

# Evaluation of the Context-Free Path Querying Algorithm Based on Matrix Multiplication

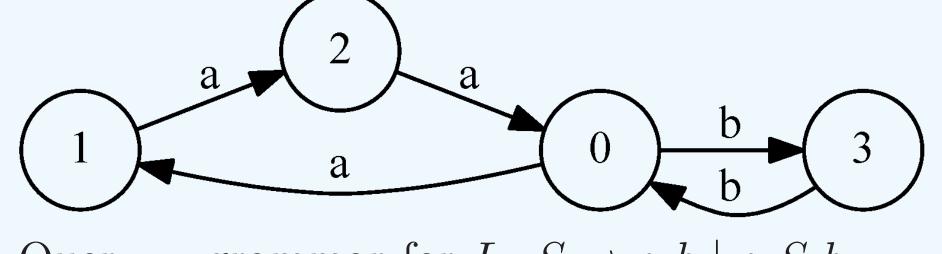
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# Context-Free Path Querying

Find paths which satisfy constraints in form of a formal language  $L = \{a^n b^n \mid n > 0\}$ 



Result:  $\{(u, v) \mid \exists p \text{ from } u \text{ to } v : \text{word}(p) \in L\}$ 

# Query = grammar for $L: S \to a b \mid a S b$

# Matrix-Based Algorithm [1]

T is an adjacency matrix of the input graph. The grammar is in the normal form

$$T_{ij} = \{ N \mid N \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} \omega, \omega - \text{path bw } i \text{ and } j \}$$

$$T_{ik} \times T_{kj} = \{ A \mid B \in T_{ik}, C \in T_{kj}, A \to BC \}$$

$$T^{(i)} = T^{(i-1)} \cup (T^{(i-1)} \times T^{(i-1)})$$

- Can be formulated in terms of boolean matrices multiplication
- Easy to run in parallel environments: GPUs, multithreaded CPUs, clusters

#### Results

- Dataset for CFPQ evaluation is collected and published
  - Contains both graphs and queries
  - Contains both real-world and synthetic
     graphs
- Several CFPQ algorithms implementations are created, evaluated and published

#### Future Research

- Create an open extensible platform for CFPQ algorithms evaluation
- Extend dataset with new data
- Implement and evaluate distributed matrix-based CFPQ algorithms
- Implement and evaluate sparse boolean matrix-based CFPQ algorithms

## Implementations

#### Our implementations [2]:

[Scipy] Matrix-based algorithm which uses sparse matrices from Scipy library (Python)

[M4RI] Matrix-based algorithm which uses dense matrices multiplication from  $\mathbf{m4ri}$  library (Method of Four Russians,  $\mathbf{C})$ 

[GPU] Matrix-based algorithm which uses our own implementation of the naïve boolean matrix multiplication in CUDA C

#### Reference implementations:

[CuSprs] Matrix-based algorithm [1] uses NVIDIA cuSPARSE library (CUDA C, GPGPU)

[CYK] CYK-based algorithm [3] implemented in Java (CPU)

#### We Need More Real-World Data

Graph: classical ontologies (RDFs)

Query: same-generation query over type and SubClassOf relations

Grammar:  $S \to scor S sco \mid tr S t \mid scor sco \mid tr t$ 

RDF			Algorithms						
Name	#V	$\#\mathrm{E}$	Scipy	M4RI	GPU	CuSprs	CYK		
atm-prim	291	685	3  ms	2 ms	1 ms	269 ms	8.5 min		
biomed	341	711	3  ms	5  ms	$1 \mathrm{ms}$	$283 \mathrm{ms}$	$7.1 \mathrm{\ min}$		
pizza	671	2604	$6~\mathrm{ms}$	$8 \mathrm{ms}$	$1 \mathrm{ms}$	292  ms	$54 \min$		
wine	733	2450	$7 \mathrm{ms}$	6  ms	1 ms	294  ms	68 min		

- 2019 (GPU) is 10<sup>6</sup> times faster than 2016 (CYK) on real-world data
  - Reasonable time even for CPU based implementations
- We should find bigger RDFs
- We should find other real-world cases for CFPQ
  - Both graphs and queries

### We Should Do More Research on the Algorithms Scaling

	Graph	Scipy	M4RI	GPU	CuSprs
C	G10k-0.001	37 s	2 s	0.2 s	35 s
Sparse graphs are generated by GTgraph	G10k-0.1	$601 \mathrm{\ s}$	1 s	$0.1 \mathrm{\ s}$	$395 \mathrm{s}$
Query: $S \rightarrow a \ S \ b \mid a \ b$	G40k-0.001	-	$97 \mathrm{s}$	8.1 s	-
Query. $S \rightarrow a S b \mid a b$	G80k-0.001	-	1142 s	65 s	_
Craph is a smale	G25k	-	33 s	5 s	_
Graph is a cycle	G50k	-	$360 \mathrm{\ s}$	44 s	_
Query: $S \to S S \mid a$	G80k	_	$1292 \mathrm{\ s}$	190 s	_

- We can handle graphs with 80k vertices in a reasonable time by using GPGPU
  - Technical bound: GPGPU RAM does not fit bigger graphs
- We should evaluate multi-GPU systems
- We should evaluate distributed solutions
- We should implement a sparse boolean matrices library for GPGPU

#### Contact Us

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Both dataset and implementations are available on GitHub: https://github.com/SokolovYaroslav/CFPQ-on-GPGPU