

# Business Intelligence Workload: Progress Report and Roadmap

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12th TUC meeting

Amsterdam



Hungarian Academy of  
Sciences

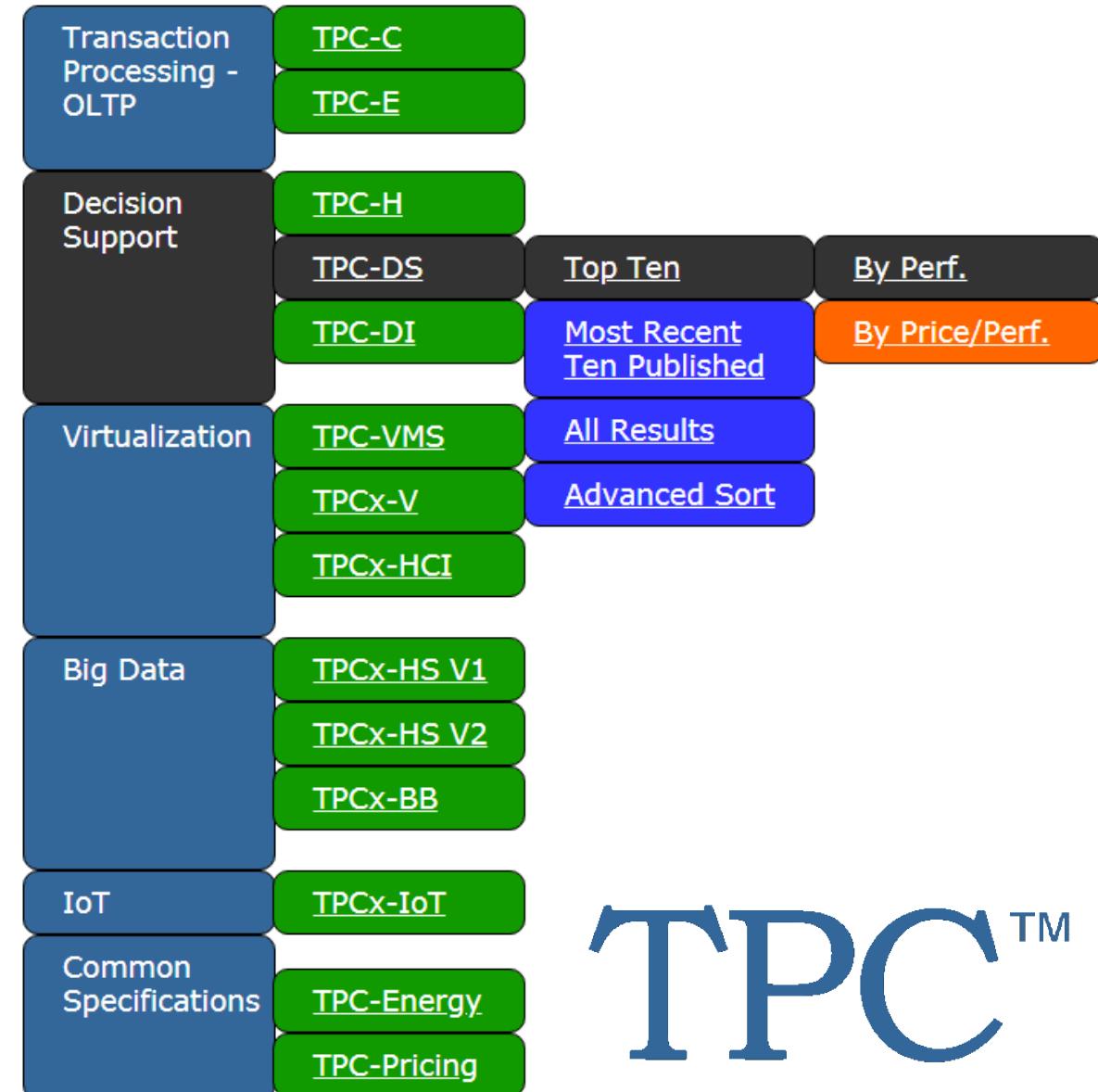
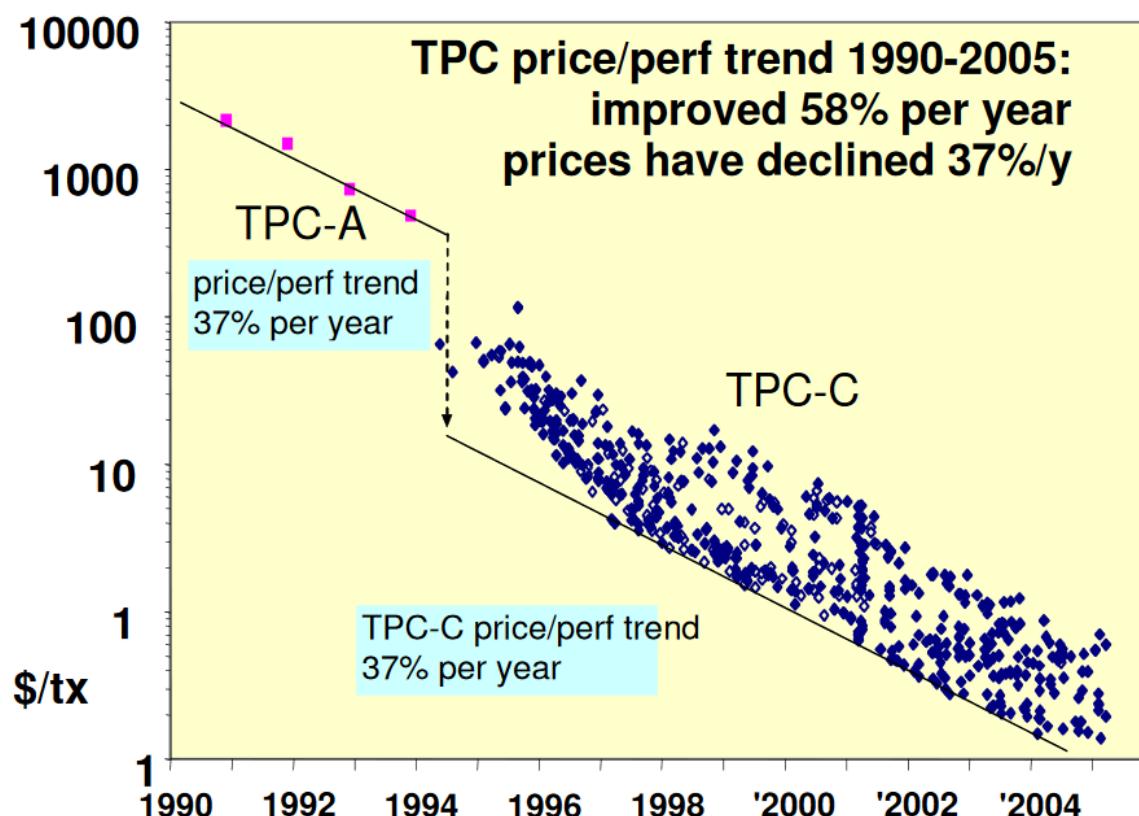


# Motivation and History



# Transaction Processing Performance Council

Standardized specifications  
for benchmarking RDBMSs



TPC™



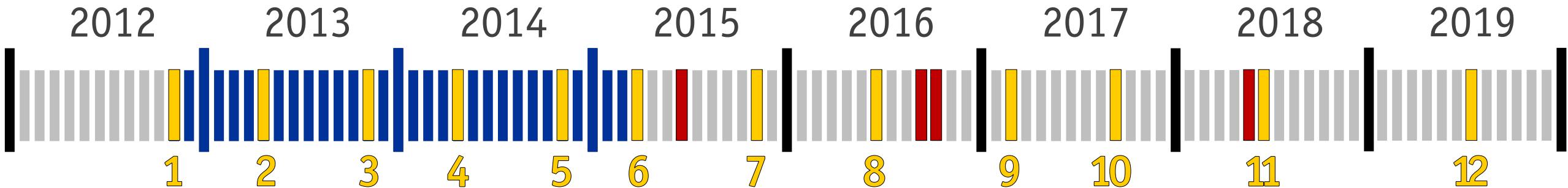
# Mission Statement

LDBC is a non-profit organization dedicated to establishing benchmarks, benchmark practices and benchmark results for graph data management software.

LDBC's Social Network Benchmark is an industrial and academic initiative, formed by principal actors in the field of graph-like data management.

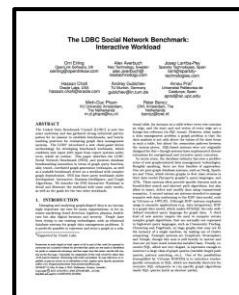


# LDBC Benchmarks: Timeline



EU FP7 project  
TUC meetings  
Benchmark papers

SNB Interactive  
SIGMOD 2015



Graphalytics  
VLDB 2016



SPB  
BLINK 2016



SNB BI  
GRADES 2018



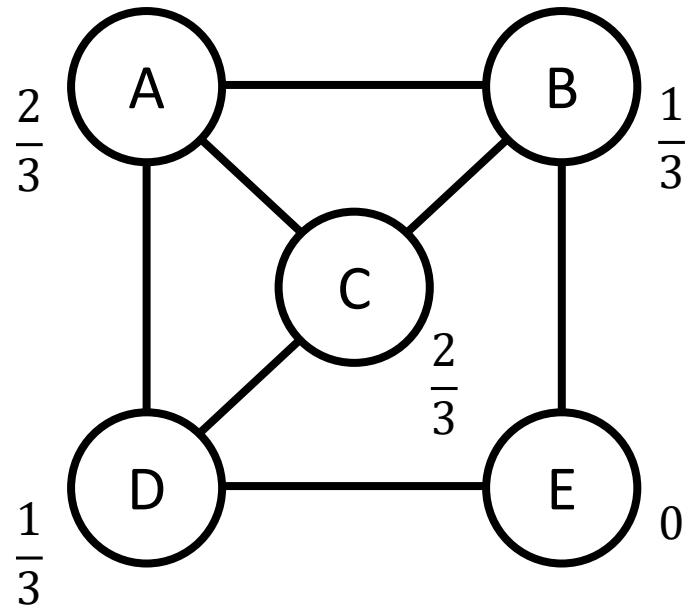
New directions: G-CORE language



# Workloads at a Distance



# Graph Analytics



$$\text{LCC}(v) = \frac{\text{Number of triangles containing } v}{\text{Number of closed neighborhoods of } v}$$

The formula for the Local Clustering Coefficient (LCC) is shown as a fraction. The numerator is a diagram of a triangle with a circled vertex labeled  $v$  at the top. The denominator is a diagram of a star graph with a circled vertex labeled  $v$  at the top, connected to three other vertices.

Example:

*Compute the local clustering coefficient.*

Also BFS, PageRank, shortest paths, etc.

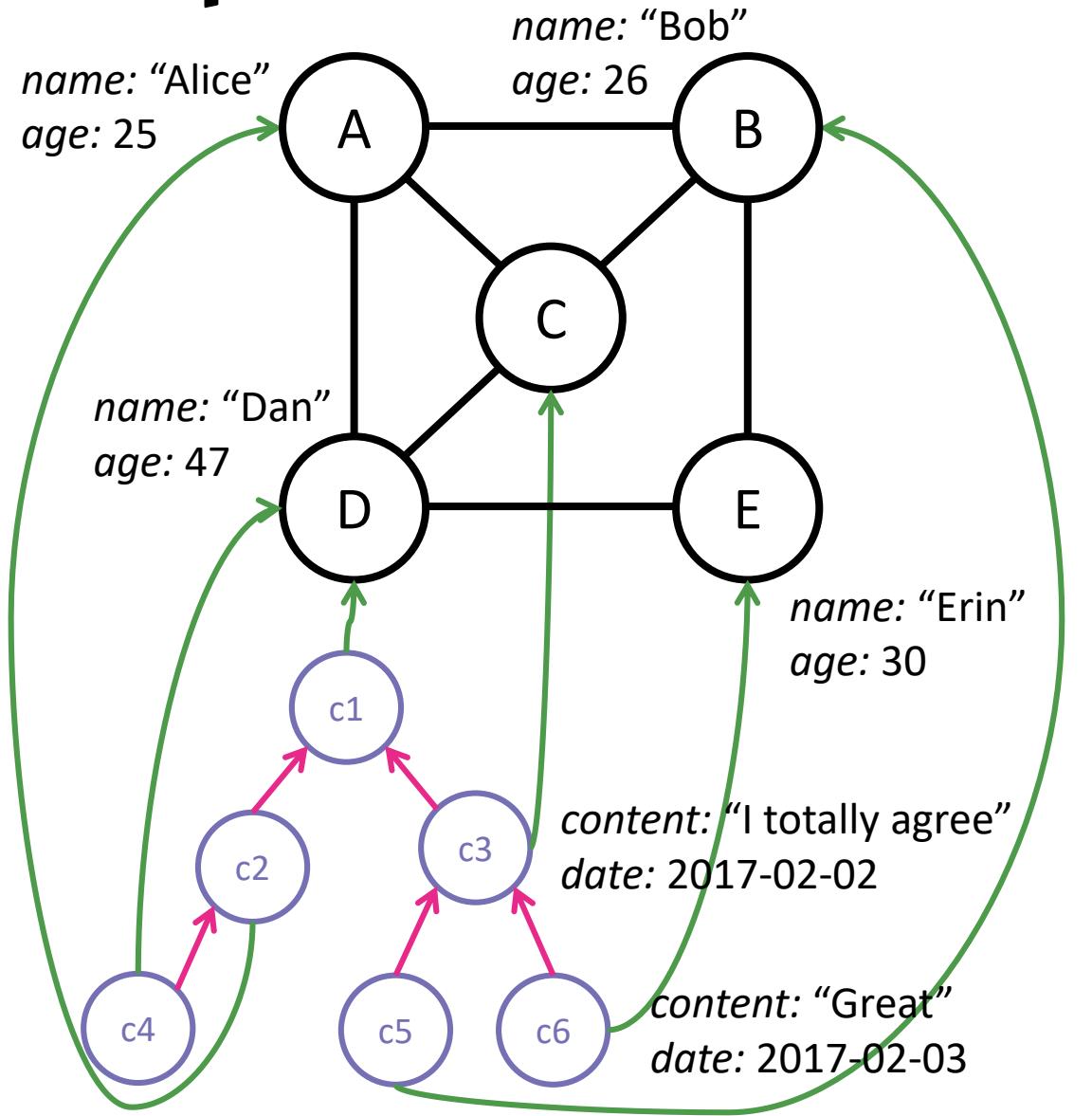
Typical complexity:  $\mathcal{O}(e)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(e + n \log n)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(n^{1.5})$ , ...



Alexandru Iosup et al.,  
*LDBC Graphalytics*,  
VLDB 2016



# Graph Queries: Local



Example:

Return "Dan" and his comments.

Also known as "point queries".

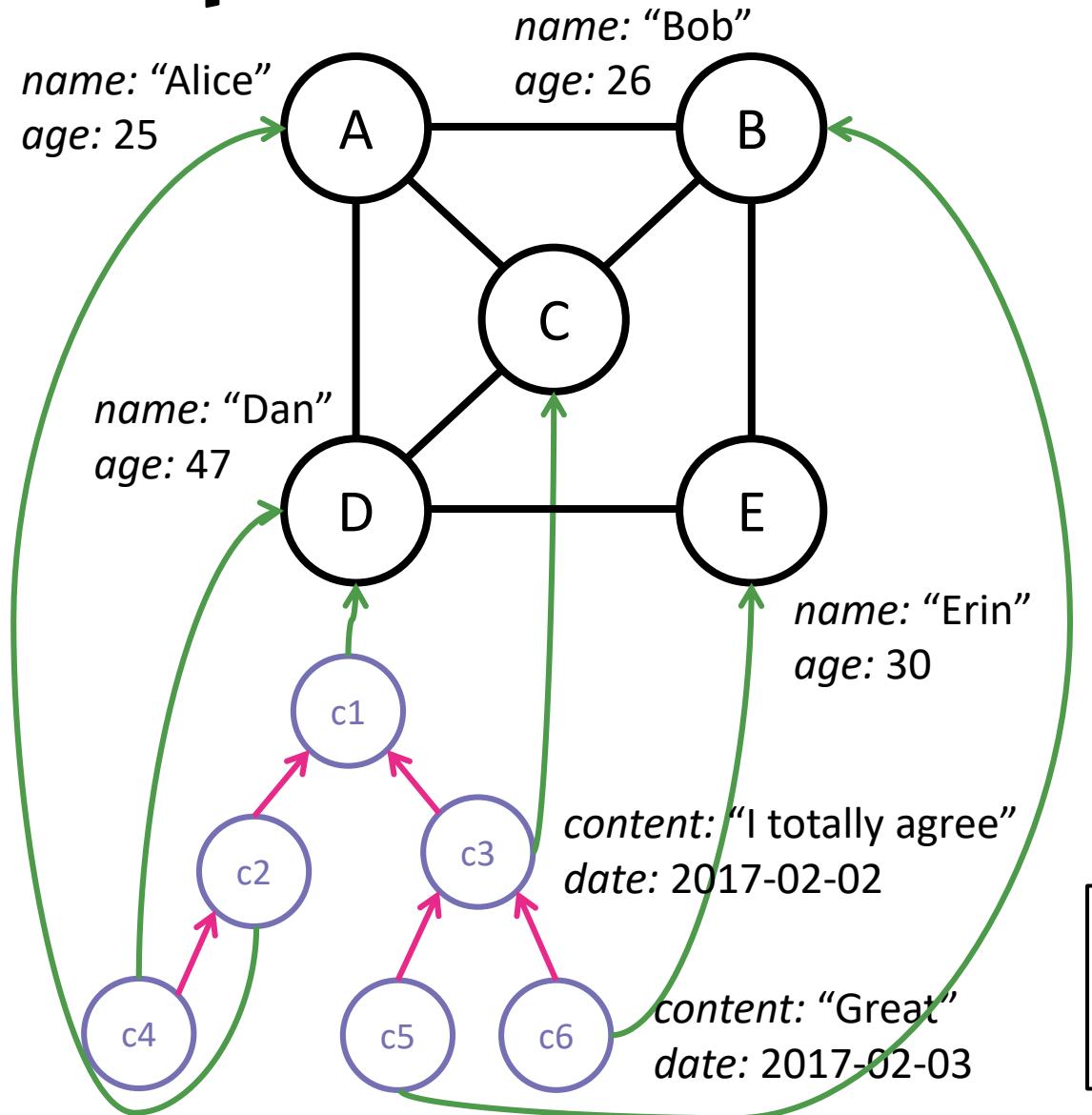
Most queries require  $\mathcal{O}(\log n)$  steps.



Orri Erling et al.,  
*The LDBC Social Network Benchmark:  
Interactive Workload*, SIGMOD 2015



# Graph Queries: Global



## Example:

*Find people who had no interaction with "Cecil" through any comments, neither replying nor receiving a reply.*

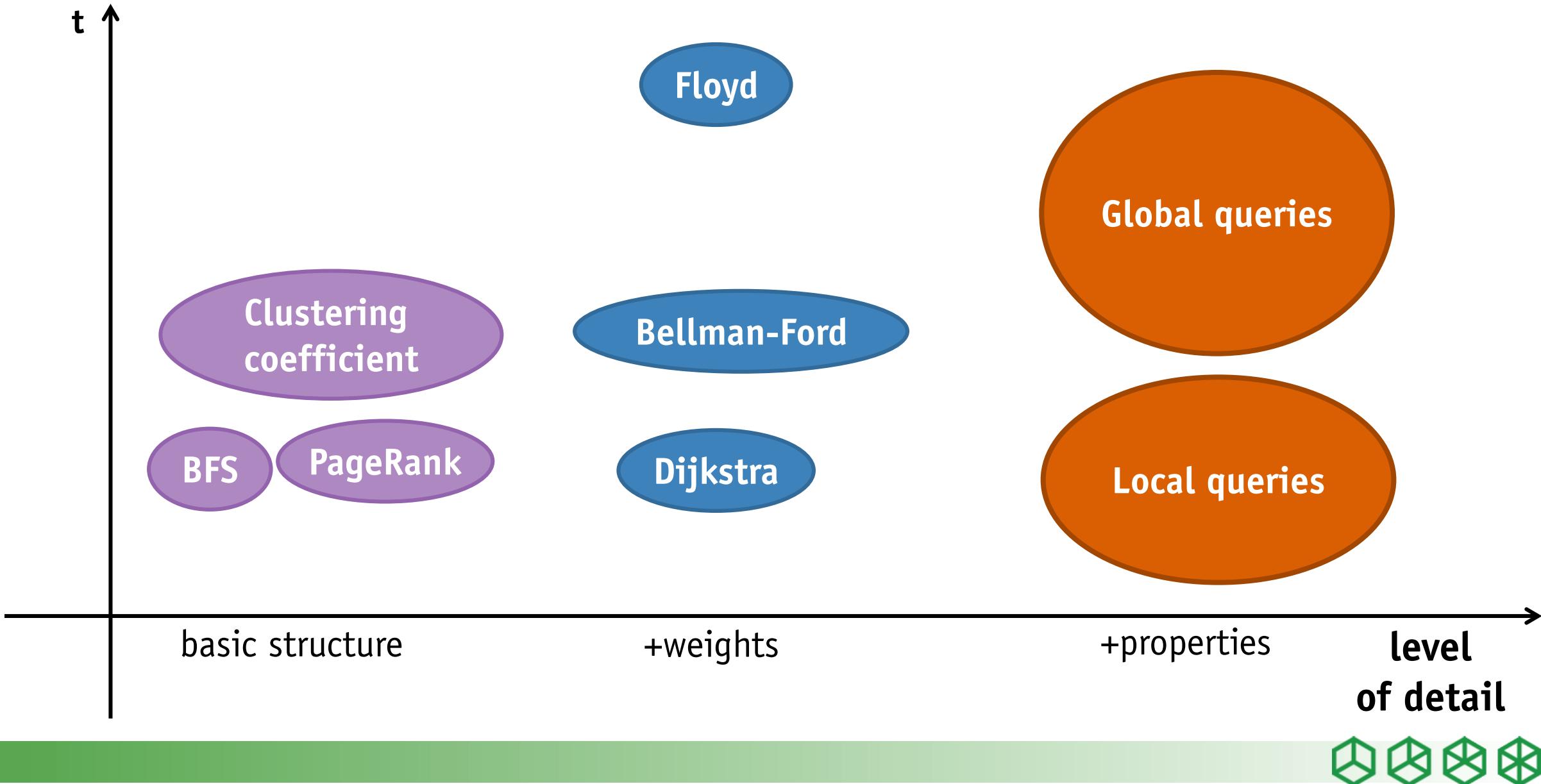
Complexity:  $\mathcal{O}(n), \mathcal{O}(n \log n), \dots, \mathcal{O}(n^2)$ .



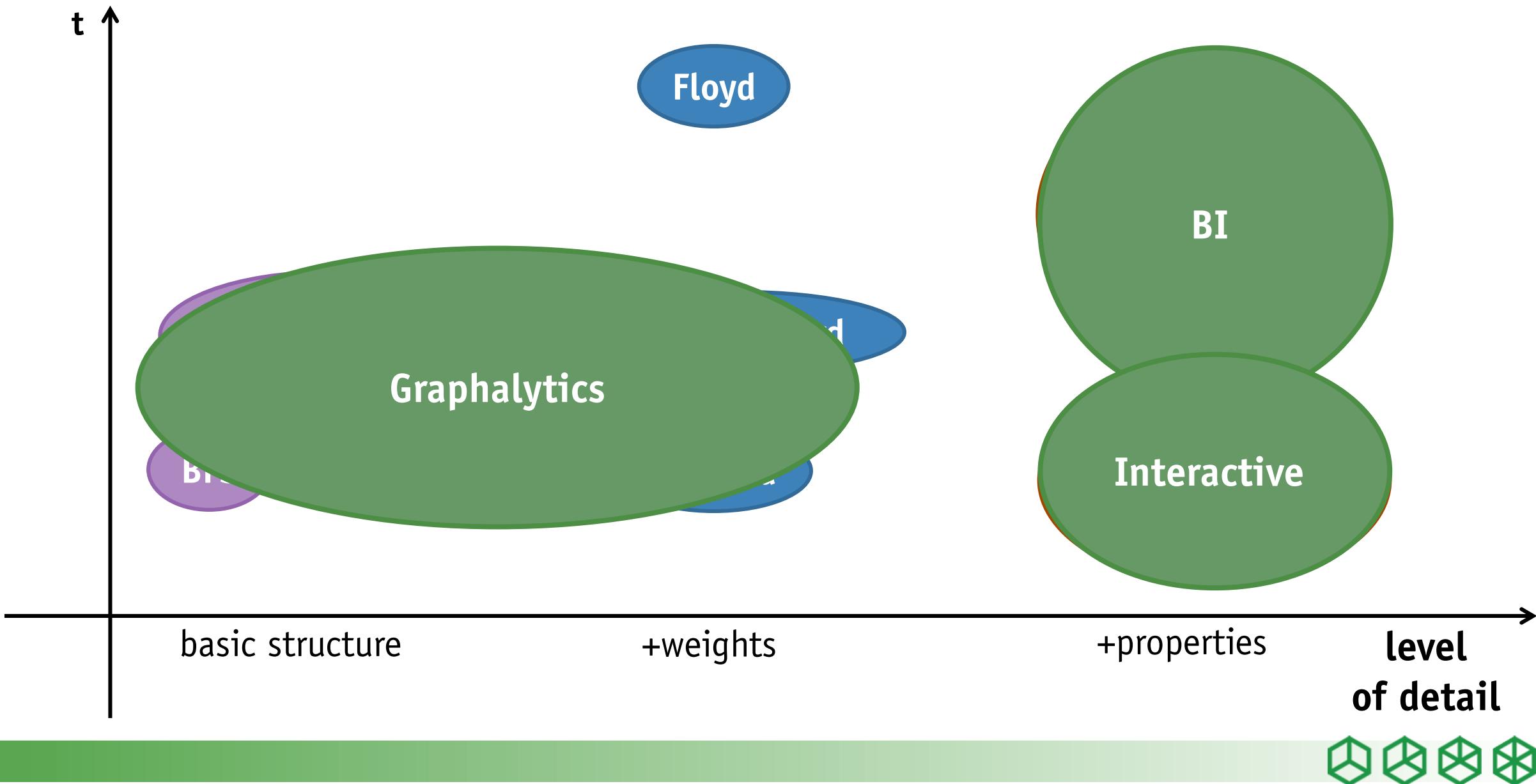
Gábor Szárnyas et al.,  
*An early look at the LDBC Social Network Benchmark's Business Intelligence Workload*, GRADES-NDA 2018



# Graph Processing Landscape



# Graph Processing Landscape



# Social Network Benchmark

The Interactive and the BI workloads



# SNB Task Force



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MTA-BME

**Arnaud Prat**

Sparsity,  
DAMA-UPC

**Alex Averbuch**

Neo4j

**József Marton**

BME

**J. B. Antal**

BME

**Jack Waudby**

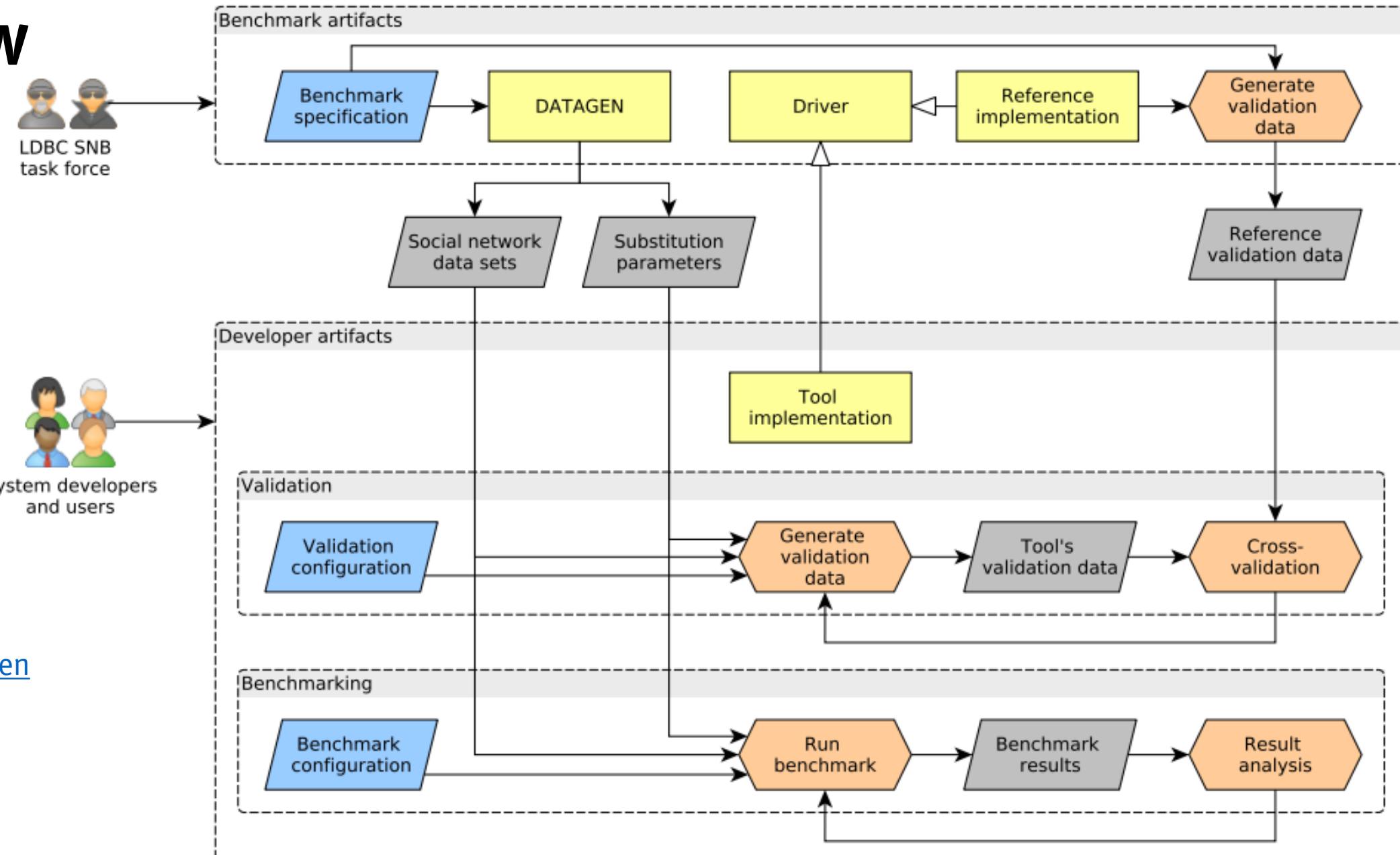
Newcastle  
University

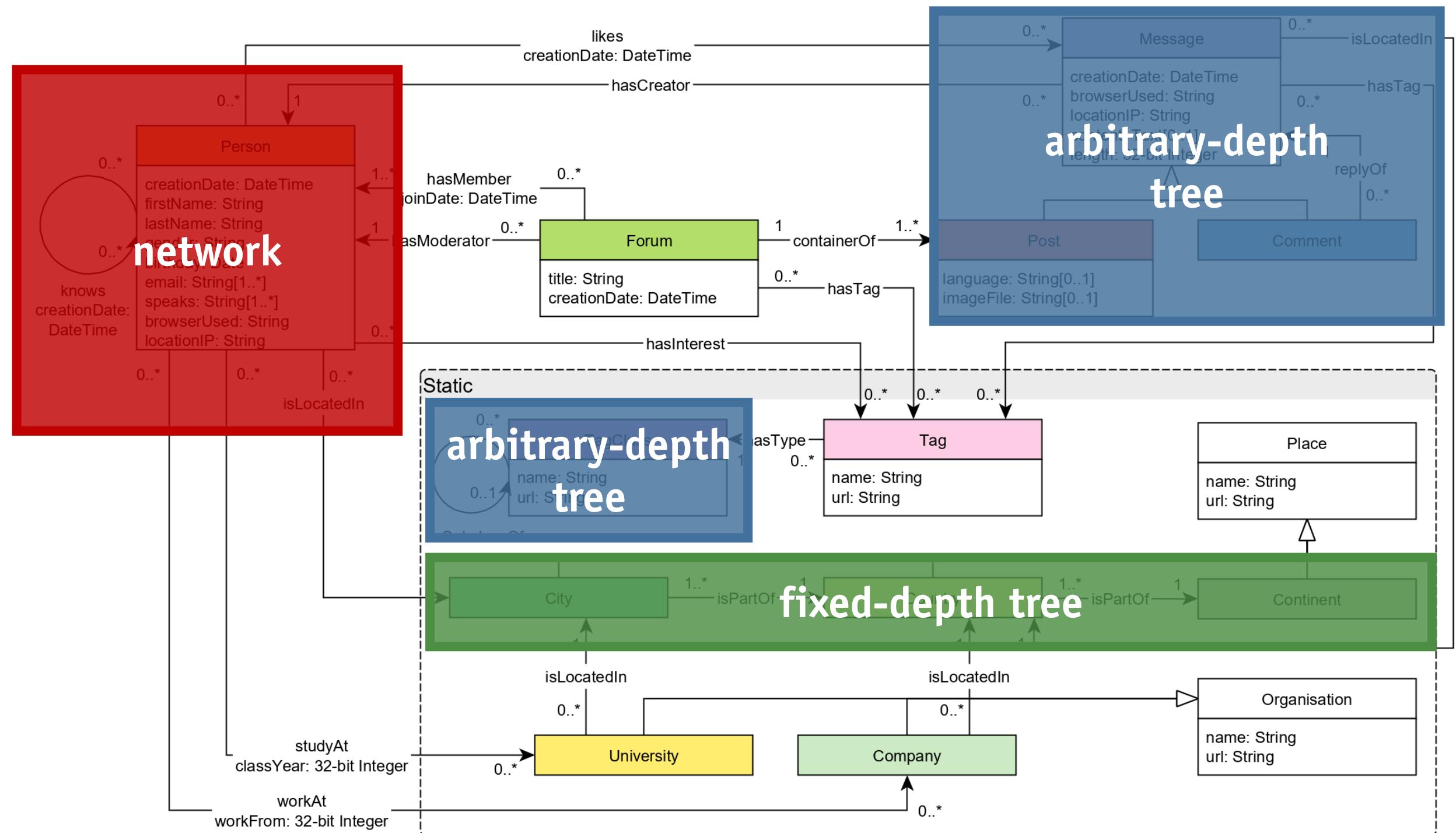
**Ben Steer**

QMUL



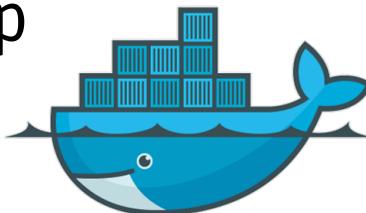
# Overview



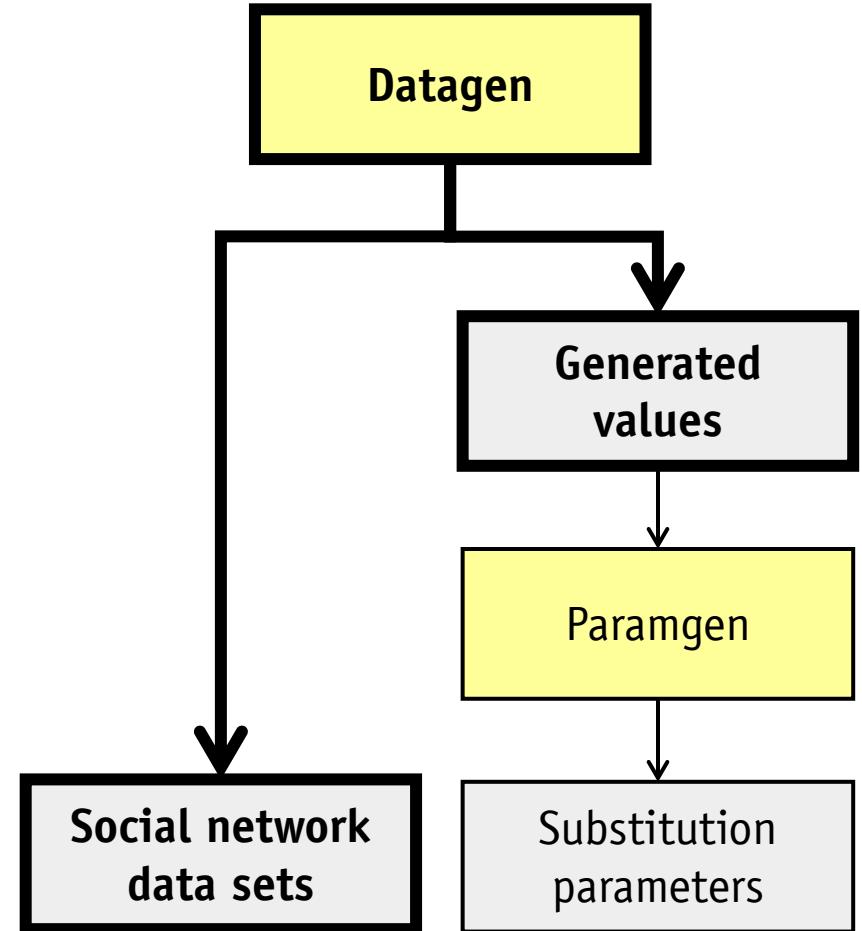


# Datagen: Social Network Graph

- Produces graphs in different scale factors, e.g. SF1 = 1GB, SF1000 = 1TB
- Produces 3 years of activity
  - 90% for initial data
  - 10% for updates
- Uses Hadoop for scalability
- **Challenge:** Cumbersome to set up
- **Progress:** Added Docker support
  - Quick to set up
  - Single machine can easily scale up to SF300



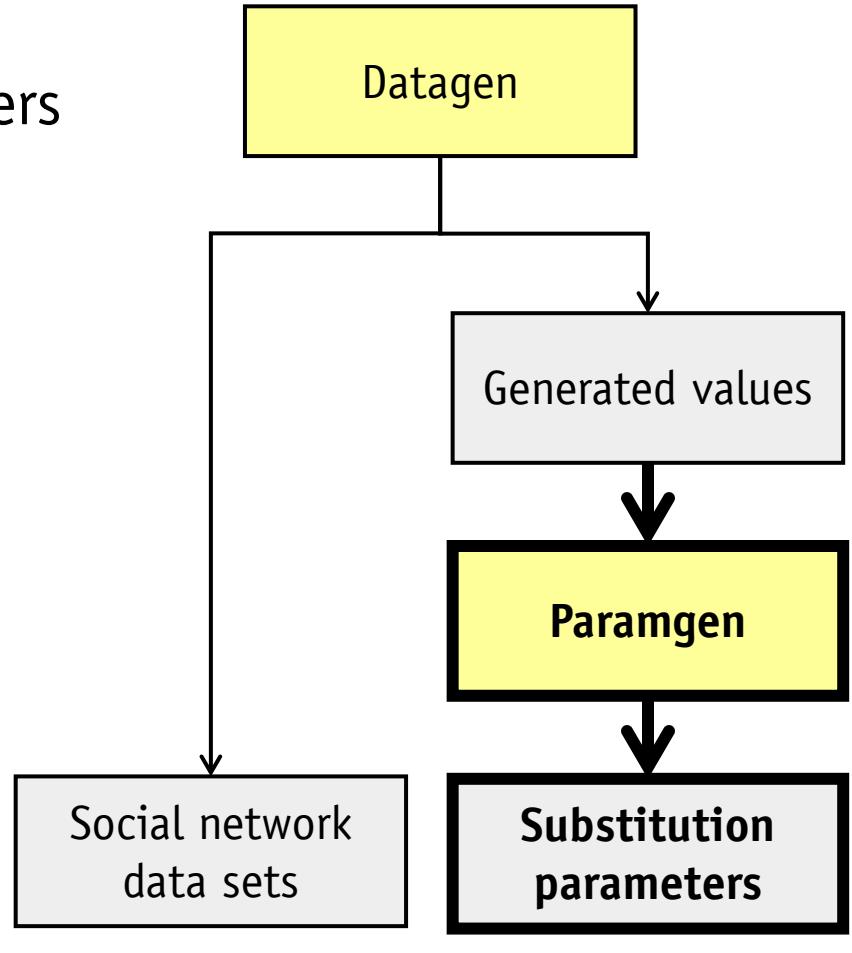
Minh-Duc Pham, Peter Boncz, Orri Erling,  
*S3G2: A Scalable Structure-Correlated Social Graph Generator*,  
TPCTC 2012



# Paramgen: Parameter Generator

- Parameter curation for selecting inputs for queries
  - Correlations, e.g. people in neighbouring countries
  - Paramgen uses Datagen's output to create input parameters
- **Challenge:** Current implementation is very slow
  - Single-threaded Python code
  - Multiple users reported this issue (=good!)
- **Progress:** Rewriting in Julia
  - Faster and parallelizable
  - Also runs in Docker

 Andrey Gubichev, Peter Boncz,  
*Parameter Curation for Benchmark Queries*,  
TPCTC 2014



# Design Methodology: Choke Points

- Challenging aspects of query processing, allows systematic design of queries

## CP-2.1: [QOPT] Rich join order optimization

TPC-H 2.3

This choke-point tests the ability of the query optimizer to find optimal join orders. A graph can be traversed in different ways. In the relational model, this is equivalent as different join orders. The execution time of these orders may differ by orders of magnitude. Therefore, finding an efficient join (traversal) order is important, which in general, requires enumeration of all the possibilities. The enumeration is complicated by operators that are not freely re-orderable like semi-, anti-, and outer-joins. Because of this difficulty most join enumeration algorithms do not enumerate all possible plans, and therefore can miss the optimal join order. Therefore, these chokepoint tests the ability of the query optimizer to find optimal join (traversal) orders.

**Queries.** BI 2 BI 4 BI 5 BI 9 BI 10 BI 11 BI 19 BI 20 BI 21 BI 22 BI 24 BI 25

Interactive 1 Interactive 3

Peter Boncz, Thomas Neumann, Orri Erling,

*TPC-H Analyzed: Hidden Messages and Lessons Learned from an Influential Benchmark,*  
TPCTC 2013



# Choke Points

1. Aggregation performance
2. Join performance (+extensions?)
3. Data access locality
4. Expression calculation
5. Correlated sub-queries
6. Parallelism and concurrency (+extensions?)
7. RDF and graph-specifics (+extensions?)
8. Language features (+extensions?)
9. Data manipulation and consistency (new)

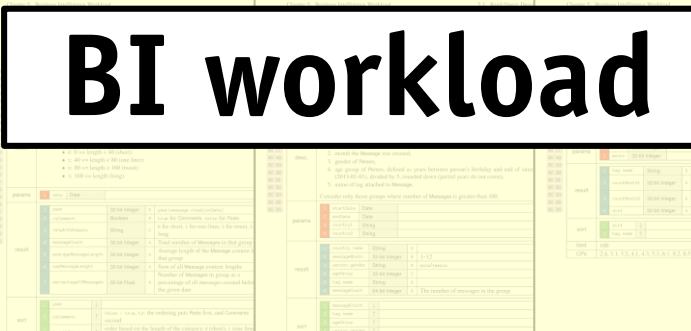
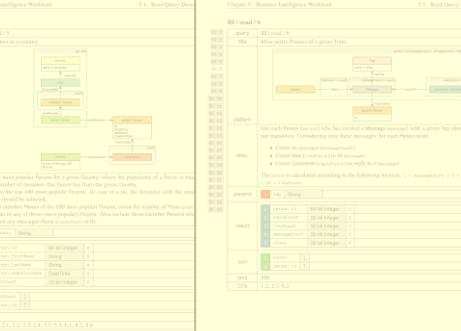
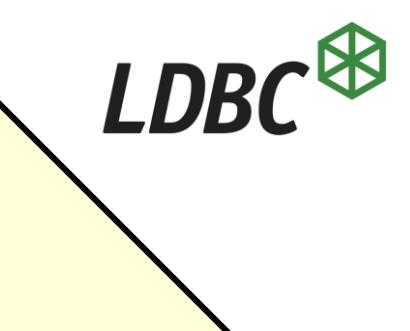
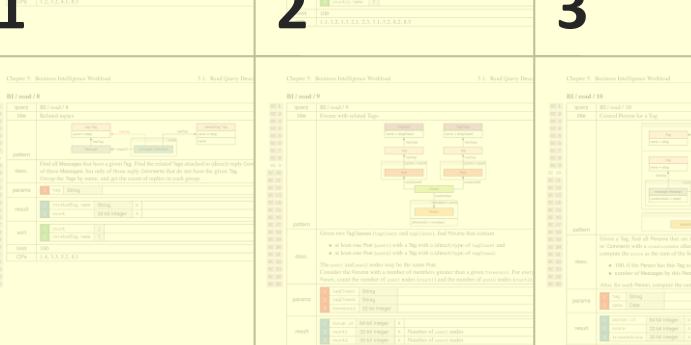
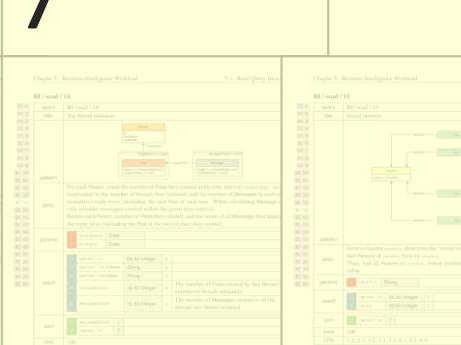
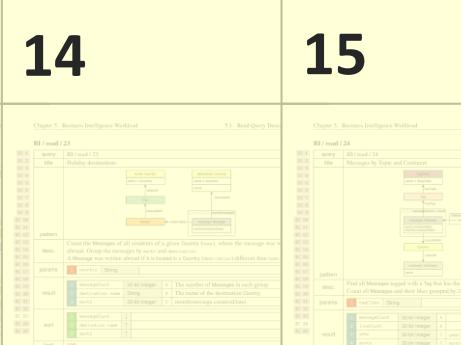


# Interactive workload

C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
Chapter 4: Interactive Workload						
C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14
S1	S2	S3-4	S5-6	S7	U1-2	U3-5
Complex reads		Short reads	Updates			

# BI workload

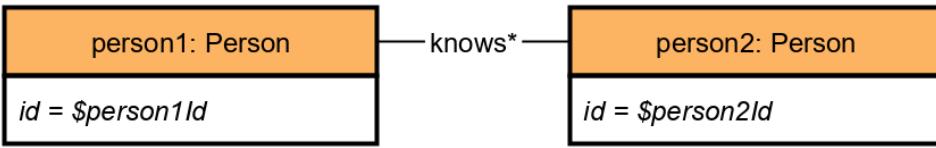
## Complex reads

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
---	---	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	---	----	---	----	--	----	--	----	---	----	---	----	--	----	--	----	---	----	---

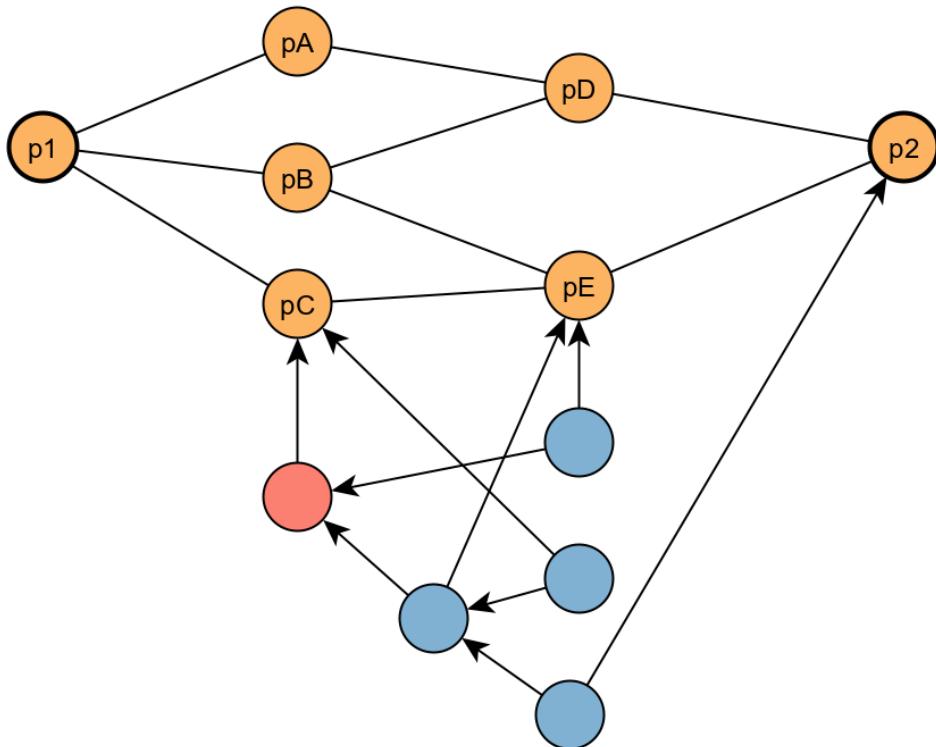


# Interactive Q14: Trusted connection paths

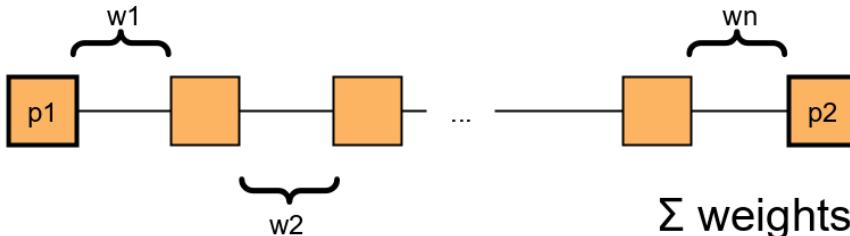
Enumerate all shortest paths on knows edges from person1 to person2.



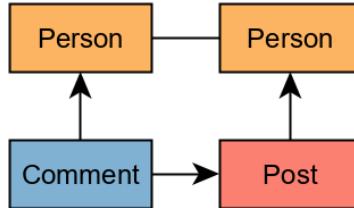
There might be many such paths and communication between these people



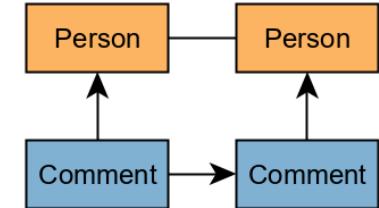
Calculate weight for each path



1 point



0.5 points



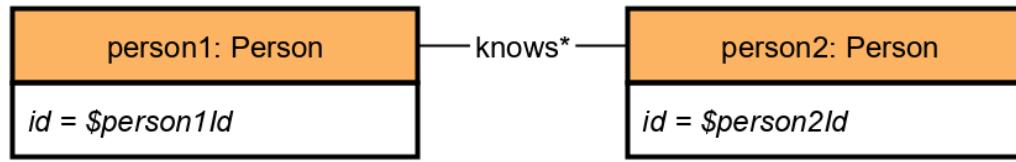
Order according to weight descending

p1	-	pA	-	pD	-	p2	14.5
p1	-	pB	-	pD	-	p2	9
p1	-	pB	-	pE	-	p2	5.5
p1	-	pC	-	pE	-	p2	4

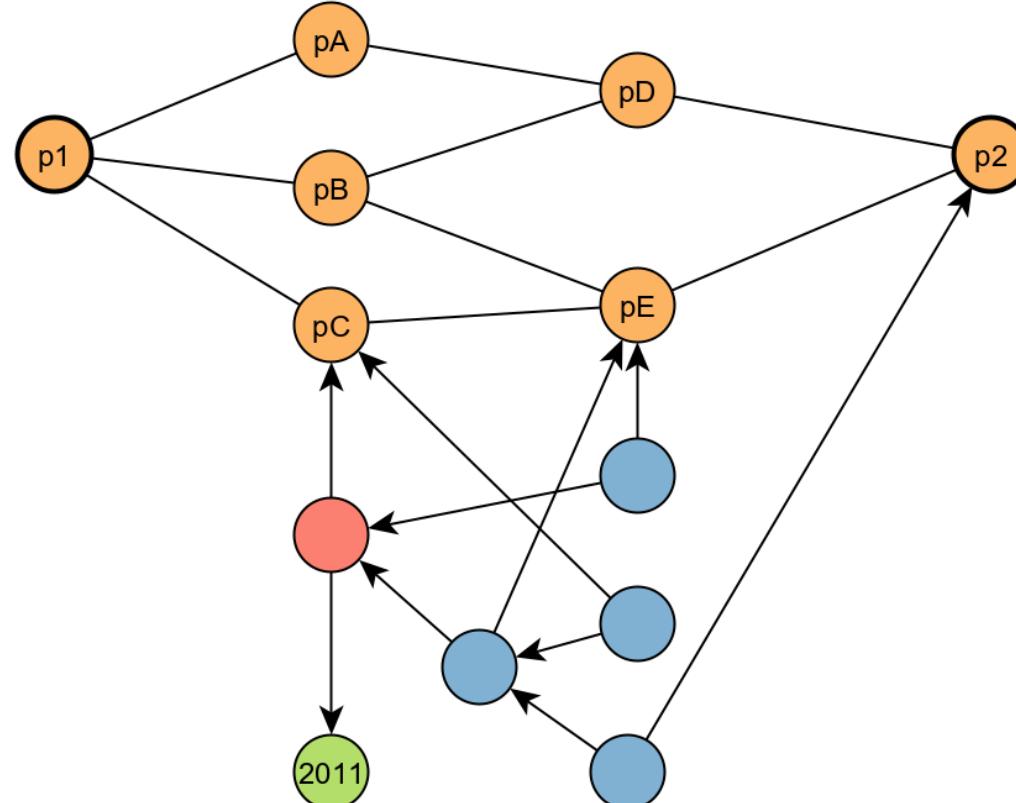
Possible opt.:  
precompute  
weights for  
each **knows**  
edge



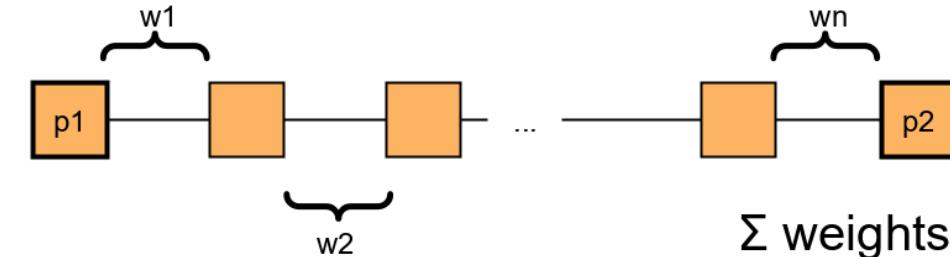
Enumerate all shortest paths on knows edges from person1 to person2.



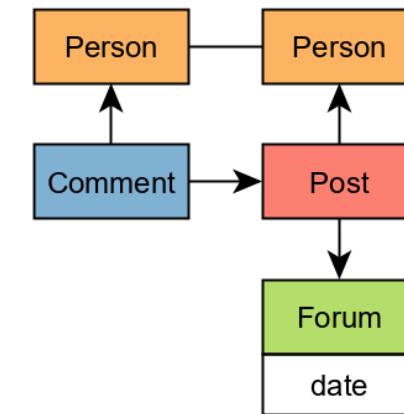
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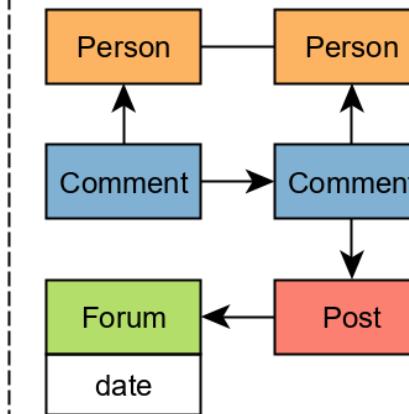
Calculate weight for each path



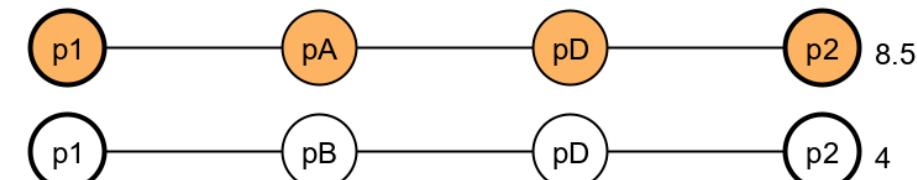
1 point



0.5 points



Order according to weight descending



# Implementing an LDBC Workload

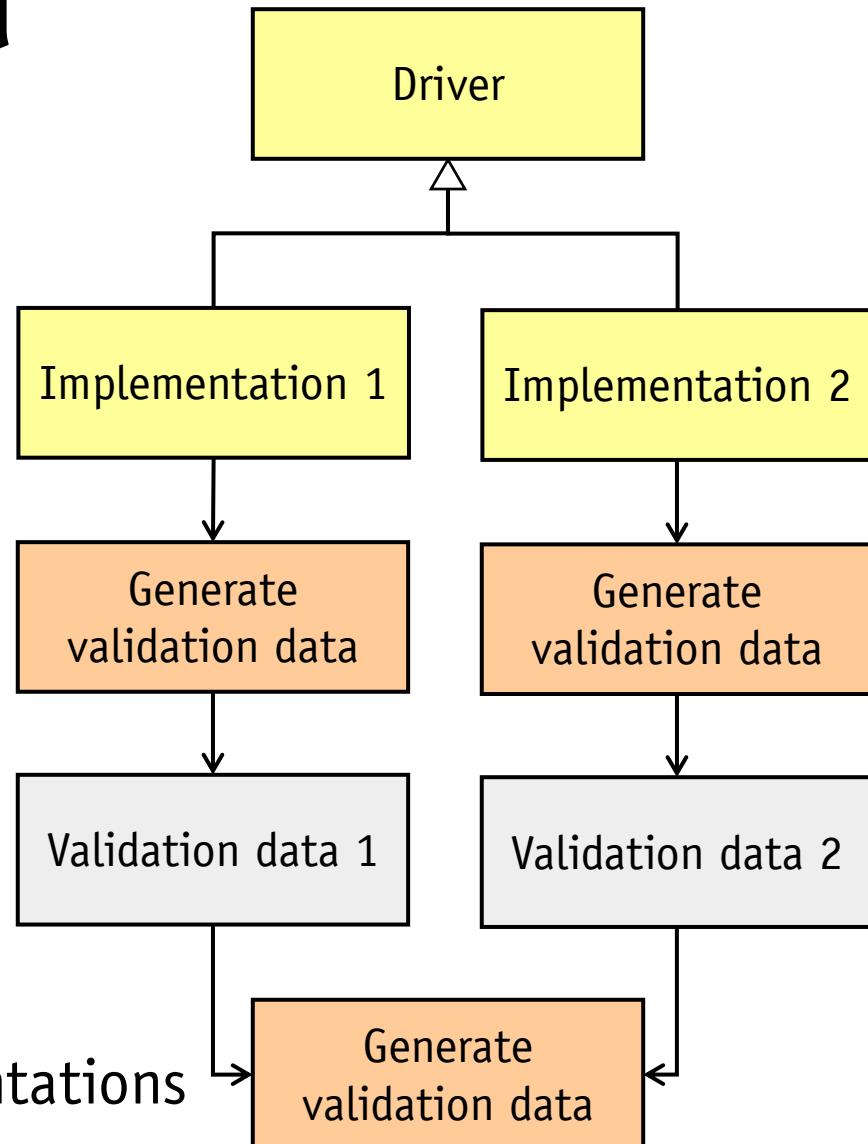
1. Generate data set
2. Implement loader
3. Implement queries

## Validation

1. Generate validation data sets
2. Cross-validate for multiple SFs
3. If validation fails, fix issues and go to 2.

Validation is very time consuming, but indispensable.

- With 2 tools validated, there were bugs in *both* implementations
- With 3 tools validated, there were ambiguities in the spec



# SNB Workloads

- **Challenge:** Helping users and pushing BI towards publication
- **Progress:**
  - Resolved many ambiguities
  - Reworked Interactive implementations [János, József, Gábor]
  - Interactive and BI can be mixed, e.g. BI reads + Interactive updates [Gábor]
  - Choke points for data manipulation [Gábor]
  - Sketched streaming features [Ben]
  - Revisited consistency criteria [Jack]



The LDBC Social Network Benchmark  
Version 0.3.2

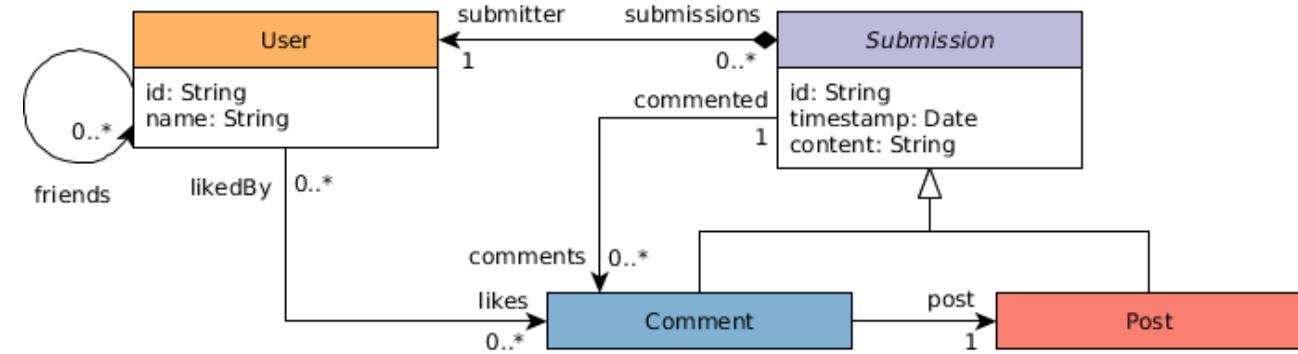
LDBC SNB Task Force,  
*The LDBC Social Network Benchmark*,  
Technical report



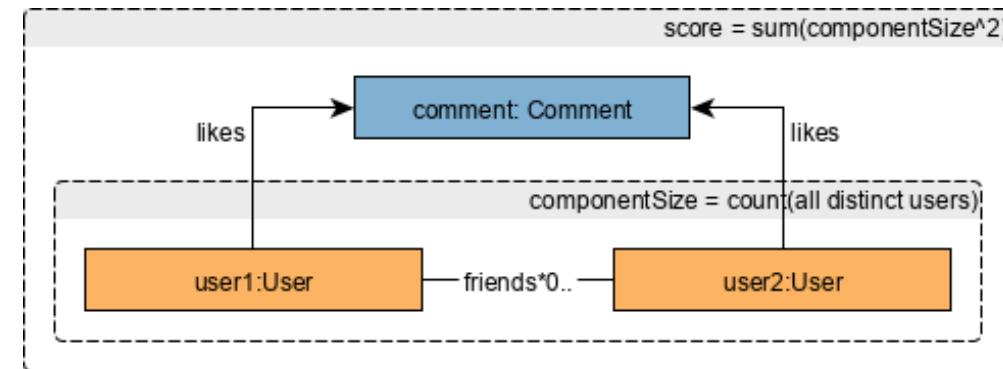
# Possible Source of Ideas: Work at TTC 2018

LDBC-inspired benchmark at the 2018 Transformation Tool Contest, an annual event within the Model-Driven Engineering community (graph transformations)

Simplified schema



Interesting query: For each **Comment**, determine connected components in the subgraph induced by likes/knows edges



Georg Hinkel,  
*The TTC 2018 Social Media Case,*  
Transformation Tool Contest 2018



# Summary and Roadmap



# Summary of Progress

		10 <sup>th</sup> TUC Munich	11 <sup>th</sup> TUC Austin	12 <sup>th</sup> TUC Amsterdam
 Trello cards		54	67	10
 Commits	Specification	180	250	100
	Datagen	40	50	30
	Driver/impl.	20	600	260
	Total	240	900	390

Integrated  
BI queries

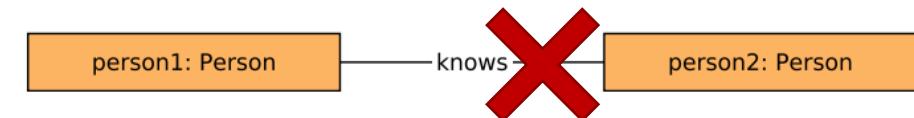
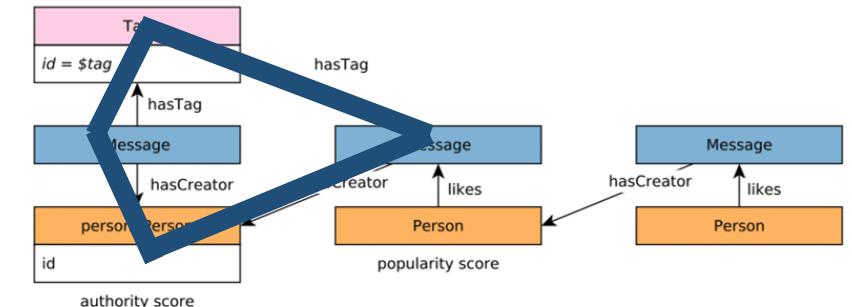
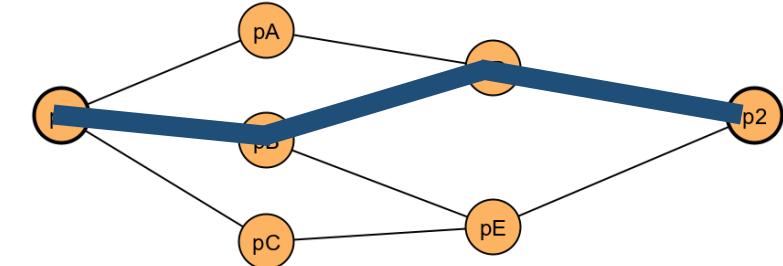
Published  
GRADES'18  
paper

Reworked  
Interactive  
and driver



# Roadmap

- Add more path queries
  - Algorithmic and language challenge
  - PGQL, G-CORE, GQL (talks in session #2)
- Add more cyclic queries
  - Algorithmic challenge
  - Worst-case optimal joins (talk in session #3)
- Add updates
  - Delete operations
  - Consistency
- Submit a paper for a 2020 conference



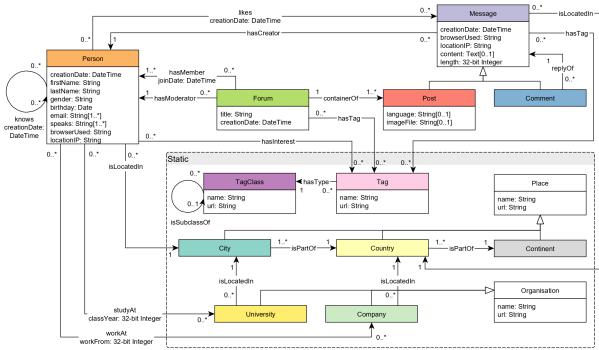
# Transition from Batch to Streaming Graph Processing

Benjamin A. Steer

12th TUC meeting  
Amsterdam

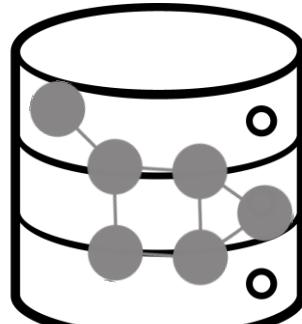


# Current BI Ethos



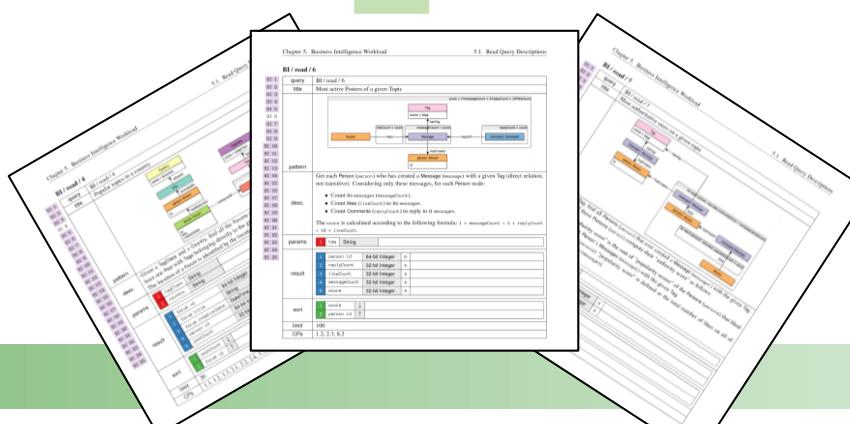
Datagen Output:  
Three years of  
activity

Batch loaded  
into DB of  
choice

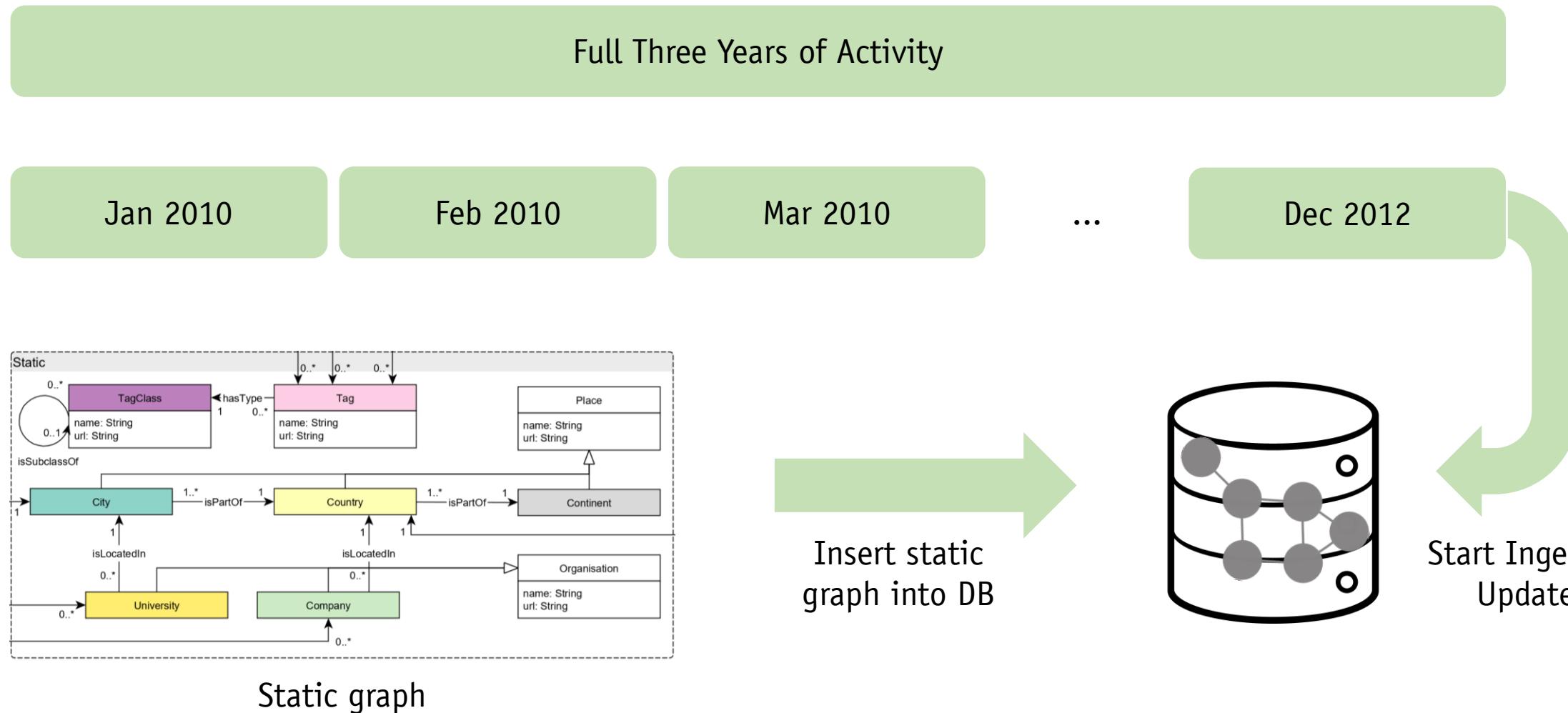


Results pop out

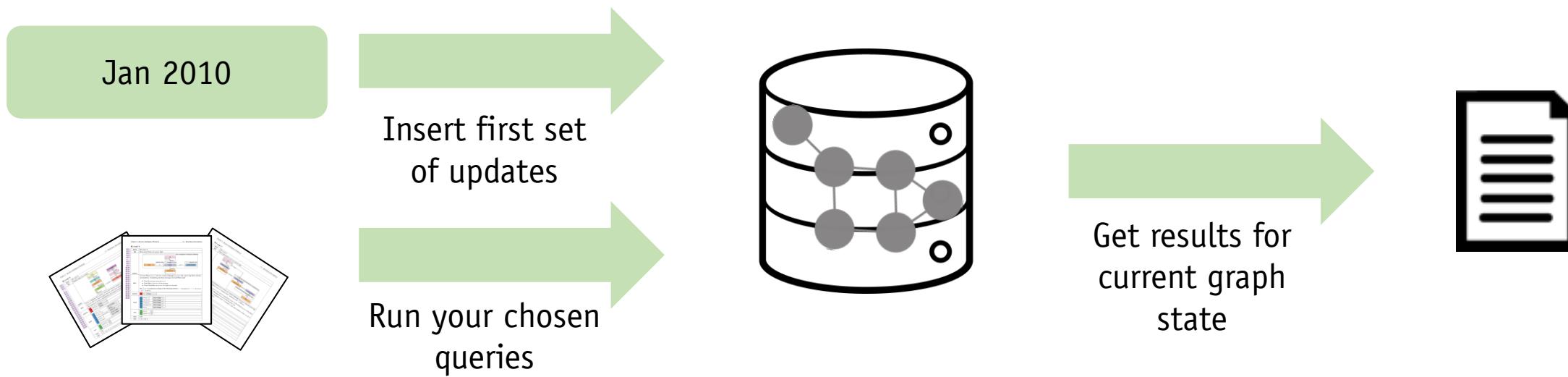
Run your chosen  
queries



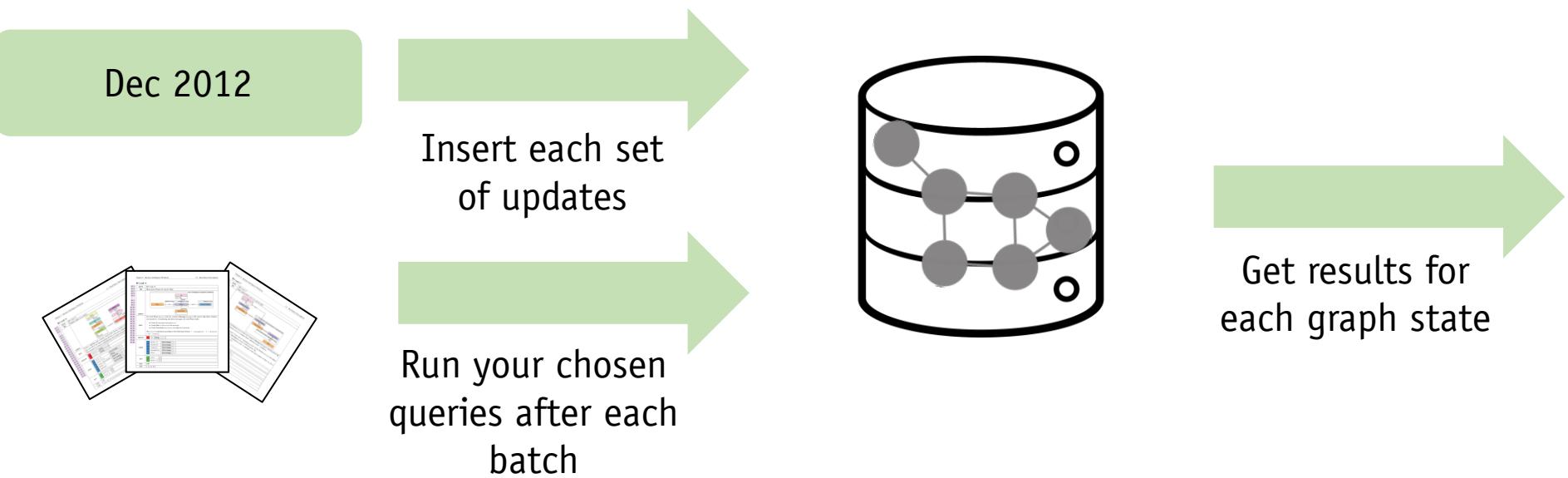
# Month by Month Micro Batching



# Month by Month Micro Batching



# Month by Month Micro Batching



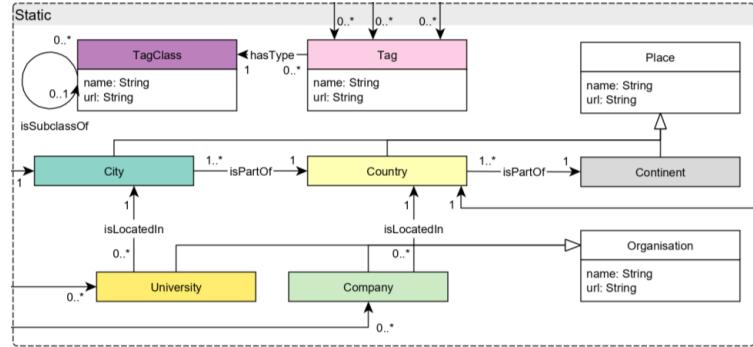
# Why This Would Be Useful?

## CP9. Data manipulation and consistency

- CP9.1 Inserting data items
- CP9.2 Deleting data items
  - Removal of simple edges (Friendship)
  - Simple vertex removal (Comments)
  - Complex vertex removal (Forums or People)
- CP9.3 Refreshing data items
- Provides a new avenue for BI queries
- Milestone towards continuous ingestion alongside queries

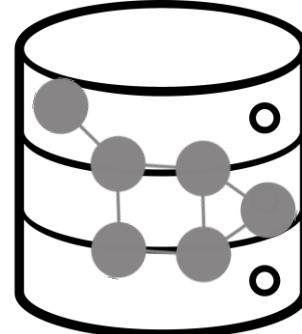


# BI Streaming



Static Graph

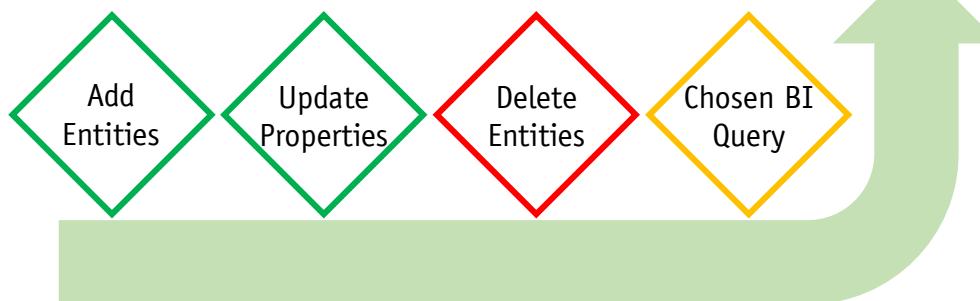
Ingest initial  
graph into DB



Get outcoming  
stream of results



Three Years of  
Updates as  
Event Stream



# Extending Existing Choke Points

## CP6. Parallelism and concurrency

- CP6.1 Inter-query result reuse
- CP6.2 Asynchronous query execution
- CP6.3 Parallel query execution



# Future Streaming Components

- Ingestion model
  - Varying throughput – provide different traffic patterns
  - Chaos Monkey / Simian Army: <https://github.com/netflix/chaosmonkey>
- Sets of queries (workflows)
  - Derived edges, vertices or properties
  - Combine with Ingestion model – establish a set workload
- If you are interested in any of these
  - <https://graphtides.github.io/>



# Updates and Consistency for Transactional Graph Processing

Jack Waudby

12th TUC meeting  
Amsterdam



# Interactive Workload

- Transaction processing benchmark (OLTP)
- Focus on exercising: transaction integrity (ACID properties), etc.
- Updates are append-only, e.g. add Person, add Post, add Friendship



# Key Points

1. Current specification is unclear
2. Extending update scenarios



# Rules

1. All transactions have ACID guarantees
2. Stable throughput
3. Latencies of complex read-only queries are stable
4. At least 2 hours of simulation time
5. Actual start time – scheduled start time < 1 second



# Interactive Paper (SIGMOD'15)

**Rules and Metrics.** Since the scope of our benchmark in terms of systems is very broad, we do not pose any restrictions on the way the queries are formulated. In fact, the preliminary results presented below were achieved by a native graph store (no declarative query language, queries formulated as programs using API) and a relational database system (queries in SQL with vendor-specific extensions for graph algorithms). Moreover, usage of materialized views (or their equivalents) is not forbidden, as long as the system can cope with updates. We require that all transactions have ACID guarantees, with serializability as a consistency requirement. Note that given the nature of the update workload, systems providing snapshot isolation behave identically to serializable.

Serializability



# Interactive Paper (SIGMOD'15)

**SNB-Interactive.** This workload consists of a set of relatively complex read-only queries, that touch a significant amount of data, often the two-step friendship neighborhood and associated messages. Still these queries typically start at a single point and the query complexity is sublinear to the dataset size. Associated with the complex read-only queries are simple read-only queries, which typically only lookup one entity (e.g. a person). Concurrent with these read-only queries is an insert workload, under at least read committed transaction semantics. All data generated by the SNB data generator is timestamped, and a standard scale factor covers three years. Of this 32 months are bulkloaded at benchmark start, whereas the data from the last 4 months is added using individual DML statements.

Read committed



# Rules

- Let's be clearer!
- Executing the current workload under **Read Committed** isolation is equivalent to **Serializable** isolation



# Extending Update Scenarios

Test:

- Simultaneous execution of multiple transaction types that span a breadth of complexity
- Contention on data access and update



# Extending Update Scenarios

Simple deletions:

- Delete “knows” edges
- Delete “Comment” nodes

Complex deletions:

- Delete “Person” nodes
- Delete “Forum” nodes

Complex Read-Write Transactions:

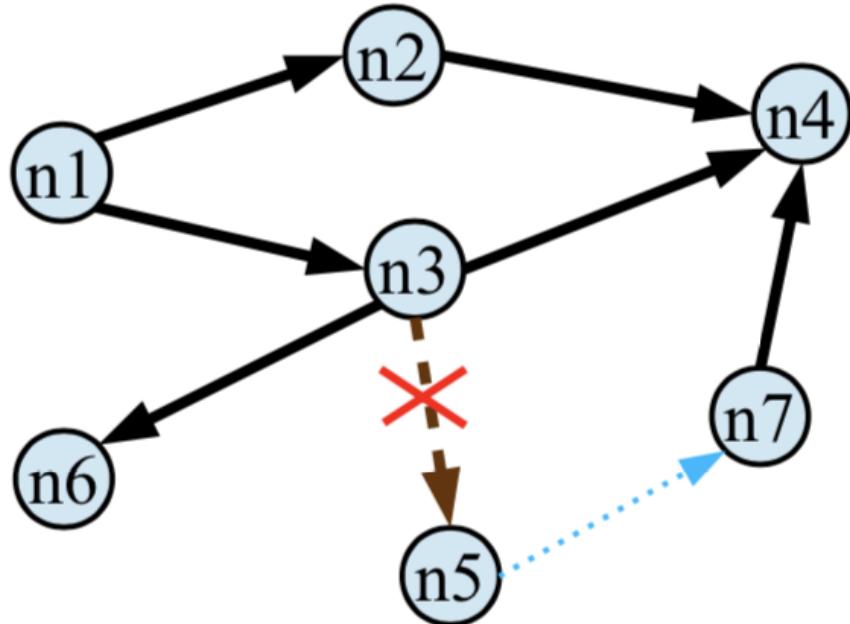
- Identify and delete subgraph of trolls

**Serializable isolation is a requirement in the presence of deletions**



# Example

query	Interactive / complex / 13
title	Single shortest path
pattern	 <pre>graph LR; P1[Person id = \$person1Id] -- knows*0.. --&gt; P2[Person id = \$person2Id]</pre>



- Tx complex read 13
- Ty delete Edge(n3,n5)
- Tz add Edge(n5,n7)

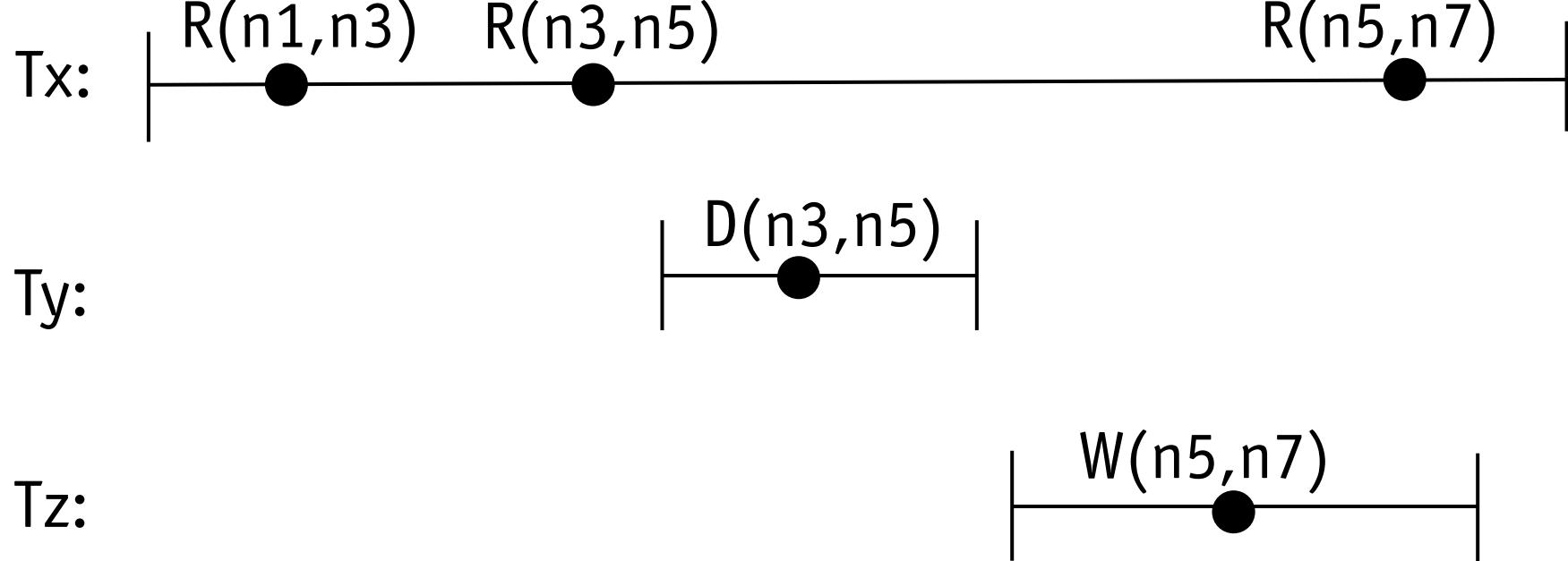
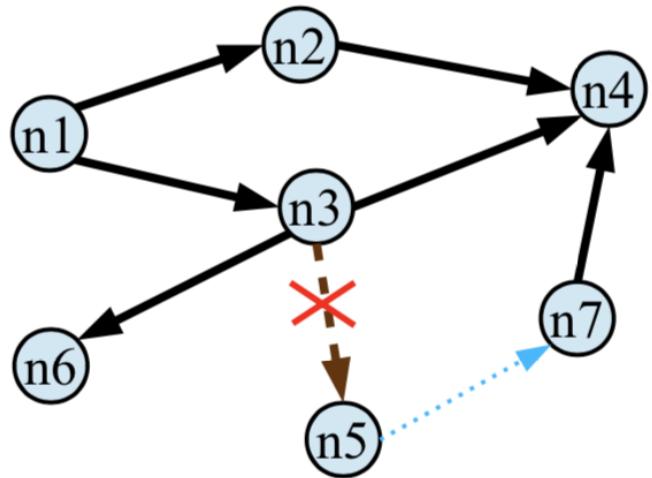
Tx returns n7 reachable from n1

Ayush Dubey et al.,

*Weaver: A High-Performance, Transactional Graph Database Based on Refinable Timestamps,*  
VLDB 2016



# Example cont.



# What TPC Benchmarks Do

Although arbitrary, the transaction  $T_n$  may not do dirty writes.

The following table defines the **isolation requirements** which must be met by the TPC-C transactions.

Req. #	For transactions in this set:	these phenomena:	must NOT be seen by this transaction:	Textual Description:
1.	$\{T_i, T_j\}$ $1 \leq i, j \leq 4$	P0, P1, P2, P3	$T_i$	Level 3 isolation between New-Order, Payment, Delivery, and Order-Status transactions.
2.	$\{T_i, T_n\}$ $1 \leq i \leq 4$	P0, P1, P2	$T_i$	Level 2 isolation for New-Order, Payment, Delivery, and Order-Status transactions relative to any arbitrary transaction.
3.	$\{T_i, T_5\}$ $1 \leq i \leq n$	P0, P1	$T_5$	Level 1 isolation for Stock-Level transaction relative to TPC-C transactions and any arbitrary transaction.

Sufficient conditions must be enabled at either the system or application level to ensure the required isolation defined above is obtained.

The following terms are defined:

$T_1$  = New-Order transaction

$T_2$  = Payment transaction

$T_3$  = Delivery transaction

$T_4$  = Order-Status transaction

$T_5$  = Stock-Level transaction

$T_n$  = Any arbitrary transaction



# What TPC Benchmarks Do

- Perform series of tests to ensure ACID properties
- Tests provided in spec

**Comment:** These tests are intended to demonstrate that the ACID principles are supported by the SUT and enabled during the performance measurement interval. They are not intended to be an exhaustive quality assurance test.



# Summary

1. Clearer on rules
2. Incorporate ACID properties testing into validation step (provide test scripts)
3. Develop update scenarios – realistic read-write transactions?

