

HW #2. Sort (Binary Input)

(Due: 4/5/2016)

The problem to be solved in this homework is exactly the same as HW1. You are given a set of integer sequences, and your program has to sort each of the sequences in ascending order. The only difference here is that HW2 uses binary formats for `input.txt` and `output.txt`. Specifically, the data in `input.txt` and `output.txt` are serialized in the `MessagePack[1]` binary format. You may notice that it is actually easier to handle the input/output data with the `MessagePack` deserialization / serialization APIs. You may also notice that processing of the binary data is more efficient than processing of the text data as in HW1.

input.txt

{N:an **integer-type object** indicating the number of sequences in the input file},
{SEQ_{INPUT_1}: an **array-type object** corresponding to the first sequence of integers to be sorted},
{SEQ_{INPUT_2}: an **array-type object** corresponding to the second sequence of integers to be sorted },
...
{SEQ_{INPUT_N}: an **array-type object** corresponding to the Nth sequence of integers to be sorted }

Each object is stored in binary. The objects are placed back-to-back in the file. Please refer to [2] for the object types in `MessagePack`

Following is the corresponding deserialization code in Java

```
MessageUnpacker unpacker =
    MessagePack.newDefaultUnpacker(
        new FileInputStream("input.txt"));

int k;
int N = unpacker.unpackInt();

for ( k = 0; k < N; k++) {
    int len = unpacker.unpackArrayHeader();

    int[] numbers = new int[len];

    for ( m = 0; m < len; m++)
        numbers[m] = unpacker.unpackInt();
}

packer.close();
```

output.txt

```
{SEQOUTPUT_1: an array object containing the integer numbers of SEQINPUT_1 sorted in  
ascending order},  
{SEQOUTPUT_2: an array object containing the integer numbers of SEQINPUT_2 sorted in  
ascending order},  
...  
{SEQOUTPUT_N: an array object containing the integer numbers of SEQINPUT_N sorted in  
ascending order},
```

Following is the corresponding serialization code in Java

```
MessagePacker packer = MessagePack.newDefaultPacker(  
    new FileOutputStream("output.txt"));  
  
for ( k = 0; k < N; k++) {  
    ...  
    int[] numbers = new int[len];  
    ...  
  
    packer.packArrayHeader(len);  
  
    for ( m = 0; m < len; m++)  
        packer.packInt(numbers[m]);  
}  
  
packer.close();
```

Reference

- [1] Msgpack.org. *MessagePack*. Available: <http://msgpack.org/>
- [2] *MessagePack object types*. Available:
<https://github.com/msgpack/msgpack/blob/master/spec.md#types>