Disk-based Sorting

Problem

- Implement the disk-based sorting where the total buffer size is 3 pages
- Implement a function run_ext_sort
 - Input argument
 - page_size (integer)
 - Input file
 - input.bin (a binary file with integer data)
 - Assume the size is $(3 \times page_size \times 2^n)$
 - Means 2^n files are created in the initial pass and the files are full of (3 × page_size) integer data
 - Output files
 - "output_binary" directory
 - Binary files
 - temp_0_0, temp_0_1, ...

An Example main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "run ext sort.h"
#include "misc.h"
int main() {
    const int page size = 4;
    const int initial_buffer_size = 3 * page_size;
    const int data_size = initial_buffer_size * 2 * 2;
    gen_data("input.bin", data_size);
   run_ext_sort(page_size); Implement this
    std::cout << "Finished" << std::endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

run_ext_sort.h

This file should not be modified

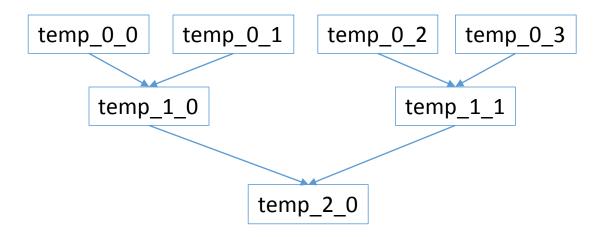
```
#pragma once
void run_ext_sort(int page_size);
```

Submission

- [student_number].zip to **ETL**
 - E.g., 2000_00000.zip
 - Please include your codes for run_ext_sort
 - TA will test your run_ext_sort function by including run_ext_sort.h

An Example Output Binary Files in Directory "output_binary"

• input_size = $3 \times page_size \times 2^2$

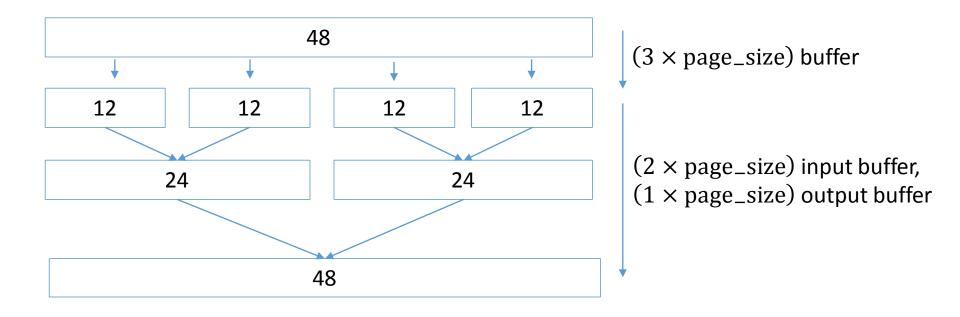


An Example Input & Output files Presented

- page_size = 4
- input_size = $3 \times page_size \times 2^2 = 48$
- Directory "output_debug"
 - The text files of output binary files

An Example Input & Output files Presented

Data sizes & buffer sizes



Caution

- Write the comments so that TA can understand you codes
- The filenames should be in lower case
- The filenames in #include statements should also be in lower case
- Do not allocate the array whose size is larger than 3 pages
- Use the quicksort for the internal sorting algorithm
- Create output directories (output_binary, output_debug) before running
- It is recommended to clear the output directories before running
- There are no restrictions other than those mentioned above.
 - You can modify the given code freely as long as the restrictions are met

Optional

Binary file 읽기

```
#include <iostream>
                                      Binary형태로 읽는 것을
#include <fstream>
                                            명시해줌
#include <string>
int main() {
    std::ifstream fin("output.txt",std::ios::binary);
    int e;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        fin.read((char*)&e, sizeof(e));
        std::cout << e << std::endl;
    fin.close();
    return 0;
```



```
void ExtMergeSort::initial pass() {
    ifstream IFS("input.bin", ios::binary);
    if (!IFS.is open()) {
        cout << "failed to open input file" << endl;</pre>
        mad();
    int fileID = 0;
    int *buf = new int[initial_buffer_size];
    while (IFS.read((char*) buf, sizeof(int) * initial_buffer_size)) {
        sort(buf, initial buffer size);
        stringstream ss filename;
        ss_filename << "temp_0_" << fileID;</pre>
        write array(ss filename.str(), buf, initial buffer size);
        ++fileID;
    delete[] buf;
    data size = fileID;
```

```
void ExtMergeSort::initial pass() {
    ifstream IFS("input.bin", ios::binary);
    if (!IFS.is open()) {
        cout << "failed to open input file" << endl;</pre>
        mad();
    int fileID = 0;
    int *buf = new int[initial_buffer_size];
    while (IFS.read((char*) buf, sizeof(int) * initial_buffer_size)) {
        sort(buf, initial_buffer_size);
        stringstream ss_filename;
        ss filename << "temp 0 " << fileID;
        write array(ss filename.str(), buf, initial buffer size);
        ++fileID;
                            It is safe to judge the end of the file by checking
                            whether the reading is successful or not
    delete[] buf;
    data size = fileID;
```

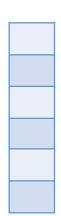
```
class OutputBuffer {
public:
    OutputBuffer(int capacity, string file_path, string debug_file_path);
    // Allocate the array 'buffer'. Open OFS, OFS_debug.
    ~OutputBuffer(); // Close the OFS, OFS_debug. Release the array 'buffer'
    void add(int);
    /*
        Add one integer to the 'buffer'.
        If the buffer is full,
            Write the contents of the buffer to the files.
            Clear the buffer (current_size = 0).
    */
private:
    int *buffer;
    int capacity;
    int current_size;
    string filename;
    std::ofstream OFS, OFS_debug;
};
```

```
class ReadBuffer {
public:
    ReadBuffer(int capacity, string filename);
        Allocate the array 'buffer'. Open IFS.
    ~ReadBuffer();
    // Release the array 'buffer'. Close IFS.
    bool read(int &x); // Means to read one integer from the buffer
    /*
        Returns true if reading is successful.
            The read value is stored in x.
        Returns false if reading is failure.
        If the buffer is empty,
            Read the integers of the size of capacity.
            If reading is failed, return false.
            If reading is successful, curr pos = 0
        Set 'x' with the current position in the buffer.
private:
    int *buffer;
    int capacity;
    int curr pos;
    std::ifstream IFS;
```

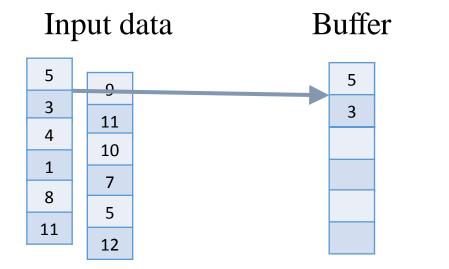
The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

Input data

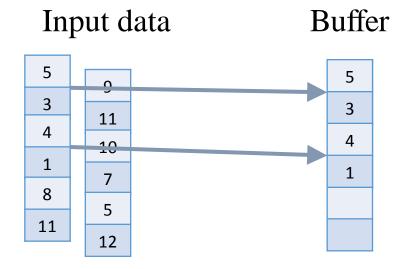
Buffer



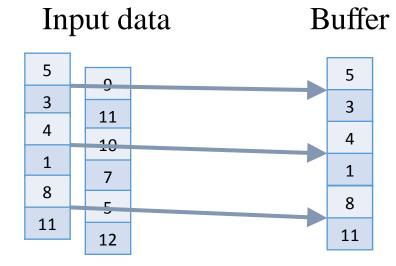
The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

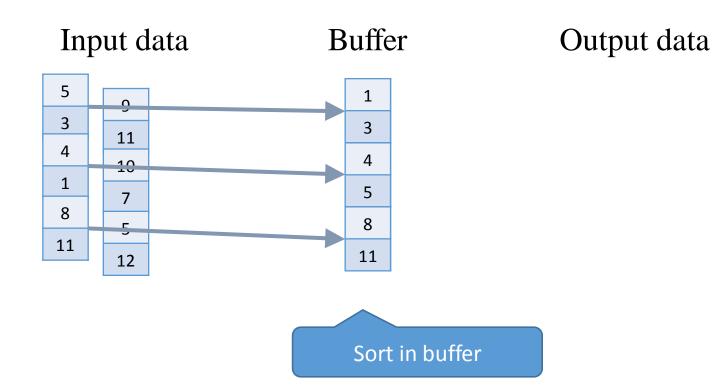


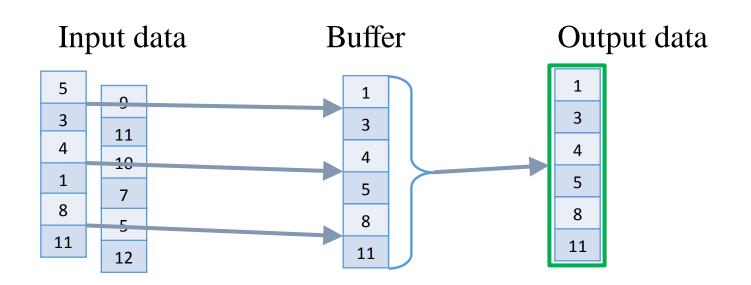
The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3



The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3







The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

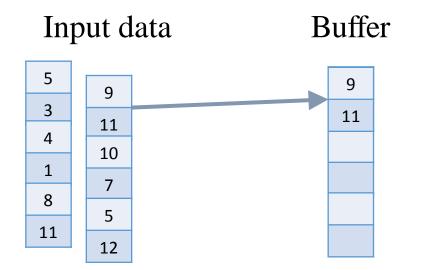
Input data

Buffer



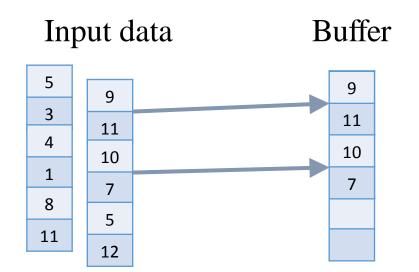


The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3



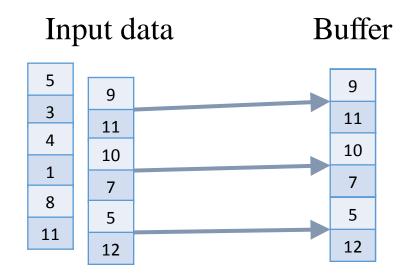


The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

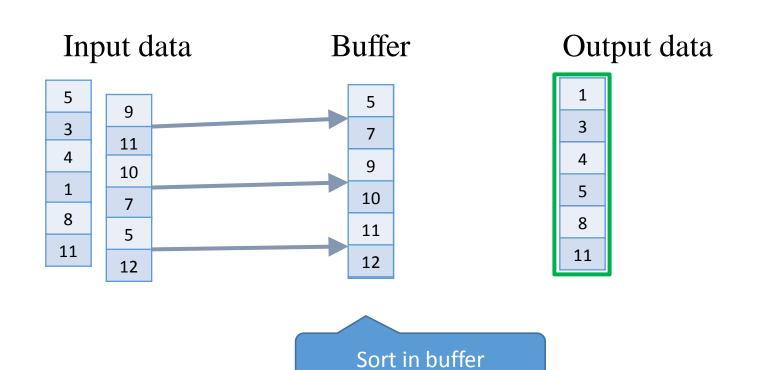


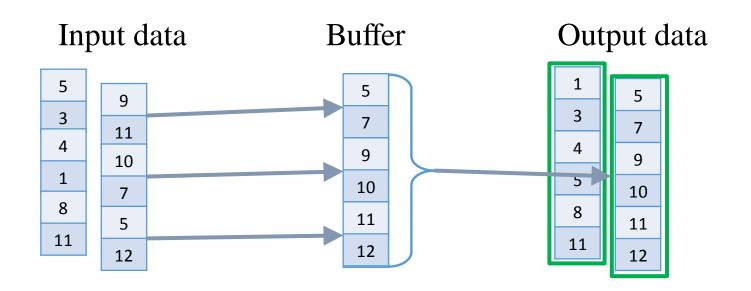


The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3









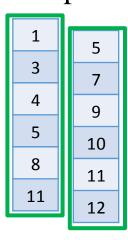
• Iteration: 1

The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

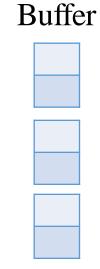
Input data

Buffer





The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3



The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

Input data

Input buffer

Output buffer

1
3
4
9
5
8
11
12

12

The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

Output file Input data

Input buffer

Output buffer

1
3
4
5
8
11
11

The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

12

8

11

11

12

The size of a page = 2 The number of pages in a buffer= 3

Output file
Input data
Input buffer Output buffer

1
3
4
9
5
7
1
7

