

// u_0 can be mapped to any node in data graph

1: $C_0 = V$;

2: **for** ($i_0 = 0$; $i_0 < C_0.size$; i_0++) {

3: $v_0 = C_0[i_0]$;

 // u_1 is a neighbor of u_0

4: $C_1 = N(v_0)$;

5: **for** ($i_1 = 0$; $i_1 < C_1.size$; i_1++) {

6: $v_1 = C_1[i_1]$;

 // u_2 is a neighbor of u_0 but not a neighbor of u_1

7: $C_2 = N(v_0) - N(v_1)$;

8: **for** ($i_2 = 0$; $i_2 < C_2.size$; i_2++) {

9: $v_2 = C_2[i_2]$;

 // u_3 is a neighbor of u_0 , u_1 and u_2

10: $C_3 = N(v_0) \cap N(v_1) \cap N(v_2)$;

11: **for** ($i_3 = 0$; $i_3 < C_3.size$; i_3++) {

12: $v_3 = C_3[i_3]$;

13: Output({ v_0 , v_1 , v_2 , v_3 ; } } } }