

CS307 Operating Systems

Project Report

Concurrent Programming - Processes and Threads

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1. Abstract

This project aims to compare the performance of using threads and processes to calculate the number of prime numbers within a specified range. The program allows the user to input the number of threads or processes to use, the maximum number to check for primality, and the choice between using threads or processes. The program then creates the specified number of threads or processes and divides the range of numbers evenly among them. Each thread or process calculates the number of prime numbers within its assigned range and returns the result. The main thread or process then sums the results and prints out the total number of prime numbers found and the time it took each slave to finish its execution. The program also measures the elapsed time and prints out the results.

2. Project Plan

2.1 Requirements

In this project we will use the Master/Slave model to compute prime numbers using two methods:

- Forking children;
- Threads

This program is a simple example of how to use threads or processes to parallelize a task. It counts the number of prime numbers in a given range, using either threads or processes, depending on the user's choice. The project will be written in C language, and tested using the Cygwin terminal.

2.2 Program Logic

Each master program, either via thread or fork, creates a certain number of slaves, which we will call N. Each slave process has its slave_id (0,1,2,...N-1) which will be used for computation of prime numbers. The prime numbers will be calculated in a certain interval which has a maximum called max_prime. Each number is computed starting from 3+2*slave_id (initial slave_id) up to the maximum in increments of 2*num_slaves which is the total number of slave processes/threads created.

The program requires a function that will calculate the primes, and the main function that will create threads and processes which will call the function.

The calculate_primes function is defined next .It takes a void pointer as an argument, and because of that we will define a struct called DataSection including an integer "id" containing slave_id's for each thread/process, integer "num_threads" containing the number of threads/processes the user wants to create, and an unsigned long "max_prime" which will be a stopping point for our searching interval.

The function first casts this argument to a pointer to the DataSection structure, and then extracts the data from the structure. It initializes some variables and sets the starting number based on the thread or process ID. The function then enters a loop that iterates through the range of numbers to check for primality. For each number, it checks for divisibility by all integers from 2 to the square root of the number, and if the number is not divisible and is greater than 1, it increments the primes counter. The function then increments the number by twice the number of threads or processes, to skip over numbers that have already been checked. When the loop finishes, the function returns the number of prime numbers found as a void pointer.

The main function is then defined, which first records the current time using the clock function and initializes some variables. It then prompts the user to enter the number of threads or processes to use, the maximum number to check for primality, and whether to use threads or processes. The program then enters an if statement that checks the value of choice. If the user has chosen to use processes, the program creates a number of child processes using the fork function and assigns their IDs to an array.

Each child process then calls the calculate_primes function, passing a DataSection structure containing its ID, the total number of processes, and the maximum number to check for primality. After the calculate_primes function returns, the child process prints the number of prime numbers it found and exits. The parent process waits for all child processes to finish using the wait function.

If the user has chosen to use threads, the program creates a number of threads using the pthread_create function, passing the address of each thread, a NULL value, the calculate_primes function, and a DataSection structure containing the thread's ID, the total number of threads, and the maximum number to check for primality as arguments. After all threads are created, the program enters a loop that iterates through the threads and waits for each one to finish using the pthread_join function. When all threads have finished, the program calculates the elapsed time using the clock function and prints the total number of prime numbers found. Finally, the main function returns 0 to indicate successful execution.

3. Implementation

3.1 Methods used

Table 1: Methods used

Method	Use	Library
pthread_create()	Create a thread	pthread.h
pthread_join()	Join a thread to finish execution	pthread.h
clock()	Measure clock ticks	time.h
fork()	Create a child process	unistd.h
wait()	Wait until a process is finished	wait.h
scanf()	Scan input	stdio.h
printf()	Print output	stdio.h
strcmp()	Compare strings	string.h

3.2 Method calculating primes

```
void *calculate_primes(void *arg) {
                                                                             flag = 1;
 struct arg *data = (struct arg *)arg;
                                                                             break;
 int slave_id = data->id;
 int num_slaves = data->numberOfSlaves;
                                                                        }
                                                                       if (flag == 0 \&\& (num > 1)) {
 unsigned long MaxPrime = data->MaxPrime;
 unsigned long num;
                                                                          ++count;
 int i, flag;
                                                                        }
 num = 3 + 2 * slave_id;
                                                                        num += 2 * num_slaves;
 unsigned long count = 0;
 while (num <= MaxPrime) {
                                                                     return (void *)count;
    flag = 0;
                                                                   }
    for (i = 2; i \le num / 2; i++) {
      if (num % i == 0) {
```

} 3.3 Main function int main() { } clock_t start, end; for (int i = 0; i < Number; i++) { double total; wait(NULL); static double starter; } static double ender; static struct tms timTwo; else if ((strcmp(choice, "thread")) == 0) { static struct tms timOne; pthread_t threads[Number]; start = clock(); struct arg myData[Number]; printf("Enter the number of slaves: "); for (int i = 0; i < Number; i++) { scanf("%d", &Number); myData[i].id = i;printf("Enter the maximum prime to find: "); myData[i].numberOfSlaves = Number; scanf("%lu", &MaxThr); myData[i].MaxPrime = MaxThr; printf("Enter 'thread' or 'process': "); starter = times(&timOne); scanf("%s", &choice); pthread_create(&threads[i], NULL, (void *)calculate_primes, &myData[i]); if ((strcmp(choice, "process")) == 0) { } pid_t ids[Number]; for (int i = 0; i < Number; i++) { unsigned long count; void *result; for (int i = 0; i < Number; i++) { pthread_join(threads[i], &result); starter = times(&timOne); unsigned long count = (unsigned ids[i] = fork();long)result; if (ids[i] == 0) { ender = times(&timTwo); struct arg data; total = ((double)(ender - starter) / data.id = i;CLOCKS_PER_SEC)*1000; data.numberOfSlaves = Number; printf("thread %d found %lu prime numbers in %f milliseconds.\n", i, count, total); } data.MaxPrime = MaxThr; }else { count = (unsigned)long)calculate_primes(&data); printf("Error: not found\n"); ender = times(&timTwo); total = ((double)(ender - starter) / end = clock(); CLOCKS_PER_SEC)*1000; total = ((double) (end - start) / printf("Process %d found %lu prime CLOCKS PER SEC) * 1000; numbers in %f milliseconds.\n", i, count, total); printf("\nTotal elapsed time was %f return 0; miliseconds\n",total); $\}$ else if (ids[i] < 0) { return 0; printf("Fork was unsuccessful");

4. Testing

4.1 Test plan

The program will be tested in the following configurations

I: single slave

Number of children: 1

Maximum: 100, 1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000

II: parallel threads and processes

Number of slaves: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Maximum: 1000000

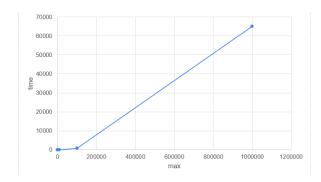
4.2 Single slave testing

Table 2: single slave testing

	Primes found		Primes found		Primes found		Primes found		Primes found		
	Max=100	Time(ms)	Max=1000	Time(ms)	Max=10000	Time(ms)	Max=100000	Time(ms)	Max=1000000 Time(ms)		
Thread	24	0	167	1	1228	13	9591	680	78497	65090	
Process	24	11	167	12	1228	22	9591	691	78497	59605	

If we wish to see this table as a chart in which we will compare the maximum number searched vs the time it took the program to search through the numbers it will look like this:

70000



60000 50000 40000 20000 10000 10000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000

Figure 1: single thread testing chart (max number vs time)

Figure 2: single process testing chart (max number vs time)

4.3 Parallel testing

For the sake of simplicity, we will only include configurations with 2,4,8 and 16 slaves into the table, and we will provide photos of the configurations with 32 and 64 slaves.

Table 3: comparison between threads and processes with the same configurations

	Number of slaves=2				Number of slaves=4				Number of slaves=8				Number of slaves =16			
slave	Primes found by thread	Time (ms)	Primes found by process	Time (ms)	Primes found by thread	Time (ms)	Primes found by process	Time (ms)	Primes found by thread	Time (ms)	Primes found by process	Time (ms)	Primes found by thread	Time (ms)	Primes found by process	Time (ms)
0	39322	41161	39322	34913	19653	20091	19653	20460	9838	12952	9838	12562	4928	12164	4928	6353
1	39175	411610	39175	35006	19623	20361	19623	20558	9816	13026	9816	12406	4889	12166	4889	6150
2					19669	20652	19669	20329	9832	13026	9832	12609	4899	12166	4899	6261
3					19552	20652	19552	20260	9791	13026	9791	12519	4884	12166	4884	10309
4									9815	13026	9815	12554	4894	12166	4894	8963
5									9807	13026	9807	12587	4891	12166	4891	12594
6									9837	13026	9837	12595	4927	12195	4927	12643
7									9761	13026	9761	12500	4849	12195	4849	12571
8													4910	12195	4910	10099
9													4927	12328	4927	12358
10													4933	12333	4933	12706
11													4907	12333	4907	12669
12													4921	12333	4921	12202
13													4916	12536	4916	8928
14													4910	12595	4910	11746
15													4912	12595	4912	9427

If we represent the process number vs total time it will look like this:

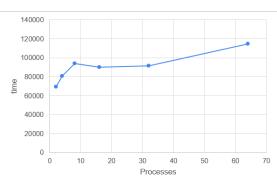


Figure 3: processes vs time chart

Because of thread time inconsistencies, we will not include a thread comparison

```
Enter the number of slaves: 32
Enter the maximum prime to find: 1000000
Enter 'thread' or 'process': thread
thread 0 found 2441 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 1 found 2440 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 2 found 2441 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 3 found 2443 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 3 found 2433 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 5 found 2433 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 6 found 2439 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 7 found 2407 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 8 found 2449 prime numbers in 5635.000000 milliseconds.
thread 9 found 2458 prime numbers in 6025.000000 milliseconds.
thread 11 found 2470 prime numbers in 6025.000000 milliseconds.
thread 11 found 2457 prime numbers in 6025.000000 milliseconds.
thread 12 found 2457 prime numbers in 6614.000000 milliseconds.
thread 13 found 2459 prime numbers in 6614.000000 milliseconds.
thread 15 found 2450 prime numbers in 6715.000000 milliseconds.
thread 16 found 2440 prime numbers in 6715.000000 milliseconds.
thread 17 found 2420 prime numbers in 76715.000000 milliseconds.
thread 18 found 2456 prime numbers in 7780.000000 milliseconds.
thread 19 found 2456 prime numbers in 7880.000000 milliseconds.
thread 19 found 2451 prime numbers in 7880.000000 milliseconds.
thread 21 found 2458 prime numbers in 7780.000000 milliseconds.
thread 21 found 2458 prime numbers in 7850.000000 milliseconds.
thread 22 found 2458 prime numbers in 7850.000000 milliseconds.
thread 23 found 2458 prime numbers in 7850.000000 milliseconds.
thread 24 found 2458 prime numbers in 7850.000000 milliseconds.
thread 25 found 2460 prime numbers in 7850.000000 milliseconds.
thread 26 found 2461 prime numbers in 8860.000000 milliseconds.
thread 27 found 2461 prime numbers in 8860.000000 milliseconds.
thread 28 found 2461 prime numbers in 8860.000000 milliseconds.
thread 29 found 2460 prime numbers in 8860.000000 milliseconds.
thread 31 found 2450 prime
```

Figure 4: 32 threads configuration

```
Process 0 found 1226 prime numbers in 1954,000000 milliseconds.

Process 1 found 1220 prime numbers in 1980,000000 milliseconds.

Process 3 found 1224 prime numbers in 1980,000000 milliseconds.

Process 3 found 1224 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 19 found 1220 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 19 found 1221 prime numbers in 1086,000000 milliseconds.

Process 19 found 1221 prime numbers in 1086,000000 milliseconds.

Process 20 found 1223 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 20 found 1223 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 31 found 1223 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 33 found 1236 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 33 found 1240 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 33 found 1254 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 16 found 1225 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 16 found 1225 prime numbers in 1080,000000 milliseconds.

Process 37 found 1254 prime numbers in 6319,000000 milliseconds.

Process 37 found 1254 prime numbers in 6319,000000 milliseconds.

Process 38 found 1200 prime numbers in 6319,000000 milliseconds.

Process 36 found 1209 prime numbers in 10878,000000 milliseconds.

Process 40 found 1235 prime numbers in 10878,000000 milliseconds.

Process 40 found 1235 prime numbers in 10878,000000 milliseconds.

Process 40 found 1230 prime numbers in 1088,000000 milliseconds.

Process 50 found 1230 prime numbers in 1088,000000 milliseconds.

Process 50 found 1230 prime numbers in 1088,000000 milliseconds.

Process 50 found 1230 prime numbers in 1088,000000 milliseconds.

Process 50 found 1230 prime numbers in 1088,000000 milliseconds.

Process 50 found 1230 prime numbers in 1088,000000 milliseconds.

Process 51 found 1240 prime numbers in 1089,000000 milliseconds.

Process 52 found 1230 prime numbers in 1089,000000 milliseconds.

Process 53 found 1230 prime numbers in 1089,000000 milliseconds.

Process 54 found 1250 prime numbers in 1089,000000 milliseconds.

P
```

Figure 6: 64 processes configuration pt.1

```
Process 49 found 1226 prime numbers in 8391.000000 milliseconds.
Process 54 found 1230 prime numbers in 7235.000000 milliseconds.
Process 55 found 1240 prime numbers in 7075.000000 milliseconds.
Process 62 found 1228 prime numbers in 5189.000000 milliseconds.
Total elapsed time was 114372.000000 milliseconds
```

Figure 8: 64 threads configuration pt.2

```
Enter the number of slaves: 32
Enter the maximum prime to find: 1000000
Enter 'thread' or 'process': process
Process 2 found 2441 prime numbers in 3092.000000 milliseconds.
Process 0 found 2441 prime numbers in 3110.000000 milliseconds.
Process 1 found 2451 prime numbers in 3110.000000 milliseconds.
Process 1 found 2451 prime numbers in 3171.000000 milliseconds.
Process 11 found 2452 prime numbers in 5403.000000 milliseconds.
Process 12 found 2453 prime numbers in 5403.000000 milliseconds.
Process 18 found 2454 prime numbers in 5140.000000 milliseconds.
Process 18 found 2458 prime numbers in 5140.000000 milliseconds.
Process 24 found 2461 prime numbers in 7441.000000 milliseconds.
Process 37 found 2470 prime numbers in 7441.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 15 found 2470 prime numbers in 7461.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 16 found 2470 prime numbers in 7451.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 27 found 2450 prime numbers in 9128.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 27 found 2456 prime numbers in 9128.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 20 found 2443 prime numbers in 8810.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 22 found 2448 prime numbers in 18810.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 25 found 2449 prime numbers in 10643.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 27 found 2479 prime numbers in 10640.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 17 found 2479 prime numbers in 110640.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 17 found 2479 prime numbers in 11060.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 17 found 2479 prime numbers in 11006.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 18 found 2449 prime numbers in 11147.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 19 found 2458 prime numbers in 11147.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 15 found 2459 prime numbers in 11147.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 15 found 2459 prime numbers in 11154.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 25 found 2469 prime numbers in 11154.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 26 found 2469 prime numbers in 11800.00000 milliseconds.
(Process 27 found 2450 prime numbers in 11800.00000 milliseconds.
(Process 28 found 2460 prime numbers in 11860.000000 milliseconds.
(Process 28 found 2460 p
```

Figure 5: 32 processes configuration

```
thread 0 found 1226 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 1 found 1220 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 3 found 1236 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 3 found 1236 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 5 found 1230 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 5 found 1230 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 5 found 1230 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 7 found 1209 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 7 found 1209 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 9 found 1222 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 9 found 1222 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 11 found 1222 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 11 found 1222 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 11 found 1223 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 11 found 1223 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 11 found 1238 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 15 found 1238 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 16 found 1238 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 16 found 1236 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 17 found 1240 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 18 found 1218 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 22 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 22 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 27 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 27 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 27 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 27 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 28 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 27 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 28 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 37 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 37 found 1219 prime numbers in 135,000000 milliseconds. thread 37 found 1219 prime numbers in 135
```

Figure 7: 64 threads configuration pt.1

```
thread 61 found 1224 prime numbers in 2759.000000 milliseconds.
thread 62 found 1228 prime numbers in 2850.000000 milliseconds.
thread 63 found 1223 prime numbers in 2850.000000 milliseconds.
Total elapsed time was 95609.000000 milliseconds
```

Figure 9: 64 threads configuration pt.2

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, threads and processes are both methods of concurrently executing code on a computer. Threads are a way of achieving concurrency within a single process, while processes are independent units of execution that can be run concurrently with other processes.

There are several key differences between threads and processes:

- Threads share memory space, while processes have their own separate memory space. This
 means that threads can access and modify the same data within a process, while processes
 must communicate with each other through some kind of interprocess communication
 mechanism in order to share data.
- Threads are generally lighter-weight than processes, as they require less overhead to create and manage. This makes them more efficient for certain types of tasks, such as those that involve frequent communication or synchronization between threads.
- Processes are generally more isolated than threads, as they have their own separate memory space and cannot directly access the memory of other processes. This makes them more suitable for tasks that require a high degree of security or isolation.

Overall, the choice between using threads or processes will depend on the specific requirements of the task at hand. Both have their own strengths and weaknesses, and the most appropriate choice will depend on the needs of the application.