Iterate over all neighbours **B** Convert subgraph to integer and recursive depth 3 look up graphlet index in table L Putative edge $n_3 \in U$ Neighbours (n_i) = 291 2^{8} i < 3 $n_4 \in U$ Neighbours (n_i) $L(291) = G_{10}$ $n_5 \in U \text{ Neighbours}(n_i)$ Don't visit the same combination Use a compressed adjacency of neighbours twice matrix to save memory n_1, n_2 n_1, n_2, n_3 $n_1 n_2 n_3 n_4 n_5 n_6 n_7 n_8$ n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5 20 98 n_1, n_2, n_3, n_5 183 n_1, n_2, n_3, n_5, n_4 158 106 n_1, n_2, n_4 3 n₈ 218 n_1, n_2, n_4, n_3 n_1, n_2, n_4, n_5