



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO

GPU COMPUTING PROJECT

Bitonic Sort using Numba on Nvidia GPUs

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# 1 Abstract

This documents describe the performances of an existing algorithm, the Bitonic Sort, implemented using Python and Numba, comparing it with a serial approach.

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## 2 Introduction

The Bitonic Mergesort [1] is an algorithm created in ANNO by Ken Batcher [2]. The elements to choose for the comparison are independent from the value (it's not data-dependant) therefore is well suited for parallel processing.

## 3 Algorithm

The algorithm is based on the concept of Bitonic Sequence [1], a sequence with  $x_0 \leq \dots \leq x_k \geq x_{k+1} \geq \dots \geq x_{n-1}$  for some  $k$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq n$ , meaning that there are two subsequences sorted in opposite directions.

By using a sorting network, we can create a Bitonic Sequence from any sequence and then merging them to obtain the final sorted sequence, so the algorithm has two phases.

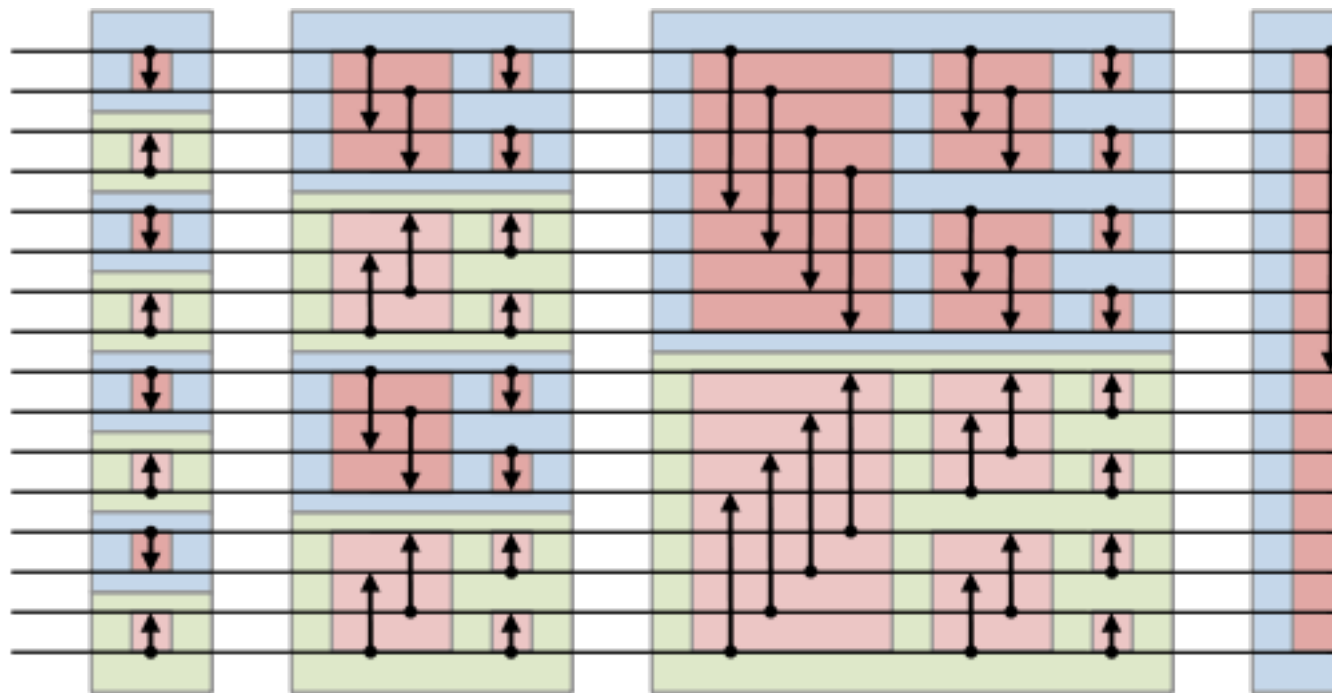
This algorithm has an asymptotic complexity of  $O(n \log(n)^2)$ , the same of the odd-even mergesort [oddeven] and shellsort [shellsort]

### 3.1 Step 1: Bitonic Sort

To create a Bitonic Sequence we need to build a sorting network. By sorting each pair of elements in the sequence in different directions pairwise (using the so called "comparers"), we obtain a sequence full of bitonic subsequences. We can then at each phase double the size of these subsequences and half their number.

### 3.2 Step 2: Bitonic Merge

The last step is a variation of the first one, where we only have a single bitonic sequence and sort the two subsequences with the comparers oriented in the same direction, resulting in the sorted sequence.



## 4 Implementation

### 4.1 Sequences of length not power of 2

## 5 Benchmark and Profiling

Size	CPU Recursive	CPU Iterative	GPU
10	10 ms	10 ms	10 ms
10	10 ms	10 ms	10 ms

Size	Cuda C++	Python Numba
10	10 ms	10 ms
10	10 ms	10 ms

## 6 Conclusion

## References

1. Einstein, A. Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]. *Annalen der Physik* **322**, 891–921 (1905).
2. Knuth, D. *Knuth: Computers and Typesetting* <http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/~uno/abcde.html>. (accessed: 01.09.2016).