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D4

Bitonic Sort

1) Create a Bitonic Sequence:

- **Divide the Array into Two Halves:**

- First Half: [11, 29, 19, 41] (to be sorted in ascending order).
- Second Half: [14, 26, 36, 6] (to be sorted in descending order).

- **Sort the First Half in Ascending Order:**

- Split [11, 29, 19, 41] into [11, 29] and [19, 41].
 - [11, 29] is already in ascending order; no swaps needed.
 - [19, 41] is already in ascending order; no swaps needed.
- Merge [11, 29, 19, 41] in ascending order:
 - Compare 11 with 19 and 29 with 41. No swaps are needed.
 - **Resulting First Half: [11, 29, 19, 41]**

- **Sort the Second Half in Descending Order:**

- Split [14, 26, 36, 6] into [14, 26] and [36, 6].

- Rearrange [14, 26] to [26, 14] to make it descending.
- Rearrange [36, 6] to [36, 6] (already in descending order).
- Merge [26, 14, 36, 6] in descending order:
 - **Resulting Second Half:** [36, 26, 14, 6]
- **Resulting Bitonic Sequence:**
 - After sorting each half, we have [11, 29, 19, 41] (ascending) and [36, 26, 14, 6] (descending).
 - **Bitonic Sequence:** [11, 29, 19, 41, 36, 26, 14, 6]

2) Bitonic Merge:

- **Merge the Bitonic Sequence [11, 29, 19, 41, 36, 26, 14, 6] in Ascending Order:**
 - Compare 11 with 36, 29 with 26, 19 with 14, and 41 with 6.
 - Swap elements as needed:
 - After the first merge: [11, 26, 14, 6, 36, 29, 19, 41]
- **Recursive Merging:**
 - Continue recursively merging smaller parts until the entire array is fully sorted in ascending order.
 - **Final Sorted Array:** [6, 11, 14, 19, 26, 29, 36, 41]

Source Code : <https://github.com/Mohamed-Dawood/HPC-Project>

HPC Bitonic Sort.cpp

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3
4 // Function to compare and swap elements if needed
5 void compareAndSwap(std::vector<int>& arr, int i, int j, bool ascending) {
6     if (ascending == (arr[i] > arr[j])) {
7         std::swap(arr[i], arr[j]);
8     }
9 }
10
11 // Function to perform the bitonic merge
12 void bitonicMerge(std::vector<int>& arr, int low, int count, bool ascending) {
13     if (count > 1) {
14         int k = count / 2;
15         for (int i = low; i < low + k; i++) {
16             compareAndSwap(arr, i, i + k, ascending);
17         }
18         bitonicMerge(arr, low, k, ascending);
19         bitonicMerge(arr, low + k, k, ascending);
20     }
21 }
22
23 // Recursive function to generate a bitonic sequence and sort it
24 void bitonicSort(std::vector<int>& arr, int low, int count, bool ascending) {
25     if (count > 1) {
26         int k = count / 2;
27
28         // Sort the first half in ascending order
29         bitonicSort(arr, low, k, true);
30
31         // Sort the second half in descending order
32         bitonicSort(arr, low + k, k, false);
33
34         // Merge the bitonic sequence
35         bitonicMerge(arr, low, count, ascending);
36     }
37 }
38
39 int main() {
40     // Input array
41     std::vector<int> arr = { 11, 29, 19, 41, 14, 26, 36, 6 };
42     int n = arr.size();
```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

Sorted Array: [6, 11, 14, 19, 26, 29, 36, 41]

E:\C++ VS\HPC Bitonic Sort\x64\Debug\HPC Bitonic Sort.exe (process 8756) exited with code 0.
Press any key to close this window . . .