# Implementation of Parallel Radix Sort using MPI 

CSE 633: Parallel Algorithms Dr. Russ Miller

## What is Radix Sort?

It is a non-comparison based sort, best suited for sorting Integers

Comes under stable sorting algorithm

Two types of radix sort, LSD and MSD

Uses counting sort

## An Example

Let n be the number of integers
If $\mathbf{i}$ is the largest integer, let $\mathbf{k}$ be the number of digits in $\mathbf{i}$.

For integers from 1 to 9999, $\mathrm{i}=9999$ and $\mathrm{k}=4$

Example set of integers:
$10,5,6,24,14,3$
$n=6, i=24, k=2$

## Example (Cont.)

Input: 10, 05, 06, 24, 14, 03

1. Sort by units place

10, 03, 24, 14, 05, 06
Note: If two numbers are same, preserve the initial order. (Stable sort)
2. Sort by tens place

03, 05, 06, 10, 14, 24

## Analysis

It takes $O(n)$ time to sort by units place It takes another $O(n)$ to sort by tens place

Total Sorting time: $O(k n)$
In the example $k=2$, therefore running time is $O(k n)$
What if $\mathbf{i}$ (Largest integer) is unknown?
Do an iteration over the data to find the largest Integer

## Parallel Implementation

Step 1: If the data is initially present in a single processor, distribute it to all other processors

Step 2: Convert the numbers to base 2 (Binary)

In base 10, we proceeded from Least Significant Digit to Most Significant Digit

For parallel implementation we choose a group of $g$ bits

## Parallel Implementation (Step 2)

If $\mathbf{p}=$ Number of processors
Then we choose $\mathbf{g}$ such that,

$$
\begin{gathered}
2^{\mathrm{g}}=\mathrm{p} \\
\mathrm{~g}=\log _{2 \mathrm{P}}
\end{gathered}
$$

For example,
if $\mathbf{p = 4}$, then $\mathbf{g = 2}$. We take 2 bits at a time
$00,01,10,11$

## Parallel Implementation

Step 3: Do an interprocess communication such that
All numbers ending in bits 00 are sent to Processor PO All numbers ending in bits 01 are sent to Processor P1 and so on...

Step 4: Perform counting sort locally on these processors

Step 5: Calculate the global prefix-sum of the number of integers in each processor

Step 6: Using the index calculated in previous step put back the integers in a temporary array and this serves as input to next iteration.

## Charts

## Serial: Run time



## Serial: Speed of Processing



## Parallel: Run Time



## Parallel: Speed of Processing



## Parallel: Speed of Processing



Number of Integers / Run Time

## Thank You!

