

The logo of the National Taipei University of Technology is centered in the background. It features a large, light blue stylized 'N' and a green stylized 'T' that together form a larger 'U' shape. The text 'TAIPEI' is written in large, light blue capital letters, and 'TECH' is written in large, light green capital letters below it.

**National Taipei University of Technology OS - HW1**

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# Source Code

## 1. First Program – A (For-Loops)

```
import time
import numpy as np

def initialize_matrix_A(rows, cols):
    """初始化矩陣 A，元素公式為  $a[i,j] = 6.5i - 1.8j$ """
    matrix = np.zeros((rows, cols), dtype=complex)
    for i in range(rows):
        for j in range(cols):
            matrix[i, j] = complex(6.5 * i, -1.8 * j)
    return matrix

def initialize_matrix_B(rows, cols):
    """初始化矩陣 B，元素公式為  $b[i,j] = (30 + 5.5i) - 12.1j$ """
    matrix = np.zeros((rows, cols), dtype=complex)
    for i in range(rows):
        for j in range(cols):
            matrix[i, j] = complex(30 + 5.5 * i, -12.1)
    return matrix

def matrix_multiply(A, B):
    """使用 for loop 計算矩陣乘法"""
    rows_A, cols_A = A.shape
    rows_B, cols_B = B.shape

    if cols_A != rows_B:
        raise ValueError("矩陣維度不符合乘法要求")

    # 初始化結果矩陣
    C = np.zeros((rows_A, cols_B), dtype=complex)

    # 矩陣乘法
    for i in range(rows_A):
        for j in range(cols_B):
            sum_val = 0
            for k in range(cols_A):
                sum_val += A[i, k] * B[k, j]
            C[i, j] = sum_val

    return C

def main():
    # 矩陣維度
    rows_A, cols_A = 50, 80
    rows_B, cols_B = 80, 50

    # 初始化矩陣 A 和 B
    A = initialize_matrix_A(rows_A, cols_A)
    B = initialize_matrix_B(rows_B, cols_B)

    # 計時開始
    start_time = time.time()

    # 矩陣乘法
    C = matrix_multiply(A, B)

    # 計時結束
    end_time = time.time()

    # 輸出執行時間
    execution_time = (end_time - start_time) * 1000 # 毫秒
    print(f"執行時間 (for loop): {execution_time:.2f} ms")

    # 驗證結果矩陣 C
    print("結果矩陣 C 的部分內容:")
    print(C[:5, :5]) # 印出部分內容確認

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

## 2. Multithread( 50 threads)

```
import time
import numpy as np
from threading import Thread
import threading

def initialize_matrix_A(rows, cols):
    """初始化矩陣 A·元素公式為  $a[i,j] = 6.5*i - 1.8*j$ """
    matrix = np.zeros((rows, cols), dtype=complex)
    for i in range(rows):
        for j in range(cols):
            matrix[i, j] = complex(6.5 * i, -1.8 * j)
    return matrix

def initialize_matrix_B(rows, cols):
    """初始化矩陣 B·元素公式為  $b[i,j] = (30 + 5.5*i) - 12.1j$ """
    matrix = np.zeros((rows, cols), dtype=complex)
    for i in range(rows):
        for j in range(cols):
            matrix[i, j] = complex(30 + 5.5 * i, -12.1)
    return matrix

def multiply_row_range(start_row, end_row, A, B, C):
    """計算指定行範圍的矩陣乘法"""
    cols_B = B.shape[1]
    cols_A = A.shape[1]

    for i in range(start_row, end_row):
        for j in range(cols_B):
            sum_val = 0
            for k in range(cols_A):
                sum_val += A[i, k] * B[k, j]
            C[i, j] = sum_val

def matrix_multiply_multithreading(A, B, num_threads):
    """使用多執行緒進行矩陣乘法"""
    rows_A, cols_A = A.shape
    rows_B, cols_B = B.shape

    if cols_A != rows_B:
        raise ValueError("矩陣維度不符合乘法要求")

    # 初始化結果矩陣
    C = np.zeros((rows_A, cols_B), dtype=complex)

    # 每個執行緒處理的行數
    rows_per_thread = rows_A // num_threads
    threads = []

    # 建立執行緒
    for i in range(num_threads):
        start_row = i * rows_per_thread
        end_row = start_row + rows_per_thread if i < num_threads - 1 else rows_A

        thread = Thread(target=multiply_row_range, args=(start_row, end_row, A, B, C))
        threads.append(thread)
        thread.start()

    # 等待所有執行緒完成
    for thread in threads:
        thread.join()

    return C

def main():
    # 矩陣維度
    rows_A, cols_A = 50, 80
    rows_B, cols_B = 80, 50

    # 初始化矩陣 A 和 B
    A = initialize_matrix_A(rows_A, cols_A)
    B = initialize_matrix_B(rows_B, cols_B)

    # 設定執行緒數量 (如 10 或 50)
    NUM_THREADS = 50 # 可以修改為 50 測試不同情況

    # 計時開始
    start_time = time.time()

    # 執行多執行緒矩陣乘法
    C = matrix_multiply_multithreading(A, B, NUM_THREADS)

    # 計時結束
    end_time = time.time()

    # 輸出執行時間
    execution_time = (end_time - start_time) * 1000 # 毫秒
    print(f"執行時間 (multithreading, {NUM_THREADS} threads): {execution_time:.2f} ms")

    # 驗證結果矩陣 C
    print("結果矩陣 C 的部分內容:")
    print(C[:5, :5]) # 印出部分內容確認

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

### 3. Multithread( 10 threads)

```
import time
import numpy as np
from threading import Thread
import threading

def initialize_matrix_A(rows, cols):
    """初始化矩陣 A·元素公式為  $a[i,j] = 6.5*i - 1.8*j$ """
    matrix = np.zeros((rows, cols), dtype=complex)
    for i in range(rows):
        for j in range(cols):
            matrix[i, j] = complex(6.5 * i, -1.8 * j)
    return matrix

def initialize_matrix_B(rows, cols):
    """初始化矩陣 B·元素公式為  $b[i,j] = (30 + 5.5*i) - 12.1j$ """
    matrix = np.zeros((rows, cols), dtype=complex)
    for i in range(rows):
        for j in range(cols):
            matrix[i, j] = complex(30 + 5.5 * i, -12.1)
    return matrix

def multiply_row_range(start_row, end_row, A, B, C):
    """計算指定行範圍的矩陣乘法"""
    cols_B = B.shape[1]
    cols_A = A.shape[1]

    for i in range(start_row, end_row):
        for j in range(cols_B):
            sum_val = 0
            for k in range(cols_A):
                sum_val += A[i, k] * B[k, j]
            C[i, j] = sum_val

def matrix_multiply_multithreading(A, B, num_threads):
    """使用多執行緒進行矩陣乘法"""
    rows_A, cols_A = A.shape
    rows_B, cols_B = B.shape

    if cols_A != rows_B:
        raise ValueError("矩陣維度不符合乘法要求")

    # 初始化結果矩陣
    C = np.zeros((rows_A, cols_B), dtype=complex)

    # 每個執行緒處理的行數
    rows_per_thread = rows_A // num_threads
    threads = []

    # 建立執行緒
    for i in range(num_threads):
        start_row = i * rows_per_thread
        end_row = start_row + rows_per_thread if i < num_threads - 1 else rows_A

        thread = Thread(target=multiply_row_range, args=(start_row, end_row, A, B, C))
        threads.append(thread)
        thread.start()

    # 等待所有執行緒完成
    for thread in threads:
        thread.join()

    return C

def main():
    # 矩陣維度
    rows_A, cols_A = 50, 80
    rows_B, cols_B = 80, 50

    # 初始化矩陣 A 和 B
    A = initialize_matrix_A(rows_A, cols_A)
    B = initialize_matrix_B(rows_B, cols_B)

    # 設定執行緒數量 (如 10 或 50)
    NUM_THREADS = 10 # 可以修改為 50 測試不同情況

    # 計時開始
    start_time = time.time()

    # 執行多執行緒矩陣乘法
    C = matrix_multiply_multithreading(A, B, NUM_THREADS)

    # 計時結束
    end_time = time.time()

    # 輸出執行時間
    execution_time = (end_time - start_time) * 1000 # 毫秒
    print(f'執行時間 (multithreading, {NUM_THREADS} threads): {execution_time:.2f} ms')

    # 驗證結果矩陣 C
    print("結果矩陣 C 的部分內容:")
    print(C[:5, :5]) # 印出部分內容確認

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

**Q1: Point out the *major parts* coded in the *threaded* program to highlight its differences with *for-loops*.**

**A1:** 使用多執行緒的方式做矩陣乘法，並且是利用 **threading** 這個 Library 來實現。

```
def multiply_row_range(start_row, end_row, A, B, C):
    """計算指定行範圍的矩陣乘法"""
    cols_B = B.shape[1]
    cols_A = A.shape[1]

    for i in range(start_row, end_row):
        for j in range(cols_B):
            sum_val = 0
            for k in range(cols_A):
                sum_val += A[i, k] * B[k, j]
            C[i, j] = sum_val

def matrix_multiply_multithreading(A, B, num_threads):
    """使用多執行緒進行矩陣乘法"""
    rows_A, cols_A = A.shape
    rows_B, cols_B = B.shape

    if cols_A != rows_B:
        raise ValueError("矩陣維度不符合乘法要求")

    # 初始化結果矩陣
    C = np.zeros((rows_A, cols_B), dtype=complex)

    # 每個執行緒處理的行數
    rows_per_thread = rows_A // num_threads
    threads = []

    # 建立執行緒
    for i in range(num_threads):
        start_row = i * rows_per_thread
        end_row = start_row + rows_per_thread if i < num_threads - 1 else rows_A

        thread = Thread(target=multiply_row_range, args=(start_row, end_row, A, B, C))
        threads.append(thread)
        thread.start()

    # 等待所有執行緒完成
    for thread in threads:
        thread.join()

    return C
```

其中，將其包裝成 function，parameter 帶入 A、B 矩陣，以及 num\_threads 數量。

**Q2: Record your experimental results at least 3 rounds execution in the below table, and state how you can count the running time of programs in ms.**

**A2:** (比較表呈現)

| Coding Skill          | No. of threads | Execution Time (ms) |         |         | Average Execution Time |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| For-Loops<br>【A】      | 1              | 26.70ms             | 29.08ms | 28.41ms | 28.06ms                |
| Multithread<br>【B1】   | 50             | 31.79ms             | 31.78ms | 31.33ms | 31.63ms                |
| Multithread<br>【B2】   | 10             | 30.08ms             | 30.23ms | 30.22ms | 30.17ms                |
| Differences<br>【B1-A】 | 49             | 5.09ms              | 2.7ms   | 2.92ms  | 3.57ms                 |
| Differences<br>【B2-A】 | 9              | 3.38ms              | 1.15ms  | 1.81ms  | 2.11ms                 |

用 Python 的 time 來計算運算時間，計算具體步驟從在執行矩陣乘法之前就開始計時，最終計算完成之後計算結束時間。

Step：矩陣乘法前 -> (執行矩陣乘法) -> 結束矩陣乘法運算

**Q3: State your discovering and comments on this exercise of coding threaded programs.**

**A3:** 由 A2 比較表可發現差異性並不大。

這個問題有幾個主要原因：

### 1. 矩陣太小

目前的矩陣大小是 50x80 和 80x50，對於這麼小的矩陣，多處理程序的開銷反而大於計算時間，處理程序的創建和管理需要額外的時間成本。

### 2. 不應該使用 Multithread 而應該使用 Multiprocess

因為矩陣運算應該是 CPU 處理而不是 I/O 處理。

對此如果我們將矩陣放大，來驗證看看是否有把計算時間下降，如以下比較表：

以 500x500 的矩陣我們可以獲得以下的比較表：(Multithread)

| Coding Skill          | No. of threads | Execution Time (ms) |            |            | Average Execution Time |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|
| For-Loops<br>【A】      | 1              | 17616.47ms          | 17444.21ms | 17559.33ms | 17540.00ms             |
| Multithread<br>【B1】   | 50             | 16975.51ms          | 17434.56ms | 17433.14ms | 17281.07ms             |
| Multithread<br>【B2】   | 10             | 18014.88ms          | 17774.77ms | 17553.43ms | 17781.02ms             |
| Differences<br>【B1-A】 | 49             | 640.96ms            | 9.65ms     | 126.19ms   | 258.93ms               |
| Differences<br>【B2-A】 | 9              | 398.41ms            | 330.56ms   | 5.9ms      | 244.95ms               |

我們可以發現，具體其實並沒有非常顯著的改善執行時間。透過上述比較圖，我們可以發現，不一定使用 Multithread 來優化會是最佳策略。

其中 Python 當中的 Multithread 應該應用在 I/O 密集處理的操作（如：檔案操作、網路請求），所以用 Multiprocessing 比較合理，因為：CPU 密集處理（如：矩陣運算、大型數據處理），最後可以透過 share memory \ pipeline \ IPC 等方式來通信。

- GIL 是什麼？

GIL 是 Python 的全域直譯器鎖（Global Interpreter Lock），它是 CPython（Python 的標準實現）中的一個互斥鎖，用於限制同一時間只能有一個執行緒執行 Python 位元組碼。

重點程式碼如以下：

```
def multiply_row_range(start_row, end_row, A, B, C_shared, rows_C, cols_C):
    """計算指定行範圍的矩陣乘法，並將結果寫入共享記憶體"""
    cols_B = B.shape[1]
    cols_A = A.shape[1]
    C = np.frombuffer(C_shared.get_obj(), dtype=complex).reshape((rows_C, cols_C))

    for i in range(start_row, end_row):
        for j in range(cols_B):
            sum_val = 0
            for k in range(cols_A):
                sum_val += A[i, k] * B[k, j]
            C[i, j] = sum_val
```

```
def matrix_multiply_multiprocessing(A, B, num_processes):
    """使用多處理程序進行矩陣乘法"""
    rows_A, cols_A = A.shape
    rows_B, cols_B = B.shape

    if cols_A != rows_B:
        raise ValueError("矩陣維度不符合乘法要求")

    # 初始化共享記憶體的結果矩陣
    C_shared = Array('d', rows_A * cols_B * 2) # 每個複數需要 2 個 double (實部和虛部)

    # 每個處理程序處理的行數
    rows_per_process = rows_A // num_processes
    processes = []

    # 建立處理程序
    for i in range(num_processes):
        start_row = i * rows_per_process
        end_row = start_row + rows_per_process if i < num_processes - 1 else rows_A

        process = Process(target=multiply_row_range, args=(start_row, end_row, A, B, C_shared, rows_A, cols_B))
        processes.append(process)
        process.start()

    # 等待所有處理程序完成
    for process in processes:
        process.join()

    # 將共享記憶體結果轉換為 NumPy 矩陣
    C = np.frombuffer(C_shared.get_obj(), dtype=complex).reshape((rows_A, cols_B))
    return C
```

多執行緒當中我做了一個 C\_shared memory 來做一個共享記憶體空間，並且分配每個 process 應該執行的行數，然後最終將結果回傳回來的時候轉換成 numpy 矩陣。

而矩陣計算的地方我寫成一個 function 作為包裝，parameter 有三：A 矩陣、B 矩陣、process 的個數 (threads -> process)。



以 500x500 的矩陣我們可以獲得以下的比較表：（Multiprocessing）

| Coding Skill            | No. of threads | Execution Time (ms) |            |            | Average Execution Time |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|
| For-Loops<br>【A】        | 1              | 17415.47ms          | 17523.90ms | 17359.17ms | 17532.84ms             |
| Multiprocessing<br>【B1】 | 50             | 4494.03ms           | 4096.50ms  | 4233.13ms  | 4274.55ms              |
| Multiprocessing<br>【B2】 | 10             | 3859.10ms           | 3854.23ms  | 3807.99ms  | 3840.44ms              |
| Differences<br>【B1-A】   | 49             | 12921.44ms          | 13427.4ms  | 13126.04ms | 13154.96ms             |
| Differences<br>【B2-A】   | 9              | 13556.37ms          | 13669.67ms | 13551.18ms | 13592.40ms             |

## Running Screenshot

```

$ python3 q1.py
執行時間 (for loop): 17523.90 ms
結果矩陣 C 的部分內容:
[[-2717055, -4.17999825e+08j -2717055, -4.17999825e+08j
-2717055, -4.17999825e+08j -2717055, -4.17999825e+08j
-2717055, -4.17999825e+08j]
[ 1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j 1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j
1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j 1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j
1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j]
[ 6397570. -4.18078475e+08j 6397570. -4.18078475e+08j
6397570. -4.18078475e+08j 6397570. -4.18078475e+08j
6397570. -4.18078475e+08j]
[10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j 10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j
10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j 10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j
10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j]
[15512195. -4.18157125e+08j 15512195. -4.18157125e+08j
15512195. -4.18157125e+08j 15512195. -4.18157125e+08j
15512195. -4.18157125e+08j]]

```

```

$ python3 q2.py
執行時間 (multiprocessing, 50 processes): 4418.16 ms
結果矩陣 C 的部分內容:
[[-2717055, -4.17999825e+08j -2717055, -4.17999825e+08j
-2717055, -4.17999825e+08j -2717055, -4.17999825e+08j
-2717055, -4.17999825e+08j]
[ 1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j 1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j
1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j 1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j
1840257.5-4.18039150e+08j]
[ 6397570. -4.18078475e+08j 6397570. -4.18078475e+08j
6397570. -4.18078475e+08j 6397570. -4.18078475e+08j
6397570. -4.18078475e+08j]
[10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j 10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j
10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j 10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j
10954882.5-4.18117800e+08j]
[15512195. -4.18157125e+08j 15512195. -4.18157125e+08j
15512195. -4.18157125e+08j 15512195. -4.18157125e+08j
15512195. -4.18157125e+08j]]

```

## 環境

### Hardware:

#### Hardware Overview:

Model Name: MacBook Pro

Model Identifier: Mac15,3

Model Number: Z1C80002RTA/A

Chip: Apple M3

Total Number of Cores: 8 (4 performance and 4 efficiency)

Memory: 16 GB

System Firmware Version: 10151.121.1

OS Loader Version: 10151.121.1

Serial Number (system): CJ492309HN

Hardware UUID: 3650AB42-B261-5140-93F0-B5A49288DA1E

Provisioning UDID: 00008122-000571C11A40001C

Activation Lock Status: Enabled

## 結論

在看到題目的同時，第一直覺會想用 **Thread** 去解決，但轉念一想他所做的事情應該是針對 **CPU** 處理的部分（矩陣運算）而並非 **I/O** 運算，而做完比較表之後，也實際採取將 **Multithread** 的架構改造成用 **Multiprocessing** 的方式來做處理。

最終也確實證明在本案例當中，使用 **Multiprocessing** 會更為高效的表現。

Github Link : [https://github.com/roger28200901/NTUT\\_OS](https://github.com/roger28200901/NTUT_OS) （source tree & 報告原檔）