Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria University

Computer and Systems Engineering Department

CS 333 | Operating Systems | Fall 2017

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SID: 2

A) Code organization:

The code is divided into six .c files,

1. **main.c:**

   -Determine which files the program will work with.

   -call the multiplying functions.

   -Compute execution time.

   -Call the printing functions.

2. **read_from_files.c:**

   -Read the given matrices files.

   -Fill the matrices with the given input.

3. **matMult.c:**

   -Compute the matrices multiplication using no threads.

4. **Method1.c:**

   -Compute the multiplication using threads for each row in the output matrix.

5. **Method2.c:**

   -Compute the multiplication using threads for each element in the output matrix.

6. **output_to_file.c:**

-Prints the output of multiplication to the given output files.

B) Main functions:

- **readMatrices()**
  - reads marices files.
- **multiplyMatrices()**
  - calls the three multipling functions.
- **getDimentions()**
  - reads the matrices dimentions in the first line.
- **MultiplyNoThreads()**
  - multiply the matrices using no threads.
- **useMethod1()**
  - creates threads for computing each row.
- **Multiply1()**
  - multiplies the 2 matrices using a thread for each row.
- **useMethod2()**
  - creates threads for computing each element.
- **Multiply2()**

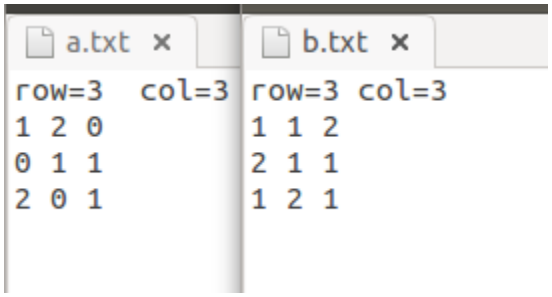
- multiplies the 2 matrices using a thread for each element.

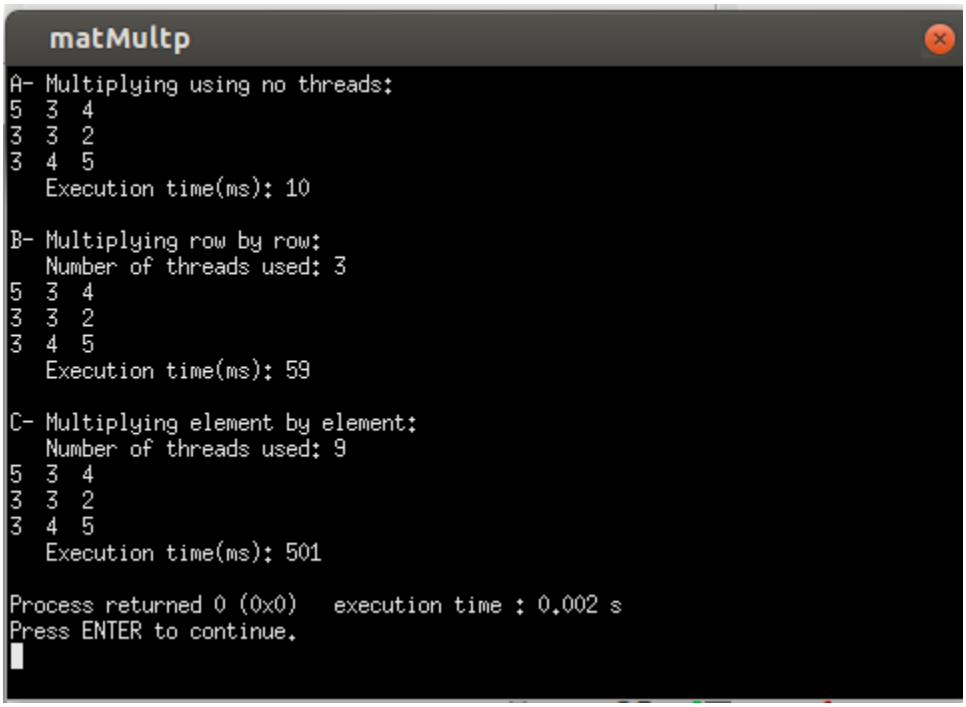
- **writeOutput1() , writeOutput2()**

  - prints the output to external files.

C) Sample runs:

1-





2-

a.txt

```
row=4  col=4
5 2 6 1
0 6 2 0
3 8 1 4
1 8 5 6
```

b.txt

```
row=4 col=4
7 5 8 0
1 8 2 6
9 4 3 8
5 3 7 9
```

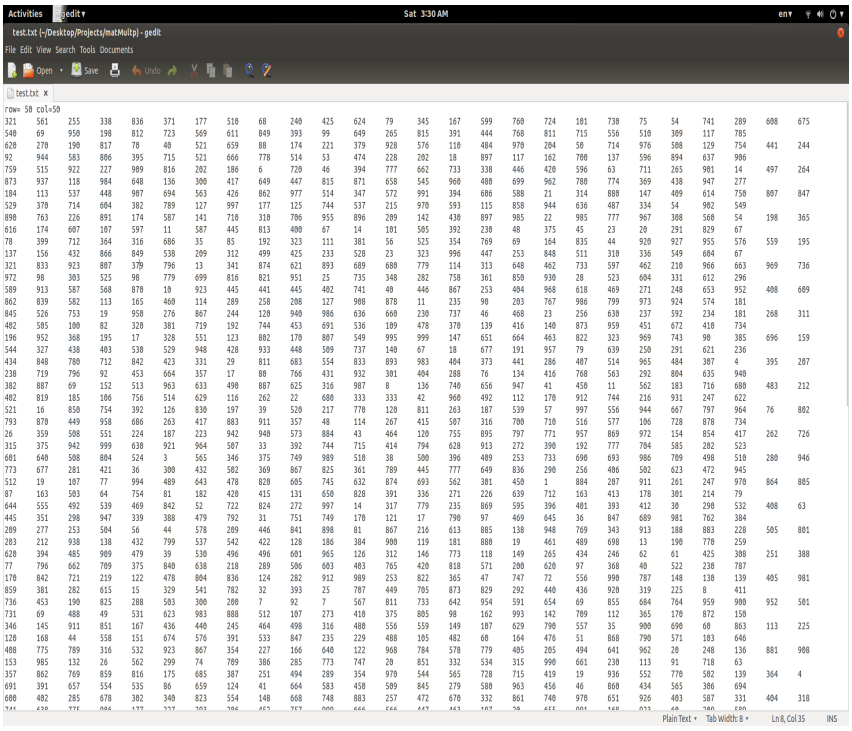
matMultp

```
A- Multiplying using no threads:
96  68  69  69
24  56  18  52
58  95  71  92
90  107  81  142
   Execution time(ms): 18

B- Multiplying row by row:
   Number of threads used: 4
96  68  69  69
24  56  18  52
58  95  71  92
90  107  81  142
   Execution time(ms): 128

C- Multiplying element by element:
   Number of threads used: 16
96  68  69  69
24  56  18  52
58  95  71  92
90  107  81  142
   Execution time(ms): 1401
```

3- 50 x 50 and 50 x 50



```
oot@Aya:/home/aya/Desktop/Projects/matMultp# ./matmult.out test.txt test.txt testoutput
- Multiplying using no threads:
  Execution time(s): 0
  Execution time(us): 2908

- Multiplying row by row:
  Number of threads used: 50
  Execution time(s): 0
  Execution time(us): 3180

- Multiplying element by element:
  Number of threads used: 2500
  Execution time(s): 0
  Execution time(us): 144460
oot@Aya:/home/aya/Desktop/Projects/matMultp#
```

4- 100 x 100 and 100 x 100

```
root@Aya:/home/aya/Desktop/Projects/matMultp# ./matmult.out test2.txt test2.txt Cout
A- Multiplying using no threads:
   Execution time(s): 0
   Execution time(us): 13799

B- Multiplying row by row:
   Number of threads used: 100
   Execution time(s): 0
   Execution time(us): 12791

C- Multiplying element by element:
   Number of threads used: 10000
   Execution time(s): 1
   Execution time(us): 18446744073709105171
```

5- 100 x 1000 and 1000 x 100

```
root@Aya:/home/aya/Desktop/Projects/matMultp# ./matmult.out a1.txt b1.txt Cout
A- Multiplying using no threads:
   Execution time(s): 0
   Execution time(us): 166167

B- Multiplying row by row:
   Number of threads used: 100
   Execution time(s): 1
   Execution time(us): 18446744073708642935

C- Multiplying element by element:
   Number of threads used: 10000
   Execution time(s): 0
   Execution time(us): 682749
root@Aya:/home/aya/Desktop/Projects/matMultp#
```

6- 876 x 876 and 876 x 876

D) Compiling and running :

1. Change the directory to the project's directory.
2. Open a terminal.
3. Type “make” command.
4. Execute by typing “**./matmult.out**” either by specifying input and output files such as “**./matmult.out x.txt y.txt z.out**” or just “**./matmult.out**” and the the program would consider the default values which are a.txt , b.txt for input files and c1.out , c2.out for output files.

E) comparing the two methods of matrix multiplication:

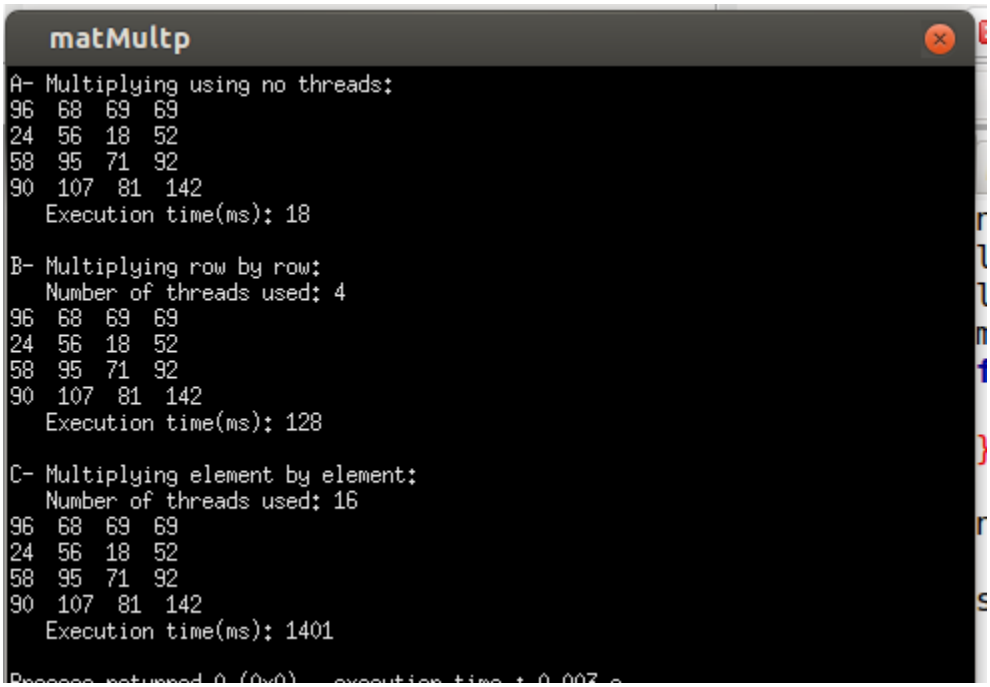
- After several runs for the program with significantly small matrix size, it appears that the execution time is:

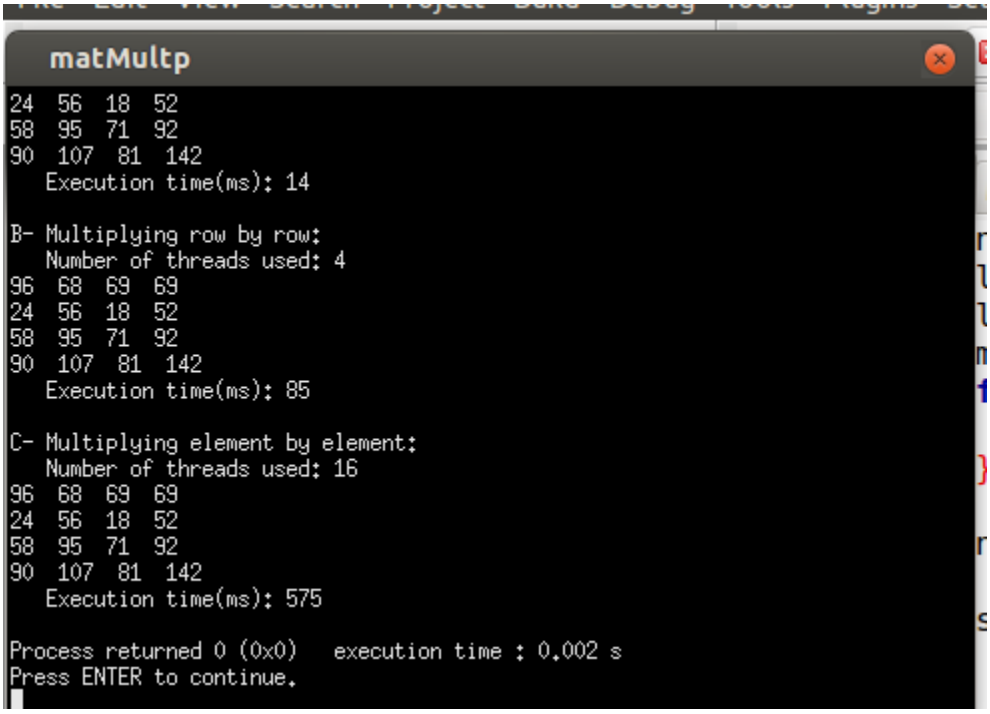
  T(No threads) < T(Thread for each row) < T(Thread for each element).

And number of threads:

N(Thread for each row) < N(Thread for each element).

Here are several runs for the same input showing the execution time:





- Where as when using larger size matrices such as 100 x 100, it appears that:

  T(Thread for each row) < T(No Threads) < T(Thread for each element).

- While going for a larger sized matrices (100 x 1000) and as the number of rows increase, it led to a completely different result:

  T(Thread for each row) > T(Thread for each element).