

# To Revisit Benchmarking Graph Analytics

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A work collaborated by Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Alibaba Damo Academy

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# LDBC Graphalytics Benchmark

R1 Target platforms and systems

R2 Diverse, representative benchmark elements: Algorithms, Datasets, etc.

R3 Diverse, representative process: Performance, Scalability and Robustness

R4 Include a renewal process

R5 Modern software engineering

# Why revisit the benchmark: Algorithm

- Selected algorithms are **representative** but not **diverse**

1

Algorithms: BFS, PR, WCC, CDLP, LCC, SSSP

2

Similar Computing Patterns: **ISVP** (iterative, single-phased and value-propagation-based)

3

The **appearance-dominated** selection procedure is biased

# Our Proposal: Categorization


- **Centrality:** PageRank, Personalized PageRank, Degree Centrality, Betweenness Centrality, Closeness Centrality
- **Clustering/Community Detection:** Local Clustering Coefficient, Louvain, Label Propagation, Minimum Cut Algorithm
- **Similarity:** Cosine, Jaccard, SimRank
- **Community Search:** Core Decomposition, K-Truss, Clique, K-ECC, Biclique
- **Pattern Matching:** Triangle Counting, Subgraph Matching
- **Traversal/Path:** BFS, DFS, Single Source Shortest Path, Topological Sort, Minimum Spanning Tree, Max Flow, Cycle Detection
- **Other:** Strongly Connected Components, Weakly Connected Components, Maximum Independent Set, Color

Selection of LDBC


# Our Proposal: Multi-dimensional

Algorithms	Number of Papers	DBLP	Google Scholar	Web of Science	Time Complexity
Label Propagation	39	771	130000	699	$k * m$
Single Source Shortest Path	33	584	17800	282	$m + n * \log n$
K-Clique	31	352	39500	73	$k * m * a^{k-2}$
Core Decomposition	29	179	107000	454	$m + n$
PageRank	28	1012	21700	753	$k * m$
Triangle Counting	27	252	21700	210	$m^{1.5}$
Betweenness Centrality	20	304	32100	283	$n^3$
Louvain	8	299	181000	127	$n * \log n$


  




Categories



Appearances



Academic Search Engines



Textbook Complexity

# Why revisit the benchmark: Datasets

- Selected datasets are narrow in

## Characteristics

<u>Real</u>	<u>Gen</u>	<u>Model</u>
Social (Gaming)	SNB	Small-world
Knowledge	Graph500	Power-law

Graphs in real life are more diverse:

- ❖ Road/route networks are sparse
- ❖ Product-customer graphs are bi-partite
- ❖ etc.

## Sizes

The largest real-life dataset (twitter-mpi) has only ~2B edges

<b>graph</b>	<b> V </b>	<b> E </b>
datagen-9_3-zf	555M	1.3B
datagen-sf10k-fb	100M	18.8B
graph500-30	450M	34.0B

The latest graphalytics challenge includes much larger generated data

# Our Proposal: Gen with real-life characteristics



GaoDe  
Road Network



Taobao  
Product-Customer



Ali Cloud  
Network Traffic



etc.

Graph characteristics Profiling



Massive data generator

# Why revisit the benchmark: Process

- Platform-oriented Process
  - Performance: Makespan, Processing time
  - Scalability: Speedup
  - Robustness: Stress-test, Performance variability
- Our proposal
  - Platform-oriented + User-oriented
  - User-oriented
    - Expressiveness: **can** user implement certain algorithm
    - Productivity: **how (easy)** can user implement certain algorithm



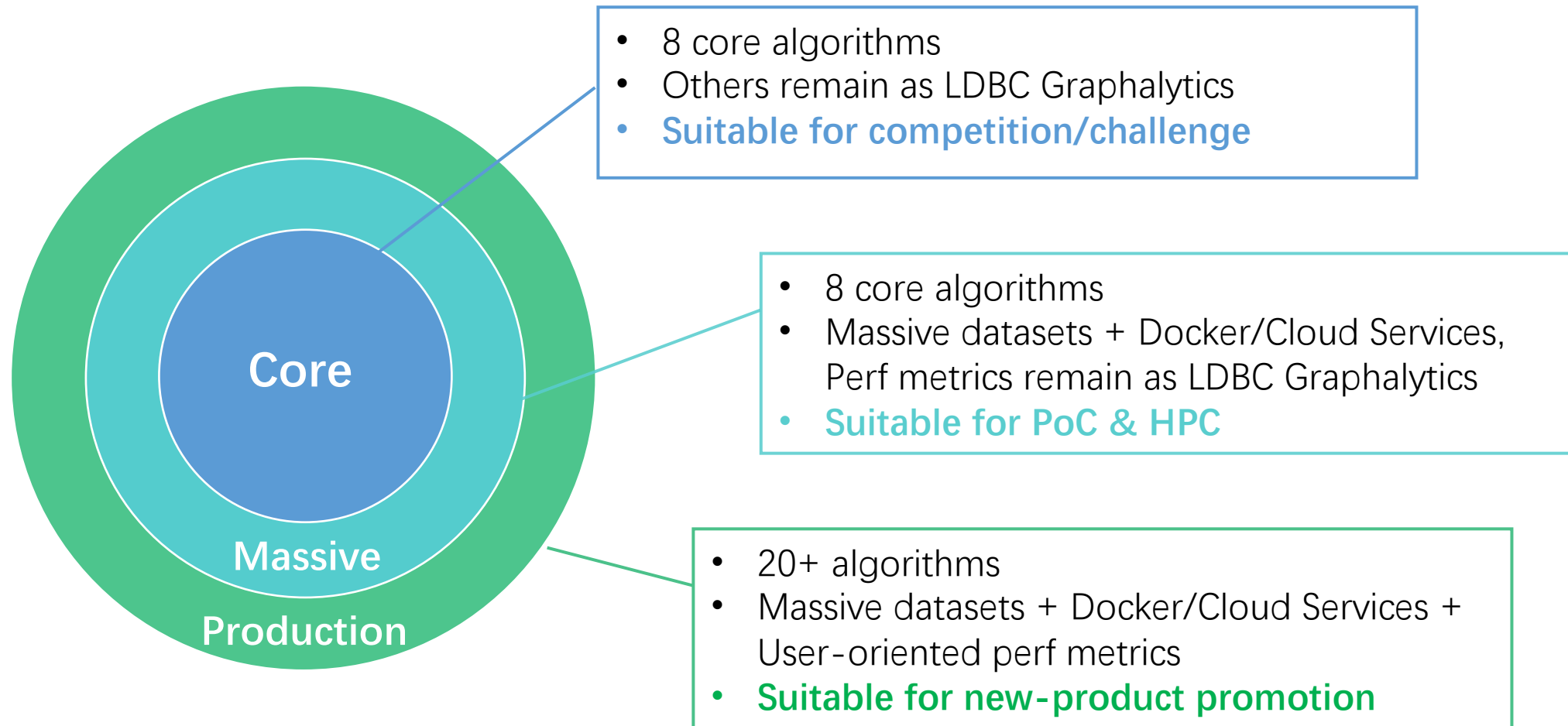
# Why revisit the benchmark: Software

- Modern but not **golden**
  - Software dependency issues
  - Repeated generation of some data
  - Hard to deploy in a cluster for large-scale
- Our Proposal:
  - Go cloud-native
    - Docker image: resolve software dependency issues
    - Cloud storage: for archiving the data (without repeatedly generating)
    - K8s for easy deployment in a cluster
    - etc

# Wait, will this complicate the benchmark?

- More algorithms
- More/Larger datasets
- More metrics to evaluate

# Our Proposal: Benchmark Hierarchies





**THANKS**