Program Structures and Algorithms Spring 2024

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GITHUB LINK:https://github.com/Nangongnuanshan/INFO6205

Task: Assignment 5

Conclusion:

According to the code, when the length of array is less than cutoff, the code would use Array.sort() to sort the array. If the length of array is more than cutoff, the code would use our own sort(a kind of merge sort). Now, Array.sort() is based on Dual-Pivot Quicksort. For small to medium-sized datasets, or on single-core processors, Dual-Pivot Quicksort might be faster than parallel merge sort due to its lower overhead and efficient data partitioning strategy. For large datasets, especially on multi-core or multiprocessor systems, parallel merge sort may offer better performance because it can fully utilize parallel processing capabilities to speed up the sorting process.

According to the result, 2000000(the length of array) is not small or medium. So, for large datasets, we tend to use our own sort. When cutoff < length, we use our own sort and it does run quicker than using Array.sort()(cutoff > length).

```
public static void sort(int[] array, int from, int to) {
if (to - from < cutoff) Arrays.sort(array, from, to);</pre>
    // FIXME next few lines should be removed from public repo.
    CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort1 = parsort(array, from, to: from + (to - from) / 2);
    CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort2 = parsort(array, from: from + (to - from) / 2, to);
    CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort = parsort1.thenCombine(parsort2, (xs1, xs2) -> {
         int[] result = new int[xs1.length + xs2.length];
         // TO IMPLEMENT
         int \underline{i} = 0;
         int j = 0;
         for (int \underline{k} = 0; \underline{k} < result.length; \underline{k}++) {
             if (\underline{i} >= xs1.length) {
                  result[k] = xs2[j++];
             } else if (j >= xs2.length) {
                  result[k] = xs1[i++];
             } else if (xs2[j] < xs1[\underline{i}]) {
                  result[k] = xs2[j++];
             } else {
                  result[k] = xs1[i++];
         return result;
```

Result:

