

- **Weeks 1–2: informal introduction**

- network = path



- **Week 3: graph theory**

- **Weeks 4–7: models of computing**

- what can be computed (efficiently)?

- **Weeks 8–11: lower bounds**

- what cannot be computed (efficiently)?

- **Week 12: recap**

Week 6

- CONGEST model:
bandwidth limitations

CONGEST model

- **LOCAL model: arbitrarily large messages**
- **CONGEST model: $O(\log n)$ -bit messages**

CONGEST model

- **Any of these can be encoded in $O(\log n)$ -bit messages:**
 - node identifier
 - number of nodes
 - number of edges
 - distance between two nodes ...

CONGEST model

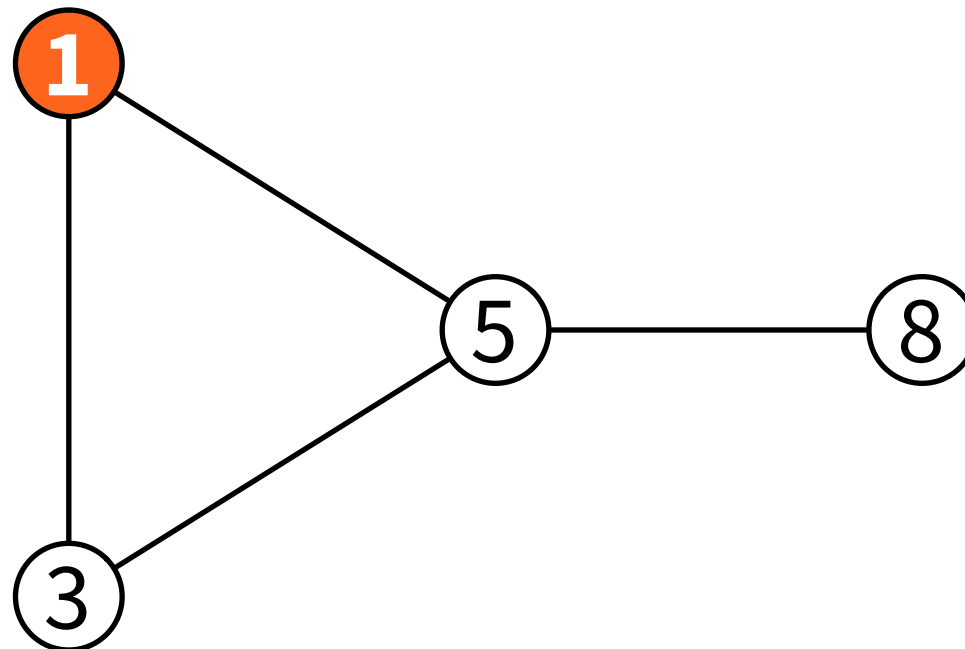
- **Many algorithms that we have seen only send small messages**
 - can be used directly in the CONGEST model
- **Exception: algorithm Gather**
 - may need to send $O(n^2)$ -bit messages

CONGEST model

- **$O(n)$ time trivial in the LOCAL model**
 - brute force approach: Gather + solve locally
- **$O(n)$ time non-trivial in the CONGEST model**
- **Today: how to find all-pairs shortest paths in $O(n)$ time**

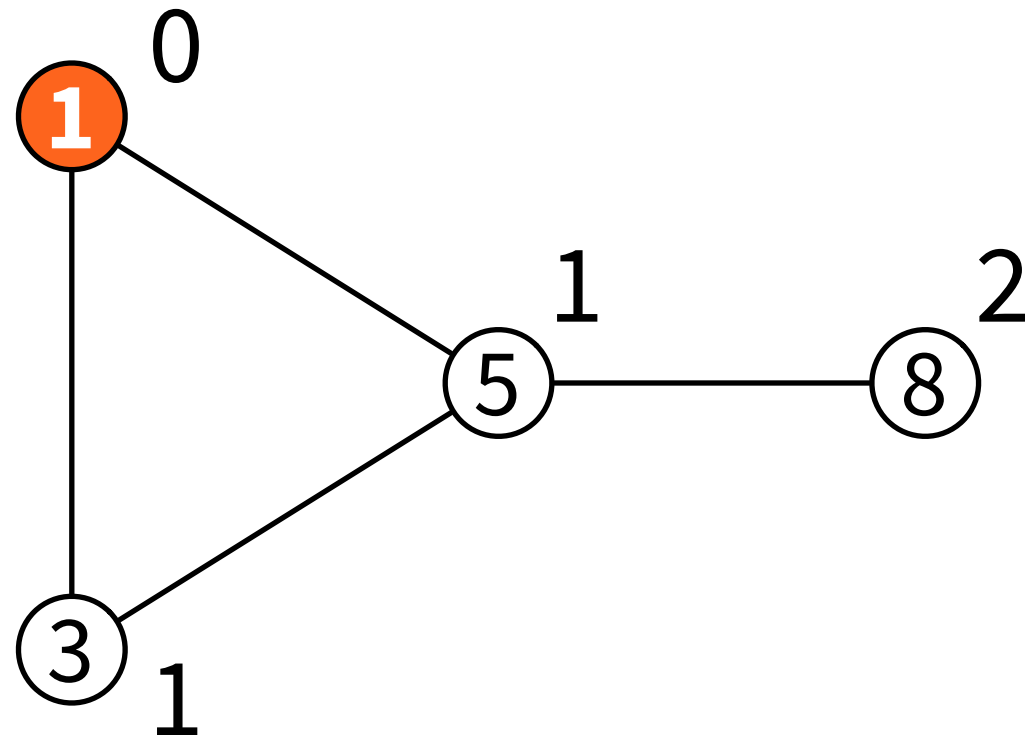
Single-source shortest paths

Input:



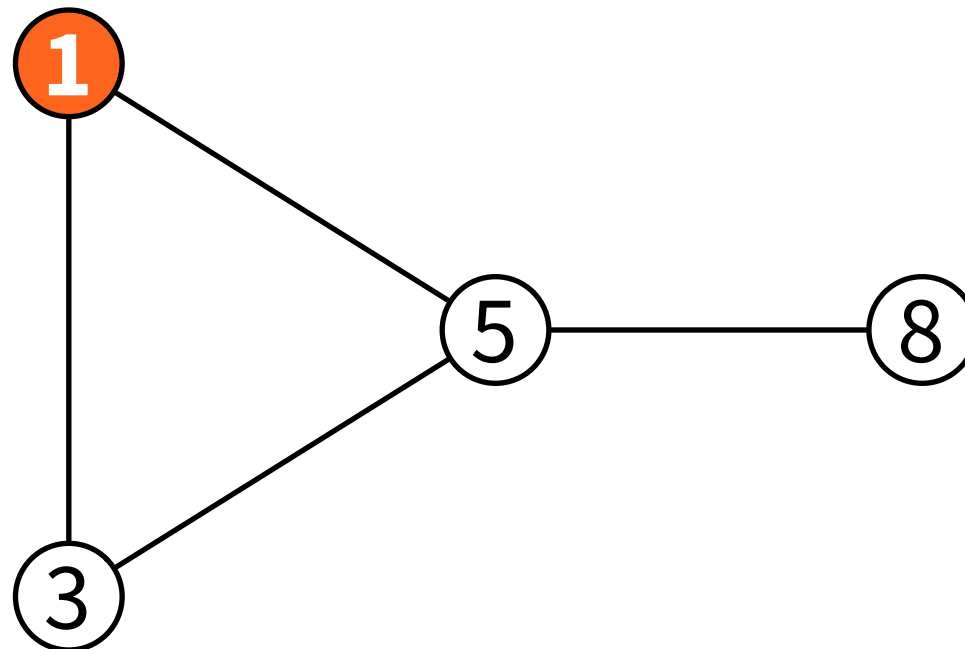
Single-source shortest paths

Output:



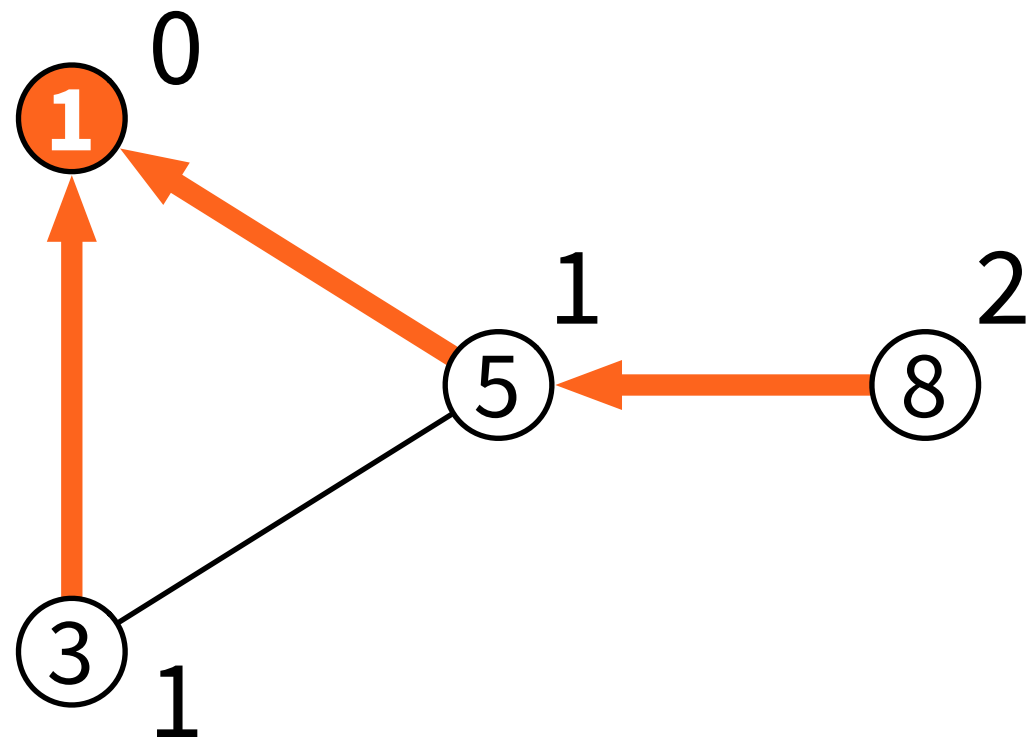
BFS tree

Input:



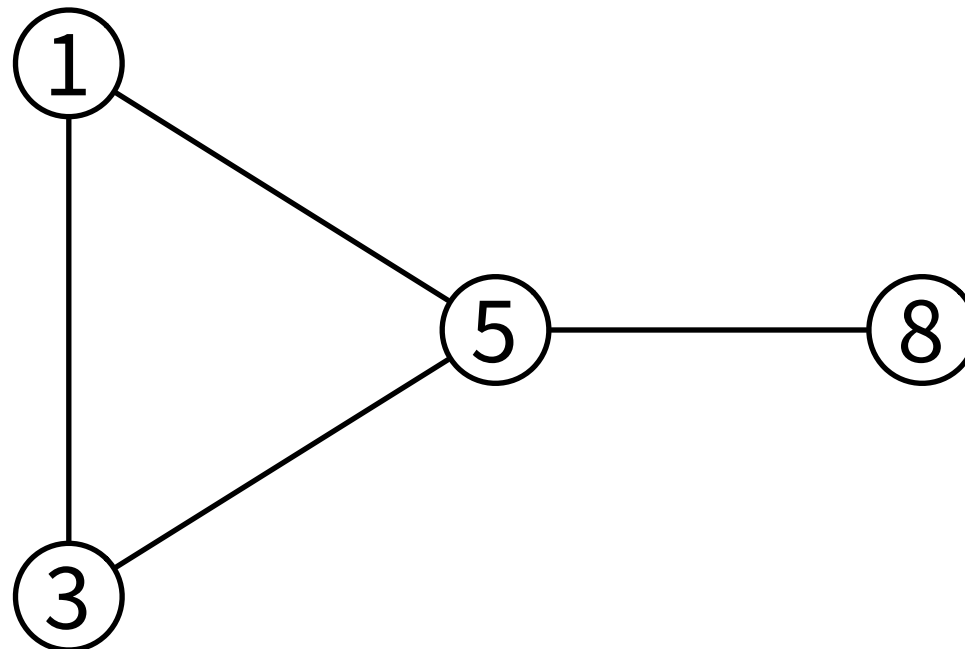
BFS tree

Output:



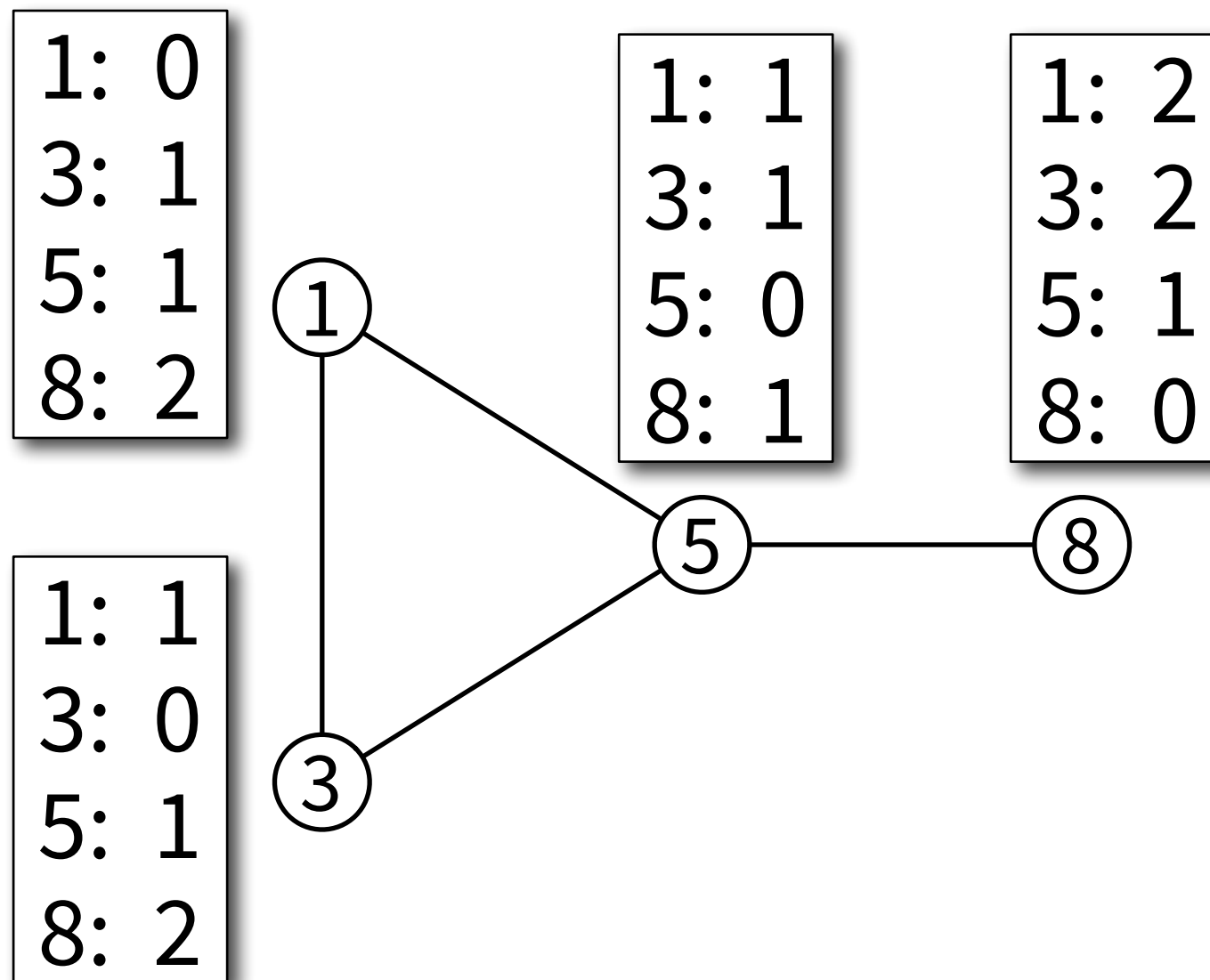
All-pairs shortest paths

Input:



All-pairs shortest paths

Output:

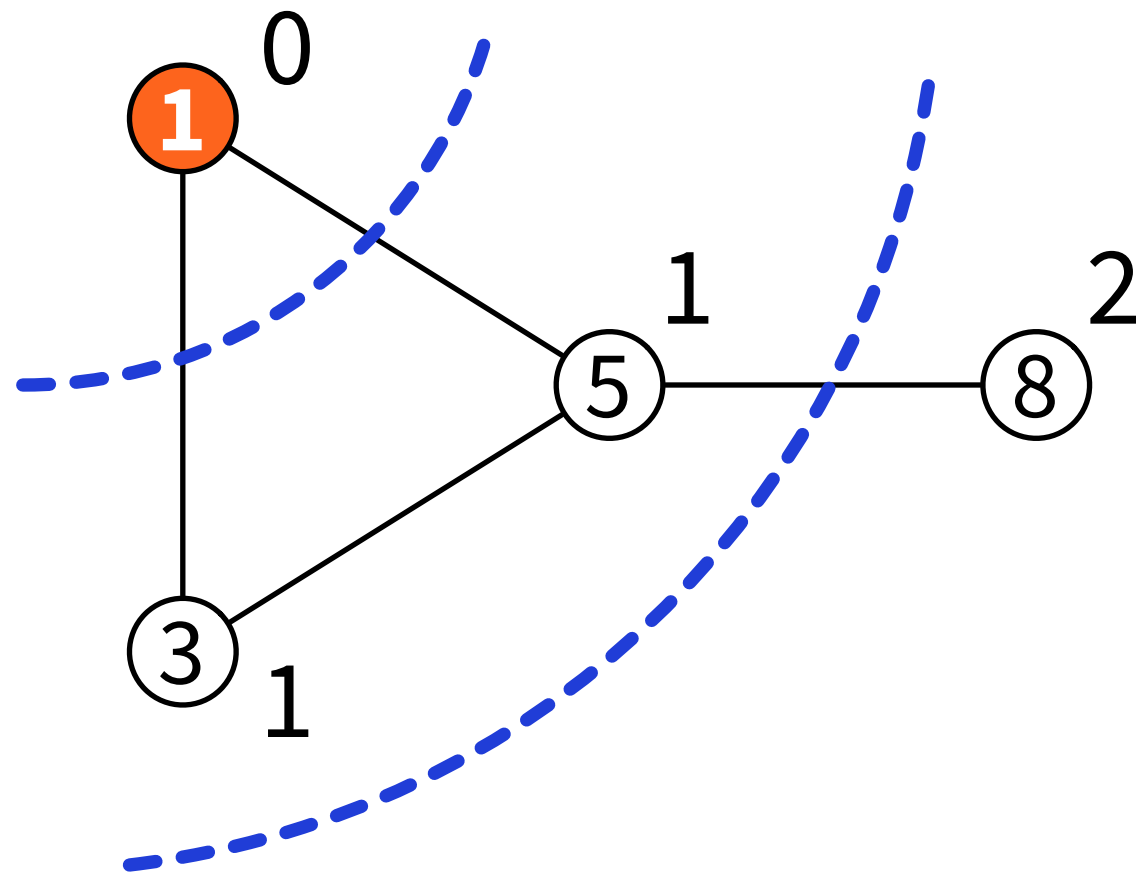


Algorithm Wave

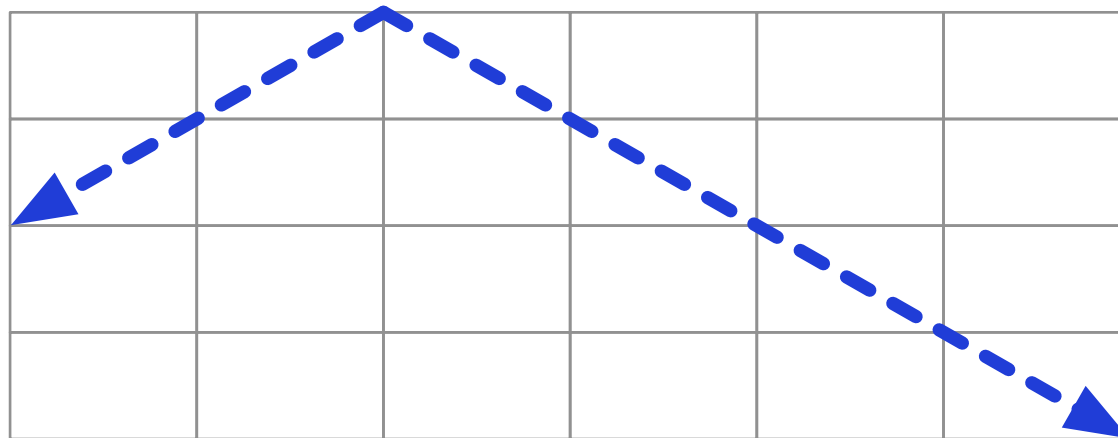
- **Solves single-source shortest paths in time $O(\text{diam}(G))$**
- **Leader creates a ‘wave’, other nodes propagate it**
- **Wave first received in round t : distance to leader is t**

Algorithm Wave

Output:



Algorithm Wave

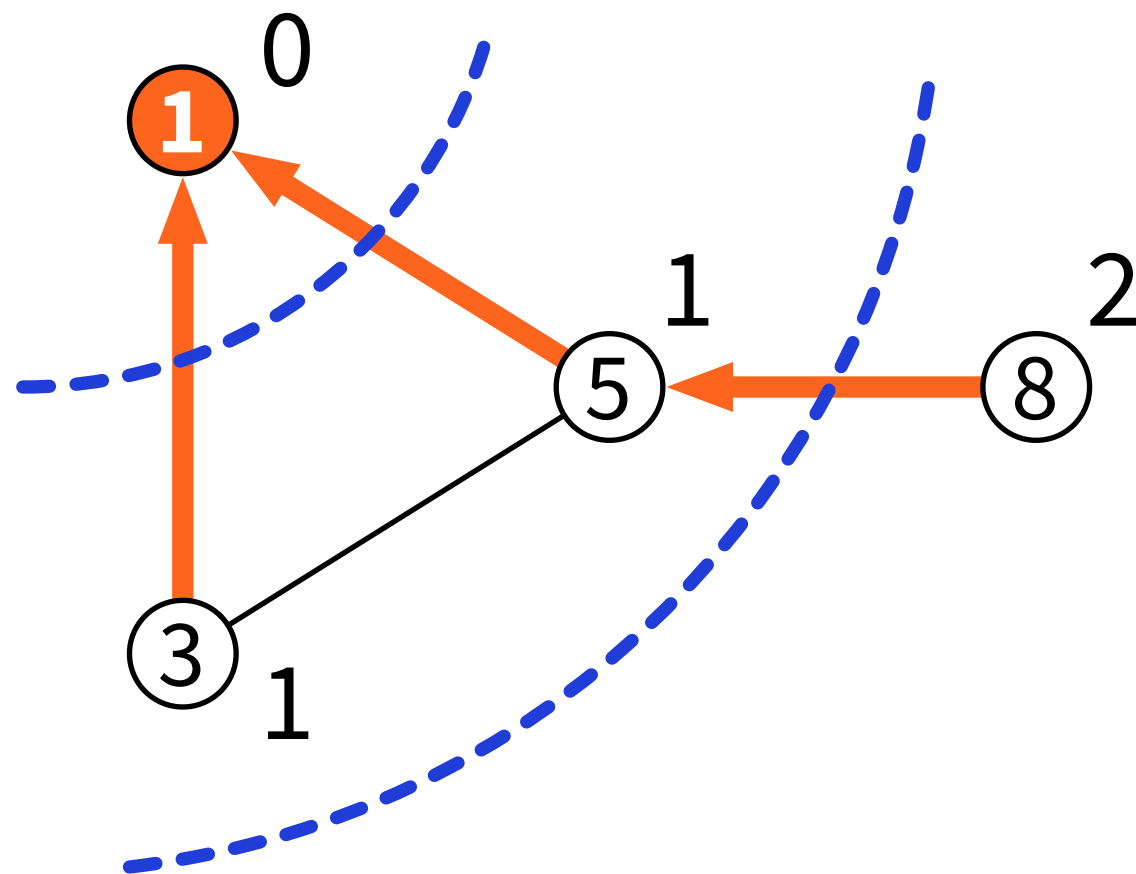


Algorithm BFS

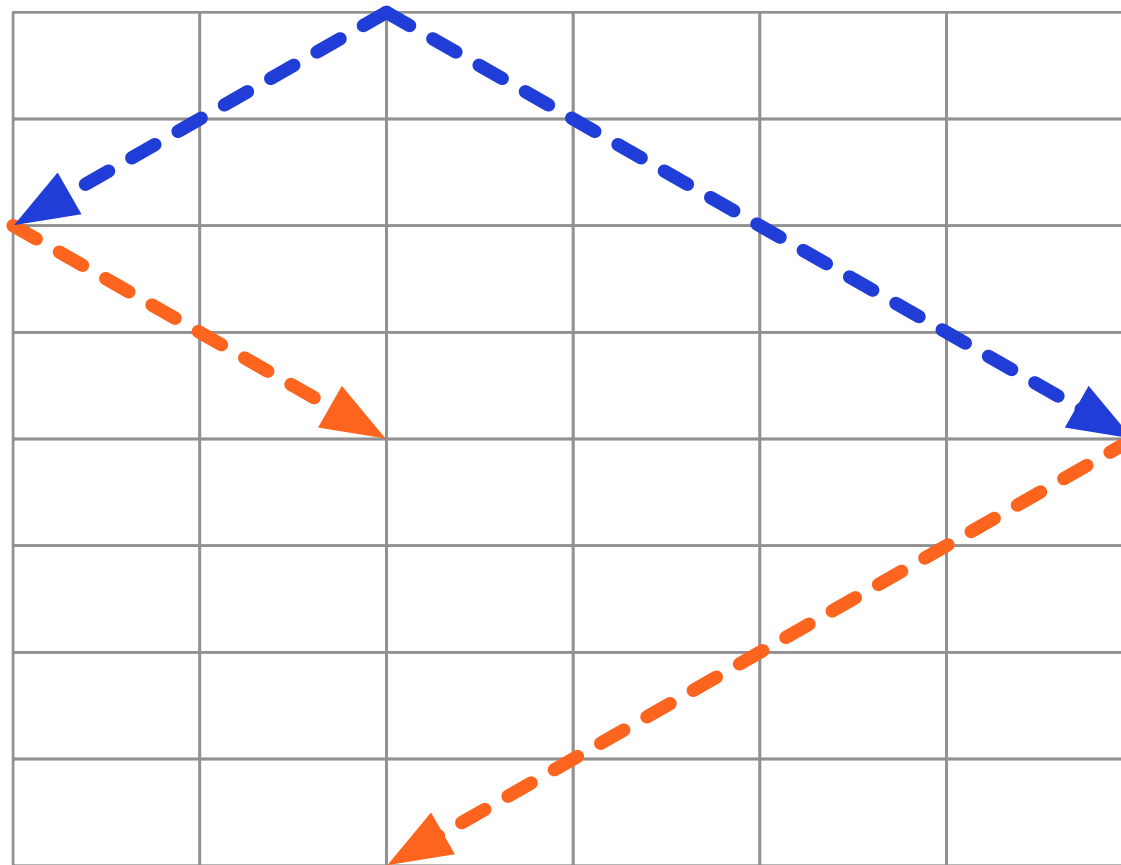
- **Wave + handshakes**
- **Tree construction:**
 - “proposal” + “accept”
 - everyone knows their parent & children
- **Acknowledgements back from leaf nodes**

Algorithm BFS

Output:



Algorithm BFS



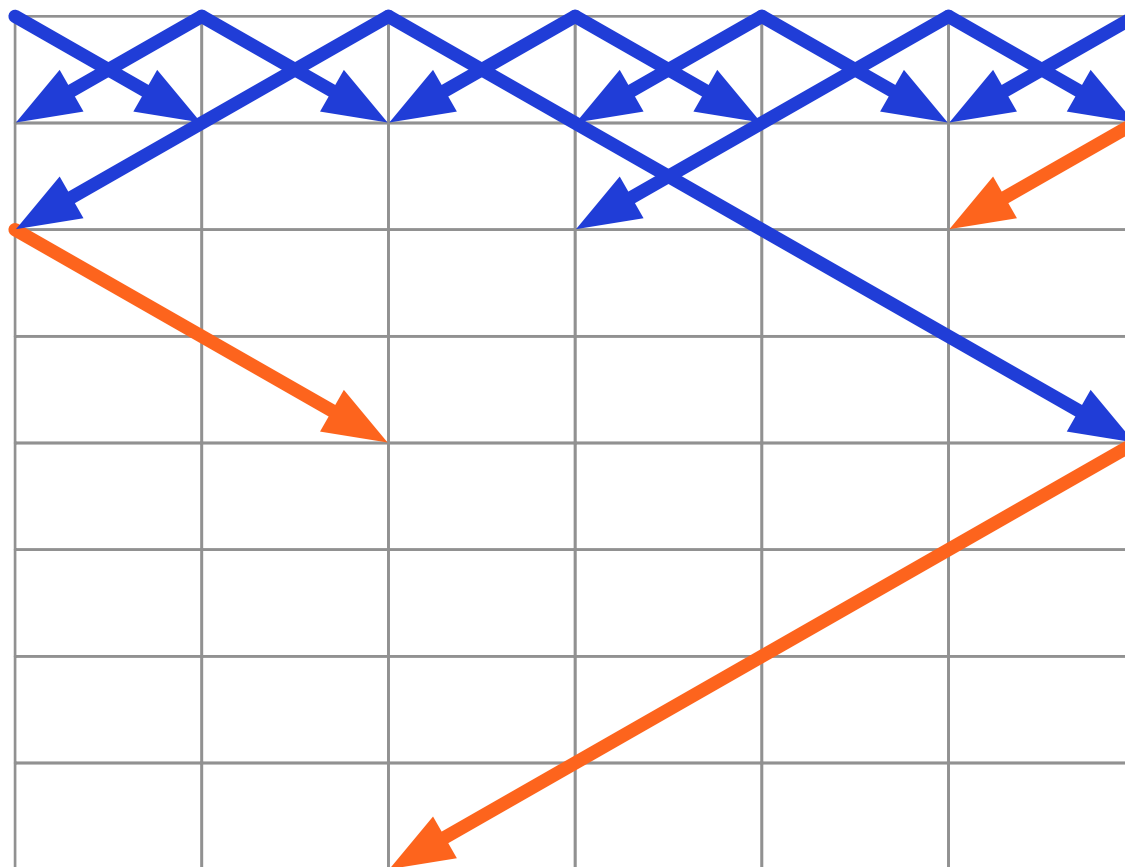
**propose,
accept**

ack

Algorithm Leader

- Each node creates a separate BFS process
- When two BFS processes “collide”, the one with the smaller root “wins”
 - each node only needs to send messages related to *one BFS process*
- One tree wins everyone else → leader

Algorithm Leader



**propose,
accept**

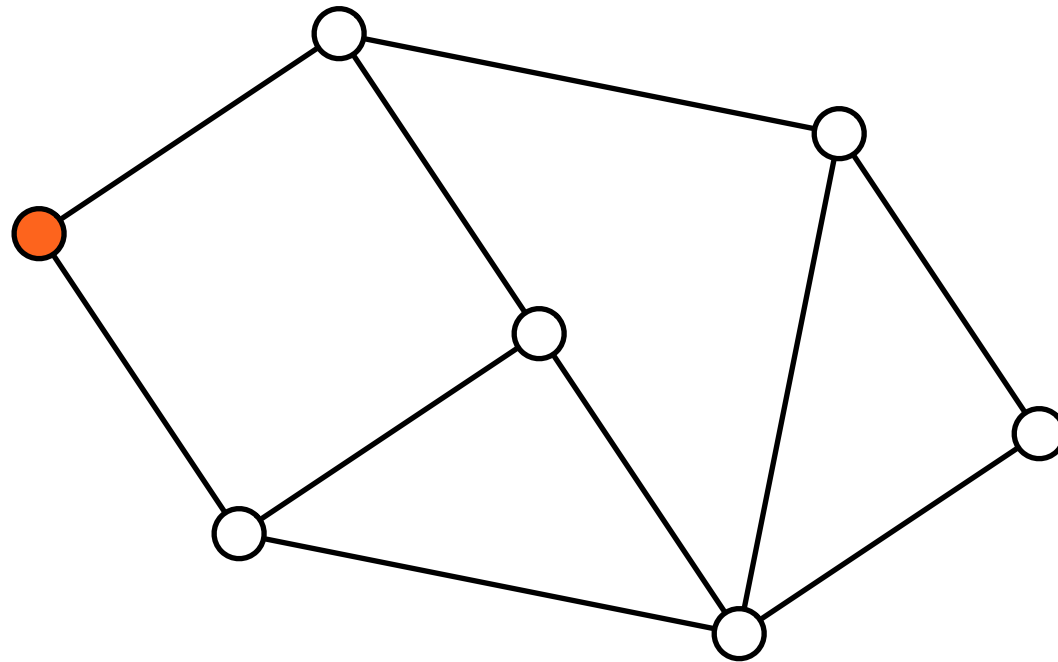
ack

Algorithm APSP

- **Basic idea: run Wave from each node**
- **Challenge: congestion**
 - all waves parallel → too many bits per edge
 - all waves sequentially → takes too long
- **Solution: pipelining**

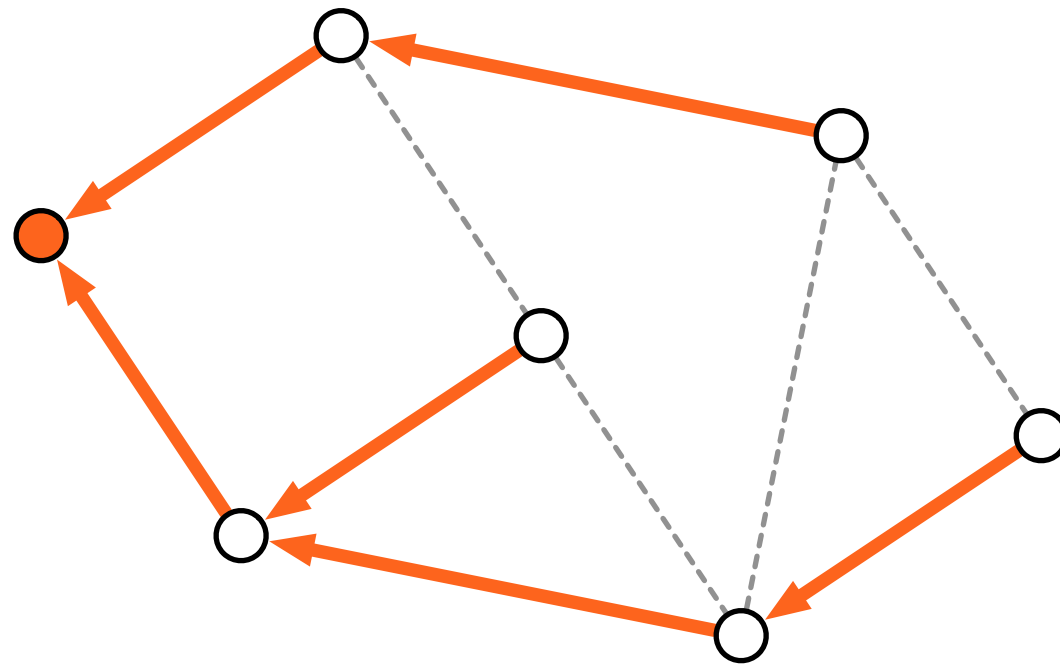
Algorithm APSP

- **Elect leader**



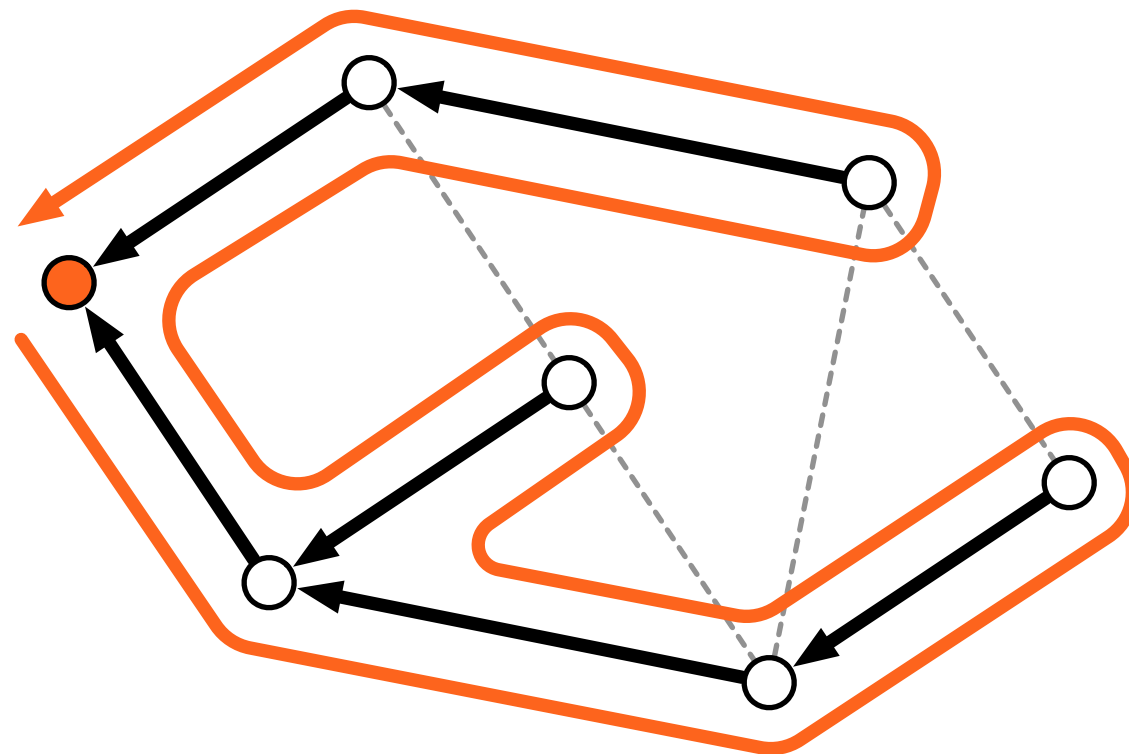
Algorithm APSP

- Elect leader, construct BFS tree



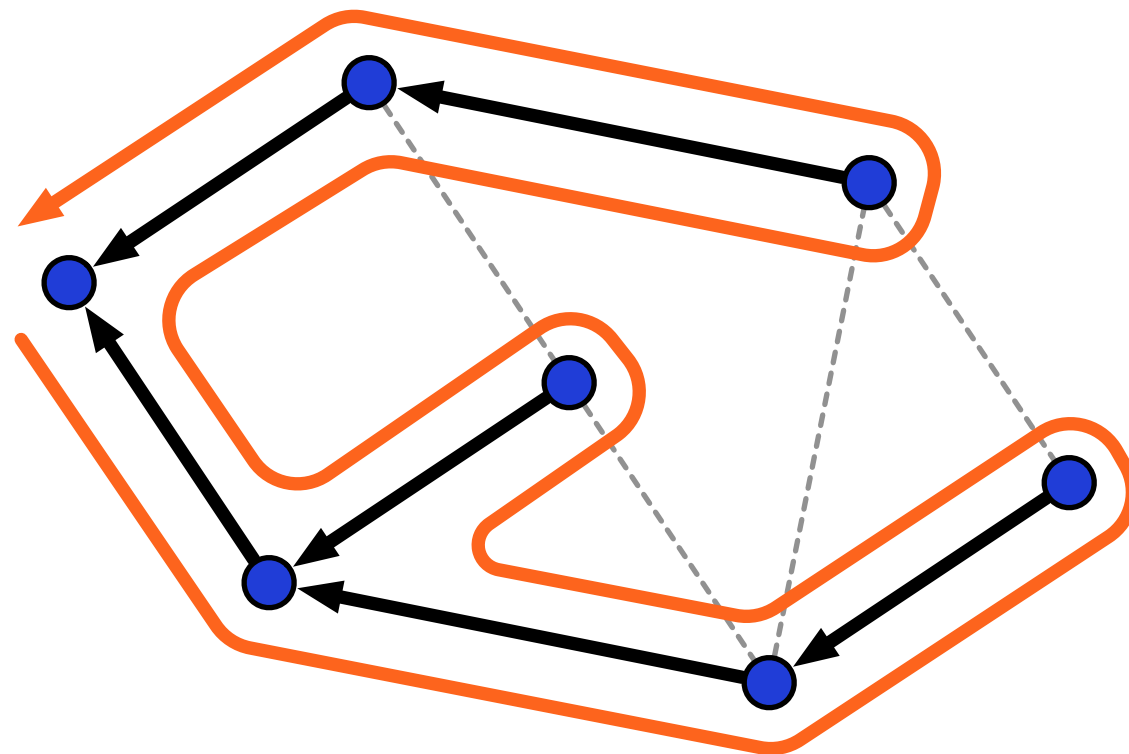
Algorithm APSP

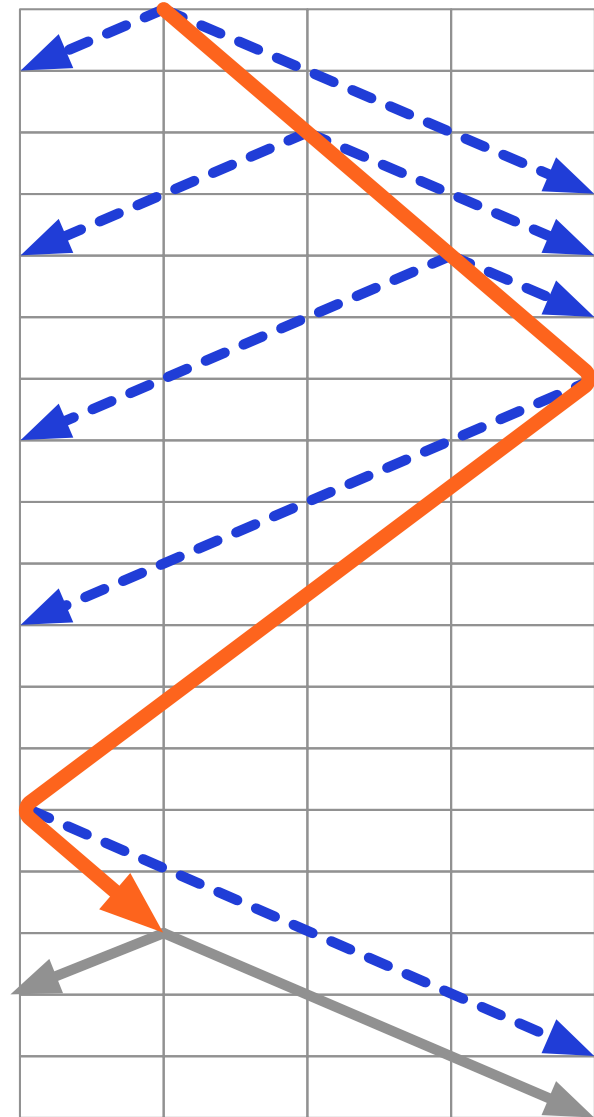
- Move token along BFS tree slowly



Algorithm APSP

- Create *wave* every time we visit a new node





wave

token

all done

$|E|$ in BFS: $n-1$

Token traverses twice each edge of BFS (at most)

Total number of rounds: $2(2(n-1)) + O(\text{Diam})$

Pipelining

- n operations, each operation takes time t
- **Parallel:** t rounds, bad congestion
- **Sequential:** nt rounds, no congestion
- **Pipelining:** $n + t$ rounds, no congestion

Summary

- **LOCAL model: unlimited bandwidth**
- **CONGEST model: $O(\log n)$ bandwidth**
- **$O(n)$ or $O(\text{diam}(G))$ time is no longer trivial**
- **Example: all-pairs shortest paths in time $O(n)$,
pipelining helps**

Algorithm APSP

- **Algorithm animation:**

<http://users.ics.aalto.fi/suomela/apsp/>

- **Weeks 1–2: informal introduction**

- network = path



- **Week 3: graph theory**

- **Weeks 4–7: models of computing**

- what can be computed (efficiently)?

- **Weeks 8–11: lower bounds**

- what cannot be computed (efficiently)?

- **Week 12: recap**