

# Sorteernetwerken van Optimale Grootte

Mathias Dekempeneer  
Vincent Derkinderen

Begeleider: Tom Schrijvers



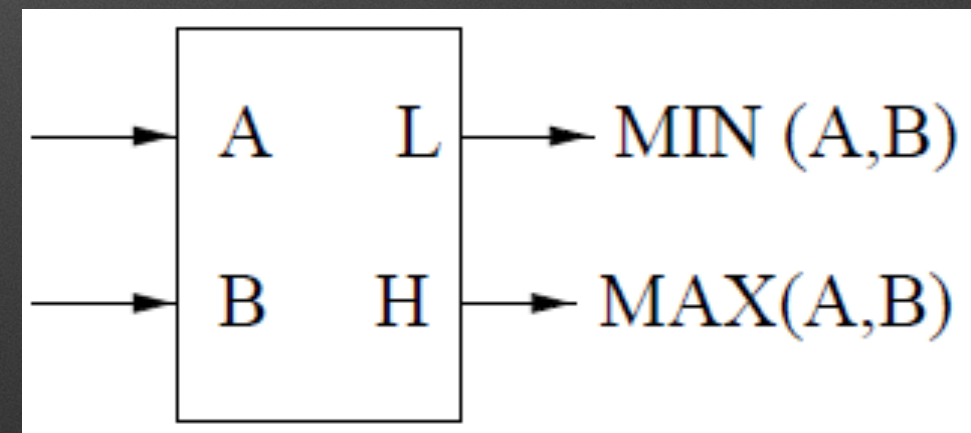
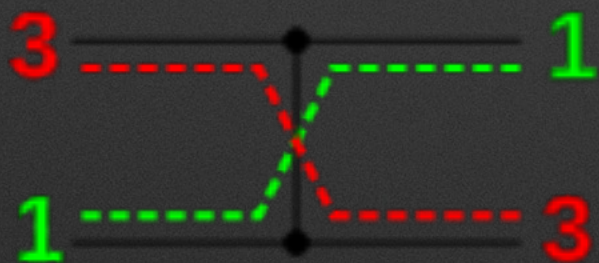
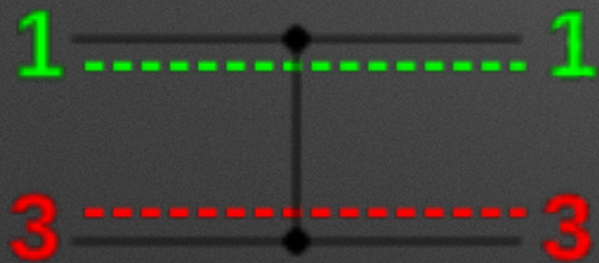
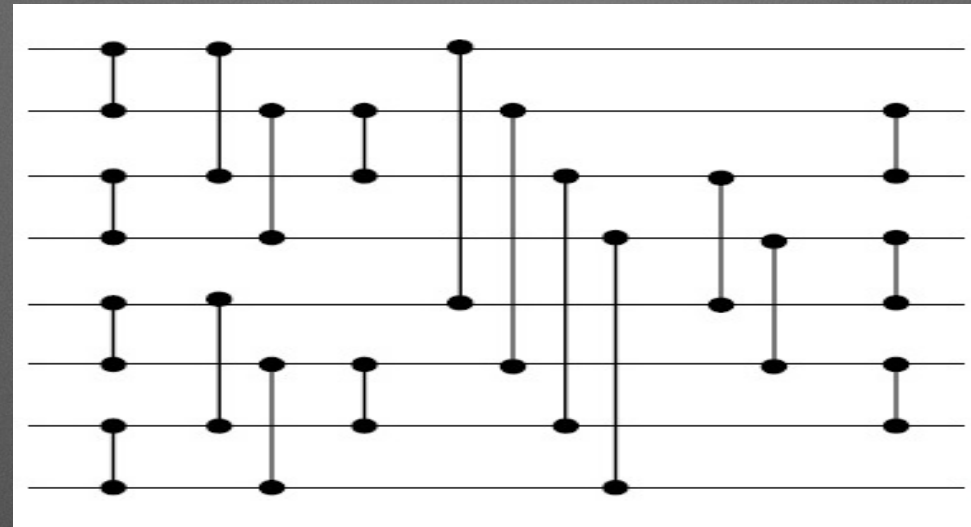
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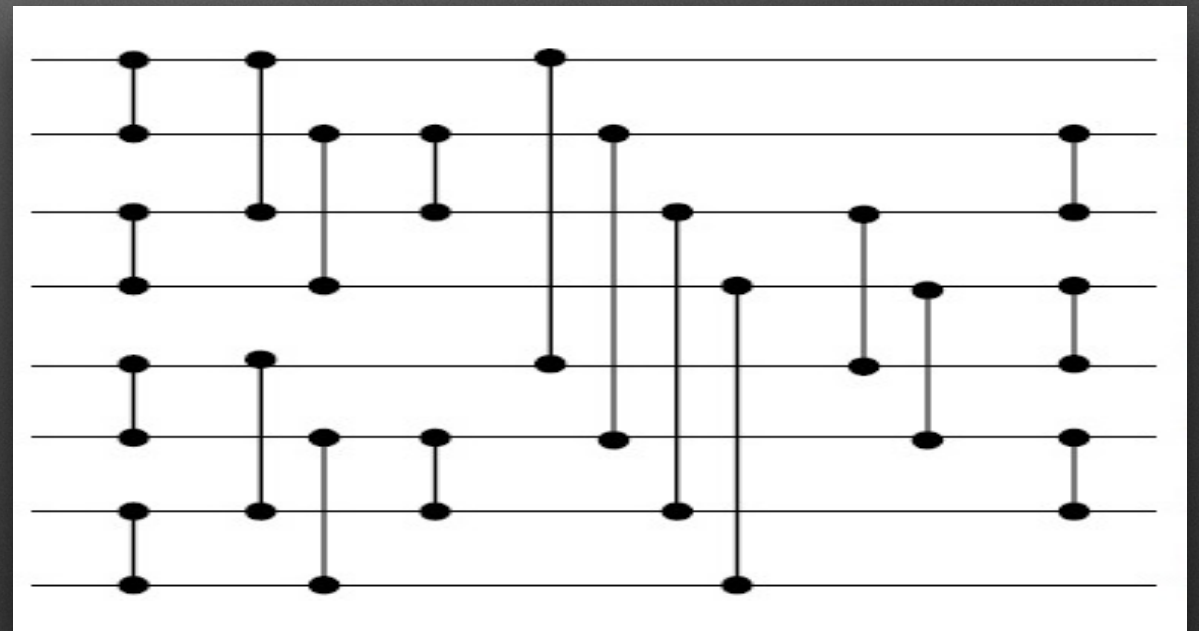
# Comparator Network





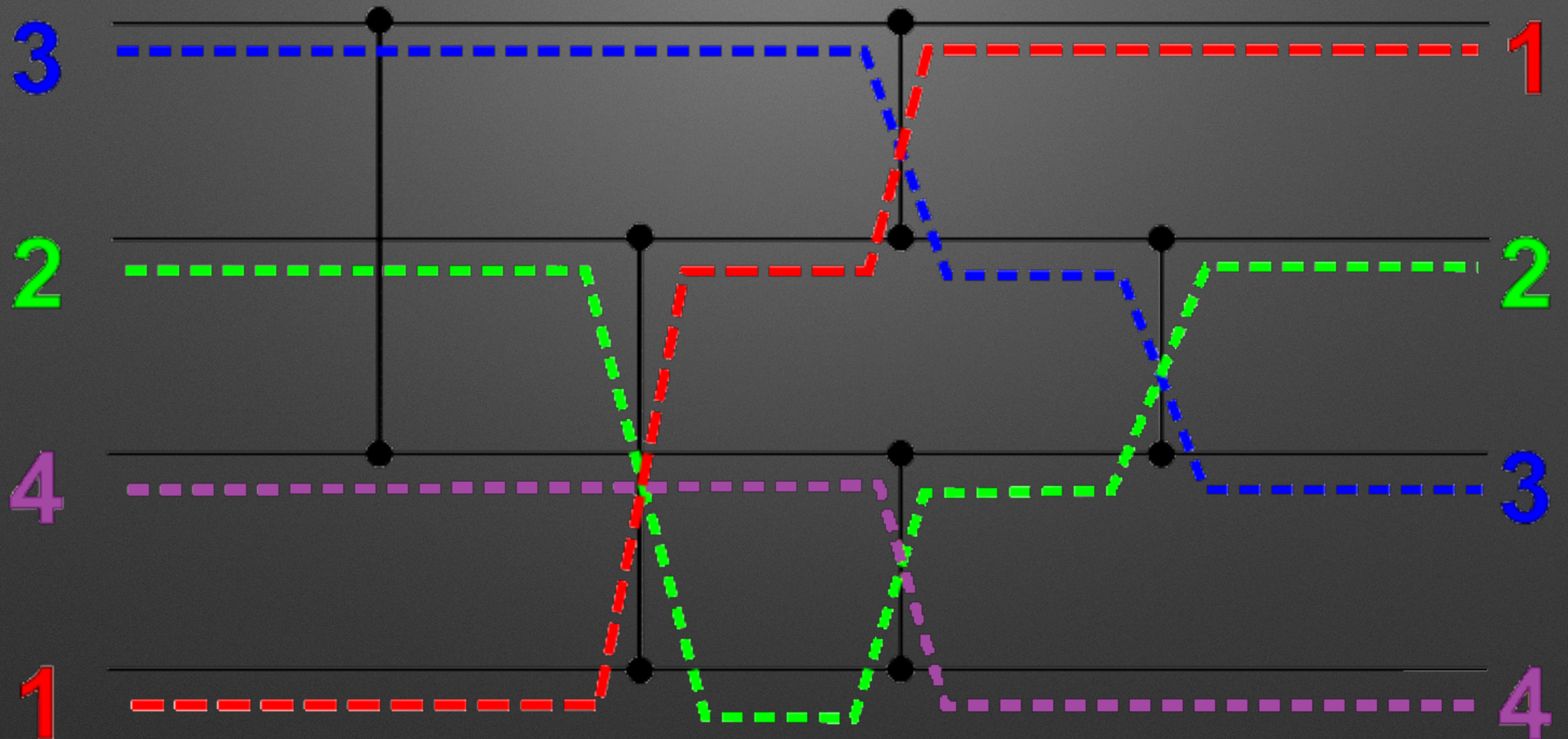
# Comparator Network

- Representatie comparatoren  
(1 2) (3 4) (5 6) (7 8) (1 3) (5 7)  
...





# Sorteernetwerk



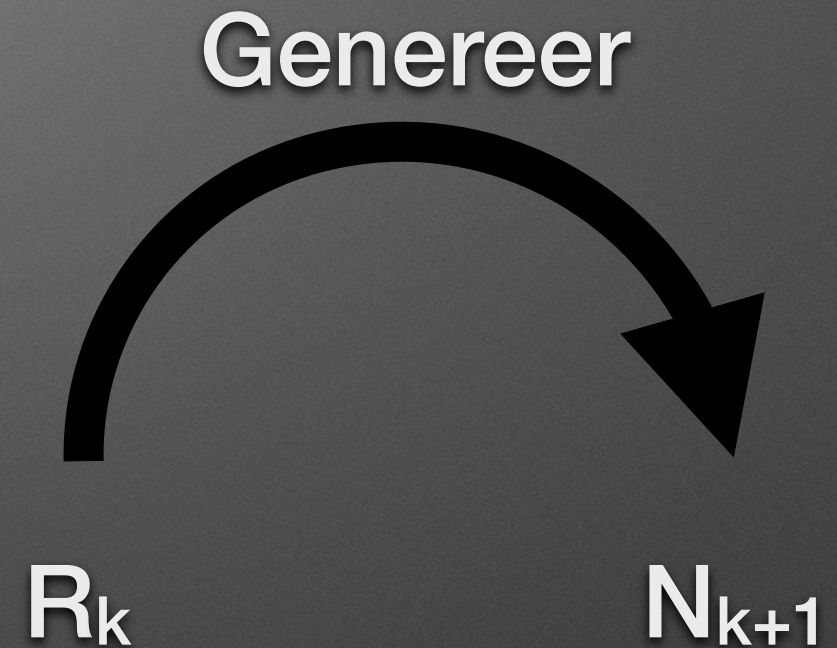


# Genereer & Snoei



# Genereer & Snoei

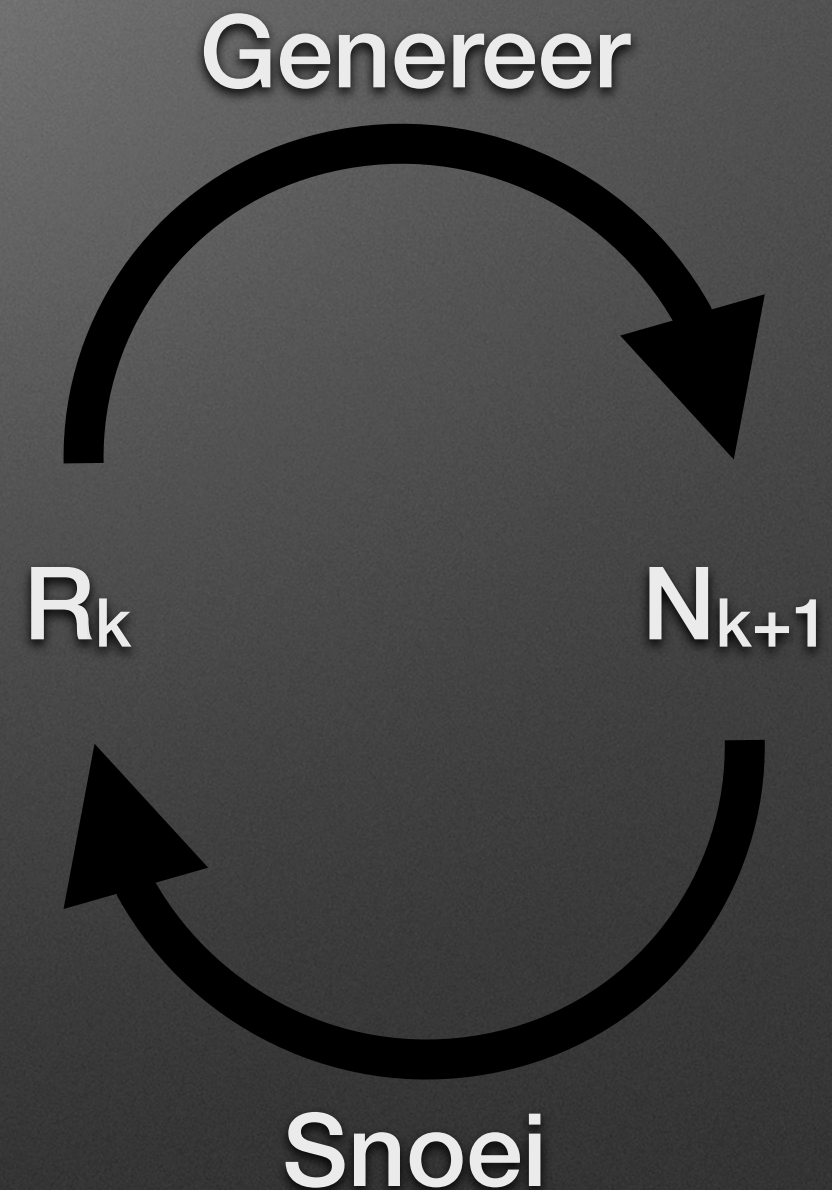
- Genereer:  
toevoegen alle mogelijke  
comparatoren





# Genereer & Snoei

- Genereer:  
toevoegen alle mogelijke  
comparatoren
- Snoei:  
subsumes principe





# Genereer & Snoei



# Genereer & Snoei

$R_0$

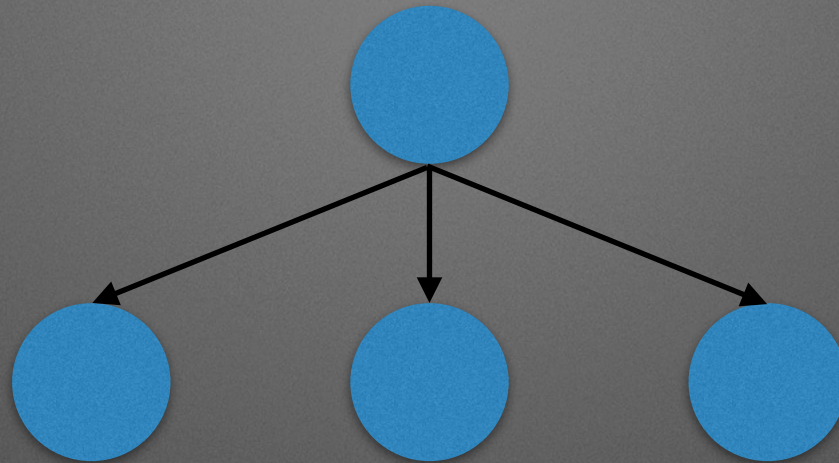




# Genereer & Snoei

$R_0$

$N_1 - R_1$

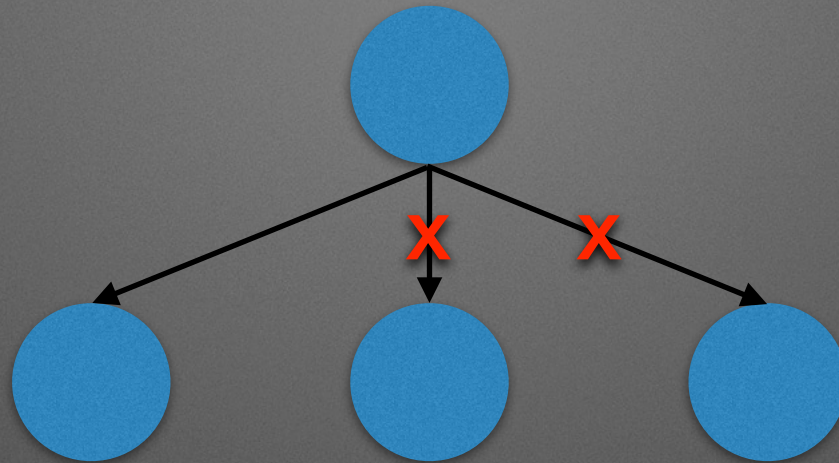




# Generereer & Snoei

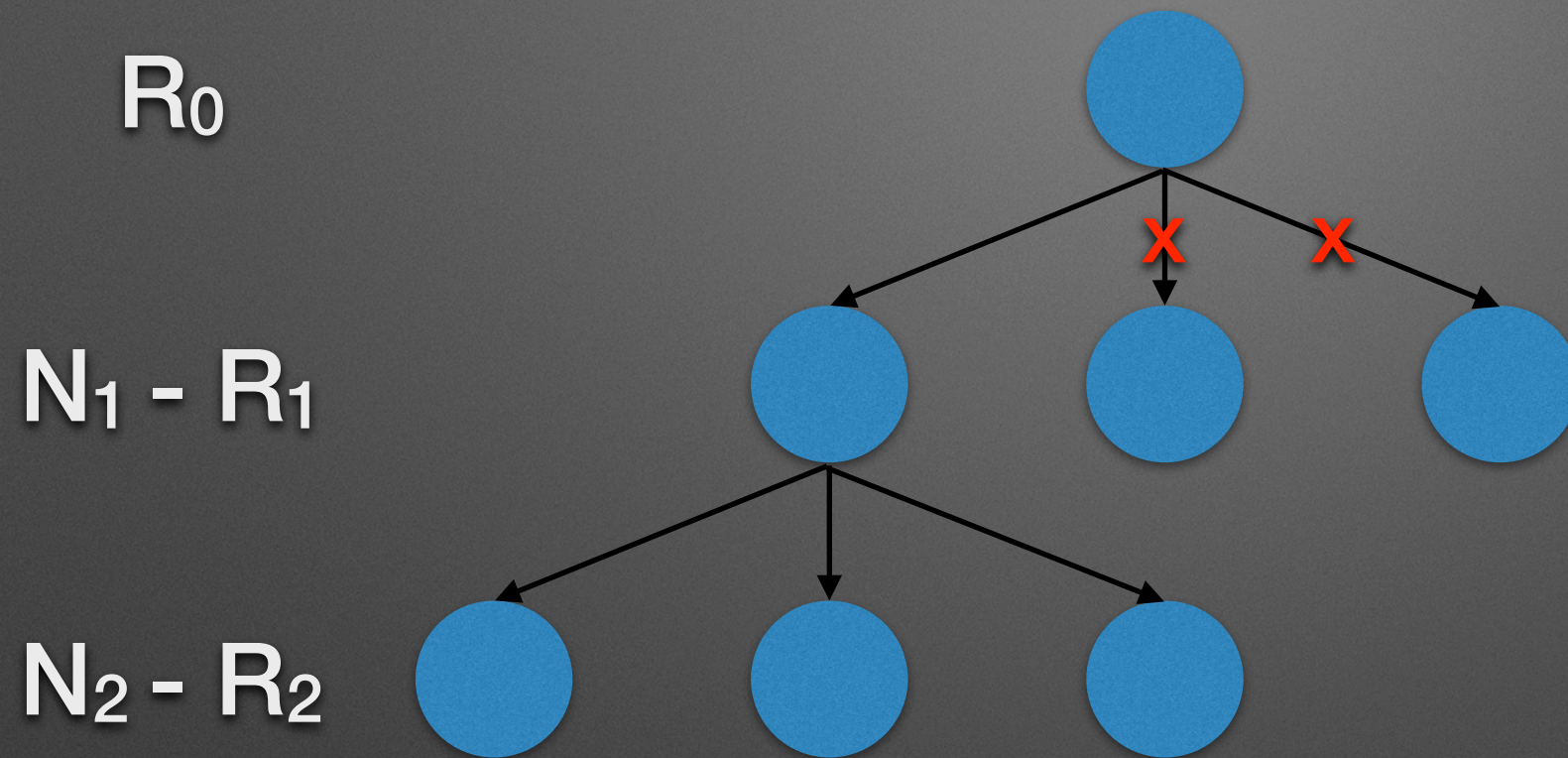
$R_0$

$N_1 - R_1$



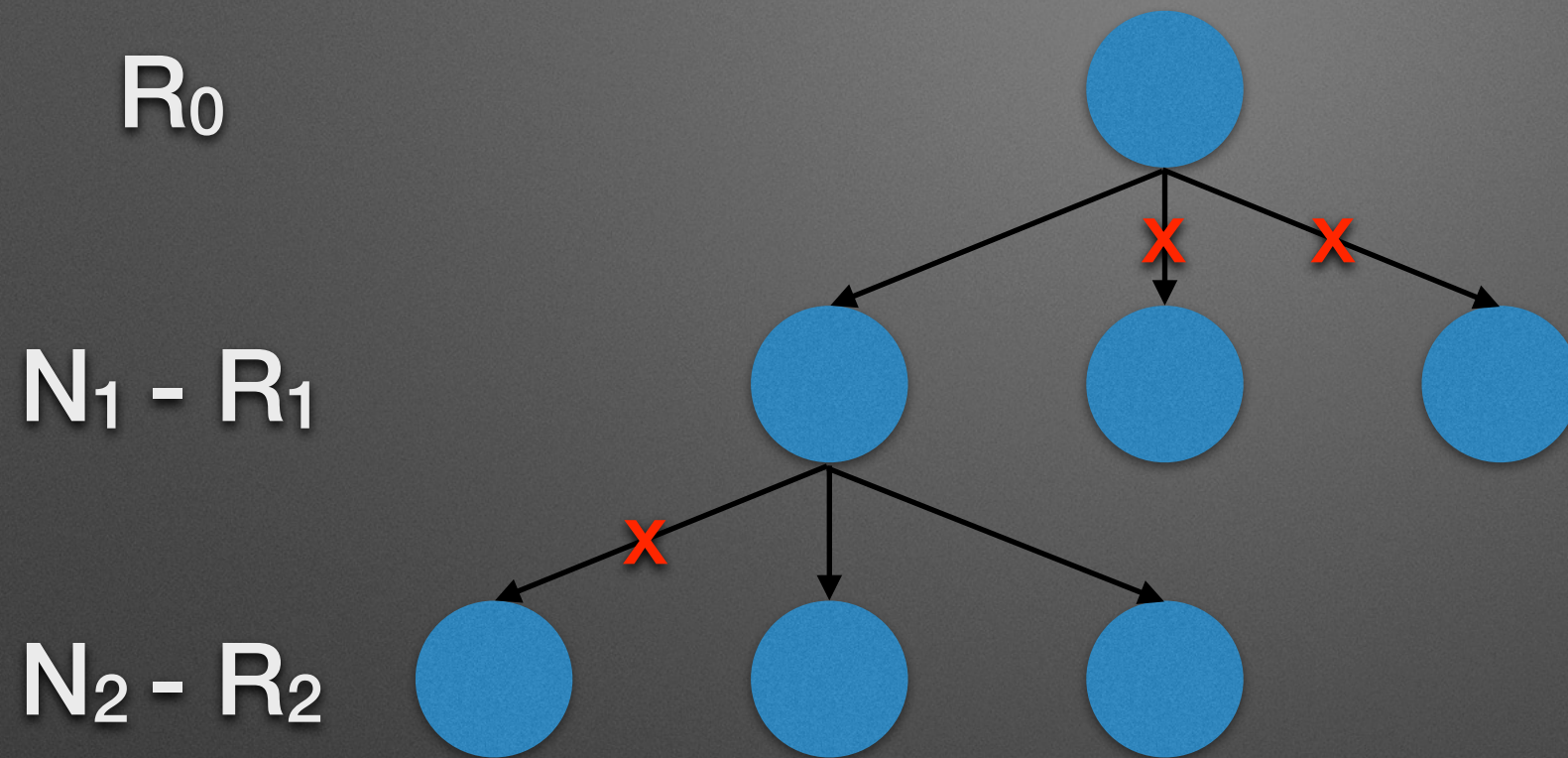


# Generereer & Snoei



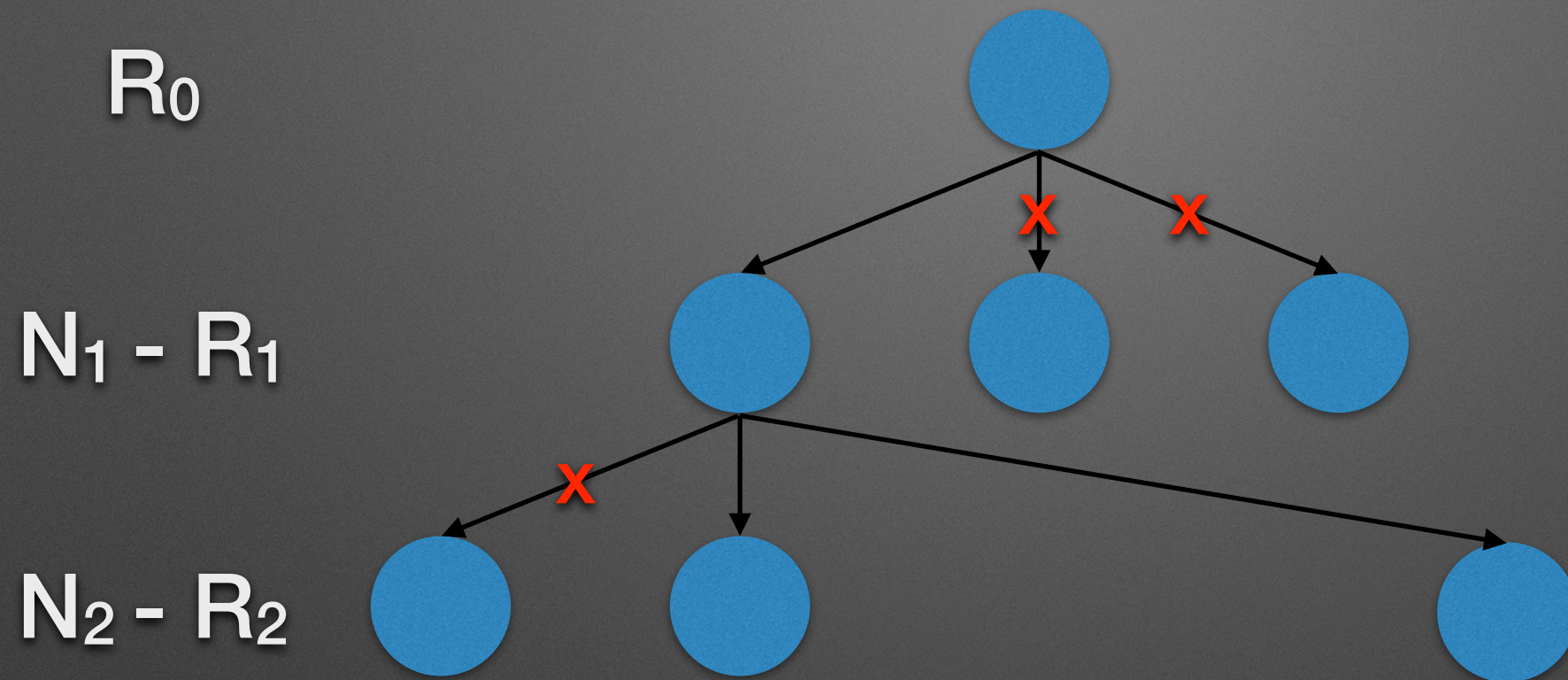


# Generereer & Snoei



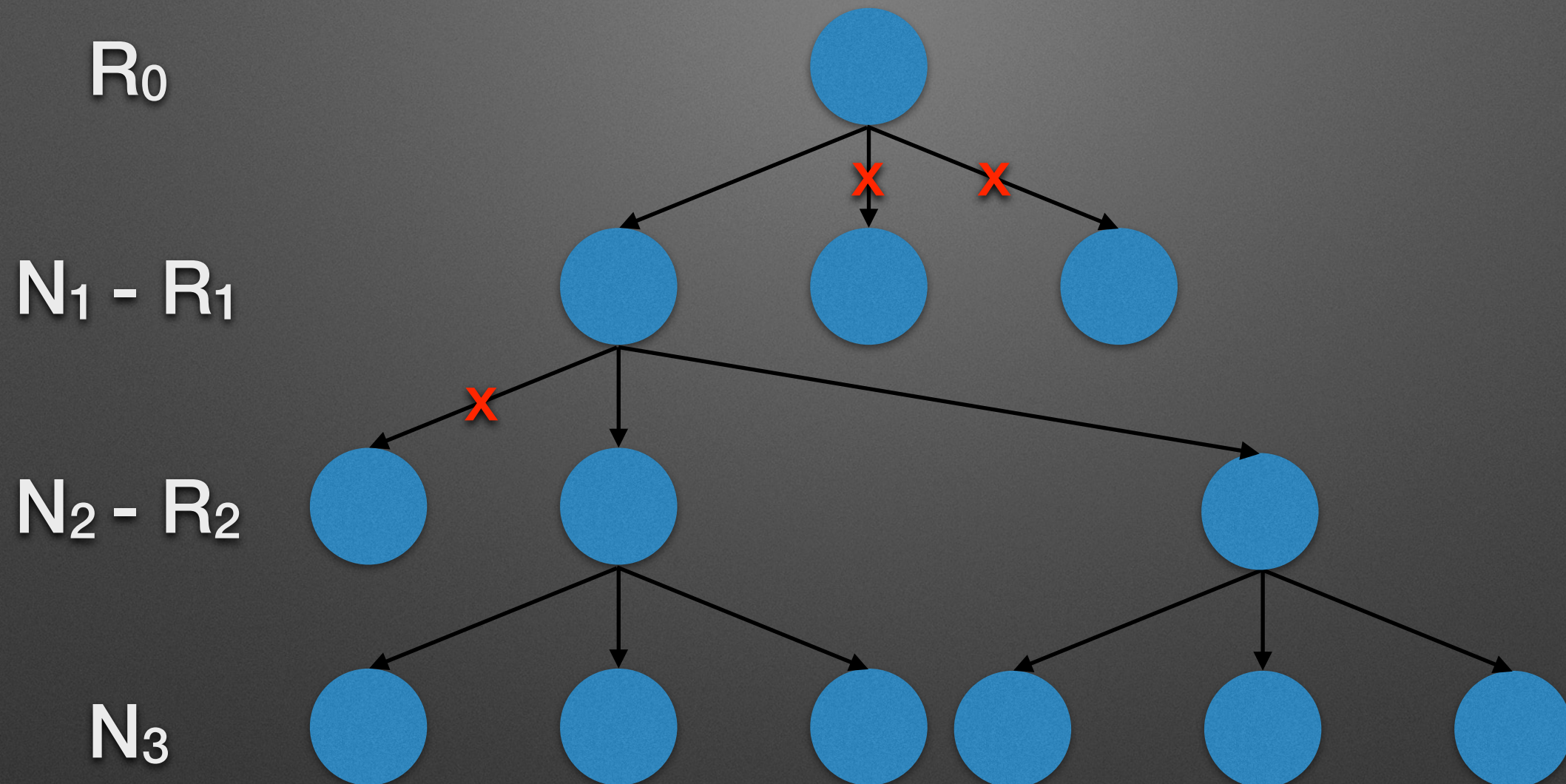


# Generereer & Snoei



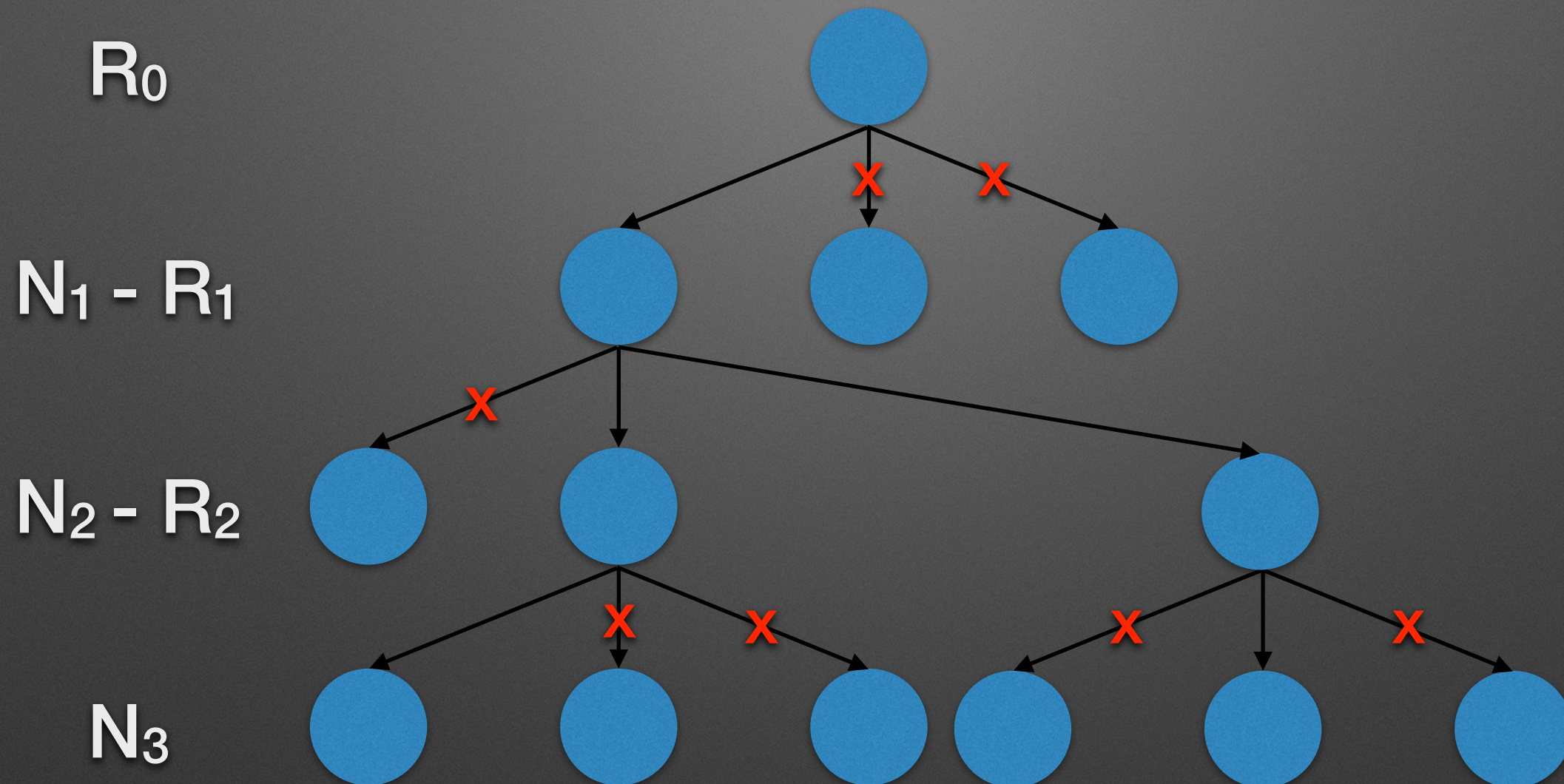


# Generereer & Snoei



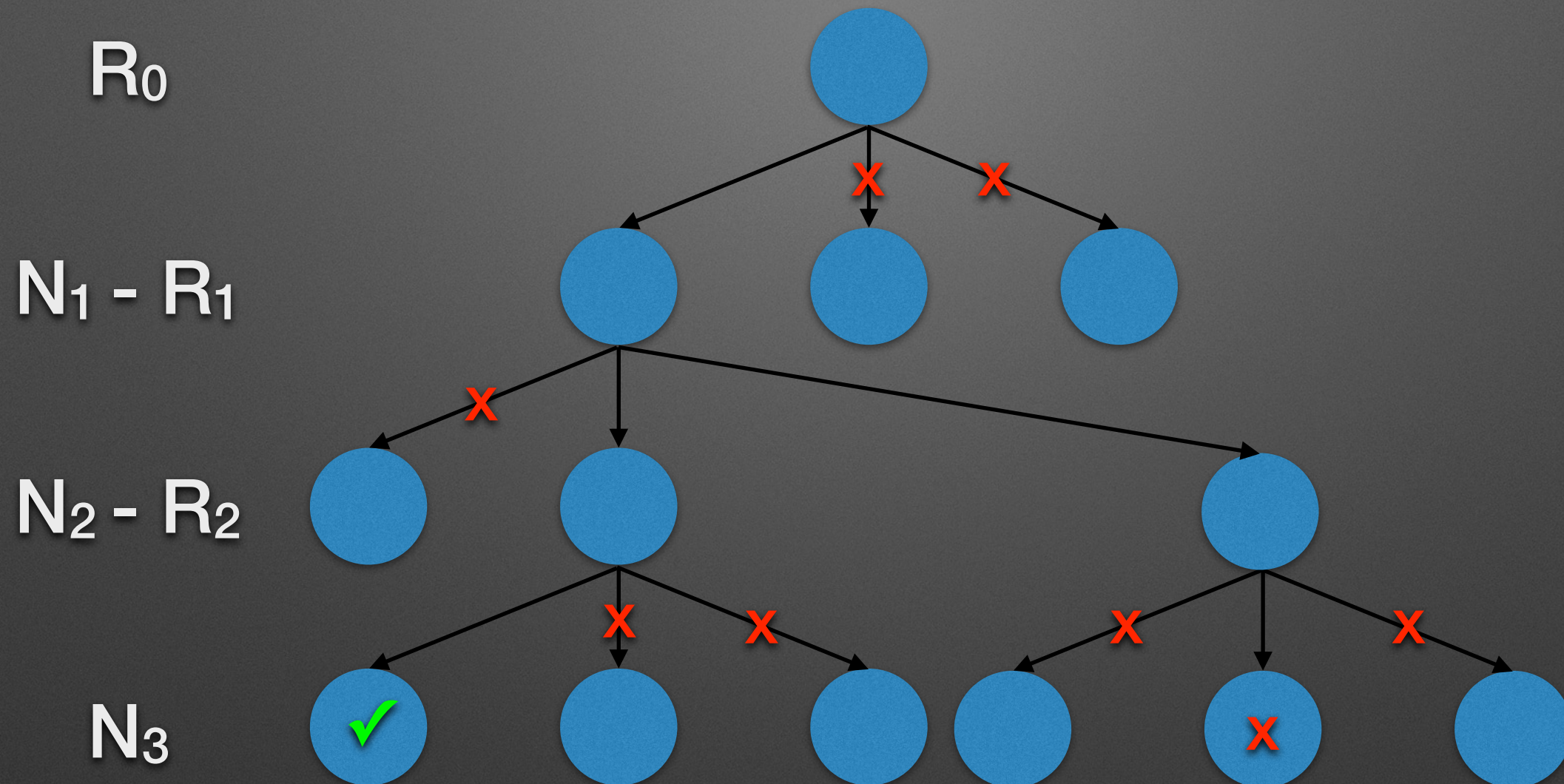


# Generereer & Snoei





# Generereer & Snoei





# Subsumes



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- Beschreven in “TWENTY-FIVE COMPARATORS IS OPTIMAL WHEN SORTING NINE INPUTS (AND TWENTY-NINE FOR TEN)”  
*(Codish et al.)*



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- $C_a$  subsumes  $C_b \Leftrightarrow C_a$  wordt gedekt door  $C_b$   
 $\Leftrightarrow \pi(\text{Outputs}(C_a)) \subseteq \text{Outputs}(C_b)$



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 $\Leftrightarrow \pi(\text{Outputs}(C_a)) \subseteq \text{Outputs}(C_b)$
- Verwijder de netwerken die anderen dekken



# Genereer & Snoei

Gevonden sorteernetwerk:



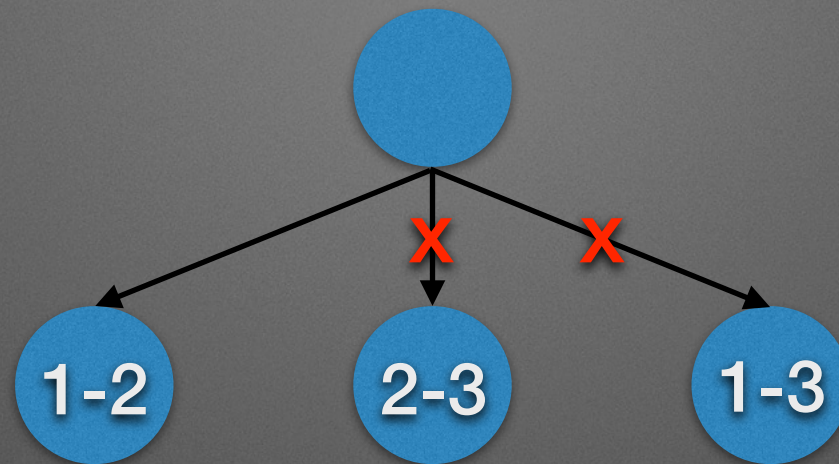
# Genereer & Snoei



Gevonden sorteernetwerk:



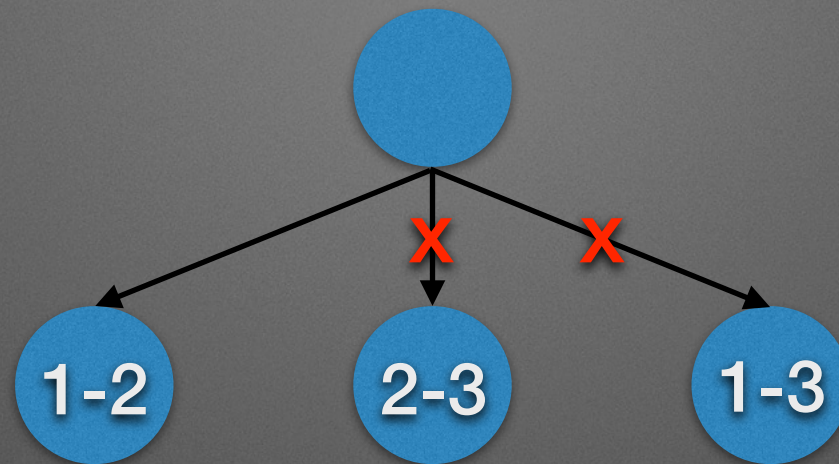
# Genereer & Snoei



Gevonden sorteernetwerk:



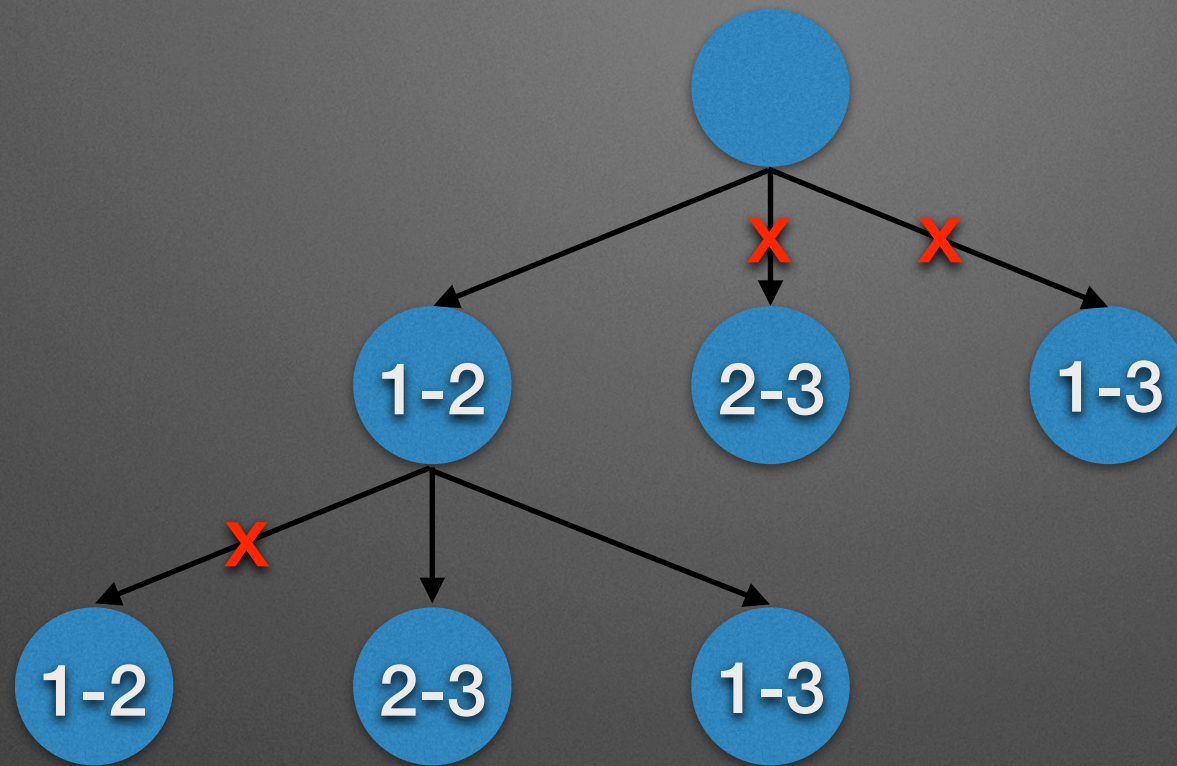
# Genereer & Snoei



Gevonden sorteernetwerk: (1-2)



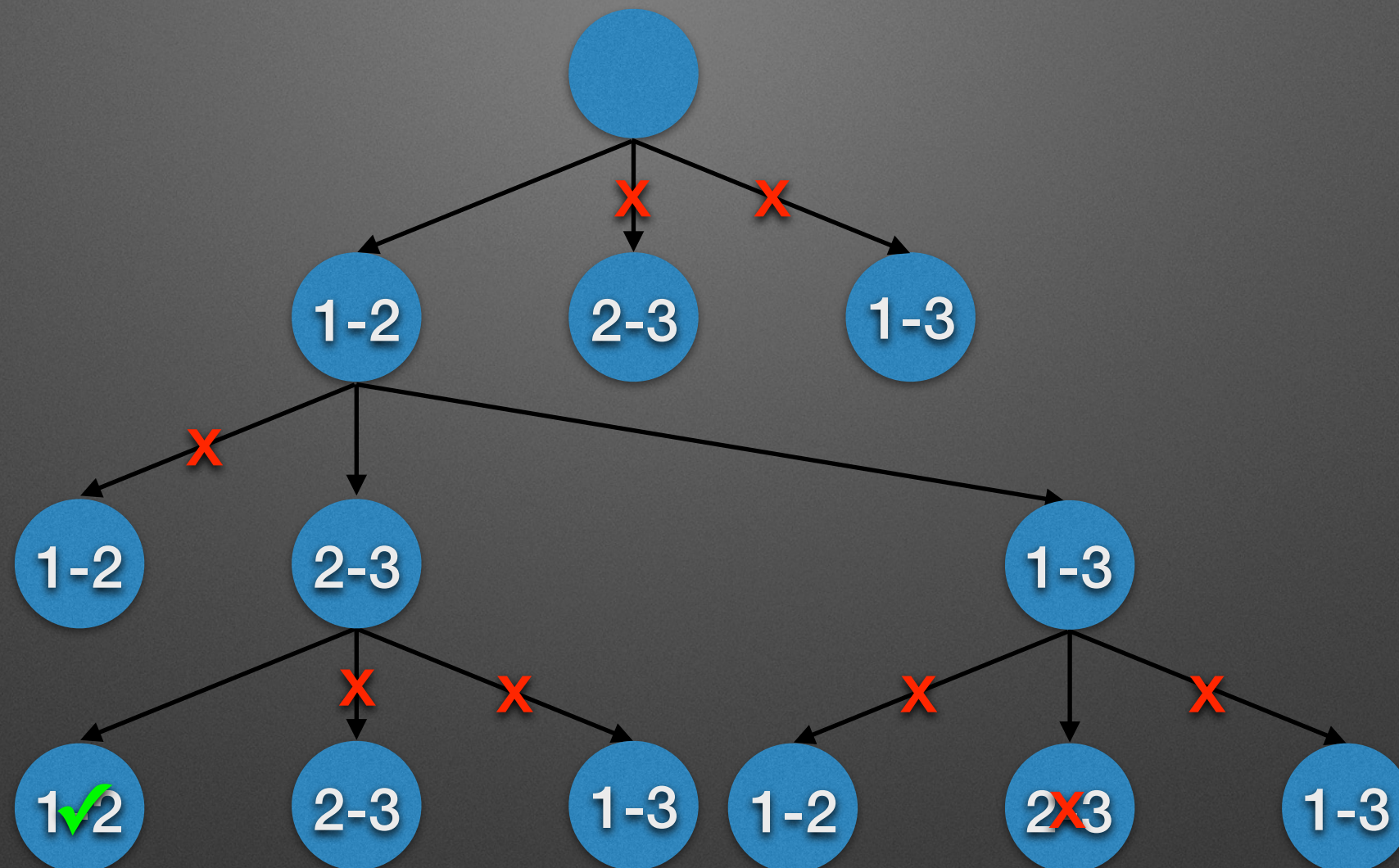
# Genereer & Snoei



Gevonden sorteernetwerk: (1-2)



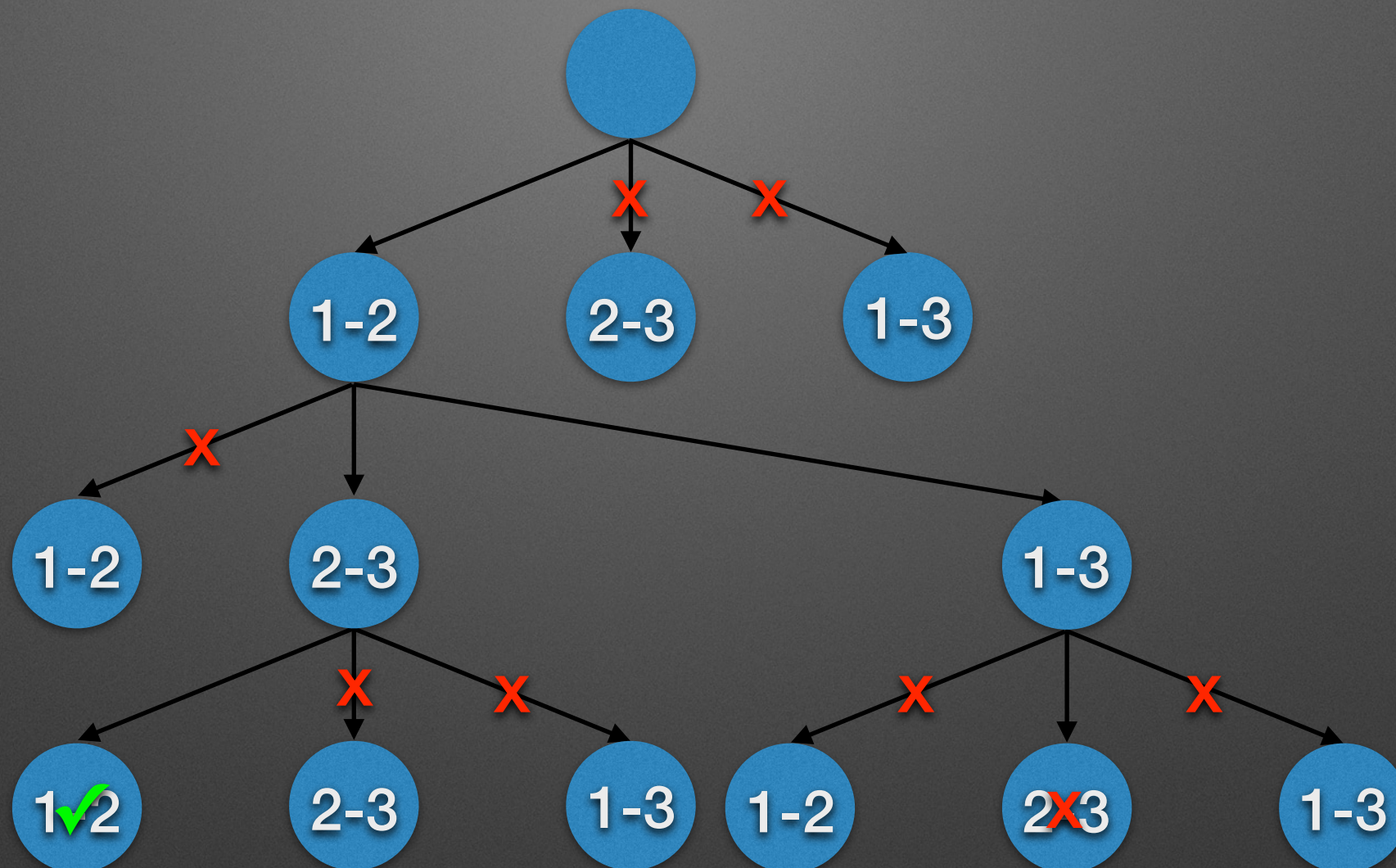
# Genereer & Snoei



## Gevonden sorteernetwerk: (1-2)



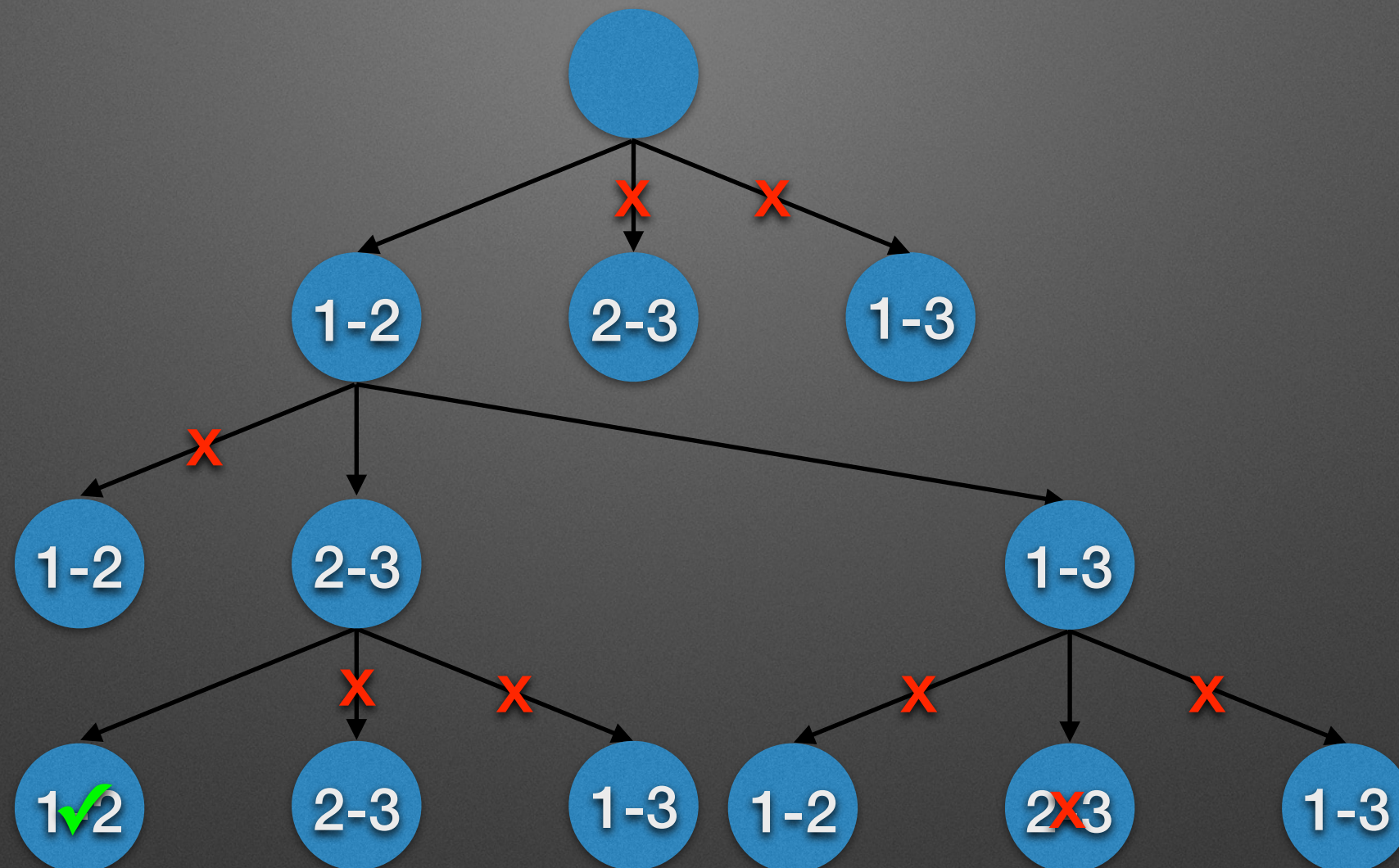
# Generereer & Snoei



## Gevonden sorteernetwerk: (1-2) (2-3)



# Genereer & Snoei



Gevonden sorteernetwerk: (1-2) (2-3) (1-2)



# Genereer & Snoei



# Genereer & Snoei

- Bottleneck: beslissing subsumes  
⇒ methoden om sneller te beslissen



# Genereer & Snoei

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⇒ methoden om sneller te beslissen
- Genereer (uniek, redundant)



# Genereer & Snoei

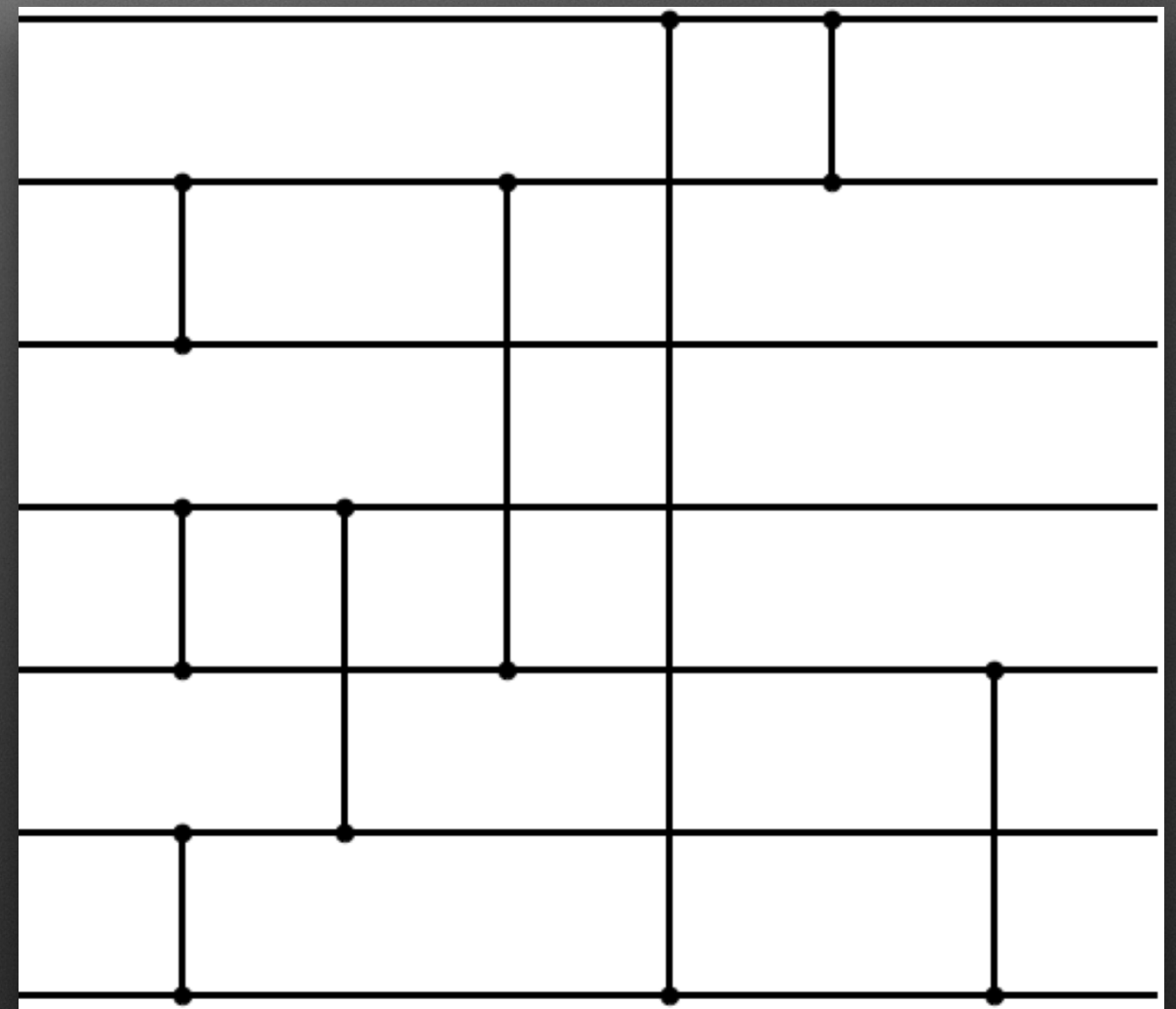
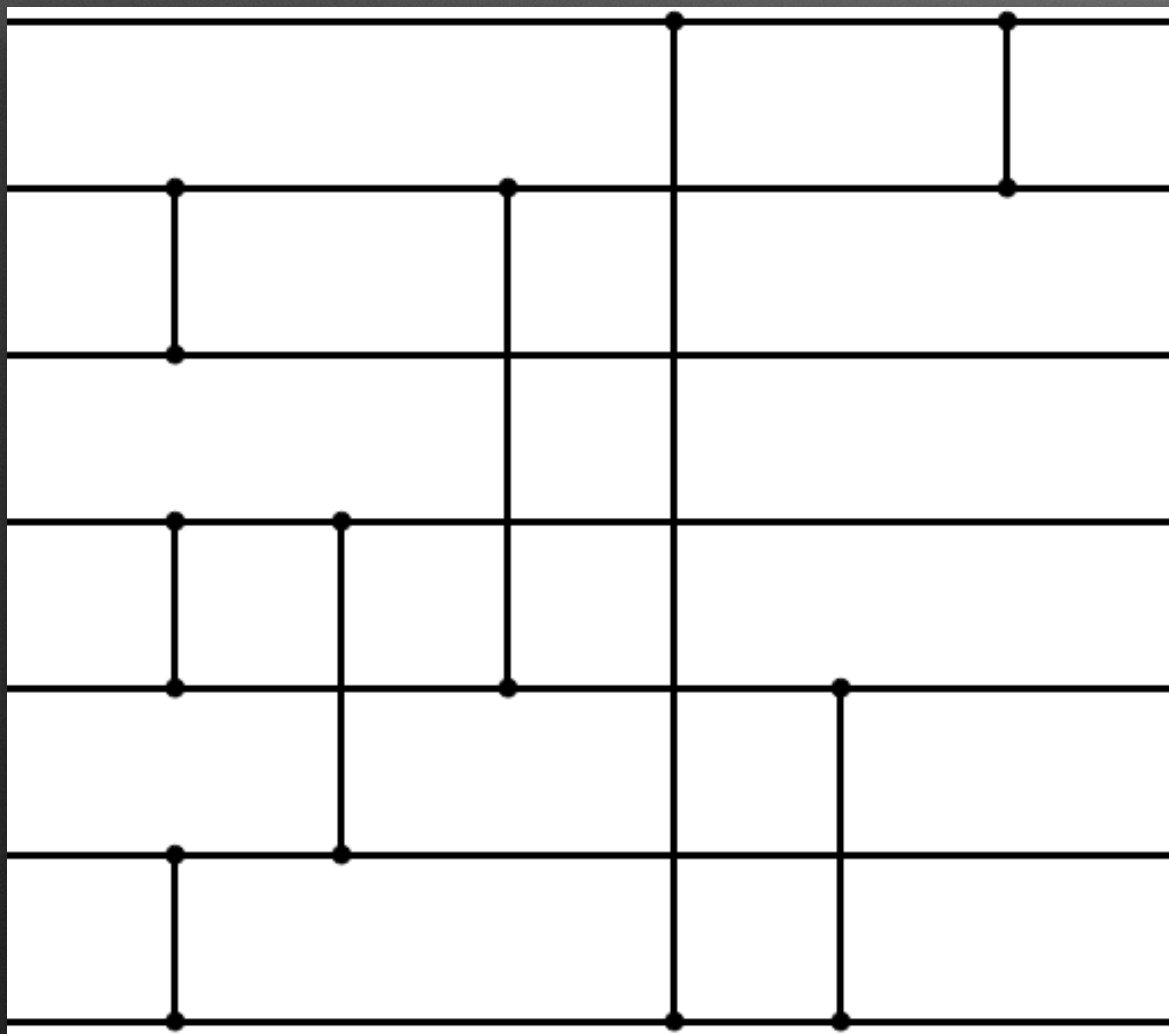
- Bottleneck: beslissing subsumes  
⇒ methoden om sneller te beslissen
- Genereer (uniek, redundant)
- Snoei (kLengte, pLengte, lLengte ...)



# Methodie uniek

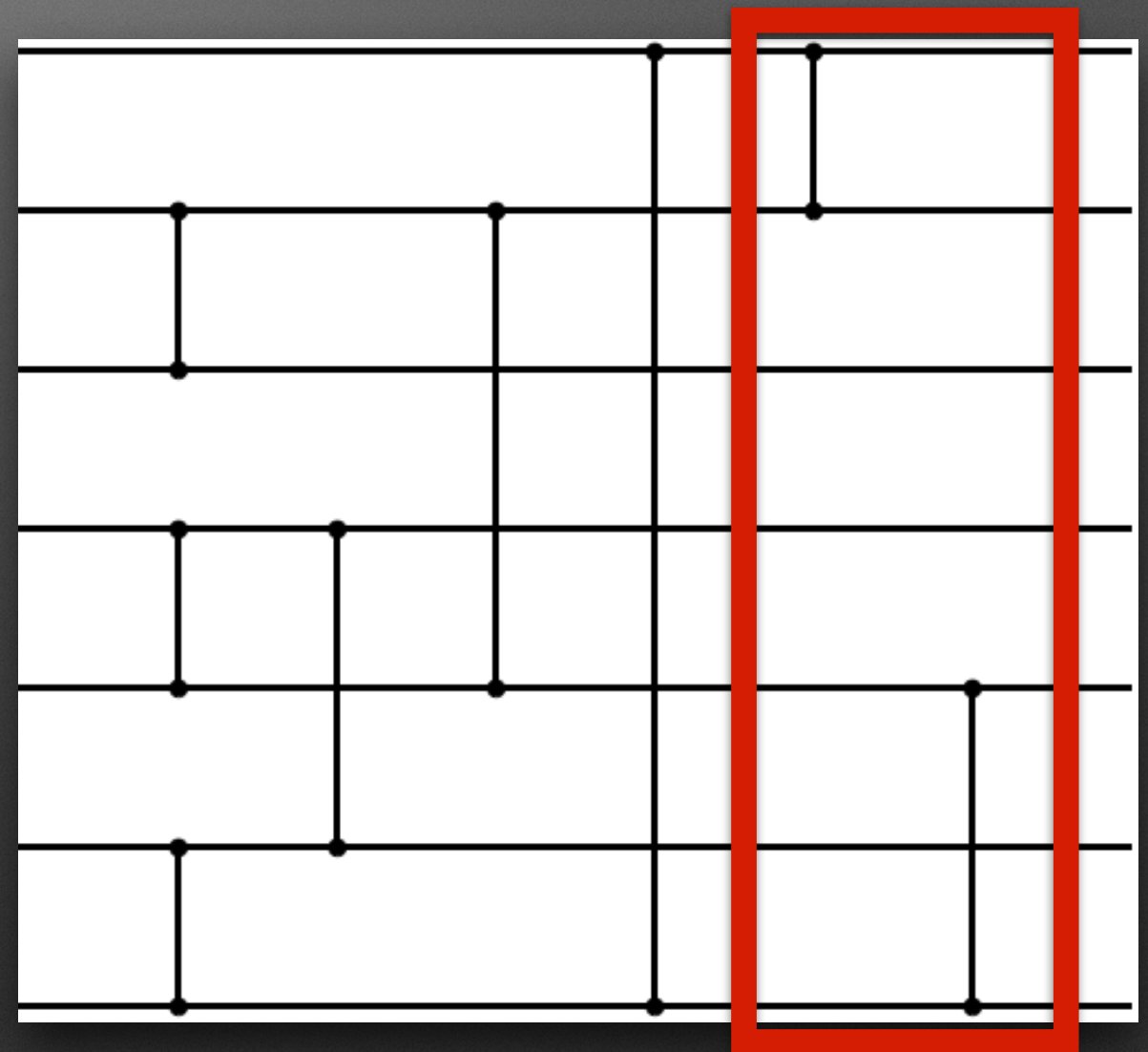
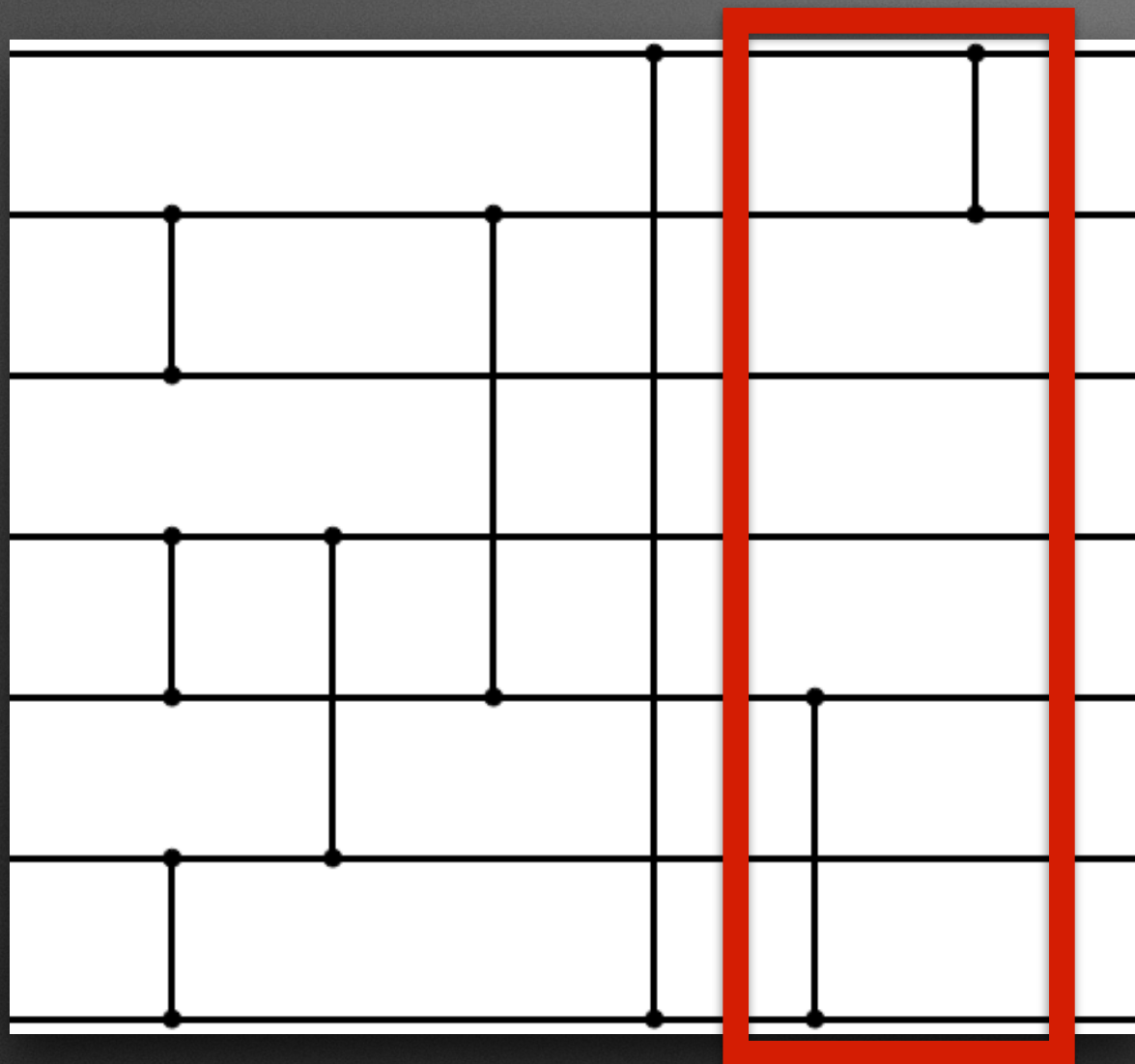


# Methode uniek



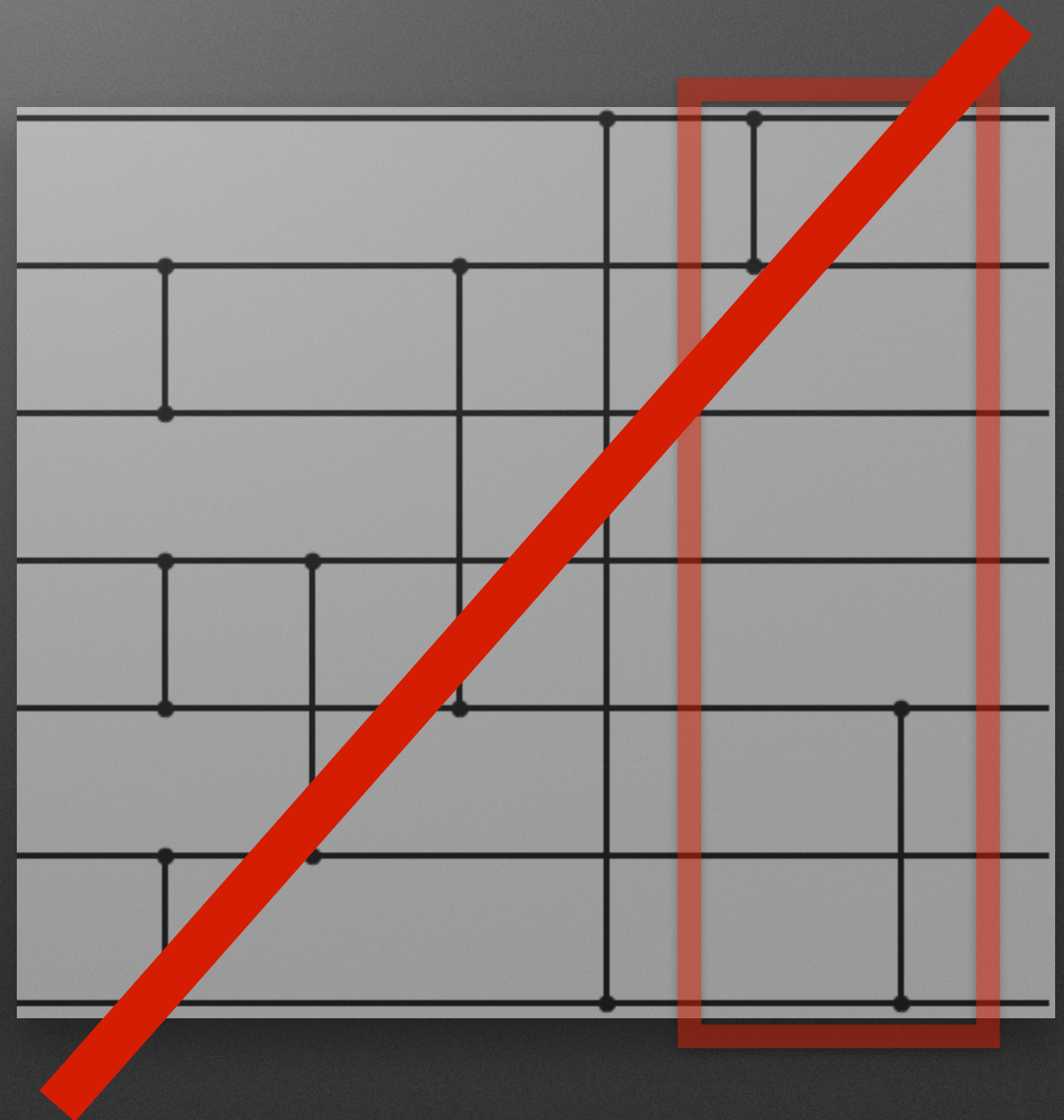
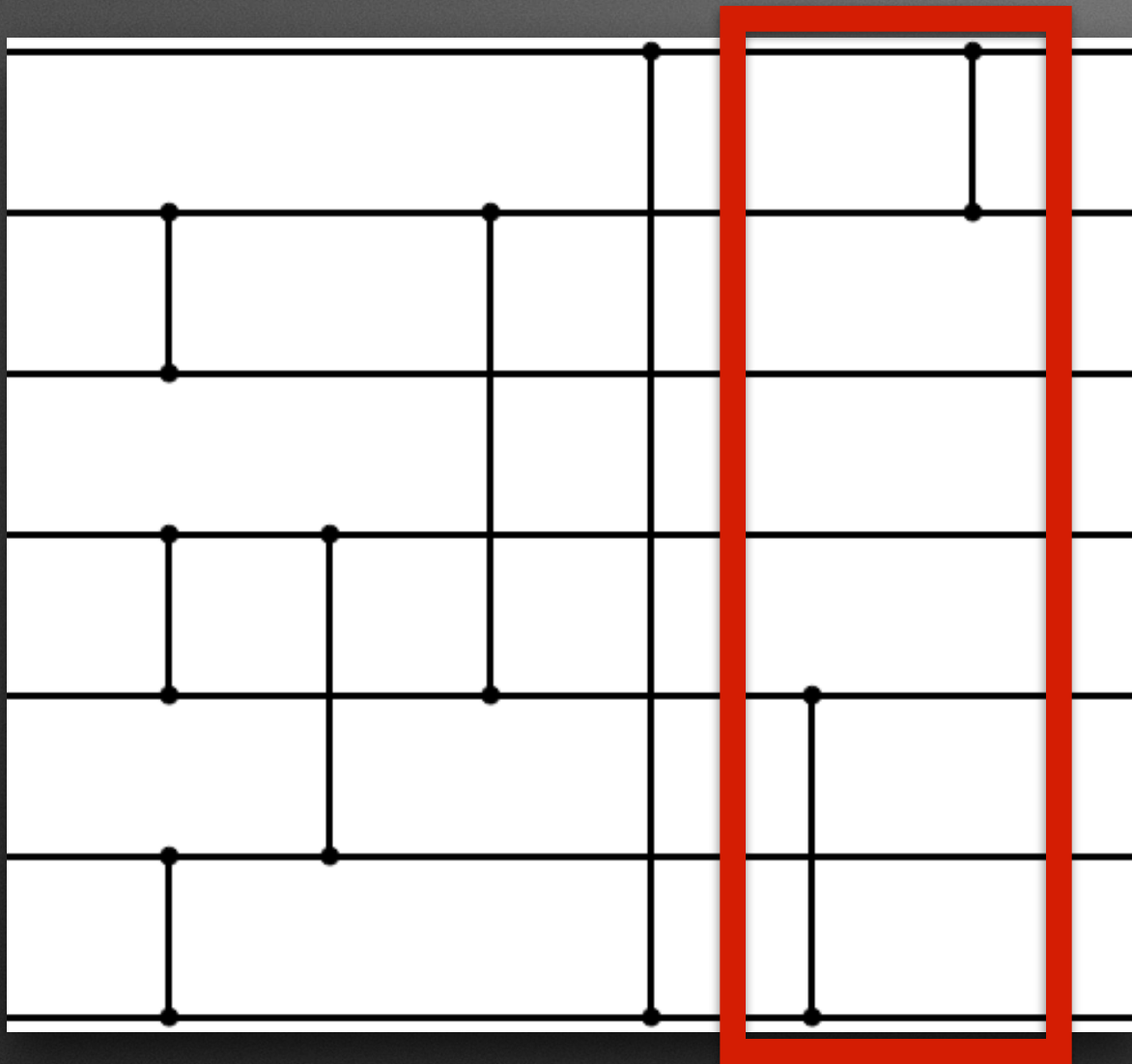


# Methode uniek





# Methode uniek

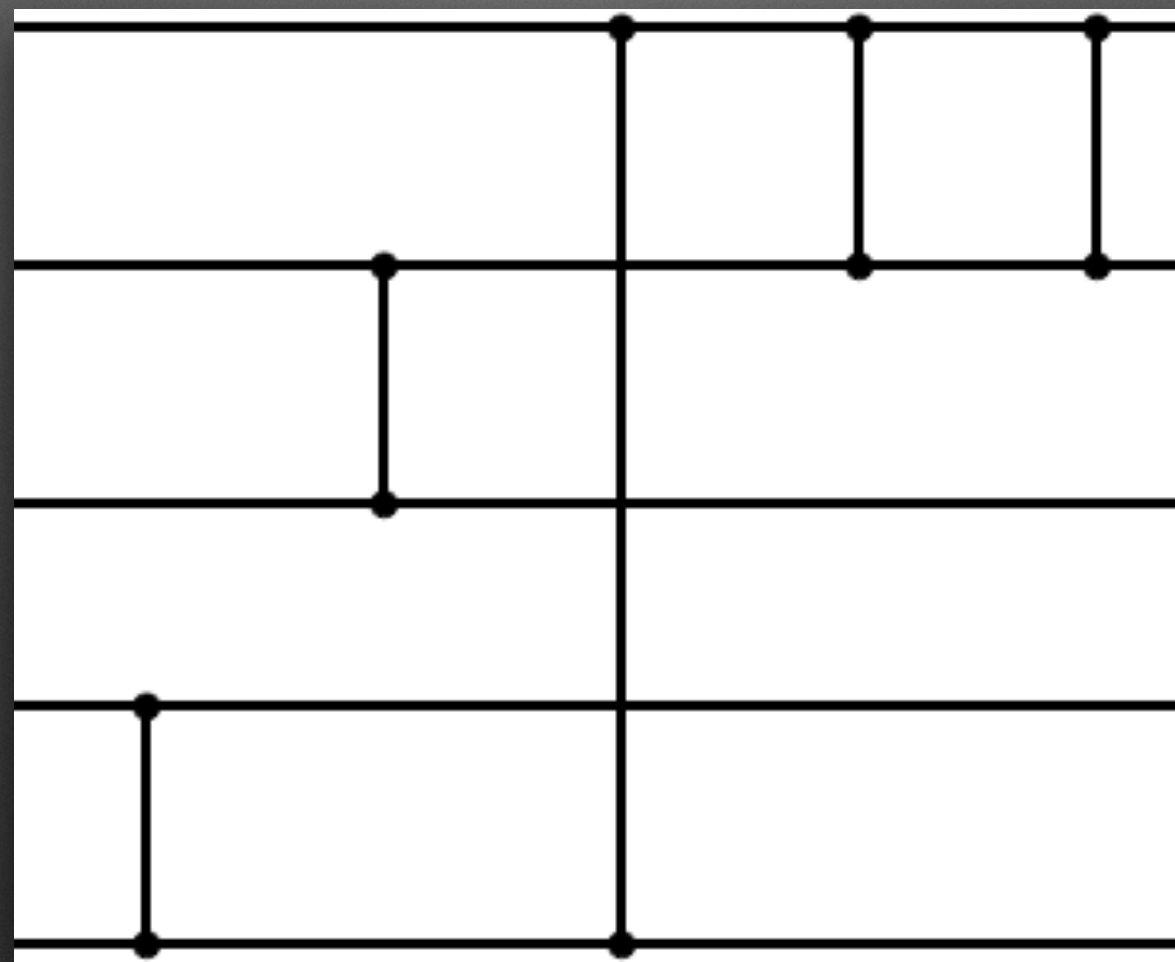




# Methode redundant

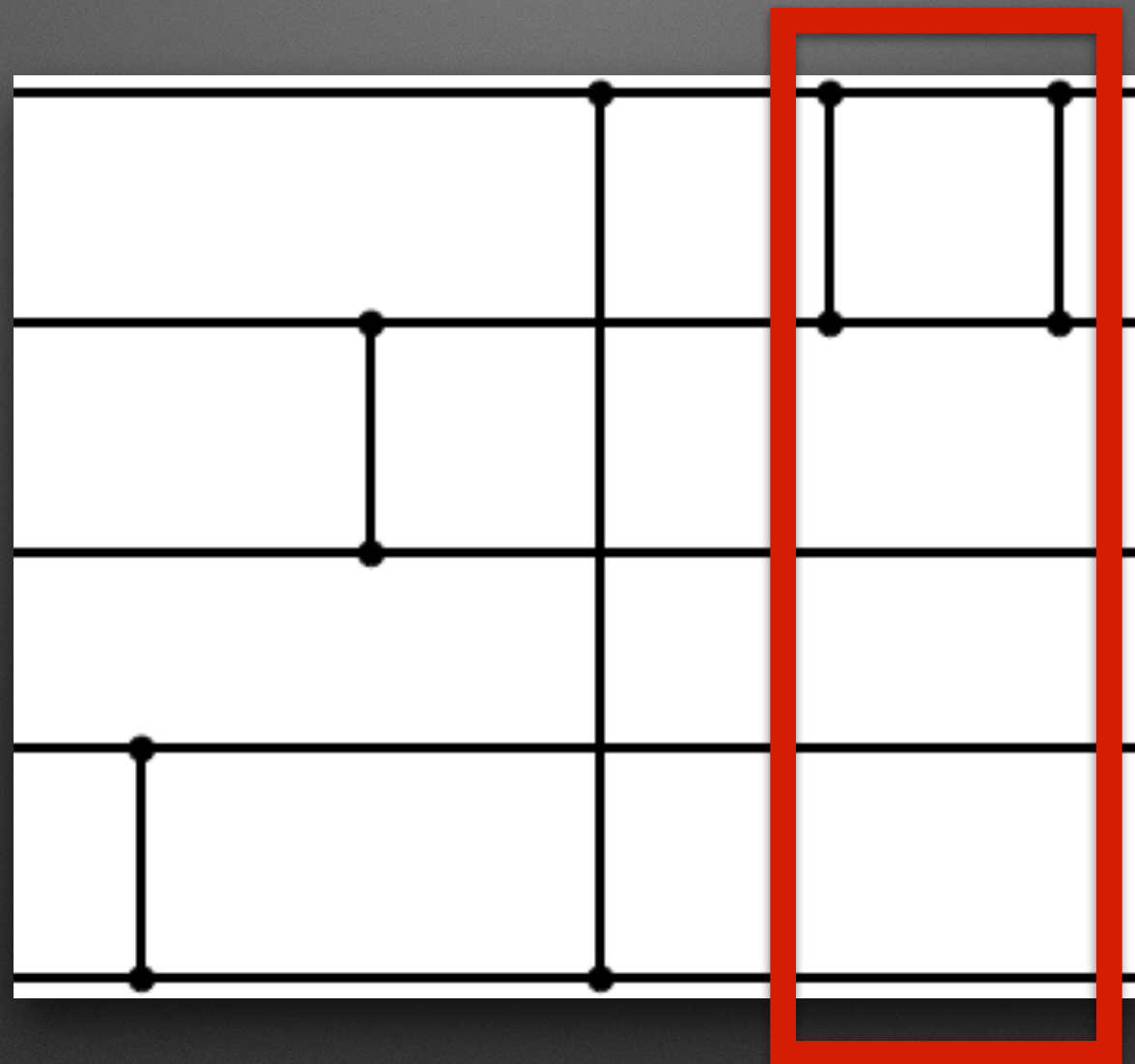


# Methode redundant



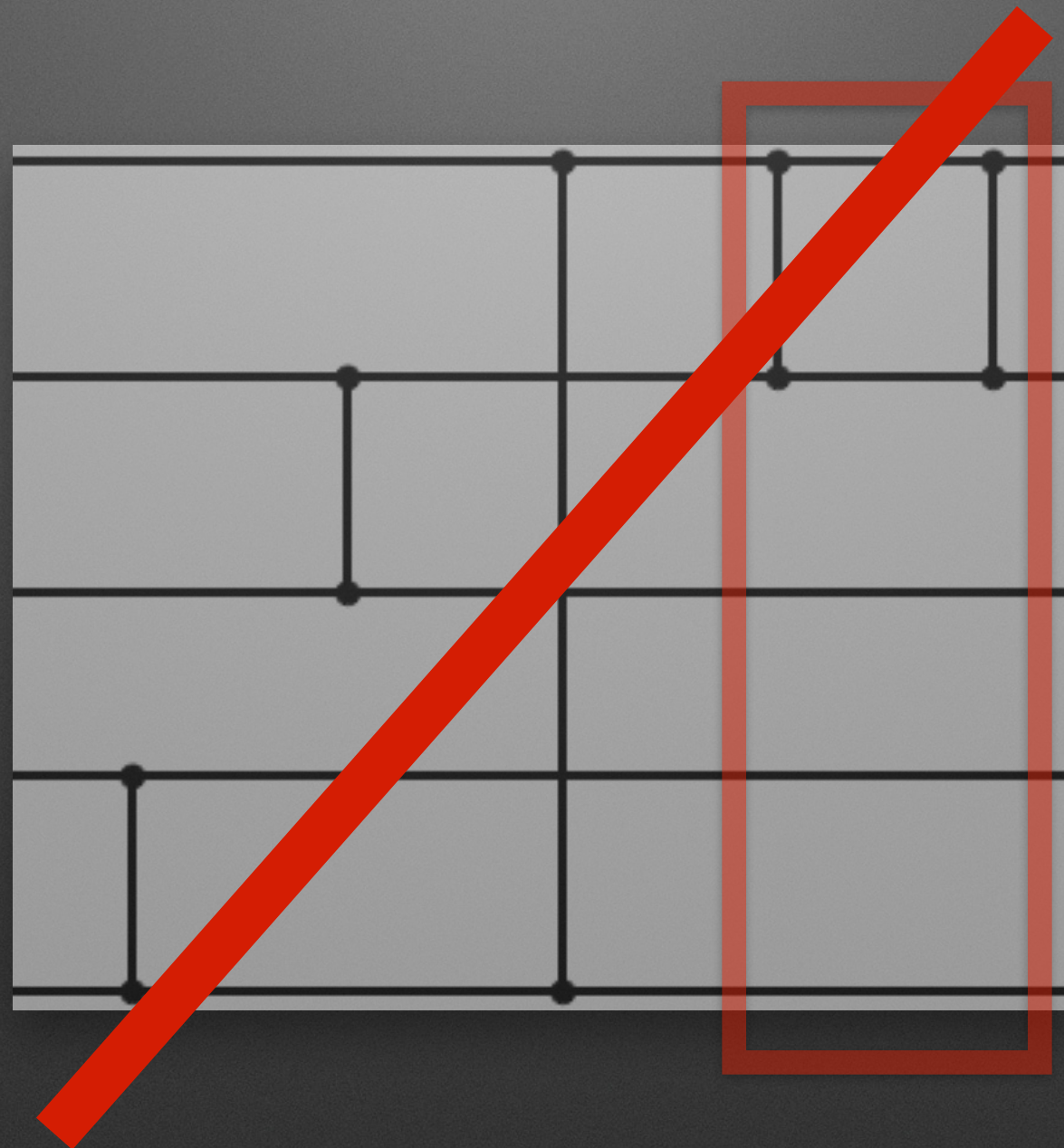


# Methode redundant





# Methode redundant





# Beslissingen



# Beslissingen

1E+14

1E+12

1E+10

1E+08

1E+06

1E+04

1E+02

1E+00

9 kanalen



Genereer



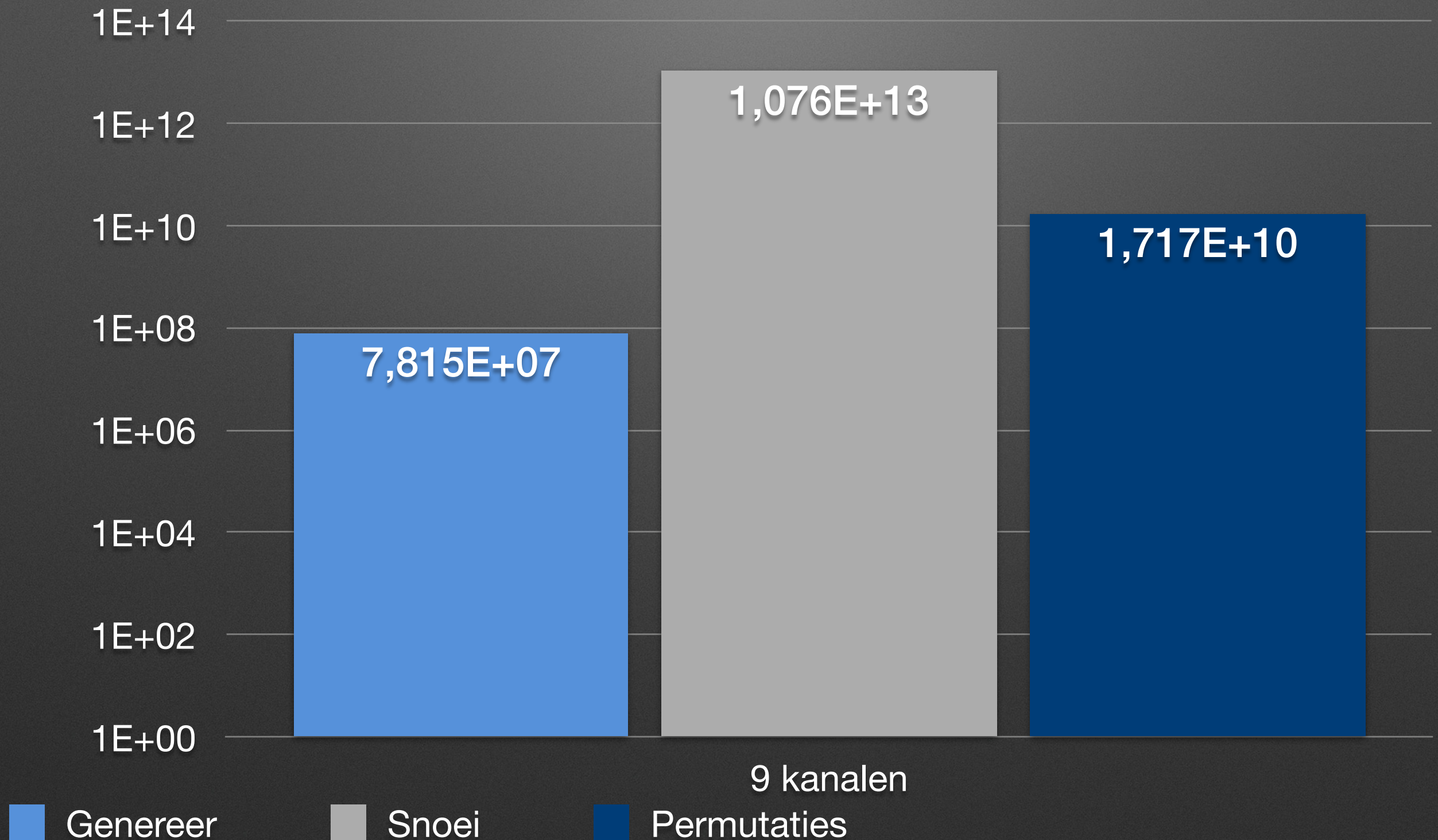
Snoei



Permutaties



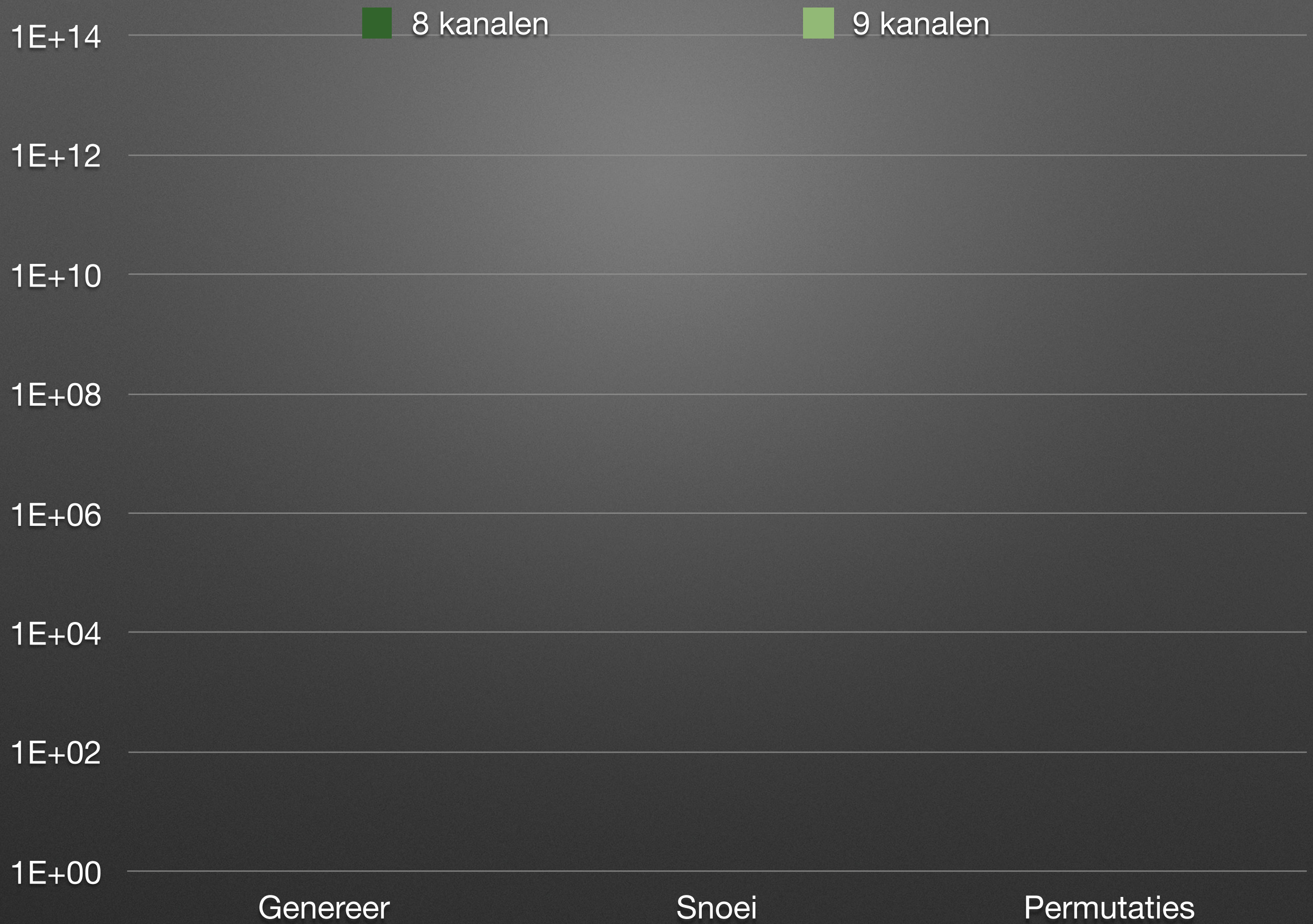
# Beslissingen



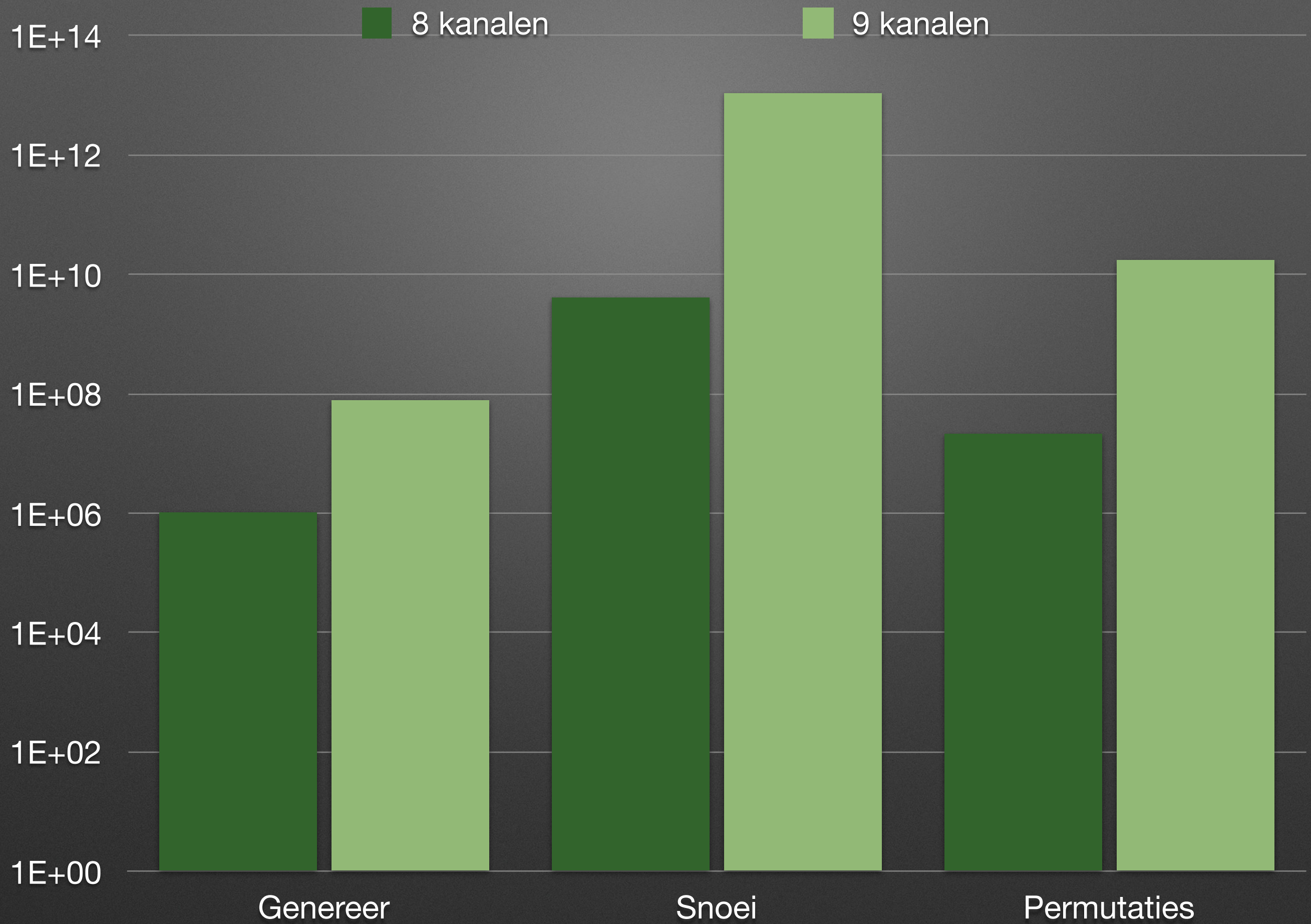










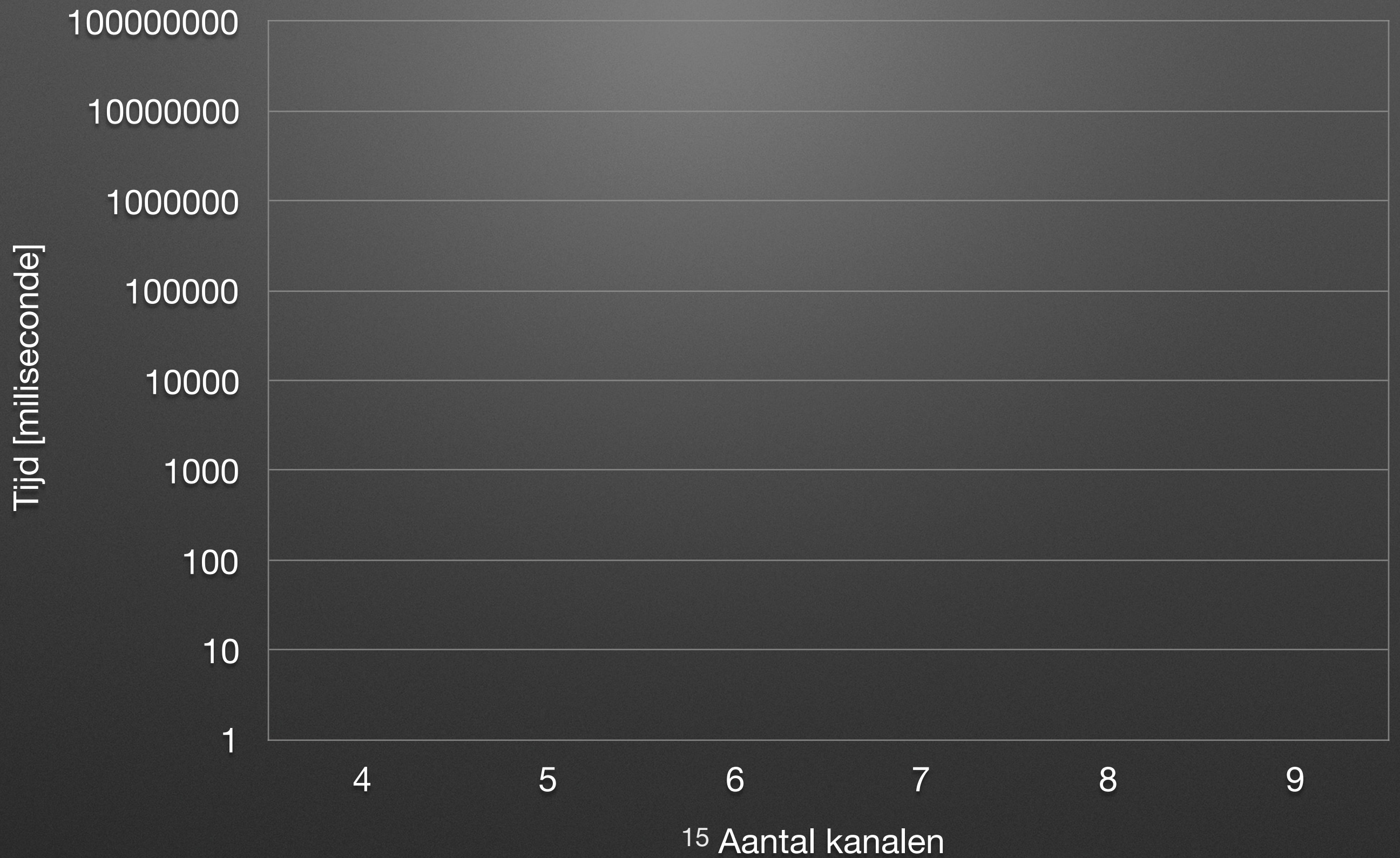




# Resultaten

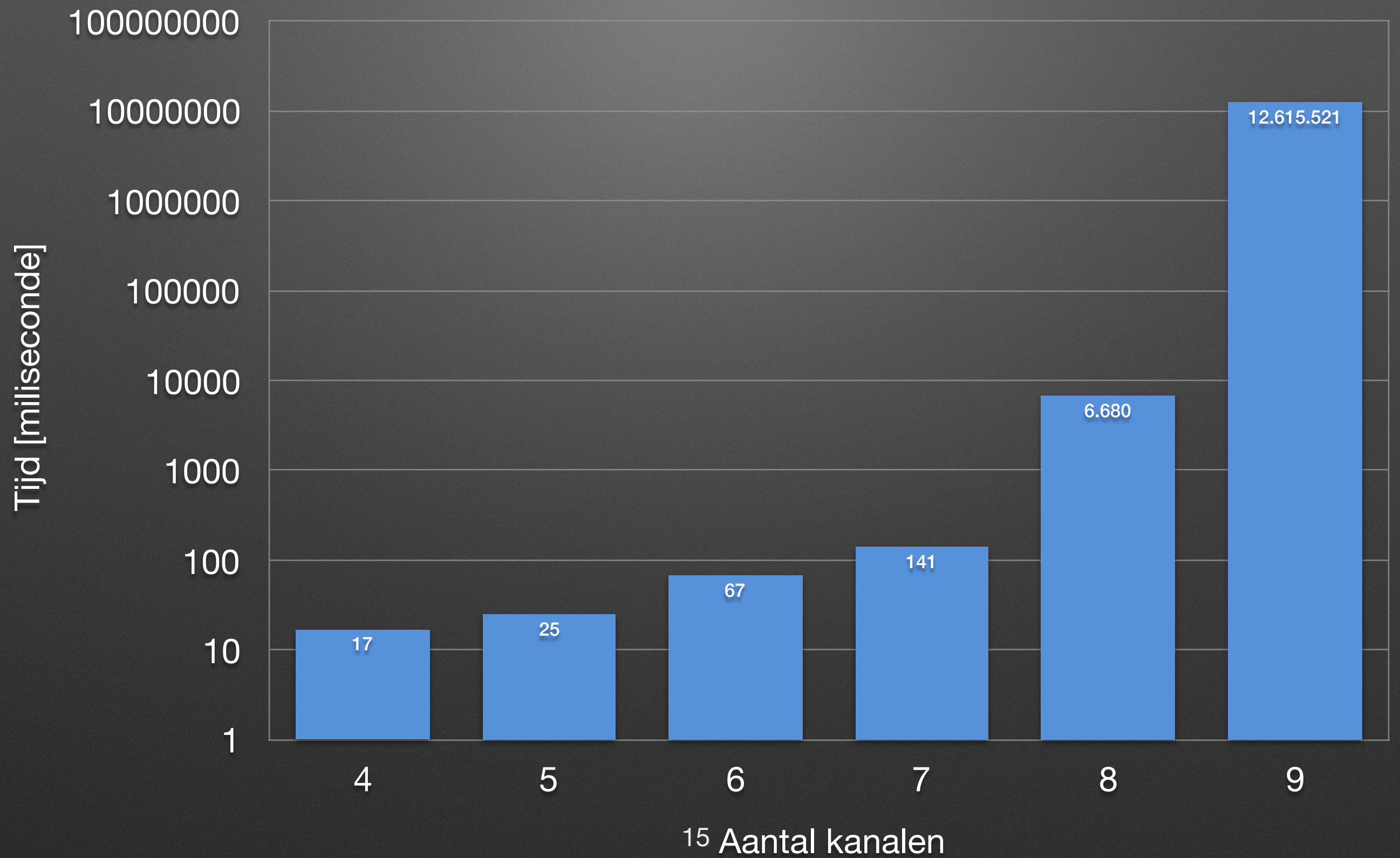


# Resultaten





# Resultaten





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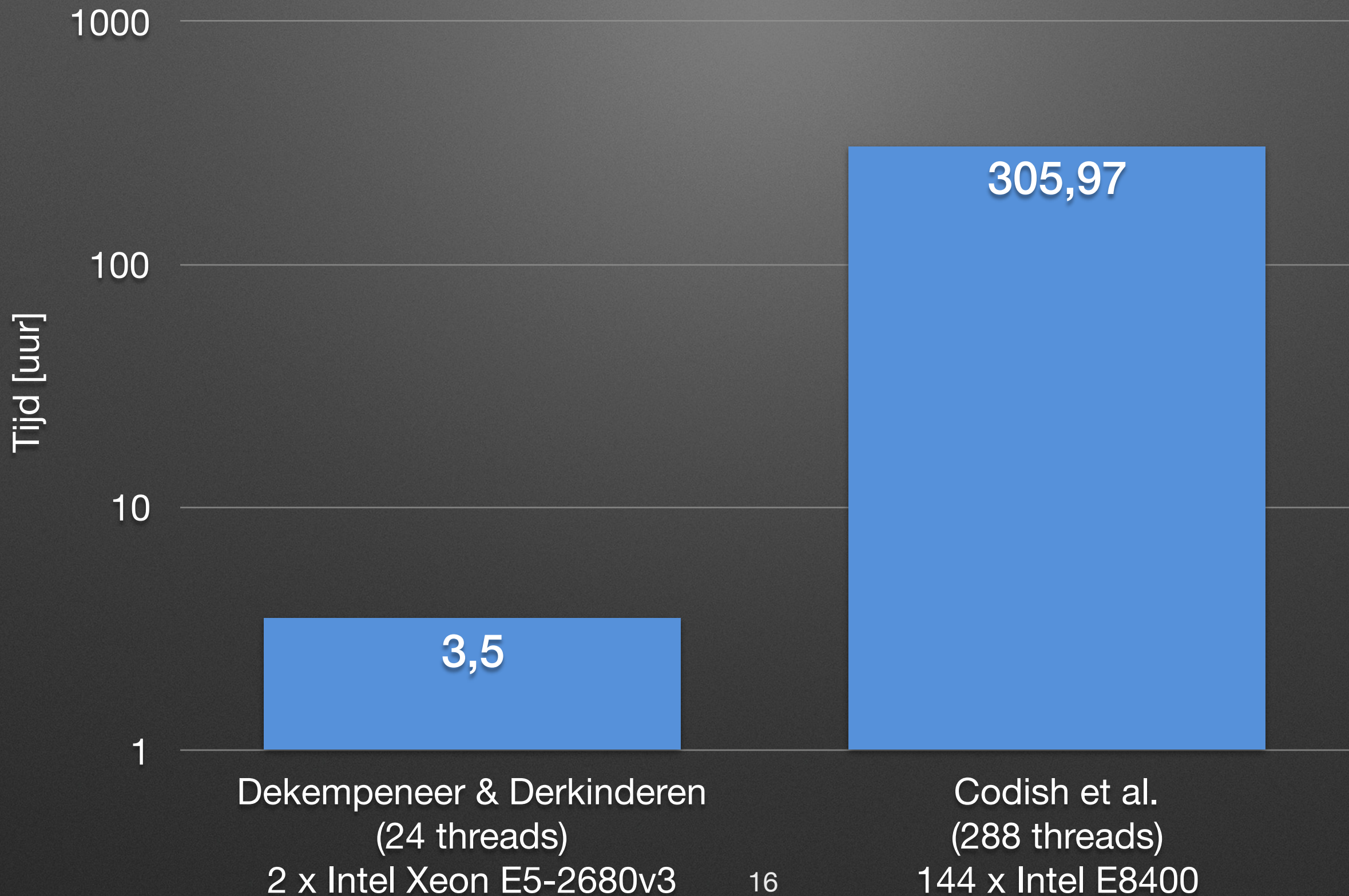


# Resultaten



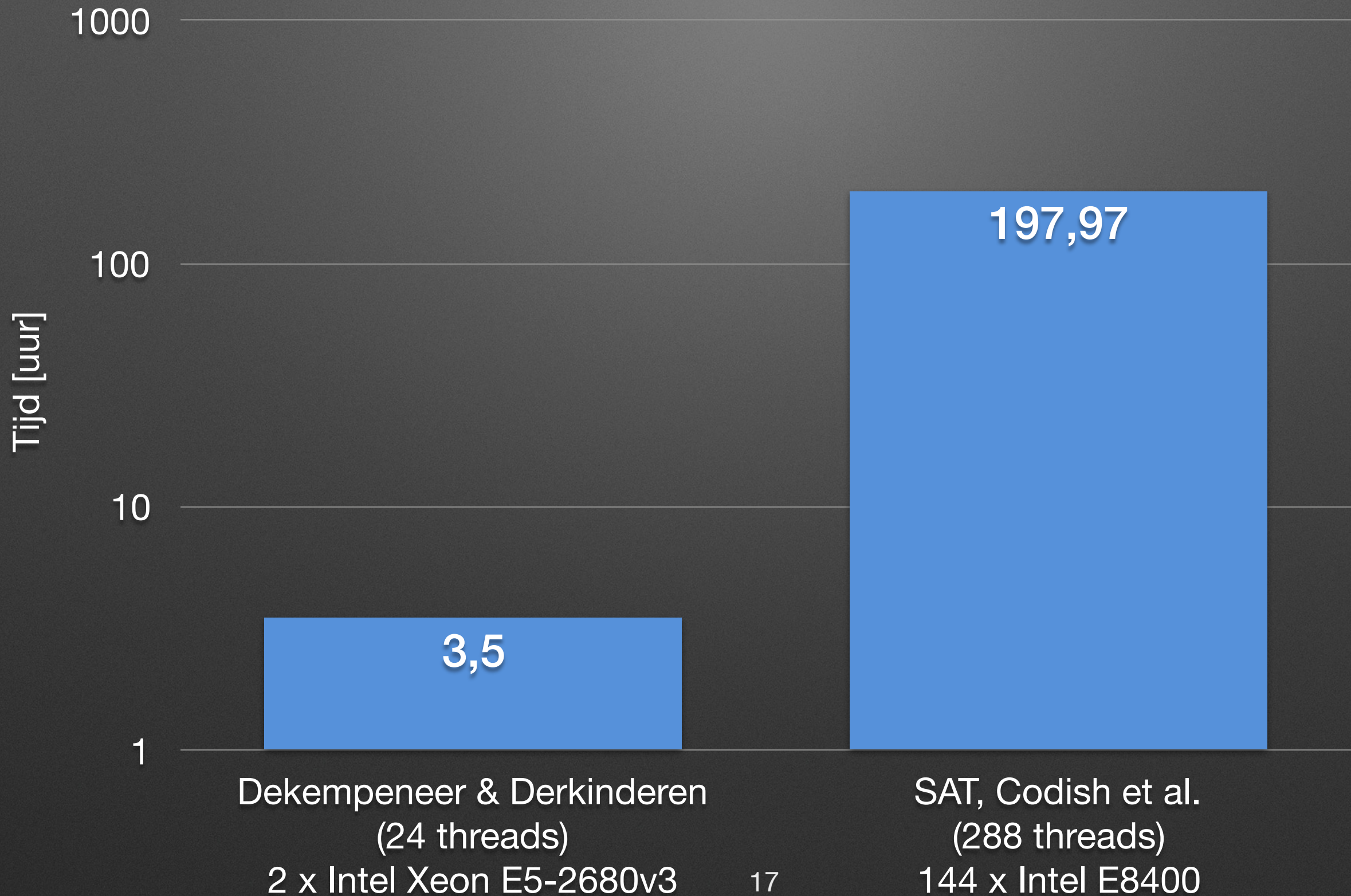


# Resultaten





# Resultaten





# Conclusie



# Conclusie

WAT?

Resultaten van de paper gereproduceerd



# Conclusie

**WAT?**

Resultaten van de paper gereproduceerd

**HOE?**

Implementatie van paper

Verder bouwen op paper



# Conclusie



# Conclusie

**WAAROM?**

Bewijzen / vinden van efficiënt netwerk



# Conclusie

## WAAROM?

Bewijzen / vinden van efficiënt netwerk

## WAT VOLGT?

Bekijken reden van verbetering

Implementatie voor meerdere nodes

Verbeteringen voor het algoritme zoeken







