

# Towards Radix Sorting in the Chapel Standard Library

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CHIUW 2019



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# Outline

- Interface Design for Radix Sort
- Exploring Parallel Radix Sort Algorithms
- Comparing Single-Locale Performance
- Distributed Sorting

# Interface Design for Radix Sort



# Interface Design for Radix Sort

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- Programming languages usually offer a sort library
- These normally include the ability to specify a comparison function
  - but that limits implementations to comparison sorting algorithms
- Some sorting libraries also allow specifying a key to sort by
  - easy to sort by a specific field in a structure
  - but no help for variable length keys
- Would like to improve on this situation
  - to enable radix sorting in most cases
  - including the common case of sorting by variable-length strings

# The .key method

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```
use Sort;

record MyRecord { var key: int; var value: int; }

record MyKeyComparator {

    proc key(element: MyRecord) {

        return element.key; // now uses radix sorting for integral keys
    }
}

config const n = 10000;

var A: [1..n] MyRecord = [i in 1..n] new MyRecord(i, i*i);

sort(A, new MyKeyComparator());
```

# The .keyPart method

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```
use Sort;

record MyRecord { var key: c_string; var value: int; }

record MyKeyPartComparator { }

proc keyPart(element: MyRecord, i: int) {
    var byte = element.key[i-1]; //compute the current key byte
// has the end been reached? Note, c_strings have a 0 terminator

    var done = if byte != 0 then 0 else -1;
    return (done, byte);
} }

var A:[1..n] MyRecord = ...;
sort(A, new MyKeyPartComparator());
```

# How .keyPart supports variable length keys

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- Say we are sorting strings
- Which comes first?
  - "badminton"
  - "bad"
- keyPart returns a tuple to indicate the ordering here
- Tuple consists of (section, part)
  - (-1, part) ... sort this key before those with more data
  - ( 0, part) ... sort based on key data in part
  - ( 1, part) ... sort this key after those with more data

# Exploring Parallel Radix Sort Algorithms



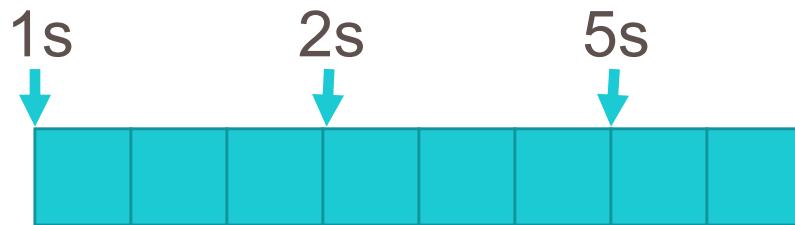
# Algorithms Explored

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- Two most-significant digit first counting radix sorts
  - Recursive algorithm with serial bucketize inspired by [1]
  - Two-array algorithm with parallel bucketize

[1] Peter M McIlroy, Keith Bostic, and M Douglas McIlroy. 1993. Engineering radix sort. *Computing systems* 6, 1 (1993), 5–27.

21	11	53	52	26	11	22	15
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



11	11	15	21	26	22	53	52
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----



Count 1<sup>st</sup> digit:

3x '1'    3x '2'    2x '5'

Scan to find bin starts

Bucketize: move into bins

Continue with next digit within each bin

# Recursive Algorithm

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```
proc recursiveSort(start, end, A, digit) {  
    // local arrays for byte counts and offsets  
  
    var counts, offsets : [0..#256] int;  
    parallelCountAndScan(...)  
    sequentialInPlaceBucketize(...); // repeated swapping of current item  
  
    forall bins do  
        // recursively calls algorithm  
        recursiveSort(binStart, binEnd,  
                      A, digit+1);  
}
```

## Drawbacks:

- Limited parallel speedup
- Lots of array allocations
- Not a stable sort

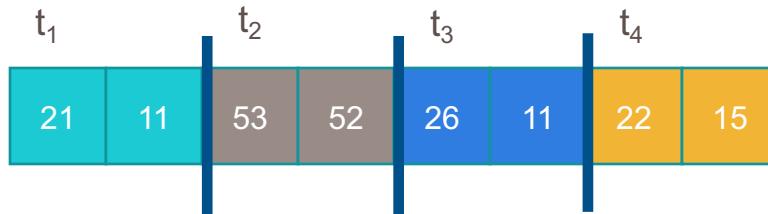
# Iterative Algorithm

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```
var counts, offsets : [0..#256] int; //just one of each per sort call
proc twoArraySort(start, end, A, Scratch, digit) {
    bigTasks.push( ... );
    while !bigTasks.isEmpty() {
        task = bigTasks.pop();
        parallelCountAndScan(...);
        parallelBucketizeToScratch(...);
        for bins do append task to bigTasks or smallTasks
    }
    forall tasks in smallTasks do baseCaseSort(...)
}
```

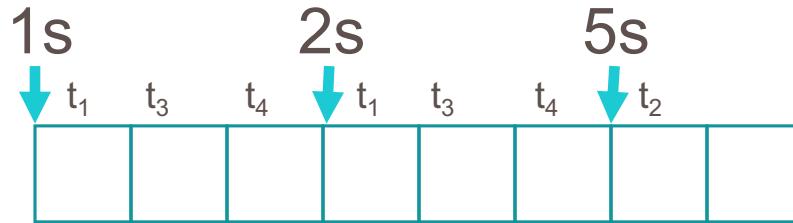
Drawbacks:

Uses  $2n$  space

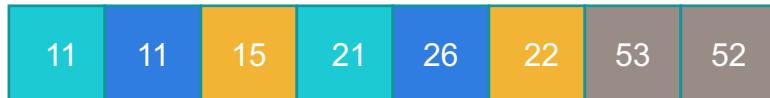


Count 1<sup>st</sup> digit:

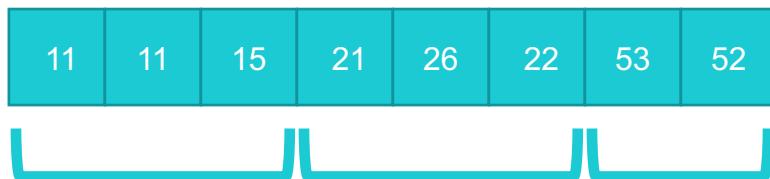
3x '1'    3x '2'    2x '5'



Scan to find bin starts



Bucketize: move into bins



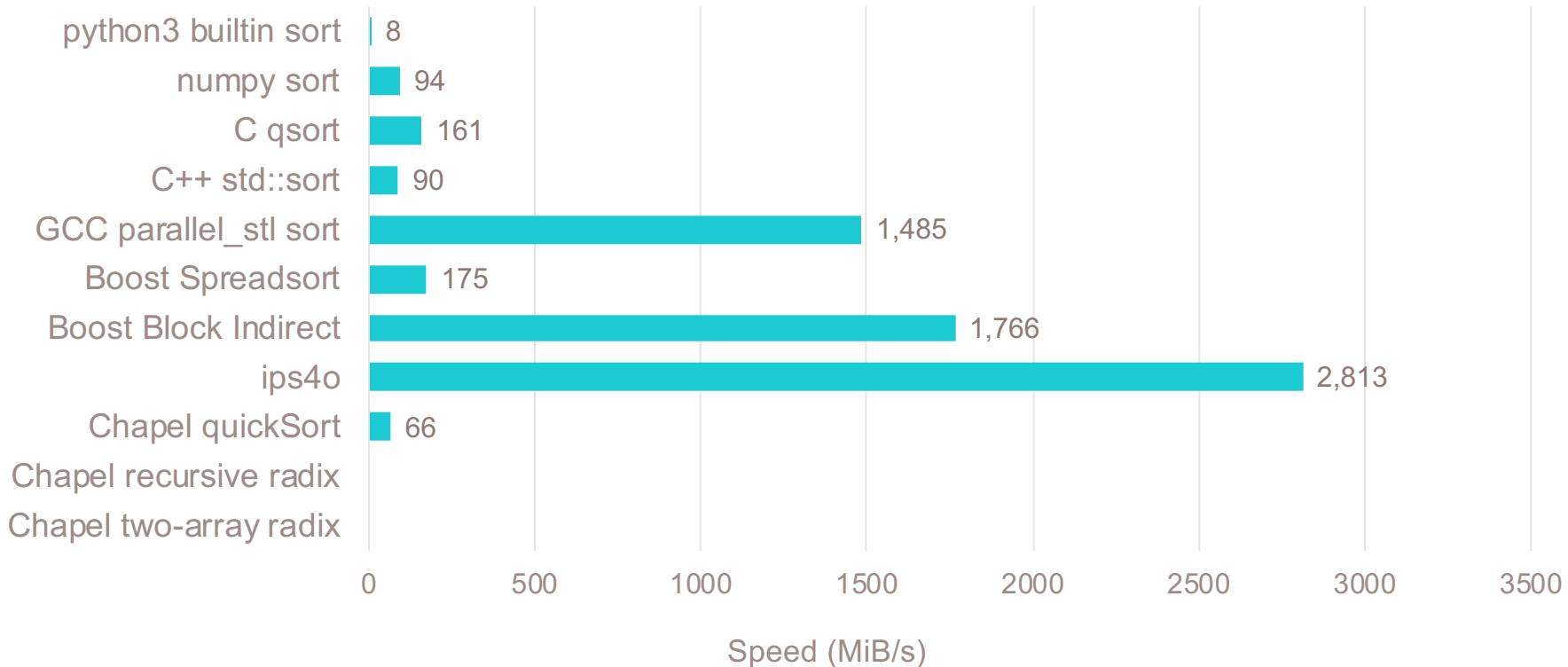
Continue with next digit within each bin

# Comparing Single-Locale Performance



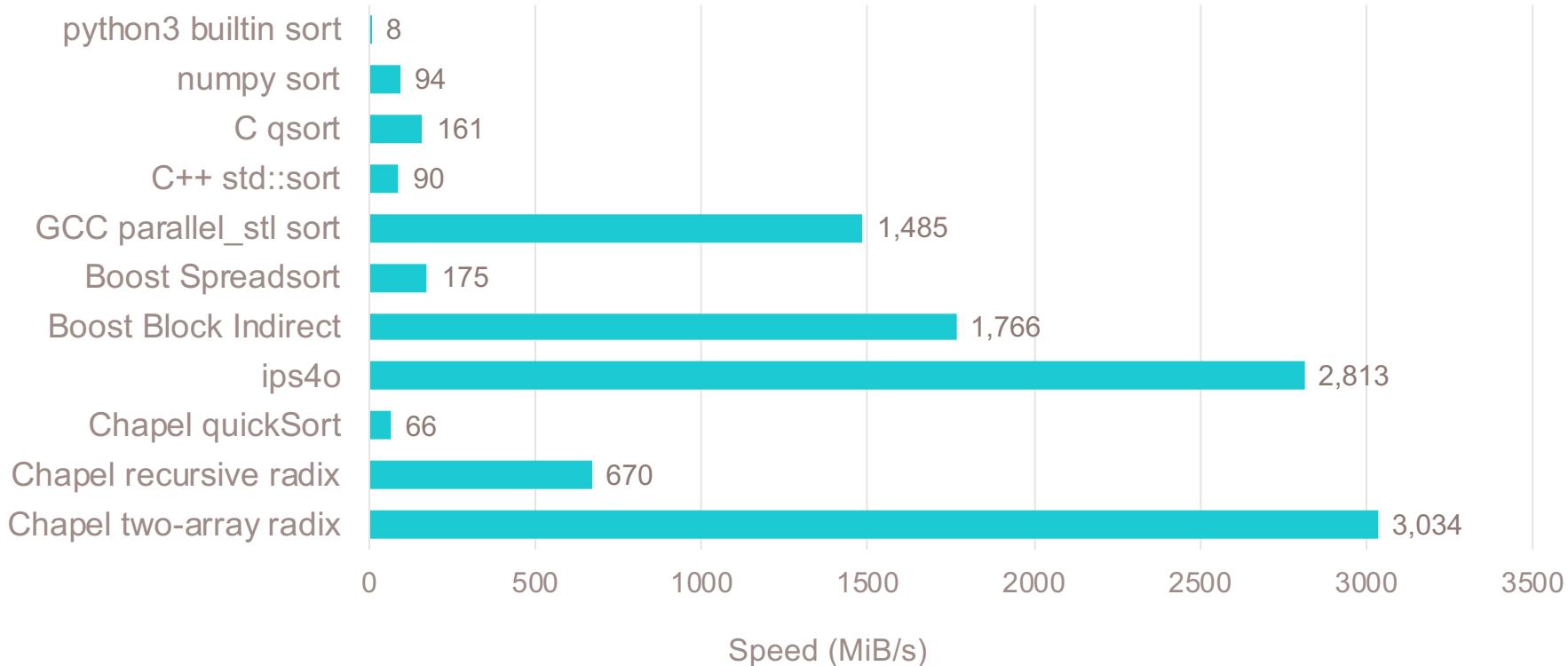
# Sorting 1GiB of random uint(64): Broadwell

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# Sorting 1GiB of random uint(64): Broadwell

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# Distributed Sorting



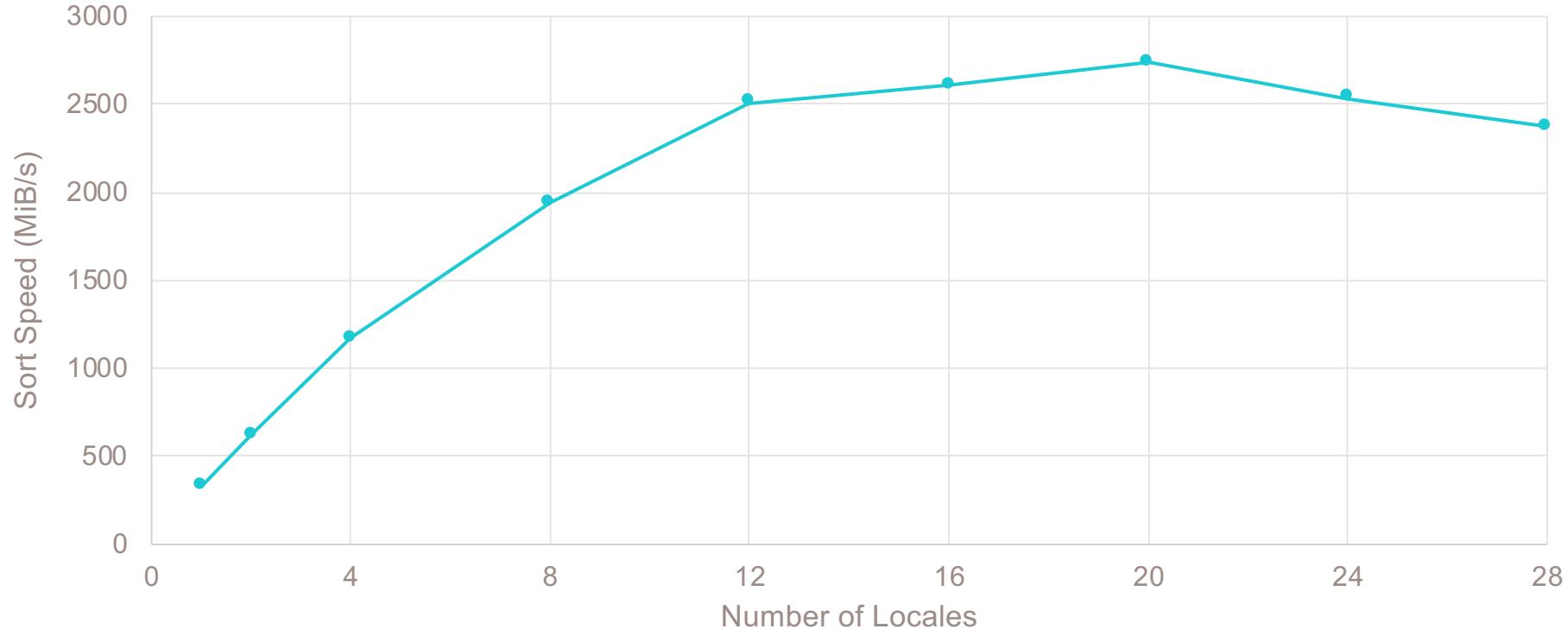
# Distributed Two-Array Algorithm

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```
proc distSort(start, end, A, Scratch, digit) {  
    while !distTasks.isEmpty() {  
        countAndBucketizeLocalDataToScratch(...) on each locale  
        for bins do append task to distTasks or localTasks  
    }  
    forall tasks in localTasks do twoArraySort(...)  
}
```

# Strong Scaling on Broadwell, sorting 100 M uint

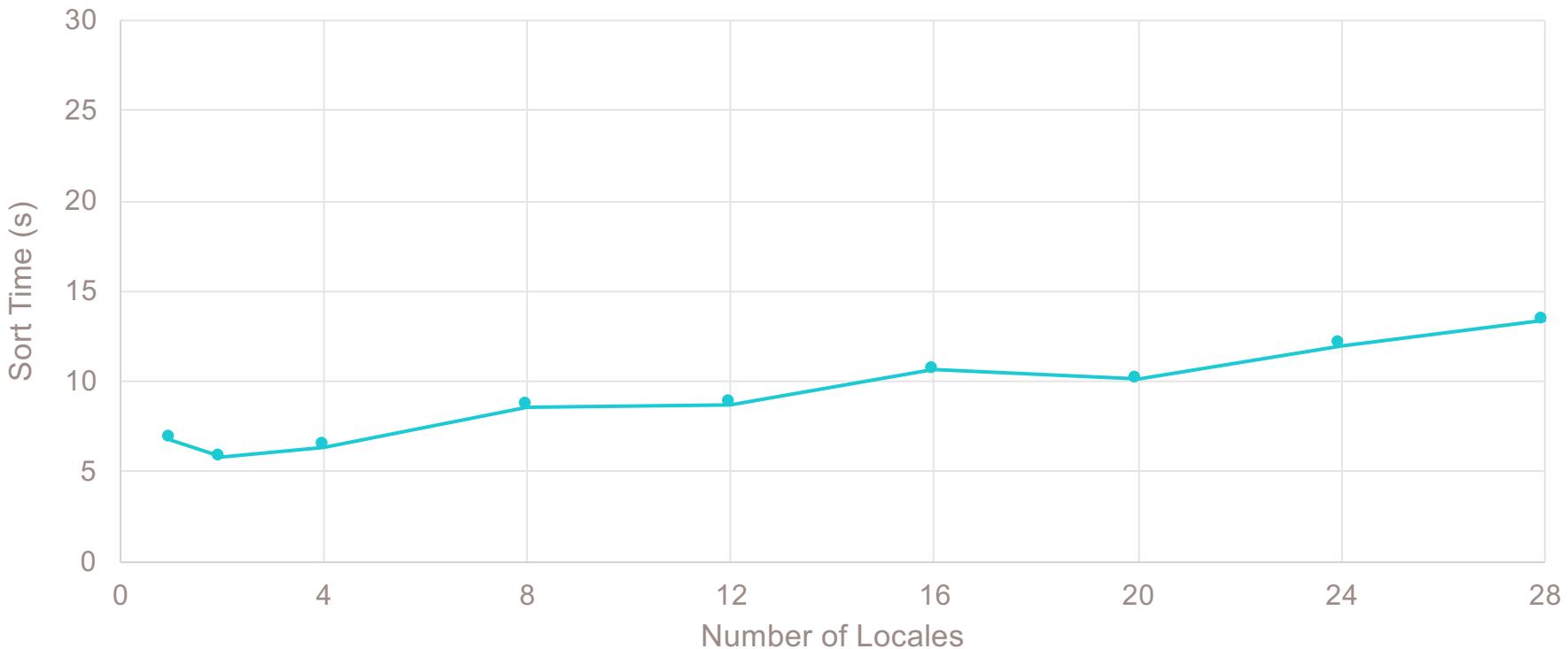
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# Weak Scaling on Broadwell

## sorting numLocales\*100 M uint

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# Future Work

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- Put two-array sorting and distributed sorting on master
- Explore in-place one-pass parallel bucketizer as with ips4o [2]
- Support sample sort
  - when only comparison function is provided
  - for very data with skewed data distribution

**Thanks to:** Rupal Jain and Avneet Kaur (Rails Girls Summer of Code 2018)

## References:

- [1] Peter M McIlroy, Keith Bostic, and M Douglas McIlroy. 1993. Engineering radix sort. *Computing systems* 6, 1 (1993), 5–27.
- [2] Michael Axtmann, Sascha Witt, Daniel Ferizovic, Peter Sanders. In-Place Parallel Super Scalar Sample Sort. arXiv:1705.02257v2 [cs.DC] 29 Jun 2017

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