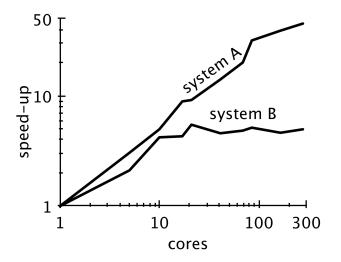
# Scalability! but at what COST?

Frank McSherry et al., HotOS 2015

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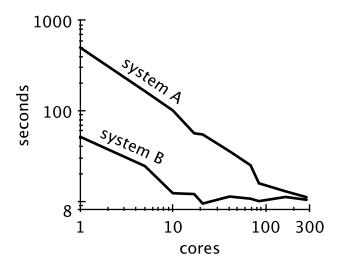


## Which system is better, A or B?

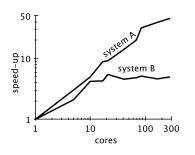


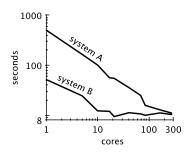


## What about now, A or B?



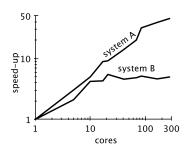
## Question in hand

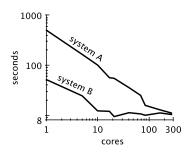




- Scalability is often touted as an essential attribute.
- Absolute performance is not related to scalability.

## Question in hand





- Scalability is often touted as an essential attribute.
- Absolute performance is not related to scalability.

To what degree are scalable systems truly improving performance, as opposed to parallelizing overheads introduced?

#### How can we measure?

"What you can't measure, you can't improve"

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COST - Configuration that Outperforms a Single Thread

Why measure against a single thread?

- Distributed systems can have huge overheads.
- Most systems have unbounded COST!
- More optimizations can be applied

# A case study - Graph Big Data Systems

#### Why choose Graph?

- Non-trivial to parallelize
- Data-driven
- No structure
- More time to pass information

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#### Vertex Centric

- Program from a vertex perspective
- Only messages from other vertices as input
- Useful for PageRank and other graph algos
- "Think Like A Vertex", Pregel, etc.



# PageRank (20 Iterations)

name	twitter_rv [13]	uk-2007-05 [5, 6]
nodes	41,652,230	105,896,555
edges	1,468,365,182	3,738,733,648
size	5.76GB	14.72GB

scalable system	cores	twitter	uk-2007-05
GraphChi [12]	2	3160s	6972s
Stratosphere [8]	16	2250s	-
X-Stream [21]	16	1488s	-
Spark [10]	128	857s	1759s
Giraph [10]	128	596s	1235s
GraphLab [10]	128	249s	833s
GraphX [10]	128	419s	462s
Single thread (SSD)	1	300s	651s
Single thread (RAM)	1	275s	-



# Label Propagation (Connected Components)

#### A common machine learning technique

scalable system	cores	twitter	uk-2007-05
Stratosphere [8]	16	950s	-
X-Stream [21]	16	1159s	-
Spark [10]	128	1784s	$\geq 8000s$
Giraph [10]	128	200s	$\geq 8000s$
GraphLab [10]	128	242s	714s
GraphX [10]	128	251s	800s
Single thread (SSD)	1	153s	417s



# More Optimization - Data Layout

- The order in which edges are presented affects performance.
- Hilbert order vs Vertex order.



 $<sup>^{1}</sup> More\ at\ https://bigdataatsvc.wordpress.com/2013/07/02/graph-analysis-and-hilbert-space-filling-curves/properties of the control of t$ 

# More Optimization - Data Layout

- The order in which edges are presented affects performance.
- Hilbert order vs Vertex order.

## Hilbert Curves - Cleverly ordering the edges<sup>1</sup>

- Assume that edges are stored in an adjacency matrix
- Recursively partitions the matrix
- Excellent for memory locality + parallelizing



00	03	10	11
01	02	13	12
32	31	20	21
33	30	23	22



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>More at https://bigdataatsvc.wordpress.com/2013/07/02/graph-analysis-and-hilbert-space-filling-curves/

# More Optimization - Data Layout

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- Hilbert order vs Vertex order.

scalable system	cores	twitter	uk-2007-05
GraphLab	128	249s	833s
GraphX	128	419s	462s
Vertex order (SSD)	1	300s	651s
Vertex order (RAM)	1	275s	-
Hilbert order (SSD)	1	242s	256s
Hilbert order (RAM)	1	110s	-



# Even More Optimization! - Programming Model

- We are not restricted to "Think like a Vertex" programming model.
- Label propagation is sub-optimal, typically  $O(n^3 + mn^2)$
- Use Weighted Union-Find,  $O(m \log n)$

# Even More Optimization! - Programming Model

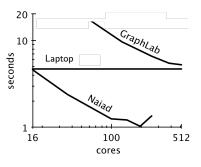
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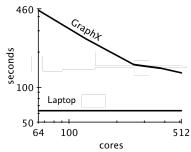
scalable system	cores	twitter	uk-2007-05
GraphLab	128	242s	714s
GraphX	128	251s	800s
Single thread (SSD)	1	153s	417s
Union-Find (SSD)	1	15s	30s



# Applying COST

### COST is the point of intersection<sup>2</sup>



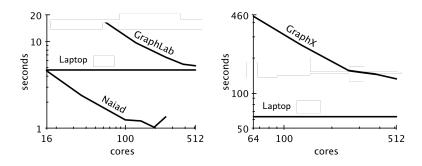




<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Plots simplified for illustration purposes

# **Applying COST**

## COST is the point of intersection<sup>2</sup>



- Naiad has a COST of 16 cores for PageRank
- GraphX has an unbounded COST (does not intersect)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Plots simplified for illustration purposes

## Lessons



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Scalability != Performance "Can it scale well?" - not the right question!



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Scalability != Performance "Can it scale well?" - not the right question!

Before you build a big data system,

- Beware of misleading marketing. "One tool for all screws"
- Self-investigation is necessary.
- Use appropriate algorithms.
- Choose to solve the problem locally, don't distribute unless absolutely necessary.



# Interesting stuff

#### Further reading:

- Boruvkas algorithm
- Galois and Ligra systems
- Naiad timely dataflow

Follow the author:

Frank McSherry: https://github.com/frankmcsherry/

Debunking the 100X GPU vs. CPU Myth: An Evaluation of Throughput Computing on CPU and GPU

Victor W Lee<sup>†</sup>, Changkyu Kim<sup>†</sup>, Jatin Chhugani<sup>†</sup>, Michael Deisher<sup>†</sup>, Daehyun Kim<sup>†</sup>, Anthony D. Nguyen<sup>†</sup>, Nadathur Satish<sup>†</sup>, Mikhail Smelyanskiy<sup>†</sup>, Srinivas Chennupaty<sup>\*</sup>, Per Hammarlund<sup>‡</sup>, Ronak Singhal<sup>‡</sup> and Pradeep Dubey<sup>†</sup>



# Thank you!

Questions