



**Ministry of Electronics and Information
Technology
Government of India**



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خوش آمدید

**Implementation of Parallel Graph Algorithms based on
BFS Algorithms – Graph500 Benchmark on
Linux based Multi-Core System.**

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CONTENTS

- ☐ Introduction
- ☐ Objective
- ☐ Methodology & Techniques
- ☐ Implementation
- ☐ Result
- ☐ Conclusion
- ☐ Future Scope
- ☐ References

INTRODUCTION

High-performance computing (HPC), graph exploration algorithms play a vital role in modeling and processing large datasets, often represented as graphs.

These algorithms find applications in a wide array of scientific fields, including genomics, astrophysics, artificial intelligence, data mining, national security, and information analytics.

Graph search algorithms, particularly Breadth-First Search (**BFS**) and Depth First Search (**DFS**), serve as foundational components for a myriad of graph-based applications.

OBJECTIVE

- Study and Analyze Existing Parallel BFS Algorithms on Multi-Core Systems
- Performance Analysis on Message Passing Cluster
- Implement Algorithmic Improvements
- Performance Demonstration on PARAM Shavak

METHODOLOGY

- Analysis of Existing Implementations
- Implementation of serial & parallel code
- Performance Analysis on Message Passing Cluster
- Benchmarking
- Performance Visualization

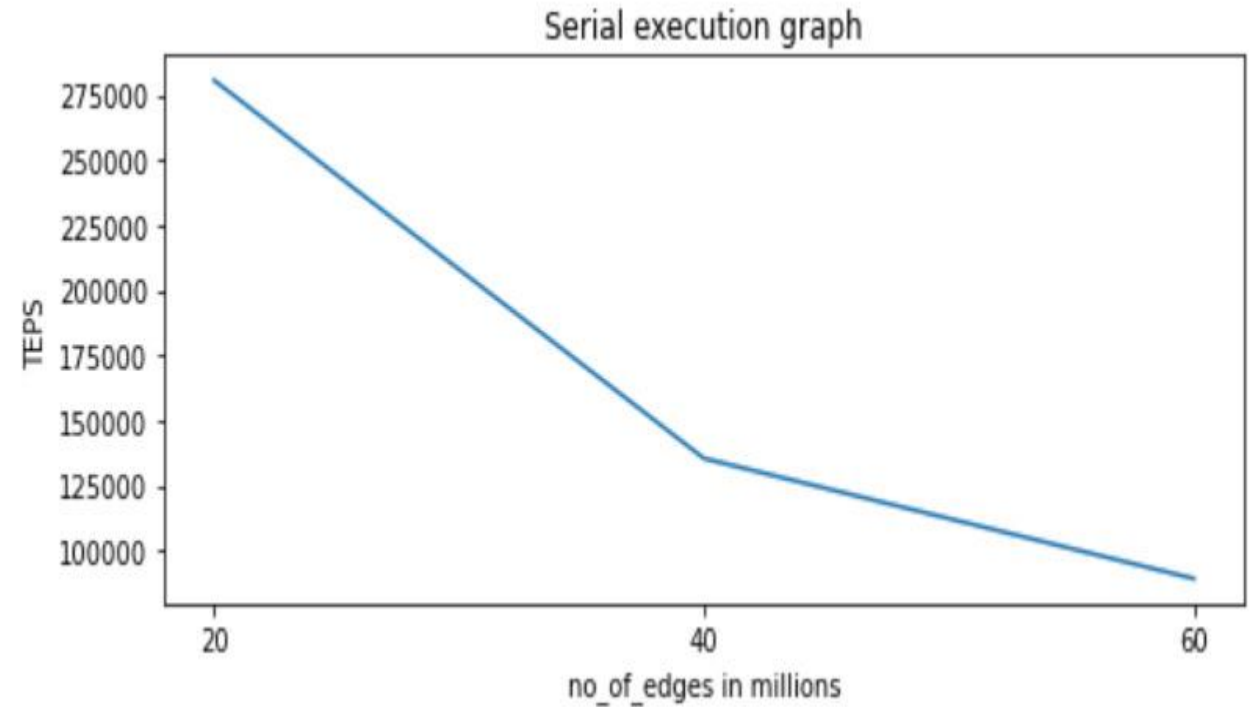
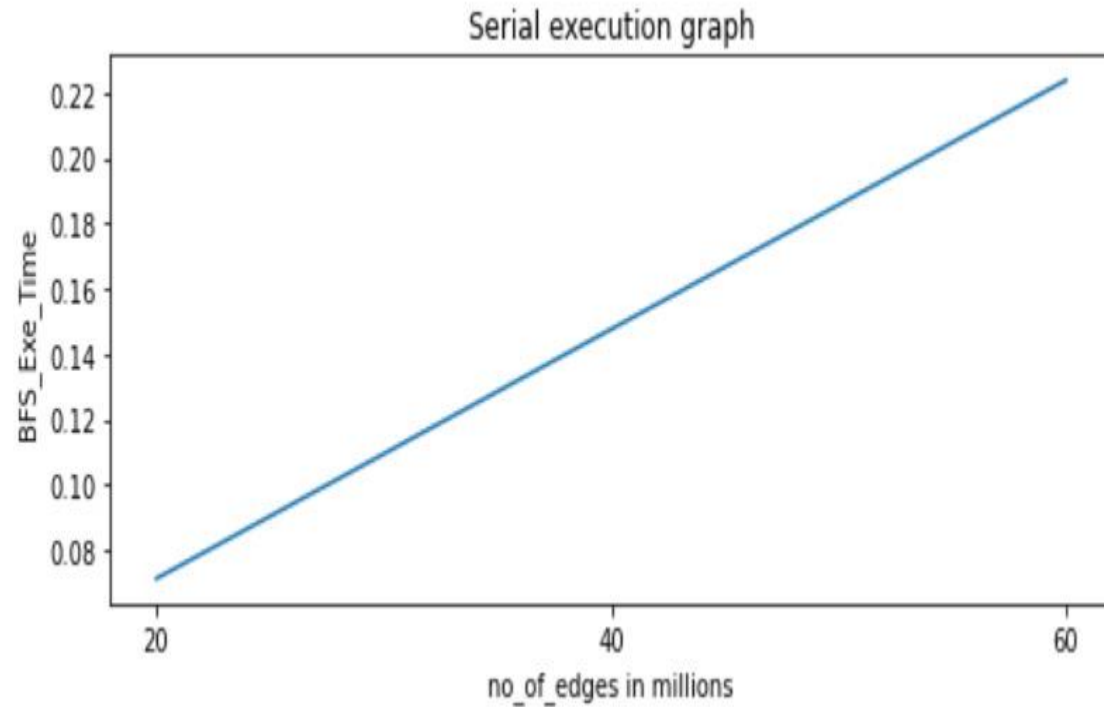
TECHNIQUES

- Parallelization Techniques
- Graph Partitioning
- Message Passing
- Benchmarking Tools
- Visualization Tools
- Code Optimization

RESULT

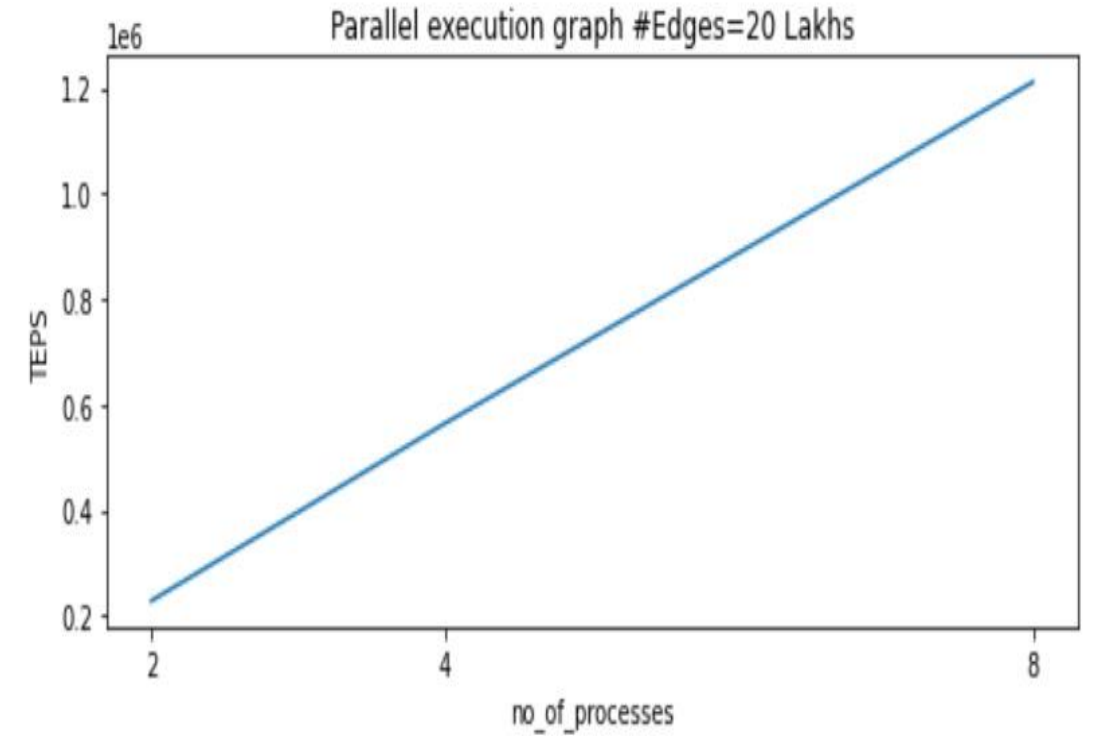
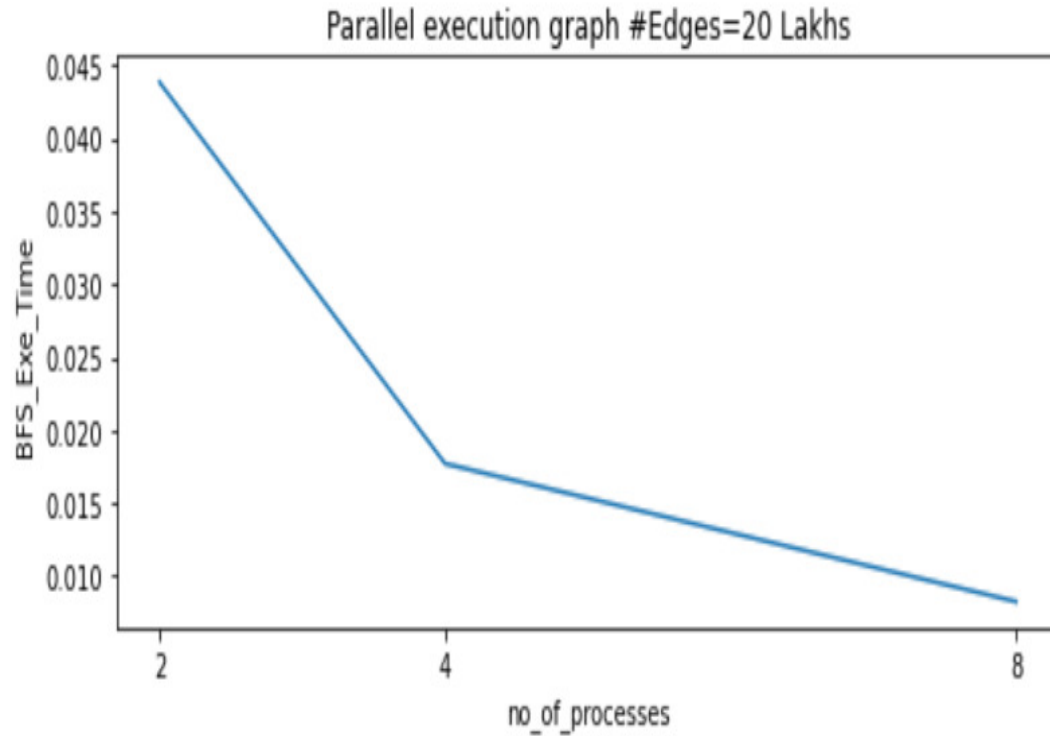
Serial Implementation

No. of constant vertices (N) = 10000

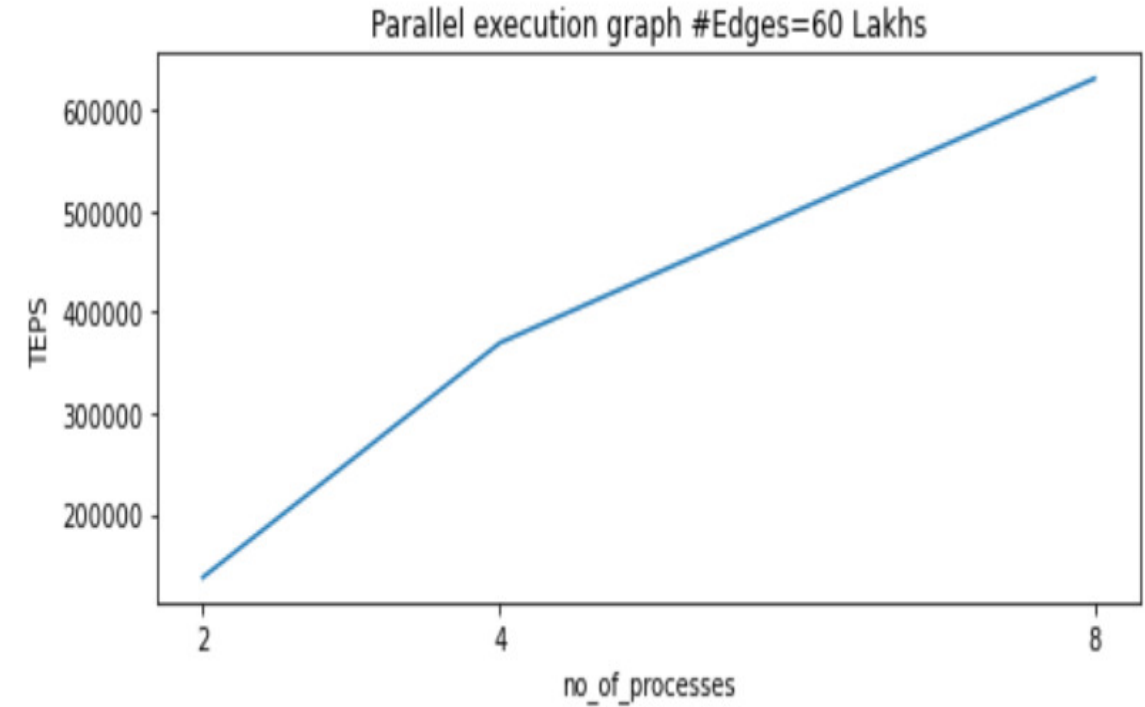
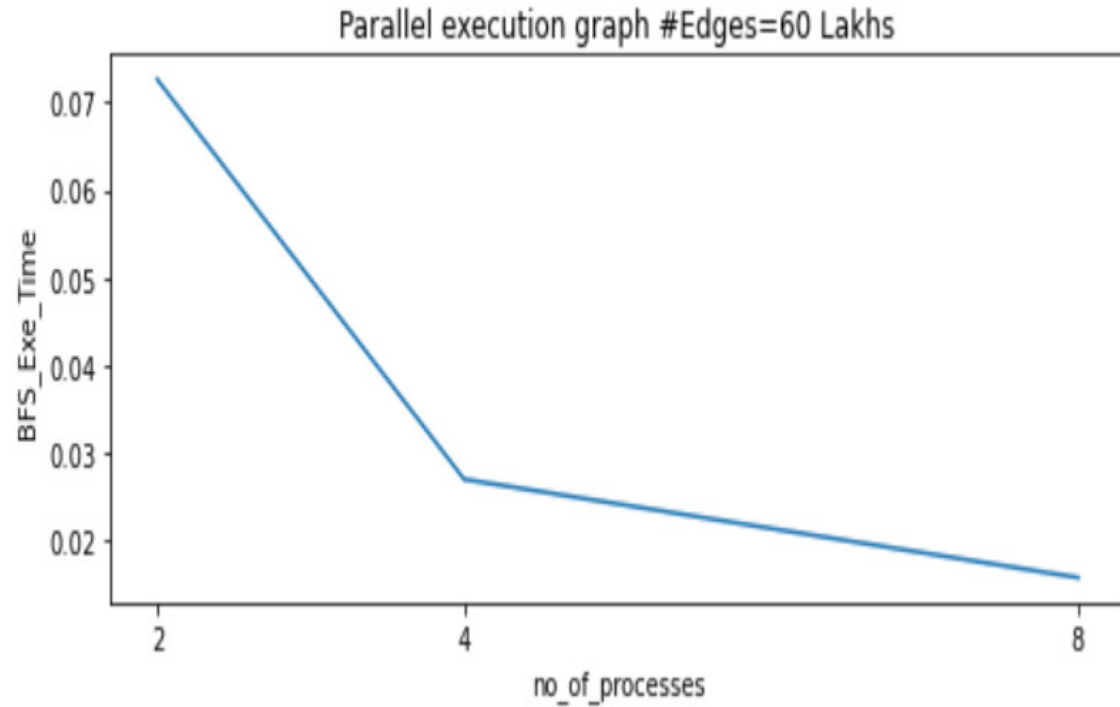


Parallel Implementation

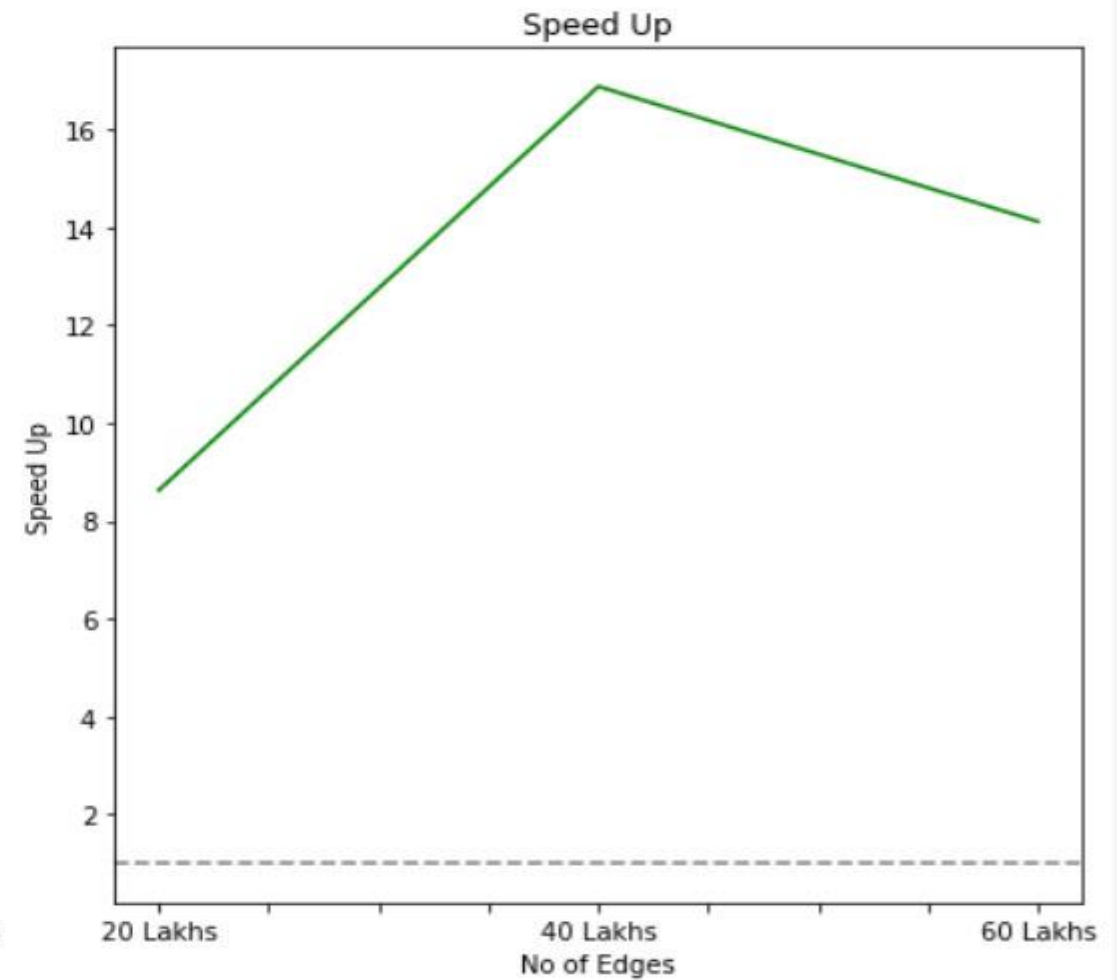
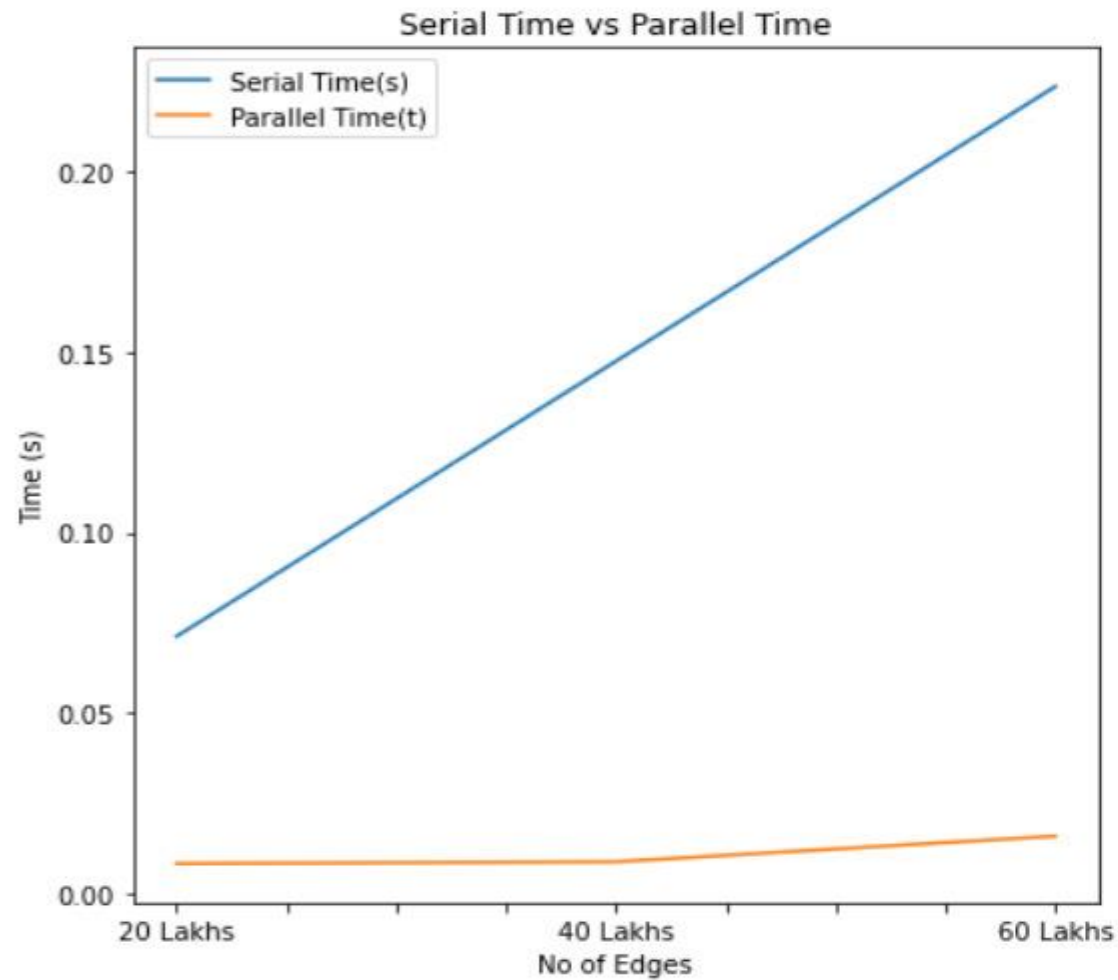
No. of constant vertices (N) = 10000



No. of constant vertices (N) = 10000



SPEEDUP



CONCLUSION

Existing Open-Source Implementations: The project thoroughly examined existing open-source implementations of parallel BFS algorithms tailored for Multi-Core Systems. These implementations serve as the foundation for large-scale graph processing.

Performance Analysis: An essential aspect of the research involved analyzing the performance of these BFS algorithms on a Message Passing Cluster. This investigation aimed to assess how well these algorithms scale and utilize CPU resources for large-scale graph processing tasks.

Benchmarking: Extensive benchmarking tests were conducted on various computing systems, including PARAM Shavak supercomputers. These tests provided valuable insights into the speed and efficiency of graph traversal using the Graph500 benchmark.

FUTURE SCOPE

Advanced GPU Utilization: Future work can delve deeper into GPU acceleration techniques, exploring more efficient ways to leverage the computational power of GPUs in BFS algorithms.

Scalability: As data sets continue to grow in size and complexity, further research can focus on optimizing the scalability of BFS algorithms to handle even larger graphs on distributed computing environments.

Hybrid Models: Combining BFS with other graph algorithms, such as graph coloring, can lead to innovative hybrid approaches that offer improved performance and efficiency.

Real-World Applications: Applying optimized BFS algorithms to real-world applications, such as social network analysis or genomics, can demonstrate the practical significance of these research efforts.

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- 3) HuiweiLv · Guangming Tan · Mingyu Chen · Ninghui Sun, Understanding Parallelism in Graph Traversal on Multi-core Clusters

Thank You !