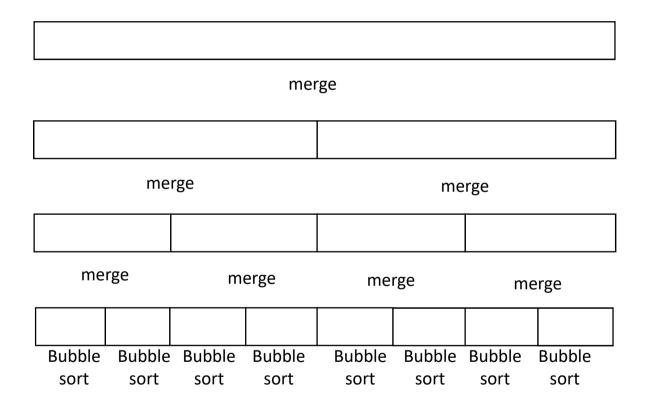
Operating Systems Programming Assignment #3

Parallel Merge Sort with Threads

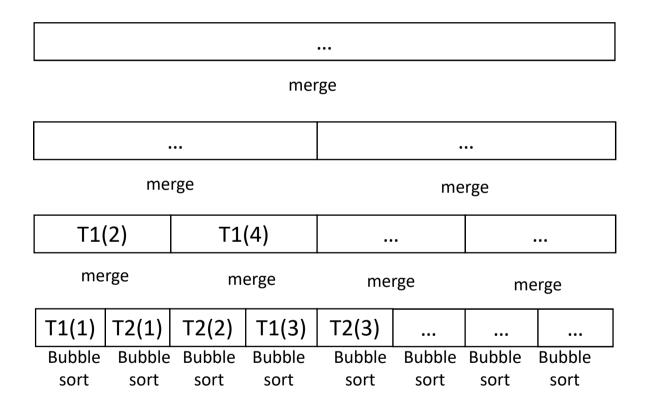
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Jobs for Parallel Merge Sort



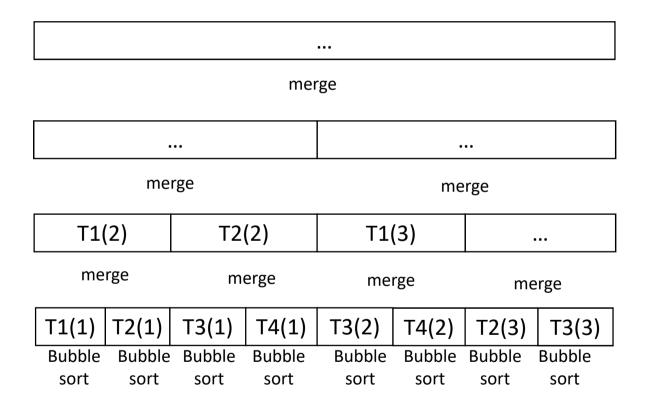
^{**} In this assignment, the original array is divided into eight equal pieces for merge sort

Merge Sort, 2 Worker Threads



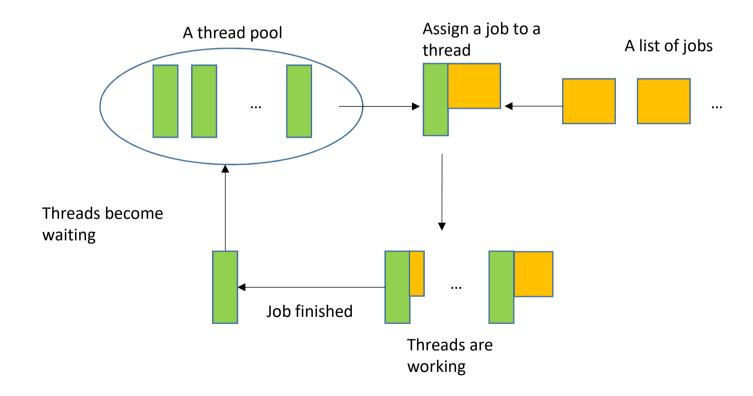
T1(3) = the 3rd invocation of worker thread T1

Merge Sort, 4 Worker Threads



T1(3) = the 3rd invocation of worker thread T1

The Concept of a Thread Pool



Semaphore

- Synchronization tool that does not require busy waiting
- Semaphore S integer variable
 - Initial value of S cannot be negative
 - Can only be accessed via these two indivisible (atomic) operations: wait() and signal()
 - An internal (invisible) waiting queue to manage blocked threads/processes

Synchronization with Semaphore

• Implementation of wait:

• Implementation of signal:

```
Signal (S){
    S++;
    if (S <= 0) {
        remove a process P from the waiting queue
        wakeup(P); }
}</pre>
```

Mutual exclusion Semaphore mutex=1

Ti Tj

```
do {
    waiting(mutex);

    // critical section

    signal(mutex);

    // remainder section
} while (TRUE);

    do {
        waiting(mutex);

        // critical section
        signal(mutex);

        // remainder section
} while (TRUE);
```

Event Semaphore synch = 0

```
S_1; S_1; signal(synch); wait(synch); S_2;
```

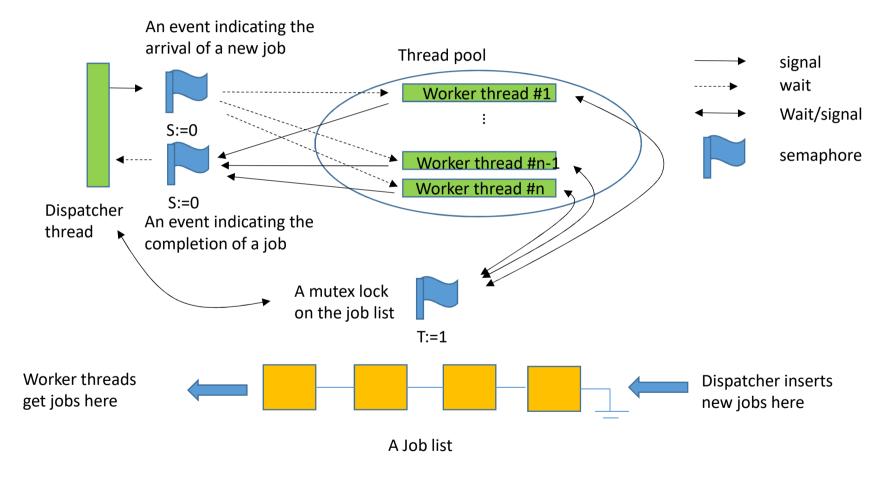
Event Semaphore synch = 0

```
Ti Tj Tk S_1; signal(synch); wait(synch); wait(synch);
```

 S_2 ;

Utilizing the internal waiting queue

A Reference Design



You don't have to implement this way, but your sorting results and execution time trend must be correct

A Reference Design

- Initially, the dispatcher thread inserts eight sort jobs for the eight bottom-level arrays and signals worker threads
- When a worker thread is signaled, it gets a job from the job list
- When a worker thread completes a job, it notifies the dispatcher
- When being notified, the dispatcher checks if any two pairing (buddy) sub-arrays have been sorted. If so, it inserts a new job of merging the two subarrays to the job list and signal a worker thread

Procedure

- 1. Read data from the input file "input.txt"
- 2. n=1
- 3. Do the sorting with a thread pool of n threads
- 4. Print the execution time
- 5. Write the sorted array to a file
 - Filename: output_n.txt (e.g., output_3.txt if n=3)
- 6. n++; if n<=8 then goto 3

Input Format

- Format of "input.txt":
- <# of elements of array><space>\n
- <all elements separated by space>
 - Largest input: 1,000,000 integers
 - Generate your own file for testing
- Output file format "output_?.txt":
- <sorted array elements separated by space>

Output Format

On the screen

```
worker thread #1, elapsed 19052.239000 ms worker thread #2, elapsed 10029.638000 ms worker thread #3, elapsed 7157.280000 ms worker thread #4, elapsed 5263.625000 ms worker thread #5, elapsed 5481.798000 ms worker thread #6, elapsed 5884.612000 ms worker thread #7, elapsed 5862.892000 ms worker thread #8, elapsed 5037.831000 ms
```

In the output files: sorted integers

APIs

- <pthread.h>
 - Thread management
 - pthread_attr_init, pthread_create, pthread_exit
- <semaphore.h>
 - Semaphore operations
 - sem_init, sem_wait, sem_post, sem_getvalue, sem_destroy

Remarks

- Numbers must be sorted in the ascending order
- Use bubble sort on the bottom-level arrays
- All the 8 output files must be identical
- Avoid polling in any place of your program
- Jobs must be dynamically created. Do not pregenerate all jobs
- You get 0 mark if you use quicksort() in any place
- Execution time decreases as n increases;
 Performance improv. saturates when n is large
 - Again! Why? Try googling "Amdahl's Law"

Header of your .c or .cpp

```
/*
Student No.: <your student id>
Student Name: <your name>
Email: <your email>
SE tag: xnxcxtxuxoxsx
Statement: I am fully aware that this program is not supposed to be posted to a public server, such as a public GitHub repository or a public web page.
```

Testing OS Environment

- Ubuntu 18.04
- Install as a VM or on a physical machine