

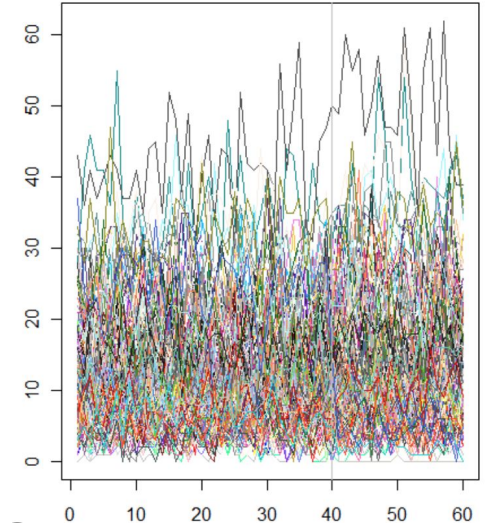
# Trust, but Verify: Optimistic Visualizations of Approximate Queries for Exploring Big Data

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# Obstacles in Exploratory Visualization

- Scientists want to derive insights from large datasets
- But...
  - Screen cannot render so much data and visualizations get cluttered
  - Database queries take a long time to return



Loading data...

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# Approximate Query Processing (AQP)

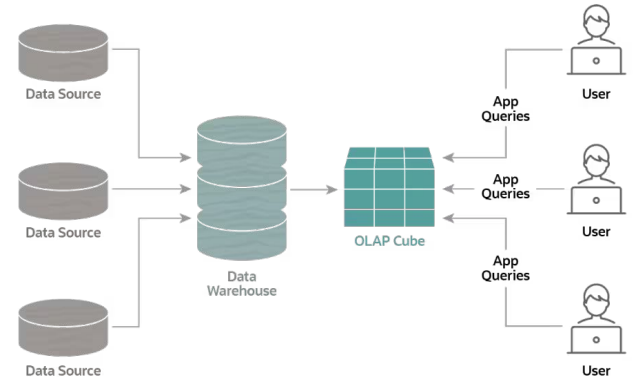
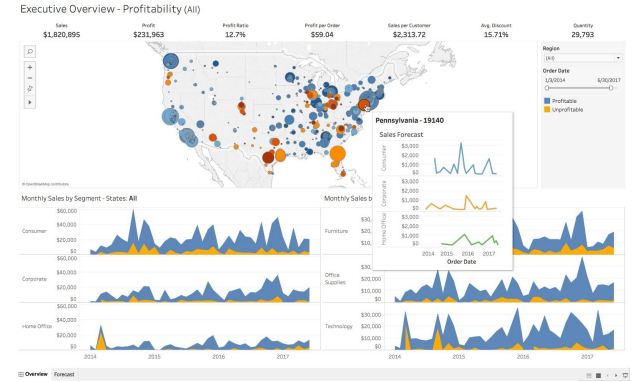
- Sample the dataset
  - Allows visualization in interactive time using approximate values
- Does this solve all our problems?
  - Approximate values can be incorrect
  - Can we trust approximate values with business-critical decisions? What if we take multiple samples—at what point are these visualizations reliable?

# Optimistic Visualization

- Produces approximate results quickly and computes precise results in the background
- Best of both worlds
  - Speed of approximation and ability to check for precision

# What Has Been Done in this Space?

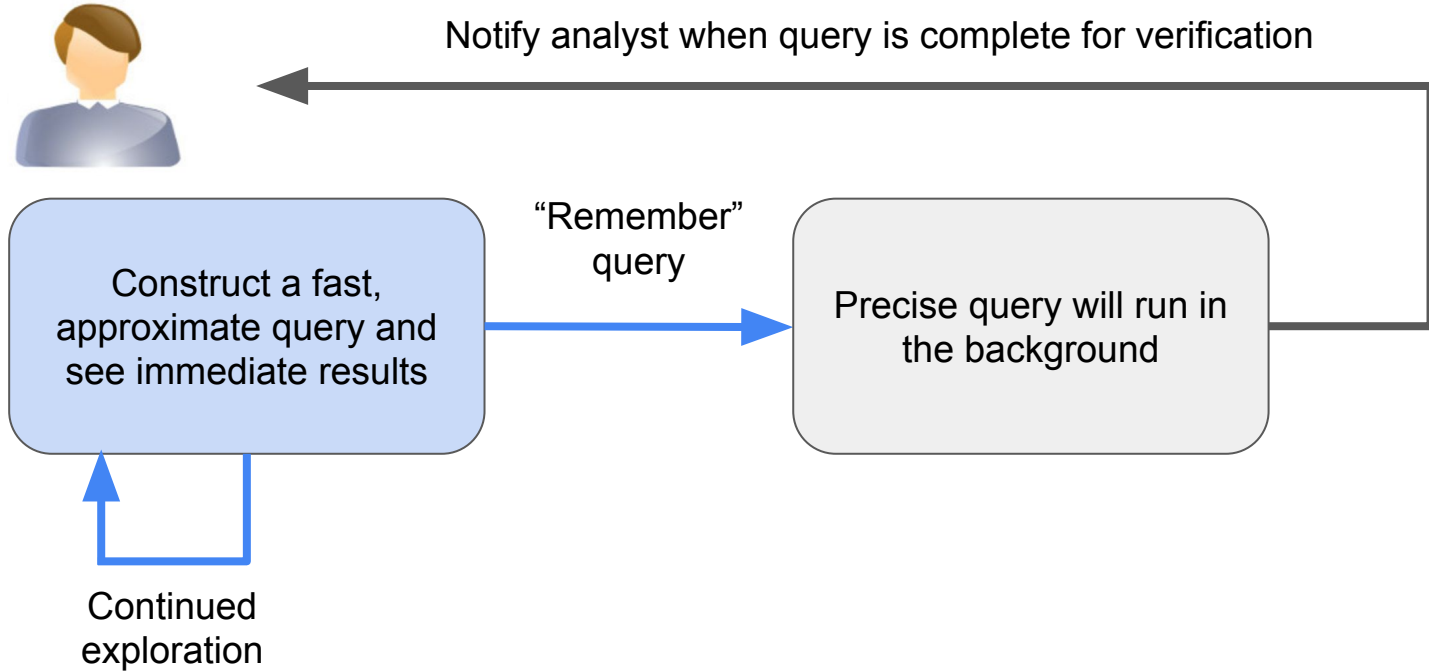
- Exploratory visualization
  - Iterative process (broader → specific questions) that prioritizes speed
  - Enabled by visualization tools (Tableau, PowerBI, Matplotlib)
- Big data visualization
  - Data retrieval and processing are bottlenecks
    - Offline processing phase
    - Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) systems



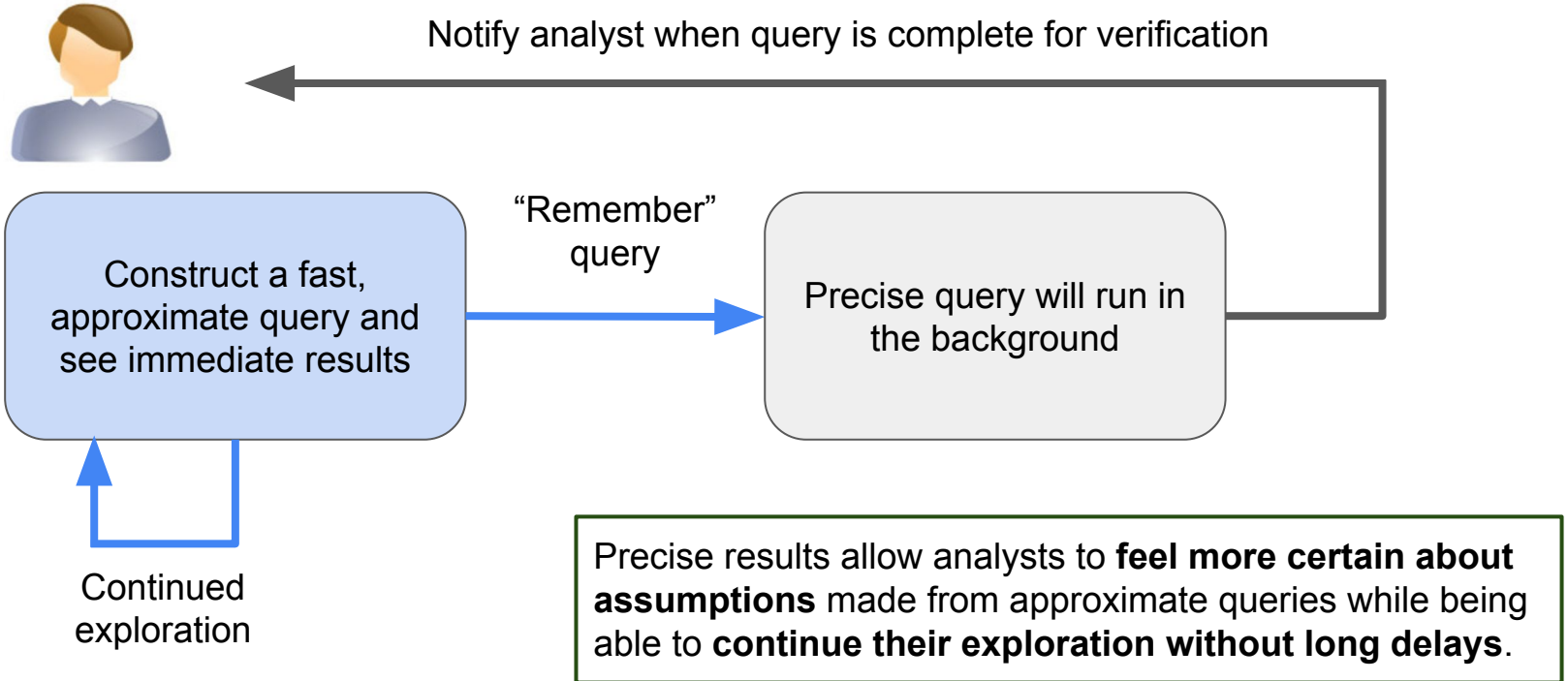
# What Has Been Done in this Space?

- Approximate query processing
  - Look at less data more quickly
  - Available tools...
    - Create sample of data before user begins analysis but precision diminishes as analyst filters records
    - Pick a sample and compute results with estimated error bounds but it is up to the analyst to choose between max query runtime or error bound
- Progressive visualization with online aggregation (OLA)
  - Picks increasing sample sizes and displays results, user decides when to end process
  - Optimistic visualization is asynchronous form of this

# Optimistic Visualization, Visualized



# Optimistic Visualization, Visualized

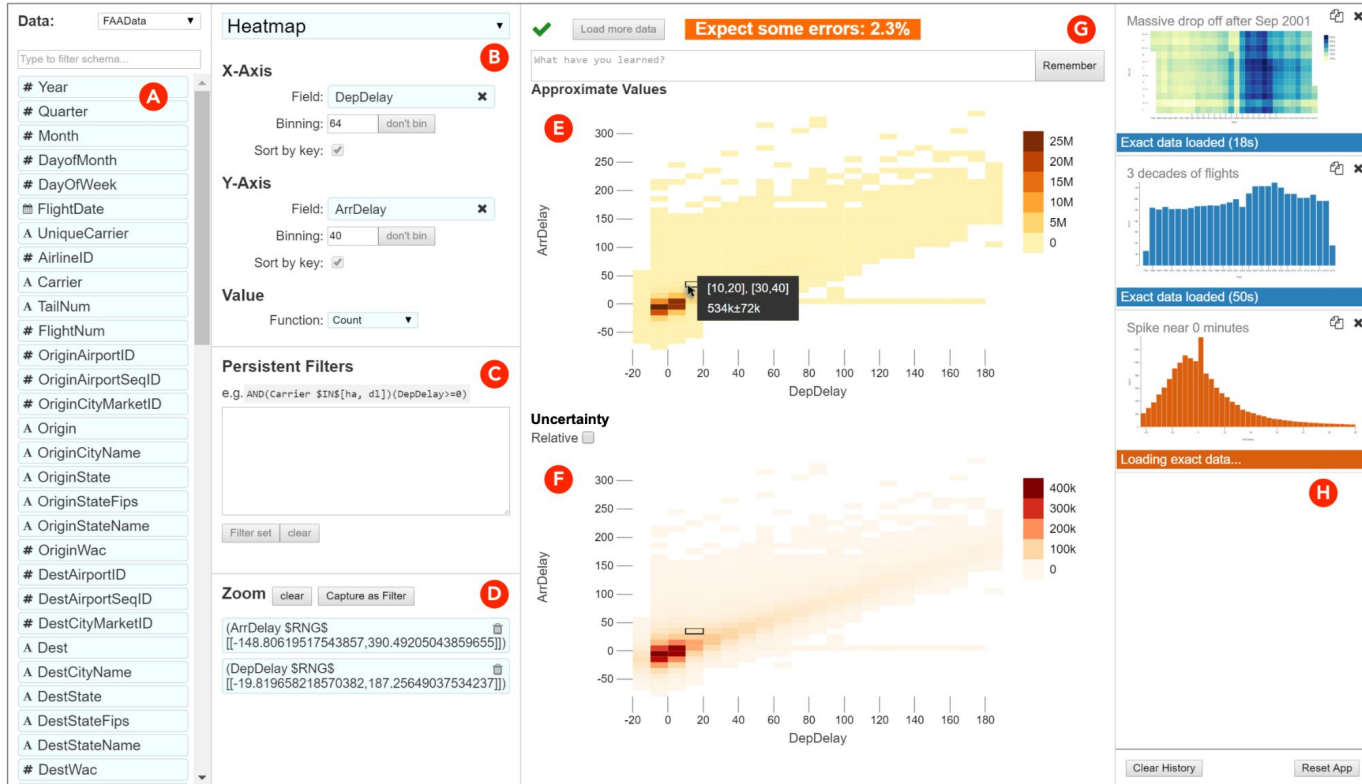




# Pangloss: Optimistic Visualization Tool with AQP

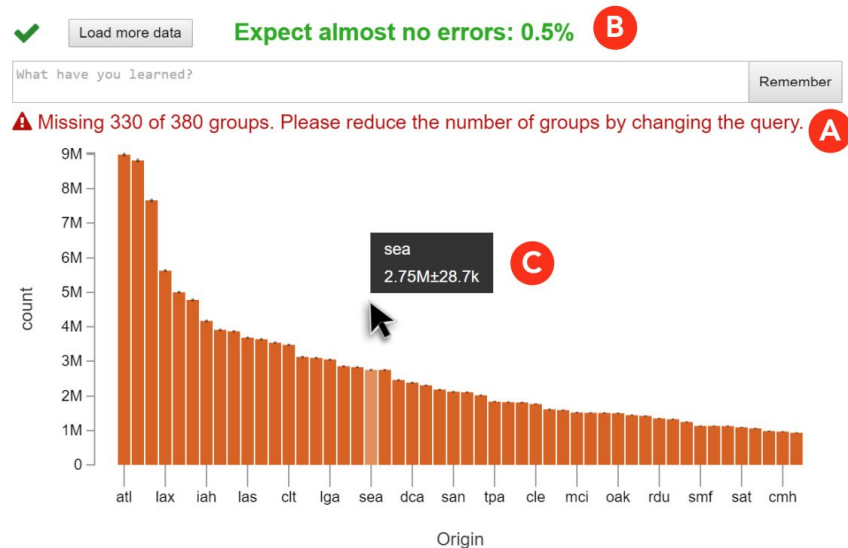
- Enables analysts to rapidly explore large multi-dimensional datasets
  - Grouping, aggregating, filtering functionality
- Web based UI that queries Sample+Seek (AQP system)
  - Highly responsive to aggregate queries on a single table
  - Incrementally loads more records until uncertainty bound is below a threshold or timeout
  - Uses measure-biased sampling
    - Fewer samples necessary for same accuracy (vs. uniform sampling)
    - Optimizes distribution uncertainty

# Pangloss UI



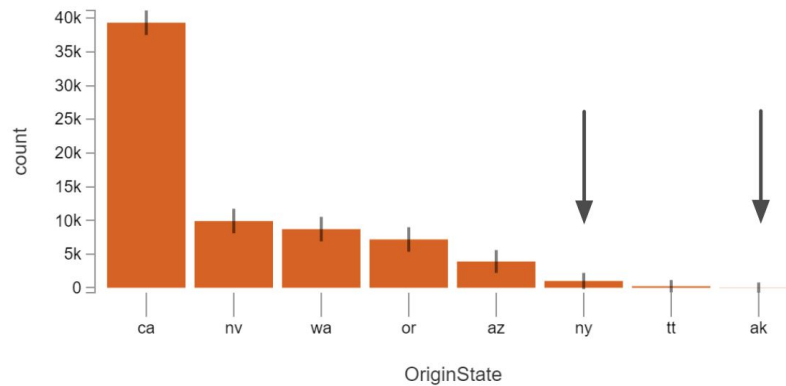
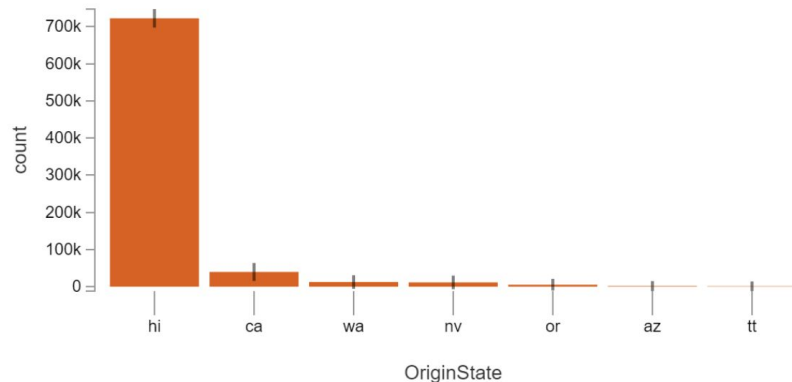
# Visualizations in Pangloss

- Approximate visualizations
  - Displays top  $k$  bars or cells to deal with queries with long tails
  - Distribution uncertainty is displayed
- Zooming and filtering
  - Operations will force new query to run → aggregate values and uncertainty can change
  - Negative filtering semantics
- Data transformations



# Visualizations in Pangloss

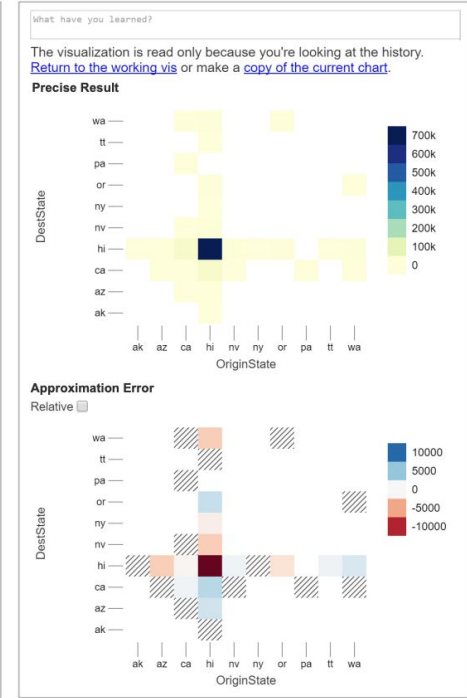
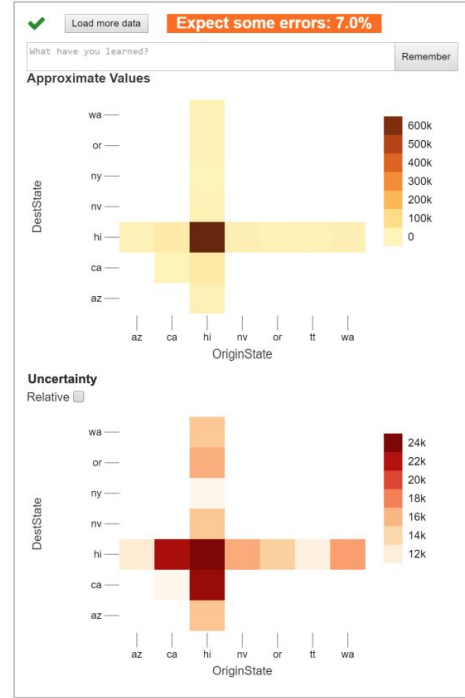
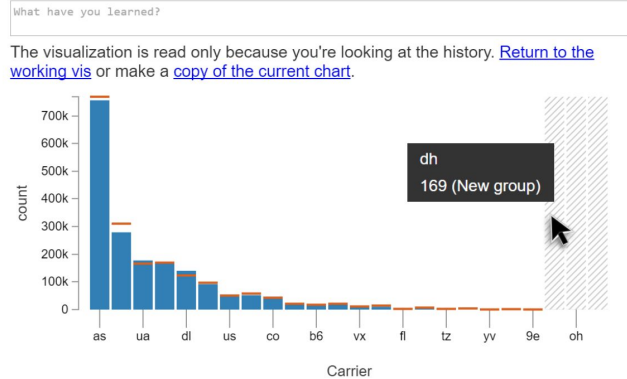
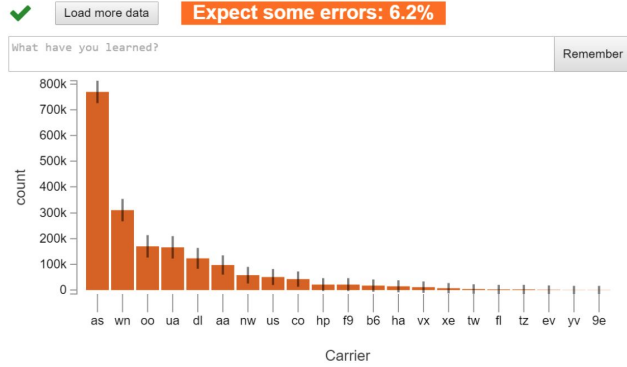
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# “Remembering” Views

- “Remembering” view = re-running query to get precise result
- Which views should we remember?
  - Strawman: remember all past views
    - Overwhelming for user to review all views
    - Computationally expensive
  - Make it an explicit process → have users decide
- Design choices
  - “Remember” button for users to specify views to store and re-run
  - Render approximate views in orange and precise ones in blue

# “Remembering” Views



# User Studies

- Motivating questions
  - Comfort with incomplete or inaccurate results and usage towards exploring approximate data
  - Proceed with exploration without knowing precise results
  - Checking precise results interrupting flow
- User studies
  - Pangloss as a data analytics toolkit for usable insights
  - Pangloss applied to real-world systems

# Flight Delay Study

- BTS Flight Delays dataset (70 GB), 5 data scientists (familiar w/ visualization tools)
- Participant sessions (1 hour)
  - Tutorial w/ training questions
  - Exploratory analysis with tool, prompted by introductory questions
  - Encouragement to review precise results
- Results
  - 4 users regularly “remembering” visualizations (4-7 views)
    - Most usage of “remember” functionality for uncertain results
  - Appreciation for speed of Pangloss
  - Limitation: cannot see and interact with lower-level data



# Real-World Case Studies

- 3 users with >10 GB datasets
- Search terms case study
  - Analyst working on a search engine advertising platform, interested in predicting trends in searches and keywords
  - Dataset pre-aggregated with 994M rows of data
  - Usage: bulk of time spent on heatmap with a dozen or more keywords at a time
  - Trends discovered: weekly pattern, spike over a month
  - Follow up with request to use Pangloss again with a less aggregated version of the dataset

# User Study Findings

- Users see precision broadly
  - Want rapid interaction in exploratory phase and precise results for presenting to decision makers
- Recording observations and “remembering” views is a useful feature
- More features desired
  - Ability to see underlying data
  - More transformations, aggregations, and projections options

# Summary

- Optimistic visualization enables the benefits of both speed and precision
- Pangloss is an optimistic visualization tool that serves quick visualizations on approximate data and runs user-selected queries on precise data in the background
- User studies have shown value in Pangloss's workflow, allowing for rapid interaction during exploration and precise results for critical decision making