

Program Structures & Algorithms Spring 2022

Assignment 4

Name: Sai Harish Reddy Gunda
(NUID): 002981776

Task:

1. A cutoff (defaults to, say, 1000) which you will update according to the first argument in the command line when running. It's your job to experiment and come up with a good value for this cutoff. If there are fewer elements to sort than the cutoff, then you should use the system sort instead.
2. Recursion depth or the number of available threads. Using this determination, you might decide on an ideal number (t) of separate threads (stick to powers of 2) and arrange for that number of partitions to be parallelized (by preventing recursion after the depth of $\lg t$ is reached).
3. An appropriate combination of these.

Screenshot with Output:

The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'INFO6205'. The project structure includes a 'sort' directory with a 'par' subdirectory. The 'par' directory contains several files, including 'Main', 'ParSort', 'BaseHelper', 'GenericHelper', 'GenericSort', 'GenericSortWithGenericHelper', 'Helper', 'HelperFactory', and 'InstrumentedHelper'. The 'Main' file is selected, showing the following code:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        processArgs(args);  
        Random random = new Random();  
        for (int threadCount = 2; threadCount <= 64; threadCount = 2*threadCount) {  
            for (int arraySize = 1000000; arraySize <= 10000000; arraySize = 2 * arraySize) {  
                int[] array = new int[arraySize];  
                ArrayList<Long> timeList = new ArrayList<>();  
                ParSort.threadPool = new ForkJoinPool(threadCount);  
  
                System.out.println("Degree of parallelism: " + ParSort.threadPool.getParallelism() + ", Arraysize: " + arraySize);  
                for (int j = 50; j < 100; j++) {  
                    ParSort.cutoff = (arraySize/1000) * (j + 1);  
                    long time;  
                    long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();  
                    for (int t = 0; t < 10; t++) {  
                        for (int i = 0; i < array.length; i++) array[i] = random.nextInt( bound: 10000000);  
                        ParSort.sort(array, from: 0, array.length);  
                    }  
                    long endTime = System.currentTimeMillis();  
                    time = endTime - startTime;  
                    timeList.add(time);  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

The output window shows the following results:

```
cutoff: 736000    10times Time:2636ms  
cutoff: 744000    10times Time:2592ms  
cutoff: 752000    10times Time:2613ms  
cutoff: 760000    10times Time:2623ms  
cutoff: 768000    10times Time:2617ms  
cutoff: 776000    10times Time:2634ms  
cutoff: 784000    10times Time:2554ms  
cutoff: 792000    10times Time:2780ms  
cutoff: 800000    10times Time:2581ms  
  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

The bottom status bar indicates: Build completed successfully in 2 sec, 328 ms (37 minutes ago). The bottom right corner shows: 17:27 LF UTF-8 4 spaces Spring2022.

Observation/Conclusion:

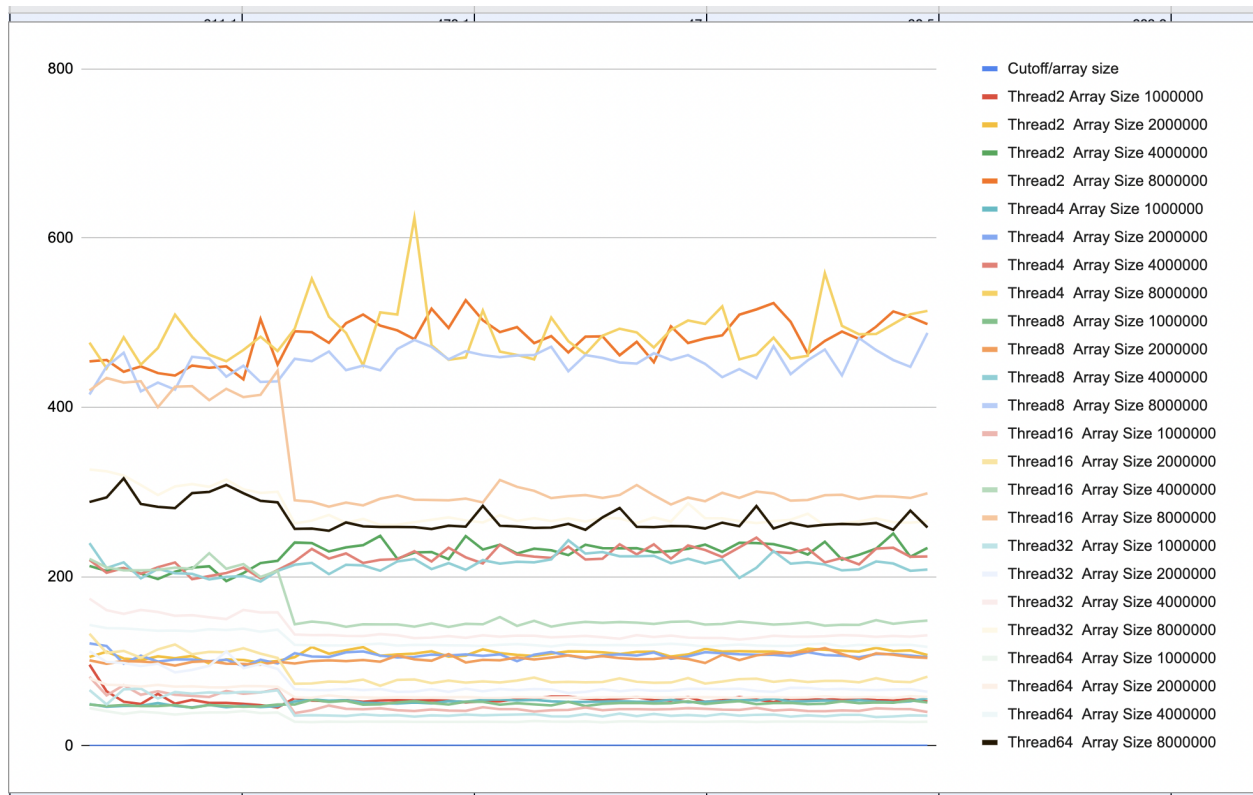
Plotted the graph of how Time varies with cutoff/array size values for every different combination of thread sizes and array sizes.

Array sizes varied from 1,000,000 to 8,000,000

Thread count values varied from 2 to 64

- For each array size, the best performing thread count was 64 - which is obvious
- Cutoff values didn't affect the performance except when the thread count was 64. The performance increased drastically when the cutoff value was 0.06. I.e for smaller arrays and few threads cutoff didn't effect the performance.

Evidence: (Cutoff/array size) vs Time for each thread count from 2 to 64



output files in the github

