



# MPI Parallel Connected Component Counting on Overlap Graphs and ER Graphs

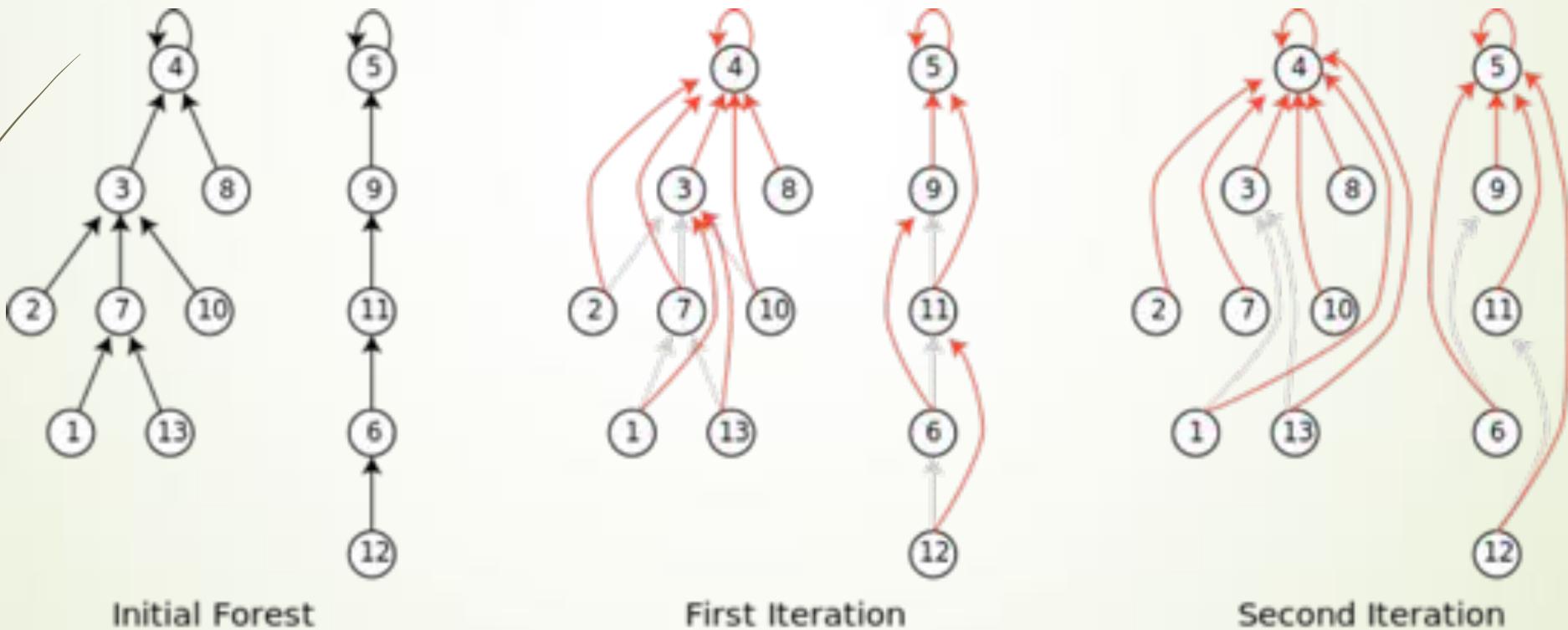
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CSE 633

# How to calculate number of connected components

- ▶ Kumar, S., S. Goddard, and J. Prins. Connected components algorithms for mesh-connected parallel computers. AMS, 1997.



# Algorithm

```
FOREACH vertex  $u$  IN  $G$   
     $P(u) := \min\{u, \min\{v \mid \text{vertex } v \text{ is adjacent to } u \text{ in } G\}\}$   
REPEAT  
    FOREACH vertex  $u$  IN  $G$       /* Opportunistic Pointer Jumping */  
         $OldP(u) := P(u)$   
         $P'(u) := P(\min\{P(u), \min\{P(v) \mid \text{vertex } v \text{ is adjacent to vertex } u \text{ in } G\}\})$   
    FOREACH vertex  $u$  IN  $G$       /* Tree hanging */  
         $P(u) := \min\{P'(u), \min\{P'(v) \mid P(v) = u\}\}$   
    FOREACH vertex  $u$  IN  $G$       /* Normal Pointer Jumping */  
         $P(u) := P(P(u))$   
UNTIL  $P = OldP$ 
```



Initialization

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1					
2	1		1					
3				1	1	1	1	1
4					1	1		
5				1	1	1		1
6				1		1		
7				1	1	1		1

Initialization

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0				
1	1	1	1					
2	2			2				
3				3		3	3	3
4					4	4		
5				5	5	5		5
6				6		6		
7				7	7	7		7



## Initialization

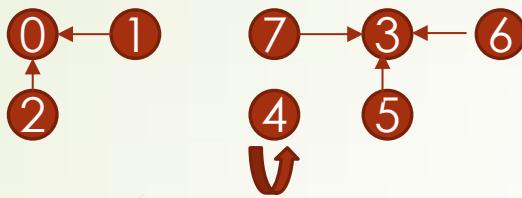
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1					
2	1		1					
3				1	1	1	1	1
4					1	1	1	
5					1	1	1	1
6				1		1	1	
7				1	1	1	1	

Initialization →

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0					
1	1	1	1					
2	2		2					
3				3	3	3	3	3
4					4	4		
5				5	5	5		5
6				6		6		
7				7	7	7		7

→ MPI\_ALLreduce  
Column Wise  
MPI\_MIN

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0					
1	0	0						
2	0		0					
3				3	3	3	3	3
4					4	3		
5				3	4	3		3
6				3			3	
7				3	3		3	3



Repeat until convergence

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0					
1	0	0						
2	0		0					
3				3	3	3	3	
4					4	3		
5				3	4	3		
6				3		3		
7				3	3		3	

MPI\_ALLreduce  
Row - wise  
MPI\_MIN

MPI\_ALLreduce  
Column Wise  
MPI\_MIN

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0					
1	0	0						
2	0		0					
3				3	3	3	3	
4					3	3		
5				3	3	3		
6				3		3		
7				3	3		3	

# Data Set

- ▶ Overlap graph of four species: *Bacteroides vulgatus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Moraxella osloensis*, *Streptococcus suis*
- ▶ I was suppose to have 20 species in total, but the other samples were low quality (this will be explained later).
- ▶ Due to a lack of data for overlap graphs, I began using Erdős–Rényi (ER) graphs where the parameters are number of nodes and edge probability

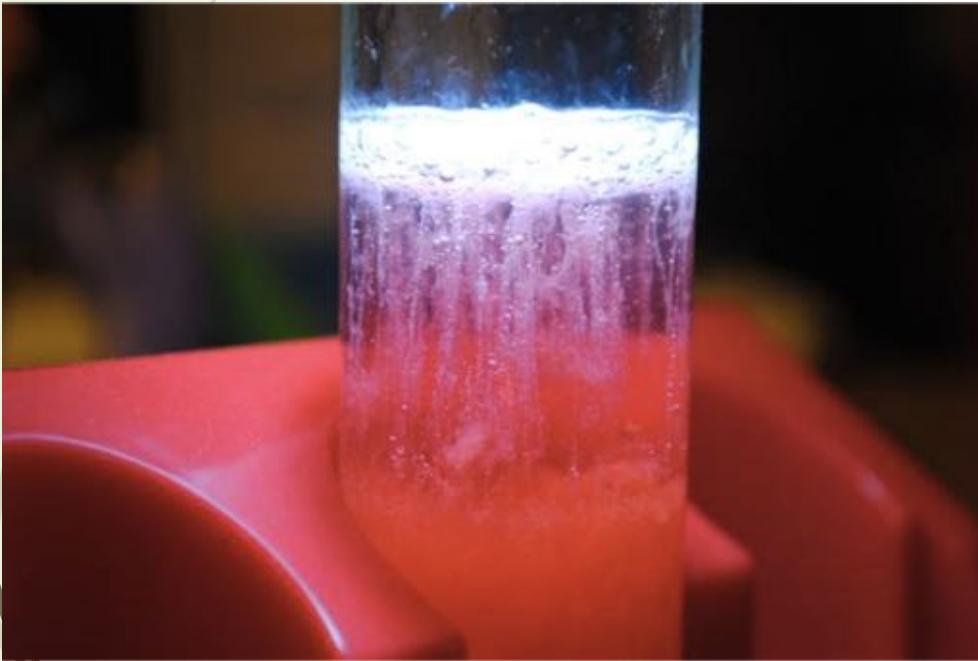
# How DNA assembly is done (recap)

- ▶ Pick and extract a sample



# How DNA assembly is done (recap)

- ▶ Isolate DNA and prepare for sequencing (this is done through wet lab)



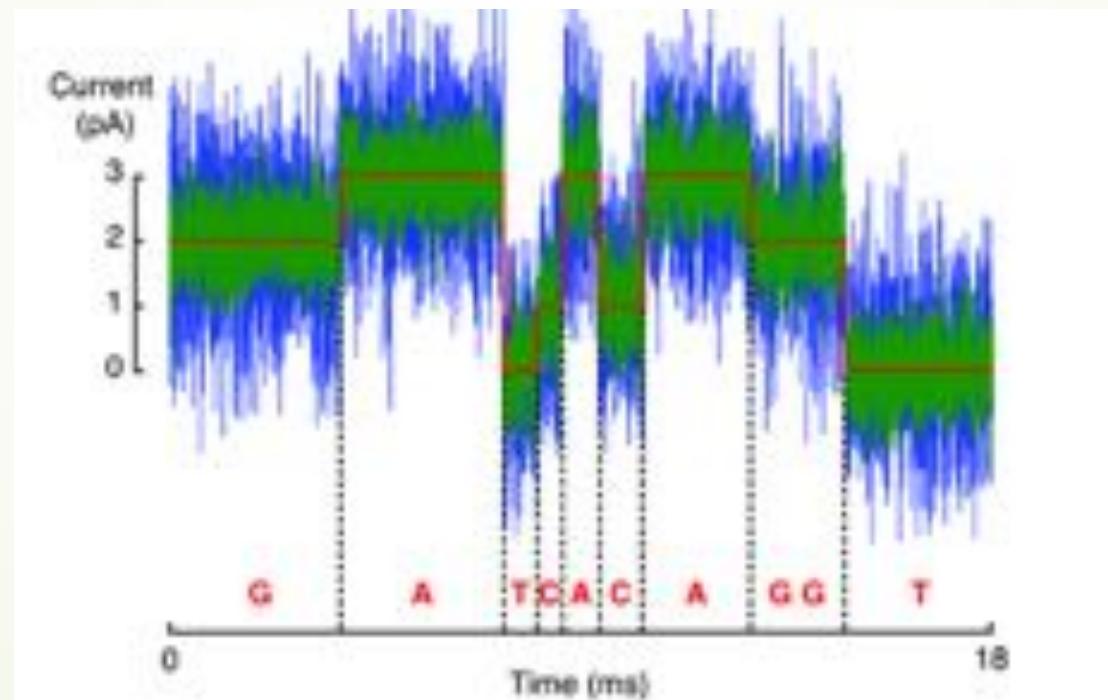
# How DNA assembly is done

- ▶ Put DNA through sequencer



# How DNA assembly is done

- ▶ Perform base calling to extract nucleotides.



# How DNA assembly is done

► Finally, you have your reads!

# After some data cleaning..

```
>NC_009614.1_267_aligned_3022_F_353_3443_1392
ACCACCACTATCAAATTGGGCCATGTTACCATGTATAAGGGAAAGTTGCCCTCCCATCACGCAATCCACGCCACACTGATCACGATTAGACCTTACCTCCACATAACTCTTACT
TGGCTGGACAACCGCCCCAACACCAACAGATAGGGGGCCAGGGATGGCTGGGCGCGCTACTGGAGCAACACATGACCTCTCAATTCCGGTCTCAGAGTTGGAGAGTACCCAGGTC
GGAAGATCACAAACAGTAGGACCCGAGAGCATTGATATGCTGTCATACGTGGAAATCTGGGAGCTTCCAGCCTCTGCCAACATACGAAGGTAGAGTAGTCAGGCAAGAATAGA
CCAGCCATATAACTGTTGGACGGGGAGAAGCAAACGCTCTCAGACATGCCACATCAATGAGGTATACGAGATGGCAACAAAGGCACCCGATCCAATGCAGGCCGGCTCGCAGGAT
TTAGACCATCATTTGAATCCAATTACATTGAGAGTGTCTAGGTTCTCAGCTCTAGGAGAAACTGTAGCTAAACATCCGGCAAAACATTCAACCCCTTCTGTTGTATGGACC
ATCCGTGGGCAAAACTCACTGACCAATGGTCTATTGGTACCCGAATCATTAGGAATTAACTGAAAAAGAGTATTGTAGTACATCAGCACATCTGGTTAGGCAATAACTGA
CTCTGTTGTCACCAATTCAATATGATTGCTCTAGTTGCTTATCAAACCATAGATTGATATTGAGATTCAAGAATTGCCGGTAACCTACCCAGAACACATTCTTCC
ACCTCTTAACCTCTGCAACAGAACGGTAAGCAACTTACTCTGACCGTGCAGGGTAACTGCTAACGTTGGAAGAACGCCCTCTGAAGCGCTTAAATGCAGGGCTAGTTGGCC
GTTTATAAAGCCGCAAGTAGAAAAAAATCTAAAGAATATCTTACGTAATAAAATAGGTGTTGAATATAACGGATAACAGTAATTAAATTCTGAAAAGTGTGCGTAAAT
GAAAGTGAACCTAGAGGGCATCTTAATTGTTCACTTTGGCACAATGCATTATTCAAGCGAGATGTGATTGGATTGGCTGAAAGACTTGTACGAAAAGCTGTACGCTTGC
ATCGAGGGAAGCGTGTACAGTAGAAGATATCTGGGTCAAGAACGTATGCCATTAAAAGCCGATCTGCCCTCCCAATCTACAAACAGAAAAGAGAAGTGTGCGTACAAGTACGT
CAGGTAGCTATTAAAGTGGCAAGAAAATAAGCCTACTGCCCTCTGCAAGTGGTAATTAAAGACATGCGACTATTGACCGCTTGCAGGTAAGTAGTAAAAGACCAA
GTAGAGGGTTGACAAAGCTTAAAGCGGATATTGAGGAAATTGAAGCTCTCTCAAAAGGAAAAAGAATAAAACACATGTTGCCAAAGGGCTGGTTCTTATTCCCTCTGCGCA
CCTCTGATTAAACGATTGATAGTCCCCGGCAATTCA CGGCTCAAAACCTGTTCTCACAGGTTAGCTCTAAGTACAGCATACTTCAATTCCGACTTCTGTATTAGACC
TCAGTAAATAACTGAGCCAGTGTCTTAATGATTCTTCAATAAACTGATGATTTCGGAAAGTGACTIONTATCTATAAAACTCTCAATATCTGCAATTAGGTATACCT
GATAAAAGCTTCACTGCAAAATAACCTCTATAGGAATGCCATGACTTGTGGGCATTCA CGGCGATATCTACTGTAATAGAAAGCACCGCATAACAAATTCCGGTCCAACTGAAG
TATATCAATGAATTGATCAGGATTATACTATCAGGAAATGTTGTTCCCGAAAAAAACAAACTTAATCCATTCTCAGCCAATGTATCATAGGTCTGAGCCACACGAGCAATGC
ATCTCGTAGTAGCATTCAAAGAAAAGAAGGGATTGTCTAACCTGGACCGCTACGCTCTGCACCATTAAGTCAGAACGGTCAATTAAAGGCCAAATAAAAGAGTACAACCG
GAGCACCTGTTGTTGACGAGTGTAAATGGGATGCCAATCTCTTCAAATCTGTCAGGAGTCACATCACACTATATAATTGCAATATACCCATTGAGAAGTTGACG
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AGCAAAGCATAATATATCTTTGATAATCAATAGTTAACAAATATGCTTGGATAACTCAATTGTTGAATACATTACTCTGCTTTTATTGTTAAATTGAAAAAAACATATATAT
CGCTTGCAGAAACTTATCTATTATAATGAGTTGTAACCTCTACACTAAAACGTGTTGATTGATATTACGTTAATATAAAATAAAAGGTGAAAGACAAACGTCACACCTATGA
CGAAGCTTCCGAAAGCATCTTACAATAACTTCAGAGGTGATGAACTTGTGCTGCCAGAGTTGAAAGGTAAACAAATAGTGCCTAAAGATCTTGGAAACATATAGATAATGTC
CGCCCGAAGATATGCATTGGCGATTGCAAATGAAGTAGCCCGATTGAAGCTAAATATAAGAACGGTTAACCGCACAGCAGCTTACGAATTATTGGATCACTTAAATACATTGT
TCCGCAAGGTAGCCTATGACAGGTATCGGTAAAGACTTCAAGTGTCTCTTATCAAACCTTTGTCAATTGGAATTGAGGAGCAGCCGACGTGTAAACGGAGGTATAATCCGCA
```



Given reads, we want to find which ones “overlap”

ACGTAGATAGCATGCTAGCAGCATGCTAGCA

GCATGCTAGCACGTAGATAGCATGCTAGCA

ATGCTAGCAGCATGCTAGCACGTAGATAGCATGCTAGCA

TGGATAAGATAGCATGCTAGCGATAGATCAAATGCTAGCAG

GCATGCTAGCAAGTACATGGATAAGATAGCATGCTAGCGATAG



Given reads, we want to find which ones “overlap”

ACGTAGATAGCATGCTAGCA **GCATGCTAGCA**

**GCATGCTAGCA** CGTAGATAGCATGCTAGCA

**ATGCTAGCAG**CATGCTAGCACGTAGATA **GCATGCTAGCA**

TGGATAAGATAGCATGCTAGCGATAGATCAA **ATGCTAGCAG**

**GCATGCTAGCA**AGTACATGGATAAGATAGCATGCTAGCGATAG



Given reads, we want to find which ones “overlap”

ACGTAGATAGCATGCTAGCA



GCATGCTAGCA

TGGATAAGATAGCATGCTAGCGATAGATCAA

ATGCTAGCAGCATGCTAGCACGTAGATA

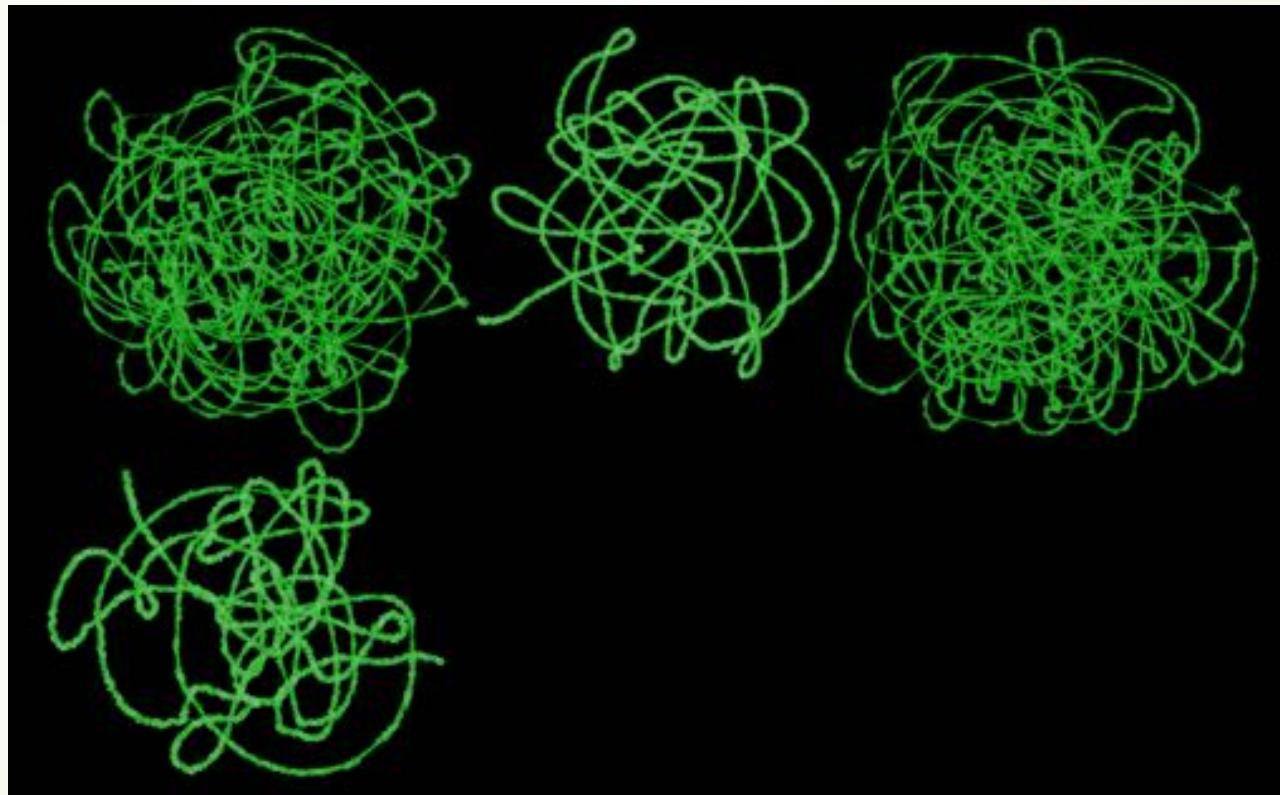


ATGCTAGCAG

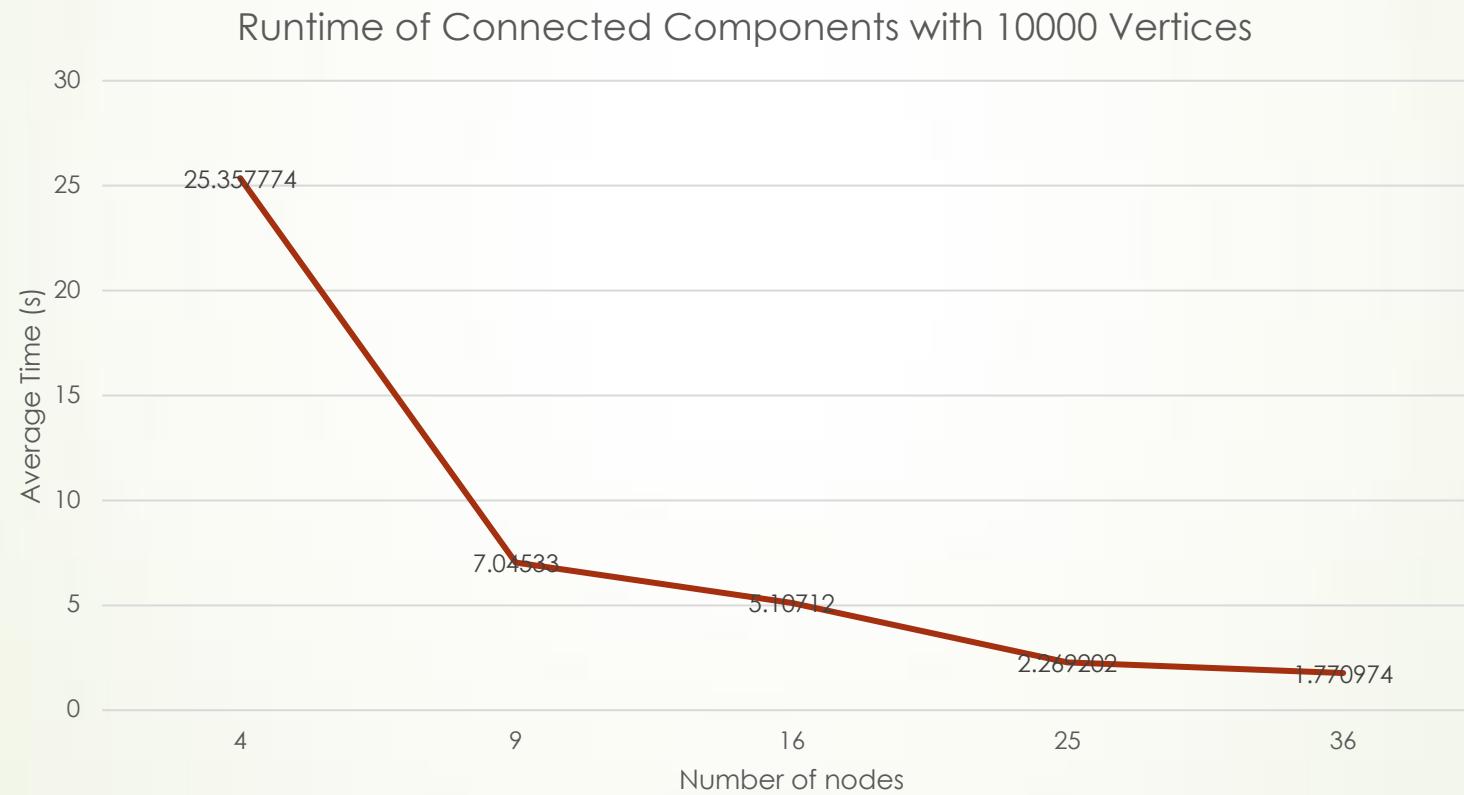


GCATGCTAGCA

# Visualization of Overlap Graph

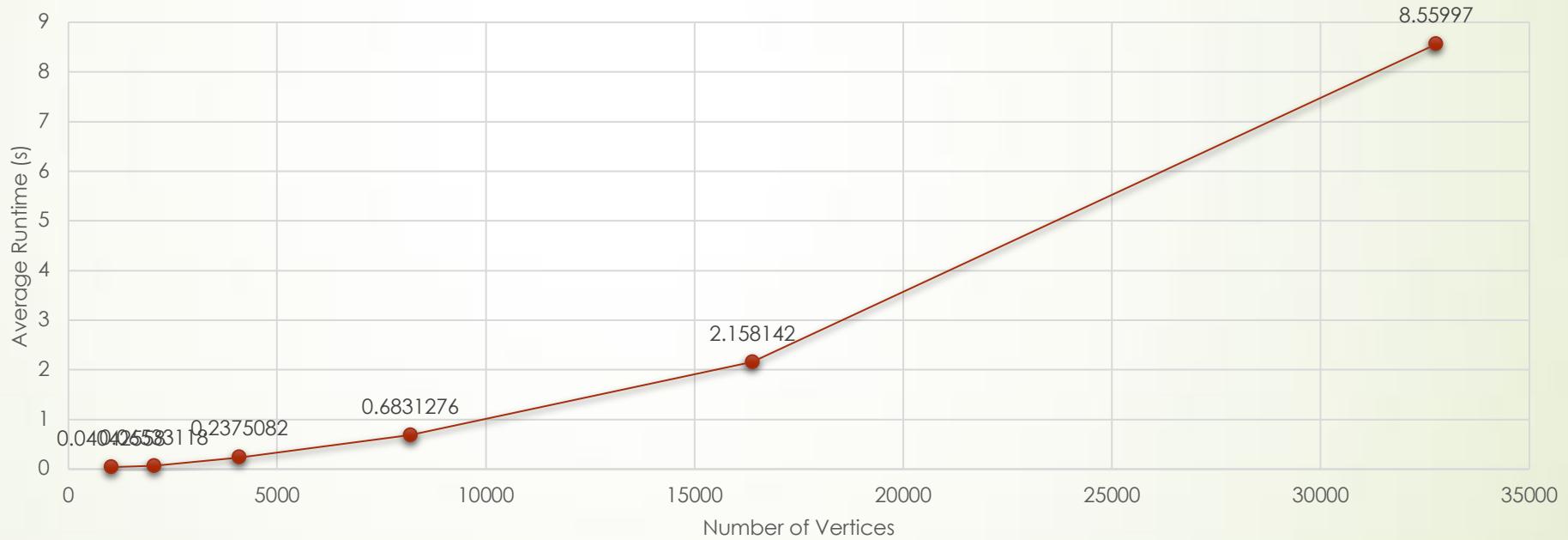


# Runtime on overlap graph which has 10000 nodes



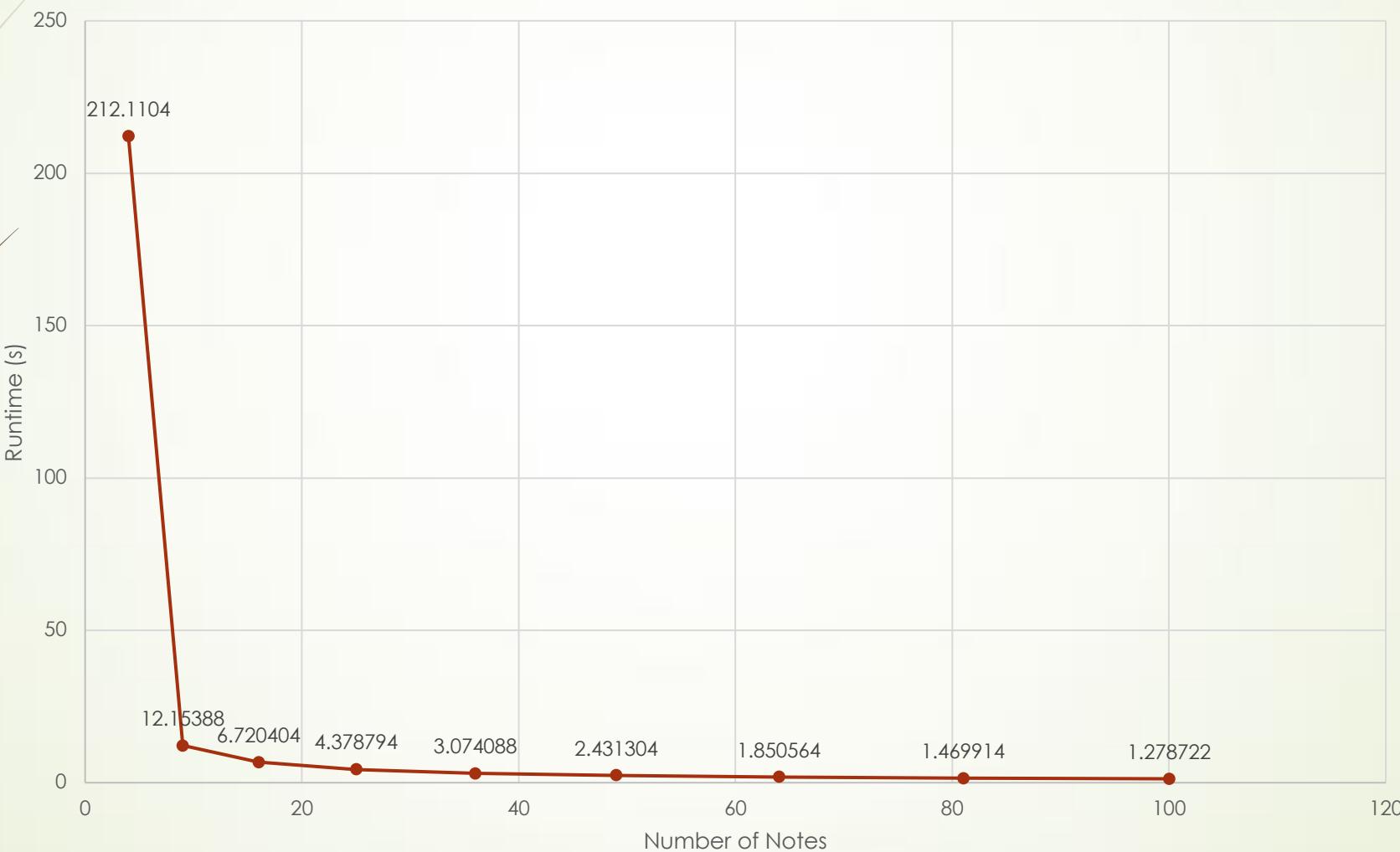
# Runtime on single processor with increasing data size

Runtime of Connected Components with one processor and increasing graph size



# Constant data size on multiple processors

Runtime of counting connected components on graph with 70560 vertices with increasing number of processors



# Learning outcomes

- ▶ Different servers can give you dramatically different runtimes, so try to run all experiments on the same server
- ▶ Graph structure can also affect runtime due to different convergence times [3].
- ▶ Always use a seed when running experiments on random models
- ▶ Biological data can be a pain to work with

# References

1. Kumar, S., S. Goddard, and J. Prins. *Connected components algorithms for mesh-connected parallel computers*. AMS, 1997.
2. Flick, Patrick, et al. "A parallel connectivity algorithm for de Bruijn graphs in metagenomic applications." *Proceedings of the International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis*. ACM, 2015.
3. Howe, Adina Chuang, et al. "Tackling soil diversity with the assembly of large, complex metagenomes." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 111.13 (2014): 4904-4909.
4. JáJá, Joseph (1992). *An Introduction to Parallel Algorithms*. Addison Wesley.
5. Cormen, Thomas H.; Leiserson, Charles E.; Rivest, Ronald L.; Stein, Clifford (2001) [1990]. *Introduction to Algorithms* (2nd ed.). MIT Press and McGraw-Hill.[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointer\\_jumping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointer_jumping)



# Questions?

