#### Туре **Range or Cardinality** 2,400 Blocks (s) 240 Blocks (s)

#### **Rapid and incremental exploration without precomputation** Incremental data processing for responsiveness

#### Visualizations designed for scalability

Only targeted single machine scenarios

#### • Uncertainty visualizations for approximate queries

#### Bringing modern cluster computing technologies to InfoVis

# Incrementally Exploring Large-scale Multidimensional Data

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Summary \_

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Challenges in low-latency data exploration of large-scale data

Required a large amount of memory (e.g., limited # of dimensions)

Precomputed data structures (e.g., data cubes) have been often used

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# Performance Benchmark

# **Used Criteo's Terabyte Click Logs dataset**

1.03 TB csv, 4.3B entries and 40 dimensions

# 16 r3.8xlarge instances on Amazon Web Services (AWS)

Intel E5-2670 v2 (32 vCPUs), 244 GB of memory, and 2 \* 320 GB SSD

#### Measured mean interval between two successive responses

• 240 blocks (1.75M rows per block) and 2,400 blocks (17.5M rows per block)





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Exploit in-memory computing engine (i.e. Apache Spark)

# Design Consideration

#### **Process results incrementally while estimating the final results**

- Adopted gradient plots to visualize the uncertainty of partial results
- 95% confidence intervals of counts and means

#### **Enable flexible scheduling of queries**

Pause or stop queries in real time if partial results are enough

#### Scalability in visualizations

- Binned plots with the Focus+Context techniques
- Designed tailed charts to summarize many categories on the x-axis

#### **Provide low-fidelity feedback promptly**

Based on a small sample from the data (i.e., 0.001% of entries)

<b>Binned Histogram</b>	0 – 35M	1.91±0.84	3.54±1.58
<b>Density Plot</b>	0 – 746K, 0 – 35M	1.88±0.61	3.46±1.05
Frequency Histogram	20K	2.85±0.78	3.93±1.31
Pivot Dot Plots (MEAN)	0 – 35M, 7.4K	2.53±1.21	3.88±0.93

#### Each incremental process on a block took approx. 2 seconds

### **Trade-off between responsiveness and throughput**

- Smaller blocks  $\rightarrow$  better responsiveness, larger blocks  $\rightarrow$  better throughput
- Find the optimum number and size of blocks

# Conclusion & Future Work

#### **Proposed an interactive system for fluent exploration of large**scale multidimensional data

Harmony between information visualization and distributed computing

#### Extend the system to a general platform for incremental visual analytics



# Interface Design



The main interface of SwiftTuna

A tailed dot plot

