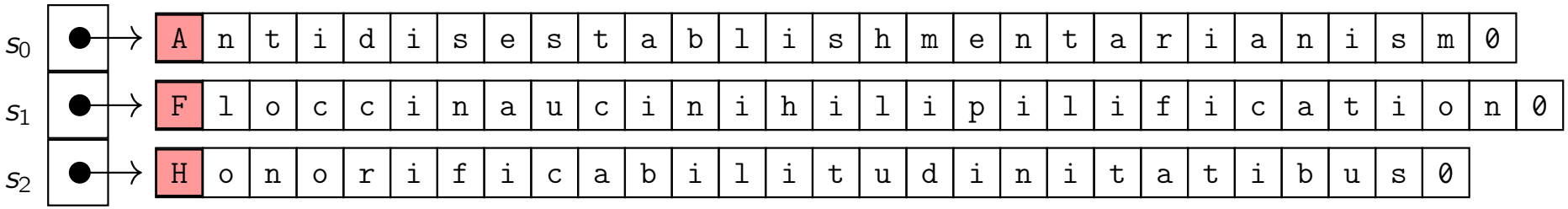
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

# Communication-Efficient String Sorting

Timo Bingmann, Peter Sanders, Matthias Schimek · 2020-05-18 @ IPDPS'20

INSTITUTE OF THEORETICAL INFORMATICS – ALGORITHMICS

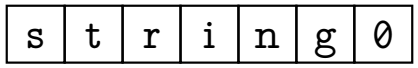



Video and More Information:

https://panthema.net/2020/0518-distributed-string-sorting/

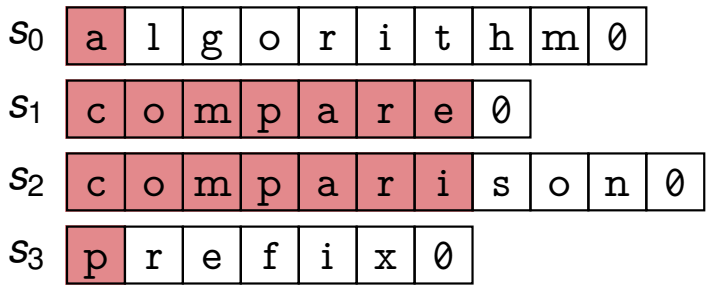
# Why String Sorting?

- string: array of characters over alphabet $\Sigma$




- sorted string set: sorted lexicographically
  $\Rightarrow$ like in a dictionary
- characteristics of string sets
  - #strings $n$, #characters $N$
  - sum distinguishing prefix lengths $D$

  $\Rightarrow$ multidimensional data



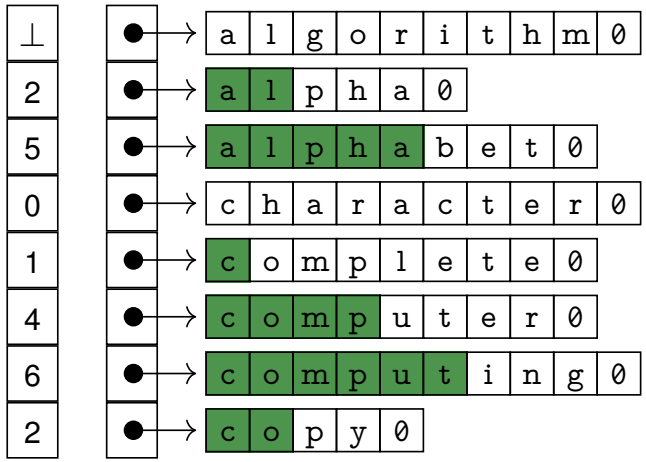

- only published distributed string sorting algorithm: one paragraph in [Fischer and Kurpicz, ALENEX'19]

# String Sorting Toolbox

- **Sequential Sorting:** String Radix Sort, Multikey Quicksort, . . .

  [Kärkkäinen et al., SPIRE'08], [Bentley and Sedgewick, SODA'97]

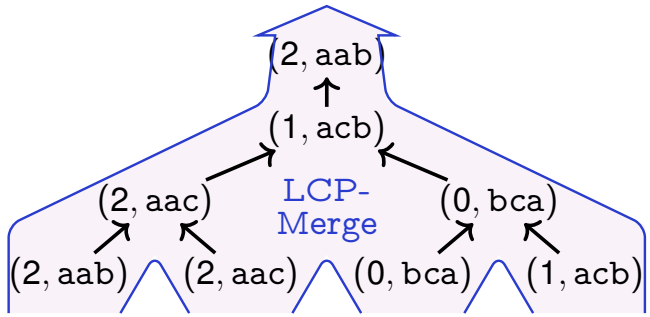
  - evaluation of many sequential algorithms in [Bingmann '18]
  - needed: string sorting + Longest Common Prefix (LCP) array computation




- **Multiway Merging:** LCP Losertree

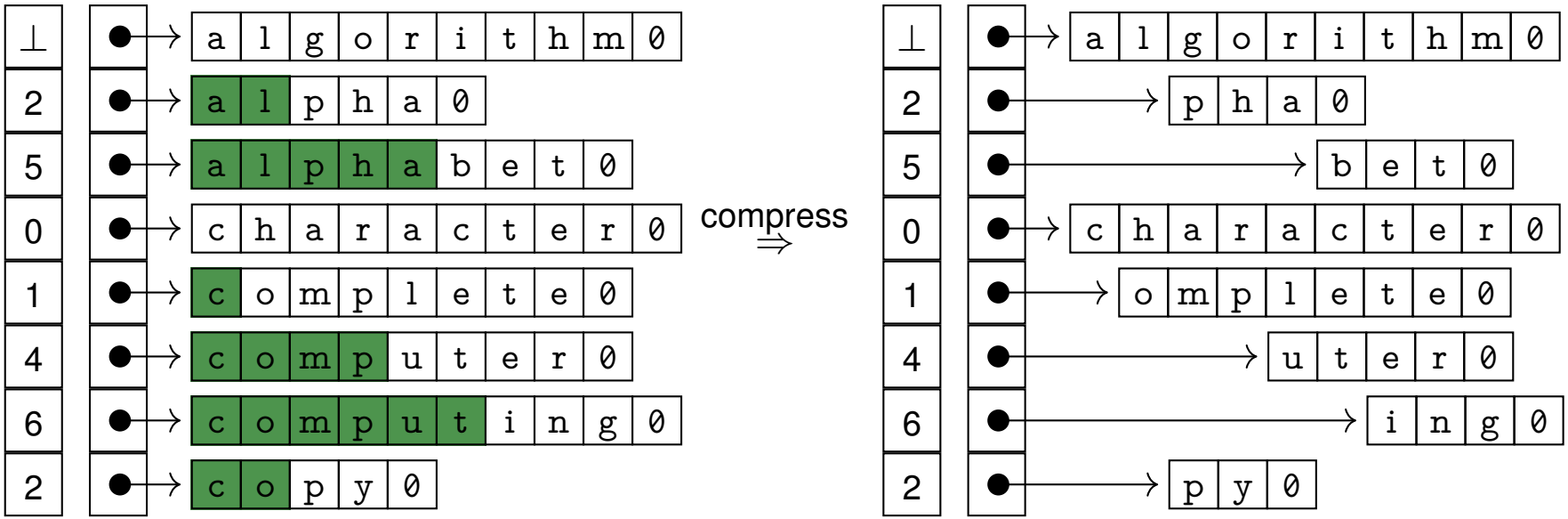
  [Bingmann et. al, Algorithmica'17]

  - exploit LCP values to save character-comparisons



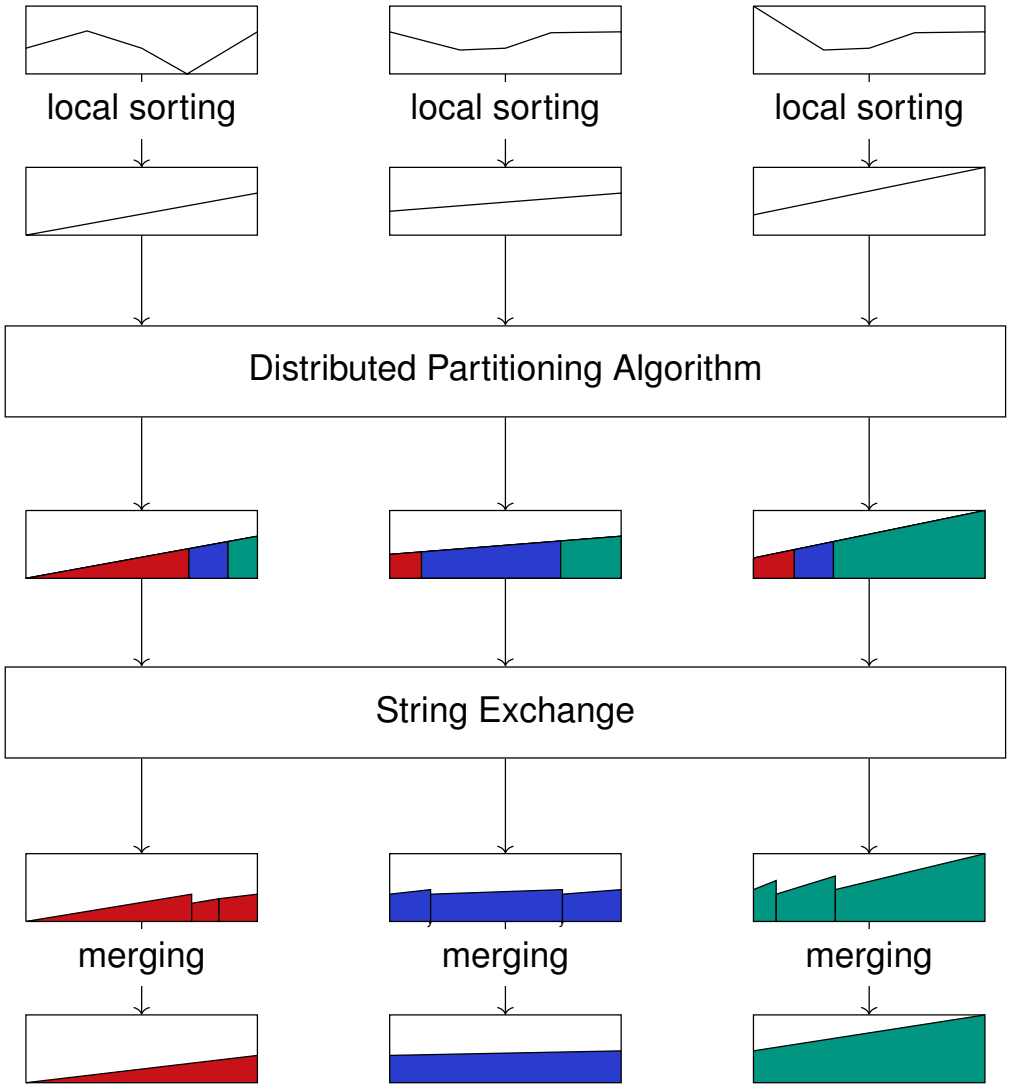
# String Sorting Toolbox

## LCP Compression




- each longest common prefix is sent only once
- compression: iterate over strings + LCP array
- decompression: iterate over compressed strings + LCP array

# Distributed Merge String Sort (MS)



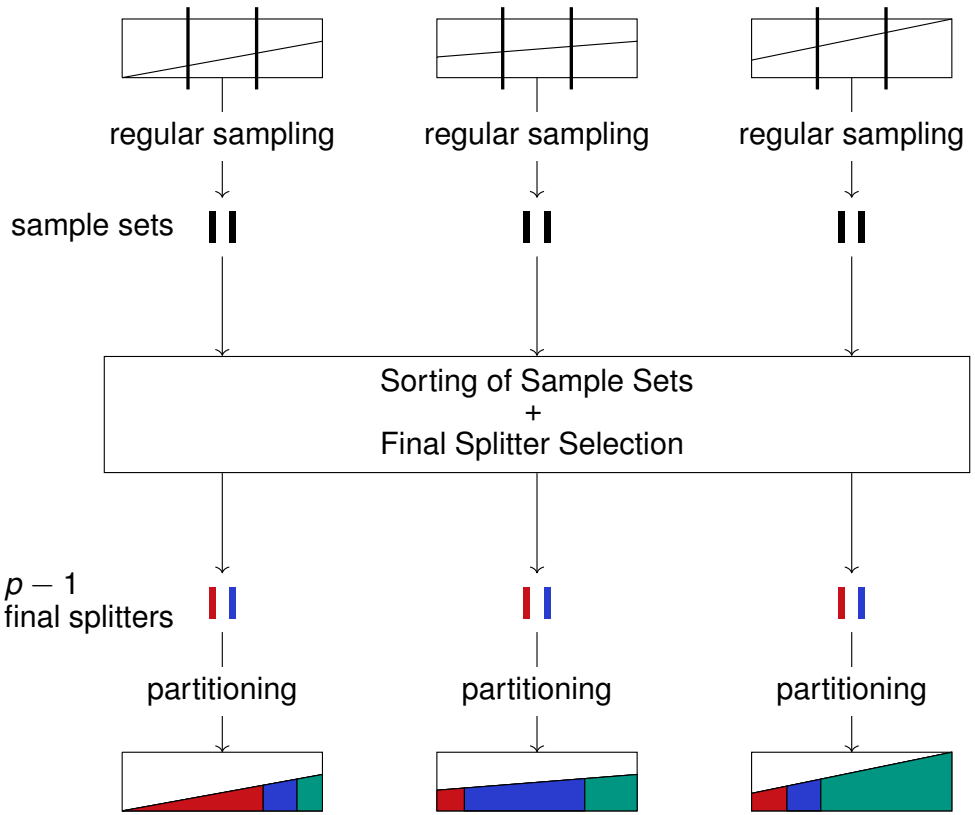

- **Local Sorting**
  - String Radix Sort

  new: String Radix Sort + LCP array
- **String Exchange**
  - no compression

  new: LCP compression
- **Merging**
  - plain losertree

  new: LCP losertree

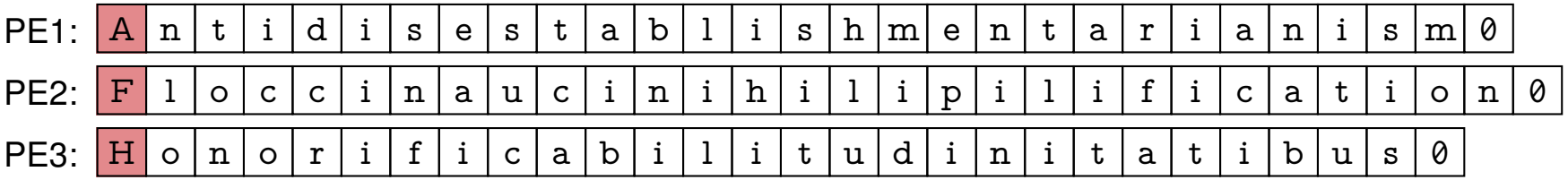
# Distributed Merge String Sort (MS)




- **Partitioning**
  - equidistant sampling
  - gather + seq. sort

  new: hypercube quicksort
  [Axtmann and Sanders, ALENEX'17]
  - broadcast final splitters
  - partitioning

# Prefix Doubling String Merge Sort (PDMS)




- same main structure as before
- use distributed Single-Shot Bloom Filter (dSBF) to approximate distinguishing prefixes with distributed duplicate detection

[Sanders et al., IEEE BigData'13]

- only operate on those characters
- calculate only the permutation for sorting (exchanging further characters is optional).

# Experimental Evaluation – Setup

## Input Data

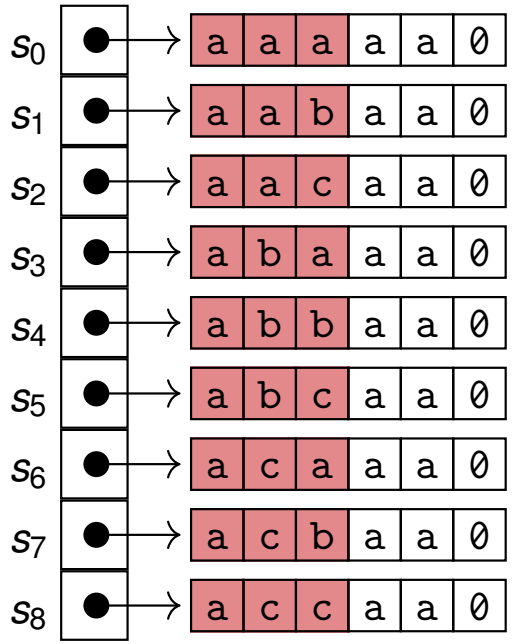
- weak scaling with *D*/*N*-Generator

## Hardware (ForHLR I at KIT)

- 2 Deca-core Intel Xeon E5-2670 v2 (2.5 GHz) and
- 64 GB RAM per compute node
- InfiniBand 4X FDR interconnect

## *D*/*N*-Generator

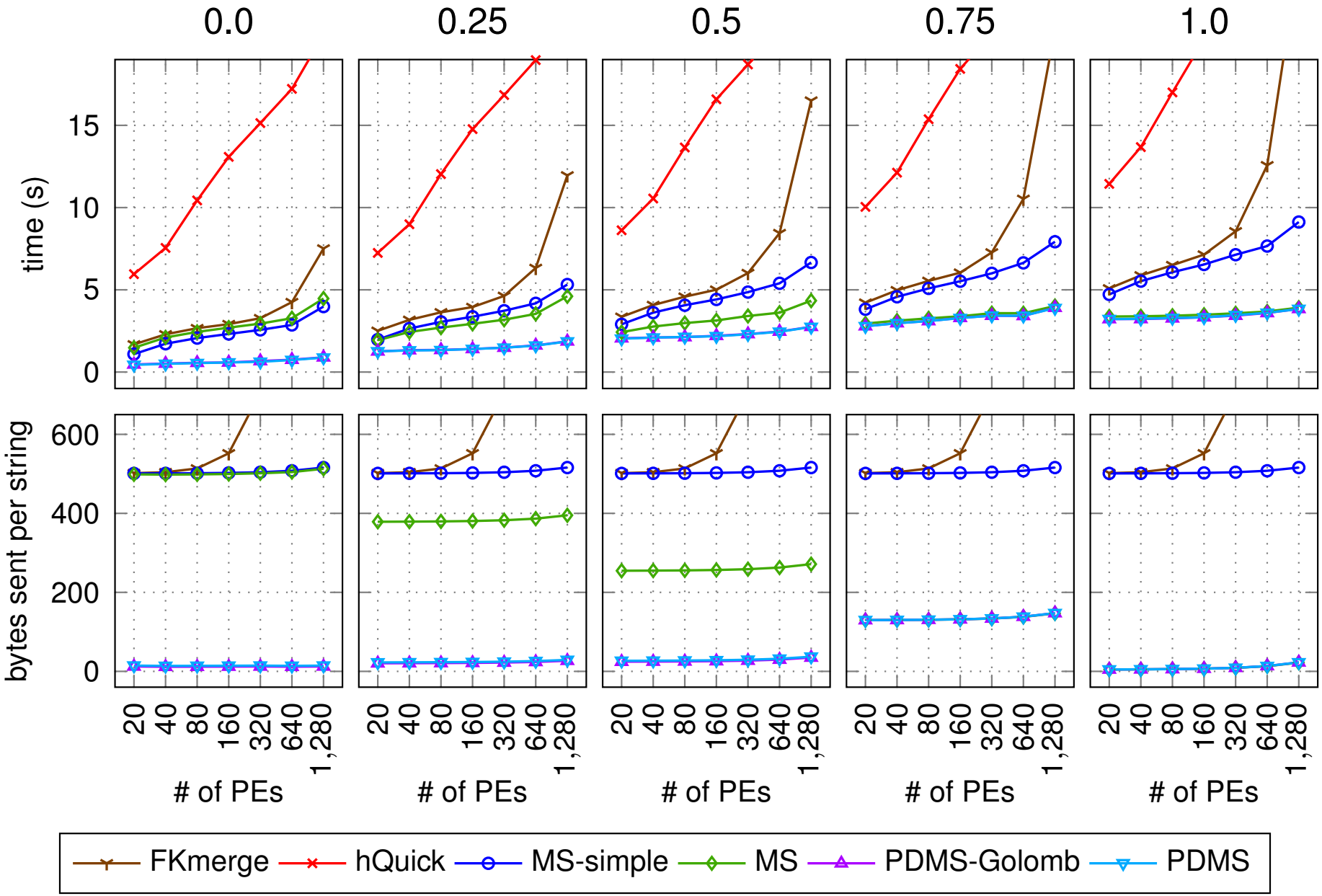
**(*n*=9, $\ell$=6, *D*/*N*=0.5)**




## Algorithms

- FKmerge: from Fischer and Kurpicz [ALENEX'19]
- hQuick: distributed quicksort
- our merge sort: MS-simple (no LCP-comp), MS (LCP-comp)
- our prefix doubling merge sort: PDMS-Golomb, PDMS

# $D/N$-Generator($n=p\cdot 500\text{K}$, $\ell=500$, $D/N=?$)



# Conclusion

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## Summary

- two new communication-efficient string sorting algorithms:
  - distributed string merge sort (MS)
  - distributed prefix-doubling string merge sort (PDMS)
- theory and experimental evaluation
- different strategies best for low and high $D/N$-ratios
- Source code and recording of talk:
  https://panthema.net/2020/0518-distributed-string-sorting

## Future Work

- improve balancing by considering strings and characters
- can one show lower bounds?

Questions via email to bingmann@kit.edu