Matrix Multiplication Using Threads

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Code organization and main functions:

The code is split into 9 functions making 3 jobs:

- Reading file: which is responsible for reading arrays from files.
  - Void setRowandColInt(FILE* file);
  - int fromStrToDigit(char* str);
  - void readArr(FILE* file, int arr[rows_int][cols_int]);

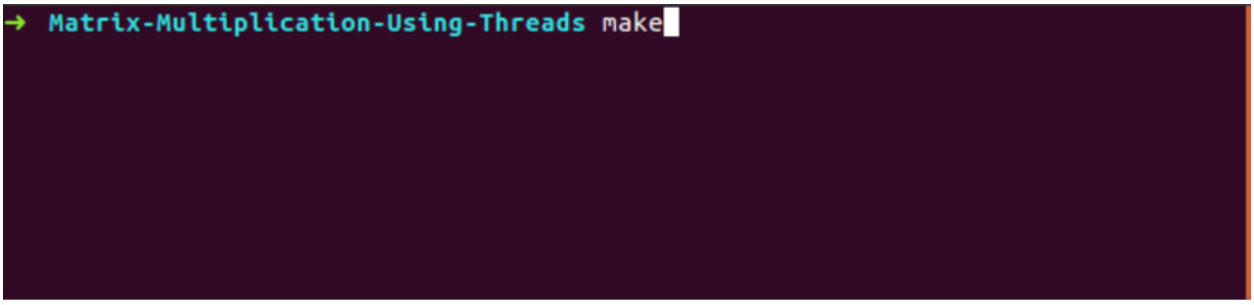
- Writing into file: which is responsible for writing an array to file.
  - Void writeToFile(char* file_name, int rows, int cols, long matrix[rows][cols]);

- Compute matrices multiplicaton: which make the actual multiplication with different methods.
  - Void normalMultiplication(int ra, int ca, int arrA[ra][ca], int rb, int cb, int arrB[rb][cb] , long arrC[ra][cb]);
  - void case1Multiplication(int ra, int ca, int arrA[ra][ca], int rb, int cb, int arrB[rb][cb] , long arrC[ra][cb]);
  - void * rowMultiplyer(void * args);
  - void case2Multiplication(int ra, int ca, int arrA[ra][ca], int rb, int cb, int arrB[rb][cb] , long arrC[ra][cb]);
  - void * cellMultiplyer(void * args);

How to compile and run the code:

- there exists a file called “Makefile” contains the compiling to ease the running.

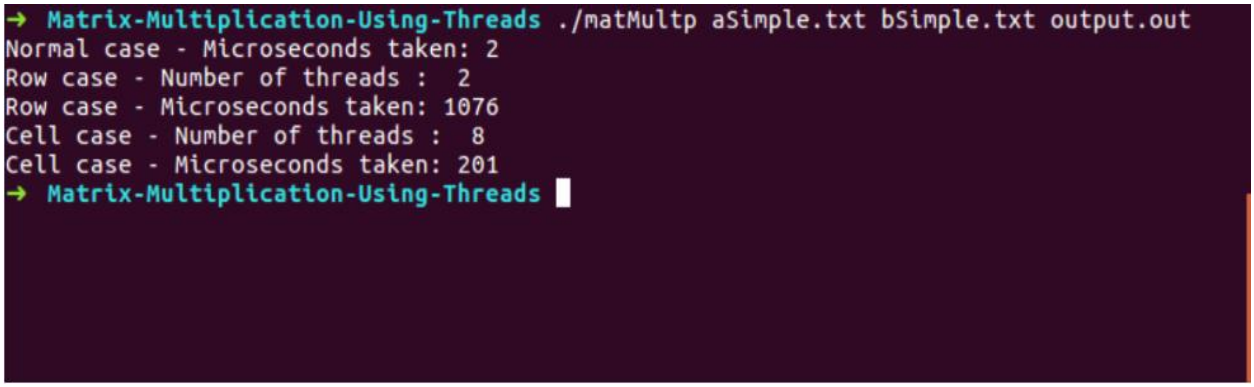
- You have to just write “make” in the command prompt in the directory of the project as this:



- Then you have to write “./matMult [first Array file name] [second Array file name] [output file name]” , where first, second and output file names is optional but if there are not written the program will try the default “a.txt , b.txt , c.out”.

Sample runs:

- After running the program, you will see in the terminal the time of each of normal multiplication, row thread multiplication and cell thread multiplication take to finish.



- Also you will find an output file with the name you gave to it or c.out if default is used.
  - Simple input:

```
row=2 col=3
1 2 3
4 5 6
```

```
row=3 col=4
1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12
```

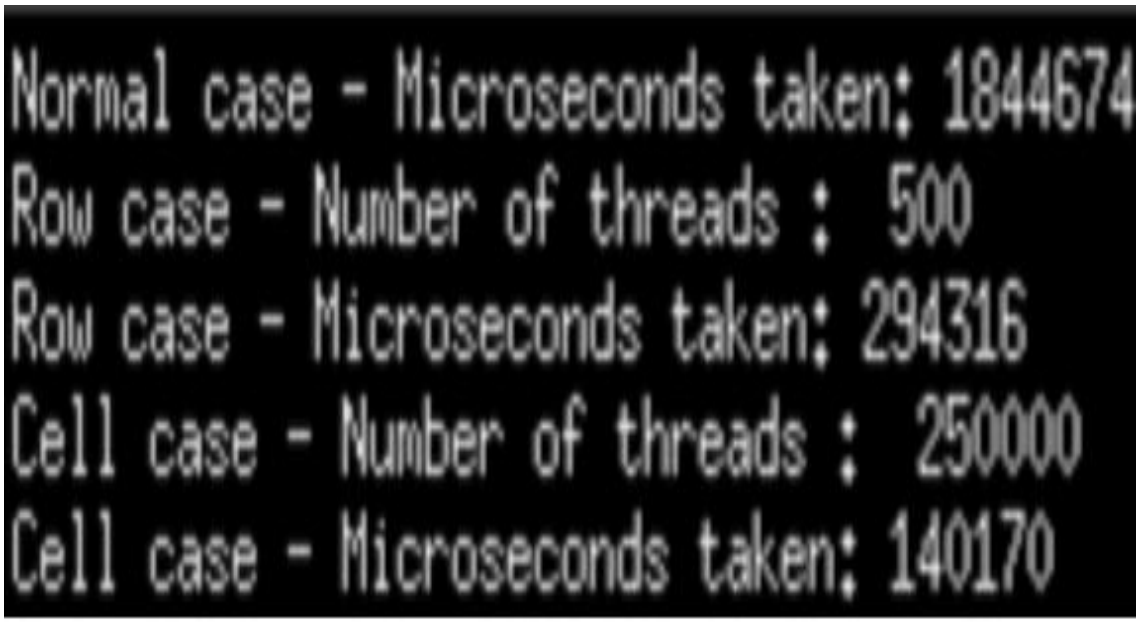
  - Simple output:

```
38 44 50 56
83 98 113 128

method 1 using row threading
38 44 50 56
83 98 113 128

method 2 using cell threading
38 44 50 56
83 98 113 128
```

- Sample run 2:
  - Arrays of 500*500:



Comparison between methods:

- For big inputs it seems that method of cells threads takes less time than the other.

- But in very small inputs it showed the inverse as the time taken to create threads is more than the actual time of computations.

- At sample run 2:
  - Row method takes about 0.3 second.
  - Cell method takes about 0.15 second (about half of the time).
  - Normal method takes about 1.9 second.