

Projects

6.895
11/19/03
L20.1

Permuting data on parallel disks

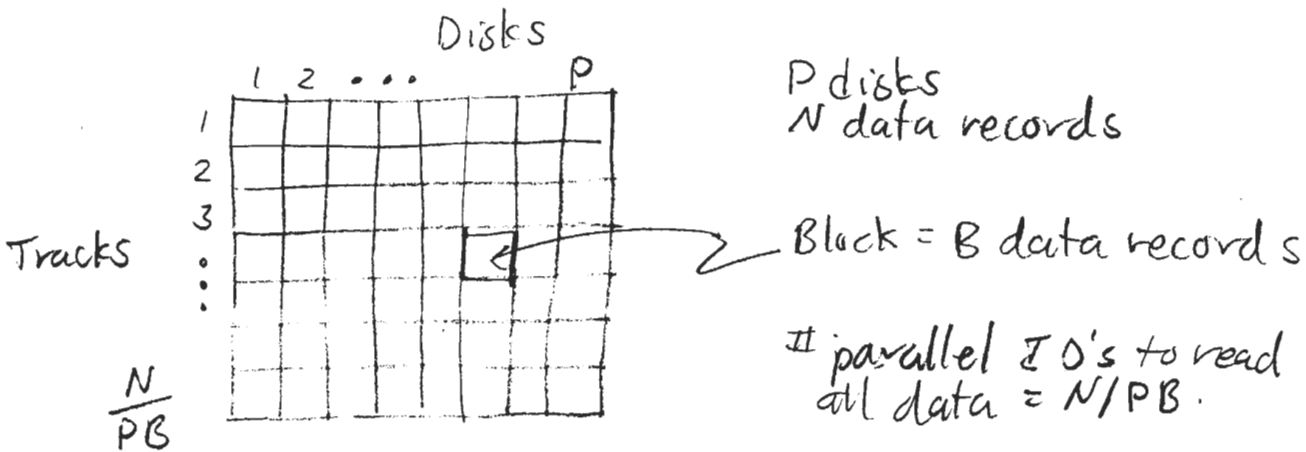
Disk access times $\approx 10^{-2}$ sec

Data transfer rate $\approx 10^6$ words/sec

\therefore want to do as few disk accesses as possible.

Convenient engineering assumption:

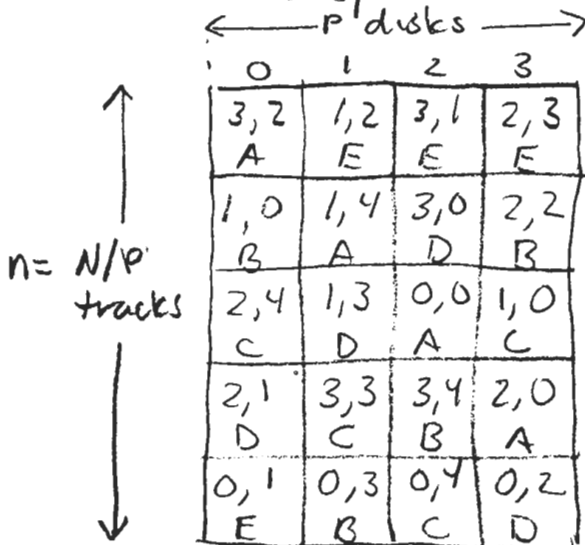
Disk is broken into large fixed-size blocks,
e.g., of 1000 words.



Computer memory holds M data records total.
Assume $M \gg PB$.

Permuting disk blocks

• Off-line (perm fixed in advance)



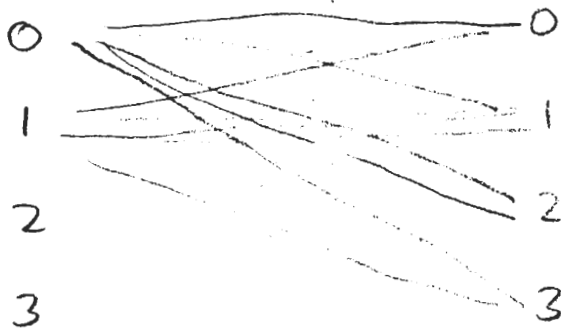
- B = 1

Theorem. Can permute
with $O(N/P)$ parallel IO's
(not in place)

Conflict graph

Source disk

Dest disk

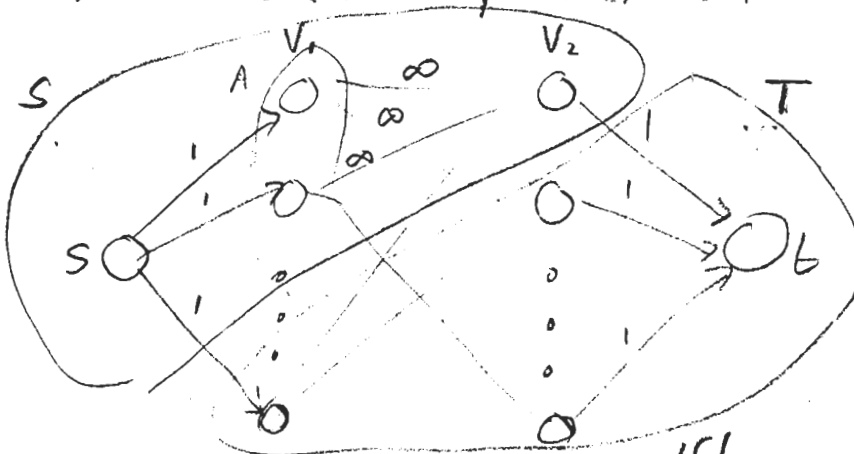


All degrees
= $n = N/P$.

Fact: Any d -regular bipartite multigraph can be edge-colored with d colors. (Color = step, at which block is moved.)

Method: Find perfect matching. Color edges in matching using color 1. Remove. Now have $(d-1)$ -regular bipartite multigraph. Recur.

How do we know perfect matching exists?



Hall's Thm.

For $A \subseteq V_1$, let $N(A) \subseteq V_2$ be the set of neighbors of A . Then, a perfect matching exists if $|N(A)| \geq |A| \forall A$.

\Leftarrow Hall's

Proof. Let f be max flow. $|f| = c(S, T)$ for some cut (S, T) by max flow-min cut thm.

Let $A = S \cap V_1$. Since edges from V_1 to V_2 have ∞ capacity, $N(A) \subseteq S$. Also, $N(V_1 - A) \subseteq T$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore c(S, T) &\geq |V_1 - A| + |N(A)| \\ &\geq |V_1 - A| + |A| \end{aligned}$$

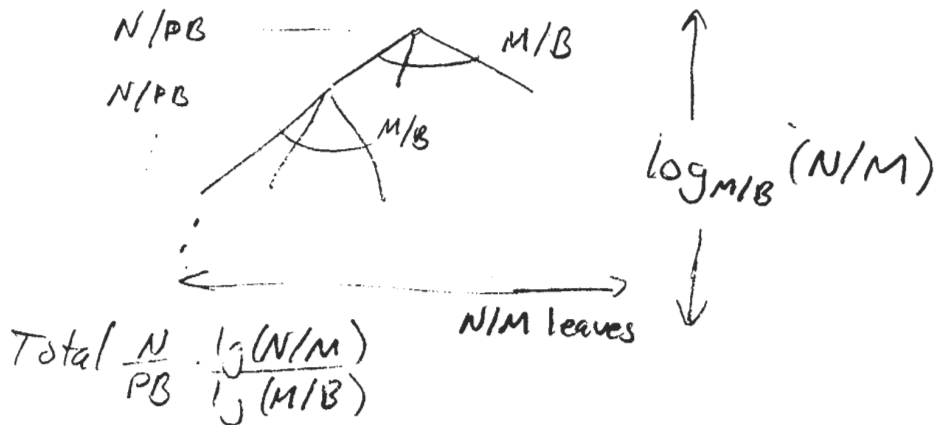
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L20.3

Sorting (Vitter et al.)

$$O\left(\frac{N}{PB} \cdot \frac{\lg(N/M)}{\lg(M/B)}\right) \text{ IO's.}$$

Idea: Internal sort M records at a time into N/M runs.
Merge runs.

Would like to merge M/B runs at a time.



Problem: Can only read 1 block/run
- All of one run may be smaller than others.

Solution:

Merge $\sqrt{M/B}$ runs at a time (Depth of rec. doubled)
Keep track of which blocks to read next in table
"Sloppy" merge. Clean up with $O(N/PB)$ IO's.