Survey of Distributed Mining of Information Network

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CS512 Spring 2015 Survey Presentation
Agendas

- Centralized HIN Data Mining algorithms
- MapReduce based Graph Mining
- Distributed Graph Processing Frameworks
- Distributed Graph Dataflow Frameworks (GraphX)
- Partitioning Distributed Graphs
Motivation

• Today’s information networks can have > 1M vertices, > 1B edges

• Scalable computation has been studied only for homogeneous information networks

• Scalable computation on HIN is necessary
Background

- (Distributed) Homogeneous Information Networks Algorithms
  - PageRank, K-means, SimRank

- (Centralized) Heterogeneous Information Networks Algorithms
  - RankClus [Sun et. al. EDBT 2009], GNetMine [Ji et. al. ECMLPKDD 2010]
    RankClass [Ji et. al. SIGKDD 2011], TruthFinder [Yin et. al. TKDE 2008]
MapReduce based Graph Mining

- **PageRank on MapReduce**
  [Dean et. al. OSDI 2004]

- **Personalized PageRank on MapReduce**
  [Bahamani et. al. SIGMOD 2011]

- **Graph Algorithms using Filtering with MapReduce**
  [Lattanzi et. al. SPAA 2011]

- **K-means Algorithm on MapReduce**
  [Zhao et. al. CLOUD 2009]
What is MapReduce?

- Programming model for processing large data in a distributed manner
- Map: Takes scattered data, generate key-value pairs
- Reduce: Takes values grouped by key, and aggregates data

PageRank implemented in MapReduce
Limitations of MapReduce based Graph Mining

- Limited to homogeneous networks
- MapReduce not good for graph processing:
  - Some graph processing algorithm impossible to implement in MapReduce. e.g. gradient descent
  - Shuffle phase incurs unnecessary overhead
  - Implementing graph algorithms unintuitive vs. Gather-Apply-Scatter
Distributed Graph Processing Frameworks

1. Gather - Each vertex collects val. from incoming neighbors
2. Apply - Each vertex processes val. received in ‘Gather’ phase
3. Scatter - Each vertex propagates output of ‘Apply’ to neighbors

Pregel [Malewicz et al. SIGMOD 2010]
Graph Applications using GAS

- PageRank
- SimRank
- Personalized PageRank
- K-means

PageRank implemented in GAS
[Gonzalez et al. OSDI 2014]
Distributed Graph Processing Frameworks

Graph Processing Framework Classification

• Out-neighbor maintaining frameworks
  • Pregel [Malewicz et al. SIGMOD 2010], Giraph [giraph.apache.org], Hama [Seo et al. CloudCom 2010]

• In-neighbor maintaining frameworks
  • LFGraph [Hoque et al. TRIOS 2013]

• In- and out- neighbor maintaining frameworks
  • PowerGraph [Gonzalez et al. OSDI 2012], Distributed GraphLab [Low et al. VLDB 2012], GraphLab [Low et al. UAI 2010]
Limitations of Distributed Graph Processing Algorithms

- Assumes homogeneous vertices and edges
- Unable to exploit link restrictions b/w vertices of diff. types
- Only simple graph algorithms are shipped with the frameworks, and no complex algorithms available

- e.g. SCAN [Xu et al. SIGKDD 2007], Modularity-Based Clustering [Clauset et al. Physical Review E 2004]
GraphX

- Built on top of Spark (data analytics framework)
- Great flexibility in constructing / processing graph
- A graph is defined as: \( G = \{V, E, P_V, P_E\} \)
- Property graph represented in RDD (Resilient Distributed Datasets)
- RDD: In-memory, read-only collection of objects constructed from disk, or other RDD
- Lineage: fault tolerance, extremely efficient
Distributed Graph Dataflow Framework

Distributed Graph Representation in GraphX

- Edges partitioned in partitioning func.,
- Vertices partitioned in vertex id (Routing table copartitioned)
- Subgraphs are expressed by bit masks
Distributed Graph Dataflow Framework

GraphX Algorithms

Data: Initialized graph

\[
Pregel(pagerankGraph, initialMessage)(
vertexProgram, sendMessage, messageCombiner)
\]

\[
def vertexProgram(id, attr, msgSum):
    Data: vertex id, vertex property, and the aggregated message
    Result: Updated vertex property according to the Apply phase of GAS
    (oldPR, lastDelta) ← attr
    val newPR ← oldPR + 0.85 * msgSum
    return (newPR, newPR - oldPR)
\]

\[
def sendMessage(edge):
    Data: An edge triplet
    Result: Check for the convergence, and send authority to destination vertex
    if edge.srcAttr..2 > tolerance then
        return
        Iterator((edge.dstId, edge.srcAttr..2*edge.attr))
    else
        return Iterator.empty
    end
\]

\[
def messageCombiner(a, b):
    Data: Two messages destined to same vertex
    Result: The aggregated value
    return a + b
\]

PageRank implemented in GraphX [Gonzalez et al. OSDI 2014]
Distributed Graph Dataflow Framework

Limitations of Distributed Graph Dataflow Framework

• Heavyweight

• Only simple graph algorithms are shipped with the frameworks, and no complex algorithms available

• Implementing HIN algorithms is not trivial and can lead to inefficiency
Partitioning Distributed Graphs

- Partitioning in homogeneous networks
  - METIS [Karypis et al. IPPS 1996]

- Partitioning homogeneous networks in distributed systems
  - GraphLab, PowerGraph: Vertex cut, partitioning heuristics
  - LFGraph: Fast (non-intelligent) hash based partitioning

- Partitioning streaming homogeneous networks
  - Greedy heuristics (hashing, chunking, edge count, triangle count, modularity) [Stanton et al. KDD 2012], FENNEL greedy vertex assignment [Tsourakakis et al. WSDM 2014]
Partitioning Distributed Graphs

METIS [Karypis et al. IPPS 1996]

How to coarsen a graph using a maximal matching

- Coarsening Phase: Run maximal edge matching; Merge matched vertices
- Partitioning Phase: Partition with coarsened graph (cheaper)
- Uncoarsening Phase: Restore original graph

Partitioning Streaming Graph Algorithm

### Average gain of each heuristic over Random partitioning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heuristic</th>
<th>BFS</th>
<th>DFS</th>
<th>Random</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avoid Big</td>
<td>-27.3</td>
<td>-38.6</td>
<td>-46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>-1.3</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer Big</td>
<td>-9.5</td>
<td>-18.6</td>
<td>-23.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinking</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deterministic Greedy</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exp. Det. Greedy</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>47.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exp. Rand. Greedy</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>38.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exp. Triangles</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>41.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greedy EvoCut</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>43.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hashing</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
<td>-2.1</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linear Det. Greedy</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heuristic performance of BFS over Watts-Strogatz Graphs

- Linear Deterministic Greedy
- METIS

### Streaming Graph Partitioning for Large Distributed Graphs

[Stanton et al. KDD 2012]

Limitations of Existing Graph Partitioning Methods

• Don’t consider heterogeneous nature of networks
  • Placing certain vertex, edge types in same partition may benefit a mining algorithm
  • Splitting meta-paths using weak links may provide natural means to partition the data
Summary

• Centralized HIN Data Mining algorithms
  • RankClus, GNetMine, RankClass, TruthFinder

• MapReduce based Graph Mining
  • PageRank, Personalized PageRank, Filtering, K-means

• Distributed Graph Processing Frameworks
  • Gather-Apply-Scatter algorithm (Pregel)

• Distributed Dataflow Frameworks
  • GraphX: Built on Spark, RDD, Fault tolerance using Lineage

• Partitioning Distributed Graphs
  • METIS (homogeneous), Greedy heuristics, FENNEL (streaming homogeneous)
References (1/2)

References(2/2)

- [42] X. Yin, J. Han, and P. S. Yu. Truth Discovery with Multiple Conflicting Information Providers on the Web. In IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering. IEEE, 2008.
Thank you!