# Assignment -5 | PARALLEL SORTING

**PROBLEM**: To implement a parallel sorting algorithm such that each array partition is sorted in parallel. You will consider two different schemes for deciding whether to sort in parallel.

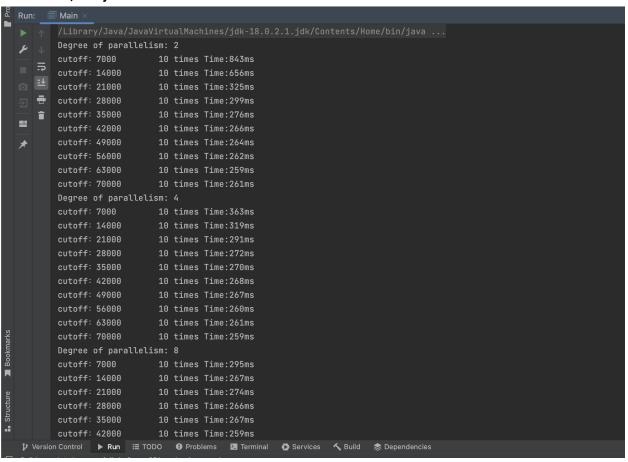
#### **CODE SCREENSHOTS:**

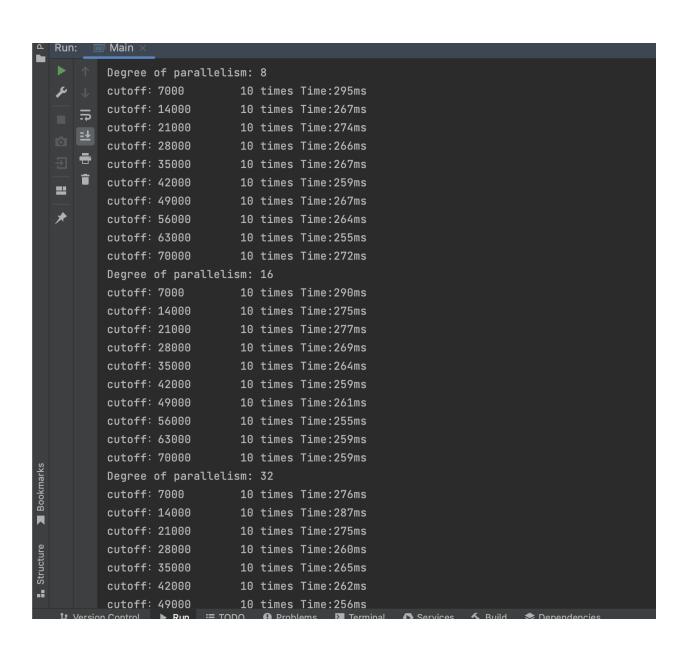
```
int j = 0;
                          String content = (double) ParSort.cutoff * (j + 1) / arraySize + "," + (double) i / 10 + "\n";
                       bw.close();
                  thread *= 2;
          private static void processArgs(String[] args) {
                  if (xs[0].startsWith("-")) xs = processArg(xs);
          private static String[] processArg(String[] xs) {
              processCommand(xs[0], xs[1]);
          private static String[] processArg(String[] xs) {
              String[] result = new String[0];
System.arraycopy(xs, srcPos: 2, result, destPos: 0, length: xs.length - 2);
              processCommand(xs[0], xs[1]);
          private static void processCommand(String x, String y) {
              if (x.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "N")) setConfig(x, Integer.parseInt(y));
                  if (x.equalsIgnoreCase( anotherString: "P")) //noinspection ResultOfMethodCallIgnored
                       ForkJoinPool.getCommonPoolParallelism();
          private static void setConfig(String x, int i) {
          private static final Map<String, Integer> configuration = new HashMap<>();
```

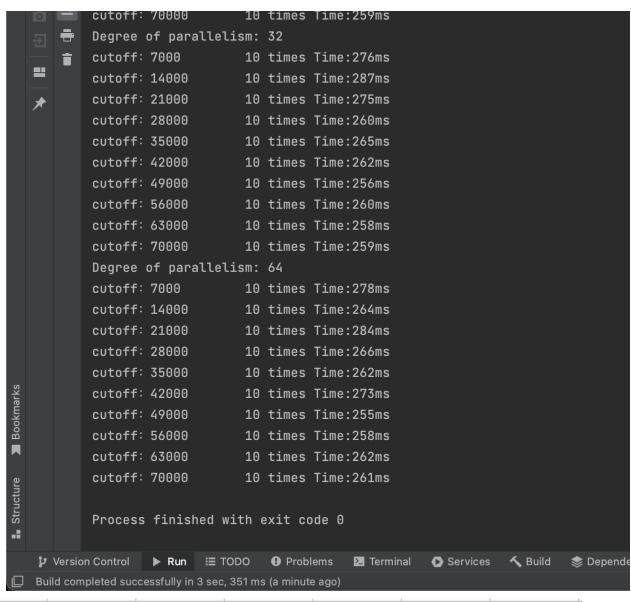
```
class ParSort {
            Arrays.sort(array, from, to);
            CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort = parsort1.thenCombine(parsort2, (xs1, xs2) -> {
               int i = 0;
           parsort.join();
   private static CompletableFuture<int[]> parsort(int[] array, int from, int to, ForkJoinPool pool) {
       return CompletableFuture.supplyAsync(
```

## **OUTPUT:**

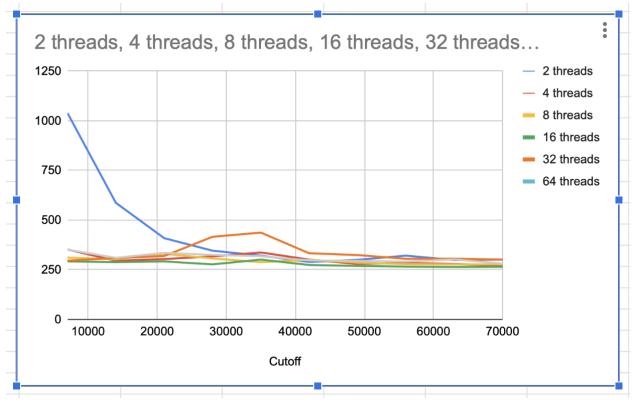
1. Cutoff 7000, Array Size: 700000



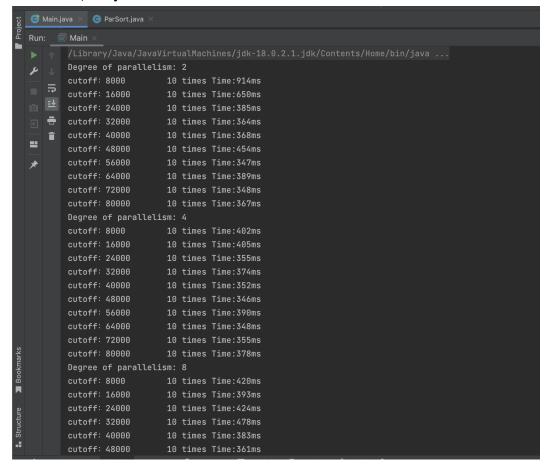


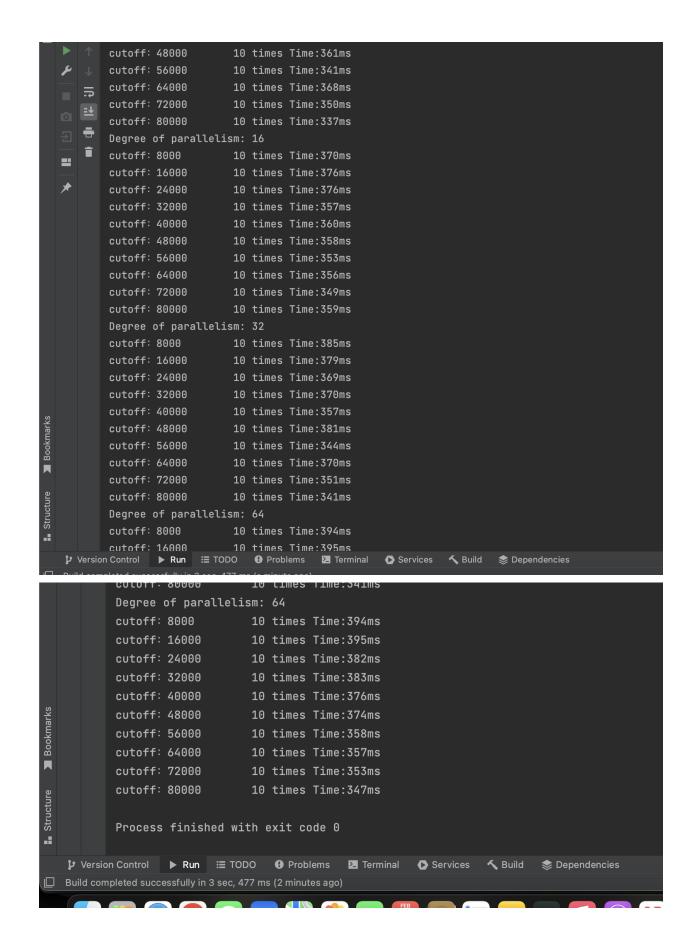


Cutoff	2 threads	4 threads	8 threads	16 threads	32 threads	64 threads
7000	1039	352	311	292	296	351
14000	587	295	303	288	309	310
21000	409	304	330	292	319	335
28000	346	317	307	277	416	325
35000	321	337	288	301	437	318
42000	289	301	300	274	333	297
49000	300	279	286	269	324	295
56000	321	284	278	266	305	291
63000	299	279	277	264	306	302
70000	301	270	277	265	301	281

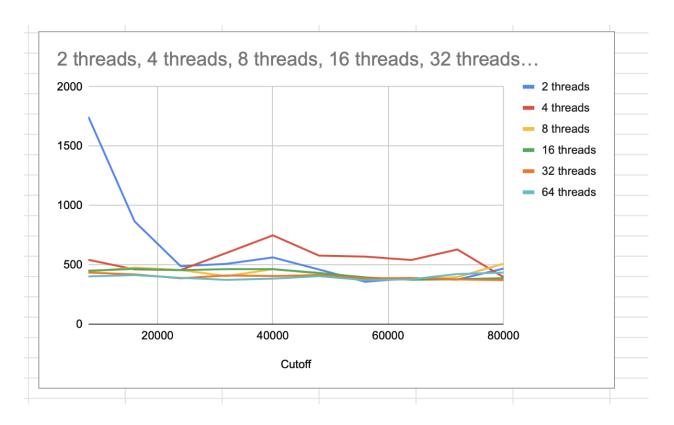


## 2. Cutoff 8000, Array Size: 800000

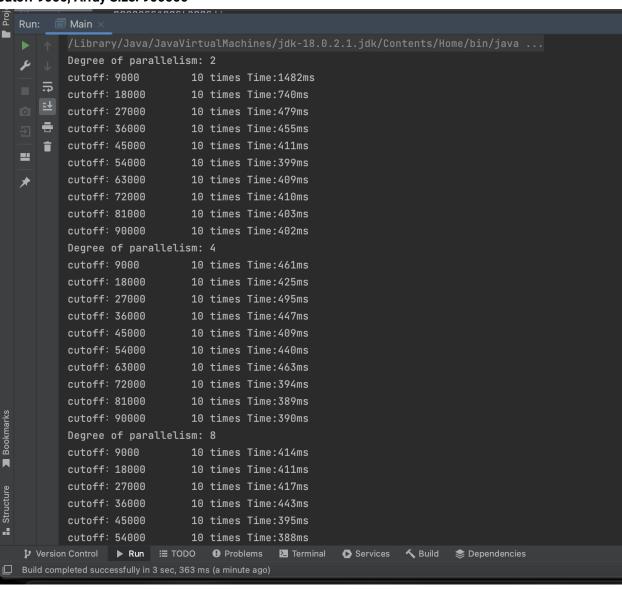


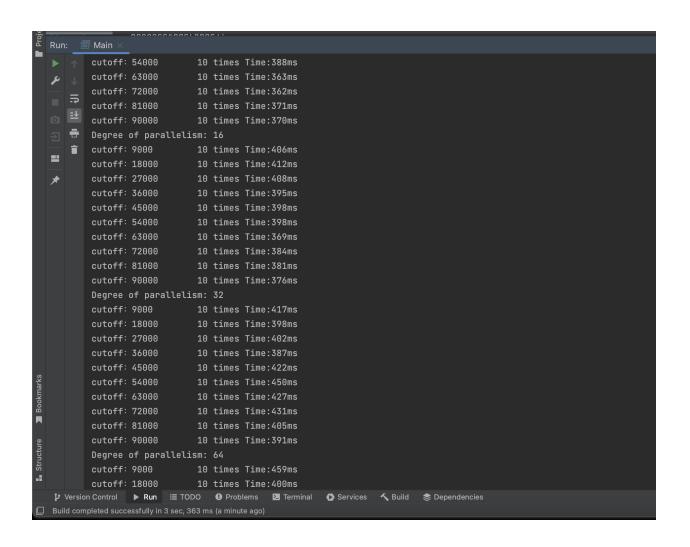


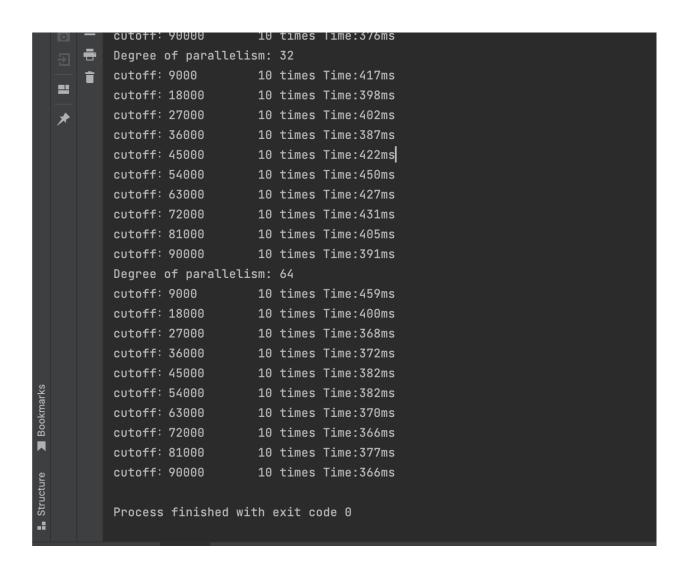
Cutoff	2 threads	4 threads	8 threads	16 threads	32 threads	64 threads
8000	1747	542	443	450	434	402
16000	866	461	476	465	419	413
24000	488	456	456	455	386	390
32000	508	601	404	463	410	373
40000	562	748	463	463	405	383
48000	460	577	426	431	413	404
56000	357	569	378	394	385	371
64000	387	540	376	374	389	378
72000	375	629	396	378	377	422
80000	468	396	509	387	371	434



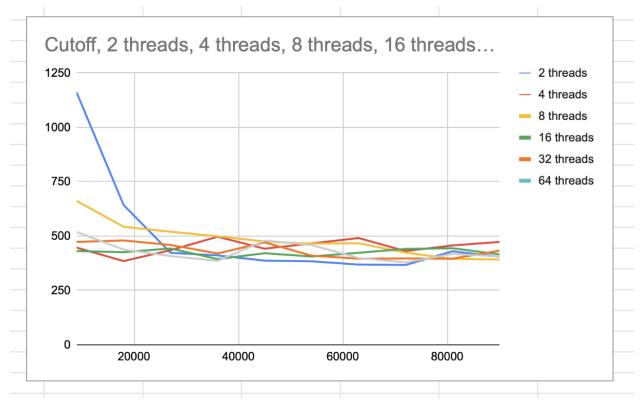
3. Cutoff 9000, Array Size: 900000





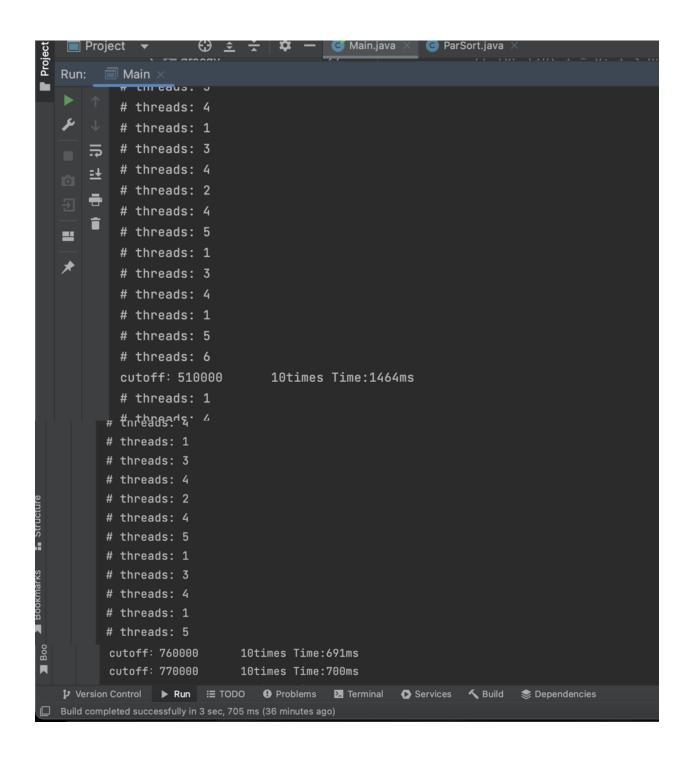


Cutoff	2 threads	4 threads	8 threads	16 threads	32 threads	64 threads
9000	1161	447	662	431	473	519
18000	643	385	543	426	480	438
27000	423	435	520	443	459	408
36000	411	497	499	394	420	386
45000	387	442	475	421	471	479
54000	384	466	465	406	410	459
63000	369	491	467	423	396	399
72000	367	431	424	441	397	379
81000	430	457	395	444	396	418
90000	405	473	392	416	433	406



## **OUTPUT WITH THREADS (SCREENSHOTS):**

```
Run: 🗐 Main ×
       Degree of parallelism: 7
       # threads: 6
       # threads: 6
       # threads: 6
   # threads: 1
   # threads: 4
   # threads: 6
==
       # threads: 1
       # threads: 3
       # threads: 4
       # threads: 1
       # threads: 2
       # threads: 2
       # threads: 1
       # threads: 3
       # threads: 4
       # threads: 1
       # threads: 3
       # threads: 4
       # threads: 1
       # threads: 3
       # threads: 4
       # threads: 2
       # threads: 4
       # threads: 5
       # threads: 1
       # threads: 3
       # threads: 4
       # threads: 1
       # threads: 5
```



#### CONCLUSION:

The parallel sort algorithm divides the dataset recursively into smaller partitions until the partition size falls below the specified cutoff value. At this point, each partition is sorted in parallel using its own thread or processing element. The sorted partitions are then d back together in parallel, using a merge operation.

Overall, the efficiency of the parallel sort algorithm will depend on various factors, such as the specific details of the implementation. However, it generally offers a significant speedup over sequential sort for large data sets on systems with many processing elements. The choice of the cutoff value will impact the algorithm's performance, as higher values may result in better performance for distributed-memory systems with higher communication overhead.