# **OS HW3 Multithread Programming**

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## **Implementation**

#### **Parameters Structure**

```
typedef struct _merge_sort_arg_t {
   int i;
   int j;
   int *a;
} merge_sort_arg_t;
```

因為thread執行目標function需要傳遞參數,所以創建一個structure,裡面包含sorting起始位置 i 結束位置 j 以及需要sorting的array a.

## **Thread Entry Function**

```
void merge_sort_entry(void *data) {
    // convert parameter type
    merge_sort_arg_t *arg = (merge_sort_arg_t*) data;

merge_sort(arg->a, arg->i, arg->j);
}
```

先轉換輸入structure type, 再去執行真正想要執行的function merge\_sort().

### **Thread Creation**

```
merge_sort_arg_t left_arg, right_arg;
left_arg.i = 0;
left_arg.j = mid;
left_arg.a = input_data;
err_l = pthread_create(&left_t, NULL, merge_sort_entry, &left_arg);
```

(上以左thread為例)分別創建merge sort左右兩個threads所需要傳遞parameters的structure,並初始化 structure裡的variables,再使用pthread.h提供的 pthread\_create()讓thread去執行指定的function.

## **Merge Result**

```
pthread_join(left_t, NULL);
pthread_join(right_t, NULL);
merge(input_data, 0, mid, input_data_size-1);
```

使用 pthread\_join() 讓main thread等待左右兩個threads完成sorting,完成兩部份sorting後,用main thread執行 merge()合併左右兩個部分.

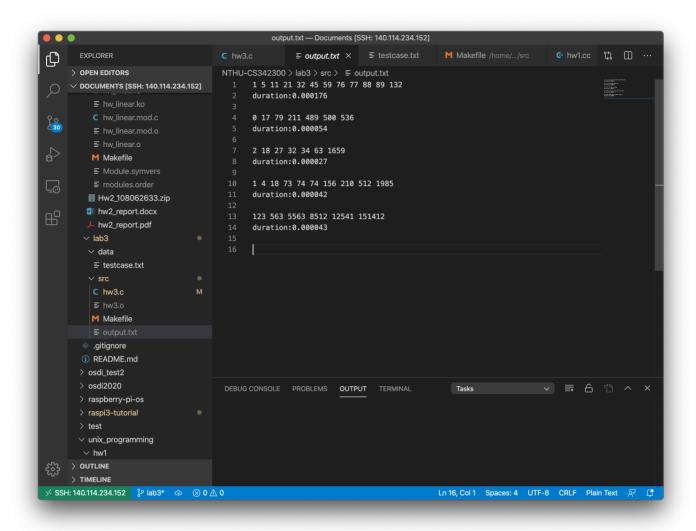
## **Merge Sort**

```
void merge_sort(int *arr, int 1, int r) {
    // check boundary
    if(l >= r) return;
    int m = 1 + (r-1)/2;
    merge_sort(arr, 1, m);
    merge_sort(arr, m+1, r);
   merge(arr, 1, m, r);
}
void merge(int *arr, int 1, int m, int r) {
    // printf("merge\n");
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = m-1+1;
    int n2 = r-m;
    int L[n1], R[n2];
    for(i=0; i<n1; i++) {</pre>
        L[i] = *(arr+l+i);
```

```
}
    for(j=0; j<n2; j++) {</pre>
        R[j] = *(arr+m+1+j);
    }
    i = 0;
    j = 0;
    k = 1;
    while(i<n1 && j<n2) {</pre>
         if(L[i] <= R[j]) {</pre>
             *(arr+k) = L[i];
             i++;
         } else {
             *(arr+k) = R[j];
            j++;
         }
        k++;
    }
    // copy the remaining part
    while(i<n1) {</pre>
         *(arr+k) = L[i];
         i++;
        k++;
    }
    while(j<n2) {</pre>
         *(arr+k) = R[j];
         j++;
        k++;
    }
}
```

上面的code就是一般merge sort的implementation

## Result



## Reference

- 1. https://www.techiedelight.com/find-execution-time-c-program/
- 2. https://www.edureka.co/blog/merge-sort-in-c/
- 3. http://blog.gitdns.org/2016/12/06/pthread/

## Appendix - source code

#### **Makefile**

```
CC := gcc
OPS := -pthread
TARGET := hw3.c
all: hw3.o
```

```
.PHONY: clean all run

hw3.o: $(TARGET)
    $(CC) $< $(OPS) -o [email protected]

run:
    ./hw3.o ../data/testcase.txt output.txt

clean:
    rm *.o output.txt</pre>
```

#### hw3.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <time.h>
typedef struct _merge_sort_arg_t {
   int i;
   int j;
    int *a;
} merge_sort_arg_t;
void merge_sort_entry(void *data);
void merge_sort(int *arr, int 1, int r);
void merge(int *arr, int 1, int m, int r);
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    FILE *in_file = fopen(argv[1], "r");
    FILE *out_file = fopen(argv[2], "w");
    // check file
    if (in file == NULL) {
        printf("Error! Could not open input file.\n");
        exit(-1);
```

```
}
pthread t left t, right t;
int input data[10000];
int input_data_size;
int fscanf_return = 0;
for(int m=1; !feof (in_file); m++) {
    printf("line %d\n", m);
    // read data
    input_data_size = 0;
    char c = '0';
    int err_l, err_r;
    clock t begin = clock();
    for(int i=0; (!feof (in file) && c != '\n' && c != '\r'); i++) {
        fscanf return = fscanf(in file, "%d%c", &input data[i], &c);
        if(fscanf return < 2) break;</pre>
        input data size++;
    }
    if(input data size == 0) continue;
    int mid = input_data_size/2;
    merge_sort_arg_t left_arg, right_arg;
    left_arg.i = 0;
    left_arg.j = mid;
    left_arg.a = input_data;
    err_l = pthread_create(&left_t, NULL, merge_sort_entry, &left_arg);
    right arg.i = mid+1;
    right_arg.j = input_data_size-1;
    right_arg.a = input_data;
    err_r = pthread_create(&right_t, NULL, merge_sort_entry, &right_arg);
    if(err_l != 0 && err_r != 0) {
        printf("ERROR return code from pthread create()\n");
```

```
}
        pthread join(left t, NULL);
        pthread join(right t, NULL);
        merge(input_data, 0, mid, input_data_size-1);
        // print data
        for(int i=0; i<input_data_size; i++) {</pre>
            fprintf(out_file, "%d ", input_data[i]);
        }
        fprintf(out_file, "\r");
        clock_t end = clock();
        double duration = end - begin;
        fprintf(out file, "duration:%f\r\r", duration / CLOCKS PER SEC);
    }
    fclose (in_file);
    fclose(out file);
}
void merge sort entry(void *data) {
    // convert parameter type
    merge_sort_arg_t *arg = (merge_sort_arg_t*) data;
   merge_sort(arg->a, arg->i, arg->j);
}
void merge_sort(int *arr, int 1, int r) {
   // check boundary
    if(l >= r) return;
    int m = 1 + (r-1)/2;
    merge_sort(arr, 1, m);
    merge_sort(arr, m+1, r);
```

```
merge(arr, 1, m, r);
}
void merge(int *arr, int 1, int m, int r) {
    // printf("merge\n");
    int i, j, k;
    int n1 = m-l+1;
    int n2 = r-m;
    int L[n1], R[n2];
    for(i=0; i<n1; i++) {</pre>
        L[i] = *(arr+l+i);
    }
    for(j=0; j<n2; j++) {</pre>
        R[j] = *(arr+m+1+j);
    }
    i = 0;
    j = 0;
    k = 1;
    while(i<n1 && j<n2) {</pre>
        if(L[i] <= R[j]) {</pre>
             *(arr+k) = L[i];
            i++;
        } else {
            *(arr+k) = R[j];
            j++;
         }
        k++;
    }
    // copy the remaining part
    while(i<n1) {</pre>
        *(arr+k) = L[i];
        i++;
```

```
k++;
}
while(j<n2) {
    *(arr+k) = R[j];
    j++;
    k++;
}</pre>
```

#### testcase.txt

```
5 132 89 45 76 21 1 59 88 11 32 77
536 211 489 500 17 0 79
32 18 2 63 34 27 1659
74 73 1985 512 74 210 156 4 18 1
12541 151412 123 8512 5563 563
```

## output.txt

```
1 5 11 21 32 45 59 76 77 88 89 132
duration:0.000176

0 17 79 211 489 500 536
duration:0.000054

2 18 27 32 34 63 1659
duration:0.000027

1 4 18 73 74 74 156 210 512 1985
duration:0.000042

123 563 5563 8512 12541 151412
duration:0.000043
```