

Parallel Merge-Sort Algorithm

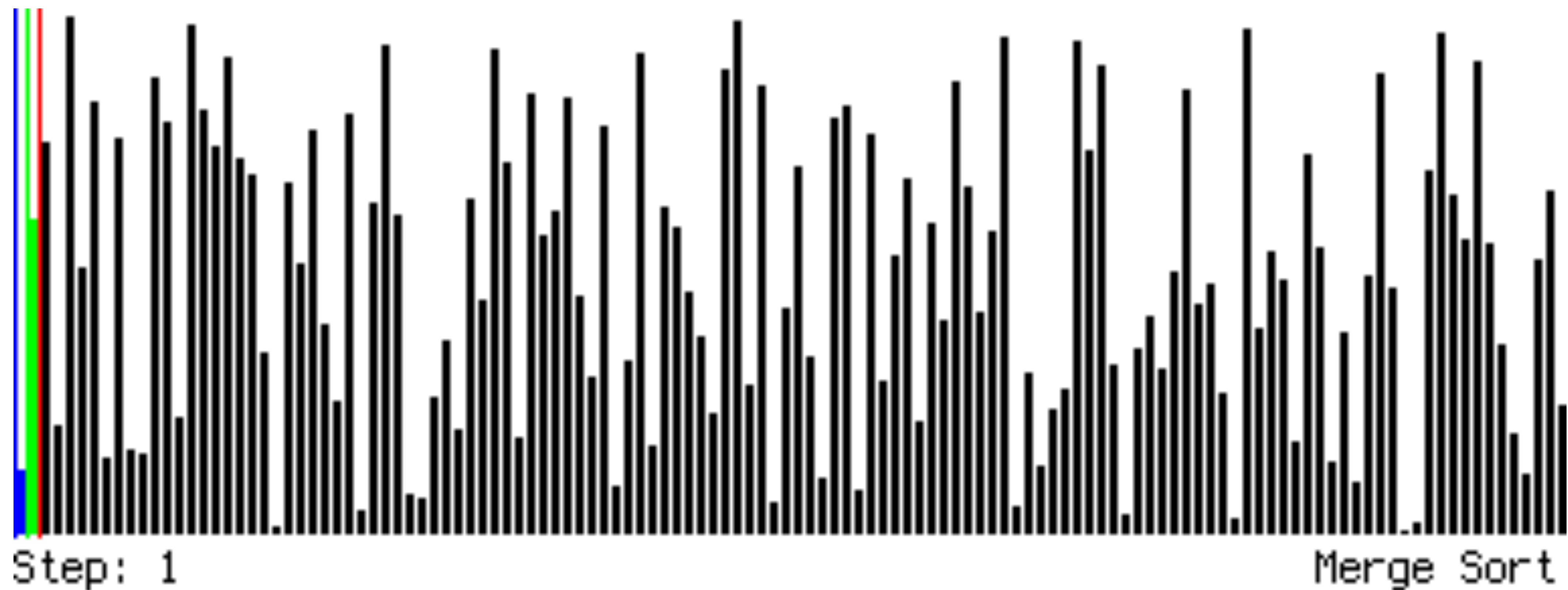
Parallel Programming DS295

Ghanshyam Chandra, 11 Feb, 2024

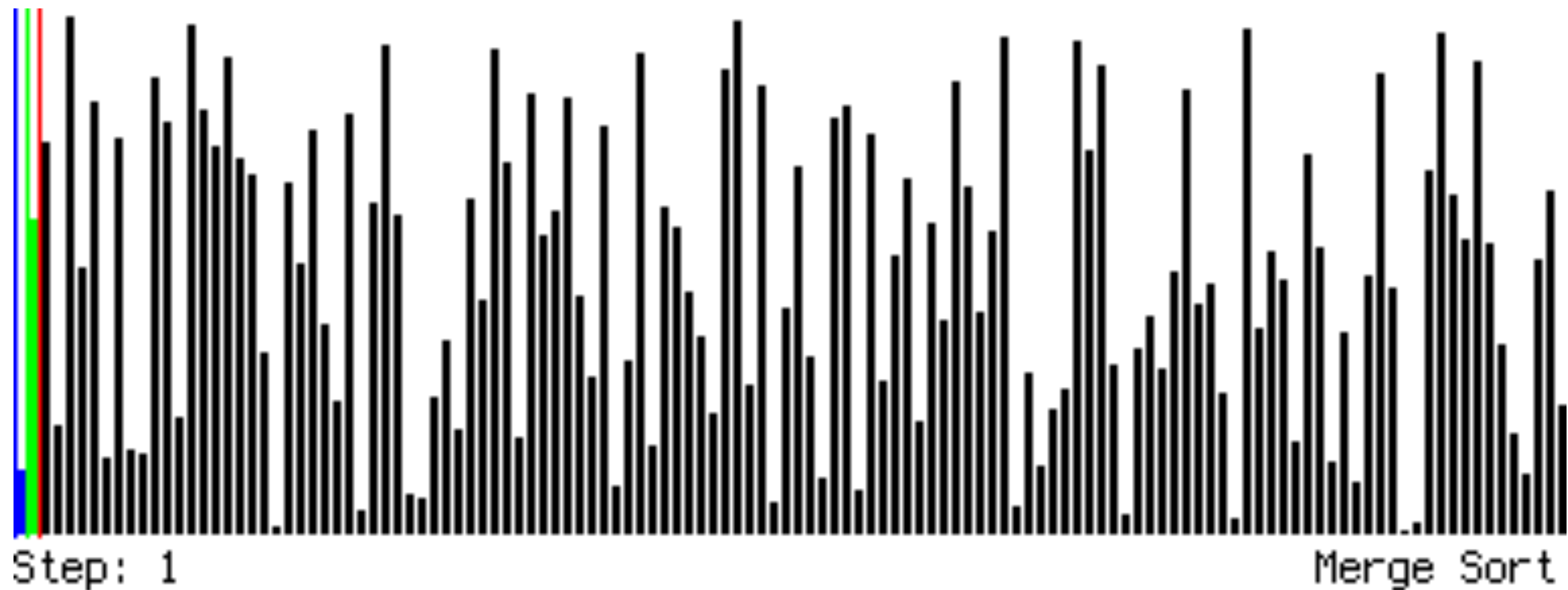
Agenda

- Sorting Algorithms (Complexity Overview)
- Merge-Sort Algorithm
- Parallel Merge-Sort Algorithm
- Distributed Implementation of Merge-Sort Algorithm (MPI)
- Theoretical Analysis

Sorting Animation



Sorting Animation



Sorting Algorithms

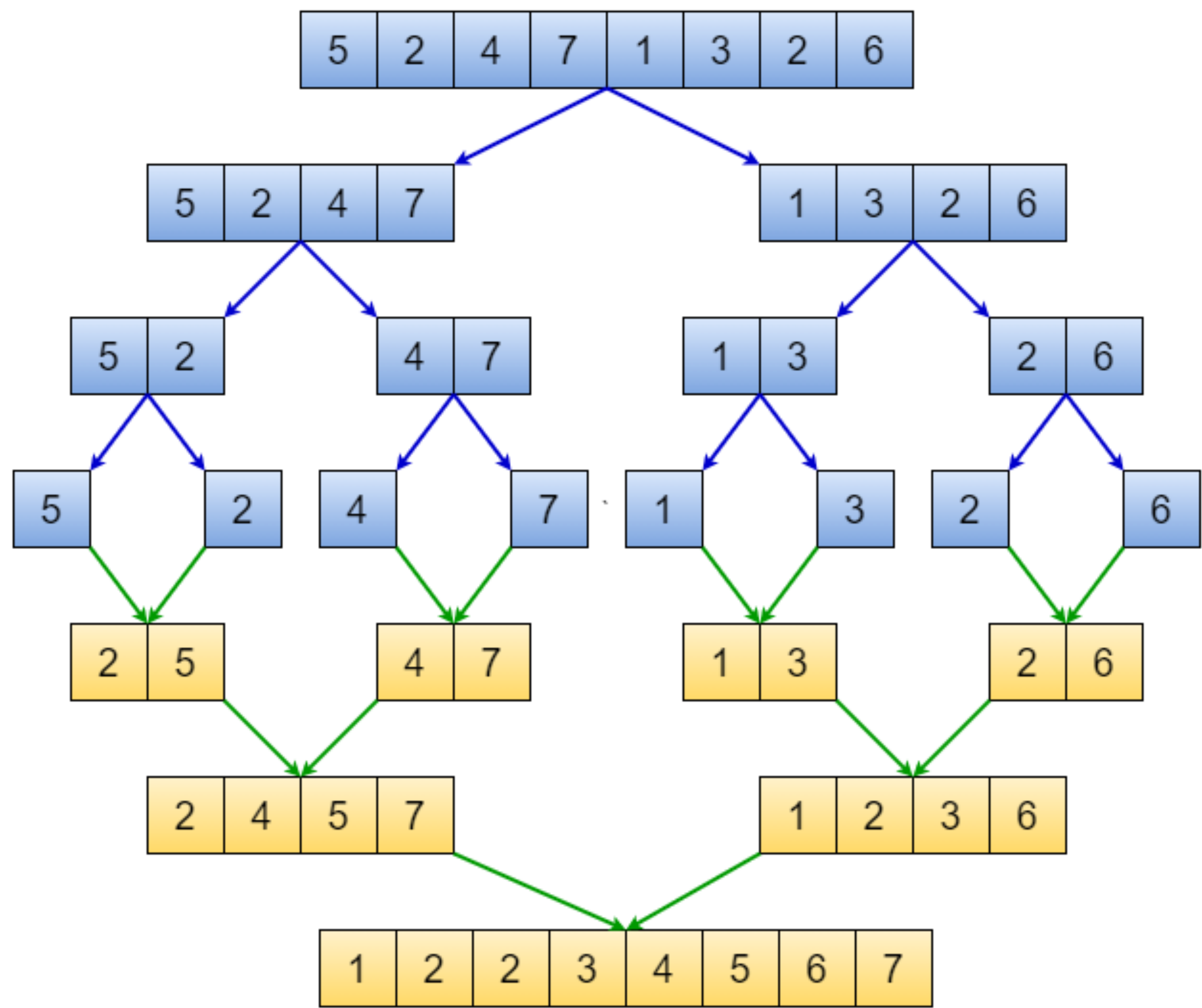
(Complexity Overview)

N: Input Size

Algorithm	Best	Average	Worst	Memory	Stable	Method	Notes
Quick-Sort	$N \log N$	$N \log N$	N^2	$\log N$	No	Partitioning	Easy to Implement
Heap-Sort	$N \log N$	$N \log N$	$N \log N$	In-place	No	Selection	
Intro-sort	$N \log N$	$N \log N$	$N \log N$	$\log N$	No	Partitioning & Selection	Used in C++ STL Containers
Merge-Sort	$N \log N$	$N \log N$	$N \log N$	N	Yes	Merging	Highly Parallelizable

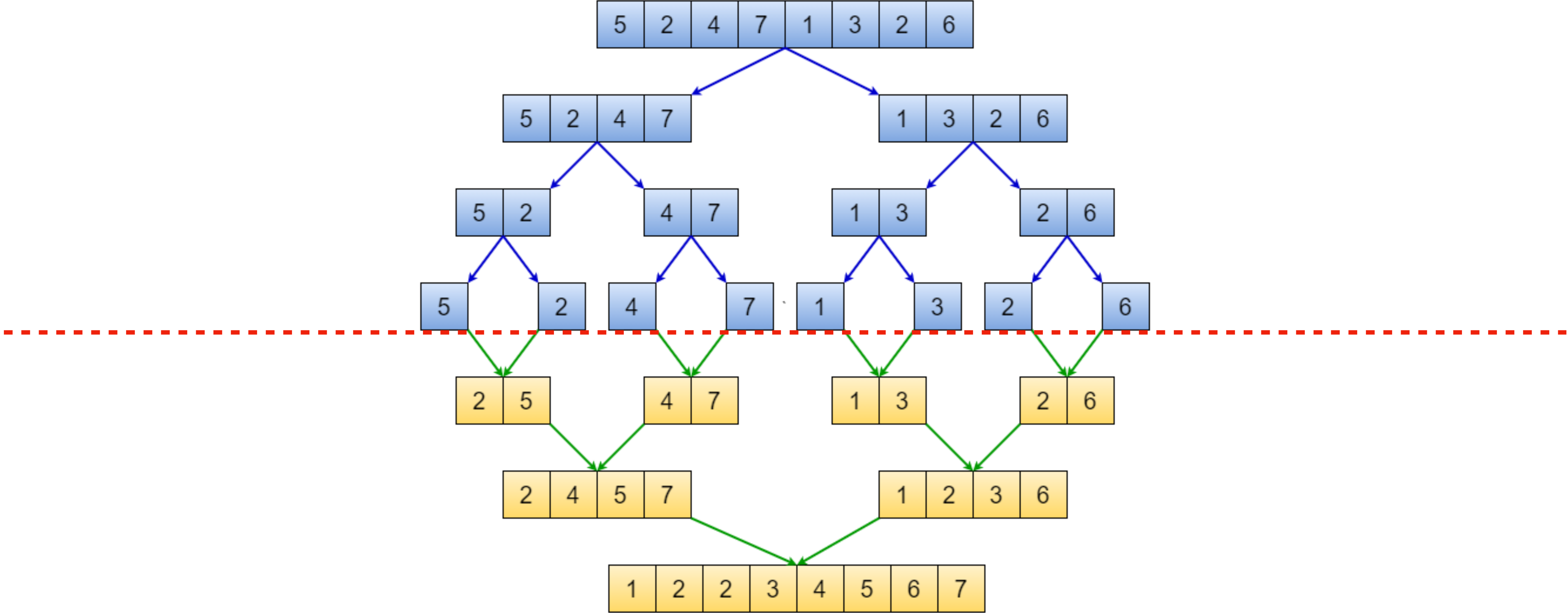
Merge-Sort Algorithm

Overview



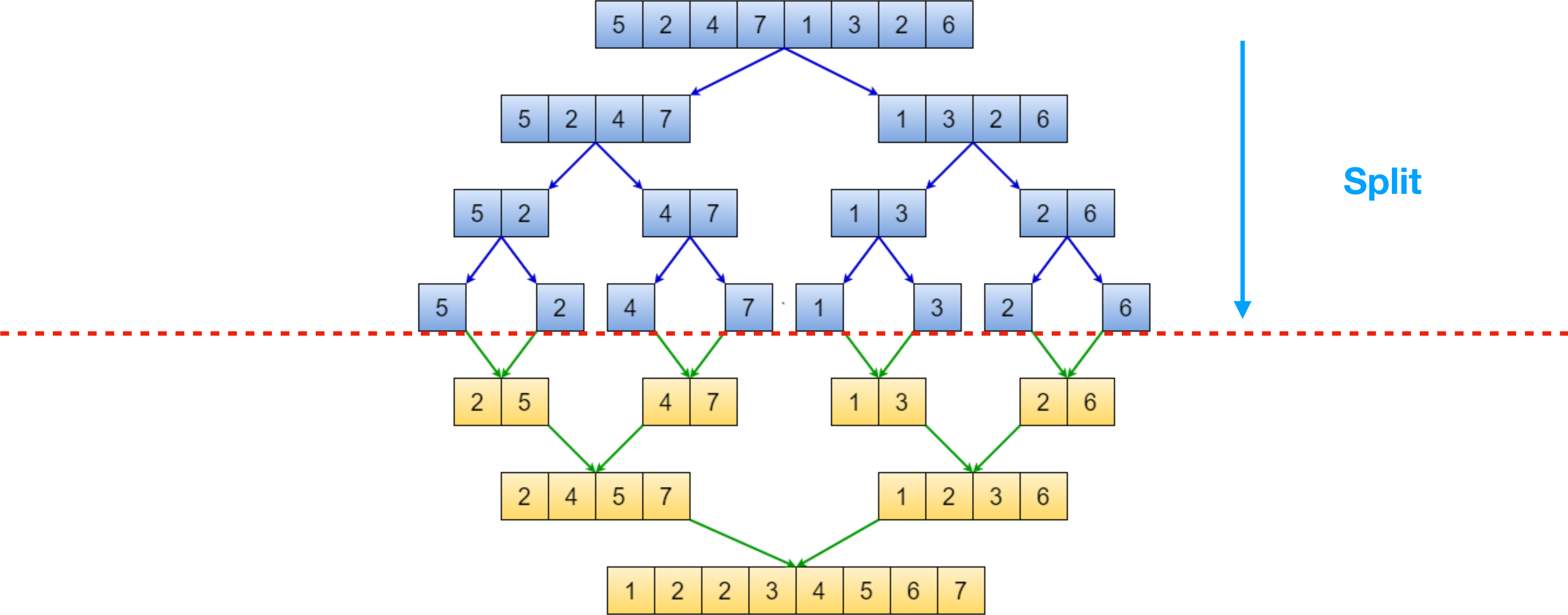
Merge-Sort Algorithm

Overview



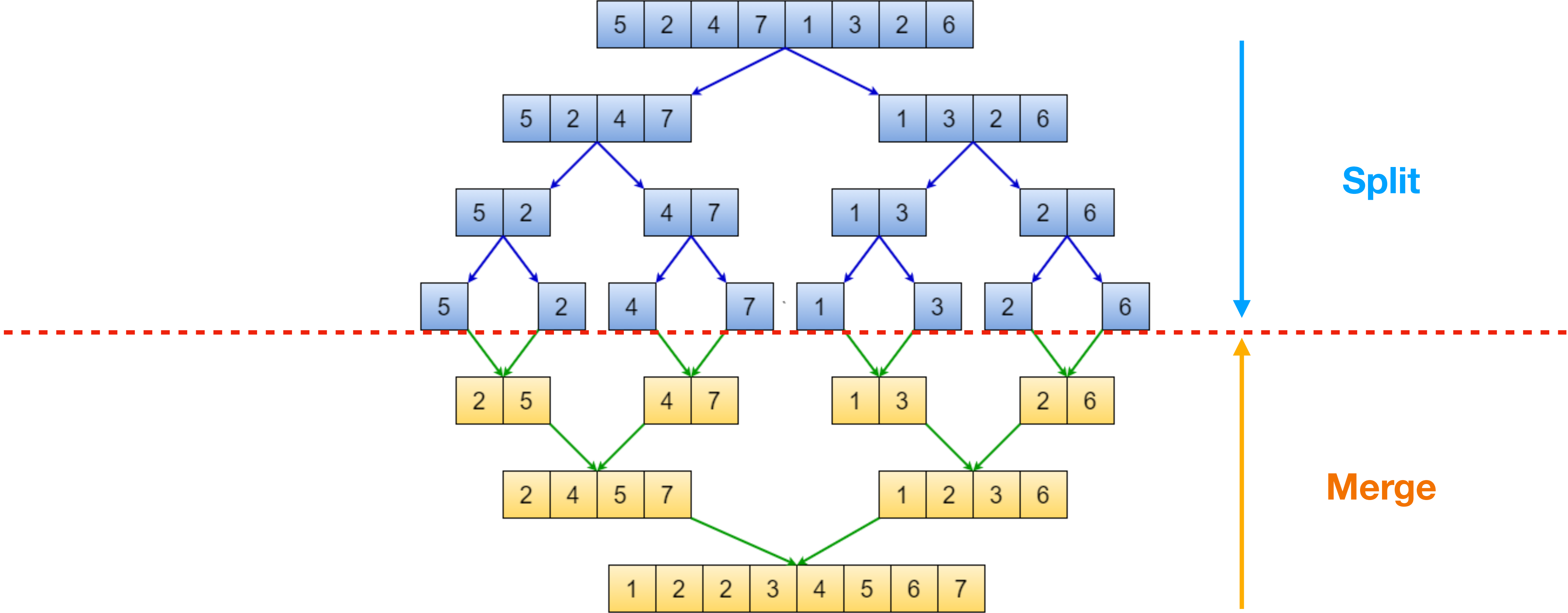
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Overview



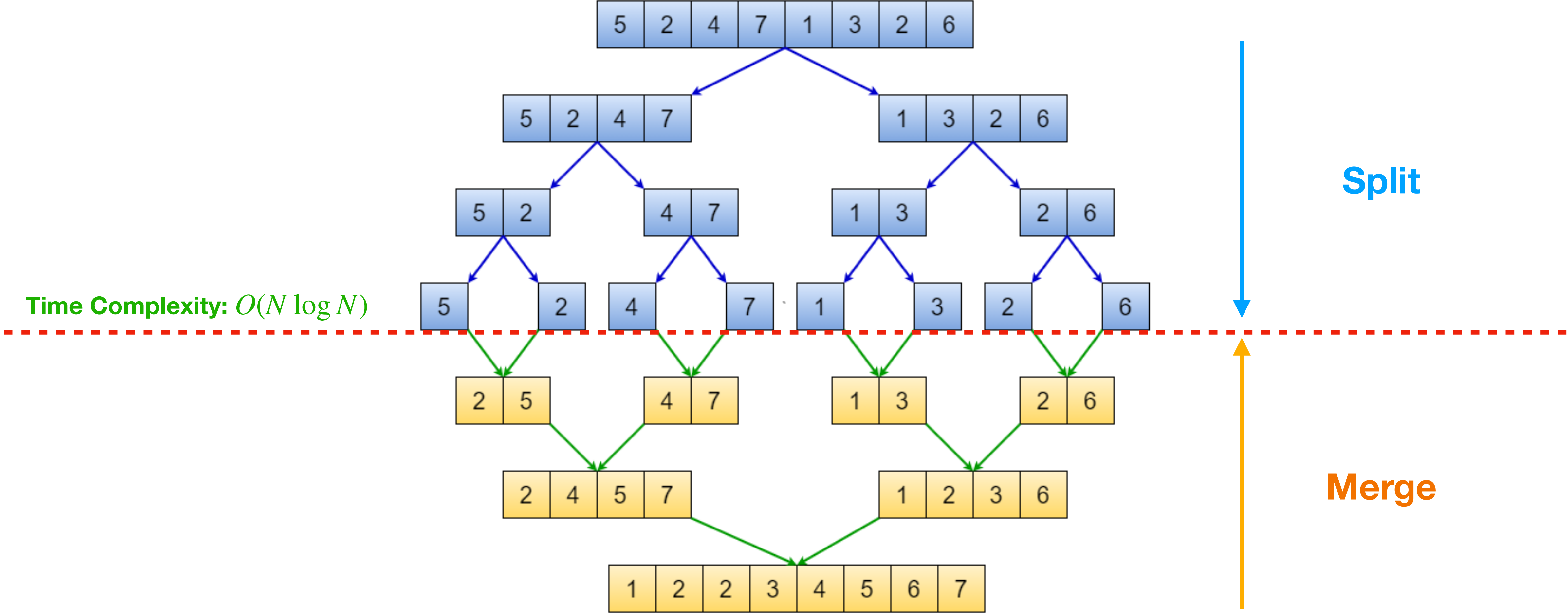
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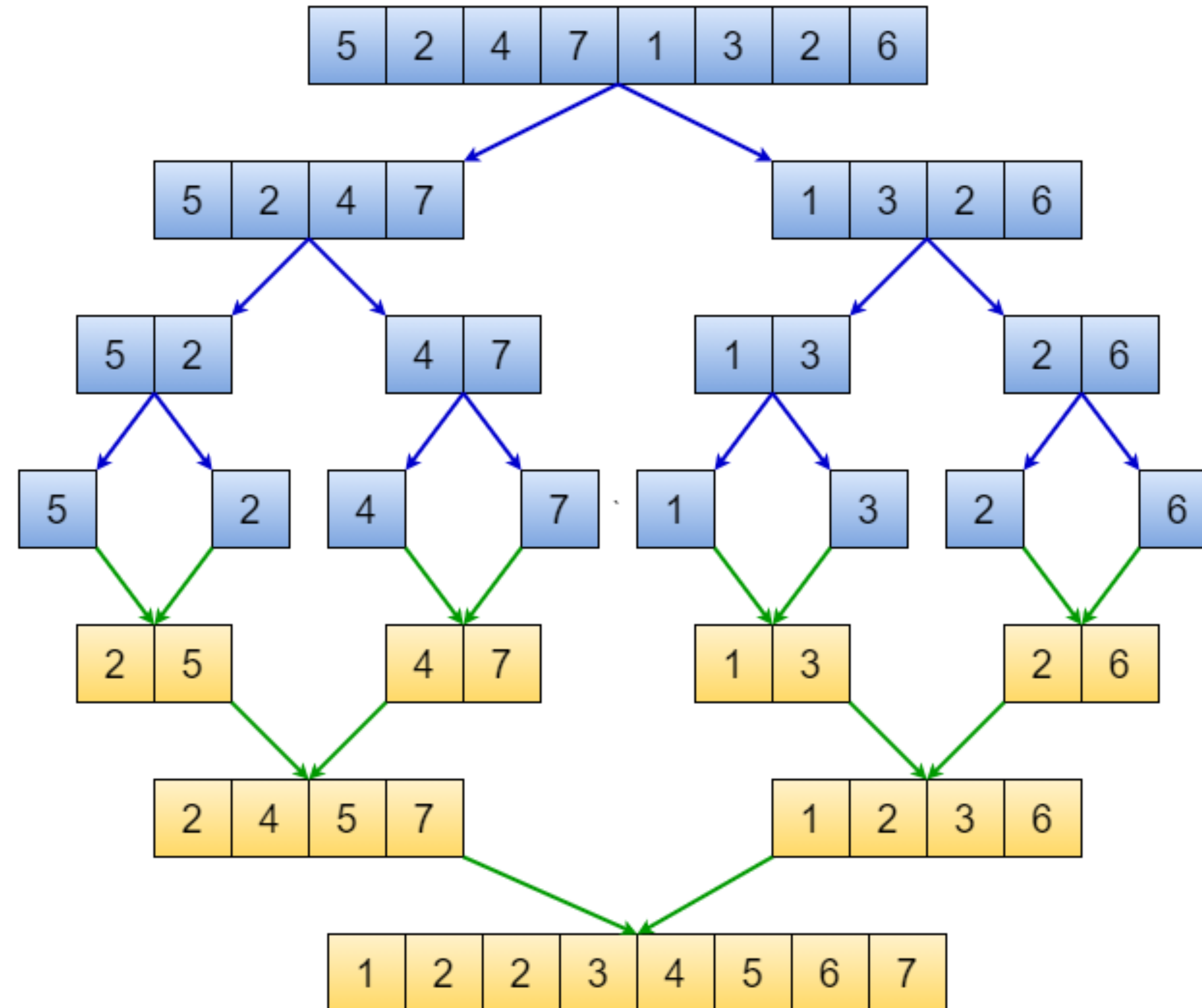
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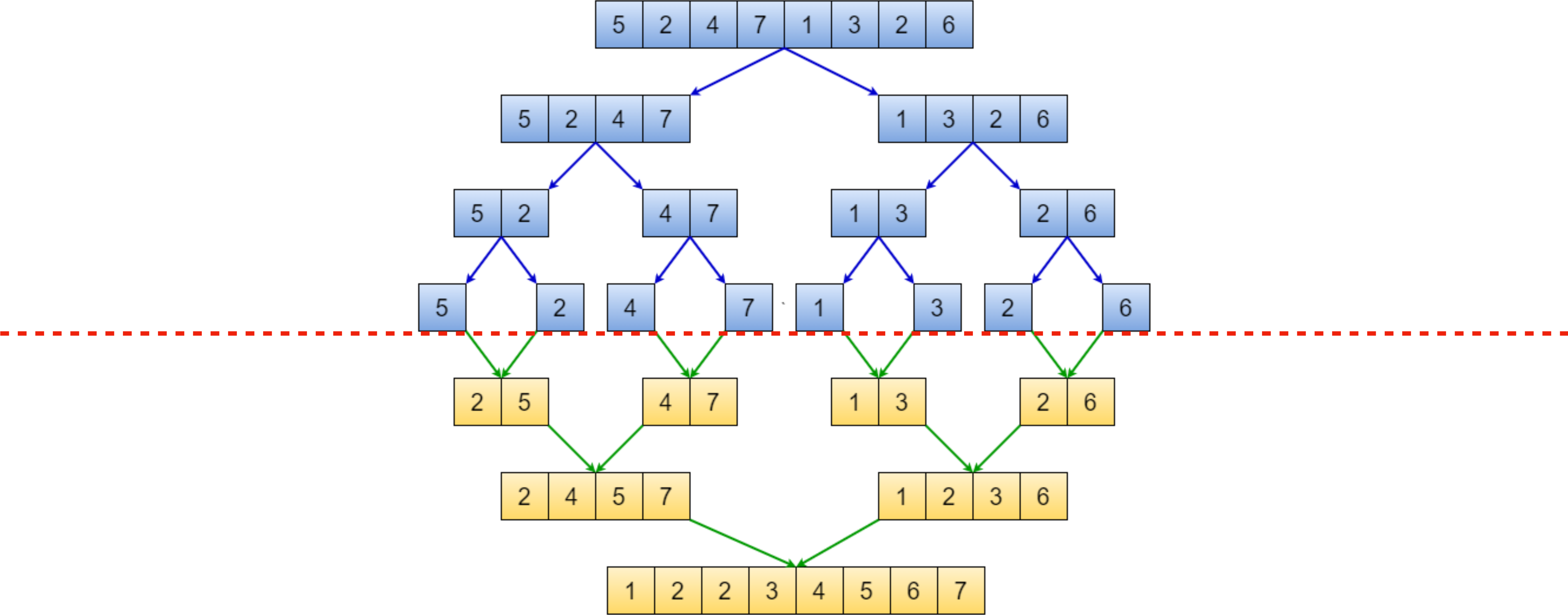
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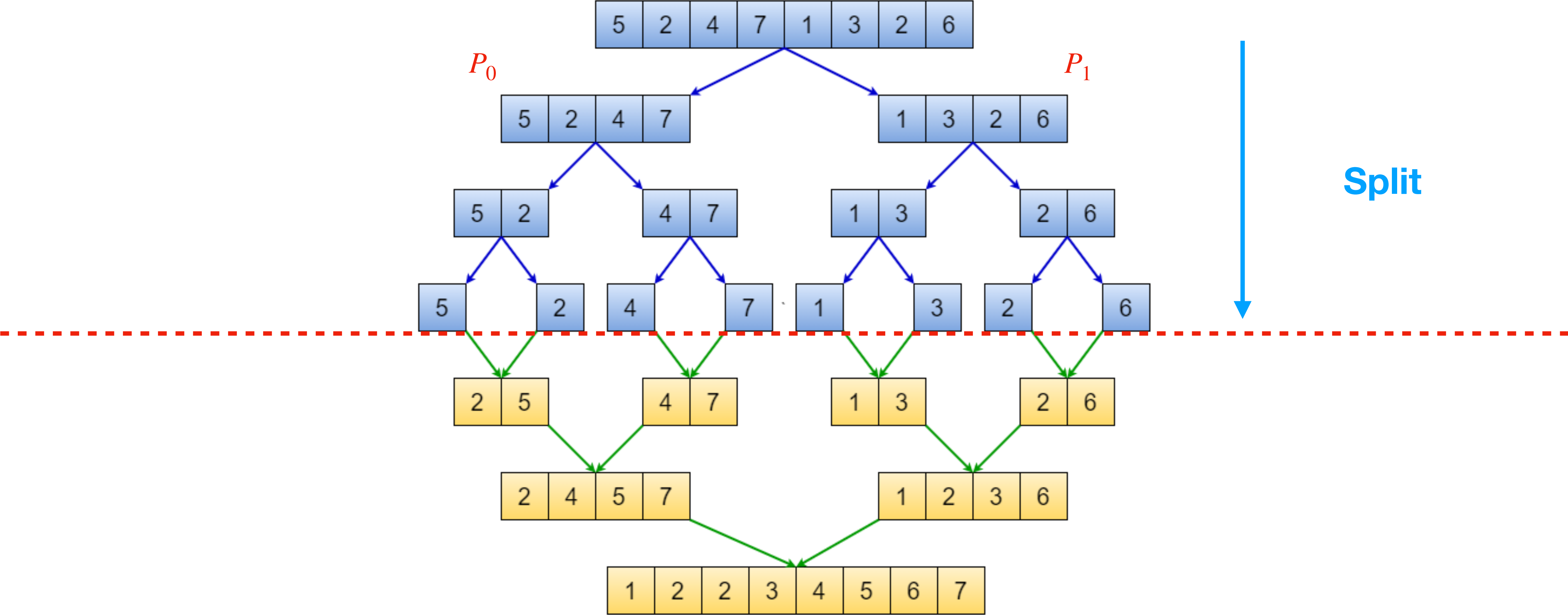
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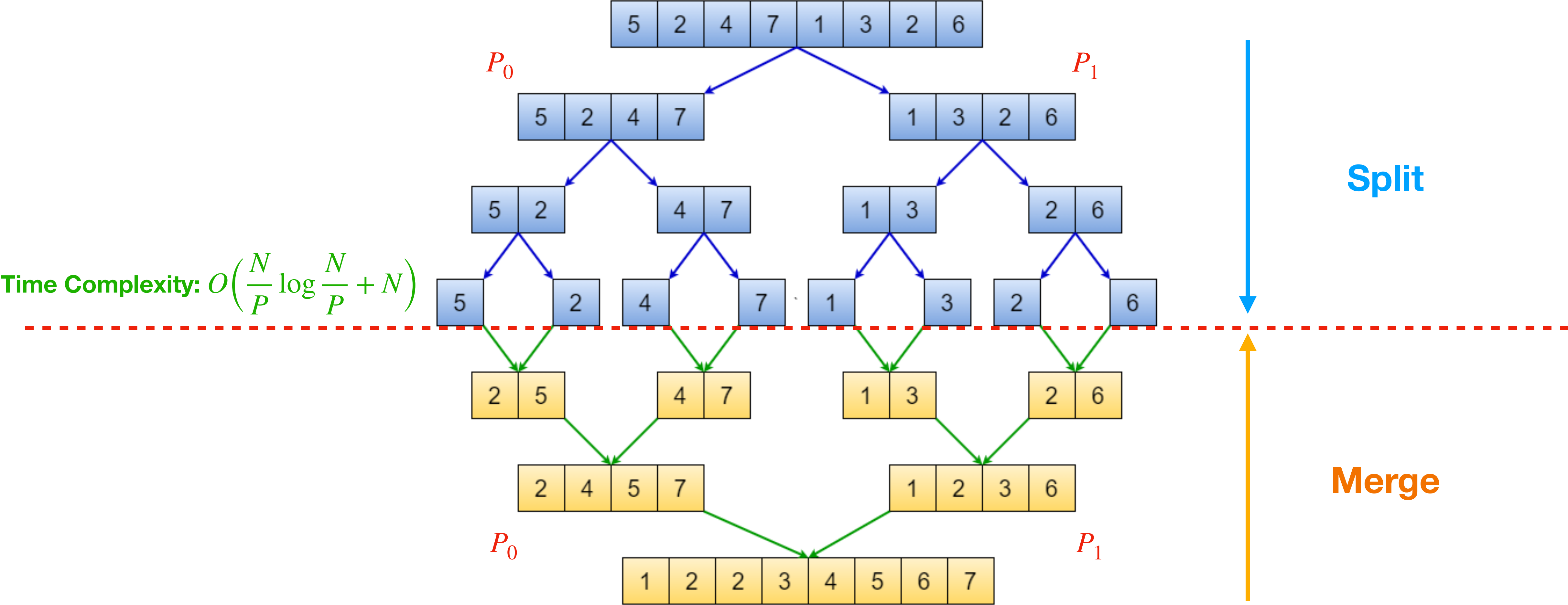
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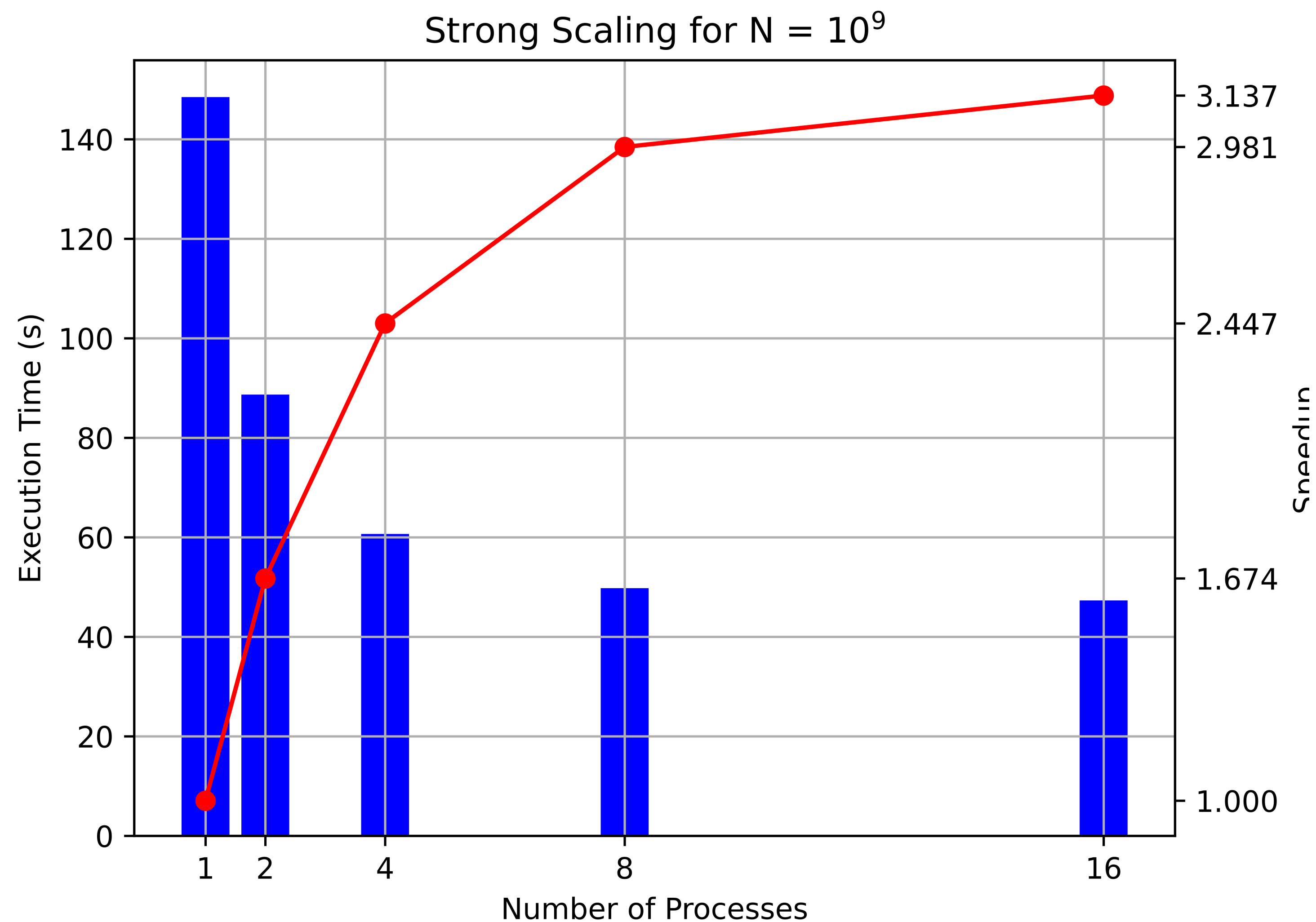
Merge-Sort Algorithm

Distributed Implementation

Live Demo!

Merge-Sort Algorithm

Distributed Implementation



Parallel Merge-Sort Algorithm

Theoretical Analysis

Sequential Runtime:

$$T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + O(n) = O(n \log n)$$

Parallel Runtime:
(with sequential merge)

$$T(n, p) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{p}{2}\right) + O(n) = O\left(\frac{n}{p} \log \frac{n}{p} + \left(n + \frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{4} \cdots \frac{n}{p}\right)\right)$$

$$\implies T(n, p) = O\left(\frac{n}{p} \log \frac{n}{p} + n\right)$$

Upper bound on S (speedup):

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{O(n \log n)}{O\left(\frac{n}{p} \log \frac{n}{p}\right) + O(n)} = O(\log n)$$

Thank you!

धन्यवाद!

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