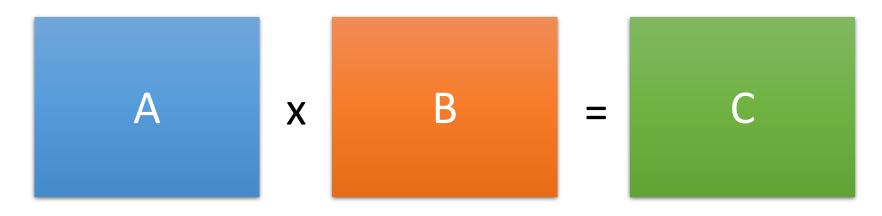
Programming Assignment #2 -- Multi-Process Matrix Multiplication using Shared Memory

Introduction to Operating Systems
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Overview

- Matrix multiplication using multiple processes
 - Basic parallel processing
 - Will be faster on multicore machines
- Input: the dimension of two square matrices A & B
 - E.g., $100 \rightarrow A$, B, and C are 100x100 square matrices
- Output: an execution time and a checksum



Task Partition

• 1-process matrix multiplication



• 2-process matrix multiplication

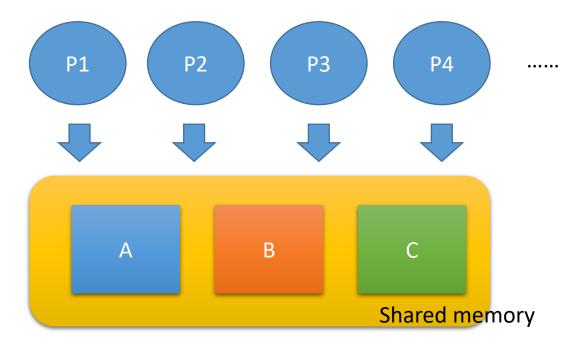


• 16-process matrix multiplication



Shared Memory

- Matrices A, B, and C are stored in a shared memory
- No locking/synchronization is required since multiplication on sub-metrices are mutually independent



Header Files

- unistd.h
- sys/ipc.h
- sys/shm.h
- sys/wait.h
- sys/time.h

APIs

- shmget() create a block of shared memory
- shmat() attach shared memory to the current process's address space
- shmdt() detach shared memory from the current process's address space
- shmctl() control shared memory

gettimeofday()

shmget()

- int shmget(key_t key, size_t size, int shmflg);
- create a block of shared memory
- Return the id of the request shm of size equals to the value of Size
- key: 0/IPC_PRIVATE for new allocate shm
- size : size in bytes
- shmflg: IPC_CREAT | mode_flags(9 bits)
 e.g. IPC_CREAT | 0600 for read-write shm

shmat()

- void *shmat(int shmid, const void *shmaddr, int shmflg);
- Attach shared memory to the current process's address space
- Return the address of the attached shared memory segment identified by shmid
- shmaddr: NULL for system to choose suitable address
- shmflg: O for read/write, SHM_RDONLY for read only

shmdt()

- int shmdt(const void *shmaddr);
- Detach the shared memory segment located at the address shmaddr
 from the address space of the calling process
- shmaddr must equal to the value returned by shmat()

shmctl()

- int shmctl(int shmid, int cmd, struct shmid_ds
 *buf);
- control shared memory
- Perform control operation
 - IPC STAT
 - IPC SET
 - IPC RMID
 - •
- IPC_RMID: Marking a shared memory to be deleted. The share memory
 will be destroyed on when the last process detach the memory from its
 address space. Must be called by the owner or creator of the shared
 memory.
- [parent]shmget() → shmat()*N → shmdt()*N → [parent]shmctl(RMID)

gettimeofday()

```
struct timeval start, end;
gettimeofday(&start, 0);
//do something
gettimeofday(&end, 0);
int sec = end.tv_sec - start.tv_sec;
int usec = end.tv_usec - start.tv_usec;
printf("elapsed %f sec", sec+(usec/1000000.0));
```

POSIX Shared Memory

- POSIX shared memory APIs are similar to System V APIs, but with deep integration with the virtual file system
 - shm_open() / open() create or open an object for shared memory with backed file
 - ftruncate() set the size of a newly created object
 - mmap() create (anonymously); attach shared memory to the current process's address space
 - munmap() detach shared memory from the current process's address space
 - shm_unlink() remove the created object
- <sys/mman.h>, <sys/stat.h>, <fcntl.h>, <unistd.h>

Shared Memory: POSIX vs. System V

You can choose one between POXIS and SysV SHM

	POSIX	System V		
create	 shm_open() / open() + ftrncate() mmap() + MAP_ANON MAP_SHARED 	 ftok() + shmget() shmget() + IPC_PRIVATE 		
map	mmap()	shmat()		
detach	munmap()	shmdt()		
release	1. shm_unlink()* need to explicitly reclaim	shmctl() * need to explicitly reclaim		
access	 Using vfs interface with file descriptor Related process (e.g fork) 	 Using key + shmid binding Related process (e.g fork) 		

Matrix Initial Values

 Matrix elements in A and B are initialized as follows (for example, an 8x8 matrix)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63

Checksum of this matrix: 2016

Requirements

- Create worker processes using fork()
 - Wait until all worker processes have exit()'ed
- About matrices A, B, and C
 - A and B can be inside or outside of the shared memory
 - A and B can be the same or separate matrices
 - C must be in the shared memory
- Print the elapsed time and the matrix checksum
 - 16 cases, degree of process parallelism increases from 1 to 16
 - The final checksum must be correct
 - Matrix elements and the checksum are all 32-bit unsigned integers
 - Don't worry, just let the checksum integer overflow

Requirements – cont'd

- TAs will test your program using any matrix dimension between 100*100 and 800*800
- [important] TAs will test your program on a multicore machine
 - Suppose that the test platform has 4 cores, then
 - your 2-process and 3-process versions must be noticeably faster than your 1-process version
 - But the speedup quickly saturates as process # increases
 - If not, there *must* be something wrong with your program
- Violating any of these requirements (and those in the prior page) will incur a score penalty

Output

Input the matrix dimension: 800 ←

Multiplying matrices using 1 process

Elapsed time: 5.814723 sec, Checksum: 561324032

Multiplying matrices using 2 processes

Elapsed time: 3.10231 sec, Checksum: 561324032

Multiplying matrices using 3 processes

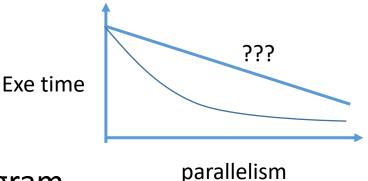
Elapsed time: 2.927338 sec, Checksum: 561324032

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Multiplying matrices using 16 processes

Elapsed time: x.xxxxx sec, Checksum: 561324032

Amdahl's Law



- P: parallelizable portion of a program
- S: non-parallelizable portion of a program
- [-----S(8)----]
- Deg. Of parallelism=2
- [----P(8)----][----S(8)----] : speedup=1.5
- Deg. Of parallelism=16
- [P(1)][----S(8)----] : speedup=2.66
- Deg. Of parallelism → infinity
- $[\rightarrow 0][----S(8)----]$: speedup=3

API Reference

- http://blog.csdn.net/guoping16/article/details/6584058
- http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/shmget.2.html
- http://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man2/shmat.2.html
- https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/shm_overview.7.html

Testing OS Environment

- Ubuntu 22.04+
- Physical installation, VM, or WSL