



Query-Driven Learning for Next Generation Analytics

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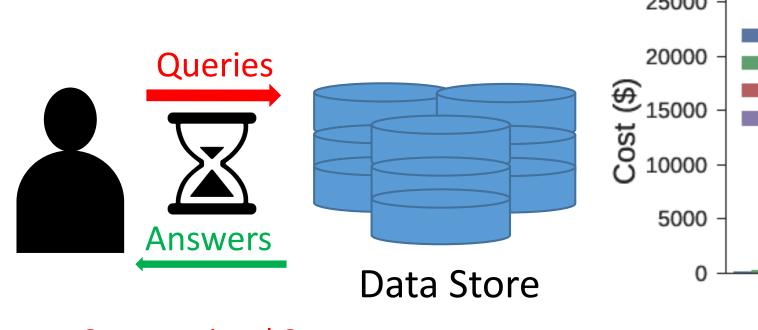
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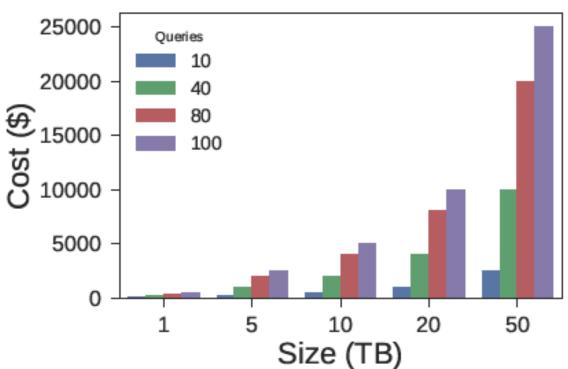




Exponential Data = Exponential Cost

Monetary Cost





Computational Cost

Increased waiting times affect productivity. Interactivity constraint 500ms – 2s [1]





Finding solutions which address both costs is crucial



Approximate Query Processing (AQP)



• Provides **approximate** answers at a fraction of the time needed for the computation of the actual answer



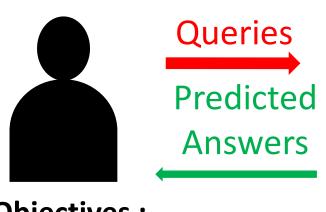
- Make use of samples; still require storage
- Trade-off accuracy sampling ratio
- Can break interactivity constraint
- Make use of same infrastructure



Query-Driven Learning (QDL)

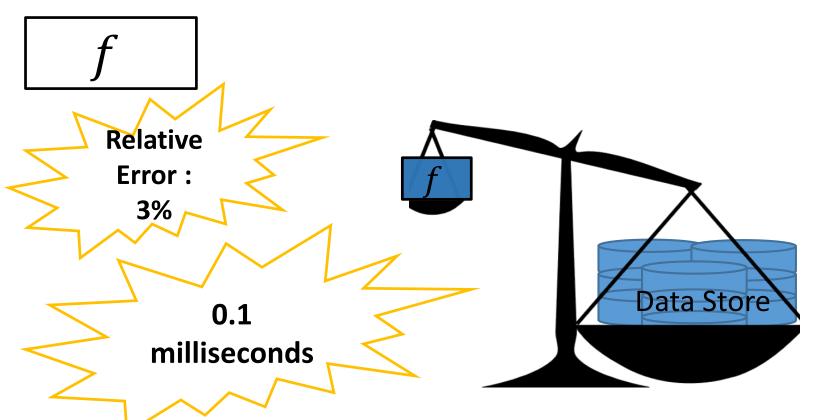


Use past queries and train Machine Learning models to predict answers



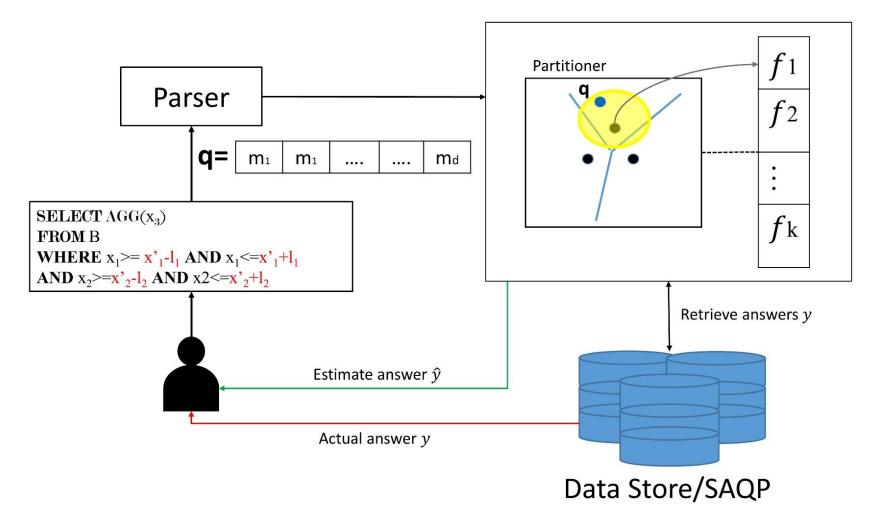
Objectives:

- Make <u>NO</u> use of data (Save Money)
- Accurate
- Efficient (Save Time)
- Lightweight
- Data Store Agnostic



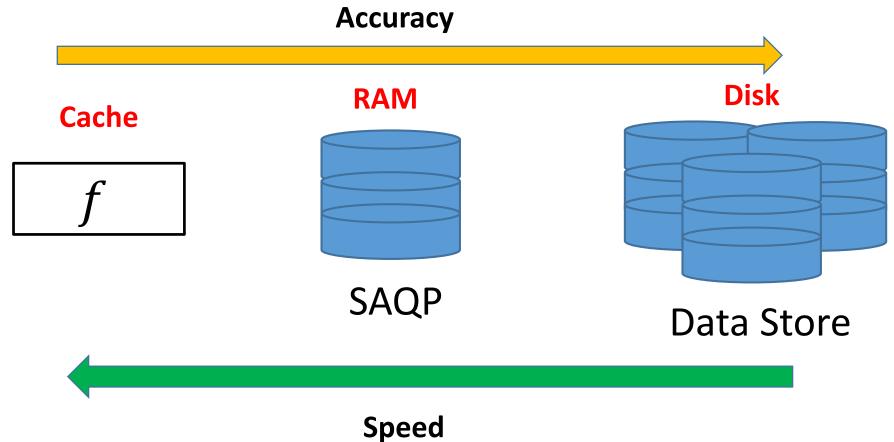














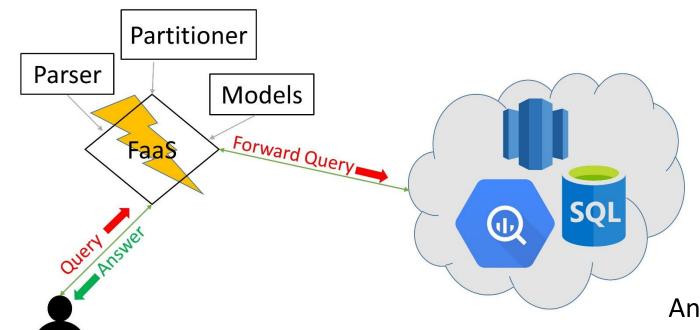
OR deploy *locally*

Partitioner

Parser

Models





BigQuery Pricing:

On-demand: \$5 per TB

Amazon Redshift:

- On-demand: \$0.25 per hour (cheapest)
- Spectrum: \$5 per Terabyte
 Both also offer flat rate options.

Analytics using **QDL** and Cloud functions (Function as a Service - **FaaS**)

- Google Cloud Functions: \$0.4 per <u>1</u>
 million function calls (=queries)
- AWS Lambda: \$0.2 per <u>1 million</u>





Thank you for your attention