Program Structures and Algorithms

Spring 2023 (Section 3)

Assignment 6 – Sorting Benchmarks

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Task

- To determine the best predictor of total execution time for three sorting algorithms merge sort, dual pivot quick sort, and heap sort. Various predictors include comparisons, swaps, copies, and hits.
- The experiment is to be executed two times, one with instrumentation and one without instrumentation. Execution time is to be noted and results drawn.
- The array size varies between 10,000 and 256,000 elements, in which array size doubles each turn.

Relationship Conclusion

Following are the best indicator for total execution time for each sorting algorithm:

Merge Sort

- If we check how different values change over time (Line Graph), then compares are the best contributor as its line in the graph is closest to time. Hits (array accesses) is the worst and copies are somewhere in the middle.
- If we check how different values add up over time (Stacked Line Graph), then hits are the best contributor with copies close second and compares at worst position.

Dual Pivot Quick Sort

- For DP Quick Sort, in case of a changes over time (Line Graph), the swaps are the best. Hits the worst and compares in the middle.
- In case of values adding over time (Stacked Line Graph), the compares are the worst contributor, followed by swaps at second and hits being the best contributor.

Heap Sort

- The graphs of heap sort were like dual pivot quick sort, in which in case of changes over time (Line Graph) the swaps were the closest to time followed by compares and hits.
- In case of values added over time (Stacked Line Graph), the hits were the closest, with swaps and compares at second and third position respectively.
- The difference in graphs for heap sort and dual pivot quick sort was that in case of heap sort, for changes over time, there was a bigger gap between hits and swaps/compares, and swaps/compares were closer to each other when compared to graph of dual pivot quick sort. For Value added over time, all three indicators (compares, swaps, hits) were a lot closer to each other, when compared to graph of dual pivot quick sort.

Overall, Compares and Hits were the biggest indicator of total execution time for merge and quick sort, whereas swaps were the best contributor for heap sort.

Total execution time for non-instrumented runs

To note the total execution time (in case of non-instrumented runs), in the beginning (i.e., smaller arrays), merge sort was the fastest with heap sort at second and quick sort dual pivot at the end. This trend is quickly changed as array size grows, in which for larger array sizes quick sort dual pivot performed the best with merge sort relatively close and heap sort the farthest.

Evidence to support conclusion

To find the best predictor of total execution time, instrumented runs were conducted for each sorting algorithm: merge sort, dual pivot quick sort, heap sort. Time (in ms), hits, swaps/copies, compares, fixes were noted. Array size doubled each time, starting from 10,000 elements going all the way to 160,0000 elements, number of runs were adjusted to make sure algorithms do not take forever to complete the sorting. Graphs were then created to compare different parameters and find out the best predictor.

Number of fixes was noted as a predictor, but the values and trend were very different from other predictors, because of which fixes will not be taken into consideration for the comparisons of best predictor.

(The basic merge sort algorithm (MergeSortBasic.java) was used to note predictors of total execution time. That is, insurance and no-copy optimizations were not taken into account.)

The algorithms were also conducted without instrumentation, to note total execution time (in ms) for each sorting algorithm.

Following data was gathered as a result of this experiment:

(Check Assignment6.xlsx for better data readability and graphs)

Instrumented													
Size		¥	Runs	¥	Sorting Algorithm	Tin	ne (in ms) 💌	Hits	*	Copies 💌	Swaps 💌	Fixes 💌	Compares 💌
	10000		100		Merge Sort		3.05	53	4464	267232	0	25005672	120445
					Quick Sort - Dual Pivot		174.69	45	5683	0	70731	28404736	159502
					Heap Sort		245.73	96	7510	0	124193	75582830	235369
	20000		100		Merge Sort		5.79	114	8928	574464	0	100011373	260879
					Quick Sort - Dual Pivot		628.39	98	2608	0	152049	113013955	347906
					Heap Sort		1015.19	209	4933	0	268373	302459900	510720
	40000		20		Merge Sort		11.9	245	7856	1228928	0	399802976	561801
					Quick Sort - Dual Pivot		2301.35	208	5666	0	321460	434247626	746796
					Heap Sort		4359.5	451	.0353	0	576824	1210477412	1101529
	80000		1		Merge Sort		26	523	5712	2617856	0	1595682	1203696
					Quick Sort - Dual Pivot		8024	442	4152	0	687240	1667500984	1568734
					Heap Sort		17013	966	1660	0	1233813	549265741	2363204
	1600000		1		Merge Sort		54	1111	1424	5555712	0	2095568262	2567240
					Quick Sort - Dual Pivot		33811	. 999	2374	0	1581992	1911293663	3452518
					Heap Sort		78534	2060	2230	0	2627426	2103168331	5046263.

Non-Instrumented									
Size	Runs 🕶	Sorting Algorithm	Time (in ms)						
10000	100	Merge Sort	1.93						
		Quick Sort - Dual Pivot	2.3						
		Heap Sort	2.28						
20000	100	Merge Sort	3.22						
		Quick Sort - Dual Pivot	2.11						
		Heap Sort	4.33						
40000	20	Merge Sort	7						
		Quick Sort - Dual Pivot	4.7						
		Heap Sort	9.9						
80000	1	Merge Sort	15						
		Quick Sort - Dual Pivot	10						
		Heap Sort	21						
1600000	1	Merge Sort	34						
		Quick Sort - Dual Pivot	30						
		Heap Sort	49						

Instrumented

In the above excel data, in case of instrumented, you can see that merge sort takes the least time and predictors of merge sort (hits, copies, fixes, compares) are the least in most cases.

Quick sort dual pivot is second where there is a significant increase in time, but certain predictors are either lower or comparable to predictors of merge sort. For example, the number of hits are almost always lowest when compared to other algorithms, and number of compares are slightly higher than merge sort.

Heap sort takes the most time and its predictors are also the highest by a long margin, close to double in most cases.

Non-Instrumented

As mentioned above (in relationship conclusion section), for smaller array sizes (less than or equal to 10,000 elements) merge sort performs the best with heap sort at second and quick sort dual pivot at the last. But as the array size grows (more than or equal to 20,000 elements), the positions change where quick sort dual pivot becomes the best sorting algorithm with least time, followed by merge sort and heap sort.

For larger arrays, time of quick sort dual pivot and merge sort is somewhat close where heap sort take the most time with a more significant gap.

Following are the screenshots from the SortingBenchmark class:

Array Size = 10,000

```
Compole X Dobug Shell Search R Problems O Executables

ContingBenchmarks [Java Application] C-Program Files/Java/ydx-18.02.1(bun)avaw.exe (03-Mar-2023.34938 pm) [pdd 7908]

Size: 10000

Runs: 100

R
```

Array Size = 20,000

```
SortingBenchmants | Java Application| C. | Program Files | Java | Jule | Java | Jule |
```

Array Size = 40,000

Array Size = 80,000

```
Size: 80000
Runs: 1
Instrumented
2023-03-03 15:55:49 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: merge sort
2023-03-03 15:55:49 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: merge sort
2023-03-03 15:55:49 INFO Elemchmark Timer - Begin run: Instrumenting helper for merge sort with 80,000 elements with 1 runs
2023-03-03 15:55:49 INFO TimeLogger - Raw time per run (mSec): 26.00
merge sort: StatFack (hits: 5,235,712, normalized=5.797; copies: 2,617,856, normalized=2.898; inversions: 1,600,304,323, normalized=1771.850; swaps: 0, normalized=0.000; fixes: 1,595,662,866, normalized=1766.733; compares: 1,203,696, normalized=1.333]
2023-03-03 15:55:49 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: quick sort dual pivot
2023-03-03 15:55:618 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: leap sort
2023-03-03 15:55:618 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using sorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: heap sort
2023-03-03 15:55:618 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: heap sort
2023-03-03 15:55:019 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: heap sort
2023-03-03 15:55:019 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 80,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: Standard Helper
2023-03-03 15:57:09 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 80,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class jav
```

Array Size = 160,000

```
Size: 160000
Runs: 1
Instrumented
2023-03-03 15:57:09 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: merge sort
2023-03-03 15:57:09 INFO Benchmark Timer - Begin run: Instrumenting helper for merge sort with 160,000 elements with 1 runs
2023-03-03 15:57:09 INFO HORD Enchmark Timer - Begin run: Runsing SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements 2023-03-03 15:57:09 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements 31:57:09 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: quick sort dual pivot
2023-03-03 15:57:09 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements and 1 runs using sorter: quick sort dual pivot: Sort dual pivot: StatFack (hist: 9,992,774, normalized=33811.00
2023-03-03 15:59:59 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using sorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements 31 statFack (hist: 9,992,774, normalized=5,212; copies: 0, normalized=0,000; inversions: 2,117,702,738, normalized=1104.541; Swaps: 1,581,992, normalized=0,825; fixes: -1,911,293,663, normalized=96.884; compares: 3,452,518, normalized=1,801)
2023-03-03 15:58-55 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements 31 runs using sorter: Reap sort
2023-03-03 15:02:54 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements 3023-03 15:02:54 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from 160,000 total elements 3023-03 16:02:54 INFO SorterBenchmark - run: sort 160,000 elements using SorterBenchmark on class java.lang.Integer from
```

Graphical Representation

For each sorting algorithm, multiple graphs were created, individual line graphs for each indicator and a combined version containing each predictor. For combined graphs, two versions were created for each sorting algorithm: Line graph (to view changes over time) and Stacked line graph (to view how values add up over time).

Individual graphs for each predictor are also created, but all the predictors (hits, swaps/copies, compares) graphs were very similar to the time graph. It was very difficult to discern which is the best predictor and thus, combined graphs were created to check which predictor is the closest to time.

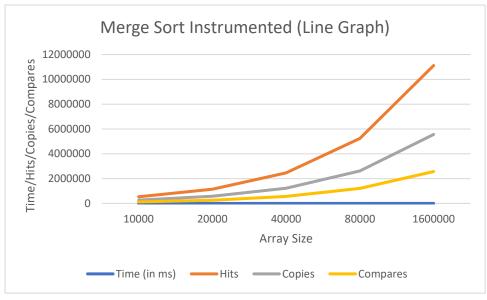
Graphs for non-instrumented runs was not created as they only showed time differences for each array size.

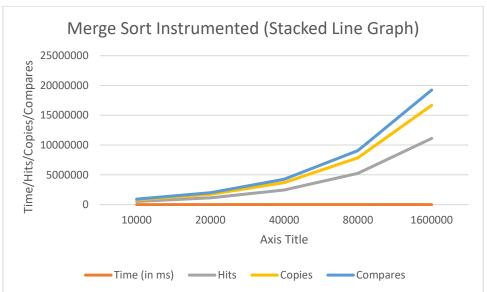
All the graphs were created in Microsoft Excel.

Combined Graphs

Following are combined graphs for each sorting algorithm:

Merge Sort



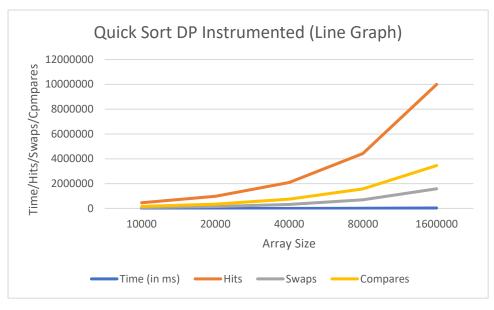


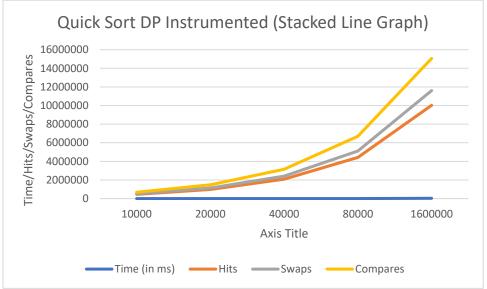
In the graphs provided, we can see that in case of line graph, compares is the best predictor as it is the closest to line for time. Hits is the worst in this case as it is the farthest from the line for time.

In case of stacked line graph, hits are the best predictor as it is closest to the line for time, and compares is the worst as it is the farthest.

Copies is in the middle in both the cases.

Dual Pivot Quick Sort

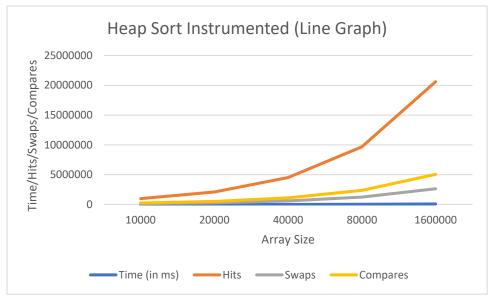


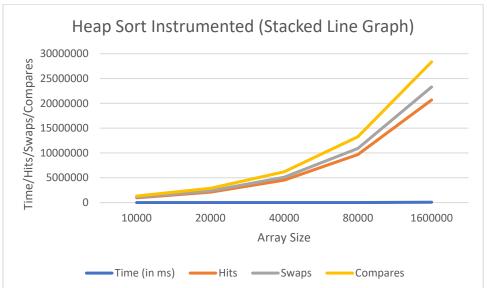


For dual pivot quick sort, in case of line graph, swaps are the best predictor as it is the closest to time and hits is the worst as it is the farthest.

In case of stacked line graph, hits is the best predictor with compares being the worst.

Heap Sort





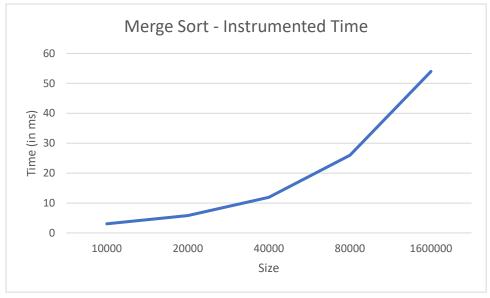
For heap sort, in case of line graph, swaps are the closest to time, and hits the farthest.

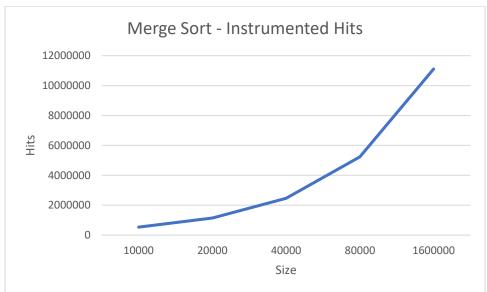
In case of stacked line graph, hits are the closest to time with swaps relatively to close to hits and compares being the farthest.

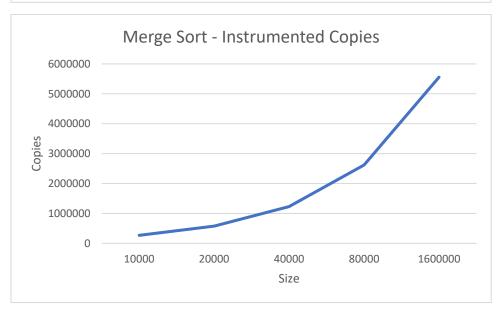
Individual graphs

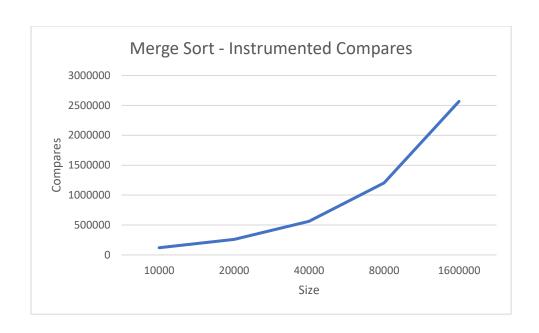
Following are individual graphs for each algorithm:

Merge Sort

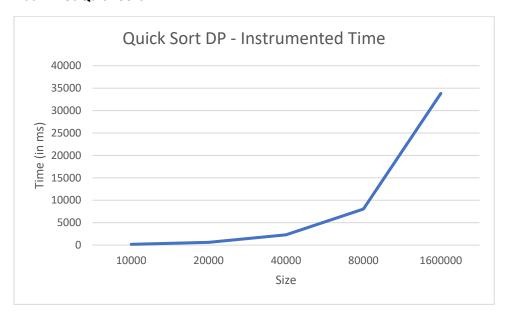


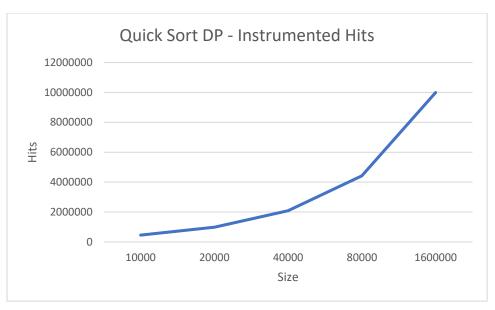


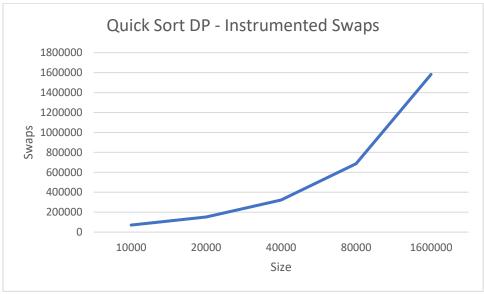


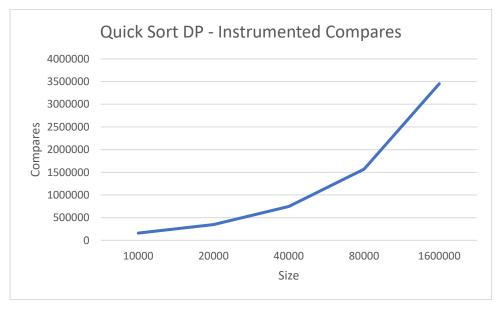


Dual Pivot Quick Sort

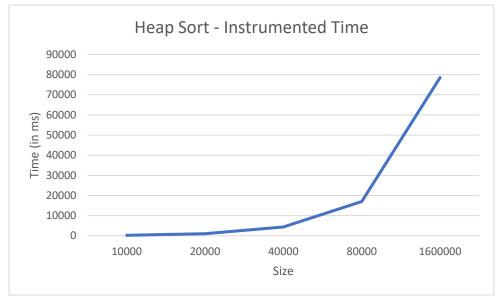




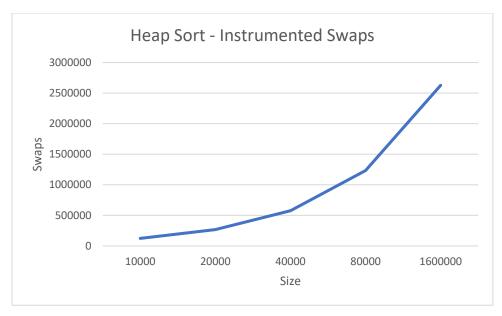


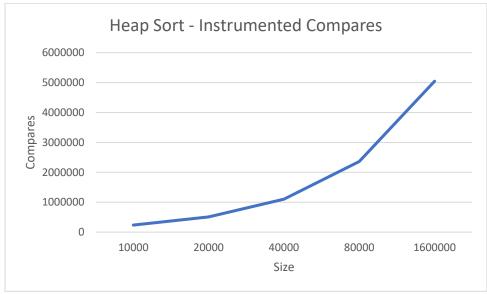


Heap Sort









Unit Tests

Following are unit test benchmarks and console output for merge sort test, quick sort dual pivot test, and heap sort test.

Merge Sort Test

Benchmark

```
        ↓
        ↑
        x
        J
        III
        II
        II</t

■ Errors: 0

                                                                                                                                                                             ■ Failures: 4
aedu.neu.coe.info6205.sort.linearithmic.MergeSortTest [Runner: JUnit 4] (0.758 s
          / testSort11_partialsorted (0.184 s)
          testSort9_partialsorted (0.124 s)

    testSort1 (€)

    testSort2 (0.042 s)
    testSort2 (0.042 s)
          testSort3 (0.009 s
         # testSort4 (0.098 s)
          ₩ testSort5 (0.053 s)
          # testSort6 (0.050 s
          ₩ testSort7 (0.047 s
          testSort10_partialsorted (0.077 s)
          testSort8_partialsorted (0.054 s)

    testSort12 (0.007 s
          ₩ testSort13 (0.002 s)

    testSort14 (0.000 s

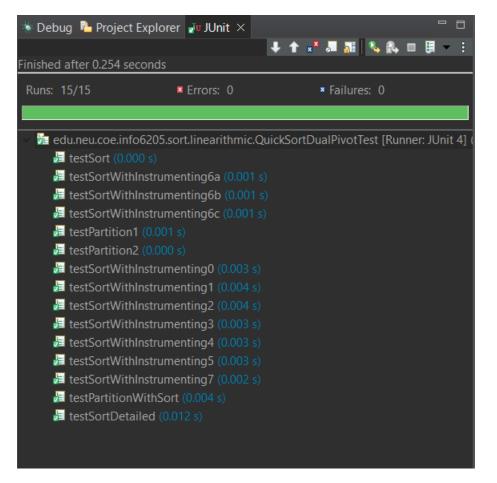
          ₣ testSort1a (0.002 s
```

Console

Dual Pivot Quick Sort Test

In QuickSortDualPivotTest.java file, there was an error in testSortDetailed() method at line 250, where the BaseHelper was throwing the error. BaseHelper was replaced with Helper to resolve the error. Apart from this, no change was made to the test file.

Benchmark



Console

```
■ Console × D Debug Shell  Search  Problems  Executables

<terminated > QuickSortDualPivotTest [JUnit] C\Program Files\Java\jdk-18.02.1\bin\javaw.exe (07-Mar-2023, 7:48:47 pm - 7:48:48 pm) [pid: 7372]

Instrumenting helper for quick sort dual pivot with 128 elements

StatPack {hits: 2,619, normalized=4.217; copies: 0, normalized=0.000; inversions: 4,224, normalized=6.801; swaps: 435, normalized=0.700; fixes: 4,740, normalized=7.632; compares: 950, normalized=1.530}

compares: 950, worstCompares: 1242
```

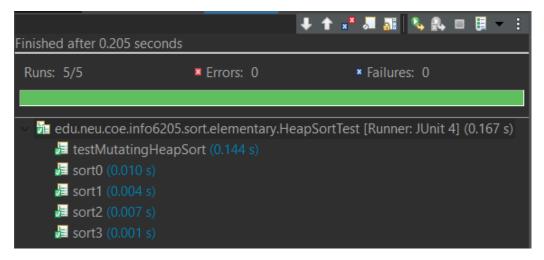
Error correction

```
public void testSortDetailed() throws Exception {
    int k = 7;
    int N = (int) Math.pow(2, k);
    // NOTE this depends on the cutoff value for quick sort.
    int levels = k - 2;
    final Config config = Config.setupConfig("true", "0", "1", """);
    final BaseHelper(Integer> helper = (BaseHelper(Integer>) HelperFactory.oreate("quick sort dual pivot", N, config);
    System.out.println(helper);
    Sort(Integer> s = new QuickSort_DualPivot<>(helper);
    s.init(N);
    final integer[] xs = helper.random(Integer.class, r -> r.nextInt(10000));
    assertEquals(Integer.valueof(1360), xs[0]);
    helper.prerProcess(xs);
    Integer[] ys = s.sort(xs);
    assertTrue(helper.sorted(ys));
    helper.postProcess(ys);
    final PrivateMethodTester privateMethodTester = new PrivateMethodTester(helper);
    final StatPack statPack = (StatPack) privateMethodTester.invokePrivate("getStatPack");
    System.out.println(statPack);
    final int compares = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
    final int inversions = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.FIXES).mean();
    final int swaps = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
    final int copies = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.FIXES).mean();
    final int copies = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
    final int copies = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
    final int copies = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
    final int worstCompares = round(2.0 * N * Math.log(N));
    System.out.println("compares = worstCompares);
    assertTrue(compares < worstCompares);</pre>
```

```
public void testSortDetailed() throws Exception {
    int k = 7;
    int N = (int) Math.pow(2, k);
    // NOTE this depends on the cutoff value for quick sort.
    int levels = k - 2;
    final Config config = Config.setupConfig("true", "0", "1", "", "");
    final Helper<Integer> helper = HelperFactory.create("quick sort dual pivot", N, config);
    System.out.println(helper);
    SortInteger> s = new QuickSort_DualPivot<>(helper);
    s.init(N);
    final Integer[] xs = helper.random(Integer.class, r -> r.nextInt(10000));
    assertEquals(Integer.valueOf(1360), xs[0]);
    helper.preProcess(xs);
    Integer[] ys = s.sort(xs);
    assertTrue(helper.sorted(ys));
    helper.postProcess(ys);
    final PrivateMethodTester privateMethodTester = new PrivateMethodTester(helper);
    final StatPack statPack = (StatPack) privateMethodTester.invokePrivate("getStatPack");
    System.out.println(statPack);
    final int compares = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COMPARES).mean();
    final int inversions = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.INVERSIONS).mean();
    final int fixes = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.FIXES).mean();
    final int compares = (int) statPack.getStatistics(InstrumentedHelper.COPIES).mean();
    final int worstCompares = round(2.0 * N * Math.log(N));
    System.out.println("compares: " + compares + ", worstCompares: " + worstCompares);
    assertTrue(compares <= worstCompares);</pre>
```

Heap Sort Test

Benchmark



Console

