

# **Software Design Document (SDD)**

## **For Merge Sort Simulator Version-1.0**

**Submitted By:**

**Name: Sifat Jahan**

**Faculty No.: 18COB054**

**Enrollment no.: GK9130**

**Department of Computer Engineering  
Aligarh Muslim University  
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## 1.0 Introduction

The Merge Sort, is one of the algorithm for the sorting problem which consists of list containing the numbers. Initially, the numbers in the list are unsorted.

The objective of this problem is to sort the numbers in the given list in ascending order, following these rules:

- if there is only one element in the list it is already sorted.
- divide the list recursively into two halves until it can no more be divided.
- merge the smaller lists into new list in sorted order.

The goal is to sort the given list in an ascending order. To sort  $N$  element of the list,  $N \log N$  time is required and  $N$  spaces are required. So, to sort 3 elements the time required is approximately 1.431364 and space required is 3.

The project “Merge Sort Simulator” aims to implement a software which simulates the way Merge Sort algorithm for sorting a problem. problem is solved using any number of elements in the list.

This document provides an insight of all the design requirements which the software is going to implement.

## 2.0 Functional Description

- A) After clicking the executable file, a welcome screen will appear which would welcome the user. Then there would be an 'LOGIN' button which will redirect the user to the next window.
- B) The next window will be the main window which will simulate the Merge Sort algorithm. It will ask the user to insert the number of element and the respective elements in the list for which the sorting animation of the problem is to be displayed. After the user has entered the animation will be displayed on the screen. The user will also be able to adjust the speed with which the problem is solved.
- C) Then there will be an option of resetting the input so that the user can enter other inputs. There will also be a button which will help the user to exit the software.

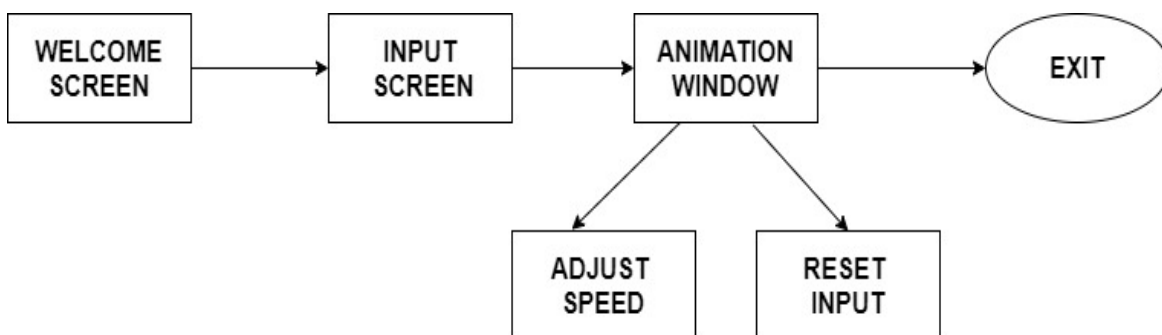


Figure 1 Block Daigram of Merge Sort Simulator

**Welcome Screen:**

It is the opening window which welcomes the user to the software and gives the option of redirection to the main window.

**Input Screen:**

It is the second window which comes after the user presses login button on the welcome screen. This asks the user to enter the number of elements in the list and the respective elements of the list for which the animation for the sorting a problem using Merge Sort is to be displayed.

**Animation Window:**

After the user has entered the input, a window showing the animation of the solution for that particular input pops up.

**Adjust Speed:**

This allows user to vary the speed with which the sorting takes place.

**Reset Input:**

It enables the user to view animation for different inputs.

**Exit:**

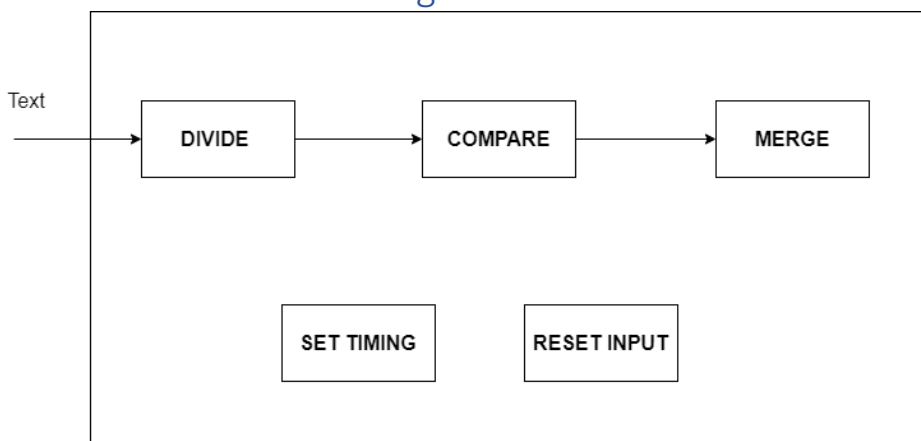
This can be used by the user to close the software.

### 3.0 Functional Partition

#### 3.1 Module name: Sorting

It allows user to visualize the sorting of the entered list of elements in ascending order using merge sort algorithm which work on divide and merge rule. It consists of several blocks which enable the user to set the timings and reset the input.

##### 3.1.1 Functional Block Diagram

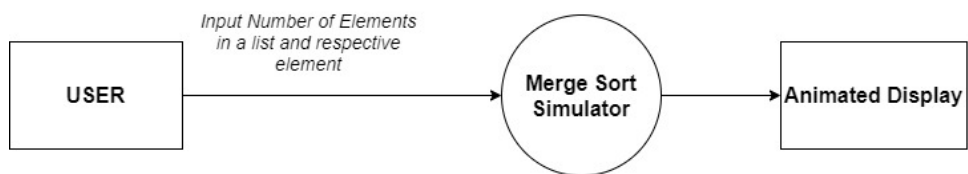


*Figure 2: Functional Block Diagram of Sorting module*

## 4.0 Data Description

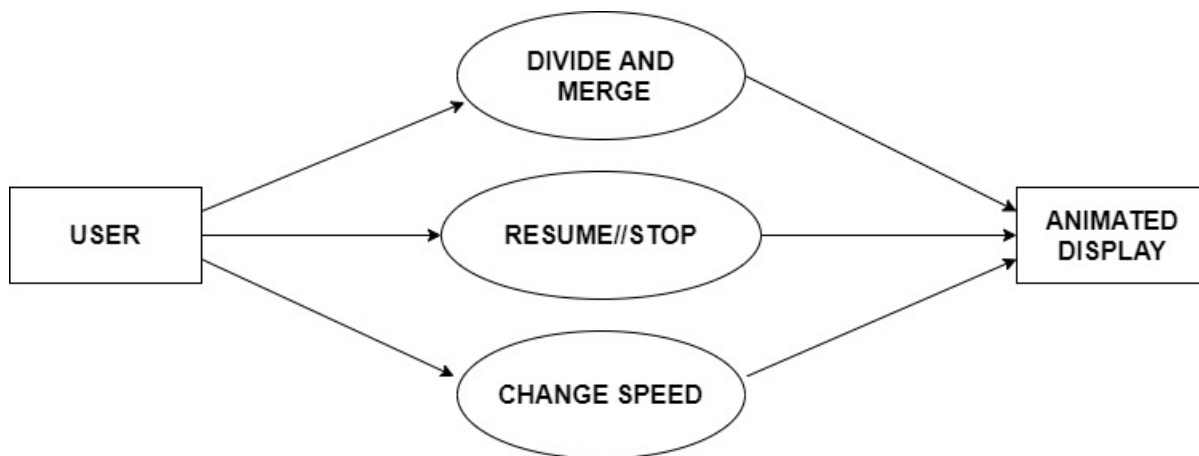
### 4.1 Data Flow Diagram

#### Level-0 DFD of the project



*Figure 3: Context level (level 0) DFD*

#### Level-1 DFD for the process Merge Sort simulator



*Figure 4: level-1 DFD for Merge Sort Simulator*

## 4.2 Data Structures

### Array:

Since in the Merge sorting algorithm, elements in the list to be sorted using multiple times divided into sub smaller part and then merging into the final sorted list. This scenario can be best suited in Array data structure which allows to divide and merge the list easily and finally combining to the final list of sorted array.

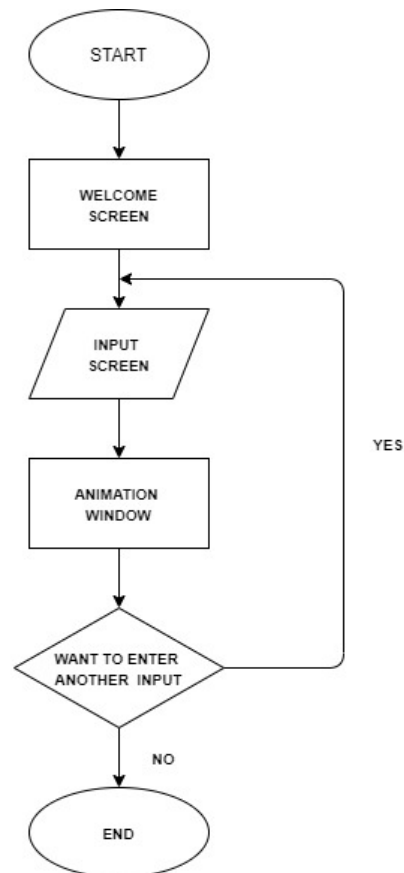
## 4.3 Constants Definition

### Boolean Constants:

True or Yes: 1

False or No: 0

## 4.4 Flow Charts



*Figure 5: Flow chart of the project*



## 5.0 User Interface Design

### 5.1 Form/Webpage Name: Input Screen

This window takes the number of elements to be sorted and the unsorted list.

The input screen for the Merge Sort Visualizer. It features a title box labeled "Merge Sort Visualizer". Below the title, there are two input fields: "Enter number of elements to sort" and "Enter the elements". To the right of the first input field is a small square box. Below the second input field is a larger rectangular box. In the bottom right corner, there is an oval button labeled "SORT".

### 5.2 Form/Webpage Name: Animation Screen

This screen shows the sorting using animation. The user can adjust speed and reset the input.

The animation screen for the Merge Sort Visualizer. It displays a hierarchical tree structure of boxes representing the merging process. The top row has 8 boxes with a vertical dashed line between the 4th and 5th boxes. The second row has two groups of 4 boxes each, with vertical dashed lines between the 2nd and 3rd boxes in each group. The third row has four groups of 2 boxes each, with vertical dashed lines between the boxes in each group. The bottom row has 8 boxes. At the bottom left, there is a "SPEED" slider with "UP" and "DOWN" buttons. To the right of the slider is a "RESET INPUT" button. In the bottom right corner, there is a "CLOSE" button.

## 6.0 Module Description

### 6.1 Module Name: Sorting

This module sort the entered unsorted list using merge sort algorithm and give the user option to reset the input and setting the timings for seeing the visualization.

#### 6.1.1 Class Name: Merge\_sort

This class includes the merge sort algorithm to sort an unsorted list.

##### 6.1.1.1 Class Dependencies

No dependency

##### 6.1.1.2 Class Functions

###### 6.1.1.2.1 Function Name:sort

Sort an array using merge sort

###### 6.1.1.2.1.1 Declaration

```
Void sort( int arr[], int n);
```

###### 6.1.1.2.1.2 Input Parameters

Variable Type	Variable Name	Variable Description
int	n	The size of the array for sorting
Integer Array	a	It store the list of numbers for sorting

### 6.1.1.2.1.3 Output Parameters

Variable Type	Variable Name	Variable Description
Integer Array	c	It store the sorted list of elements

### 6.1.1.2.1.4 Return Values

Function return the two subdivided list to the next function named as merge.

### 6.1.1.2.1.5 Pseudo Code

```
func sort( var a as array, var n as integer)
    if ( n == 1 )
        return a
    var l1 as array = a[0] ... a[n/2]
    var l2 as array = a[n/2+1] ... a[n]
    l1 = sort( l1 )    l2 = sort( l2 )return merge( l1, l2 )
end func
```

### 6.1.1.2.2 Function Name: Merge

Merge the arrays.

#### 6.1.1.2.2.1 Declaration

Void merge( int arr[], int arr[]);

#### 6.1.1.2.2.2 Input Parameters

Variable Type	Variable Name	Variable Description
Integer Array	a	The divided list first part
Integer Array	b	The divided list second part

#### 6.1.1.2.2.3 Output Parameters

Variable Type	Variable Name	Variable Description
Integer Array	c	It store the sorted list of elements

#### 6.1.1.2.2.4 Return Values

Function return the array c which contains the sorted list of elements.

#### 6.1.1.2.2.5 Pseudo Code

```

func merge( var a as array, var b as array )
    var c as array
    while ( a and b have elements)
        if ( a[0] > b[0] )
            add b[0] to the end of c          remove b[0] from b
        else
            add a[0] to the end of c          remove a[0] from a
        while ( a has elements )
            add a[0] to the end of c          remove a[0] from a
        while ( b has elements )
            add b[0] to the end of c          remove b[0] from b
        return c
    end func

```

## 7.0 Definitions and Acronyms

### 7.1 Definitions

DFD: Data Flow diagrams are used to graphically represent the flow of data in a system. DFD describes the processes that are involved in a system to transfer data from the input to the file storage and report generation.

### 7.2 Acronyms

Abbreviation	Description
SDD	Software Design Document
DFD	Data Flow Diagram

## 8.0 References

[1] Online Flow Chart Maker

<https://www.draw.io>

[2] SDD templates provided by the professor on the google classroom.