

LeapGNN: Accelerating Distributed GNN Training Leveraging Feature-Centric Model Migration

Weijian Chen, Shuibing He, Haoyang Qu, Xuechen Zhang[#]



浙江大学
Zhejiang University

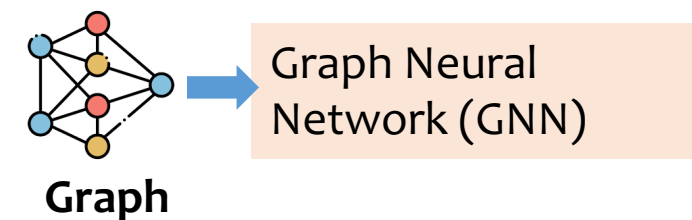
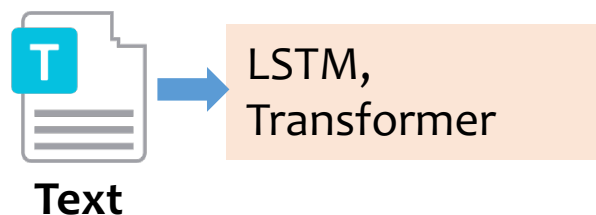
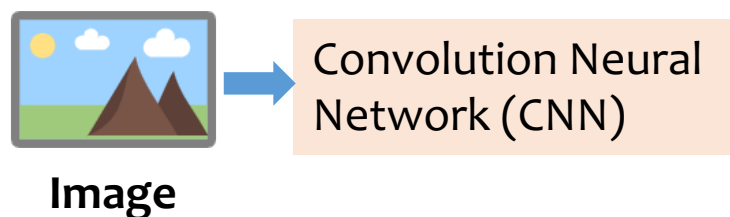
#

WASHINGTON STATE
UNIVERSITY

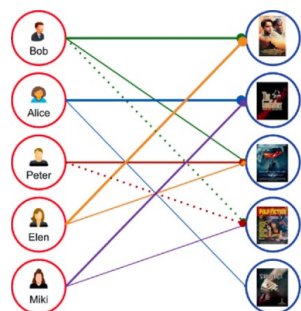
USENIX FAST 2025

Graph Neural Network (GNN)

- GNNs are designed for learning from graph-structured data.



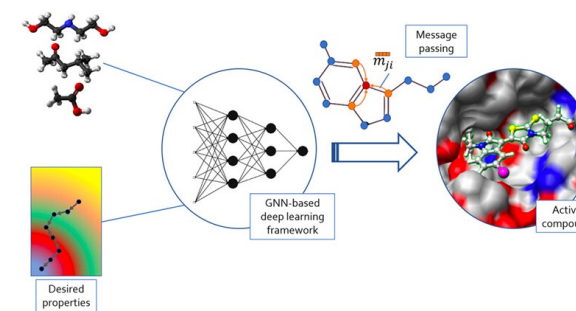
- GNN has been used for vertex/graph classification, edge prediction in many domains.



Recommendation Systems



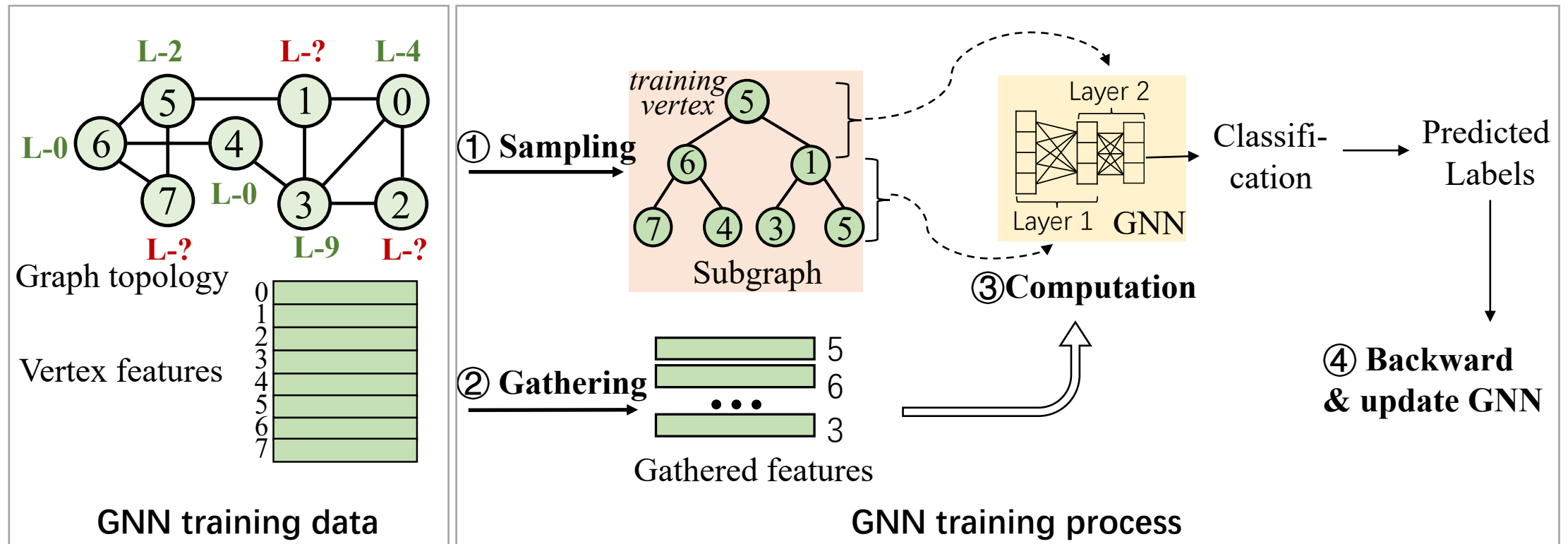
Social Networks Analysis



Drug Discovery

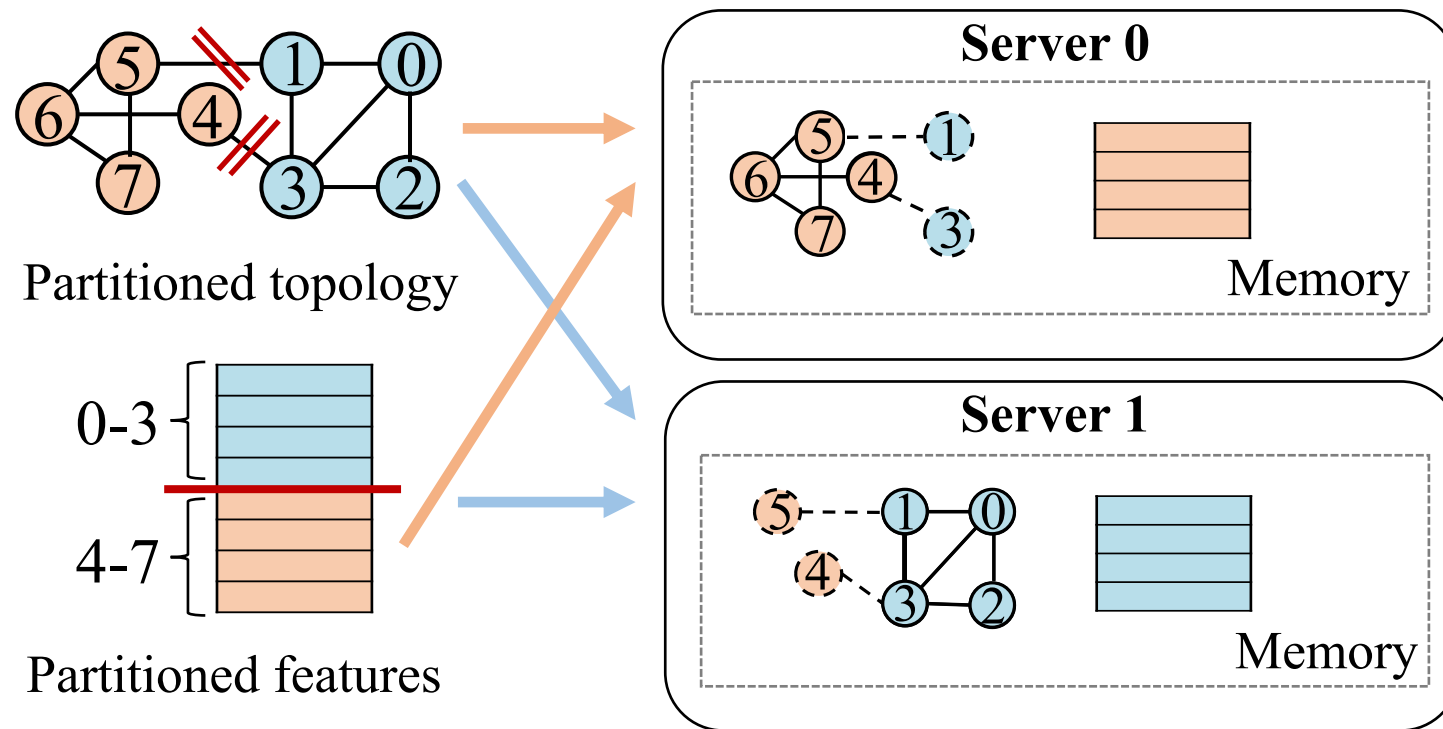
Graph Neural Network (GNN) Training

➤ **Sampling-based GNN training** is a standard approach for large-graph training.



Distributed GNN Training

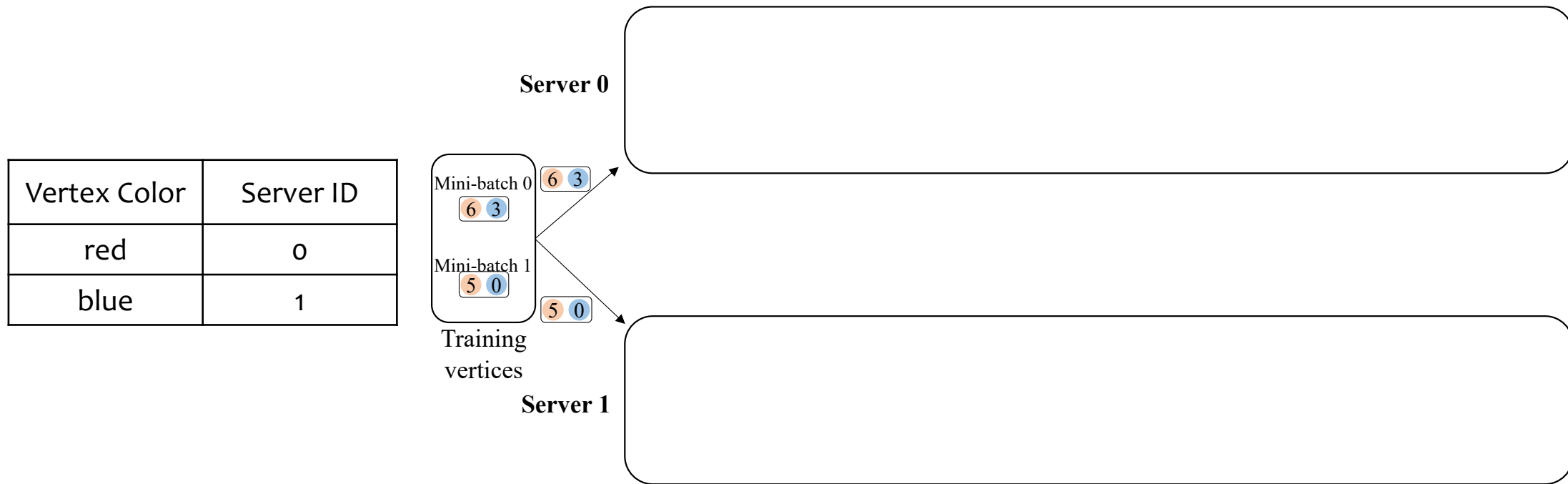
- Distributed sampling-based GNN training on multiple servers.



Graph & features are partitioned

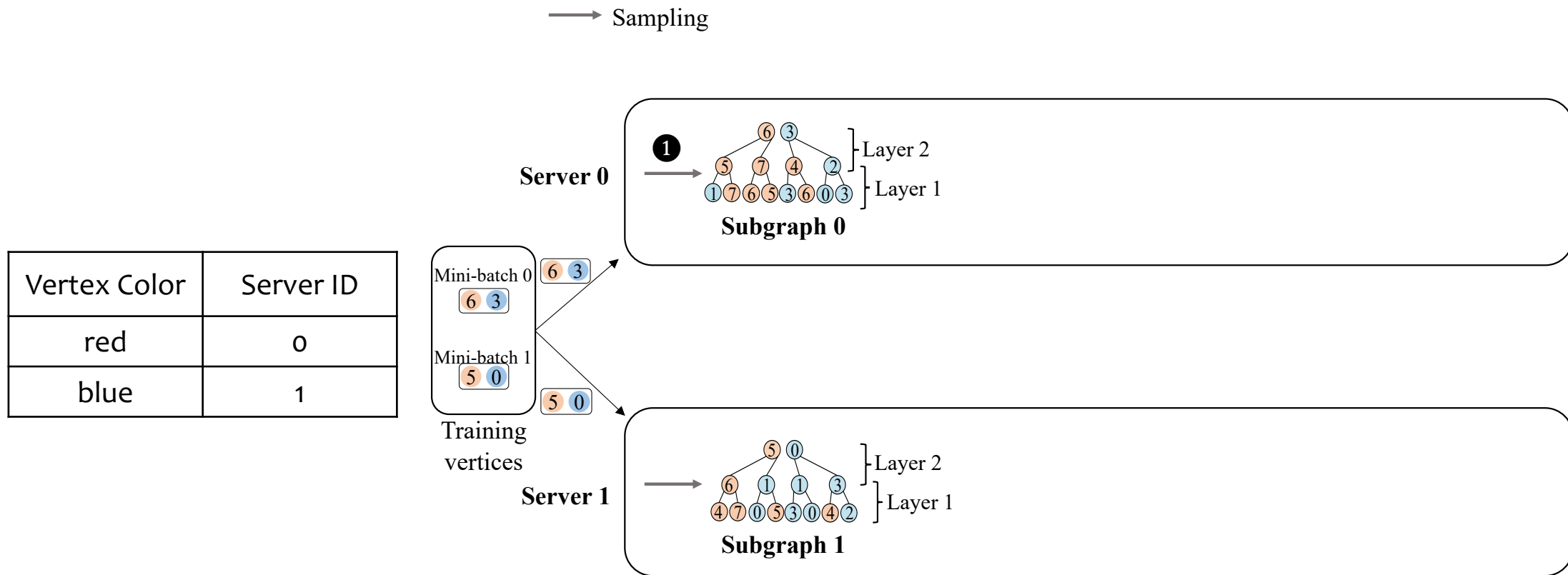
Distributed GNN Training

- Distributed sampling-based GNN training on multiple servers.



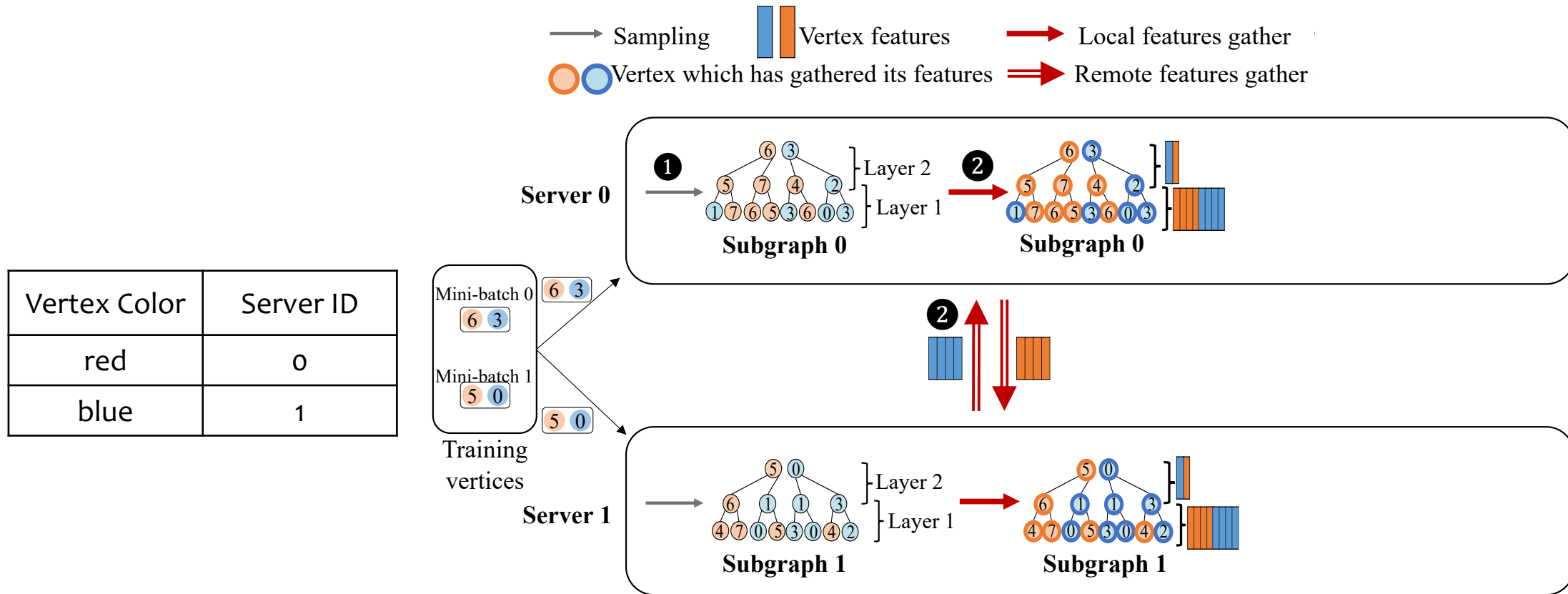
Distributed GNN Training

- Distributed sampling-based GNN training on multiple servers.



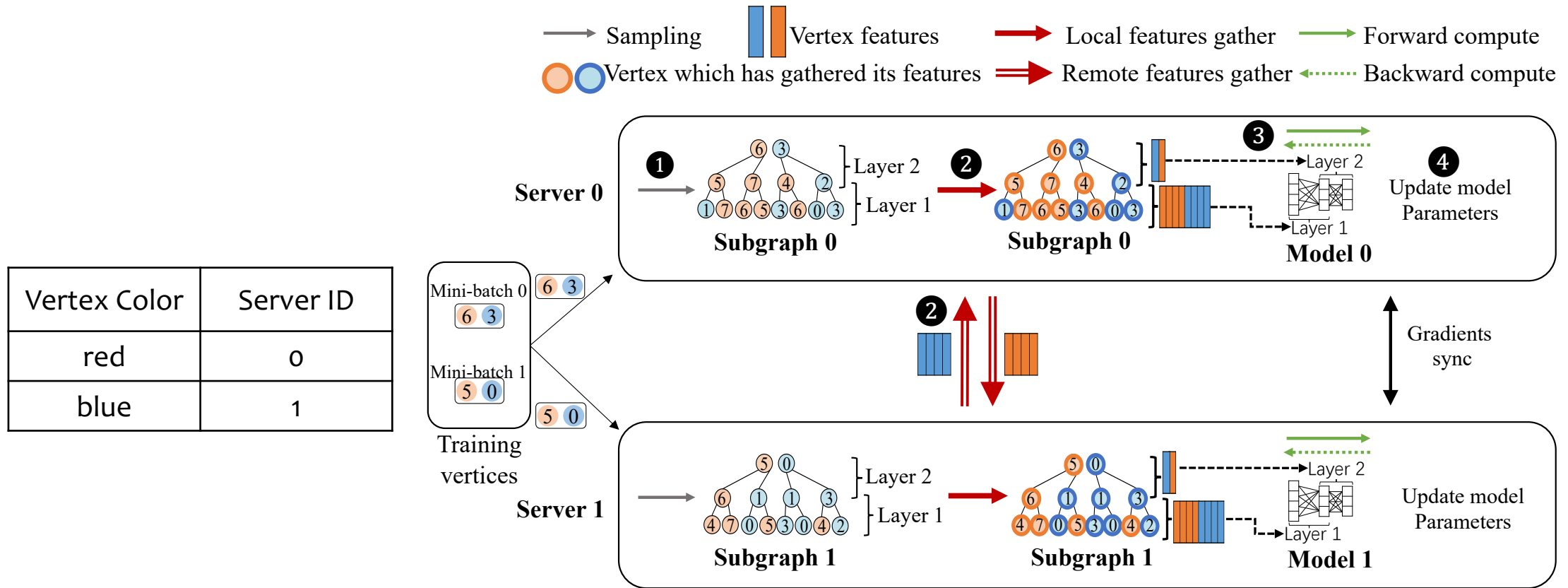
Distributed GNN Training

➤ Distributed sampling-based GNN training on multiple servers.

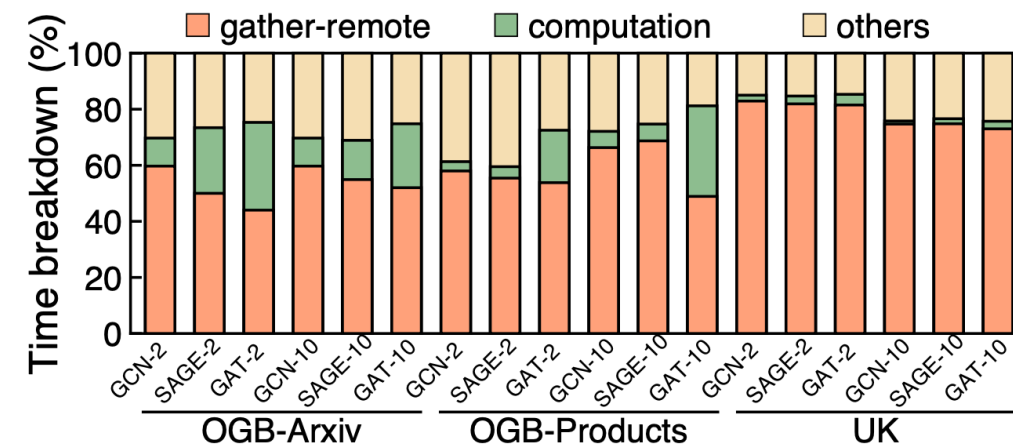
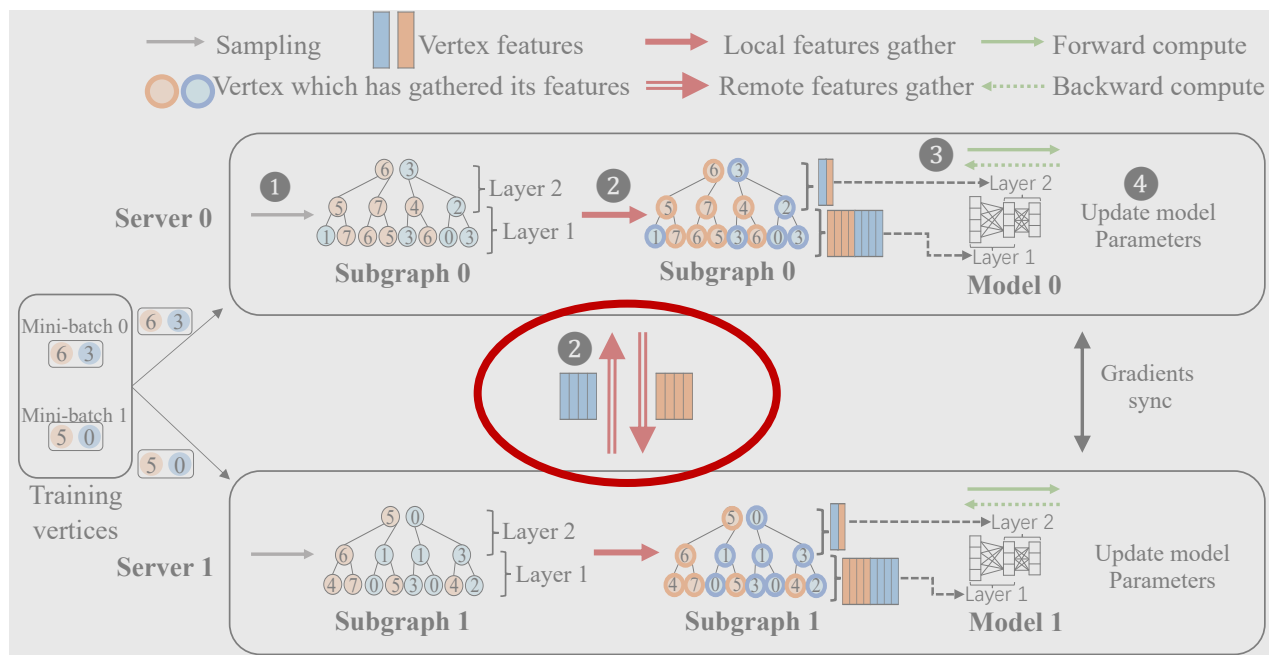


Distributed GNN Training

➤ Distributed sampling-based GNN training on multiple servers.



Bottleneck of Distributed GNN Training



Remote vertex feature gathering causes the communication bottleneck! (44%~83%)

Existing Methods

➤ Partitioning Optimization

GNN-aware graph partitioning to reduce cross-server feature transmission. [DistDGL-IA320, ROC-MLSys20, ByteDance-VLDB22, BGL-NSDI23]

➤ Sampling Optimization

Locality-aware sampling to reduce the probability of being sampled for remote vertices. [PaGraph-SoCC20, DistGNN-SC21, LAS-ICS24]

➤ Cache Optimization

Cache hot features in GPU to reduce the redundant feature gathering. [PaGraph-SoCC20, GNNLab-EuroSys22, BGL-NSDI23, Legion-ATC23]

➤ New Training Schema

Combine model parallelism and data parallelism to avoid original feature transfers. [P3-OSDI21]

Limitations

Insufficient due to dynamic and random nature of sampling.

Compromise model accuracy.

Limited by the cache size.

Introduce additional intermediate feature transfer.

We name these methods as “model-centric” methods.

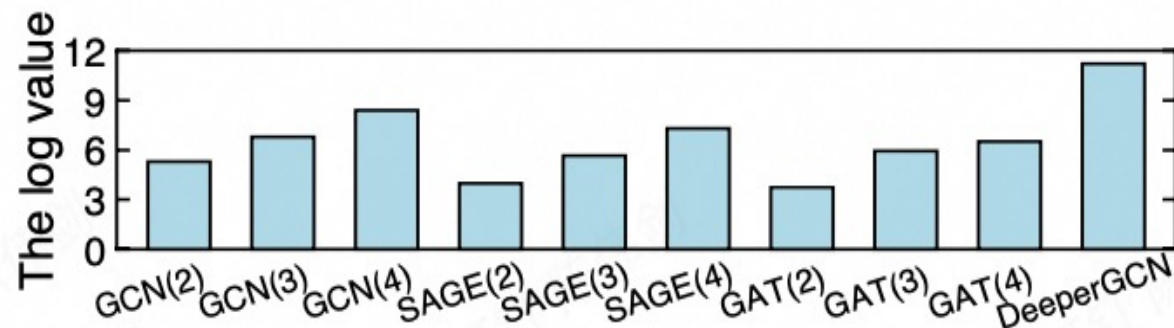
Outline

- Background & Related work
- **New observation**
- Our naïve method & Challenges
- Design
- Experimental Results

New Observation

- The amount of data transferred for **vertex feature gathering is significantly larger than the GNN model size.**

$$\alpha = \frac{\text{training data transfer between servers}}{\text{model parameter size}}$$



Feature-centric method.

Move the model to the servers where the vertex features are located, **rather than fetching the features** from the remote servers.

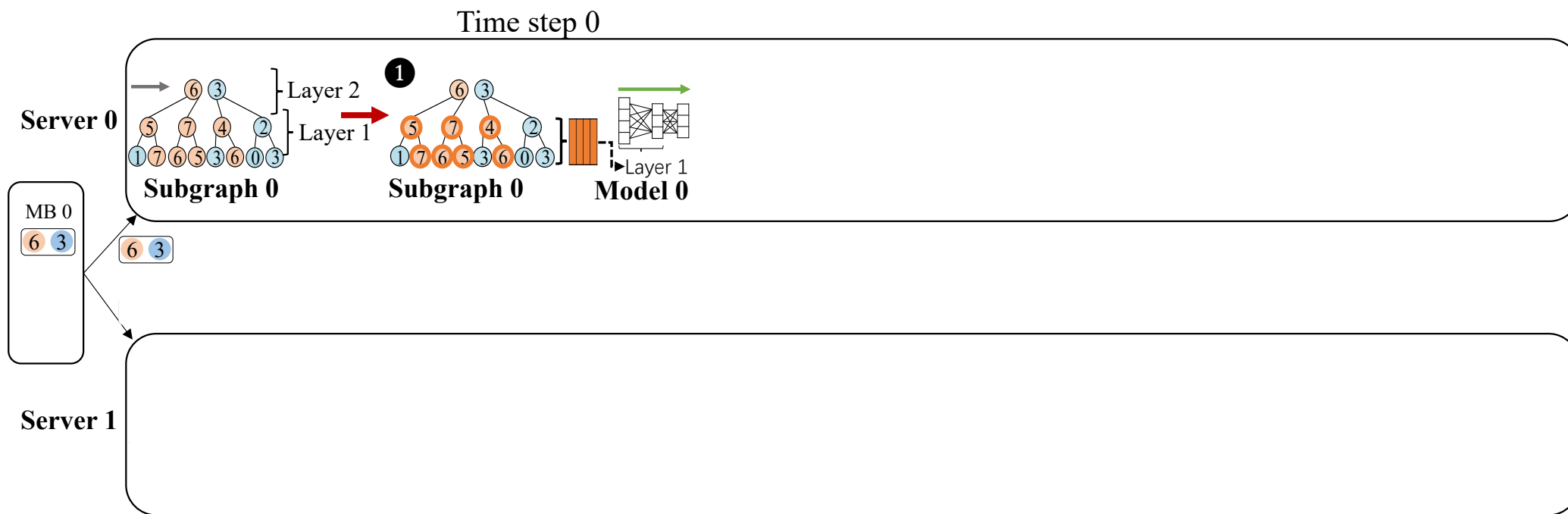
(Denoted as *Naïve model migration* method)

Naïve Model Migration



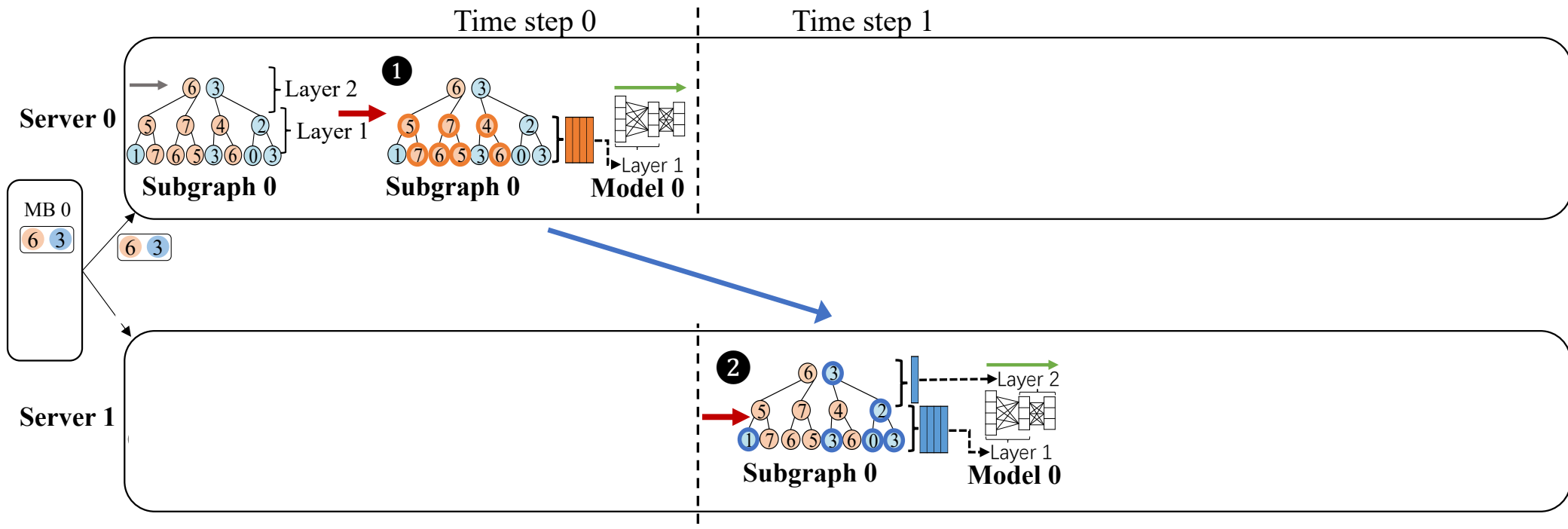
Naïve Model Migration

→ Sampling → Local features gather ○● Vertex which has gathered its features || Vertex features → Forward compute

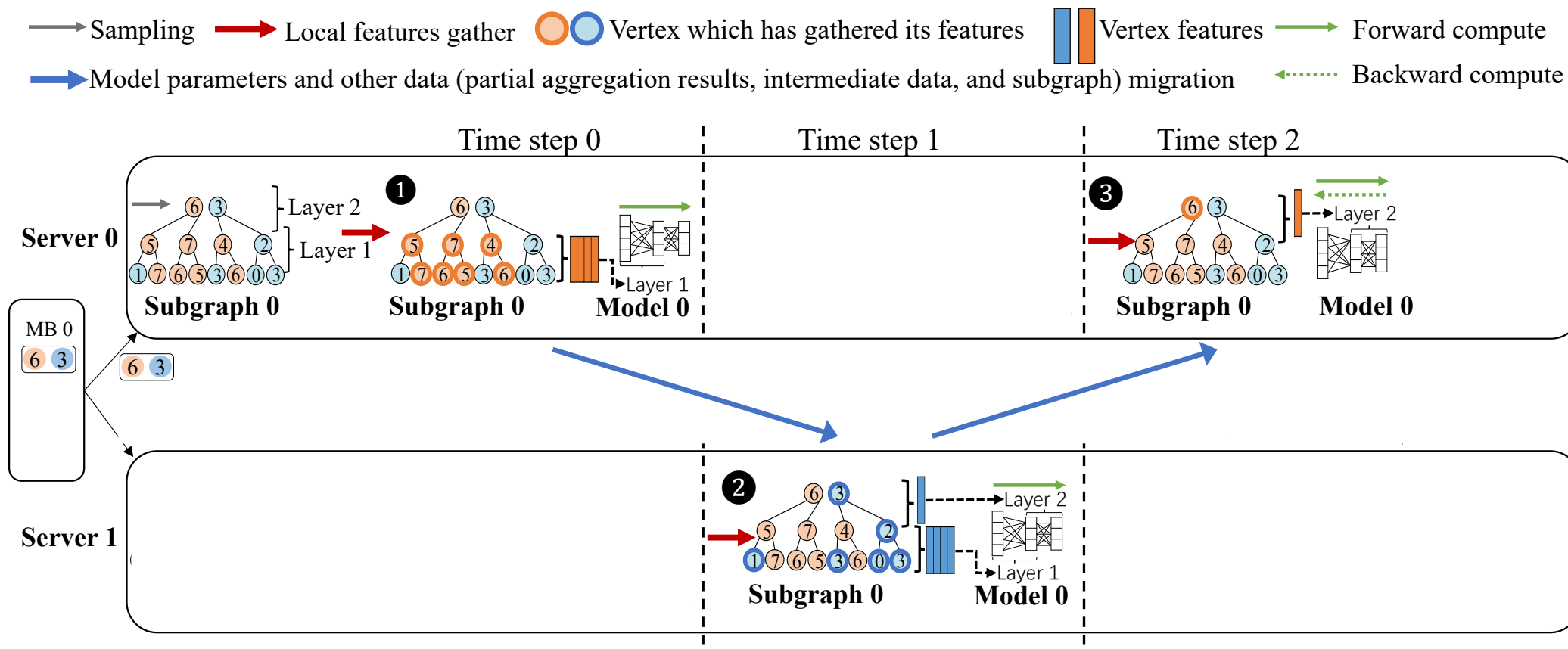


Naïve Model Migration

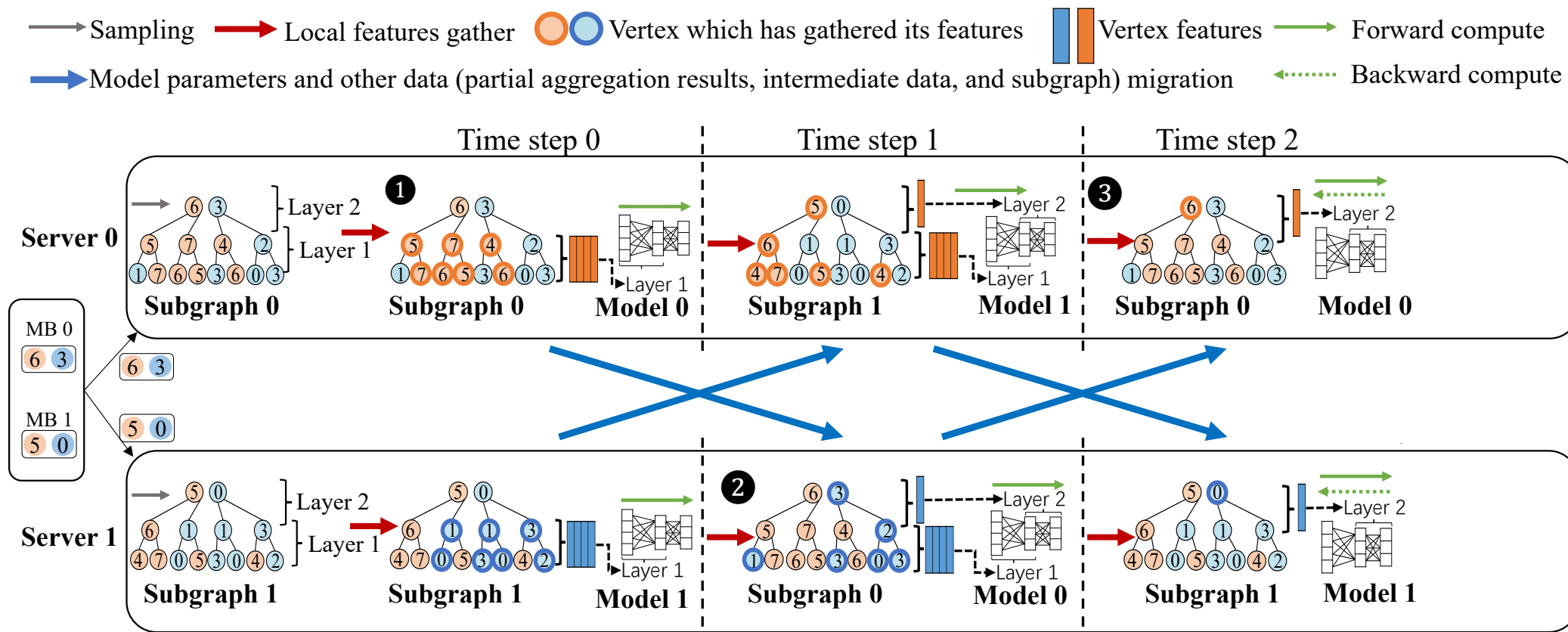
→ Sampling → Local features gather ○ ● Vertex which has gathered its features || Vertex features → Forward compute
 → Model parameters and other data (partial aggregation results, intermediate data, and subgraph) migration



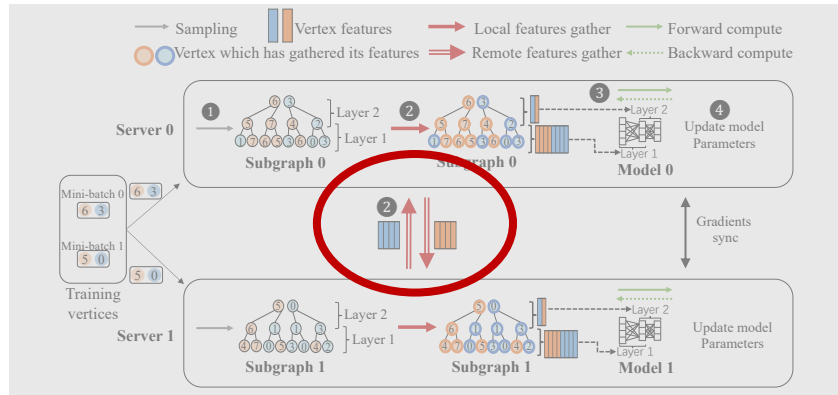
Naïve Model Migration



Naïve Model Migration



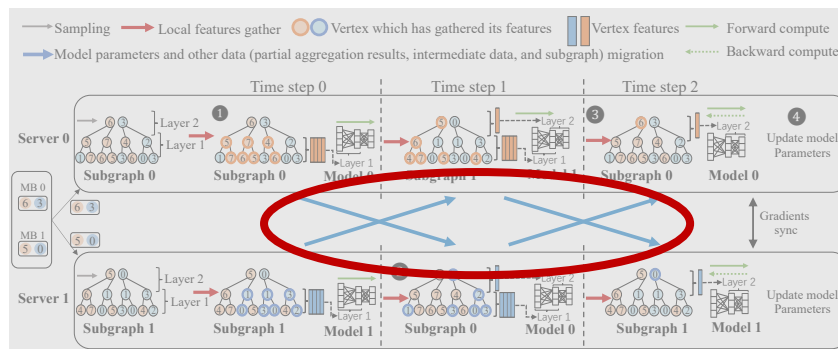
Naïve Model Migration



(a) Existing model-centric GNN training

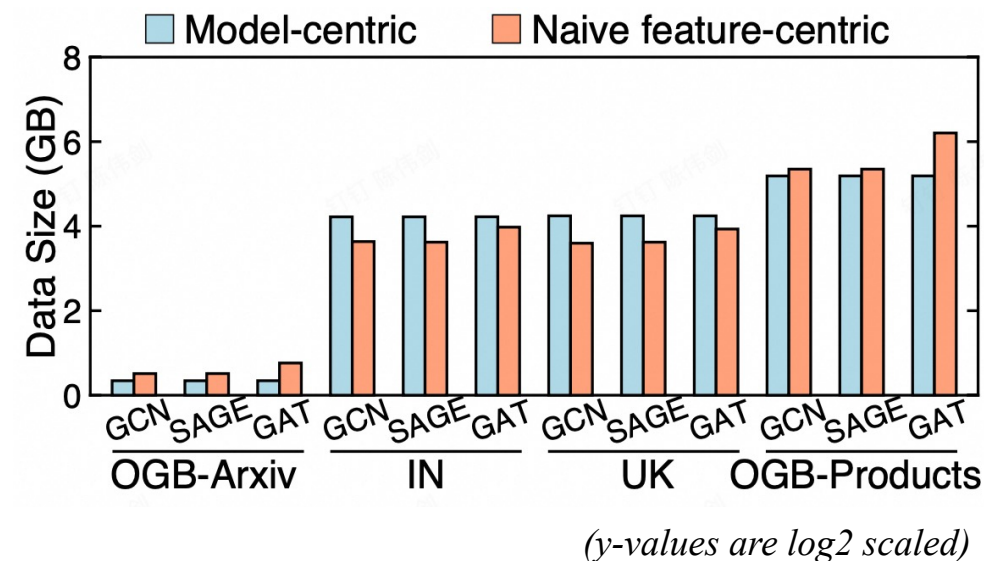
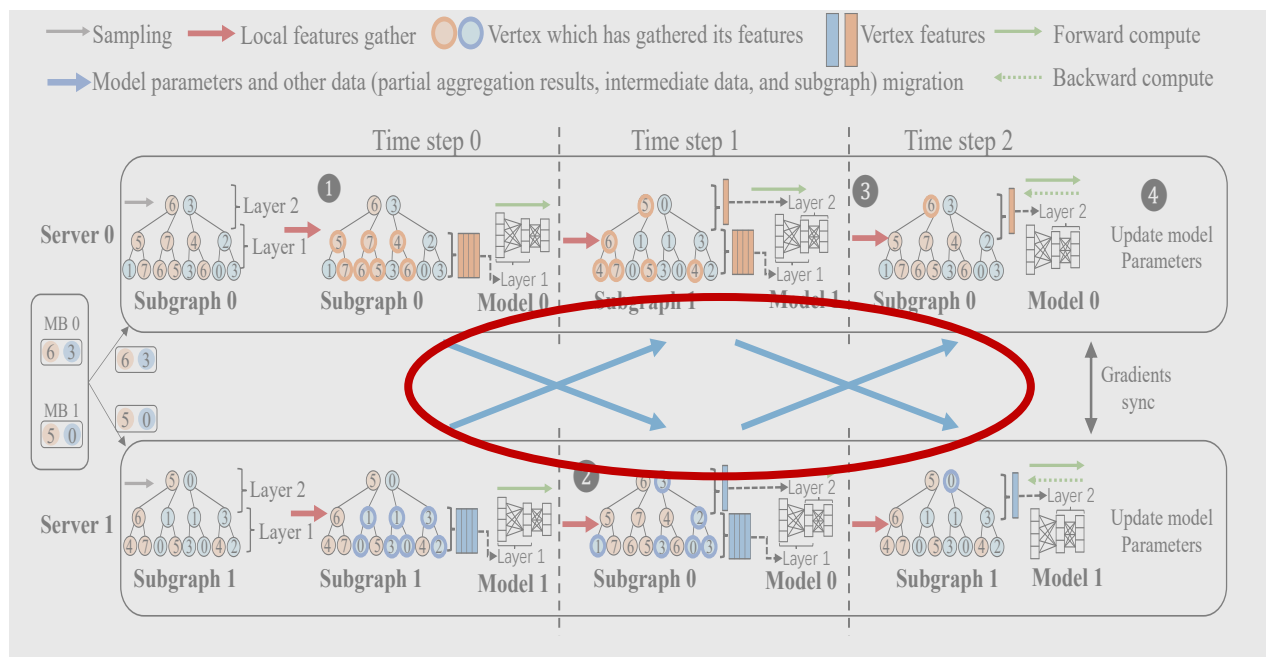
✓ Compared to existing model-centric GNN training

Totally eliminate cross-machine features transmission by model migration.



(b) Our preliminary solution: Naïve model migration

Challenges in our naïve solution



Sometimes naïve method is advantageous, but may incur up to $2.6\times$ model-centric data transmission.

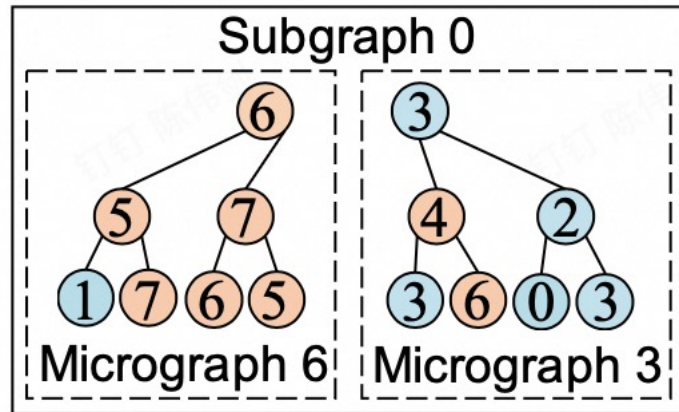
Avoid feature transfer, but incur other data transmission.

- partial aggregation results
- intermediate data for backward

Locality of Micrograph

➤ Micrograph

Definition. A micrograph G' is a computation graph derived from **a single mini-batch vertex v** via k-hop sampling in the original graph G .



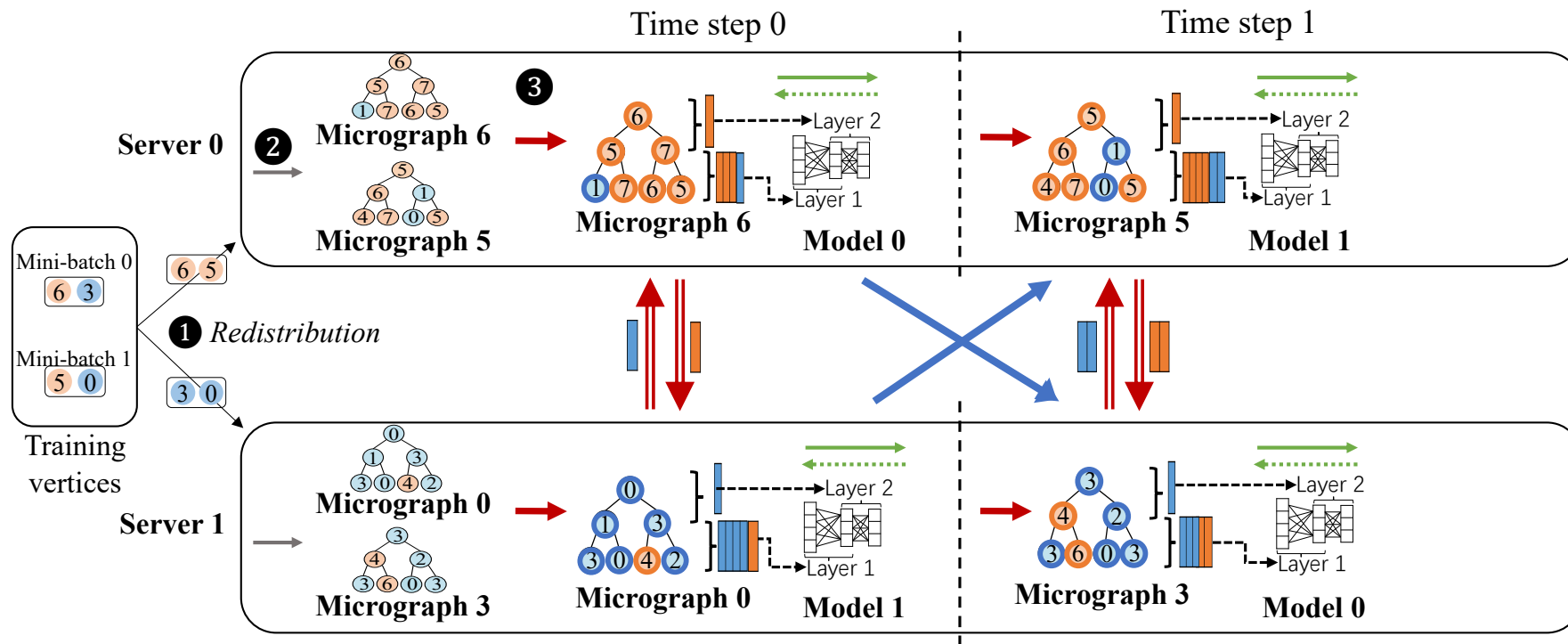
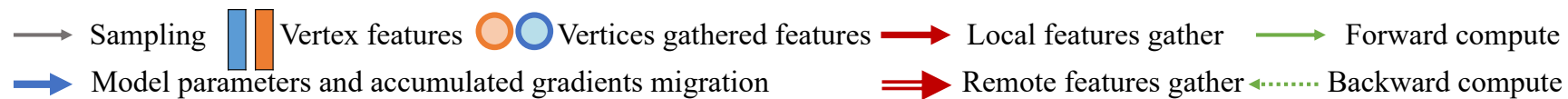
➤ Data locality in micrographs

Most fanout neighbors are located within the same partition (server) as the root vertex.

Sam-pling	#S	METIS (%)				Heuristic (%)				$R_{sub}(\%)$
		Arxiv		Products		Papers		IT		
		2L	10L	2L	10L	2L	10L	2L	10L	
Node-wise	2	75	73	95	88	93	61	66	64	50
	4	66	45	92	79	89	43	54	46	25
	8	59	27	88	68	84	35	48	36	12
	16	63	35	86	61	84	30	46	32	6
Layer-wise	2	79	54	55	52	85	58	80	53	50
	4	70	30	34	28	77	31	67	30	25
	8	65	18	25	14	56	24	63	18	12
	16	61	12	21	9	57	12	61	12	6

- #S: the number of distribute servers
- xL: the number of sampling layers is x
- R_{sub} : the locality of subgraph

Micrograph-Based GNN Training



✓ **Model accuracy fidelity.**

It does not compromise model accuracy as **keep the randomly assigned training data unchanged.**

Further Optimization 1

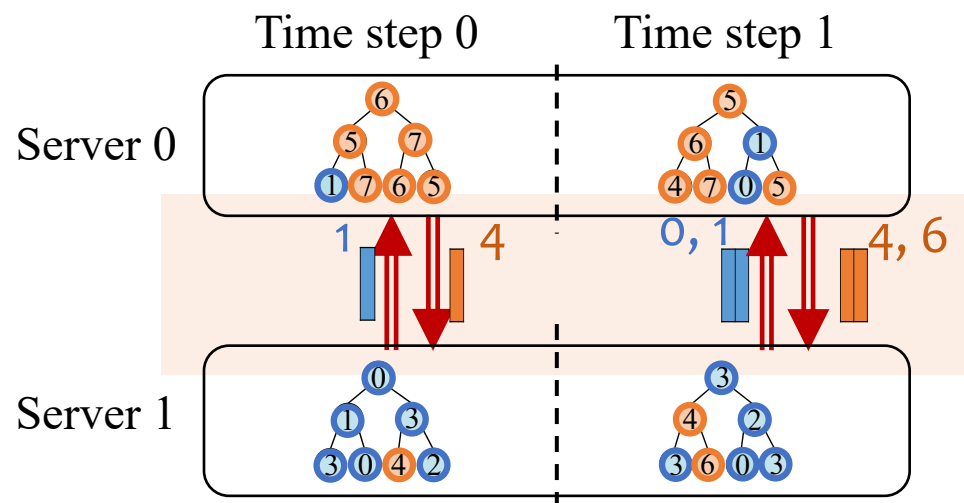
➤ Vertex Feature Pre-Gathering

● Problem

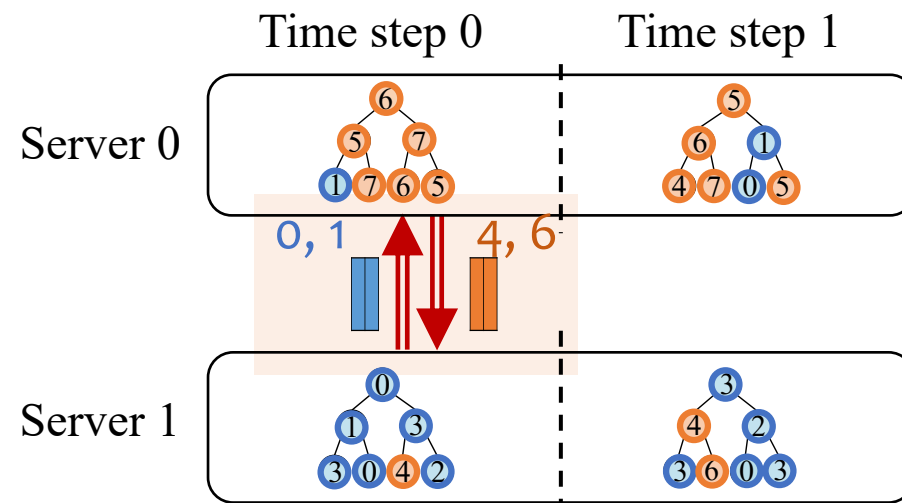
Redundant vertex transmission across time steps.

● Solution

Pre-gathering vertex features in the subsequent few time steps.



(a) without Pre-Gathering



(b) with Pre-Gathering

Further Optimization 2

➤ Micrograph Merging in GNN Training

● Problem

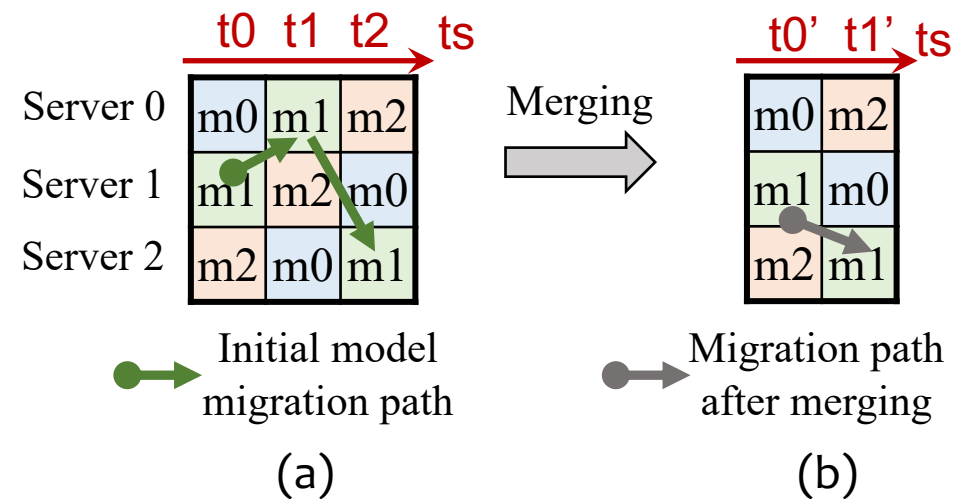
Time overhead increases with more distributed servers (N servers means N time steps in one iteration).

● Solution

Merge micrographs, thus reducing the number of time steps.

- Which micrograph should be merged?
- How many micrograph should be merged?

More details: please checkout our paper.



One iteration training before (a) and after (b) micrograph merging.

Experimental Setup

➤ System configuration

- 4 GPU Servers, each equipped with:

CPU	2×Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 5318Y CPUs (48 cores)
Memory	128 GB CPU memory
GPU	One NVIDIA A100 GPU (40 GB)
Network	10Gb/s Ethernet

➤ Compared systems

DGL [IA3'20]	Fetches all the required features locally or remotely
P ³ [OSDI'21]	Combined model-parallel and data-parallel
NeutronStar [SIGMOD'22]	Balance the redundant computation and communication time
Naïve	Naïve model migration methods

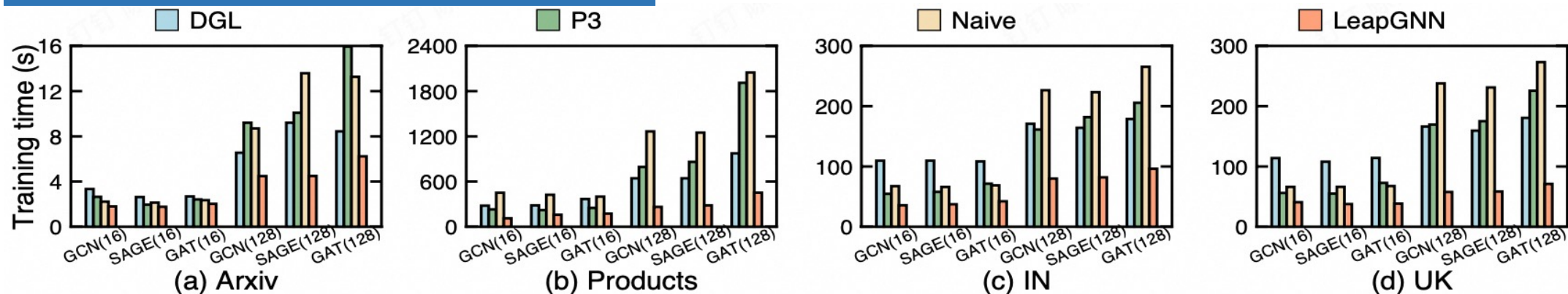
➤ Models and datasets

- Shallow models: GCN, GraphSAGE, GAT with hidden sizes of 16 and 128
- Deep models: DeepGCN (7), GNN-FiLM (10)

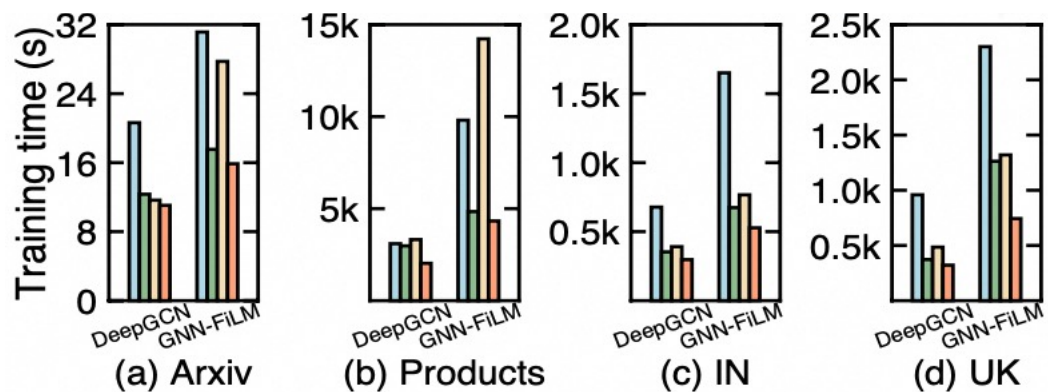
Dataset	#Vertex	#Edge	Dim.	Vol_G	Vol_F
Arxiv	169K	1.17M	128	3.3 MB	85 MB
Products	2.45M	61.9M	100	464 MB	980 MB
UK	1M	41.2M	600	12 MB	2.3 GB
IN	1.38M	16.9M	600	8.2 MB	3.2 GB
IT	41.3M	1.15B	600	363MB	92.3 GB

Overall Training Time

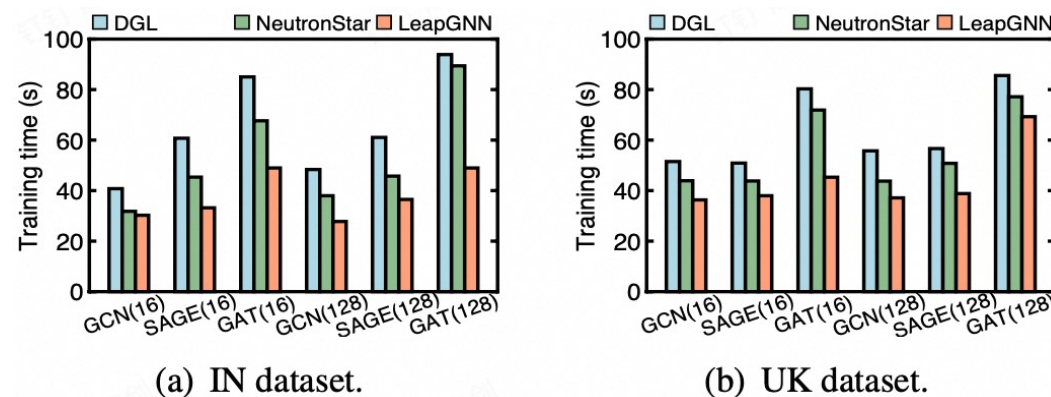
Mini-batch training with shallow models



Mini-batch training with deep models

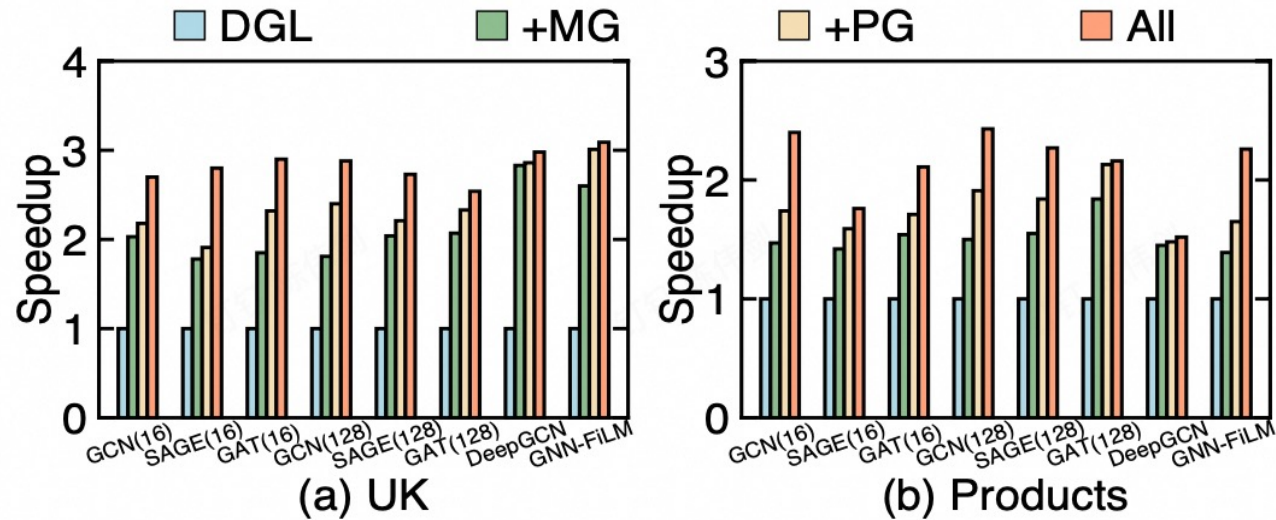


Full-batch training



LeapGNN achieves **1.3-3.1x** over DGL, **1.2-4.2x** over P³, **1.1-4.8x** over Naïve, and **1.1-1.8x** over NeutronStar.

Impact of Individual Techniques

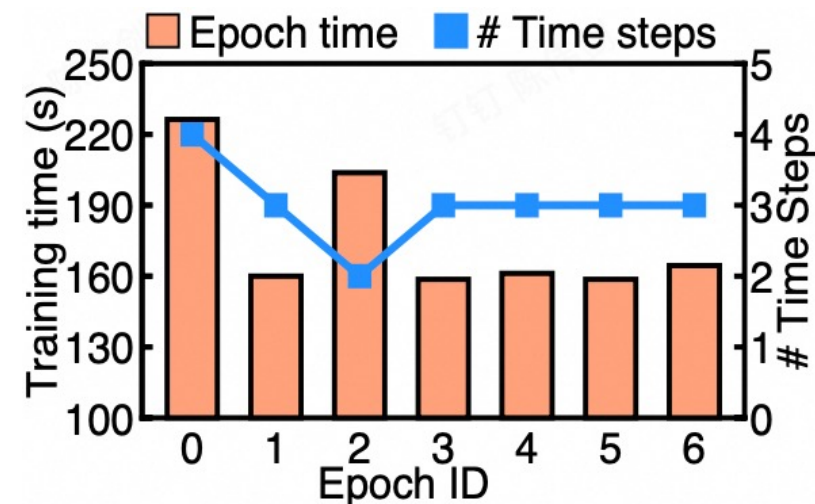
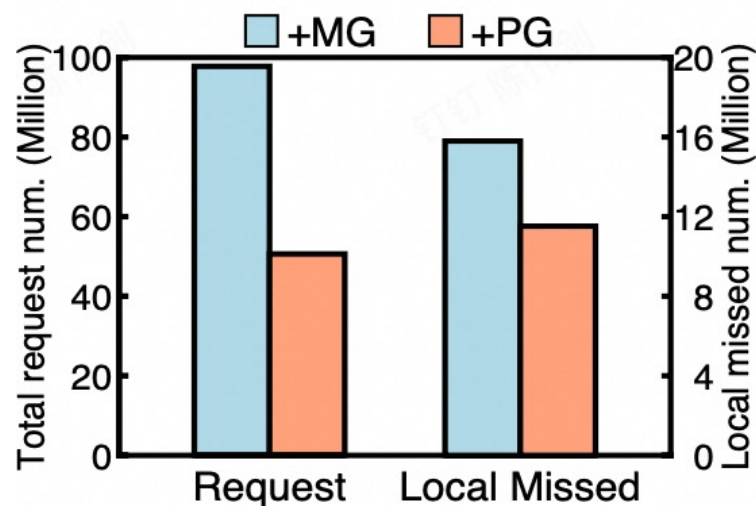


- +MG denotes the version where **micrograph-based GNN training** is turned on.
- +PG denotes the version where **pre-gathering** is added based on +MG.
- All means the **micrograph merging** is also enabled.

**Each technique enhances performance.
The most impactful technique varies across scenarios.**

Impact of Individual Techniques

		Miss Rate
Arxiv	DGL	74%
	+MG	43%
Products	DGL	77%
	+MG	22%
UK	DGL	78%
	+MG	19%
IN	DGL	77%
	+MG	9.2%

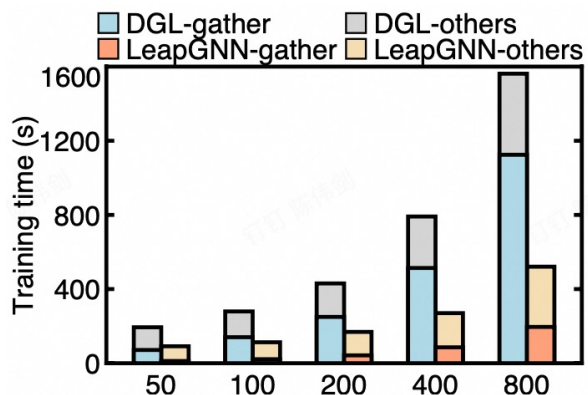


+MG decreases the cache **miss rate** across four datasets.

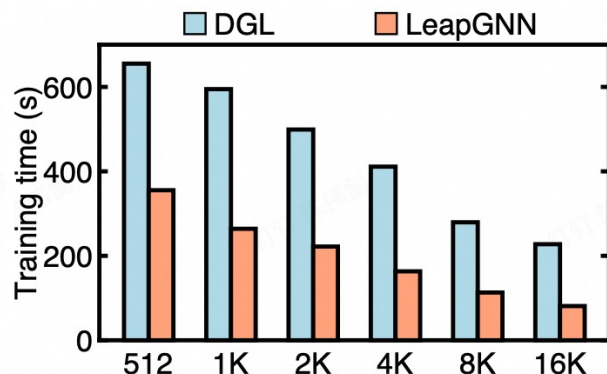
+PG **decreases the number of request** vertex and **local missed** vertex.

LeapGNN **automatically adjusts the number of time steps** to 3 which shows the best performance.

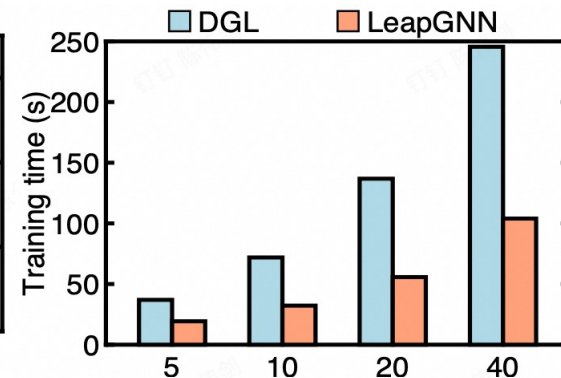
Sensitivity Analysis



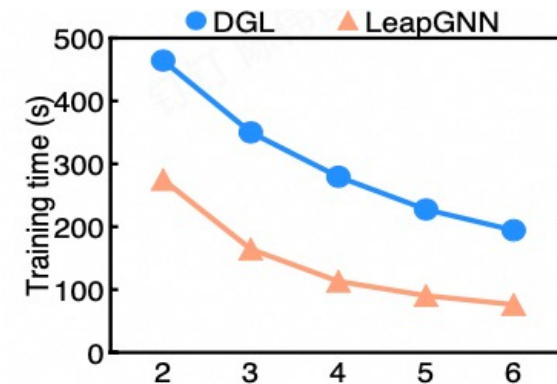
(a) Feature dimension



(b) Batch size



(c) Fanout size



(d) Number of servers

LeapGNN consistently outperforms the comparisons under various conditions.

Summary & Conclusion

➤ Problem

- **Feature transmission** becomes the bottleneck in distributed GNN training.

➤ Key idea

- Introduce **feature-centric model migration** to reduce features transmission.

➤ Challenges

- Naïve model migration avoids feature transfer, but incurs intermediate data transmission.

➤ Techniques in LeapGNN

- Micrograph-Based GNN Training
- Vertex Feature Pre-Gathering
- Micrograph Merging in GNN Training

➤ Results

- LeapGNN achieves up to $4.2\times$ speedup compared to the state-of-the-art counterpart P³.

Thanks & QA

LeapGNN: Accelerating Distributed GNN Training Leveraging Feature-Centric Model Migration



浙江大学
Zhejiang University

WASHINGTON STATE
UNIVERSITY

</> Source Code: <https://github.com/ISCS-ZJU/LeapGNN-AE>

✉ Contact Email: weijianchen@zju.edu.cn

🏠 ISCS Lab: <https://shuibing9420.github.io>

