



[Programe noi 2015 #28](#)

Category : [Programe noi 2015](#)

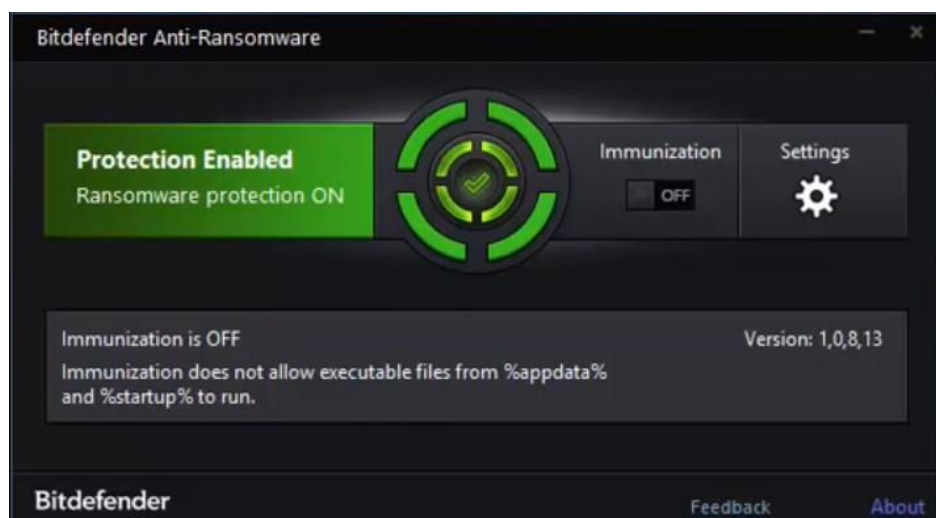
Publicat de admin in 07-Dec-2015 09:13

Articolul cu numarul 28 a celor mai noi programe din 2015, le puteti vedea si descarca mai jos.

1. [Bitdefender Anti-Ransomware - DOWNLOAD](#)

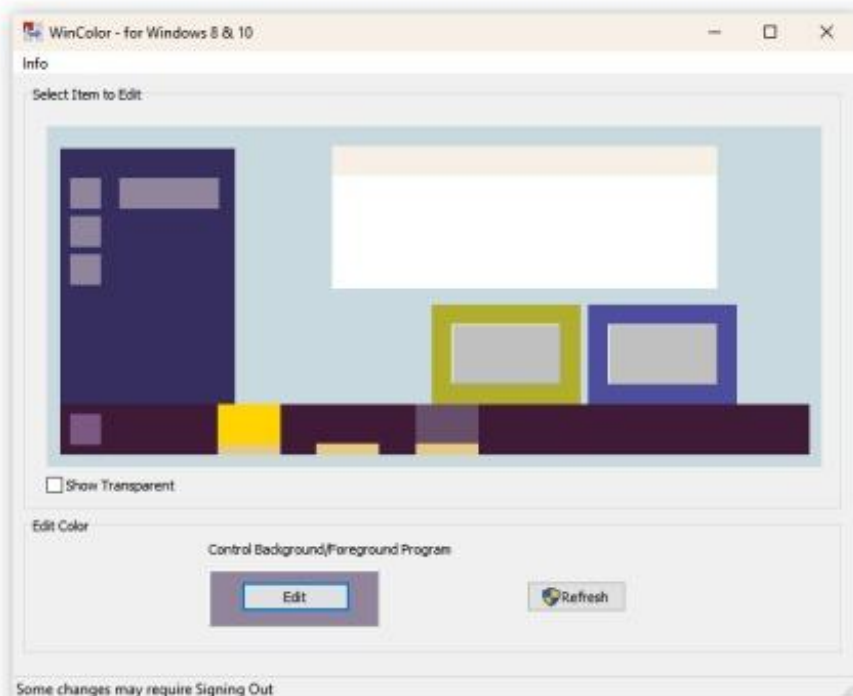
Bitdefender Anti-Ransomware este o aplicatie gratuita ce va protejeaza si va imunizeaza computerul impotriva actiunii virusilor Cryptowall si Cryptolocker (cunoscut si ca Ransomware), chiar si a celor mai noi variante ale lor.

Cryptowall si Cryptolocker sunt acei virusi care va cripteaza fisierele din computer si blocheaza complet accesul la ele iar pentru deblocare cer o anumita suma de bani.



2. [WinColor - DOWNLOAD](#)

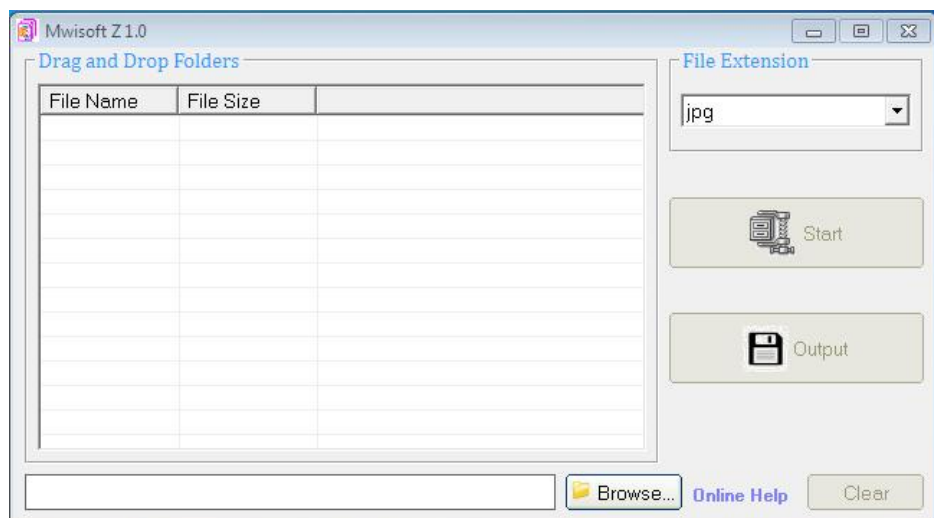
WinColor poate schimba rapid culorile implicite din taskbar, start menu si desktop in Windows 8 si Windows 10.



www.jagsoft.com

3. [Mwisoft-Z - DOWNLOAD](#)

Mwisoft Z este un program gratuit ce poate crea rapid arhive zip din orice fisier sau folder.



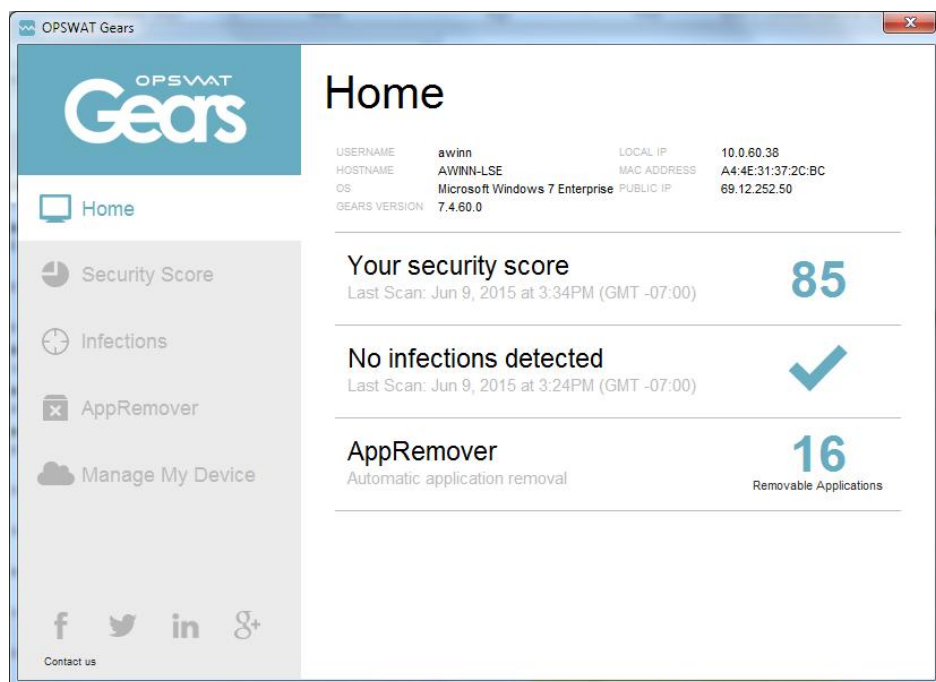
4. [UPCleaner - DOWNLOAD](#)

UPCleaner creste viteza computerului tau, curata fisierele inutile, scaneaza sistemul pentru a gasi fisierele vulnerabile si dezinstaleaza programele de care nu mai aveti nevoie.



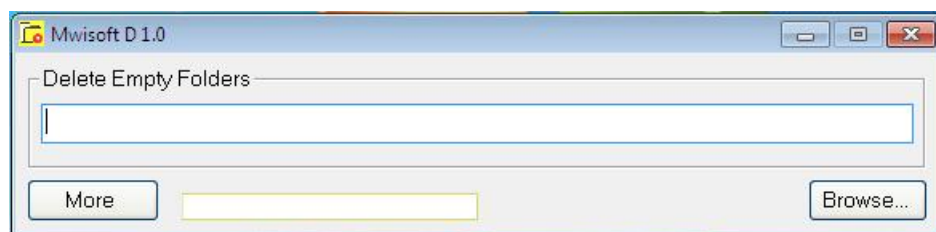
5. [OPSWAT GEARS - DOWNLOAD](#)

Gears este o aplicatie ce va arata cat de protejat si cat de sigur este computerul vostru impotriva amenintarilor de orice fel.



6. [Mwisoft-D - DOWNLOAD](#)

Mwisoft D este o aplicatie gratuita ce sterge automat folderele goale din computerul tau.



7. [Stremio - DOWNLOAD](#)

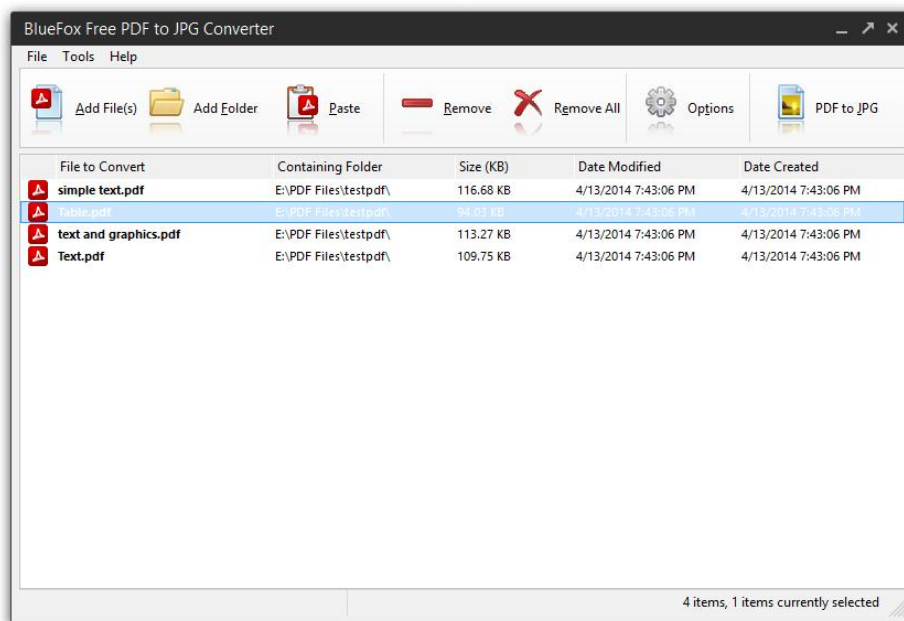
Stremio este un program gratuit unde puteti urmari cele mai noi seriale, filme la o

calitate HD si puteti vedea chiar si canale de pe YouTube.



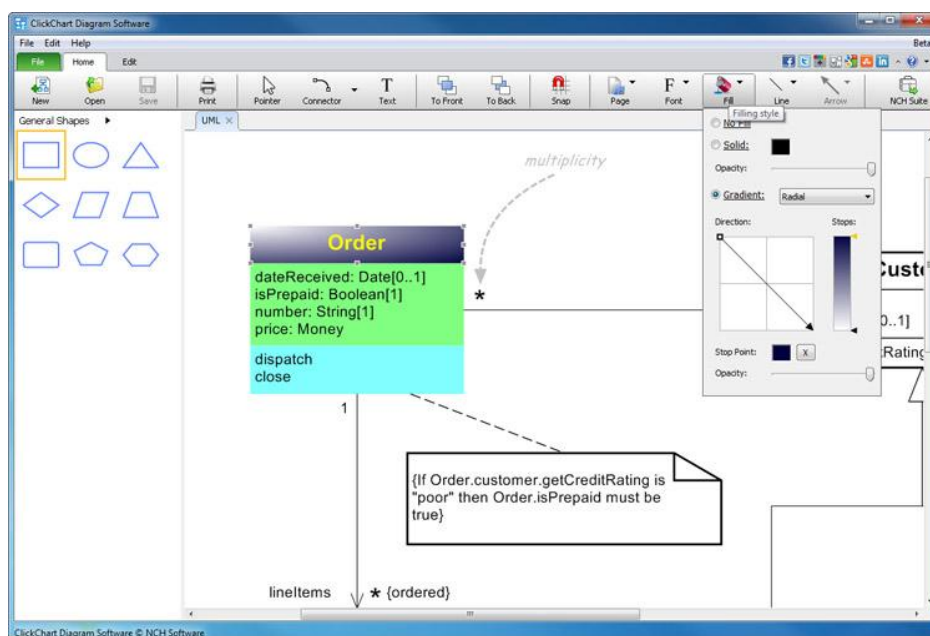
8. [BlueFox Free PDF to JPG Converter - DOWNLOAD](#)

BlueFox Free PDF to JPG Converter este un program ce realizeaza conversia fisierelor PDF in fisiere imagine JPG, PNG sau TIFF.



9. [ClickCharts - DOWNLOAD](#)

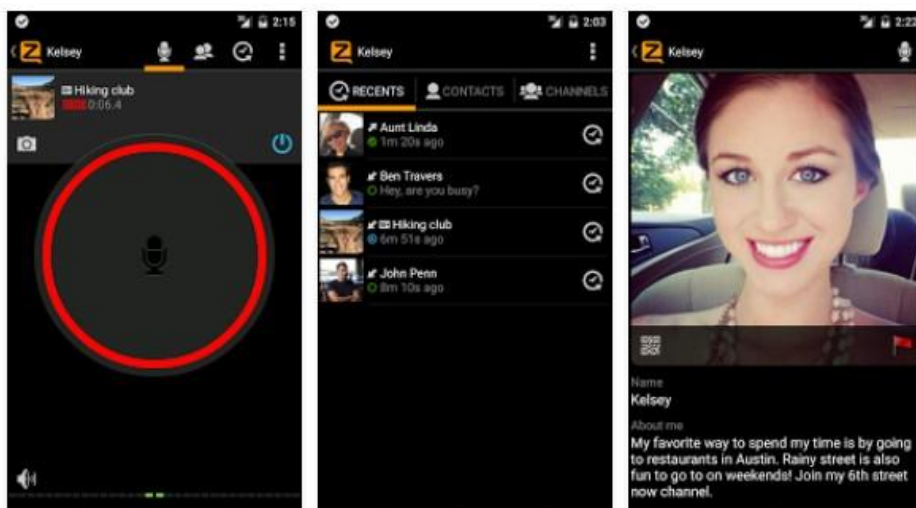
ClickCharts este un program usor de folosit pentru a crea diferite grafice, diagrame sau schite pe care le puteti utiliza in prezentari sau in diferite rapoarte.



10. [Zello - DOWNLOAD](#)

Zello este o aplicatie prin care puteti vorbi cu prietenii vostrii ca si cum ati avea un Walkie Talkie, indiferent ca folosesc un computer, telefon sau tableta.

Zello este o aplicatie ce poate fi utilizata pe orice PC, telefon sau tableta Android, iPhone sau iPad, BalckBery sau Windws Phone.



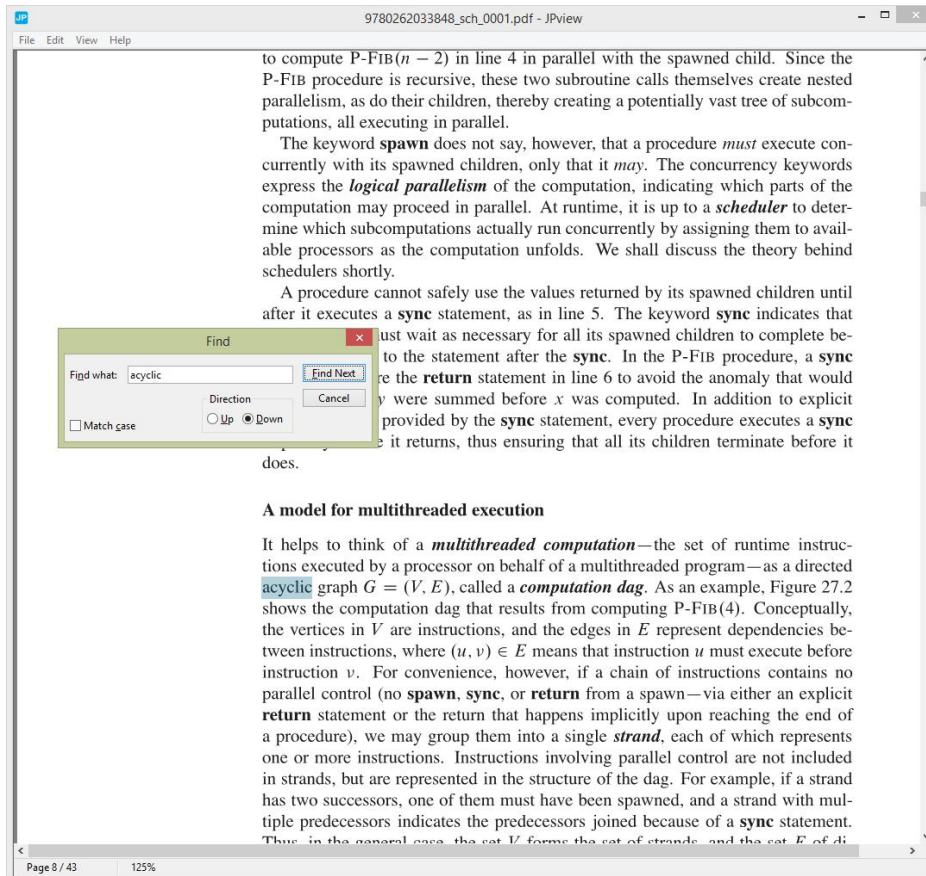
11. [HitFilm Express - DOWNLOAD](#)

Cu HitFilm Express puteti edita orice film si orice clip video la cea mai buna calitate, puteti adauga numeroase efecte video sau puteti utiliza template-rile incluse in program.



12. [JPview - DOWNLOAD](#)

JPview este un program ce poate deschide orice document PDF, chiar daca este protejat cu parola sau criptat.



9780262033848_sch_0001.pdf - Jpview

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to compute $P\text{-FIB}(n - 2)$ in line 4 in parallel with the spawned child. Since the $P\text{-FIB}$ procedure is recursive, these two subroutine calls themselves create nested parallelism, as do their children, thereby creating a potentially vast tree of subcomputations, all executing in parallel.

The keyword **spawn** does not say, however, that a procedure *must* execute concurrently with its spawned children, only that it *may*. The concurrency keywords express the **logical parallelism** of the computation, indicating which parts of the computation may proceed in parallel. At runtime, it is up to a **scheduler** to determine which subcomputations actually run concurrently by assigning them to available processors as the computation unfolds. We shall discuss the theory behind schedulers shortly.

A procedure cannot safely use the values returned by its spawned children until after it executes a **sync** statement, as in line 5. The keyword **sync** indicates that it must wait as necessary for all its spawned children to complete before the statement after the **sync**. In the $P\text{-FIB}$ procedure, a **sync** is the **return** statement in line 6 to avoid the anomaly that would occur if y were summed before x was computed. In addition to explicit control provided by the **sync** statement, every procedure executes a **sync** when it returns, thus ensuring that all its children terminate before it does.

A model for multithreaded execution

It helps to think of a **multithreaded computation**—the set of runtime instructions executed by a processor on behalf of a multithreaded program—as a directed **acyclic** graph $G = (V, E)$, called a **computation dag**. As an example, Figure 27.2 shows the computation dag that results from computing $P\text{-FIB}(4)$. Conceptually, the vertices in V are instructions, and the edges in E represent dependencies between instructions, where $(u, v) \in E$ means that instruction u must execute before instruction v . For convenience, however, if a chain of instructions contains no parallel control (no **spawn**, **sync**, or **return** from a **spawn**—via either an explicit **return** statement or the return that happens implicitly upon reaching the end of a procedure), we may group them into a single **strand**, each of which represents one or more instructions. Instructions involving parallel control are not included in strands, but are represented in the structure of the dag. For example, if a strand has two successors, one of them must have been spawned, and a strand with multiple predecessors indicates the predecessors joined because of a **sync** statement. Thus, in the general case, the set V forms the set of strands, and the set E of di-

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