

# Analysis of parallel merge sort algorithm

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**What is the parallel merge sort algorithm?** Parallel Merge Sort Merge sort first divides the unsorted list into smallest possible sub-lists, compares it with the adjacent list, and merges it in a sorted order. It implements parallelism very nicely by following the divide and conquer algorithm.

**What is merge sort in design and analysis of algorithms?** Merge sort is one of the most efficient sorting algorithms. It works on the principle of Divide and Conquer based on the idea of breaking down a list into several sub-lists until each sublist consists of a single element and merging those sublists in a manner that results into a sorted list.

**What is the best case time complexity analysis of merge sort algorithm?** Merge Sort Algorithm Time Complexity In Merge Sort, the best, average, and worst-case time complexities are all  $O(n \log n)$ . This consistency is due to the algorithm always dividing the array into two halves and merging them, regardless of the initial order of elements.

**What is the time complexity of parallel sorting algorithm?** Since in total there are  $\log(n)$  sorting steps and each step (odd-even merge algorithm) corresponds to a time complexity of  $O(\log(n))$ , the odd-even mergesort time complexity is thus  $O(\log(n)^2)$ .

**Is parallel merge sort faster?** This is the merge sort algorithm, in which the first and second halves of an array are each sorted recursively and then merged. The parallel algorithm utilizes the sequential algorithm, allowing for the parallel algorithm to run  $P$  times faster, where  $P$  is the number of processors being used.

**Which sorting algorithm is best for parallel?** The code BubbleSort.c generates a list of random numbers which are then ordered. The Bubble Sorting algorithm is certainly the easiest to implement and therefore the easiest to parallelize.

**Which design technique is used by the merge sort algorithm?** Merge Sort is a Divide and Conquer algorithm. It divides the input array into two halves, calls itself for the two halves, and then merges the two sorted halves. Both Merge Sort and quicksort are based on the divide and conquer method.

**What is the best explanation of merge sort?** What Is a Merge Sort Algorithm? Merge sort is one of the most efficient sorting algorithms. It is based on the divide-and-conquer strategy. Merge sort continuously cuts down a list into multiple sublists until each has only one item, then merges those sublists into a sorted list.

**What are the four steps of the merge sort algorithm?** The list is repeatedly divided into two until all the elements are separated individually. Pairs of elements are then compared, placed into order and combined. The process is then repeated until the list is recompiled as a whole. The pairs are then compared, starting with the first number in each pair.

**What is the fastest best case sorting algorithm?** Quicksort is the fastest known comparison-based sorting algorithm when applied to large, unordered, sequences. It also has the advantage of being an in-place (or nearly in-place) sort.

**Is merge sort the fastest algorithm?** No. The fastest general sorting algorithms are  $O(n \log n)$ , and, at least on average, QuickSort is one of them, Mergesort always performs with that complexity.

**Which sorting algorithm has best worst case time complexity?** Which sorting algorithm has best time complexity? The quick sort algorithm has the best time complexity of all the sorting algorithms. The best, average, and worst cases of Quicksort's temporal complexity are  $O(N \log N)$ ,  $O(N \log N)$ , and  $O(N \log N)$ , respectively.

**What are the advantages of parallel merge sort?** In a parallel merge sort, the initial list is divided into smaller sublists, which are then sorted using multiple CPU cores or processing units simultaneously. This allows the sorting process to be

completed more quickly, reducing the overall time complexity of the algorithm.

### **How to do parallel merge sort?**

**Why is parallel sorting important?** A parallel Sorting Network enables us to explore how much faster we can sort values into order if we can make simultaneous comparisons. The main six-way parallel network used in these lessons sorts a list of values more than twice as quickly as a system that can only perform one comparison at a time.

**What is the complexity of parallel merge sort algorithm?** Parallel merge sort divides the input into  $p$  subarrays, sorts them in parallel using a sequential merge sort, and then merges them in parallel using a binary tree. It has a work complexity of  $O(n \log n)$  and a span complexity of  $O(\log^2 n)$ , which gives a parallelism of  $O(n / \log n)$  and a speedup of  $O(p / \log p)$ .

### **What is the best case time complexity of merge sort?**

**What is the difference between parallel and sequential merge sort?** 4, sequential merge sort takes less than a second in sorting a data sequence with up to 10,000 elements and performs better than parallel merge sort when the number of elements increase to 100,000. Parallel merge sort is more efficient when sorting large data sequence consisting of millions of elements.

**What is the most optimal sorting algorithm?** Together with its modest  $O(\log n)$  space usage, quicksort is one of the most popular sorting algorithms and is available in many standard programming libraries.

**What is the overall complexity of parallel algorithm for quick sort?** Analysis of Parallel quick sort: Process  $\log(n)$  lists at each step in constant time  $O(1)$ . There are  $n$  processes, and the time required for parallel execution is  $O(\log n)$ . Time complexity overall is  $O(n \log n)$ .

**How does parallel bfs work?** At the beginning of the BFS algorithm, a given source vertex  $s$  is the only vertex in the frontier. All direct neighbors of  $s$  are visited in the first step, which form the next frontier. After each layer-traversal, the "next frontier" is switched to the frontier and new vertices will be stored in the new next frontier.

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**What is the parallel selection sort algorithm?** Parallel selection sort finds the correct position of each elements of a data sequence and then copy the elements of a data sequence to corresponding position to obtain the final sorted data sequence.

**What is an example of a parallel algorithm?**

**What is the parallel version of the algorithm?** The parallel algorithm model solves the large problem by dividing it into smaller parts and then solving each independent sub-task simultaneously by using its own approach. Each parallel algorithm model uses its own data partitioning and data processing strategy.

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