

Project4: Multithreaded Sorting Application & Fork-Join Sorting Application

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1 使用到的功能、函数和命令

1.1 采用 PthreadsAPI 的基本代码结构

```
1      int main()
2      {
3          /* the thread identifier */
4          pthread_t tid;
5          /* set of attributes for the thread */
6          pthread_attr_t attr;
7
8          /* get the default attributes */
9          pthread_attr_init(&attr);
10
11         /* create the thread */
12         pthread_create(&tid,&attr,runner,argv[1]);
13
14         /* now wait for the thread to exit */
15         pthread_join(tid,NULL);
16
17         /* The thread will begin control in this function*/
18         void *runner(void *param) {
19             do something here.
20
21             pthread_exit(0);
22         }
23     }
```

1.2 采用 Java fork-join parallelism API 的基本代码结构

```
1      import java.util.concurrent.*;
2      public class SumTask extends RecursiveTask<Integer> {
3          static final int SIZE = 10000;
4          static final int THRESHOLD = 1000;
5          private int begin, end;
6          private int[] array;
7          public SumTask(int begin, int end, int[] array) {
8              this.begin = begin;
9              this.end = end;
10         this.array = array;
11     }
12     protected Integer compute() {
13         if (end - begin < THRESHOLD) {
14             int sum = 0;
15             for (int i = begin; i <= end; i++)
16                 sum += array[i];
17             return sum;
18         }
19         else {
20             int mid = begin + (end - begin) / 2;
21             SumTask leftTask = new SumTask(begin, mid, array);
22             SumTask rightTask = new SumTask(mid + 1, end, array);
23             leftTask.fork();
24             rightTask.fork();
25             return rightTask.join() + leftTask.join();
26         }
27     }
28     public static void main(String[] args) {
29         ForkJoinPool pool = new ForkJoinPool();
30         int[] array = new int[SIZE];
31         java.util.Random rand = new java.util.Random();
32         for (int i = 0; i < SIZE; i++)
33             array[i] = rand.nextInt(10);
34         SumTask task = new SumTask(0, SIZE-1, array);
35         int sum = pool.invoke(task);
36         System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
37     }
38 }
```

1.3 使用到的函数和类

1. `pthread_attr_init(&attr)` 函数，为线程设置参数。
2. `pthread_create(&tid,&attr,runner,NULL)` 函数，创建新的线程。
3. `pthread_join(&tid,NULL)` 函数，等待线程结束。
4. (java)`RecursiveAction` 子类，处理没有返回结果的任务的子类。
5. (java)`System.out.println()` 函数，控制输出的函数。
6. (java)`task.fork()` 函数，创建一个新线程。
7. (java)`task.join()` 函数，等待线程任务执行并返回。
8. (java)`ForkJoinPool pool = new ForkJoinPool()` 函数，创建一个新的 `ForkJoinPool`。
9. (java)`scan_input.nextInt` 函数，获取下一个为 `int` 型的数据输入。
10. (java)`scan_input.next().charAt(0)` 函数，获取下一个为 `char` 型的数据输入。
11. (java)`java.util.Random()` 函数，用于生成随机数。
12. (java)`pool.invoke` 函数，提交任务并且开始运行。

1.4 使用到的命令

1. `make`，编译 `Multithread.c` 文件。
2. `./Multithread`，运行该文件。
3. `java QuickSort.java`，编译并且运行该文件。

2 实现思路

2.1 Part 1-Multithreaded Sorting Application

首先设置四个全局变量：原数组 `*array`、结果数组 `*result`、数组元素个数 `num_of_array`、线程计数器 `thread_count`。然后进行依次创建两个排序线程 `sort_thread[0]` 和 `sort_thread[1]`，在这两个线程中 `sort_thread[0]` 中的 `thread_count` 值为 0，`sort_thread[1]` 中的 `thread_count` 值为 1，根据 `thread_count` 的值来将原数组划分为大小相等两部分，并且分别利用冒泡排序进行排序。并且利用线程中的 `pthread_exit(0)` 函数和进程中的 `pthread_join(sort_thread[i],NULL)` 函数，依次等待线程的结束和返回。

数组的两个部分在两个线程中分别排好序之后，再创建一个归并线程 `merge_thread`，对原数组已经排好序的两部分进行简单的归并排序，并且把结果放入数组 `result` 中即可。然后利用线程中的 `pthread_exit(0)` 函数和进程中的 `pthread_join(merge_thread,NULL)` 函数，等待线程的结束和返回即可。

最终将排好序的数组输出。

2.2 Part 2-Fork-Join Sorting Application

首先引入一系列必要的头文件，例如 `import java.util.concurrent.*`、`import java.util.Scanner`、`import java.util.Arrays`。然后从 `RecursiveAction` 子类中创建一个与文件名对应的新类，`MergeSort`

中创建方式为 `public class MergeSort extends RecursiveAction`, `QuickSort` 中的创建方式为 `public class QuickSort extends RecursiveAction`。

然后实现这个新类的构造函数, 由于类中的元素包括排序起点 `begin(int)`、排序终点 `end(int)`、排序数组 `array(int array)`, 所以构造函数为 `public QuickSort/MergeSort(int begin, int end, int[] array){this.begin = begin;this.end = end;this.array = array;}`。

然后实现这个类的排序函数 `compute()`, 当需要排序的范围 `end-begin` 小于 100 时, 均采用插入排序。当排序范围大于 100 时, `QuickSort` 采用快速排序, 首先把数组中元素排列为哨兵元素左侧的元素均小于哨兵元素, 右侧均大于, 然后利用 `QuickSort lefttask = new QuickSort(begin, mid, array)` 和 `lefttask.fork()`(右侧数组操作相同) 来创建两个新线程, 分别用同样的方法对两个子序列进行排序, 然后使用 `lefttask.join()` 等待线程运行结束并返回。`MergeSort` 采用归并排序, 把数组层层二分, 直到剩下两个元素是再比较大小并交换。在这个过程中, 利用 `MergeSort lefttask = new MergeSort(begin, mid, array)` 和 `lefttask.fork()`(右侧数组操作相同) 创建两个新线程, 分别用同样的方法对两个子序列进行排序, 然后使用 `lefttask.join()` 等待线程运行结束并返回, 返回后再对两个子序列进行遍历归并排序即可。

在排序的过程中, 我还将每一段应用的排序方法进行输出, 便于观察每个线程中排序区间的大小和具体排序方法。

最后是这个类的主函数 `main(String [] args)`, 无论是 `QuickSort` 还是 `MergeSort`, 均先由用户输入是用默认数组尺寸还是自己设置数组尺寸, 然后获得数组的具体尺寸。然后产生同样大小的随机数数组, 并且输出未排序的原始数组。然后依据参数创建一个新的排序类 `task`, 并且使用 `pool.invoke(task)` 来运行。最终输出排好序的数组。

3 步骤截图

3.1 Part 1-Multithreaded Sorting Application

```
psyduckliu@ubuntu:~/Desktop/submit/project3/Part1$ make
gcc -c Multithreaded.c
gcc -o Multithreaded Multithreaded.o -lpthread
psyduckliu@ubuntu:~/Desktop/submit/project3/Part1$ ./Multithreaded
Please enter the number of array elements:
10
Please enter the array elements:
9 1 0 2 8 7 5 3 4 6
The sorted array is:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
psyduckliu@ubuntu:~/Desktop/submit/project3/Part1$ ./Multithreaded
Please enter the number of array elements:
10
Please enter the array elements:
7 12 19 3 18 4 2 6 15 8
The sorted array is:
2 3 4 6 7 8 12 15 18 19
```

图 1: Part 1-Multithreaded Sorting Application

3.2 Part 2-Fork-Join Sorting Application-MergeSort

```
PS D:\刘昊林\2020春 操作系统\Project\CS307-Operating-System\Project3\Part2> java MergeSort.java
Do you want to set the size of array or use the default size?(y/n,y for you set size and n for default size)
y
Please input the size of the array:
5
Before sorting, the initial array is:
[3, 2, 4, 4, 3]
Sort method is Insertion sort
After sorting, the final array is:
[2, 3, 3, 4, 4]
PS D:\刘昊林\2020春 操作系统\Project\CS307-Operating-System\Project3\Part2> java MergeSort.java
Do you want to set the size of array or use the default size?(y/n,y for you set size and n for default size)
y
Please input the size of the array:
20
Before sorting, the initial array is:
[0, 19, 7, 9, 10, 12, 11, 2, 18, 17, 13, 17, 0, 15, 15, 4, 17, 15, 14, 18]
Sort method is Insertion sort
After sorting, the final array is:
[0, 0, 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 15, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19]
```

图 2: Fork-Join Sorting Application-MergeSort(1)

[illegible]

图 3: Fork-Join Sorting Application-MergeSort(2)

After sorting, the final array is:																																																																																										
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36</																																																																

图 4: Fork-Join Sorting Application-MergeSort(3)

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```

图 5: Fork-Join Sorting Application-MergeSort(4)

3.3 Part 2-Fork-Join Sorting Application-QuickSort

```
PS D:\刘昊林\2020春 操作系统\Project\CS307-Operating-System\Project3\Part2> java QuickSort.java
Do you want to set the size of array or use the default size?(y/n,y for you set size and n for default size)
y
Please input the size of the array:
5
Before sorting, the initial array is:
[0, 3, 4, 3, 2]
Sort method is Insertion sort
After sorting, the final array is:
[0, 2, 3, 3, 4]
PS D:\刘昊林\2020春 操作系统\Project\CS307-Operating-System\Project3\Part2> java QuickSort.java
Do you want to set the size of array or use the default size?(y/n,y for you set size and n for default size)
y
Please input the size of the array:
20
Before sorting, the initial array is:
[14, 2, 6, 13, 4, 11, 8, 7, 10, 8, 4, 10, 3, 13, 12, 12, 7, 1, 4, 3]
Sort method is Insertion sort
After sorting, the final array is:
[1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14]
```

图 6: Fork-Join Sorting Application-QuickSort(1)

[illegible]

图 7: Fork-Join Sorting Application-QuickSort(2)

After sorting, the final array is:

```

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 
```

图 8: Fork-Join Sorting Application-QuickSort(3)

Sort method	is	quick sort
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图 9: Fork-Join Sorting Application-QuickSort(4) 仅仅是排序过程中的一小部分!!