CS 8803-MDS Human-in-the-loop Data Analytics

Lecture 4 08/31/22

Logistics

Paper signup reminder check your credits Project reminder 09/09 finalize groups team of 1-3, email instructor & TA 09/21 project proposal more details next class goal: first draft of your paper introduction COVID reminder

Today's class

BlinkDB: Queries with Bounded Errors and Bounded Response Times on Very Large Data

Author: Eric Reviewer: Sahil

Measuring user experiences (continued)



Help us learn your names!



PAPERS

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 2013

08:45 - 09:00

09:00 - 10:30

LARGE SCALE DISTRIBUTED COMPUTATION

• TimeStream: Reliable Stream Computation in the Cloud

Zhengping Qian (Microsoft Research Asia), Yong He (South China University of Technology), Chunzhi Su, Zhuojie Wu, and Hongyu Zhu (Shanghai Jiaotong University), Taizhi Zhang (Peking University), Lidong Zhou (Microsoft Research Asia), Yuan Yu (Microsoft Research Silicon Valley), and Zheng Zhang (Microsoft Research Asia)

• Optimus: A Dynamic Rewriting Framework for Execution Plans of Data-Parallel Computation

Qifa Ke, Michael Isard, and Yuan Yu (Microsoft Research Silicon Valley)

• BlinkDB: Queries with Bounded Errors and Bounded Response Times on Very Large Data

Sameer Agarwal (University of California, Berkeley), Barzan Mozafari (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Aurojit Panda (University of California, Berkeley), Henry Milner (University of California, Berkeley), Samuel Madden (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and Ion Stoica (University of California, Berkeley)



ORGANISATION





Exercise: come up with a missing experiment

Think about a plot that you'd like the authors to produce



- BlinkDB supports only aggregates involving COUNT, AVG, SUM and QUANTILE. This seems quite limited. Joins, nested queries and UDFs don't seem to be supported.
- How can this be leveraged for non-aggregation queries, for instance, limit the first fetch to 100 entries and then if the user needs more then let me query again.

- BlinkDB creates multiple sets of stratified samples of the same dataset. This results in a significant storage overhead.
- It is well-known that it is hard to maintain sample for a large number of columns (curse of dimensionality). I am curious whether it is possible to maintain some stratified samples in a high-dimensional database, that is both representative and has a small size.
- Trade-offs between efficiency and the generality of the queries they support are the main areas for improvements.
- Results of the paper revealed that for a 7.5 TB dataset, the query times were much longer due to disk spillage.
- Scalability of the mixed integer linear program

- BlinkDB assumes that the QCS is stable over time, it does not perform good for queries whose QCS is not covered by the query workload.
- How does the system address data consistency, i.e. how the samples will be updated as the data changes?
- How these samples may be updated overtime if the queries by user are not stationary over time.
- One "bad" sample may affect multiple queries that use that particular sample

- Lack of clarity on how parameters M and K which determine the capacity for subgroups across a QCS are determined.
- Some heuristically-chosen parameters in optimizing stratified samples might be replaced by more properly learned or computed ones
- The sample selection process is not automated, so the user would have to manually create the sample set by explicitly specifying the sample ratio.

- Online aggregation is one such approach and would allow BlinkDB to continuously refine the value of aggregates.
- Implementing synopses along with BlinkDB and incoporating the storage requirement of synopses into optimization formulation could be a potential improvement.

BlinkDB's Legacy

Best paper award in Eurosys 2013 800+ citation

AQP adoption in industry:

Facecook's Presto, Infobright's IAQ

Ideas introduced by BlinkDB was commercialized as part of SnappyData (acquired by TIBCO)

VerditDB: further addresses sample construction cost

Measuring the user experience



Why is this relevant?

What is user experience:

a user is involved

the user is interacting with a product, system, or an interface the users' experience is of interest, and observable/measurable

How to systematically measure and evaluate user experience? effectiveness, efficiency, satisfaction

Why is this relevant?

Papers with user studies:

Database Benchmarking for Supporting Real-Time Interactive Querying of Large Data

Towards Effective Foraging by Data Scientists to Find Past Analysis Choices

Lux: Always-on Visualization Recommendations for Exploratory Dataframe Workflows

Expressive Time Series Querying with Hand-Drawn Scale-Free Sketches

How to measure

Self-report

reported directly by a participant subject to many biases common, useful and easy to administer Behavioral

measured through observation more objective representation of events Physiological

heart rate, skin conductance, etc.

Self-report measures

Questionnaire:

forced choices: yes/no scale responses open-ended responses

Designing questionnaires is an art in itself Odd or even number of values How many points on a scale?

Likert Scales

Please circle the number that represents how you feel about the computer software you have been using

I am satisfied with it Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree It is simple to use Strongly Disagree ---1--2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree It is fun to use Strongly Disagree ---1--2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree It does everything I would expect it to do Strongly Disagree ---1--2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree I don't notice any inconsistencies as I use it Strongly Disagree ---1--2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree It is very user friendly Strongly Disagree ---1--2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

Use validated, commonly used self-report questionnaires: <u>System Usability Scale (SUS)</u>

When to collect self-reported data

the think-aloud protocol

while the participants are interacting with the product

post-task ratings immediately after each task help pinpoint problematic tasks and interfaces

post-study ratings at the end of the entire session overall evaluation

Biases in self-reported data

Social desirability bias

telling you the answer you want to hear

How to mitigate

leaving the room when the user fills out the survey making the survey itself anonymous

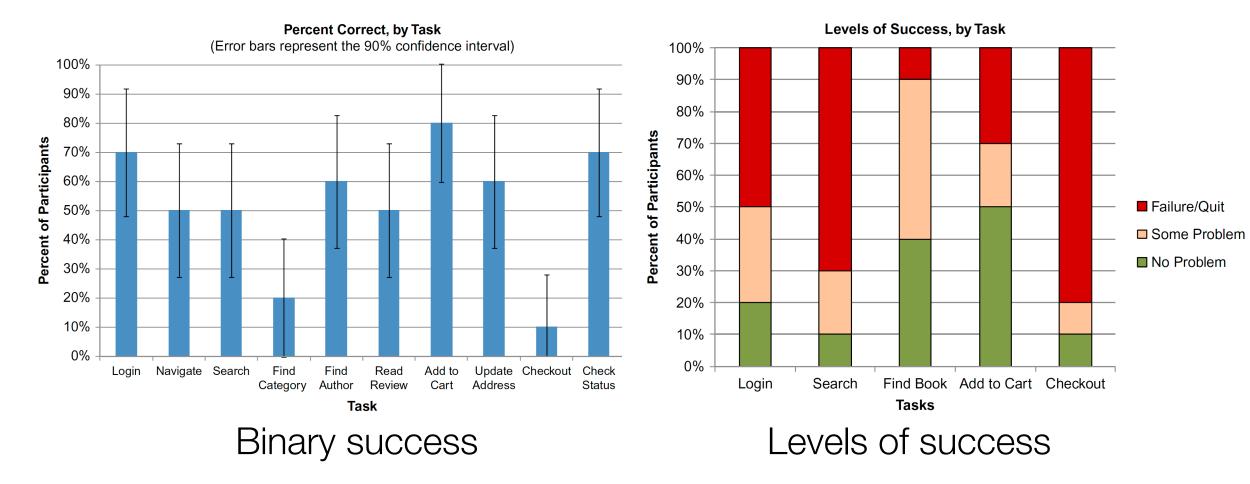
Behavioral Measures

less obtrusive to participants, often more quantitative in nature

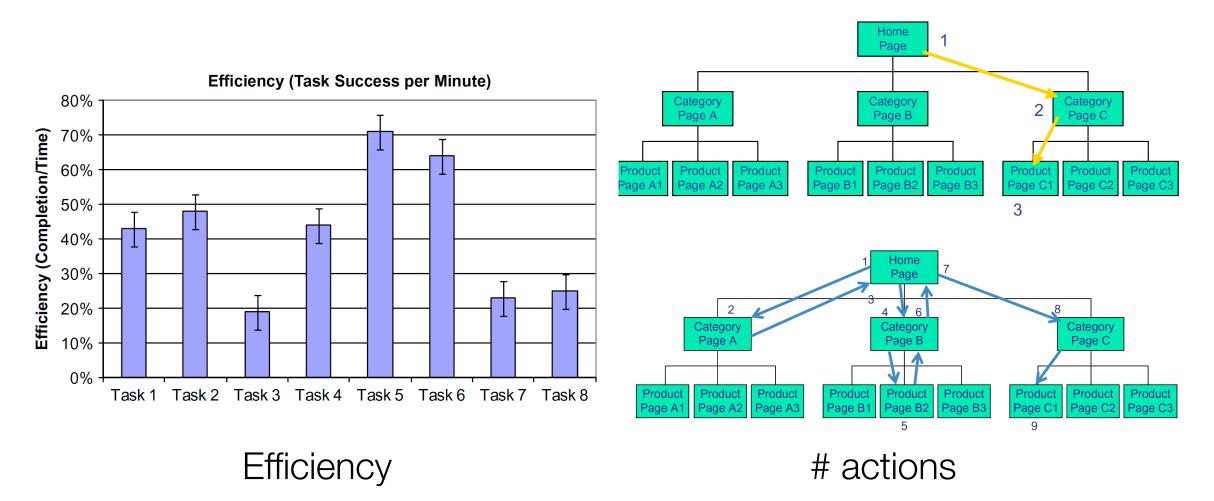
Direct Observation

researcher observes and records participant activity Indirect Observation

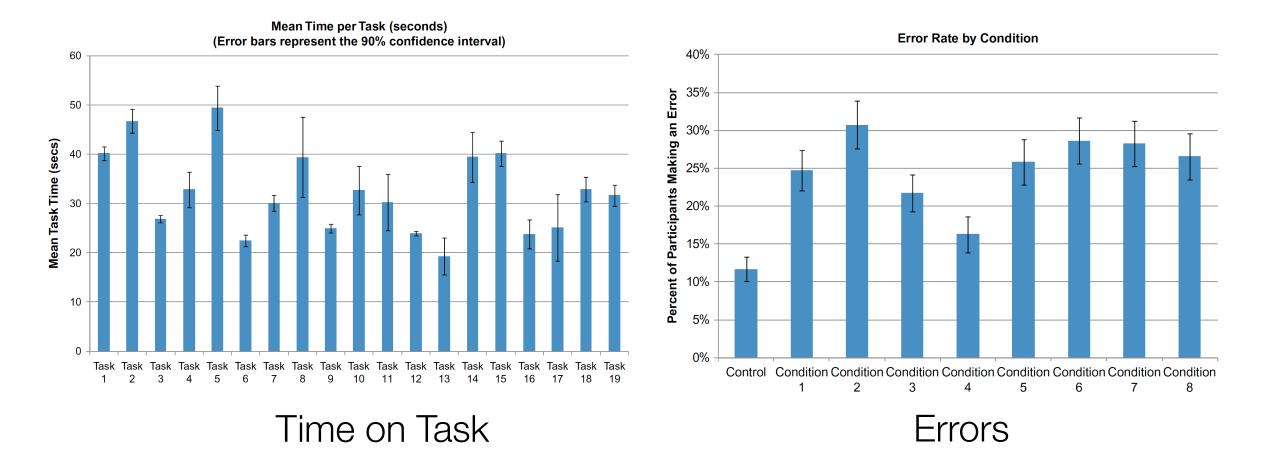
video recorded and analyzed later participant records activity (e.g., diary entries)



Source: Albert, Bill, and Tom Tullis. *Measuring the user experience: collecting, analyzing, and presenting usability metrics*. Newnes, 2013. 20



Source: Albert, Bill, and Tom Tullis. *Measuring the user experience: collecting, analyzing, and presenting usability metrics*. Newnes, 2013.



Source: Albert, Bill, and Tom Tullis. *Measuring the user experience: collecting, analyzing, and presenting usability* ₂₂ *metrics*. Newnes, 2013.



heatmap.js

Dynamic Heatmaps for the Web



heatmap.js is a lightweight, easy to use JavaScript library to help you visualize your three dimensional data!

Engagement patterns

https://www.patrick-wied.at/static/heatmapjs/

IRB: Institutional Review Board

https://oria.gatech.edu/irb

Experiments conducted at universities require ethical oversight Consider: risk to participants, data privacy etc.

Protocols must be reviewed and approved by IRB Study might quality for Exempt Review (but still need to apply)

Your tasks for next class

NO class on Monday!

AQP++: Connecting Approximate Query Processing With Aggregate Precomputation for Interactive Analytics

Authors: Gaurav, Sankalp Reviewer: Cangdi Practitioner: Aniruddha

Project reminder 09/09 finalize groups office hours 11-12 Thursday and Friday