Sortowania równoległe i sekwencyjne

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1 Cel projektu

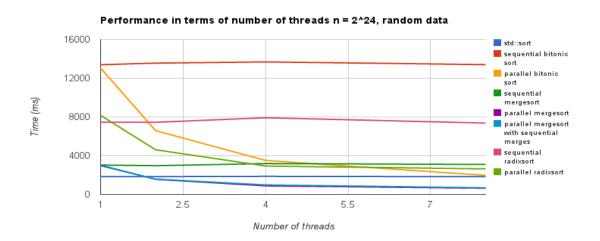
Celem poniższego projektu jest porównanie efektywności i czasu działania kilku algorytmów sortowania z różnym stopniem zrównoleglenia.

2 Zaimplementowane algorytmy

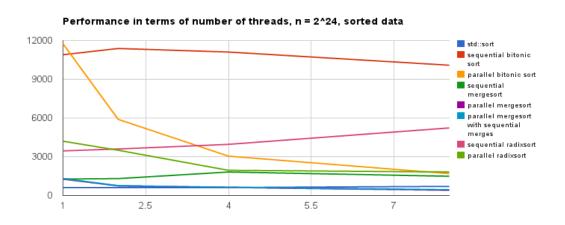
Projekt zaostał zaimplementowany w języku C++ (w standardzie c++ 11). Do fragmentów wielowątkowych użyliśmy biblioteki OpenMP. Dana praca porównuje działania następujących algorytmów:

- merge sort
 - w pełni sekwencyjny
 - równoległe wywołania rekurencyjne sortowania, sekwencyjne złączanie
 - równoległe sortowanie i złączanie
- bitonic sort
 - w pełni sekwencyjny
 - zrównoleglone wywołania rekurencyjne i porównywanie wartości w bitonic merge'u
- radix sort
 - w pełni sekwencyjny
 - zrównoleglony prefix sum, przepisywanie wartości i przygotowywanie danych (xor)

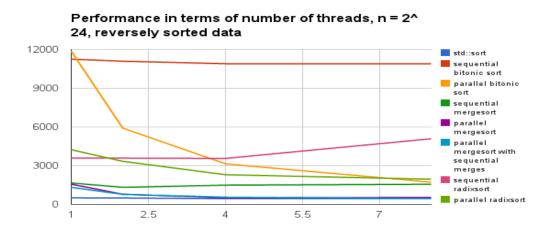
3 Przeprowadzone testy



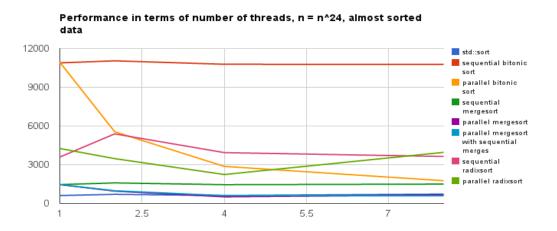
Rysunek 1: Czas działania w zależności od liczby wątków na losowych danych



Rysunek 2: Czas działania w zależności od liczby wątków na posortowanych danych



Rysunek 3: Czas działania w zależności od liczby wątków na odwrotnie posortowanych danych



Rysunek 4: Czas działania w zależności od liczby wątków na prawie posortowanych danych

4 Wnioski

- Algorytmy z elementami równoległymi działają lepiej niż sekwencyjne na większej liczbie wątków.
- Zrównoleglony mergesort na 2, 4 orazy 8 wątkach działa szybciej niż std::sort. W przypadku pozostałych algorytmów również możemy odnotować znaczacy wzrost wydajności.
- Przy użyciu jednego wątku algorytmy równolegle często wykazują gorszy czas działania niż sekwencyjne.
- Równoległe bitoniczne sortowanie pomimo gorszej złożoności $(O(nlog^2n))$ jest w stanie wyprzedzić sekwencyjne algorytmy o złożoności O(nlogn).
- Ze względu na mała liczbę wątków prefix sum użyty w równoległym algorytmie radixsort nie był w stanie w pełni wykazać swojej mocy, ale i tak możnaby było zauważyć około czterokrotne przyśpieszenie w stosunku do sekwencyjnego.
- Równoległy algorytm merge sort okazał się być najszybszym z całej stawki, wyprzedzając nawet algorytm std::sort.

5 Źródła

Bitonic sort:

```
#include <omp.h>
  #include "bitonic_sort.h"
  namespace bitonic_sort_seq_internal {
  void bitonic_sort_seq(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending);
  void bitonic_merge_seq(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending) {
    if (n == 1)
      return;
10
    unsigned m = 1;
12
    while ((m << 1) < n) {
13
     m <<= 1;
14
15
16
    if (ascending) {
17
      for (unsigned i = 0; i < n - m; i++) {
```

```
if (T[i] > T[i + m]) {
19
           int tmp = T[i];
20
21
           T[i] = T[i + m];
22
           T[i + m] = tmp;
         }
23
       }
24
    } else {}
25
       for (unsigned i = 0; i < n - m; i++) {
26
          i \, f \ (T[\, i \,] \, < \, T[\, i \, + \, m]\,) \ \{ \\
27
           int tmp = T[i];
28
           T[i] = T[i + m];
29
           T[i + m] = tmp;
30
31
       }
32
33
     // Recursive calls
34
    bitonic_merge_seq(T, m, ascending);
    bitonic_merge_seq (T + m, n - m, ascending);
37
38
  void bitonic_sort_seq(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending) {
39
    if (n == 1)
40
       return;
41
42
    unsigned half_n = n \gg 1;
43
44
     // Recursive calls
45
     bitonic_sort_seq(T, half_n, !ascending);
     bitonic_sort_seq(T + half_n, n - half_n, ascending);
46
47
    // Bitonic merge
48
    bitonic_merge_seq(T, n, ascending);
50 }
51 }
52
/* Sequential bitonic sort */
54 void bitonic_sort_seq(int *T, unsigned n) {
    bitonic_sort_seq_internal::bitonic_sort_seq(T, n, true);
56
57
58
59 namespace bitonic_sort_par_internal {
61 void bitonic_sort_seq(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending);
  void bitonic_sort(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending, unsigned
      num_threads);
  void bitonic_merge_seq(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending) {
64
    if (n == 1)
65
       return;
66
```

```
67
     unsigned m = 1;
68
69
     while ((m << 1) < n) {
70
       m \ll 1;
71
72
73
     if (ascending) {
        for (unsigned i = 0; i < n - m; i++) {
74
          if (T[i] > T[i + m])  {
75
            int tmp = T[i];
76
            T[i] = T[i + m];
77
           T[i + m] = tmp;
78
79
       }
80
     } else {
81
       for (unsigned i = 0; i < n - m; i++) {
82
          if (T[i] < T[i + m]) 
            int tmp = T[i];
84
            T[i] = T[i + m];
85
            T\left[\:i\:\,+\:m\right]\:=\:tmp\:;
86
          }
87
       }
88
89
     // Recursive calls
90
     bitonic\_merge\_seq(T, m, ascending);
91
     bitonic_merge_seq(T + m, n - m, ascending);
92
93 }
94
   void bitonic_merge(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending, unsigned
       num_threads) {
     if (num\_threads == 1) {
       bitonic_merge_seq(T, n, ascending);
97
       return;
98
     }
99
100
     if (n == 1)
101
       return;
102
103
104
     unsigned m = 1;
     while((m << 1) < n) {
       m \ll 1;
106
107
108
     if (ascending) {
       #pragma omp parallel for num_threads(num_threads)
110
111
       for (unsigned i = 0; i < n - m; i++) {
          if (T[i] > T[i + m]) {
112
            int tmp = T[i];
113
            T[i] = T[i + m];
114
```

```
T[i + m] = tmp;
115
       }
117
118
     } else {
       #pragma omp parallel for num_threads(num_threads)
119
       for (unsigned i = 0; i < n - m; i++) {
120
          if (T[i] < T[i + m]) 
121
            int tmp = T[i];
            T[i] = T[i + m];
123
            T[i + m] = tmp;
124
125
          }
       }
126
127
     // Recursive calls
128
     unsigned num_threads_first_half = (num_threads >> 1);
129
     unsigned num_threads_second_half = num_threads -
130
       num_threads_first_half;
     #pragma omp parallel sections
131
132
       #pragma omp section
133
        { bitonic_merge(T, m, ascending, num_threads_first_half); }
134
       #pragma omp section
       \{ bitonic\_merge(T+m, n-m, ascending, \} \}
136
       num_threads_second_half); }
     }
138
139
   void bitonic_sort_seq(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending) {
140
     if (n == 1)
141
142
       return;
     unsigned half_n = n \gg 1;
144
     // Recursive calls
145
     bitonic_sort_seq(T, half_n, !ascending);
146
     bitonic\_sort\_seq\left(T\ +\ half\_n\ ,\ n\ -\ half\_n\ ,\ ascending\right);
147
148
     // Bitonic merge
149
     bitonic_merge_seq(T, n, ascending);
150
151
   void bitonic_sort(int *T, unsigned n, bool ascending, unsigned
       num_threads) {
     if (num\_threads == 1) {
        bitonic_sort_seq(T, n, ascending);
156
       return;
157
     }
158
     if (n == 1)
159
       return;
160
```

```
161
     unsigned half_n = n \gg 1;
162
163
     // Recursive calls
     unsigned num_threads_first_half = (num_threads >> 1);
164
     unsigned num_threads_second_half = num_threads -
165
       num_threads_first_half;
     #pragma omp parallel sections
166
167
       #pragma omp section
168
       { bitonic_sort(T, half_n, !ascending, num_threads_first_half
169
       #pragma omp section
170
       \{ bitonic\_sort(T + half\_n, n - half\_n, ascending, \} 
171
       num_threads_second_half); }
172
173
174
     // Bitonic merge
     bitonic_merge(T, n, ascending, num_threads);
176
177
178
   /* Parallel bitonic sort using OpenMP */
179
   void bitonic_sort_par(int *T, unsigned n) {
     if(n > 0) {
       unsigned num_threads = omp_get_max_threads();
182
       bitonic_sort_par_internal:: bitonic_sort (T, n, true,
183
       num_threads);
184
185 }
```

bitonic_sort.cpp

Merge sort:

```
1 #include "merge_sort.h"
2
3 #include <cstring>
4 #include <algorithm>
5 #include <omp.h>
  namespace merge_sort_internal {
  void merge(int *first, unsigned first_size, int *second,
      unsigned second_size , int *dest) {
      while (first_size > 0 && second_size > 0) {
           if (*first < *second) {</pre>
11
               *dest = *first;
               first++;
13
               first_size --;
14
          } else {
15
```

```
*dest = *second;
16
               second++;
17
18
               second_size --;
           dest++;
20
21
       std::memcpy(dest, first, first\_size*sizeof(int));
22
       std::memcpy(dest, second, second_size*sizeof(int));
23
24
25
  int find_element(int *T, unsigned n, int element) {
26
       int low = 0, high = n;
27
       while (low < high) {
28
           int mid = (low + high) >> 1;
29
           if (T[mid] < element)</pre>
30
               low = mid + 1;
31
           else
32
               high = mid;
34
       return low;
35
36
37
  void parallel_merge(int *first, unsigned first_size, int *second
38
       , unsigned second_size, int *dest, unsigned threads) {
       if (threads \ll 1) {
39
           merge(first, first_size, second, second_size, dest);
40
           return;
41
       }
42
       // Make sure first is bigger
43
       if (first_size < second_size) {</pre>
           std::swap(first, second);
           std::swap(first_size , second_size);
46
       }
47
48
       // Nothing left to be merged
49
       if (first\_size \le 0)
50
           return;
51
52
53
       unsigned half_first_size = first_size >> 1;
54
       int mid = first[half_first_size];
       unsigned half_second_size = find_element(second, second_size
55
      , mid);
       dest[half_first_size + half_second_size] = mid;
       unsigned half_threads = threads >> 1;
58
59
       // Recursive calls
60
       #pragma omp parallel sections
61
62
```

```
#pragma omp section
63
64
                parallel_merge(first, half_first_size, second,
65
       half_second_size, dest, half_threads);
66
           #pragma omp section
67
68
                parallel_merge(first + half_first_size + 1,
69
       first_size - half_first_size - 1,
                                second + half_second_size ,
       second_size - half_second_size,
                                dest + half_first_size +
71
       half_second_size + 1, threads - half_threads);
72
73
74
  }
75
   void merge_sort_seq(int *T, unsigned n, int *buffer) {
       if (n <= 1)
77
           return;
78
       unsigned half_n = n \gg 1;
79
80
       merge_sort_seq(T, half_n, buffer);
81
       merge_sort_seq(T + half_n , n - half_n , buffer + half_n);
83
       merge(T, half_n, T + half_n, n - half_n, buffer);
84
       memcpy(T, buffer, n * sizeof(int));
85
86
87
   void merge_sort_par(int *T, unsigned n, int *buffer, unsigned
       threads) {
       if (n \leq 1)
89
           return;
90
       if (threads \ll 1) {
91
           merge_sort_seq(T, n, buffer);
92
           return;
93
94
       unsigned half_n = n \gg 1;
95
96
       unsigned half_threads = threads >> 1;
       // Recursive calls
97
       #pragma omp parallel sections
98
99
100
           #pragma omp section
                merge_sort_par(T, half_n, buffer, half_threads);
102
103
           #pragma omp section
104
105
```

```
merge_sort_par(T + half_n, n - half_n, buffer +
106
       half_n, threads - half_threads);
107
           }
       }
109
       parallel_merge(T, half_n, T + half_n, n - half_n, buffer,
110
       threads);
       memcpy(T, buffer, n * sizeof(int));
112
113
   void merge_sort_par_merge_seq(int *T, unsigned n, int *buffer,
114
       unsigned threads) {
       if (n <= 1)
115
            return;
       if (threads \ll 1) {
117
            merge_sort_seq(T, n, buffer);
118
119
            return;
       }
120
       unsigned half_n = n \gg 1;
       unsigned half_threads = threads >> 1;
123
124
       // Recursive calls
125
       #pragma omp parallel sections
126
127
           #pragma omp section
128
                merge_sort_par_merge_seq(T, half_n, buffer,
130
       half-threads);
131
           #pragma omp section
133
                merge_sort_par_merge_seq(T + half_n, n - half_n,
134
       buffer + half_n , threads - half_threads);
136
137
       merge(T, half_n, T + half_n, n - half_n, buffer);
138
139
       memcpy(T, buffer, n * sizeof(int));
140
141
   } // namespace merge_sort_par::internal
142
143
   void merge_sort_par(int *T, unsigned n) {
       int *buffer = new int[n];
145
146
       merge_sort_internal::merge_sort_par(T, n, buffer,
       omp_get_max_threads());
       delete [] buffer;
147
148 }
```

```
149
   void merge_sort_seq(int *T, unsigned n) {
150
       int *buffer = new int[n];
       merge_sort_internal::merge_sort_seq(T, n, buffer);
       delete [] buffer;
153
154 }
   void merge_sort_par_merge_seq(int *T, unsigned n) {
156
       int *buffer = new int[n];
157
       merge_sort_internal::merge_sort_par_merge_seq(T, n, buffer,
158
       omp_get_max_threads());
       delete [] buffer;
159
160
```

merge_sort.cpp

Radix sort:

```
1 #include <omp.h>
2 #include <algorithm>
3 #include <cmath>
4 #include <cstring>
5 #include "radix_sort.h"
  void radix_sort_par(int* T, unsigned n) {
      // xor with sign bit
      int sign_bit = 1 \ll 31;
11
      #pragma omp parallel for firstprivate(sign_bit, T)
      for (int i=0; i< n; i++) {
13
          T[i] ^= sign_bit;
14
16
      int nthreads = omp_get_max_threads();
17
       int th_size = n/nthreads;
18
       unsigned* last = new unsigned[nthreads];
19
20
       unsigned * U = (unsigned *) T;
       unsigned* U_res = new unsigned[n];
       unsigned* pref_sum = new unsigned[n];
23
      memset(pref_sum, 0, n*sizeof(unsigned));
24
25
       for (int i=0; i<32; i++) {
26
           unsigned ith_bit = 1 \ll i;
27
           // prefix_sum for 0s
28
29
          #pragma omp parallel num_threads(nthreads) firstprivate(
30
      pref_sum , U, last , nthreads , ith_bit , th_size )
31
```

```
int thid = omp_get_thread_num();
32
                int beg = thid * th_size;
33
                int end = thid = nthreads -1 ? n: (thid + 1) *
34
       th_size;
                pref_sum[beg] = U[beg] & ith_bit ? 0 : 1;
35
                for (int j=beg+1; j<end; j++) {
36
                    pref_sum[j] = pref_sum[j-1];
37
                    if (!(U[j] & ith_bit)) {
38
                         ++pref_sum[j];
39
40
41
                last[thid] = pref_sum[end-1];
42
43
           for (int j=1; j<nthreads; j++) {
44
                last[j] += last[j-1];
45
46
           #pragma omp parallel num_threads(nthreads) firstprivate(
47
      pref_sum , last , th_size)
48
                int thid = omp_get_thread_num();
49
                int beg = thid * th_size;
50
                int end = thid = nthreads -1 ? n: (thid + 1) *
51
       th_size;
                int add = thid == 0 ? 0 : last [thid -1];
                for (int j=beg; j<end; j++) {
53
                    pref_sum[j] += add;
54
                }
           }
56
57
           int zeros = pref_sum[n-1];
           // rewrite to U_res
60
           #pragma omp parallel for firstprivate(ith_bit, zeros, U,
61
        U_res, pref_sum)
           for (int j=0; j< n; j++) {
62
                if (U[j] & ith_bit) {
63
                    U_{-}res\,[\,z\,eros\,\,+\,\,j\,\,-\,\,pref_{-}sum\,[\,j\,\,]\,]\,\,=\,U[\,j\,\,]\,;
64
65
                    U_res[pref_sum[j]-1] = U[j];
66
67
           }
68
69
           // swap U with U_res;
70
           std::swap(U, U_res);
71
       }
72
73
       // xor back
74
       #pragma omp parallel for firstprivate(sign_bit, T)
75
       for (int i=0; i< n; i++) {
76
```

```
T[i] ^= sign_bit;
77
        }
78
 79
         delete [] last;
 80
         delete [] U_res;
81
         delete[] pref_sum;
 82
   }
 83
84
85
86
   void radix_sort_seq(int* T, unsigned n) {
87
88
        // xor with sign bit
89
        int sign_bit = 1 \ll 31;
90
         for (int i=0; i< n; i++) {
91
             T[i] = sign_bit;
92
         unsigned * U = (unsigned *) T;
         unsigned* U_res = new unsigned[n];
95
         unsigned* pref_sum = new unsigned[n];
96
        memset(pref_sum , 0, n*sizeof(unsigned));
97
98
         for (int i=0; i<32; i++) {
99
             unsigned ith_bit = 1 \ll i;
100
              // prefix_sum for 0s
101
             pref\_sum \, [\, 0 \, ] \,\, = \, U[\, 0 \, ] \,\, \, \& \,\, it \, h\_bit \,\, ? \,\, 0 \,\, : \,\, 1;
              for (int j=1; j< n; j++) {
103
                   pref\_sum\,[\,j\,]\,\,=\,\,pref\_sum\,[\,j\,-1\,];
104
105
                   if (!(U[j] & ith_bit)) {
                       ++pref_sum [j];
107
108
             int zeros = pref_sum[n-1];
109
             // rewrite to U_res
             for (int j=0; j< n; j++) {
111
                   if (U[j] & ith_bit) {
112
                       U_{-}res\,[\,z\,eros\,\,+\,\,j\,\,-\,\,pref_{-}sum\,[\,j\,\,]\,]\,\,=\,U[\,j\,\,]\,;
113
114
115
                       U_res[pref_sum[j]-1] = U[j];
117
             // swap U with U_res;
118
             std::swap(U, U_res);
119
         // xor back
        for (int i=0; i< n; i++)
             T[i] = sign_bit;
123
124
         delete[] U_res;
125
```

```
126 | delete[] pref_sum;
127 |}
```

 $radix_sort.cpp$