

# Efficient Visualization Recommendation under Updates

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Goal: **Reduce latency** when recomputing Visualization Recommendations during Data Analysis

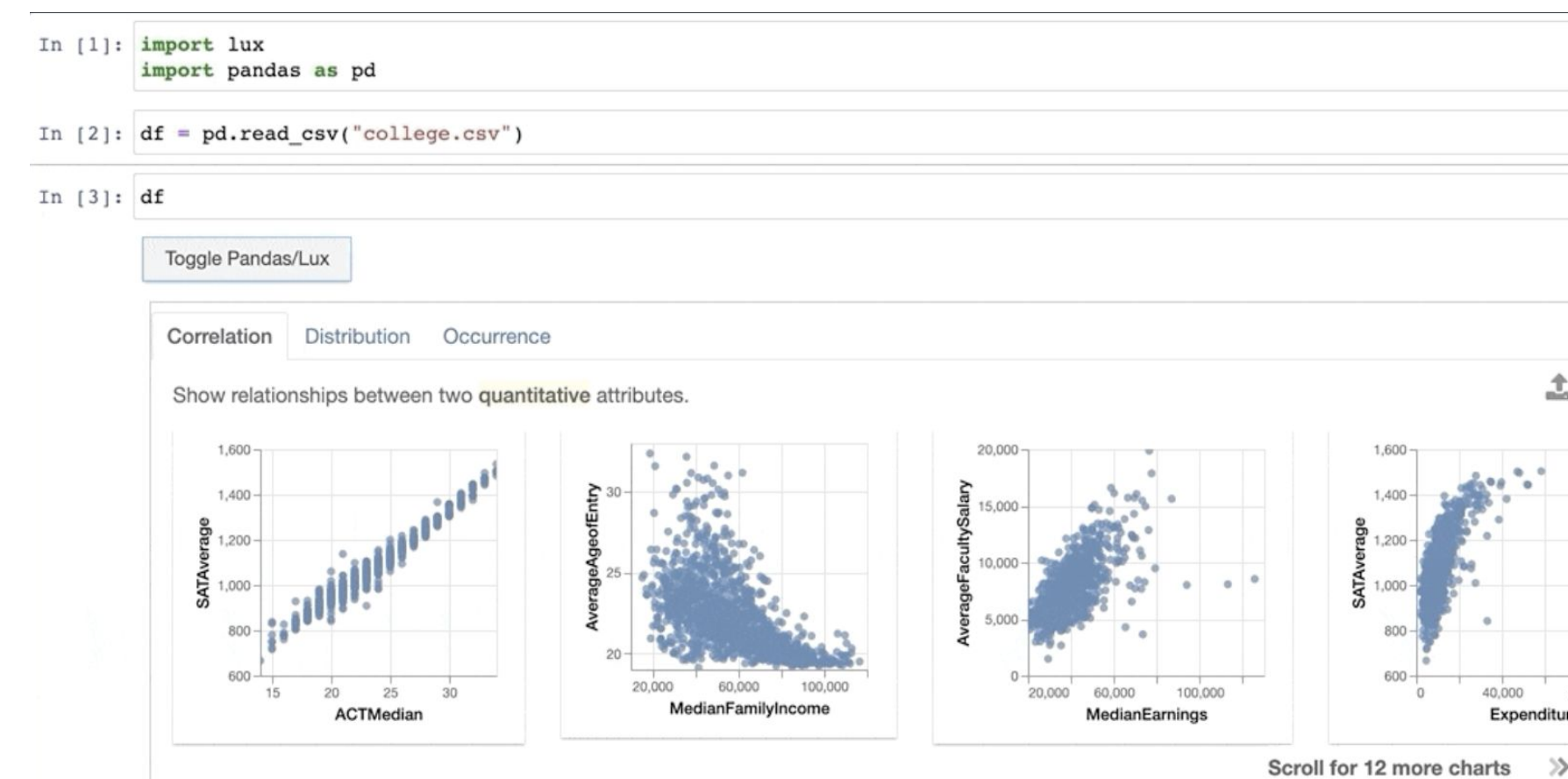
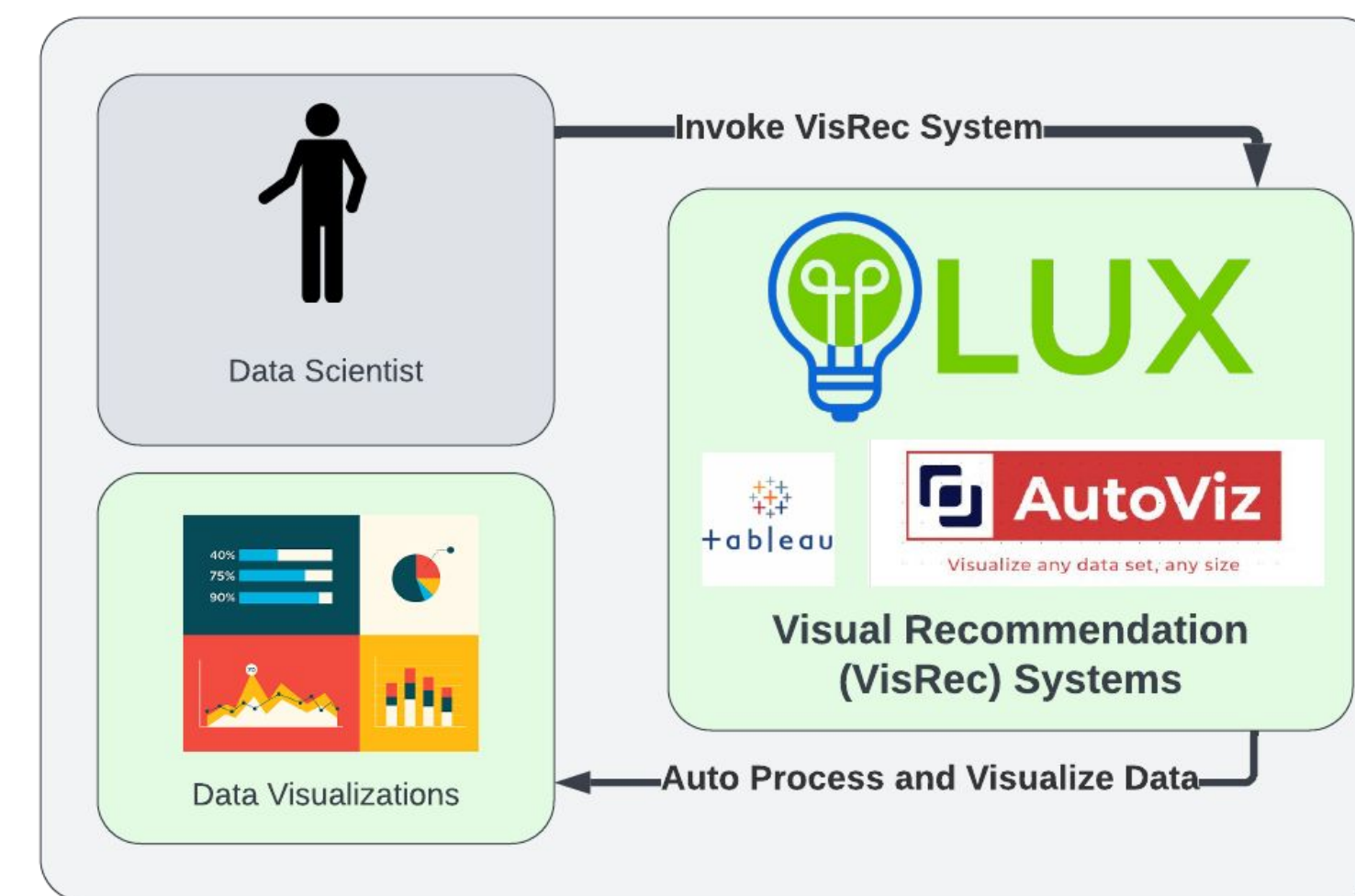
## Background

**VisRec System** – emerging system that automatically profiles data and recommends/generates visualizations

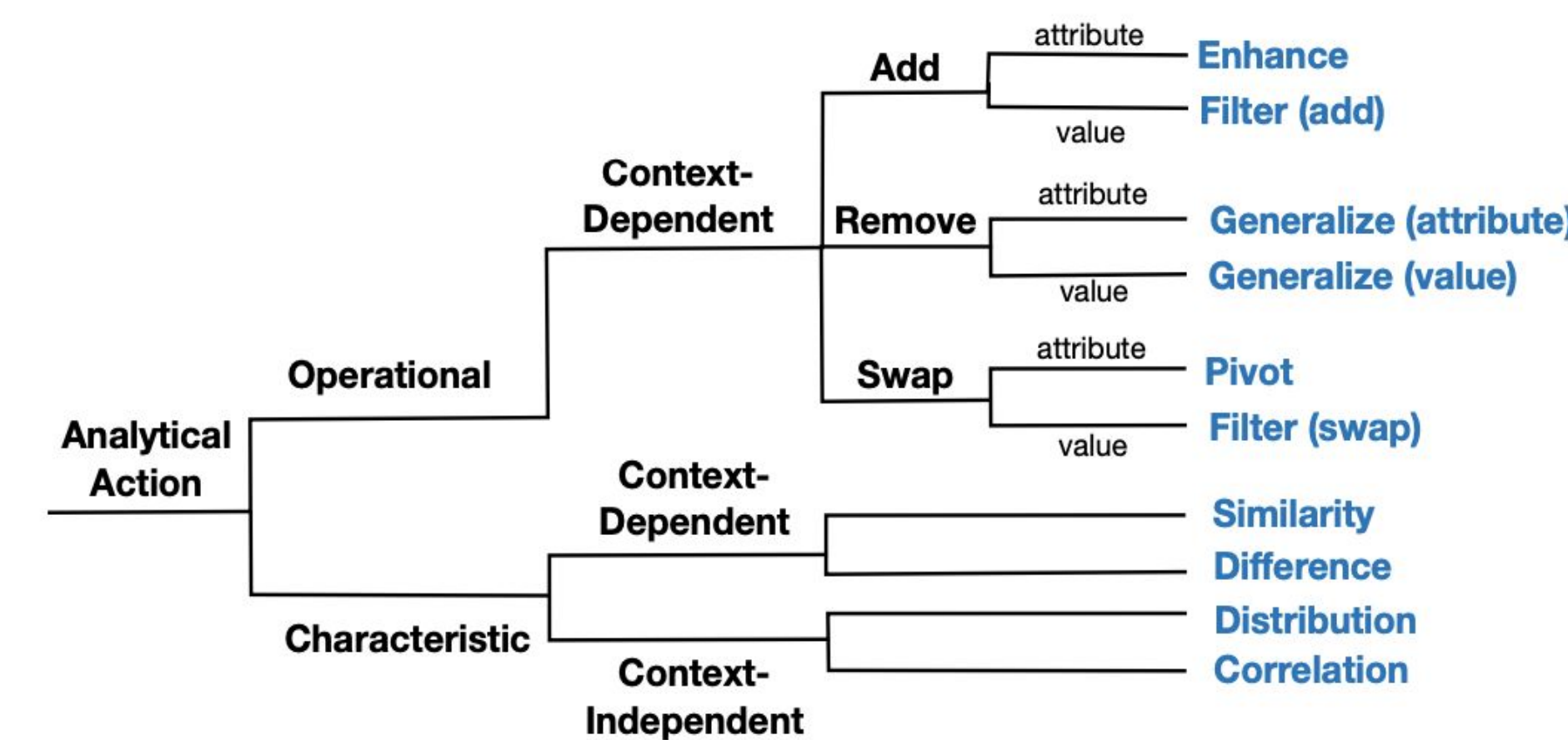
**Ranking Scores** – statistical, data-dependent scores for ranking possible visualizations

**Problem** – Computing ranking score statistics is **expensive**, creating high user latency

**Our Solution** – **Compute and Maintain** common VisRec system ranking scores with respect to common data-based Dataframe updates that map to real-world workflows



## Decomposing VisRec System Ranking Scores



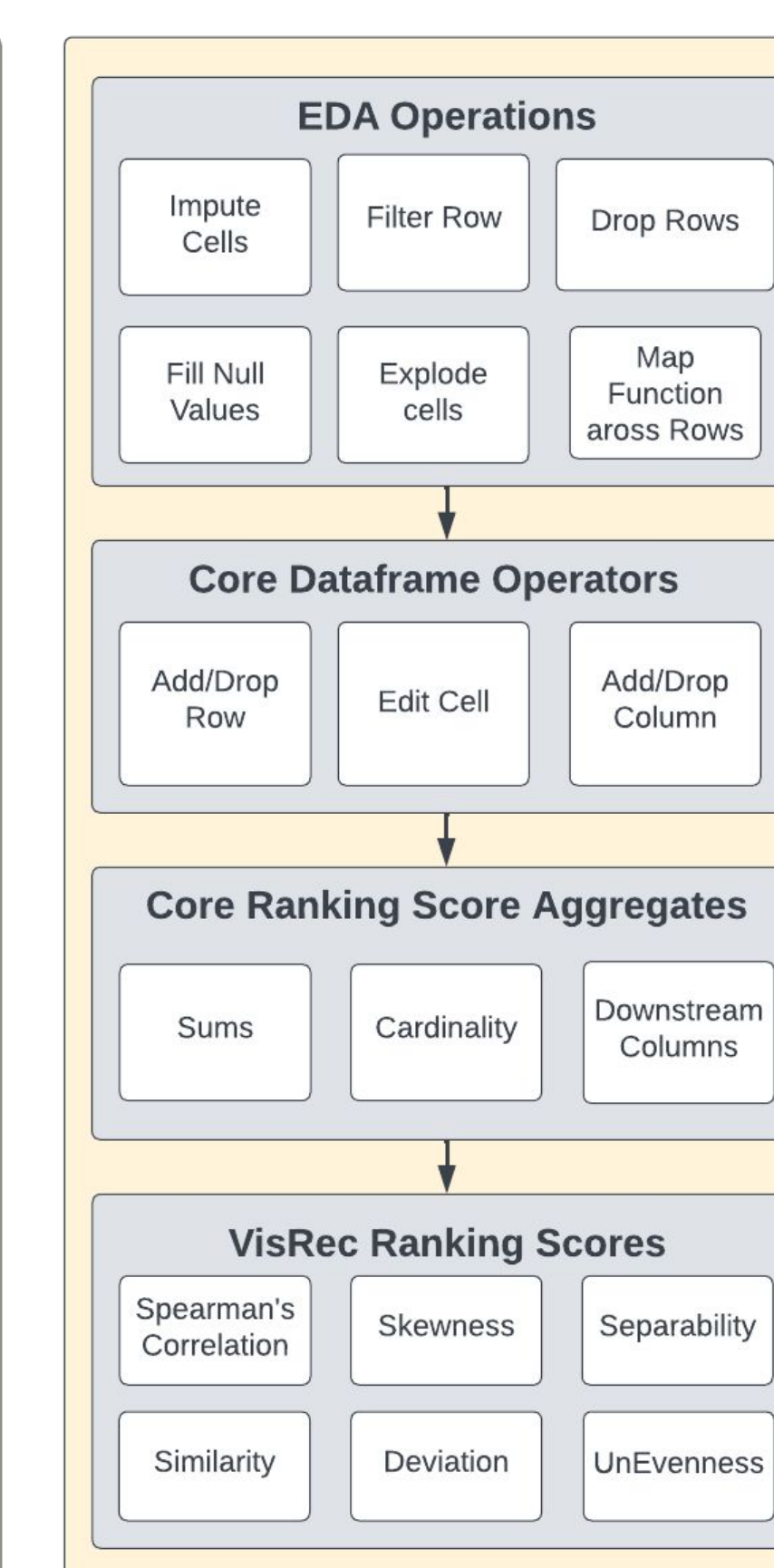
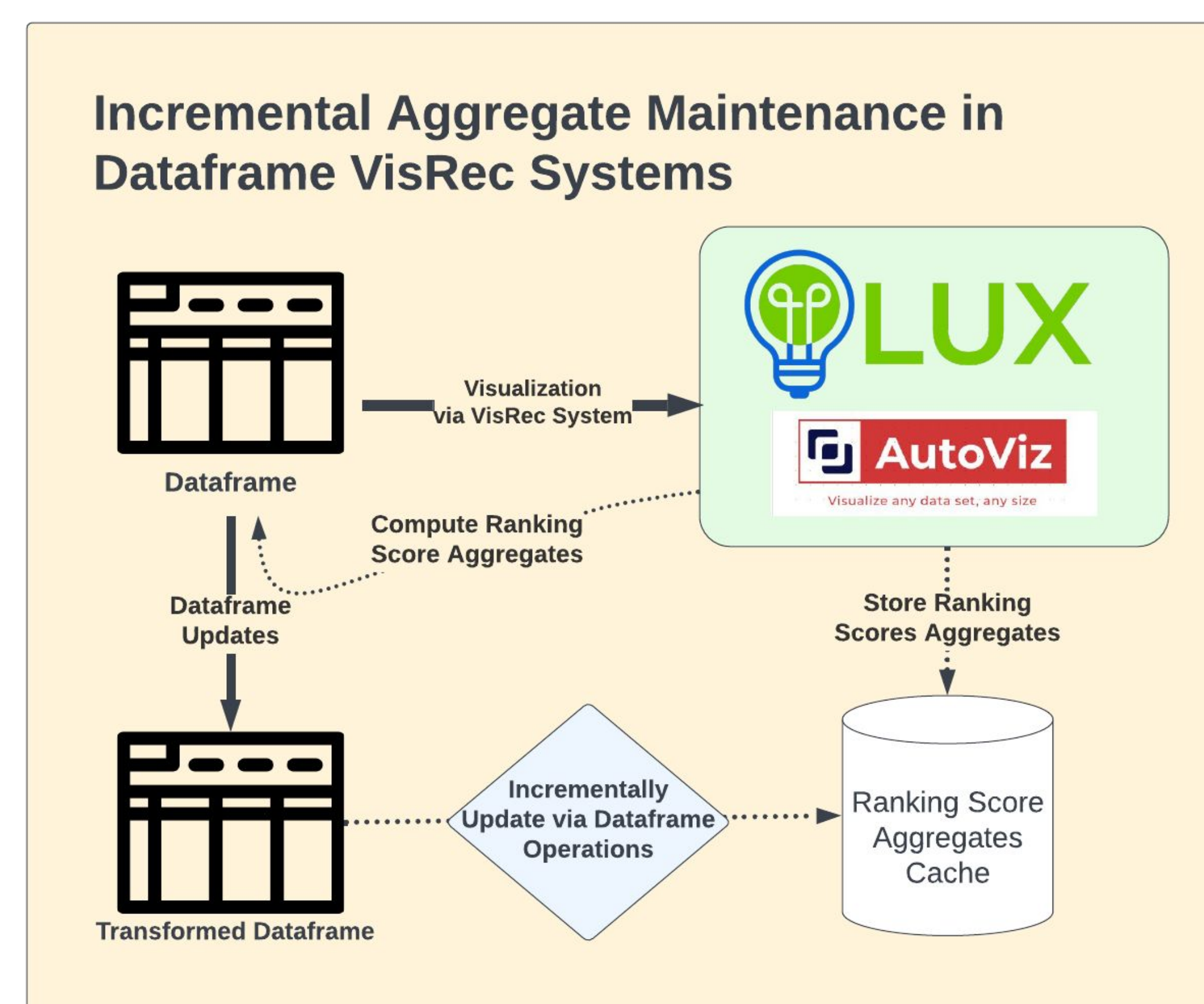
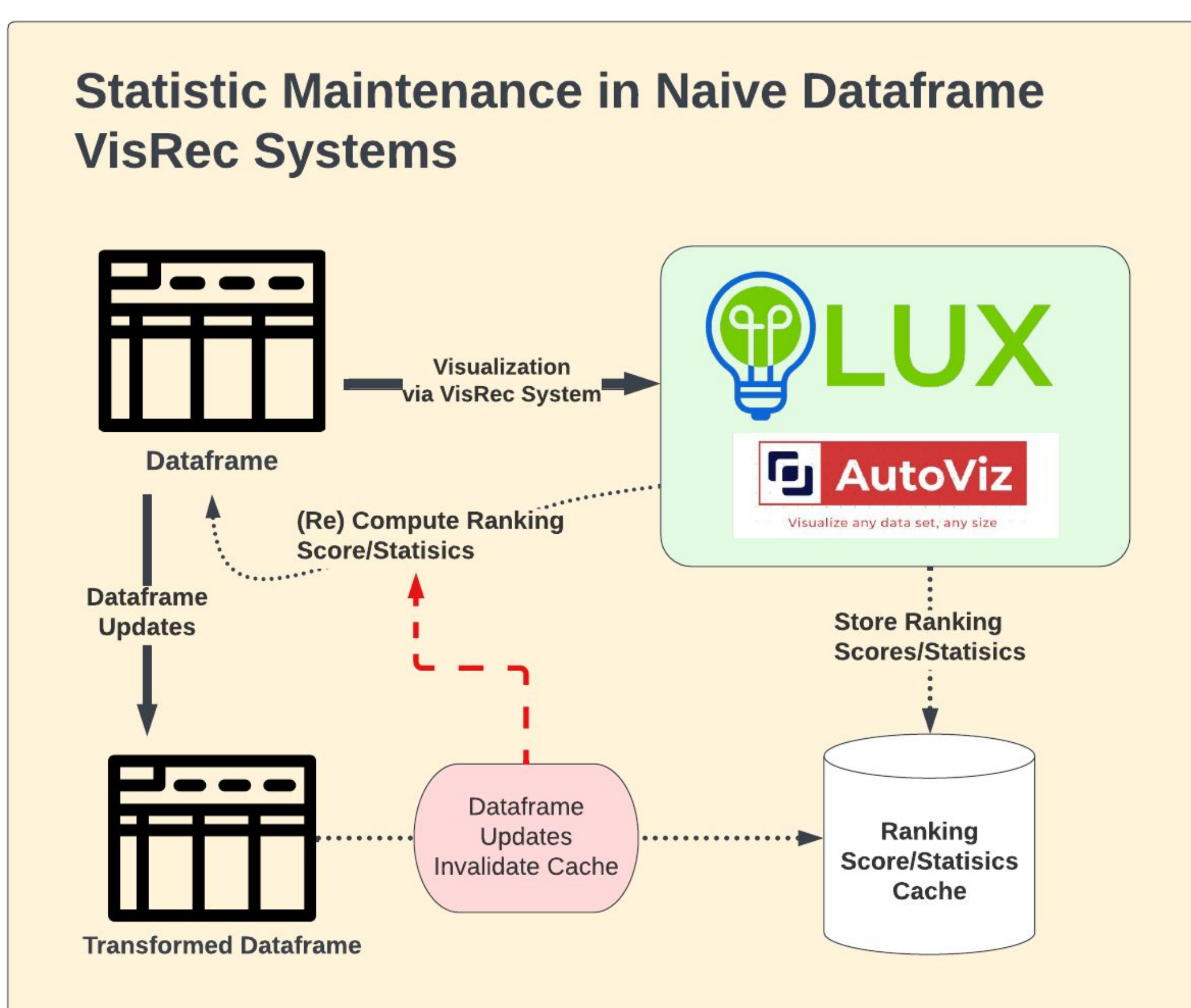
**VisRec System Taxonomy** – Taxonomy of common analytical actions for VisRec system (left) created by Lee et al. It presents VisRec system visualization categories (analytical actions) and associated ranking scores, which we **decompose into the table below**

**Ranking Score Decomposition** – We decompose ranking scores into aggregates (right). We see that we have **five core aggregates** to maintain per column: sum of elements/elements<sup>2</sup>, cardinality, pairwise sum, and downstream columns (e.g. filtered cols)

Ranking Score for Column $X$	$\sum_i X_i$	$\sum_i Y_i$	$\sum_i X_i^2$	$\sum_i Y_i^2$	$\sum_i X_i \cdot Y_i$	$ X $
Correlation: Spearman( $X, Y$ ) <sup>2</sup>	✓	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	
Skewness: $\mu_X^3 / \sigma_X^3$	✓		✓			
Monotonicity: Spearman( $X, Y$ )	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Separability: Class Mean/Variance	✓		✓			
Similarity: $L_2(X, C_v)$			✓	✓	✓	
Deviation: $L_2(X, X_F)$			✓	✓ <sup>2</sup>	✓	
Unevenness: $L_2(V_X, V_{flat}), V_X = \gamma_X$	✓ <sup>3</sup>		✓ <sup>4</sup>			✓

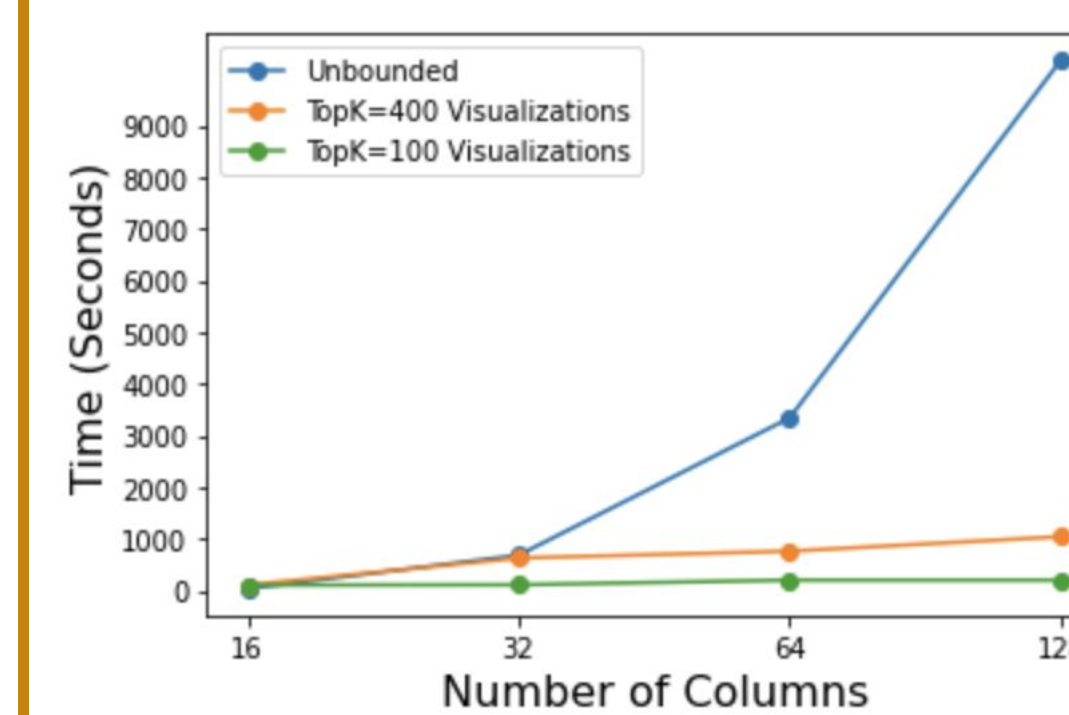
Table 2.1: Decomposing ranking scores for Data Variable (Column)  $X$  and (optional) external column  $Y$  into their respective aggregates. The columns of the table are listed as follows: Sum of  $X$ , Sum of  $Y$ , Sum of  $X$ 's squared elements, Sum of  $Y$ 's squared elements, Inner product of  $X$  and  $Y$ , Cardinality of  $X$ .  $V_X$  is an aggregate over  $X$ ,  $X_F$  represents filtered values, and  $C_v$  represents current view.

## Maintaining Ranking Scores

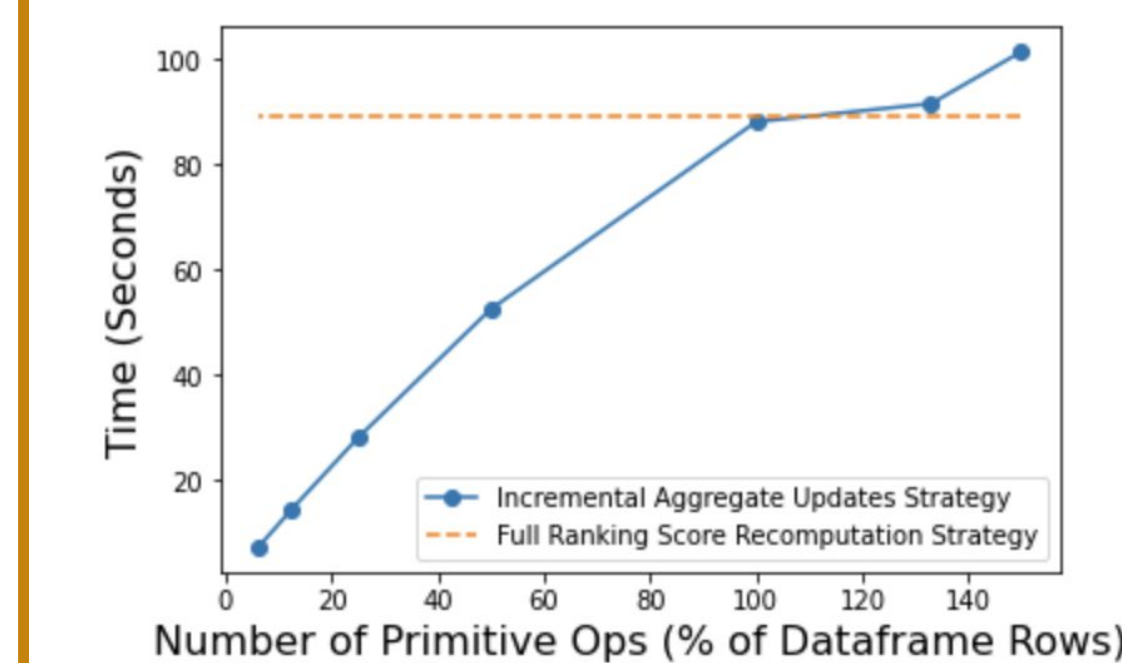


## Evaluation

Latency of Computing Ranking Scores for 1000 Operations in Crime Data with Visualization Pruning (TopK)



Comparing Latency of Ranking Score Computation Strategies



**Evaluation** – We implement/evaluate our system in Lux, a popular Dataframe VisRec system that covers all analytical actions listed

**Findings** – **Maintaining aggregates is always faster** when number of Dataframe row updates cost is less than cost for computing equivalent updates based on number of existing rows, based on our cost model