LISTEN UP. MOVE UP. STEP UP.

Joe Hellerstein
BIG DATA HAPPENED. NOW WHAT?

Listen up:
  Know your users. They are changing.
  Research starts with interviews.

Move up:
  The future of the field is broader, and higher up.
  Trees grow beyond their roots.

Step up:
  We are paying for our own lack of initiative.
  We are lucky: opportunity to lead has come to us.
BACKGROUND

Fraction of well-structured data shrinks exponentially
  Relative to the deluge of ungoverned Big Data

Data infrastructure is a race to the bottom.
  Good enough: $0.00

The user base is changing.
  Shrinking users: IT and developers.
  Growing users: analysts and subject-matter experts.

What do users say?
LISTEN UP

Enterprise Data Analysis and Visualization: An Interview Study

Sean Kandel, Andreas Paepcke, Joseph M. Hellerstein, and Jeffrey Heer

Abstract—Organizations rely on data analysts to model customer engagement, streamline operations, improve production, inform business decisions, and combat fraud. Though numerous analysis and visualization tools have been built to improve the scale and efficiency at which analysts can work, there has been little research on how analysis takes place within the social and organizational context of companies. To better understand the enterprise analysts’ ecosystem, we conducted semi-structured interviews with 35 data analysts from 25 organizations across a variety of sectors, including healthcare, retail, marketing and finance. Based on our interview data, we characterize the process of industrial data analysis and document how organizational features of an enterprise impact it. We describe recurring pain points, outstanding challenges, and barriers to adoption for visual analytic tools. Finally, we discuss design implications and opportunities for visual analysis research.

Index Terms—Data, analysis, visualization, enterprise.

1 INTRODUCTION

Organizations gather increasingly large and complex data sets each year. These organizations rely on data analysis to model customer engagement, streamline operations, improve production, inform sales and business decisions, and combat fraud. Within organizations, an increasing number of individuals — with varied titles such as “business analyst”, “data analyst” and “data scientist” — perform such analyses. These analysts constitute an important and rapidly growing user population for analysis and visualization tools.

Enterprise analysts perform their work within the context of a larger organization. Analysts often work as a part of an analysis team or business unit. Little research has observed how existing infrastructure, available data and tools, and administrative and social conventions shape the work of these analysts. Having a more complete understanding of these archetypes is necessary to design better visualization and analysis tools that meet the needs of enterprise. Understanding how these issues shape analytic workflows can lead to a better automated process that is able to provide analysts with the data and tools they need to make the best decisions.

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IEEE Visual Analytics Science & Technology (VAST), 2012
The last set of analysts performed almost all operations in a spread.

4.1.3 Application User

Scripters used a separate tool, such as Tableau, to create interactive exploratory analysis. Using the same tool for visualization and analysis and application of algorithms was more easily done when dealing with the breadth of libraries available for analytic packages and the percent-pull data into their analytic tool of choice. In some cases, they were able to perform such as filtering and aggregating data, but typically could not perform such as R or Matlab. They were able to perform simple manipulations such as SQL queries (e.g., without joins) to pull data into their analytic tool of choice. In some cases, they were these analysts could write simple SQL queries (e.g., without joins) to such as SQL.


Fig. 1. Respondents, Challenges and Tools. The matrix displays interviewees (grouped by archetype and sector) and their corresponding challenges and tools. Hackers faced the most diverse set of challenges, corresponding to the diversity of their workflows and toolset. Application users and scripters typically relied on the IT team to perform certain tasks and therefore did not perceive them as challenges.

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Most of the time once you transform the data ... the insights can be scarily obvious.”
“It is really hard to know where the data is. We have all the data, but there is no huge schema where we can say this data is here and this variable is there.”
“In practice right now the biggest differentiator is feature selection: knowing what columns to pay attention to and how to sensibly transform them. Do you take the log of these, do you combine these two? A lot of work is just finding what the units of the columns should be.”
“The only code that doesn’t go in github is our analytics code...

svn is more like backup than version control.”
“You go down a lot of dead ends, and you come up with a bunch of hypotheses. 8 out of 10 are dead ends...

Especially your dead ends...there’s no remnant of that.”
“Analysts that can’t program are disenfranchised here.”
MOVE UP

Areas:

- Interaction/Visualization
- Data Analysis
- Many Application Verticals
  
  *Go native!*

Bring our signal skills with us:

- Declarativity and semantics
- Appreciation of both algorithms and systems
- Strong connections to industry

The “complete” computer scientist.
STEP UP

Computer Science has finally moved our way.

We have yet to take leadership:

Reframe CS curriculum from Day 1.
Send reps we’re proud of to Washington.
Assail the popular press.
Embrace open source.
Found bold companies.
Forge strategic alliances.

Demand for deep analytical talent in the United States could be 50 to 60 percent greater than its projected supply by 2018.
—McKinsey Global Institute, 2011