To Draw Is Human: Toward No-Code Subgraph Search

Sourav S Bhowmick Nanyang Technological Univ Singapore assourav@ntu.edu.sg

World of Networks





DB Approach of Searching Graphs

Query Formulation

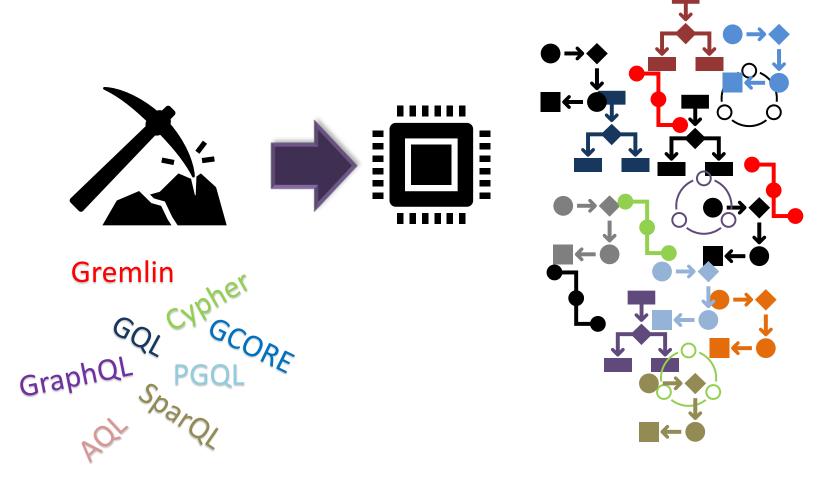
•Formal query language

Query Processing

Efficient algorithms and optimization techniques to process queries "quickly"

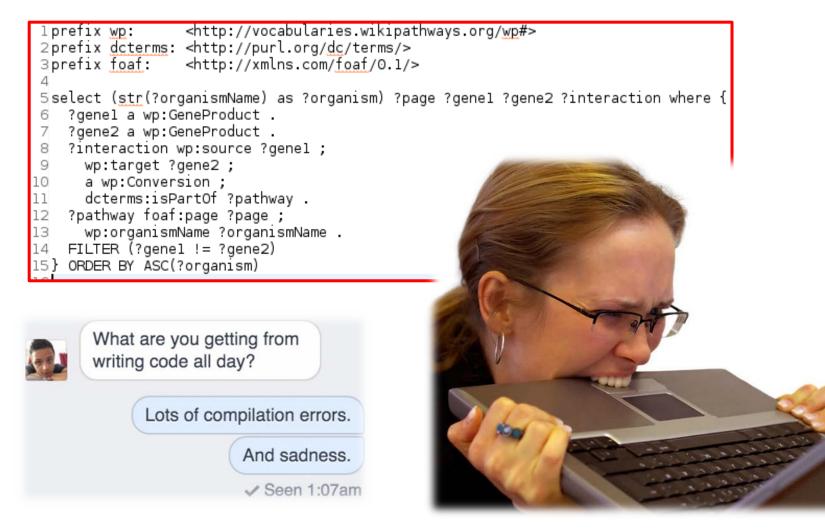


Query Formulation Precedes Query Processing





Graph Query Formulation using QL





A Significant Barrier for Democratizing Graph Databases

If users cannot formulate queries, a powerful query engine is of no use to them!



What Do Researchers Think?

Today's data consumers may not know how to formulate a query at all – e.g., a journalist who wants to "find the average temperature of all cities with population exceeding 100,000 in Florida" over a structured data set. Our community's challenge is to make it possible for such people to get their answers themselves, directly. This requires new query interfaces, e.g., interfaces based on multitouch, not just console-based SQL interfaces. We need interfaces that combine visualization, querying, and navigation.

The Beckman Report on Database Research, Communication of the ACM (Feb 2016)



What do Practitioners Think?

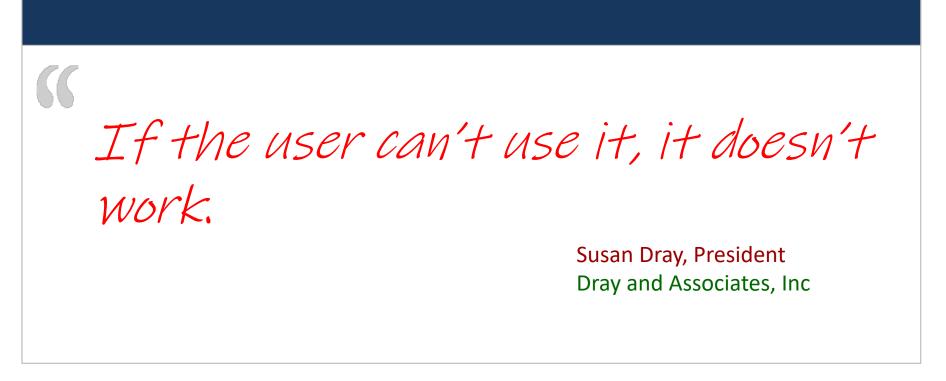
Another potential drawback is that developers have to write their queries using Java as there is no Standard Query Language (SQL) to retrieve data from graph databases, which means employing expensive programmers or developers have to use SparcQL or one of the other query languages that have been developed to support graph databases, however, it would mean learning a new skill. This results in the lack of standardization and programming ease for graph database systems. There are visualization tools available for graph databases, but they are still in the developing stage.

Marketsandmarkets.com 2021

https://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/graph-database-market-126230231.html?gclid=Cj0KCQiAxc6PBhCEARIsAH8Hff1pUb5PI2peZmHQa-AvoPd2MRWXyPwGfEKYFu6I86Z-SgGyQ2a8G88aAmgmEALw_wcB



What do Practitioners Think?





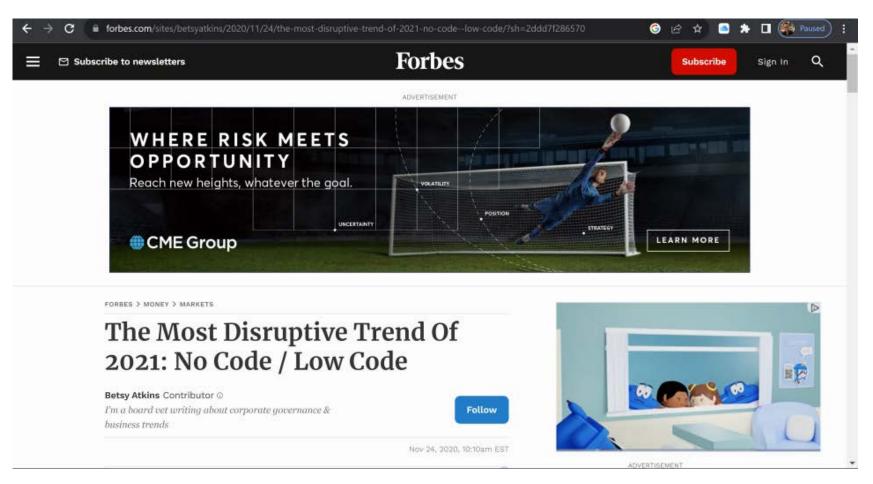
ANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY | SINGAPORE

Why This Is The Reality?

	Traditional Subgraph Search	Search in the Data- driven World
Who?	IT professionals	Analysts in a specific line of business
Why?	Search data, design & implement search strategies	Search only
What?	Use graph query languages	Use programming- agnostic tools
Where?	Typically, in the IT department	Anywhere in an organization



Solutions? Toward No-Code Search





Towards No-Code Subgraph Search

Why No-Code?

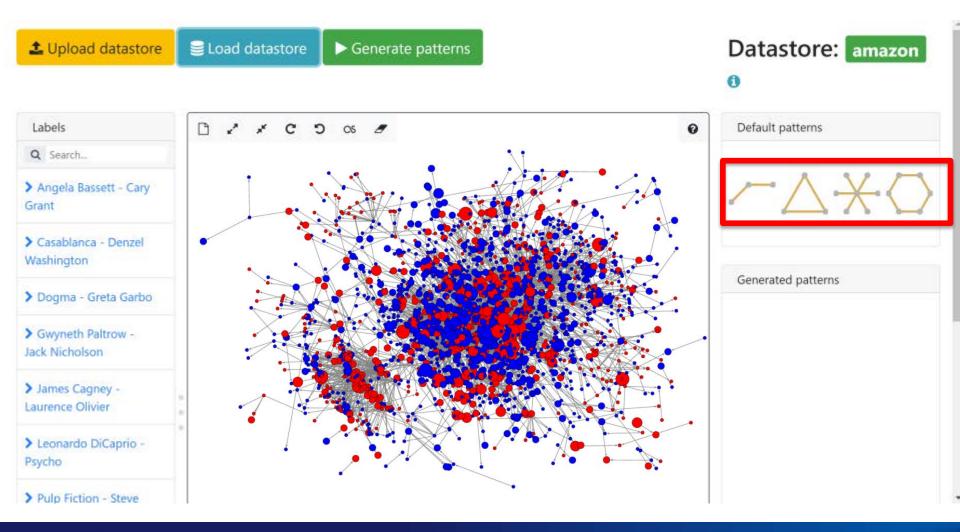
- Worldwide shortage of developers.
- Growing talent gap.
- Budgetary challenges in small- and medium-sized companies for hiring software team.

Visual Query Interface (VQI)

- Graphs are more intuitive to draw than to compose in textual format.
- Growing existence of VQIs for industrial-strength systems.

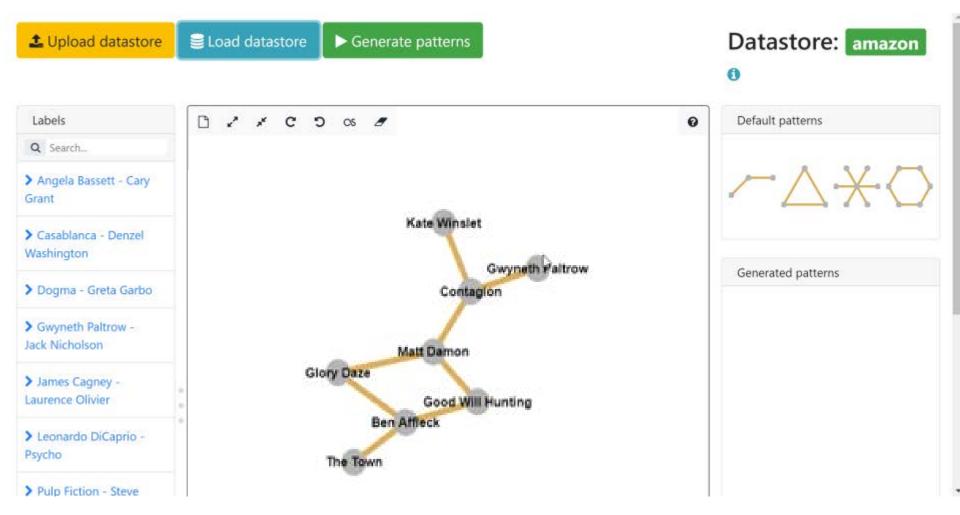








Useful Attributes and Pattern Selection





Advantages of Canned Patterns

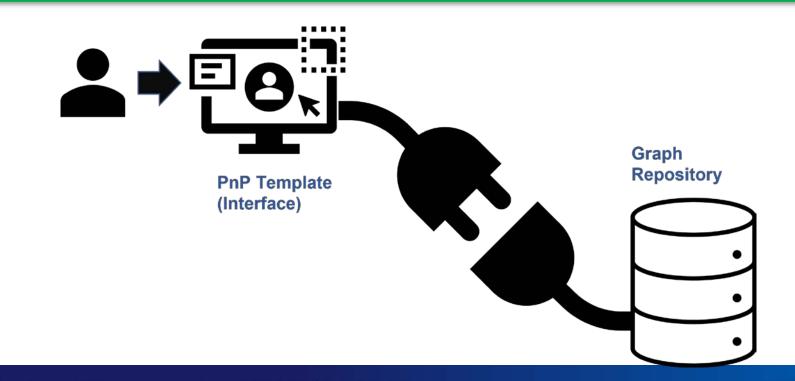
Efficient Visual Query Formulation

- Pattern-at-a-time mode of querying incurs fewer steps and lesser time in formulating queries compared to edge-at-a-time mode.
- Less repetitive actions from users thereby reducing frustration.
- Supports both top-down and bottom-up search.



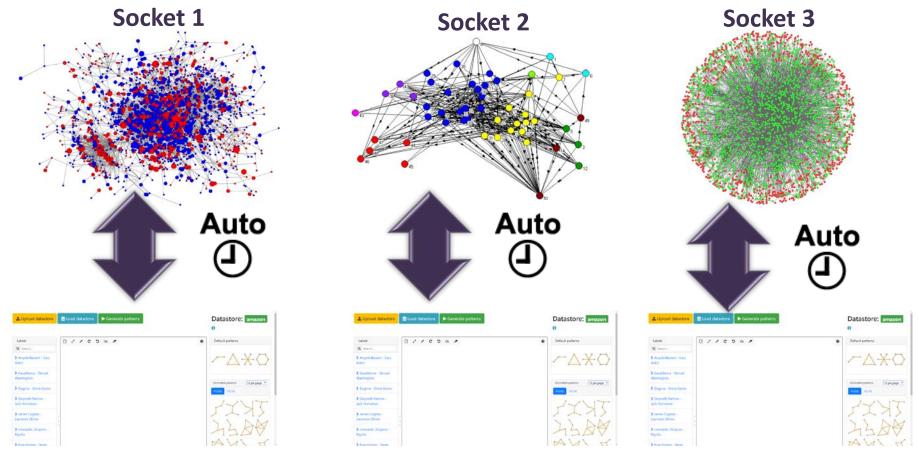
Data-driven/Plug-and-Play (PnP) VQI

Designed to give end users the freedom to easily and quickly construct and maintain a VQI in a *data-driven* manner for any graph data source without resorting to coding by simply "plugging" it on the data.





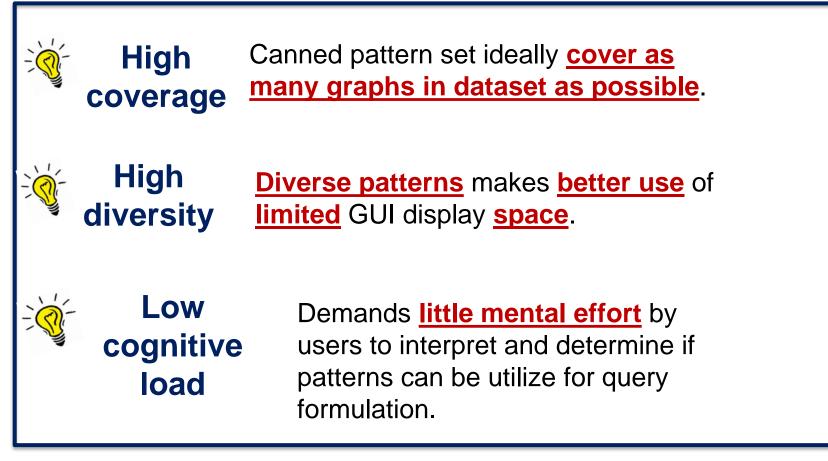
The Idea



Plug



What Makes a Good Canned Pattern Set? [Huang et al., 2019]

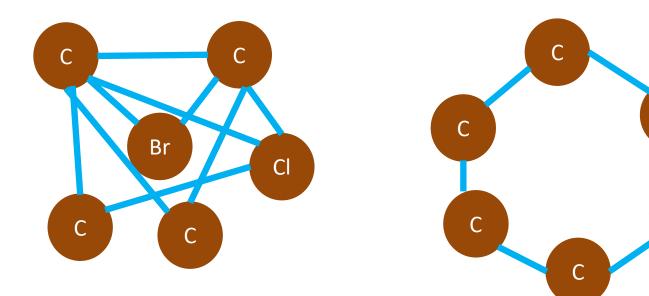




Cognitive Load-aware Pattern Selection

С

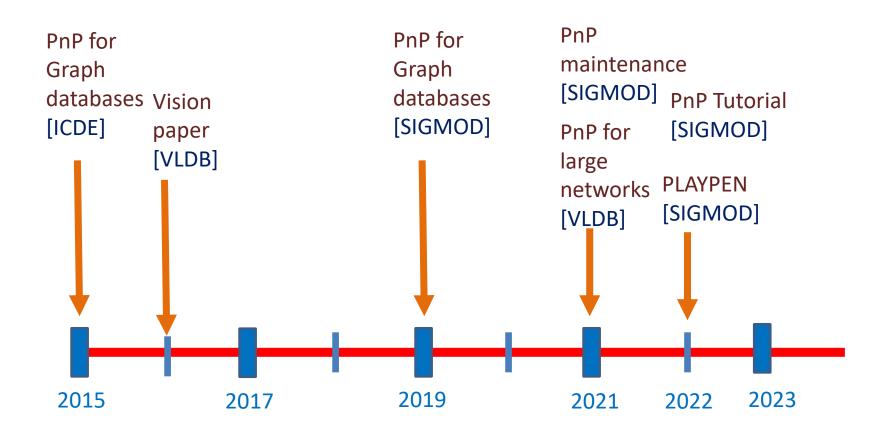
C





NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY | SINGAPORE

The Odyssey of PnP Interfaces



Canned Pattern Selection (CPS) Problem For Large Networks

Given a network G = (V, E), a PnP template *I* and a user-specified plug *b*, the goal of the **canned pattern selection (CPS) problem** is to select a set of *unlabeled* patterns *P* for display on *I*, which satisfies the specifications in *b* and *optimizes coverage, diversity* and *cognitive load* of *P*.

NP-hard problem



PLAYPEN In Action

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nS_nFQ QN_Ck



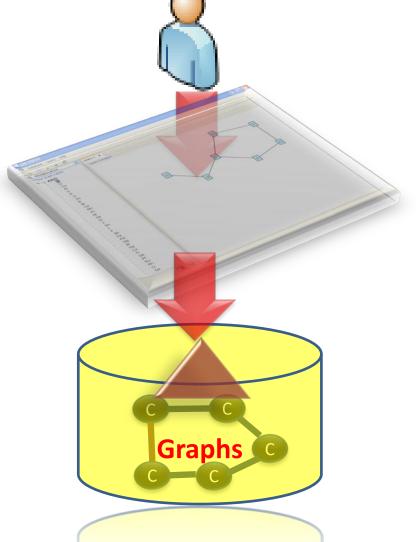
Visual Query Processing

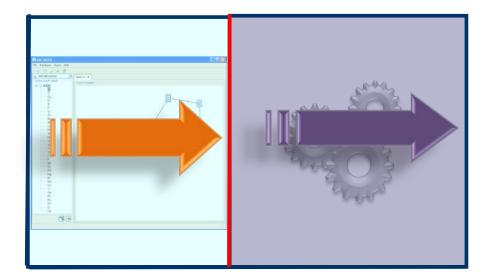
Given a visual graph query, how can we process it?



ANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY SINGAPORE

Circa 2008: Classical Direct Manipulation-based Approach



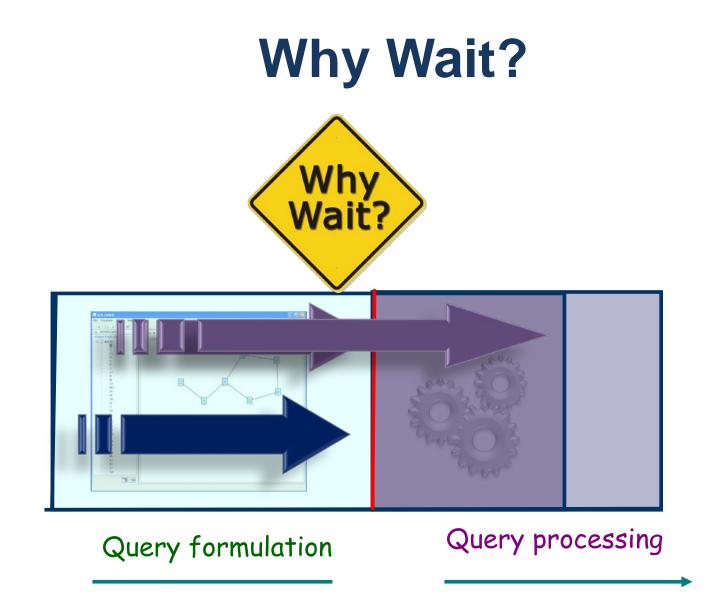


Query formulation Query processing





NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY | SINGAPORE





Benefits of Blending

Query suggestions and feedback [ICDE 19, VLDB J 17, VLDB 15, CIKM 15]

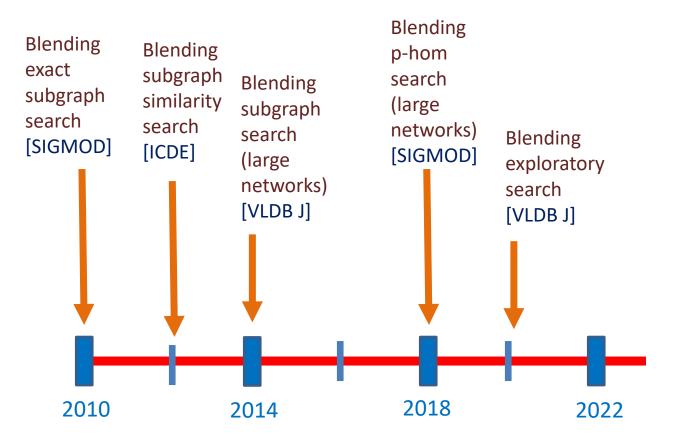
Faster query response time [SIGMOD 10, ICDE 12, SIGMOD 13, CIDR 13, VLDB J 14, SIGMOD 18, SIGMOD 20]

Interactive search and exploration [ICDE 19, VLDB 17, VLDB] 20]

Interactive visualization of results [VLDB 17, VLDB J 14]

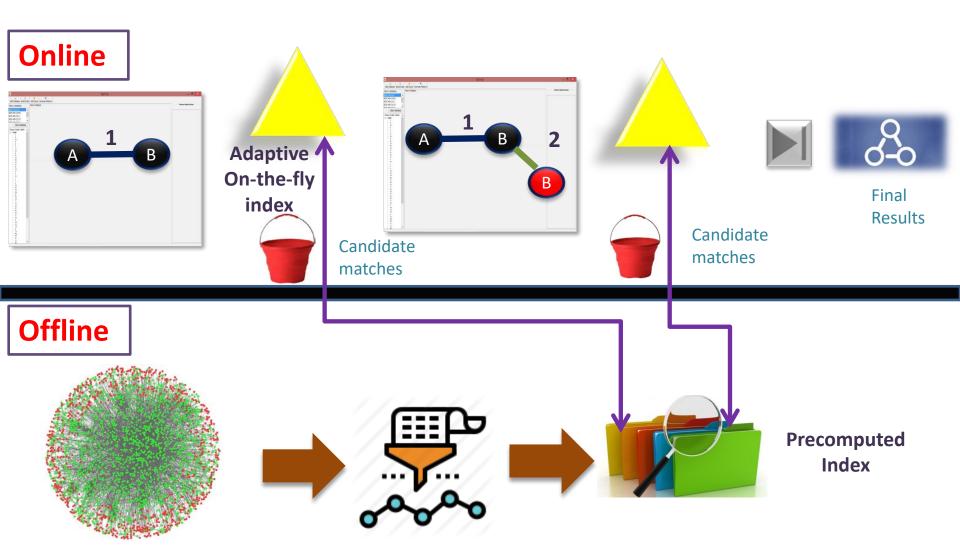


The Odyssey of Blending





Graph Query Processing



9

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY | SINGAPORE

Conclusion

The primary bottleneck is not the quality of the inner-loop algorithms, but the lack of technology enabling domain experts to perform end-toend Graph search without Programming experience. Hellerstein, Heer, Kandel



Toward No-code Subgraph Search

1990-2015: Visual query interfaces are constructed manually



2015: Automatic, data-driven construction of visual graph query interface

1970s-2005s: Query Formulation —> Query Processing

2010s: Visual query form. \checkmark Query Processing

Multi-disciplinary effort:

Data management HCI Cognitive psychology



HINT Project



Open Problems

Rethinking in a distributed environment

On property graphs

Multi-faceted exploration and visualization

Expanding the paradigm to other data types

Direct Manipulation-driven analytics



Thank You!

Serengeti National Park, Tanzania, July 2023



NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY | SINGAPORE