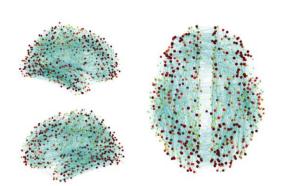


## Big Graphs

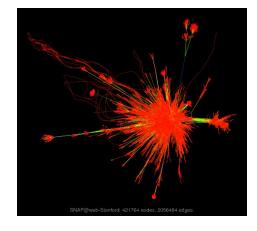
- Social scale
  - 1 billion vertices, 100 billion edges
- Web scale
  - 50 billion vertices, 1 trillion edges
- Brain scale
  - 100 billion vertices, 100 trillion edges



Gerhard et al, frontiers in neuroinformatics, 2011



Paul Butler, Facebook, 2010 https://www.facebook.com/notes/facebookengineering/visualizing-friendships/469716398919



Web graph from the SNAP database (http://snap.stanford.edu/data)

## MapReduce for PageRank

```
class Mapper
    method Map(id n, vertex N)
    p ← N.PAGERANK/|N.ADJACENCYLIST|
    EMIT(id n, vertex N)
    for all nodeid m in N.ADJACENCYLIST do
        EMIT (id m, value p)
class Reducer
    method REDUCE (id m, [p1, p2, ...])
        M \leftarrow \text{null}, s \leftarrow 0
         for all p in [p1, p2, ...] do
             if ISVERTEX(p) then
                 q \rightarrow M
             else
                 s \leftarrow s + p
        M.PAGERANK \leftarrow s * 0.85 + 0.15 / TOTALVERTICES
        EMIT (id m, vertex M)
```

## **Problems**

- The entire state of the graph is shuffled on every iteration
- We only need to shuffle the new rank contributions, not the graph structure
- Further, we have to control the iteration outside of MapReduce



## Pregel

- Originally from Google
  - Open source implementations
  - Apache Giraph, Stanford GPS, Jpregel, Hama
- Batch algorithms on large graphs

```
class PageRankVertex: public Vertex<double, void, double> {
    public:
    virtual void Compute(MessageIterator* msgs) {
         if (superstep() >= 1) {
             double sum = 0;
             for (; !msgs->Done(); msgs->Next())
                  sum += msgs->Value();
             *MutableValue() = 0.15 / NumVertices() + 0.85 * sum;
        if (superstep() < 30) {
             const int64 n = GetOutEdgeIterator().size();
             SendMessageToAllNeighbors(GetValue() / n);
         } else {
             VoteToHalt();
};
```

