# DATA ANALYSIS ATSCALLE

PETRA ISENBERG (slides by WESLEY WILLETT)

VISUAL ANALYTICS

#### DATA ANALYSIS AT SCALE

CHALLENGES

ANALYSIS AND CLUSTER COMPUTING

**INTERACTING WITH BIG DATA** 

PARALLELIZING HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

# CHALLENGES FOR ANALYZING LARGE DATA SETS

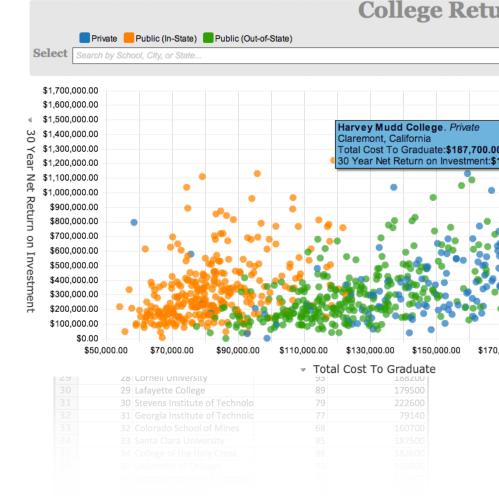


MEGABYTES OF DATA
GIGABYTES OF DATA
TERABYTES OF DATA
PETABYTES OF DATA



#### **KILOBYTES OF DATA**

MEGABYTES OF DATA
GIGABYTES OF DATA
TERABYTES OF DATA
PETABYTES OF DATA



#### **KILOBYTES OF DATA**

#### **MEGABYTES OF DATA**

GIGABYTES OF DATA
TERABYTES OF DATA
DETABYTES OF DATA

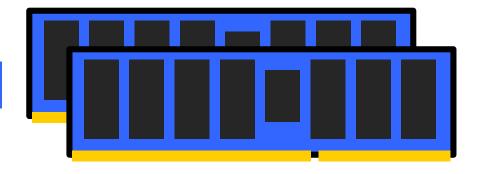
2560 X 1600 = 4,096,000 PIXELS

# EVEN A MEGABYTE IS MORE BITS OF DATA THAN THERE ARE <u>PIXELS ON A SCREEN!</u>

KILOBYTES OF DATA
MEGABYTES OF DATA
GIGABYTES OF DATA

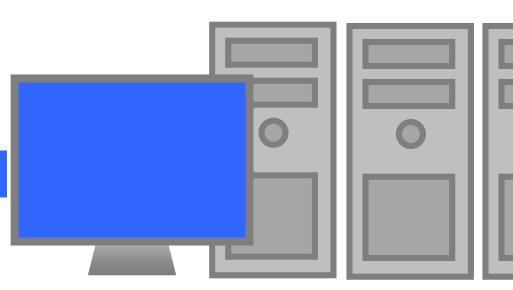
IERABYTES OF DATA

PETABYTES OF DATA



MORE DATA THAN CAN FIT IN MEMORY

KILOBYTES OF DATA
MEGABYTES OF DATA
GIGABYTES OF DATA
TERABYTES OF DATA
DETABYTES OF DATA



MORE DATA THAN CAN FIT ON ONE MACHINE!

KILOBYTES OF DATA
MEGABYTES OF DATA
GIGABYTES OF DATA
TERABYTES OF DATA
PETABYTES OF DATA



~0.1 SECOND

DIRECT FIANT OLAT

~1 SECOND

INTERACTIVE

~10 SECONDS

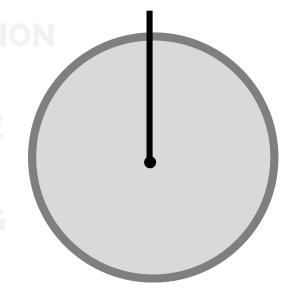
QUERY / RESPONSE

MINUTES 1

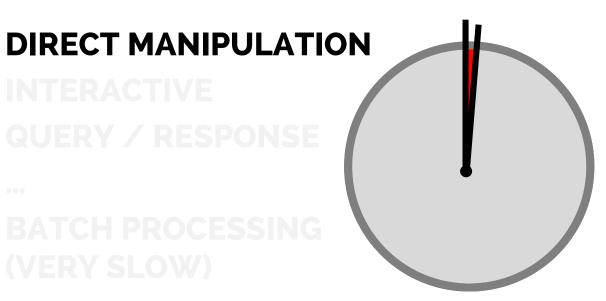
HOURS

BATCH PROCESSING

(VERY SLOW)



~0.1 SECOND



~0.1 SECOND

~1 SECOND

~10 SECONDS

**MINUTES** 

HOURS

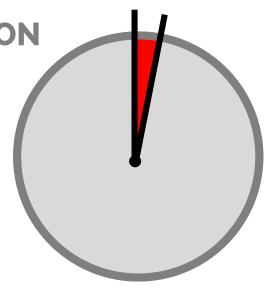
**DIRECT MANIPULATION** 

**INTERACTIVE** 

QUERY / RESPONSE

...

BATCH PROCESSING (VERY SLOW)



~0.1 SECOND

~1 SECOND

~10 SECONDS

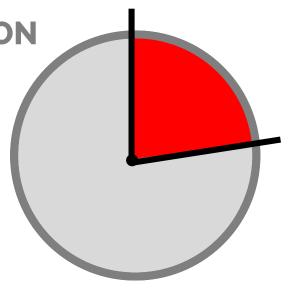
MINUTES

DIRECT MANIPULATION

**INTERACTIVE** 

**QUERY / RESPONSE** 

BATCH PROCESSING (VERY SLOW)



~1 SECOND

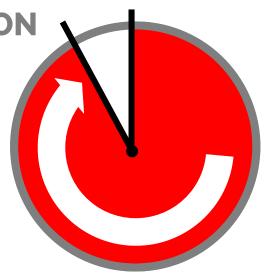
**MINUTES HOURS** 

~0.1 SECOND DIRECT MANIPULATION

**INTERACTIVE** 

~10 SECONDS QUERY / RESPONSE

**BATCH PROCESSING** (VERY SLOW)



#### **ATTENTION**

# EVERY PERSON ONLY HAS A FINITE NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS

5-8 PERSON-HOURS PER DAY

1,489 PERSON-HOURS PER YEAR (FRANCE)

(1,388 GERMANY 2,163 IN S. KOREA 1,788 IN USA) [OECD STATS]

HOW LONG CAN YOU AFFORD TO SPEND FINDING EXAMPLES, PROCESSING A DATASET, OR ANSWERING A QUESTION?

#### **ATTENTION**

AN INDIVIDUAL ANALYST IS UNLIKELY
TO BE ABLE TO SEE DATA FROM
MANY PERSPECTIVES

"MANY EYES FIND MORE BUGS"

#### DATA ANALYSIS AT SCALE

CHALLENGES

ANALYSIS AND CLUSTER COMPUTING

INTERACTING WITH BIG DATA

PARALLELIZING HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

#### **ANALYSIS & CLUSTER COMPUTING**

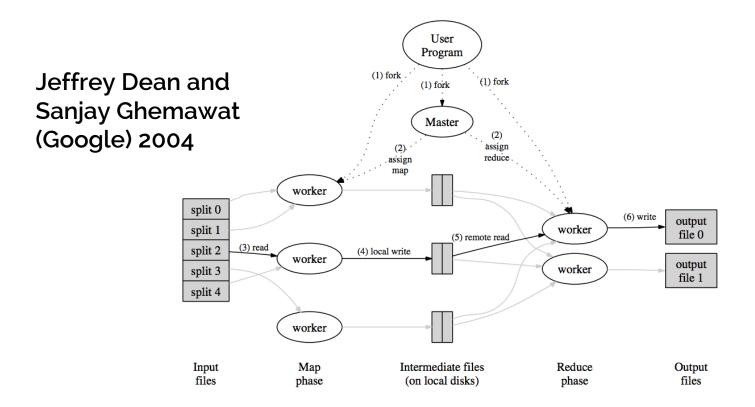
BIG DATASETS ARE LIKELY TO BE SPREAD OUT ACROSS A CLUSTER (OR CLUSTERS)



ANALYSIS REQUIRES
DISTRIBUTED DATA PROCESSING

# HOW CAN WE PERFORM ANALYSIS ACROSS A CLUSTER?

How can we split work across machines?



#### A SIMPLE EXAMPLE

#### HOW TO COUNT NUMBER OF TIMES WORDS OCCUR IN A DOCUMENT?

(IF THAT DOCUMENT IS SPREAD ACROSS MANY MACHINES)

"I am Sam
I am Sam
Sam I am
Do you like
Green eggs and ham?"



I: 3 am: 3 Sam: 3 do: 1 you: 1 like: 1

. .

"I am Sam
I am Sam
Sam I am
Do you like
Green eggs and ham?"



"I am Sam
I am Sam
Sam I am
Do you like
Green eggs and ham?"

{I:1}

"I am Sam
I am Sam
Sam I am
Sam I am
Do you like
Green eggs and ham?"

{l:1, am:1}

"I am Sam
I am Sam
Sam I am
Sam I am
Do you like
Green eggs and ham?"

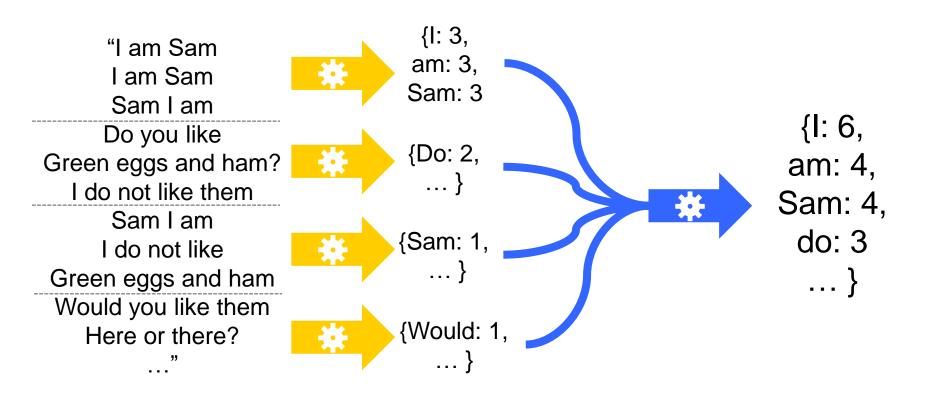
{l:1, am:1, Sam:1}

"I am Sam
I am Sam
Sam I am
Do you like
Green eggs and ham?"

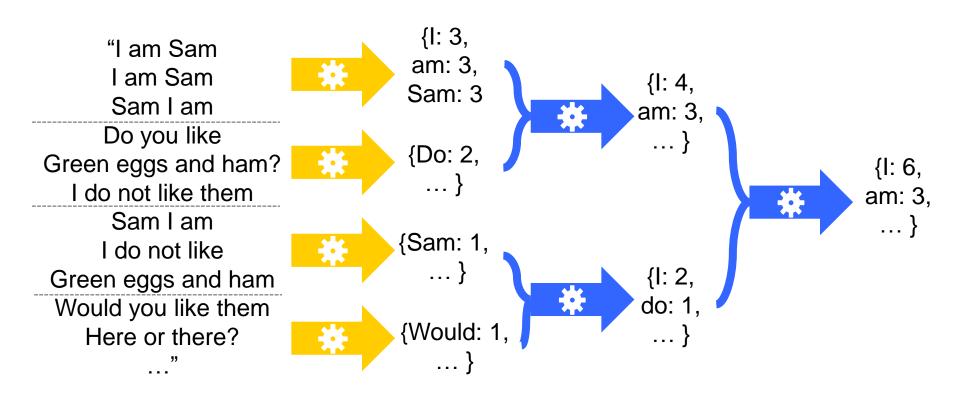
{l:2, am:1, Sam:1}

# BUT YOU SAID THE DOCUMENT IS REALLY BIG?

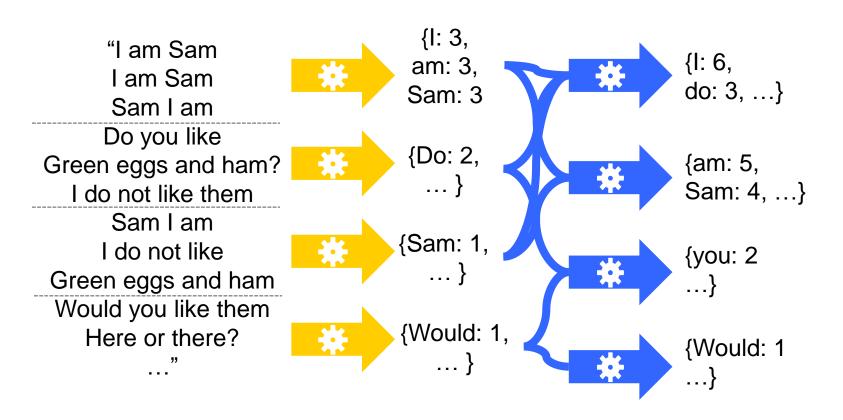
#### COMPUTE IN PARALLEL



#### COMPUTE IN PARALLEL

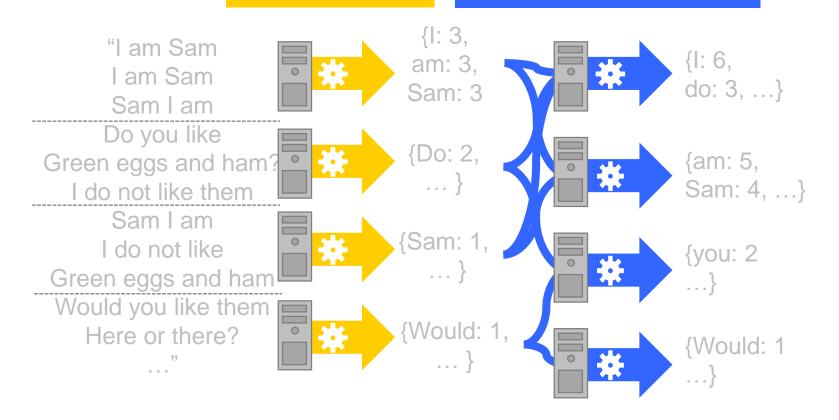


#### COMPUTE IN PARALLEL



## MAP

#### REDUCE



SPLIT DATA & SEND TO MULTIPLE MACHINES (IF NOT ALREADY THERE)



FILTER, SORT, AND PROCESS DATA LOCALLY



CONSOLIDATE AND SUMMARIZE

#### CAN BE SHORT, SELF-CONTAINED FUNCTIONS

(HERE AS PYTHON-ESQUE PSEUDO CODE)



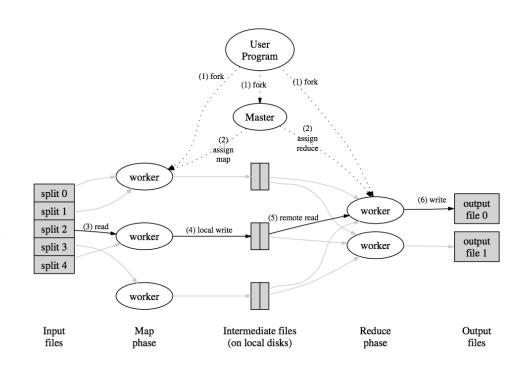
function **Map**(Document document): for each Word w in document: EmitIntermediate(w, 1)



function Reduce(Word w, Iterator intermediates):
 int count= 0
 for each int value in intermediates:
 count += value
 Emit(w, count)

BIG INSIGHT ISN'T
MAP / REDUCE METHODS,
BUT THEIR SIMPLICITY
AND THE ARCHITECTURE
AROUND THEM

PROVIDES **SCALABILITY**AND **FAULT-TOLERANCE**FOR BIG DATA
PROCESSING JOBS



# **DEALING WITH ERRORS**

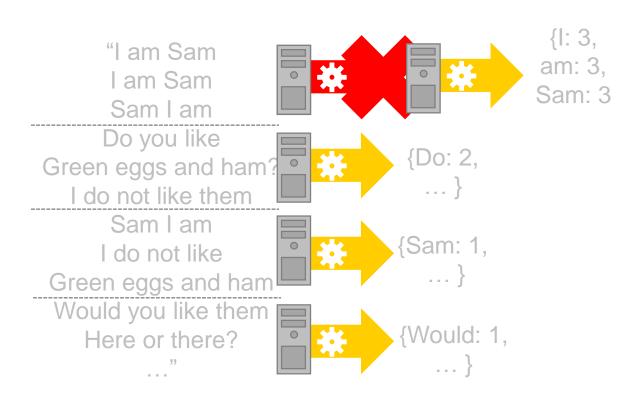
SERVER FAILURE

1 server fails every 3 years

→ 10K nodes see 10 faults/day

STRAGGLERS
Nodes are slow or unresponsive

#### **JUST LAUNCH A REPLACEMENT**



### **APACHE HADOOP**

#### **OPEN-SOURCE** DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEM

+ MAP REDUCE AND MORE

**INSPIRED** BY GOOGLE'S SYSTEMS

MANY DATA PROCESSING

PIPELINES NOW BUILT ON HADOOP INFRASTRUCTURE PIG (DATA FLOW LANGUAGE)

HIVE (DATA WARE-HOUSING)

SP/

AND MANY, MANY, MORE

**MAP REDUCE** 



HDFS
(DISTRIBUTED FILE SYSTEM)

# SOME OPTIONS FOR SPECIFYING BIG DATA PROCESSING OPERATIONS

WRITE YOUR OWN MAP-REDUCE METHODS

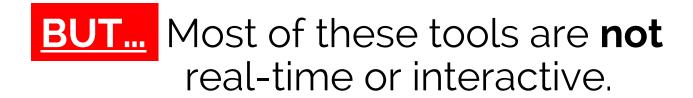
USE A QUERY LANGUAGE LIKE **APACHE PIG**THAT CAN COMPILE DOWN TO MAP REDUCESTYLE DISTRIBUTED COMPUTATIONS

```
a = load '/documents';
b = foreach a generate flatten(TOKENIZE((chararray)$0)) as word;
c = group b by word;
d = foreach c generate COUNT(b), group;
store d into '/pig_wordcount';
```

### **BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES**

Data manipulation on clusters is now a **big business**.

There is a **huge library of tools** for querying and processing distributed data.



### WHAT IF YOU NEED TO INTERACTIVELY EXAMINE OR VISUALIZE A BIG DATASET?

### DATA ANALYSIS AT SCALE

CHALLENGES

ANALYSIS AND CLUSTER COMPUTING

INTERACTING WITH BIG DATA

PARALLELIZING HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

# STRATEGIES FOR PROVIDING INTERACTIVITY WITH BIG DATA

1. INTERACTIVITY VIA PRECOMPUTATION

(AGGREGATE AND THEN INTERACT)

2. VISUALIZATION AS QUERY SPECIFICATION

(LEAVE BIG DATA ON THE SERVERS)

3. SAMPLE INTERACTIVELY

(APPROXIMATE FIRST THEN REFINE)

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(APPROXIMATE FIRST THEN REFINE)

### **SAMPLING FOR INTERACTION**

### **STANDARD QUERY**



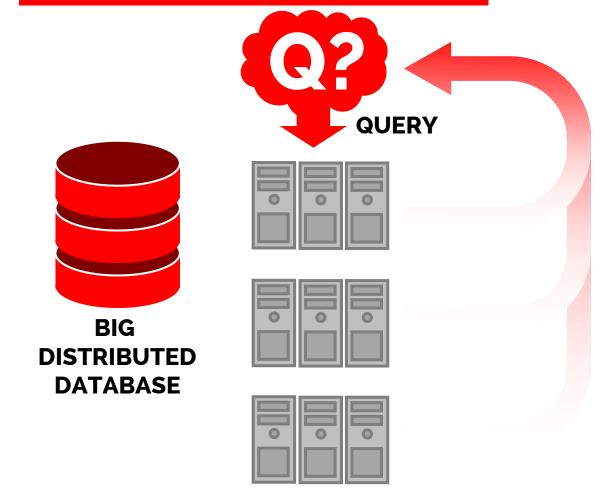




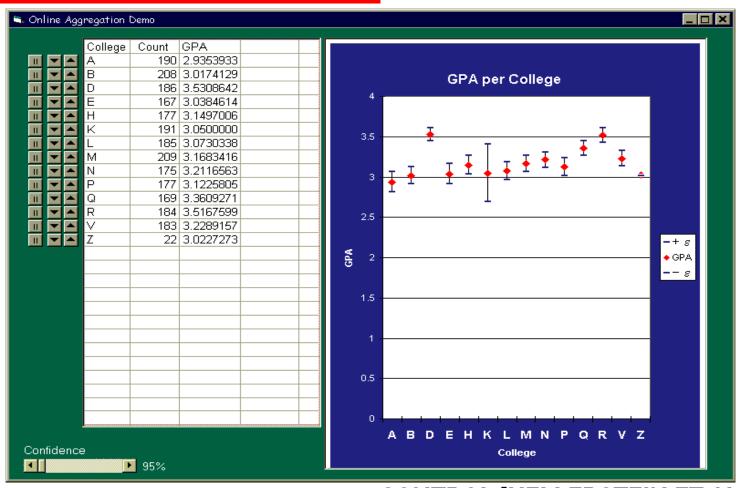




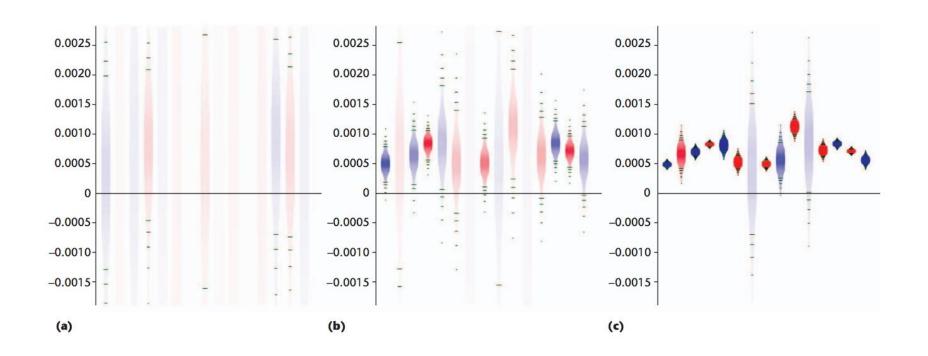




RESULTS
RETURNED
WHILE QUERY
IS STILL RUNNING



**CONTROL [HELLERSTEIN ET AL. 1999]** 



#### **SAMPLEACTION [FISHER ET AL. 2012]**

#### BUT...

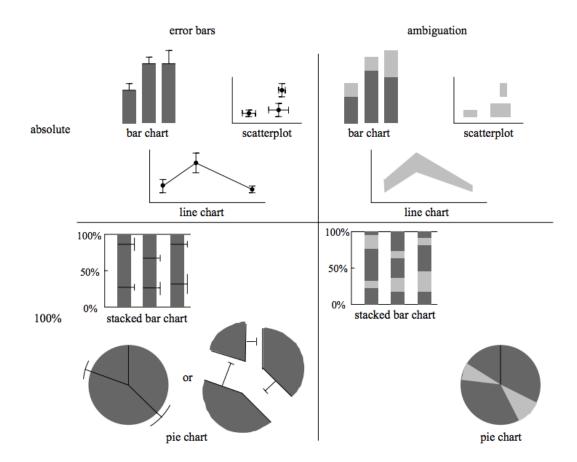
MOST BACKENDS AREN'T DESIGNED TO RETURN PROGRESSIVE RESULTS

WE NEED GOOD SAMPLING DISTRIBUTIONS FOR EACH FIELD TO PRODUCE MEANINGFUL INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

**HOW BEST TO VISUALIZE UNCERTAINTY?** 

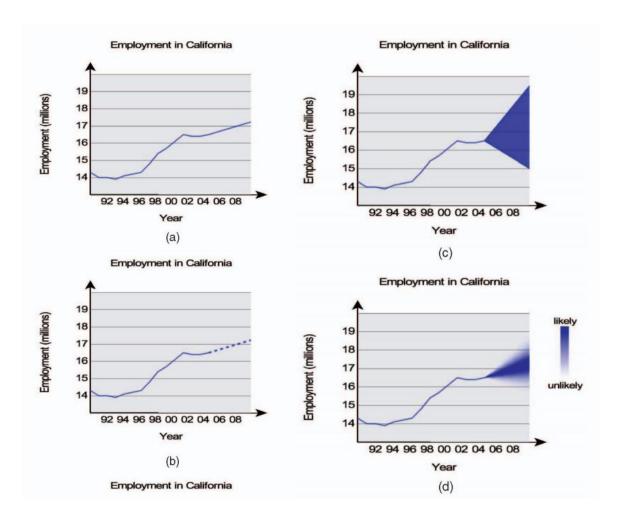
**HOW WELL CAN PEOPLE INTERPRET PARTIAL RESULTS?** 

THIS IS STILL A <u>VERY</u> OPEN RESEARCH AREA!

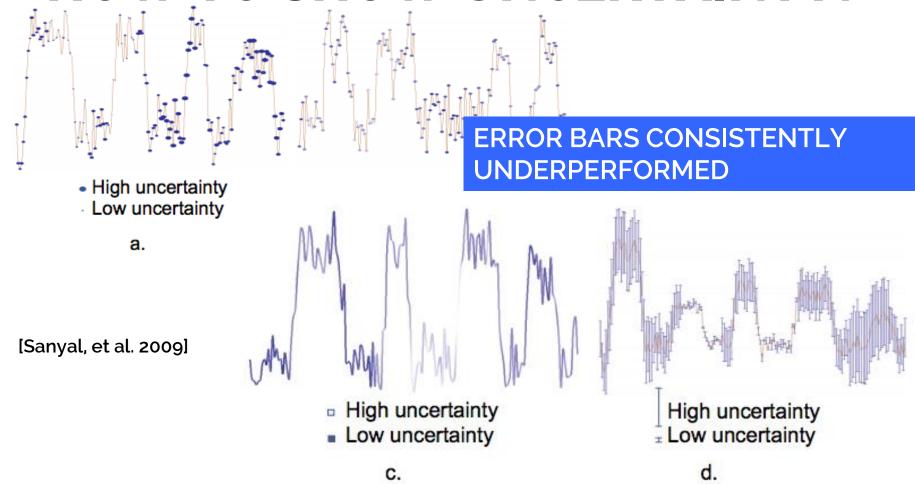


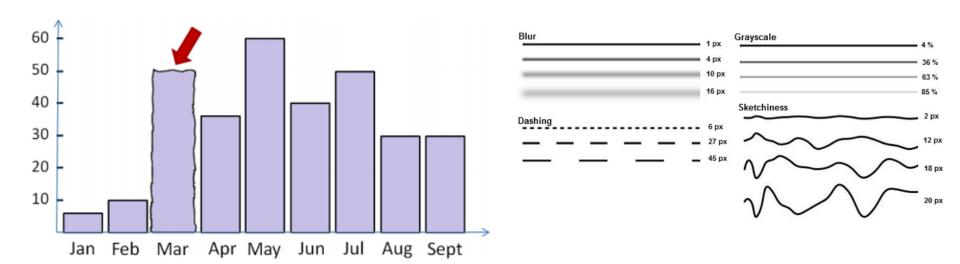
[Olston & Mackinlay, 2002]

Figure 1: Error bars and ambiguation applied to some common chart types.



[Streit, Pham, & Brown 2008]

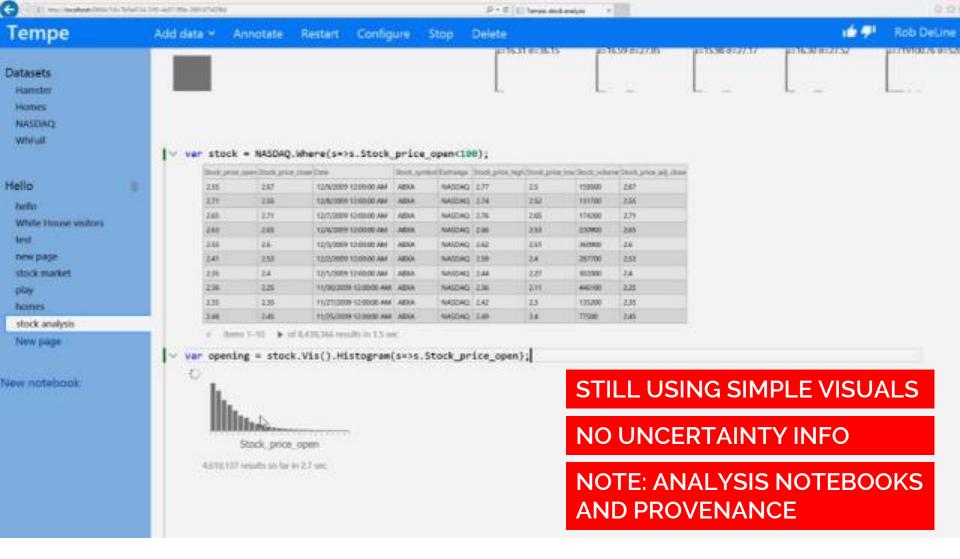




[Boukhelifa, et al. 2012]

PEOPLE DON'T ALWAYS
INTERPRET THESE AS SHOWING
UNCERTAINTY

## A FEW INTERESTING RESEARCH PROTOTYPES



**TEMPE** [Microsoft Research 2014]

### DATA ANALYSIS AT SCALE

CHALLENGES

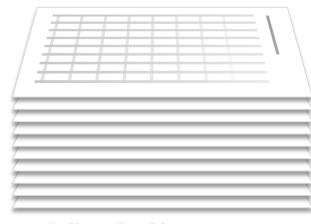
ANALYSIS AND CLUSTER COMPUTING

INTERACTING WITH BIG DATA

PARALLELIZING HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

## HOW CAN WE LEVERAGE MULTIPLE PEOPLE TO EXPEDITE ANALYSIS?

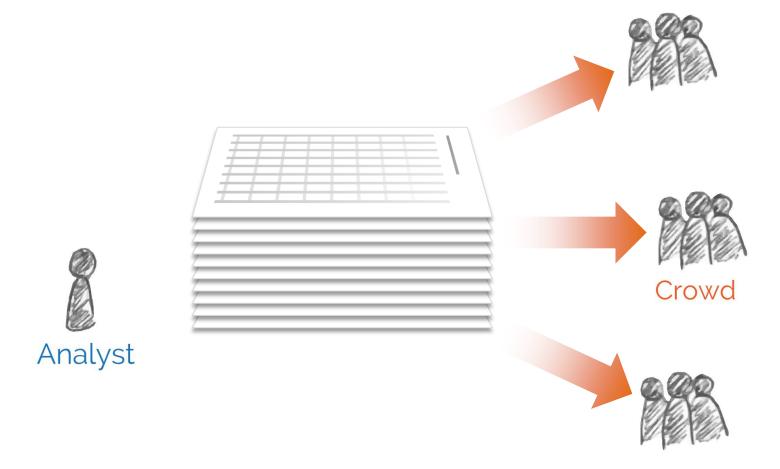




CollegeRankings2013.csv

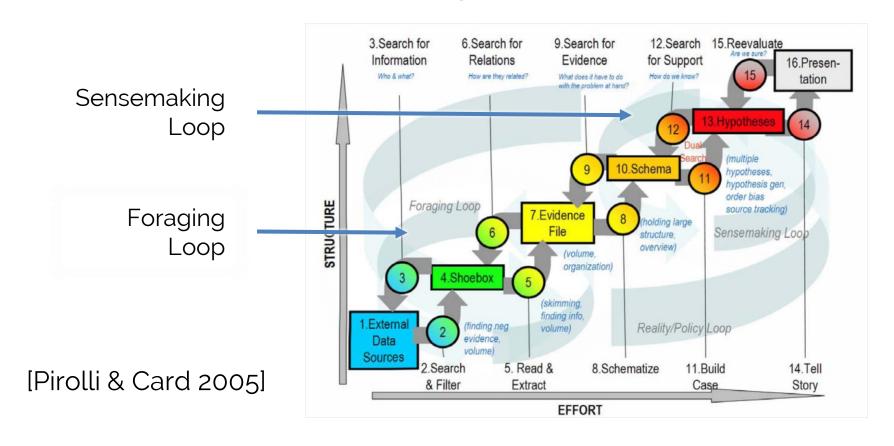


"Can I enlist others to help make sense of my data?"



# MANY IMPORTANT ANALYSIS TASKS REQUIRE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE BUT LEND THEMSELVES WELL TO PARALLELIZATION

# MANY IMPORTANT ANALYSIS TASKS REQUIRE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE BUT LEND THEMSELVES WELL TO PARALLELIZATION



### **MANY EYES**

#### Explore

Visualizations
Data sets
Comments
Topic centers

#### **Participate**

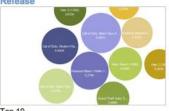
Create a visualization Upload a data set Create a topic center Register

#### Learn more

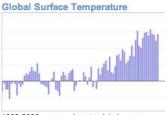
Quick start Visualization types About Many Eyes Privacy Blog

#### Try our featured visualizations

Game Sales During First Week of Release



Top 10 by EmersonM



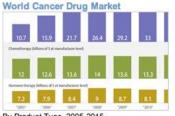
1880-2009 - comparison to global mean. by cliffsnellgrove



Visualization \$ Search

Apr 2011 to Sept 2011 by kshonbeck



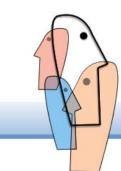








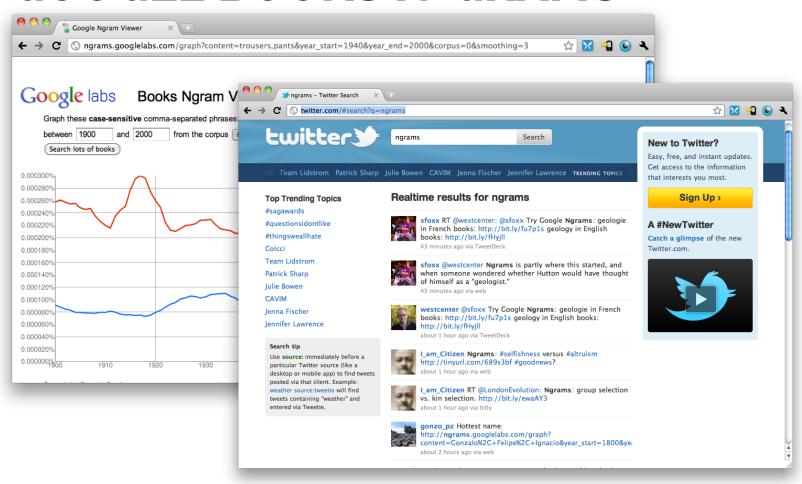
Selection from his address. by nrcamp



An experiment brought to you by IBM Research and the IBM Cognos software group

[Viégas, et al. 2007, 2008]

### **GOOGLE BOOKS N-GRAMS**



### **CROWDSOURCING DATA ANALYSIS**

DATA COLLECTION & CITIZEN SCIENCE

**ANALYSIS COMPETITIONS** 

"MICROWORK" AND TASK MARKETS

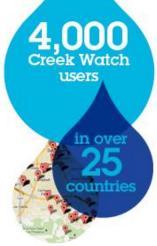
COLLABORATION TOOLS FOR ANALYSTS

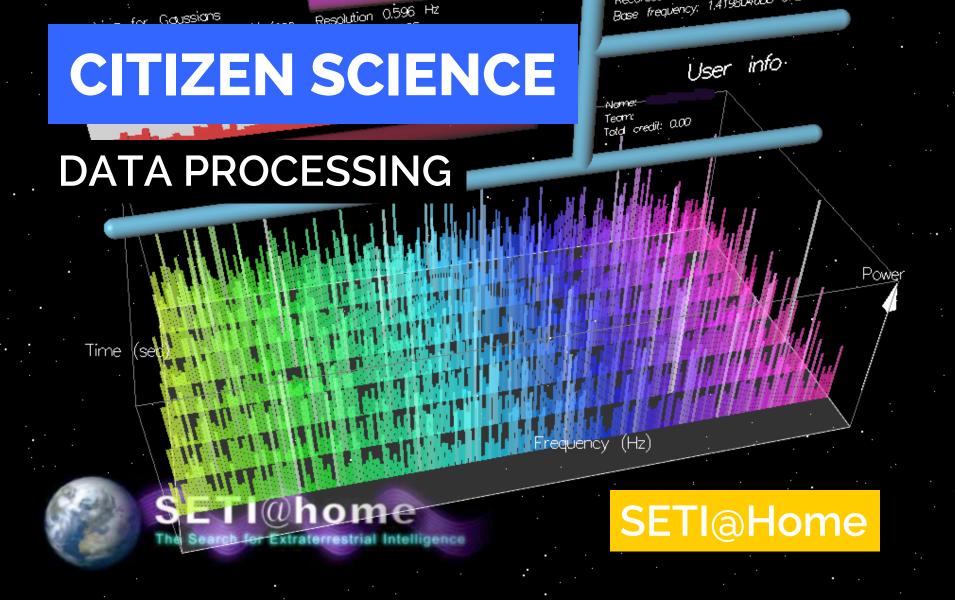
### CITIZEN SCIENCE

DATA COLLECTION









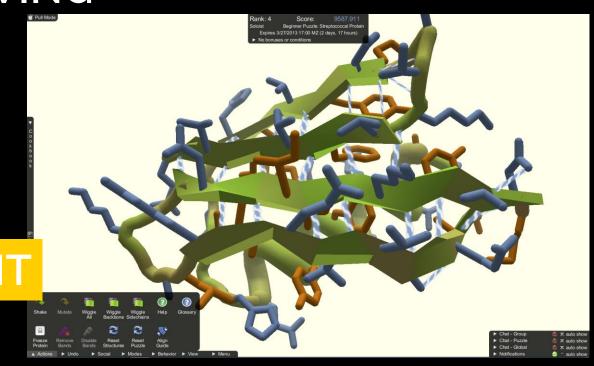
### CITIZEN SCIENCE

## HUMAN VISION & PROBLEM SOLVING



### CITIZEN SCIENCE

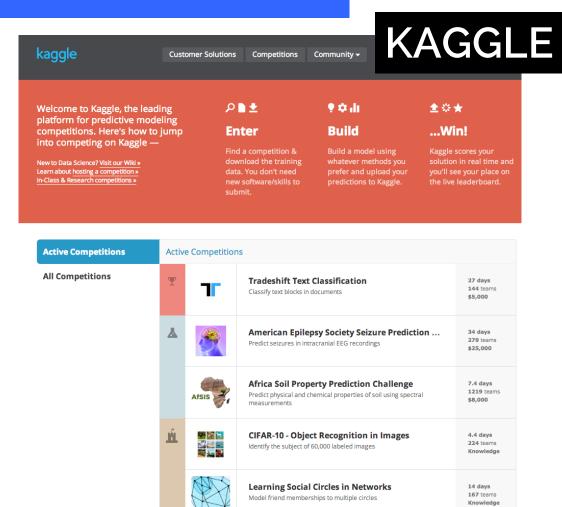
## HUMAN VISION & PROBLEM SOLVING



### **ANALYSIS COMPETITIONS**



**NETFLIX PRIZE** 



### MICROWORK PLATFORMS

SITES WHERE WORKERS PERFORM SMALL PIECES OF WORK ("TASKS") - USUALLY IN EXCHANGE FOR SMALL FINANCIAL REWARDS.





### MICROWORK

# USING APIS – DEVELOPERS CAN WRITE PROGRAMS THAT INCORPORATE HUMAN JUDGEMENT

"HUMAN COMPUTATION"

# APPLYING MICROWORK TO DATA ANALYSIS

# CROWDSOURCING LOW-LEVEL ANALYSIS

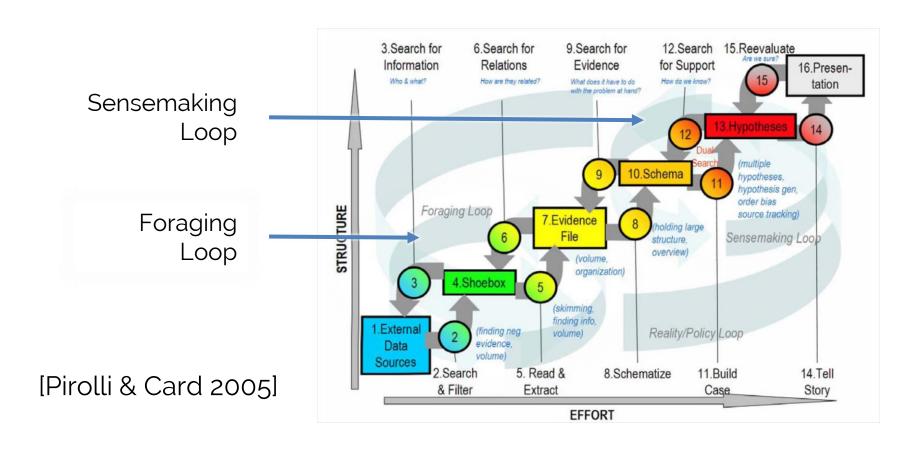
DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ENTRY

**LABELING** 

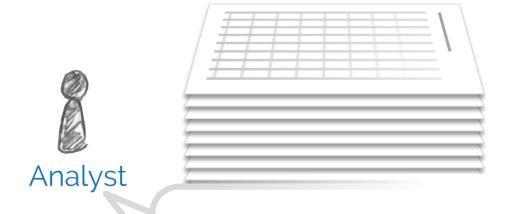
DATA CLEANING

SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

# MANY IMPORTANT ANALYSIS TASKS REQUIRE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE BUT LEND THEMSELVES WELL TO PARALLELIZATION



# CROWDSOURCING HIGHER-LEVEL ANALYSIS TASKS



"Can I screen this dataset to quickly find the most interesting parts?













00

200

300

100

**■ | ■ | 0** |

Show Me

SUM(Oil Produced (T.,

[Willett et al. CHI 2012, VAST 2013]

Abc 🖵 👼 ▼ Normal

Q

Year

Columns

Country

Russian Federation

Saudi Arabia

R Console

丙 oilProduction#csv (oilProduction..

# Oil Produced (Thends of Barrels/Da Latitude (generated) @ Longitude (generated)

R version 2.12.0 (2010-10-15)

to quit R.

ISBN 3-900051-07-0

Marks ✓ Automatic

Label ▼ Color - Country

Level of Detail

Country Algeria

Copyright (C) 2010 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing

Natural language support but running in an English locale

'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications. 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or

art()' for an HTML browser interface to help.

35 (5632) i386-apple-darwin9.8.0] ored from /Users/willettw/.Rapp.history]

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions. Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.

Type 'contributors()' for more information and

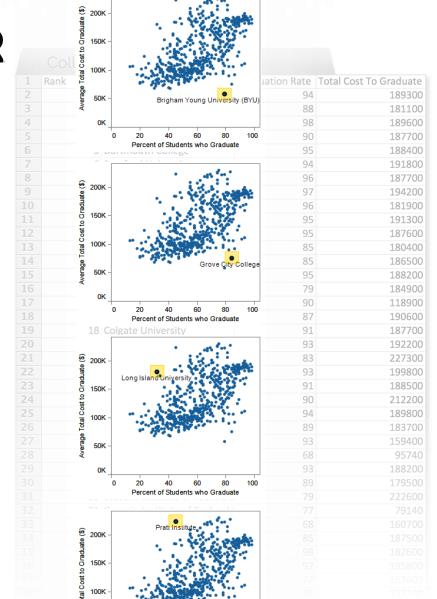
Platform: i386-apple-darwin9.8.0/i386 (32-bit)

Country ( Abc Measure Names

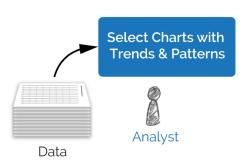




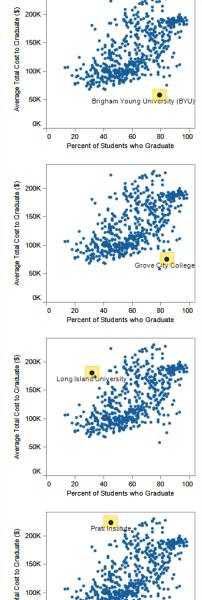




[Willett et al. CHI 2012, VAST 2013]

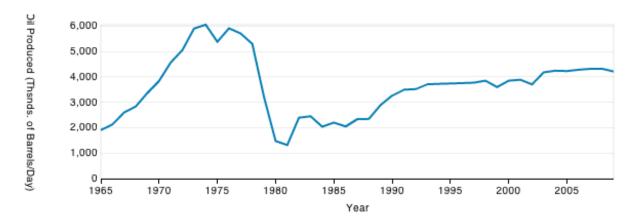






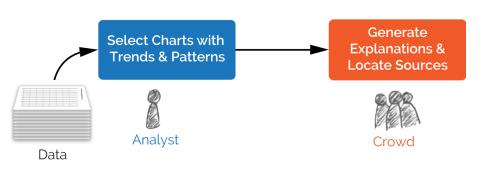


Each of the charts in this HIT shows the average amount of oil produced per day by one or more countries over the past 50 years



This chart shows **Oil Produced (Thands. of Barrels/Day)** by **Year**. The view is filtered by **Country** to show only **"Iran"**.

1. Explain why the strong peak or valley highlighted in the chart might have occurred.



[Willett et al. CHI 2012, VAST 2013]

with the school is of a higher difficulty..."

"... Because it's a very

"... The graduation rate is outlier because Pratt is a specialized school in terms of arts and decign."

100K

50K

100K

50K

€ 200K

150K

Percent of Students who Graduate

Percent of Students who Graduate

The Church of locus

code...

colleges."

"...students are mostly

"Grove City College is much more hawkish with

"High costs might come

shout TK ctudents are

"...might suggest that the

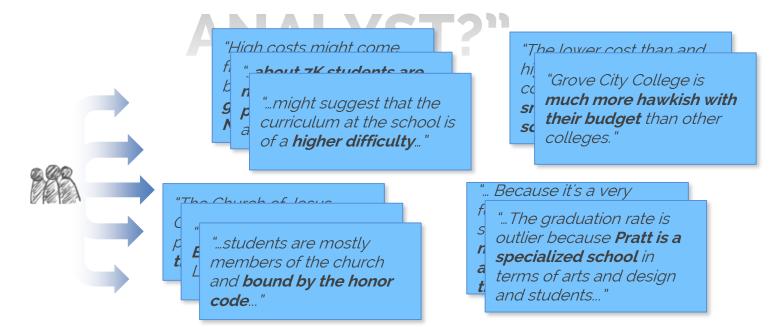
their budget than other

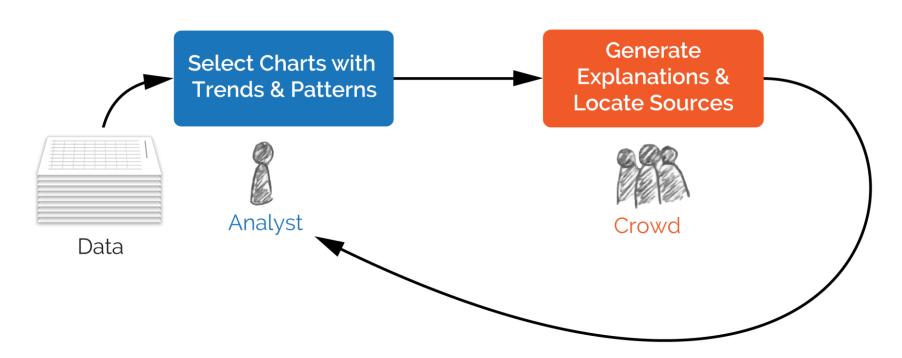
members of the church

and **bound by the honor** 

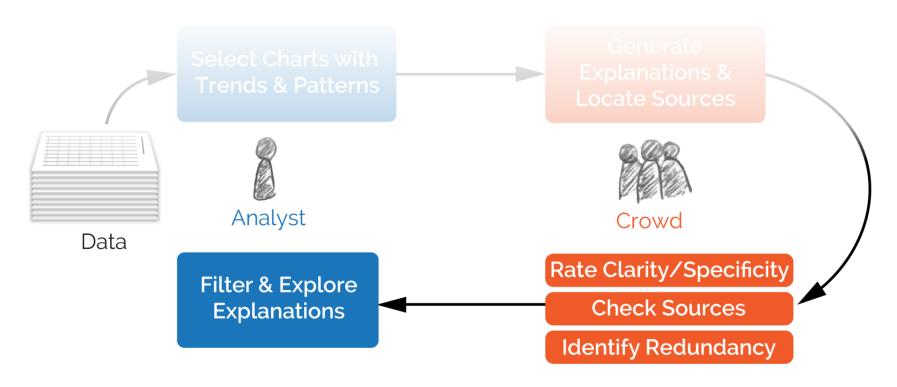
# "COULD THIS CREATE MORE WORK FOR THE ANALYST?"

# "COULD THIS CREATE MORE WORK FOR THE





# CROWD-ENABLED EXTENSIONS FOR PROCESSING AND MANAGING RESULTS



# THREE CRITERIA FOR PLAUSIBLE EXPLANATIONS

**CLARITY AND SPECIFICITY** 

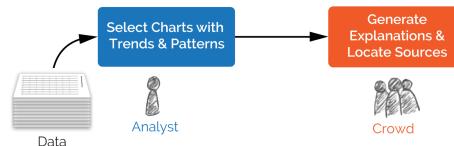
**PROVENANCE** 

REDUNDANCY

+ AN INTERFACE FOR MANAGING CROWDSOURCED EXPLANATIONS

# **CLARITY & SPECIFICITY**

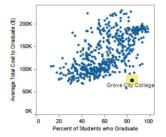
# CLARITY AND SPECIFICITY



#### Rating Task

Show Instructions

Each of the charts in this hit compares the graduation rate (x-axis) and the total cost to graduate (y-axis) for 554 top US colleges and universities (as ranked by Bloomberg Businessweek in 2010). Each point represents a single college or university.



**Prompt:** Explain **why** the **outlier** highlighted in the chart might be different from the other items. (Give **one** specific, well-justified answer.)

Response R2: "Grove City College is a private Christian college. The College maintains a strict Christian affiliation, in contrast to many institutions whose religions affiliations have become merely historical in nature. This Christian identity, as well as a heavily politically Conservative identity, on campus may likely attract superior students who would not choose to attend otherwise comparable institutions lacking this culture." (Reference: http://www.discoverthenetworks.org/Articles/Conservative%20Colleges.htm)

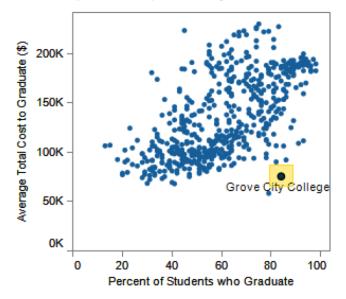
Yes No None Present

1. Does this response provide an explanation for why the highlighted outlier in the chart might have occurred?

2. How clear and specific is the response?

"The lower cost than and his of the cost than and hi

Each of the charts in this hit compares the graduation rate (x-axis) and the total cost to graduate (y-axis) for 554 top US colleges and universities (as ranked by Bloomberg Businessweek in 2010). Each point represents a single college or university.



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1. Does this response provide an explanation for why the highlighted outlier in the chart might have occurred?

Yes No None Present

How clear and specific is the response? Clear/Specific) (Not Clear/Specific)  $\leftarrow$   $\bigcirc$  1  $\bigcirc$  2  $\bigcirc$  3  $\bigcirc$  4  $\bigcirc$  5  $\rightarrow$  (Very Clear/Specific)

arts in this hit compares the graduation rate (x-axis) and the total cost to graduate (y-axis) for 554 top US colleges and	
ranked by Bloomberg Businessweek in 2010). Each point represents a single college or university.	
Brigham Young University (BYU)	
20 40 60 80 100 Percent of Students who Graduate	
el of schooling have you completed?	
our native language?	
fortable are you with reading charts and graphs?	
amiliar with college rankings?	
ege or university is highlighted in this chart?	
thy the outlier highlighted in the chart might be different from the other items. (Give one specific, well-justified answer.)	
a re	

**Explanation Task** 

What are our



workers doing?

⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ☐ Explanation Task ×		KM
← → C ☐ proxy.commentspace.net/explainTask?studyName=CrowdAnalytics-CollegeROI-MW3&assignme	☆,	• =
Each of the charts in this hit compares the graduation rate (x-axis) and the total cost to graduate (y-axis) for 554 top US colleges and universities (as ranked by Bloomberg Businessweek in 2010). Each point represents a single college or university.		
200K - 9 1 100K - 9 1		
Brigham Young University (BYU)		
0 20 40 60 80 100 Percent of Students who Graduate Show Instructions		
Demographic information (Asked on first HIT only).     What is your nationality?		
What level of schooling have you completed?  What is your native language?		
How comfortable are you with reading charts and graphs?		
Are you familiar with college rankings?		
What college or university is highlighted in this chart?		
3. Explain <b>why</b> the <b>outlier</b> highlighted in the chart might be different from the other items. (Give <b>one</b> specific, well-justified answer.)		
4. Provide the url of a specific web page (not just a site) that supports your explanation.		
4		
Submit Task		

**Explanation Task** 



## INSTRUMENTING EXPLANATION TASKS

Examine a line chart showing employment change in a US city and briefly explain it. Requester: visualizationlab.ucb Reward: \$0.40 per HIT HITs Available: 10 Duration: 30 minutes Qualifications Required: Location is US Each of the charts in this hit compares the graduation rate (x-axis) and the total cost to graduate (y-axis) for 554 top US colleges and universities (as ranked by Bloomberg Businessweek in 2010). Each point represents a single college or university. € 200K 150K 100K 50K Percent of Students who Graduate 1. What college or university is highlighted in this chart? 2. Explain why the strong outlier highlighted in the chart might be different from the other items. (Try to give one specific, well-justified answer per text box.) If there are multiple explanations, enter each one in a separate text box. Using the browser to the right, find text on a web page that justifies each explanation. Select the text and click the "mark as source" button to add it. **Explanation 1** Source: + Add Another Explanation -

# \*\*High costs might come from it's high room and board fees, due to its geographic location near NYC. Low graduation rates come from the fact that it is not a very selective school, taking in over 80% of applicants, which doesn't allow it take many top ranked students who are more academically motivated."

## Visitation logs

```
2011-12-11 09:22:04 google.com

2011-12-11 09:22:04 sgr:helo

2011-12-11 09:23:08 google.com/search?hl=en&source=hpl

2011-12-11 09:23:11 google.com/search?hl=en&q=Long Isl

2011-12-11 09:23:13 google.com/search?q=Long Island Uni

2011-12-11 09:23:31 google.com/search?q=Long Island Uni

2011-12-11 09:23:38 google.com/search?q=Long Island Uni

2011-12-11 09:23:43 google.com/search?q=Long Island Uni

2011-12-11 09:23:54 google.com/search?q=Long Island Uni

2011-12-11 09:23:54 google.com/search?q=Long Island Uni

2011-12-11 09:24:09 colleges.usnews.rankingsandreviews.c
```

## **PROVENANCE**

## Paragraph-level citations



#123

Regional Universities (North)

#### Summary

LIU Post is a private institution that was founded in 1954. It has a total undergraduate enrollment of 8,315, its setting is suburban, and the campus size is 308 acres. It utilizes a semester-based academic calendar. LIU Post's ranking in the 2014 edition of Best Colleges is Regional Universities (North), 123. Its tuition and fees are \$34,070 (2013-14).

#### 2014 Quick Stats

720 Northern Boulevard Brookville, NY 11548-1300

Phone: (516) 299-2000

#### 2013-2014 Tuition

\$34,070 tuition and fees

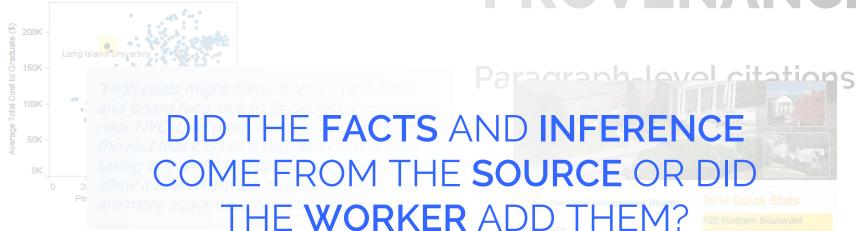
#### **Students**

8,315 enrolled 25% male / 75% female

#### Admissions

rolling admission 78.8% accepted

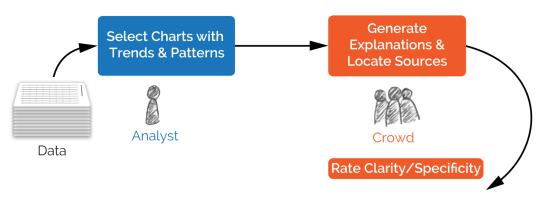
More Information



Visitation logs

2011-12-11 09:23:31 google.com/search?g=Long 2011-12-11 09:23:38 google.com/search?g=Long

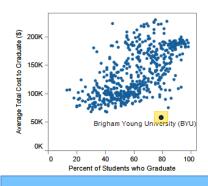
# SOURCE-CHECKING MICROTASKS



A second group of workers verifies links and attributes explanations to the source or the worker.

75% accurate in our preliminary tests )

Many explanations provided by workers are redundant.

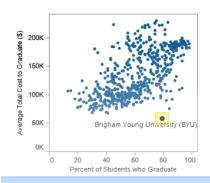


"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints pays a significant part of the tuition costs..."

"The cost of attendance at BYU is subsidized by the LDS church."

"98% of their students are members of LDS and they have lowered tuition..."

Many explanations provided by workers are redundant.



"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints pays a significant part of

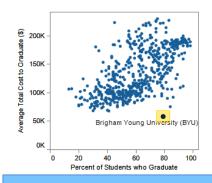
Duplicate results for analysts to examine.



Redundancy can signal high support and corroborating sources.

"98% of their students are members of LDS and they have lowered tuition."

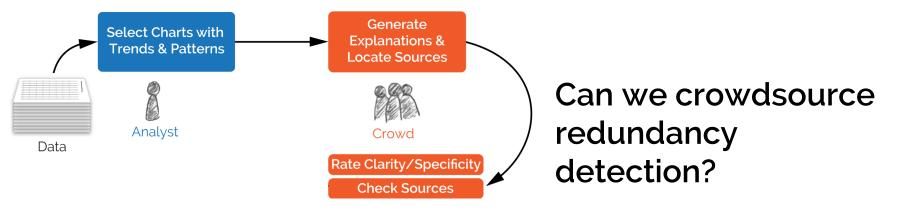
Automated text similarity methods don't deal well with these kinds of content.



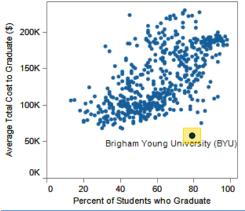
"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints pays a significant part of the tuition costs..."

"The cost of attendance at BYU is subsidized by the LDS church."

"98% of their students are members of LDS and they have lowered tuition..."



# CLUSTERING VIA DISTRIBUTED COMPARISON

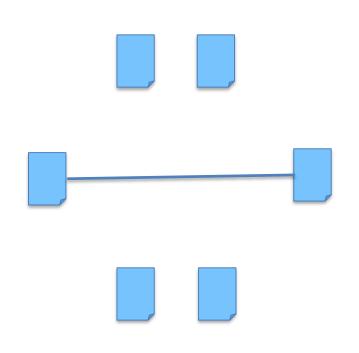


"98% of their students are members of LDS and they have lowered tuition..."

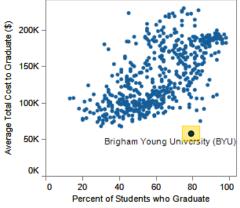
"The cost of attendance at BYU is subsidized by the LDS church."

"...students are mostly members of the church and bound by the honor code..."

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day



# CLUSTERING VIA DISTRIBUTED COMPARISON

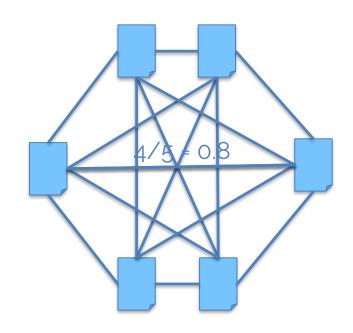


"98% of their students are members of LDS and they have lowered tuition..."

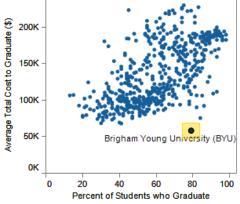
"The cost of attendance at BYU is subsidized by the LDS church."

Do these two responses give the same general explanation for the peaks and valleys in the chart?

- OYes. Both responses give the same general explanation.
- No. The responses do not give the same explanation.



# CLUSTERING VIA DISTRIBUTED COMPARISON

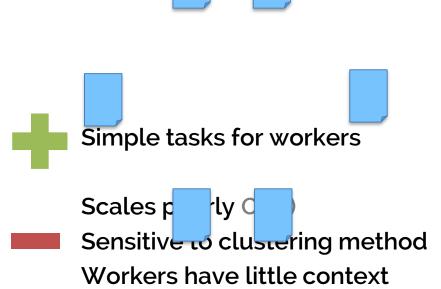


"98% of their students are members of LDS and they have lowered tuition..."

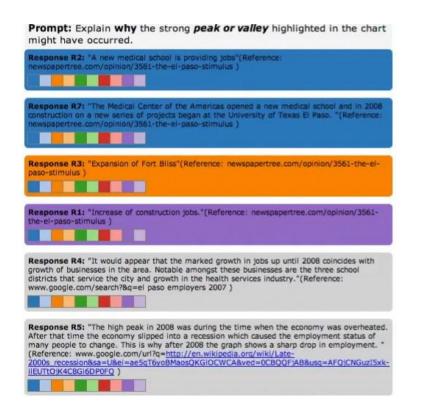
"The cost of attendance at BYU is subsidized by the LDS church."

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## **CLUSTERING VIA COLOR-CODING**



MULTIPLE WORKERS

INDEPENDENTLY CLUSTER

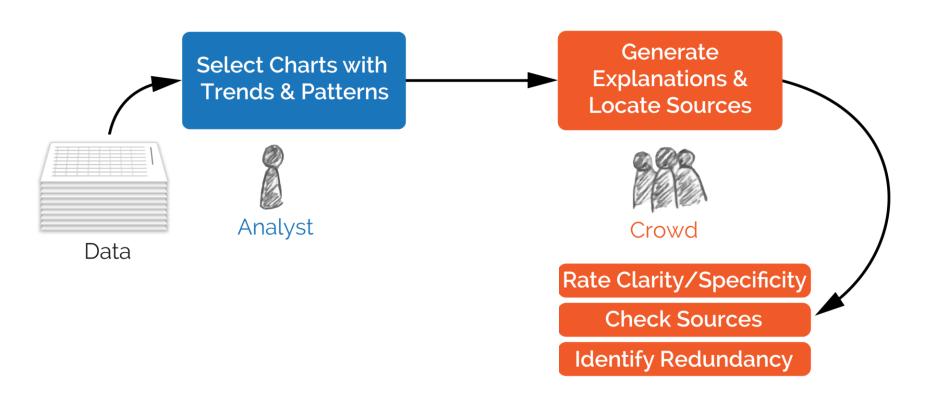
THE WHOLE SET.

USE **COMPUTATIONAL SIMILARITY METRICS** TO
SELECT THE BEST,
CONSISTENT CLUSTERING.

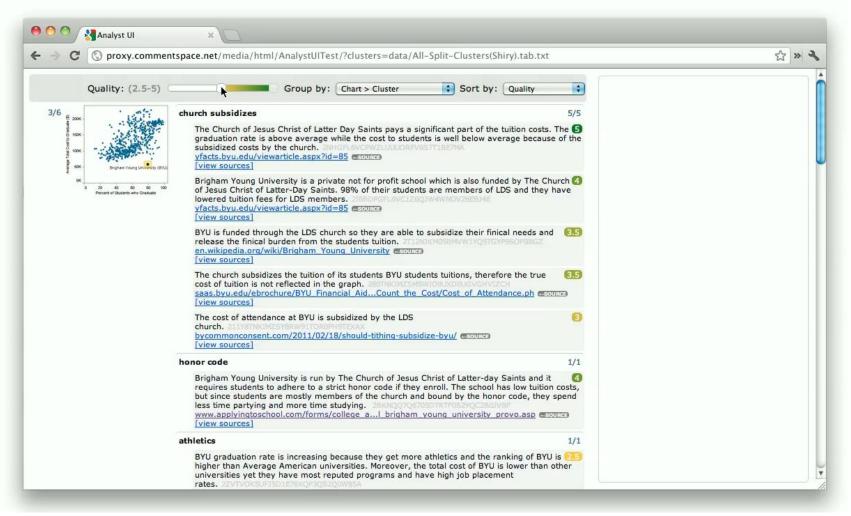
FINDING THE RIGHT BALANCE OF HUMAN AND AUTOMATED EFFORT

## MANAGING THE CROWD'S WORK

## MANAGING THE CROWD'S WORK



#### **EXPLANATION MANAGEMENT INTERFACE**



# CROWDSOURCING HIGH-LEVEL ANALYSIS

# HUMAN COMPUTATION CAN BE A USEFUL COMPLEMENT TO AUTOMATED PROCESSING

#### **EVEN MORE INTERESTING WITH EXPERTISE**



cheap low-skill crowds

VS.

more knowledgeable trusted ones

# UNDERSTANDING HOW TO PARALLELIZE ANALYSIS PROCESSES MAY BE AS IMPORTANT AS PARALLELIZING COMPUTATION HAS BEEN.

### DATA ANALYSIS AT SCALE

**CHALLENGES** 

ANALYSIS AND CLUSTER COMPUTING

INTERACTING WITH BIG DATA

PARALLELIZING HUMAN INTELLIGENCE

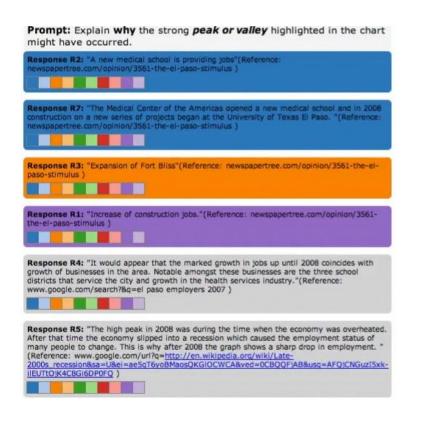
## **UP NEXT**

AFTER THE BREAK TUTORIAL

# **BONUS MATERIAL**

MORE DETAILS ON CROWDSOURCED DATA ANALYSIS

#### **CLUSTERING VIA COLOR-CODING**



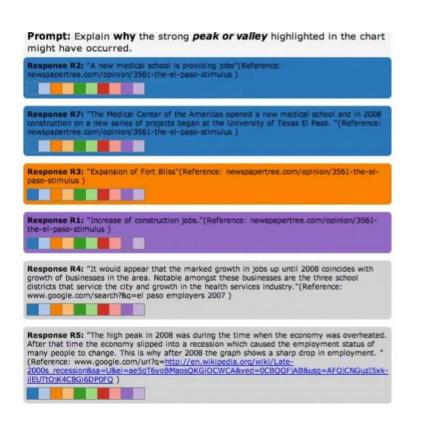
Individual workers cluster the whole set.



Individual workers can cluster badly

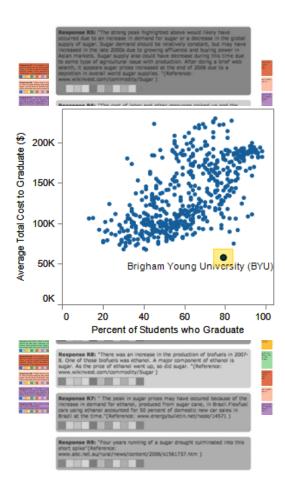
Hard to integrate clusterings from multiple workers

#### **HOW TO INTEGRATE COLOR-CLUSTERINGS?**



- A single worker's clustering is preferable to a combination of multiple clusterings.
- Clusters reproduced by multiple independent workers are likely to reflect actual redundancy.
- Errors tend to be either noisy or easy to catch.

#### **HOW TO INTEGRATE COLOR-CLUSTERINGS?**



Selecting the Most-Representative Clustering

#### **HOW TO INTEGRATE COLOR-CLUSTERINGS?**









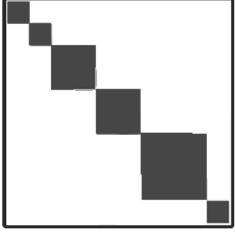




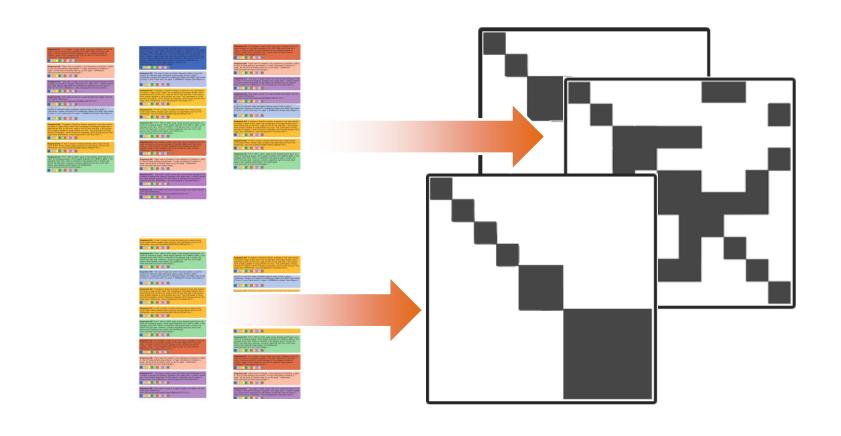


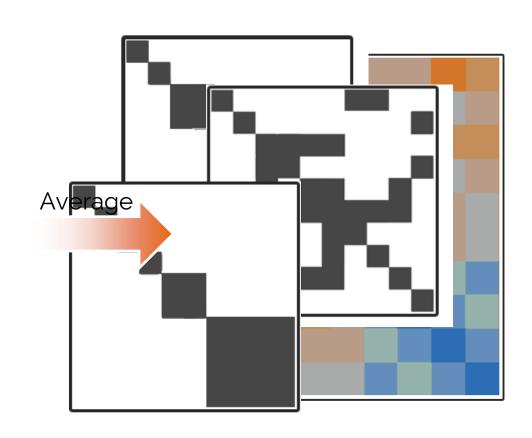


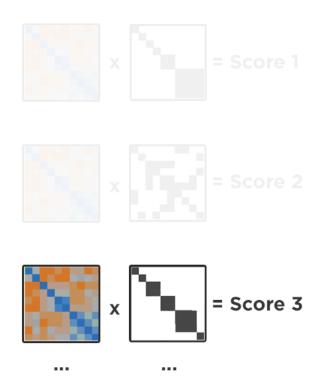












Select Highest Scoring



Does color clustering with most-representative selection produce good clusterings?

**Our Explanation Dataset** 

12 charts (4 each from 3 different data sets)

10 workers explained each chart

93 Workers produced 156 explanations (Avg=13 per chart)

Does color clustering with most-representative selection produce good clusterings?

10 Workers used color clustering to group the explanations for each chart. (120 total clusterings)

We used most-representative selection to pick the best clustering for each chart. (12 clusterings)

Baseline - Expert clustering (x 3)

To score a clustering, we use the F-measure to compute similarity to each expert, then average. (completely dissimilar)  $[0 \longleftrightarrow 1]$  (identical)

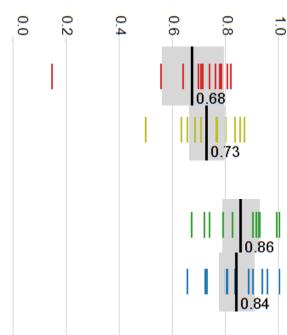
Average F-measure Score (vs. Experts)



Color Clustering F=0.73

Most-Representative Selection F=0.86

Experts vs. One Another F=0.84



Average F-measure Score (vs. Experts)



T-tests showed our most-representative results were significantly closer to experts than color clustering or unclustered were. (both p < 0.01)