

SlimSell: A Vectorizable Graph Representation for Breadth-First Search

MACIEJ BESTA, FLORIAN MARENDING, EDGAR SOLOMONIK, TORSTEN HOEFLER

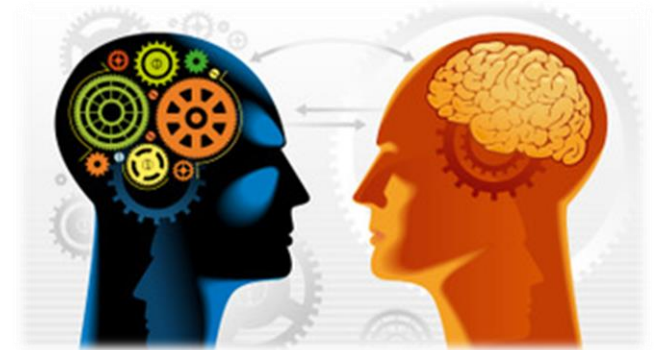


LARGE-SCALE IRREGULAR GRAPH PROCESSING

- Becoming more important [1]

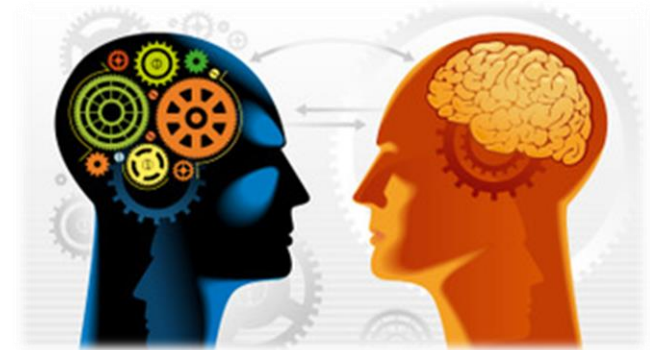
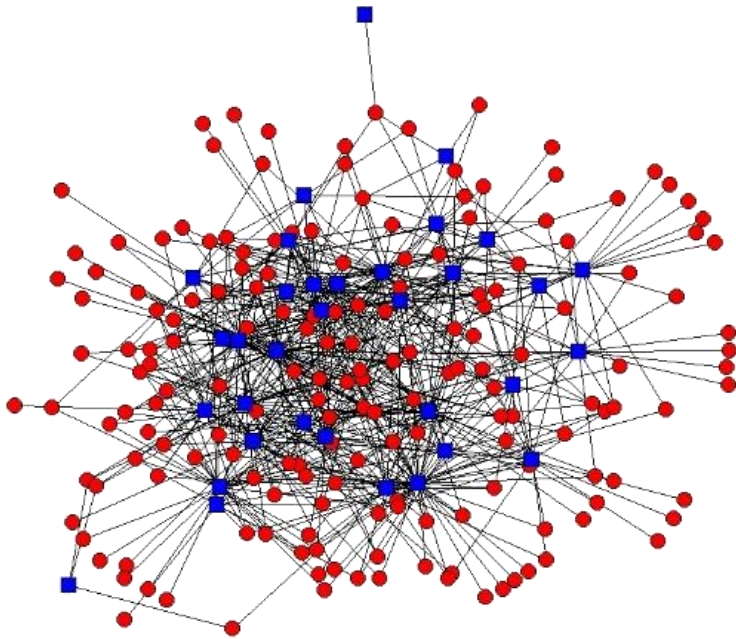
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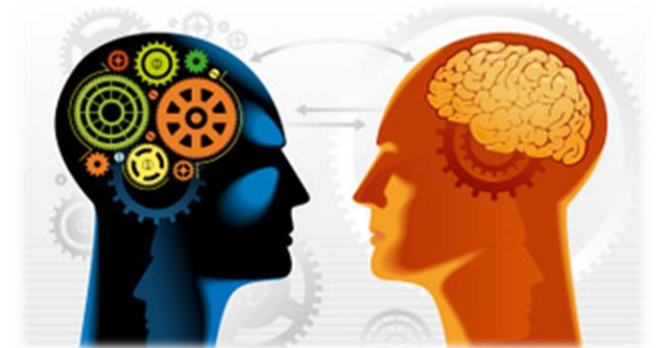
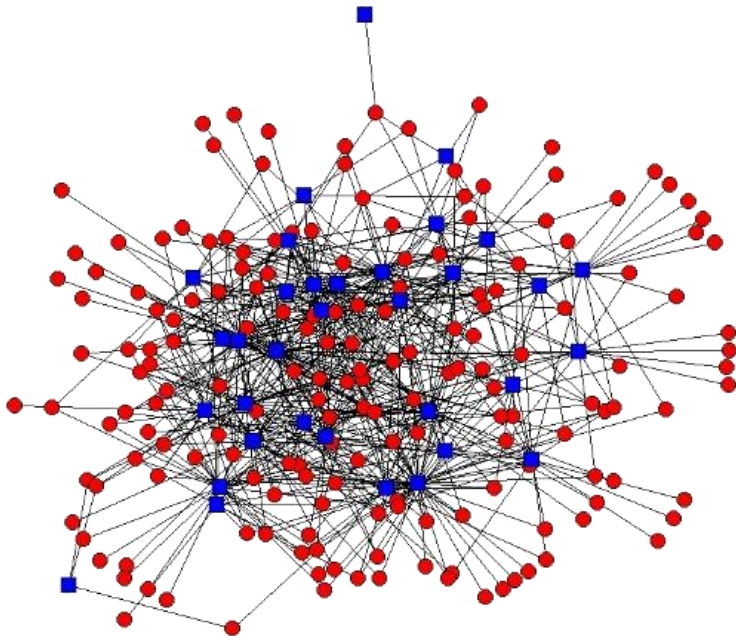
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$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\text{cat}\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\text{dog}\rangle$$

LARGE-SCALE IRREGULAR GRAPH PROCESSING

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 - Social network analysis



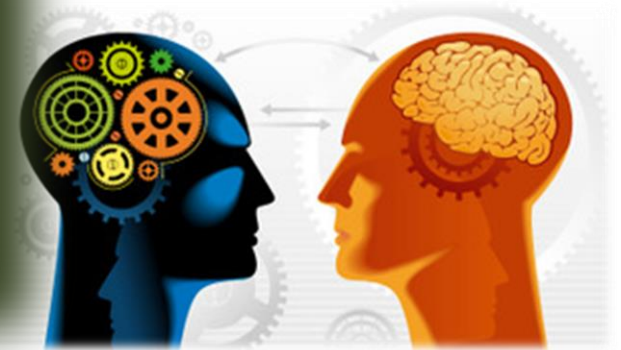
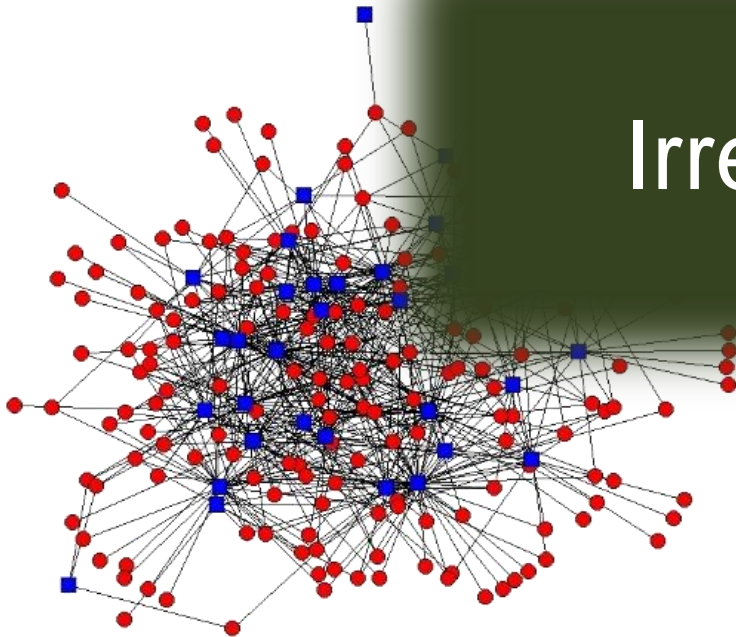
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Irregular



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- Deployed in various hardware

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$C = 8$ (SIMD width)

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AVX

$C = 16$ (SIMD width)



AVX

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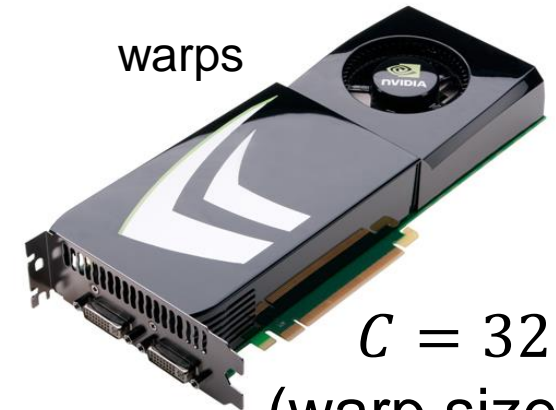
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$C = 16$ (SIMD width)



warps

$C = 32$
(warp size)



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C : „Chunk” size: SIMD width (CPUs, KNLs), warp size (GPUs)

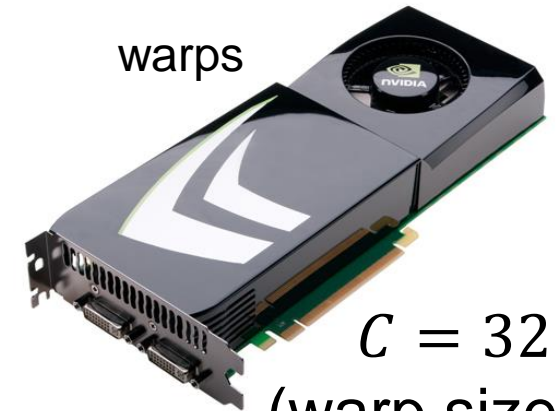
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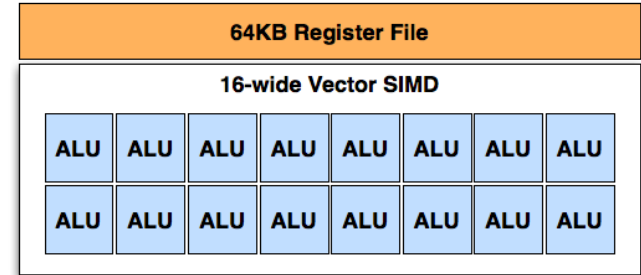
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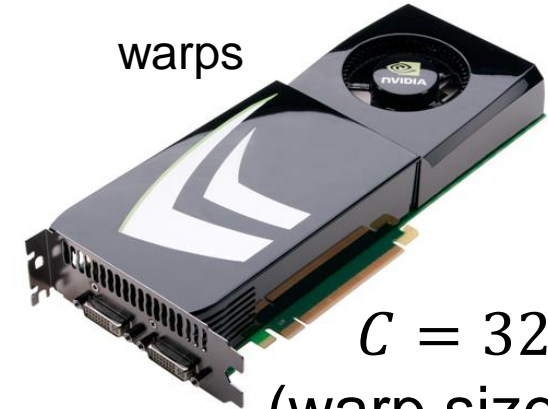
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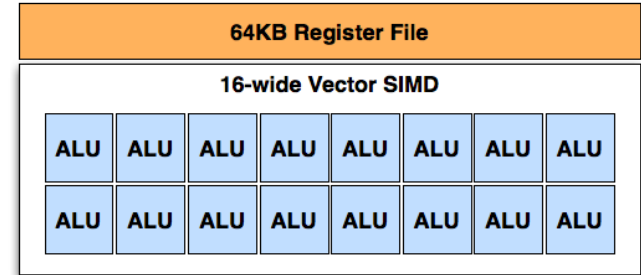
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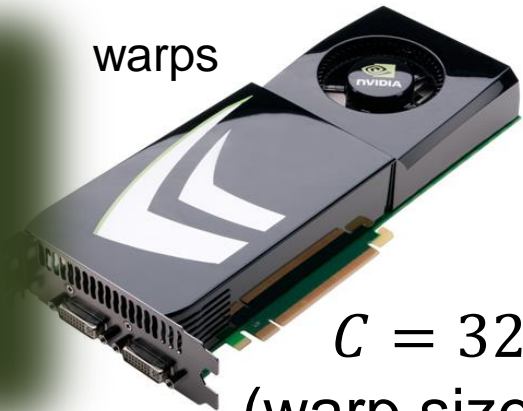


Regular



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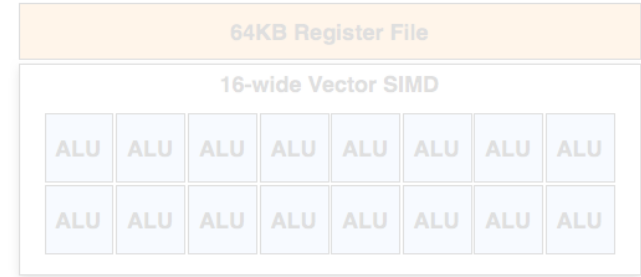
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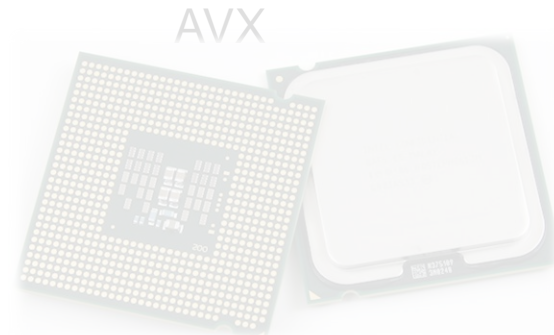
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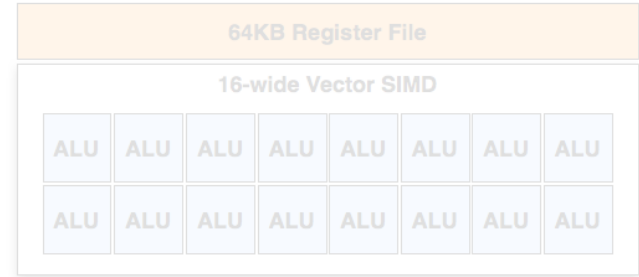
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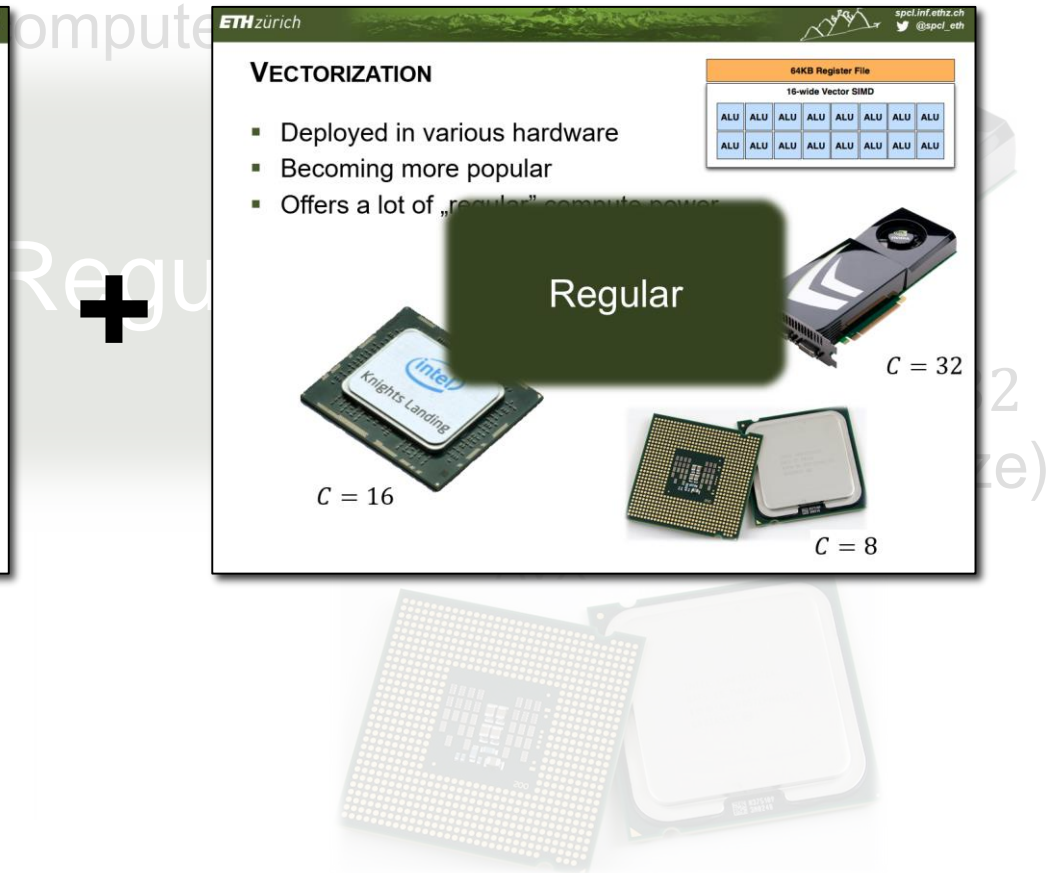
[1] A. Lumsdaine et al. Challenges in Parallel Graph Processing. Parallel Processing Let. 2007.

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BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

TRADITIONAL FORMULATION

BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

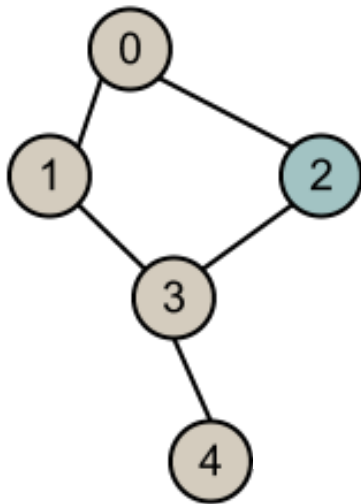
TRADITIONAL FORMULATION

- BFS is based on primitives such as queues

BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

TRADITIONAL FORMULATION

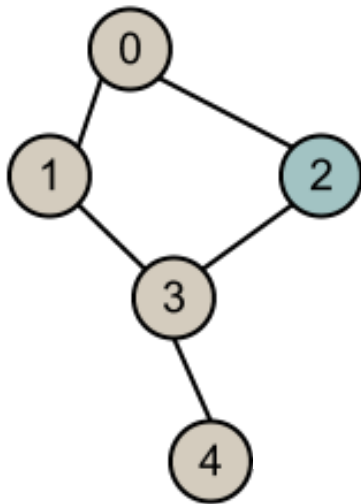
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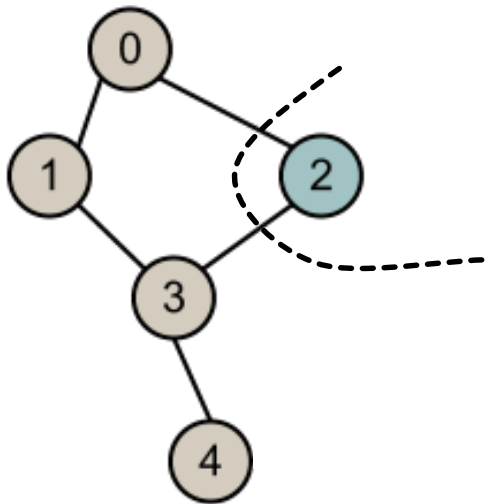


1) $F = \{\}$

BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

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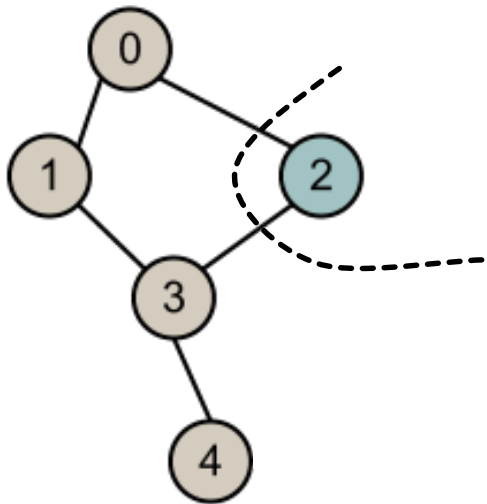


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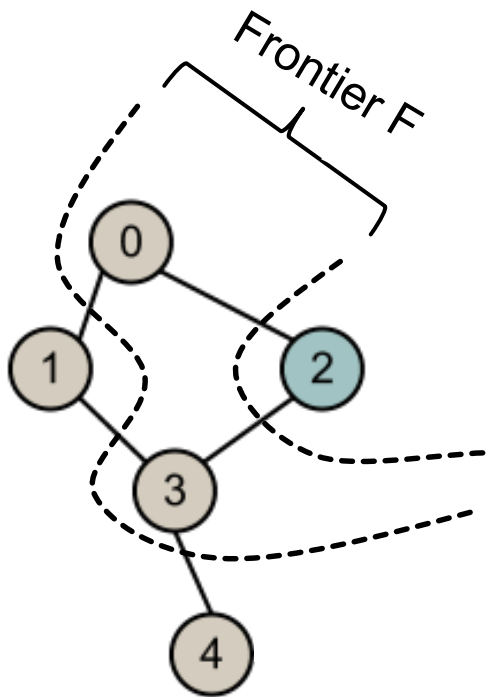


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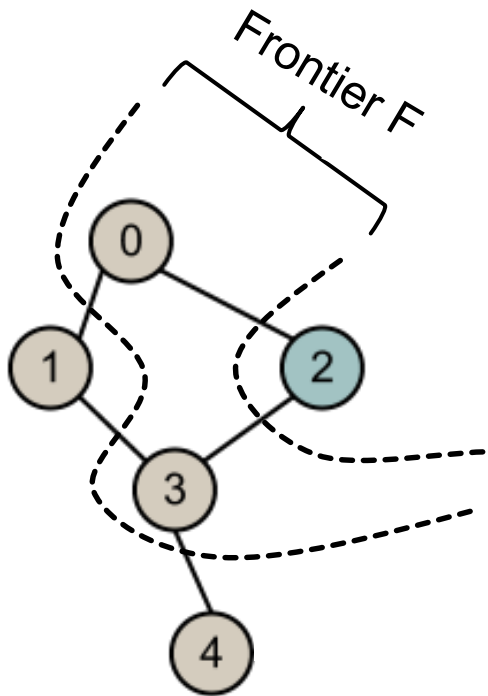


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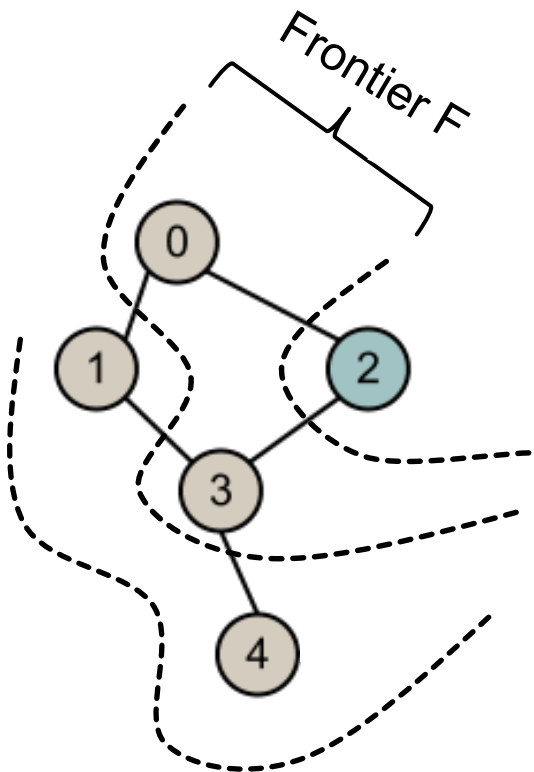


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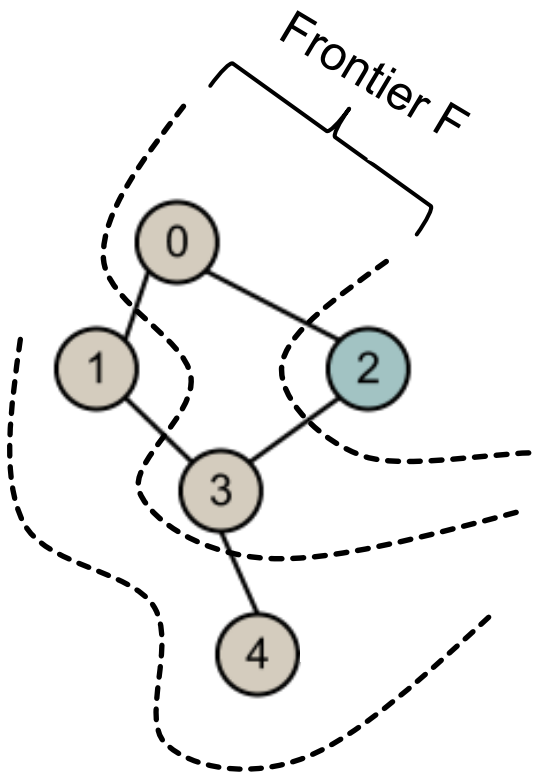


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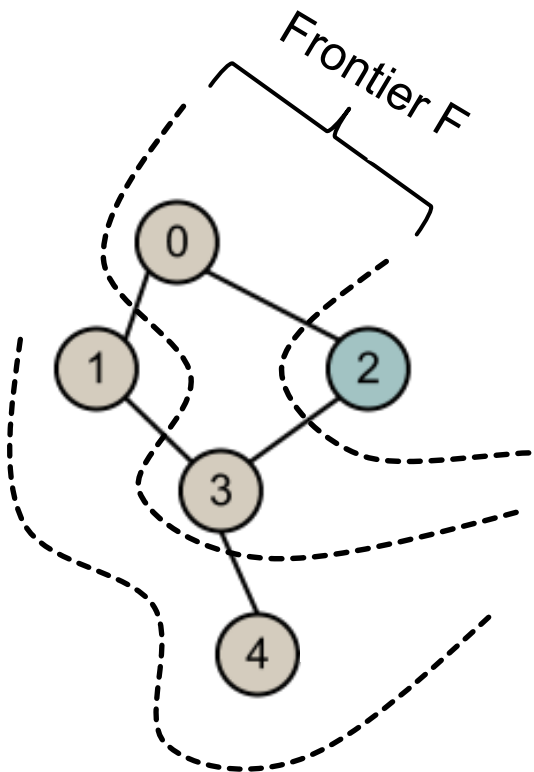


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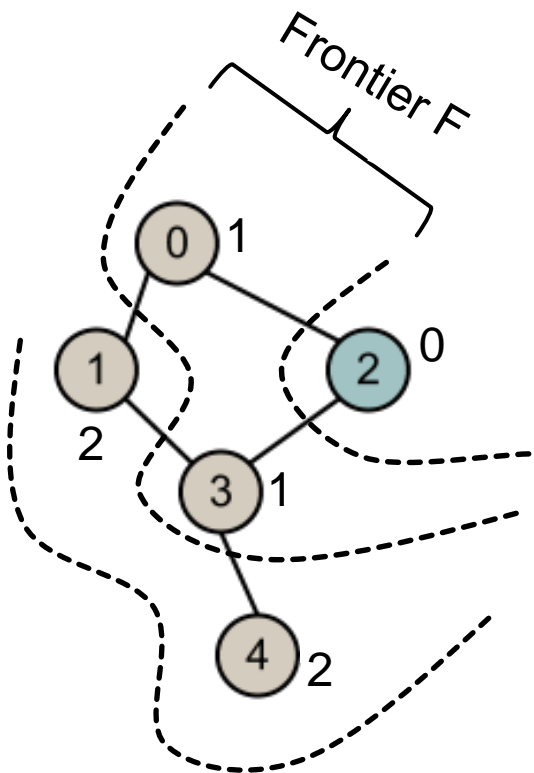
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! Distances from the root

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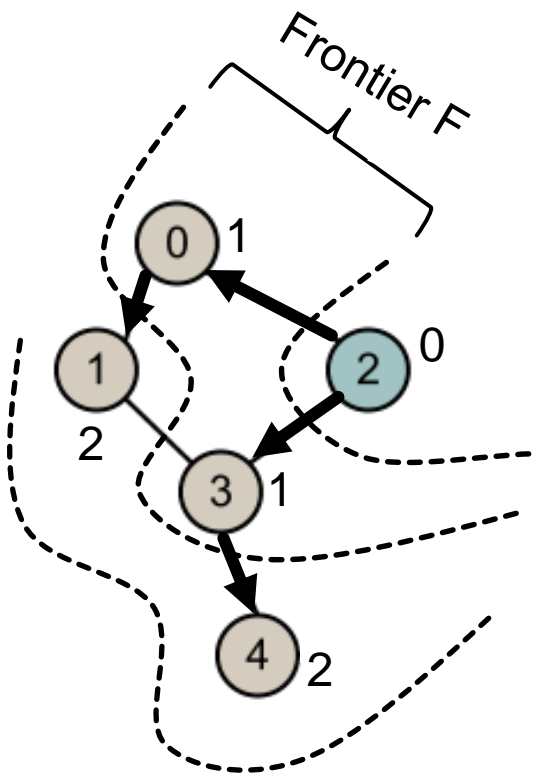
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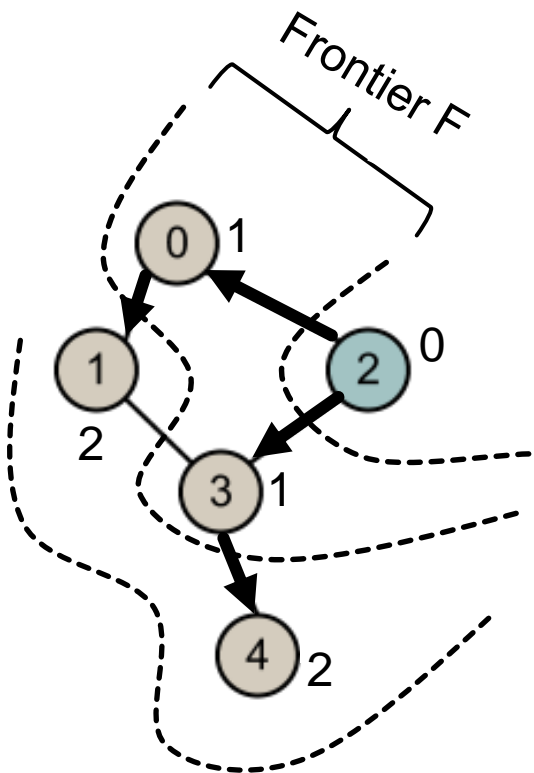
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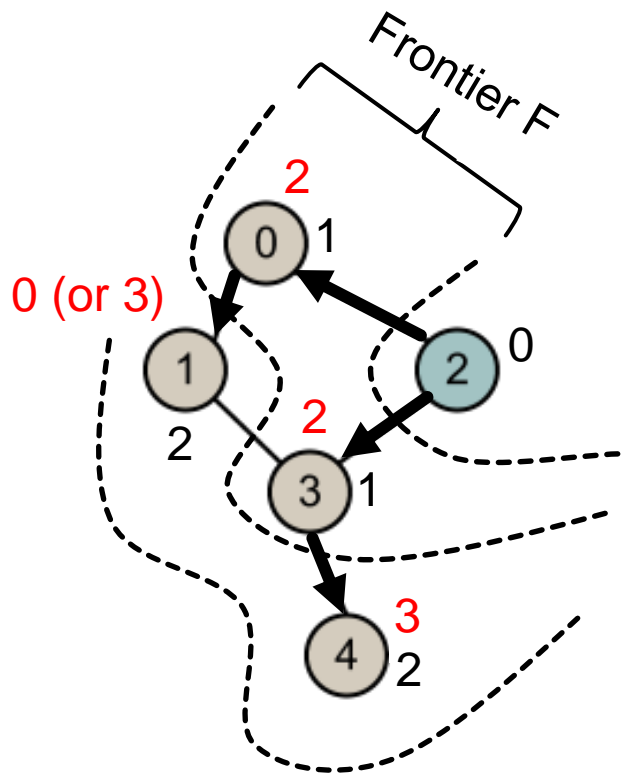
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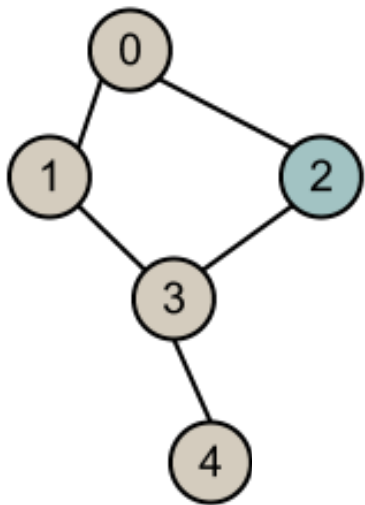
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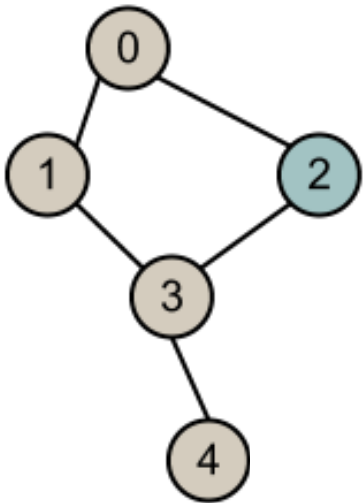
ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION



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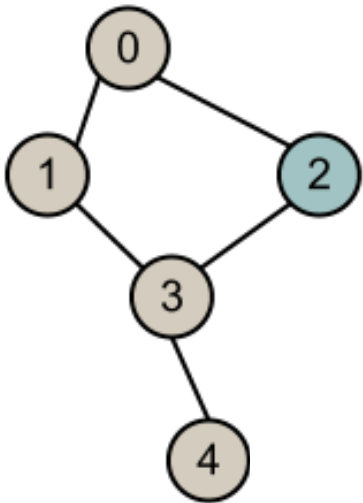
- BFS is a series of matrix-vector products



BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

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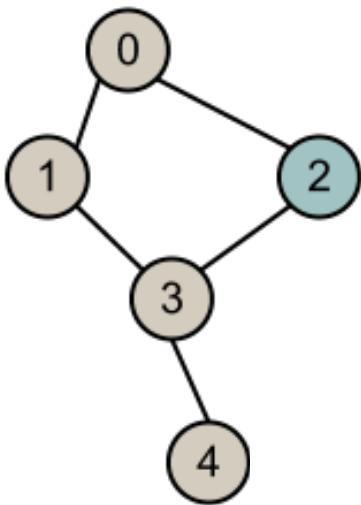
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BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

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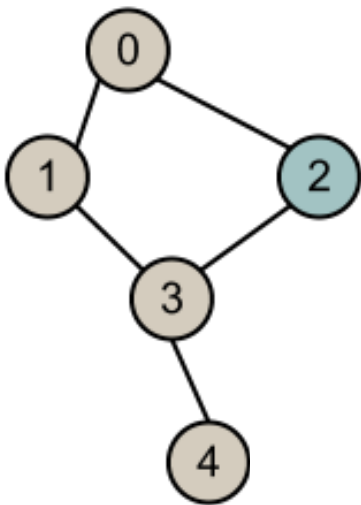
Adjacency Matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH

ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION

- BFS is a series of matrix-vector products
- Graph is modeled by an adjacency matrix
- Multiplication is done over a semiring



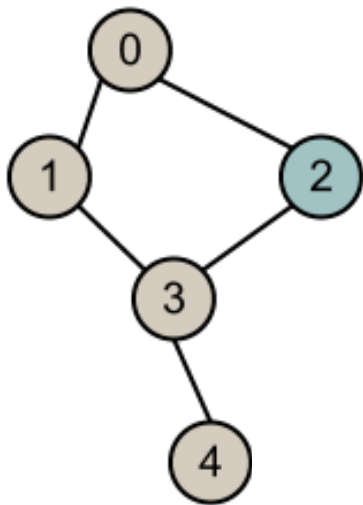
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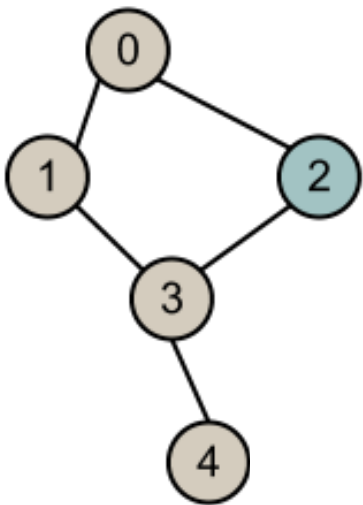
Semiring:

$$(\mathbb{R}, op_1, op_2, el_1, el_2)$$

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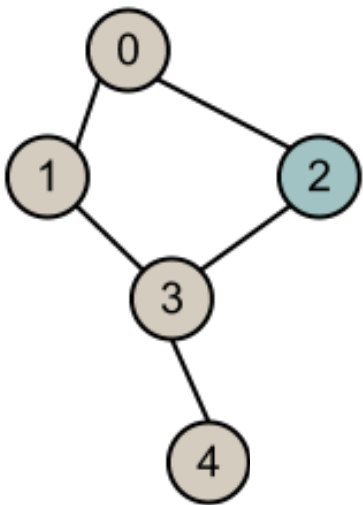
$$(\mathbb{R}, op_1, op_2, el_1, el_2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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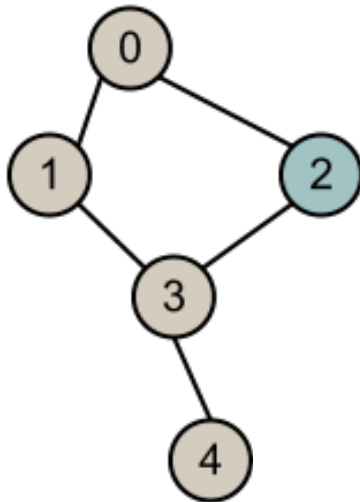
$$(\mathbb{R}, op_1, op_2, el_1, el_2)$$

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

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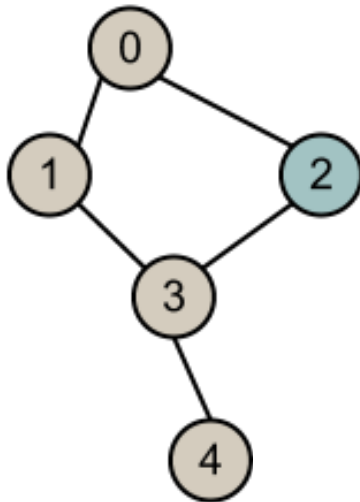
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Tropical Semiring
 $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$



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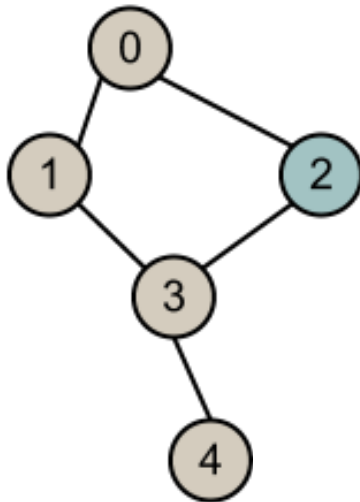


$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 1 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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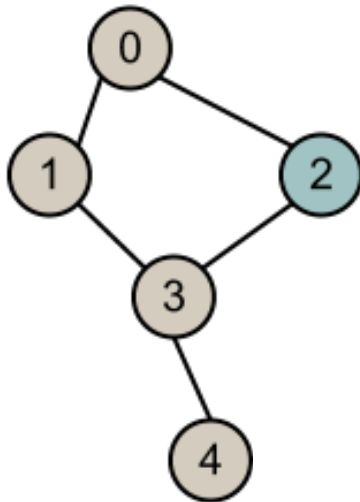
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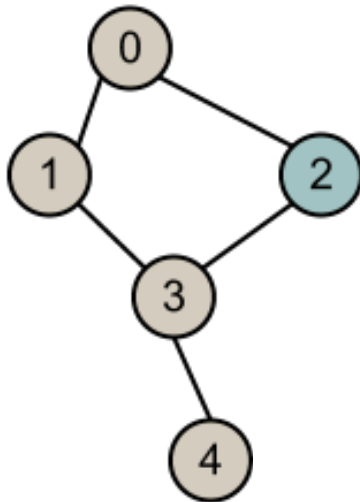
Usually stored using a
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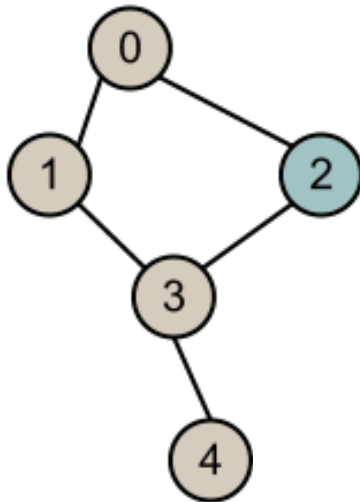
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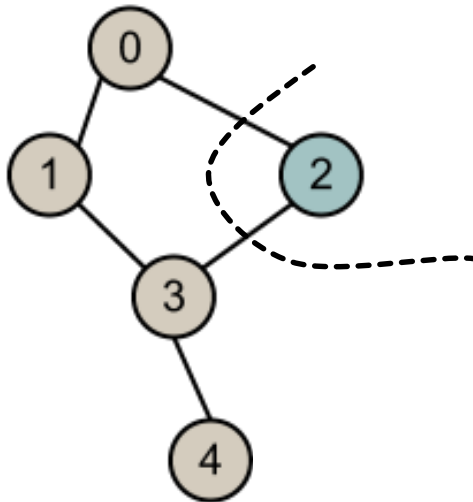
Tropical Semiring
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Stored with a dense or a
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$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 1 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

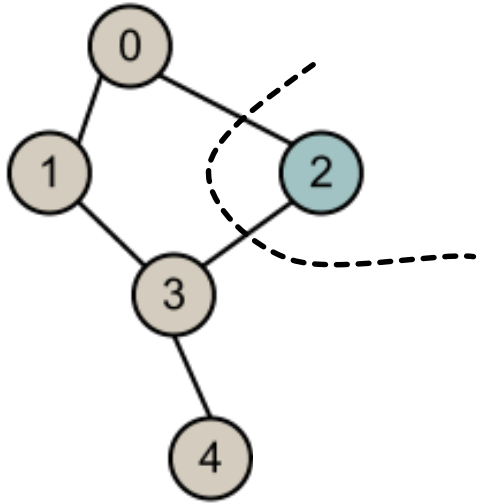
Tropical Semiring
($\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0$)

Stored with a dense or a
sparse format

$$f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Usually stored using a
sparse format

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 1 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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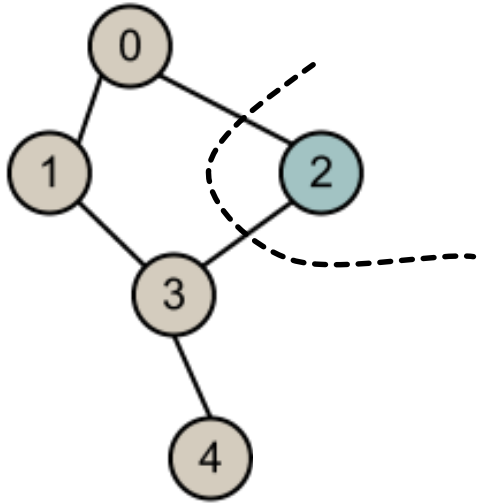
$$f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_1 = A'^T \otimes_T f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{pmatrix}$$

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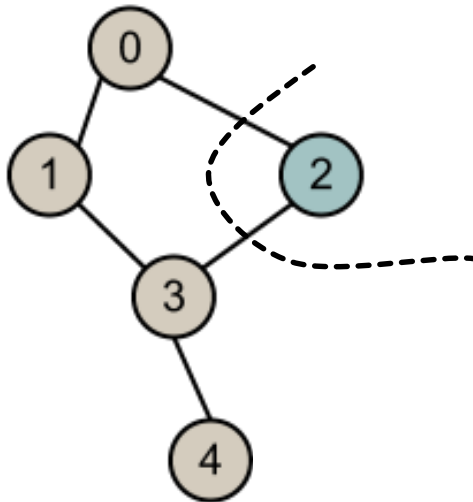
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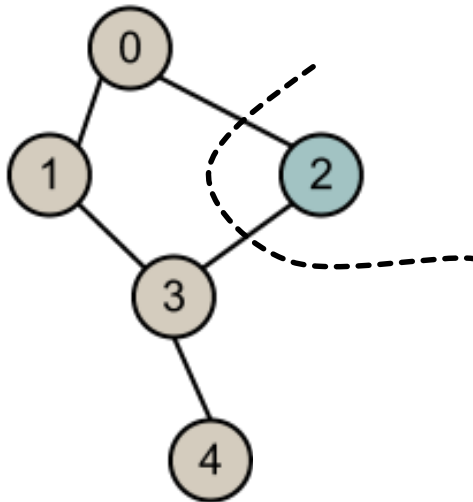
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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Usually stored using a
sparse format

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 1 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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sparse format

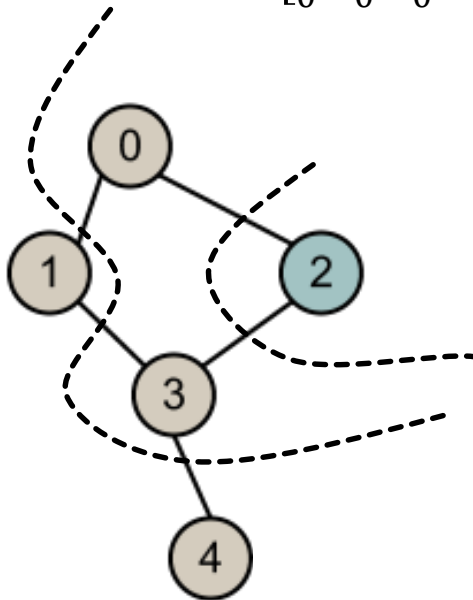
$$f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_1 = A'^T \otimes_T f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

Tropical Semiring
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BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Usually stored using a
sparse format

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 1 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Stored with a dense or a
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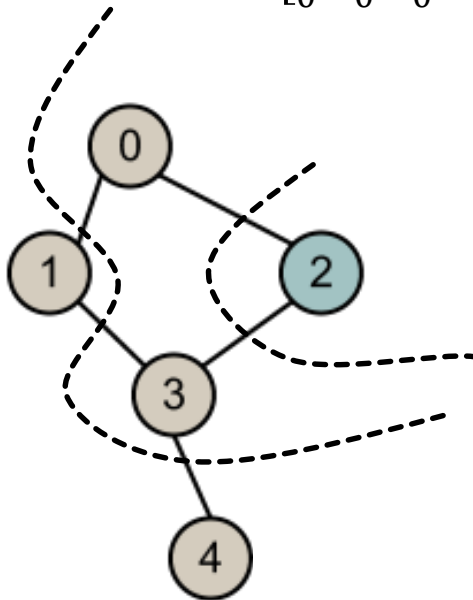
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BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION

Tropical Semiring
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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



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Stored with a dense or a
sparse format

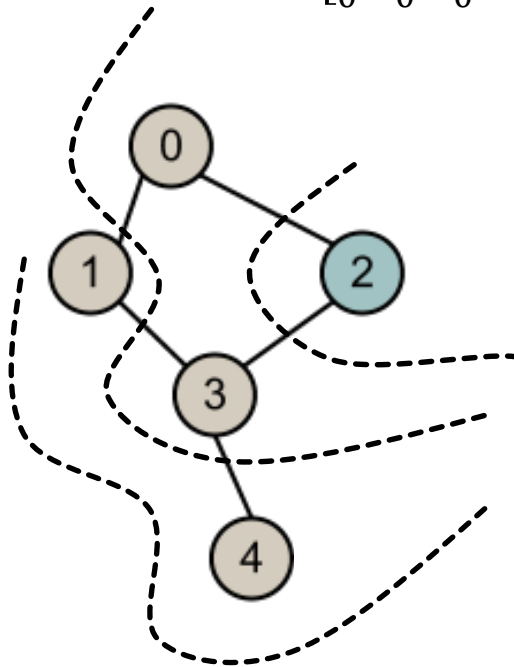
$$f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_1 = A'^T \otimes_T f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Usually stored using a
sparse format

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 1 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_1 = A'^T \otimes_T f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

Tropical Semiring
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sparse format

$$f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

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BREADTH-FIRST SEARCH ALGEBRAIC FORMULATION

Tropical Semiring
($\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0$)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Usually stored using a
sparse format

Stored with a dense or a
sparse format

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \\ 0 \\ \infty \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

?
How to do this in
practice?

$$f_1 = A'^T \otimes_T f_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

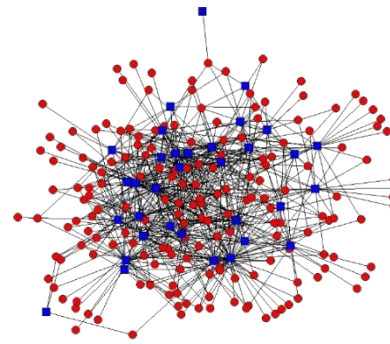


GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

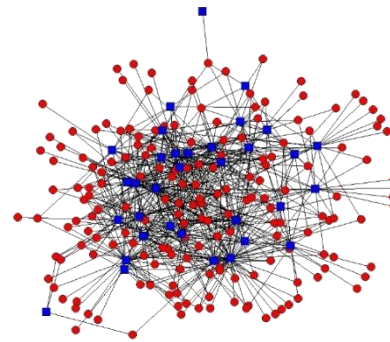
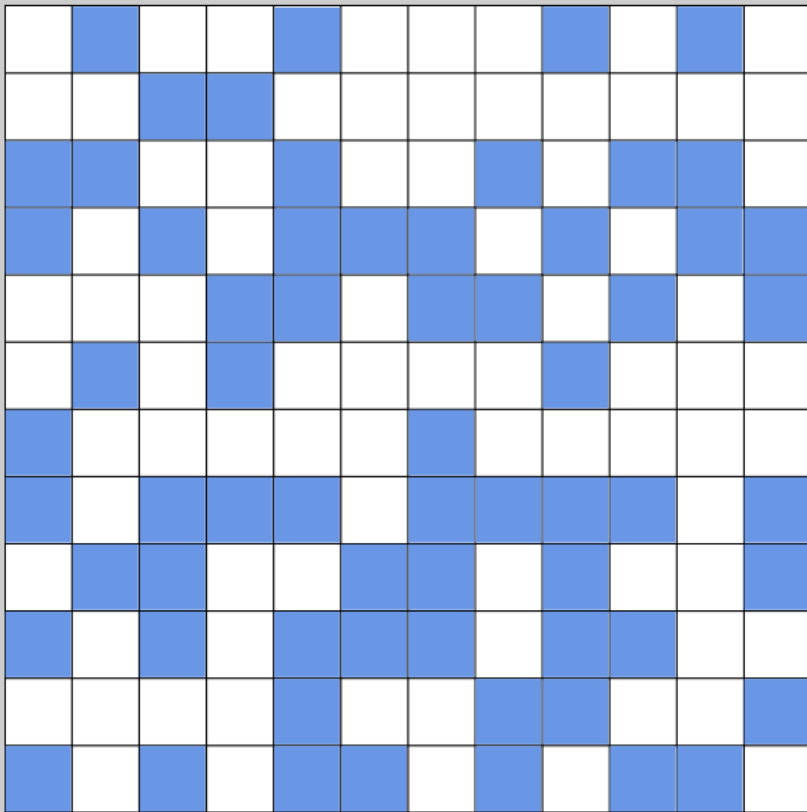
COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

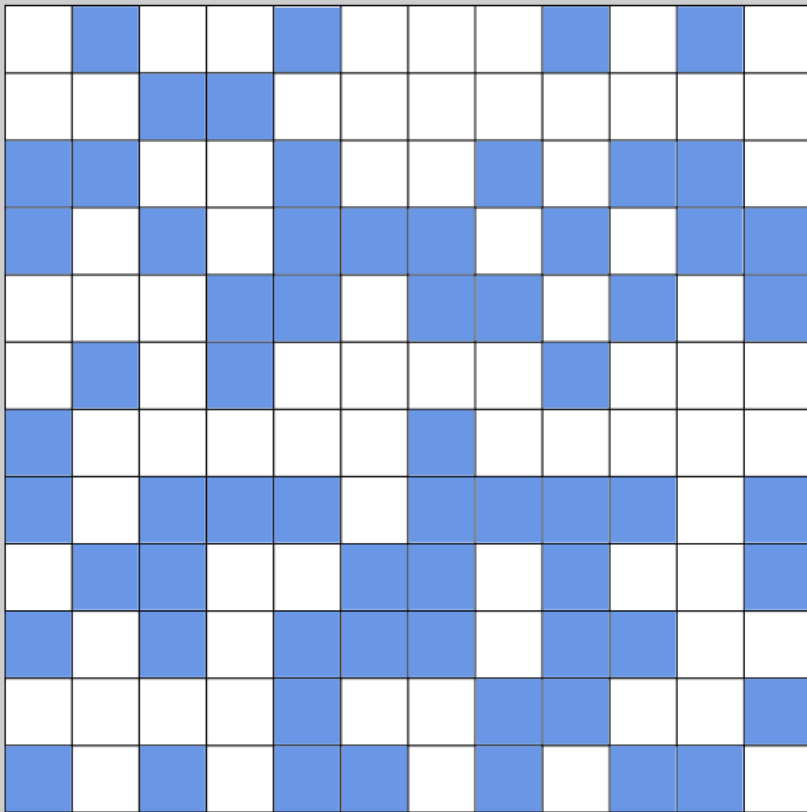
Adjacency matrix



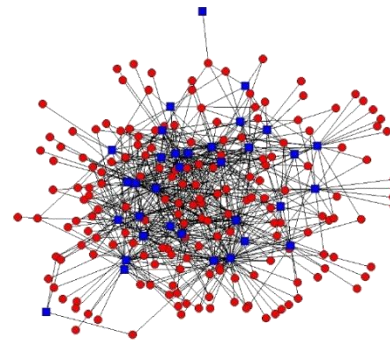
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



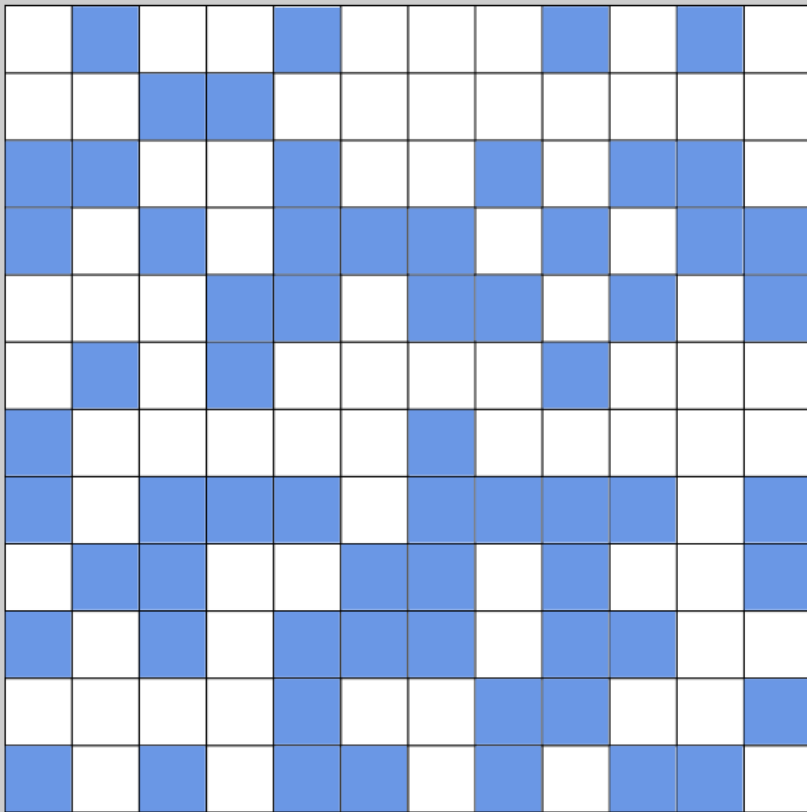
Non-zeros



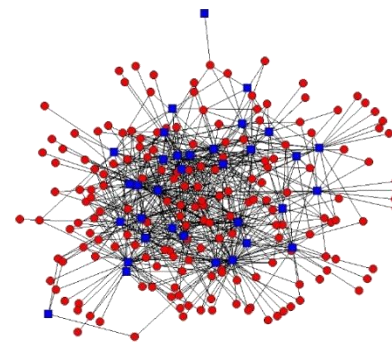
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



Non-zeros



Non-zeros are stored
in the *val* array

size: $2m$ cells

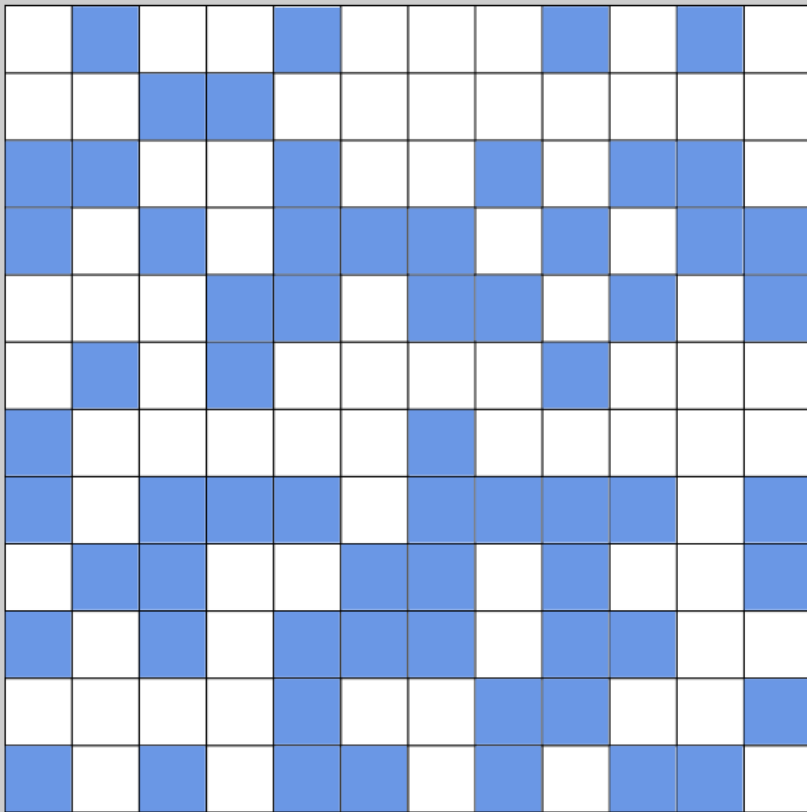


n : number of vertices
 m : number of edges

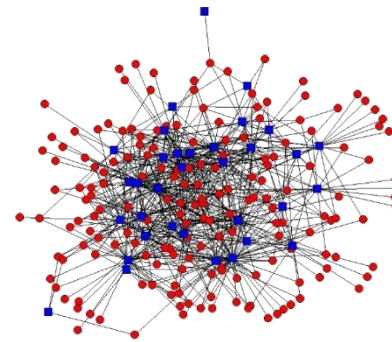
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



Non-zeros



Non-zeros are stored
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size: $2m$ cells



Column indices
stored in the *col* array

size: $2m$ cells

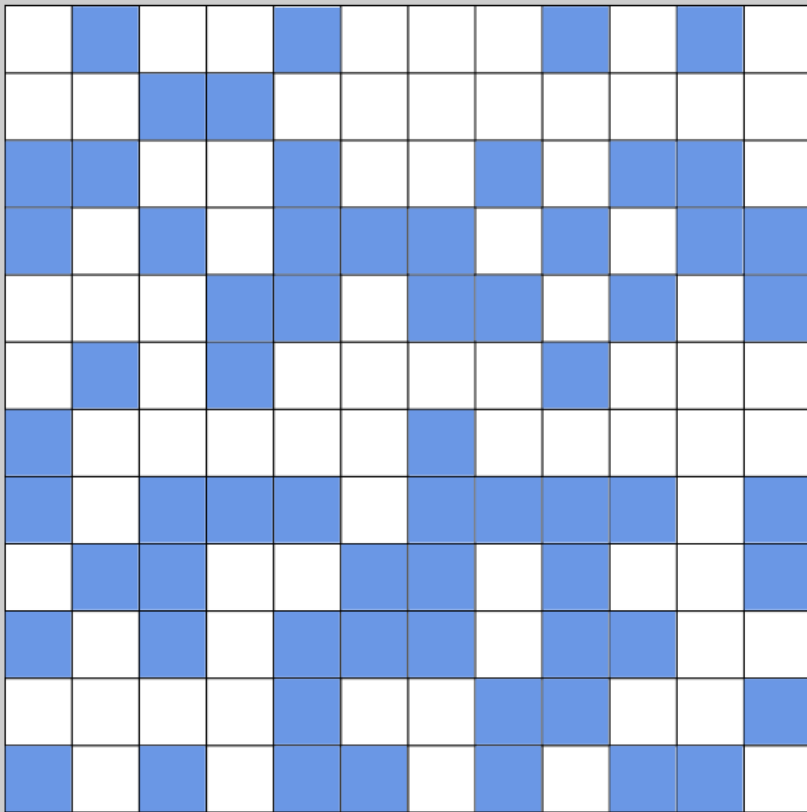


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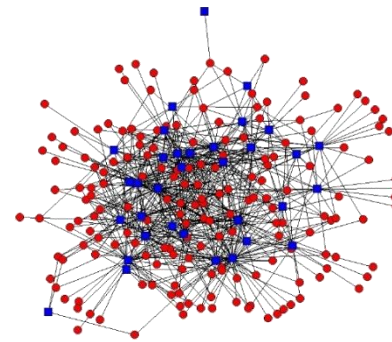
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



Non-zeros



Non-zeros are stored
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size: $2m$ cells



Column indices
stored in the *col* array

size: $2m$ cells



Row indices are
stored in the *row* array

size: n cells

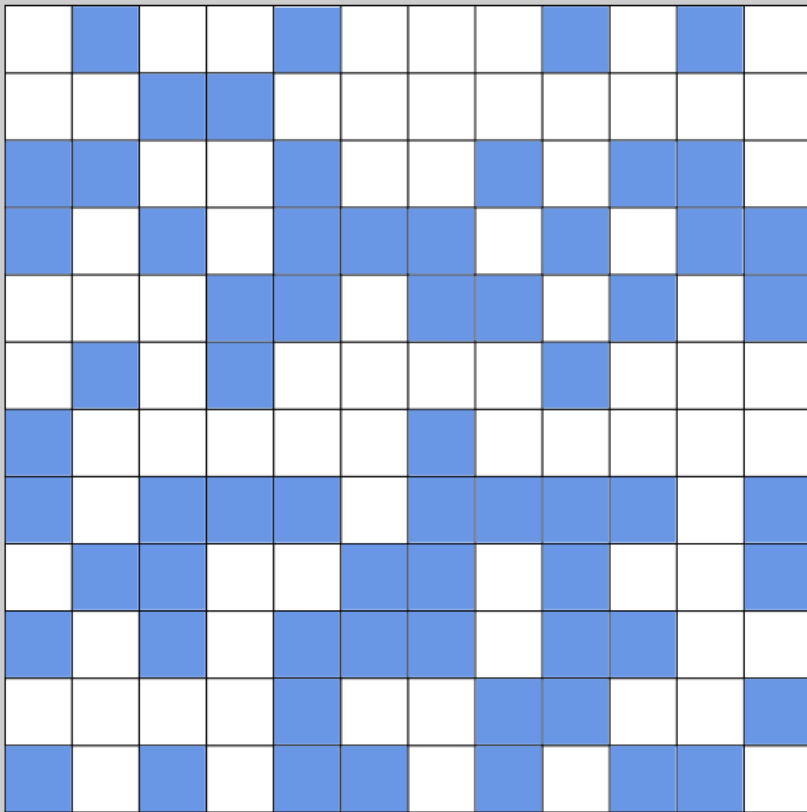


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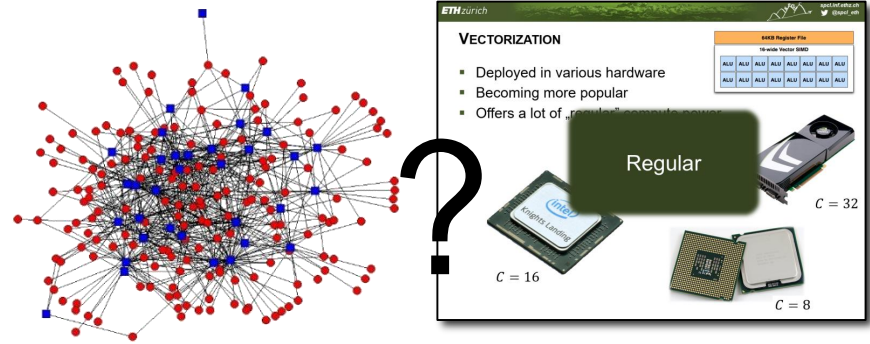
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



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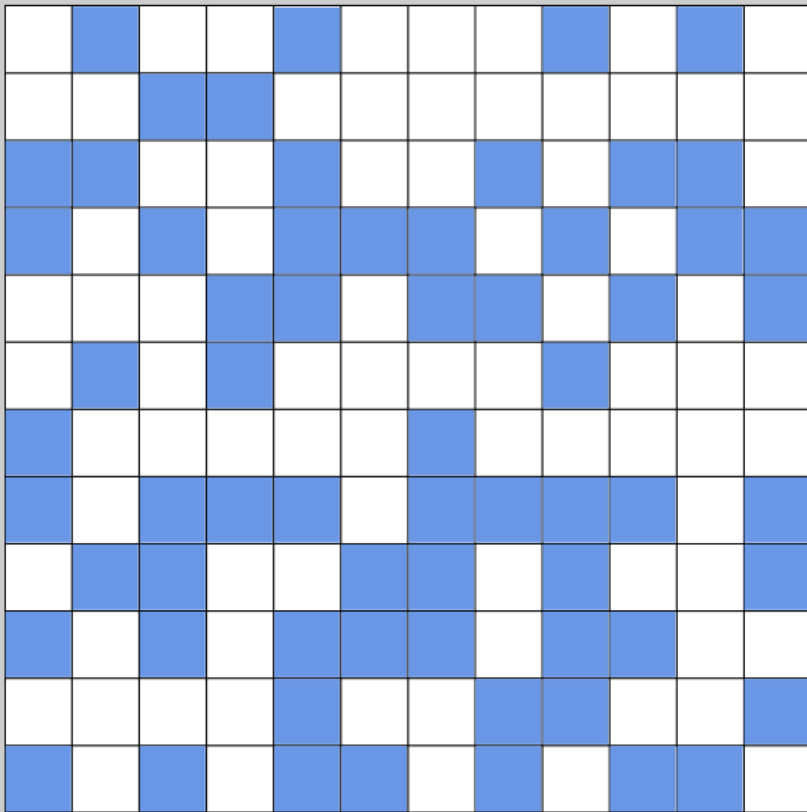


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GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

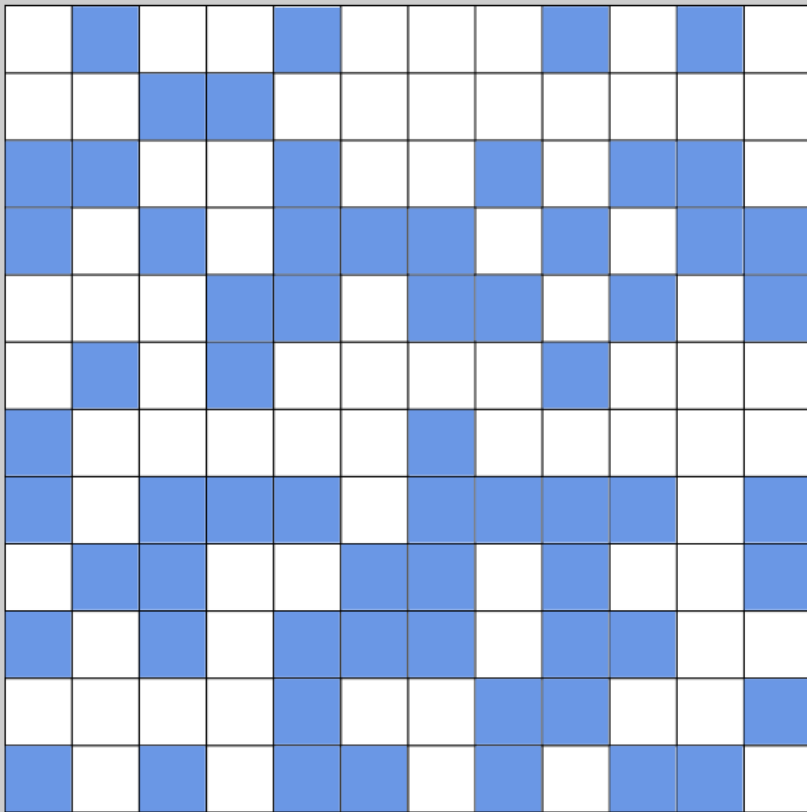
Adjacency matrix



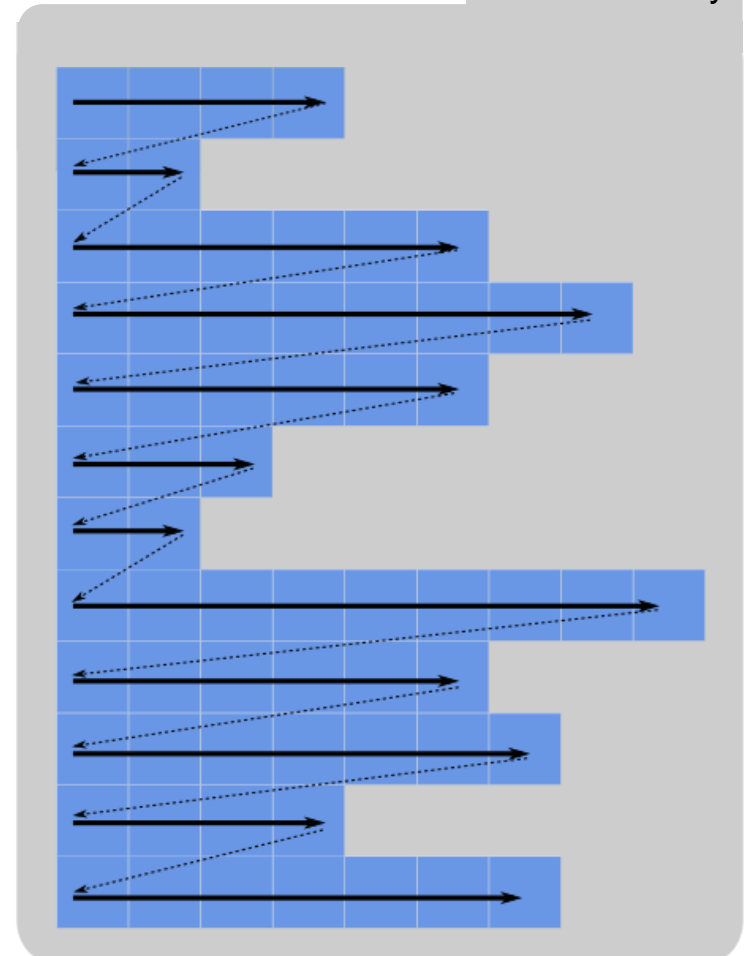
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



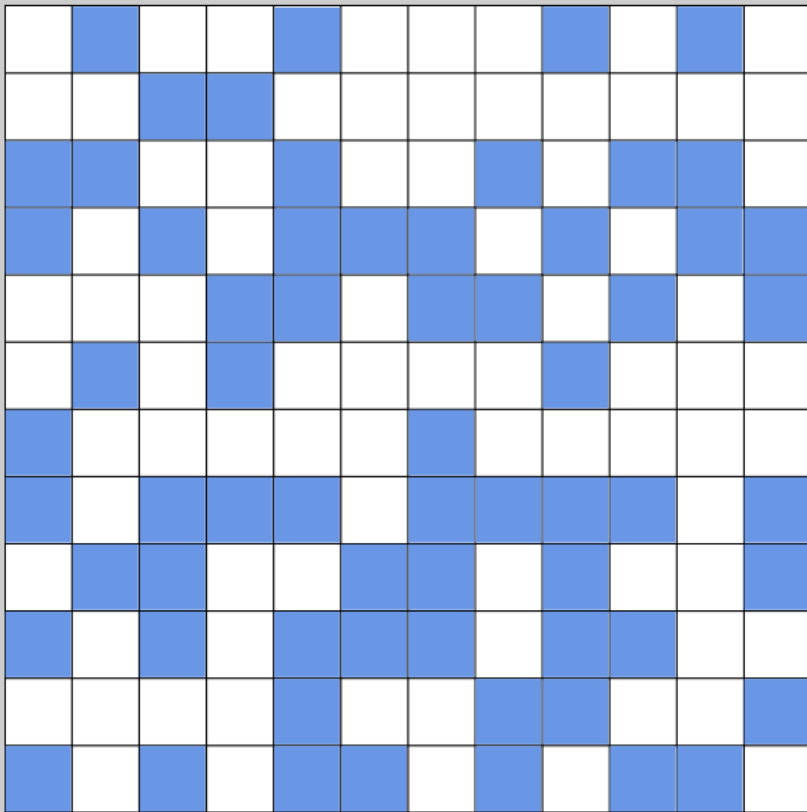
CSR: val array



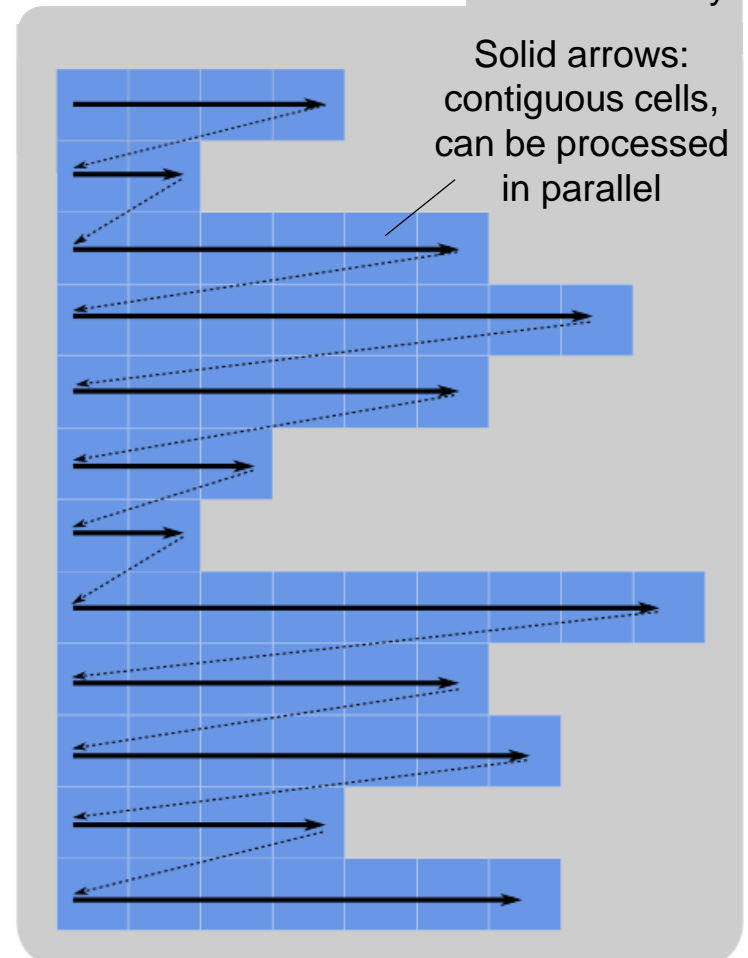
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



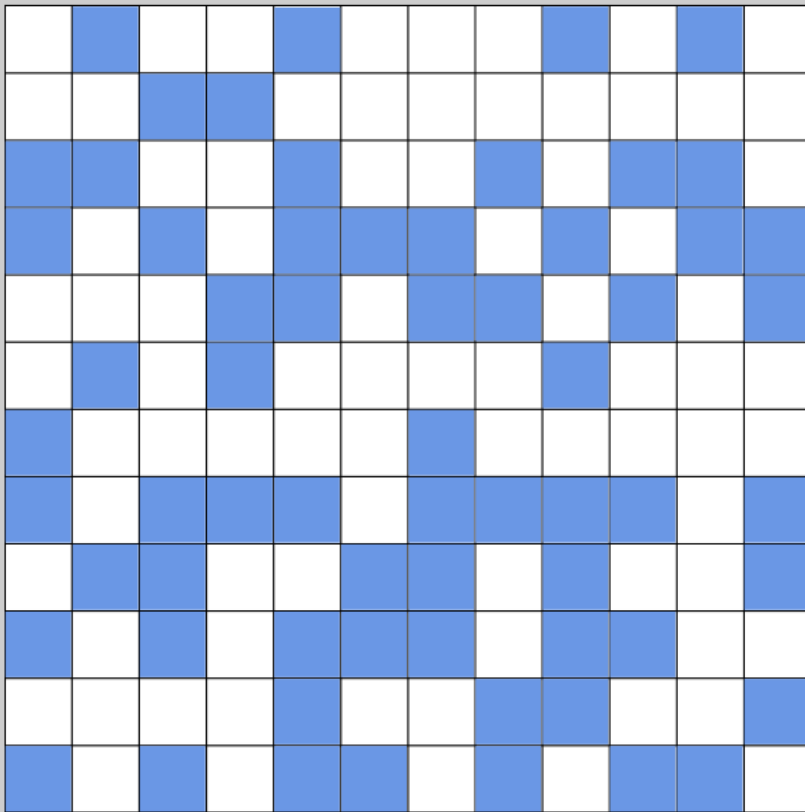
CSR: val array



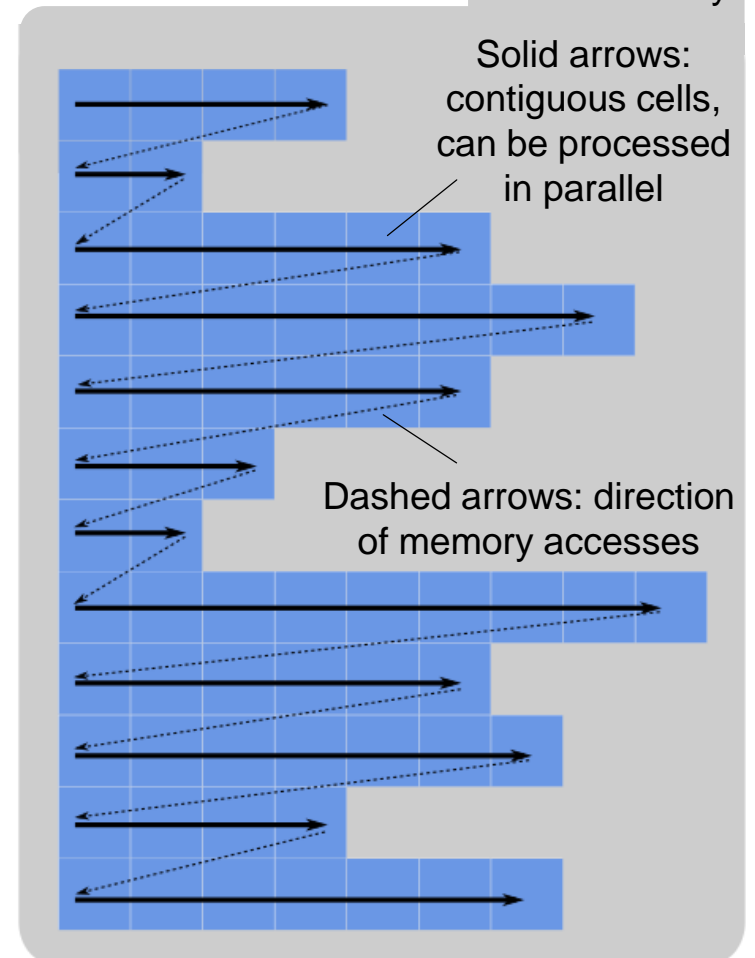
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

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Adjacency matrix



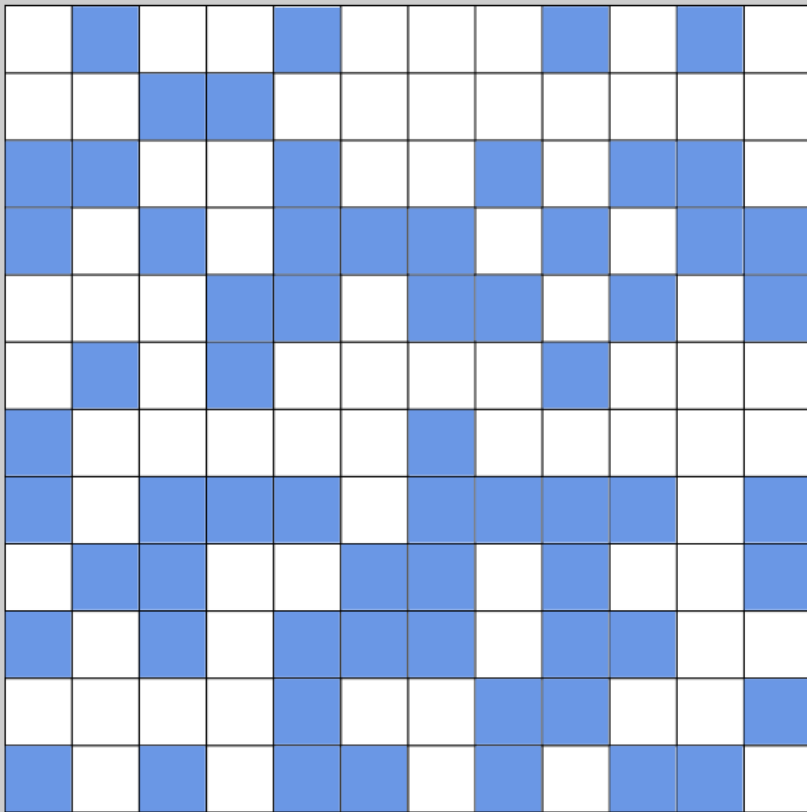
CSR: val array



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

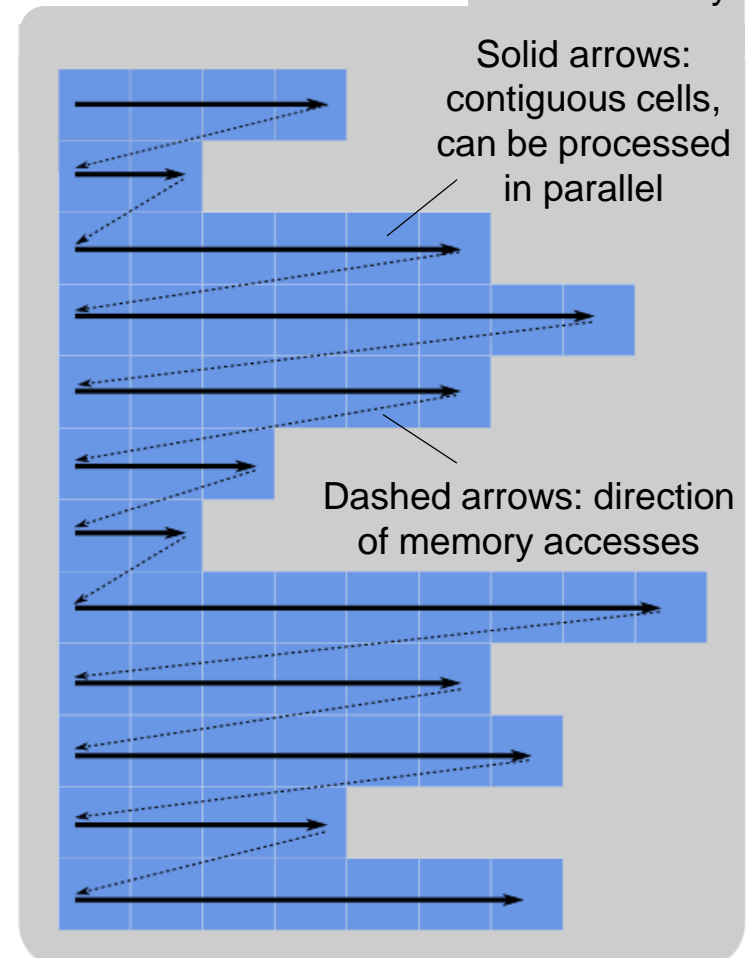
COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



Row sizes incompatible with C

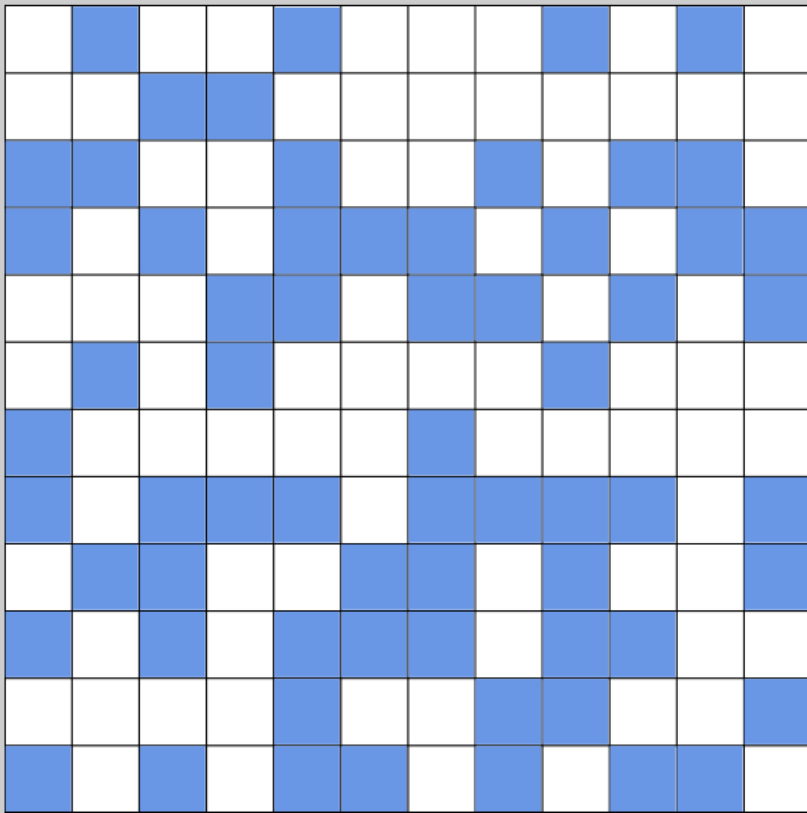
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GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

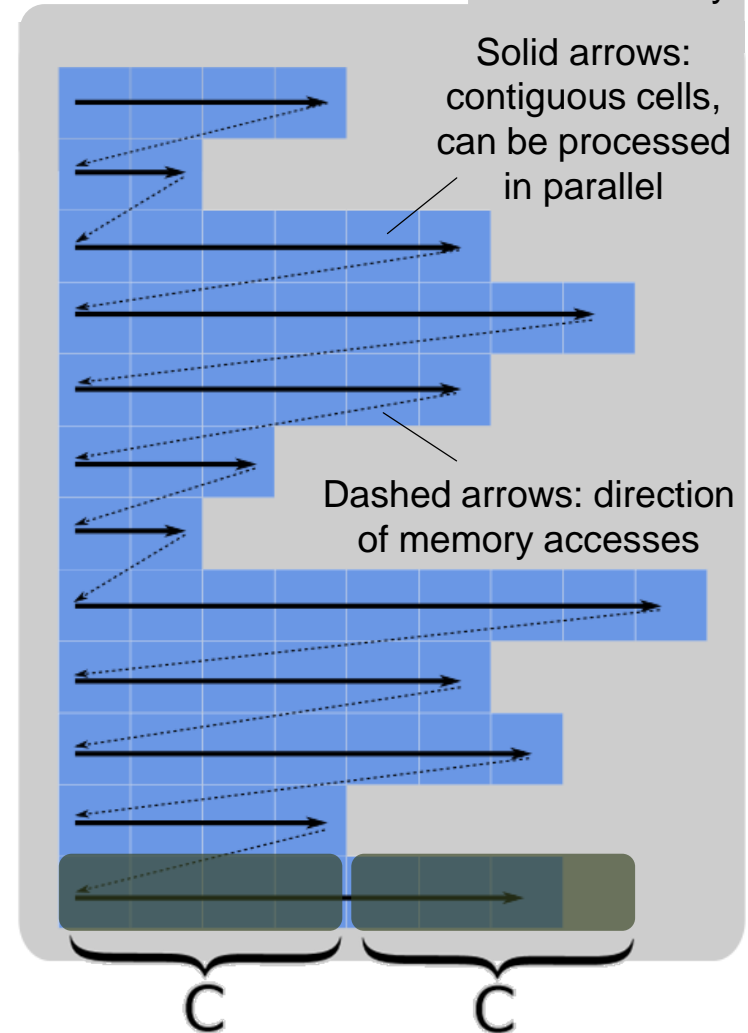
COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



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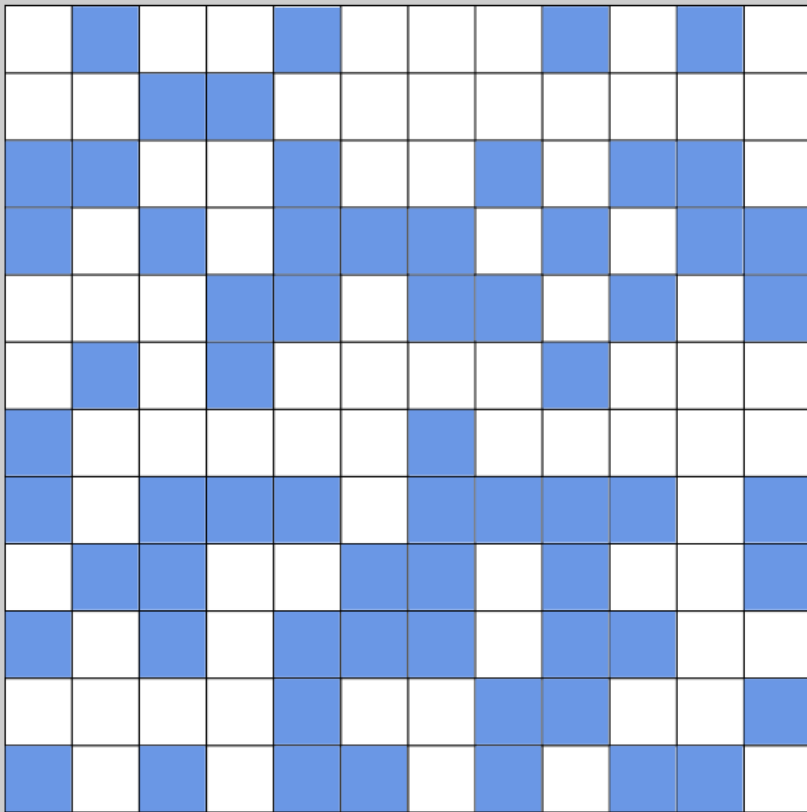
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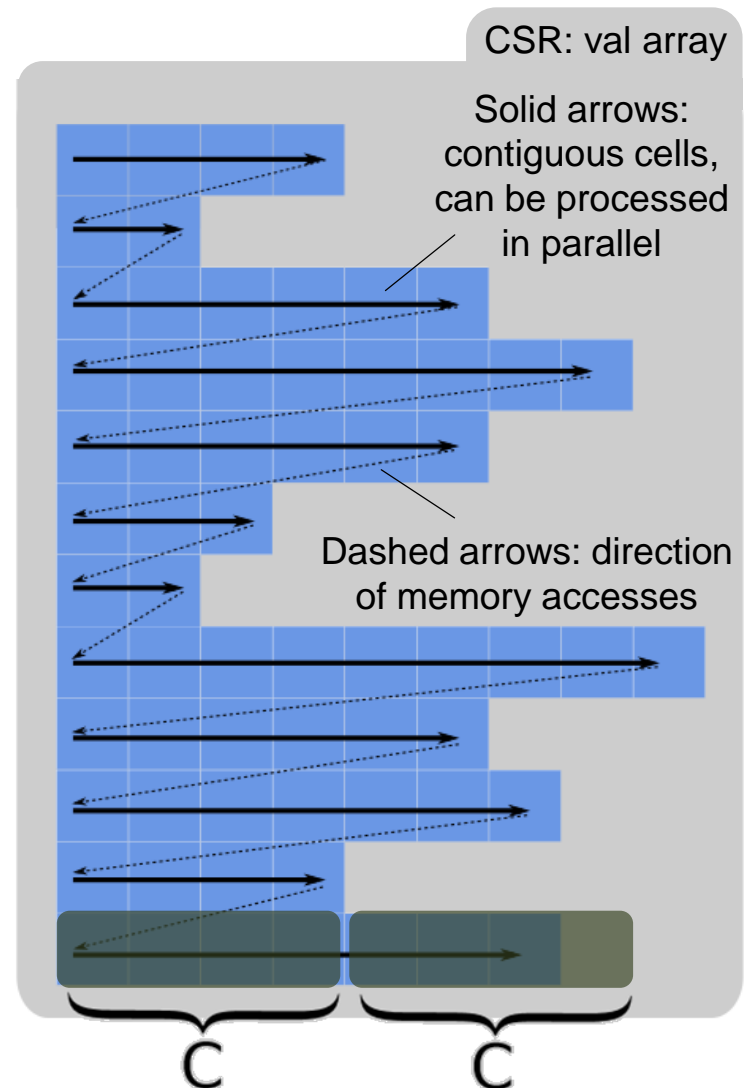
COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



X Row sizes incompatible with C

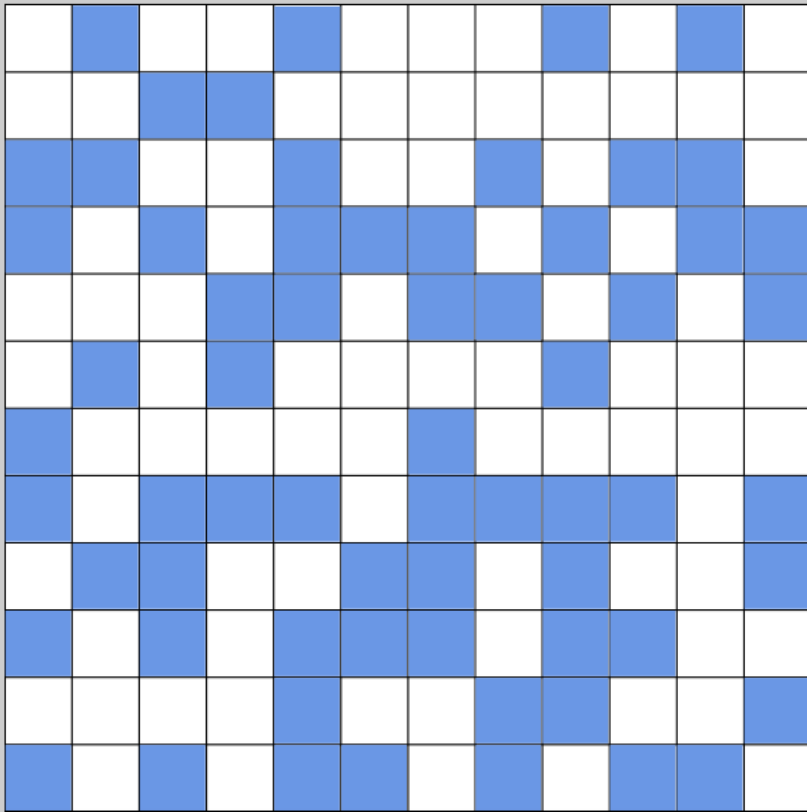
X Costly reductions within rows



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

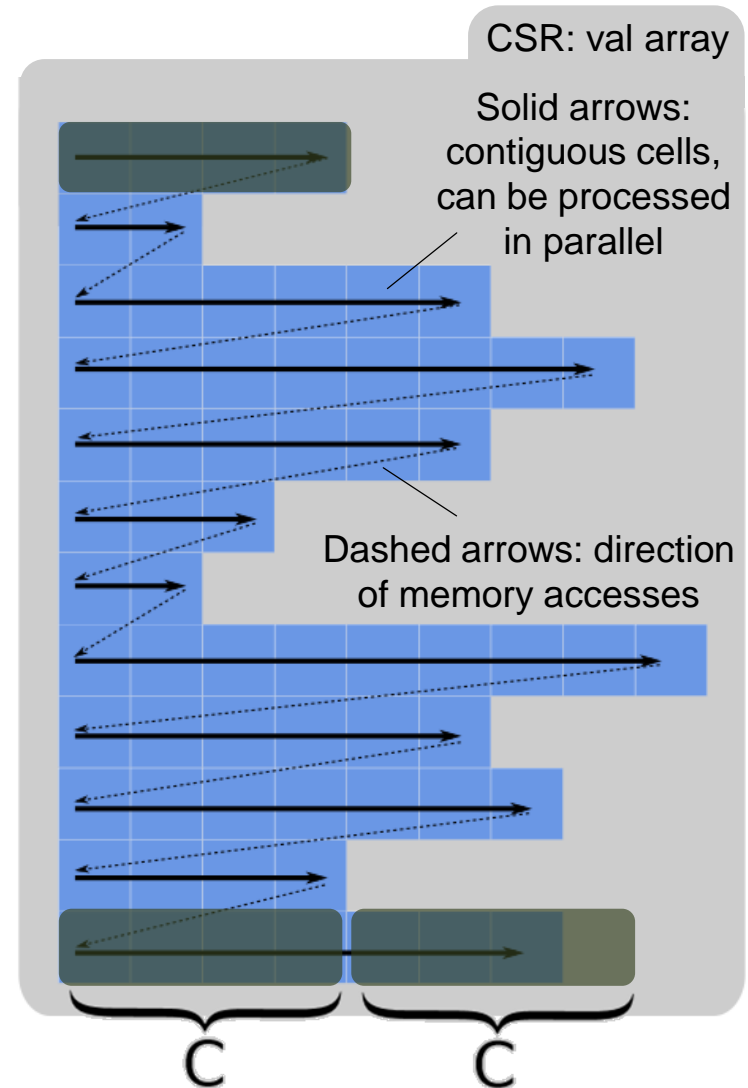
Adjacency matrix



Row sizes incompatible with C



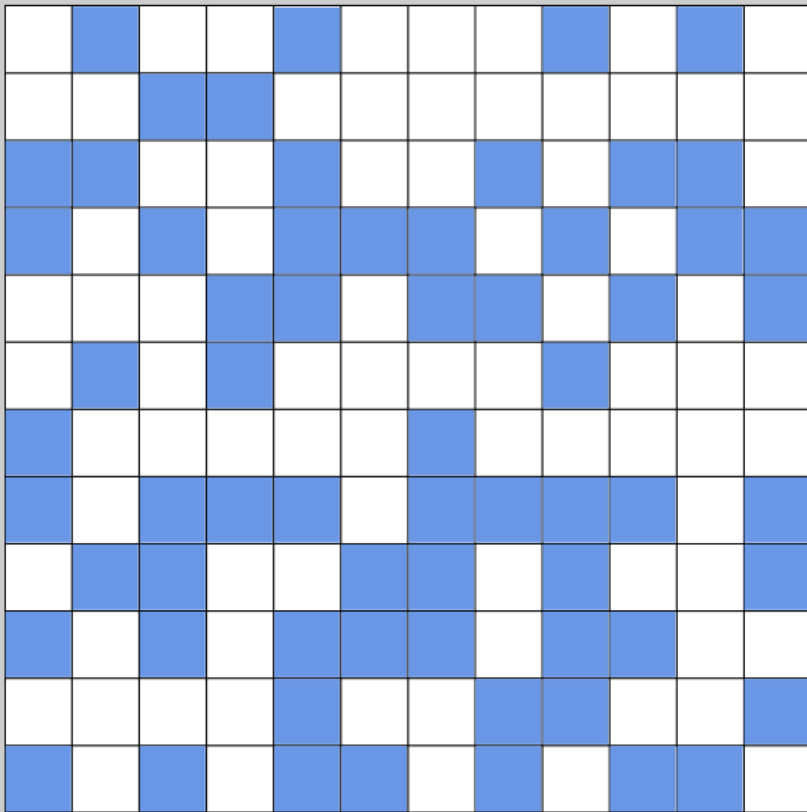
Costly reductions within rows



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

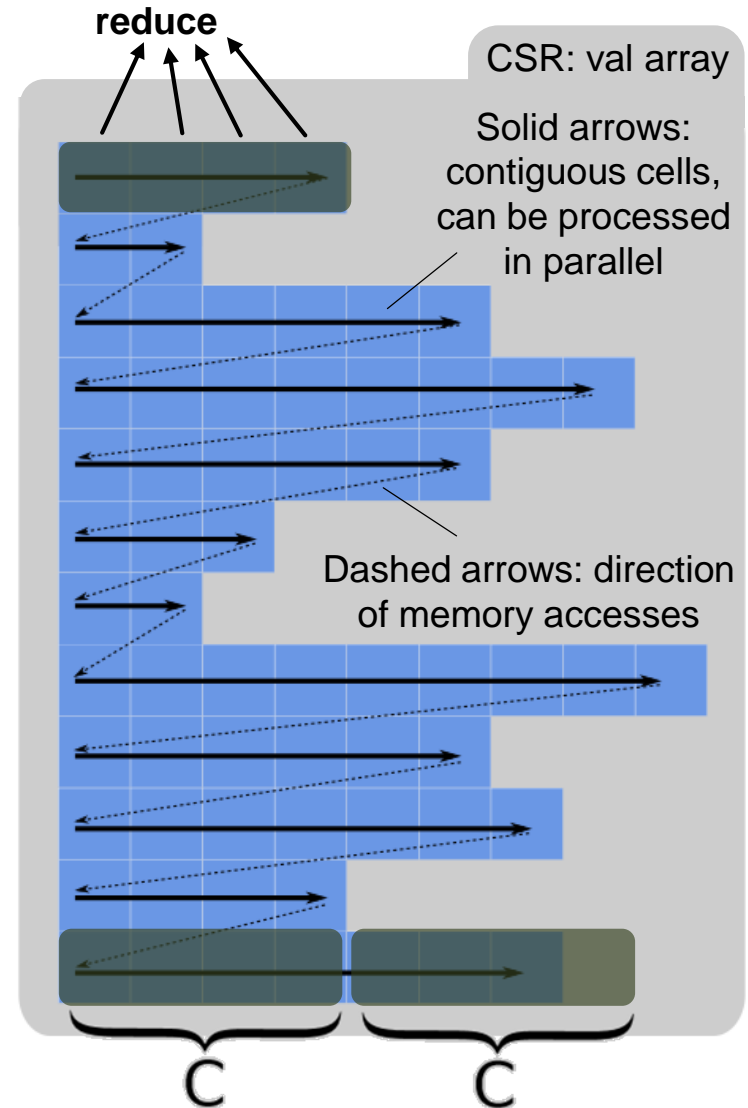
COMPRESSED SPARSE ROW (CSR)

Adjacency matrix



X Row sizes incompatible with C

X Costly reductions within rows





Idea: utilize novel techniques used in numerical computations to accelerate graph processing



Idea: utilize novel techniques used in numerical computations to accelerate graph processing

ACSR [1]

ESB [3]

ELLPACK/ELL

SELL-P [4] ...

Sliced ELLPACK [2]

- [1] A. Ashari et al. "Fast Sparse Matrix-vector Multiplication on GPUs for Graph Applications". SC14.
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Specific to a given architecture

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- [5] M. Kreuzer et al. "A unified sparse matrix data format for efficient general sparse matrix-vector multiplication on modern processors with wide SIMD units". SIAM J. of Scientific Computing.

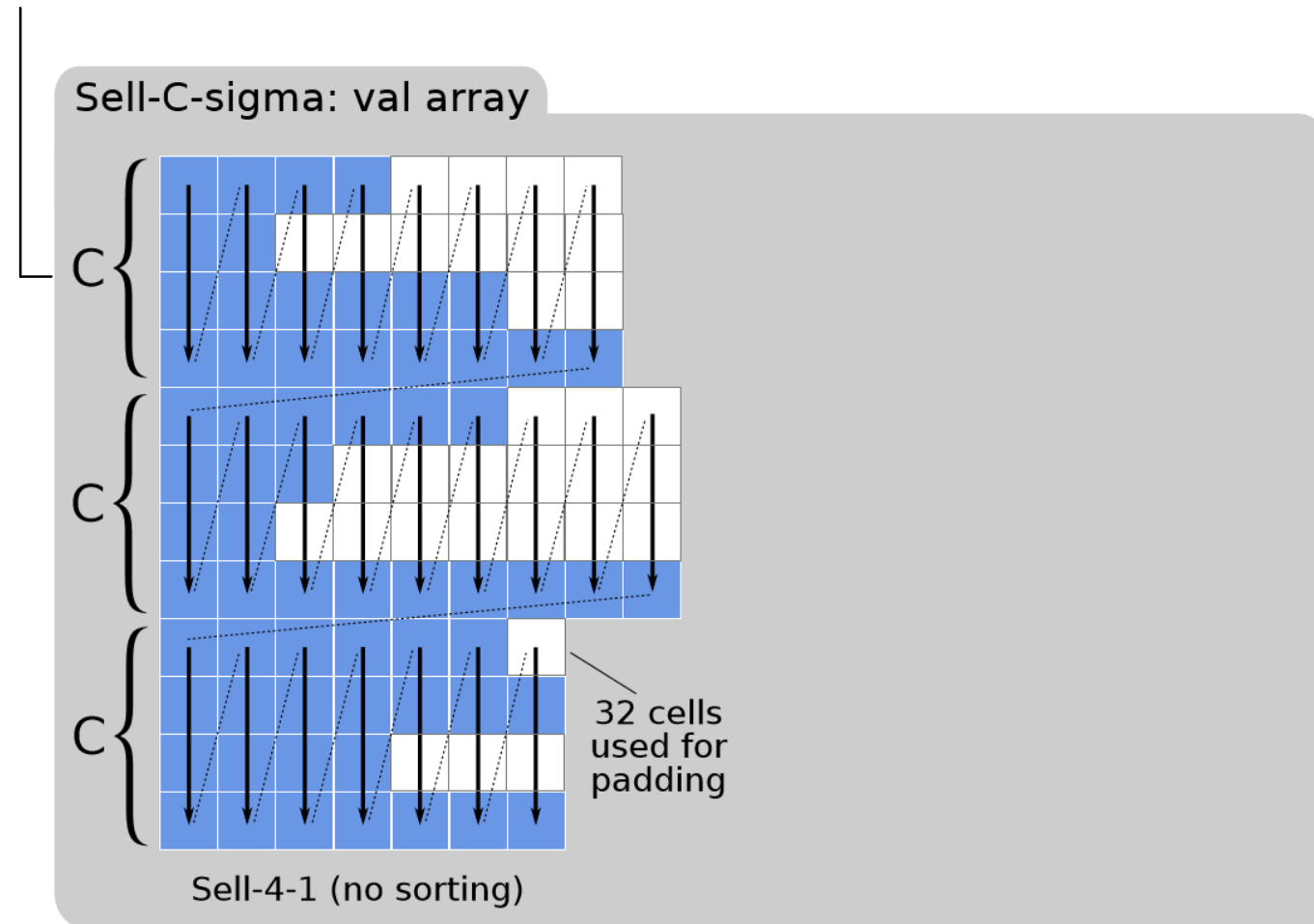
GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

SELL-C-SIGMA

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

SELL-C-SIGMA

chunk size

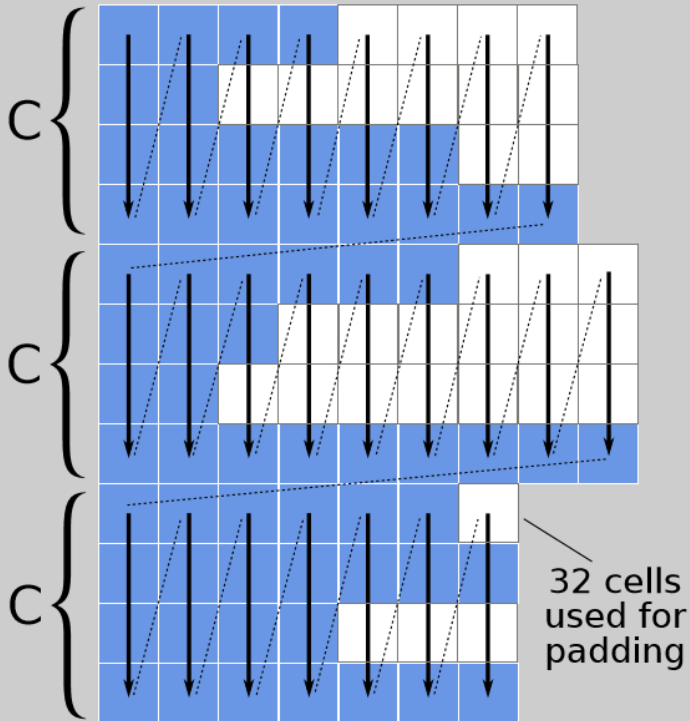


GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

SELL-C-SIGMA

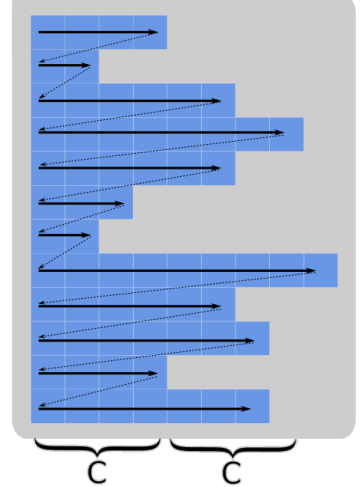
chunk size

Sell-C-sigma: val array



Sell-4-1 (no sorting)

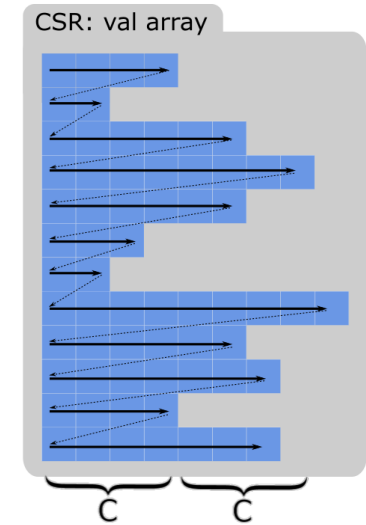
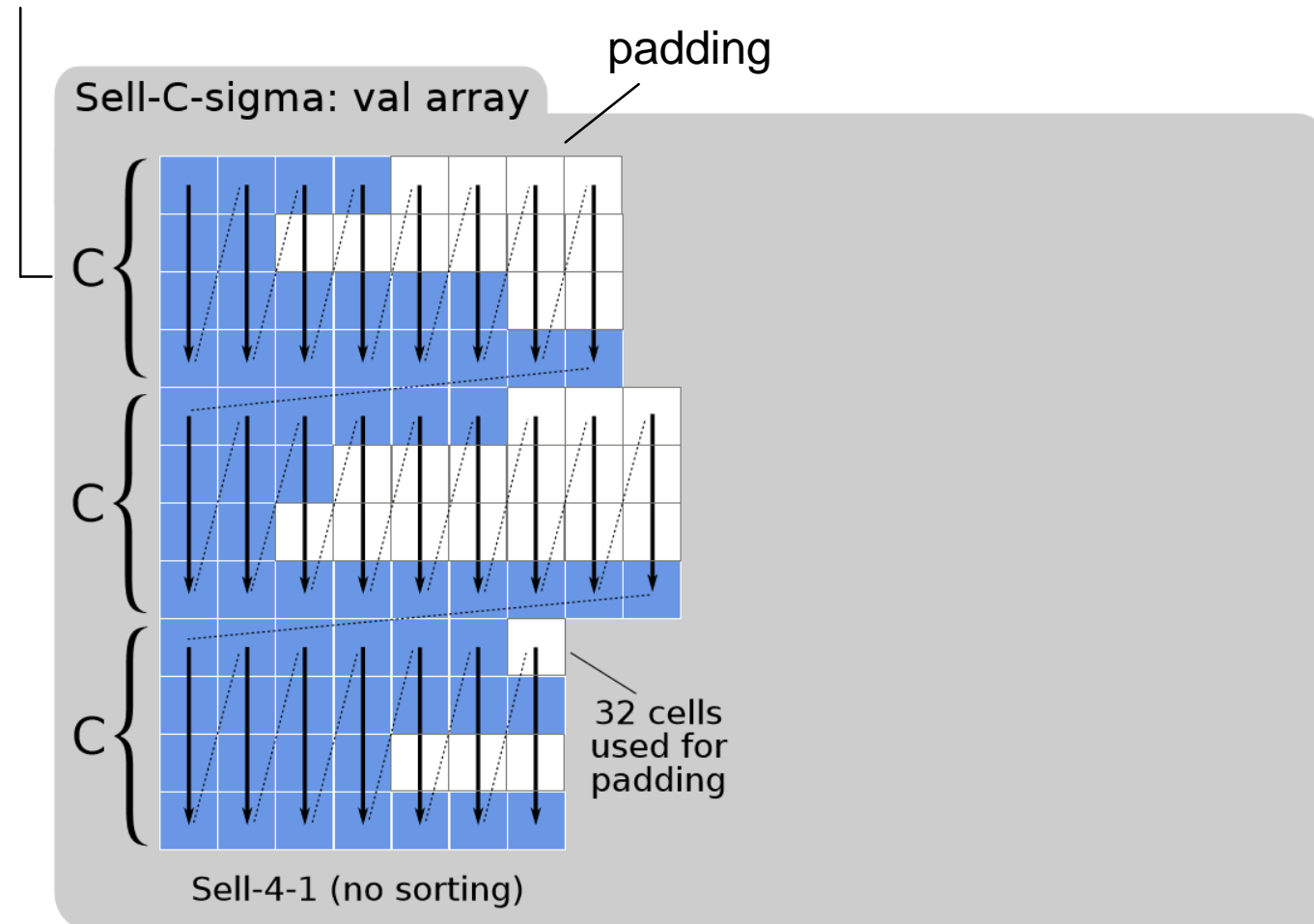
CSR: val array



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

SELL-C-SIGMA

chunk size



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

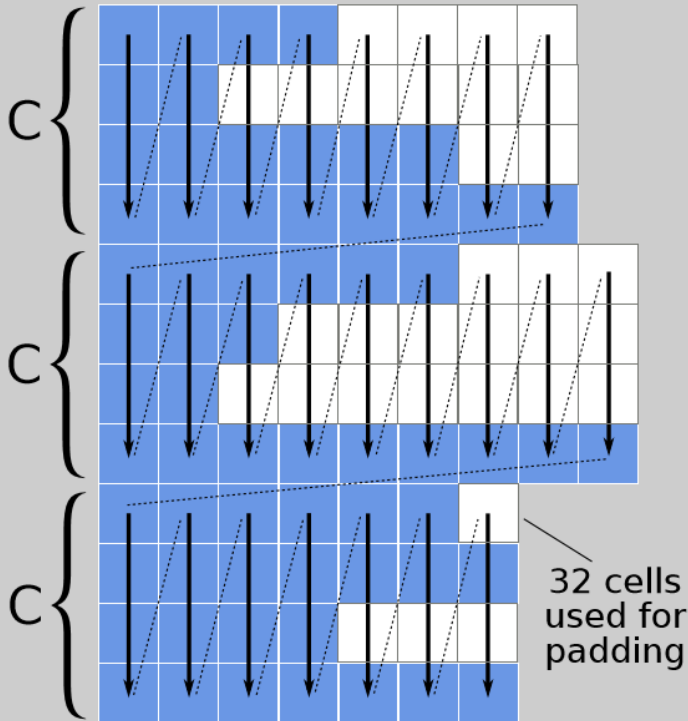
SELL-C-SIGMA

chunk size

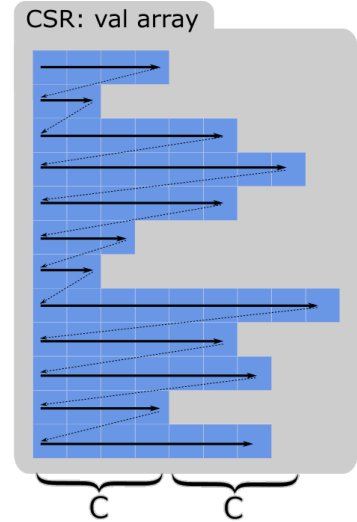
padding

sorting scope
 $\sigma \in [1..n]$

Sell-C-sigma: val array



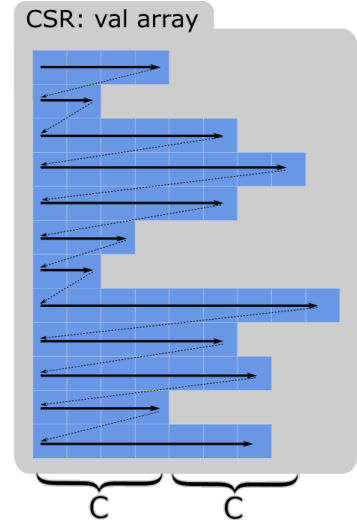
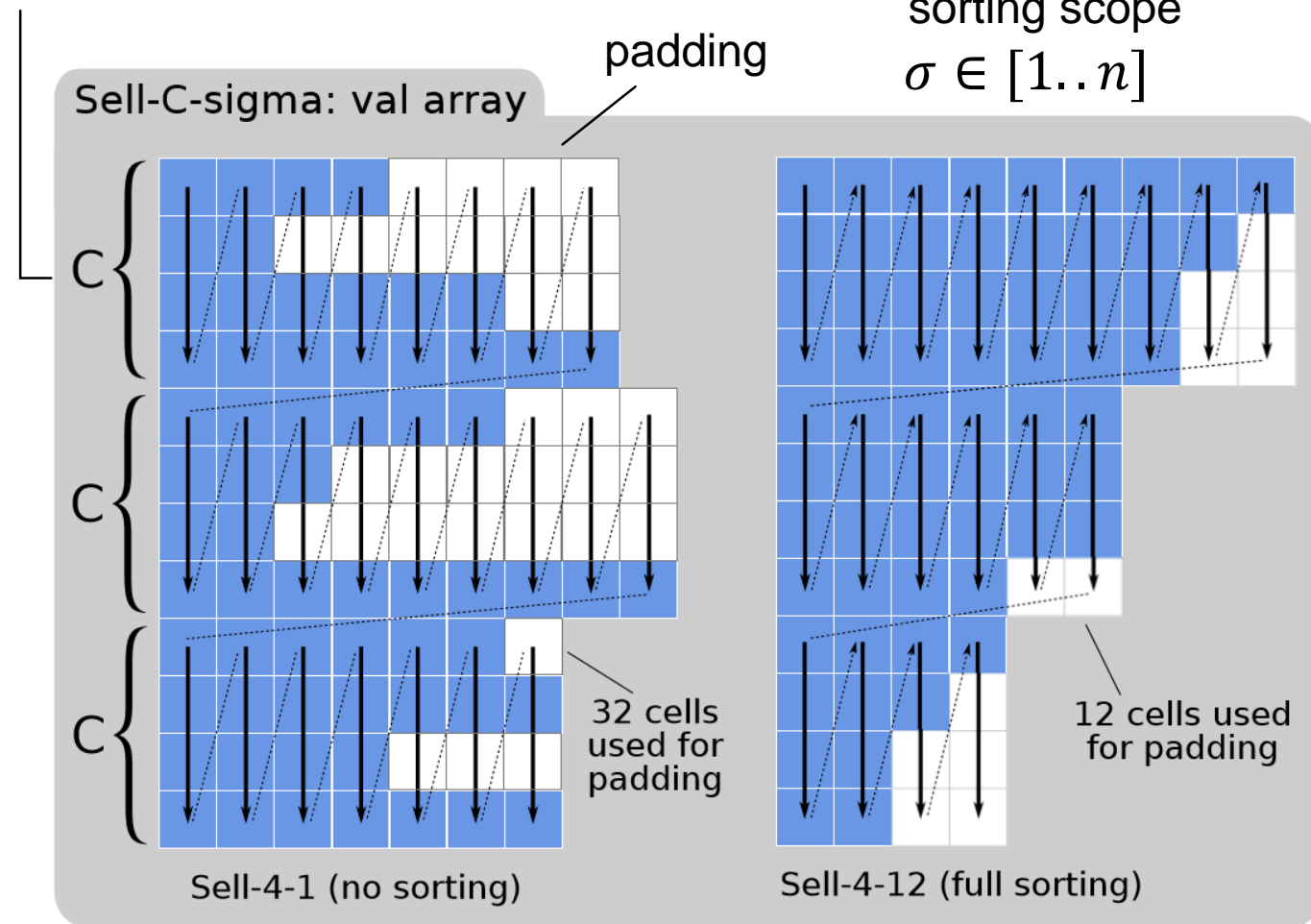
Sell-4-1 (no sorting)



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

SELL-C-SIGMA

chunk size



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

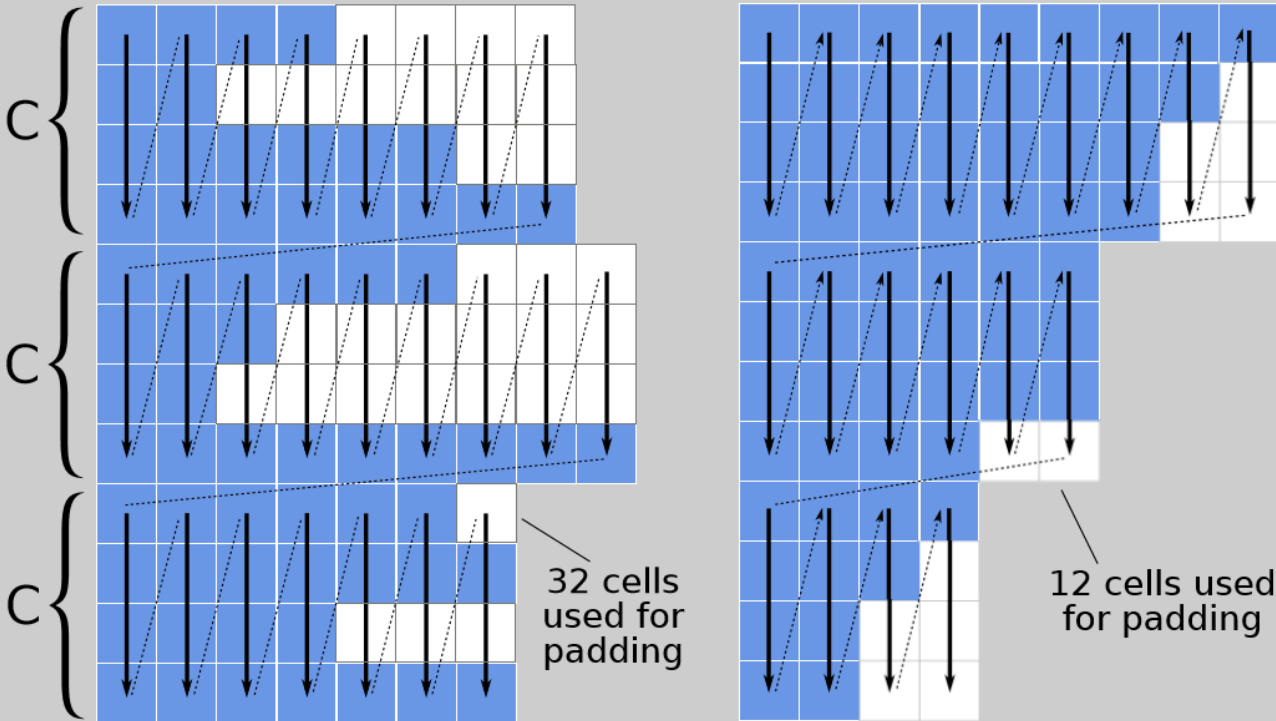
SELL-C-SIGMA

chunk size

padding

sorting scope
 $\sigma \in [1..n]$

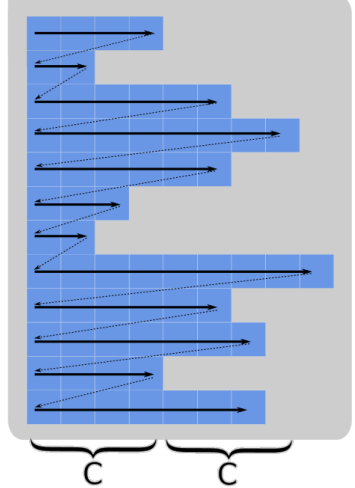
Sell-C-sigma: val array



Sell-4-1 (no sorting)

Sell-4-12 (full sorting)

CSR: val array



Reductions
fast with
SIMD
operations



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

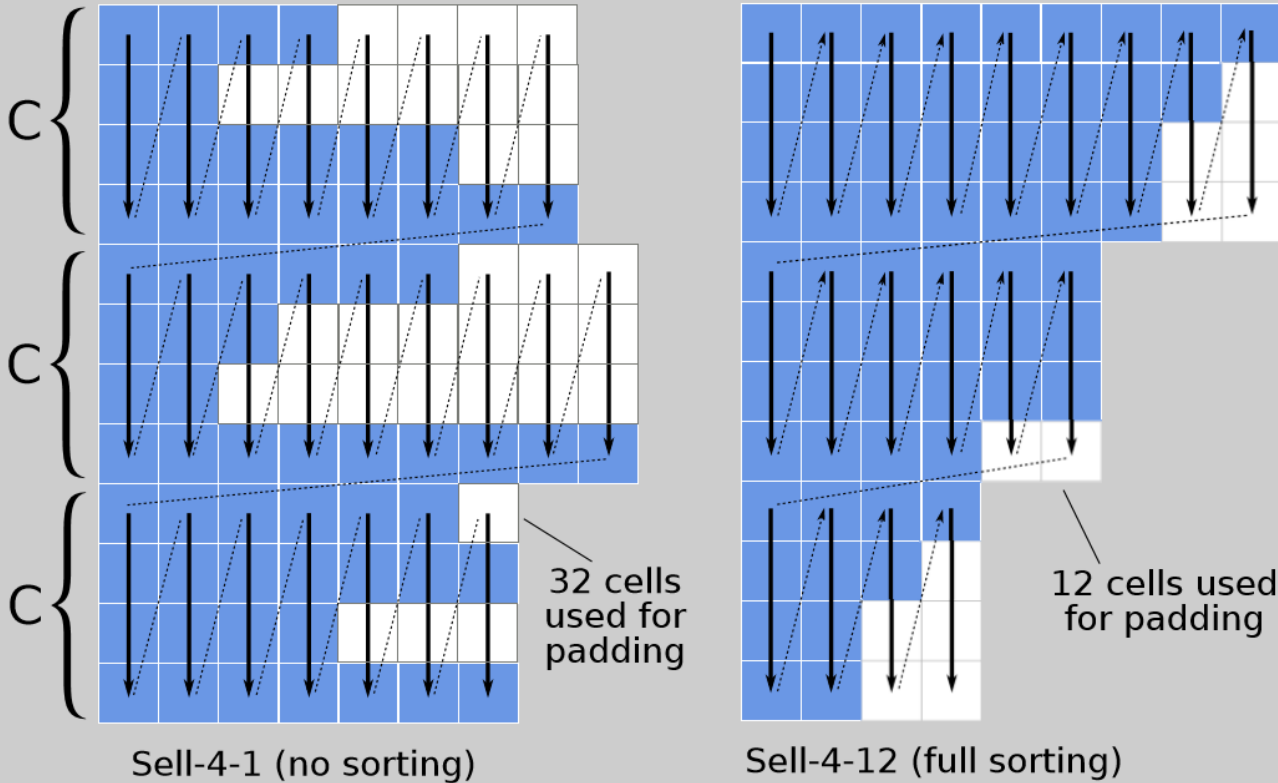
SELL-C-SIGMA

chunk size

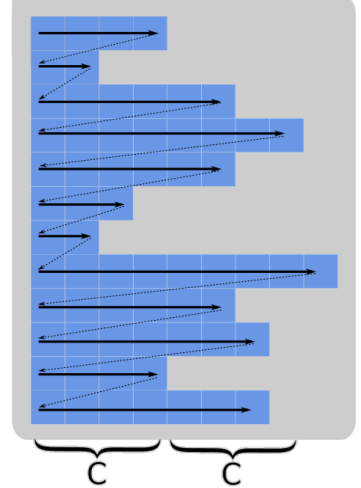
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Sell-C-sigma: val array



CSR: val array



Reductions
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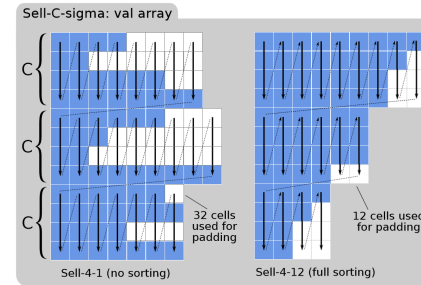


Portable

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS

SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS

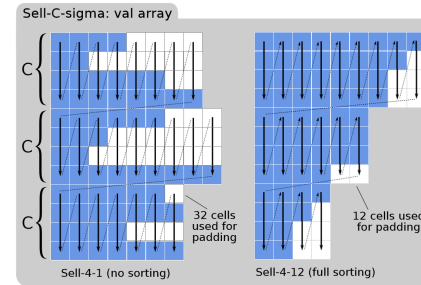
SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS



+

- $(X, op_1, op_2, el_1, el_2)$
- $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, min, +, \infty, 0)$
- $(\mathbb{R}, max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$
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SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS



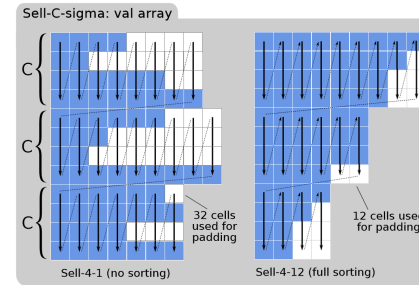
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What are the actual semirings and their formulations?

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS



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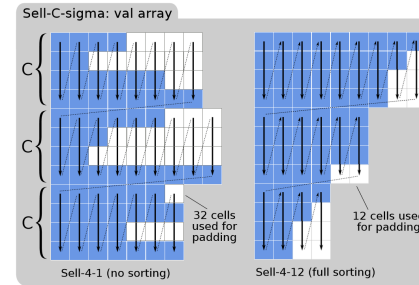


What are the actual semirings and their formulations?



How to derive both distances and parents?

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS



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What are the actual semirings and their formulations?



What is work complexity of BFS based on Sell-C-sigma?



How to derive both distances and parents?

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

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$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

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$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

distances $\in O(1)$

parents $\in O(m)$

After
iterations

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

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Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

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Real semiring

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$$f_k = A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

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After
iterations

Hadamard product

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = (A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}) \odot_R \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l \right)$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

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Hadamard product

After iterations

Boolean semiring

$$(\{0,1\}, |, \&, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = [\text{similar to Real}]$$

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After iterations

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

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Hadamard product

After
iterations

Sel-max "semiring"

$$(\mathbb{R}, \max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$$

$$f_k = [\text{more equations } \text{☺}]$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(1)$$

After
iterations

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

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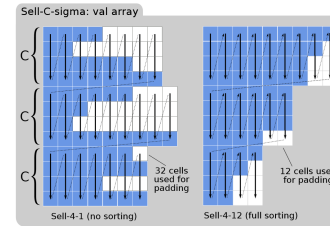
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After
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SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS

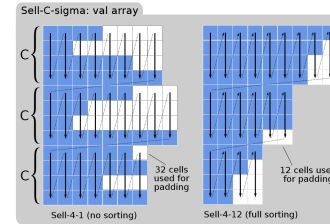
SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS



+

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SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS



+

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```

12 // Compute  $x_k$  (versions differ based on the used semiring):
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22 // Now, derive  $f_k$  (versions differ based on the used semiring):
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```

TROPICAL SEMIRING

BOOLEAN SEMIRING

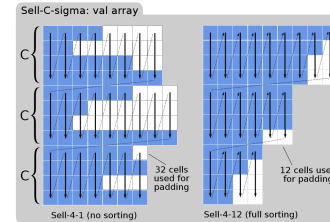
SEL-MAX SEMIRING

TROPICAL SEMIRING

BOOLEAN SEMIRING

SEL-MAX SEMIRING

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS




+

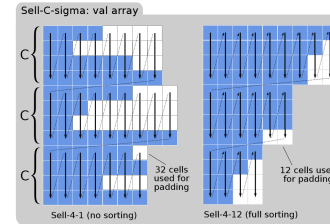
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 Detailed formulations are in the paper 😊

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS



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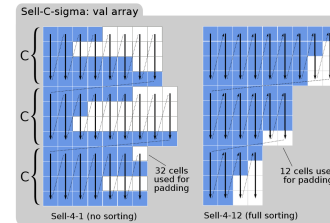
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! What vector operations are required for each semiring when using Sell-C-sigma

! Detailed formulations are in the paper 😊

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS



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GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

0

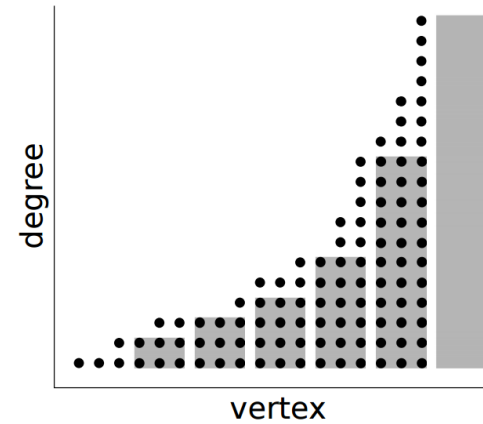
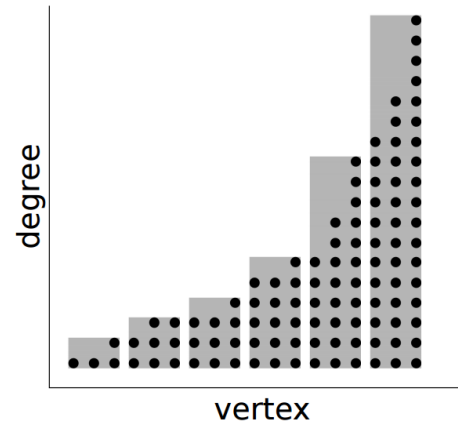
- Vertices are sorted by their degree
- ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
- $\hat{\rho}$: the maximum degree
- Assume tropical semiring

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

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GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

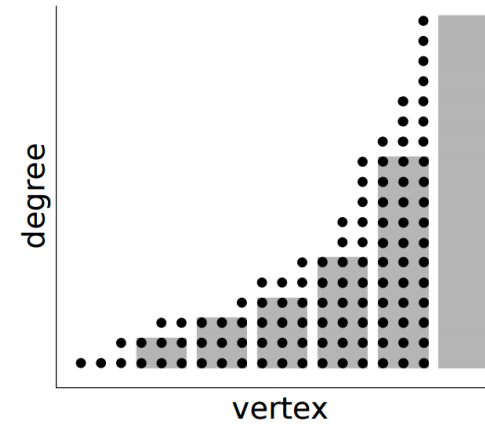
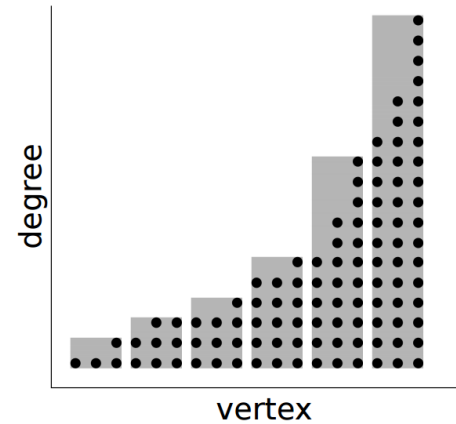
COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

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1

The size of all the blocks (except the largest):



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

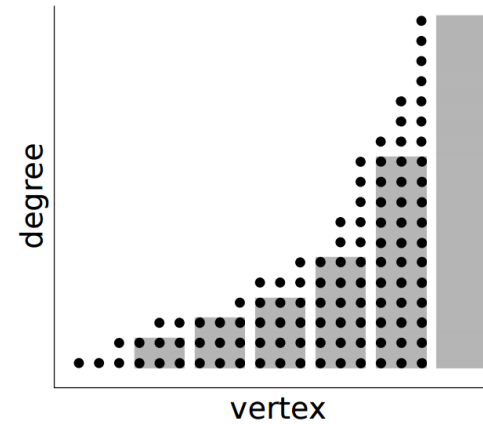
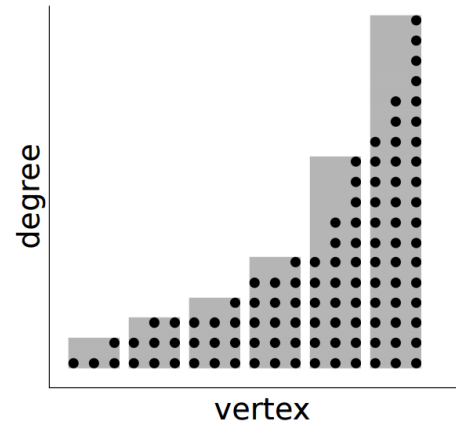
1

The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq 2m$$

0

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GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

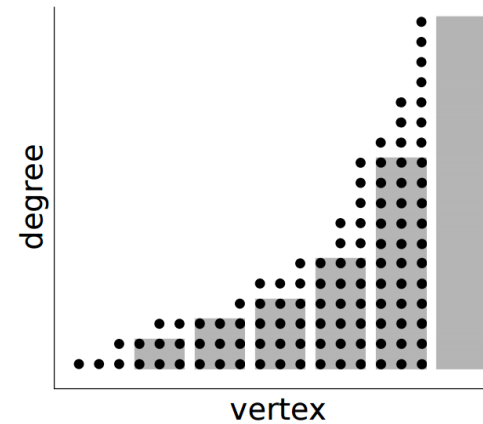
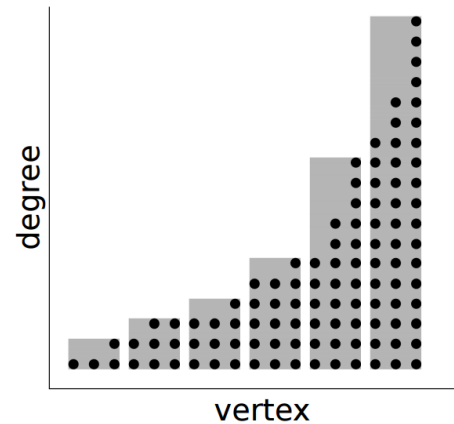
COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

- 1 The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq 2m$$

- 2 The size of the largest block:

- 0
- Vertices are sorted by their degree
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 - Assume tropical semiring



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

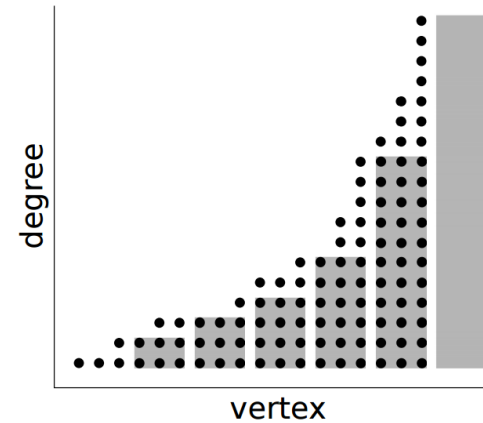
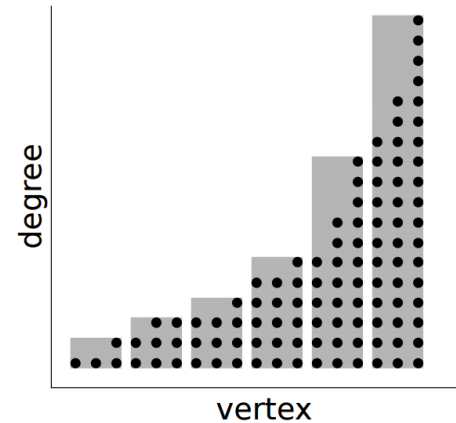
COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

- 1 The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq 2m$$

- 2 The size of the largest block: $\hat{\rho}C$

- 0
- Vertices are sorted by their degree
 - ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
 - $\hat{\rho}$: the maximum degree
 - Assume tropical semiring



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

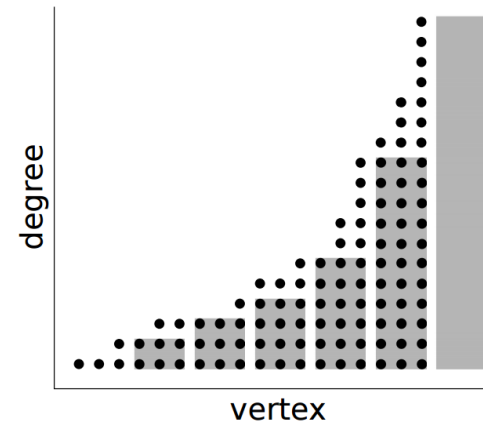
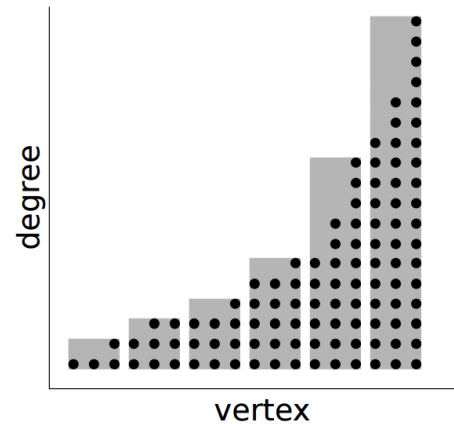
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$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq 2m$$

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- 3 **Storage bound**

- 0
- Vertices are sorted by their degree
 - ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
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 - Assume tropical semiring



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

- 1 The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

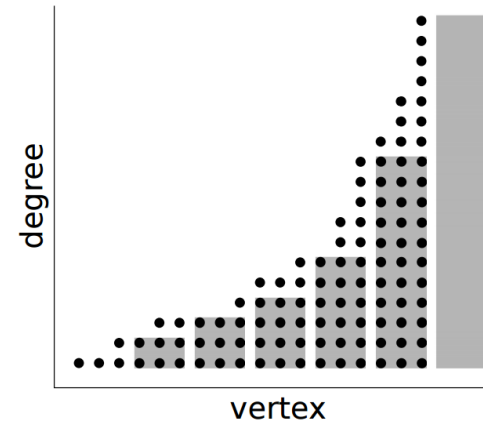
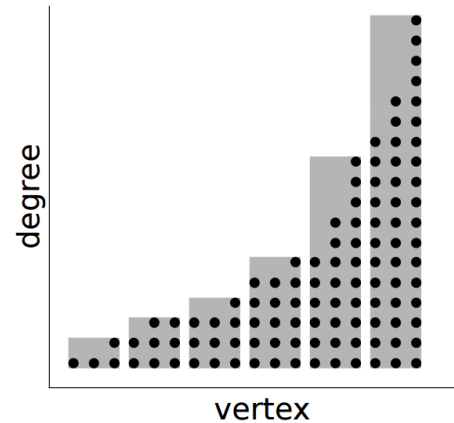
$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq 2m$$

- 2 The size of the largest block: $\hat{\rho}C$

- 3 **Storage bound**

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq 2m + \hat{\rho}C$$

- 0
- Vertices are sorted by their degree
 - ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
 - $\hat{\rho}$: the maximum degree
 - Assume tropical semiring



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

- 1 The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

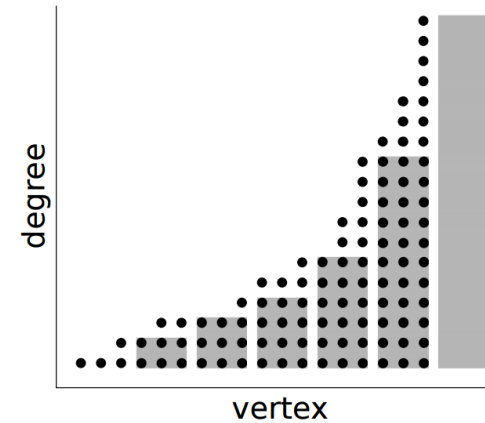
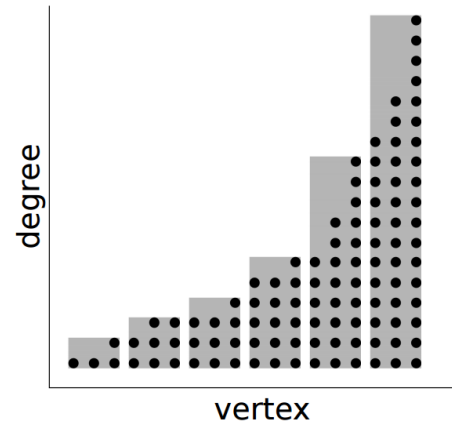
$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq 2m$$

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- 0
- Vertices are sorted by their degree
 - ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
 - $\hat{\rho}$: the maximum degree
 - Assume tropical semiring



- 4 **Computational complexity bound**

$$W = O(D(n + m + \hat{\rho}C))$$

$$= O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

0

- Vertices are sorted by their degree
- ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
- $\hat{\rho}$: the maximum degree
- Assume tropical semiring

1

The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_i^{C-1}$$



Is that all?

2

The size of the largest

3

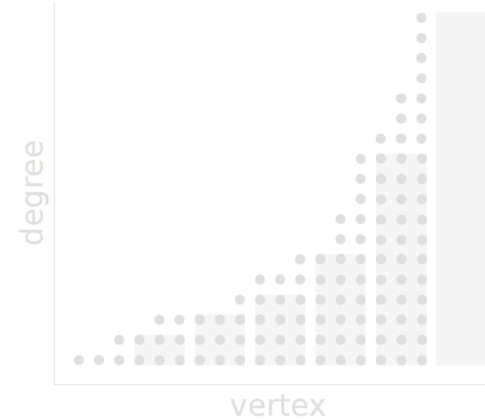
Storage bound

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_i^{C-1} \leq 2m + \hat{\rho}C$$

4

Computational complexity bound

$$W = O(D(n + m + \hat{\rho}C)) \\ = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$



GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITY

0

- Vertices are sorted by their degree
- ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
- $\hat{\rho}$: the maximum degree
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1

The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_i^{C-1}$$



Is that all?

2

The size of the largest block:

3

Storage bound

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\#chunks} C \cdot \rho_i^{C-1} \leq 2m + \hat{\rho}C$$

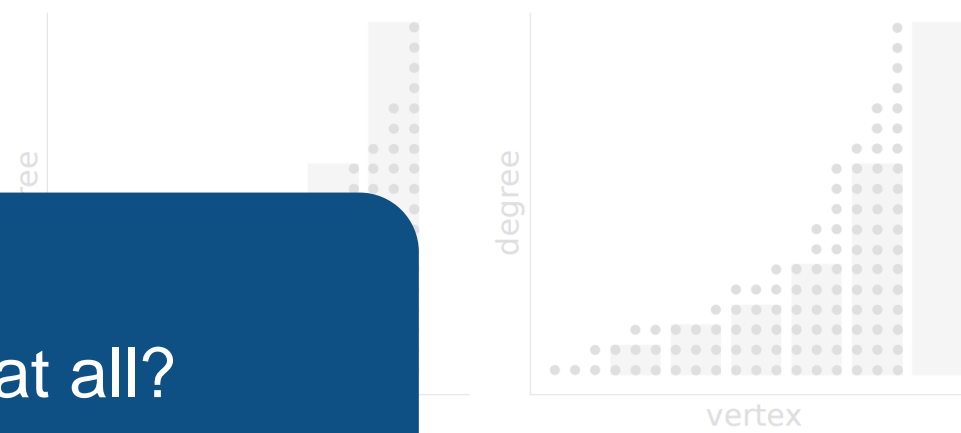
4

Computational complexity bound

$$W = O(D^C) = O(Dn^C + Dm^C + D\rho^C)$$



Not really...



SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Sell-4-12

col

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12	
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	n/d	
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	n/d	n/d	
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	n/d	n/d	
1	2	5	8	10	11				
2	3	6	7	9	12				
4	5	7	8	10	12				
2	5	9	11	n/d	n/d				
5	8	9	12						
2	4	9	n/d						
1	7	n/d	n/d						
3	4	n/d	n/d						

val

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1	1	1				
1	1	1	1	0	0				
1	1	1	0	0					
1	1	0	0						
1	1	0	0						

SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Sell-4-12

col

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12		
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	n/d		
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	n/d	n/d		
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	n/d	n/d		
1	2	5	8	10	11					
2	3	6	7	9	12					
4	5	7	8	10	12					
2	5	9	11	n/d	n/d					
5	8	9	12							
2	4	9	n/d							
1	7	n/d	n/d							
3	4	n/d	n/d							

val

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	0	0					
1	1	1	0							
1	1	0	0							
1	1	0	0							

SlimSell

val

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12		
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	-1		
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	-1	-1		
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	-1	-1		
1	2	5	8	10	11					
2	3	6	7	9	12					
4	5	7	8	10	12					
2	5	9	11	-1	-1					
5	8	9	12							
2	4	9	-1							
1	7	-1	-1							
3	4	-1	-1							

SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Representation	Sell- C - σ	CSR	AL	SlimSell
Size [cells]	$4m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$	$4m + n$	$2m + n$	$2m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$

Sell-4-12

col

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12		
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	n/d		
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	n/d	n/d		
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	n/d	n/d		
1	2	5	8	10	11					
2	3	6	7	9	12					
4	5	7	8	10	12					
2	5	9	11	n/d	n/d					
5	8	9	12							
2	4	9	n/d							
1	7	n/d	n/d							
3	4	n/d	n/d							

val

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0		
1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	0	0					
1	1	1	0							
1	1	0	0							
1	1	0	0							



SlimSell

val

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12		
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	-1		
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	-1	-1		
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	-1	-1		
1	2	5	8	10	11					
2	3	6	7	9	12					
4	5	7	8	10	12					
2	5	9	11	-1	-1					
5	8	9	12							
2	4	9	-1							
1	7	-1	-1							
3	4	-1	-1							

SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Representation	Sell- C - σ	CSR	AL	SlimSell
Size [cells]	$4m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$	$4m + n$	$2m + n$	$2m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$

SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Representation	Sell- C - σ	CSR	AL	SlimSell
Size [cells]	$4m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$	$4m + n$	$2m + n$	$2m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$

$$2m + \frac{2n}{C} + P < n + 2m \Leftrightarrow P < n \left(1 - \frac{2}{C} \right)$$

SLIMSELL

REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Representation	Sell- C - σ	CSR	AL	SlimSell
Size [cells]	$4m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$	$4m + n$	$2m + n$	$2m + \frac{2n}{C} + P$

$$2m + \frac{2n}{C} + P < n + 2m \Leftrightarrow P < n \left(1 - \frac{2}{C}\right)$$

$C = 8$



$$P < 3n/4$$

$C = 16$



$$P < 7n/8$$

$C = 32$



$$P < 15n/16$$

SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

SlimSell

val

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12	
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	-1	
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	-1	-1	
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	-1	-1	
1	2	5	8	10	11				
2	3	6	7	9	12				
4	5	7	8	10	12				
2	5	9	11	-1	-1				
5	8	9	12						
2	4	9	-1						
1	7	-1	-1						
3	4	-1	-1						

SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

SlimSell

val

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12	
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	-1	
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	-1	-1	
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	-1	-1	
1	2	5	8	10	11				
2	3	6	7	9	12				
4	5	7	8	10	12				
2	5	9	11	-1	-1				
5	8	9	12						
2	4	9	-1						
1	7	-1	-1						
3	4	-1	-1						



The corresponding traversal is label-setting, so...

SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

SlimSell

val

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12	
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	-1	
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	-1	-1	
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	-1	-1	
1	2	5	8	10	11				
2	3	6	7	9	12				
4	5	7	8	10	12				
2	5	9	11	-1	-1				
5	8	9	12						
2	4	9	-1						
1	7	-1	-1						
3	4	-1	-1						



The corresponding traversal is label-setting, so...

SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

SlimSell

val

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	-1
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	-1	-1
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	-1	-1
1	2	5	8	10	11			
2	3	6	7	9	12			
4	5	7	8	10	12			
2	5	9	11	-1	-1			
5	8	9	12					
2	4	9	-1					
1	7	-1	-1					
3	4	-1	-1					

! The corresponding traversal is label-setting, so...

SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMCHUNK

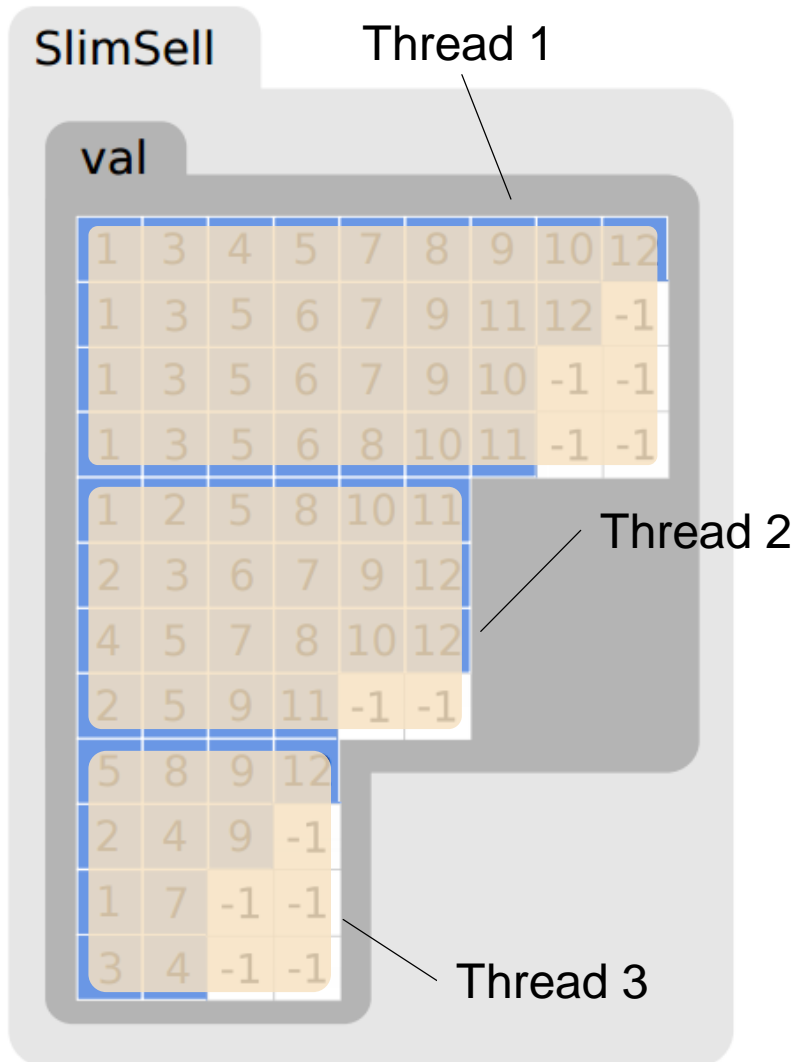
SlimSell

val

1	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	12
1	3	5	6	7	9	11	12	-1
1	3	5	6	7	9	10	-1	-1
1	3	5	6	8	10	11	-1	-1
1	2	5	8	10	11			
2	3	6	7	9	12			
4	5	7	8	10	12			
2	5	9	11	-1	-1			
5	8	9	12					
2	4	9	-1					
1	7	-1	-1					
3	4	-1	-1					

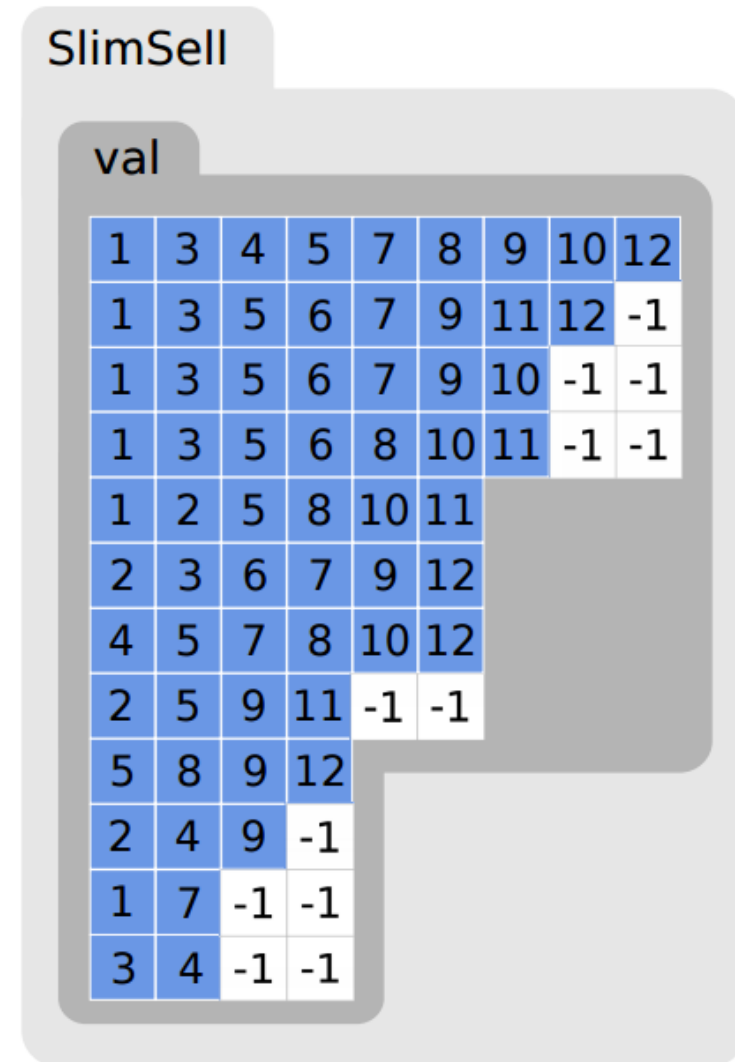
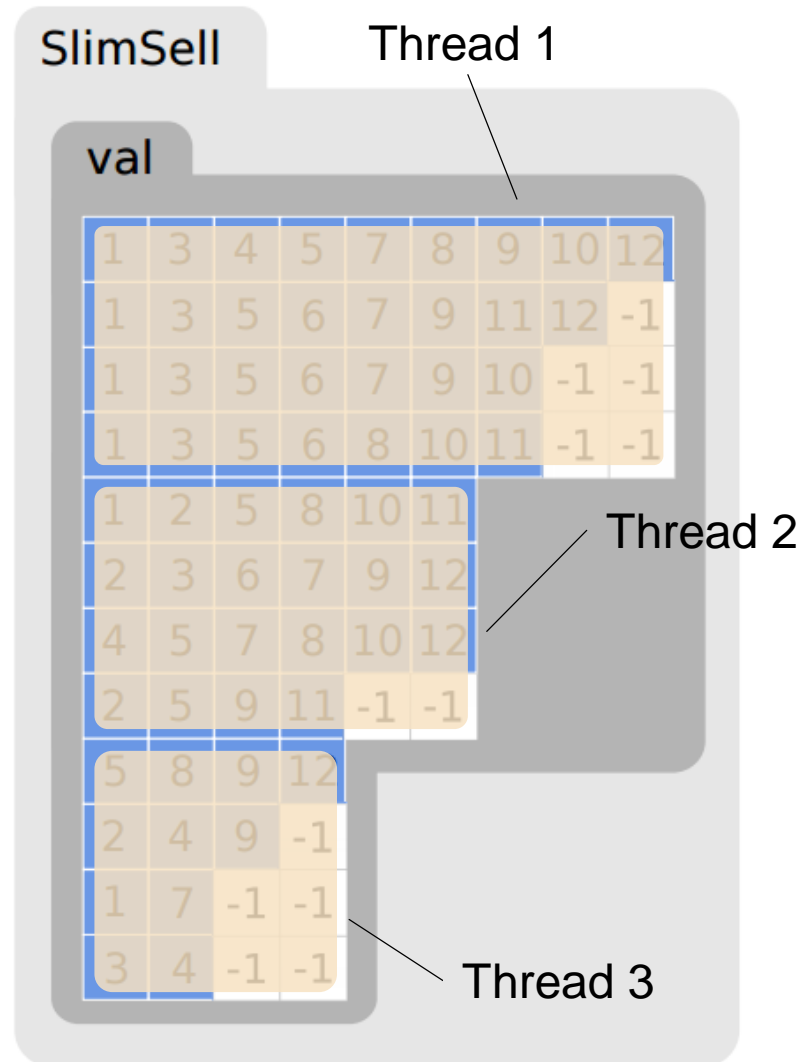
SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMCHUNK



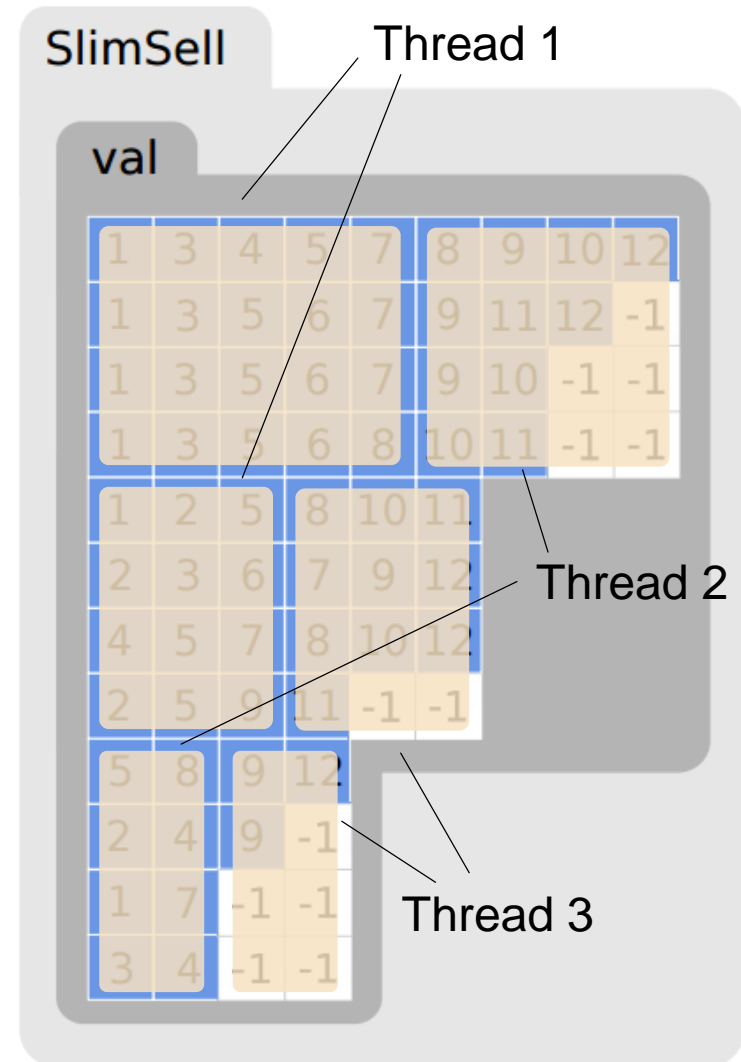
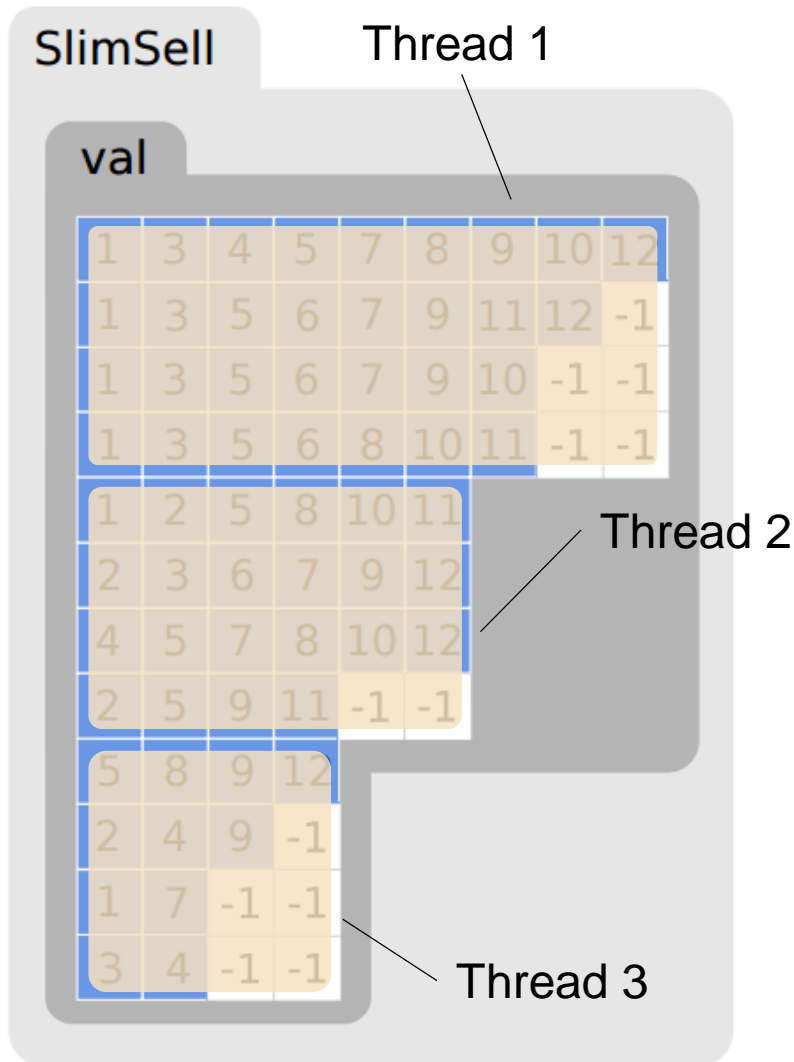
SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMCHUNK



SLIMSELL

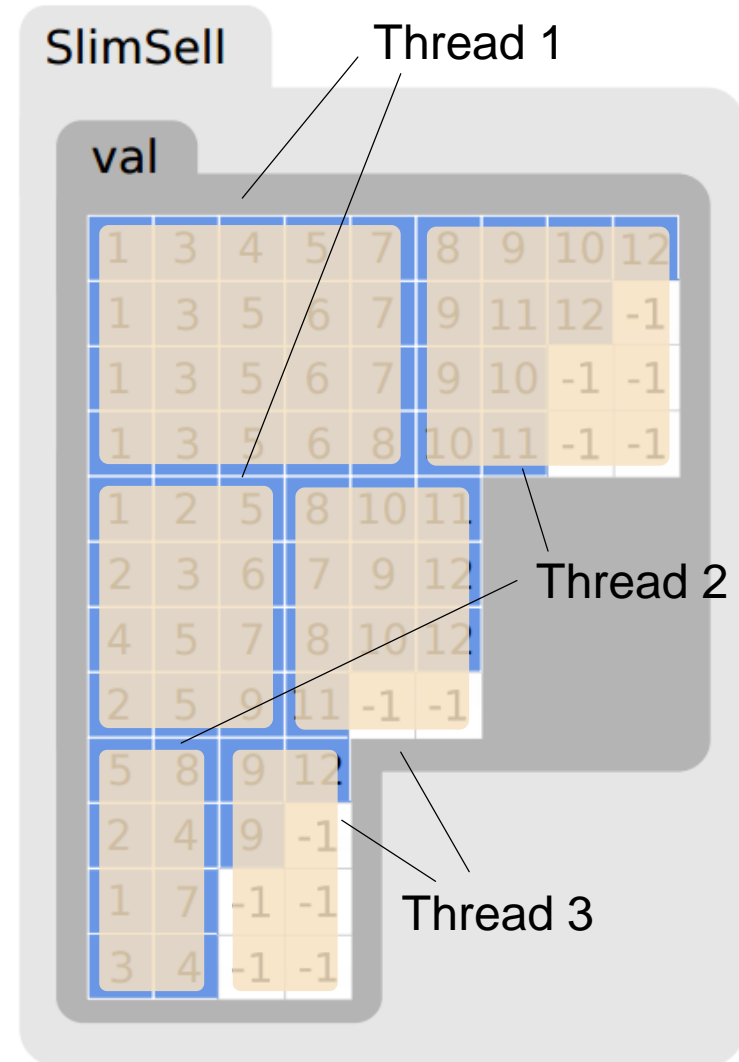
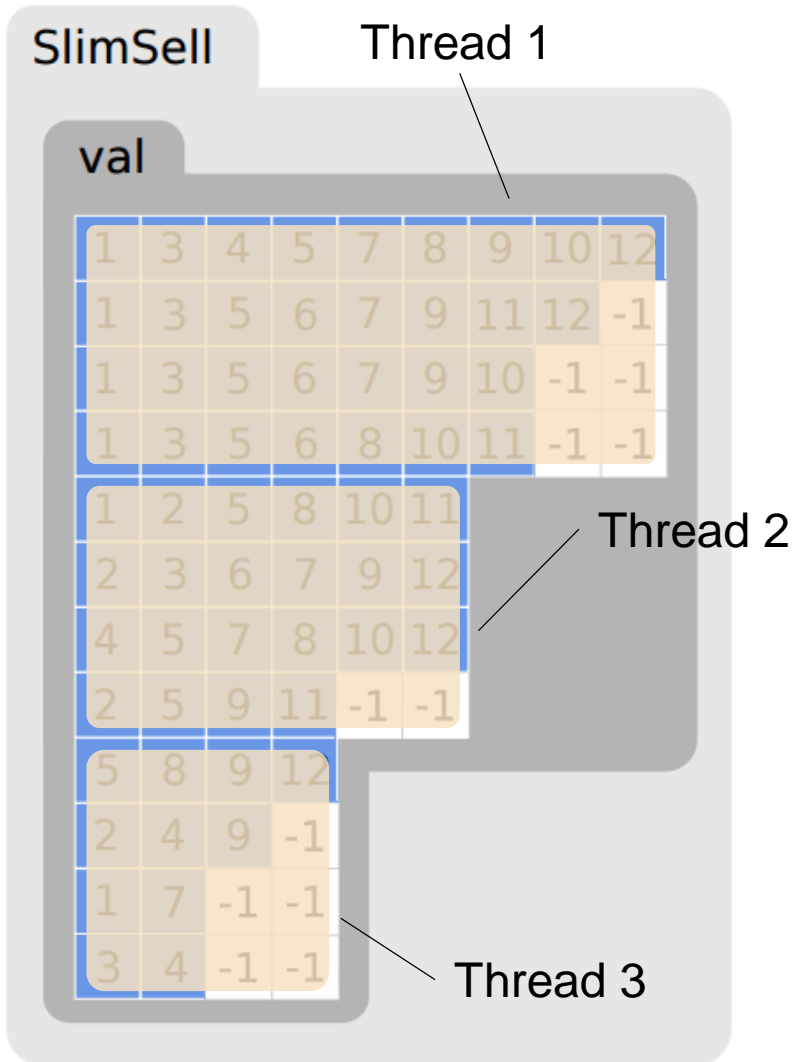
FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMCHUNK



SLIMSELL

FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMCHUNK

! Additional reduction required



PERFORMANCE QUESTIONS

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Does using
semirings result in
different
performance?

PERFORMANCE QUESTIONS



Does using semirings result in different performance?



What is the impact of various parameters (e.g., thread scheduling)?

PERFORMANCE QUESTIONS



Does using semirings result in different performance?



What are storage and performance improvements from SlimSell?



What is the impact of various parameters (e.g., thread scheduling)?

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF MACHINES

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF MACHINES



CSCS Greina cluster



Trivium Intel Server



CSCS Piz Daint & Piz Dora

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF MACHINES



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF MACHINES



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF MACHINES



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF GRAPHS

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF GRAPHS

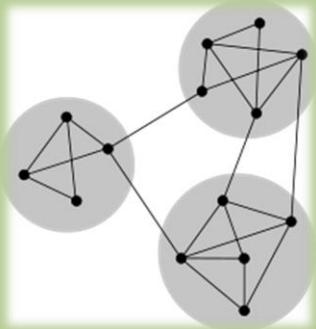
Synthetic graphs

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF GRAPHS

Synthetic graphs

Kronecker [1]



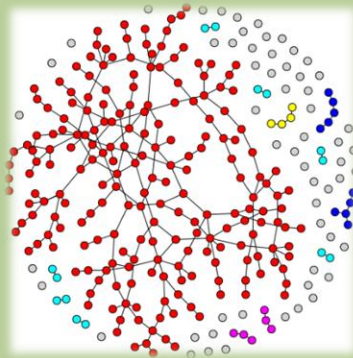
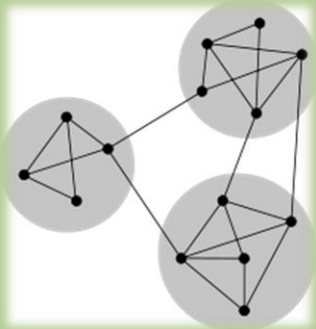
[1] J. Leskovec et al. Kronecker Graphs: An Approach to Modeling Networks. J. Mach. Learn. Research. 2010.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF GRAPHS

Synthetic graphs

Kronecker [1]



Erdős-Rényi [2]

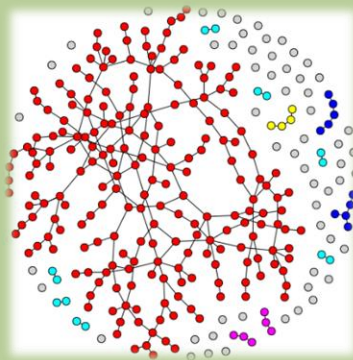
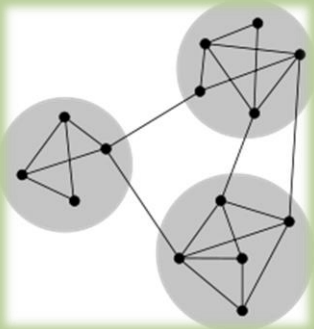
- [1] J. Leskovec et al. Kronecker Graphs: An Approach to Modeling Networks. J. Mach. Learn. Research. 2010.
 [2] P. Erdos and A. Renyi. On the evolution of random graphs. Pub. Math. Inst. Hun. A. Science. 1960.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF GRAPHS

Synthetic graphs

Kronecker [1]



Erdős-Rényi [2]

Real-world SNAP graphs [3]

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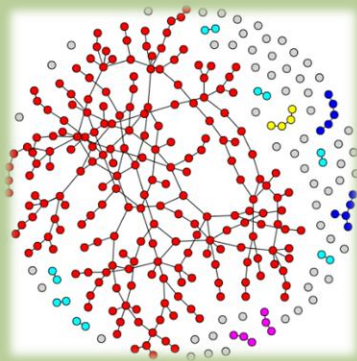
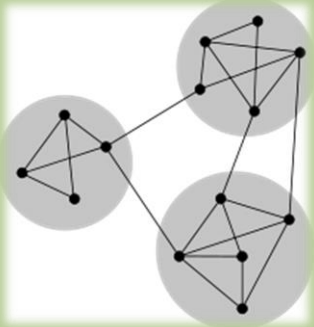
[3] <https://snap.stanford.edu>

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

TYPES OF GRAPHS

Synthetic graphs

Kronecker [1]



Erdős-Rényi [2]

Real-world SNAP graphs [3]

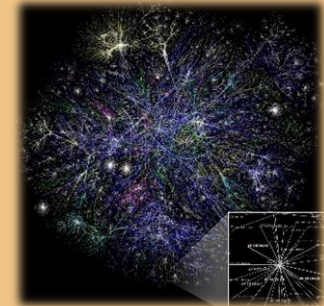


Road networks

Social networks

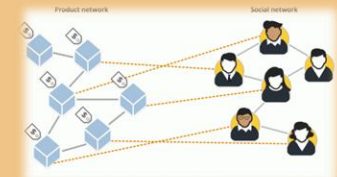
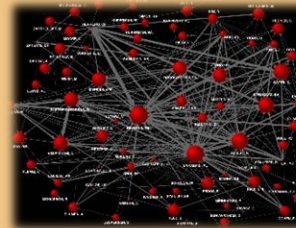


Comm. graphs



Web graphs

Citation graphs



Purchase networks

[1] J. Leskovec et al. Kronecker Graphs: An Approach to Modeling Networks. J. Mach. Learn. Research. 2010.

[2] P. Erdos and A. Renyi. On the evolution of random graphs. Pub. Math. Inst. Hun. A. Science. 1960.

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PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

OTHER PARAMETERS

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

OTHER PARAMETERS

Semirings

Tropical: $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$

Real: $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$

Boolean: $(\{0,1\}, |, \&, 0, 1)$

Sel-max: $(\mathbb{R}, \max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

OTHER PARAMETERS

Semirings

Tropical: $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$

Real: $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$

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Sel-max: $(\mathbb{R}, \max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$

OpenMP scheduling

Static

Dynamic

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

OTHER PARAMETERS

Semirings

Tropical: $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$

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Sel-max: $(\mathbb{R}, \max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$

OpenMP scheduling

Static

Dynamic

Scaling

Strong

Weak

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

OTHER PARAMETERS

Semirings

Tropical: $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$

Real: $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$

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Sel-max: $(\mathbb{R}, \max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$

OpenMP scheduling

Static

Dynamic

Scaling

Strong

Weak

Sell-C-sigma parameters

Sorting

Chunk size

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

SEMIRING COMPARISON

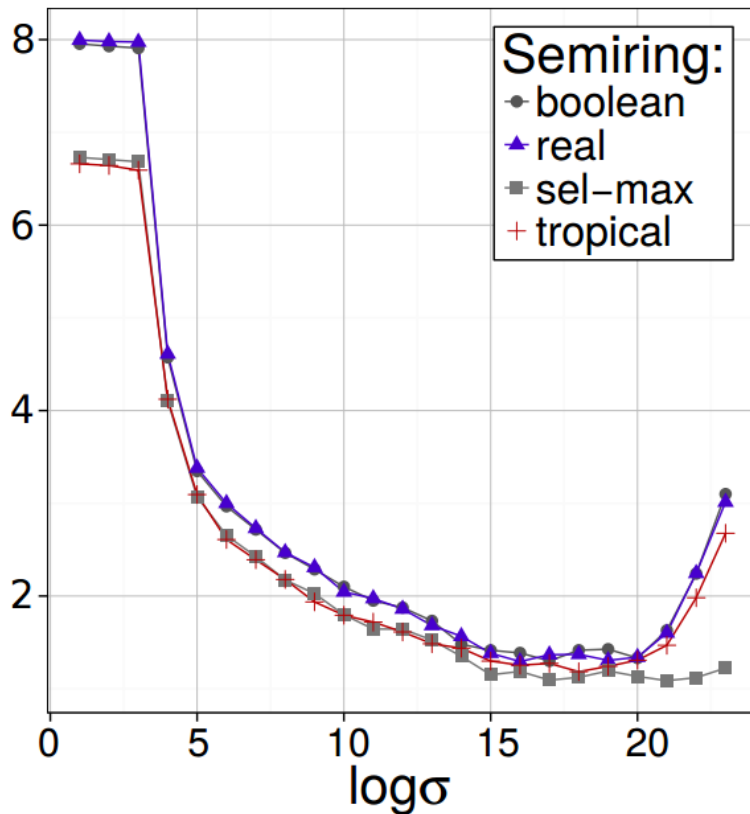
Kronecker power-law graphs

$$n = 2^{23}, \bar{\rho} = 16$$

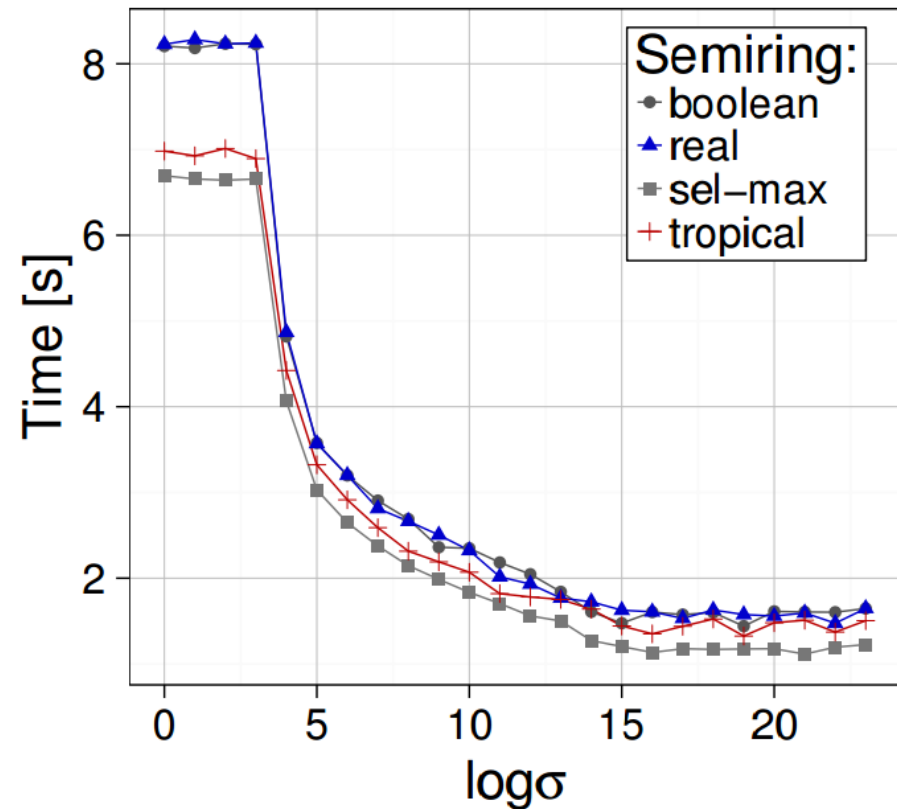
Xeon CPU, $C = 8$



Static scheduling



Dynamic scheduling



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

IMPACT FROM SLIMWORK

Kronecker power-law graphs

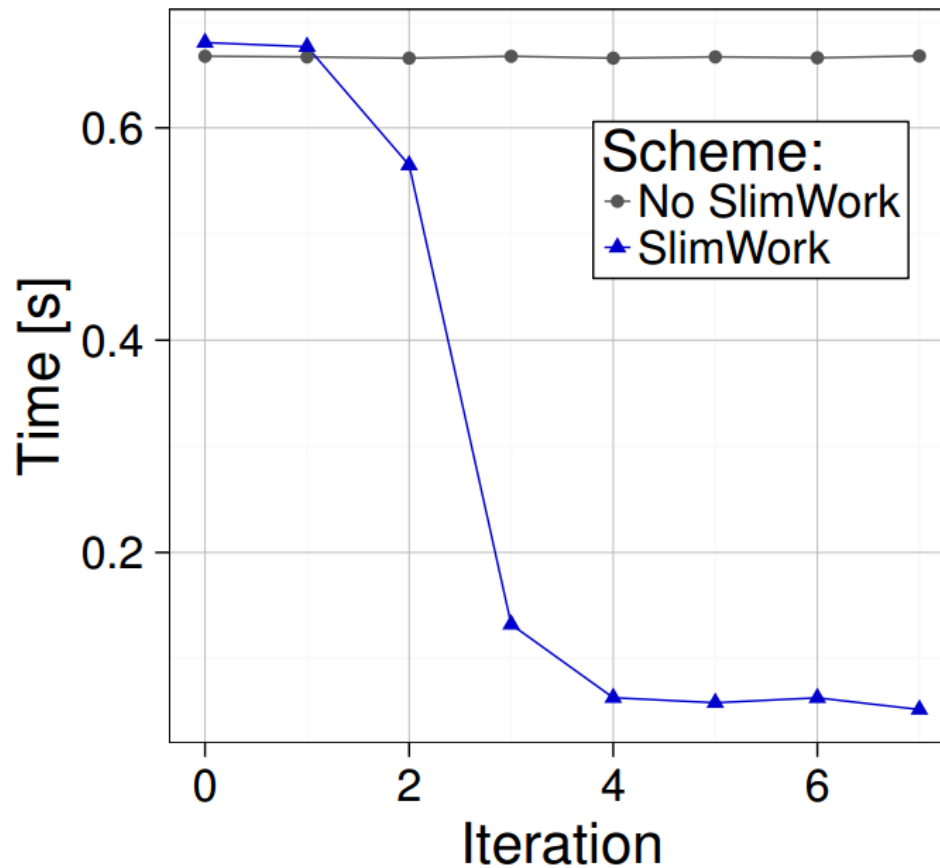
$$n = 2^{23}, \bar{\rho} = 16$$

Xeon CPU, $C = 8$

$$\log \sigma = 23$$



Dynamic scheduling



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

IMPACT FROM SLIMCHUNK

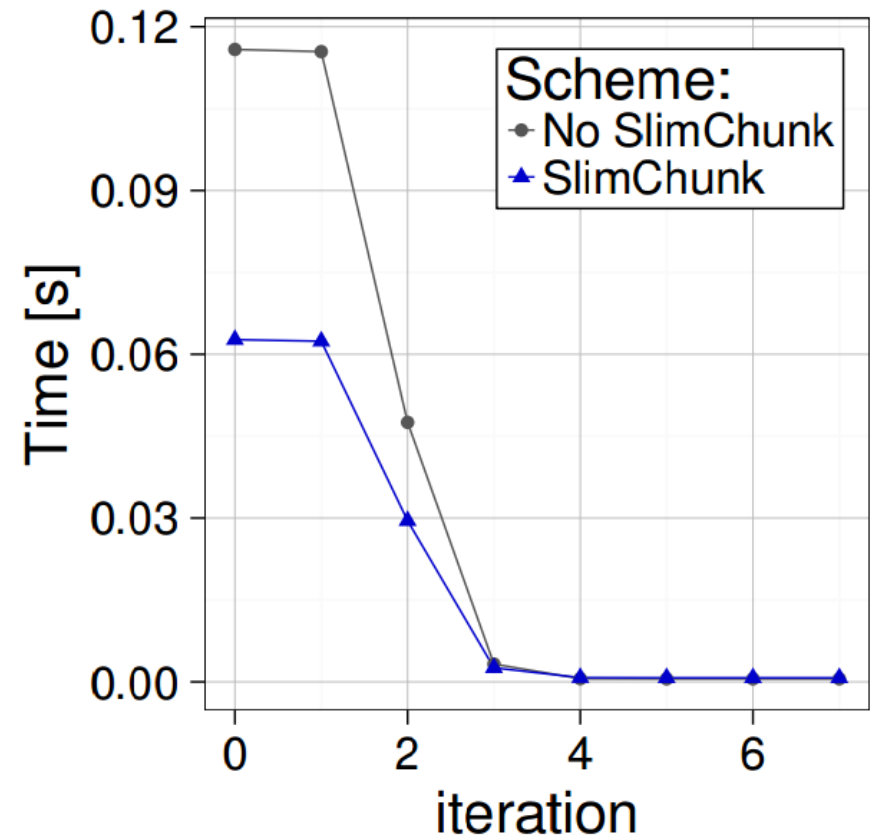
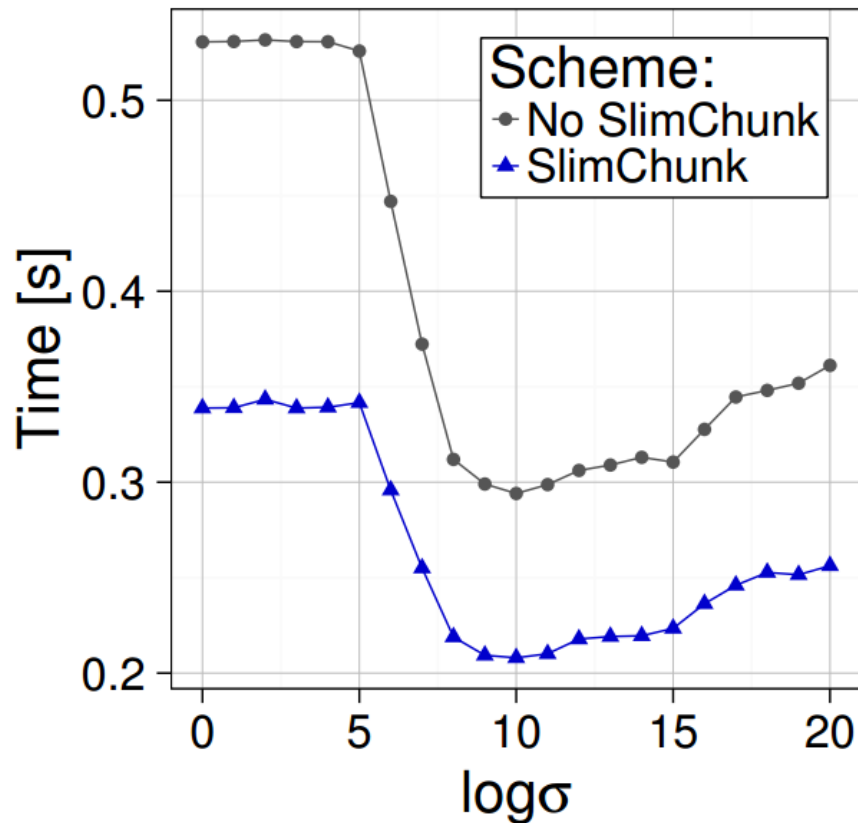
Kronecker power-law graphs

$$n = 2^{20}, \bar{\rho} = 16$$

Tesla K80 GPU, $C = 32$

$$\log \sigma = 20$$

Dynamic scheduling



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

KNL ANALYSIS

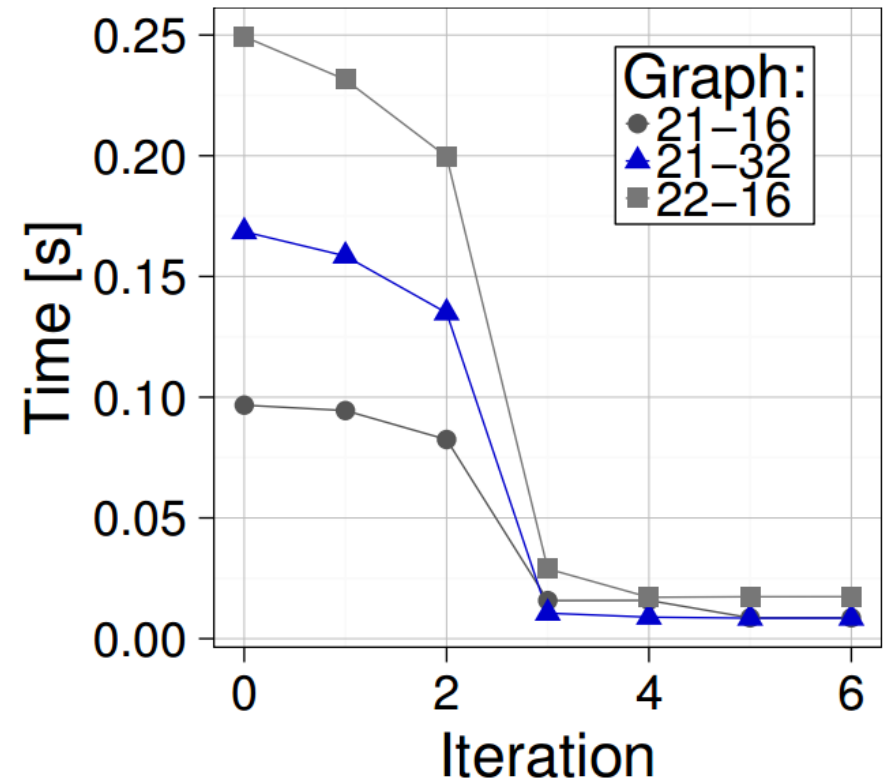
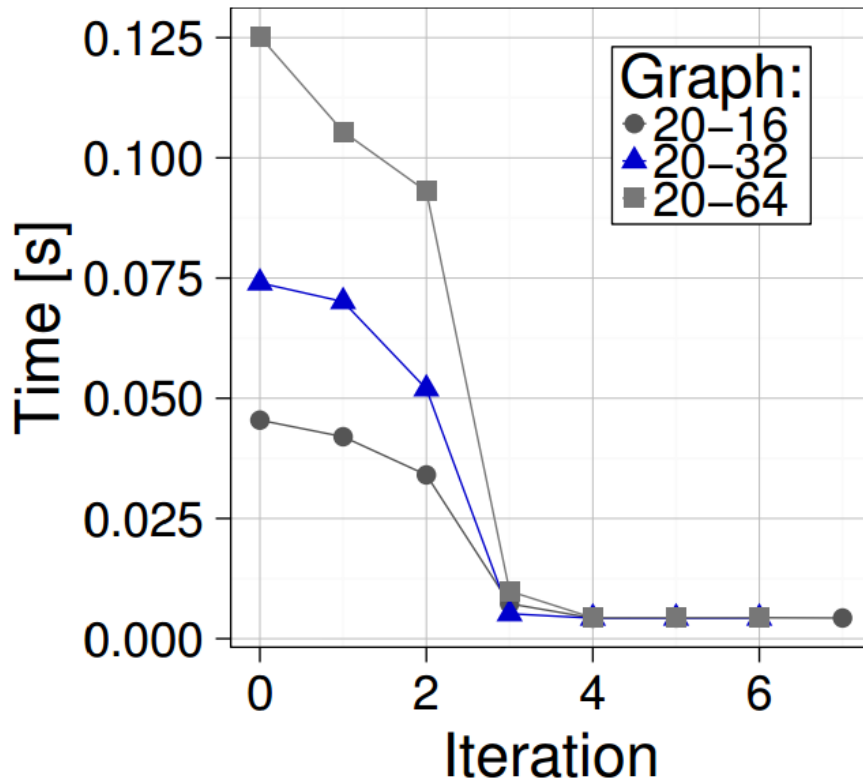
Kronecker power-law graphs



Intel KNL, $C = 16$

$\log \sigma \in \{20, 21, 22\}$

Dynamic scheduling



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS COMPARISON TO GRAPH500

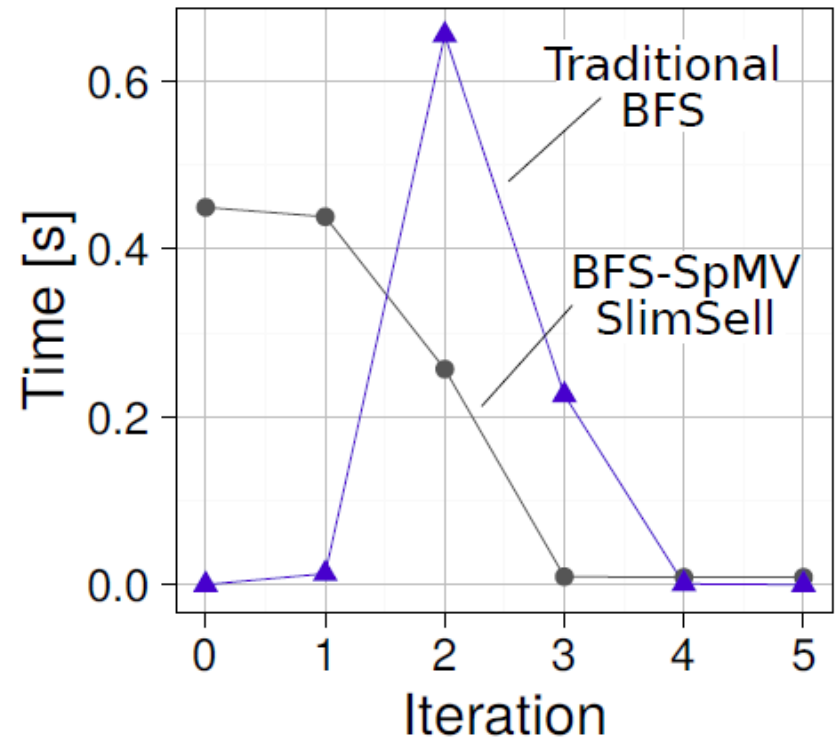
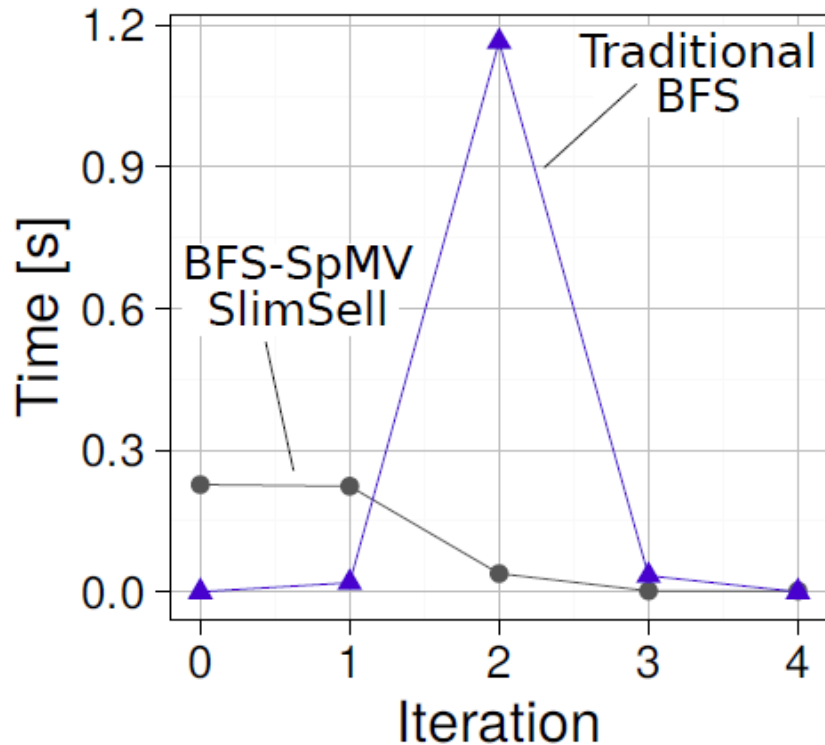
Kronecker power-law graphs



Intel KNL, $C = 16$

$\log \sigma \in \{20, 21, 22\}$

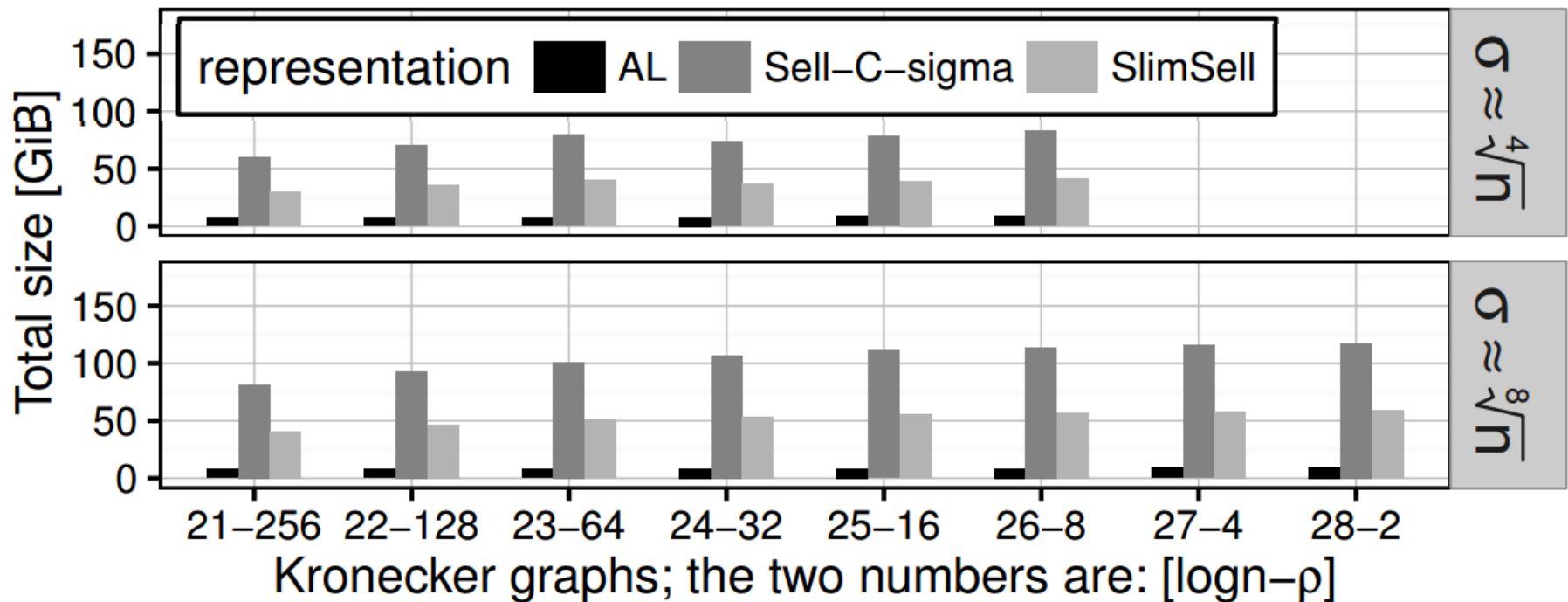
Dynamic scheduling



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

SIZE ANALYSIS

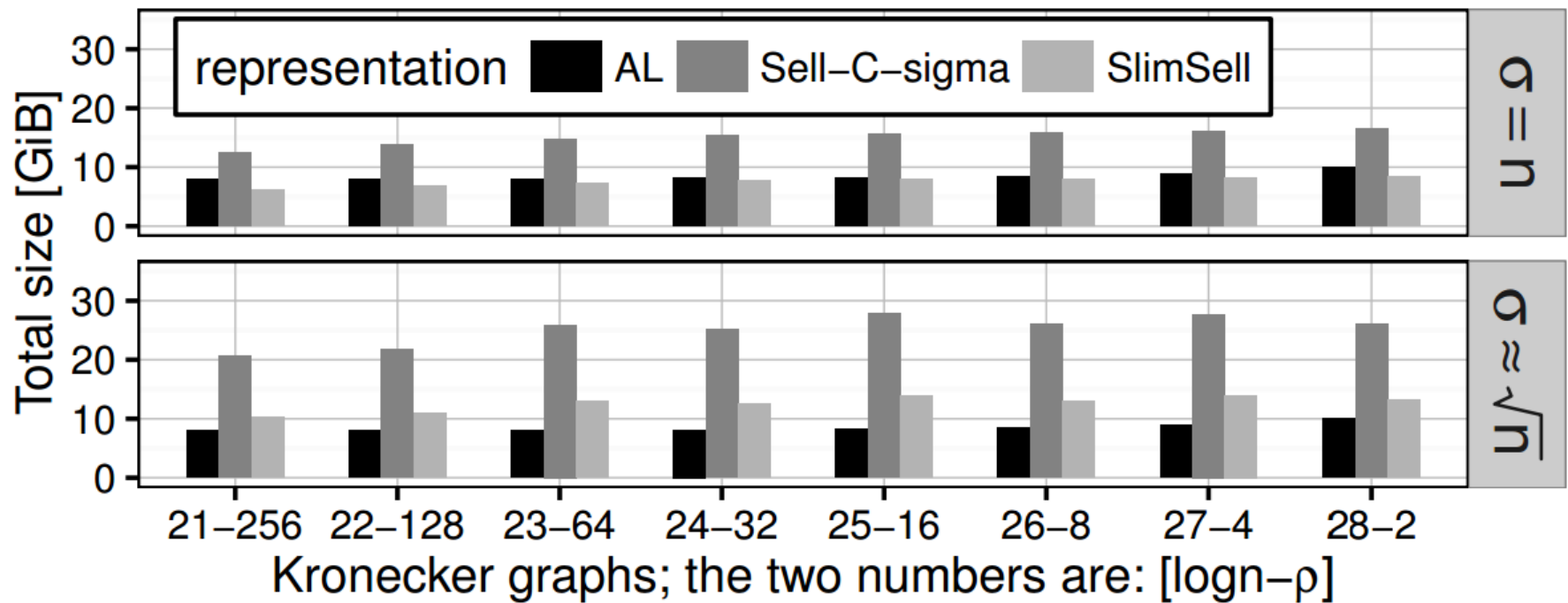
Kronecker power-law graphs



PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

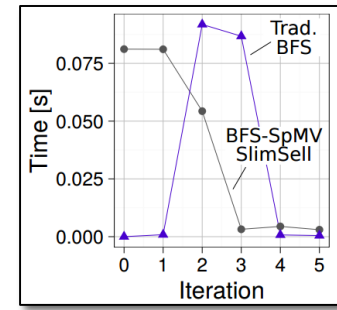
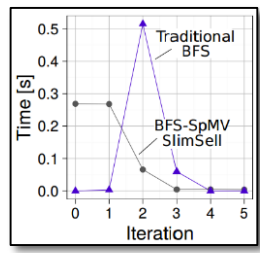
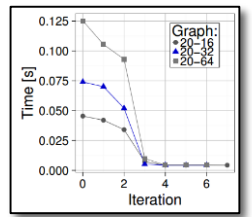
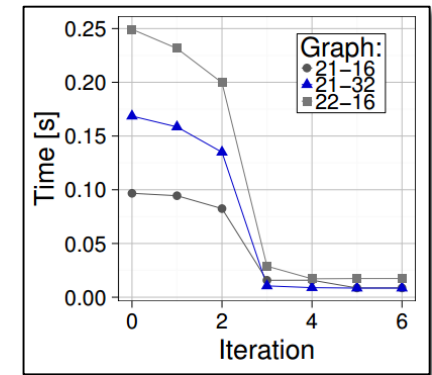
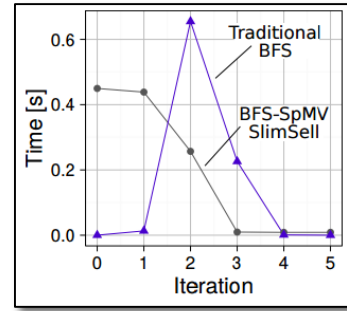
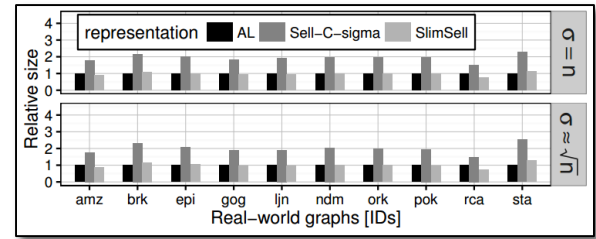
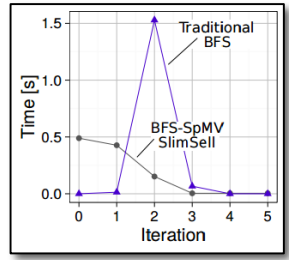
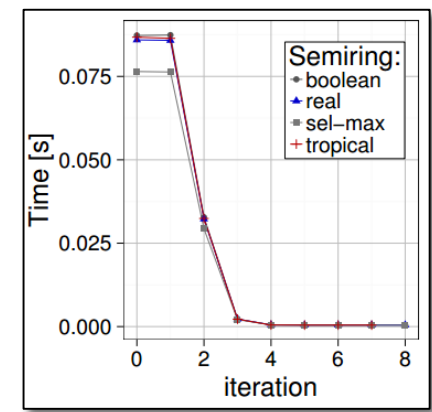
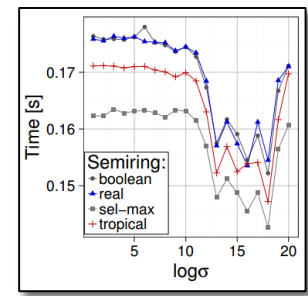
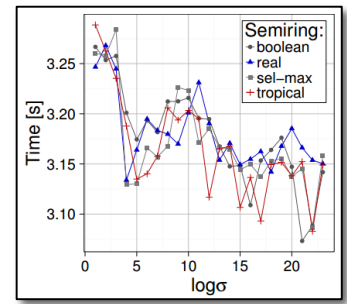
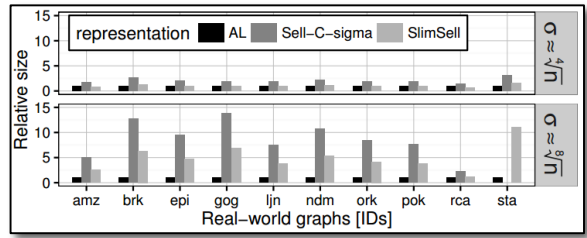
SIZE ANALYSIS

Kronecker power-law graphs

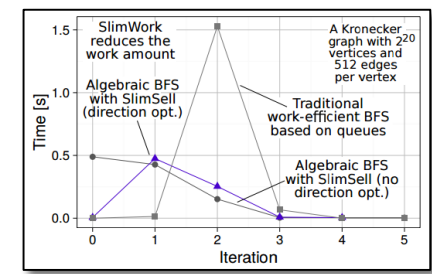
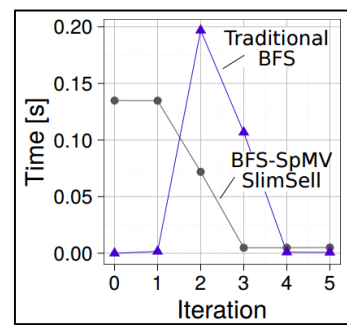
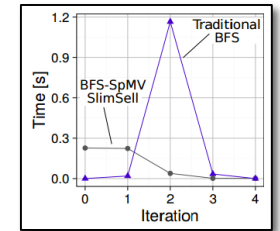
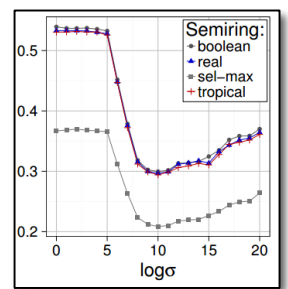


OTHER ANALYSES

OTHER ANALYSES



σ	Boolean	Real	Tropical	Sel-max
2^4	1.17	1.17	1.21	1.18
2^{18}	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.03



CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSIONS

Sell-C-sigma for graphs

VECTORIZATION

- Deployed in various hardware
- Becoming more popular

Large-Scale Irregular Graph Processes

- Supporting various hardware
- Hardware-friendly
- Scalable

Irregular $C=16$ + Regular $C=8$

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS

```

1 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
2 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
3 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
4 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
5 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
6 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
7 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
8 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
9 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
10 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
11 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
12 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
13 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
14 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
15 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
16 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
17 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
18 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
19 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
20 // Compute the adjacency matrix based on the graph definition
    
```

What vector operations are required for each semiring when using Sell-C-sigma

Detailed formulations are in the paper

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: GENERAL BOUND

- The size of all the blocks (except the largest):

$$\sum_{i=2}^{n_C} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq m$$
- The size of the largest block: βC
- Storage bound

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_C} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq m + \beta C$$
- Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\beta C)$$

0 Vertices are sorted by their degree
 • ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
 • β : the maximum degree
 • Assume tropical semiring

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

- Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\beta C)$$

We want a high-probability bound on this.
- $$P[\rho > \beta]$$
- To ensure that with probability $1 - \frac{1}{\log n}$ all vertices have degree less than β , we need:

$$(1 - P[\rho > \beta])^n \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\log n} \Leftrightarrow$$
- With Bernoulli's inequality and 3) we get:

$$\hat{\rho} = O((n \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)}) \quad W = O(Dn + Dm + DC(n \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)})$$

0 The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
 • The probability of a vertex having degree ρ : $\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$

CONCLUSIONS

Sell-C-sigma for graphs

VECTORIZATION

- Deployed in various hardware
- Becoming more popular

LARGE-SCALE IRREGULAR GRAPH PROCESSING

- Supports non-regular graphs
- Supports irregular graphs
- Supports irregular graphs

Irregular + Regular = C=16

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS

What vector operations are required for each semiring when using Sell-C-sigma

Detailed formulations are in the paper

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS WORK COMPLEXITY: GENERAL BOUND

- The size of all the blocks (except the largest): $\sum_{i=2}^{r_C} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq m$
- The size of the largest block: βC
- Storage bound: $\sum_{i=1}^{r_C} C \cdot \rho_{iC-1} \leq m + \beta C$
- Work bound: $W = O(Dn + Dm + D\beta C)$

Vertices are sorted by their degree

- ρ_i : the degree of the i th vertex
- β : the maximum degree
- Assume topological sorting

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

- Work bound: $W = O(Dn + Dm + D\beta C)$
- $P[\rho > \beta]$
- To ensure that with probability $1 - \frac{1}{\log n}$ all vertices have degree less than β , we need: $(1 - P[\rho > \beta])^n \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\log n} \Leftrightarrow$
- With Bernoulli's inequality and 3) we get: $\beta = O((m \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)})$ $W = O(Dn + Dm + DC(m \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)})$

We want a high-probability bound on this

SlimSell: vectorizable representation

SLIMSELL REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

SlimSell-12

val

CS

SLIMSELL FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

SlimSell

$f_i = A^i \otimes f_{i-1}$

The corresponding traversal is label-setting, so:

$f_i^k = \begin{cases} f_{i-1}^k & \text{if } f_{i-1}^k \text{ is finite} \\ A^i \otimes f_{i-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

SLIMSELL FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMCHUNK

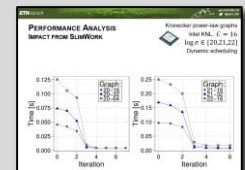
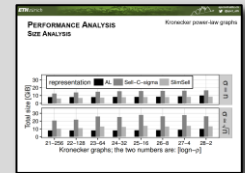
Additional reduction required

SlimSell Thread 1

SlimSell Thread 2

SlimSell Thread 3

Performance & space analysis



CONCLUSIONS

Sell-C-sigma for graphs

VECTORIZATION

- Deployed in various hardware
- Becoming more popular

Large-Scale Irregular Graph Processes

- Resolving non-regularity
- Resolving irregularity
- Resolving non-regularity

Vectorization

- Exploiting irregular hardware
- Resolving non-regularity
- Other benefits

Irregular + Regular = Regular

$C = 16$ $C = 8$

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS

What vector operations are required for each semiring when using Sell-C-sigma

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS WORK COMPLEXITY: GENERAL BOUND

- The size of all the blocks (except the largest): $\sum_{i=2}^{n_c} C \cdot D_{i-1} \leq m$
- The size of the largest block: βC

Storage bound Work bound

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

- The maximum degree: β
- The probability of a vertex having degree p : $\alpha p^{-\beta}$

- Work bound: $W = O(Dn + D\beta C)$
- We want a high-probability bound on this: $P[p > \beta]$
- To ensure that with probability $1 - \frac{1}{\log n}$ all vertices have degree less than β , we need: $(1 - P[p > \beta])^n \leq 1 - \frac{1}{\log n} \Leftrightarrow$

With Bernoulli's inequality and 3) we get:

$$\beta = O\left((n \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)}\right) \quad W = O(Dn + D\beta C (n \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)})$$

Thank you for your attention

SlimSell: vectorizable representation

SLIMSELL REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Sell-4-12 SlimSell

SLIMSELL FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

$f_i = A^i \otimes f_{i-1}$

The corresponding traversal is label-setting, so:

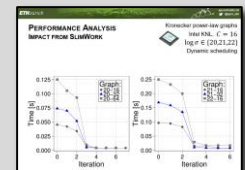
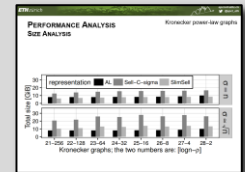
$$f_i^* = \begin{cases} f_{i-1}^* & \text{if } f_{i-1}^* \text{ is finite} \\ A^i \otimes f_{i-1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

SLIMSELL FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMCHUNK

Additional reduction required

Thread 1, Thread 2, Thread 3

Performance & space analysis



CONCLUSIONS

Sell-C-sigma for graphs

VECTORIZATION

- Deployed in various hardware
- Becoming more popular

Large-Scale Irregular Graph Processes

- Resolving non-regularity
- Hardware-friendly
- Scalable

Vectorization

- Exploited in various hardware
- Becoming more popular
- Offers a lot

Irregular + Regular

$C = 16$ $C = 8$

SELL-C-SIGMA + SEMIRINGS FORMULATIONS

What vector operations are required for each semiring when using Sell-C-sigma

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS WORK COMPLEXITY: GENERAL BOUND

- The size of all the blocks (except the largest): $\sum_{i=2}^{n_C} C \cdot D_{i-1} \leq m$
- The size of the largest block: βC

Storage bound Work bound

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- Assume topological sorting

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

- Work bound: $W = O(Dn + D\beta C)$
- $P[\rho > \beta]$
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With Bernoulli's inequality and 2) we get:
 $\beta = O((n \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)}) \quad W = O(Dn + DC(n \log n)^{1/(\beta-1)})$

- The maximum degree: β
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ : $\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$

Thank you for your attention

SlimSell: vectorizable representation

Performance & space analysis

SLIMSELL REDUCING STORAGE OVERHEADS

Sell-4-12 SlimSell

SLIMSELL FURTHER OPTIMIZATIONS: SLIMWORK

SlimSell

$f_i = A^i \otimes f_{i-1}$

The corresponding traversal is label-setting, so:

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PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS SIZE ANALYSIS

Representation: Sell-C-sigma, SlimSell

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

distances $\in O(1)$

parents $\in O(m)$

After
iterations

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

distances $\in O(1)$

parents $\in O(m)$

After
iterations

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

distances $\in O(1)$

parents $\in O(m)$

After
iterations

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

distances $\in O(1)$

parents $\in O(m)$

After iterations

Hadamard product

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = (A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}) \odot_R \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l \right)$$

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(1)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

After iterations

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = (A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}) \odot_R \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l \right)$$

$$\text{distances} = O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

Hadamard product

After iterations

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(1)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

After iterations

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = (A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}) \odot_R \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l \right)$$

$$\text{distances} = O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

Hadamard product

After iterations

Boolean semiring

$$(\{0,1\}, |, \&, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = [\text{similar to Real}]$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

After iterations

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(1)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

After iterations

Boolean semiring

$$(\{0,1\}, |, \&, 0,1)$$

$$f_k = [\text{similar to Real}]$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

After iterations

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = (A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}) \odot_R \left(\overline{\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l} \right)$$

$$\text{distances} = O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

Hadamard product

After iterations

Sel-max "semiring"

$$(\mathbb{R}, \max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$$

$$f_k = \left(\overline{A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}} \right) - \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l \right)$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(1)$$

After iterations

SEMIRINGS FOR BFS

Tropical semiring

$$(\mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \min, +, \infty, 0)$$

$$f_k = A'^T \otimes_T f_{k-1}$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(1)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

After iterations

Boolean semiring

$$(\{0,1\}, |, \&, 0,1)$$

$$f_k = [\text{similar to Real}]$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

After iterations

Real semiring

$$(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$$

$$f_k = (A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}) \odot_R \left(\overline{\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l} \right)$$

$$\text{distances} = O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(m)$$

Hadamard product

After iterations

Sel-max "semiring"

$$(\mathbb{R}, \max, \cdot, -\infty, 1)$$

$$f_k = \left(\overline{A^T \otimes_R f_{k-1}} \right) - \left(\sum_{l=0}^{k-1} f_l \right)$$

$$\text{distances} \in O(D)$$

$$\text{parents} \in O(1)$$

After iterations

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

0

- The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ :

$$\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$$

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

1 Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

0

- The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ :

$$\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$$

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

1 Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

We want a high-probability bound on this

0

- The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ :

$$\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$$

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

1 Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

We want a high-probability bound on this

0

- The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ :

$$\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$$

2

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

1 Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

We want a high-probability bound on this

2

$$P[\rho > \hat{\rho}]$$

0

- The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ :

$$\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$$

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

1 Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

We want a high-probability bound on this

0

- The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ :

$$\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$$

2

$$P[\rho > \hat{\rho}] = \alpha \sum_{x=\hat{\rho}+1}^{n-1} x^{-\beta}$$

GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

1 Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

We want a high-probability bound on this

0

- The maximum degree: $\hat{\rho}$
- The probability of a vertex having degree ρ :

$$\alpha \rho^{-\beta}$$

2

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GRAPH REPRESENTATIONS

WORK COMPLEXITY: POWER-LAW GRAPHS

1 Work bound

$$W = O(Dn + Dm + D\hat{\rho}C)$$

We want a high-probability bound on this

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