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Assignment 5

AIM: Thread management using pthread library. Implement matrix multiplication using multithreading. Application should have pthread_create, pthread_join, pthread_exit. In the program, every thread must return the value and must be collected in pthread_join in the main function. Final sum of row column multiplication must be done by main thread (main function).

Theory:

Multiplication of Matrix using threads

Multiplication of matrix does take time surely. Time complexity of matrix multiplication is $O(n^3)$ using normal matrix multiplication. And **Strassen algorithm** improves it and its time complexity is $O(n^3)$.

But, Is there any way to improve the performance of matrix multiplication using the normal method.

Multi-threading can be done to improve it. In multi-threading, instead of utilizing a single core of your processor, we utilizes all or more core to solve the problem.

We create different threads, each thread evaluating some part of matrix multiplication.

Depending upon the number of cores your processor has, you can create the number of threads required. Although you can create as many threads as you need, a better way is to create each thread for one core.

n second approach, we create a seperate thread for each element in resultant matrix. Using **pthread_exit()** we return computed value from each thread which is collected by **pthread_join()**. This approach does not make use of any global variables.

thread1 ->	A11	A12	A13	A14
thread2 ->	A21	A22	A23	A24
thread3 ->	A31	A32	A33	A34
thread4 ->	A41	A42	A43	A44

B11	B12	B13	B14
B21	B22	B23	B24
B31	B32	B33	B34
B41	B42	B43	B44

C language Code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<pthread.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#define MAX 4

//Each thread computes single element
void *mult(void* arg)
{
   int *data = (int *)arg;
   int k = 0, i = 0;

   int x = data[0];
   for (i = 1; i <= x; i++)
        k += data[i]*data[i+x];

   int *p = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int));
        *p = k;</pre>
```

```
pthread_exit(p);
int main()
{
  int matA[MAX][MAX];
  int matB[MAX][MAX];
  int r1=MAX,c1=MAX,r2=MAX,c2=MAX,i,j,k;
  // Accepting values in matA
  printf("Enter First Matrix of 4 * 4\n");
  for (i = 0; i < r1; i++)
       for (j = 0; j < c1; j++)
           scanf("%d",&matA[i][j]);
  //Accepting values in matB
  printf("Enter Second Matrix of 34* 4\n");
  for (i = 0; i < r1; i++)
       for (j = 0; j < c1; j++)
           scanf("%d",&matB[i][j]);
  int max = r1*c2;
  //declaring array of threads of size r1*c2
  pthread_t *threads;
  threads = (pthread_t*)malloc(max*sizeof(pthread_t));
```

```
int count = 0;
int* data = NULL;
for (i = 0; i < r1; i++)
  for (j = 0; j < c2; j++)
       //storing row and column elements in data
     data = (int *)malloc((20)*sizeof(int));
     data[0] = c1;
     for (k = 0; k < c1; k++)
       data[k+1] = matA[i][k];
     for (k = 0; k < r2; k++)
       data[k+c1+1] = matB[k][j];
     //creating threads
       pthread_create(&threads[count++], NULL,
                 mult, (void*)(data));
          }
printf("RESULTANT MATRIX IS :- \n");
for (i = 0; i < max; i++)
{
 void *k;
 //Joining all threads and collecting return value
 pthread_join(threads[i], &k);
   int *p = (int *)k;
 printf("%d ",*p);
 if ((i + 1) \% c2 == 0)
   printf("\n");
}
```

```
return 0;
}
Compile in linux using following code:
gcc -pthread program_name.cpp
```

Output:

