



BROWN



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

TOWARDS INTERACTIVE DATA EXPLORATION

CARSTEN BINNIG

DATA MANAGEMENT LAB

Data-Driven Marketing



Data-Driven Science



DATA EXPLORATION:
Important first step to understand
BIG DATA

Data-Driven Medicine



Data-Driven Production



EXAMPLE: DATA JOURNALISM

How did the traffic increase over the past years?

What is the airline with the highest delays?

How did the traffic increase over the past years?

What is the airline with the highest delays?

						G	H	I	J	K	L
							<u>arr flight</u>	<u>arr del1</u>	<u>carrier</u>	<u>weather c</u>	<u>nas ct</u>
					International		1369	322	73	31	8
					ional		2633	445	157	17	25
					International		12466	2463	645	29	64
							100	22	11	53	0
					l		169	50	28	69	0
					International		876	200	59	98	10
					<u>Field-Jackson Atlanta Internat</u>		397	87	42	3	0
					<u>an International</u>		862	225	65	51	17
					CA: Ontario International		112	21	9	77	0
					Washington	DC: Ronald Reagan Washington National	930	183	71	31	11
12	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	LAS	Las Vegas	NV: <u>McCarran International</u>	889	157	58	3	10
13	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	PHX	Phoenix	AZ: <u>Phoenix Sky Harbor International</u>	510	110	38	3	11
14	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	IAD	Washington	DC: <u>Washington Dulles International</u>	211	58	19	94	0
15	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	JAX	Jacksonville	FL: <u>Jacksonville International</u>	118	24	8	68	0
16	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	MIA	Miami	FL: <u>Miami International</u>	4330	1002	261	12	36
17	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	TPA	Tampa	FL: <u>Tampa International</u>	508	108	41	31	6
18	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	PHL	Philadelphia	PA: <u>Philadelphia International</u>	283	77	25	12	0
19	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	SJU	San Juan	PR: <u>Luis Munoz Marin International</u>	377	111	51	39	7
20	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	HDN	Hayden	CO: <u>Yampa Valley</u>	41	10	5	65	0
21	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	SAN	San Diego	CA: <u>San Diego International</u>	436	85	37	33	6
22	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	ORD	Chicago	IL: <u>Chicago O'Hare International</u>	3904	862	208	77	16
23	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	SEA	Seattle	WA: <u>Seattle/Tacoma International</u>	371	92	35	84	7
24	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	DTW	Detroit	MI: <u>Detroit Metro Wayne County</u>	238	47	18	99	0
25	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	SJC	San Jose	CA: <u>Norman Y. Mineta San Jose Internati</u>	177	35	15	97	2
26	2015	1AA	<u>American Airlines In</u>	SLC	Salt Lake City	UT: <u>Salt Lake City International</u>	173	45	19	94	0

Airline Traffic Data

jeff@nytimes.com



DATA EXPLORATION VISION

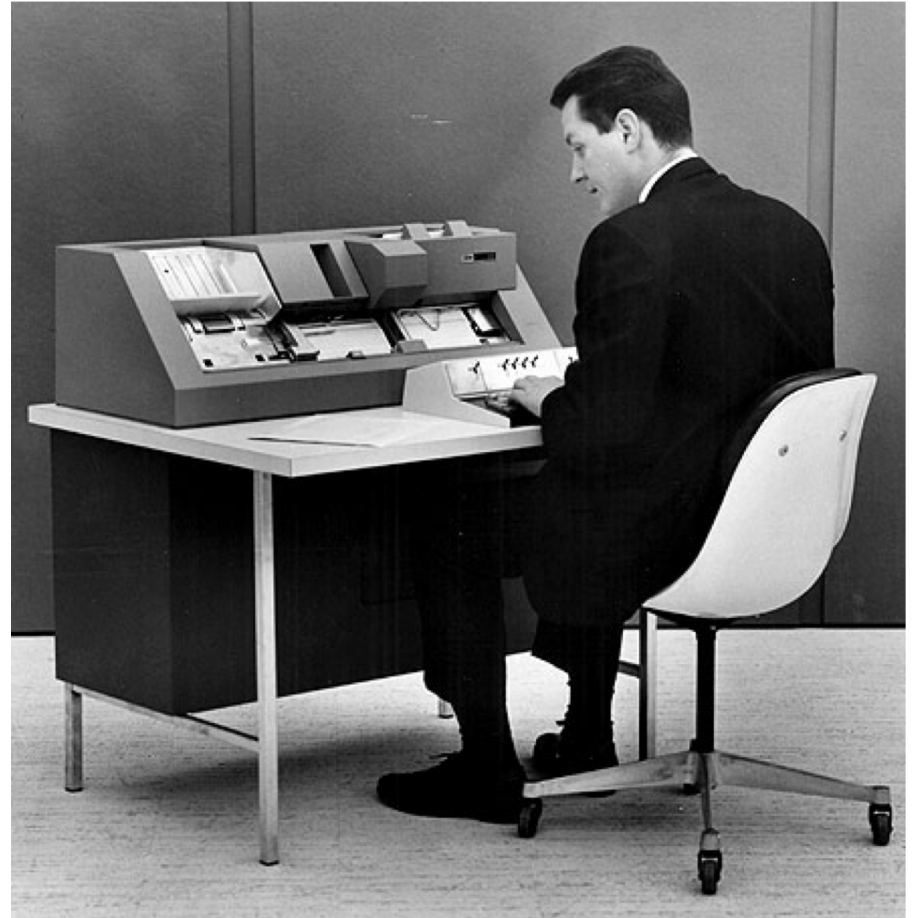
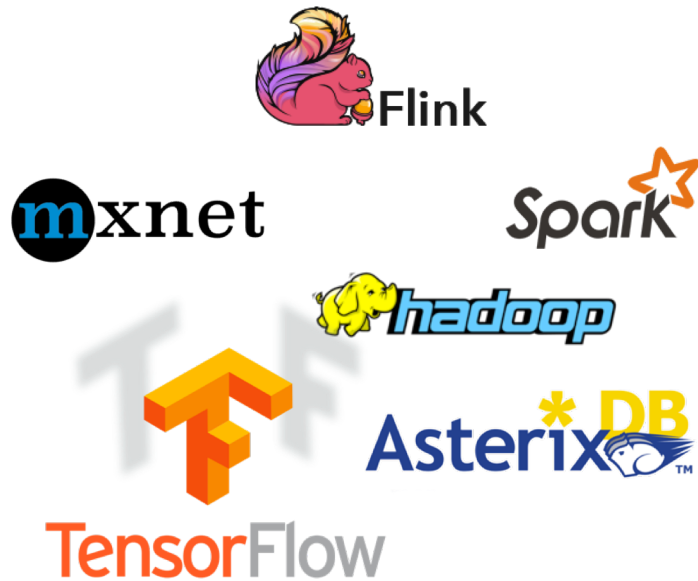


TODAY'S USER INTERFACES

TODAY'S USER INTERFACES



... AND THE BIG DATA SYSTEMS?



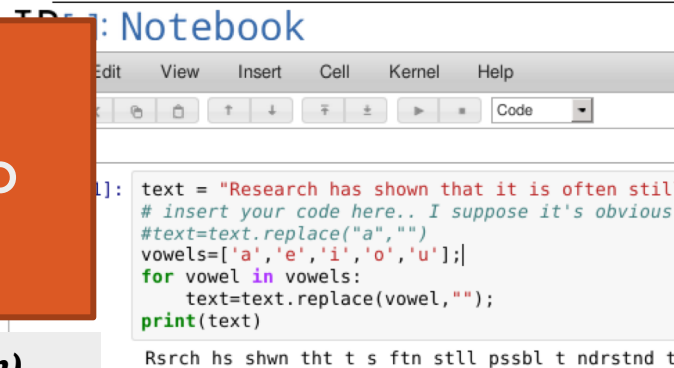
A TYPICAL EXPLORATION PIPELINE

How do query interfaces need to change?

Vizdom (Visual Exploration)
DBPal / EchoQuery (NL Interface)
IDEBench (Benchmarking)

How do we reduce data cleaning costs?

UnkownUnkowns (Data Quality)
IncMap (Schema Mapping)
Sherlock (Text Summerization)

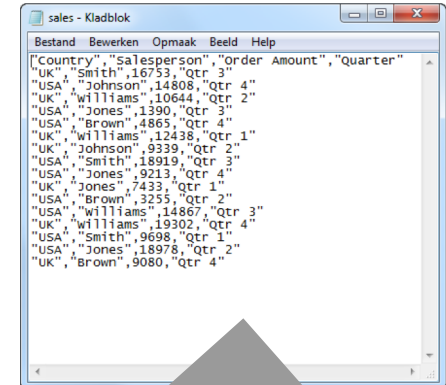


```
text = "Research has shown that it is often still  
# insert your code here.. I suppose it's obvious  
#text=text.replace("a", "")  
vowels=['a','e','i','o','u'];  
for vowel in vowels:  
    text=text.replace(vowel, "");  
print(text)
```

Rsrch hs shwn tht t s ftn still pssbl t ndrstdn tx

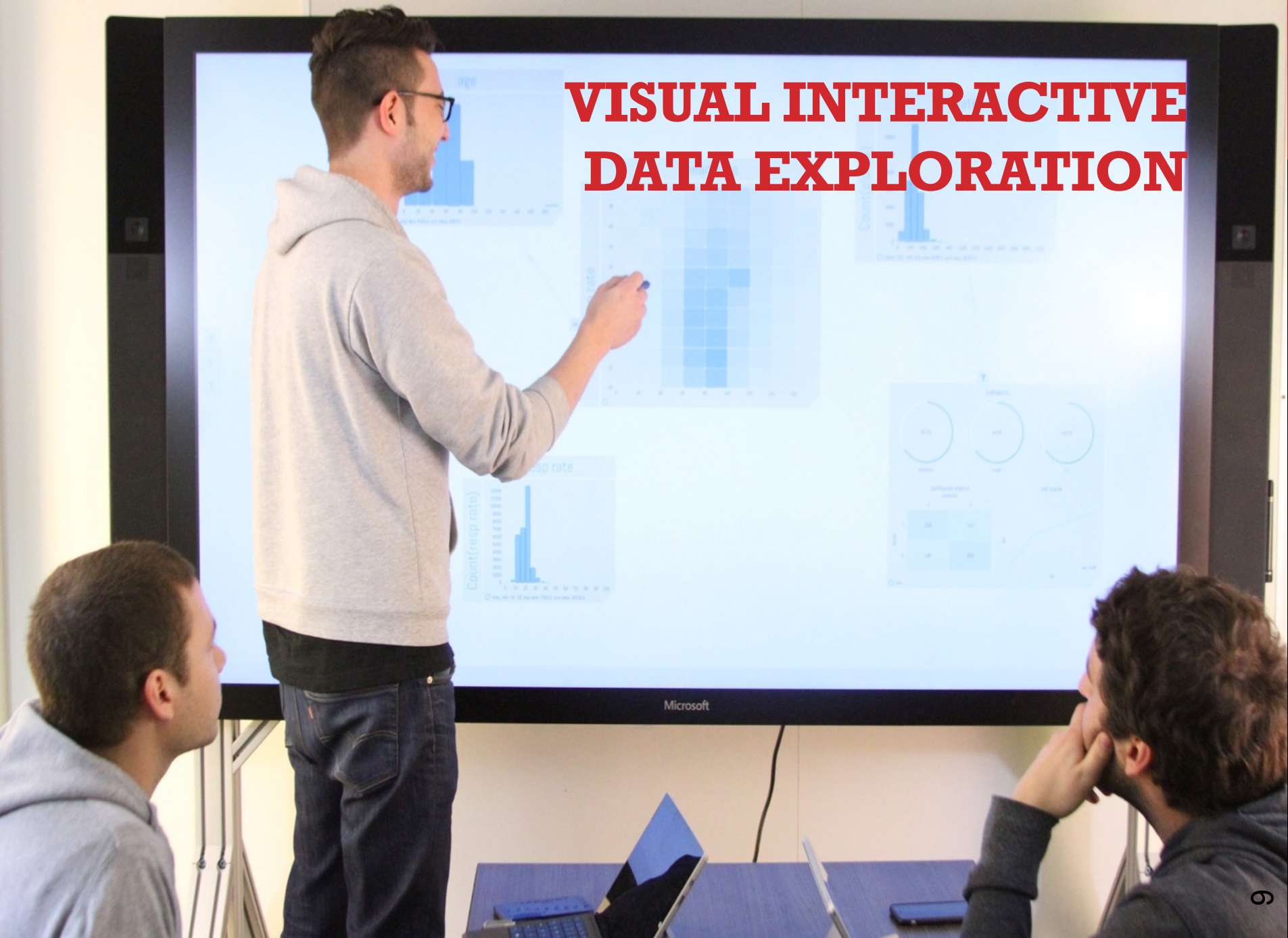
How do we enable more high-speed execution?

IDEA (Interactive Query Processing)
I-Store (Analytics on Modern Hardware),
XDB (Scalable Cloud Analytics)



```
["Country", "salesperson", "order Amount", "Quarter"]  
["UK", "Smith", 16753, "Qtr 3"]  
["USA", "Johnson", 14808, "Qtr 4"]  
["UK", "Williams", 10644, "Qtr 2"]  
["USA", "Jones", 1390, "Qtr 3"]  
["USA", "Brown", 4865, "Qtr 4"]  
["UK", "Williams", 12438, "Qtr 1"]  
["UK", "Johnson", 9339, "Qtr 2"]  
["USA", "Smith", 18919, "Qtr 3"]  
["USA", "Jones", 9213, "Qtr 4"]  
["UK", "Jones", 7433, "Qtr 1"]  
["USA", "Brown", 3255, "Qtr 2"]  
["USA", "Williams", 14867, "Qtr 3"]  
["UK", "Williams", 19302, "Qtr 4"]  
["USA", "Smith", 9698, "Qtr 1"]  
["USA", "Jones", 18978, "Qtr 2"]  
["UK", "Brown", 9080, "Qtr 4"]
```


VISUAL INTERACTIVE DATA EXPLORATION





BROWN



Interactive Analytics through Pen and Touch

Andrew Crotty, Alex Galakatos, Emanuel Zraggen, Carsten Binnig, Tim Kraska

Challenges & opportunities



CHALLENGE: INTERACTIVITY

Provide interactive response times for queries even on very large data sets (e.g., <500ms)

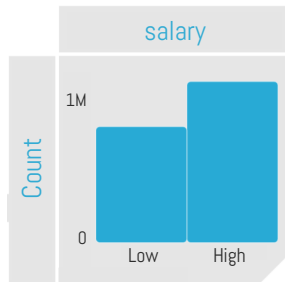
The Effects of Interactive Latency on Exploratory Visual Analysis

Zhicheng Liu and Jeffrey Heer

In this research, we have found that interactive latency can play an important role in shaping user behavior and impacts the outcomes of exploratory visual analysis. Delays of 500ms incurred significant costs, decreasing user activity and data set coverage while reducing rates of observation, generalization and hypothesis. Moreover, initial exposure to higher latency interactions resulted in reduced rates of observation and generalization during subsequent analysis sessions in which full system performance was restored.

CHALLENGE: AD-HOC QUERIES

Provide ad-hoc intuitive query interfaces AND no pre-defined static reports or low-level query interfaces



**Census
Data**

Next steps: influence of education, marital status, ...?

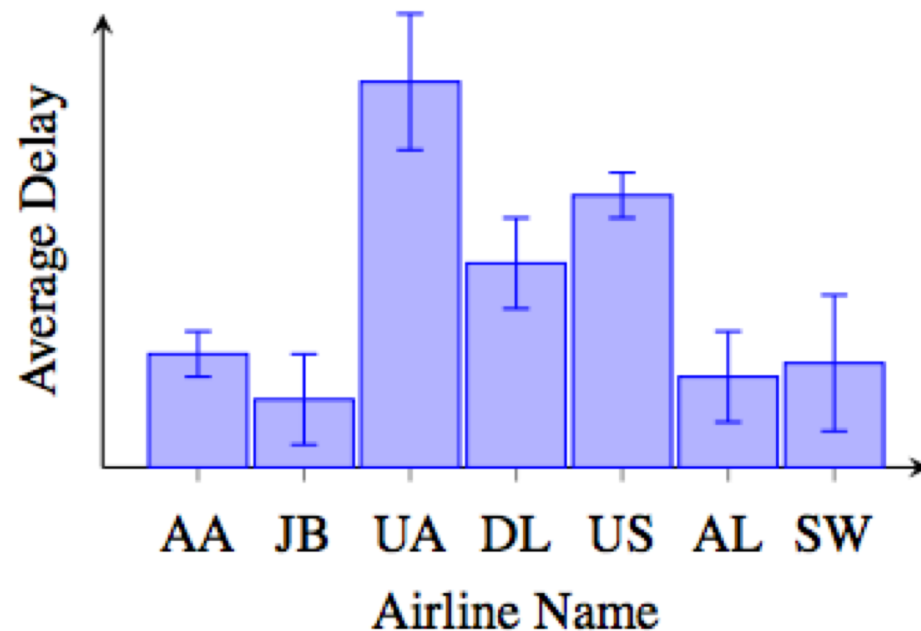
CHALLENGE: CONNECT & EXPLORE

Users want to directly explore new data **without waiting for data being loaded (or even cleaned) before**



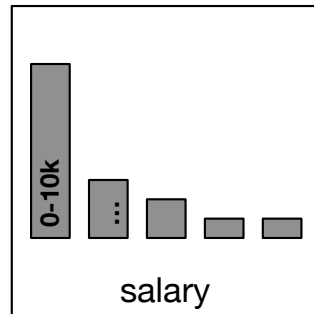
OPPORTUNITY: DECISION MAKING

Exact results are often not needed to make decisions

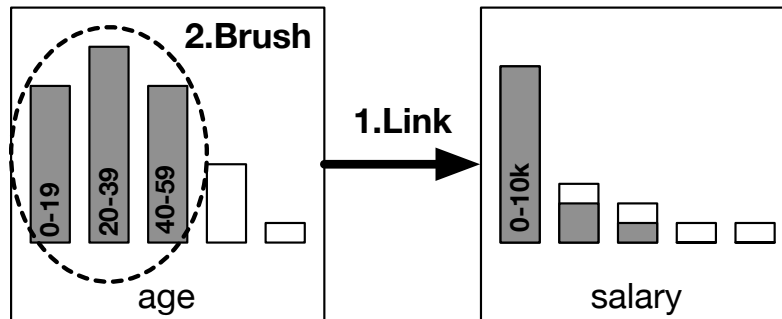


Optimization: Approximate results are good enough

OPPORTUNITY: INCREMENTAL QUERIES



```
SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM census
GROUP BY salary-buckets
```

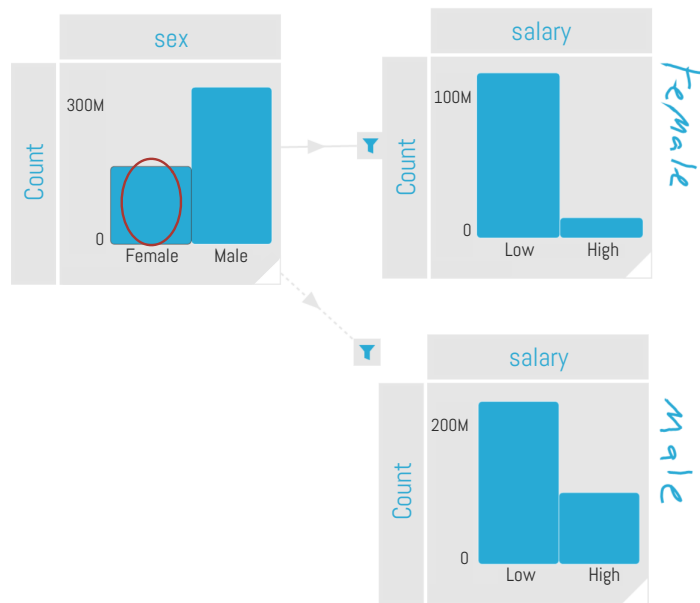


```
SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM census
WHERE age < 60
GROUP BY salary-buckets
```

Optimization: Reuse results / compute only the diff!

OPPORTUNITY: THINK TIME

User typically **look at results for a significant amount of time (“think time”)** before executing next step



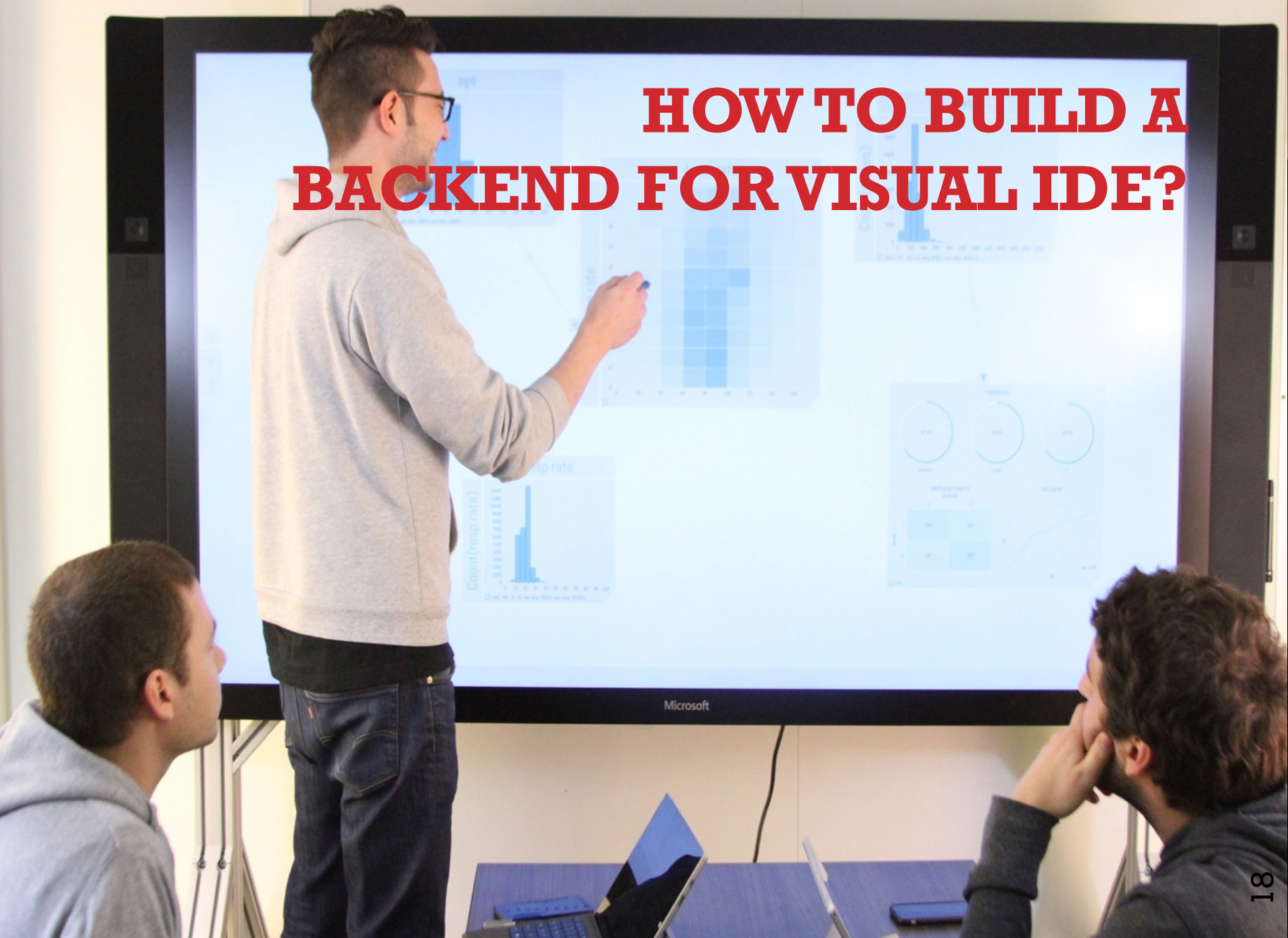
Step A

>> 500 ms

Step B

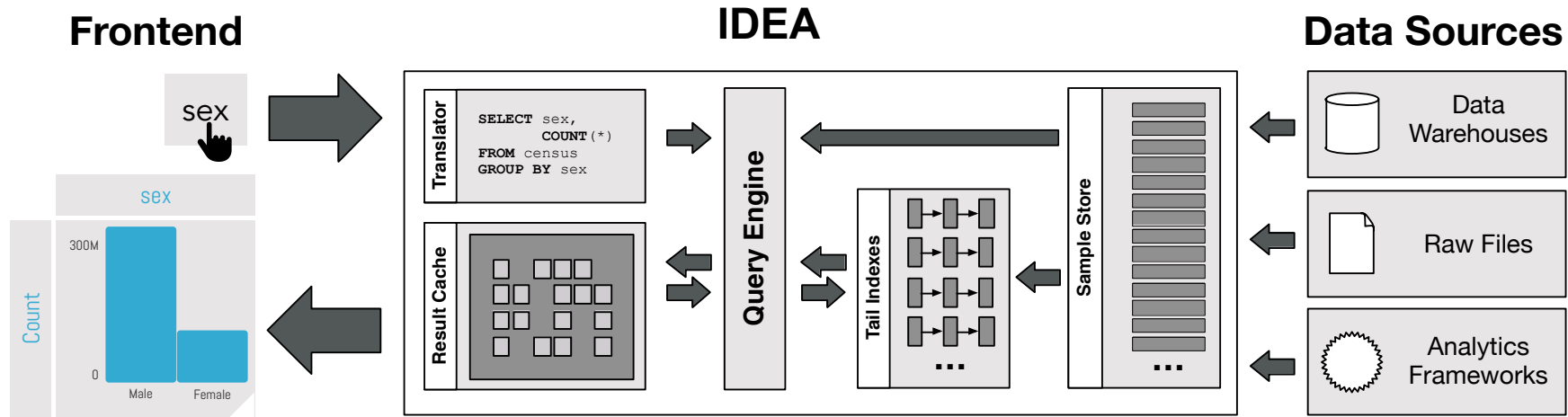
Optimization: Speculative execution while user “thinks”

HOW TO BUILD A BACKEND FOR VISUAL IDE?



OUR APPROACH: IDEA

IDEA = Interactive Data Exploration Accelerator



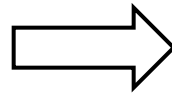
- Connect & Explore for new Data Sources
- **Progressive & Approximate Query Processing**
- **Incremental Query Building & Reuse**

Andrew Crotty, Alex Galakatos, Emanuel Zgraggen, Carsten Binnig, Tim Kraska: The case for interactive data exploration accelerators (IDEAs). HILDA@SIGMOD 2016

BASIC IDEA OF AQP (FORM THE 90'S)

Sales

Product	Amount
CPU	1
CPU	1
CPU	2
CPU	3
CPU	4
Disk	1
Disk	2
Monitor	1



SalesSample

Product	Amount
CPU	1
CPU	2
CPU	3
Disk	2

SELECT SUM(Amount) FROM Sales WHERE Product = 'CPU'

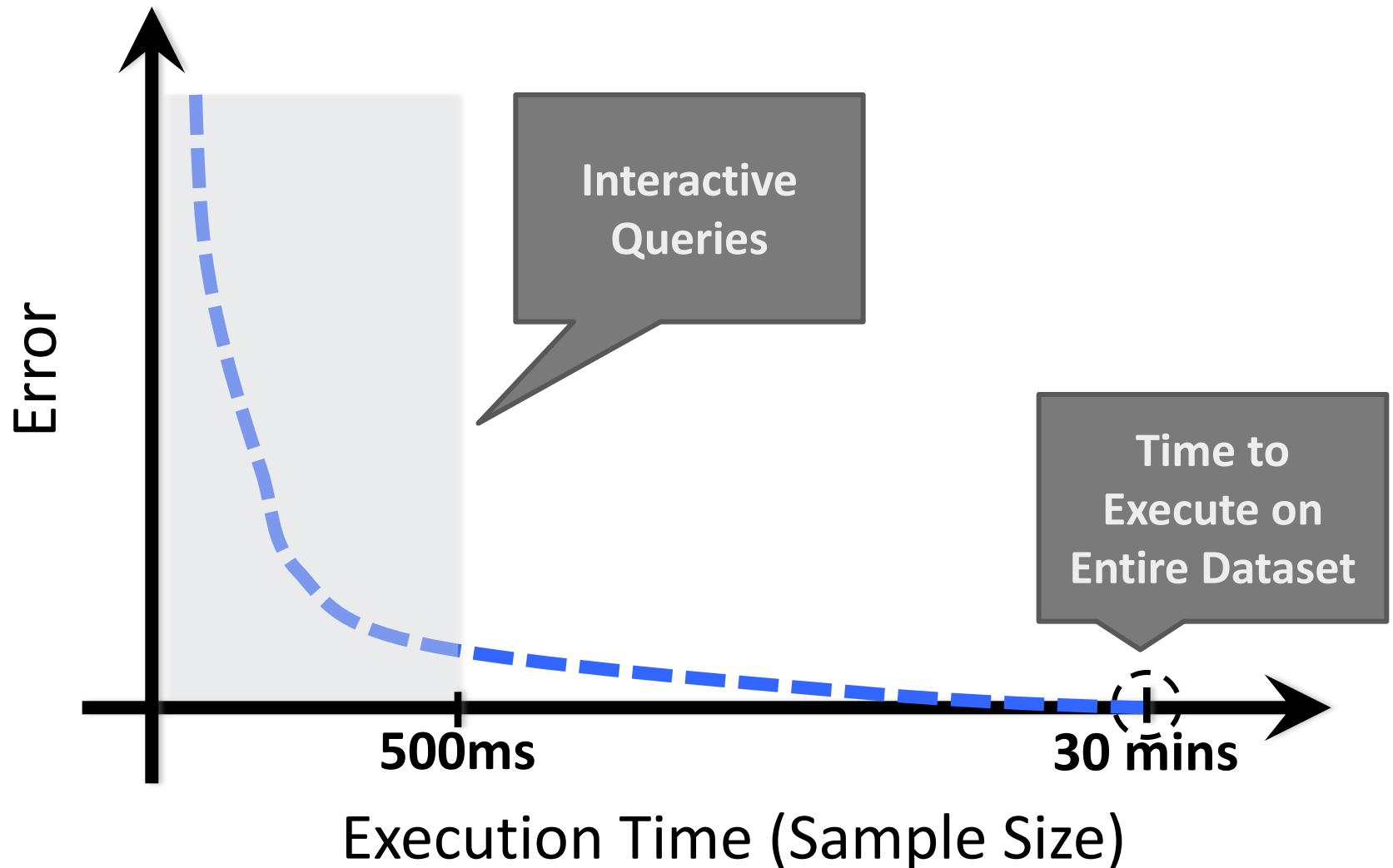
Exact Answer:

$$1+1+2+3+4 = 11$$

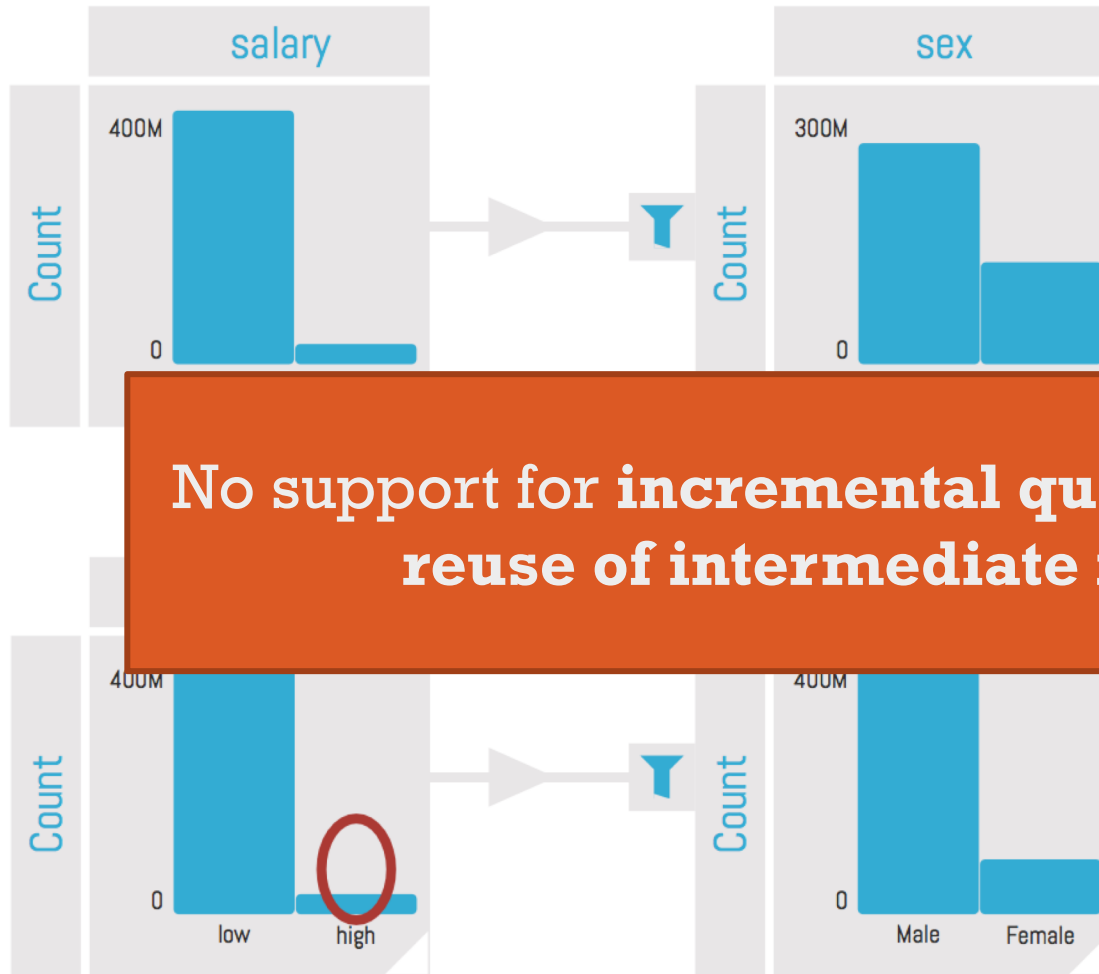
Approx. Answer:

$$(1+2+3)*2 = 12$$

AQP: SPEED/ACCURACY TRADE-OFF

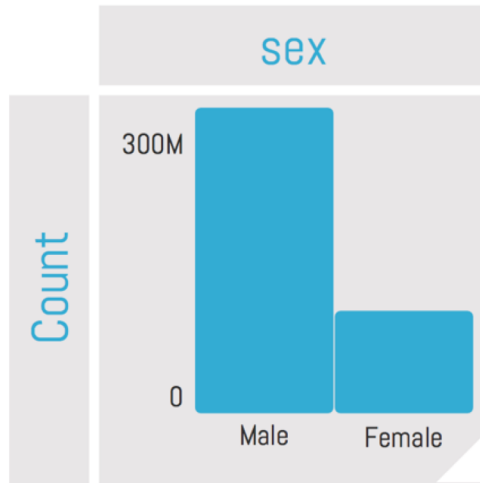


IS CLASSICAL AQP GOOD ENOUGH?



OUR AQP FORMULATION

Main idea: results of prior approximate queries are represented as random variables X



$$Pr(X=Male)=0.75$$

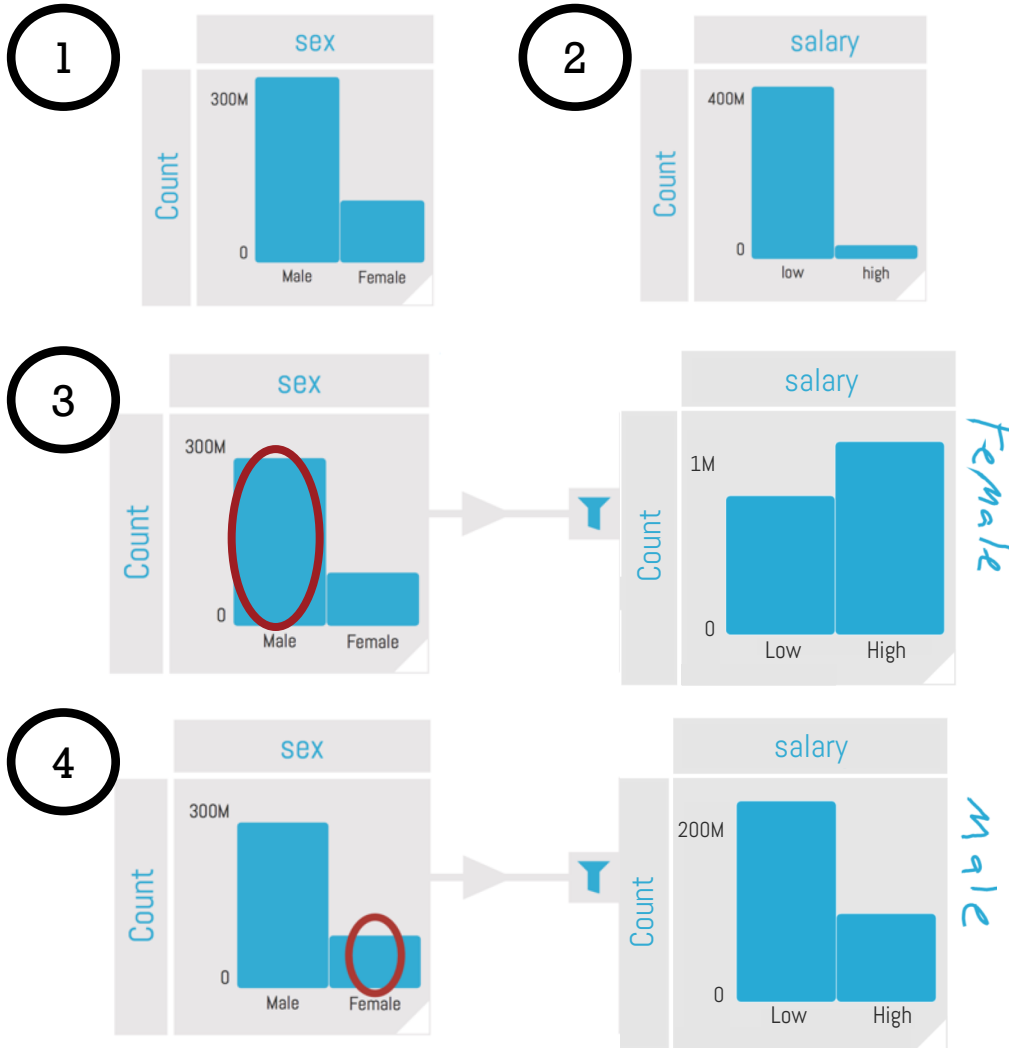
$$Pr(X=Female)=0.25$$

Enables reuse of approximate results with error bounds

*Alex Galakatos, Andrew Crotty, Emanuel Zgraggen, Carsten Binnig, Tim Kraska:
Revisiting Reuse for Approximate Query Processing. PVLDB 2017*

AQP: RESULT REUSE

Executed Interactions



Result Cache

P_{male}	$\{0.70, \varepsilon_1\}$
P_{female}	$\{0.30, \varepsilon_2\}$
P_{high}	$\{0.20, \varepsilon_3\}$
P_{low}	$\{0.80, \varepsilon_4\}$
$P_{\text{low} \text{male}}$	$\{0.75, \varepsilon_5\}$
$P_{\text{low} \text{female}}$	$\{0.92, \varepsilon_6\}$
$P_{\text{high} \text{male}}$	$\{0.25, \varepsilon_7\}$
$P_{\text{low} \text{female}}$	$\{0.08, \varepsilon_8\}$

AQP: RESULT REUSE



Result Cache

$P_{high male}$	$\{0.70, \epsilon_5\}$
$P_{low male}$	$\{0.30, \epsilon_6\}$
$P_{high female}$	$\{0.25, \epsilon_7\}$
$P_{low female}$	$\{0.08, \epsilon_8\}$

Other Reuse Potentials

- Law of total probability
- Inclusion-exclusion principle

Bayes

$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(B | A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

$$P_{male|high} = \frac{P_{high|male} * P_{male}}{P_{high}} \approx 0.88$$

IDEA PERFORMANCE RESULTS

Exploration Session (User Study)

#1	sex
#2	education
#3	education WHERE sex='Female'
#4	education WHERE sex='Male'
#5	sex, education
#6	sex WHERE education='PhD'
#7	salary
#8	salary WHERE education='PhD'
#9	sex, salary
#10	salary WHERE sex='Female'
#11	salary
#12	salary WHERE sex='Female'
#13	salary WHERE sex<>'Female'
#14	salary WHERE sex='Female' AND education='PhD', salary WHERE sex<>'Female' AND education='PhD'
#15	age
#16	salary WHERE 20<=age<40 AND sex='Female' AND education='PhD', salary WHERE 20<=age<40 AND sex<>'Female' AND education='PhD'

Evaluated Systems:

- **MonetDB:** Analytical Column-Store
- **Online Aggregation** (From Hellerstein. 90's)
- **IDEA:** Our System

Data: 500M tuples

	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16
Census																
MonetDB	0.34	0.39	5.40	8.70	0.48	1.20	1.20	0.91	0.53	4.80	0.42	4.70	1.10	5.60	1.60	7.10
Online Agg	0.05	0.24	0.78	0.59	0.24	0.46	0.04	0.48	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.08	7.53	0.29	24.3
IDEA	0.09	0.29	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.12	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.37	2.87

MANY OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Natural Language Interfaces

Benchmarking

Complex Workloads (ML, Text, ...)

Hardware Acceleration

...

MANY OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Natural Language Interfaces

Benchmarking

Complex Workloads (ML, Text, ...)

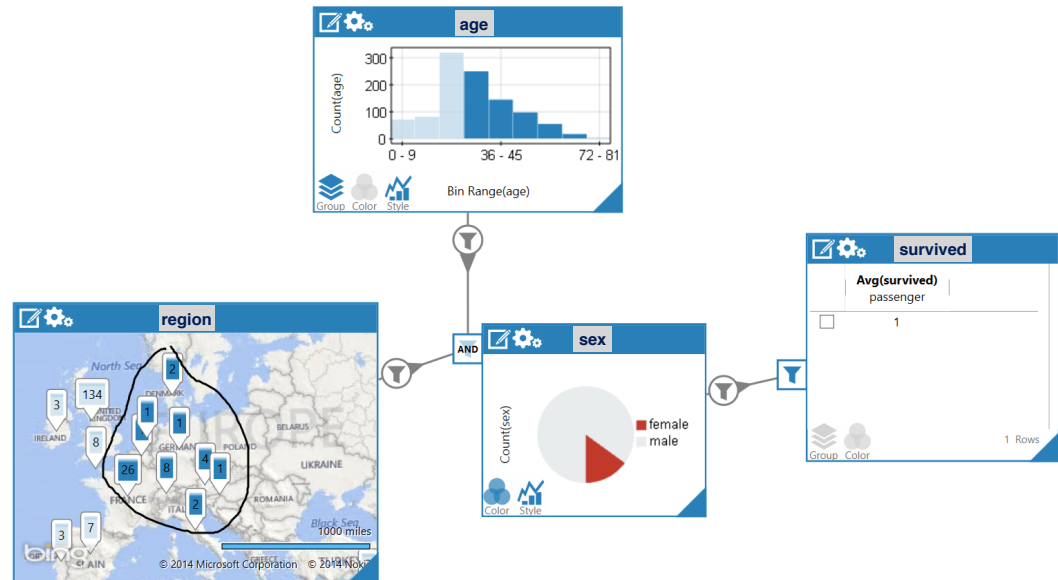
Hardware Acceleration

...

NL INTERFACE FOR DATABASES (NLIDB)

NL Query:

“How many older female people survived the sinking of the Titanic?”



ROBUST QUERY TRANSLATION?

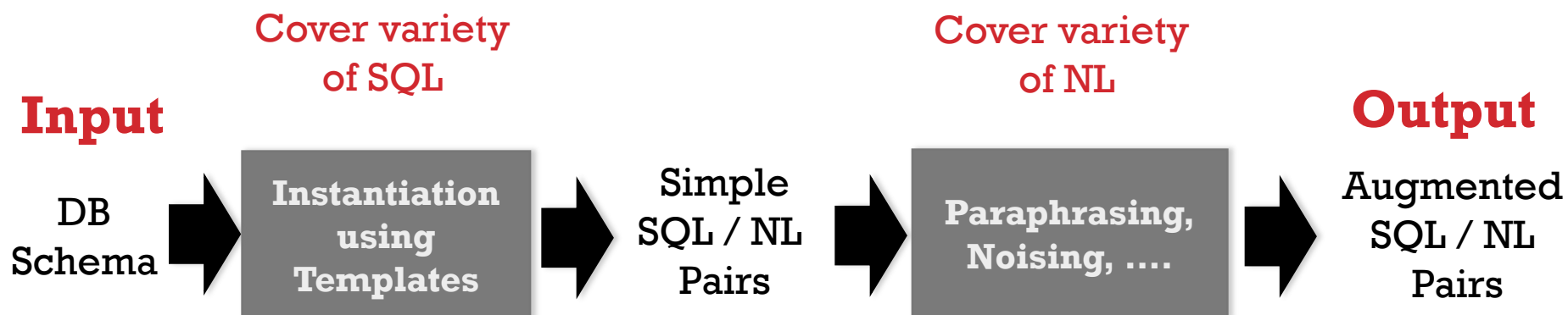
Language Translation Problem



How to get
training data?



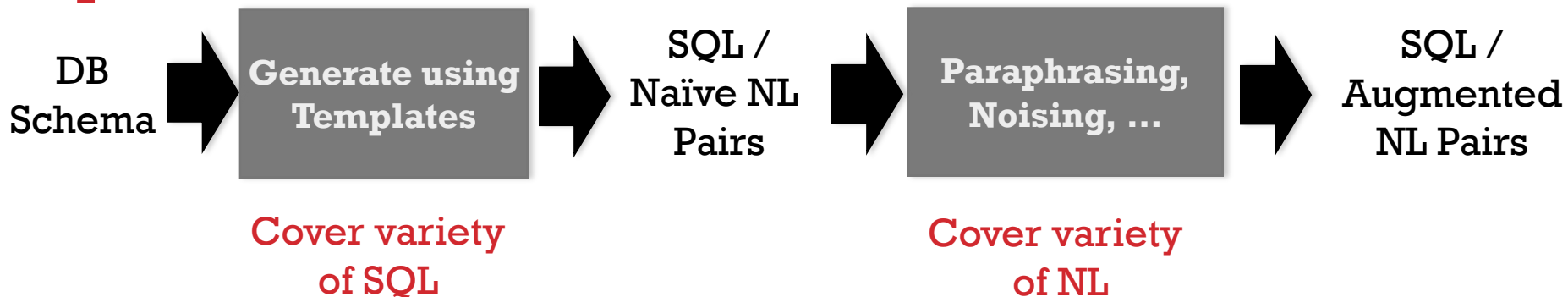
OUR APPROACH: GENERATE TRAINING DATA



Distant Supervision: Generate large (potentially noisy) training data instead of manually handcrafting it

OUR APPROACH: GENERATE TRAINING DATA

Input



Output

Template(s)

```
SELECT <att>
FROM <table>
WHERE <filter>
```

Show me the <att>s of
<table>s with <filter>?

name	age	diagnoses
Carsten	39	fever
Emilie	8	flu
Frederik	4	fever

Patient Table

Naïve Corpus

```
SELECT name
FROM patient
WHERE diagnoses = fever
```

Show me the names of
patients with diagnoses
fever?

Paraphrasing

Show me the names of
patients diagnosed
fever?

Noising

Show the names of
patients with
diagnosed fever?

...

Millions of
different NL/SQL pairs

...

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION

Evaluated Systems

- **NaLIR**: Rule-based NLIDB (Best Paper VLDB 2015)
- **Neural Semantic Parser (NSP)**: Neural Machine Translation (supervised learning -> **manual effort per database schema**)
- **DBPal**: Our Approach (distant supervision -> **NO manual effort** per database scheme)

	Patients	GeoQuery
NaLIR (w/o feedback)	15.60%	7.14%
NaLIR (w feedback)	21.42%	N/A
NSP++	N/A	83.9%
NSP (template only)	10.60%	5.0%
DBPal (w/o augmentation)	74.80%	38.60%
DBPal (full pipeline)	75.93%	55.40%

DBPAL IN ACTION

The screenshot shows the DBPAL web application running in a browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL `titanx.smn.cs.brown.edu:8888/#/`. The application has a dark blue sidebar on the left with the following menu items: **DBPAL**, **DATASET**, **Patients**, and **Geoqueries**. The main content area is titled **DBPAL** and **Home / DBPAL**. It features a **Patients Schema** section with a **Question:** input field containing the text "What is / how many / show me ..." and a **Submit** button. Below this, the **Status:** is shown as a green checkmark. At the bottom of the main area, there is a table titled **patients** with the following data:

id	first_name	last_name	diagnosis	length_of_stay	age	gender
1	Baker	Harrington	heart disease	8	50	female
2	Florence	Patterson	tuberculosis	8	94	male
3	Sasha	Hoffman	liver disease	8	4	other
4	Maya	Woods	liver disease	2	41	male
5	Baker	Morris	tuberculosis	7	76	other
6	Florence	Morris	stroke	2	53	female

The footer of the application includes links for **Github**, **About**, and **Support**.

<http://titanx.smn.cs.brown.edu:8888/#/patients>

MANY OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Natural Language Interfaces

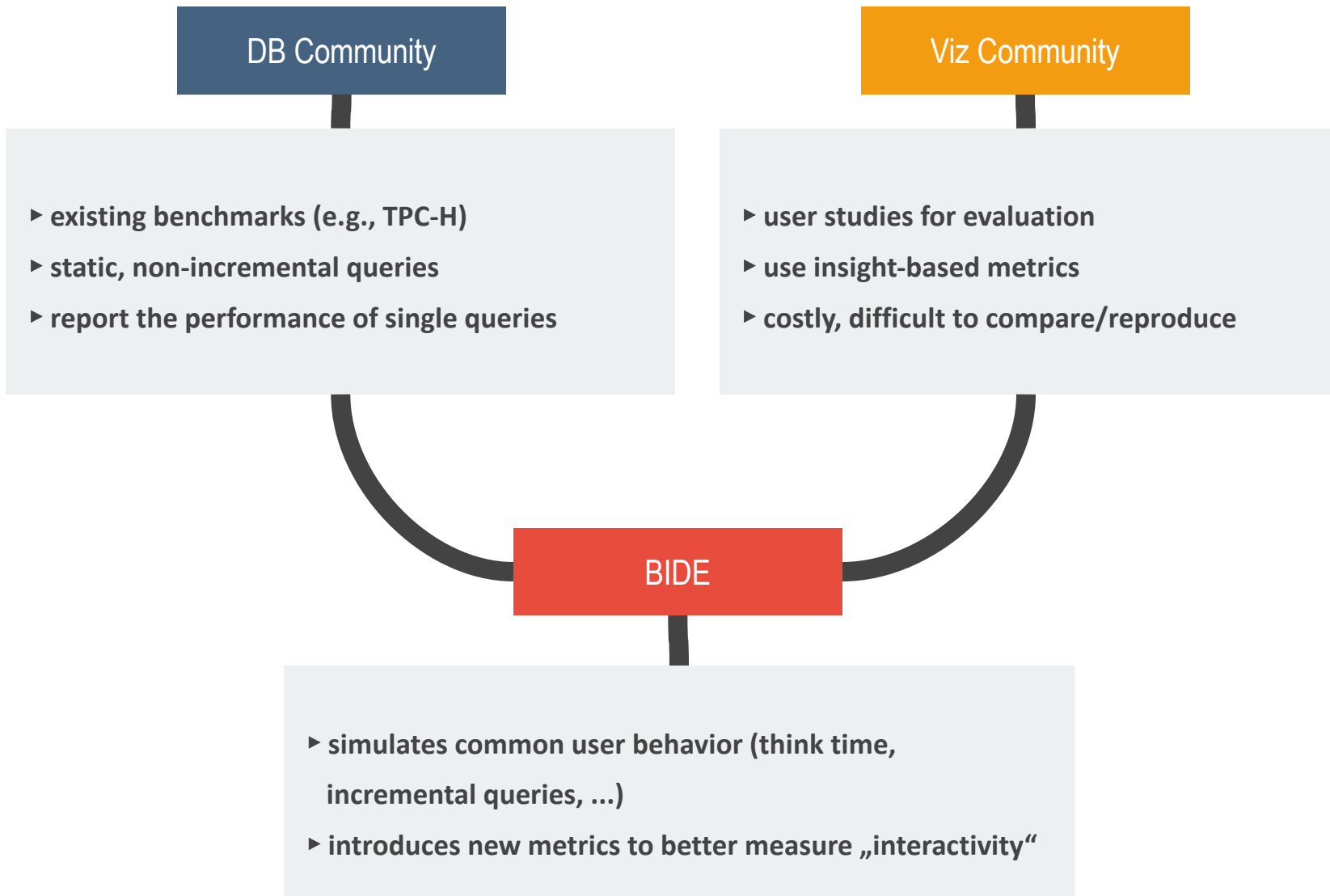
Benchmarking

Complex Workloads (ML, Text, ...)

Hardware Acceleration

...

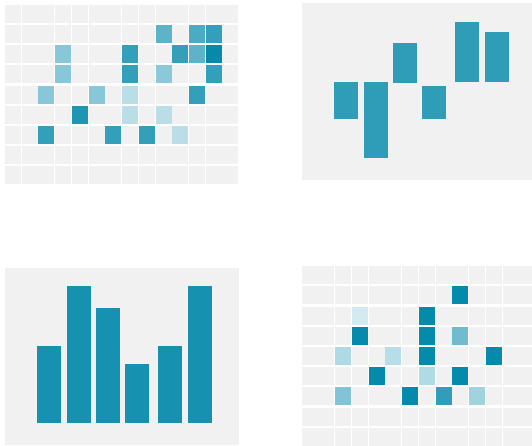
BENCHMARKING IDE (BIDE)



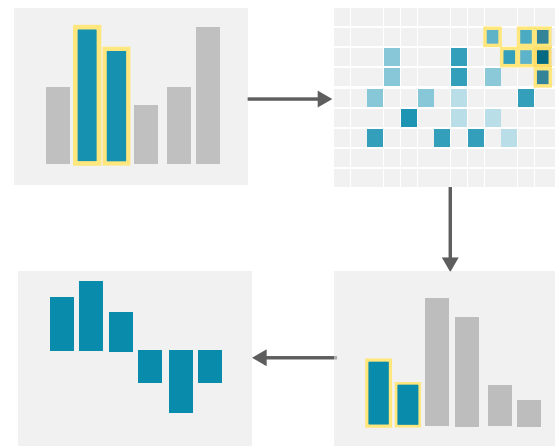
Website: <http://idebench.github.io>

BENCHMARK WORKLOAD

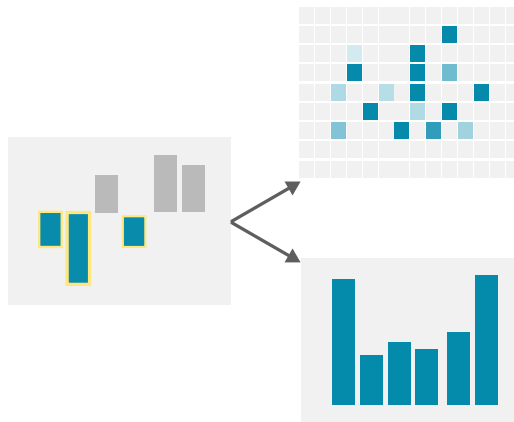
a) Independent Browsing



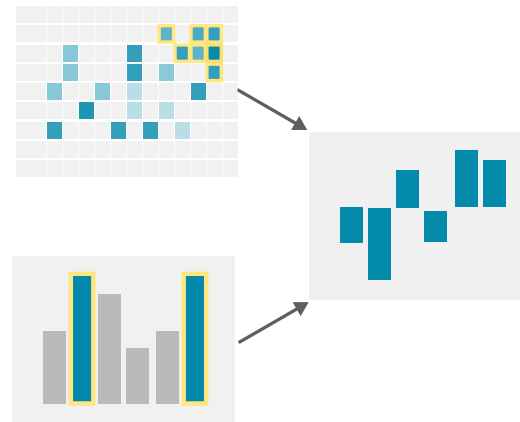
b) Sequential Linking



c) 1:N Linking



d) N:1 Linking



WORKLOAD: OTHER DIFFERENCES

Multiple Concurrent Queries (triggered by one UI interaction)

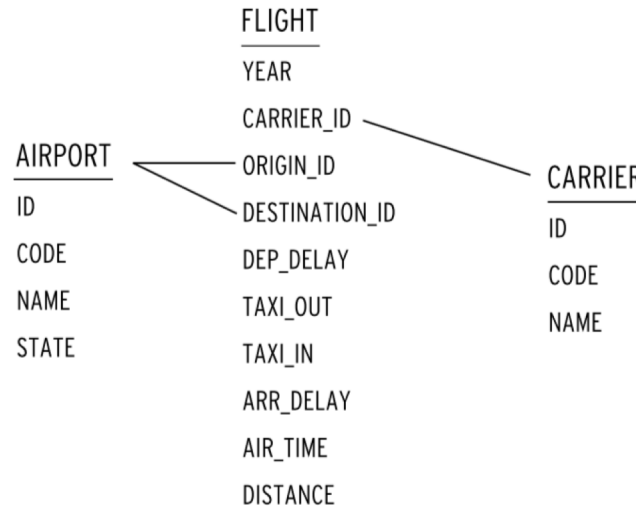


Visualization-Specific Functions (e.g., Binning, Cross-Filter)

Other Parameters (Think Time, ...)

BENCHMARK DATA SETS

IDEBench comes with real-world data sets (e.g., Airline)

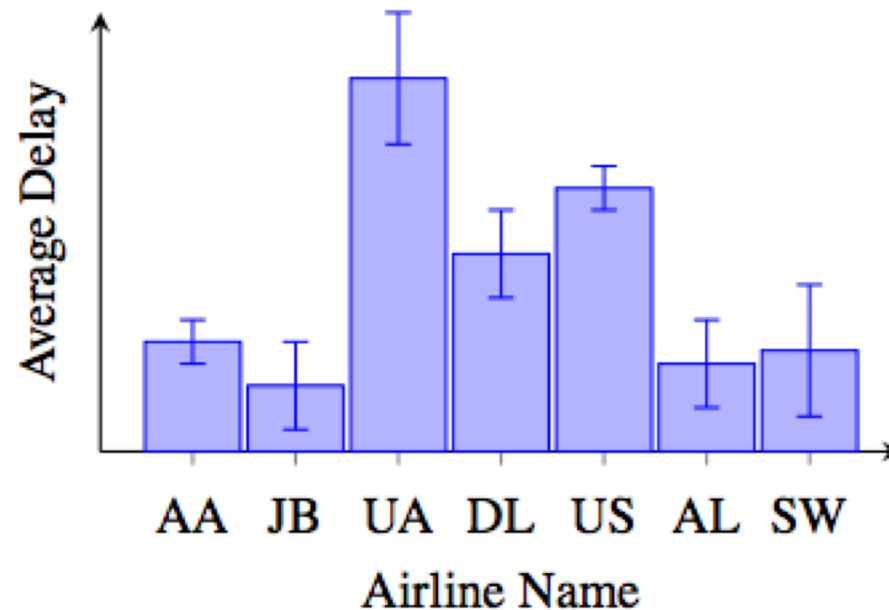


Data Generator:

- **Supports different schema variants (normalized vs. denormalized)**
- **Can be used to scale-up and down data sets**

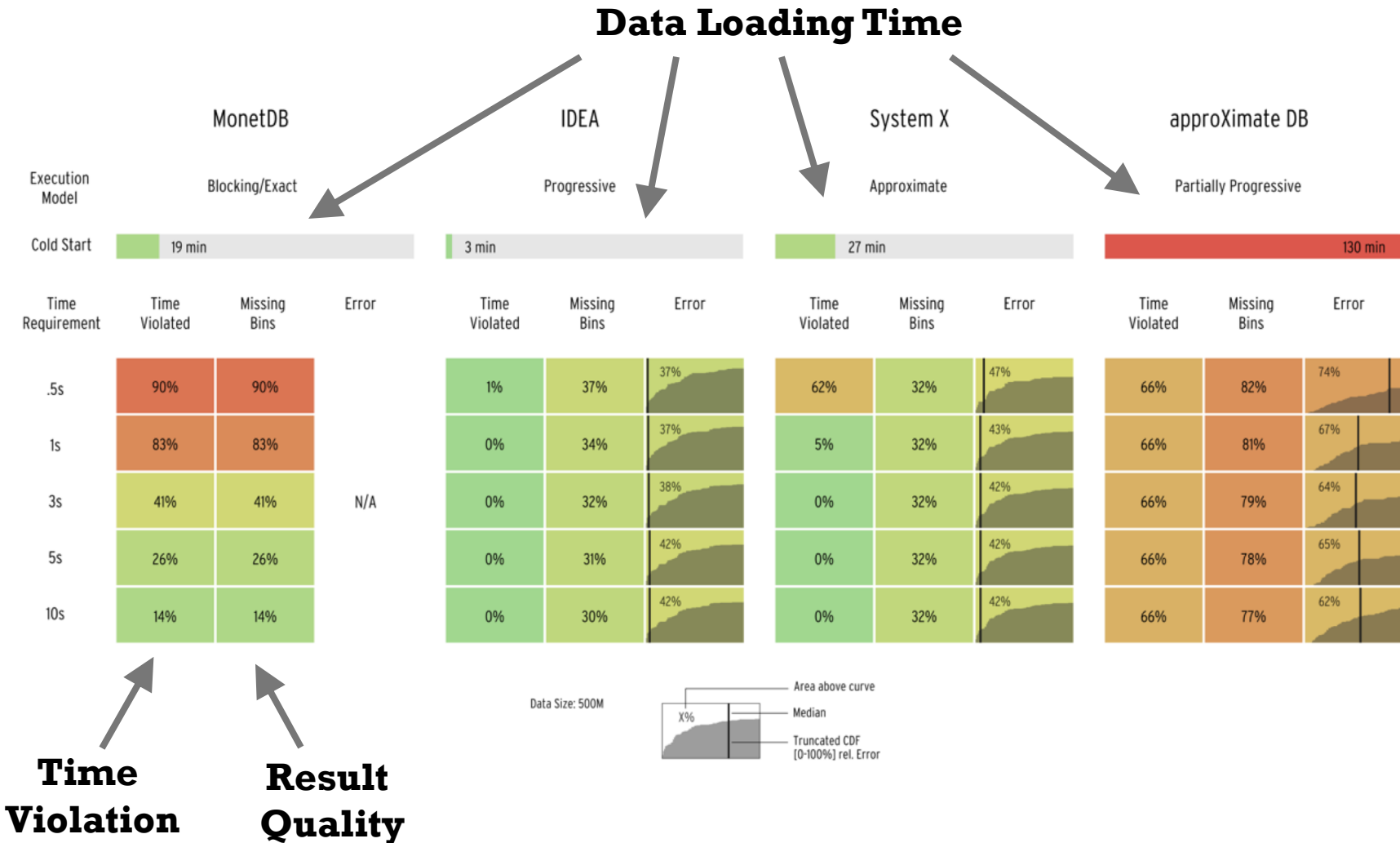
BENCHMARK METRICS

Result quality (error, completeness) and time are both important metrics for such a benchmark



Main Idea: Capture quality of result after time t

REPORTED RESULTS



Philipp Eichmann, Carsten Binnig, Tim Kraska, Emanuel Zgraggen: IDEBench: A Benchmark for Interactive Data Exploration. CoRR abs/1804.02593 (2018)

SUMMARY

Interactive Data Exploration is challenging

We need to rethink the full data exploration stack

- Query Interfaces
- Query Execution
- Cleaning / Loading

Other Considerations:

- Complex Workloads (ML, Text, ...)
- Hardware Acceleration
- ...

COLLABORATORS

