





Cut to Fit: Tailoring the Partitioning to the Computation lacovos G. Kolokasis, Polyvios Pratikakis

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Partitioning and Placement

- There is no single optimal partitioner for all problems
- There is no single partitioning metric which is always correlated with computation performance
- We propose PARSEL, a heuristic way to select a partition strategy

Dataset Analysis

PARSEL

(min)

Execution Time

- PARSEL chooses between
 2D and DC, on average the most efficient partition
 strategies
- We trained the threshold value for PARSEL
- PARSEL's decision metric is



Dataset	Vertices	Edges	Туре	Size on Disk
web-wikipedia-link-fr	4.9M	113.1M	Power-Law	1.6G
soc-twitter-2010	21.2M	265.0M	Power-Law	4.4G
road-road-usa	23.9M	28.8M	Low-Degree	469.7M
soc-sinaweibo	58.6M	261.3M	Long-Tailed	3.8G
socfb-uci-uni	58.7M	92.2M	Long-Tailed	1.5G

Characteristics of datasets.

Graph Partitioners



based on the ratio of total number of edges and total number of partitions



Partitioners





Partitioners





(min)

Time

Execution

Partition Metrics As Performance Predictor



Partitioners Over Analytics Workflow



Conclusions

• Distributed graph analytics frameworks efficiency is highly dependent on

 Cut Vertices and Communication Cost are better predictors of execution time for PageRank but not for Triangle Count

- the partitioning strategies
- No single metric is a good predictor of workload execution time
- Dynamic partitioner selection can better tolerate different computations, datasets and resource configuration compared to complex partitioners
- Re-partitioning the graph using a fast dynamically selected partitioner at each step in analytic workflow may outperform an optimized partitioner
- There is a trade-off between ingress time and computation time for the selection of a partitioner

