

FINE TUNING THE ROTATING SKIP LIST

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ABSTRACT

Skip list [1] is a linked-list-based structure that became an increasingly popular concurrent alternative to search trees due to its logarithmic complexity and local balancing operation. The Rotating skip list [2] is the fastest concurrent skip list to date. In this paper, we investigate, and try to improve upon, the different heuristics used in the Rotating skip list data structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Concurrent Skip Lists

Skip list is a mashu mashu

1.2. Our Contribution

We examined and extended the following heuristics:

- Level Hight Heuristics
- Level Delete Heuristics
- Deletion Help Heuristics
- Background Thread Sleeping Heuristics

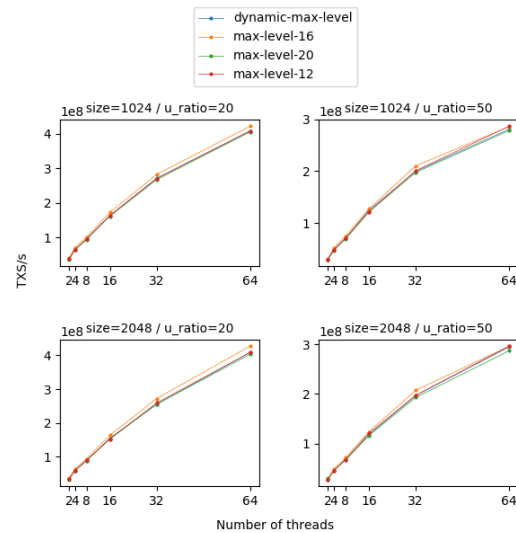
Detailed descriptions of the changes made, in addition to the evaluations, are included in the preceding sections of the paper.

1.3. Code Location

The complete code, including the compiled data structures and the evaluation script, could be find at github.com/itamartalmon/synchrobench.

2. LEVEL HIGHT HEURISTICS

The Maximum Level of the data structure , BLABLABLA

Fig. 1. Max Level Heuristics Performance

2.1. Fixed Max Level

Fixing the Max level is commonly use, blablblal

[illegible]

2.2. Dynamic Max Level

Dynamic Max level is more blablblal

2.2.1. Evaluation

[illegible]

Figure 10 consists of four subplots arranged in a 2x2 grid, showing the performance (TXS/s) versus the Number of threads (24, 8, 16, 32, 64) for different problem sizes and u_ratio values. The legend indicates four data series: level-delete-original-0_5 (blue line with circles), level-delete-original-1 (orange line with circles), level-delete-original-5 (green line with circles), and level-delete-original-10 (red line with circles).

The subplots are:

- Top-left: 1e8 size=1024 / $u_ratio=20$. The y-axis (TXS/s) ranges from 0 to 4. The performance increases from approximately 0.5 at 24 threads to 4.0 at 64 threads.
- Top-right: 1e8 size=1024 / $u_ratio=50$. The y-axis (TXS/s) ranges from 0 to 3. The performance increases from approximately 0.5 at 24 threads to 2.8 at 64 threads.
- Bottom-left: 1e8 size=2048 / $u_ratio=20$. The y-axis (TXS/s) ranges from 0 to 4. The performance increases from approximately 0.5 at 24 threads to 4.0 at 64 threads.
- Bottom-right: 1e8 size=2048 / $u_ratio=50$. The y-axis (TXS/s) ranges from 0 to 3. The performance increases from approximately 0.5 at 24 threads to 2.8 at 64 threads.

In all cases, the performance is highest for the largest problem size (1e8) and the highest u_ratio (50). The performance is also highest for the largest number of threads (64).

Dynamic Max level is more blablblal

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8. REFERENCES

- [1] William Pugh, “Skip lists: A probabilistic alternative to balanced trees,” in *Workshop on Algorithms and Data Structures*, 1989, vol. August, pp. 437–449.
- [2] Alan Fekete Dick, Ian and Vincent Gramoli, “A skip list for multicore,” in *Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience*, 2017, vol. 29, p. 4.
- [3] Gramoli Vincent Crain, Tyler and Michel Raynal, “No hot spot non-blocking skip list,” in *Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS)*, 2013, vol. 33, pp. 196–205.

Fig. 4. Help-Remove Performance

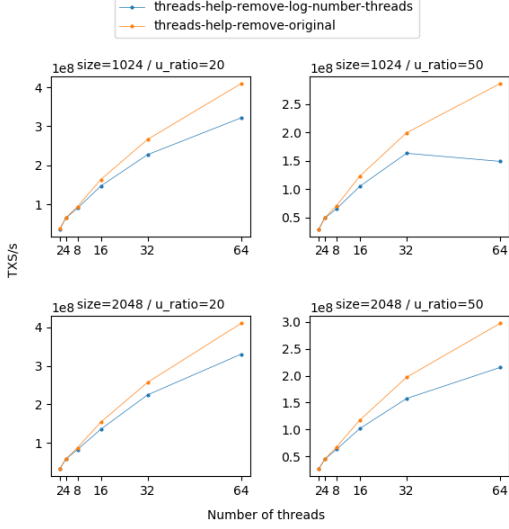


Fig. 5. Background Sleep Time Performance

