**50.005 Computer System Engineering Lab 2 Multithread**

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Section 1: Mean Thread

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Threads | Execution Time (ms) |
| 1 | 14.5 |
| 2 | 18.4 |
| 4 | 23.1 |
| 8 | 35.8 |
| 16 | 27.9 |
| 32 | 37.1 |
| 64 | 34.4 |
| 128 | 40.5 |
| 256 | 57.0 |
| 512 | 72.8 |
| 1024 | 200.3 |
| 2048 | 185.2 |

In general, the execution time increases as the number of threads increases when computing mean. I believe this is because the creation and destruction of threads is very expensive, and the time taken to do so exceeds the small benefit of time saved via concurrency.

Section 2: Median Thread

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| --- | --- |
| Number of Threads | Execution Time (ms) |
| 1 | 283.8 |
| 2 | 663.7 |
| 4 | 538.9 |
| 8 | 632.5 |
| 16 | 735.8 |
| 32 | 633.8 |
| 64 | 1430.5 |
| 128 | 1531.6 |
| 256 | 1678.4 |
| 512 | 1691.4 |
| 1024 | 1798.8 |
| 2048 | 1802.7 |

In the computation of median, we can see a similar trend where the execution time generally increases together with number of threads. However, the execution time for median computation is much larger than that of mean. This is because multithreading is used twice here, first to sort the sub-arrays and second to merge the arrays. Therefore, the creation and destruction time of the threads is two-fold. Furthermore, the sorting algorithm takes a higher computation time as compared to finding mean. The two factors cause the median computation time to be much larger.