

# Benchmarking Exploratory OLAP

---

<sup>1</sup>University of Tours  
France

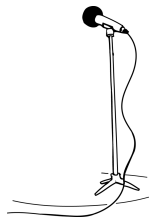


TPCTC 2016  
New Delhi INDIA

<sup>2</sup>University of Coimbra  
Portugal



Mahfoud DJEDAINI<sup>1</sup>, Pedro FURTADO<sup>2</sup>, Nicolas LABROCHE<sup>1</sup>, Patrick MARCEL<sup>1</sup>, Veronika PERALTA<sup>1</sup>



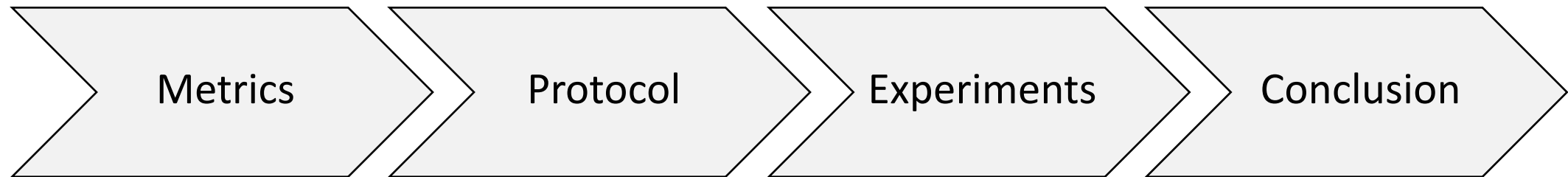
[<sup>1</sup> mahfoud.djedaini@univ-tours.fr](mailto:mahfoud.djedaini@univ-tours.fr)

# Cube exploration techniques

Reference	Category	Input			Output
		DB instance	Query log	Current query	
[IJBIDM, 2009]	Automatic exploration	✓		✓	Tuples
[DSS, 2015]	Automatic exploration		✓	✓	Sequence of queries
[IJDWM, 2011]	Automatic exploration	✓	✓	✓	Queries
[DaWaK, 2013]	Automatic exploration		✓	✓	Queries
[IS, 2015]	Visual optimization	✓		✓	Queries
	Automatic exploration				Result highlighting
[TKDE, 2011]	Visual optimisation			✓	Query
[VLDB, 2000]	Data prefetching	✓	✓	✓	Tuples
[VLDB, 1999]	Data prefetching	✓		✓	Tuples
[ICDE, 2014]	Data prefetching	✓		✓	Sequence of queries
[DaWaK, 2000]	Data prefetching		✓	✓	queries

# Outline

---



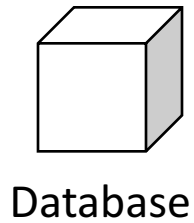
# Metrics

---

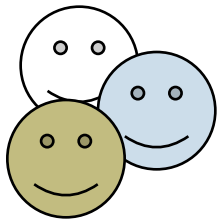
FOR SCORING AN OLAP EXPLORATION



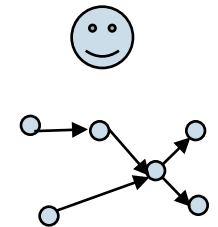
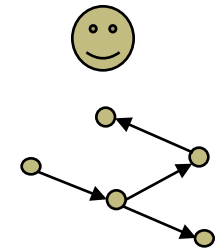
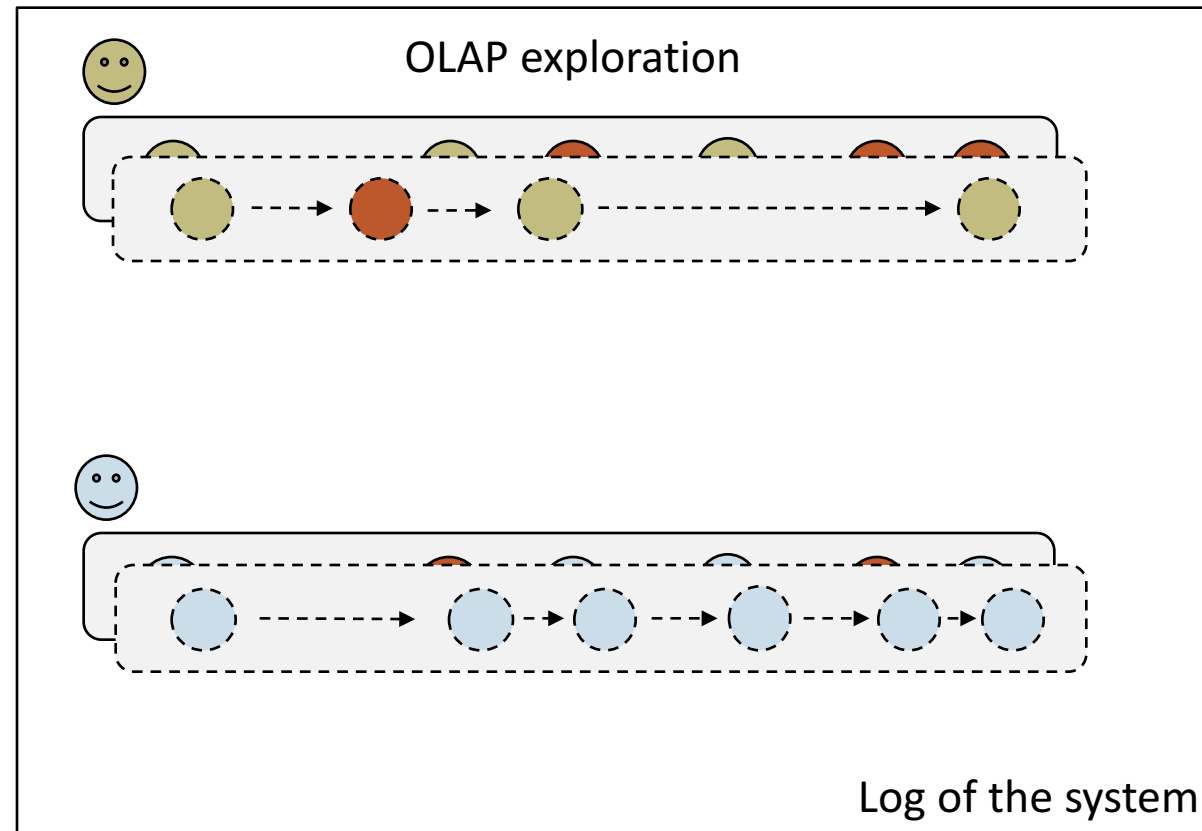
# What is an OLAP exploration?



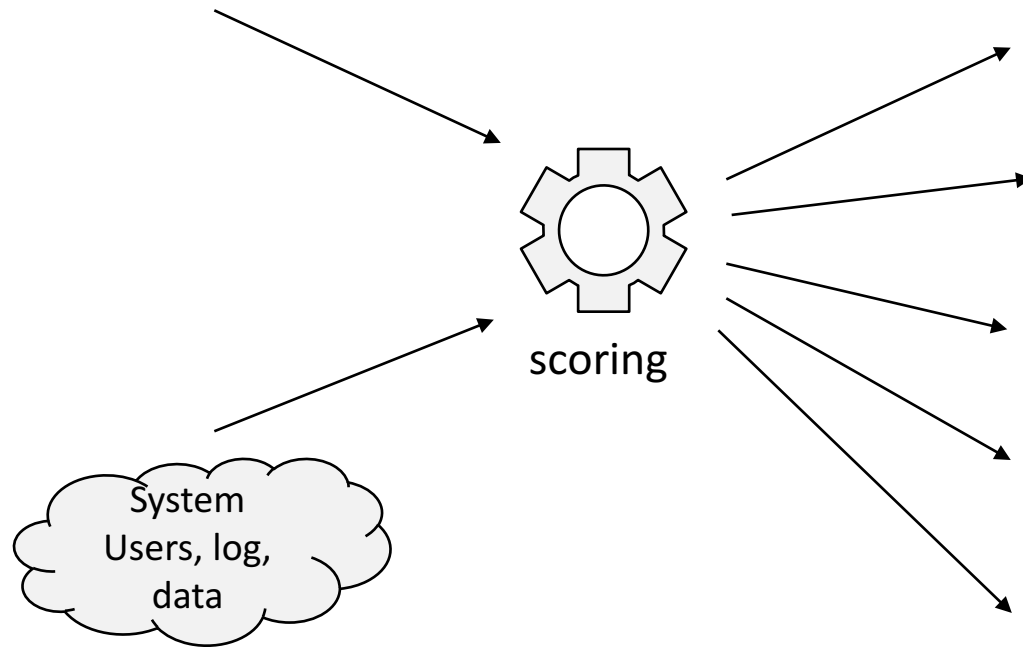
Exploration assistant



Users



# Scoring an OLAP exploration



## 5 user centric categories<sub>[White et Al., 2009]</sub> of metrics

Task time

User engagement (Web search)

Task success (Information retrieval)



Information novelty (Information theory)

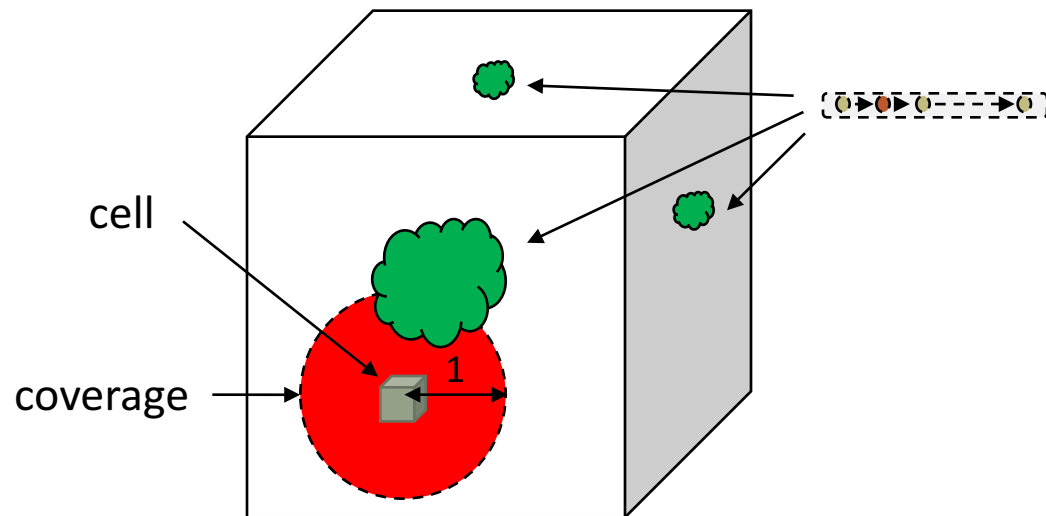


Learning and cognition (e-learning)



# Task success

## EXPLORATION COMPLETENESS



Exploration is complete for a cell when its whole coverage is retrieved

## RECALL & PRECISION

### Relevant set

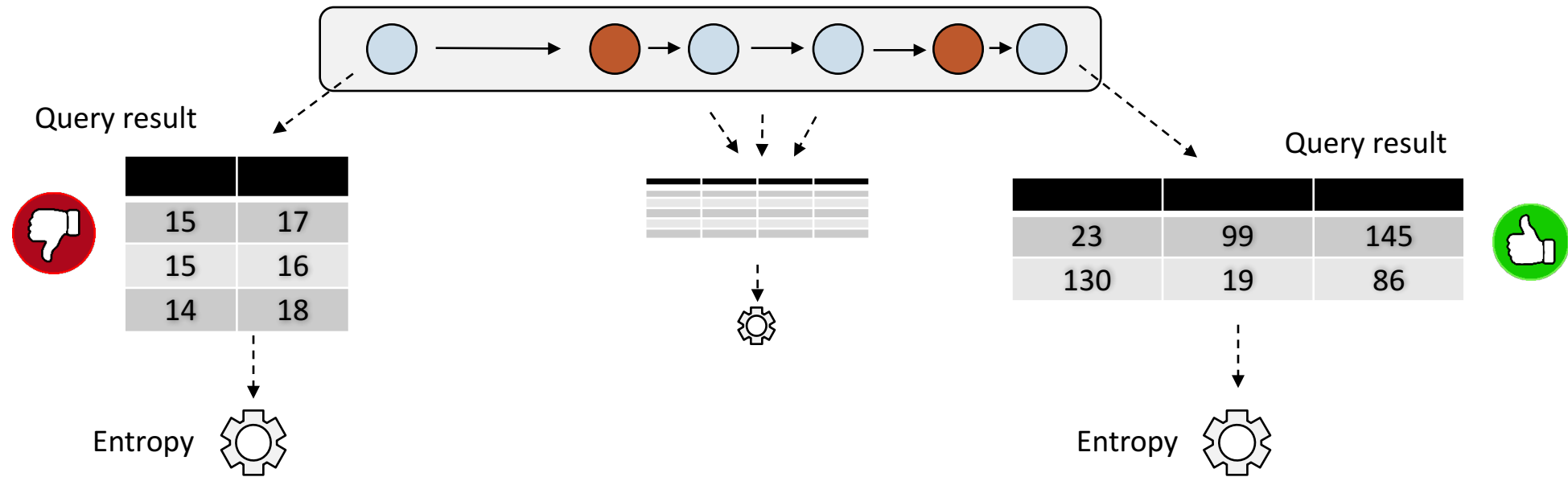
The whole coverage of a given set of cells

- Usually the cells in the first query of the exploration

### Retrieved set

All the cells retrieved during a given OLAP exploration

# Information Novelty



Score = **Average entropy** for all the queries in the exploration



# Knowledge Tracing [UMUAI, 1995]

## DESCRIPTION

- Used in e-learning to evaluate students
- Evaluates the degree to which a skill is mastered after an exercise  $n$ :  $P(L_n)$

### 4 parameters

$P(t)$  probability the skill will be learned at each opportunity to use the skill

$P(L_0)$  probability skill is initially mastered

$P(g)$  probability to guess

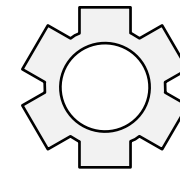
$P(s)$  probability to slip

## PRINCIPLE

[✓, ✓, ✓, ✗, ✗, ✓]

Exercices results

KT parameters



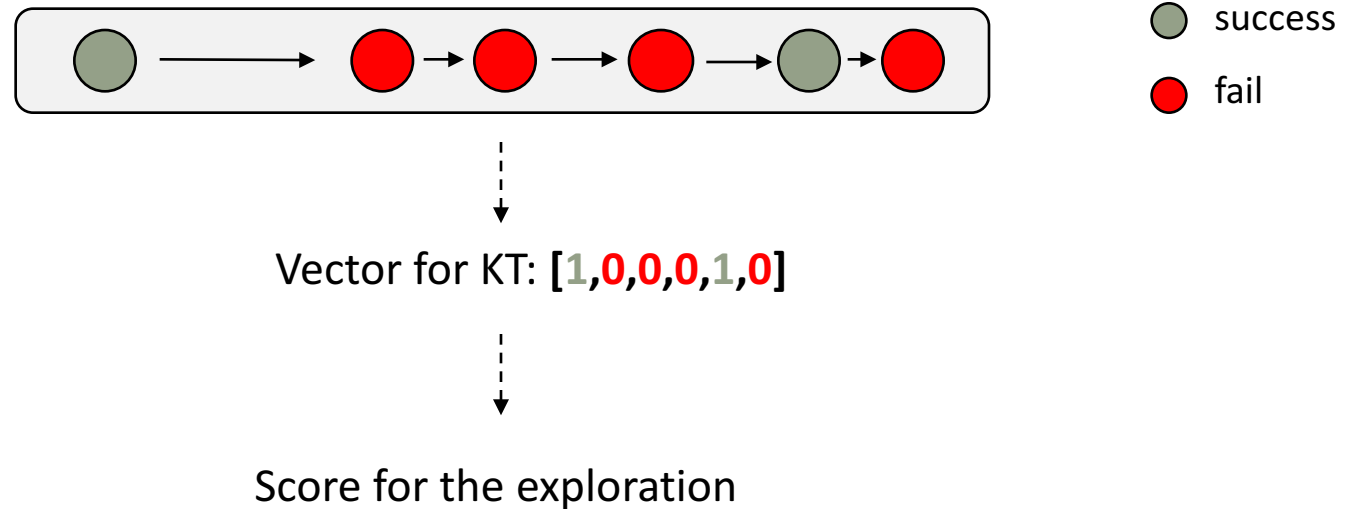
KT formula

Score: probability the skill is mastered after the exercices resolution

# In our case

---

Exercice: propose a « good » query (i.e. with high Novelty)...



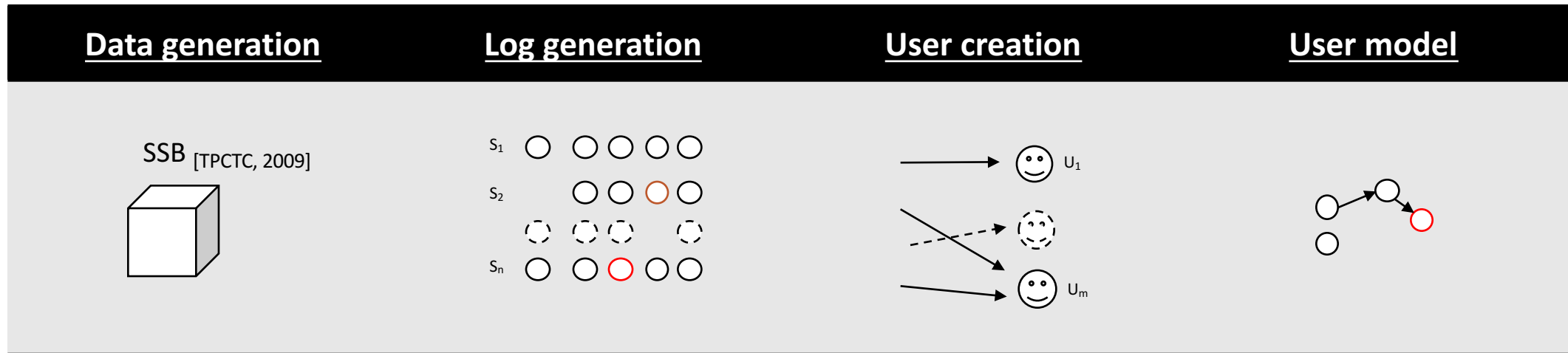
# Benchmark

---

GENERATING A REALISTIC OLAP SYSTEM  
HAVING SUTS GENERATE EXPLORATIONS

# Benchmark overview

Only state of the art techniques



PDGF [TPCTC, 2010]

Cubeload [CAISE, 2014]

Fuzzy C Medoid [IEEE-FS, 2001]

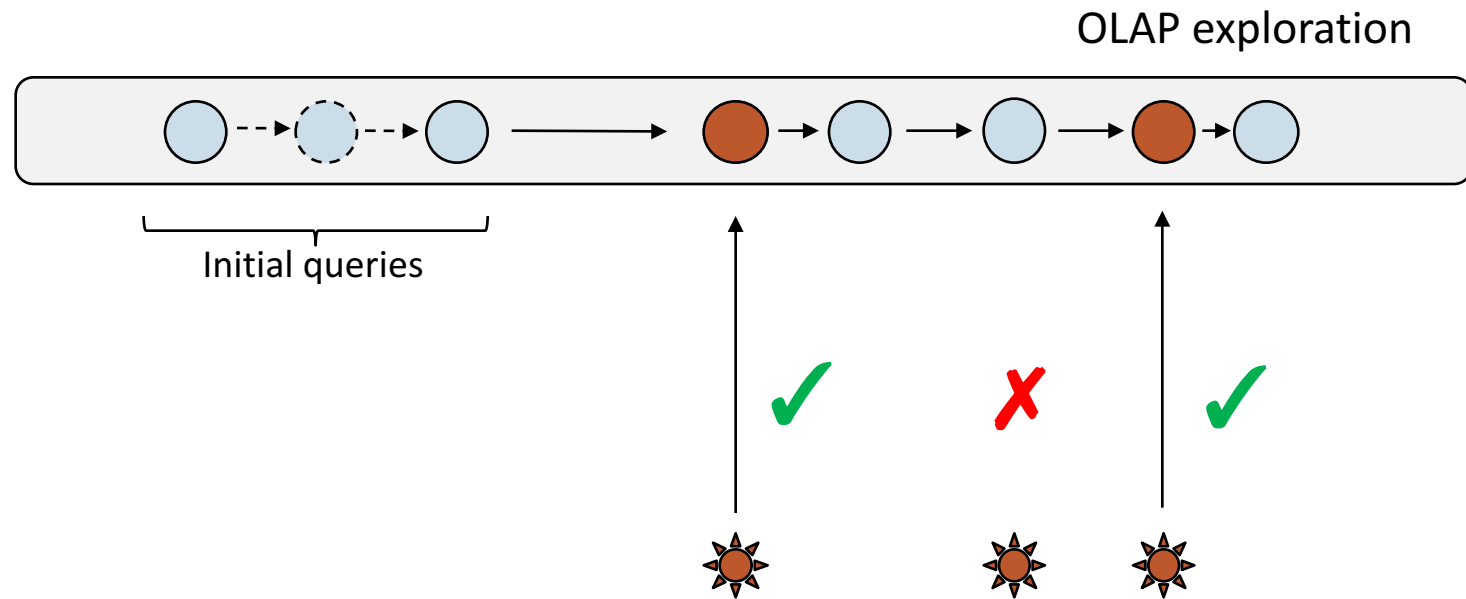
Markov [WILEY, 1976]

OLAP session similarity [KAIS, 2014]

# Simulating an exploration



Exploration assistant  
System Under Test (SUT)



# Experiments

---

# Conducted tests

## Tested SUTs

### No SUT

User plays alone (baseline)

### Random

Randomly generates queries over the schema

### Naive

Generate queries in the neighborhood of the current one

### Cheater

Generates queries to retrieve the whole coverage

### Falseto<sup>[DOLAP, 2014]</sup>

Collaborative OLAP recommendation system

### Cinecube<sup>[Journal Inf. Syst., 2015]</sup>

*Gaining insights by highlighting cells*

## SETTINGS

### System parameters:

- Database: SSB schema with skewed data
- 9 users, 50 sessions, 375 queries
- 100 explorations for each SUT
- SUTs play at most 50 times for an exploration

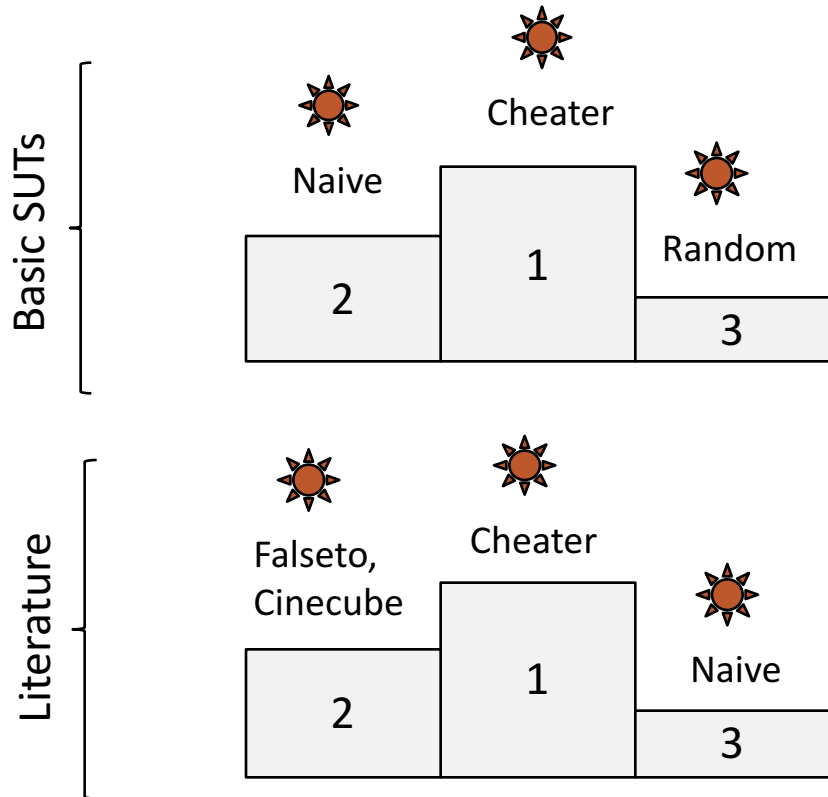
Basic SUTs

Literature



# What we obtained

## GLOBAL RANKING



## Behaviors

### **Falseto**

Clearly helps the user, with more diverse exploration

High recall  
Low precision

### **Cinecube**

Clearly helps the user

Recall worse than Falseto  
High precision: recommendations in the neighborhood



# To conclude

---

## Benchmark

- Metrics
- Protocol

## Implementation

- Java API
- Webapp being developed

## First validation

- Basic SUTs
- SUTs from the literature

## Future works

- Test more SUTs
- Extension to relational DB

# References

---

- [TPCTC, 2009] “The Star Schema Benchmark and Augmented Fact Table Indexing.”, O’Neil et Al.
- [White et Al., 2009] « Exploratory Search: Beyond the Query-Response Paradigm », R. W. White and R. A. Roth
- [UMUAI, 1995] “Knowledge Tracing: Modelling the Acquisition of Procedural Knowledge”, Albert T. Corbett and John R. Anderson, 1995
- [CAISE, 2014] “CubeLoad: A Parametric Generator of Realistic OLAP Workloads” S. Rizzi, E. Gallinucci
- [DOLAP, 2014] “A Holistic Approach to OLAP Sessions Composition: The Falseto Experience”, J. Aligon et Al.
- [Journal Inf. Syst., 2015] “CineCubes: Aiding data workers gain insights from OLAP queries”, Dimitrios Gkesoulis et Al
- [TCPTC, 2010] Rabl, T., Frank, M., Sergieh, H. M., & Kosch, H. (2010, September). A data generator for cloud-scale benchmarking. In *Technology Conference on Performance Evaluation and Benchmarking*
- [KAIS, 2014] “Similarity measures for OLAP sessions“ J. Aligon et Al.
- [IEEE-FS, 2001] “Low-complexity fuzzy relational clustering algorithms for Web mining”, R. Krishnapuram et Al.
- [WILEY, 1976] “Markov chains, theory and applications”, Isaacson, D. L., & Madsen, R. W.

# Thank you...

---

---

Contact

Mahfoud.Djedaini@univ-tours.fr

Benchmark website

<http://www.info.univ-tours.fr/~marcel/benchmark.html>