfrey@csu.fullerton.edu</u>)

Bijaya Shrestha (sthavjay@csu.fullerton.edu)

g) Return

# <u>Output:</u>

Algorithm Calculate (1)				
	1	2	8	9
	1	6	7	0
	3	4	5	6