All-to-All Communication

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Principles of Distributed Computing

Overview

Overview

I. Introduction

Definitions

- A tree is a connected graph without cycles.
- A subgraph that spans all vertices of a graph

is called a spanning subgraph.

- Among all the spanning trees of a weighted and connected graph, a spanning tree with the least total weight is called a minimum spanning tree (MST).

Definitions

• In a MST algorithm, |V| - 1 edges have to be chosen in total. In each phase of the algorithm, probably only a fraction of those edges are chosen.

• Nodes that are directly or indirectly connected using chosen edges only belong to the same cluster.

•The minimum weight outgoing edge (MWOE) is the edge with the lowest weight among all incident edges leading to other clusters.

Usage of MST

Minimize the cost associated with global operations such as broadcasts!

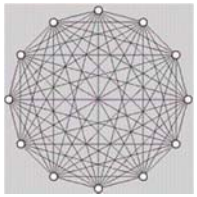
→ Minimize the message complexity:

Avoid traffic explosion by using a spanning tree (no cycles!)

→ Minimize the time complexity:

If the edge weights represent the delay on the link, then MST minimizes the execution time.

System Model



• The system is represented by a complete weighted undirected graph G=(V,E,w) where w(e) denotes the weight of edge e ∈ E and |V|=n. All edge weights are different (w.l.o.g.).

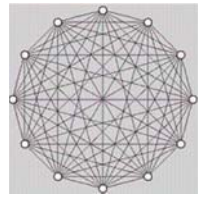
• Each node has a distinct ID of O(log n) bits.

• Each node knows all the edges it is incident to and their weights.

• Each node knows about all the other nodes.

• The synchronous communication model is used.

Synchronous Communication Model



Communication advances in global rounds.

In each round, processes send messages, receive messages and do some local computation.

The time complexity is the number of rounds until the computation terminates in the worst case.

The message complexity is the number of messages exchanged in the worst case.

Getting a Feeling for the Problem...

How hard is it to compute the MST in a distributed system (assuming a fully connected graph)?

All nodes know the weights of all incident edges. If all nodes send this information to all other nodes, then all nodes suddenly have the entire picture!

→ A simple algorithm that requires only one round!

However, that is not really interesting...

Therefore, the message size is limited to O(log n) bits!

Note that the previous algorithm requires messages of size O(n log n)!

Getting a Feeling for the Problem...

Since each node ID (and edge weight) requires O(log n) bits, this implies that only a constant number of node IDs (and edge weight) can be packed into a single message!

We demand that all nodes know the MST at the end of the computation!

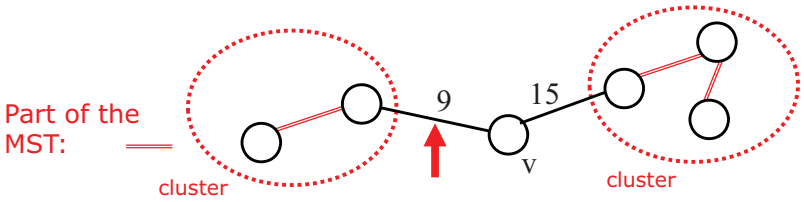
How can the MST be constructed now?

→ Let's look at a simple algorithm first...

A Simple Algorithm

All MST algorithms (local or distributed) are based on the following lemma:

Lemma 1: It is always safe to add an edge to the spanning tree, if this edge is the MWOE of a node v or a cluster F.



A Simple Algorithm

Phase k: Code for node v in cluster F

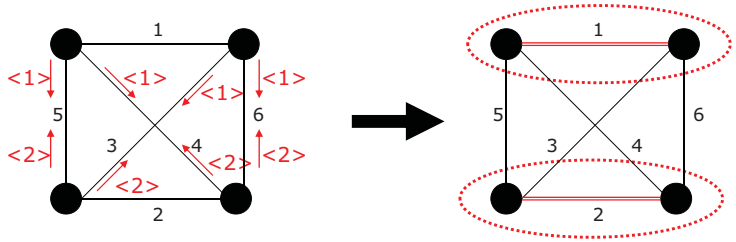
Input: Set of chosen edges that build node clusters

1. Compute the MWOE
2. Send the MWOE to all nodes in the same cluster
3. Receive messages from the other nodes
4. If own MWOE is the lightest, then broadcast it to all other nodes and add this edge (→ All nodes have to know all clusters after each round)
5. Receive other broadcast messages and add those edges as well

A Simple Algorithm

Example <w({v,u})> = <v,u,w({v,u})>

Round 1:



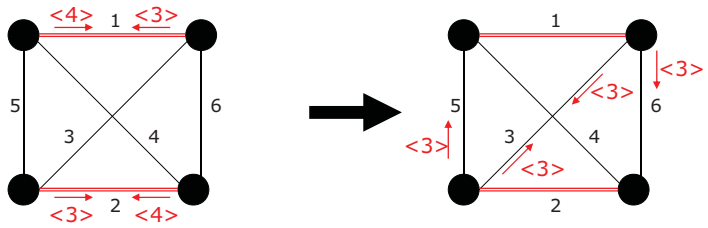
Broadcast the lightest edge to the other nodes

Add edges and update clusters

A Simple Algorithm

Example <w({v,u})> = <v,u,w({v,u})>

Round 2:



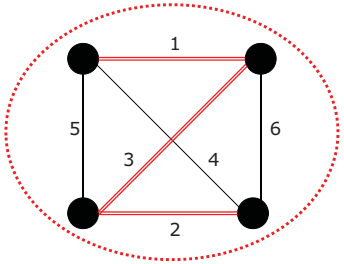
Send MWOE to all nodes in the same cluster

Broadcast the lightest edge to the other nodes

A Simple Algorithm

Example <w({v,u})> = <v,u,w({v,u})>

Round 2:



Add edges and update clusters

The algorithm is obviously correct. Since the minimum cluster size <u>doubles</u> in each round, the algorithm computes the MST in **<u>O(log n)</u>** rounds!

Can it be improved???

Lower bound???

Previous Results

G denotes the diameter of the graph, i.e., the maximum distance between any two nodes of the graph.

	Known Algorithms	Known Lower Bounds
D = 1	$O(\log n)$	???
D = 2	$O(\log n)$	???
D ¿ 3	$O(D + \sqrt{n}\log^* n)$	$\Omega(n^{1/4}/\sqrt{\log n})$

Previous Results

Even our simple algorithm has this complexity!!

Interesting „jump“!

	Known Algorithms	Known Lower Bounds
D = 1	$O(\log n)$	???
D = 2	$O(\log n)$	???
D ¿ 3	$O(D + \sqrt{n}\log^* n)$	$\Omega(n^{1/4}/\sqrt{\log n})$

Previous Results

We will now derive an algorithm with time complexity O(log log n)!

	Known Algorithms	Known Lower Bounds
D = 1	$O(\log \log n)$	???
D = 2	$O(\log n)$	???
D ¿ 3	$O(D + \sqrt{n}\log^* n)$	$\Omega(n^{1/4}/\sqrt{\log n})$

Overview

General Idea

In order to reduce the number of rounds, obviously clusters have to grow faster!

In our simple algorithm, we used the MWOE of each cluster to merge clusters.

With this approach, the minimum cluster size doubled in each phase.

It would certainly be faster, if the k lightest outgoing edges of each cluster were used, where k is the number of nodes in the cluster!

→ This is exactly what our new algorithm will do!

General Idea

In order to reduce the number of rounds, obviously clusters have to grow faster!

Let β_k denote the minimum cluster size in phase k, then it holds for our simple algorithms that

$$\beta_{k+1} \geq 2\beta_k$$

and

$$\beta_0 := 1$$

thus

$$2^k \leq \beta_k \leq n \rightarrow k \leq \log_2 n$$

General Idea

Our goal is to improve the following inequality:

$$\beta_{k+1} \geq 2\beta_k$$

We will derive an algorithm for which it holds that:

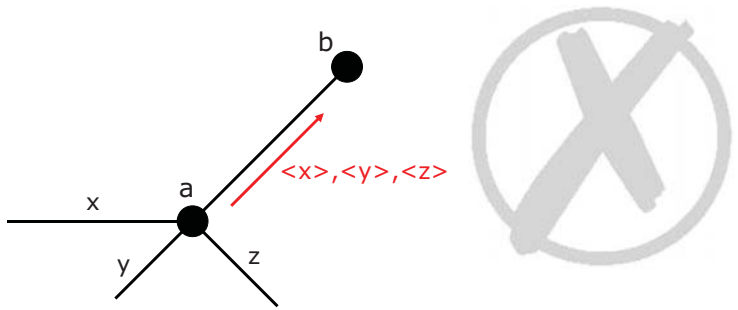
$$\beta_{k+1} \geq \beta_k(\beta_k + 1)$$

Thus the cluster sizes grow quadratically as opposed to merely double in each phase! In order to achieve such a rate, information has to be spread faster!

We will use a simple trick for that...

General Idea

Unfortunately, we cannot send a lot of information over a single link...



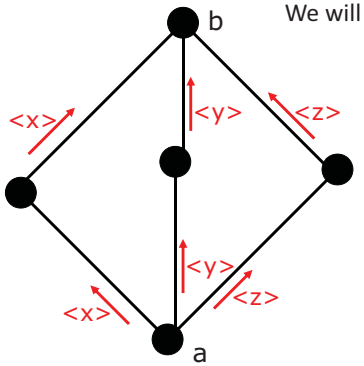
General Idea

However, we can send a lot of information from different nodes to a particular node v_0!

A node can simply send parts of the information that it wants to transmit to a specific node to other nodes. These nodes can send all parts to the specific node in one step!!

This can be used to share workload!!!

General Idea



We will use this trick twice in our algorithm!

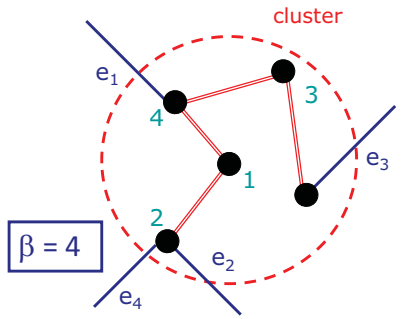
General Idea

Our new algorithm will execute the following steps in each phase.

Let β be the minimal cluster size.

1. Each cluster computes the β lightest edges $e_1,\ldots,e_\beta$ to other distinct clusters

2. Assign at most one of those lightest edges to the members of the cluster!

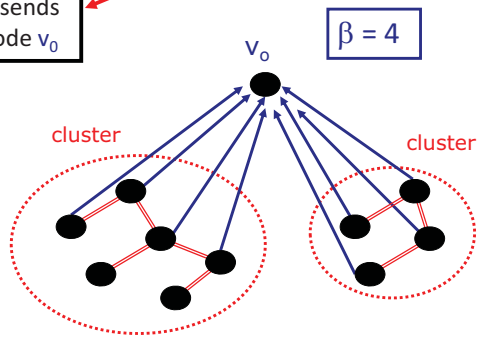


General Idea

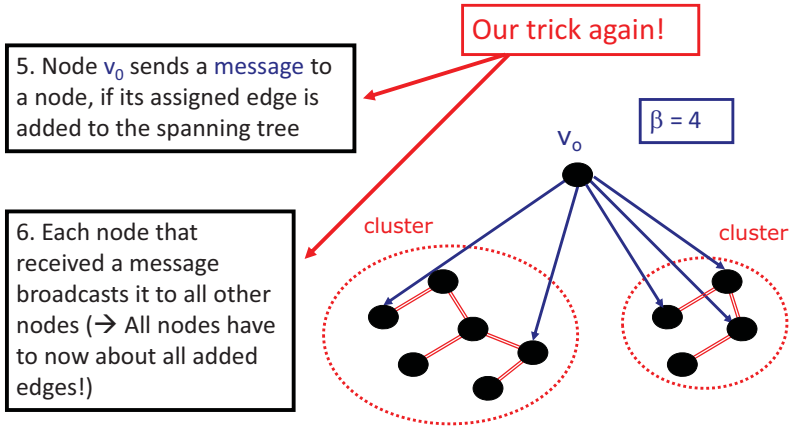
Step 2 and 3 together is exactly our trick!

3. Each node with an edge <v,u,w({v,u})> assigned to it, sends <v,u,w({v,u})> to a specific node v_0

4. Node v_0 computes the lightest edges that can be safely added to the spanning tree



General Idea



General Idea

This way, more edges can be added in one phase!

However, it is not clear yet how fast it really is...

Furthermore, we do not know yet how these steps work in detail!!!

→ There are a few obvious problems...

Problems

First problem:

How can the β lightest outgoing edges of a specific cluster be computed?

→ This is actually not so difficult. The procedure Cheap_Out in the actual algorithm copes with this problem. We will discuss it in the following section.

Problems

Second problem:

How can the designated node v_0 know which edges can be added without creating a cycle in the constructed graph?

Let's illustrate the problem with an example graph!

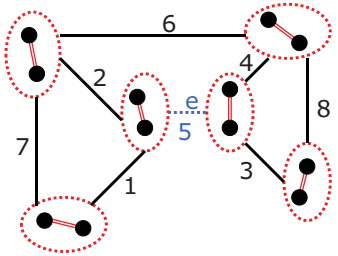
Problems

In our example:

$|V| = n = 12$

$\beta = 2$ (minimum cluster size)

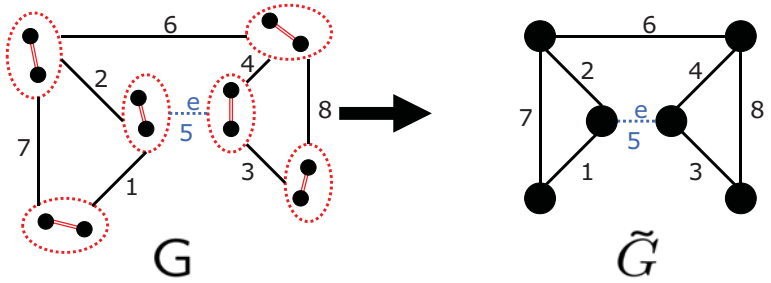
This is the picture of the designated node v_0 after receiving the $\beta = 2$ lightest outgoing edges of each cluster



v_0 does not know about the edge e! It is the 3rd lightest edge of both adjacent clusters!

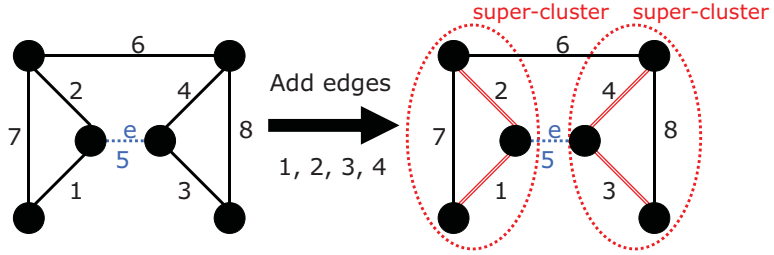
Problems

v_0 can construct a logical graph. Its nodes are the clusters and its edges are the $\beta = 2$ lightest outgoing edges.



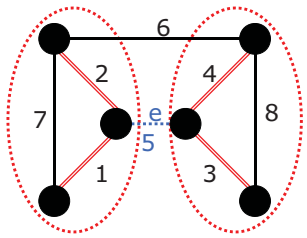
Problems

Based on the knowledge of the $\beta = 2$ lightest outgoing edges, v_0 can locally merge nodes of the logical graph into clusters. The 4 edges with weights 1, 2, 3 and 4 can be chosen safely, since always the MWOE is used.



Problems

If the edge with weight 6 is used to finish the construction of the spanning tree, then the resulting tree is not the MST!!!



The problem is that in <u>both</u> (super-) clusters, at least one of the clusters has already used up all of its β outgoing edges. The $(\beta+1)$th outgoing edge might be lighter than other edges!!!

So, when is it safe to add an edge???

The Algorithm Step by Step

Let's put everything together and solve the open problems!

Initally, each node is itself a cluster of size 1 and no edges are selected.

The algorithm consists of 6 steps. Each step can be performed in constant time.

All 6 steps together build one phase of the algorithm, thus the time complexity of one phase is O(1).

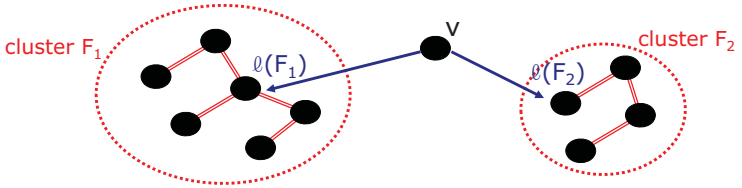
A specific node in each cluster F, e.g. the node with minimum ID, is considered the leader $\ell(F)$ of the cluster F.

The Algorithm Step by Step

Step 1

(a) Each node v computes the minimum-weight edge e(v,F) that connects v to any node of cluster F for all clusters other than the own cluster

(b) Each node v sends e(v,F) (including the edge weight) to the leader $\ell(F)$ for all clusters other than the own cluster

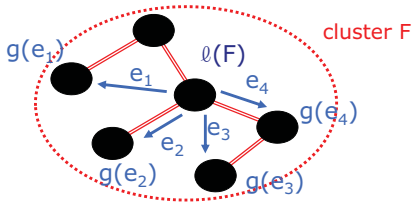


The Algorithm Step by Step

Step 2

(a) Each leader v of a cluster F (i.e. $\ell(F)$ =v) computes the lightest edge between F and every other cluster

(b) Each leader v performs procedure Cheap_Out → Selects the β lightest outgoing edges and appoints them to its nodes



If edge e is appointed to v, then v is denoted e's guardian g(e)

The Algorithm Step by Step

Procedure Cheap_Out

Code for the leader of cluster F

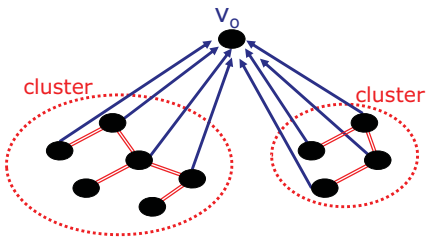
Input: Lightest edge e(F,F') for every other cluster F'

1. Sort the input edges in increasing order of weight
2. Define β = min{|F|, <# of clusters>}
3. Choose the first β edges of the sorted list
4. Appoint the node with the ith largest ID as the guardian of the ith edge, i = 1,...,β
5. Send a message about the edge to the node it is appointed to

The Algorithm Step by Step

Step 3

All nodes, that are guardians for a specific edge, send a message to the designated node v_0, e.g. the node with the smallest ID in the graph



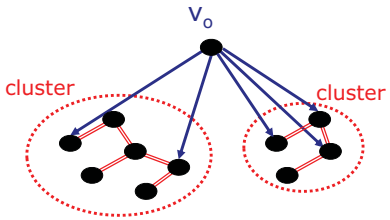
v_0 knows the β lightest outgoing edges of each cluster!

The Algorithm Step by Step

Step 4

(a) v_0 locally performs procedure Const_Frags → Computes the edges to be added

(b) For all added edges, v_0 sends a message to g(e)

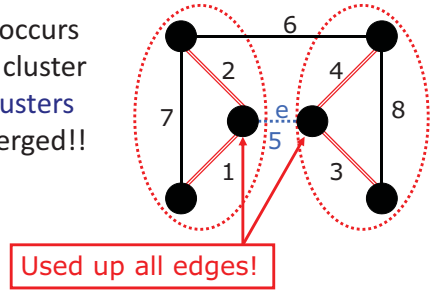


The Algorithm Step by Step

How does Const_Frags work?

As we've seen before, a problem occurs when all β outgoing edges of a cluster are used up!

More precisely, a problem occurs only if there is at least one cluster in each of the two super-clusters that are supposed to be merged!!



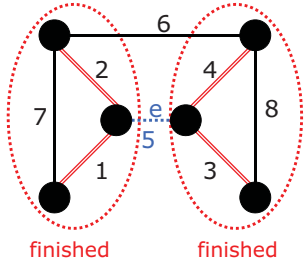
The Algorithm Step by Step

Finished means **not safe** (see Ch. 13 of the script)

How does Const_Frags work?

We call a super-cluster containing a cluster that used up all of its β edges finished.

If an edge is the lightest outgoing edge of one super-cluster that is not finished, then it is still safe to add it, no matter if the other super-cluster is finished, since we are sure that there is no better edge to connect the unfinished super-cluster to other clusters.



The Algorithm Step by Step

Procedure Const_Frags

Code for the designated node v_0

Input: the β lightest outgoing edges of each cluster

1. Construct the logical graph
2. Sort the input edges in increasing order of weight
3. Go through the list, starting with the lightest edge:

   If the edge can be added without creating a cycle then

   add it

   else

   drop it

The Algorithm Step by Step

Procedure Const_Frags

If the two super-clusters are merged, then the new super-cluster is declared finished if

- the edge is the heaviest edge of a cluster in any of the two super-clusters or
- any of the two super-clusters is already finished

If the edge is dropped (→ both clusters already belong to the same super-cluster) then the super-cluster containing the clusters the edge connects is declared finished if

- the edge is the heaviest edge of any of the two clusters

The Algorithm Step by Step

Procedure Const_Frags

Note: If a super-cluster is declared finished then it will remain finished

Final step:

All edges between finished super-clusters are **deleted** (before looking at the next lightest edge)

Those are the dangerous edges!

The Algorithm Step by Step

Step 5

All nodes, that received a message from v_0, broadcast their edge to all other nodes

Step 6

Each node adds all edges and computes the new clusters

If the number of clusters is greater than 1, then the next phase starts

The Algorithm Step by Step

The entire algorithm for node v in cluster F

1. Compute the minimum-weight edge e(v,F‘) that connects v to cluster F‘ and send it to ℓ(F‘) for all clusters F‘ ≠ F
2. if v = ℓ(F): Compute lightest edge between F and every other cluster. Perform Cheap_Out
3. if v = g(e) for some edge e: Send <e> to v_0
4. if v = v_0: Perform Const_Frags. Send message to g(e) for each added edge e
5. if v received a message from v_0: Broadcast it
6. Add all received edges and compute the new clusters

Correctness

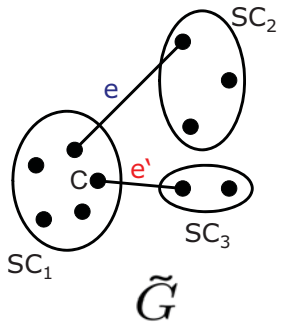
It suffices to show that whenever an edge is added, it is part of the MST → We only have to analyze Const_Frags!

Proof [Sketch]: We only have to show that we always add the lightest outgoing edge of a super-cluster. Because of Lemma 1, this is always the right choice!

Correctness

Assume edge e is used to merge super-cluster SC_1 and SC_2. W.l.o.g., assume that SC_1 is not finished and that e is one of the β lightest outgoing edges of its cluster. We show that e is the MWOE of SC_1!

Assume that there is a lighter outgoing edge e‘ (w(e‘) < w(e)), incident to a cluster C, that connects super-cluster SC_1 to super-cluster SC_3.



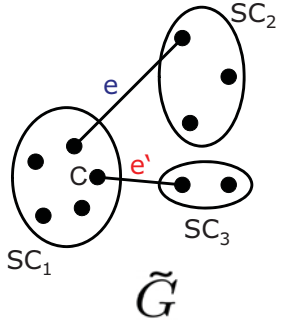
● is a cluster

Correctness

Case 1: e‘ is among the β lightest outgoing edges of its cluster C

Since w(e‘) < w(e), e‘ must have been considered before e, thus either SC_1 and SC_3 have been merged before or e‘ was dropped because $SC_1 = SC_3$. Either way, e‘ cannot be an outgoing edge when the algorithm adds e.

→ Contradiction!



Correctness

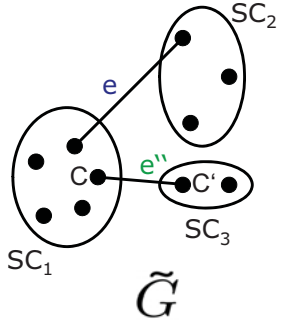
Case 2: e‘ is not among the β lightest outgoing edges of its cluster C

Case 2.1: There is an edge e‘‘ among the β lightest outgoing edges from C to the same cluster C‘:

It follows that w(e‘‘) < w(e‘). Since $SC_1 \neq SC_3$, e‘‘ has not been considered yet, thus w(e) < w(e‘‘). It follows that

w(e) < w(e‘).

→ Contradiction!



Correctness

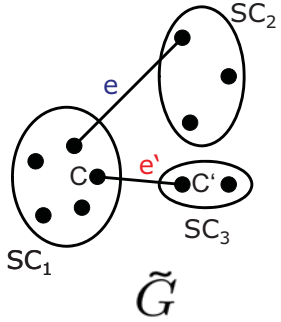
Case 2: e‘ is not among the β lightest outgoing edges of its cluster C

Case 2.2: There is no lighter edge among the β lightest outgoing edges from C to C‘:

Thus, all β outgoing edges (of C) have lower weights than e‘, also the heaviest of these edges e‘‘, i.e., w(e‘‘) < w(e‘) < w(e). Hence, edge e‘‘ must have been inspected already. Since it is the heaviest (last) edge of some cluster, SC_1 must now be finished.

→ Contradiction!

■



Time Complexity

Each phase requires O(1) rounds, but how many phases are required until termination?

Reminder: β_k denotes the minimum cluster size in phase k.

Lemma 2: It holds that

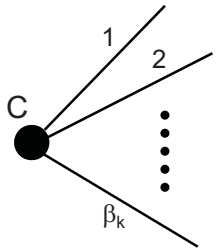
$$\beta_{k+1} \geq \beta_k (\beta_k + 1).$$

Time Complexity

Proof [Sketch]:

We prove a stronger claim: Whenever a super-cluster is declared finished in phase k+1, it contains at least $\beta_k + 1$ clusters.

Each cluster has (at least) β_k outgoing edges in phase k + 1, since β_k is the minimal cluster size after phase k.

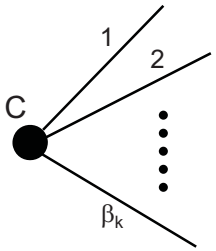


Time Complexity

Case 1: The super-cluster is declared finished after one of its clusters has used up all of its β_k outgoing edges. Let C be a cluster.

Let's call those edges edge 1, 2,..., β_k leading to the clusters C_1, C_2..., C_β.

If the inspection of an edge does not result in a merge, then the clusters already belong to the same super-cluster! If there is a merge, then they belong to the same super-cluster afterwards.

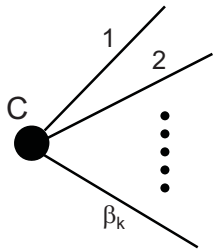


Time Complexity

Thus, at the end, the super-cluster contains at least C, C_1, C_2,...,C_β!
→ The super-cluster contains at least $\beta_k + 1$ clusters.

Case 2: The super-cluster is declared finished after merging with an already finished super-cluster.

Using an inductive argument, the finished super-cluster must already contain at least $\beta_k + 1$ clusters, since one of its clusters has used up all of its β_k edges. ■



Time Complexity

Theorem 1: The time complexity is

O(log log n) rounds.

Proof: By Lemma 2, it holds that $\beta_{k+1} \geq \beta_k (\beta_k + 1)$. Furthermore it holds that $\beta_0 := 1$. Hence it follows that

$$\beta_k \geq 2^{2^{k-1}}$$

for every $k \geq 1$. Since $\beta_k \leq n$, it follows that $k \leq \log(\log n) + 1$. Since each phase requires O(1) rounds, the time complexity is O(log log n). ■

Message Complexity

Theorem 2: The message complexity is

$O(n^2 \log n)$.

The proof is simple: Count the messages exchanged in steps 1, 3, 4 and 5. We will not do that here.

Adler et al. showed that the minimal number of bits required to solve the MST problem in this model is $\Omega(n^2 \log n)$, thus this algorithm is asymptotically optimal!!!

Results

The presented algorithm solves the MST problem in the given model in $O(\log \log n)$ rounds.

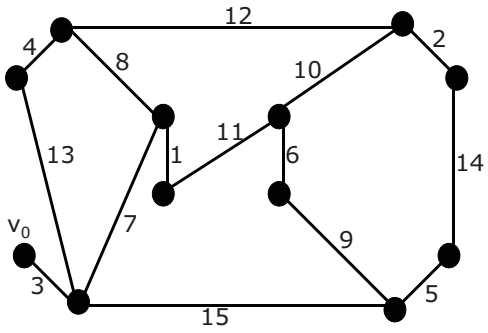
The algorithm sends $O(n^2 \log n)$ bits in total, which is asymptotically optimal.

Conclusions

„An obvious question we leave open is whether the algorithm can be improved, or is there an inherent lower bound of $\Omega(\log \log n)$ on the number of communication rounds required to construct an MST in this model."

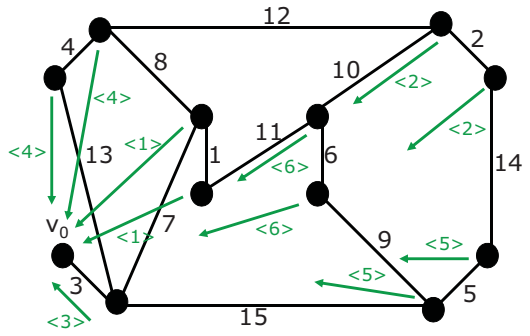
- Is there a faster algorithm?
- Is $\Omega(\log \log n)$ a lower bound?
- Is there an algorithm with time complexity $O(\log \log n)$ for graphs of diameter 2?

The graph



All other edges are heavier!!!

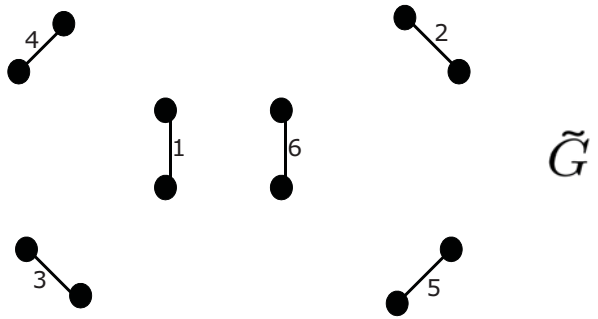
Phase 1



1. Not necessary
2. Not necessary
3. Send MWOE to v_0
4. Const_Frags!

Phase 1 – Const_Frags

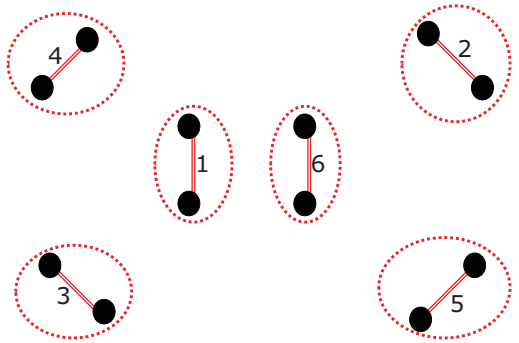
1. Construct logical graph



$\tilde{G}$

Phase 1 – Const_Frags

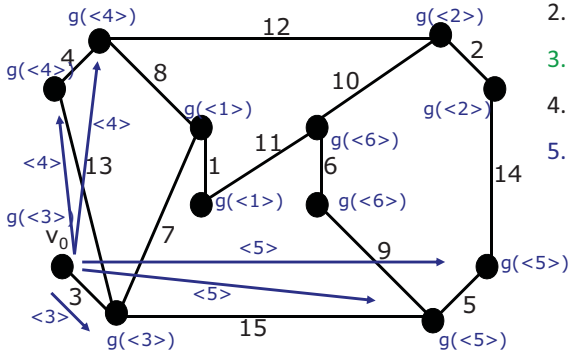
2. Add edges



$\tilde{G}$

VI. Extensive Example

Phase 1

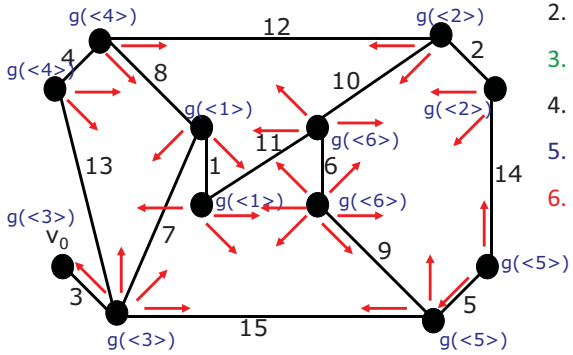


1. Not necessary
2. Not necessary
3. Send MWOE to v_0
4. Const_Frags!
5. Send e to g(e)

Only some messages are displayed!

VI. Extensive Example

Phase 1

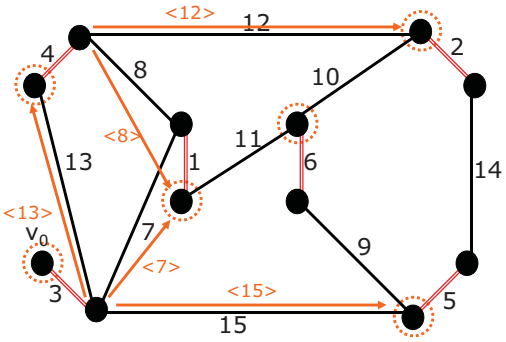


1. Not necessary
2. Not necessary
3. Send MWOE to v_0
4. Const_Frags!
5. Send e to g(e)
6. Broadcast e and update the clusters

Only some messages are displayed!

VI. Extensive Example

Phase 2

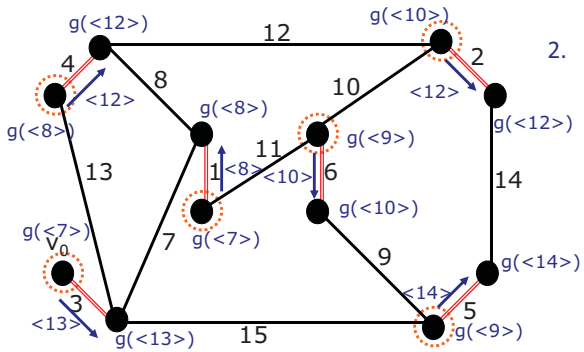


1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')

Only some messages are displayed!

VI. Extensive Example

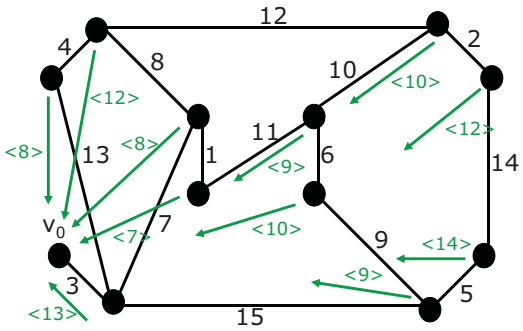
Phase 2



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select β = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians

Only some messages are displayed!

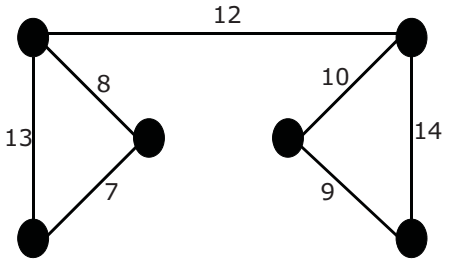
Phase 2



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select b = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians
3. Send appointed edge to v_0
4. Const_Frags!

Phase 2 – Const_Frags

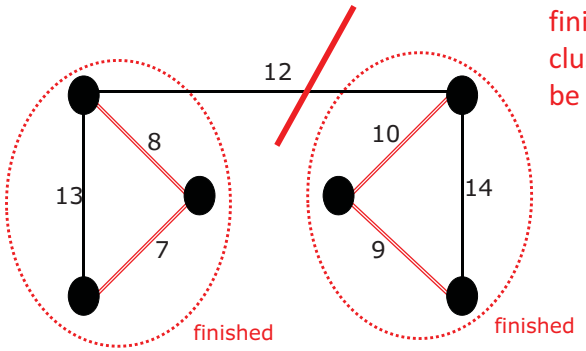
1. Construct logical graph



$\tilde{G}$

Phase 2 – Const_Frags

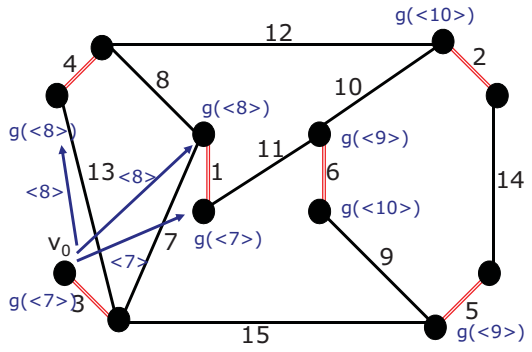
1. Add edges



Edges between finished super-clusters must not be added!

$\tilde{G}$

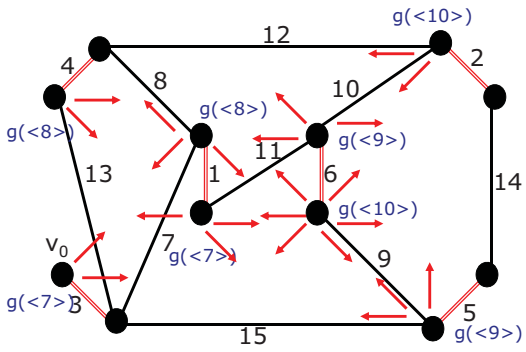
Phase 2



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select b = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians
3. Send appointed edge to v_0
4. Const_Frags!
5. Send e to g(e)

Only some messages are displayed!

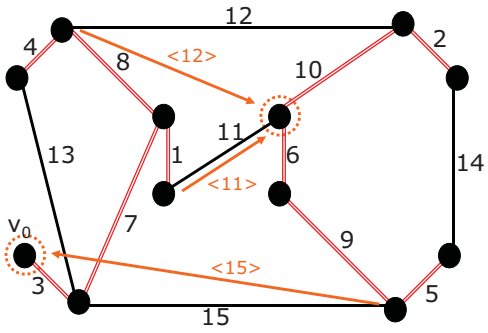
Phase 2



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select b = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians
3. Send appointed edge to v_0
4. Const_Frags!
5. Send e to g(e)
6. Broadcast e and update the clusters

Only some messages are displayed!

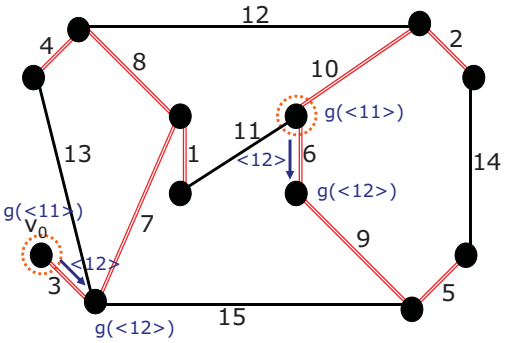
Phase 3



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')

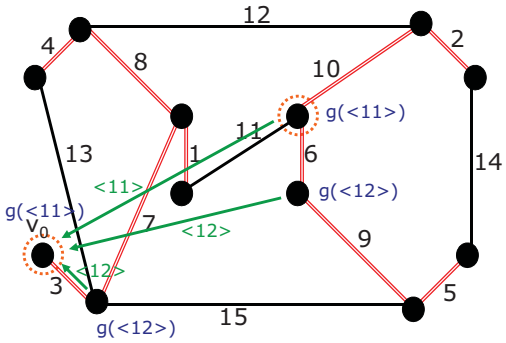
Only some messages are displayed!

Phase 3



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select β = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians

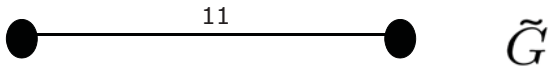
Phase 3



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select β = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians
3. Send appointed edge to v_0
4. Const_Frags!

Phase 3 – Const_Frags

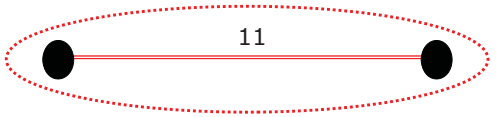
1. Construct logical graph



$\tilde{G}$

Phase 3 – Const_Frags

1. Add edges



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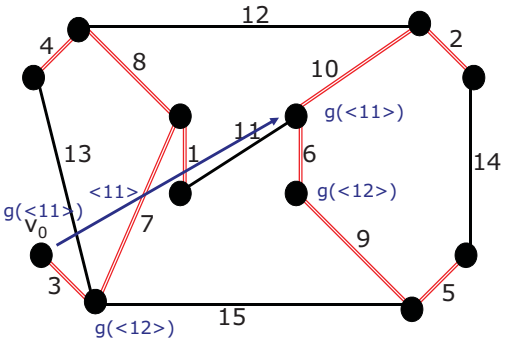
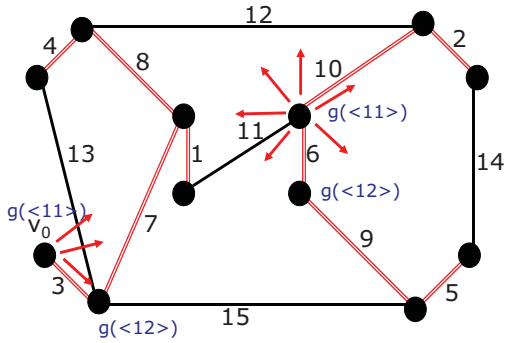
Phase 3



1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select β = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians
3. Send appointed edge to v_0
4. Const_Frags!
5. Send e to g(e)

Phase 3

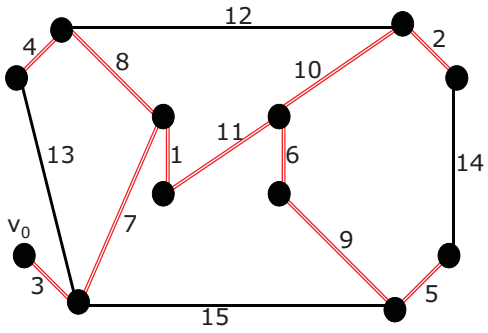


1. Compute e(v,F') and send it to ℓ(F')
2. Select b = 2 lightest outgoing edges and appoint guardians
3. Send appointed edge to v_0
4. Const_Frags!
5. Send e to g(e)
6. Broadcast e and update the clusters

Only some messages are displayed!

VI. Extensive Example

After phase 3



Done! ☺

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• Z. Lotker, B. Patt-Shamir, and D. Peleg. Distributed MST for Constant Diameter Graphs. In *Proc. 20th Annual ACM Symposium on Principles of Distributed Computing (PODC),* pages 63-71, 2001.

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• D. Peleg and V. Rubinovich. Near-Tight Lower Bound on the Time Complexity of Distributed MST Construction. *SIAM J. Comput.,* 30:1427-1442, 2000.