

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



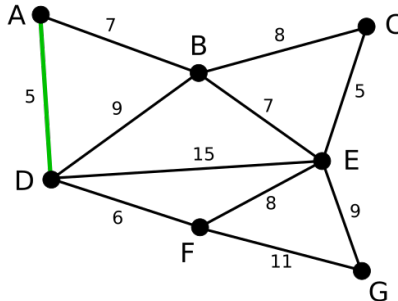
Sequential Kruskal

- Sort all edges by growing weight.
- For each edge: Add it to the MST if it doesn't create a cycle.



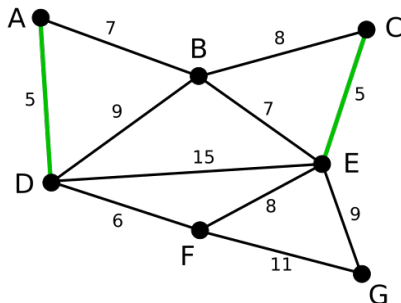
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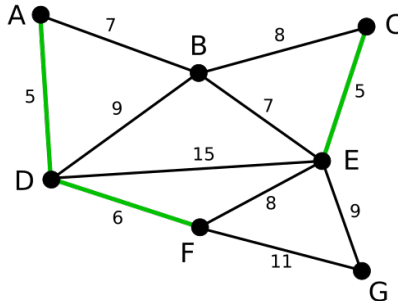
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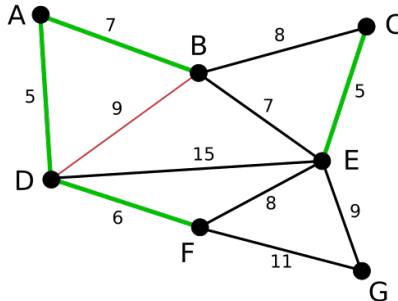
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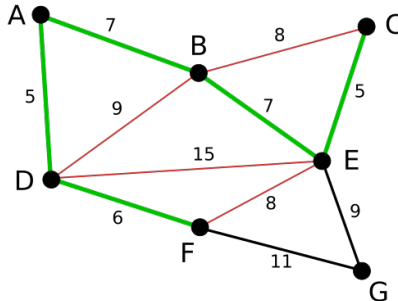
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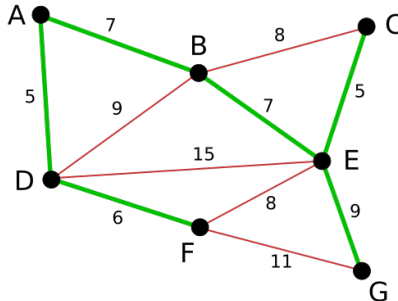
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Data structure: Union-find

Represents the connected components of the graph given our MST.
 Implementation with an array *parent* and 3 operations:

- Create: Every vertex is in its own component
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 - 1 If $parent[x] \neq x$, then $parent[x] = find(parent[x])$
 - 2 Return $parent[x]$.



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 Implementation with an array *parent* and 3 operations:

- Create: Every vertex is in its own component
 - ① $parent[x] = x$.
- Find(x): Find the component of this vertex.
 - ① If $parent[x] \neq x$, then $parent[x] = find(parent[x])$
 - ② Return $parent[x]$.
- Union(x, y): Unite two components.
 - ① $parent[find(x)] = find(y)$.



Sequential and parallel Kruskal

Sequential complexity:

- $O(E \log E)$: Sort all edges by growing weight.
- $O(E)$ (in practice): For each edge: Add it to the MST if it doesn't create a cycle.



Sequential and parallel Kruskal

Sequential complexity:

- $O(E \log E)$: Sort all edges by growing weight.
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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 sort¹:

- ① If $E < threshold$, 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 $E_{>}$

¹Osipov, Sanders, and Singler 2009.



A better parallel approach: Filter-Kruskal

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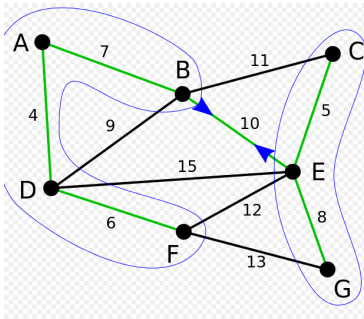
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Better for parallelization since we can distribute the edges for filtering and partitioning.

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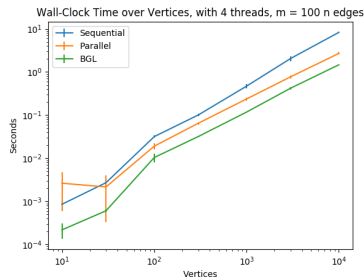
Borůvka (Sollin)



- 1) Init V as independant sets.
- 2) Initialize MST as empty.
- 3) While $\#sets > 1$, do:
 - a) Find closest E from this set to another.
 - b) Add this E to MST if not already added.
- 4) Return MST.



- Prim (Parallel & Seq)
- Kruskal (Parallel & Seq),
Kruskal filter
- Sollin (Parallel & Seq)
- _____
- Randomization
- _____
- Correctness



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 & Experiments*. New York, New York: Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, pp. 52–61.

