**Experiment-11:Illustrate the concept of multithreading using a C program.**

Aim:

The aim of this program is to illustrate the concept of Multithreading in C using the POSIX threads (pthreads) library. Multithreading allows multiple threads to execute concurrently within the same process, sharing the same memory space, which leads to better resource utilization and can improve performance in certain applications.

Procedure:

1. Thread Creation:
   * Use the pthread\_create() function to create threads. Each thread executes a specific function concurrently.
2. Thread Synchronization:
   * If multiple threads access shared resources, synchronization mechanisms like mutexes or semaphores can be used to avoid race conditions.
3. Thread Joining:
   * Use pthread\_join() to wait for all threads to complete before the program terminates.
4. Thread Termination:
   * Threads should terminate cleanly after completing their tasks.

Steps in the Program:

1. Create multiple threads that execute the same or different functions concurrently.
2. Wait for all threads to complete using pthread\_join().

C Program Implementation:

#include <stdio.h>

#include <pthread.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

void \*print\_hello(void \*threadid) {

long tid = (long) threadid;

printf("Hello from thread #%ld\n", tid);

pthread\_exit(NULL); // Terminate the thread

}

int main() {

pthread\_t threads[5];

int rc;

long t;

for (t = 0; t < 5; t++) {

printf("Creating thread #%ld\n", t);

rc = pthread\_create(&threads[t], NULL, print\_hello, (void \*)t);

if (rc) {

printf("Error creating thread %ld. Return code: %d\n", t, rc);

exit(-1);

}

}

for (t = 0; t < 5; t++) {

rc = pthread\_join(threads[t], NULL);

if (rc) {

printf("Error joining thread %ld. Return code: %d\n", t, rc);

exit(-1);

}

}

printf("All threads completed.\n");

return 0;

}

Output:

