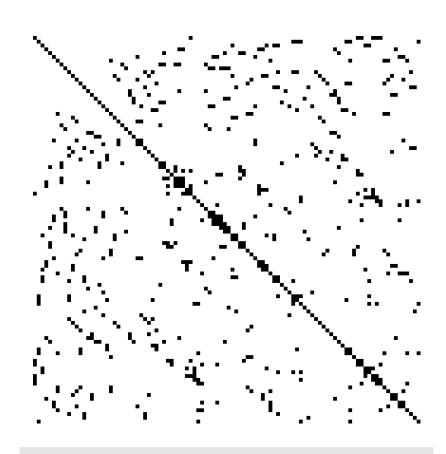
# Sparse Matrix Data Structures

**Shusen Wang** 

Stevens Institute of Technology

## **Sparse Matrices**



Example of sparse matrix

- Sparse matrix: A matrix in which most elements are zeros.
- Question: How to store a sparse matrix?
- Bad solution: As a dense matrix.
- Good solution: Storing only the nonzero elements and their indices.

#### **Formats**

- Triplet formats (aka Coordinate List) is easy to understand.
- CSR and CSC formats are more efficient.

## Triplet Formats (aka Coordinate Lists)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 40 & 0 & 7.1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 70 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9.2 & 0 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

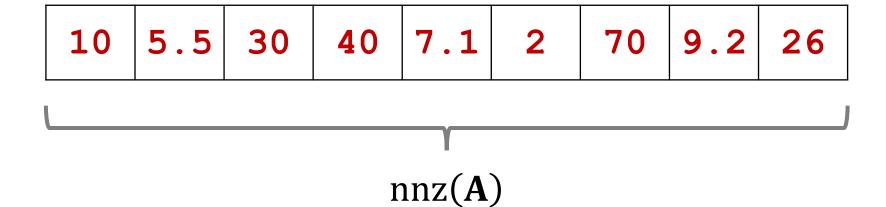
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Value:	10	5.5	30	40	7.1	2	70	9.2	26
Row Index:	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Col Index:	0	1	2	3	5	1	4	3	5

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#### How to slice a row?

Sparse Matrix: 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 40 & 0 & 7.1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 70 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9.2 & 0 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

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#### Traversing a row is fast.

Value:	10	5.5	30	40	7.1	2	70	9.2	26
Row Index:	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Col Index:	0	1	2	3	5	1	4	3	5

#### How to slice a column?

Sparse Matrix: 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5.5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 40 & 0 & 7.1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 70 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9.2 & 0 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

Value:	10	5.5	30	40	7.1	2	70	9.2	26
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#### Traversing a column is slow.

Value:	10	5.5	30	40	7.1	2	70	9.2	26
Row Index:	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Col Index:	0	1	2	3	5	1	4	3	5

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#### **Memory Cost**

- 8 Bytes for a double-precision floating-point number (a value).
- 4 Bytes for a long integer (an index).

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- 4 Bytes for a long integer (an index).
- Memory cost (Bytes) of triplet format:

$$(8+4+4)\cdot nnz(\mathbf{A}) = 16\cdot nnz(\mathbf{A}).$$

• Memory cost (Bytes) of an  $m \times n$  dense matrix:

• If over 50% elements are zeros, then triplet format saves memory.

Sparse Matrix: 
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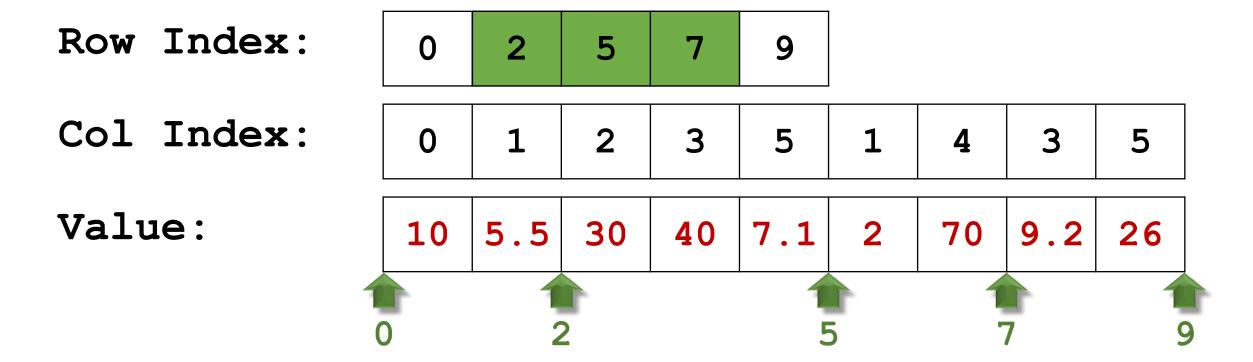
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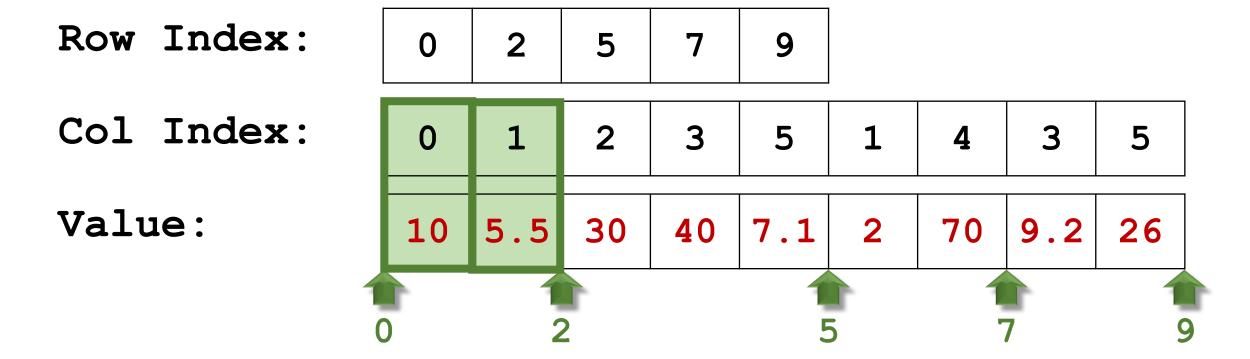
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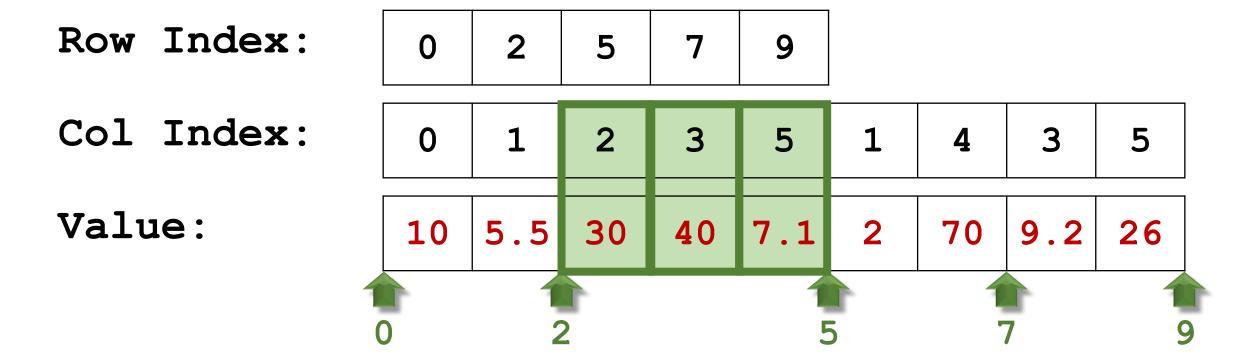
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	)				1	5	1	7	1	
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#### **CSR** and **CSC**

- Compressed Sparse Row (CSR) has row-major order.
  - Store nonzero elements from the 0<sup>th</sup> row to the last row.
  - Slicing a row is efficient.
- Compressed Sparse Column (CSC) has column-major order.
  - Store nonzero elements from the 0<sup>th</sup> column to the last column.
  - Slicing a column is efficient.

# **Triplet to CSR**

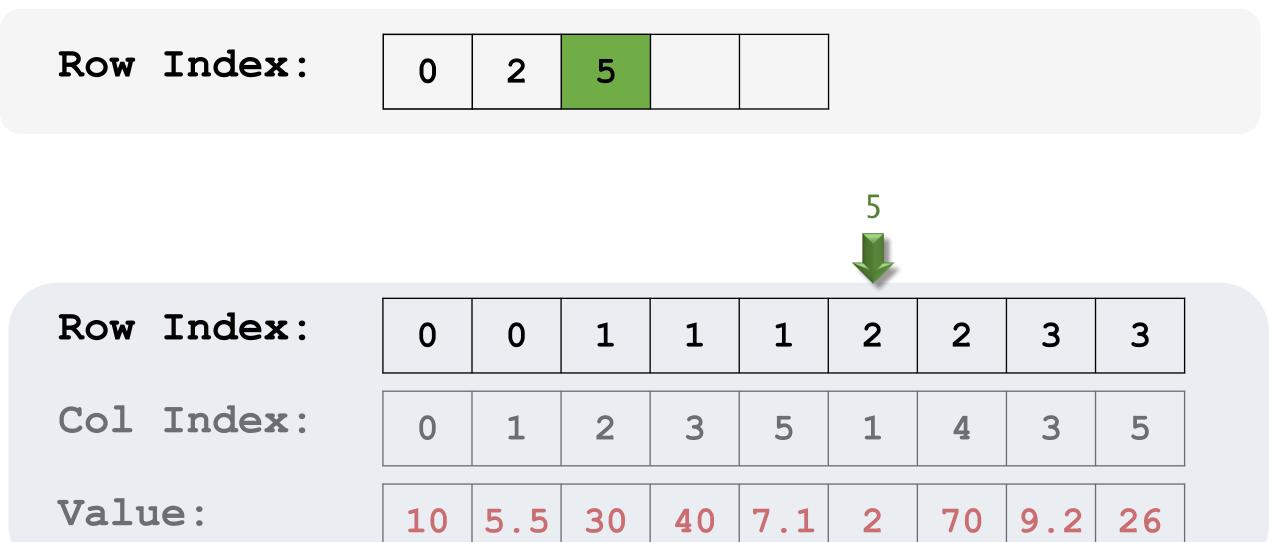
Row Index: Col Index: Value: 5.5 7.1 9.2 

Row Index:

0

Row Index:	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Col Index:	0	1	2	3	5	1	4	3	5
Value:	10	5.5	30	40	7.1	2	70	9.2	26

Row Index: Row Index: 2 3 0 0 Col Index: 3 3 5 Value: 5.5 30 70 40 10



Triplet Format (Row-Major)



Triplet Format (Row-Major)

Row Index: 0 2 5 7 9

 Row Index:
 0
 0
 1
 1
 1
 2
 2
 3
 3

 Col Index:
 0
 1
 2
 3
 5
 1
 4
 3
 5

Value: 10 5.5 30 40 7.1 2 70 9.2 26

Row Index:

0 2 5 7 9

 Row Index:
 0
 0
 1
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 Col Index:
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 Value:
 10
 5.5
 30
 40
 7.1
 2
 70
 9.2
 26

# Questions

## From Triplet Format to Dense matrix

Value:

9 8.2 29 2 3.1 5 2 1.5 7 10

Row Index:

0 0 0 1 1 2 3 3

Col Index:

1 3 4 5 0 1 1 2 3 5

Reconstruct the dense matrix:

#### From CSR Format to Dense matrix

Value:

9 8.2

29

3.1

5

2

1.5

7

10

Row Index:

) 4

6

7

10

Col Index:

0

2

4

5

1

2

}

4

**Reconstruct the dense matrix:** 

#### **Matrix L1 Norm**

 Value:
 3
 2
 1
 7
 4
 3
 5
 1
 2

 Row Index:
 1
 1
 2
 2
 2
 3
 3
 4
 4

 Col Index:
 0
 1
 2
 3
 5
 1
 4
 3
 6

- The  $4\times6$  matrix **A** is stored in the triplet format.
- Question: What is the  $\ell_1$ -norm of **A**?
- Hint: The matrix  $\ell_1$ -norm is  $\left||\mathbf{A}|\right|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=1}^6 \left|a_{ij}\right|$ .

### Thank You!