

LAGraph: A Graph Algorithm and Network Analysis Library for GraphBLAS

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Abstract—design decisions, easy mode/expert mode, GAP algorithms, ...

Index Terms—Graph Processing, Graph Algorithms, Graph Analytics, Linear Algebra, GraphBLAS

I. INTRODUCTION

LAGraph is a library of Graph Algorithms based on the GraphBLAS

Key contributions:

- document design decisions for LAGraph
- present a concise notation for GraphBLAS algorithms
- algorithms of the GAP benchmark suite [5] used in the IISWC benchmark paper [3]
- improve data ingestion performance, e.g. using SIMD techniques [17]

Recently, numerous graph processing systems have targeted GPUs such as the GraphBLAS Template Library (GBTL) [26], Gunrock [23] and GraphBLAST [25], as well as FPGAs [6].

However, in the near future we expect even more heterogeneous hardware architectures including graph-specific hardware based on the Programmable Integrated Unified Memory Architecture (PIUMA) [2]. Additionally, graph processing workloads can be offloaded to machine learning accelerators, e.g., Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) [15], systolic arrays using reconfigurable dataflow architecture [13], sparse linear algebra-based deep learning accelerators [19].

Previous GraphBLAS design papers: theory [20], C API [22], C++ API [8], distributed API [7], LAGraph [21]

Popular libraries: igraph [11], NetworkX [1], SNAP [18] offer very limited or no parallelism.

```
1 // This is a minted code block inside a float region
2 int main() {
3     return 0; // return zero
4 }
```

Listing 1: Example 2

TODO: add two paragraphs with a high-level overview of LAGraph

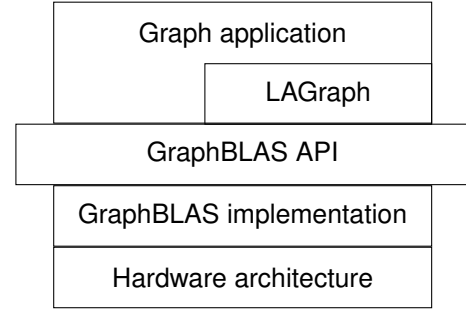


Fig. 1: Separation of concerns using the GraphBLAS API.

II. DESIGN DECISIONS

TODO: Jim

We investigate the following design questions:

- data structure for representing a graph
- basic/advanced mode
- algorithm calling conventions
- error handling
- user-contributed algorithms
- ———
- how to work around typecasting being expensive in GraphBLAS
- terminology: properties (parameters? features?)
- multi-threadable

A. Core data structure

The primary data structure in LAGraph is the `LAGraph_Graph` which consists of primary components and cached properties. The data structure is not opaque, providing the user with full access to access and modify all internal components, unlike the way GraphBLAS objects

¹A non peer-reviewed comparison of 6 popular graph algorithms libraries is available at <https://www.timlrx.com/blog/benchmark-of-popular-graph-network-packages-v2>.

```

1 typedef struct LAGraph_Graph_struct
2 {
3     GrB_Matrix A;      // adjacency matrix of the graph
4     LAGraph_Kind kind; // kind of graph: directed, etc.
5
6     // cached properties
7     GrB_Matrix AT;     // transpose of A
8     GrB_Vector row_degree;
9     GrB_Vector col_degree;
10    LAGraph_BooleanProperty A_pattern_is_symmetric;
11    int64_t ndiag; // -1 if unknown
12 } *LAGraph_Graph;
13
14 typedef struct LAGraph_Graph_struct *LAGraph_Graph;
15
16 // creating a graph
17 GrB_Matrix M;
18 // ...construction of M omitted
19
20 LAGraph_Graph G;
21 LAGraph_New(&G, &M, LAGRAPH_DIRECTED_ADJACENCY);
22
23 // operating on properties
24 LAGraph_Property_AT(G, msg); // compute/cache

```

Listing 2: LAGraph_Graph data structure and methods.

behave. This data structure is shown at the top of Listing 2 and defined ultimately on Line 14.

The primary components of this struct are a GraphBLAS matrix named **A** and an enumeration **kind**. The **kind** indicates how the matrix should be interpreted. Currently, the only kinds defined are **LAGRAPH_ADJACENCY_UNDIRECTED** and **LAGRAPH_ADJACENCY_DIRECTED**, but more options will be added in the future. Creating the Graph object is performed on Line 21 of Listing 2. Following this call, **M** will be **NULL**. The matrix previously pointed to by **M** now lives at **G->A**. This “move” constructor helps avoid memory freeing errors.

Cached properties include the transpose of **A**, the row degrees, column degrees, etc. They can be computed from the primary components, but doing so repeatedly for each algorithm utilizing **A** would be wasteful. Having them live inside the Graph object helps simplify algorithm call signatures. Utility functions exist to compute each cached property. For example, Line 24 of Listing 2 will compute the transpose of **G->A** and store it as **G->AT**. Following this call, any algorithm which is given **G** will have access to both **A** and its transpose.

Because the Graph object is opaque, any piece of code may set the transpose as well. For instance, if an algorithm computes the transpose as part of its normal logic, it could directly set **G->AT**. The expectation is that the Graph object will always remain consistent. If **G->A** is modified, all cached properties must be either be set as unknown or modified to reflect the change. Properties which are not known are set to **NULL** or **LAGRAPH_BOOLEAN_UNKNOWN** in the case of Boolean properties. This expectation is a convention that all LAGraph algorithm implementers are expected to follow.

B. User modes

Algorithms in LAGraph target two types of user modes: Basic and Advanced. The Basic user mode is for those wanting

things to “just work”, are less concerned about performance, and may be less experienced with the library. The Advanced user mode is for those whose primary concern is performance and are willing to conform to stricter requirements to achieve that goal.

Algorithms targeting the Basic mode typically have limited options. Often, there will only be one function for a given algorithm. Under the hood, that single algorithm might take different paths depending on the shape or size of the input graph. The idea is that a basic user wants to compute PageRank or Betweenness Centrality, but doesn’t want to have to understand the five different ways to compute them. They simply want the correct answer.

Algorithms targeting the Advanced mode are often highly specialized implementations of an algorithm. The Advanced mode user is expected to understand details such as push-pull and batch mode and why different techniques are better for each graph. Advanced mode algorithms are very strict in their input. If the input doesn’t match the expected kind, an error will be raised.

Advanced mode algorithms will also raise an error if a cached property is needed by an algorithm, but is not currently available on the Graph object. While Basic mode algorithms are free to compute and cache properties on the Graph object, Advanced mode algorithms never will. The idea is to never surprise the user with unexpected additional computation. An Advanced mode user must opt-in to all computations.

Often, Basic mode algorithms will inspect the input, possibly compute properties or transform the data, and finally call one of the Advanced mode algorithms to do the actual work on the graph. Having these two user modes allows LAGraph to target a wider range of users who vary in their experience with graph algorithms.

C. Algorithm calling conventions

Algorithms in LAGraph follow a general calling convention.

```

1 int algorithm
2 (
3     // outputs:
4     TYPE *out1,
5     TYPE *out2,
6     ...
7     // input/output
8     TYPE inout,
9     ...
10    // inputs
11    TYPE input1,
12    TYPE input2,
13    ...
14    // error message holder
15    char *msg
16 )

```

The return value is always an **int** with the following meaning:

- **=0** -> success
- **<0** -> error
- **>0** -> warning

The meaning of a given error or warning value is algorithm-specific and should be listed in the documentation for the algorithm.

Outputs appear first and are passed by reference. A pointer should be created by the caller, but memory will be allocated by the algorithm. If the output is not needed, a NULL is passed and the algorithm will not return that output.

Input/Output arguments are passed by value. The expectation is that the object will be modified. This supports things like batch mode in which a frontier is updated and returned to the caller. It also supports Basic mode algorithms which may modify a Graph object by adding cached properties.

Inputs are passed by value and should never be changed by the algorithm.

The final argument of any LAGraph algorithm is the error message holder. This must be `char[]` of size `LAGRAPH_MSG_LEN`. When the algorithm returns an error or a warning, a message may be placed in this array as additional information. Because the caller creates this array, the caller must free the memory or reuse it as appropriate. If the algorithm is successful, it should fill the message array with an empty string to clear any previous message.

D. Error handling

Because every algorithm in LAGraph can return an error, the return value of every call should be checked before proceeding. To make this less burdensome for a C-based library, LAGraph provides a convenience macro which works similar to try/catch in other languages.

```
1 #define LAGraph_TRY(LAGraph_method)
2 {
3     int LAGraph_status = LAGraph_method;
4     if (LAGraph_status < 0)
5     {
6         LAGraph_CATCH (LAGraph_status);
7     }
8 }
```

LAGraph_CATCH can be defined before an algorithm and will be called in the event of an error. This allows for proper freeing of memory and other necessary tasks.

A similar macro, GrB_TRY, will call GrB_CATCH when making GraphBLAS calls which return a GrB_Info value other than GrB_SUCCESS or GrB_NO_VALUE.

LAGraph_TRY and GrB_TRY provide an easy to use and easy to read method for dealing with error checking while writing graph algorithms.

E. Contributing algorithms

The LAGraph project welcomes contributions from all graph practitioners who understand the GraphBLAS vision of using the language of linear algebra to express graph computations. However, as a matter of practical concern, many users want a stable experience when using LAGraph for doing real work. To balance these, the LAGraph repository will have both a stable and an experimental folder.

New algorithms or modifications of existing algorithms will first be added to the experimental folder. The release schedule of experimental algorithms will generally be much faster than the stable release and there is no expectation of a bug-free experience. The goal is to generate lots of ideas and allow uninhibited contributions to push the boundary of what is possible with the GraphBLAS. The stable release will be fully tested and will move much slower, targeting the needs of those who want to use LAGraph as a complete, production-grade library rather than as a research project.

III. NOTATION

“guiding principles”: understandable (biggest probability of first guess to be correct), similar to existing notations [9]

TODO: initial draft by Gabor

TODO: explain masks

TODO: explain replace/merge as per Scott’s email

TODO: revise Scott, Tim D, and Tim M

TODO: consider adding semiring table

IV. ALGORITHMS

A. BFS

push/pull [24]
2

Algorithm 1: Parents BFS.

Input: $A, n, startVertex$

1 Function *ParentsBFS*

```
2    $p(startVertex) = startVertex$ 
3    $q(startVertex) = startVertex$ 
4   for level = 1 to  $n - 1$  do
5        $q(\neg s(p), r) = q \text{ any.secondi } A$ 
6        $p(s(q)) = q$ 
7       TODO: add break condition
8   TODO: sync notation with the one in the
   evaluation section
```

Algorithm 2: Direction Optimizing Parent BFS.

Input: $A, A^T, n, startVertex$

1 Function *DirectionOptimizingBFS*

```
2    $q(startVertex) = 0$ 
3   TODO: sync notation with basic BFS
4   for level = 1 to  $n - 1$  do
5       if Push( $A, q$ ) then
6            $q(\neg s(p), r) = q \text{ any.secondi } A$ 
7       else
8            $q(\neg s(p), r) = A^T \text{ any.secondi } q$ 
9        $p(s(q)) = q$ 
```

Alg. 1 and Alg. 2

²Certain GraphBLAS libraries, e.g., GraphBLAST, store both directions and perform direction-optimization automatically [25]

operation/method	name	notation	comment
mxm	matrix-matrix multiplication	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A} \oplus \cdot \otimes \mathbf{B}$	
vxm	vector-matrix multiplication	$\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{u} \oplus \cdot \otimes \mathbf{A}$	
mxv	matrix-vector multiplication	$\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A} \oplus \cdot \otimes \mathbf{u}$	
eWiseAdd	element-wise addition set union of patterns	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A} \text{ op}_{\cup} \mathbf{B}$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{u} \text{ op}_{\cup} \mathbf{v}$	
eWiseMult	element-wise multiplication set intersection of patterns	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A} \text{ op}_{\cap} \mathbf{B}$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{u} \text{ op}_{\cap} \mathbf{v}$	
extract	extract submatrix extract column vector extract row vector extract subvector	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A}(i, j)$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A}(:, j)$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A}(i, :)$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{u}(i)$	
assign	assign matrix to submatrix with mask for C assign scalar to submatrix with mask for C assign vector to subvector with mask for w assign scalar to subvector with mask for w	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle(i, j) \odot = \mathbf{A}$ $\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle(i, j) \odot = s$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle(i) \odot = \mathbf{u}$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle(i) \odot = s$	
apply	apply unary operator	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle \odot = f(\mathbf{A}, k)$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = f(\mathbf{u}, k)$	<i>k</i> : thunk
select	apply select operator	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A}\langle f(\mathbf{A}, k) \rangle$ $\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{u}\langle f(\mathbf{u}, k) \rangle$	<i>k</i> : thunk
reduce	reduce matrix to column vector reduce matrix to scalar reduce vector to scalar	$\mathbf{w}\langle\mathbf{m}\rangle \odot = [\oplus_j \mathbf{A}(:, j)]$ $s \odot = [\oplus_{i,j} \mathbf{A}(i, j)]$ $s \odot = [\oplus_i \mathbf{u}(i)]$	
transpose	transpose	$\mathbf{C}\langle\mathbf{M}\rangle \odot = \mathbf{A}^T$	
new	new matrix new vector	let: $\mathbf{A} \in \text{TYPE}_{\text{PRECISION}}^{n \times m}$ let: $\mathbf{u} \in \text{TYPE}_{\text{PRECISION}}^n$	
build	matrix from tuples vector from tuples	$\mathbf{C} \leftarrow \{i, j, x\}$ $\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \{i, x\}$	
extractTuples	extract index/value arrays	$\{i, j, x\} \leftarrow \mathbf{A}$ $\{i, x\} \leftarrow \mathbf{u}$	
dup	duplicate matrix duplicate vector	$\mathbf{C} \leftarrow \mathbf{A}$ $\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{u}$	
extractElement	extract scalar element	$s = \mathbf{A}(i, j)$ $s = \mathbf{u}(i)$	
setElement	set element	$\mathbf{C}(i, j) = s$ $\mathbf{w}(i) = s$	

TABLE I: GraphBLAS operations and methods based on [12]. *Notation:* Matrices and vectors are typeset in bold, starting with uppercase (**A**) and lowercase (**u**) letters, respectively. Scalars including indices are lowercase italic (*k*, *i*, *j*) while arrays are lowercase bold italic (**x**, **i**, **j**). \oplus and \otimes are the addition and multiplication operators forming a semiring and default to conventional arithmetic $+$ and \times operators. \odot is the accumulator operator. **TODO: do we need everything, e.g. subassign, Kronecker?** **TODO: matrices can be transposed through descriptors, denoted with e.g. \mathbf{B}^T** **TODO: masks**

B. Betweenness Centrality

Alg. 3

also does push/pull as discussed in Sec. VI-A

C. PageRank

Alg. 4

D. SSSP

Alg. 5

E. Triangle Count

Alg. 6

F. Connected Components

Alg. 7

V. UTILITY FUCTIONS

Here is a rough categorization of the utilities (not all included yet)

- **Helpers:** TRY/CATCH, MIN/MAX, tic/toc, TypeName, KindName
- **Memory management:** malloc, calloc, realloc, free stuff. This might be covered in the design decisions section
- **Threading:** Get/SetNumThreads. Shouldn't this be part of init, or an LAGraph_Context? Should this also be discussed in design decisions. GraphBLAS threading is one thing, but this seems to be LAGraph threading (outside of GraphBLAS calls). I could see this as algorithm specific and not a general util. The only way to leverage these inside algorithms is to either set a global property that

Algorithm 3: Betweenness centrality.

```
1 Function MSBFS
  // The NumSp structure holds the number of
  // shortest paths for each node and starting
  // vertex discovered so far.
  // Initialized to source vertices.
2  NumSp  $\leftarrow \{s, [1, 1, \dots, 1]\}$ 
  // The Frontier holds the number of shortest paths
  // for each node and starting vertex discovered so
  // far.
  // Initialized to source vertices.
3  Frontier(NumSp) = A(s, :)
4  d = 0
  // The Sigmas matrices store frontier information
  // for each level of the BFS phase.
  // BFS phase (forward sweep)
5  do
    // Sigmas[d](:, s) = dth level frontier from
    // source vertex s
6    let: Sigmas[d]  $\in \mathbb{B}^{n \times nsver}$ 
7    Sigmas[d](:, :) = Frontier // Convert matrix
    // to Boolean
8    NumSp = NumSp  $\oplus$  Frontier
    // Accumulate path counts
9    Frontier(NumSp, r) = AT  $\oplus$  Frontier
    // Update frontier
10   while nvals(Frontier) > 0
11   let: NumSpInv  $\in \mathbb{Q}_{32}^{n \times nsver}$ 
12   NumSpInv = 1.0 div NumSp
13   let: BCU  $\in \mathbb{Q}_{32}^{n \times nsver}$ 
14   BCU(:) = 1.0 // Make BCU dense, initialize
    // all elements to 1.0
15   let: W  $\in \mathbb{Q}_{32}^{n \times nsver}$ 
    // Tally phase (backward sweep)
16   for i = d - 1 downto 0 do
17     W(Sigmas[i], r) = NumSpInv div BCU
18     W(Sigmas[i - 1], r) = A  $\oplus$  W // Add
    // contributions by successors and mask with
    // that BFS level's frontier.
19     BCU  $\oplus=$  W  $\otimes$  NumSp
    // Row reduce BCU and subtract nsver from every
    // entry to account for 1 extra value per BCU
    // row element
20   delta =  $\oplus_j$  BCU(:, j)]
21   delta minus= nsver
```

all algorithms have access to, or creating a context that is passed to algorithms.

- **Graph Properties:** If they operate on the LAGraph_Graph cached properties consider a consistent naming scheme like LAGraph_Property_XXX
 - DeleteProperties (consider Property_ClearAll), Property_AT, Property_AssymmetricPattern, Property_RowDegree, Property_ColDegree
 - CheckGraph (consider Property_Check) check what?
 - SortByDegree, SampleDegree (maybe belongs grouped here as it is computing properties, but maybe not cached)
- **Graph I/O:** BinRead, MMRead (we are missing BinWrite,

Algorithm 4: PageRank (as specified in the GAPBS).

```
Data: A  $\in \mathbb{B}^{n \times n}$  // adjacency matrix
        damping // damping factor
        tol // stopping tolerance
        itermax // maximum number of iterations
Result: pagerank  $\in \text{FP64}^n$ 
1 Function PageRank
2   teleport =  $\frac{1-\alpha}{n}$ 
3   r =  $\frac{1}{n}$ 
4   dout =  $[+_j A(:, j)]$ 
5   d = dout div∩ damping // prescale with damping
    factor
6   for k = 1 to numIterations do
```

Algorithm 5: SSSP (delta-stepping).

```
Data:
  A, AH, AL  $\in \mathbb{Q}^{|V| \times |V|}$ 
  s, i  $\in \mathbb{N}$ 
  Δ  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  t, tReq  $\in \mathbb{Q}^{|V|}$ 
  tBi, e  $\in \mathbb{N}^{|V|}$ 
1 Function DeltaStepping
2   AL = A  $\langle 0 < A \leq \Delta \rangle$ 
3   AH = A  $\langle \Delta < A \rangle$ 
4   t(:) = ∞
5   t(s) = 0
6   while nvals(t  $\langle i\Delta \leq t \rangle$ ) ≠ 0 do
7     s = 0
8     tBi = t  $\langle i\Delta \leq t < (i + 1)\Delta \rangle$ 
9     while tBi ≠ 0 do
10      tReq = ALT  $\oplus$  (t  $\otimes$  tBi)
11      e = t  $\langle 0 < e \oplus t_{B_i} \rangle$ 
12      tBi = t  $\langle i\Delta \leq t_{Req} < (i + 1)\Delta \rangle \otimes (t_{Req} \min_{\cup} t)$ 
13      t = t  $\min_{\cup}$  tReq
14      tReq = AHT  $\oplus$  (t  $\otimes$  e)
15      t = t  $\min_{\cup}$  tReq
16      i = i + 1
```

MMWrite), DisplayGraph (is this a pretty print of the matrix or all the properties, this should also take FILE*)

- **Graph ops:** Pattern (MakePattern, GetPattern). Not sure how to categorize these
- **Graph query:** IsEqual, IsAll. Are these graph or matrix utils? IsAll is an ambiguous (maybe misleading) name because it seems to be a generic comparator (consider CompareGraphs).
- **Consider for removal** Things that may be implementation detail and could be buried:
 - Sort1/2/3 - currently only Sort2 is used. I don't see a strong need to include these as part of the public API at this time.

Algorithm 6: Triangle count (“SandiaDot” variant).

Data: $A \in \mathbb{B}^{n \times n}$
Result: $t \in \mathbb{N}$
1 **Function** *TriangleCount*
2 $L = \text{tril}(A)$
3 $U = \text{triu}(A)$
4 $C(s(L)) = L + \times U^T$
5 $t = [+_{ij} C(i, j)]$

Algorithm 7: Connected components (FastSV).

1 **Function** *FastSV*
2 $n = \text{nrows}(A)$
3 $gf = f$
4 $dup = gf$
5 $mngf = gf$
6 $\{i, x\} \leftarrow f$
7 **repeat**
8 // Step 1: Stochastic hooking
9 $mngf = mngf \min A$
10 $mngf = mngf \text{ second.min } gf$
11 $f(x) = f \min mngf$
12 // Step 2: Aggressive hooking
13 $f = f \min mngf$
14 // Step 3: Shortcutting
15 $f = f \min gf$
16 // Step 4: Calculate grandparents
17 $\{i, x\} \leftarrow f$
18 $gf = f(x)$
19 // Step 5: Check termination
20 $diff = dup \neq gf$
21 $sum = [\oplus_i diff(i)]$
22 $dup = gf$
23 **until** $sum == 0$

- Random15/60 - I see Random64 being the most widely usable. These can easily be buried as well, and I would still suggest Random64 (Random60 seems too SuiteSparse:GraphBLAS specific.
- Test_ReadProblem (move to the TestArea)

VI. EVALUATION

TODO: Tim D

A. SuiteSparse Extensions

In a prior paper ([3]), an early draft of SuiteSparse:GraphBLAS v4.0.0 (Aug 2020) was compared with the GAP benchmark [4] and four other graph libraries. This prior version of SS:GrB included two primary data structures for its sparse matrices: compressed sparse vector, and a hypersparse variant [10], both held by row or by column. It included a draft implementation of a bitmap data structure that could only be used in a prototype breadth-first search. Since then, SuiteSparse:GraphBLAS v4.0.3 has been released, with full support for bitmap and full matrices for all its operations. In

an m -by- n bitmap matrix, the values are held in a full array of size mn , and another `int8_t` array of size mn holds the sparsity pattern of the matrix. A full matrix is a simple dense array of size mn .

The bitmap format is particularly important for the “pull” phase of an algorithm, as used in direction-optimizing breadth-first-search [4], [24]. The GAP benchmark suite uses this method by holding its frontier as a bitmap in the pull step and as a list in the push step. The GAP BFS was shown to be typically the fastest BFS amongst the 6 graph libraries compared in [3] (for 4 of the 5 benchmark graphs). With the addition of the bitmap format to SS:GrB, LAGraph+SS:GrB is able to come within a factor of 2 or so of the performance of the highly-tuned BFS GAP benchmark (see the results in the next section), for those 4 graphs. At the same time, however, the BFS is very easily expressed in LAGraph as an easy-to-read and easy-to-write code. This enables non-experts to obtain a reasonably high level of performance with modest programming effort when writing their own graph algorithms.

Direction-optimization is incredibly simple to add to an LAGraph algorithm. For example, a batched direction-optimizing betweenness-centrality (BC) algorithm in LAGraph only requires a simple heuristic to determine which direction to use, followed by masked matrix-matrix multiplication with the matrix or its transpose: $F\langle\neg s(P)\rangle = FB^T$ (the pull) or $F\langle\neg s(P)\rangle = FA$ (the push), where A is the adjacency matrix of the graph and $B = A^T$ is its explicit transpose, F is the frontier, and the complemented structural mask $\neg s(P)$ is the set of unvisited nodes. The multiplication FB^T relies on the descriptor to represent the transpose of B , which is not explicitly transposed. In the backward phase, the pull step is $W = WA^T$ while the push is $W = WB$, where W is the 4-by- n matrix in which centrality is accumulated.

Additional optimizations added to SS:GrB in the past year include a *lazy sort*. Normally, SS:GrB keeps its vectors sorted (row vectors in a CSR matrix, or column vectors if the matrix is held by column), with entries sorted in ascending order of column or row index, respectively. This simplifies the many algorithms that operate on a `GrB_Matrix`. However, some algorithms naturally produce a jumbled result (matrix multiply in particular), while many algorithms are tolerant of jumbled input matrices. We thus allow the sort to be left pending. The lazy sort joins two other kinds of pending work in SS:GrB: *pending tuples* and *zombies* [12]. A pending tuple is an entry that is held inside a matrix in an unsorted list, awaiting insertion into the CSR/CSC format of a `GrB_Matrix`. A zombie is the opposite: it is an entry in the CSR/CSC format that has been marked for deletion, but has not yet been deleted from the matrix. With the lazy sort, the sort is postponed until another algorithm requires sorted input matrices. If the sort is lazy enough, it might never occur, which is the case for the LAGraph BFS and BC.

Another useful addition to SS:GrB is the new positional binary operators. The BFS relies on the `any.secondi` semiring to compute a single step, $q\langle\neg s(\pi)\rangle = q^T A$, where q is the current frontier π is the parent vector, and A is the adjacency

Algorithm : package	graph, with run time in seconds				
	Kron	Urand	Twitter	Web	Road
BC : GAP	31.52	46.36	10.82	3.01	1.50
BC : SS	24.52	30.69	9.11	8.43	34.06
BFS : GAP	.31	.58	.22	.34	.25
BFS : SS	.52	1.22	.33	.66	3.32
PR : GAP	19.81	25.29	15.16	5.13	1.01
PR : SS	22.17	27.71	17.21	9.30	1.34
CC : GAP	.53	1.66	.23	.22	.05
CC : SS	3.36	4.47	1.47	1.97	.98
SSSP : GAP	4.91	7.23	2.02	.81	.21
SSSP : SS	17.37	25.54	8.54	9.61	46.79
TC : GAP	374.08	21.83	79.58	22.18	.03
TC : SS	917.99	34.01	239.58	34.65	.23

TABLE II: Run time of GAP and LAGraph+SS:GrB

matrix.

Consider a matrix multiply for conventional linear algebra, where the \oplus monoid sums a set of t entries to obtain a single scalar for computing $c_{ij} = \sum a_{ik}b_{kj}$ in the matrix multiply $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AB}$. The any monoid performs the reduction of t entries to a single number by merely selecting any one of the t entries as the result c_{ij} . The selection is done non-deterministically, allowing for a benign race condition. In the BFS, this corresponds to selecting any valid parent of a newly discovered node. Indeed, the creation of the any operator was inspired by Scott Beamer’s `bfs.cc` method in the GAP benchmark, which has the same benign race condition. The any monoid translates the concept of this benign race condition to construct a valid BFS tree into a linear algebraic operation, suitable for implementation in GraphBLAS.

The secondi operator is the multiplicative operator in the any.secondi semiring, where the result of $a_{ik}b_{kj}$ is simply the index k in the semiring for $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AB}$. This gives the id of the parent node for a newly discovered node in the next frontier. The any monoid then selects any valid parent k .

B. Performance Results

Our benchmark environment is an NVIDIA DGX Station (donated to Texas A&M by NVIDIA in support of this research). It includes a 20-core Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2698 v4 @ 2.20GHz, with 40 threads. All codes were compiled with gcc 5.4.0 (-O3). All default settings were used, which means that hyperthreading was enabled. The system has 256GB of RAM in a single socket (no NUMA effects). LAGraph (Feb 7, 2021) and SuiteSparse:GraphBLAS 4.0.4-draft (Feb 7, 2021) were used. The NVIDIA DGX Station includes four P100 GPUs, but no GPUs were used by this experiment (a GPU-accelerated SS:GrB is in progress). Table II lists the run time (in seconds) for the GAP benchmark and LAGraph+SS:GrB for the 6 algorithms on the 5 benchmark matrices. The benchmark matrices are listed in Table III.

With the simple addition of the bitmap (needed for the pull step), the push/pull optimization in BC resulted in a nearly 2x performance gain in the GraphBLAS method for the largest matrices, as compared to the SS:GrB version used for the results presented in [3].

graph	nodes	entries in A	graph kind
Kron	134,217,726	4,223,264,644	undirected
Urand	134,217,728	4,294,966,740	undirected
Twitter	61,578,415	1,468,364,884	directed
Web	50,636,151	1,930,292,948	directed
Road	23,947,347	57,708,624	directed

TABLE III: Benchmark matrices (<https://sparse.tamu.edu/GAP>)

With this change the BC method in LAGraph+SS:GrB is not only expressible in a simple, elegant code, but it is also faster than the highly-tuned GAP benchmark method, `bc.cc`, for the three largest matrices (1.3x for Kron, 1.5x for Urand, and 1.2x for Twitter).

With the addition of bitmap format (which makes push/pull optimization very simple to express, and very fast) and the any.secondi semiring, the BFS of a directed or undirected graph is easily expressed in GraphBLAS, and has a performance that is only about 2x slower than the GAP benchmark. We expect the remaining 2x performance gap arises from two issues:

- 1) The GAP assumes that the graph has fewer than 2^{32} nodes and edges, and thus uses 32-bit integers throughout. GraphBLAS is written for larger problems, and thus relies solely on 64-bit integers. This cannot be easily changed in GraphBLAS, but rather than “fixing” GraphBLAS to use smaller integers, it is the GAP algorithms that would need to be updated for larger graphs in the future. In the current GAP benchmark graphs, two graphs are chosen with almost exactly 4 billion edges. Graphs of current interest in large data science can easily exceed 2^{32} nodes and edges [16].
- 2) In GraphBLAS, the BFS must be expressed as two calls. The first computes $\mathbf{q}(\neg\pi) = \mathbf{q}^\top \mathbf{A}$, and the second updates the parent vector, $\pi(s(\mathbf{q})) = \mathbf{q}$:

```
GrB_vxm (q, pi, NULL, semiring, q, A, GrB_DESC_RSC);
GrB_assign (pi, q, NULL, q, GrB_ALL, n, GrB_DESC_S);
```

In Scott Beamer’s `bfs.cc`, these two steps are fused, and the matrix-vector multiplication can write its result directly into the vector `pi`. This could be implemented in a future GraphBLAS library, since the GraphBLAS API allows for a non-blocking mode where work is queued and done later, thus enabling a fusion of these two steps. SS:GrB exploits the non-blocking mode (for its lazy sort, pending tuples, and zombies) but does not *yet* exploit the fusion of `GrB_vxm` and `GrB_assign`. We intend to exploit this in the future.

Note that for the Road graph, LAGraph+SS:GrB is quite slow for all but PageRank (PR). The primary reason for this is the high diameter of the Road graph (about 6000). This requires 6000 iterations of GraphBLAS in the BFS, each with a tiny amount of work. Each call to GraphBLAS does several malloc and frees, and in some cases the workspace must be initialized. A future version of SS:GrB is planned that will eliminate this work entirely, by implementing an internal memory pool. There may be other overheads, but we hope that a memory pool, fusion to fully exploit non-blocking mode, and

other optimization will address this large performance gap for the Road graph for these algorithms.

LAGraph+SS:GrB is also up to 3x slower than the GAP for the triangle counting problem (for all but the Road graph, where it is even slower). This performance gap can be eliminated entirely in the future, if the GrB_mxm and GrB_reduce are combined in a single fused step, by a full exploitation of the GraphBLAS non-blocking mode. The current method computes $C\langle s(\mathbf{L}) \rangle = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}^T$, followed by the reduction of \mathbf{C} to a single scalar. The matrix \mathbf{C} is then discarded. All that GraphBLAS needs is a fused kernel that does not explicitly instantiate the temporary matrix \mathbf{C} . This is permitted by the GraphBLAS C API Specification, but not yet implemented in SS:GrB.

VII. CONCLUSION

Future work - ideas:

- Create a Python wrapper for LAGraph
- Implement the LDBC Graphalytics benchmark [14]
- Improve data ingestion performance using e.g., SIMD instructions [17]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TODO: add acks

This material is based upon work funded and supported by the Department of Defense under Contract No. FA8702-15-D-0002 with Carnegie Mellon University for the operation of the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center [DM21-0xxx].

G. Szárnyas was partially supported by the SQIREL-GRAPHS NWO project.

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