Visualization and Optimization Techniques for High Dimensional Parameter Spaces

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ABSTRACT

High dimensional parameter space optimization is crucial in many applications. The parameters affecting this performance can be both numerical and categorical in their type. The existing techniques of black-box optimization and visual analytics are good in dealing with numerical parameters but analyzing categorical variables in context of the numerical variables are not well studied. Besides, there are many application scenarios where users seek to explore the impact of the settings of several categorical variables with respect to one dependent numerical variable. For example, a computer systems analyst might want to study how the type of file system or storage device affects system performance. A usual choice is the method of Parallel Sets designed to visualize multivariate categorical variables for visually analyzing the parameter impacts. Also, direct black-box optimization techniques like Bayesian Optimization and Simulated Annealing have been applied to find the near optimal configuration while optimizing for system performance or associated cost. However, we found that the magnitude of the parameter impacts on the numerical variable cannot be easily observed here. Also, the black-box optimization techniques are very slow to optimize storage systems because checking for the performance of a single configuration is a time consuming operation. We studied the existing experiments to optimize system’s performance ranging from Control theory to Deep Learning. We also attempted dimension reduction approaches based on Multiple Correspondence Analysis but found that the SVD-generated 2D layout resulted in a loss of information. We hence propose a novel approach, to create an auto-tuning framework for storage systems optimization combining both direct optimization techniques and visual analytics research. While the optimization algorithm will be the core of the system, visual analytics will provide a guideline with the help of an external agent (expert) to provide crucial hints to narrow down the large search space for the optimization engine. As part of the initial step towards creating an auto-tuning engine for storage systems optimization, we created an Interactive Configuration Explorer ICE, which directly addresses the need of analysts to learn how the dependent numerical variable is affected by the parameter settings given multiple optimization objectives. No information is lost as ICE shows the complete distribution and statistics of the dependent variable in context with each categorical variable. Analysts can interactively filter the variables to optimize for certain goals such as achieving a system with maximum performance, low variance, etc. Our system was developed in tight collaboration with a group of systems performance researchers and its final effectiveness was evaluated with expert interviews, a comparative user study, and two case studies. We also discuss our research plan towards creating an efficient auto-tuning framework combining black-box optimization and visual analytics for storage systems performance optimization.

Index Terms: User Interfaces—High Dimensional Data; Optimization; Parallel Sets; SVD; MCA

1 INTRODUCTION

Modern day systems generate large amounts of data with ever increasing number of parameters. Each parameter can be tuned, hence resulting in an immense number of different configurations, each of which has an associated performance. Manually tweaking and tuning these parameters is impossible because of the immensely large number. Also, existing auto-tuning algorithms to optimize such large parameter spaces have weaknesses and lack critical features. Usually, these parameter spaces have multivariate variables i.e. including both numerical and categorical. This poses a constraint on optimization of these parameter spaces because the existing techniques work well for numerical features but the categorical features can not be used directly for optimization. We propose to investigate and develop more novel methods combining black-box optimization and visual analytics techniques specially designed for categorical data analysis of high dimensional parameter spaces.

Visual analytics of multivariate categorical data with numerical dependent variables is also crucial in many other applications, including survey analysis [15], road accidents analysis [90], and customer feedback analysis [10]. To study and compare categorical variables, we often need to understand their behavior with respect to one or more numerical variables, as numerical variables have well-defined statistical meaning and hierarchy. For example, in a road accidents study, the categories (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) of the variable (day of accident) can be correlated by studying the number of accidents on each day. Similarly for computer systems performance analysis, the configurations of the categorical variable (hard disk types) can be compared by studying their effects on the system’s throughput. Sedlmair et al. [80] defined six analysis tasks that often recur in similar parameter spaces: optimization, partitioning, outliers, fitting, sensitivity and uncertainty. Our objective is to support optimization, partitioning and sensitivity analysis of the parameter space with an expressive visual interface. ICE can be used to analyze the spread of the dependent numerical variable with respect to every parameter. Also, the parameter space can be partitioned with interactive filtering based on user goals.

Most existing parameter-visualization methods decompose a high-dimensional space into a matrix of small multiples, each showing the relation among two parameters. Some researchers use bivariate scatter-plot projections of the full space while others use Hyper-Slices, a set of orthogonal 2D slices, each holding the target configuration as a center focal point [6][7]. The shortcoming of such methods is that they only show two parameters per plot, turning the quest for insight about multivariate relationships into a visual search across the plots, requiring mental fusion of disjoint relationships. Also, only a few techniques exist for analyzing the parameter spaces of categorical variables, such as Parallel Sets [52] and SVD-based displays generated by Multiple Correspondence Analysis [27]. These visualization techniques can be classified mainly into two types: (1) dimension-reduction techniques for categorical data and (2) data splitting based on categorical features. Both techniques suffer from certain shortcomings.

One of these shortcomings is information loss. For techniques based on MCA and similar dimension reduction procedures, the generated layout suffers from information loss. For complex datasets,
parameter relationships might not be preserved in lower dimensions, which can result in a misinterpretation of the parameter space.

Another shortcoming is that the existing techniques are not overly well suited for visually optimizing multiple objectives at the same time. Consider a systems engineer who wants to filter configurations based on high throughput and small throughput variance simultaneously. These two user goals in this case are the objectives for searching through the parameter space which have to be optimized simultaneously. Visualizing the parameter space in context of the dependent numerical variable for multiple objectives is not possible with dimension-reduction techniques. Parallel Sets, on the other hand, allow for multi-objective filtering but the polylines or sectors can become too cluttered as the number of variables and levels in the dataset increases.

Besides visualization techniques, direct optimization techniques exist to find the near optimal configuration in these large parameter spaces. These applied techniques include Control Theory [59, 60, 106], Genetic Algorithms [25, 40], Simulated Annealing [18, 51] and Bayesian Optimization [83]. Deep Q-Networks (DQN) were applied to optimize for systems performance [58] and BO to predict the best configuration in cloud Virtual Machines [3] and database servers [22]. The shortcoming of these techniques is that they are slow and the convergence time for even a small portion of the size of the parameter space is very large. Also, most of these techniques need the data to be numerical, however, many parameters are categorical in the real world datasets and hence, can not be directly fed into the optimization algorithms.

We collaborated with a group of storage systems researchers who faced exactly these challenges. After studying the existing methods, we decided to proceed with an inter-disciplinary approach of combining the direct black-box optimization techniques with the visual analytics to guide the optimization path with an external agent monitoring the progress for quick convergence of the process. We also began with assessing the requirements of an effective visualization tool that would effectively enable the analyst to study a set of categorical variables in context of a numerical dependent variable in light of multiple optimization objectives. Based on an analysis of these requirements we then iteratively derived a novel approach for this purpose, called the Interactive Configuration Explorer (ICE) that is the major subject of this report.

ICE is a tool especially designed for tuning a large number of categorical parameters, for objectives based on a dependent numerical variable, like in computer system performance optimization [12] where the objective is based on the throughput behavior of the system. One of the important reasons for developing ICE is to assist the analyst in visualizing the search space at every stage in the optimization process. Hence, the parameters are visualized based on the range and distribution of the dependent numerical variable they span. This representation is free of any information loss because the categorical variables are not transformed into numerical variables but are studied as individual identities, hence preserving the properties for both ordered and unordered categorical variables. We evaluate ICE for performance, effectiveness and generality with the help of two case and two user studies. The main contributions of ICE are:

- Visualize a greater number of categorical variables with a view facilitating comparison between all parameter levels.
- Assist in multi-objective optimization based filtering on large parameter spaces.
- Compare multiple configurations (set of parameters) based on their impact on the dependent numerical variable.

This report is organized as follows. Section 2 presents related work. Section 3 presents the dataset and domain setting we used to gain a practical backdrop for this otherwise rather general design. Section 4 presents the motivation of creating an auto-tuning optimization framework for high dimensional multivariate parameter spaces. Section 5 presents the research plan in detail for both the black-box optimization and visual analytics. It also includes the discussion on the design of ICE which evolved from the requirement analysis characterizing these types of applications. Section 6 and 7 describes our methodology, the ICE, along with two case studies rooted within the systems domain. Section 8 outlines a thorough evaluation we performed with a set of more general case studies to show the generality of our tool. Section 9 and 10 followed by Conclusion in Section 11.

2 RELATED WORK

In this section, we will discuss the existing techniques available for visualizing mixed multivariate datasets including both categorical and numerical attributes applied in related domains [36, 58]. Besides visualization, there has been considerable research on the optimization algorithms for the high dimensional parameter spaces in the storage systems domain. We also discuss the current state of the art optimization algorithms to find the best configurations for storage systems performance in this section. The visualization techniques include studying correlation, clustering and high dimensional data analytics. The optimization techniques include algorithms like Simulated Annealing and Genetic Algorithms. Existing research in these related areas is discussed in the following text.

2.1 Visualization Techniques to study correlation

There are multiple specialized techniques available to study correlation between features in high-dimensional data. Since the data in consideration is categorical with one dependent numerical variable, most techniques like Pearson correlation will give ambiguous results. Hence, specialized correlation methods like Cramer’s V (based on Chi-squared statistic) are used [52]. There also exist statistical tests for correlating categorical variables by comparing their behavior on numerical variables, like T-test, chi-square test, One-Way ANOVA and the Kruskal Wallis test. Techniques also exist to study correlation of multivariate temporal data [13, 91]. However, for datasets with very high dimensionality, it can be hard to study correlations in the overall distribution of the dataset. Hence, methods to study correlation on large datasets over parts of the distribution have been devised [84]. The results from these techniques can then be used as input to fused displays where these correlations are visualized in the form of scatter-plots and networks [103]. To visualize the correlations of categorical variables with similar categories in the form of a heat map, reorderable matrices [72, 85, 86] is a technique. Algorithms exist to properly reorder the variables to bring out important correlations between the variables as shown in Figure 1.

2.2 Clustering techniques

Since most categorical data consist of unordered nominal values, clustering algorithms are not directly applicable to study categorical parameter spaces. Advanced techniques like k-mode [11], SQUEEZER [35] and COOLCAT [4] have been developed to work especially on categorical data. Some of the latest research has focused more on advanced clustering techniques in a supervised learning environment [27] based on human perception. All of these techniques differ based on the similarity criterion used for clustering as different similarity criterion are designed to capture specific relationships in the data. However, in multi-objective filtering scenarios, clustering as a concept is limited in its scope as each algorithm captures only a particular relationship in the dataset based on the similarity criterion.

2.3 High dimensional Data Visualization techniques

Projecting high dimensional data into lower dimensions is another technique to visualize relationships between attributes and the data points. Scatter-plot matrices [33] is a way to visualize pairwise relationships between the variables in which multiple plots are generated
where each plot compares two attributes from the dataset. Different variations of this technique include bivariate scatter-plot projections of the full space and HyperSlices based approach [6]. However, all of these techniques do not scale with the number of attributes as the number of plots increases exponentially. This makes it difficult to mentally fuse the disjoint relationships obtained from individual plots. Similarly, 3D volume datasets can be represented with Multi-charts [20] and dynamic volume lines [99] but these techniques are also limited in their application domain.

Parallel Sets [52] is another popular method for visual analytics of multidimensional categorical data. It maps data into ribbons which subdivide according to the percentage of the population they represent. Each categorical variable is mapped to an axis which is divided into sections according to the percentage of data contained in each category (see Figure 3 (right)). However, as the number of parameters in the dataset increases, the plot can become too cluttered to project any useful information. An example parallel sets plot of our systems performance data is shown in Figure 3 (right), showing the excessive overlap of ribbons with only five variables. The complete parallel sets plot is given in the supplementary material.

Another class of dimension reduction techniques include MDS [53], PCA, Kernel PCA, locally linear embedding (LLE) [75], Fisher's discriminant analysis [66], spectral clustering [69] and t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) [63]. Although these techniques have been designed to work with numerical data, categorical data can be converted to numeric form and can be visualized using these techniques. To convert categorical data into numerical format, we can use one-hot encoding or the re-mapping technique described by Zhang et al. [104]. These methods are good for visualizing relationships between the datasets but their effectiveness decrease as the dimensionality of the dataset increase. An example case is shown in Figure 2 where no clear clusters based on the dependent numerical variable (throughput) could be seen with spectral clustering and t-SNE on the systems performance dataset.

To better cater the need of projecting a larger number of dimensions to lower dimensions, another class of multi-variate projection techniques exist which arranges variables in radial layouts e.g. Star Coordinates [47, 48, 54] or RadViz [19, 28, 39]. Both of these techniques are similar as they generate a radial layout with variables as anchor points on the circumference of a circle and the data points are systematically places inside the circle based on their value for each variable. Star coordinates project a linear transformation of data while RadViz projects a non-linear transformation [76]. These projection techniques work well to project and visualize clusters in high dimensional numerical data [70]. Also, Star coordinates and RadViz can be combined to create a smooth visual transition over multiple dimensions of the data to visualize multiple dimensions of the dataset interactively [55, 56]. While these techniques work well for numerical data, they cannot be applied directly to categorical parameters. A variation, concentric RadViz [71] can be used to study different categorical variables as concentric RadViz circles but the main objective is to study data distribution for given parameter combinations. However, the correlation between different categories cannot be visualized with this technique.

Another technique, Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) [27] is specifically designed for projecting categorical data. Numerical data can also be visualized with MCA by discretizing it into categories. It can be used to generate fused displays in which the levels of categorical variables are plotted within the same space than the data points. Similar to PCA, one can select a bivariate basis which maximizes the spatial expanse of the plot. In these displays the distance between two points represents a notion of association. As shown in Figure 3 (left), MCA is effective in visualizing associations among the levels of the categories. However, there is a certain loss of information due to the omission of the higher order basis vectors. It also tends to get cluttered when the number of data points (the parameterized configurations) or even the number of categories and levels grow large.

2.4 Black Box Optimization Algorithms

Modern storage systems are complex and vary widely with many tunable parameters. Storage systems research shows that even a tiny subset of storage parameters impacts overall performance and energy significantly [12, 81, 82]. Direct optimization techniques have been applied to search for optimal configuration in such large parameter spaces. Some of the applied techniques include Control Theory [59, 60, 106], Genetic Algorithms [25, 40], Simulated Annealing [18, 51] and Bayesian Optimization [83]. Deep Q-Networks (DQN) were applied to optimize for systems performance [58] and BO to predict the best configuration in cloud Virtual Machines [3] and database servers [92]. However these techniques prove to be too slow and sometimes result in sub-optimal solutions as the experiments confirm [12, 102]. Worse, the time taken to evaluate each configuration in the storage systems domain can take from minutes to hours, which further slows down the optimization process. Lastly, it is hard to understand and evaluate the efficacy of the search process and proposed techniques with such high dimensional parameter
spaces. Hence, there is a need to visualize the search space and the efficacy of the search techniques. Our ICE tool helps in visualizing and filtering these large parameter spaces to learn about optimal settings and trade-offs for the underlying system’s performance.

3 Dataset

The dataset we used had been collected over a period of three years in the storage systems lab at Stony Brook University. A set of several experiments were run to measure the system performance for a large number of configurations. Currently, the dataset consists of 10 dimensions with 100k configurations and about 500k data points (i.e., system configurations that were each executed on average five times to ensure stable results). The attributes in the dataset include Workload Type, File System, Block Size, Inode Size, Block Group, Anime Option, Journal Option, Special Option, I/O Scheduler, and Device type. All of these variables are categorical where a configuration is a set of categories from at least one of these variables. Some of these variables are ordinal (e.g., Block Size can be 1KB, 2KB, or 4KB only) while others are nominal (e.g., JournalOp can be writeback, ordered, journal, or none). The dependent numerical variable is the Throughput of each parameter configuration. We collected performance data for every configuration in a moderately sized space an analyzed it with a Visualization tool to understand what impact each parameter had on the systems performance.

4 Motivation

Modern storage systems are complex with many tunable parameters that affect a systems performance. Most storage systems are deployed with default configurations by vendors because the default configurations are assumed to be better. Also, it is impractical for the system administrators to understand the impact of each parameter on the systems performance. However, research shows that small modifications in the default parameters can result in large performance improvement or decrease in energy consumption [81, 102]. However, it is hard to reach the best optimal performance because of the limited choices or are even categorical. (3) Non-linearity and Multi-Modality. As shown in [17, 25, 87], most storage-system parameters have a non-linear and multi-modal behavior which can be difficult to navigate with black-box optimization algorithms. Hence, optimization algorithms are often stuck in a local minima. (4) Sensitivity to environments. Modern operating systems run several types of workloads with diverse demands. Research shows that the a system’s performance while running these diverse workloads depends on several workload-specific optimizations [61, 81, 82]. (5) Evaluating costs. It is hard to evaluate every possible configuration in the storage system parameter space because of the associated cost. It can take a long time to run a configuration and hence, the task of optimizing for the best configuration becomes impractical.

5 Research Plan

The key idea is to develop novel methods to combine the existing research in the areas of (A) Black-box Optimization, (B) Machine Learning and (C) Visualization. The new research direction will focus on the gaps in the existing literature, mainly in the following directions: (1) Stopping condition. Useful methods need to be designed to stop the optimization algorithm search when a good enough system configuration is reached. (2) Restart condition. Research on similar approach to restart the search for the optimal configuration when the workload or other conditions change significantly. (3) Choosing the starting point. Study how the starting condition affects the search algorithm in both the cases of initial start and restart. (4) Cost function. Design a cost function to accommodate penalty of changing from one configuration to the other. (6) Algorithms. Decide which optimization techniques work best in what environments. Design a mechanism using the cost function and the search algorithm to find the optimal configurations. (6) Iterative feature selection. Use machine learning to search for optimal configurations with a small set of features, and then iteratively improve
Table 1: Example parameter spaces for storage systems.

| System Type          | #Total Params. | #Useful Params. | #Unique Useful Configs. | Example Useful Params.                      |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Example Local Storage| 9              | 9               | 24,888                  | inode size, journal options, I/O scheduler, dev. type |
| Local Storage + NFS  | 52             | 18              | $1.2 \times 10^{22}$    | r/wsize, a/sync, no/wdelay, NFS version     |
| GPFS [78]            | $100^{+}$      | $30^{+}$        | $10^{40}$               | pagepool, maxMBpS, worker1Threads           |

Figure 4: Overview of the auto-tuning framework

Figure 5: Results of auto-tuning on the Example local storage dataset. The experiment shows results for the Fileserver workload. Various optimization algorithms were compared for the convergence time. "∗" shows the optimal throughput value.

5.1 Optimization Research Plan

Cao et al. [11] exhaustively evaluated the Example local storage part in Table 1 which has 9 parameters. The dataset used is described above in section 3. Figure 5 shows the convergence time for SA (Simulated Annealing), GA (Genetic Algorithms), DQN (Deep Q Networks) and BO (Bayesian Optimization). We can see that all the methods found the best configuration eventually but their speed and efficacy varied widely. The worst performing algorithm was the DQN which is a reinforcement learning based technique, getting stuck at a sub-optimal value of throughput. SA performed better than DQN but was slower as compared to BO and GA. However, with several experiments, no one technique was always superior, hence there is a need to research other techniques and understand how these algorithms tend to filter the parameter space. Considering optimization with machine learning, supervised learning can not be used directly with such large parameter spaces because there would never be enough data to train a model. However, reinforcement learning has been applied to predict the storage systems performance [10, 42, 96].

5.1.1 Initialization of optimization algorithms

Cao et al. [12] did an initial analysis on selection of important storage parameters with CART (Classification and Regression Trees) [8]. The main idea was to select a subset of important parameters using a minimal set of configurations. They used Latin Hypercube Sampling to explore the parameter space [34, 62]. Figure 6 shows preliminary results of experiments. The X axis (log2 scale) shows the percentage of the dataset used for calculations. The Y axis shows the percentage of runs (out of 1000 runs) which found the same best parameters as the ground truth. The solid, dashed and dotted lines show the results of finding the first, second and third best parameter respectively. We can see that even with only 0.1% of the dataset (7 configurations), the algorithms was able to find the best parameters with 60% probability. Similarly, when using 0.4% of the dataset, the best parameters could be found with almost a 100% accuracy. These features selection algorithms could be used in conjunction with the auto-tuning algorithms in the initialization phase to give a subset...
of the parameter space to the optimization algorithm. One future direction of this work would be to see how effective CART is in the parameter selection part with even larger parameter spaces.

As experiments confirm, initialization quality has a large impact on the convergence time and final results of optimization. Much work has been done on exploring initialization of optimization algorithms. For GA, it is preferable to maintain diversity in the initial configurations [24, 88]. For SA, similar work proposed choosing good starting points to accelerate convergence time [29, 43, 83]. Similarly, in BO, the prior distribution determines how the algorithm explores the search space and the convergence time [9, 83]. The research direction for initialization methods will be explore various techniques including, (1) Random Initialization: This should be inefficient but is a popular choice and could serve as a good baseline, (2) Statistical Sampling: Sampling without replacement to choose initial configurations and (3) Use domain knowledge: We can include some already known good configurations in the initial search space. Furthermore, visual analytics will be useful in representing the collected data to the system administrator and suggesting some good initial configurations.

5.1.2 The Optimization Pipeline

In this section, we propose an incremental algorithm to effectively search for best configurations in very high multi-dimensional parameter spaces. Step 1: Collect data for a few parameters over a short period of time. Step 2: Use feature selection algorithms to select a set of important parameters from this small subset of collected data. Step 3: Pick a few new unexplored parameters and perform Step 1 to collect data and explore the new parameter space. Step 4: Repeat Steps 1–3 until most of the important parameters are explored. With this process, we will be able to explore the right parameters with lesser cost and in less time.

5.2 Visual Analytics Research Plan

Optimization is often an ill-posed problem that risk settling into an unsatisfactory local minimum. Worse, system administrators may not even be aware of it, thus leading to sub-optimal solutions. This problem can arise because unlike every numerical problem which can be optimized with a numerical objective, in certain cases, there are subjective criteria which can not be expressed numerically. In such cases, allowing the analyst to infuse their domain knowledge with the help of a visual interaction can empower them to take a more active role in the optimization process. Also, visualization of the parameter space and their impact on the objective can foster trust of the analysts in the optimization process and they can see as well learn from the optimization algorithms, thus resulting in the growth of domain knowledge. This process of infusing trust into a numerical procedure is known as Explainable AI (XAI) [80]. Our direction of visual analytics research in storage systems performance optimization will embrace these research trends and will illuminate black-box methods. This will allow the analyst to actively participate in optimization and will support the three key strategies i.e. exploration, exploitation and history.

Sedlmair et. al. [80] define six analysis tasks that often recur in parameter spaces: optimization (the core research area in this proposal), partitioning, outliers, fitting, sensitivity and uncertainty. In this report, partitioning and outlier detection will be supported by clustering in parameter space; surrogate functions such as statistical regression or regression based on deep neural networks will augment real measurements; and an expressive visual interface will support human analysts in recognizing promising parameter regions. To show the project’s feasibility in the area of visual analytics, we created a visual interface called The Interactive Configuration Explorer (ICE) which will appear in the VAST section of IEEE VIS conference, 2019, to be held in Vancouver, Canada. We used the example dataset collected at the FSL lab over the period of three years which has 9 dimensions (all categorical) and around 500K datapoints. We tried several standard visual analytics methods as discussed in section 2 including Parallel sets [52] and Multiple Correspondence Analysis [27]. However it was difficult to analyze the all categorical parameter space with a dependent numerical variable (Throughput) in this case. Hence, to overcome the caveats of the existing techniques, we devised a new tool, ICE by combining box plots, scented widgets [100] and violin plots [38]. The following sections describe the detailed development and evaluation of ICE tool.

5.3 Requirement Analysis for the ICE tool

To systematically evolve our ICE tool with the needs of the systems researchers in mind, we applied Munzner’s nested model for visualization design [63, 68]. Building the ICE tool following the nested model greatly helped in the step-by-step development with proper evaluation at each stage of the implementation. The first of the four stages of developing the eventual visual tool was to gather, from the domain experts, a list of requirements expected to be met by our tool. Our many discussions culminated in the following list of seven requirements:

R1: Statistics visualization. System researchers are typically interested in assessing the impact of a parameter on throughput via statistical measures. Hence, the framework should display the Mean, Median, some Percentiles, Min, Max, Range and Distribution of the resulting throughput for each variable independently. Visualizing a complete distribution curve is important to prevent any incorrect statistical information. For example, the mean of a bimodal distribution and a normal distribution might be the same, but they are different distributions requiring different systems approaches to optimize. A full distribution curve of the data can complement the statistical information, thus preventing any deceptive conclusions about a parameter.

R2: Comparative visualization. Comparing the impact and trade-offs of different parameters on system throughput is crucial for choosing the best configuration in such a large parameter space. The ability to compare different parameter settings helps analysts to determine the right set of parameters by repeated selection and filtering to arrive at the desired system performance.

R3: Filtering. When dealing with large parameter spaces, choosing a system configuration with the best performance is non-trivial. Filtering by choosing the best parameters iteratively can reveal complex hierarchical dependencies between the parameters and system throughput. For example, assume analyst Mike seeking to optimize a system running a database server workload. He can first choose the best File System type, followed by the best Block Size and so on until there is no more improvement in the system performance.

R4: Support informed predictions. As discussed in R4, filtering is important for reducing the large parameter space to a smaller space of interest. Yet, guidelines are needed that can help an analyst
choose the right parameters to reach a desired goal. Assume analyst Jane who has a system running a Database server workload and a File System of type ext2. Now she wishes to choose the system configuration which gives a minimum variation in the performance: i.e., the narrowest range of throughput thus yielding a “stable” throughput behavior. To achieve these goals, the visualization scheme should provide the necessary cues.

R5: Provenance visualization. Iterative filtering is useful but it needs to be attached to a visual provenance scheme where the analyst can keep track of the progress at each stage in the filtering process. Likewise, the analyst should be able to move back to any past state in the pipeline to undo any actions if required.

R6: Aggregate view. Requirements R1-R4 focus on analyzing the impact of throughput with each parameter in the dataset where the goal is to assist in informed predictions. At the same time, the interface should also give a summarizing view of the span of throughput performance that is reachable with the evolving system configuration.

During our meetings with the systems research team, we soon realized that they presently had very few visual tools at hand to analyze their large parameter spaces with these seven requirements in mind. They were open to the use of visual tools, but they strived for easy-to-use techniques. The majority of the requirements (R1 to R4) as it visualizes and allows the user to easily track, roll back, and look at the past state in the pipeline to undo any actions if required.

The Parameter Explorer is designed for the goal of visualizing a numerical variable with respect to individual parameters in the dataset: i.e., the requirements R1 to R4. As mentioned, multiple bars are stacked, grouped by parameters and their levels. This grouping allows for easy comparison of the impact of numerical variable on the parameters. As shown in Figure 8, the level names are listed underneath each bar and the parameters are shown as buttons below the group of levels. The bars for each variable are grouped within a blue box. The statistics (mean and percentiles) are shown as alternating shades of gray for each parameter level, hence partially satisfying R1. The distribution of dependent variable is shown as a histogram distribution curve. The grouping of bars with each bar containing the information about the impact on the dependent variable clearly reveals the correlation between the parameters levels, if there is any. For example, in Figure 7 the workload types dbsvr and wbsvr can easily be compared based on the throughput values they span. A system running a wbsvr workload has much less variation in the throughput as compared to the system running a dbsvr workload. Similarly, all parameters can be correlated based on user objectives for a system optimization. This satisfies requirements R2 and R1.

Analysts can use the Parameter Explorer to filter within a large set of possible configuration spaces. As shown in Figure 9, the user has the ability to select one or more levels for each parameter; for example, the level dbsvr is selected (level name shown in black) and the remaining levels in Workload are not (level names shown in red). Also, the user can completely select or remove a parameter from the dataset; for example, Block Size (button shown in red) is toggled off by the analyst, so it is not considered in generating the aggregate view. This satisfies the filtering requirement R3.

We specifically designed the Parameter Explorer to accommodate many parameters in a small space. One bar is generated for one parameter level, and depending on the screen size, analysts can accommodate several parameters in a single screen for quick comparison and filtering of the parameter space. Compared to parallel sets (Figure 3, right), where at the finest level one line is drawn for each data point, or groups of identical data points (see bottom portion of the plot), the space efficiency of ICE in displaying parameter levels is highly optimized. The simple stacked bars concept of ICE prevents the data cluttering that plagues the parallel sets. The magenta region shows the distribution of the target variable over the range. Statistical information is shown with lines separating the percentile ranges and a black dot displaying the mean value. See Section 6.6 for more detail on how we arrived at these specific design choices.

6.2 Parameter Explorer

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6.1 The Range-Distribution (R-D) Bars

Sections A, B of the ICE interface consist of a set of Range-Distribution (R-D) bars. Each bar contains the probability distribution function with additional statistical information about the dependent numerical variable. The R-D bars are arranged and delimited similarly to a vertical Gantt or timeline chart, with one bar dedicated to one parameter level, and are grouped by the variables. The lower/upper limit of each bar is determined by the lowest/highest value of the dependent numerical variable that can be achieved for all configurations with the parameter level the bar represents.

A completely annotated bar displaying the information that each part of the bar contains is shown in Figure 8. Each bar is a sequence of combinations of gray shades that represent the range of percentiles. The color codes are chosen with the help of ColorBrewer [32] to show a continuous diverging effect of percentiles on the bar. The magenta region shows the distribution of the target variable over the range. Statistical information is shown with lines separating the percentile ranges and a black dot displaying the mean value. See Section 6.6 for more detail on how we arrived at these specific design choices.
6.3 Provenance Terminal

The Provenance Terminal (see Figure 10) is used to keep track of the progress of the iterative filtering activities. In this process, the analyst might want to toggle between multiple parameter configurations to compare the resulting dependent variable distributions. The Provenance Terminal can be used to see and compare the dependent variable ranges for the various iterated parameter configuration. It also allows the analyst to roll back to a previous parameter configuration if the evolution gets stuck without hope to further improve it. This satisfies requirement R6. The maximum value of the dependent variable at each stage of the selection is shown with a red circular pointer on a red line, while the minimum value is shown with a blue circular pointer on a blue line. This view is updated with each user interaction.

An example use case of the Provenance Terminal can be that of a system administrator searching for the best configuration but with a minimum variation of the throughput. The latter will reduce the uncertainty in the predicted performance when the found parameter settings are applied in practice. The analyst would start off by selecting (Workload:Dbsrvr → FileSystem:Xfs) as shown in stages 1–5 in Figure 11. We see that the minimum and the maximum throughput values almost converge to a very small range, but the maximum throughput value is compromised. To correct this, the analyst can go back to stage 4 by clicking on the red or blue pointer. This leads to a replication of this stage at the end of the chain as stage 6. Now the analyst can take a different path to get a better overall throughput while simultaneously optimizing for minimum throughput range: i.e., stages 7–8 in Figure 11 (Workload:Dbsrvr → FileSystem:Ext2 → InodeSize:128). In this way, the Provenance Terminal helps in comparing multiple configurations: i.e., comparing steps 1–5 (configuration 1) and steps 6–9 (configuration 2).

6.4 Aggregate View

The Aggregate View, located to the right of the Parameter Explorer in Figure 7 displays a single R-D bar. While the main purpose of each Parameter Explorer R-D bar is to convey the dependent numerical variable distributions possible if the respective parameter level is chosen, the Aggregate View communicates the distribution possible with all currently selected parameter levels. As such it can be used to quickly visualize the impact of a transition from one parameter configuration to another. Whereas the Provenance Terminal summarizes the top and bottom end of the achievable dependent variable’s value only, the Aggregate View offers detailed distribution information for the current parameter configuration.

6.5 Interaction with ICE: Two Case Studies

To get a sense for how analysts would interact with ICE we present two use cases involving the systems performance dataset. One practical application is to analyze a system’s performance stability. Systems vary greatly in their performance for different workloads which can be quantified by the aforementioned range, i.e., the difference between the maximum and the minimum throughput for a particular configuration [11]. A large range means less stability and less predictability.

The first use case shows how one would optimize a system running a mail server workload. Figure 12 shows the steps involved in the filtering process. First, the analyst selects the workload type as Mail Server by clicking the respective label. The File System throughput values change as shown in the first step in Figure 12. The primary concern here is to minimize the variation in the throughput for a more stable and predictable mail service. The analyst can clearly see that choosing the btrfs File System gives the minimum throughput range and thus is more stable and predictable for the user of the service. While its overall throughput is lower than for ext2.
and ext4, these File Systems are less reliable and would leave users of the mail service often frustrated.

However, sometimes there is a situation when the user cannot change the File System (i.e., because it requires a costly disk reformat and restore), and thus it has to be set to ext4 regardless of the application. Such cases are quite common in practice, when it is not possible to change some parameters of the system. In such a case, the analyst can return to the previous state of filtering by ways of the provenance terminal. After selecting the ext4 File System, the next parameter to tune is the block size which has throughput values as shown in Stage 2 of Figure 12. Comparing the throughput distributions for each level in block size, the user selects block size of 1024 since it results in the highest throughput value with minimum variation. After choosing Block Size = 1024, the parameter explorer view is updated with new throughput distributions for each parameter level. The next parameter the user can filter is the device type, shown as Stage 3 in Figure 12. For the given configuration, the device type ssd cannot be chosen since there is no sample with such configuration in the dataset. The label is henceforth colored red. Now the analyst can select either a sas or sata device. This presents a trade-off where sas has a lower range while sata gives a higher throughput.

6.6 Design Alternatives

There were four design alternatives which we had to choose from. In this section we discuss why we chose the current design of the ICE tool given the alternatives.

- R-D bars instead of box plot: Box plots are great for representing the distribution of data with the help of percentiles, but they show only fifty percent of the data (i.e., from 25th to 75th percentile). They also assume that the data points are normally distributed which can be restrictive: it certainly is a restriction in our application as is apparent in the distributions shown in any of the R-D bars.

- R-D bars instead of parallel sets: Bars make it possible to represent the parameters and their levels in a smaller space as compared to parallel sets. The R-D bars also prevent data cluttering because they capture the configuration statistics succinctly without the need to draw individual lines (see also Section 6.2).

- Displaying the distribution: Violin plots [38] and bean plots [46] are better in displaying distributions, as opposed to box plots. We choose to display only one half of the violin plots inside of the R-D bars because it better utilizes the bar real estate. This is important since there might be a large number of parameters and so the width available to each bar is limited. In the interest of accommodating more parameter levels in a uniform looking display, the system experts suggested that half-violin plots inside the bars were a better design.
Figure 11: The Provenance Terminal in configuration filtering. A system administrator is optimizing configurations for minimum throughput variation. Stages 1–5 show parameter filtering for the configuration (Workload:Dbsrvr → Filesystem:Xfs). This configuration achieves a minimum range of the throughput but the maximum throughput is reduced. To get a better throughput, we check if choosing a different configuration after step 4 might help. The user can roll back to step 4 by clicking on the node (yielding step 6) and choose a different configuration (Workload:Dbsrvr → Filesystem:Ext2 → InodeSize:128) shown in steps 7–9 to get a minimal range of throughput without compromising the maximum value.

Figure 12: Using ICE to optimize a computer system running a mail server workload. **Left to Right:** Three stages of the optimization process.

- **Choice of colors:** The color choices for percentiles and the distribution on the R-D bars were decided with a user study. In an interactive session, the storage system and visualization experts were presented with several possible color combinations for the R-D bars chosen from color brewer [32]. The user study consisted of 4 Storage System experts (3 Ph.D. students and 1 Professor), 3 visualization experts (2 Ph.D. students and 1 Professor). In total, 25 different designs of R-D bars were compared against each other. Some examples of R-D bars designs are shown in Figure [13]. In the discussion over color combinations of RD bars with storage system and visualization experts, several of similar bars were compared and following the comparing and eliminating technique, the current design of RD bars was chosen over the others. According to the experts, the current design represents the distribution well over the percentile bars. Also, the transition of percentile partitions is smooth and easily noticeable comparing to the background color of the tool.

Figure 13: Different R-D bars designs presented to the storage system researchers during the user study of choosing the best design to represent the R-D bars.

7 IMPLEMENTATION OF ICE

Figure [14] shows the block diagram of different components of our ICE tool. There is a backend server consisting of a Database, Filtering Engine, and a Provenance Stack. The frontend consists of a Visualization Engine which runs in a browser. The backend is a python flask server and the frontend is created with D3 [7]. A database stores the original dataset which can be uploaded from the ICE interface.

The Filtering engine updates the existing data based on a user request from the Visualization engine. The data is then grouped separately for the Parameter Explorer and the Aggregate View and sent to the Visualization engine for display. Another component to the backend is the Provenance Stack, which keeps track of the dependent variable values with each user request. With every interaction, the Filtering engine updates the Provenance Stack which then updates the Provenance Terminal.

7.1 Data filtering

To filter and display large amount of data in real time is challenging. ICE is optimized for filtering speed using one-hot encoding filtering and random sampling. One-hot encoding is used to convert categorical data to binary variables for faster processing with no loss of information. An example of converting the categorical data to numerical with one-hot encoding is provided in the Figure [15]. This technique greatly reduces the time complexity of searching for a parameter level. Where regular searching for a categorical parameter level has $O(NM)$ complexity, one-hot encoding has $O(N)$ time complexity ($N$ is the number of datapoints and $M$ is the number of parameter levels). Another benefit of using one-hot encoding is that it generates a sparse version of the dataset which is easier for the modern systems to process with specialized data structures [21,26,74,88].
For the requirement to display distribution curves for each parameter level, the time to display the filtered data also needs to be optimized. If we try to use every datapoint in the calculation of the distribution, the time to display the visualization would not scale well with the size of the dataset. Hence, sampling of the data is required to estimate distributions. We evaluated the trade-off between information loss with sampling and the time to display the data. Figure 16 shows that as the distribution similarity (p-value) of the complete and sampled dataset increase, the time to display the visualization also increase. To measure information loss with sampling, we used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test by comparing data distribution from the sampled dataset with the complete dataset. After evaluating the loss of information with sampling and the time to display the visualization, a sample size of 20% proved to be an appropriate option. This is because the display time curve has a steep increase as we go to higher sample sizes but the p-value does not increase much after 20%—hence a good trade-off. ICE on the systems performance dataset uses 20% of the full dataset (20k data points) which takes around 800 milliseconds of display and filtering time. These results also give a good threshold for dataset size which can be fully displayed with ICE without sampling. In the current implementation of ICE, the datasets with less than 20k data points are processed without sampling. For larger datasets, the sample size is determined when the p-value crosses a .5 threshold.

### 8 Evaluation of ICE

In this section, we evaluate our ICE using the techniques suggested in the nested model-based visualization design literature [65, 68]. We first used the Analysis of Competing Hypotheses (ACH) [37] method as a mechanism to efficiently identify which of the existing techniques (see Section 2) would need to be formally compared with ours via a user study. The ACH is a methodology for an unbiased comparison of a set of competing hypotheses, in our case the various visualization techniques in terms of the requirements put forward in Section 5.3.

The ACH showed that only ICE and Parallel Sets could satisfy all formulated hypotheses. We did not consider hypotheses comparing the goodness of a visualization or the effectiveness of filtering as these could be improved in any existing technique. Also, determining the goodness of a visualization is difficult [43] and requires a subjective study. We then conducted a formal user study to compare Parallel Sets with ICE.

#### 8.1 Initial Comparative Evaluation Using ACH

The Analysis of Competing Hypotheses (ACH) is a technique to choose the best possible solution to satisfy a set of hypotheses. Fitting our overarching application scenario, we only evaluated the existing techniques (and ICE) in terms of the specific task of analyzing a set of categorical data with respect to a numerical target variable. It corresponds to the interaction and technique design stage of the nested model by Munzner et al. [65, 68]. We derived six hypotheses from the requirements listed by the system performance experts (see Section 5.3) as follows:

**H1:** Allow an assessment of the distribution of a numerical variable in terms of a given parameter. The visualization is able to display the distributions of the dependent numerical variable for...
Each parameter. The analyst can get an estimate of the nature of this distribution: bi-modal, multi-modal, uniform, normal distributed, etc.

H2: Allow an assessment of the correlation between parameters. The visualization makes it possible to compare or correlate the parameters in the dataset with respect to their impact on the target numerical variable. Irrespective of the method of correlation, the analyst should be able to derive informative conclusions while filtering the parameter space based on correlation.

H3: Enable quick filtering. Filtering is used to track the best performing configurations for a desired goal. The visualization technique enables the analyst to add, remove and edit the parameters of the configuration and see updated distribution of the dependent numerical variable within one second.

H4: Allow an assessment of the statistics alongside the distribution. The visualization technique displays the statistics (mean, median, percentiles, max, and min) of the dependent numerical variable for each parameter.

H5: Allow informed predictions. The visualization provides cues to the analyst for filtering the parameter space.

H6: Provide insight on aggregate distributions. Similar to requirement R6, the visualization technique provides a summarized display of the dependent numerical variable values which can be reached from a given parameter setting.

We left out a hypothesis for the provenance visualization because it was not supported by any of the existing techniques (only ICE).

Table 2 shows the results of the ACH-based evaluation applied to the available visualization techniques and our ICE. The comparison shows that by eliminating any visualization technique which does not satisfy one or more of the hypotheses, only parallel sets and ICE fit all hypotheses.

8.2 User Study Comparing Parallel Sets and ICE

Although the ACH evaluation revealed that both Parallel sets and ICE could be used to analyze categorical variables in the context of a target numerical variable, our computer systems experts voted against the use of Parallel Sets. This was because Parallel sets become too cluttered to effectively filter the parameter space for larger datasets. Nevertheless, to make these informal impressions more concrete, we conducted a user study to compare the effectiveness of ICE and Parallel Sets. The main objective of the user study was to compare the ICE and Parallel Sets based on two metrics: Time to filter configurations and Accuracy of filtering. The participants in the user study were divided into three categories based on their expertise: System performance experts (SE), Visualization experts (VE), and Non experts (NE). SEs were researchers working in the area of system performance, VEs were researchers working in the area of visual analytics, and NEs were users with no research experience in either of the two areas.

A question bank for the user study was compiled with the questions designed by three system researchers (independently), to uniformly represent the requirements of the systems community. After an initial usage tutorial, participants were given two unique sets of five randomly sampled tasks from the question bank to perform on both the tools. The dataset used in the study was the system performance dataset as described in Section 3. The user study was conducted on 21 users: 7 SE’s, 7 VE’s, and 7 NE’s. Among the total participants, the gender composition was 9 females and 12 males with the overall age range of the participants being 22 to 34 years.

The results of the user study proved the effectiveness of ICE tool over Parallel Sets both in terms of accuracy and time to filter the parameter space. The average time for users to solve a question on ICE tool was 47.6 seconds as compared to Parallel sets which was 73.3 seconds. To compare the statistical significance of time difference, we performed a paired t-test on the distributions of average time to answer a question for each user on both the tools. The p-value of the single tailed t-test was p = .0074 which is lower than the significant value of .05. Hence, the mean time to filter the parameter space is lower in ICE as compared to Parallel Sets with a high probability.

A similar analysis was done to measure the accuracy of each user on the five questions in the user study. The average accuracy of the participants using the ICE tool was 4.37 compared to 2.75 for parallel sets. The p-value obtained on the single tailed t-test for the comparing accuracy distributions was p < .001, which is significantly lower than the threshold of .05. Hence, the mean accuracy of the analyst for parameter filtering via the ICE tool is higher than via the Parallel Sets with a high probability. Given the results of this user study we conclude that ICE is better for multidimensional parameter space analysis in both terms of accuracy and time when compared to Parallel Sets.

We also analyzed the mean accuracy and time based on user expertise. Figure 7 shows the comparison of average time and accuracy of user study based on different expertise levels of the participants. The NEs took the most time for answering the user study questions and had the lowest accuracy as compared to other expertise categories with both of the tools. Also, the VEs were the most accurate with their answers but took a little more time compared to the SEs. However, the trend of expertise-wise accuracy and time is the same for both ICE and Parallel sets. All plots for the expertise wise analysis and the user study tasks along with the dataset are provided in the supplementary material.

8.3 Case Studies

We also evaluated the ICE with case studies derived from two datasets taken from Kaggle.com [1, 2]. One dataset is an HR dataset of a US firm containing data on the hourly pay of its employees based on various parameters. The other is a French population characteristics dataset where the population distribution of a set of cities in France is studied on the basis of gender, cohabitation type, and age groups. Two domain experts were consulted to evaluate the effectiveness of our ICE tool in the study of different parameters in these datasets. Expert A who evaluated the ICE tool on the HR dataset had management experience at a private firm, and Expert B who evaluated the ICE tool on the French population dataset was an expert survey analyst.

8.3.1 Exploring the HR Dataset

This case study uses the ICE for exploring the HR dataset. The dataset has seven categorical variables: (Marital Status, US Residency Status, Hispanic Status, Race, Department, Employee Status and Performance Score) and one dependent numerical variable: Hourly Pay Rate. To start out, Expert A (EA) first familiarized himself with the dataset and the usage of the ICE tool. Figure 18 has a part of the initial screen he browsed. It shows three of the seven variables with respect to hourly pay scale. Some of the more interesting observations he made were: (1) Married workers had the highest hourly pay and the mean hourly pay was highest for single workers. (2) The mean hourly pay of non-residents who are eligible for US citizenship is higher than those of the residents. (3) White workers have the highest hourly pay among all races. (4) Considering the departments, the executive department had the highest hourly pay scale followed by IT services.

After the initial analysis, the other two variables in the dataset that were of particular interest to EA were Employee Source and Performance Score. He wanted to see whether high performing employees were properly compensated for their valuable efforts. The Parameter Explorer made this investigation easy and EA quickly confirmed that exceptional employees were indeed paid more than other employees, with a mean pay of about $40 per hour, shown in Figure 19.

Another parameter of interest was the hiring source of these exceptional employees. EA selected the exceptional performance score
in the Parameter Explorer. This filtering updated the Employment Source group to only show the sources of exceptional workers with respect to their hourly pay. Figure 19 shows the result of this filtering and the caption offers a few interesting observations.

EA suggested that for better equality of all sources of exceptional workers, their mean hourly pay should be similar. Also, EA suggested that investment on college fairs and job sessions should be lowered as they are not a good source of exceptional workers. EA then confirmed that the use of ICE would help the HR department to better manage the company’s funding and investments.

8.3.2 Exploring the French Population Dataset
The French population habitation dataset has been collected to show existing equalities and inequalities in France. It consists of four categorical variables (City, MOC (Method of Cohabitation), Age group, and sex). The dependent numerical variable, Population count, is the number of people in each of the categories defined by permutations of the independent variables, for example, one category might be adult females with age 21–40 living in Paris with her children. Expert B (EB) was a survey analyst and like Expert A he first familiarized himself with the ICE tool by looking at an overview of the dataset’s variables. The overview screen of the ICE showing the population distributions and statistics is provided in the supplementary material. EB’s initial observations were: (1) The population count for a few categories in Paris is exceptionally high compared to other categories because the mean is very low compared to the highest value. This can also be seen in Figure 20; (2) The mean population of the age range 60–80 is the highest in all cities; (3) The age group 20 to 40 is the lowest on average for all cities; and (4) The average number of females is higher than the average number of males for the overall population.

Following the basic inferences, EB was further interested to study the habitation methods of females in three major cities of France: Paris, Marseille, and Lyon. EB selected Paris from the City variable followed by 2 from the Gender variable. The Parameter Explorer then showed the distributions of population for all categories of habitation methods, as shown in Figure 20. EB could see that the most females were children living with two parents, i.e., category 11 (shown by a single dot because all of these females have the same age group of below 20 years) followed by females living alone (i.e., category 32). Similar analyses were done for the cities of Marseille and Lyon. For Marseille, EB pointed out that almost an equal number of females lived as a single household and in a family with children. For Lyon, most females were the children living with two parents followed by females living as a single household. EB then used the Provenance Terminal to go back two stages in the filtering process to compare the female habitations in all cities. EB further pointed out that Paris had exceptionally large number of children living with single parent as compared to other cities.

After evaluating the use of the ICE on the France population dataset, EB recommended ICE as an effective tool for the quick filtering and understanding of survey statistics. EB also found the ICE tool helpful in understanding biases in the population distributions.

9 FUTURE EVALUATION AND VALIDATION PLAN
Besides the evaluation of ICE, the key metrics for evaluation of the overall project plan would be (1) Faster Optimization: The new system should be able to converge to best configurations faster than the existing methods, (2) Reach at least 80% of the maximum throughput: This is a fair goal which was achieved before [14] and (3) The visual analytics tool: A good evaluation for the visual analytics tool would be to improve the accuracy by at least 5% of the existing state of the art or by reducing the time to reach the optimal configuration by around 20%. Specifically, to improve the search time, the following techniques should be useful:

- Adding Machine Learning to improve the search.
- The [r]initialization methods should help the optimization algorithm converge faster than the originally adopted system’s default configuration.
- The proposed stopping methods will help faster convergence by halting the optimization algorithm at the point of diminishing returns.
- User studies for the effectiveness of the visualization tool on Amazon Turk where system administrators use the visualization tools to direct the optimization process.
10 Future work

Besides the effective design of ICE, there still remain some limitations which can be taken up as future work. For larger datasets, techniques to combine multiple parameters [50] can be incorporated to prevent excessive thinning of the bars. Moreover, some related precomputed solutions can be provided to the analyst based on optimization objectives to start off with the search process. Also, ICE is based on the assumption that the cost of changing parameters is the same throughout, which might not be true in some cases. Moreover, these costs might vary with time [92]. It will be useful to incorporate cost measures into ICE and provide support for real-time cost-based filtering. We will continue working on our ICE tool to incorporate more features which are discussed in detail in the following text.

10.1 Scaling the ICE to support larger Parameter Spaces

A crucial challenge with the display of ICE is to display an even larger number of parameters. Although ICE does a fairly good job in displaying larger parameter spaces (because of the R-D bars), but increase in the number of categories of variables can be a limiting factor. To alleviate this problem, we will need to devise effective mechanisms for parameter management based on feature selection. We can follow the work on correlation maps [104], where we use works [94, 95]. Other useful iterative methods for feature selection can be explored, such as Lasso regression [89] and LVQ [31].

Despite the powerful design of ICE, there are inherent limitations coming from the way ICE is designed. The main goal of ICE is to display the relation between the dependent numerical variable with all other parameters. However, there is no way the analyst could study the behavior of each configuration with the parameters with ICE. To overcome this challenge, we would study methods such as Data Context Map [16] and MCA [27], which can be used to display the configurations and the parameters on a single scatter plot, where the distance between the points displays the correlation between the parameters and the data points. In this map, data points would be the configurations and the parameters will the levels for each variable in the dataset. The Data Context Map uses a scatter plot to display high-dimensional data points within the context of their attributes and thus allows a direct assessment of their relationships. Using an effective iterative optimization scheme, the DCM displays three relationships on a single scatter plot i.e. (1) Data point vs Data point, (2) Data points vs Attributes and (3) Attributes vs Attributes. Since the DCM clearly exposes the multivariate aspects of the data, it is able to overcome the major shortcoming of the bivariate scatter plots used in parameter visualization methods.

Figure 21 shows a region in the DCM for financial data where the unlabeled nodes are individual stocks and the red, blue and yellow bounded regions are areas with high risk, return and dividends (as chosen by the user via a slider). The map shows two stocks with high returns and dividends, but low risk (bottom center). One other stock is close to those, but has higher risk level than the level shown by the user. The DCM clearly exposes the multivariate aspects of the data.
With very high dimensional parameter spaces, collecting data points with categorical variables is presented in the form of an interactive visualization of the storage systems parameter space, overcoming existing challenges by providing an effective layout for parameter space visualization. The stacked R-D bars concept used in ICE helps make the gathering of requirements more effective. Almost from the start, the system experts were skeptical about the accuracy of most existing techniques. They wanted a tool that would be able to show the statistical distributions precisely. It also helps to keep a keen eye on any struggles the collaborating domain experts may experience. For example, in the filtering experiments we noticed that they had trouble remembering the filtering path. This gave rise to the provenance terminal.

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10.3 Optimization with Visual analytics

Combining DCM with ICE, the advanced visual interface will let analysts place seed points into the parameter space to guide the optimization algorithm. The output performance of the newly produced configurations will then be estimated and tested on the new hardware. The estimated and tested configurations will be distinguished visually and the ICE will track all the tests and their results.

10.4 Adding Constraints

In storage systems optimization, the cost of changing from one configuration to other is not consistent. Presently, ICE assumes that the cost of changing parameters is same, however, choosing among the next promising configurations to try out is often modulated by the cost of transitioning to new configurations. These costs can also change in real time, hence, ICE can be used to display these costs, which can then be used by analysts to direct the optimization algorithm. For this purpose, embedding the cost directive hints pointing to each parameter node displayed on the map, where longer arrows will point to more favorable parameters.

10.5 Visualizing Undiscovered Configuration Subspaces

With very high dimensional parameter spaces, collecting data points for every possible configuration is not possible. However, these undiscovered regions present opportunities which might result in configurations with better performance. To pursue this direction of research, we will devise a new technique to visualize these empty unsampled configurations spaces with Gabriel Graphs [23] over the set of high dimensional configuration points, which will yield a collection of sparse hyper-spheres. We will create a ranking of the hyper-spheres by diameter and insert the center points of the top K hyper-spheres, as special points on the DCM layout. The analyst can then test these suggested configurations for performance improvement/cost reduction opportunities.

11 Conclusions

This report presents the proposed design of an storage systems auto-tuning framework combining black-box optimization, machine learning and visual analytics approaches. Progress in the visualization schemes for displaying the high dimensional parameter spaces with categorical variables in presented in the form of an Interactive Configuration Explorer. ICE visualization tool is the first step in the visualization of the storage systems parameter space, overcoming the existing challenges by providing an effective layout for parameter space visualization. The stacked R-D bars concept used in ICE along with interaction assists in effective filtering of the parameter space. A greater number of parameters could be visualized and readily correlated, thus increasing the efficiency of filtering. Multiple configurations can be compared for their impact on the target variable based on any objective. ICE also supports multi-objective filtering since it presents full statistics and distribution information to the user for each parameter level.

Existing black-box optimization techniques will be combined with more advanced version of ICE. This will allow the analysts to guide the optimization process towards a more appropriate configuration faster. The auto-tuning framework will consist of an optimization engine at its core which will be guided more efficiently by the history database and the visualization engine. We continue to work with the progress of optimization methods and combining them with the ICE tool.

Several important lessons were learned while developing the visualization idea. In the requirement analysis phase with the systems community researchers, we realized that by presenting the results gathered from the dataset with existing visualization techniques helped make the gathering of requirements more effective. Almost from the start, the system experts were skeptical about the accuracy of most existing techniques. They wanted a tool that would be able to show the statistical distributions precisely. It also helps to keep a keen eye on any struggles the collaborating domain experts may experience. For example, in the filtering experiments we noticed that they had trouble remembering the filtering path. This gave rise to the provenance terminal.
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