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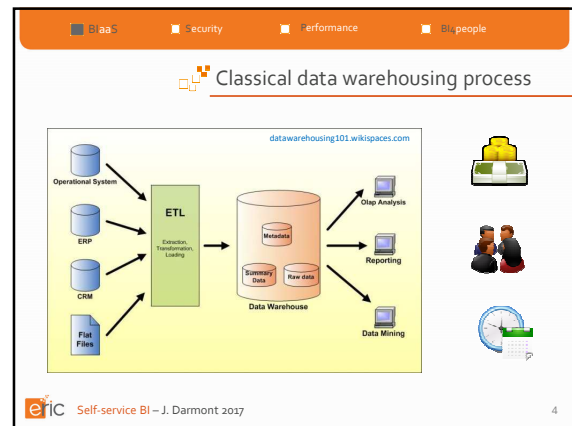
Laboratoire ERIC
Équipe d'Accueil
3083

Self-Service Business Intelligence
Jérôme Darmont
eric.univ-lyon2.fr/~jdarmont/

IT4BI
Barcelona, May 2017

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1

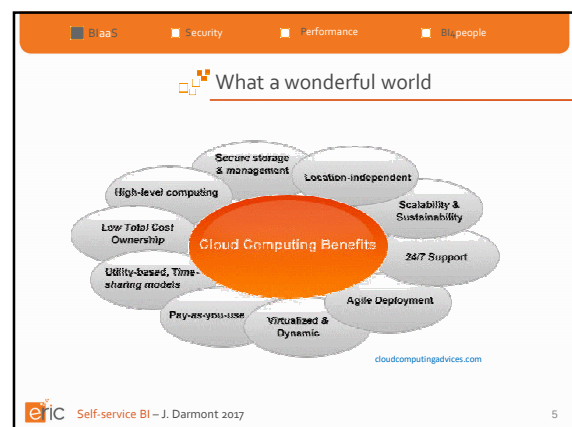


Outline

- Business intelligence as a service
- Data security in the cloud
- Data access performance
- BI4people research project

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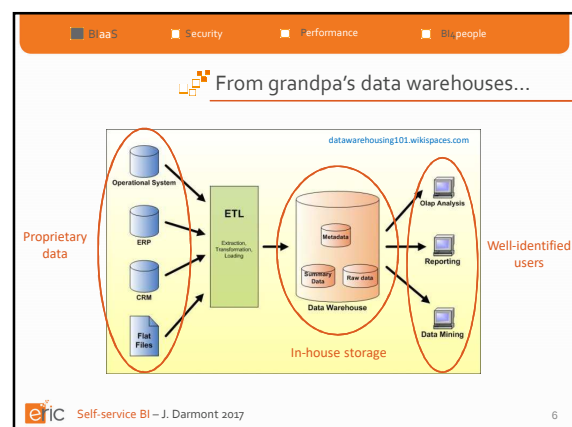
Business intelligence as a service

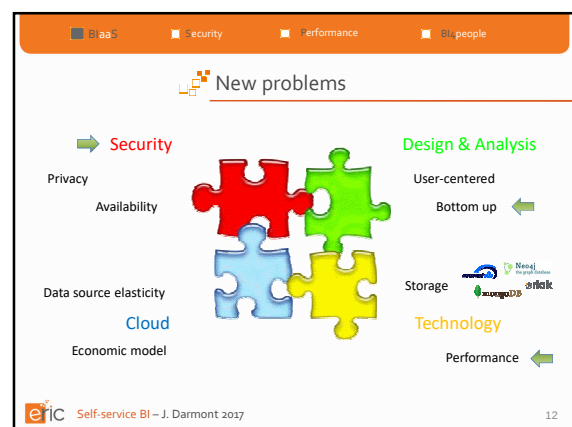
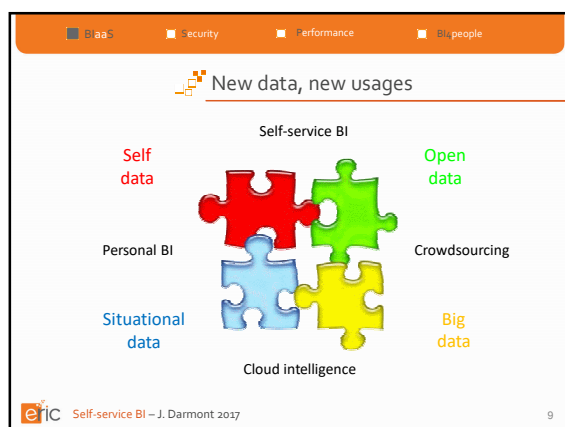
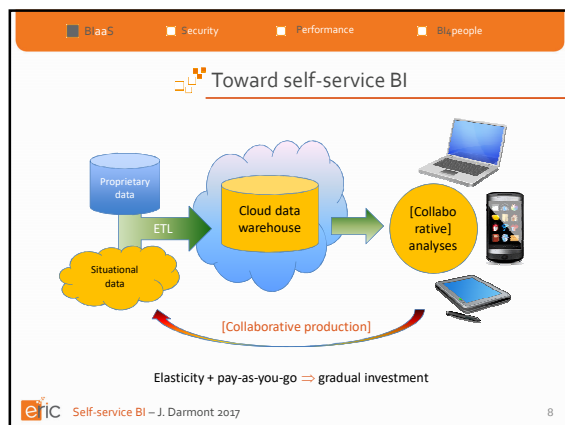
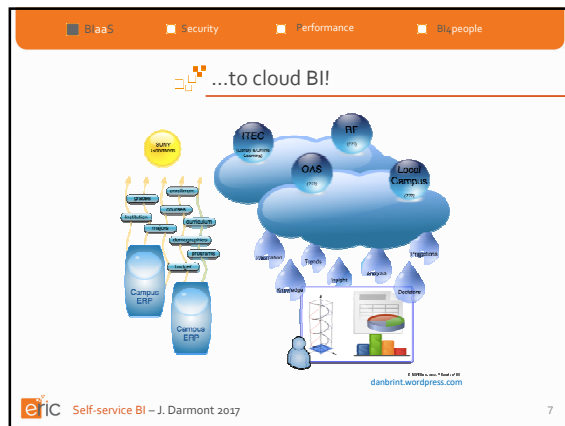
Part #1

reddit.it

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■ BaaS ■ Security ■ Performance ■ BI people

Let's play!

Google Fusion tables

Coffee worldwide 2011

Country	Population
Austria	8,365,280
Estonia	1,340,415
Belgium	10,754,528
Germany	81,882,342
Bulgaria	7,606,551
Cyprus	793,983
Czech Republic	10,476,543

DJI - demo data

10 filters applied

00 of 20,537

Open High Low

239.43 242.46 23

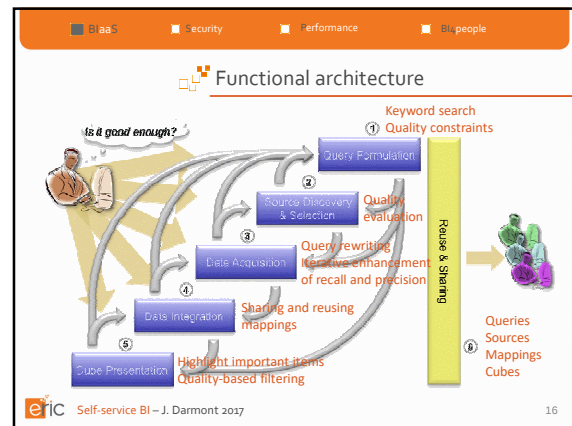
240.01 241.54 23

238.14 239.14 23

237.75 242.53 23

240.00 243.08 23

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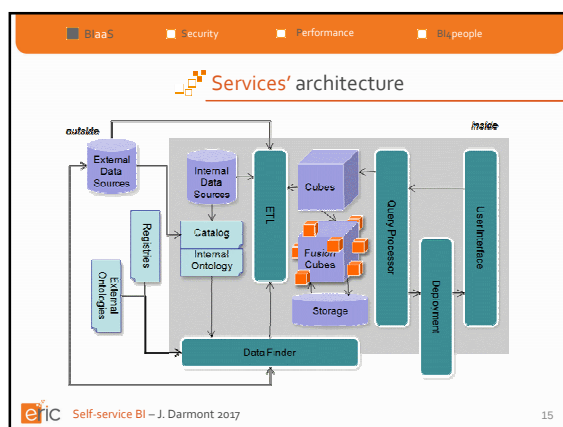
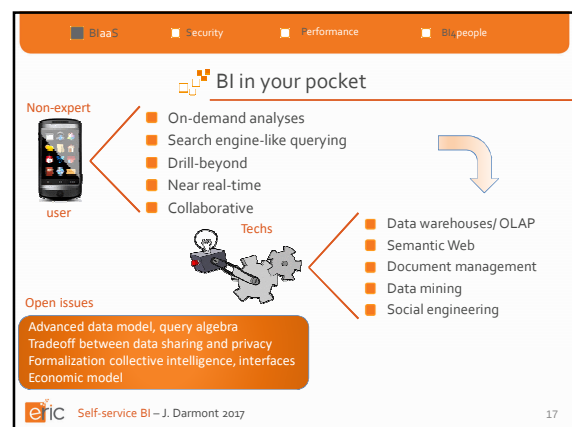
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OLAP is spreadsheet on steroids

A. Abello, J. Darmont, L. Etcheverry, M. Golfarelli, J.N. Mazon, F. Naumann, T.B. Pedersen, S. Rizzi, J. Trujillo, P. Vassiliadis, G. Vossen, "Fusion Cubes: Towards Self-Service Business Intelligence", *International Journal of Data Warehousing and Mining*, Vol. 9, No. 2, 2013, 66-88

- Extensible schema
- Extensible instances
- Drill beyond (situational data)
- Near real-time

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Data security in the cloud

Part #2

TRUST NO ONE

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So far, so good

The diagram illustrates a self-service BI architecture. On the left, a user (represented by a person icon) and a data source (represented by a factory icon) are connected to a central cloud labeled 'Service provider'. The cloud contains a data warehouse (DW) and a web application. Arrows labeled 'Network transfer' indicate the flow of data between the user and the cloud, and between the cloud and the data source.

■ eaaS
■ Security
■ Performance
■ Big people

Share to better hide

Adi Shamir, "How to share a secret", Communications of the ACM , 22(11), 1979

- **Sharing:** t points $\Rightarrow$ polynomial f of degree $t-1$

- Secret = constant term
- n shares $f(i)$

- **Reconstruction:**

Lagrange interpolation

- $\exists$ only 1 polynomial $p(x)$ s.t.
degree($p(i)$) < t and $p(i) = f(i)$
- Secret = $p(0)$

Graph illustrating the sharing of a secret using a polynomial $f(i)$ of degree $t-1$. The x-axis represents the share index i (from 0 to 6), and the y-axis represents the share value $f(i)$ (from -20 to 60). The polynomial is defined by 6 points: $(0, 4)$, $(1, 2)$, $(2, -4)$, $(3, -8)$, $(4, -4)$, and $(5, 14)$. The point $(6, 52)$ is also shown, representing the reconstructed secret. The graph shows a curve passing through these points, with the constant term (secret) being 4.

e³IC

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Figure by V. Attanasio

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Cloud computing

Cloud service provider policies

Characteristics of cloud architecture

Policies for taking benefit

Control & modification policies

Accidental plan

Intentional plans

Grid technology

Virtual machine technology

Virtual network technology

Established on network

Services, network, electrical failure...

Data loss & damage

Service down

Data loss & damage

Data transfer bottlenecks

Service down

Data alteration & damage

Data pilfering

Data alteration & damage

Data pilfering

Data availability

Data integrity

Data privacy

Cloud security issues

Slide by V. Attansa

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Back in the cloud

The diagram illustrates a data distribution architecture. On the left, a blue cylinder labeled 'DW' is associated with the 'User'. Three thick, multi-colored arrows (red, orange, yellow) point from this 'DW' cylinder to three blue cylinders on the right. These cylinders are labeled 'DW₁', 'DW₂', and 'DW_n', each associated with a provider: 'Provider #1', 'Provider #2', and 'Provider #n' respectively. A red warning triangle with a black exclamation mark is positioned to the left of the text 'Data volume', which is written in red. This text is placed below the arrows, indicating the volume of data being distributed.

What can we do?

The diagram illustrates a taxonomy of cryptographic techniques, categorized by their properties and goals.

Properties:

- Synchronous**
- Asynchronous**
- Semi-synchronous**

Goals:

- k-anonymization**
- I-diversity**
- Inner code verifying**
- Outer code verifying**

Techniques:

- Data replication** (A, I, P, A)
- Data anonymization** (A, I, P, A)
- Related works** (A, I, P, A)
- Data verification** (A, I, P, A)
- Data encryption** (A, I, P, A)
- Homomorphic encryption (HE)** (A, I, P, A)
 - Partially HE
 - Fully HE
- Incremental encryption** (A, I, P, A)
- Secret sharing** (A, I, P, A)
 - Secret sharing (SS)
 - Multi-secret sharing (MSS)
 - Verify secret sharing (VSS)

Legend:

- A** Data Availability
- I** Data Integrity
- P** Data Privacy
- A** Data Analysis

Slide by V. Attanasio

1st approach: bpVSS

Shares & Outer signatures

CSP₁

Shared table 1

Secret sharing

Original table

Shared table n

CSP_n

Shares & Outer signatures

Outer signatures

hash function

Shares

Linear equations

Inner signature

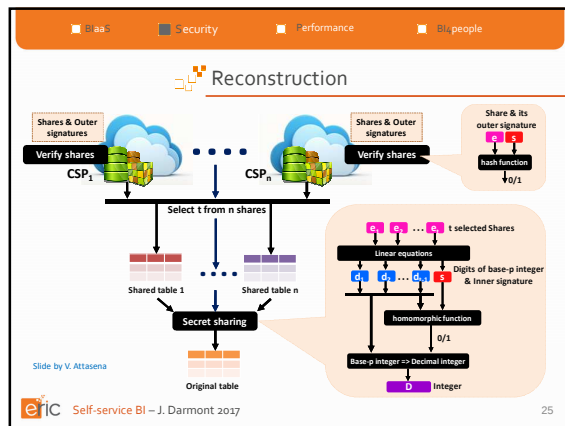
homomorphic function

Digits of base-p integer

Decimal integer $\times$ Base-p integer

Integer

Slide by V. Attasena



Cloud cubes

	Time attributes			Product attributes		Aggregation attributes		Signature attributes	
	YearID	MonthID	DateID	CategoryID	ProdNo	TotalPrice	Number	Sig-TPrice	Sig-Number
#1	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	83231	58244	38	32
#2	ALL	ALL	ALL	1	ALL	26701	18254	23	54
#3	ALL	ALL	ALL	1	1	8958	7113	80	23
	ALL	ALL	ALL	1	...	...	...	...	...
	ALL	ALL	ALL	1	2	4348	1844	82	23
	ALL	ALL	ALL	...	...	...	...	...	...
#4	1	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	44574	54542	32	23
#5	1	1	ALL	ALL	ALL	21158	8954	45	97
#6	1	1	1	ALL	ALL	9754	4544	23	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Slide by V. Attasena

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Let's share a database!

Slide by V. Attasena

$n=5, t=4, m=7$

Proto	ProName	ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice
124	Shirt	Red	1	135
125	Shoe	NULL	2	142
126	Ring	NULL	1	142

Shares at CSP1:

Proto	ProName	Sig.ProName	ProDescr	Sig.ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice	Sig.UnitPrice
124	(31,10,21,36,16)	(1,0,1,1,1)	(27,26,22)	(2,1,2)	1	135	2
125	(31,10,17,26)	(1,0,2,1)	NULL	NULL	2	36	0
126	(27,21,13,6)	(2,1,3,1)	NULL	NULL	1	142	0

Shares at CSP2:

Proto	ProName	Sig.ProName	ProDescr	Sig.ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice	Sig.UnitPrice
124	(40,27,10,28,23)	(0,2,0,3,1)	(33,27,20)	(3,2,0)	1	23	1
125	(40,27,31,27)	(0,2,1,2)	NULL	NULL	2	23	2
126	(39,10,24,20)	(3,0,4,0)	NULL	NULL	1	23	2

Shares at CSP3:

Proto	ProName	Sig.ProName	ProDescr	Sig.ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice	Sig.UnitPrice
124	(30,13,20,28,23)	(0,3,0,3,3)	(39,27,22)	(4,2,2)	1	0	0
125	(30,13,19,31)	(0,3,4,2)	NULL	NULL	2	0	0
126	(29,20,18,12)	(4,1,3,2)	NULL	NULL	1	48	0

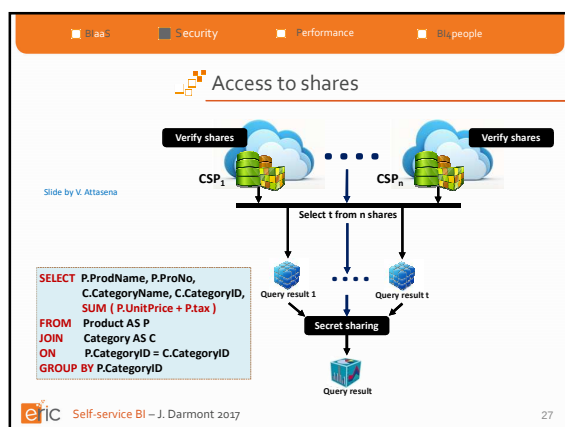
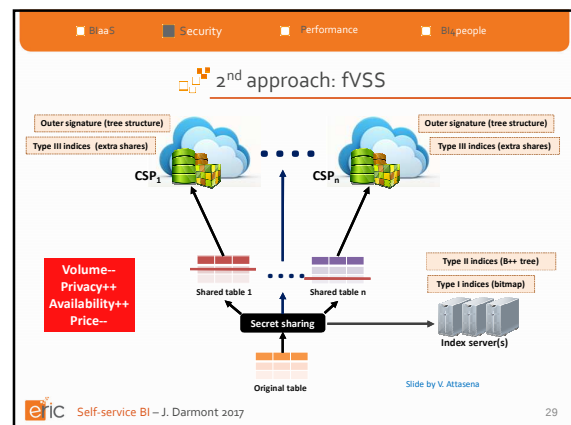
Shares at CSP4:

Proto	ProName	Sig.ProName	ProDescr	Sig.ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice	Sig.UnitPrice
124	(44,14,21,40,22)	(4,4,1,0,2)	(39,27,22)	(4,2,2)	1	0	0
125	(44,14,13,37)	(0,4,3,2)	NULL	NULL	2	0	0
126	(39,21,18,9)	(4,1,3,4)	NULL	NULL	1	48	0

Shares at CSP5:

Proto	ProName	Sig.ProName	ProDescr	Sig.ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice	Sig.UnitPrice
124	(34,16,27,42,22)	(4,4,2,2,2)	(30,12,26)	(0,2,3)	1	0	0
125	(34,16,23,32)	(0,1,1,3,1)	NULL	NULL	2	0	0
126	(30,27,19,12)	(0,2,4,2)	NULL	NULL	1	42	0

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How does it work?

Original data

Proto	ProName	ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice
124	Shirt	Red	1	135
125	Shoe	NULL	2	142
126	Ring	NULL	1	142

Shares at CSP1:

Proto	ProName	ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice
124	(46,2,72,1,73,3;84,4;86,9)	(44,9;68,4;67,1)	1	-110,3
125	(106,2;224,3;250,0;214,0)	NULL	1	-414,4

Shares at CSP2:

Proto	ProName	ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice
124	(81,5,91,8,9,6;3,90,4)	NULL	2	110,7
126	(104,8;139,8;147,5;136,8)	NULL	1	196,2

Shares at CSP3:

Proto	ProName	ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice
124	(94,6;121,4;122,6;134,1;136,7)	(93,3;117,5;116,3)	1	160,9
125	(99,1,80,7,87,9;77,6)	NULL	2	119,7

Shares at CSP4:

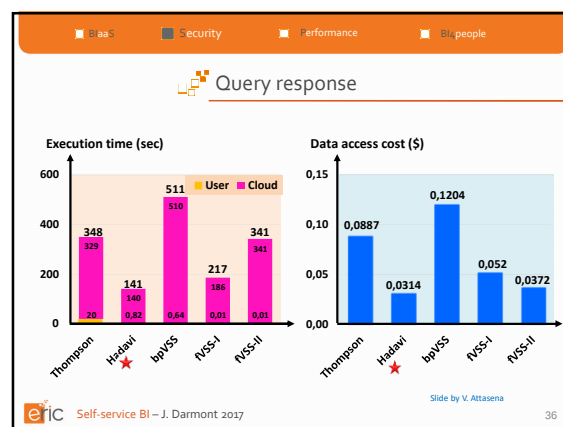
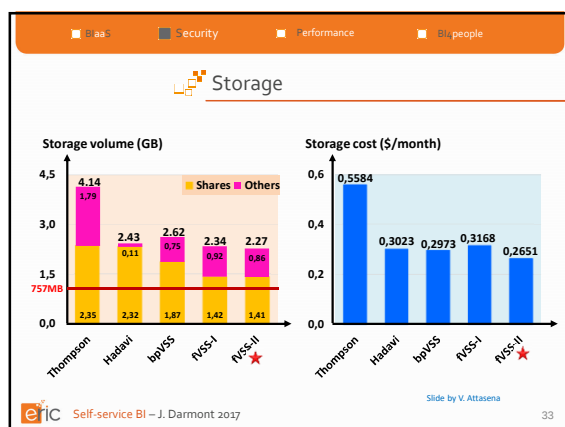
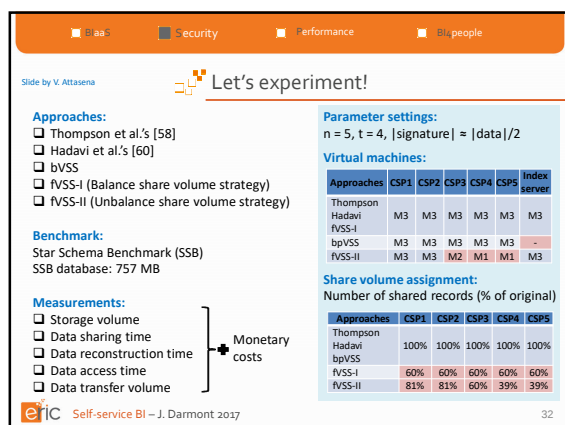
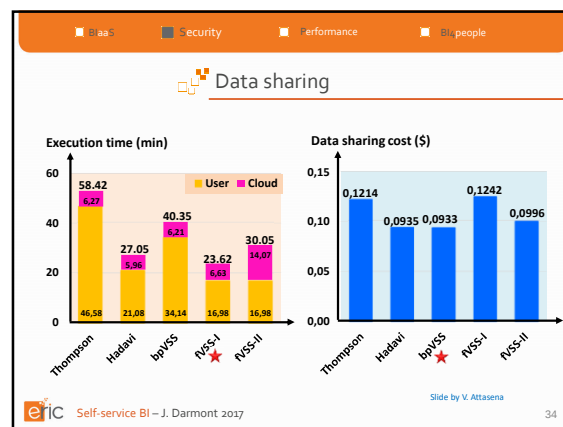
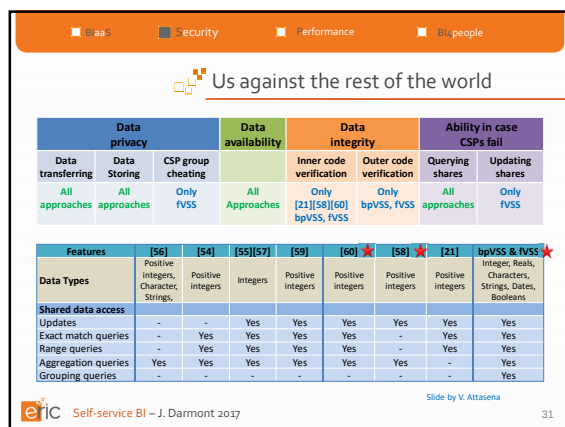
Proto	ProName	ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice
125	(52,6;32,0;25,1;35,0)	NULL	2	5,3
126	(431,1;796,5;863,8;755,6)	NULL	1	-1358,7

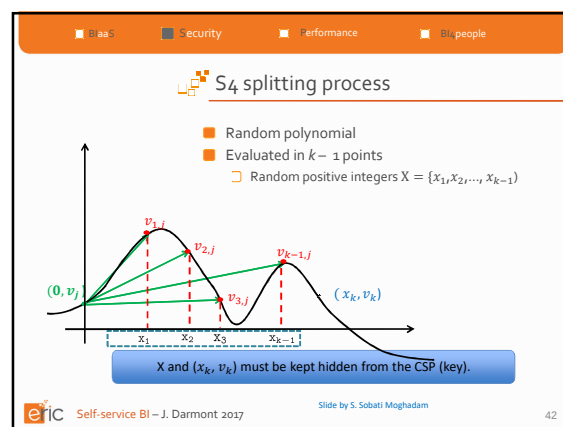
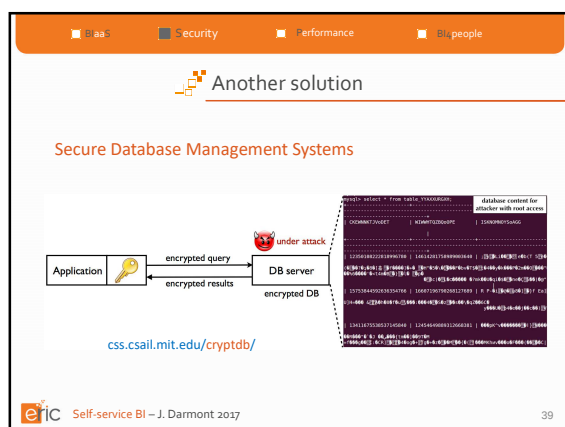
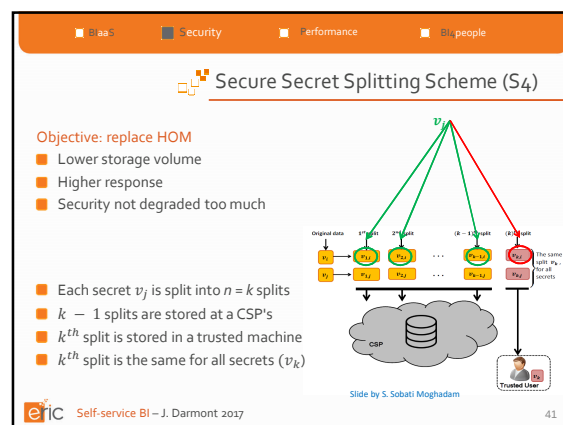
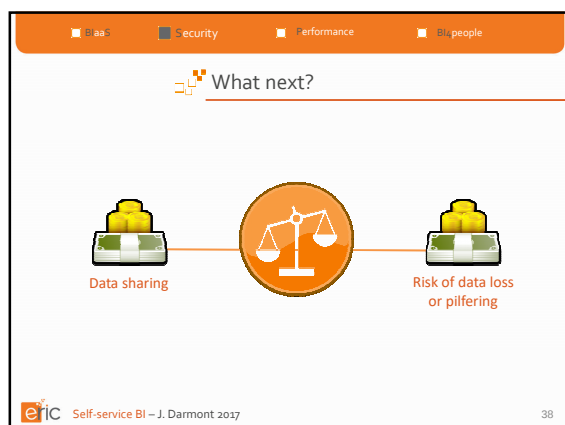
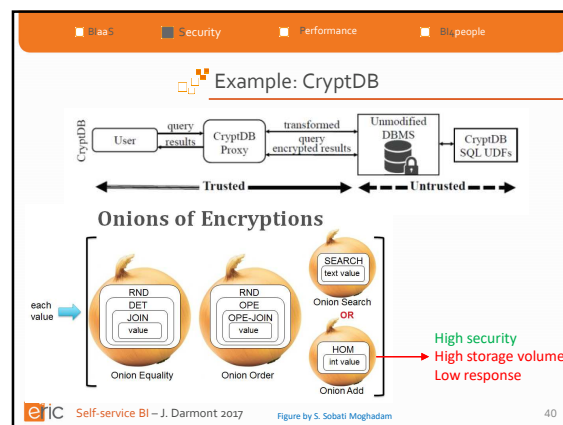
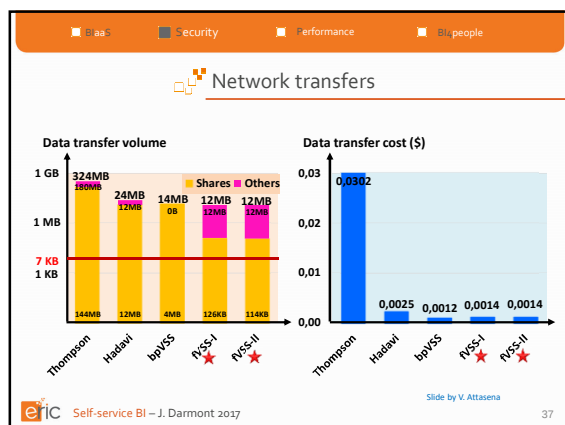
Shares at CSP5:

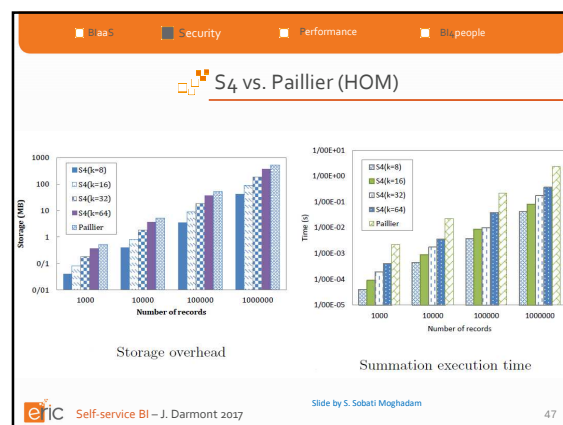
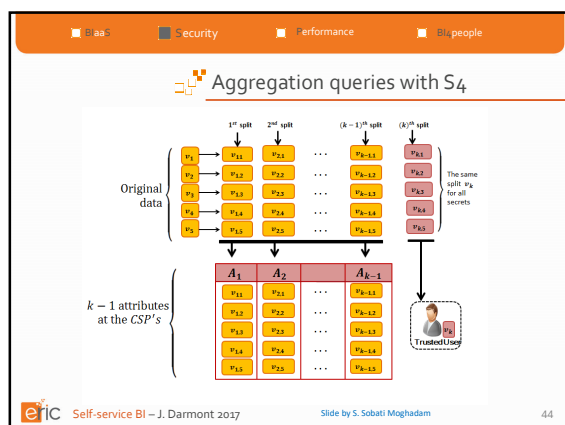
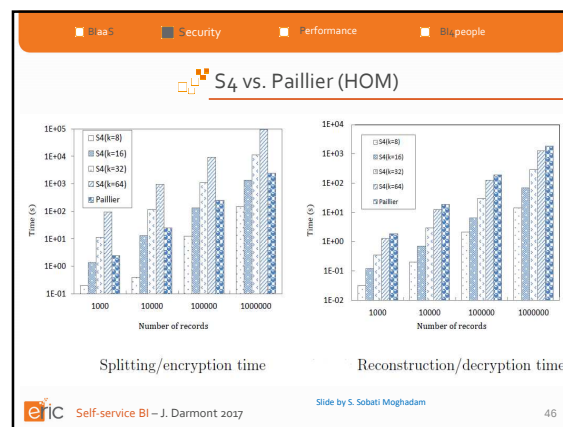
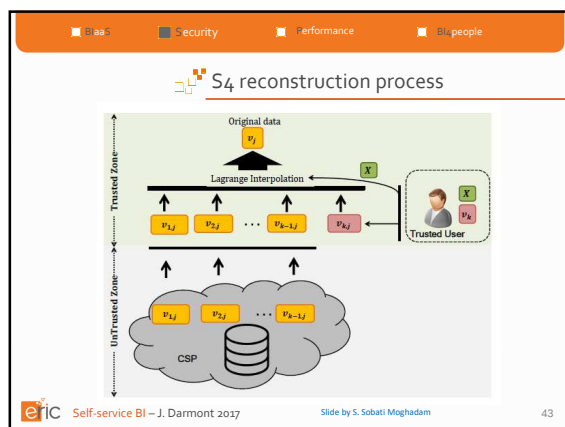
Proto	ProName	ProDescr	CategoryID	UnitPrice
124	(37,1;57,9;58,8;67,8;69,7)	(36,1;54,9;53,9)	1	-88,5

Slide by V. Attasena

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■ Cloud ■ Security ■ Performance ■ People

S4 security assessment

- Secure against honest but curious provider
 - Private key needed to reconstruct the splits
- S4 reveals linear combinations of splits
- Security is not guaranteed any more if an adversary knows:
 - Some secrets
 - Their splits
 - Adding noise shall make this much more difficult

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Data access performance

Part #3

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Pay more for better... performance

Cloud computing
from an economic point of view

Elasticity Pay as you go

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Transfer cost

$$C_t(D, Q, A) = C_t^-(D, Q) + C_t^+(A)$$

Ascending Descending

$$\approx C_t^+(A)$$

EC2

Volume	Cost
0 GB – 1 GB	0
1 GB – 10 TB	\$0.12 / GB
10 TB – 40 TB	\$0.09 / GB

■ D : Dataset
■ Q : Query workload
■ A : Query answer

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Let's be pragmatic!

Service provider

■ Indices
■ Caches
■ Materialized views
■ Partitioning
■ ...

Cost_{global} = Cost_{transfer} + Cost_{computation} + Cost_{storage}

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Computation cost

$$C_c(Q, IC) = \sum_{i=1}^{n_Q} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{IC}} t(Q_i, IC_j) \times c_c(IC_j)$$

Processing time Rental cost

■ $Q = \{Q_i\} / i = 1..n_Q$: Query workload
■ $IC = \{IC_j\} / j = 1..n_{IC}$: Configuration of computation instances

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Problems & contributions

Select views to materialize

Multicriteria optimization

■ Flexible pricing models
■ Cost models for view materialization
■ Optimization process detailed model

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Storage cost

S3

Volume	Cost
0 TB – 1 To	\$0.140 / GB
1 TB – 450 To	\$0.125 / GB

$$C_s(D) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_D} c_s(s(D_k)) \times t(D_k)$$

Storage cost Storage duration Data size

■ $D = \{D_k\} / k = 1..n_D$: Données stockées par périodes de temps

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Computation cost with MVs

Processing time

$$C_c(Q, V, IC) = T(Q, V) \times c_c(IC_0) \times n_{IC}$$

Rental cost

$$T(Q, V) = T_{proc}(Q, V) + T_{mat}(V) + T_{maint}(V)$$

Query execution Materialization Maintenance

- Q : Query workload
- V : Set of materialized views
- IC : Configuration of computation instances

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Optimization problems

Find a set of materialized views $V \subseteq V_{cand}$

■ **MV1**

- Minimize T_{proc}
- Constraint: $C \leq C_{max}$

■ **MV2**

- Minimize C
- Constraint: $T_{proc} \leq T_{max}$

■ **MV3**

- Minimize $\alpha \times T_{proc} + (1 - \alpha) \times C$

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Storage cost with MVs

Storage cost Storage duration

$$C_s(D, V) = c_s(s(D) + s(V)) \times t$$

Data size

- D : Dataset
- V : Set of materialized views

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Environnement expérimental

Star Schema Benchmark ?

- Data: 5,5 GB
- 4 series of queries

VM1 VM2 VM3 ... VM20

P1 P2 ... P12

- 2 GB RAM
- 8 GB disk
- Hadoop 0.20.2
- Pig 0.9.1
- Quad-proc 800 MHz
- 96 GB RAM

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Optimization process

View selection (existing algorithm)

Linear programming

V_{all} → V_{cand} → V

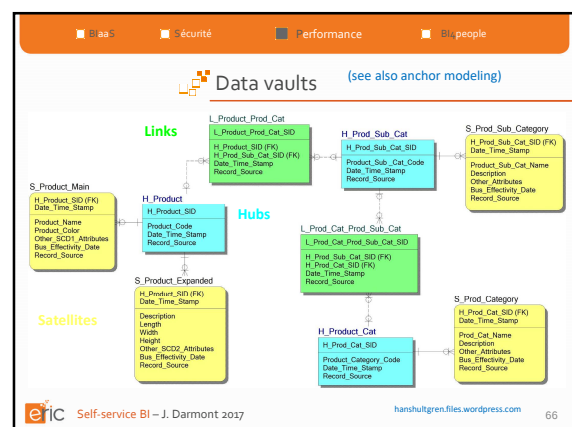
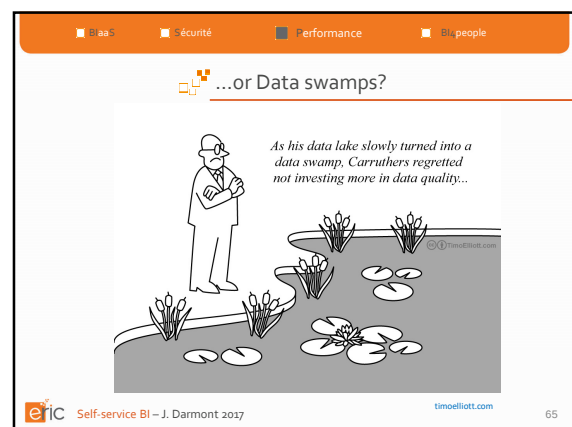
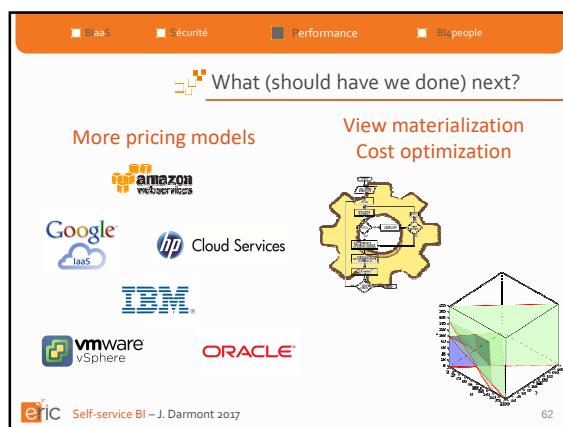
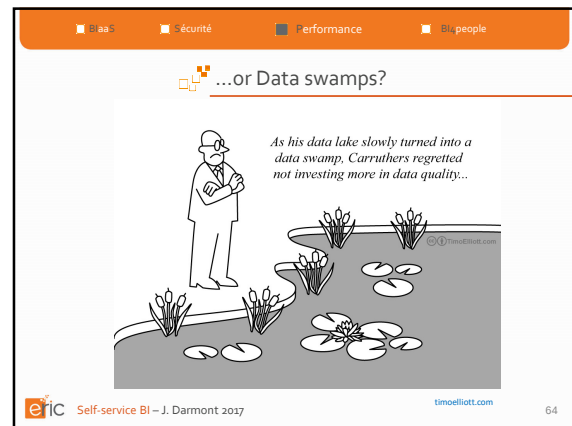
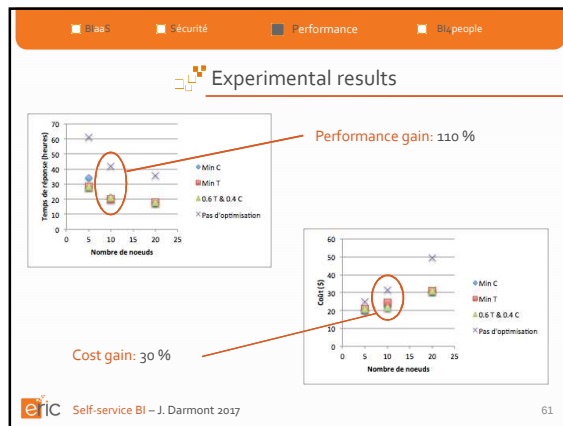
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Parameters

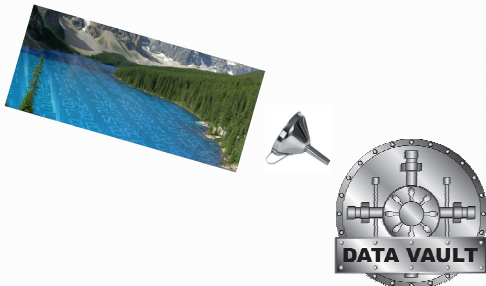
- Experimentation period: 1-24 [12] (months)
- Workload frequency: 1-5 [4] (per week)
- Number of nodes: 5-20 [10]

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Filling data vaults with data lakes?



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Motivation, action!

The term **"data-driven innovation"** (DDI) refers to the capacity of businesses and public sector bodies to make use of information from **improved data analytics** to develop improved services and goods that **facilitate everyday life of individuals and of organizations**, including SMEs.



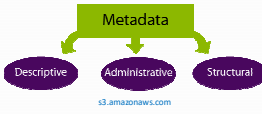

- 2016
 - Preproposal
 - Proposal
 - ...but good reviews
- 2017
 - Preproposal
 - Proposal

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Ongoing research

- Data vaults as a storage solution for data lake **metadata**
 - Descriptive
 - Administrative
 - Structural



- Performance comparison
 - Metadata stored in a relational data vault
 - Metadata stored in a NoSQL DBMS



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On-demand BI, yes but...

Self-service BI = Expert business

BI4people = SMEs Organizations Independents Active citizens



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BI4people research project

Part #4



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Plus a collaborative layer!



www.businessmarches.com

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Source documents

Semantic data integration

Automatic modeling

Datamart

Automatic dataviz

Simple OLAP

CloudaaS

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Scientific locks 2/3

Dataviz



- Existing tools are for experts (again)
- Few things in BI/OLAP

Tool appropriation



- Characterize user manipulations
- Data to knowledge transformation process

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Where are the big data?

The diagram is a circle divided into four equal quadrants by a vertical and a horizontal line. In the center of the circle is a white circle containing the text 'Big Data' in bold black font. The four quadrants are labeled as follows:

- Top-left quadrant: Volume (in white text)
- Top-right quadrant: Variety (in orange text)
- Bottom-left quadrant: Velocity (in white text)
- Bottom-right quadrant: Veracity (in yellow-green text)

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aa5

Sécurité

Performance

Big people

Scientific locks 3/3

Collaborative



- No technical solution for collaborative analyses
- Knowledge coconstruction

Data privacy



- Distributed computing
- Security/functionality tradeoff


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Scientific locks 1/3

Source data

- No explicit schema
- Heterogeneity is
 - Structural
 - Semantic

Automatic modeling

- Inadequate existing solutions
- Performances



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graph TD
    WP1[WP1 Coordination] --> WP2[WP2 Automatic warehousing]
    WP1 --> WP5[WP5 Privacy by design]
    WP1 --> WP8[WP8 Dissemination, exploitation]
    WP2 --> WP5
    WP5 --> WP4[WP4 Dataviz assistant]
    WP3[WP3 Collaborative analysis] --> WP4
    WP4 --> WP6[WP6 Experimental validation]
    WP6 --> WP7[WP7 Appropriation evaluation]
    WP7 --> WP8
  
```

WP1 Coordination

WP2 Automatic warehousing

WP3 Collaborative analysis

WP4 Dataviz assistant

WP5 Privacy by design

WP6 Experimental validation

WP7 Appropriation evaluation

WP8 Dissemination, exploitation

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A little agility

Face au monde qui change, il vaut mieux penser le changement que changer le pansement.
Pierre Dac & Francis Blanche

Program testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence.
Edsger Dijkstra

www.devision.com

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WP4 Dataviz assistant

- User context definition
- Design of elementary OLAP visualizations
- Dashboard representation
- Dataviz recommendation algorithms
- Dataviz user appropriation study

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WP2 Automatic data warehousing

- Tabular data typology
- Generic model for representic tabular data
- Automatic process for warehousing tabular data

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WP5 Privacy by design

- Transversal design of data privacy
- Cryptographic protocol that allows shared analyses without disclosing fine-grained data

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WP3 Collaborative analysis

- Typology of collaborative approaches in BI
- Design and implementation of a collaborative analysis framework

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WP6 Experimental validation

- Unit testing, integration testing
- Field testing

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WP7 Appropriation evaluation

- Protocol definition
- User observation
- Post-observation interviews
- Cross analysis of transcriptions w.r.t. transferability

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Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication.
Leonardo da Vinci

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Objective – Deliverable

- Preindustrial prototype
- Open source 
- Valorization
 - Service in MesInfos 
 - Maybe more...

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Plan B









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