

# Lazy vs. non lazy

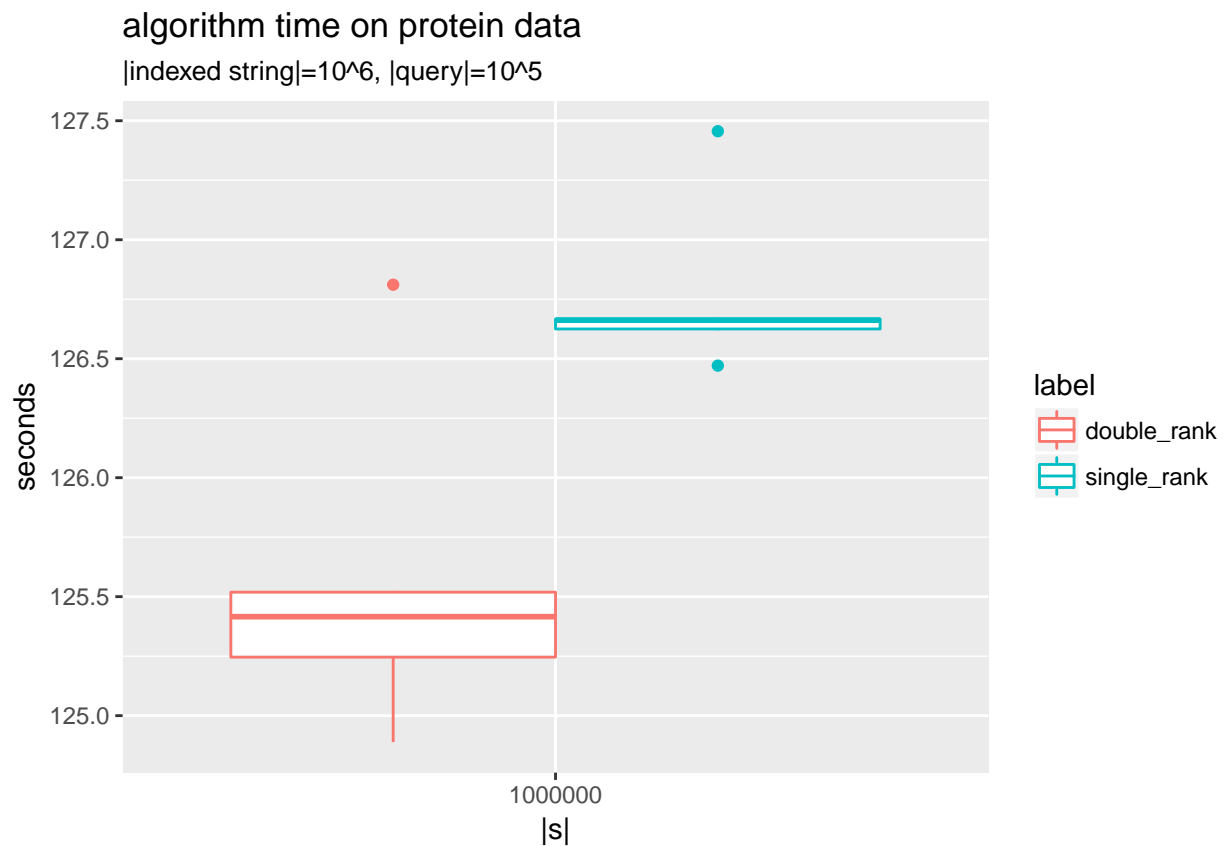
*O. Denas*

12/28/2016

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Double vs. single rank</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Lazy vs non-lazy</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Input properties . . . . .	2
2.2	Code . . . . .	3
2.3	Run time . . . . .	4
2.4	Sandbox timing . . . . .	5

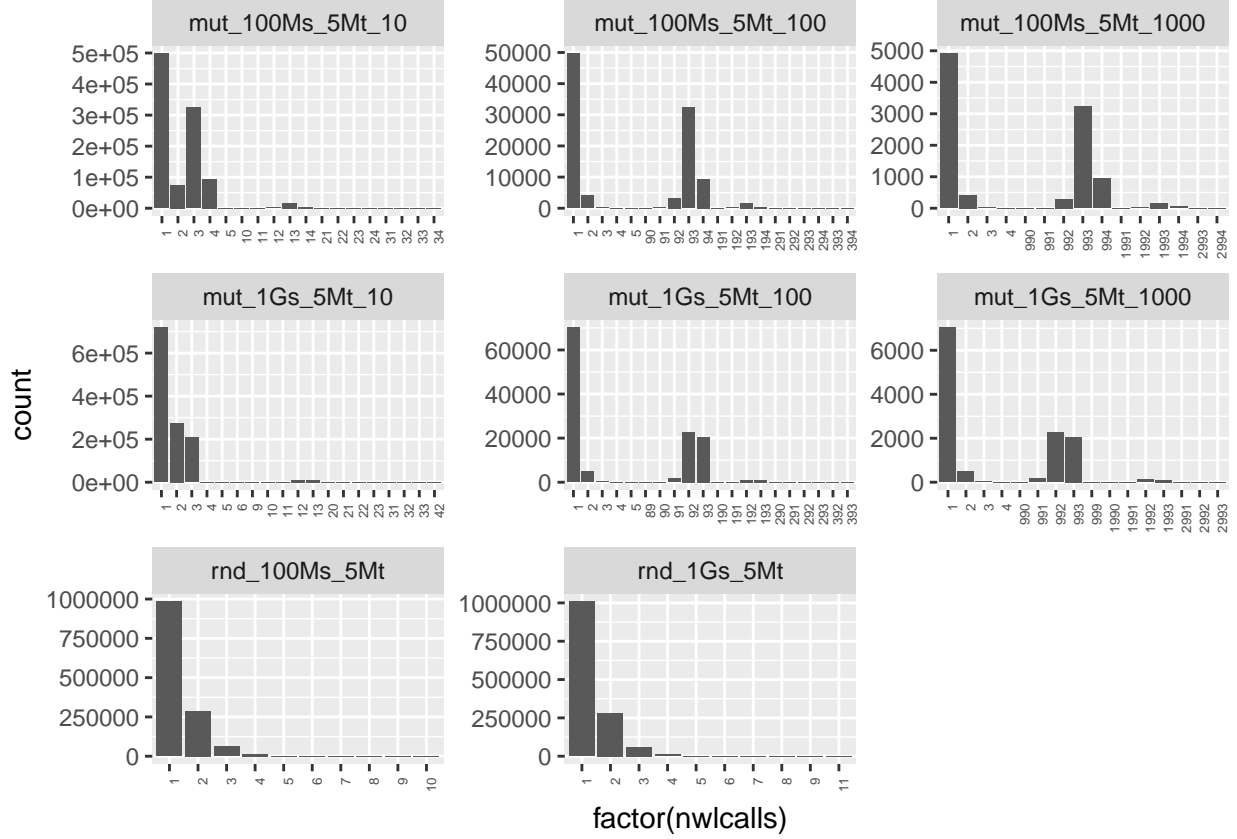
## 1 Double vs. single rank



## 2 Lazy vs non-lazy

### 2.1 Input properties

For various types (“mut\_XMs\_YMt\_Z” means *s* and *t* are random identical strings of length X, and Y million respectively with mutations inserted every Z characters. “rnd\_XMs\_YMt” means *s* and *t* are random strings of length X, and Y million respectively) of inputs run the MS algorithm and count the number of consecutive `lazy_w1()` calls.



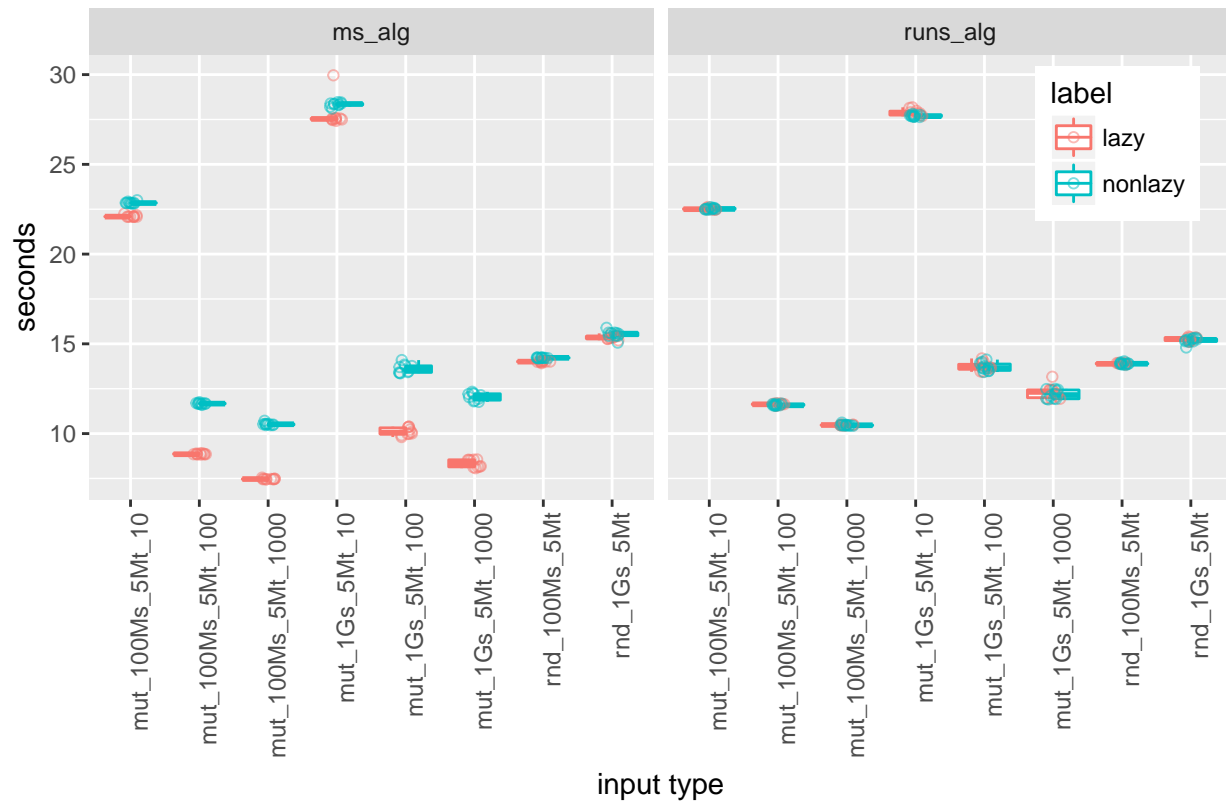
## 2.2 Code

The lazy and non-lazy versions differ in a couple of lines of code as follows

```
if(flags.lazy){
    for(; I.first <= I.second && h_star < ms_size; ){
        c = t[h_star];
        I = bstep_interval(st, I, c); //I.bstep(c);
        if(I.first <= I.second){
            v = st.lazy_wl(v, c);
            h_star++;
        }
    }
    if(h_star > h_star_prev) // // we must have called lazy_wl(). complete the node
        st.lazy_wl_followup(v);
} else { // non-lazy weiner links
    for(; I.first <= I.second && h_star < ms_size; ){
        c = t[h_star];
        I = bstep_interval(st, I, c); //I.bstep(c);
        if(I.first <= I.second){
            v = st.lazy_wl(v, c);
            h_star++;
        }
    }
}
```

## 2.3 Run time

### MS vector construction time



## 2.4 Sandbox timing

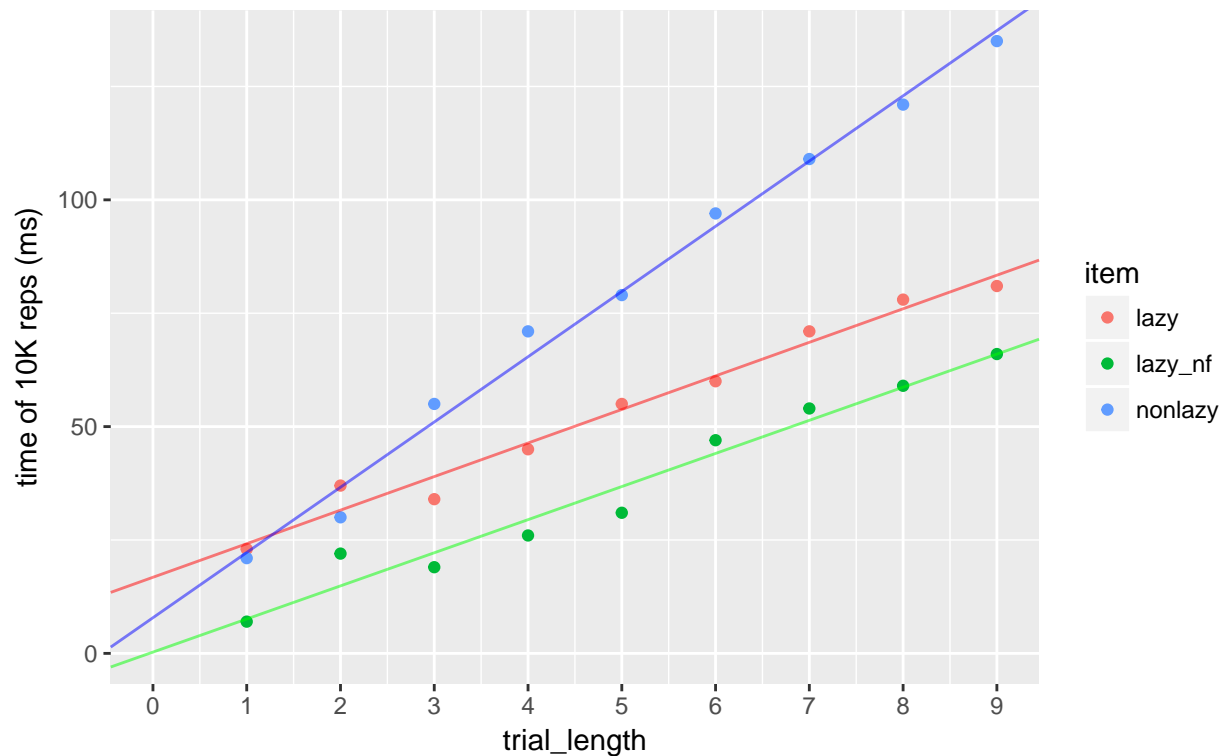
Measure the time of 10k repetitions of

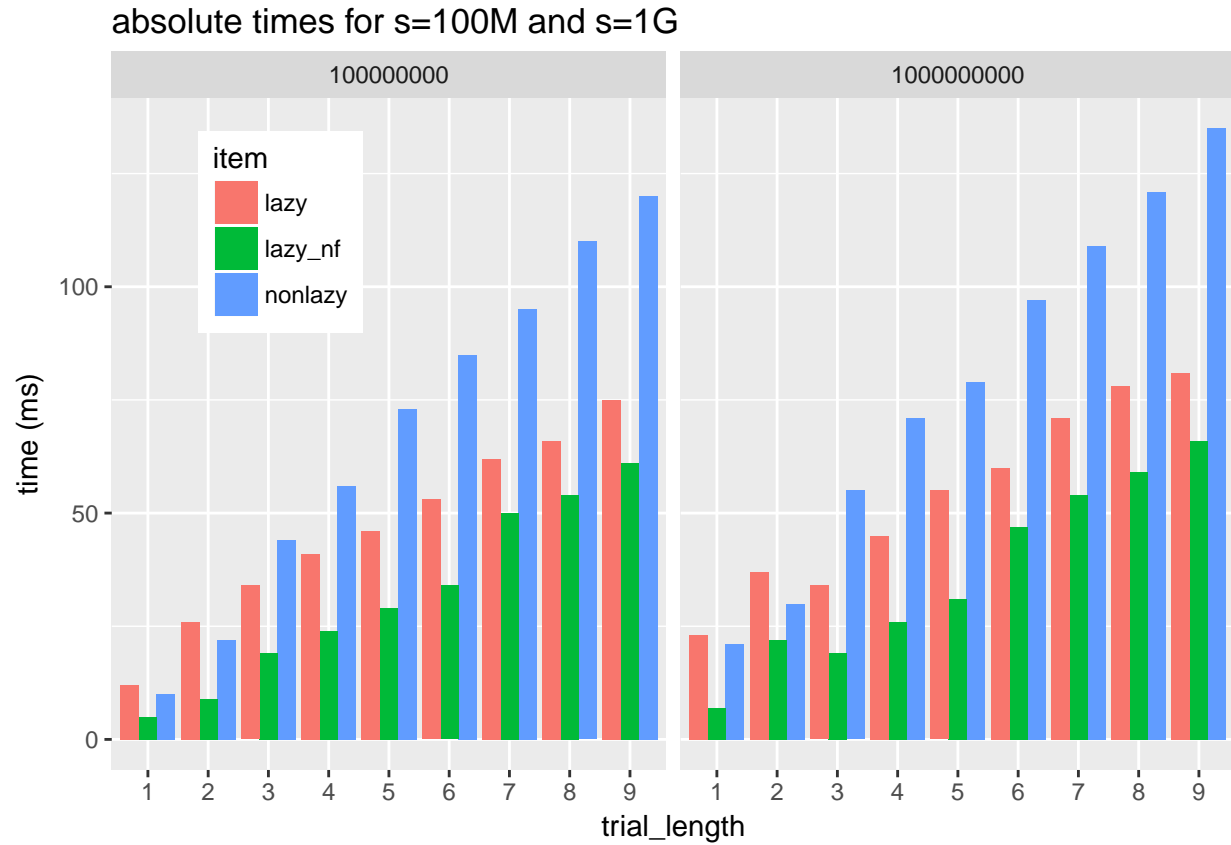
- (lazy)  $n$  consecutive `lazy_wl()` calls followed by a `lazy_wl_followup()`
- (nonlazy)  $n$  consecutive `wl()` calls
- (lazy\_nf)  $n$  consecutive `lazy_wl()` calls

```
// lazy
for(size_type i = 0; i < trial_length; i++)
    v = st.lazy_wl(v, s_rev[k--]);
if(h_star > h_star_prev) // // we must have called lazy_wl(). complete the node
    st.lazy_wl_followup(v);
...
// non-lazy
for(size_type i = 0; i < trial_length; i++)
    v = st.wl(v, s_rev[k--]);
...
// lazy_nf
for(size_type i = 0; i < trial_length; i++)
    v = st.lazy_wl(v, s_rev[k--]);
```

indexed input size 1G

lazy:  $16.78 + 7.4000*n$ ; nonlazy:  $7.86 + 14.3833*n$ ; lazy\_nf:  $0.28 + 7.3000*n$





Using the linear fits above, this is the expected total time the `wl()` or `lazy_wl()` calls should take (in ms).

##	b_path	pred_abs_diff_sec	actual_abs_diff_sec
## 1	mut_100Ms_5Mt_10	0.49	-0.75
## 2	mut_100Ms_5Mt_100	-1.40	-2.81
## 3	mut_100Ms_5Mt_1000	-1.59	-3.06
## 4	mut_1Gs_5Mt_10	0.80	-0.58
## 5	mut_1Gs_5Mt_100	-1.47	-3.51
## 6	mut_1Gs_5Mt_1000	-1.69	-3.71
## 7	rnd_100Ms_5Mt	1.06	-0.21
## 8	rnd_1Gs_5Mt	1.11	-0.17