

Towards a benefit-based optimizer for Interactive Data Analysis (vision paper)

Patrick Marcel, Nicolas Labroche, Panos Vassiliadis





Outline

- **Challenge**
- Vision
- **How to**
- Perspective



Ten year challenge...

Ten years ago

- SQL, MDX queries
- Tuples as answers
- TPC-H, SSB
 Primary metric: QphH@Size
- CBO Optimizer

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- SQL, MDX queries
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Intentions

Intentions are non prescriptive

Example

- Verify that distribution of sales for mfgr#5 in Argentina from 2011 to 2016 holds in general,
- build a clustering model for it,
- compare with sibling countries,
- explain the highest country-wise difference

The optimizer decides

- the roll-up(s) for the verification,
- the algorithm and number of clusters,
- the way to explain the difference,
- etc.

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- Each of these degrees of freedom gives rise to a new plan
 - yielding an answer different from those of the other plans



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Insights

Insights are diverse

They vary in complexity, value, they are domain-dependent, etc.

Insights should be tested for validity

E.g., to avoid the Simpson's paradox [Zhao&al, SIGMOD 2017]

Insights are among us

- Subjective insights
 - □ Unexpected values in cubes [Sarawagi, VLDB 2000]
 - □ Interesting patterns in data [Geng&Hamilton, ACM CompSur. 2006]
 - □ Surprising patterns in data [De Bie, IDA 2013]
- Objective insights
 - □ Statistically significant relationships in datasets [Chirigati&al, SIGMOD 2016]
 - □ Hidden cause [Sarawagi, VLDB 1999]



Cost model

u Traditional optimizers are concerned with resource consumption

Still needed for "local" optimizations

D IDA optimizer is concerned with what the user gains from the exploration

It's more a "benefit" model

Benefit objective function defined (and learned?) from

- the number of insights,
- the time it takes to obtain them,
- some properties of insights or sets of insights:
 - their statistical significance
 - their relevance for the user
 - their understandability, diversity, etc.
- the appropriateness of the insight to the current intention, etc.

Traditional optimization schemes still needed

Statistics collection, plan recycling, query re-optimization, etc.



How to generate actions from intentions?

Generating queries over data sources

 Partly specified by the intention, generated from incomplete specifications [Simitsis&al, VLDBJ 2008], [Vassiliadis&Marcel, DOLAP 2018]

Generating ML actions over retrieved sources

- Meta-learning [Lemke&al, AIR 2015]
 - How to predict a set of algorithms suitable for a specific problem under study, based on the relationship between data characteristics and algorithm performance
- Auto-learning [Feurer&al, NIPS 2015]
 - □ How to choose and parametrize a ML algorithm for a given dataset, at a given cost

How to generate the actual plan?

- Generate plan nodes (data sources and actions) from the user intention and current dashboards
- Project nodes in a feature space defined by
 - Data source characteristics
 - As done in meta-learning systems: statistical, information-theoretic and landmarking-based meta-features
 - Actions (queries, ML algorithms) characteristics
 Complexity, parameters, etc.
- Produce bundles of data sources + actions
 - Using e.g., fuzzy clustering with constraints
 [Alsayasneh&al, TKDE 2018]
- Prune irrelevant bundles
 - Using e.g., hard constraints on time, number of insights
- Score remaining bundles with the objective function
 - Pick the best one as the plan





Perspectives

- Categorization of insights
- **Objective functions**
- Mechanisms for statistic collection, user feedback
- **Feature space**
- Pruning strategy

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