

CptS 411: Welcome to Parallelism 101

Paul Valdez, School of EECS, Washington State University, Pullman WA (paul.valdez@wsu.edu)

Algorithm 1 PageRank Algorithm

```
1: procedure (V, E, C, N, K, D)           ▷ Traverse N paths of length K
2:   for i ← 0 to N do
3:     current_vertex ← Vi
4:     for j ← 0 to K do
5:       C[i] ++                          ▷ Update the number of visits at current vertice
6:       probi = rand()
7:       if probi > D and ∃ edge ∈ Ei then  ▷ There is a one-hop neighbor
8:         target = rand()%(number of vertices connected to Vi)
9:       else                               ▷ Move to a random vertice
10:        target = rand()%(total number of vertices)
11:      current_vertex = target
```

A Brief look into parallel programming
regarding a Page Ranking algorithm

Problem and challenges

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Input: A graph G, represented as an adjacency list
Damping Factor D, path length K, N Trials

Output: Top five most heavily visited vertices in G

SIGNIFICANCE: Its anticipated that the end results
will converge to the serial results. The reason is
because they will have the most links.

CHALLENGES: Figuring out load balances,
synchronization, conversion of sequential to
parallelism.

Proposed Approach

I will be targeting a shared memory approach to
the algorithm, using the openMP system.

Mainly the project is focused on recognizing that
randomly traversing through the graph should
result in a convergence of rankings given enough
trials.

Main Outcomes

We will be presented evidence in the usefulness of
parallel programming through runtime, speedup, and
efficiency analysis.

We will have a deeper understanding of the different
ways parallel programming is used today.

Overall, we will be able to see and recognize many
different things that have been parallelized today.

Hopefully this piqued your interest in parallel
programming. See you out there!