Heap-based Priority Queue (OpenMP)

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CS-309 Parallel Computing

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Priority Queues

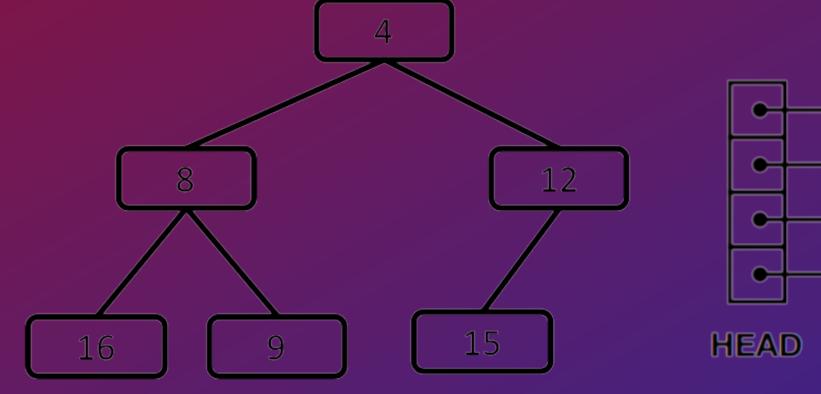
- Priority queues are fundamental data structures.
- Insert and DeleteMin Operations.
- Graph problem: Dijkstra's algorithm
- Branch-and-Bound problem: 0/1

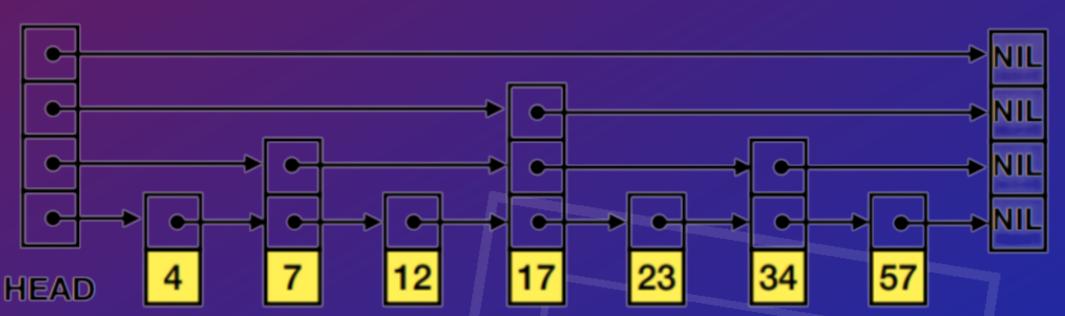
Knapsack

Concurrent Priority Queue Design Choices

Heap Based Priority Queue

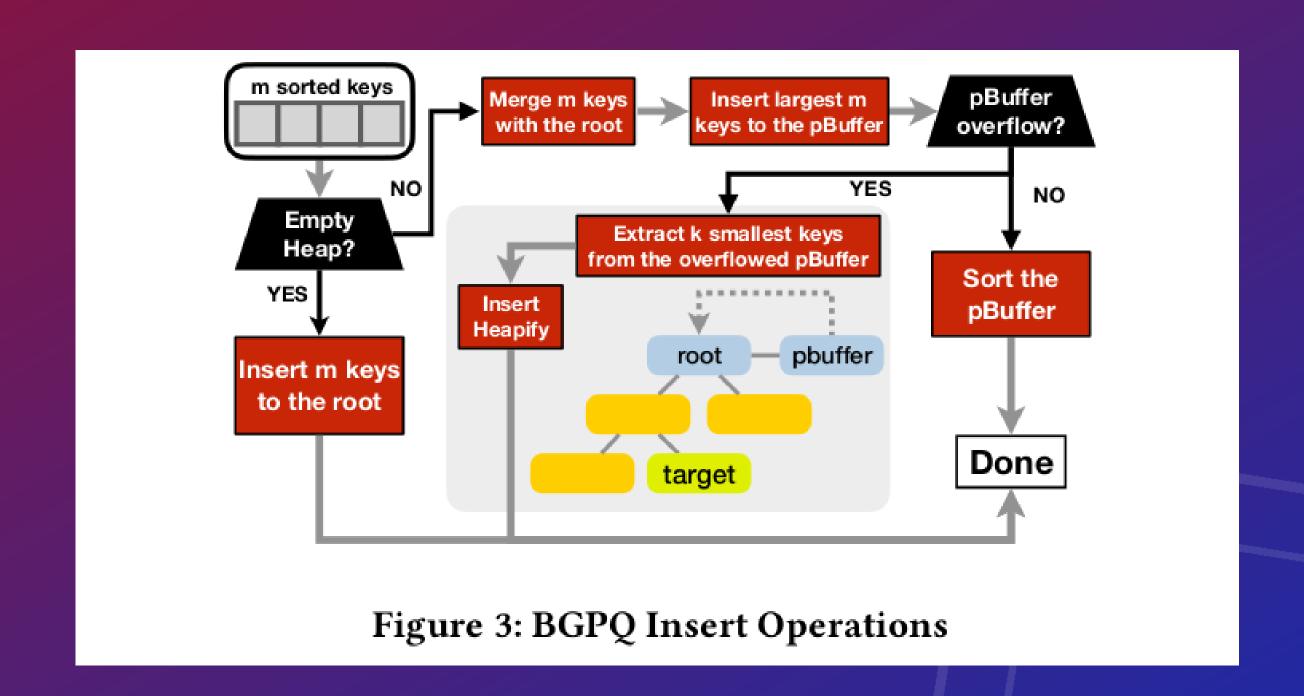
Skip-List Based Priority Queue





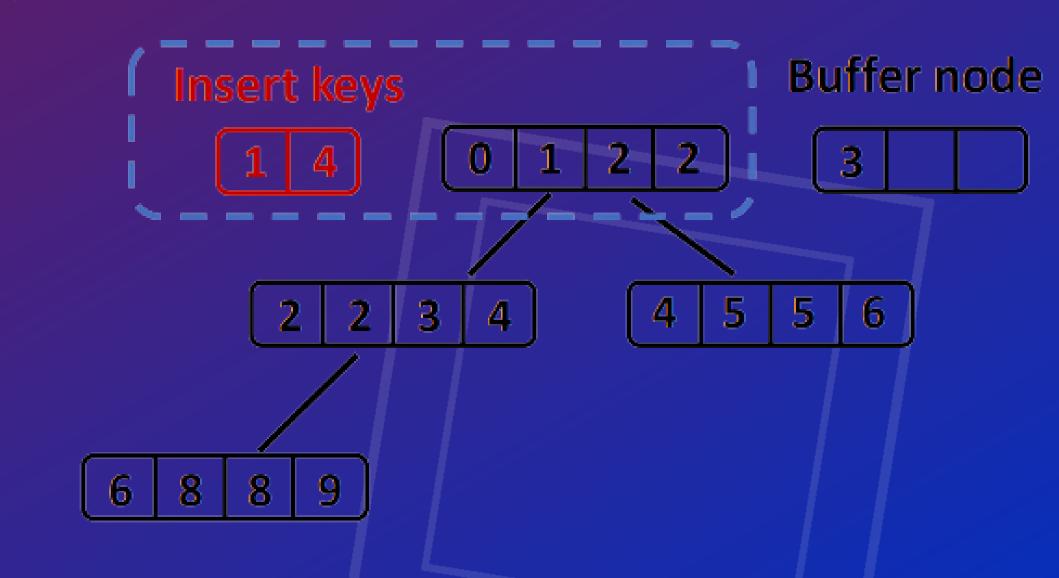
- Computation Complexity: O(logN)
 - Space Complexity: N + O(1)
 - Limitation: Scalability

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 - Space Complexity: O(N) + O(1)
 - Dynamic memory management.



BGPQ INSERT OPERATION

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 - Root still contains smallest keys in the heap.

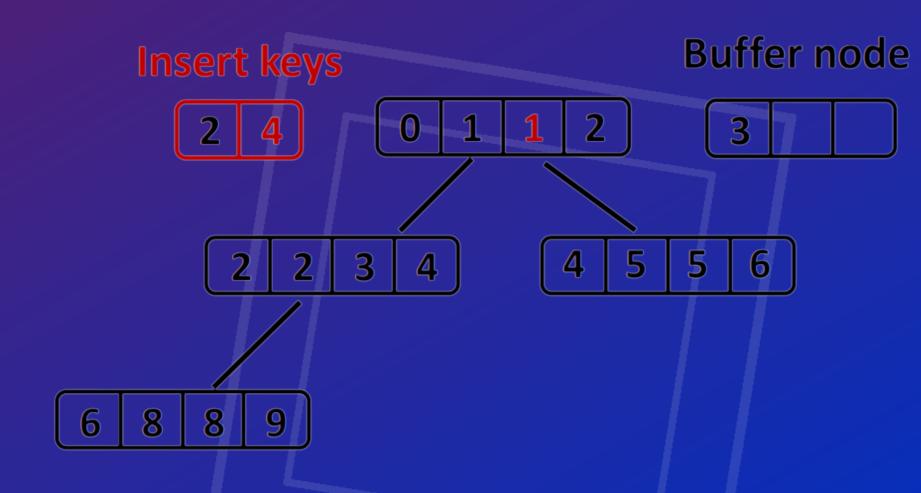
Insert keys Buffer node

2 4 0 1 1 2 3

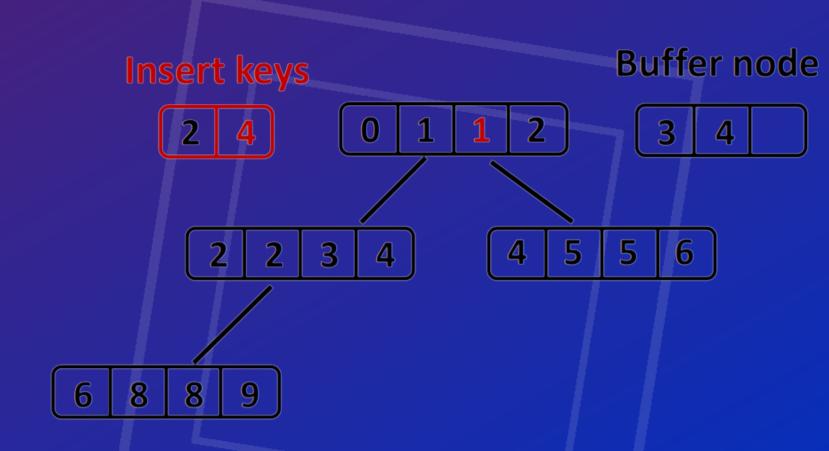
2 2 3 4 4 5 5 6

6 8 8 9

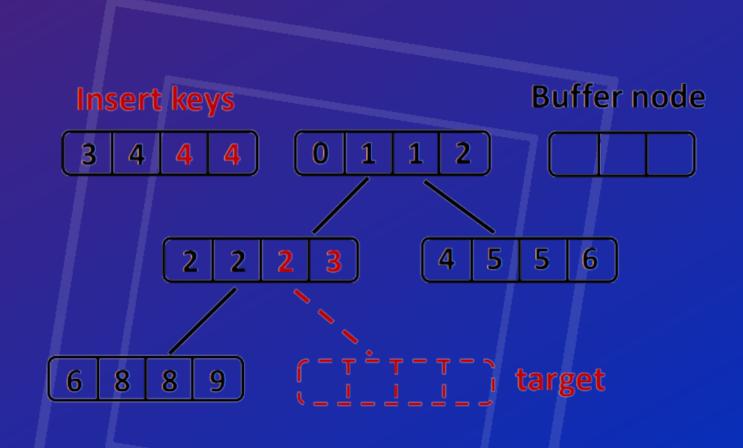
- Insert keys are sorted first and then merged with the root node.
 - Smallest keys are placed back into the root.
 - Root still contains smallest keys in the heap.
- If the buffer can hold all insert keys, updated insert keys will be placed in the buffer.



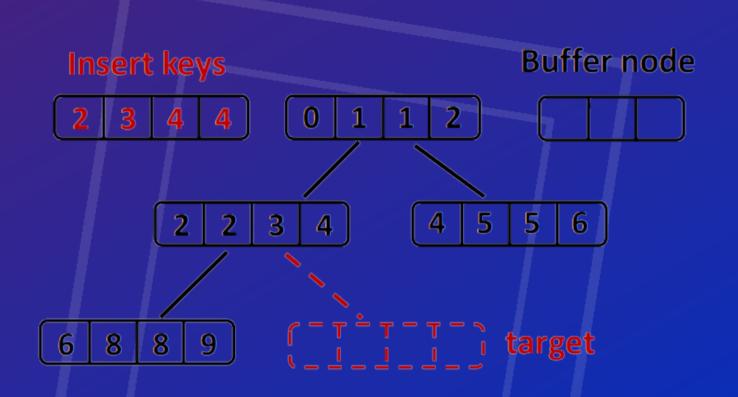
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- Otherwise, an insert heapify will be triggered.
- Insert heapify traverses the path from the root to the target.



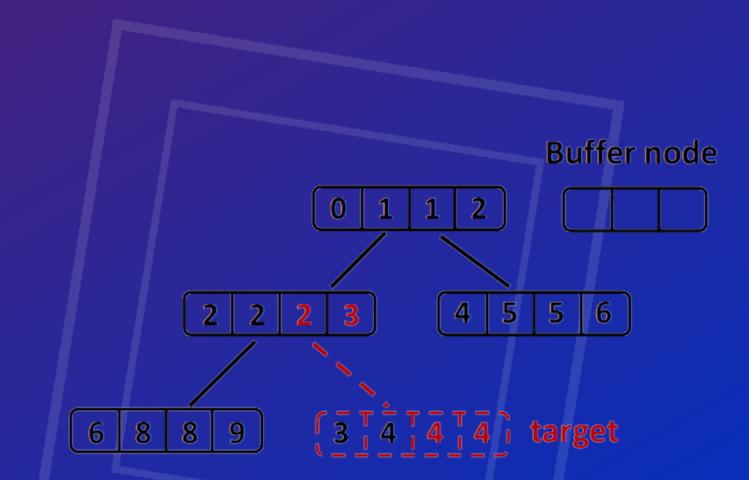
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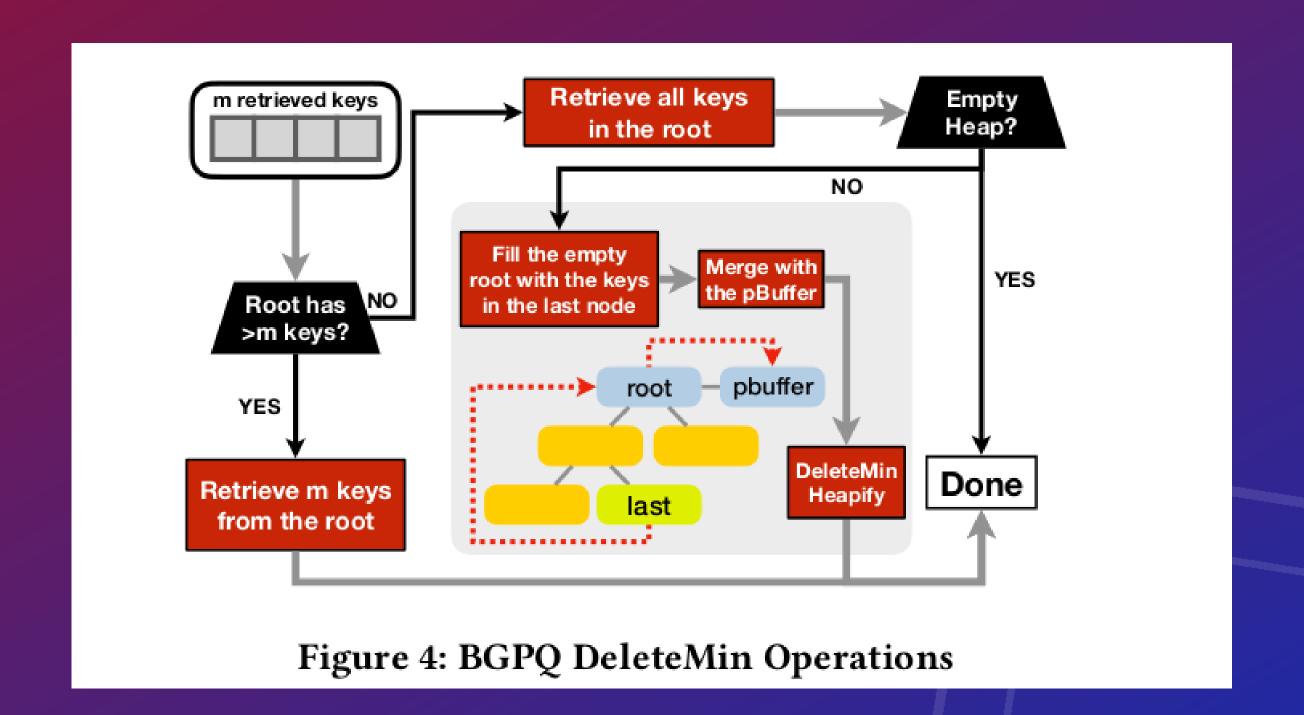


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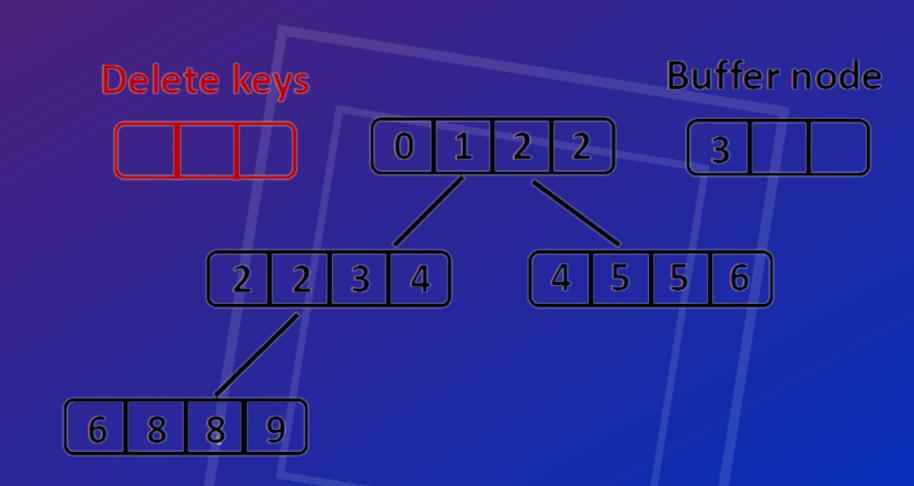
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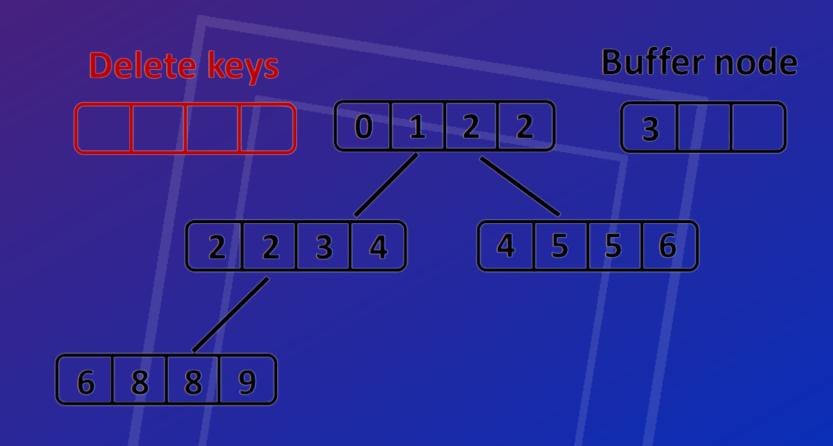
BGPQ DELETE OPERATION

• If the root contains enough keys to delete, they are retrieved directly.



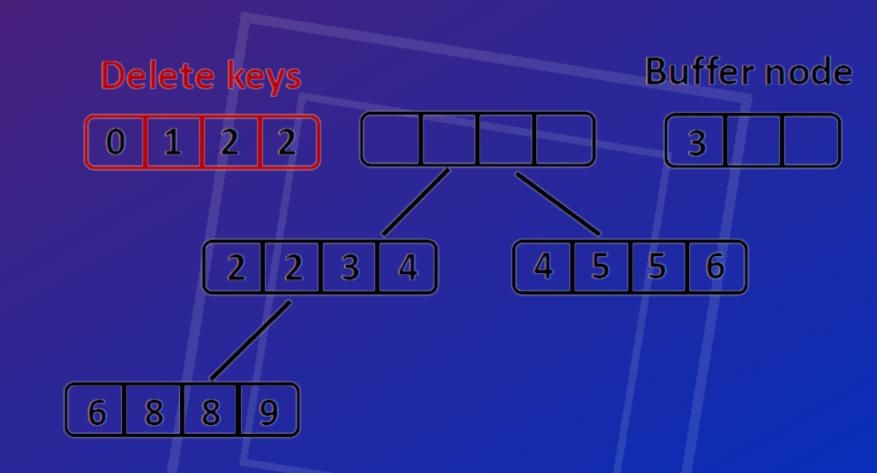
BGPQ Delete Operation

- If the root contains enough keys to delete, they are retrieved directly.
- Otherwise, if the root becomes empty, a deleteMin heapify is triggered.



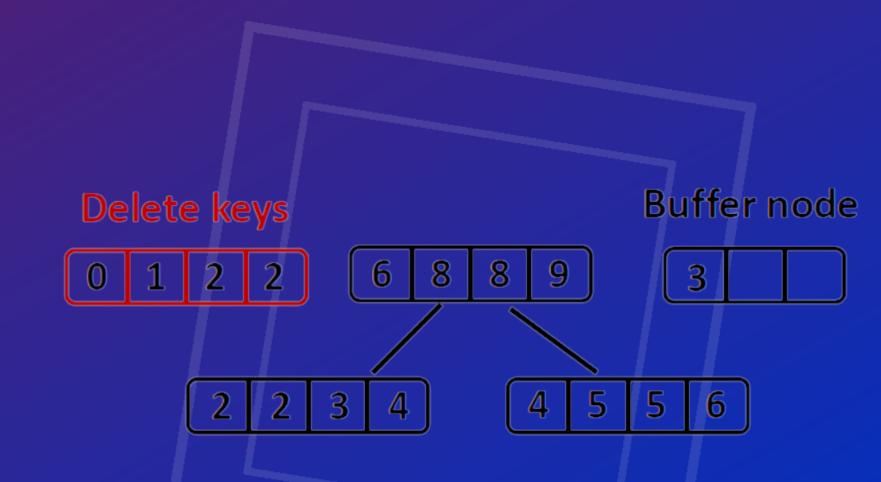
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Conclusion

It was a wonderful learning experience for us while working on this project. The joy of working and the thrill involved while tackling the various problems and challenges gave us a feel of the industry. We studied existing concurrent priority queue implementations and their corresponding GPU friendliness and also successfully implemented BGPQ, a GPUfriendly priority queue. We enjoyed each and every bit of work we had put in.

