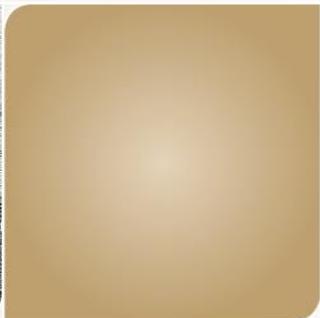
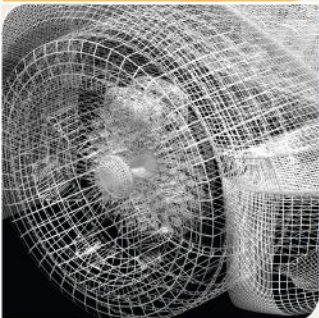


Massive-Scale Streaming Analytics

David A. Bader



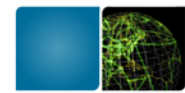
**Georgia
Tech**



College of
Computing

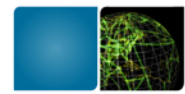
Computational Science and Engineering

Dr. David A. Bader



- Full Professor, Computational Science and Engineering
- Executive Director for High Performance Computing.
- IEEE Fellow, AAAS Fellow
- interests are at the intersection of high-performance computing and real-world applications, including computational biology and genomics and massive-scale data analytics.
- Over \$165M of research awards
- Steering Committees of the major HPC conferences, IPDPS and HiPC
- Multiple editorial boards in parallel and high performance computing
 - EIC of IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems
- Elected chair of IEEE and SIAM committees on HPC
- 230+ publications, $\geq 4,700$ citations, h -index ≥ 38
- National Science Foundation CAREER Award recipient
- Directed the Sony-Toshiba-IBM Center for the Cell/B.E. Processor
- Founder of the Graph500 List for benchmarking “Big Data” computing platforms
- Recognized as a “**RockStar**” of High Performance Computing by InsideHPC in 2012 and as HPCwire's **People to Watch** in 2012 and 2014.





Outline

- Overview of Georgia Tech
- STINGER: Streaming Analytics
- Case study: Seed Set Expansion
- Future architectures
- Conclusions



THE CSE INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM: CREATING SOLUTIONS AND LEADERS

Innovate. Collaborate. Problem Solved.



CSE is a diverse, interdisciplinary **innovation ecosystem** composed of award-winning faculty, researchers and students that

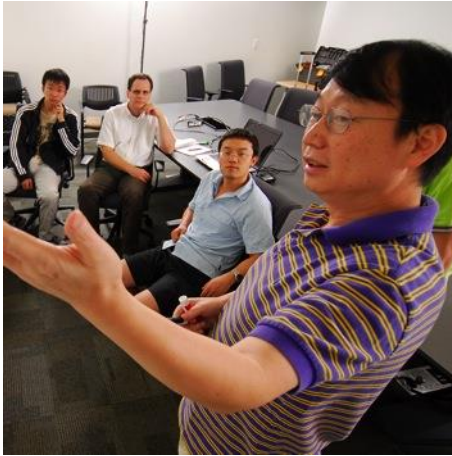
- Solves **real-world problems** and creates future leaders
- Enables **breakthroughs** in scientific discovery and engineering practice
- Uses the most **advanced resources**, techniques and ideas
- Is **highly collaborative** with an impressive roster of GT and industry partners

Ten Years of Success

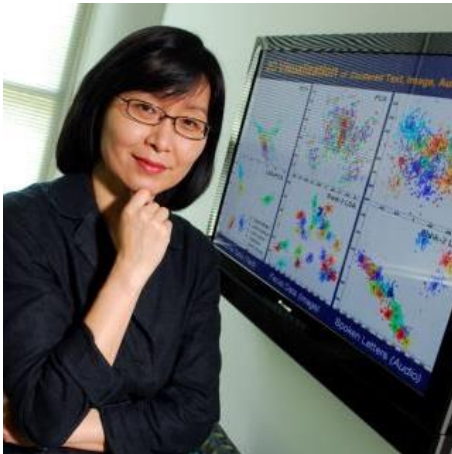


- Founded: 2005
- Chair: David Bader
- Faculty:
 - 11 tenure track (FY 16)
 - 4 joint appointments
 - 6 adjunct faculty
 - 5 research scientists
- Administrative staff: 5
- Research expenditures: \$5.6 million (FY 2015)
- High impact: \$463K expenditure per faculty member





- 11 tenure-track faculty members (FY 16)
- 1 Regents' professor
- 5 NSF CAREER awards
- 2 IEEE fellows, 2 AAAS fellows, and 1 SIAM fellow
- 3 recent best paper awards and 2 finalists from SIAM, IEEE, etc.
- Several recent awards from industry:



Accenture

IBM

Google

NVIDIA

Intel

Lockheed Martin

Yahoo! Labs

Raytheon

LexisNexis

Microsoft Research

Sony

Cray

Exxon Mobil

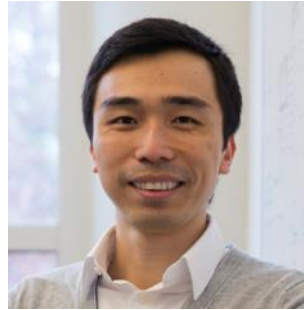
Faculty: Interdisciplinary Innovators



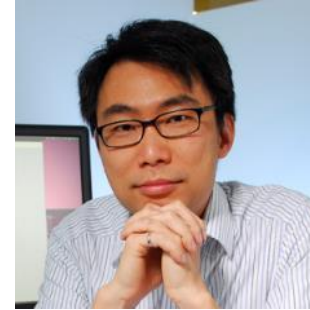
Srinivas Aluru
Professor



David Bader
Professor and Chair



Polo Chau
Assistant Professor



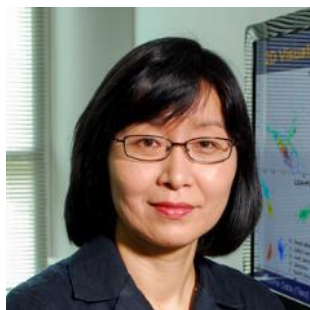
Edmond Chow
Associate Professor



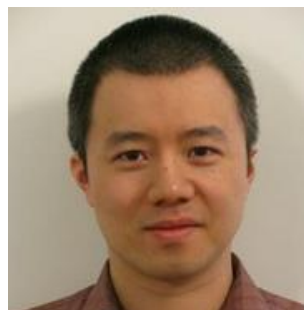
Bistra Dilkina
Assistant Professor



Richard Fujimoto
Regents' Professor



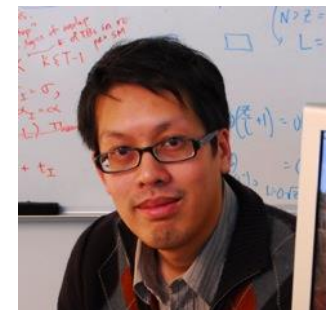
Haesun Park
Professor



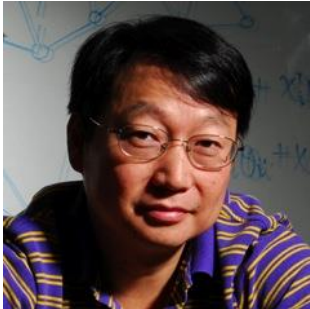
Le Song
Assistant Professor



Jimeng Sun
Associate Professor



Richard Vuduc
Associate Professor



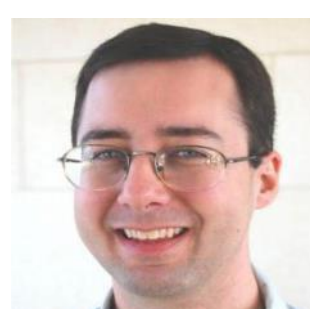
Hongyuan Zha
Professor



Kenneth Brown
Chemistry



Mark Borodovsky
BME



David Sherrill
Chemistry



Surya Kalidindi
Mech. Engr.



S. Aluru (PI), W. Feng, K. Olukotun, P. Schnable, C. Sing, and J. Zola, “BIGDATA: Mid-Scale: DA: Collaborative Research: Genomes Galore - Core Techniques, Libraries, and Domain Specific Languages for High-Throughput DNA Sequencing,” NSF/NIH Bigdata Initiative, **\$2M**

A. Somani, **S. Aluru** (Co-PI), R. Fox, E. Takle, and M. Gordon, “MRI: Acquisition of a HPC system for Data-Driven Discovery in Science and Engineering,” National Science Foundation, **\$1.8M**

S. Aluru (PI), K. Dorman, and P.S. Schnable, “AF:Medium: Parallel Algorithms and Software for High-throughput Sequence Assembly,” National Science Foundation, **\$1M**

Polo Chau (Co-PI), “Center of Excellence for Mobile Sensor Data-to-Knowledge (MD2K),” National Institute of Health, **\$1.25M**

R. Fujimoto (Co-PI) and J. Crittenden (PI), “Participatory Modeling of Complex Urban Infrastructure Systems,” National Science Foundation, **\$2.5M**

R. Fujimoto (PI), T. Blum, **S. Kalidindi**, W. Newstetter, and **H. Zha**, “Computation-Enabled Design and Manufacturing of High Performance Materials,” National Science Foundation, **\$2.8M**

H. Park (PI), **H. Zha** (Co-PI), B. Drake (Co-PI), J. Choo (Co-PI), and J. Poulson (Co-PI), “Fast Algorithms on Imperfect, Heterogeneous, Distributed Data for Interactive Analysis,” DARPA, **\$2.7M**

H. Park (PI), J. Stasko (Co-PI), A. Gray (Co-PI), J. Monteiro (Co-PI), V. Koltchinskii (Co-PI), “FODAVA-lead: Dimension Reduction and Data Reduction: Foundations for Visualization,” National Science Foundation and Department of Homeland Security, **\$3.5M**

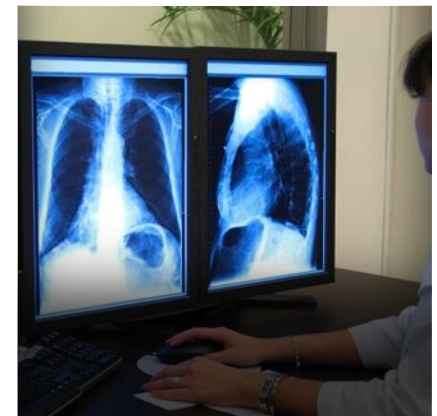
D. Bader (PI), **E.J. Riedy** (Co-PI), **R. Vuduc** (Co-PI), and V. Prasanna (PI), “SI2-SSI: Collaborative: The XScala Project: A Community Repository for Model-Driven Design and Tuning of Data-Intensive Applications for Extreme-Scale Accelerator-Based Systems,” National Science Foundation, **\$1.2M**

D. Bader (PI), **E.J. Riedy** (Co-PI), “GRATEFUL: GRaph Analysis Tackling power EFFiciency, Uncertainty, and Locality, Power Efficiency Revolution for Embedded Computing Technologies (PERFECT) Program,” DARPA, **\$2.9M**

J. Sun, Smart Connect Health Project Award, National Science Foundation, **\$2.1M**

H. Zha (Co-PI), “TWC SBE: TTP Option: Medium: Collaborative: EPICA: Empowering People to Overcome Information Controls and Attacks,” National Science Foundation, **\$1.1M**

...and more good news pending...



Answering the need for algorithms that scale to massive, complex data sets

40 ZETTABYTES
[43 TRILLION GIGABYTES]
of data will be created by 2020, an increase of 300 times from 2005



It's estimated that **2.5 QUINTILLION BYTES** [2.3 TRILLION GIGABYTES] of data are created each day

Most companies in the U.S. have at least **100 TERABYTES** [100,000 GIGABYTES] of data stored

6 BILLION PEOPLE have cell phones

WORLD POPULATION: 7 BILLION

The FOUR V's of Big Data

From traffic patterns and music downloads to web history and medical records, data is recorded, stored, and analyzed to enable the technology and services that the world relies on every day. But what exactly is big data, and how can these massive amounts of data be used?

As a leader in the sector, IBM data scientists break big data into four dimensions: **Volume, Velocity, Variety and Veracity**

Depending on the industry and organization, big data encompasses information from multiple internal and external sources such as transactions, social media, enterprise content, sensors and mobile devices. Companies can leverage data to adapt their products and services to better meet customer needs, optimize operations and infrastructure, and find new sources of revenue.

By 2015 **4.4 MILLION IT JOBS** will be created globally to support big data, with 1.9 million in the United States



As of 2011, the global size of data in healthcare was estimated to be

150 EXABYTES
[161 BILLION GIGABYTES]



30 BILLION PIECES OF CONTENT are shared on Facebook every month



By 2014, it's anticipated there will be **420 MILLION WEARABLE, WIRELESS HEALTH MONITORS**

4 BILLION+ HOURS OF VIDEO are watched on YouTube each month



400 MILLION TWEETS are sent per day by about 200 million monthly active users



Variety DIFFERENT FORMS OF DATA

The New York Stock Exchange captures **1 TB OF TRADE INFORMATION** during each trading session



Modern cars have close to **100 SENSORS** that monitor items such as fuel level and tire pressure



Velocity ANALYSIS OF STREAMING DATA

By 2016, it is projected there will be **18.9 BILLION NETWORK CONNECTIONS** – almost 2.5 connections per person on earth



1 IN 3 BUSINESS LEADERS don't trust the information they use to make decisions



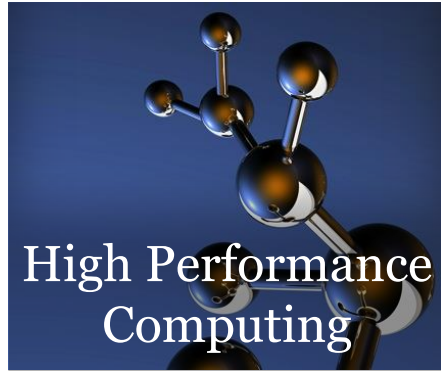
Poor data quality costs the US economy around **\$3.1 TRILLION A YEAR**



27% OF RESPONDENTS

in one survey were unsure of how much of their data was inaccurate

Veracity UNCERTAINTY OF DATA

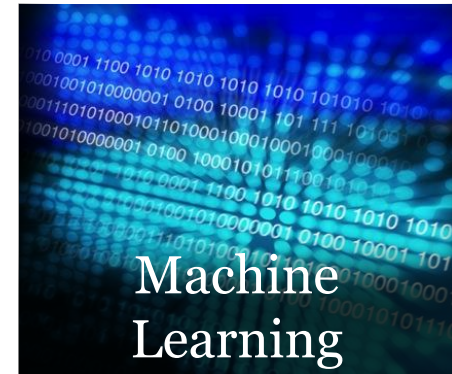


Devise computing solutions at the absolute limits of scale and speed using efficient, reliable and fast algorithms, software, tools and applications

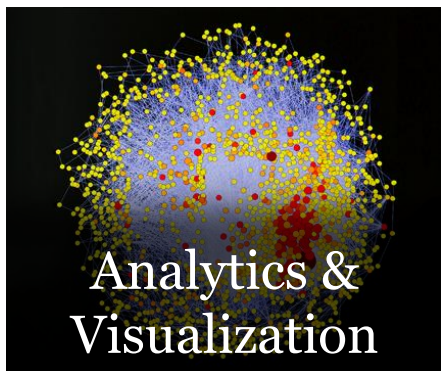
Construct and study algorithms that build models, and make efficient data-driven predictions or decisions



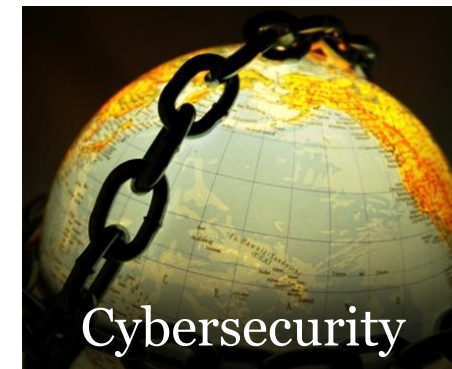
Develop new methods to analyze large and complex data sets, transforming data into value and solve grand challenges



Design fast theoretic algorithms on large-scale graphs, and detect malicious activity



Present data in ways that best yield insight and support decisions as problems scale and complexity increase



- Ph.D. and MS in Computational Science and Engineering
- Ph.D. and MS in Bioengineering, Ph.D. in Bioinformatics, MS in Analytics

Strength in Diversity: CSE Home Units



School of Aerospace Engineering
School of Biology
Coulter Department of Biomedical Engineering
School of Chemistry and Biochemistry
School of Civil and Environmental Engineering
School of Computational Science and Engineering
School of Industrial and Systems Engineering
School of Mathematics

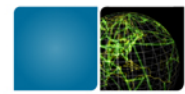


Students select a **Home** – unit & (*if applicable*) advisor
Coursework – **Core + Computation + Application**
Research – **Dissertation**
(*MS thesis option + PhD only*)

Georgia Tech  **School of Computational Science and Engineering**

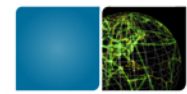


2005 - 2015



Outline

- Overview of Georgia Tech
- **STINGER: Streaming Analytics**
- Case study: Seed Set Expansion
- Future architectures
- Conclusions



STING Initiative:

Focusing on Globally Significant Grand Challenges

- Many globally-significant grand challenges can be modeled by **Spatio-Temporal Interaction Networks and Graphs** (or “STING”).
- Emerging real-world graph problems include
 - detecting community structure in large social networks,
 - defending the nation against cyber-based attacks,
 - discovering insider threats (e.g. Ft. Hood shooter, WikiLeaks),
 - improving the resilience of the electric power grid, and
 - detecting and preventing disease in human populations.
- Unlike traditional applications in computational science and engineering, solving these problems at scale often raises new research challenges because of sparsity and the lack of locality in the massive data, design of parallel algorithms for massive, streaming data analytics, and the need for new exascale supercomputers that are energy-efficient, resilient, and easy-to-program.





Big Data problems need Graph Analysis

Health Care

- Finding outbreaks, population epidemiology

Social Networks

- Advertising, searching, grouping, influence

Intelligence

- Decisions at scale, regulating algorithms

Systems Biology

- Understanding interactions, drug design

Power Grid

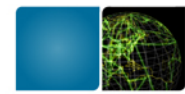
- Disruptions, conversion

Simulation

- Discrete events, cracking meshes

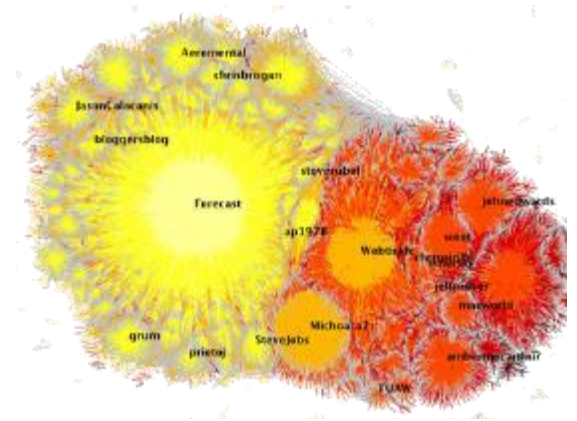
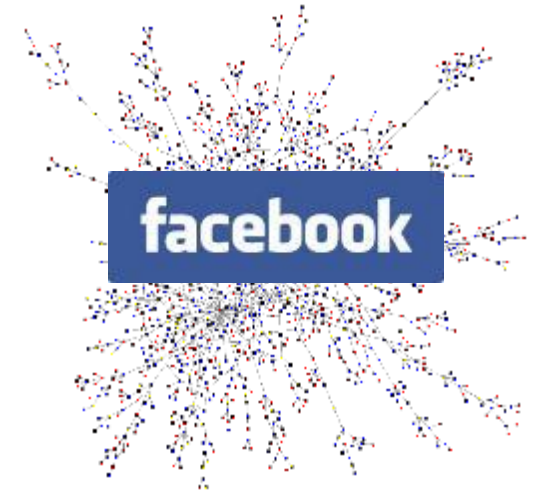
Graphs are a unifying motif for data analysis.

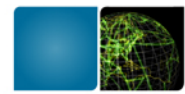
Changing and *dynamic* graphs are important!



Data rates and volumes are immense

- Facebook:
 - ~1 billion users
 - average 130 friends
 - 30 billion pieces of content shared / month
- Twitter:
 - 500 million active users
 - 340 million tweets / day
- Internet – 100s of exabytes / year
 - 300 million new websites per year
 - 48 hours of video to YouTube per minute
 - 30,000 YouTube videos played per second





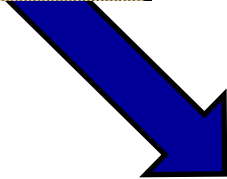
Massive-Scale Streaming Analytics

Historically, HPC uses **batch processing** style where a program and a static data set are scheduled to compute in the next available slot.

Today, data is overwhelming in volume *and* rate, and we struggle to keep up with these **streams**.

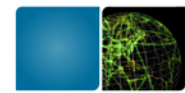
→ Fundamental computer science research is needed in:

- the design of streaming architectures, and
- data structures and algorithms that can compute important analytics while sitting in the middle of these torrential flows.



VS.





Our focus is streaming graphs



Analysts



(A, B, t1, **poke**)

(A, C, t2, **msg**)

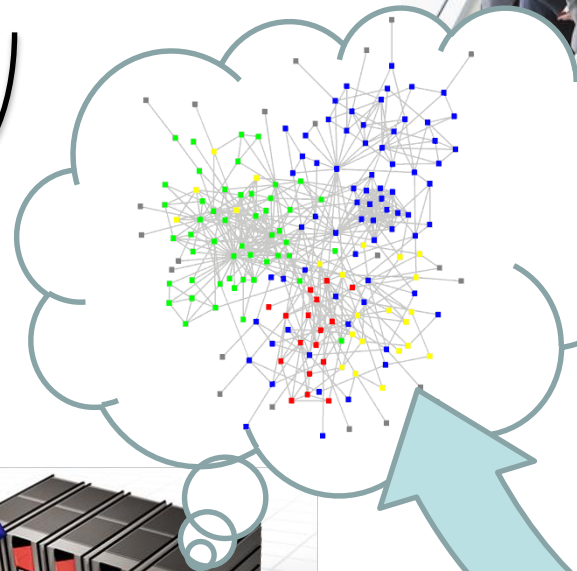
(A, D, t3, **view wall**)

(A, D, t4, **post**)

(B, A, t2, **poke**)

(B, A, t3, **view wall**)

(B, A, t4, **msg**)

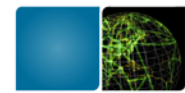


Q3? Q2?
Q1?

... e9 e8 e7 e6 e5 e4 e3 e2 e1 ...
Billions of edges

- Change detection
- Flows, Clustering, Centrality
- Structural change
- Key actors, anomalies





STINGER: as an analysis package

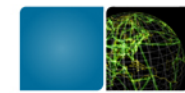
- **Streaming edge insertions and deletions:**
Performs new edge insertions, updates, and deletions in batches or individually.
- **Streaming clustering coefficients:**
Tracks the local and global clustering coefficients of a graph under both edge insertions and deletions.
- **Streaming connected components:**
Accurately tracks the connected components of a graph with insertions and deletions.
- **Streaming community detection:**
Track and update the community structures within the graph as they change.
- **Parallel agglomerative clustering:**
Find clusters that are optimized for a user-defined edge scoring function.
- **Streaming Betweenness Centrality:**
Find the key points within information flows and structural vulnerabilities.
- **K-core Extraction:**
Extract additional communities and filter noisy high-degree vertices.
- **Classic breadth-first search:**
Performs a parallel breadth-first search of the graph starting at a given source vertex to find shortest paths.



Optimized to update at rates of over 3 million edges per second on graphs of one billion edges

<http://www.cc.gatech.edu/stinger>

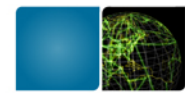
STINGER: Where do you get it?



The screenshot shows the STINGER website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, News, About, Documentation, Download, Publications, Data, and Developers. Below the navigation bar, a banner reads "The next generation of STINGER is here! Read about it here. Download it here." The main heading is "Graph analytics to the rescue!" accompanied by a bee icon. The text below describes dynamic graphs and their applications in social networks, disease spread, and business intelligence. A "Learn more >" button is present. Below this, three sections are visible: "What does it do?" with a line graph, "How can I use it?" with a code snippet, and "How can I help?" with a diagram. Each section has a "Learn more >" button. At the bottom, there is a footer with "Twitter-bootstrap GS by Luca Mustolesi - Powered by GetSimple".

www.cc.gatech.edu/stinger/

- Gateway to
 - code,
 - development,
 - documentation,
 - presentations...
- Users / contributors / questioners: Georgia Tech, PNNL, CMU, Berkeley, Intel, Cray, NVIDIA, IBM, Federal Government, Ionic Security, Citi

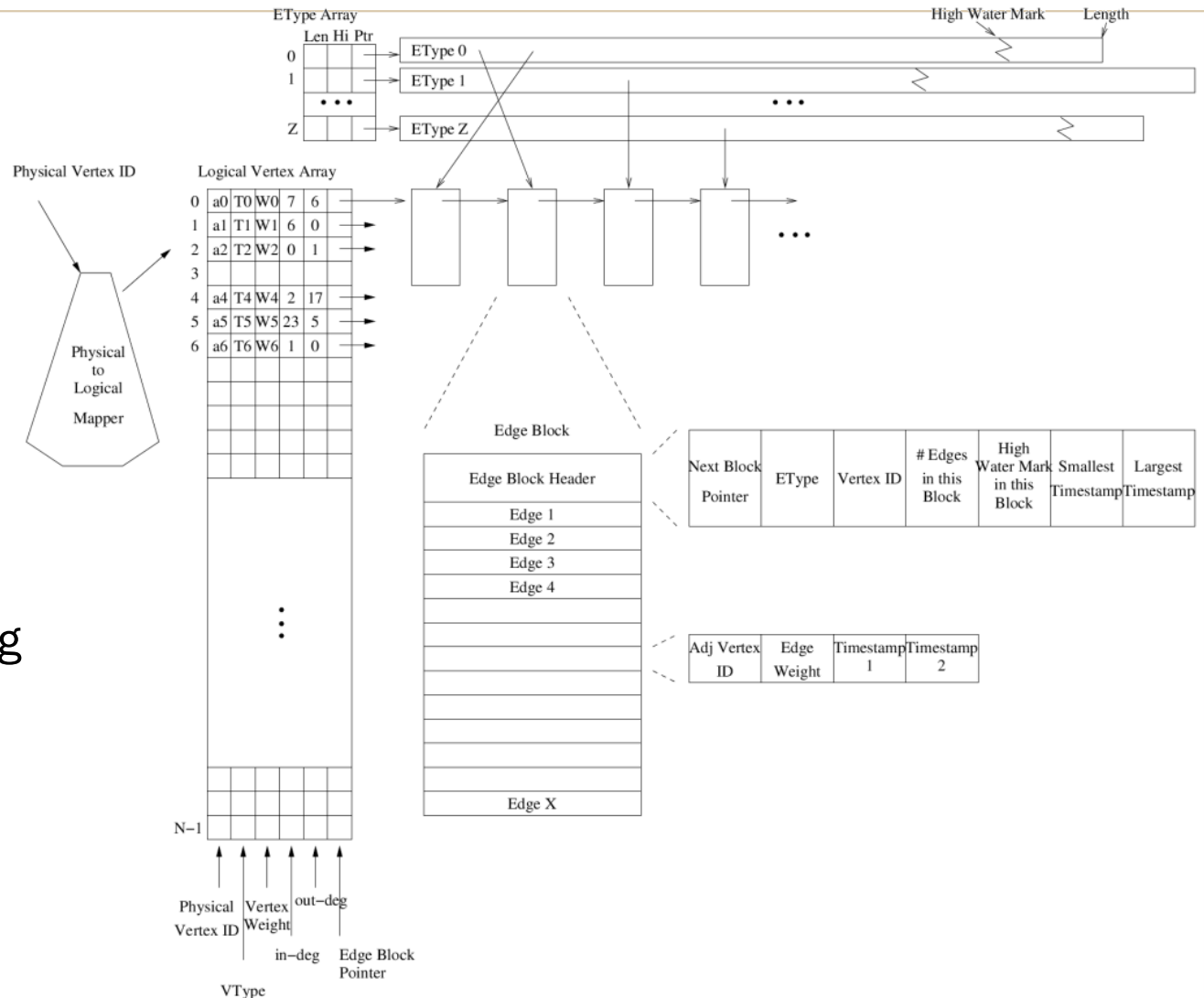


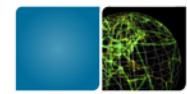
STING Extensible Representation (STINGER)

- ▶ Enhanced representation developed for dynamic graphs developed in consultation with David A. Bader, Jon Berry, Adam Amos-Binks, Daniel Chavarría-Miranda, Charles Hastings, Kamesh Madduri, and Steven C. Poulos.
- ▶ Design goals:
 - Be useful for the entire “large graph” community
 - Portable semantics and high-level optimizations across multiple platforms & frameworks (XMT C, MTGL, etc.)
 - Permit good performance: No single structure is optimal for all.
 - Assume globally addressable memory access
 - Support multiple, parallel readers and a single writer
- ▶ Operations:
 - Insert/update & delete both vertices & edges
 - Aging-off: Remove old edges (by timestamp)
 - Serialization to support checkpointing, etc.

STING Extensible Representation

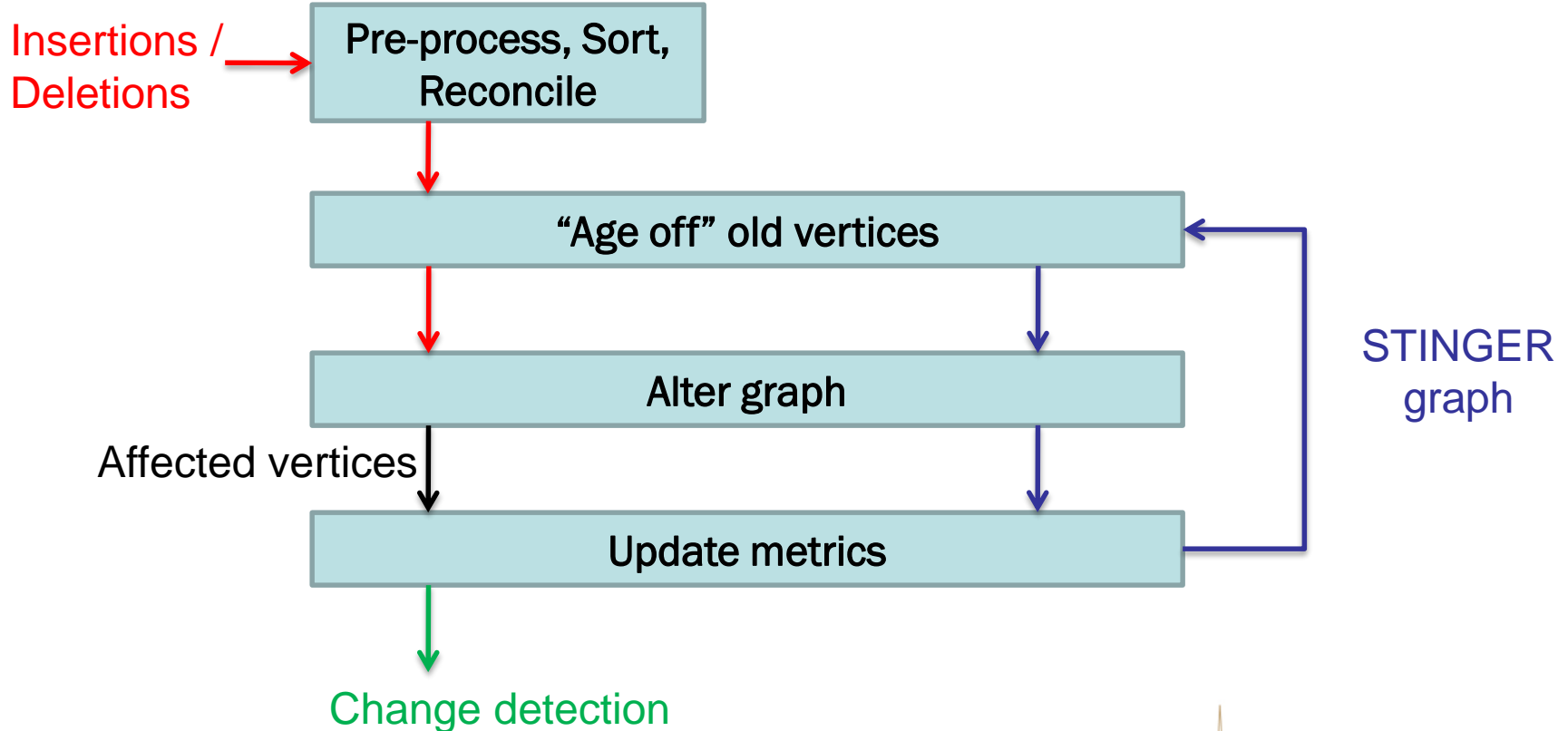
- ▶ Semi-dense edge list blocks with free space
- ▶ Compactly stores timestamps, types, weights
- ▶ Maps from application IDs to storage IDs
- ▶ Deletion by negating IDs, separate compaction



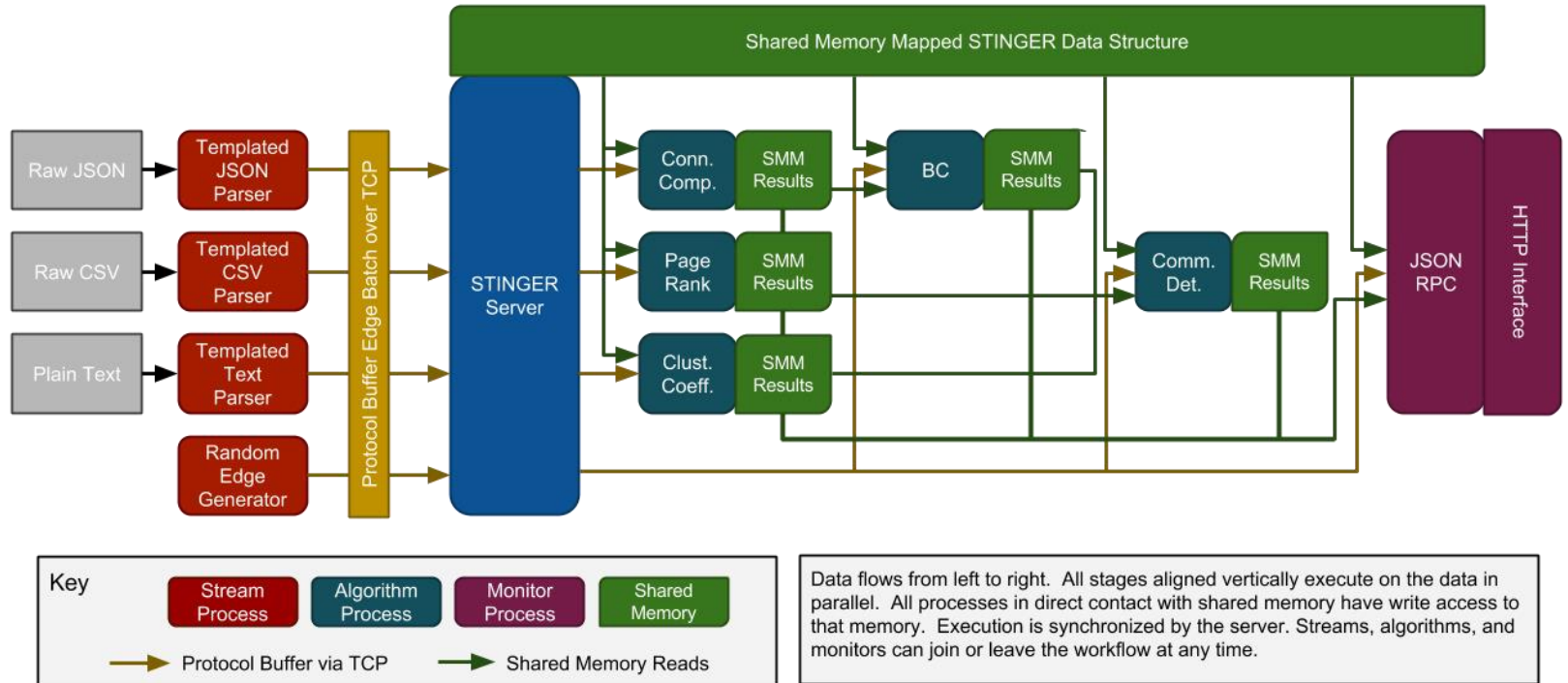


Massive Streaming Data Analytics

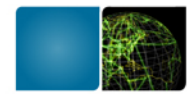
- Accumulate as much of the recent graph data as possible in main memory.



STING: High-level architecture



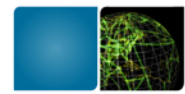
- ▲ Server: Graph storage, kernel orchestration
- ▲ OpenMP + sufficiently POSIX-ish
- ▲ Multiple processes for resilience



STINGER Streaming Graph Results

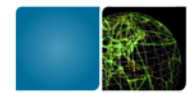
- Triangle counting / clustering coefficients
 - Up to 130k graph updates per second on X5570 (Nehalem-EP, 2.93GHz)
- Connected components & spanning forest
 - Over 88k graph updates per second on X5570
- Community detection & maintenance
 - Up to 100 million updates per second, 4-socket 40-core Westmere-EX
 - (Note: Most updates do not change communities...)
- Incremental PageRank
 - Reduce lower latency by $> 2\times$ over restarting
- Betweenness centrality
 - $O(|V| \cdot (|V| + |E|))$, can be sampled
 - Speed-ups of $40\times - 150\times$ over static recomputation





Outline

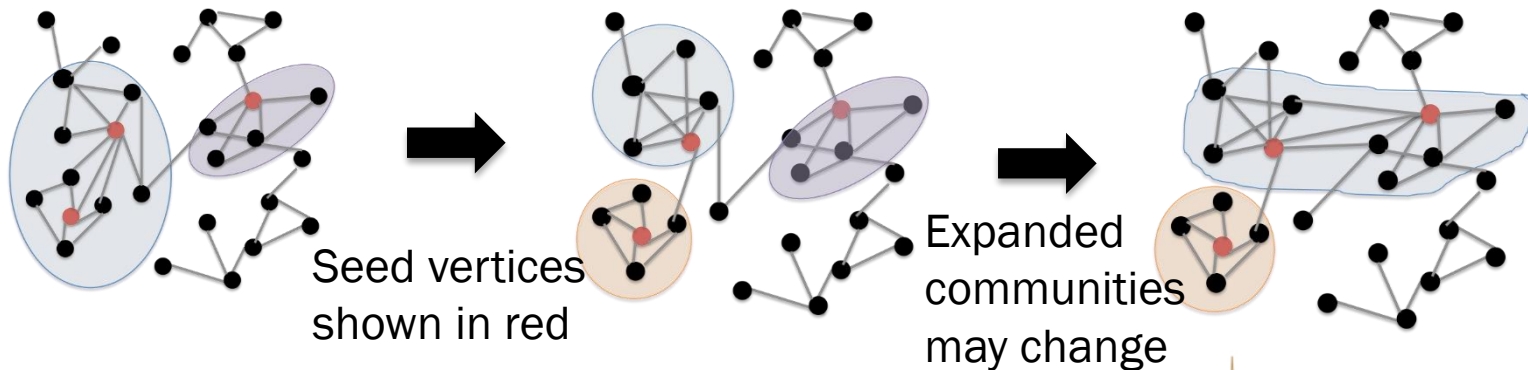
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- Conclusions

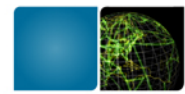


Streaming Seed Set Expansion

[Joint research with Anita Zakrzewska]

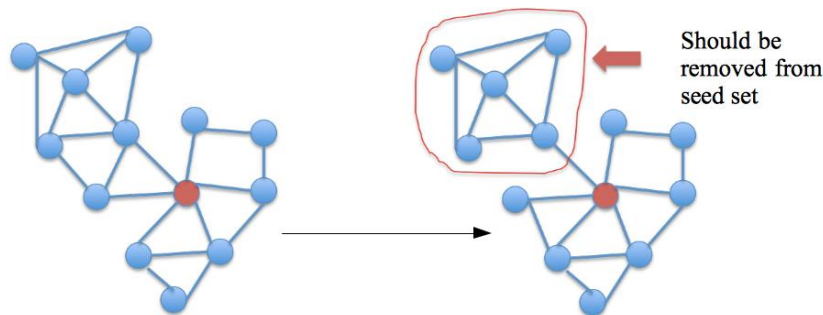
- Given a set of seed vertices of interest, seed set expansion finds the best subgraph or set of communities containing the seeds
- The communities found can be used to identify and track groups interacting entities
- The results also aid visualization or performing more computationally expensive analytics
- In a dynamic graph, the optimal communities may change as the graph evolves. Incremental updates can be faster than recomputing from scratch
- We can track changes over time and detect when interesting changes occur, such as the expanded communities merging or splitting

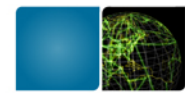




Streaming Seed Set Expansion

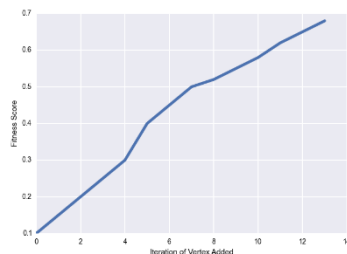
- To track seed vertices of interest over time, we run a seed set expansion from each seed and maintain the communities over time
- The overlap of expanded sets is used to determine when the communities merge together or split apart. This can alert us to interesting changes and events
- Each individual expansion is incrementally updated as the graph changes
 - New information may cause a community to expand or reduce in size.



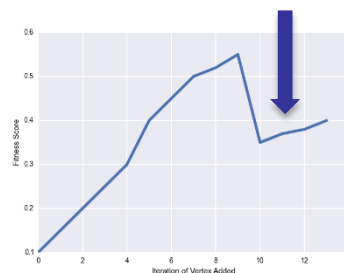


Streaming Seed Set Expansion

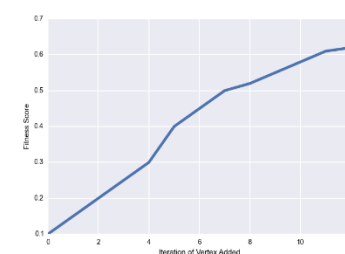
- Since seed set expansion retrieves the community of a seed vertex, the order of member selection is important. Simply re-testing vertices for membership may not detect the change in the community.
- Greedy seed set expansion results in a monotonically increasing sequence of fitness values as vertices are iteratively added to the community.
- We perform streaming greedy seed set expansion by updating the fitness sequence and detecting drops in value. After a drop in fitness, the community is selectively pruned and the fitness scores remain increasing.



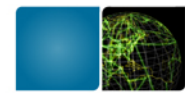
Initial sequence of fitness scores



After a change in the graph

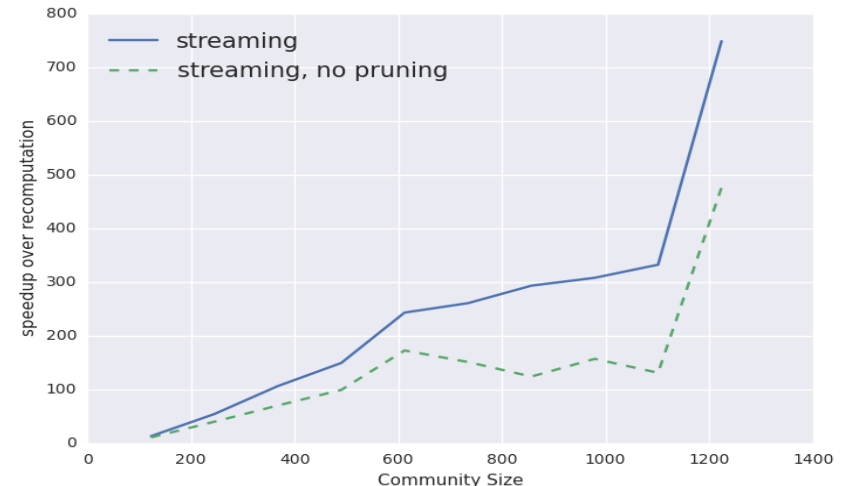
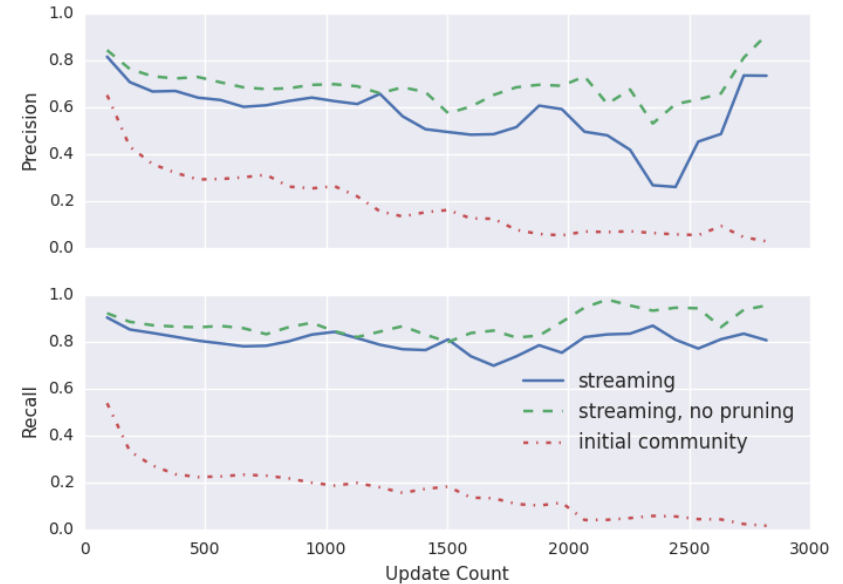


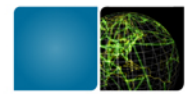
After updating the community by pruning



Streaming Seed Set Expansion

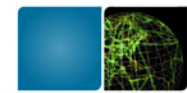
- The quality of communities produced with our incremental updating approach, compared to recomputing, is measured by precision and recall.
- Our method maintains high precision and recall as the graph changes. The red dotted line gives a baseline, showing that the communities do change significantly over time.
- Our incremental updating provides a speedup of two orders of magnitude over standard complete recomputation, depending on community size.





Outline

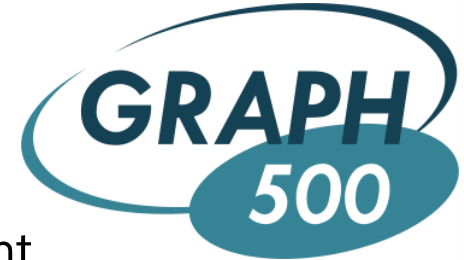
- Overview of Georgia Tech
- STINGER: Streaming Analytics
- Case study: Seed Set Expansion
- Future architectures
- Conclusions



Graph500 Benchmark, www.graph500.org

Defining a new set of benchmarks to guide the design of hardware architectures and software systems intended to support such applications and to help procurements. Graph algorithms are a core part of many analytics workloads.

Executive Committee: D.A. Bader, R. Murphy, M. Snir, A. Lumsdaine



- Five Business Area Data Sets:

- Cybersecurity

- 15 Billion Log Entries/Day (for large enterprises)
- Full Data Scan with End-to-End Join Required

- Medical Informatics

- 50M patient records, 20-200 records/patient, billions of individuals
- Entity Resolution Important

- Social Networks

- Example, Facebook, Twitter
- Nearly Unbounded Dataset Size

- Data Enrichment

- Easily PB of data
- Example: Maritime Domain Awareness
 - Hundreds of Millions of Transponders
 - Tens of Thousands of Cargo Ships
 - Tens of Millions of Pieces of Bulk Cargo
 - May involve additional data (images, etc.)

- Symbolic Networks

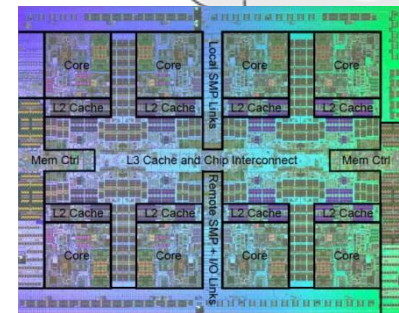
- Example, the Human Brain
- 25B Neurons
- 7,000+ Connections/Neuron

Heterogeneity in “Big Data” systems: High Performance Data Analytics

- Analytic platforms will combine:
 - Cloud (Hadoop/map-reduce)
 - Stream processing
 - Large shared-memory systems
 - Massive multithreaded architectures
 - Multicore and accelerators

➔ **The challenge:** developing methodologies for employing these complementary systems in an enterprise-class analytics framework for solving grand challenges in massive data analysis for discovery, real-time analytics, and forensics.

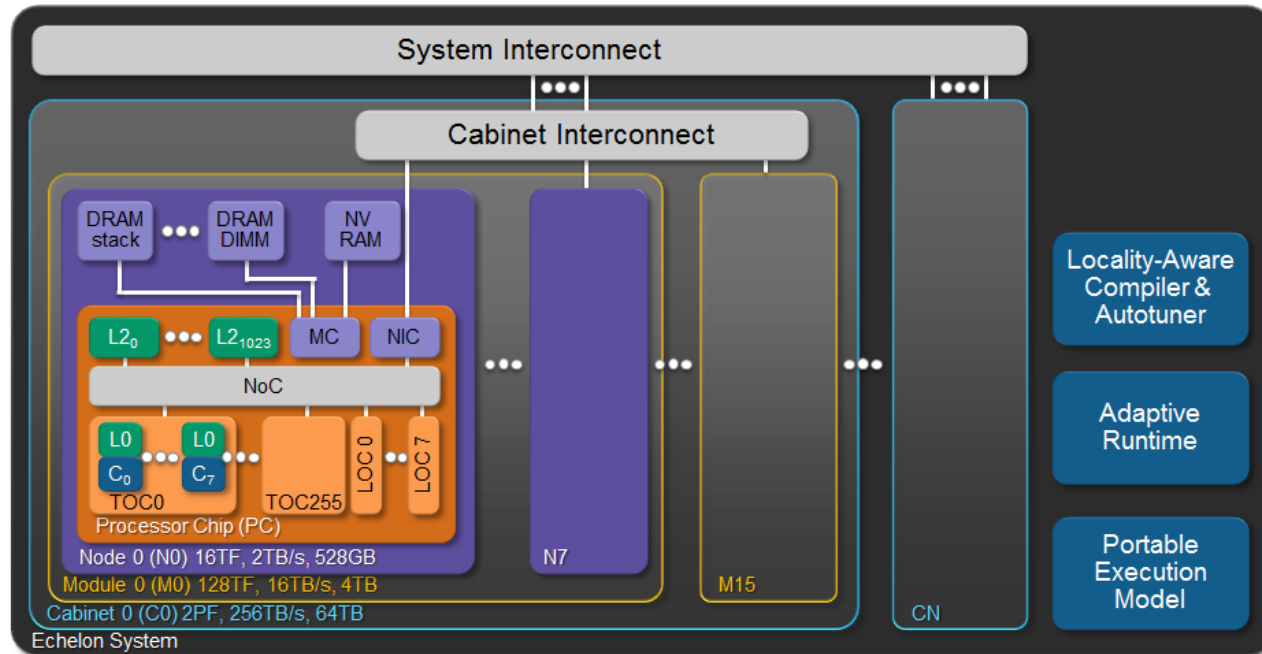
ACCUMULO



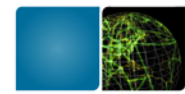
Steve Mills, SVP of IBM Software (left), and Dr. John Kelly, SVP of IBM Research, view Stream Computing technology



Future Architectures

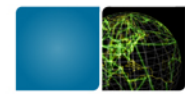


- Highly multithreaded
- High bandwidth (network and memory)
- Complex but **flexible** memory hierarchy
- **Heterogeneous** design in core capability and ISA



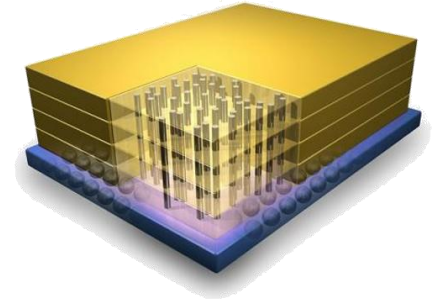
Disruptive Platform Changes

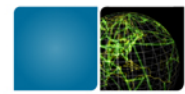
- In next 1–2 years, memory is going to change
 - 3D stacked memory (IBM, NVIDIA)
 - Hybrid memory cube (HMC Cons., Micron, Intel)
 - Programming logic layer on-chip
 - Possibly non-volatile
 - Order of magnitude higher bandwidth
 - **Order of magnitude lower energy cost**
- Interconnects are changing
 - Processor \Leftrightarrow memory \Leftrightarrow accelerator (NVLink, Phi)
 - Data-center networks finally may change, not just *nGbE*



Revolutionary Changes in Memory Technology

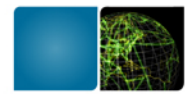
- In the next 1-2 years, memory technologies will undergo a dramatic change
 - 3-D stacked memory
 - Programming logic layer on chip
 - E.g. Hybrid Memory Cube (HMC) consortium
- Energy is a major constraint in both embedded (smartphone) and supercomputing systems, and 75% of the energy is spent moving data
- Logic layer allows operations to be performed on-memory chips without needing the round-trip to move the data from memory to processor
- This is a huge change in the relative cost of operations!





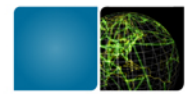
Outline

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Conclusions

- Massive-Scale Streaming Analytics will require new
 - High-performance computing platforms
 - Streaming algorithms
 - Energy-efficient implementationsand are promising to solve **real-world challenges!**
- Mapping applications to high performance architectures may yield 6 or more orders of magnitude performance improvement



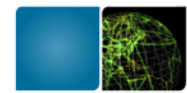
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 - **Anita Zakrzewska**
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 - **Dr. Oded Green** (ArrayFire)
 - **Dr. Seunghwa Kang** (Pacific Northwest National Lab)
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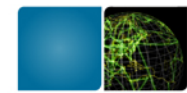
Bader, Related Recent Publications (2005-2009)

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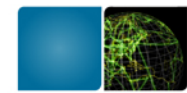
Bader, Related Recent Publications (2010-2011)

- David Ediger, Karl Jiang, E. Jason Riedy, and David A. Bader. “**Massive Streaming Data Analytics: A Case Study with Clustering Coefficients**,” Fourth Workshop in Multithreaded Architectures and Applications (MTAAP), Atlanta, GA, April 2010.
- Seunghwa Kang, David A. Bader. “**Large Scale Complex Network Analysis using the Hybrid Combination of a MapReduce cluster and a Highly Multithreaded System**,” Fourth Workshop in Multithreaded Architectures and Applications (MTAAP), Atlanta, GA, April 2010.
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- Virat Agarwal, Fabrizio Petrini, Davide Pasetto and David A. Bader. “**Scalable Graph Exploration on Multicore Processors**,” *The 22nd IEEE and ACM Supercomputing Conference (SC10)*, New Orleans, LA, November 2010.
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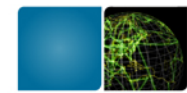
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- R.C. McColl, D. Ediger, and D.A. Bader, "**Many-Core Memory Hierarchies and Parallel Graph Analysis**," Poster Session, 15th SIAM Conference on Parallel Processing for Scientific Computing (PP12), Savannah, GA, February 15-17, 2012.
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- L.M. Munguía, E. Ayguade, and D.A. Bader, "**Task-based Parallel Breadth-First Search in Heterogeneous Environments**," *The 19th Annual IEEE International Conference on High Performance Computing (HiPC)*, Pune, India, December 18-21, 2012.



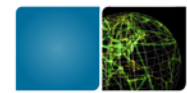
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- X. Liu, P. Pande, H. Meyerhenke, and D.A. Bader, "**PASQUAL: Parallel Techniques for Next Generation Genome Sequence Assembly**," *IEEE Transactions on Parallel & Distributed Systems*, 24(5):977-986, 2013.
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- A. Zakrzewska and D.A. Bader, "**Fast Incremental Community Detection on Dynamic Graphs**," *11th International Conference on Parallel Processing and Applied Mathematics (PPAM)*, Krakow, Poland, September 6-9, 2015.
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