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Program Structures and Algorithms Fall 2021

Assignment No. 5 – Parallel Sorting

Tasks in the assignment:

Modify merge sort so that each partition of the array is sorted in parallel and then merged. Parallelizing the recursive calls until the subsequences are sorted and merging them back. CompletableFuture implementation along with ForkJoinPool is used to achieve this parallelism. Several parameters were modified here

Part 1: Deciding a cut-off value

- 1. Modify the cutoff values for sufficiently large arrays while parallelizing sort.
- 2. Switch to system sort when the cutoff value is reached.
- 3. Observe the change in sorting time.

Part 2: Deciding recursion depth

- 1. Recursion depth is the number of available threads. These threads sort the array partitions in parallel.
- 2. Decide on an ideal number of threads to improve performance.
- 3. Prevent partition after depth of log n is reached where n is the separate number of threads.

Part 3: Combination of the two

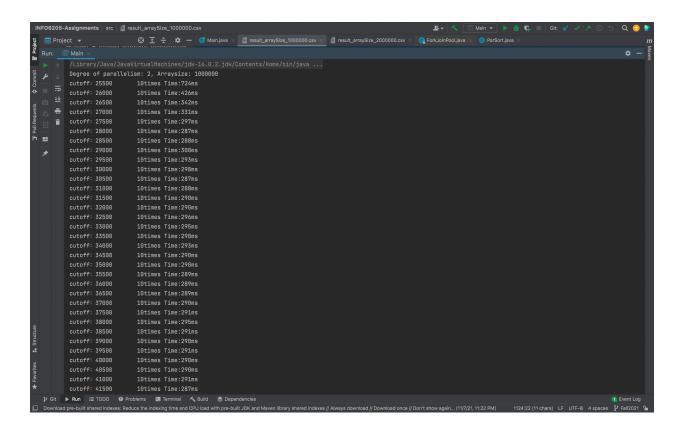
- 1. Modify the number of threads using the ForkJoinPool.
- 2. Check variation in running time for various array sizes and cutoff values.
- 3. Here I have modified the number of threads along with array size and cutoff values to achieve a combination of these parallelization schemes.

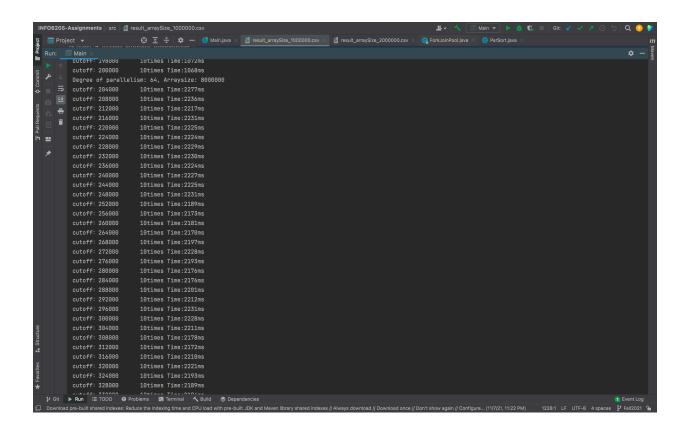
Conclusion

Paralleling allows load balancing and proper use of the multiple processors decreasing the running time. We also need to ensure the recursion depth to be used to avoid the out of memory exception. However the cutoff value plays a major role in deciding an efficient parallel sort. Irrespective of the degree of parallelism if the cutoff is low the running time increases. The cut-off number affects the sorting time. The cut-off value determines when to switch to the system sort. Thus a higher cutoff values means more contribution of the time taken by system sort. Hence its important to determine the correct cut-off value to achieve a best case scenario of using merge sort and the system sort.

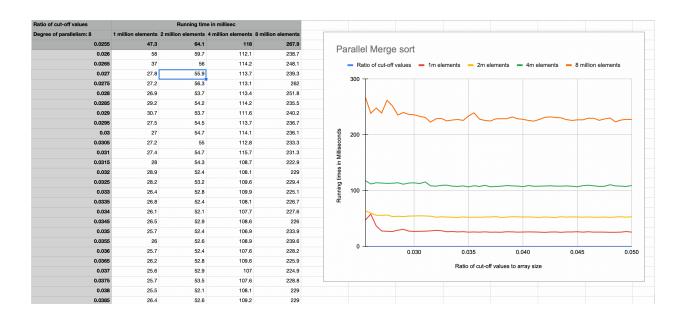
• Evidence to support conclusions

1. Snapshot of result of experiments

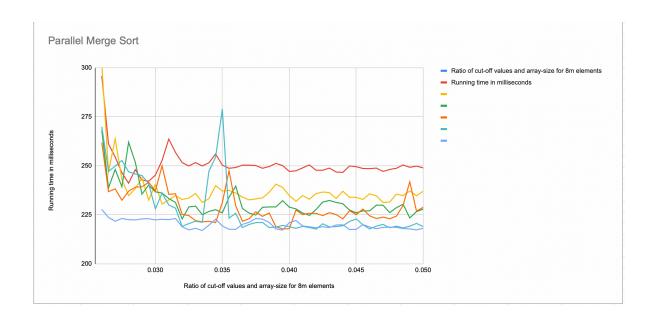




Observations:



Ratio of cut-off values and array-size for 8m elements 0.0255	Running time in milliseconds					
	Degree of parallelism: 2	Degree of parallelism: 4	Degree of parallelism: 8	Degree of parallelism: 16	Degree of parallelism: 32	Degree of parallelism: 64
0.026	295.7	301.6	267.9	261.7	269.8	227.7
0.0265	261.1	247	238.7	236.8	247.1	223.6
0.027	254.4	263.7	248.1	238.2	249.8	221.7
0.0275	246.4	242.9	239.3	232.4	252.7	223.1
0.028	241.1	234.8	262	237	246.9	222.5
0.0285	248	238.3	251.8	239.1	245.8	222.4
0.029	242.7	243.8	235.5	239.3	245	222.9
0.0295	242.1	232.5	240.2	241.5	240.8	223
0.03	245.2	240.5	236.7	237.3	228	222.4
0.0305	252.7	230.4	236.1	249.9	236.1	222.7
0.031	263.6	232.6	233.3	235.4	230	222.5
0.0315	256.8	234.7	231.3	235.7	228.4	223.1
0.032	251.6	232.8	222.9	225.2	219.1	218.9
0.0325	249.9	233.5	229	224.6	220.5	217.3
0.033	251.6	235.9	229.4	222	221.7	218.1
0.0335	249.9	231.3	225.1	221.4	221.2	217
0.034	251.5	233.2	226.7	221.7	247.3	219.7
0.0345	256	239.9	227.6	221	254.4	222.8
0.035	250.3	237.1	226	231.2	278.9	219.3
0.0355	248.7	237.4	233.9	247.5	223.3	217.6
0.036	249.1	236.1	239.6	229.6	225.8	217.6
0.0365	250.3	234	228.2	221.7	218.5	220.1
0.037	250.3	232.6	225.9	223	220.1	221.2
0.0375	250.1	233.1	224.9	226.5	221	223.1
0.038	248.7	233.6	228.8	224.2	221.1	222.8



The cutoff values when increased with the number of elements give a similar pattern of running times. Increase in parallelization does not have a very significant improvement in running time.