

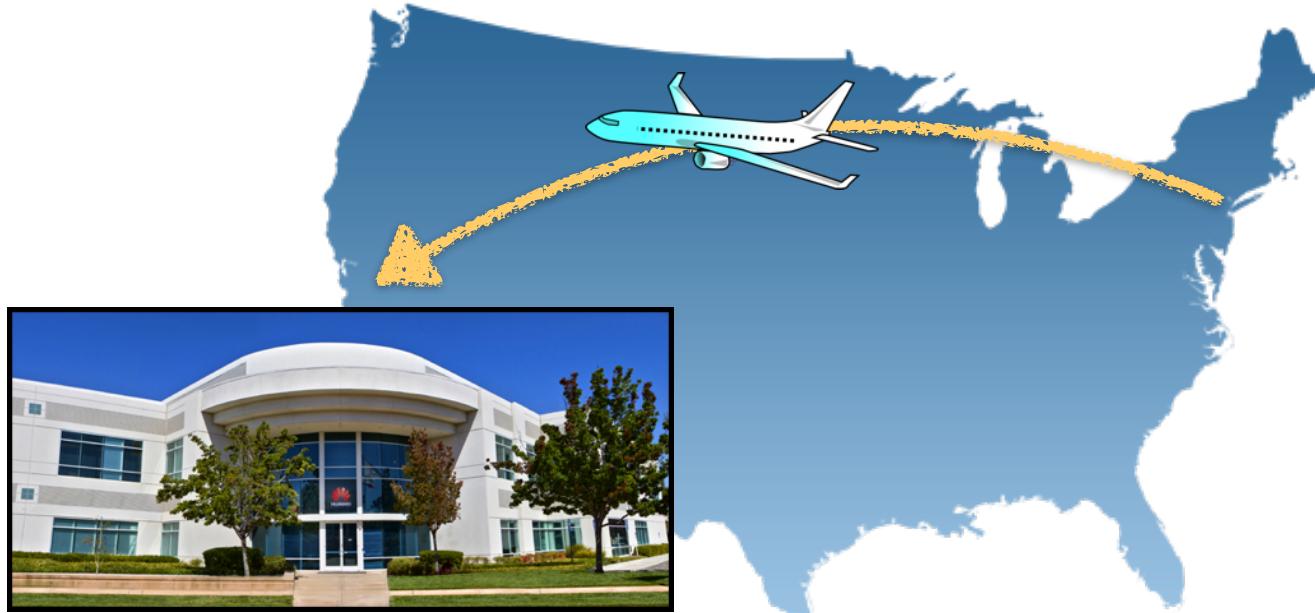
Big Graph Analytics Engine

Yinglong Xia

6/23/2016



Introduction



Introduction



Huawei headquarters in Shenzhen, Guangdong, China

Native name	华为技术有限公司
Type	Private
Industry	Telecommunications equipment Networking equipment
Founded	1987; 29 years ago
Founder	Ren Zhengfei
Headquarters	Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
Area served	Worldwide
Products	Mobile and fixed broadband networks, consultancy and managed services, multimedia technology, smartphones, tablet computers, dongles

Recent Growth



Revenue

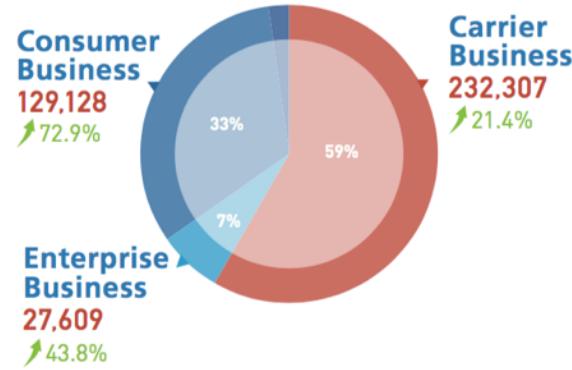


Net Profits

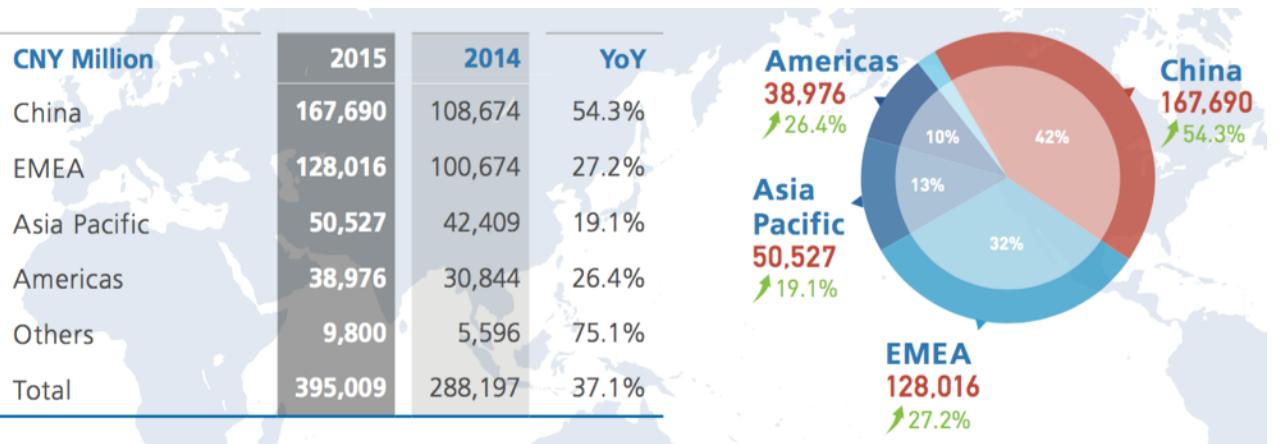


Cash flow
from
operating
activities

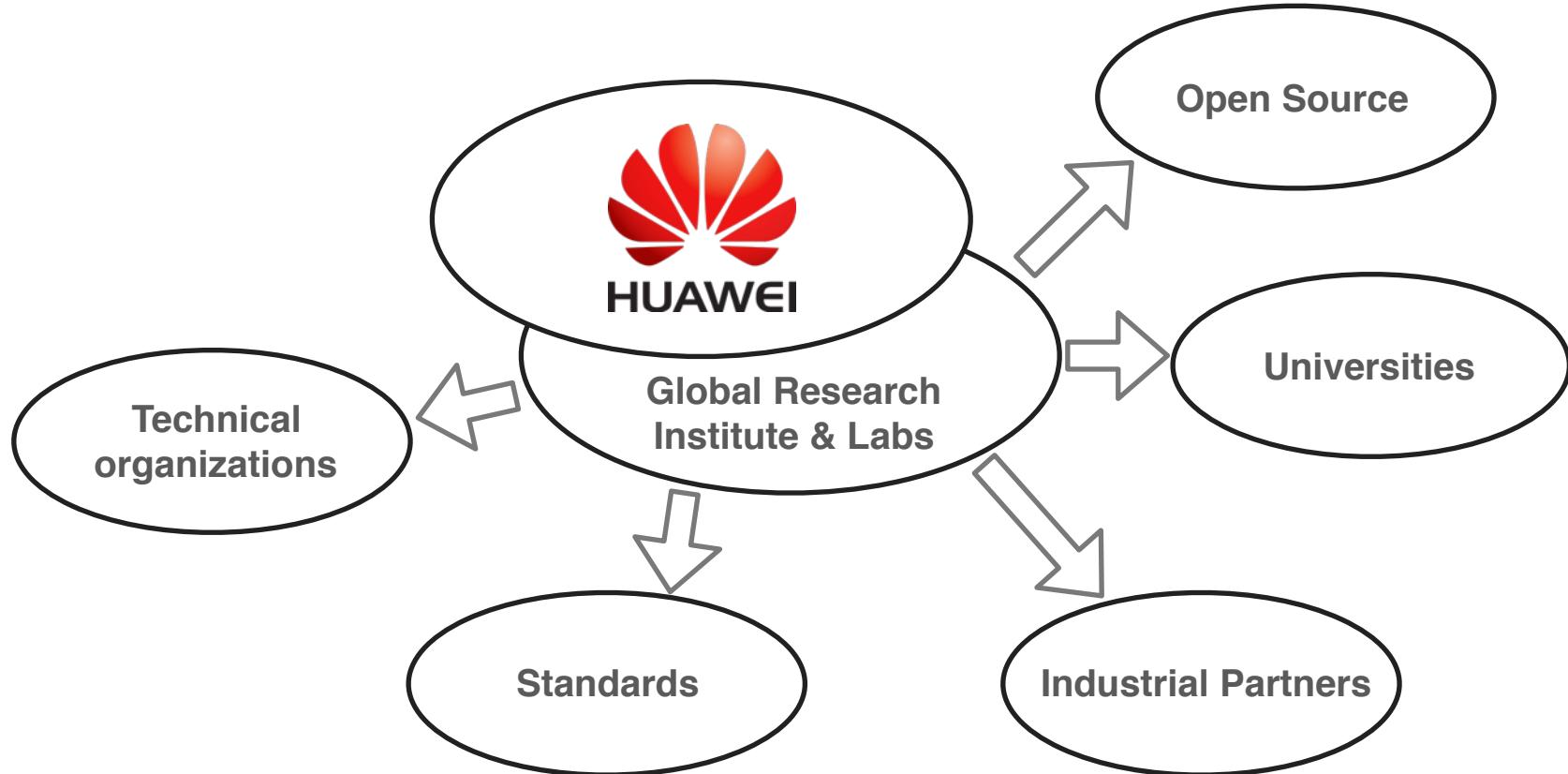
CNY Million	2015	2014	YoY
Carrier Business	232,307	191,381	21.4%
Enterprise Business	27,609	19,201	43.8%
Consumer Business	129,128	74,688	72.9%
Others	5,965	2,927	103.8%
Total	395,009	288,197	37.1%



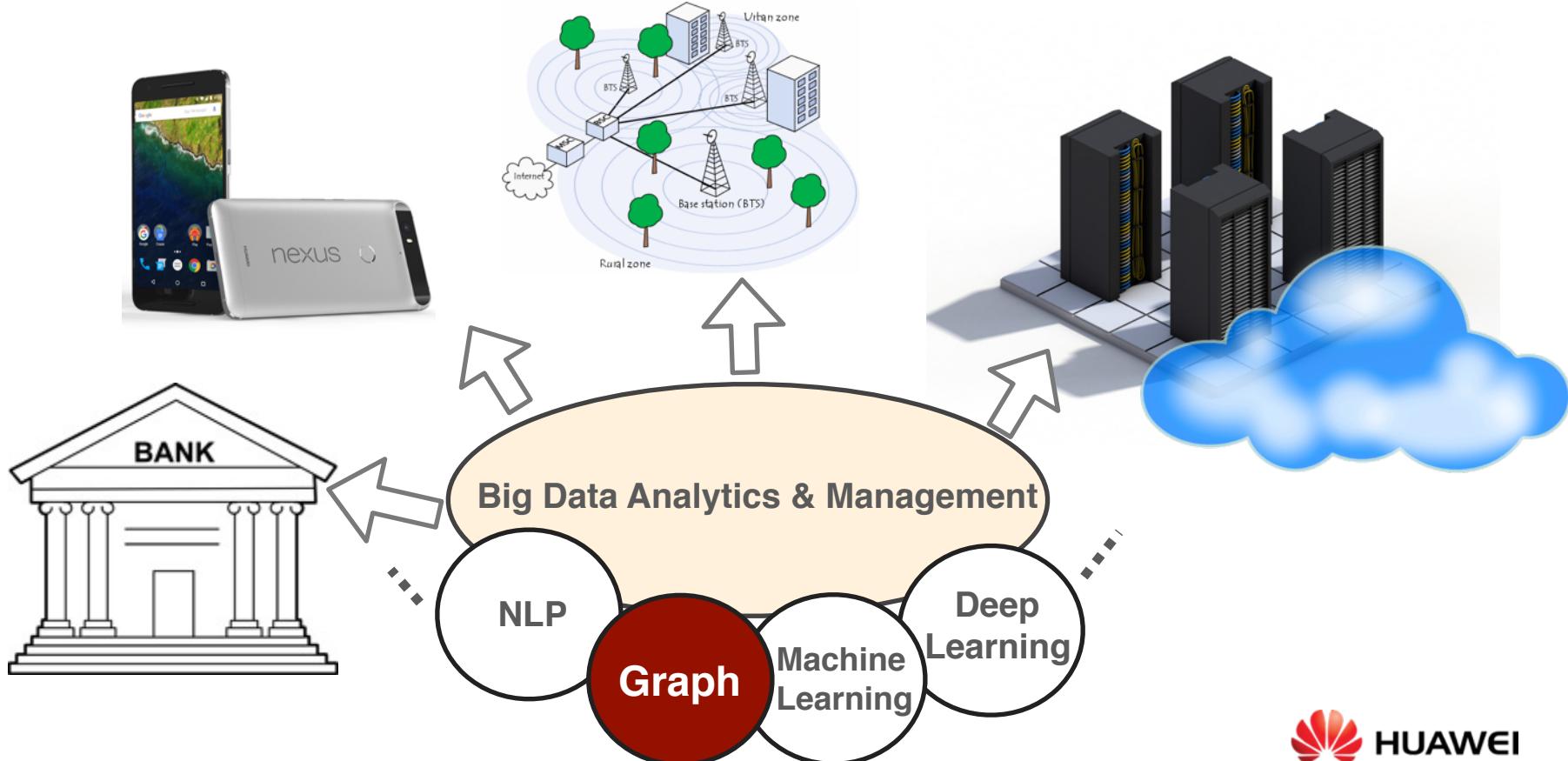
CNY Million	2015	2014	YoY
China	167,690	108,674	54.3%
EMEA	128,016	100,674	27.2%
Asia Pacific	50,527	42,409	19.1%
Americas	38,976	30,844	26.4%
Others	9,800	5,596	75.1%
Total	395,009	288,197	37.1%



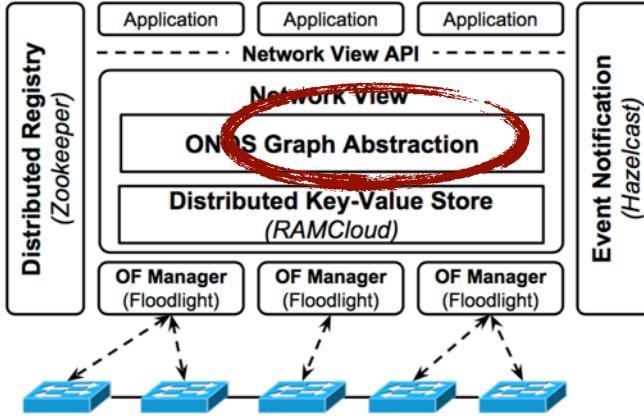
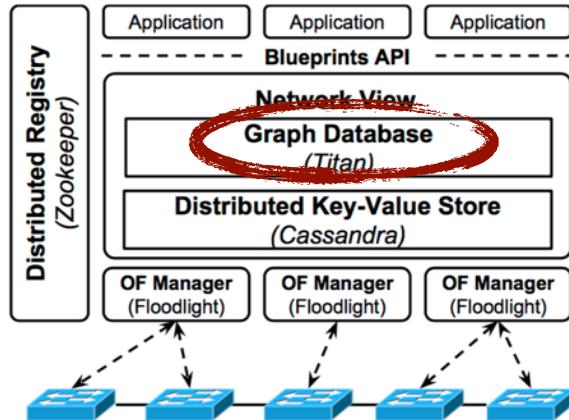
Collaboration



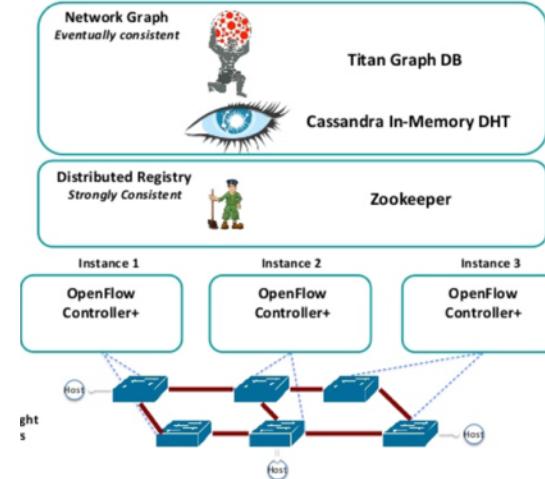
Graph Analytics for Smart Big Data



Graph in ONOS

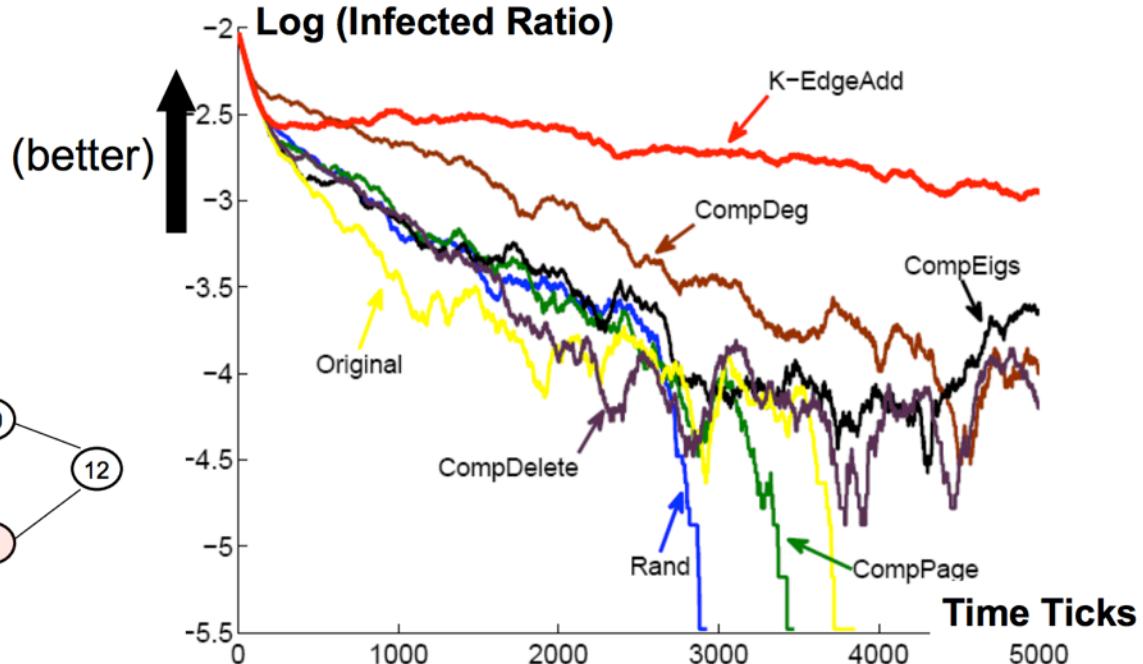
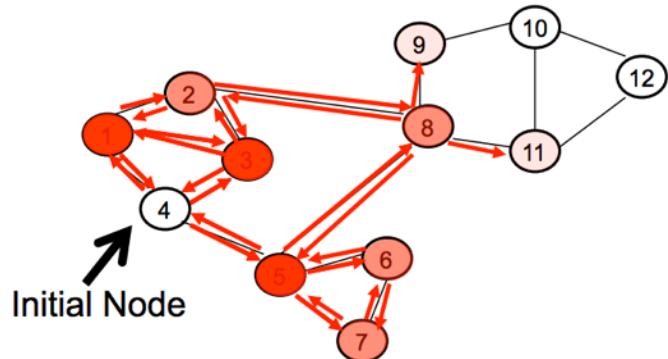


ONOS High Level Architecture

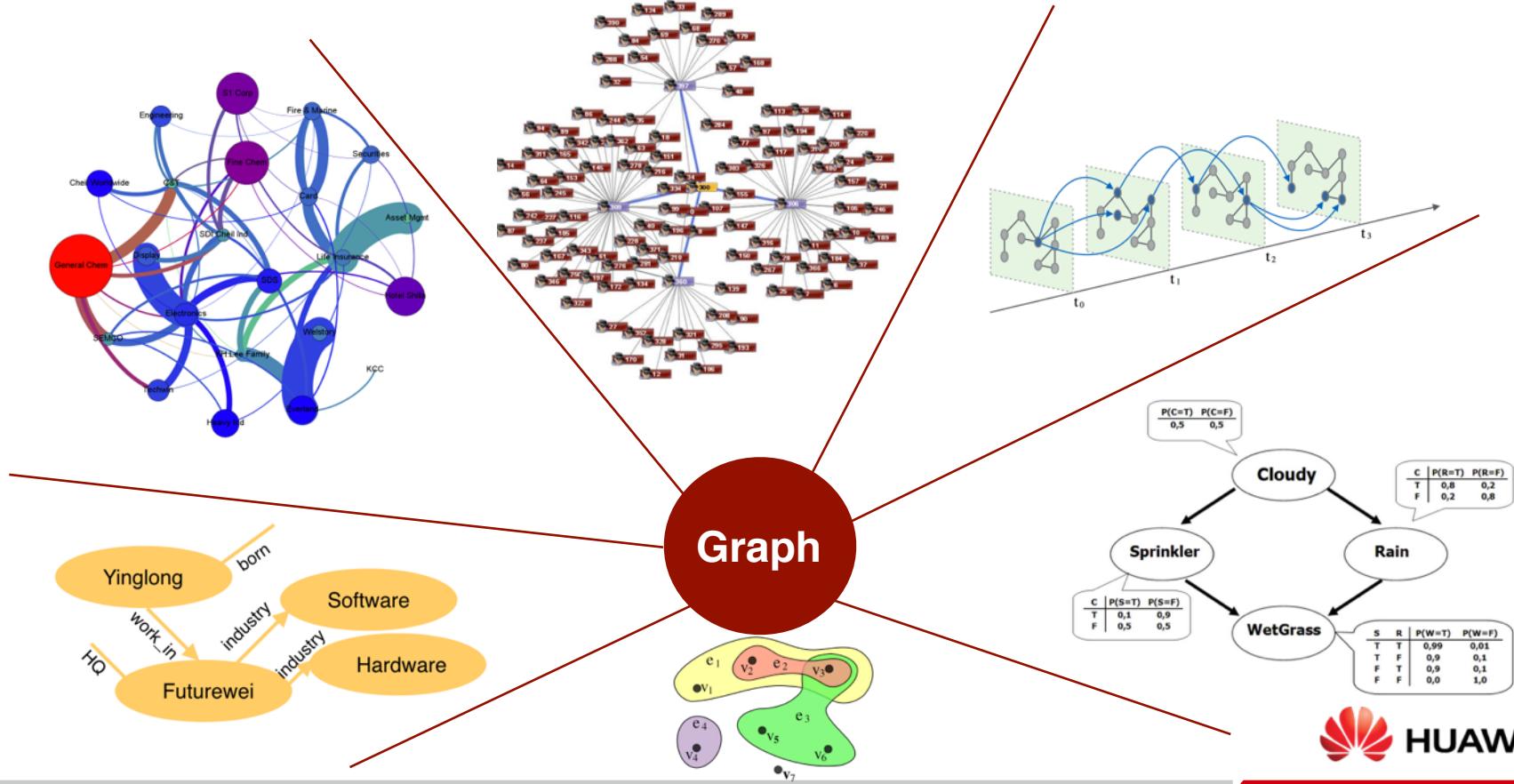


HotSDN'2014

Topology Impact on Information Propagation



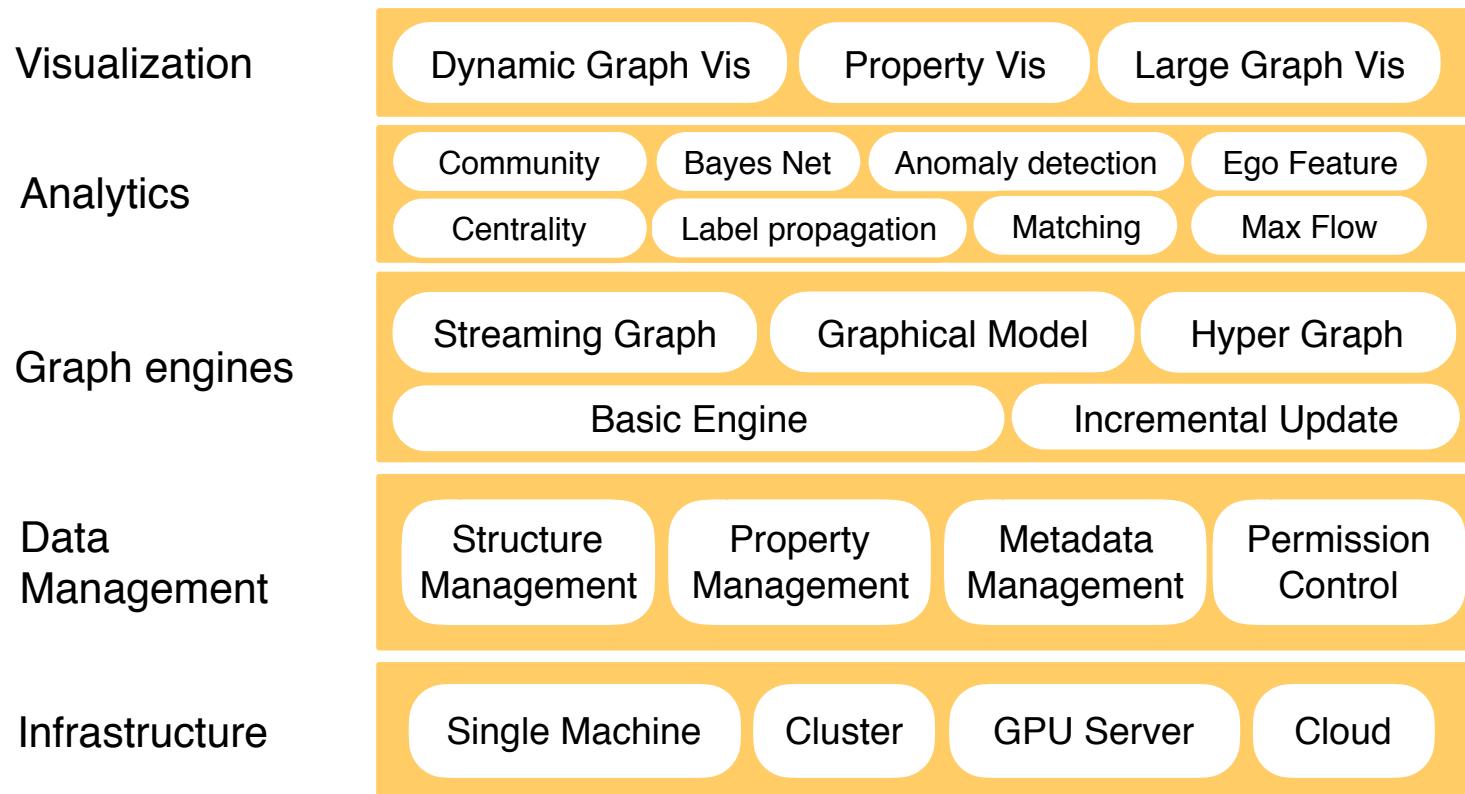
Explore the Variety in Graph Analytics



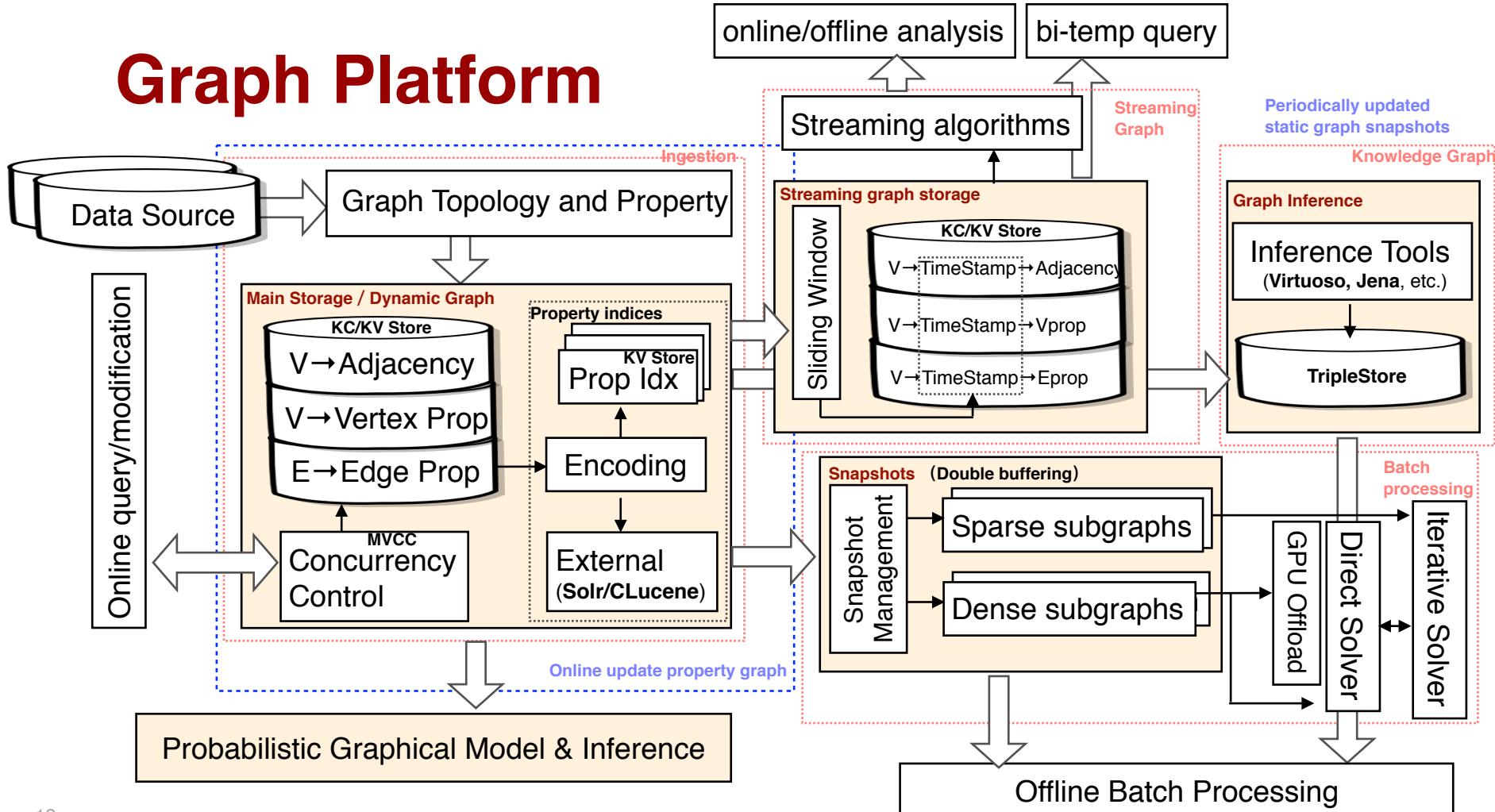
Challenges

- **Very large scale graphs for analysis**
 - 10B~1000B in terms of the number of vertices
 - a few hundreds of properties, static and dynamic
 - distributed communication introduces additional overhead
- **Irregularity in graph data access**
 - Low data locality results in high disk/communication IO overhead
 - Data access patterns are diverse among graph analysis algorithms
- **Near real-time requirement**
 - Incorporate with incremental graph updates
 - Approximate query & analysis should be considered
- **Efficiency and productivity to balance**

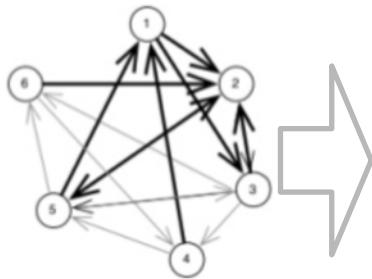
Graph Platform for Smart Big Data



Graph Platform



Unified Graph Data Access Patterns



step 1
step 2
step 3

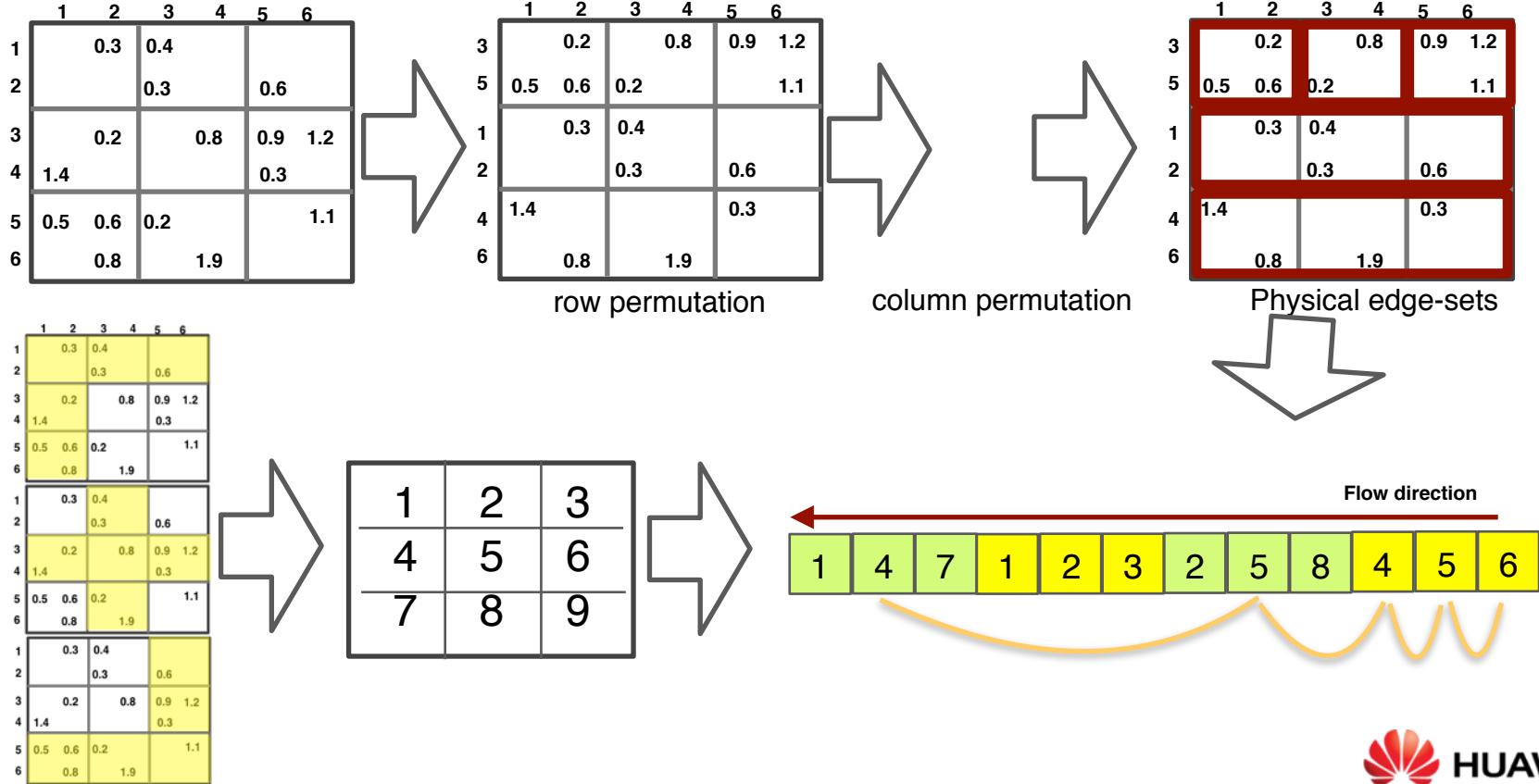
shard 1 (1, 2)			shard 2 (3,4)			shard 3 (5,6)		
src	dst	value	src	dst	value	src	dst	value
1	2	0.3	3	4	0.4	5	6	0.6
	3	0.2		3	0.3		5	0.9
	4	1.4		4	0.8		6	1.2
	5	0.5		5	0.2		5	0.3
	6	0.6		6	1.9		6	1.1
	2	0.8		4	1.9		4	1.1
2	1	0.3	4	3	0.4	6	5	0.6
	3	0.2		2	0.3		5	0.9
	4	1.4		3	0.8		6	1.2
	5	0.5		5	0.2		5	0.3
	6	0.6		6	1.9		6	1.1
	2	0.8		4	1.9		4	1.1
3	2	0.3	5	3	0.4	6	5	0.6
	3	0.2		2	0.3		5	0.9
	4	1.4		3	0.8		6	1.2
	5	0.5		5	0.2		5	0.3
	6	0.6		6	1.9		6	1.1
	2	0.8		4	1.9		4	1.1
4	1	0.3	6	3	0.4	1	5	0.6
	3	0.2		2	0.3		5	0.9
	4	1.4		3	0.8		6	1.2
	5	0.5		5	0.2		5	0.3
	6	0.6		6	1.9		6	1.1
	2	0.8		4	1.9		4	1.1
5	1	0.3	3	4	0.4	2	6	0.6
	3	0.2		2	0.3		5	0.9
	4	1.4		3	0.8		6	1.2
	5	0.5		5	0.2		5	0.3
	6	0.6		6	1.9		6	1.1
	2	0.8		4	1.9		4	1.1
6	1	0.3	5	3	0.4	4	6	0.6
	3	0.2		2	0.3		5	0.9
	4	1.4		3	0.8		6	1.2
	5	0.5		5	0.2		5	0.3
	6	0.6		6	1.9		6	1.1
	2	0.8		4	1.9		4	1.1

equivalent

observation on PSW data access patterns inspires highly efficient sharding representation

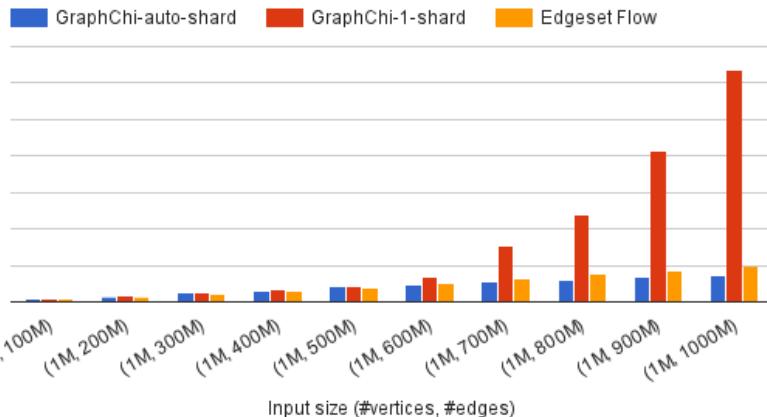
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0.3	0.4			
2		0.3	0.6		
3	0.2		0.8	0.9	1.2
4	1.4			0.3	
5	0.5	0.6	0.2		1.1
6	0.8		1.9		
1	0.3	0.4			
2		0.3	0.6		
3	0.2		0.8	0.9	1.2
4	1.4			0.3	
5	0.5	0.6	0.2		1.1
6	0.8		1.9		
1	0.3	0.4			
2		0.3	0.6		
3	0.2		0.8	0.9	1.2
4	1.4			0.3	
5	0.5	0.6	0.2		1.1
6	0.8		1.9		

Construct Edge-set Flows



Preliminary Experiments - Preproc.

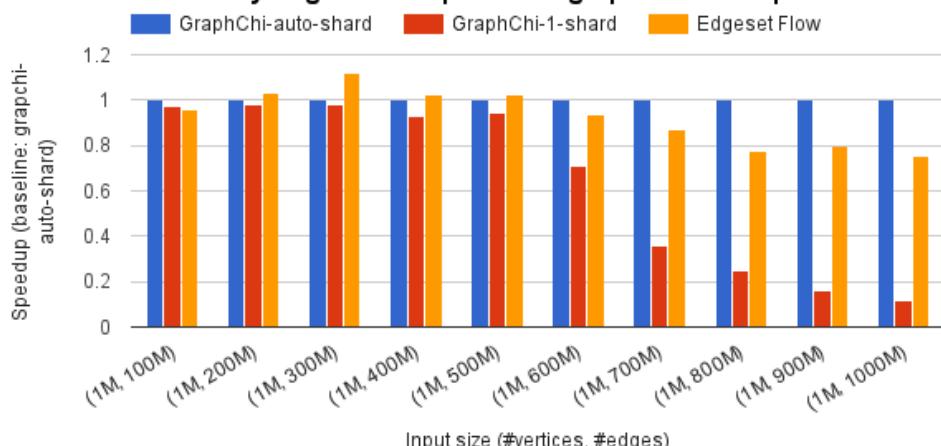
In-memory Pagerank Preprocessing Time v.s. Graphchi



Create the data in our format

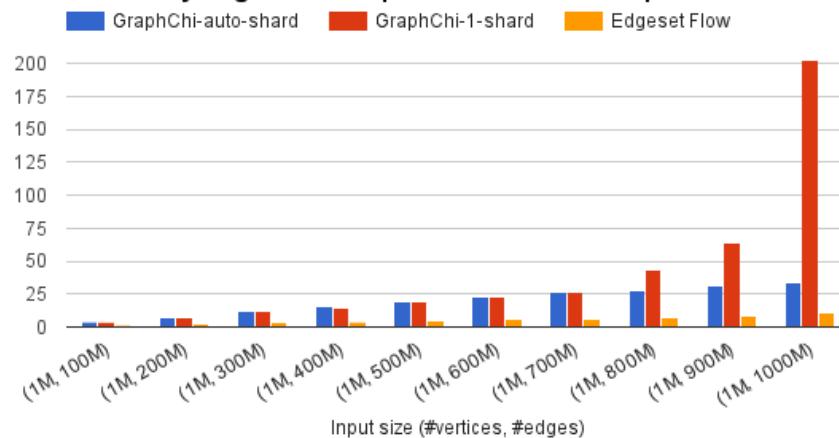
Graph Ingestion/Preprocessing Time

In-memory Pagerank Preprocessing Speed v.s. Graphchi



Preliminary Experiments - Comp.

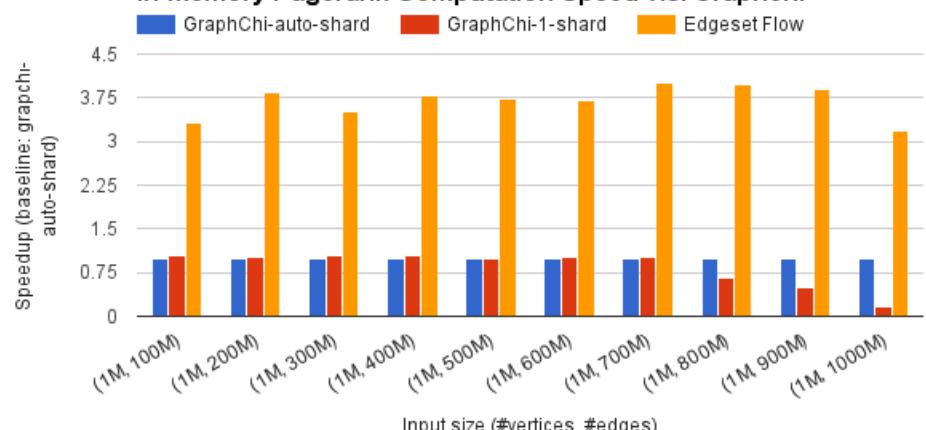
In-memory Pagerank Computation Time v.s. Graphchi



Decent speedup achieved w/ or w/o loading time

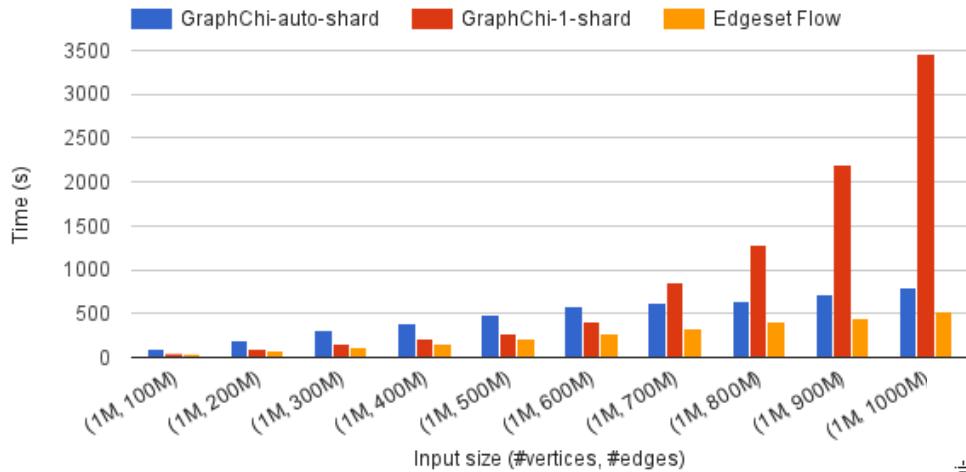
PageRank w/o Loading Time

In-memory Pagerank Computation Speed v.s. Graphchi



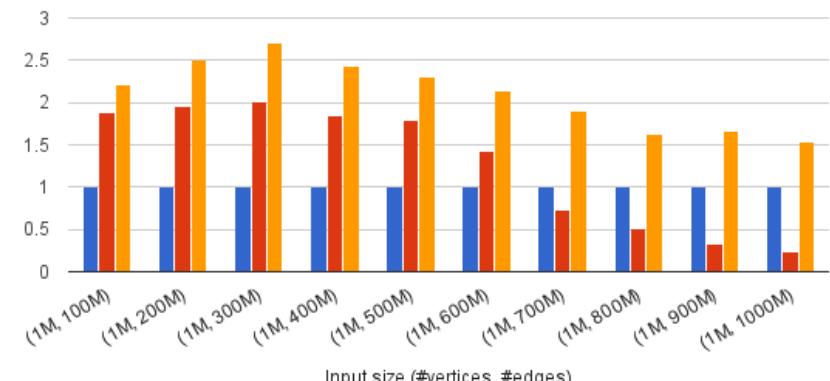
Preliminary Experiments

In-memory Pagerank Total Time v.s. Graphchi



PageRank Total Time

In-memory Pagerank Total Speed v.s. Graphchi



Conclusion

- Many big data problems involve links among a lot of entities, naturally represented as a graph
- Property graph is highly expressive
- Industry is looking for graph/graphical model engines for complex network analysis, streaming graph, probabilistic graphical models, and RDF graph computing
- Efficiency is the key in many industry graph analysis systems, especially when the data volume is big
- Eventually, the graph engine should serve for AI Business systems

Thanks

Yinglong Xia
yinglong.xia.2010@ieee.org

