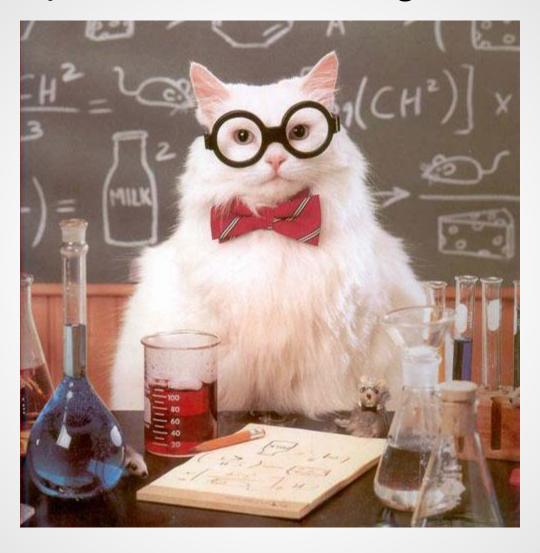
# When the Exponent Matters



Marwan Burelle - LSE Summer Week 2015

# Do you think P-Time algorithms



are tractable?



# Numbers ...

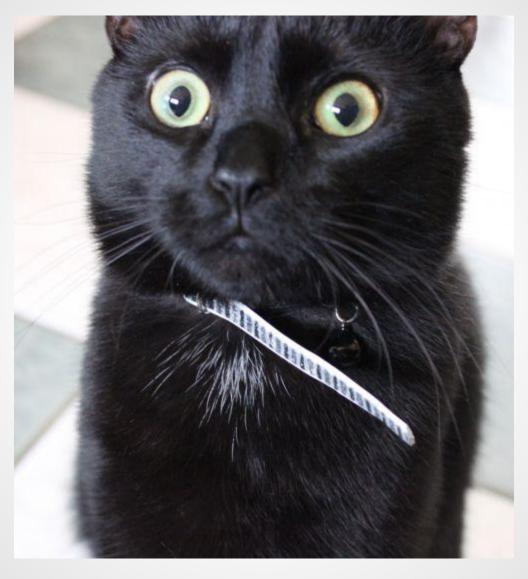
	10	50	100	300	1000	10 <sup>6</sup>
5n	50	250	500	1500	5000	5 × 10 <sup>6</sup>
n × log n	33	282	665	2469	9966	14 × 10 <sup>6</sup>
n <sup>2</sup>	100	2500	10000	90000	10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>12</sup>
n <sup>3</sup>	1000	125000	10 <sup>6</sup>	27 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	10 <sup>9</sup>	<b>10</b> <sup>18</sup>
2 <sup>n</sup>	1024	> 10 <sup>15</sup>	> 10 <sup>30</sup>	> 10 <sup>90</sup>	> 10 <sup>301</sup>	too much



 $10^{12} \text{ steps} \rightarrow 10 \text{ days}$  $10^{18} \text{ steps} \rightarrow 300 \text{ centuries}$ 



### 300 centuries?



That's long!



# Graphs



# Used almost everywhere Natural model for *networks* problems Real graphs are big!



# **Graph Diameter**



# One out of many graph metrics Linked to many other properties



## Diameter

- > N: number of vertices
- $\rightarrow$  M: number of edges  $N \le M \le N^2$
- > Real life sparse graphs: M ~ N<sup>1+c</sup>
- Longest shortest path
- $\rightarrow$  Naive algorithm: Warshall runs in  $O(N^3)$
- > BFS on adjacency lists:

BFS: O(N + M)

Diameter:  $O(N^2 + N.M) = \Omega(N^2)$ 



# Real Life Graph

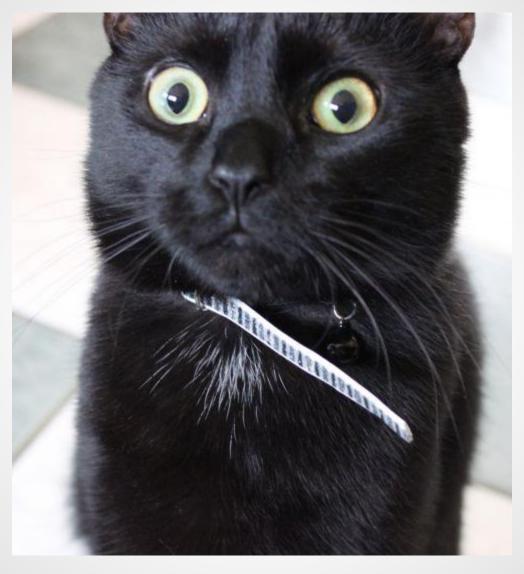
- > More than 10<sup>6</sup> vertices
- > Sparse but connected

$$M = N^{1+c}$$
 with  $0 < c < 1$ 

> No specific topology



#### You mean that diameter



takes days to compute?



# Are we doomed?



## We can play with bounds

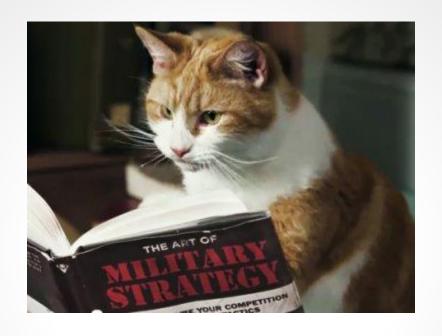
For any vertex v eccentricity(v)  $\leq d \leq 2 \times eccentricity(<math>v$ )



## Still not enough:

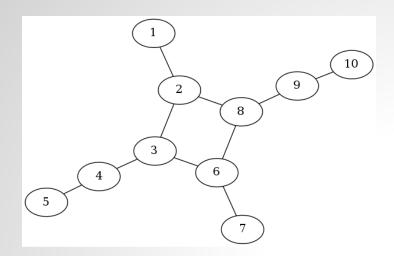
- > can take times to collapse bounds
- > may not converge
  - What if d is odd?
  - Sometimes d < eccentricity(v)</li>

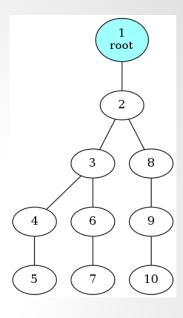




# Strategies





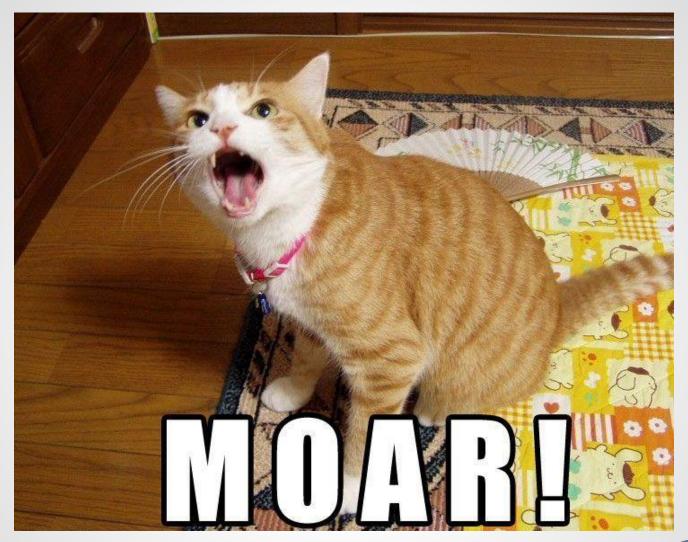


- > BFS leaves contains diametral vertices
- > Use intersection of leaves set



# Efficient for some cases Sometimes leaves set is very stable

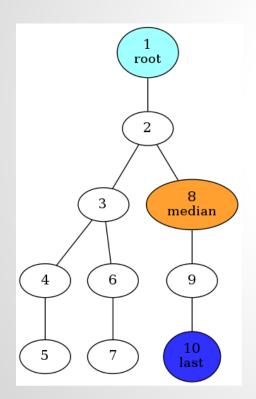


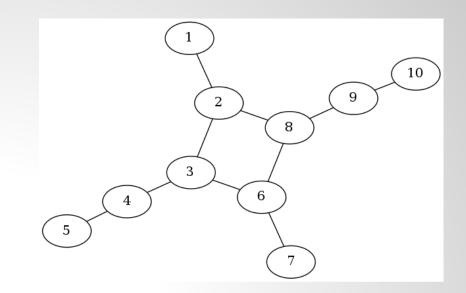


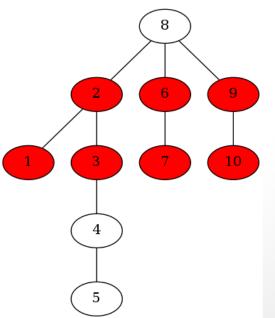


#### Eliminate more vertices:

- > Use distance
- > Use median point









## Initial vertex is important

- Use degree
- > Use cut-vertices

## Renumbering often helps

- Change encounter order
- Can improve memory access



## Some results

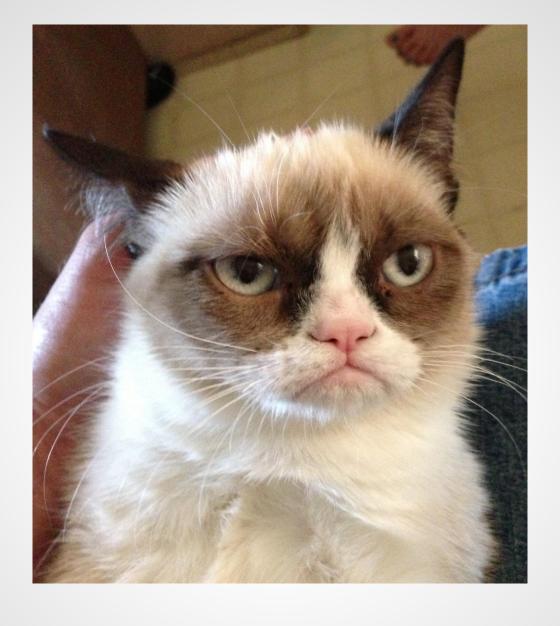
Graph	Order	Diameter	Runs	Lasagne
WEB	39459925	32	59	90.5
P2P	5792297	9	5	3588
roadNet-TX	1379917	1064	48	40246.30
finan512	74752	87	2129	29670.80

Lasagne: state of the art graph project All tested graphs come from their page

http://piluc.dsi.unifi.it/lasagne/

More results published later, all but one are better with my code.





Not bad ...

