Bench-Ranking:

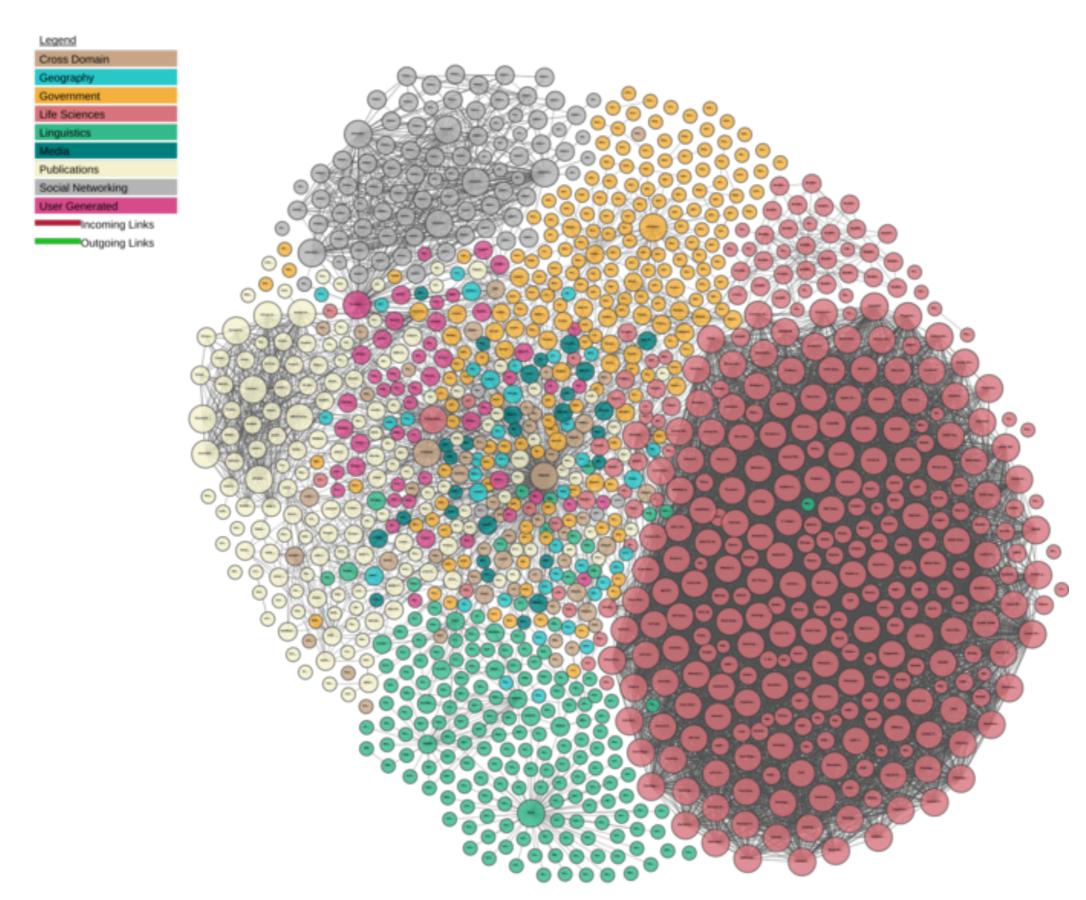
Towards prescriptive analysis of big graph processing: the case of SparkSQL

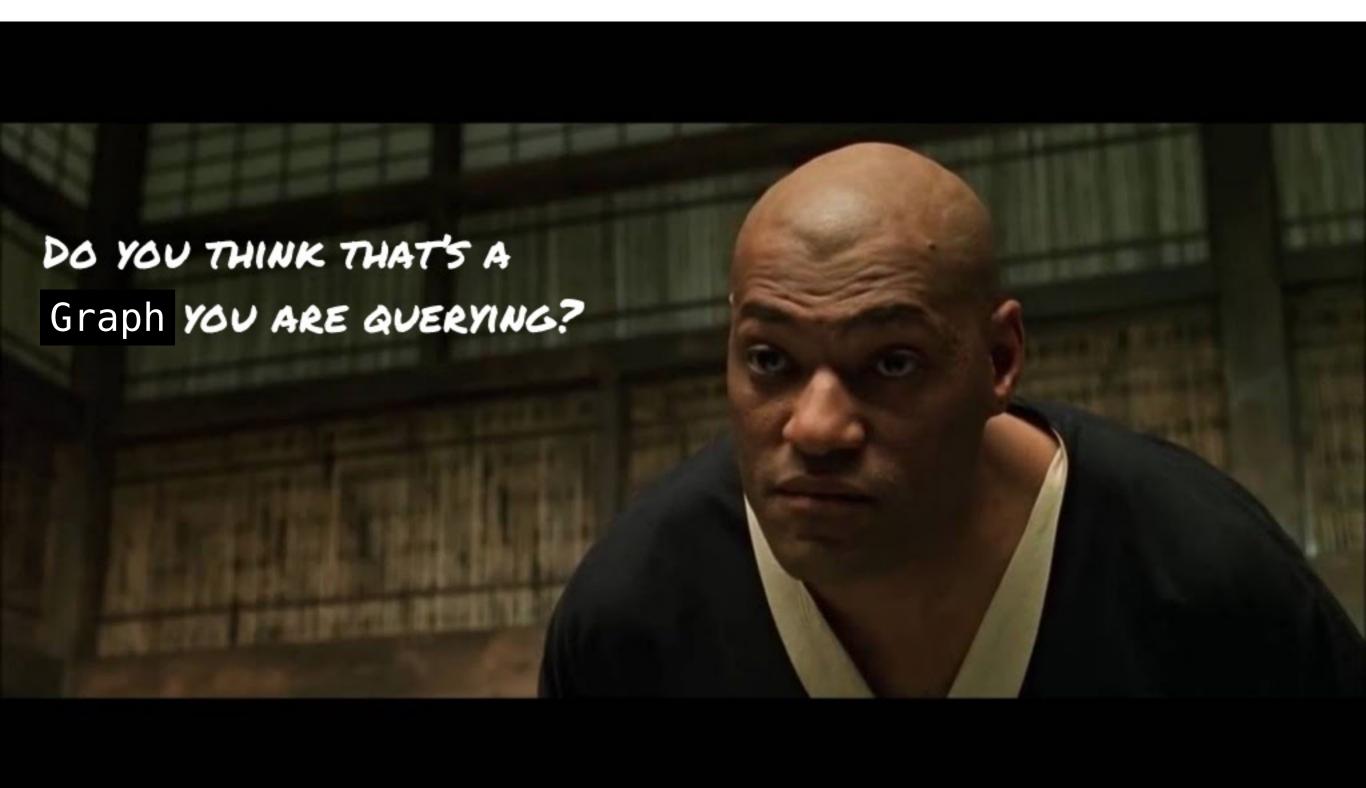
The 14th LDBC TUC Meeting

Mohamed Ragab — University of Tartu— mohamed.ragab@ut.ee

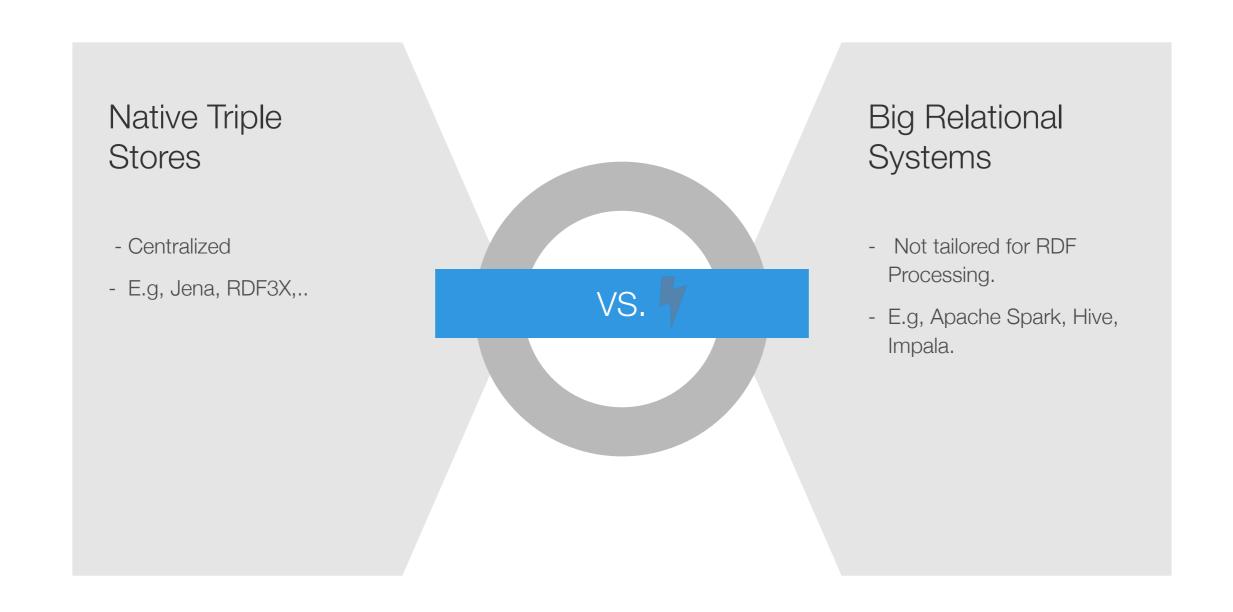
Under Sup.: Riccardo Tommasini

RDF data is exploding...

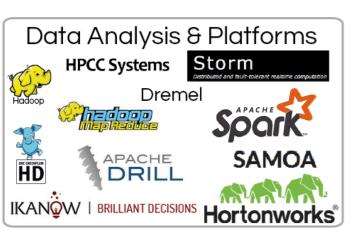




Native Vs. Non-native (Relational) RDF Proc.



The Dataflog Open Source Landscape 2.0









mongoDB



Raven DB

CLUSTERPOIN





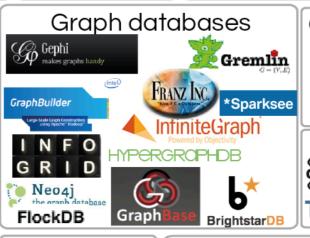






Couchbase

RaptorDB











Created by: www.Dataflog.com

Let's take (Apache Spark-SQL) as example

01

Schema

- Single Statement Table (ST)
- Vertically Partitioned Tables (VT)
- Property Tables (PT)

02

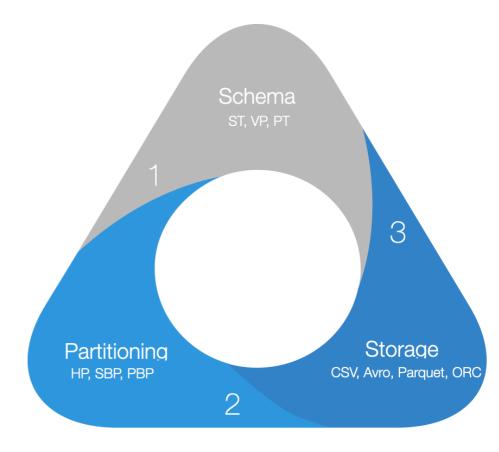
Partitioning

- Horizontal Partitioning (HP)
- Subject-based Partitioning (SBP)
- Predicate-based Partitioning(PBP)

03

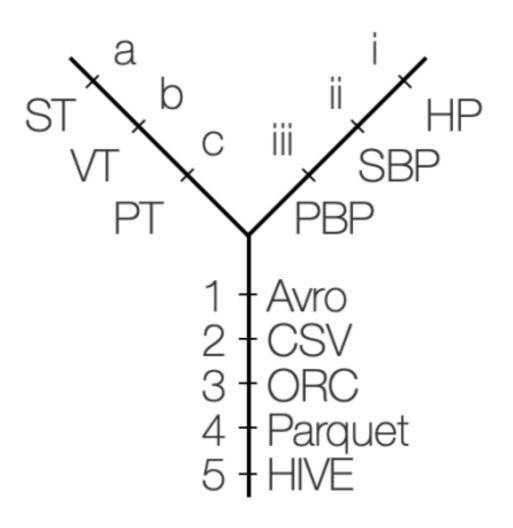
Storage Formats

- Row-oriented (Avro, CSV).
- Oclumnar-oriented (ORC, Parquet).

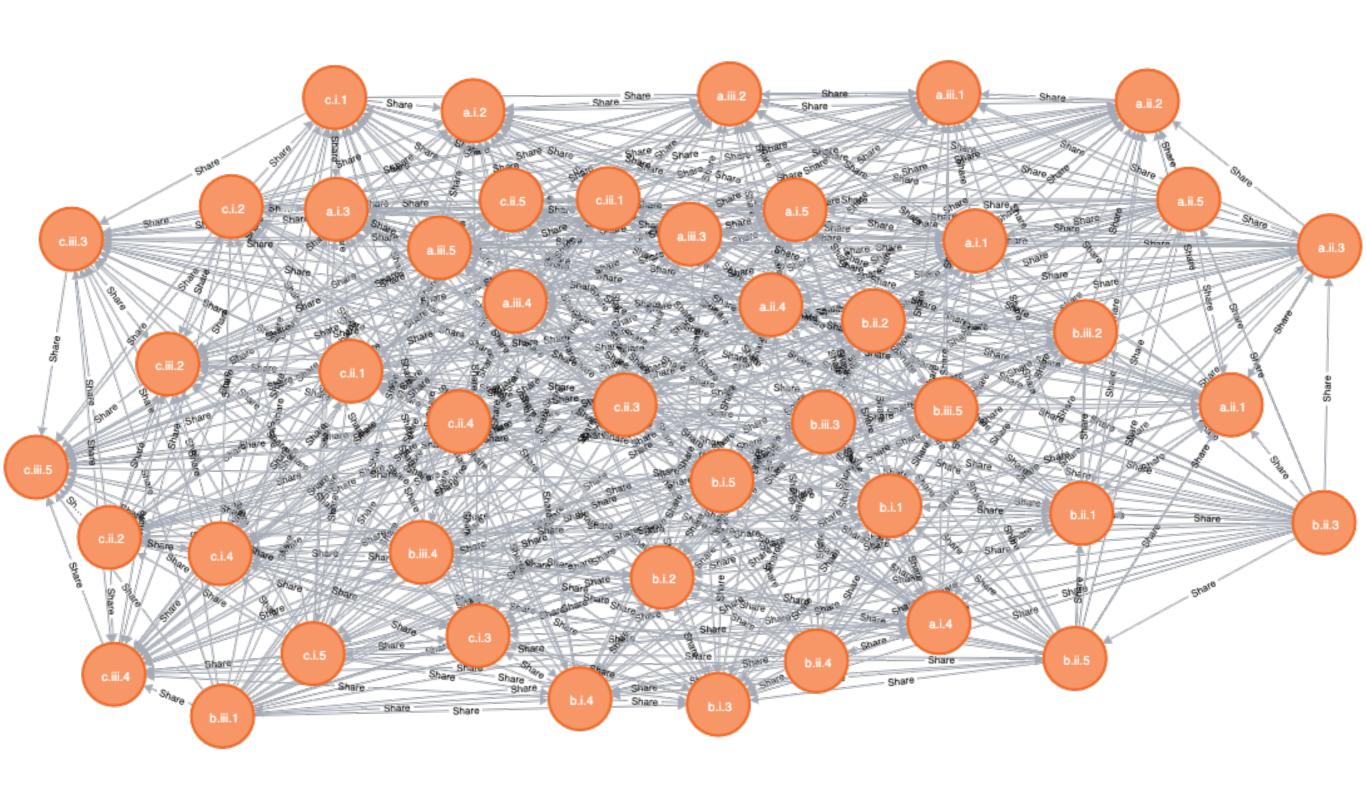




Experimental Solution Space



Experimental Solution Space

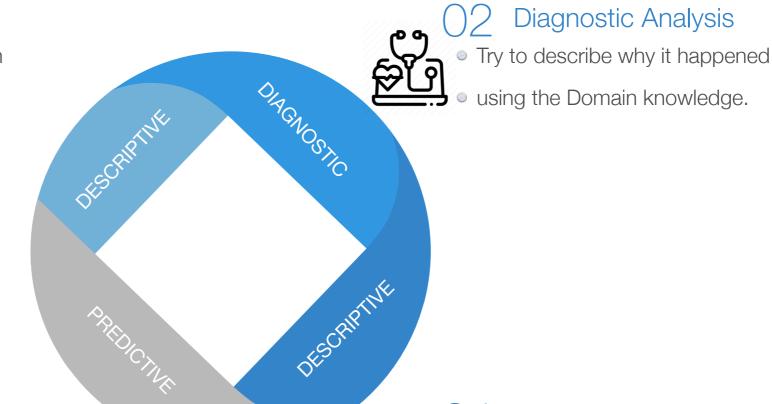


Which configuration combination the best to choose ?!

The 4 Levels of Analysis

Descriptive Analysis

- Describe results (Which dimension was better).
- By how much.



Predictive Analysis

- Predict what will happen?!
- Applying ML and other stat.

Prescriptive Analysis

- What should be done?
 - E.g. what is the best conf

Diagnostic Analysis

Bench-Ranking

- 01
- Looking at the descriptive analysis is not enough!
- looking at a lot of performance data might be overwhelming.
- Sometimes, Contradicting results.
- 02
- **Dimensions Trade-offs**

There are always clear trade-offs between these dimensions.

- 03
- Selecting Best Combination

Selecting the best configuration combination out of this complex solution space is not an easy task.

- 04
- Bench-Ranking: Simple Yet Accurate

Bench-ranking criteria provide an accurate yet simple way that supports the practitioners in this task even in the existence of dimensions' trade-offs.

- 05
- Firsts Steps of BD Ranking: Saleem et.al

Saleem et al. Proposed a ranking criteria for ranking 7 approaches for Partitioning RDF graphs.

Individual Ranking Criteria

- For each dimension, we rank how the alternatives of this dimension are ranked.
- Example of Rank Scores.

$$R = \sum_{r=1}^{d} \frac{O_{dim}(r) * (d-r)}{Q(d-1)}, 0 < R \le 1$$

Schema Rank Scores (for HP and Avro)

HP/ Avro	1st	2nd	3rd	Rank(R)
ST	1	3	7	0.23
VT	6	4	1	0.73
PT	4	4	3	0.55

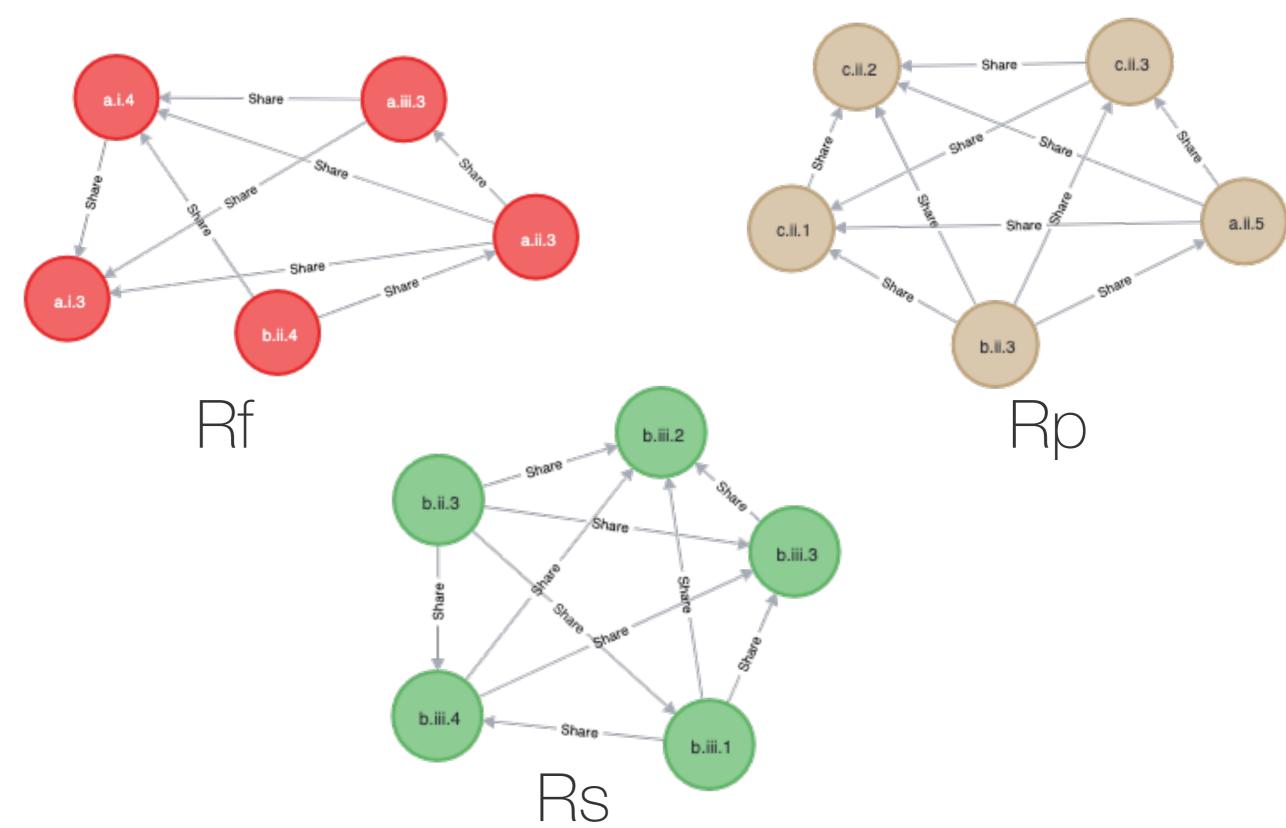
Partiton. Rank Scores (for ST and Avro)

ST/ Avro	1st	2nd	3rd	Rank(R)
HP	2	6	3	0.45
SBP	8	3	0	0.86
PBP	1	2	8	0.18

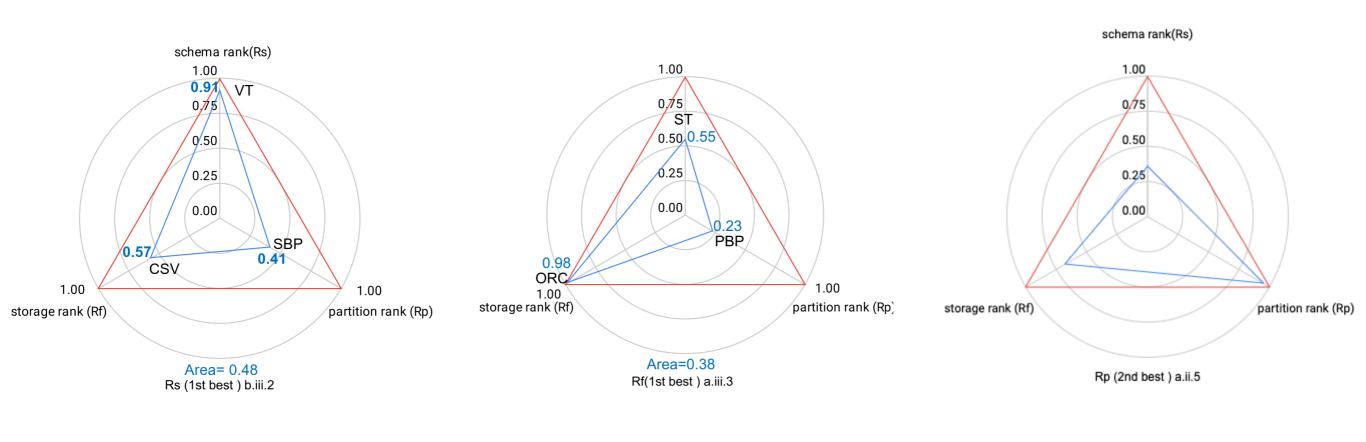
Storage Rank Scores (for ST and HP)

ST/ HP	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Rank (R)
Avro	0	0	1	10	0	0.27
CSV	0	0	0	0	11	0.00
ORC	4	6	1	0	0	0.82
Parquet	2	3	5	1	0	0.64
Hive	5	2	4	0	0	0.77

Ranking towards each dimension (Rf, Rp, Rs)



Individual ranking Limitations

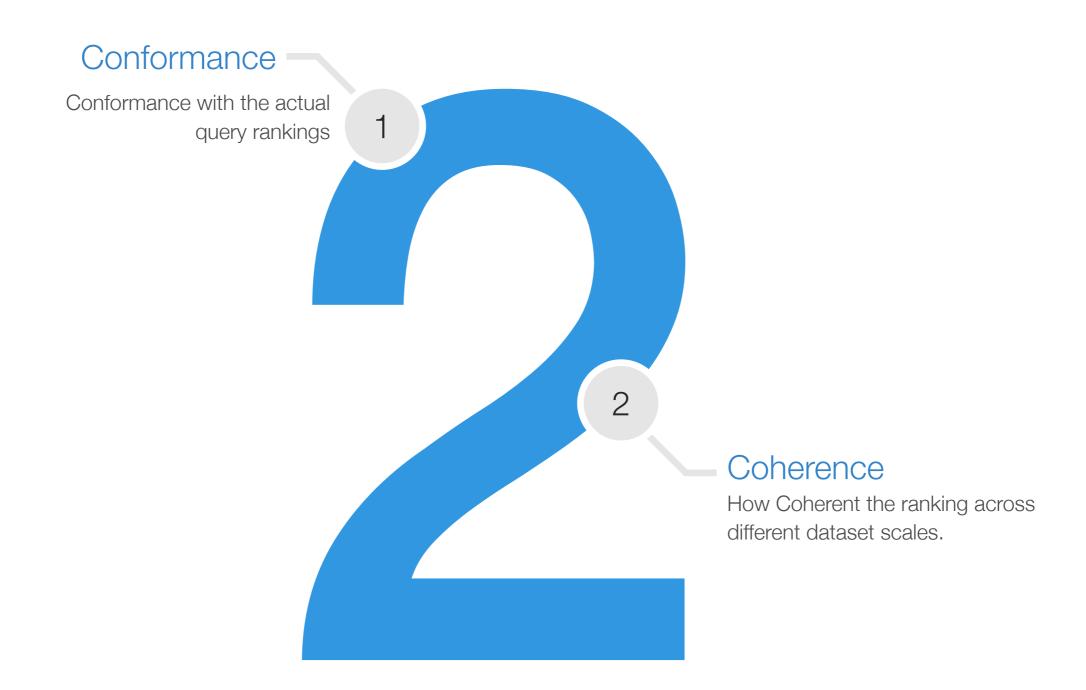


Rank_Format (Rf)

Rank_Schema (Rs)

Rank_Partition. (Rp)

Ranking Criteria Goodness Metrics



1- Ranking Goodness

- A ranking criterion "good" if it does not suggest a low-performing configuration.
- We are interested to be the best at any particular query as long as we are never the worst.
- The ranking criterion is confident if it's top ranked configurations are not actually performing bad.

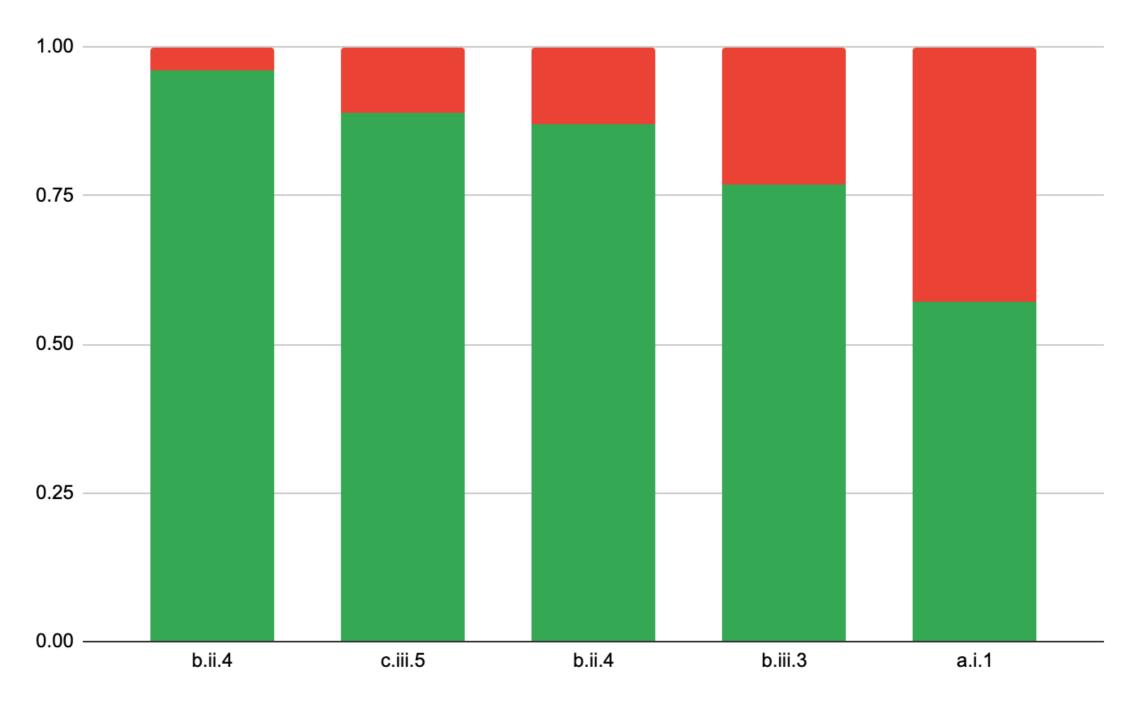
$$A(\mathcal{R}^k) = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{Q} \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{\bar{A}(i,j)}{Q*k}, \quad \bar{A}(i,j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \mathcal{R}^k[j] \in \mathcal{Q}i_h^i \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

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500M	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11
a.i.1	35	40	37	43	41	34	19	36	22	25	32
a.i.2	45	45	45	45	45	45	30	45	30	36	40
c.iii.5	41	42	39	37	38	28	31	2	31	43	43

Ranks

Goodness example



Ranking by Storage (Rf)

2- Ranking Coherence

- We opt for Kendall index, which counts the number of pairwise disagreements between two rank sets
- The larger the distance, the more dissimilar the rank sets are.

$$K\left(\mathcal{R}1,\mathcal{R}2\right) = \sum_{\{i,j\}\in P} \frac{\bar{K}_{i,j}\left(\mathcal{R}1,\mathcal{R}2\right)}{\mid P\mid}$$

$$\bar{K}_{i,j}\left(\mathcal{R}1,\mathcal{R}2\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \mathcal{R}1[r_i^1] = \mathcal{R}2[r_i^2] = i \ \land \mathcal{R}1[r_j^1] = \mathcal{R}2[r_j^2] = j \ \land \\ & r_i^1 - r_j^1 = r_i^2 - r_j^2 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

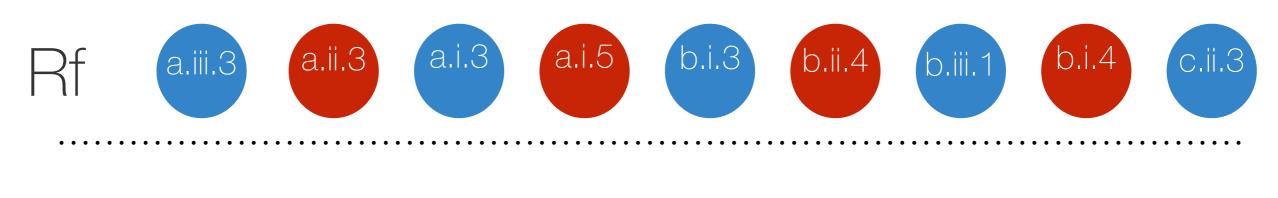
100M







100M







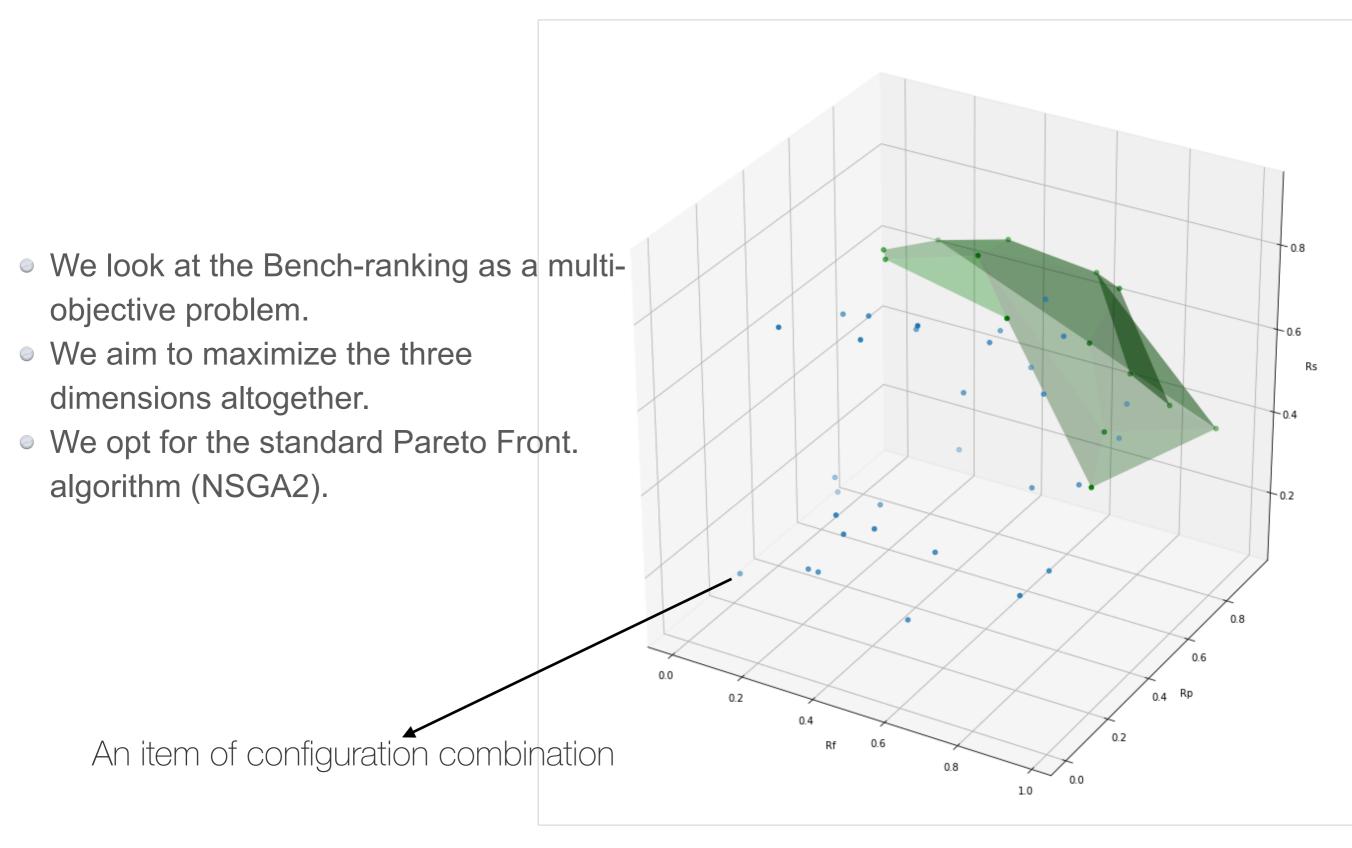
500N



Experiments showed that Individual ranking criteria have:

- High coherence.
- Low conformance.

Bench-Ranking as a multi-Objective Optimiz. Problem



Conclusions

BD Prescriptive Analysis

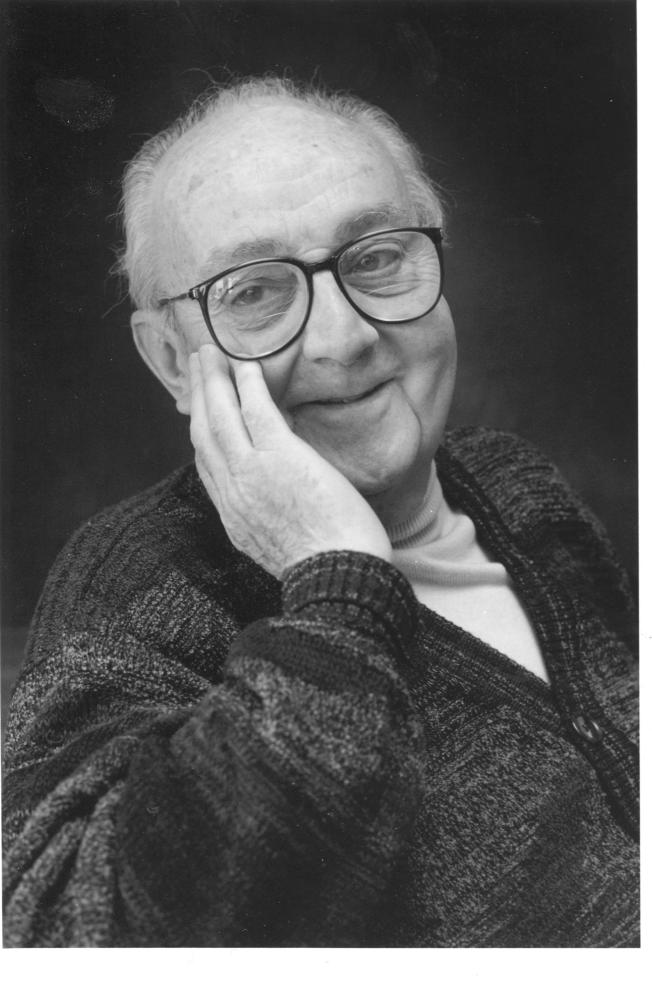
There is still gap in BD Prescriptive analysis.

Case study

We worked the case study of Processing RDF graphs in the realm of Relational world (Apache Spark).

Bench-Ranking

Simple Yet accurate, in the cases of Selecting the best configuration combination out of this complex solution



"All the models rankings are wrong but some of them are useful!" George Box Ragab