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1 ORNL - Coding challenge

1.1 Steps to install and run

- Install fortran package manager from - <https://fpm.fortran-lang.org/en/install/index.html#building-from-source>

```
git clone https://github.com/fortran-lang/fpm
cd fpm
sh install.sh
```

- Change into this directory and run ‘make test’

```
# This should download needed dependencies and run the tests
make test
```

1.2 Problem 1: Extracts digits in string

- Time Complexity - $O(C)$; where C is the length of the characters
- Space Complexity - $O(C)$

```
pure function extract_digits(id) result(id_clean)
  character(len=*), intent(in) :: id
  character(len=len(id)) :: numbers
```

```

character(len=:), allocatable :: id_clean
integer :: i, pos
integer :: count
! Init
count = 0
pos = 1
! Filter digits
do i = 1, len(id)
    if (is_digit(id(i:i))) then
        pos = count + 1
        numbers(pos:pos) = id(i:i)
        count = pos
    end if
end do
id_clean = numbers(1:count)
end function extract_digits

```

1.3 Problem 2: Remove duplicates in order

- Time complexity - $O(N)$
 - Open addressing Hashmap with linear probing was used; Insertion time - $O(N)$
 - Amortized lookup time - $O(1)$; Load factor of 0.5625 was used to shorten probe length
 - Hash function - fnv1a
 - During insertion, we can build a list that filters duplicates
- Space complexity - $O(N/\text{load_factor})$; $\text{load_factor} = 0.5625$
 - Load factor is a configurable value.

```

subroutine remove_duplicates(xs, ys)
! -- declarations omitted for brevity --
! Init
count = 0
allocate (temp, source=xs)
slot_bits = exponent((size(xs)/load_factor))
slot_bits = max(default_bits, slot_bits)
call map%init(fnv_1_hasher, slots_bits=slot_bits)

```

```

! filter duplicates using hashmap
do i = 1, size(xs)

    call set(key, xs(i))
    call map%map_entry(key, conflict=conflict)
    if (.not. conflict) then
        pos = count + 1
        temp(pos) = xs(i)
        count = pos
    end if
end do
ys = temp(1:count)
end subroutine remove_duplicates

```

1.4 Problem 3: Lookup ids

- Time complexity
 - $O(N)$ to build mapping between ids and specialties;
 - $O(2M)$ - to filter duplicates(while retaining order) and specialty lookup
- Space complexity
 - $O(N/\text{load}_{\text{factor}})$ for building specialties hashmap
 - $O(M/\text{load}_{\text{factor}})$ for filtering duplicates in ids with a hashmap

```

subroutine lookup_ids(specialty_ids, specialty_names, ids, specialties)
! -- declarations omitted for brevity --
! Init hashmap
slot_bits = exponent(size(specialty_ids)/load_factor)
slot_bits = max(default_bits, slot_bits)
call map%init(fnv_1_hasher, slots_bits=slot_bits)

! Fill the map with (id, specialty)
do i = 1, size(specialty_ids)
    call set(key, get_digits(specialty_ids(i)))
    allocate (data, source=char(specialty_names(i)))
    call set(other, data)
    call map%map_entry(key, other, conflict=conflict)
    deallocate (data)
end do

```

```

end do

! Cleanup ids
allocate (ids_digits(size(ids)))
do i = 1, size(ids)
    ids_digits(i) = extract_digits(ids(i))
end do

! Remove duplicates
call remove_duplicates(ids_digits, unique_ids)

! Build int ids
unique_ids_int = to_integer(unique_ids)

! Lookup specialties
do i = 1, size(unique_ids_int)
    call set(key, get_digits(unique_ids_int(i)))
    call map%key_test(key, is_present)
    if (is_present) then
        call map%get_other_data(key, other)
        call get(other, data)
        select type (data)
            type is (character(len=*))
                specialties(i) = data
            class default
                specialties(i) = "N/A"
        end select
    else
        specialties(i) = "N/A"
    end if
end do
end subroutine lookup_ids

```

1.5 Question B: How might you extend your solution to process tens of millions of elements in the list of IDs? The list of specialties? Both?

1.5.1 Processing millions of lists of IDs in parallel

- Let N be the total length of list of IDs

- Let M be the number of nodes available to process the list
- We can load each node with (N / M) of elements from the list
- For example: ["7-231", "1236", "4567", "7231", "8901", "89-01"] could be divided as shown below into three nodes.
- Note: The order of elements is retained in the order of the nodes. i.e. Node 1 gets the first N/M chunk, Node 3 gets the third N/M chunk

Node1	Node2	Node3
7-231	4567	8901
1236	7231	89-01

- To cleanup the ids in parallel, we can run 'extract_{digits}' function on each node. After cleanup, the nodes look like this

Node1	Node2	Node3
7231	4567	8901
1236	7231	8901

1.5.2 Removing duplicates in parallel

- We can remove the duplicates in M nodes in M iterations
- In each iteration m ,
 - node m contains the unique list of ids
 - All M nodes, copy the unique list of ids from node m and filter the duplicates in their memory
 - The ids in node m are ready to be printed/saved.

Iteration: 1: All nodes remove duplicates in their own list. Contents of node1 contain unique ids. Contents in node2, node3 could still have duplicates

Node1	Node2	Node3
7231	4567	8901
1236	7231	

Iteration 2: Nodes 2 and Node3 can copy the list from node 1 and filter duplicates from the list in memory. Node 2 contains the unique list of ids that is ready to be printed/saved

Node1	Node2	Node3
7231	4567	8901
1236		

Iteration 3: Node 3 copies the list from node2 and filters duplicates from the list in memory. Contents of node3 can now be printed/saved

Node1	Node2	Node3
7231	4567	8901
1236		

Final list of unique ids printed by traversing nodes in order: ["7231", "1236", "4567", "8901"]

Since this distributed duplicate removal step is an important piece of the proposed solution, I implemented it and measured its performance for problem sizes 600K,3.6M,6M,12M,24M and for node_{counts} 1,2,4,6. For greater problem sizes, single node runs out of memory, but nodes that have data distributed can keep processing higher amounts

All execution times were averaged over 3 runs. To reproduce the results, you can run

```
fpm build --profile=release
bash scripts/runner.sh
```

The results provided here were measured in

```
Architecture:      x86_64
CPU op-mode(s):    32-bit, 64-bit
Address sizes:      39 bits physical, 48 bits virtual
Byte Order:         Little Endian
CPU(s):             12
On-line CPU(s) list: 0-11
Vendor ID:          GenuineIntel
Model name:         Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8700K CPU @ 3.70GHz
```

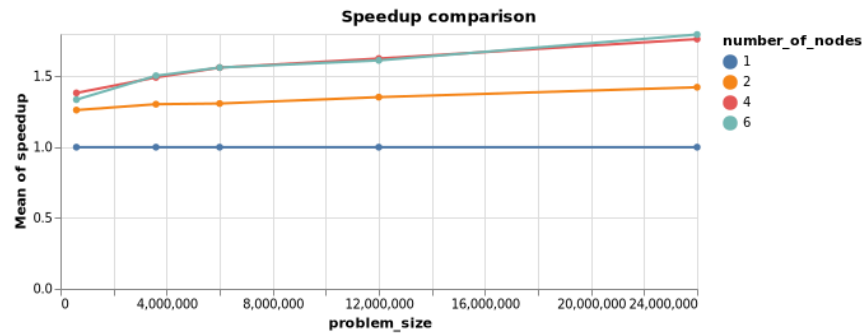
To generate visualizations, install vega-cli

```
npm i vega-cli
<path_to_vega_cli>/bin/vg2png --base <full_absolute_path_to_this_directory> recipe/exe
<path_to_vega_cli>/bin/vg2png --base <full_absolute_path_to_this_directory> recipe/spe
```

Execution time comparison:



Speedup comparison



As you can see from these charts that as size increases the distributed implementation is faster. But the speedup is not linear. As number of nodes increases upto 6, the speedup achieved is only 1.5.

1. Runtime analysis

- Number of iterations for the distributed data removal is equal to the number of nodes
- In each iteration, we pass through the entire list $O(N)$. Since we do this for M iterations, total number of times the list gets examined is $O(M \times N)$
- In each iteration m , we also copy $O(N/M)$ elements from one node to all (m, M) nodes
 - In the first iteration, there is a many to one copy of $O(N/M)$ elements from node 1 to all $(m-1)$ nodes
 - In the second iteration, there is a many to one copy of $O(N/M)$ from node 2 to all $(m > 2)$ nodes

- In each iteration the number of nodes involved in the many-to-one copy transfer shrinks. (Starting from $m-1$ nodes in the first iteration to 0 in the last iteration)
- In each iterations, node m contains the unique list of elements. This can be saved in parallel at the end using a distributed file system or the elements can be copied to node 1 and saved (as is common to do so, in HPC systems)

1.5.3 Processing millions of specialties in parallel

- The millions of specialties and their corresponding ids can be hosted in parallel.
- Since the (id, specialty) pair can be assumed to be unique, we can use a simple routing function to route any (id, specialty) pair to a node m (in a cluster of M nodes)
- Example distribution function: $\text{node}_{\text{id}} = \text{modulo}(\text{id}, M)$
- Example (id, specialty) pairs

```
[
(7231, "algorithms"),
(2134, "security"),
(4532, "compilers"),
(3000, "journalism")
]
```

- After applying the routing function, $\text{node}_{\text{id}} = \text{module}(\text{id}, M)$. Assuming $M = 3$

Node0	Node1	Node2
(3000, "journalism")	(7231, "algorithms") (2134, "security")	(4532, "compilers")

- Now the same routing function can be applied on the list of IDs before lookup and routed to the appropriate node for the specialties lookup
- Each node m , can also use a separate hashmap on the id facilitating faster specialty lookup

1. Runtime analysis

- The (id, specialty) pair can be processed in parallel in M nodes during the table construction in memory.
 - Runtime: $O(N/M)$
- Communication between nodes is dependent on the skewness of the data. If there are lot more ids that end with 1 after applying the routing function, then node 1 will get a lot of (id,specialty) pairs to host
- This design works well only when the data/routing function balances the data equally among M nodes

1.5.4 Millions of (id, specialty) pairs and millions of ids

- We can use the design above to host millions of (id, specialty) pairs in M nodes
- We can use the "distributed duplicate removal" design above to filter ids of duplicates. This retains the order of inputs ids while removing duplicates
- Example specialties table

Node0	Node1	Node2
(3000, "journalism")	(7231, "algorithms") (2134, "security")	(4532, "compilers")

- Example unique ids in memory. Note that the routing function hasn't been applied to the ids yet. So, the ids in node m may not find the specialties in node m and may have to communicate with another node to find it's specialty

Node0	Node1	Node2
7231	2134	3000
4532		

- For each iteration m in range(0, M)
 - node m - acts as the sender
 - all nodes in range (m, M) nodes act as the receiver
 - Get all ids in node m, and apply the routing function. Send lookup request to the corresponding node. Receive specialty name from the

```

* Example: In node 0
* routingfn(7231) -> node1 -> lookupspecialty(incomingid) ->
  returnresultfromnode1tonode0

```

- After M iterations, the specialties in M nodes look as below

Node0	Node1	Node2
algorithms	security	journalism
compilers		

- These results can be printed in order by traversing nodes 0 to M-1

1.6 Unit tests

- Unit tests are in file test/check.f90. You can run them with ‘make test’

```

arul@arul-Serval ~/d/ornl-assignment (main)> fpm test
ornl-assignment.f90           done.
parallel-work.f90             done.
check.f90                     done.
libornl-assignment.a          done.
main.f90                      done.
ornl-assignment               done.
check                         done.
[100%] Project compiled successfully.
# Testing: extract_digits_suite
  Starting random_string(length=0) ... (1/4)
    ... random_string(length=0) [PASSED]
  Starting random_string(length=5) ... (2/4)
    ... random_string(length=5) [PASSED]
  Starting random_string(length=50) ... (3/4)
    ... random_string(length=50) [PASSED]
  Starting random_string(length=500) ... (4/4)
    ... random_string(length=500) [PASSED]
# Testing: remove_duplicates_suite
  Starting rm_duplicate_string(list_size=2) ... (1/3)
    ... rm_duplicate_string(list_size=2) [PASSED]
  Starting rm_duplicate_string(list_size=10) ... (2/3)
    ... rm_duplicate_string(list_size=10) [PASSED]
  Starting rm_duplicate_string(list_size=100) ... (3/3)
    ... rm_duplicate_string(list_size=100) [PASSED]

```

```
# Testing: specialties_lookup
Starting ids_string_to_int ... (1/7)
... ids_string_to_int [PASSED]
Starting specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=10) ... (2/7)
... specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=10) [PASSED]
Starting specialties_lookup(table_size=10, ids_list=10) ... (3/7)
... specialties_lookup(table_size=10, ids_list=10) [PASSED]
Starting specialties_lookup(table_size=100, ids_list=10) ... (4/7)
... specialties_lookup(table_size=100, ids_list=10) [PASSED]
Starting specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=1) ... (5/7)
... specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=1) [PASSED]
Starting specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=0) ... (6/7)
... specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=0) [PASSED]
Starting specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=100) ... (7/7)
... specialties_lookup(table_size=1, ids_list=100) [PASSED]
```