From social networks to targeted advertising, graph analysis are increasingly considered a powerful approach for structuring and analyzing data. Indeed, connected entities are often seen to spontaneously form clusters of internally dense link, hereby termed community, yielding interesting avenues for machine learning such as collaborative filtering. Growth in data promise to better capture the key properties of these communities. Unfortunately, directly applying existing data-parallel tools to graph computation tasks can be cumbersome and inefficient. The need for intuitive, comprehensive and scalable tools for graph computation has lead to the recent development of GraphX. By combining the advantages of both data-parallel and graph-parallel systems within the Spark data-parallel framework, users have now accessed to powerful graph computation in already established infrastructure. In this work we present the implementation of a modularity optimization inside this framework. We further evaluate its usefulness for community detection by clustering researchers embedded within the coauthorship network of biomedical literature.