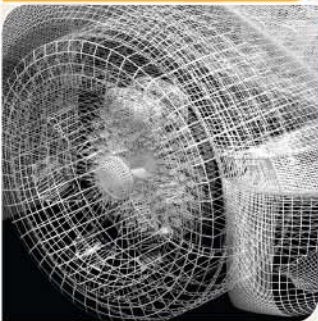


Massive-Scale Streaming Graph Analytics

David A. Bader



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Computing
Computational Science and Engineering

Dr. David A. Bader



- Full Professor, Computational Science and Engineering
- Executive Director for High Performance Computing.
- IEEE Fellow, AAAS Fellow
- interests are at the intersection of high-performance computing and real-world applications, including computational biology and genomics and massive-scale data analytics.
- Over \$64M of externally sponsored projects since 2005
 - NSF, NIH, DARPA, DoD, DOE, IBM, NVIDIA, Intel, Cray, Oracle/Sun Microsystems, Microsoft Research, ExxonMobil.
- Steering Committees of the major HPC conferences, IPDPS and HiPC
- Multiple editorial boards in parallel and high performance computing
- Elected chair of IEEE and SIAM committees on HPC
- 215+ publications
- National Science Foundation CAREER Award recipient
- Directed the Sony-Toshiba-IBM Center for the Cell/B.E. Processor
- Founder of the Graph500 List for benchmarking "Big Data" computing platforms
- Recognized as a “RockStar” of High Performance Computing by InsideHPC and as HPCwire's People to Watch in 2012.



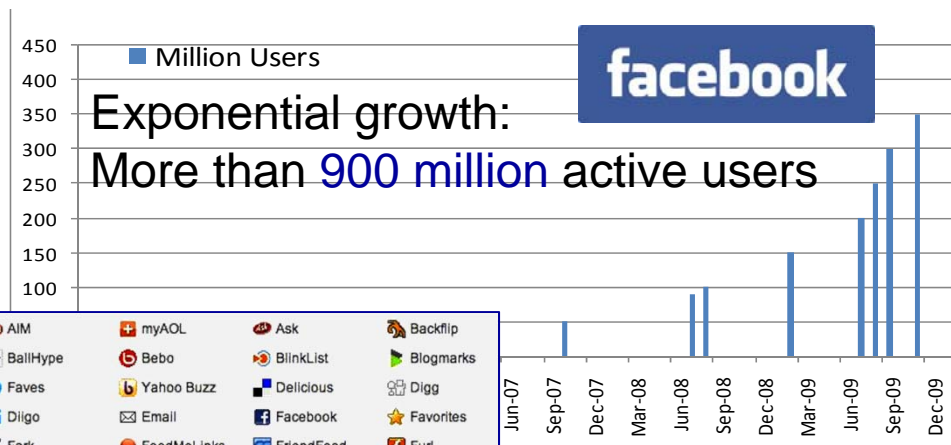
Exascale Streaming Data Analytics:

Real-world challenges



All involve analyzing massive streaming complex networks:

- **Health care** → disease spread, detection and prevention of epidemics/pandemics (e.g. SARS, Avian flu, H1N1 “swine” flu)
- **Massive social networks** → understanding communities, intentions, population dynamics, pandemic spread, transportation and evacuation
- **Intelligence** → business analytics, anomaly detection, security, knowledge discovery from massive data sets
- **Systems Biology** → understanding complex life systems, drug design, microbial research, unravel the mysteries of the HIV virus; understand life, disease,
- **Electric Power Grid** → communication, transportation, energy, water, food supply
- **Modeling and Simulation** → Perform full-scale economic-social-political simulations



Ex: discovered minimal changes in O(billions)-size complex network that could hide or reveal top influencers in the community

- Sample queries:
- Allegiance switching:** identify entities that switch communities.
 - Community structure:** identify the genesis and dissipation of communities
 - Phase change:** identify significant change in the network structure

REQUIRES PREDICTING / INFLUENCE CHANGE IN REAL-TIME AT SCALE

[**GRATEFUL**: Graph Analysis Tackling power Efficiency, Uncertainty, and Locality]

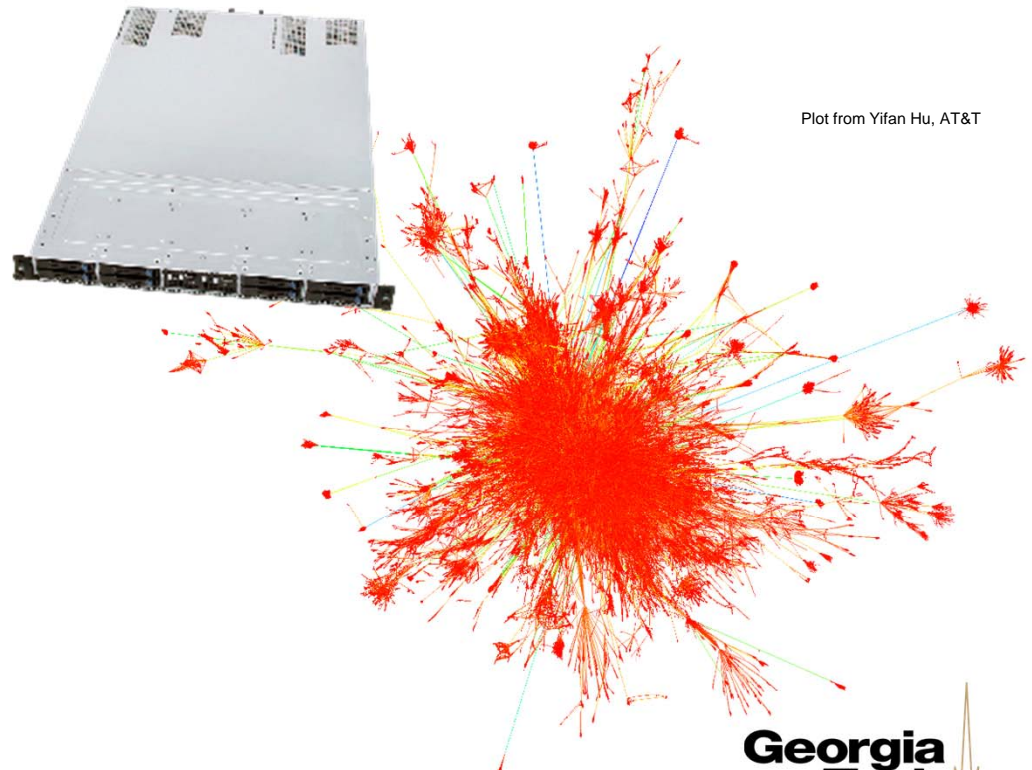
David A. Bader and Jason Riedy

[**OBJECTIVE**]

Research and develop new algorithms and software for crucial graph analysis problems in cybersecurity, intelligence integration, and network analysis.

[**DESCRIPTION**]

GRATEFUL will contribute to achieving resilience against errors and also extreme power efficiency through DARPA's Power Efficiency Revolution for Embedded Computing Technologies (PERFECT) program, continuing the trend of algorithms and software contributing along side of hardware advances to reduce power and increasing performance. GRATEFUL enables deployment of advanced, mission-critical graph analysis applications within DARPA's power, performance, and resilience constraints.



Sponsored under the DARPA PERFECT program, Contract HR0011-13-2-0001



Example: Mining Twitter for Social Good



ICPP 2010

Massive Social Network Analysis: Mining Twitter for Social Good

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Abstract—Social networks produce an enormous quantity of data. Facebook consists of over 400 million active users sharing over 5 billion pieces of information each month. Analyzing this vast quantity of unstructured data presents challenges for software and hardware. We present GraphCT, a Graph Characterization Toolkit for massive graphs representing social network data. On a 128-processor Cray XMT, GraphCT estimates the betweenness centrality of an artificially generated (R-MAT) 537 million vertex, 8.6 billion edge graph in 55 minutes and a real-world graph (Kwak, *et al.*) with 61.6 million vertices and 1.47 billion edges in 105 minutes. We use GraphCT to analyze public data from Twitter, a microblogging network. Twitter's message connections appear primarily tree-structured as a news dissemination system. Within the

involves over 400 million active users with an average of 120 'friendship' connections each and sharing 5 billion references to items each month [11].

One analysis approach treats the interactions as and applies tools from graph theory, social network analysis, and scale-free networks [29]. However, the volume of data that must be processed to apply techniques overwhelms current computational capabilities. Even well-understood analytic methodology advances in both hardware and software to process the growing corpus of social media.

Social media provides staggering amounts of information, but it is often difficult to extract useful information from these networks.

TOP 15 USERS BY BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY

Rank	H1N1	Data Set
		atlflood
1	@CDCFlu	@ajc
2	@addthis	@driveafaste
3	@Official_PAX	@ATLCheap
4	@FluGov	@TWCi
5	@nytimes	@HelloNorthGA
6	@tweetmeme	@11AliveNews
7	@mercola	@WSB_TV
8	@CNN	@shaunking
9	@backstreetboys	@Carl
10	@EllieSmith_x	@SpaceyG
11	@TIME	@ATLINTownPa
12	@CDCemergency	@TJsDJs
13	@CDC_eHealth	@ATLien
14	@perezhilton	@MarshallRamsey
15	@billmaher	@Kanye

twitter
public tweets

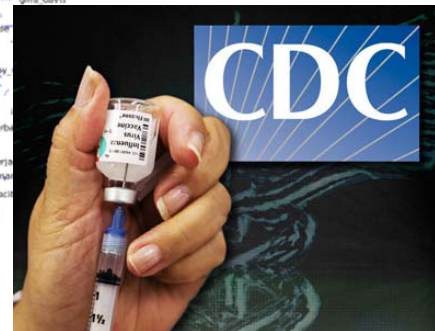
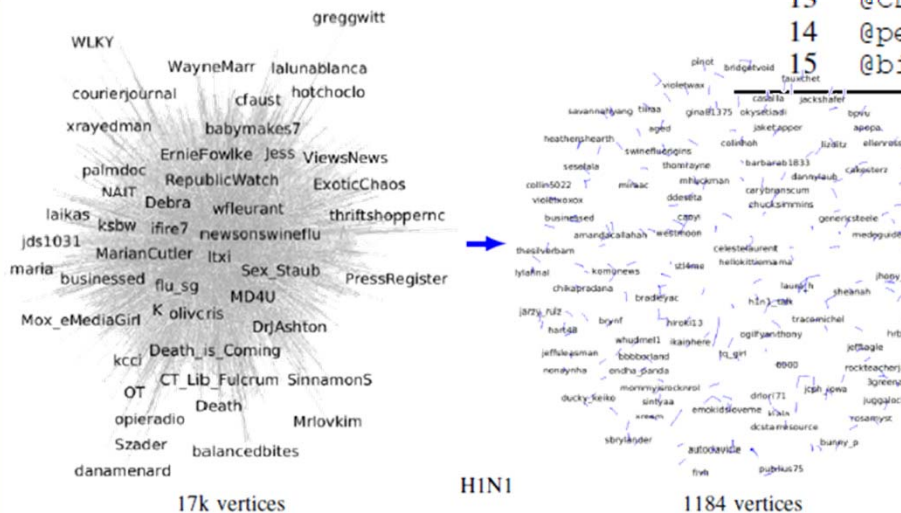


Image credit: bioethicsinstitute.org

Fig. 3. Subcommunity filtering on Twitter data sets

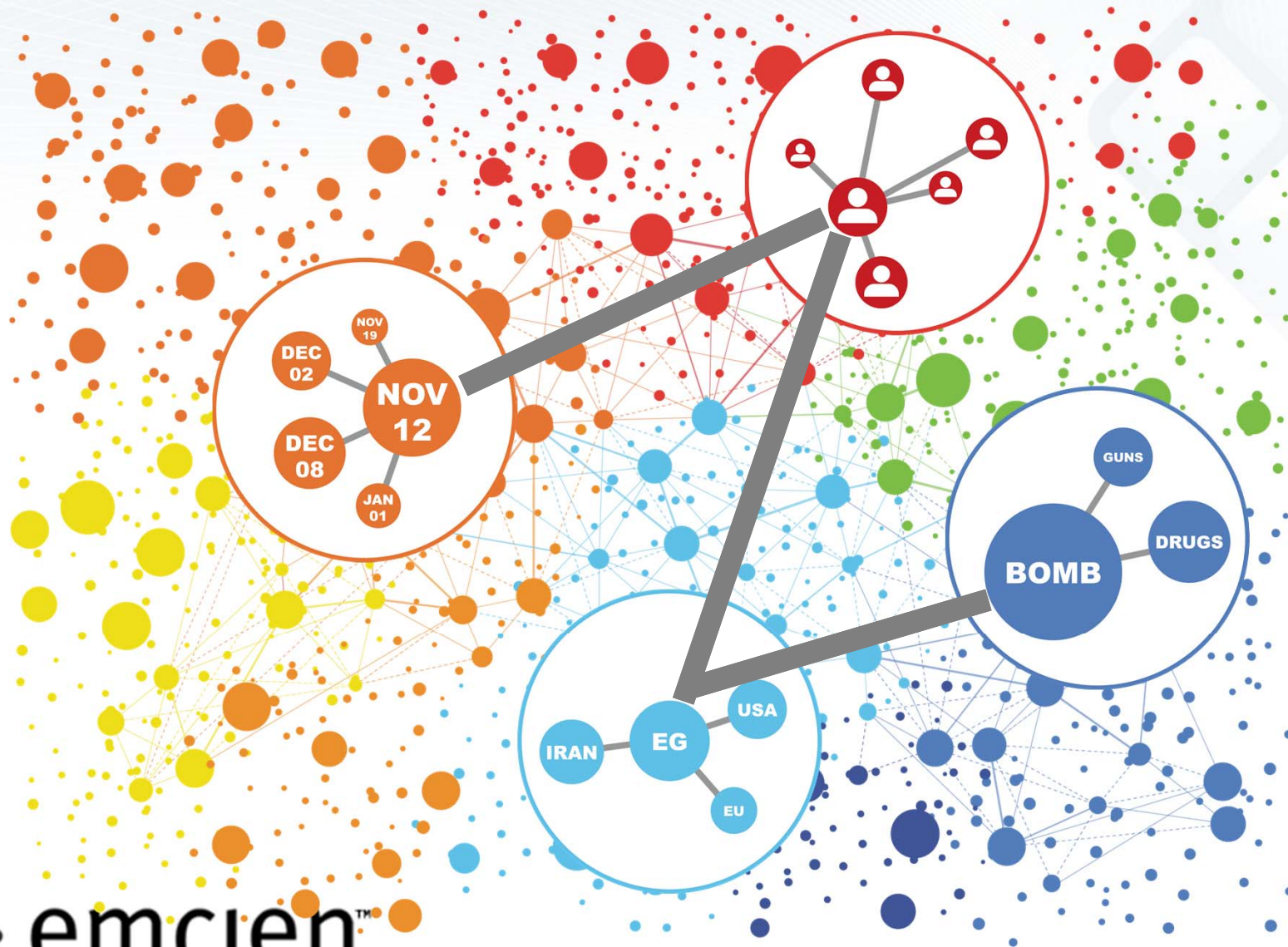
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Emcien: Automatically Connects the Dots To Deliver Insight



emcien[™]
Converting Data into Value



Graph500 Benchmark, www.graph500.org

Defining a new set of benchmarks to guide the design of hardware architectures and software systems intended to support such applications and to help procurements. Graph algorithms are a core part of many analytics workloads.

Executive Committee: D.A. Bader, R. Murphy, M. Snir, A. Lumsdaine



- Five Business Area Data Sets:

- Cybersecurity

- 15 Billion Log Entries/Day (for large enterprises)
- Full Data Scan with End-to-End Join Required

- Medical Informatics

- 50M patient records, 20-200 records/patient, billions of individuals
- Entity Resolution Important

- Social Networks

- Example, Facebook, Twitter
- Nearly Unbounded Dataset Size

- Data Enrichment

- Easily PB of data
- Example: Maritime Domain Awareness
 - Hundreds of Millions of Transponders
 - Tens of Thousands of Cargo Ships
 - Tens of Millions of Pieces of Bulk Cargo
 - May involve additional data (images, etc.)

- Symbolic Networks

- Example, the Human Brain
- 25B Neurons
- 7,000+ Connections/Neuron



The Cray XMT

- **Tolerates latency** by massive multithreading
 - **Hardware support for 128 threads on each processor**
 - Globally hashed address space
 - **No data cache**
 - Single cycle context switch
 - Multiple outstanding memory requests
- Support for fine-grained, word-level synchronization
 - Full/empty bit associated with every memory word
- Flexibly supports dynamic load balancing
- Our graph SW currently tested on a 512 processor XMT: **64K threads**
 - **4 TB** of globally shared memory
 - **XMT2** supports **512** processors and **64TB** of globally shared memory



Image Source: cray.com

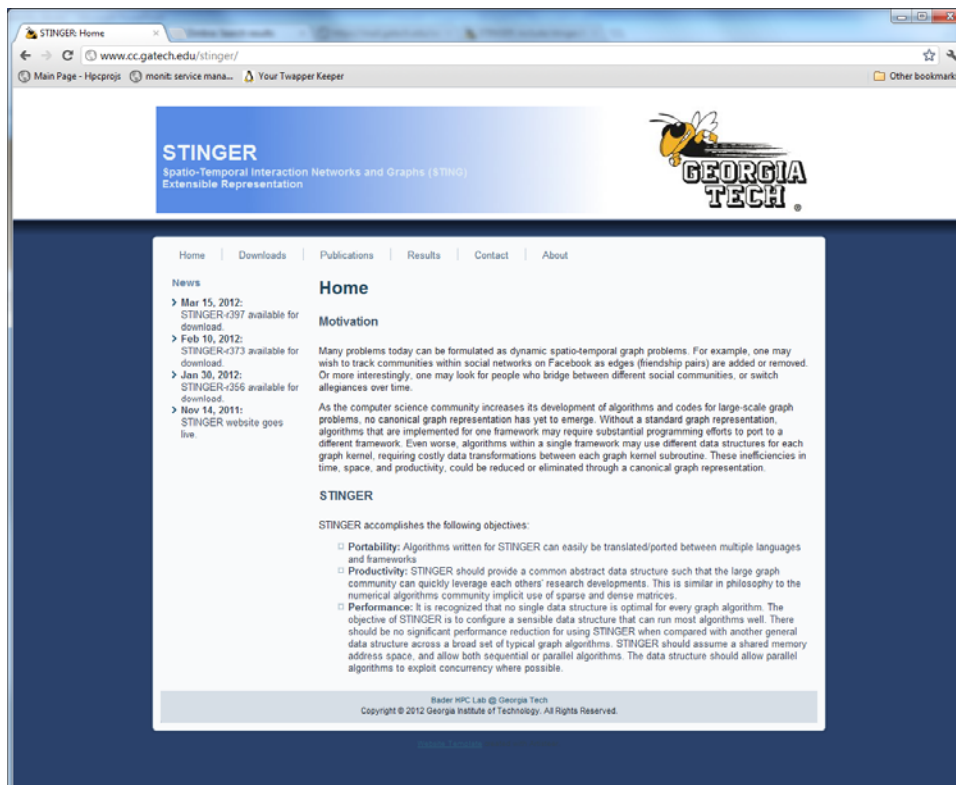
Comparing Performance of Large Graph Algorithms on MapReduce and the Cray XMT

- Bin Wu [Wu & Du, AICI 2010; Wu *et al.* ICNC 2011] present results on **connected components** and **clustering coefficients** using **Hadoop** on a commodity cluster.
 - Wu *et al.* use label propagation for the determination of the connected components of a static graph.
 - The test platform is a cluster containing 8 servers with 4 GB main memory each
 - The test data set is extracted from a telephone call graph **containing 1.2 million vertices and 16 million edges.**
 - The execution time presented in Figure 3 of their paper indicates that the computation of connected components required **approximately 40 minutes.**
 - Using our code running on a 128-processor Cray XMT.
 - Using a synthetic RMat graph generator with a power-law distribution in the number of neighbors, we obtained a graph with **134 million vertices and 2.1 billion edges.**
 - The connected components computation took **15.1 seconds.**
 - A good estimate of I/O time is about 3 minutes.
- Processing rates: 6K edges/sec vs. 139M edges/sec !!
- Our implementation on the Cray XMT is **159 times faster** than the Hadoop results presented, on a graph with **133 times as many edges.**
- Over **4 orders of magnitude FASTER** edge processing rate!



STINGER Software Dissemination

- <http://www.cc.gatech.edu/stinger>



- Handles high-rates of streaming data, concurrently ingested with complex analytics
- Semantic relations (vertices and edges have types)
- Streaming analytics for maintaining graph properties, anomaly detection, temporal analytics

➔ Predictive analytics in real-time



Conclusions

- Need solutions that can handle unstructured ‘Big Data’ *in motion*, complex analytics, and fast transactions
- Solving massive scale analytic problems in real-time requires strategic investments in a portfolio of
 - high performance computing architectures
 - data-intensive programming models, and
 - parallel algorithms.
- Mapping applications to high performance architectures may yield 6 or more orders of magnitude performance improvements



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 - Karl Jiang
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 - Seunghwa Kang (Pacific Northwest National Lab)
 - Kamesh Madduri (Penn State)
 - Guojing Cong (IBM TJ Watson Research Center)
- John Feo and Daniel Chavarría-Miranda (Pacific Northwest Nat'l Lab)



Bader, Related Recent Publications (2005-2008)

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