

Advanced Computing & Optimization Infrastructure for Extremely Large-Scale Graphs on Post Peta-Scale Supercomputers

Cyber-physical System and Industrial Applications of Large-Scale Graph Analysis and Optimization Problem

Overview

The objective of this project is to develop advanced computing and optimization infrastructures for extremely large-scale graphs on post peta-scale supercomputers. The large-scale graph analysis has attracted significant attention as a new application of the next-generation super computer. However, it is extremely difficult to realize a high-speed graph processing in various application fields by utilizing previous methods. The objective of our project is to develop advanced computing and optimization infrastructures for extremely large-scale graphs on the next-generation supercomputers. We also commenced another research project for creating new industrial applications in combination with many companies.

Advanced Computing and Optimization Infrastructure for Extremely Large-Scale Graphs on Post Peta-Scale Supercomputers

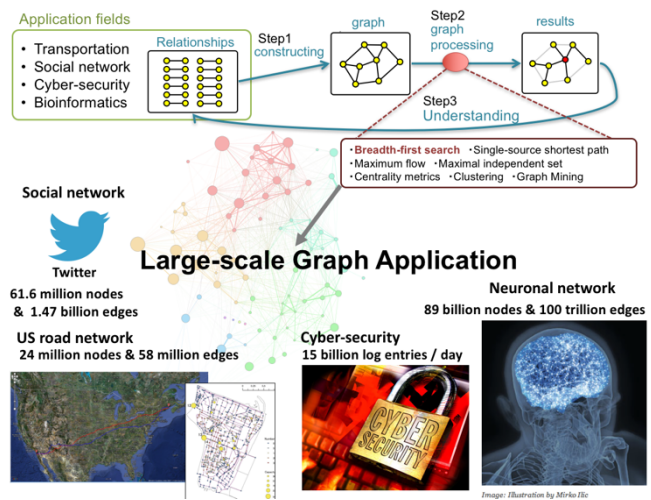
- Research Project: Graph Analysis, Mathematical Optimization, High-performance Computing, Data Mining, Cyber Physical System, AI(Deep Learning), IoT and so on.
- Our team : **Winner of 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Graph 500 benchmarks, and 1st ~ 7th Green Graph 500 benchmarks**
- Collaborative research
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- Innovative Algorithms and implementations
 - Optimization, Searching, Clustering, Network flow, etc.
- Extreme Big Graph Data for emerging applications
 - **2³⁰ ~ 2⁴² nodes** and **2⁴⁰ ~ 2⁴⁶ edges**
 - **Over 1M threads** are required for real-time analysis
- Many applications
 - Cyber security and social networks
 - Optimizing smart grid networks
 - Health care and medical science

Large-scale Graph Analysis and Graph500 Benchmarks

In recent year, the demands for high-speed graph processing has been remarkably increasing after converting the real-world data into the graph data. The graph processing cycle starts from the target relation and the generation of a graph. Next, we analyze and process it by utilizing graph algorithms. We can finally understand the relationship and characteristic of the target. The graph consists of the node and edge sets. For example, a node corresponds to an intersection in a road network and an edge corresponds to a road between two intersections. In the analysis of social networks such as Twitter, a node

corresponds to a user and an edge corresponds to the Twitter follower relationship between two users. Besides, we usually handle even larger-scale graph data in the cyber security and neural network.

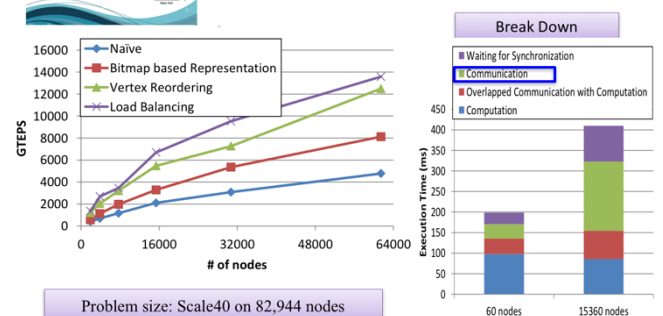
In this project, we have advanced the development of the software package that performs high-speed processing of



large-scale graphs on the next generation supercomputer since 2011.

Graph500 (<http://graph500.org/>)
Graph Search Based Benchmarks for Ranking Supercomputers

In 2014 to 2017, Our project team has been a winner at the eighth, and 10th to 14th Graph500 benchmark.
K computer (RIKEN, Japan)



- We combined highly advanced software technologies
1. algorithms to reduce redundant graph searches
 2. optimization of communication performance on massively parallel computers connected by thousands to tens of thousands of high-speed networks
 3. optimization of memory access on multicore

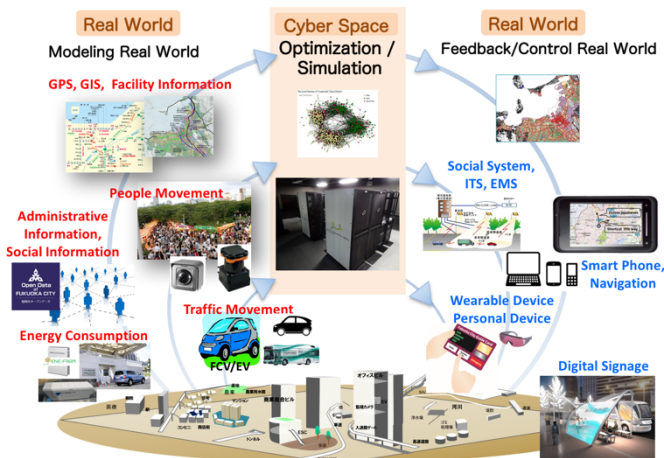
processors.

We finally succeeded in coping with large-scale and complicated real data expected in the future and developing graph search software with the world's highest performance. As a result, we have won the world first place for five consecutive periods (a total of six periods from 2014 to 2017) at the Graph 500 benchmark that has been done since 2010 with the result of using K computer.

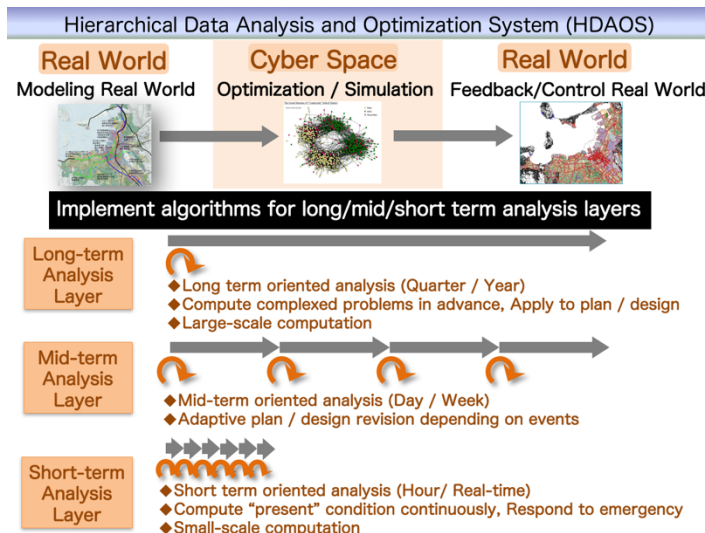
Cyber-physical System and Industrial Applications of Large-Scale Graph Analysis and Optimization Problem

We commenced our research project for developing the Urban Operating system (OS) for a large-scale city, in 2013. The Urban OS, which is regarded as one of the emerging applications of the cyber-physical system (CPS), gathers big data sets of people and transportation movements by utilizing different sensor technologies and storing them in the cloud storage system.

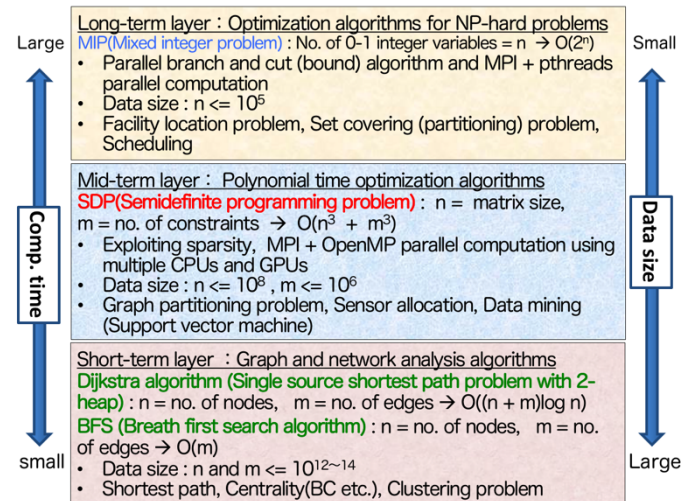
CPS(Cyber Physical System) and Urban OS (Operating System)



Here, we focus on the Hierarchical Data Analysis and Optimization System (HDAOS) based on CPS. First, we gather a variety of data sets on a physical space and generate mathematical models for analyzing the social



Development of System Software Technologies for post-Peta Scale High Performance Computing mobility of real worlds. In the next step, we apply optimization and simulation techniques to solve them and check the validity of solutions obtained on the cyber space. We finally feed these solutions into the real world.



HDAOS shows three analysis layers, and we can choose the appropriate one according to a given time for the decision-making process. We classify many optimization algorithms into three layers according to both the computation time needed to solve problems, and the data size of the optimization problem. We have developed parallel software packages for many optimization problems

Cyber-physical System and Industrial Applications of Large-Scale Graph Analysis

Next generation AI: Constructing virtual store on Cyberspace & Optimizing the materials flow in the distribution center (Panasonic)

Virtual Factory on Cyberspace: Optimizing production planning and schedule & Decreasing manufacturing costs (SUMITOMO ELECTRIC)

Automatic driving & Traffic route plan: Analyzing CAN data & Constructing map matching system based on GPS data (SUMITOMO ELECTRIC, OKI)

General Simulator of HV or PHV: Given a driving pattern, minimize the Gasoline consumption of HV or PHV system (TOYOTA)

Mobility of human, object, money and information: Analyzing Web access data & Estimating effectiveness of Web advertisement (YAHOO! JAPAN)

categorized into these three algorithmic layers. In the cyber physical system, it is possible to create new industries by optimizing and simulating the real-world data in social mobility.

Project information:
 Project leader: Katsuki Fujisawa (Kyushu University)
 Project member: Toyotaro Suzumura, Hitoshi Sato, Koji Ueno, Toshio Endo
 Contact: fujisawa@imi.kyushu-u.ac.jp