

# External Sort

Input:  $N$  items



Internal Memory – capacity:  $M$  items



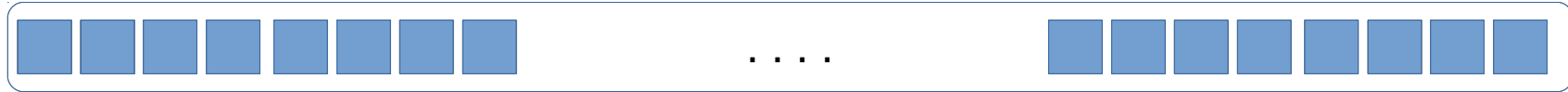
- If  $N \leq M$  : Internal Sort
- Else:
  - Create  $k$  sorting - subproblems
  - Invoke External Sort for each subproblem
  - Merge  $k$  *sorted* sub arrays

N=80  
M=20  
k=2

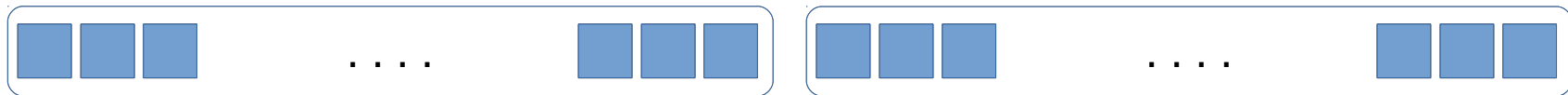
# Create sorting sub-problems

## Internal sort

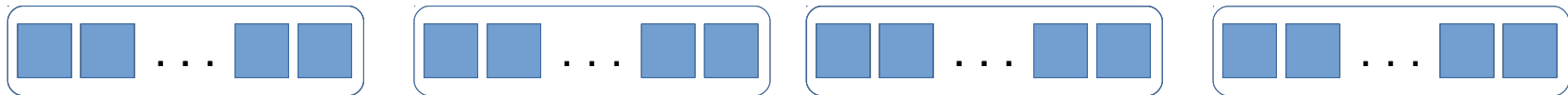
80 items



40 items each



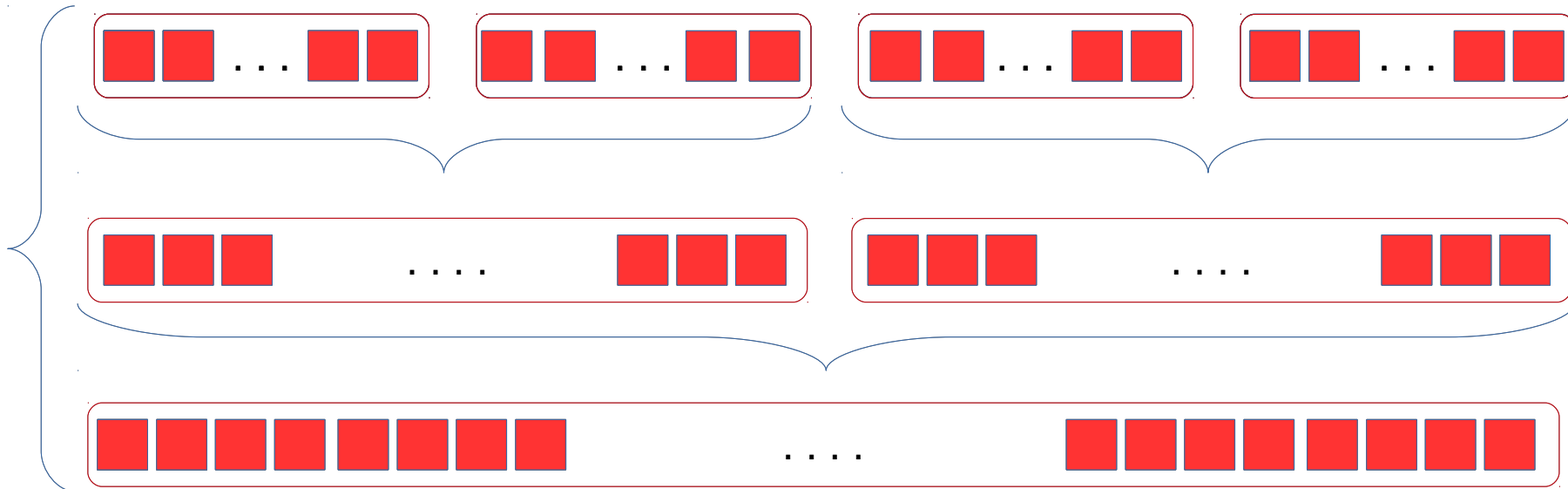
20 items each



M = 20



Merging

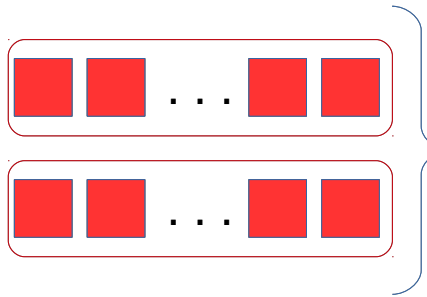


# Merging

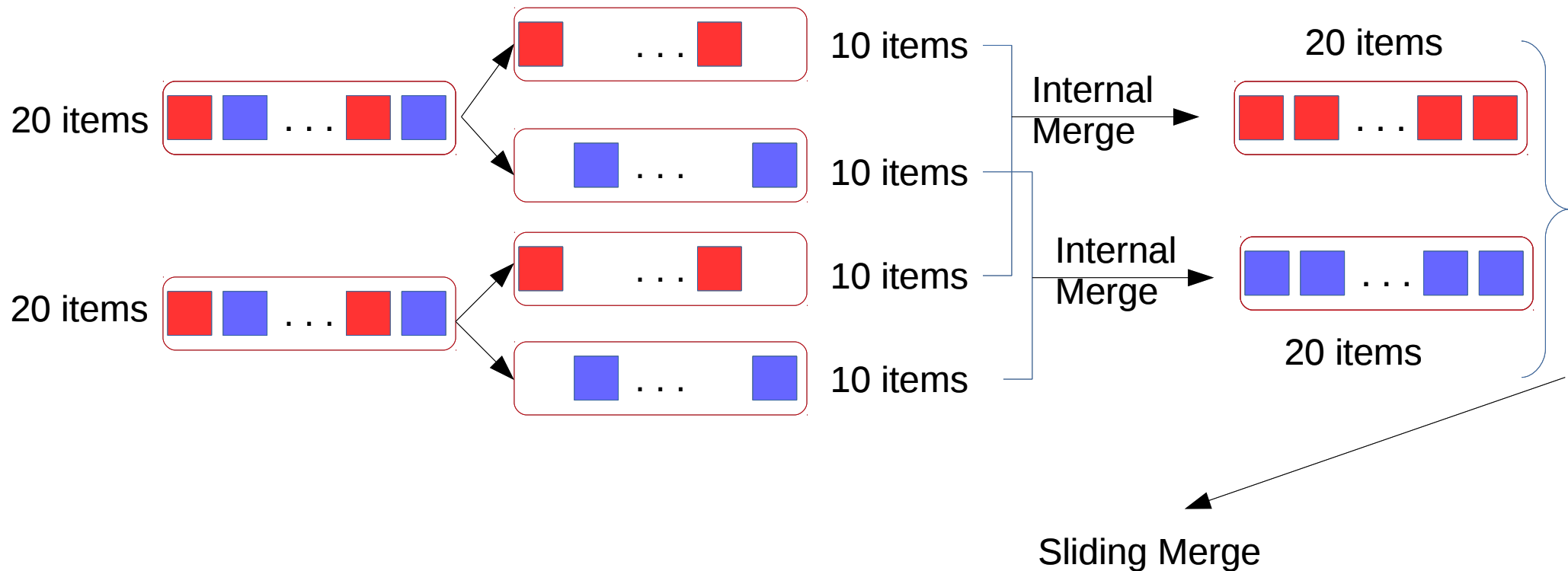
There are  $k$  – sorted arrays, each has  $n$  elements  $\Rightarrow$  merging to 1 array of  $k.n$  elements

- If  $k.n < M$ : internal merge
- Else:
  - create  $k$  merging subproblems, each is to merge  $k$  *sorted sub-arrays* (after this, we have  $k*k$  sub arrays)
  - Recursively solve these sub-problems
  - Sliding merge to get the final merged array

# Merging

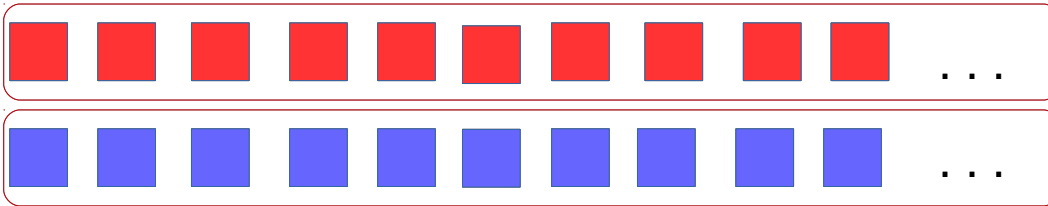


Total size = 40  $\rightarrow$  not fit in M  
 $\rightarrow$  create merge sub-problems ( $k = 2$ )



# Sliding Merging

Merged Sub arrays



- First iteration: take in  $2*k$  items from each merged sub-array  
 $\Rightarrow 2*k*k$  in total, output  $k*k$ , keep  $k*k$

- From 2<sup>nd</sup> iteration onward, take  $k$  items from each merged sub-array  
 $\Rightarrow$  takes in extra  $k*k$  each time, output  $k*k$  each time

Size of the window:  $2*k*k$

Advance  $k$ -step after each iteration

Output  $k*k$  smallest

Merged Array