Minimum Spawning Tree
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DPHPC

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Problem definition

The MST problem

Concepts

(Somewhat) realistic use-cases and input sets?

- $G(n, p)$
- Preferential attachment
    - Social networks

Algorithms

Prim

Sequential Kruskal

- Sort all edges by growing weight.
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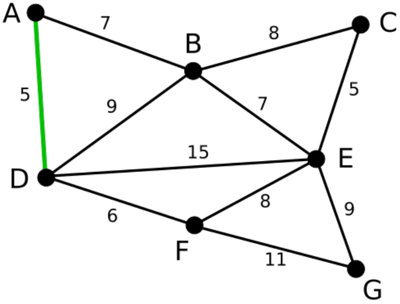

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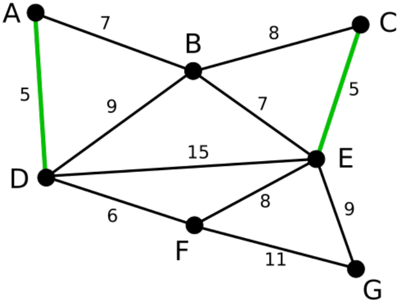

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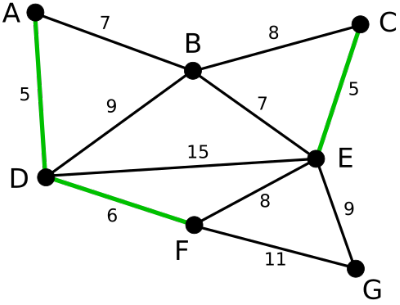

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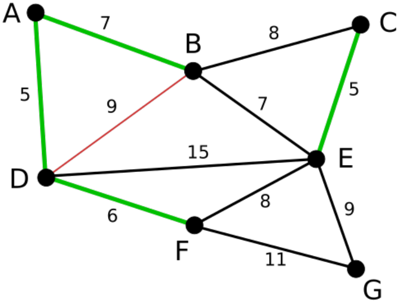

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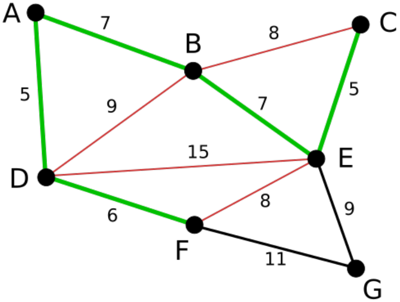

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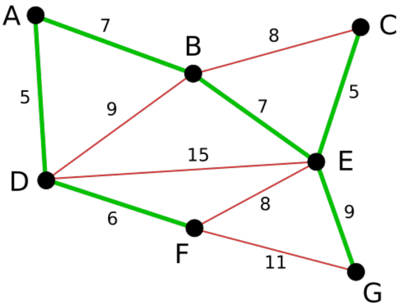

Data structure: Union-find

Represents the connected components of the graph given our MST.
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  2. Return $parent[x]$.
- Union(x, y): Unite two components.
  1. $parent[find(x)] = find(y)$.

Sequential and parallel Kruskal

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We can parallelize the sort on $O(\log E)$ processors: $O(E)$ (in practice).

A better parallel approach: Filter-Kruskal

Similar to a quick sort[1]:

1. If $E < \textit{threshold}$, solve using classical Kruskal
2. Choose a pivot (edge)
3. Partition in two sets $E_{\leq}, E_{>}$ (weight)
4. Recursive call to solve problem with $E_{\leq}$
5. Filter out the edges of $E_{>}$ that connect two vertices of the same component
6. Recursive call to solve problem with $E_{>}$

[1] Osipov, Sanders, and Singler 2009.

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Better for parallelization since we can distribute the edges for filtering and partitioning.

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Borůvka (Sollin)

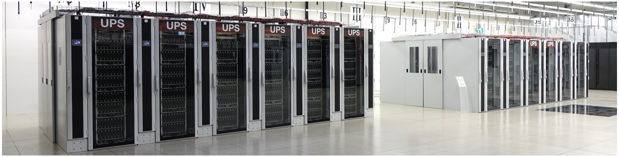
A few ideas

Correctness

How to verify correctness of the parallelization?

Environment

Architecture



EULER Cluster

Xeon E$x, x \in \{3, 5, 7\}$
x86_64 architecture

Source : `https://scicomp.ethz.ch/wiki/Euler`

Tools

- CMake
  v3.3+
- C++11
  GCC v4.9.2+
- OpenMPI (shared memory)
  v1.6.5+

Benchmarking

Tools

- **Measures :** LibSciBench library
- **Interpretation :**
    - LibSciBench's R scripts
    - (Custom python scripts)

Ref : https://spcl.inf.ethz.ch/Research/Performance/LibLSB/

Baseline

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otakar_Bor%C5%AFvka

Borůvka's serial algorithm

$$O(E \cdot log(V))$$

Osipov, V., P. Sanders, and J. Singler (2009). "The Filter-Kruskal Minimum Spanning Tree Algorithm". In: *Proceedings of the Meeting on Algorithm Engineering & Expermiments*. New York, New York: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, pp. 52–61.