

ACM SIGMOD Programming Contest 2023

SUSTech DBGroup · Finalist

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Task Overview

Task: Build an approximate K-NN Graph for a set of vectors.

Input/Output:

- Inputs: dataset contains 10M 100 dimension vector data.
- **Output:** 100-nearest neighbors for each vector in given dataset.

Performance Metric:

number of true top 100 nearest neighbors

Heap v.s. Sorted Array

Observation:

- In the first few iterations, heap is a nice data structure to represent neighbor lists due to frequent update operations.
- After several iterations, the update of neighbor lists becomes less frequent. On the contrary, many update attempts fail since there they have been in the neighbor list.
- In that case, using sorted array can be more efficient than heap due



NN-Descent Framework

Random Initialization: randomly initialize the neighbor lists N[v] of each node v.

Local Join: for each node v, and p, $q \in N[v]$, update N[p] and N[q] based on the similarity between p and q if one of them is new to the N[v].

Update: update the information of N[v] to determine which neighbors are new to N[v].

Distance Computation by SIMD

to less traverse cost as well as low insertion cost.



(a) Less traverse cost for duplicate value insertion

(c) Low Insertion memory copy cost

Experimental Evaluation

- Experiment Environment: Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 5318Y CPU @ 2.10GHz and 512GB memory.
- The experiment is conducted on the released dataset of the contest, which consists of 10M float vectors of 100 dimensions.
 Optimized NN-Descent is 3 times faster than original one.

References

[1] Dong W, Moses C, Li K. Efficient k-nearest neighbor graph construction for generic similarity measures[C]//Proceedings of the 20th international conference on World wide web. 2011: 577-586.

[2] Fu C, Cai D. Efanna: An extremely fast approximate nearest neighbor search algorithm based on knn graph[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:1609.07228, 2016.