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## Program Structures & Algorithms

Fall 2021

### Assignment No. 5

- Task (List down the tasks performed in the Assignment)

#### ParSort

```
class ParSort {  
  
    public static int cutoff = 1000;  
    public static ForkJoinPool myPool = new ForkJoinPool( parallelism: 4);  
  
    public static void sort(int[] array, int from, int to) {  
        if (to - from < cutoff) Arrays.sort(array, from, to);  
        else {  
            // FIXME next few lines should be removed from public repo.  
            CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort1 = parsort(array, from, to: from + (to - from) / 2); // TO IMPLEMENT  
            CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort2 = parsort(array, from: from + (to - from) / 2, to); // TO IMPLEMENT  
            CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort = parsort1.thenCombine(parsort2, (xs1, xs2) -> {  
                int[] result = new int[xs1.length + xs2.length];  
                // TO IMPLEMENT  
                int i = 0;  
                int j = 0;  
                for (int k = 0; k < result.length; k++) {  
                    if (i >= xs1.length) {  
                        result[k] = xs2[j++];  
                    } else if (j >= xs2.length) {  
                        result[k] = xs1[i++];  
                    } else if (xs2[j] < xs1[i]) {  
                        result[k] = xs2[j++];  
                    } else {  
                        result[k] = xs1[i++];  
                    }  
                }  
                return result;  
            });  
  
            parsort.whenComplete((result, throwable) -> System.arraycopy(result, srcPos: 0, array, from, result.length));  
            System.out.println("# threads: " + ForkJoinPool.commonPool().getRunningThreadCount());  
            parsort.join();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

private static CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort(int[] array, int from, int to) {
    return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(
        () -> {
            int[] result = new int[to - from];
            // TO IMPLEMENT
            System.arraycopy(array, from, result, destPos: 0, result.length);
            sort(result, from: 0, to: to - from);
            return result;
        }, myPool
    );
}

```

### ◉ Relationship Conclusion:

From the data sheets of this experiment, we can tell the quickest sort is under the situation of the number of thread is 16.

And as the array size grows larger, the time of sort goes up as well with the same number of thread.

Finally, when cutoff is 5.5%, there is the most efficient way.

### ◉ Evidence to support the conclusion:

When array size is 2000000

The screenshot is under the next page



With different array size:  
Thread = 8,  
Array size = 2000000 & 25000000



