



Title	PASCO: Parallel SimRank Computation at Scale
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SimRank [1]

Graph data grows rapidly

1. Internet of Things
2. World Wide Web

Similarity is fundamental

1. Information retrieval
2. Recommender system
3. Churn prediction

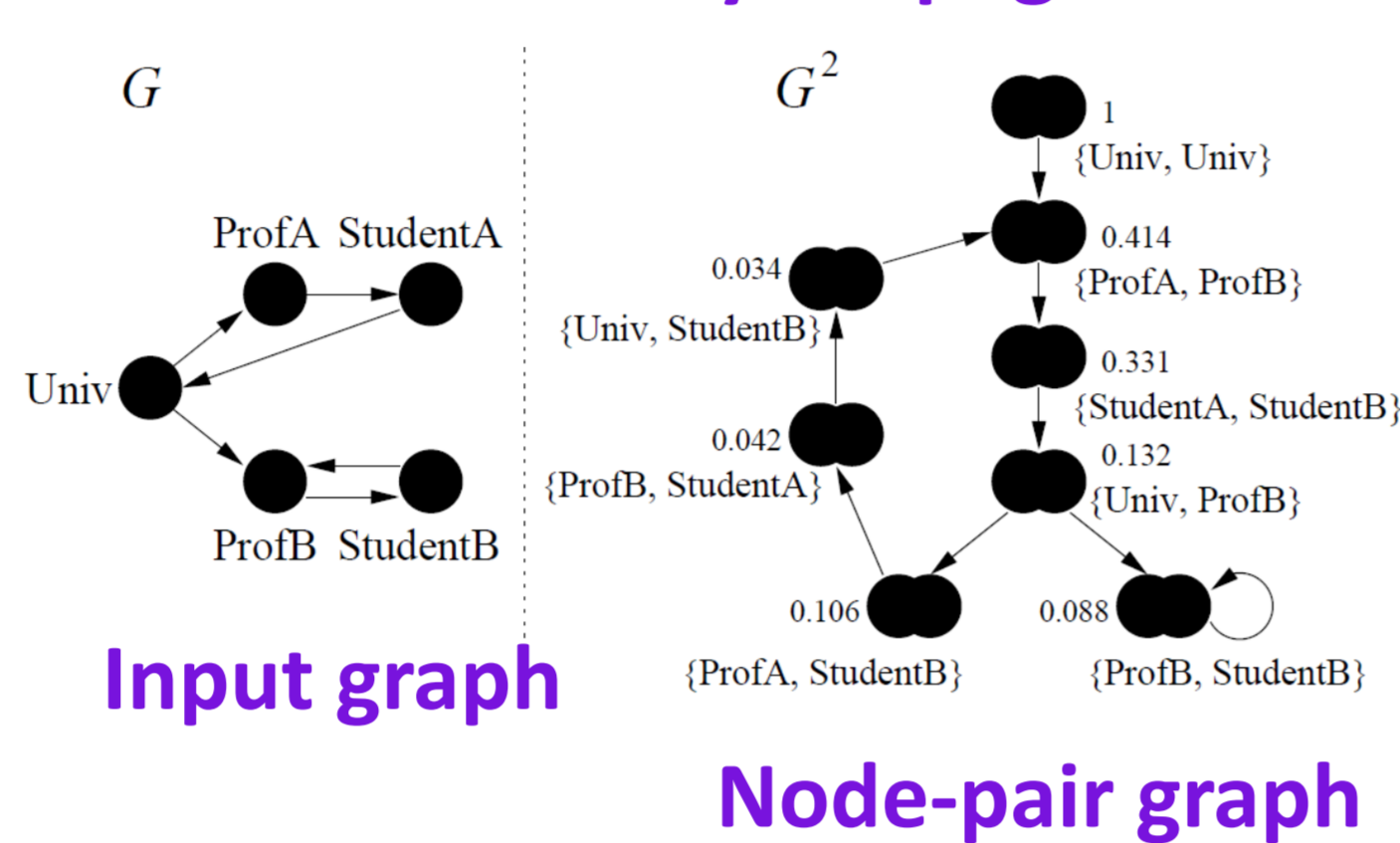


SimRank - two objects are similar if referenced by similar objects

$$s(i, j) = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ \frac{c}{|In(i)||In(j)|} \sum_{i' \in In(i), j' \in In(j)} s(i', j'), & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$s(i, j)$: similarity of nodes i and j
 $In(i)$: in-neighbors of i
 c : decay factor, $0 < c < 1$

Similarity Propagation



- It captures human perception of similarity
- It outperforms other similarity measures, such as co-citation

Three fundamental queries

1. **Single-pair** query – return similarity of two nodes
2. **Single-source** query – return similarity of every node to a node
3. **All-pair** query – return similarity between every two nodes

Challenges in SimRank computation

1. High complexity: $O(n^3)$ time, $O(n^2)$ space
2. Heavy computational dependency (hard to be parallelized)
3. Not allow querying similarities individually

CloudWalker – Big SimRank, instant response

Contribution

1. Enable parallel SimRank computation
2. Test on the largest graph, clue-web ($|V|=1B$, $|E|=43B$)

Problem

SimRank Decomposition $S = cP^T DP + D$
 P : the transition matrix on graph
 D : the diagonal correction matrix to be estimated

$$S = D + cP^T DP + c^2 P^{2T} DP^2 + \dots$$

1. how to compute D for big graph?
2. how to query efficiently given D ?

Offline indexing $x = [D_{11}, D_{22}, \dots, D_{mm}]^T$

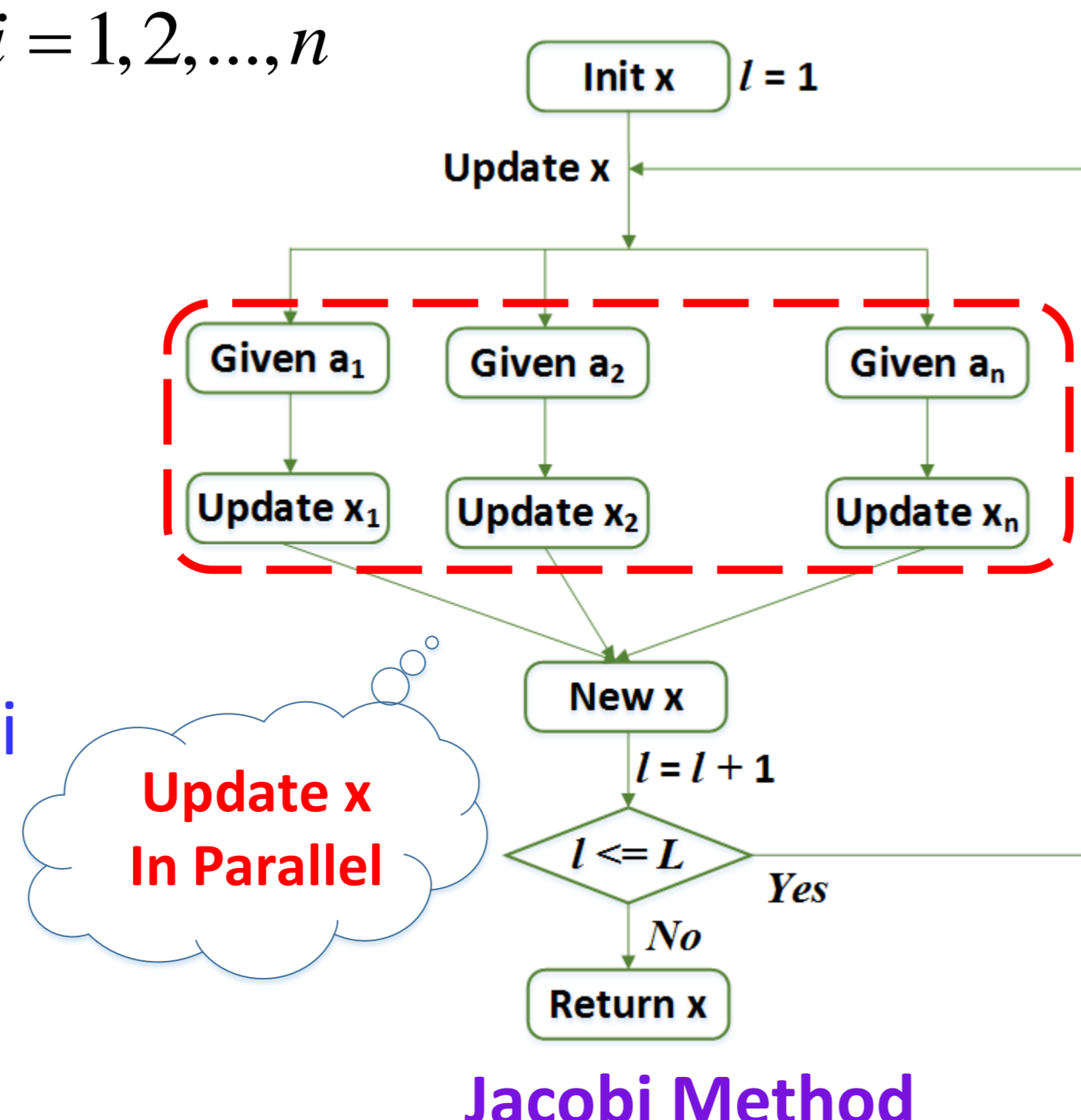
1. **Key observation**: self-similarity is 1.0
Indexing linear system $a_i^T x = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{here } a_i = \sum_{t=0}^T c^{t-1} (P^T)^{t-1} e_i \circ P^{t-1} e_i$$

2. Generate a_i 's by Monte Carlo simulation, in parallel

3. Solve the linear system via Jacobi method, in parallel

$$x_i^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{a_{ii}} (1 - \sum_{j \neq i} a_{ij} x_j^{(k)})$$



To compute a_i , we obtain $P^t e_i$ using Monte Carlo Simulation

1. Place R random walkers on node i
2. Each walker walks t steps along in-links
3. Count the distribution of walkers

Online queries

- ✓ **MCSP**: Monte Carlo simulation for single-pair query
- constant time complexity: $O(TR)$
- ✓ **MCSS**: Monte Carlo simulation for single-source query
- constant time complexity: $O(T^2 R \log d)$
- ✓ **MCAP**: Monte Carlo simulation for all-pair query
- use MCSS repeatedly; time complexity: $O(nT^2 R \log d)$

Implementation on Spark

Why Spark?

- General-purpose in-memory cluster computing
- Easy-to-use operations for distributed applications

Two implementation models

- **Broadcasting**: Graph stored in each machine
- **RDD (Resilient Distributed Dataset)**: Graph stored in an RDD

Experiments

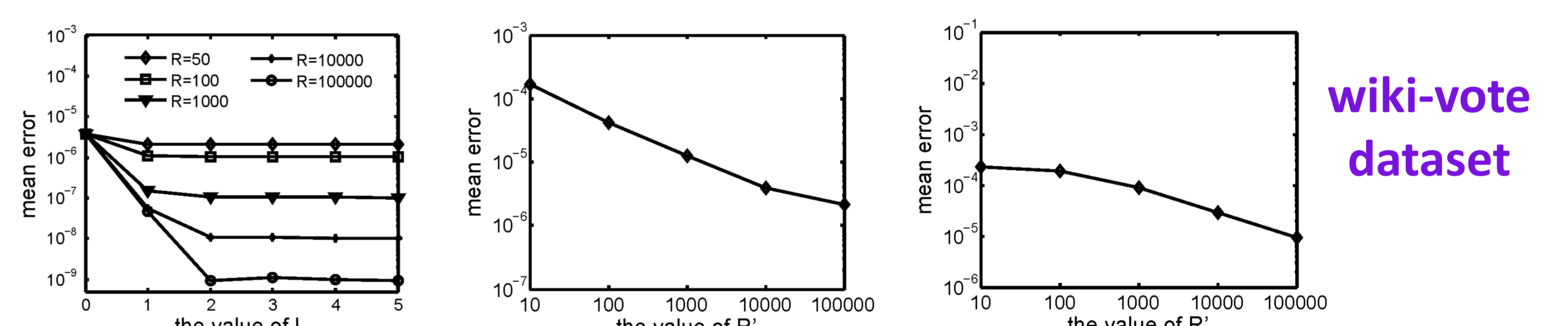
Setup: cluster, datasets, and default parameters

- 10 nodes (each with 16 cores, 377GB RAM, 20TB disk)

Dataset	Nodes	Edges	Size	Parameter	Value	Meaning
wiki-vote	7.1K	103K	476.8KB	c	0.6	decay factor of SimRank
wiki-talk	2.4M	5M	45.6MB	T	10	# of walk steps
twitter-2010	42M	1.5B	11.4GB	L	3	# of iterations in Jacobi method
uk-unioni	131M	5.5B	48.3GB	R	100	# of walkers in simulating a_i
clue-web	1B	42.6B	401.1GB	R'	10,000	# of walkers in MCSP and MCSS

10x larger than the largest graph reported on SimRank

Effectiveness: CloudWalker converges quickly



Broadcasting is more efficient, but RDD is more scalable

Dataset	Broadcasting			RDD		
	D	MCSP	MCSS	D	MCSP	MCSS
wiki-vote	7s	0.004s	0.042s	50s	2.7s	2.9s
wiki-talk	59s	0.046s	0.179s	620s	8.5s	13.9s
twitter-2010	975s	0.049s	0.281s	8424s	11.8s	22.3s
uk-union	3323s	0.025s	0.292s	6.4h	13.1s	27.2s
clue-web				110.2h	64.0s	188.1s

CloudWalker outperforms state of the art

Preprocessing, single-pair and single-source queries

Dataset	FMT [2]			LIN [3]			CloudWalker		
	Prep.	SP.	SS.	Prep.	SP.	SS.	Prep.	SP.	SS.
wiki-vote	43.4s	30.4ms	42.5s	187ms	0.61ms	5.3ms	7s	4ms	42ms
wiki-talk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	59s	46ms	180ms
twitter-2010	-	-	-	14376s	3.17s	11.9s	975s	49ms	281ms
uk-union	-	-	-	8291s	9.42s	21.7s	3323s	25ms	291ms
clue-web	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.2h	64.0s	188s

[1] G. Jeh and J. Widom. Simrank: a measure of structural-context similarity. *KDD'02*.
 [2] D. Fogaras and B. Racz. Scaling link-based similarity search. *WWW'05*.
 [3] T. Maehara, et al. Efficient simrank computation via linearization. *CORR'14*.