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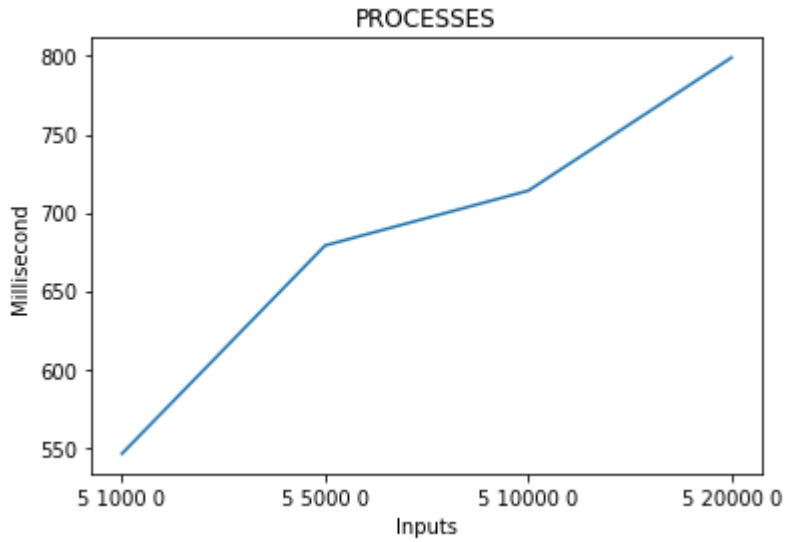
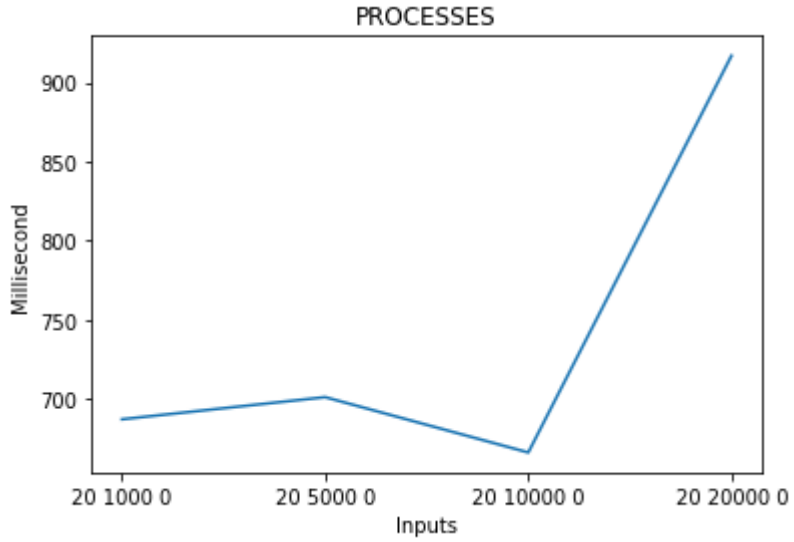
**CS342-PROJECT1-REPORT**

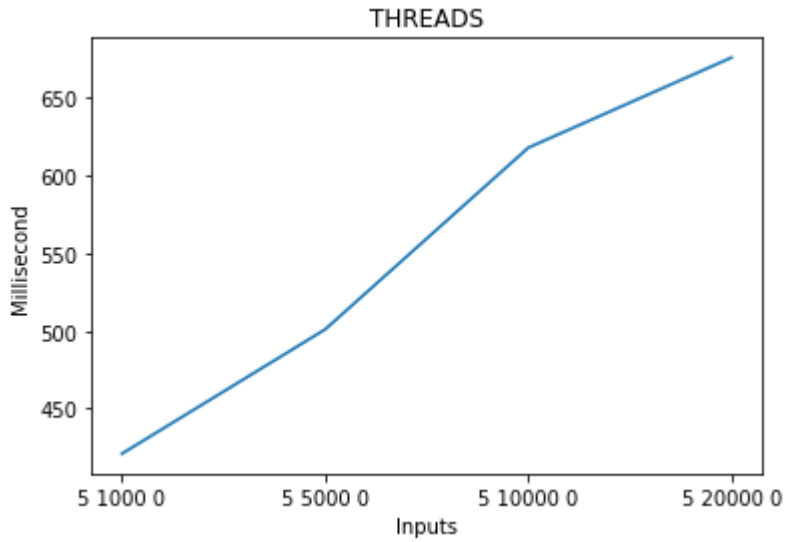
**03.03.2022**




**PLOT 1**




**PLOT 2**




**PLOT 3**

***Comparison of PLOT 1 and PLOT 2:***

As the number of intervals increases, and the interval width becomes constant, the number of lines that must be read increases. Since the number of our children is as much as the number of files, the number of lines that children need to read increases. Therefore, there is an almost linear proportion (with minor errors) and the longer the number of intervals, the longer it will take place.

***Comparison of PLOT 1 And PLOT 3:***

The inputs for both are exactly the same. The purpose of this is to conduct an accurate experiment. Theoretically, threading should be faster. This is because each processes requires separate system calls. Also, each processes have its own stack so creation and deletion of process takes more time than thread. As a result, threads gave results in a shorter time. Looking at the plots, the theoretical and practical results match.