



Apache ECharts (incubating)
Web-based Interactive
Big Data
Visualization

Wenli Zhang

How Big?

10,000,000

data pieces

1920x1080
= 2,073,600 pixels

So...

10,000,000
data pieces?

Full HD

About Me

- Wenli Zhang
- Shanghai, China
- PPMC of Apache ECharts (incubating)
- Joined Baidu (China) Co., Ltd. in April 2016
 - Senior R&D Engineer

github.com/Ovilia



圣罗兰纯口红

#217 NUDE TROUBLE



Apache ECharts (incubating)

A JavaScript Visualization Tool And More...

Milestones

Oct. 2012

Project Started by @kener inside Baidu (China) Co., Ltd.



Jun. 2013

Open Sourced; Released v1.0

Jun. 2014

Released v2.0

Jan. 2016

Released v3.0

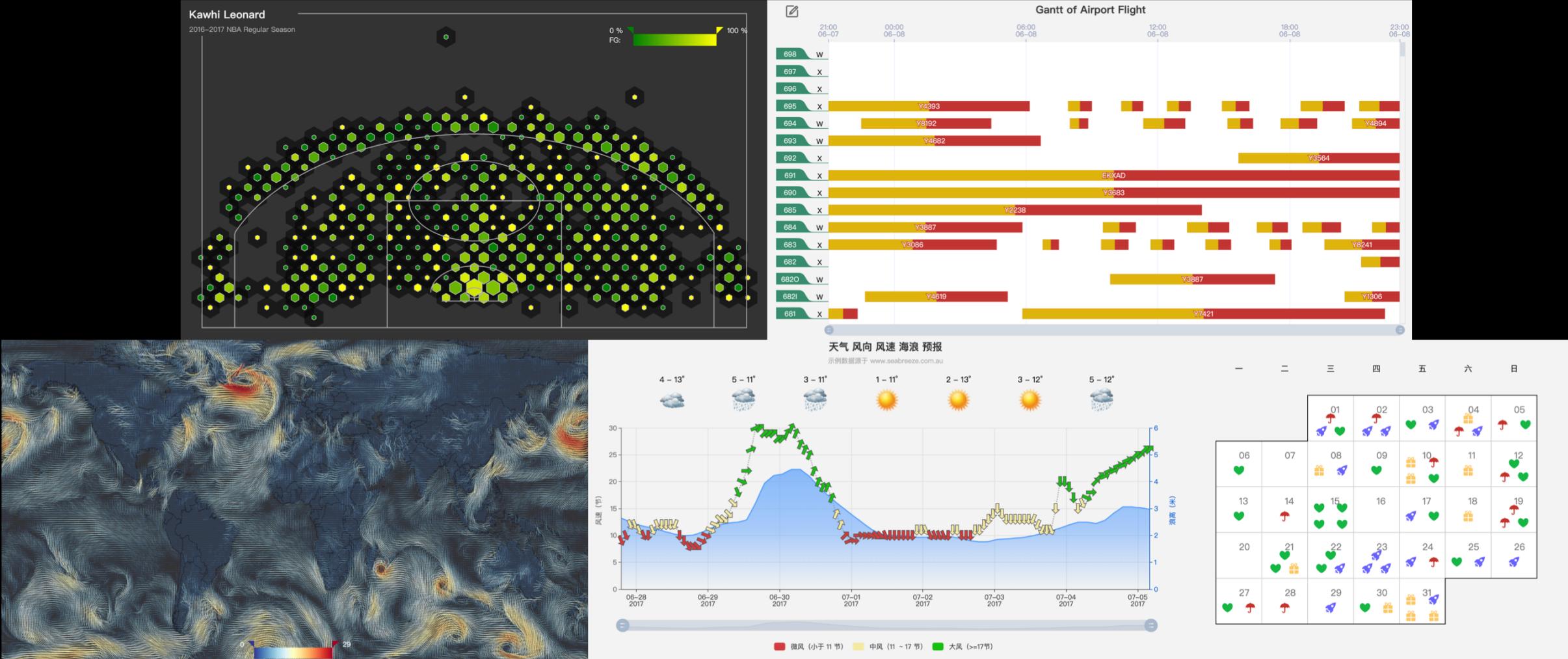
Jan. 2018

Start incubating at the ASF; Released v4.0

Feature 1: Extensive Chart Types



Examples of Custom Charts



Feature 2: Cross-platform Solution

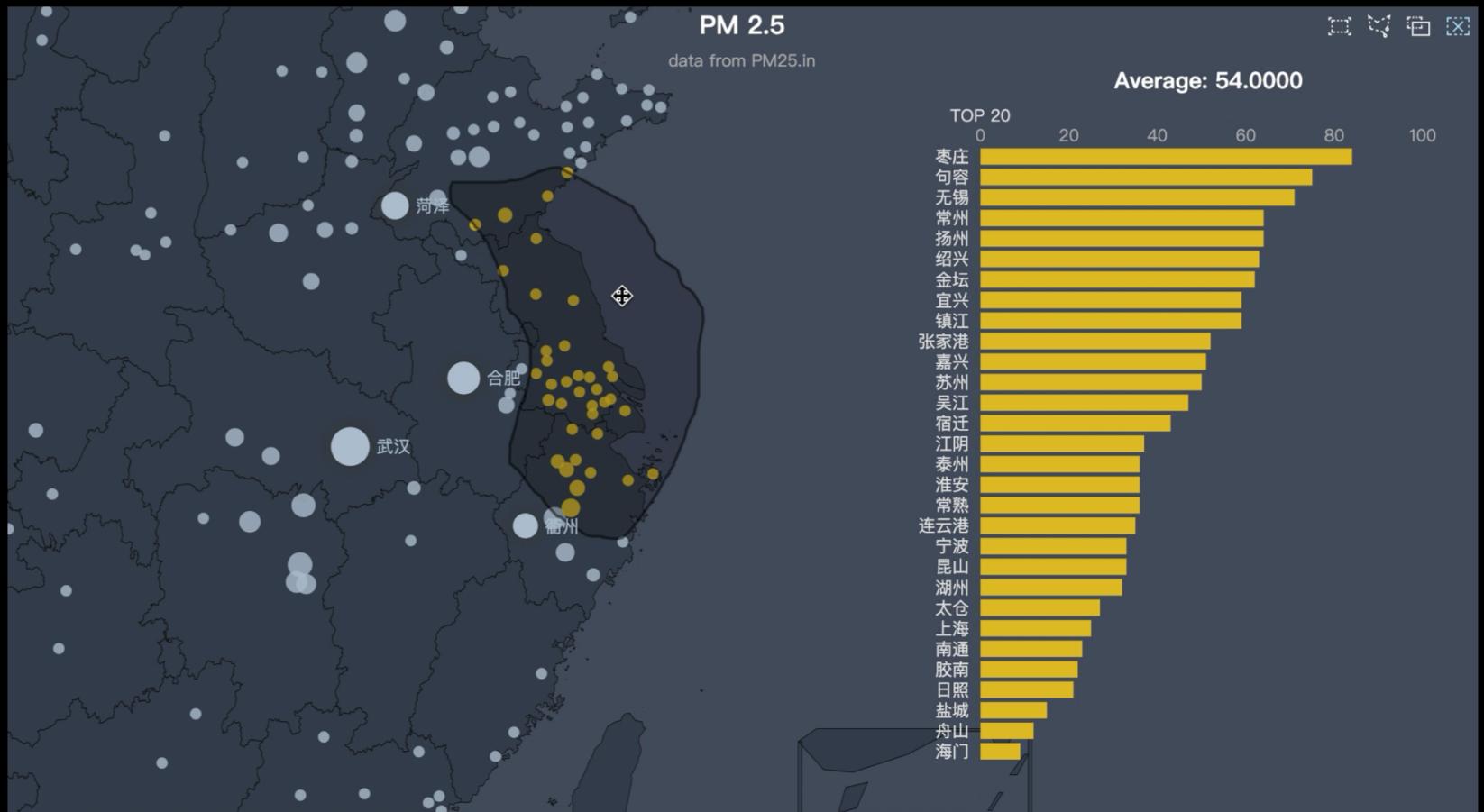
- Rendering Mechanism
 - Canvas
 - SVG
 - VML
- Responsive Design
 - PC
 - Mobile
- Other Languages (from community)
 - Node.js
 - Python
 - R
 -



Responsive Design

Feature 3: Powerful Interactions

- Legend
- Visual Mapping
- Data Zooming
- Tooltip
- Brushing
- ...



Example of Brushing

Feature 4: Visualizing 10,000,000s Data



Rendering Big Data

Why front-end?

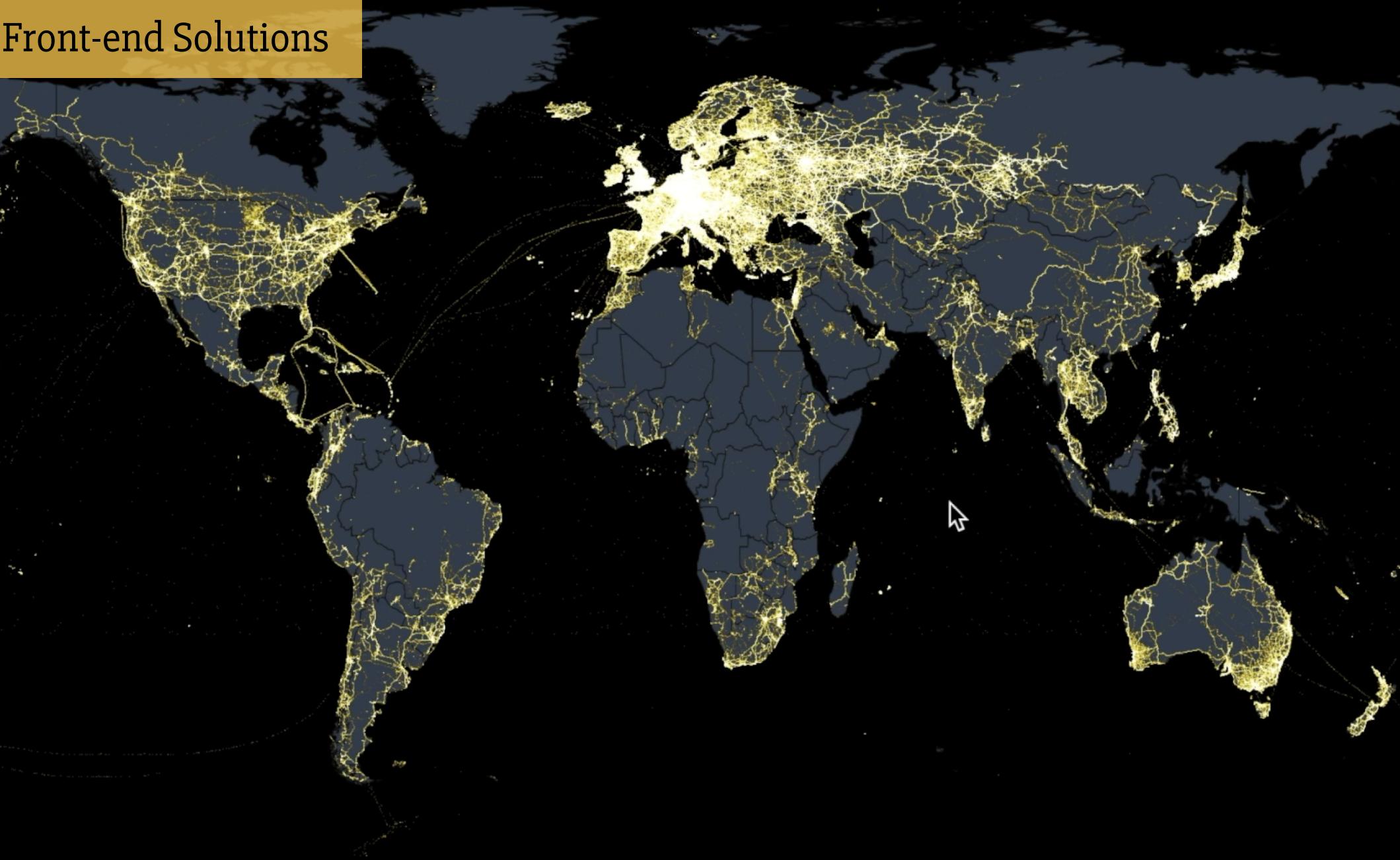
Back-end Solutions

Plan A: Generate images

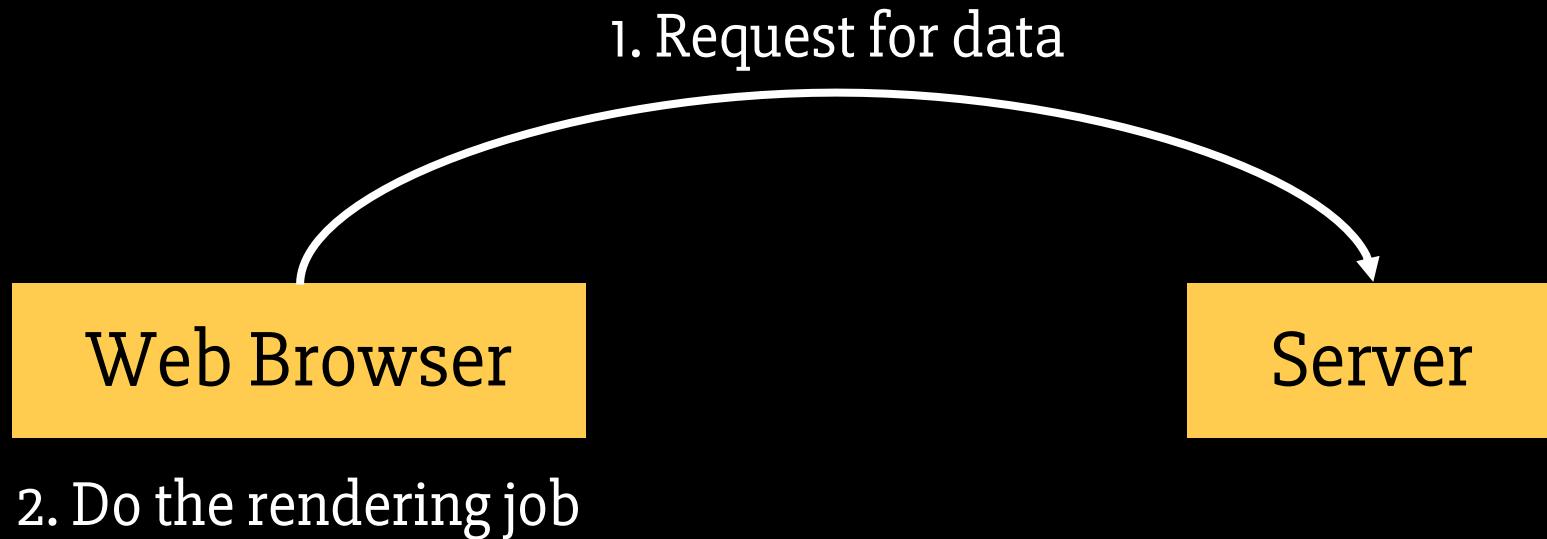
Plan B: Pre-calculate data

- Bad Interaction
- Bad Visual Result
- Extra Coding
- Extra Computing Resources

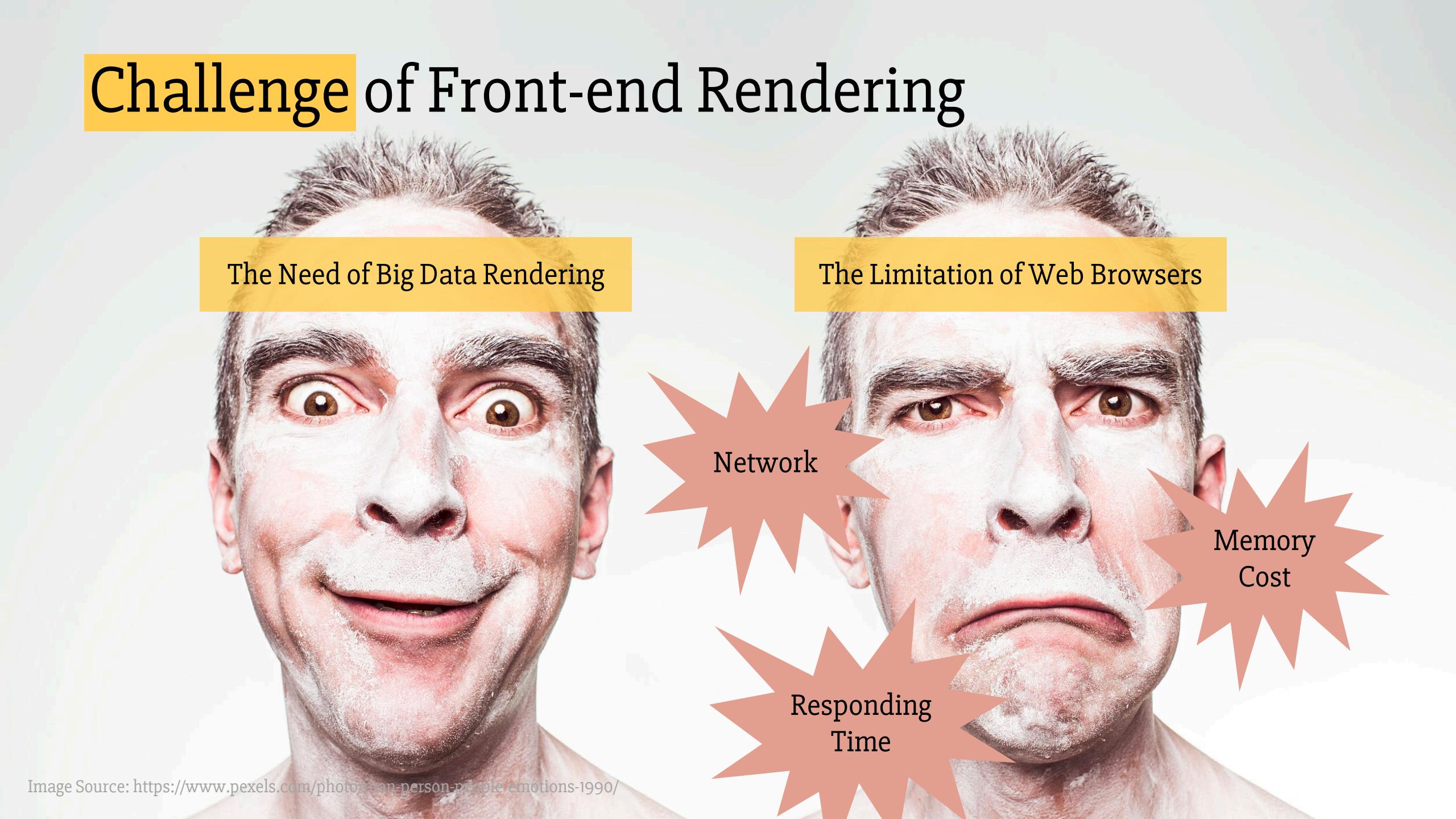
Front-end Solutions



Basic Workflow of Web-based Visualization



Challenge of Front-end Rendering



The Need of Big Data Rendering

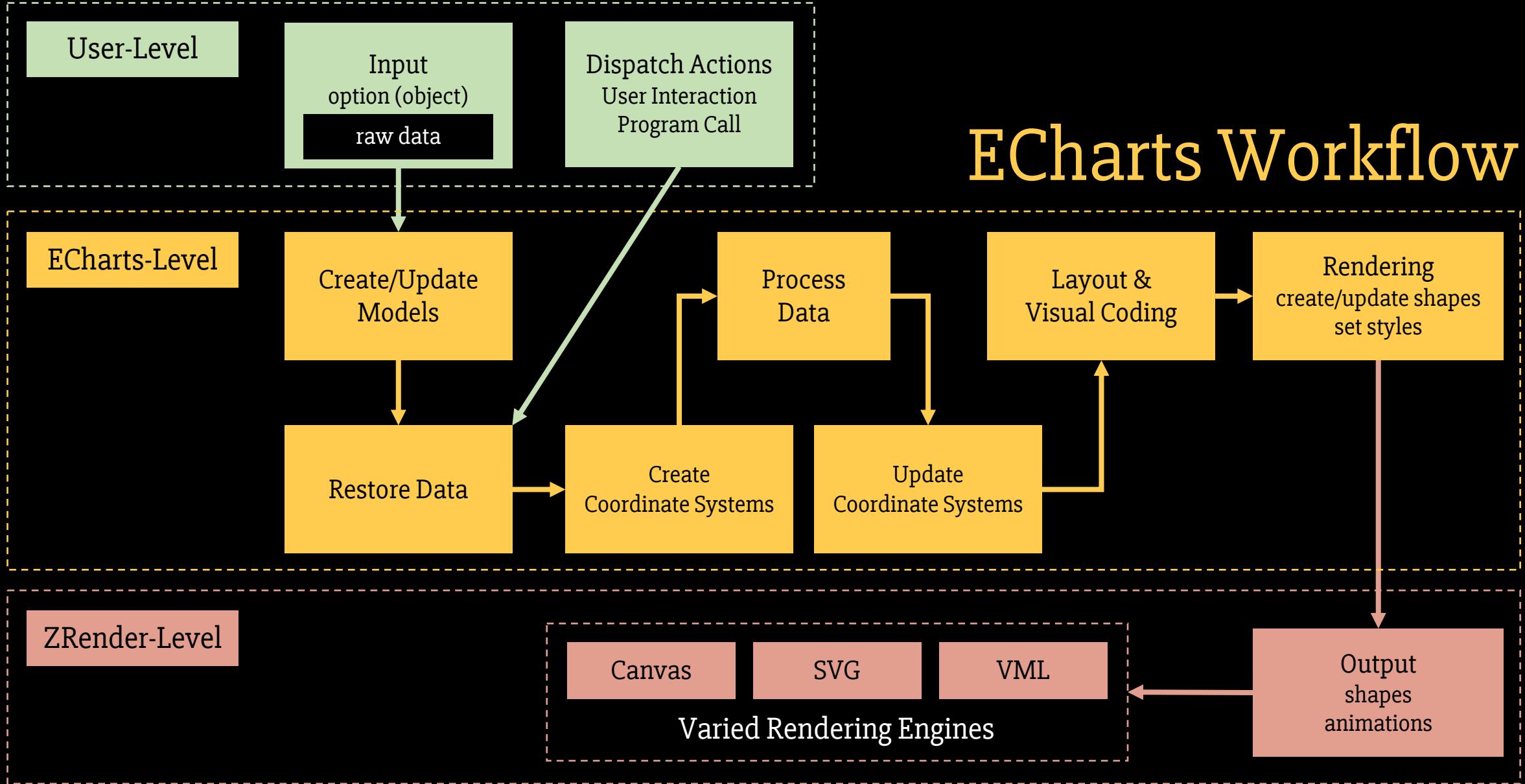
The Limitation of Web Browsers

Network

Memory
Cost

Responding
Time

ECharts Workflow



ECharts' Solution

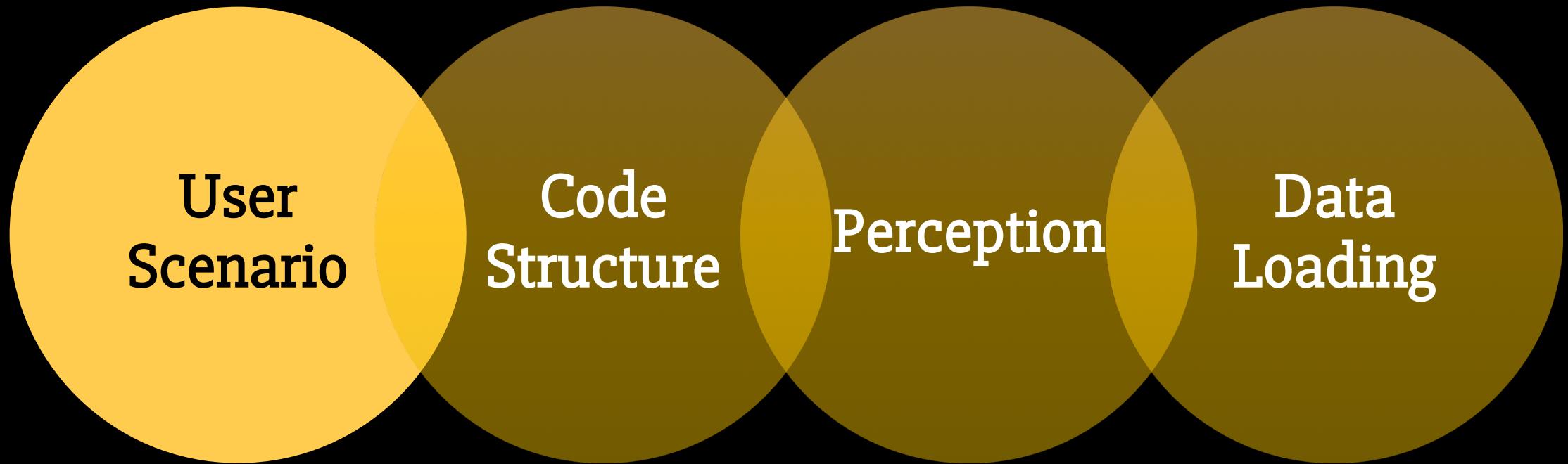
User
Scenario

Code
Structure

Perception

Data
Loading

ECharts' Solution

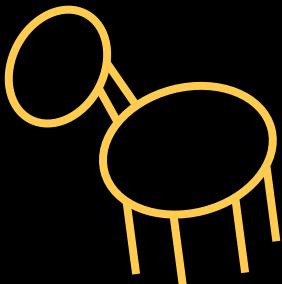


Solution 1: User Scenario Based Approach

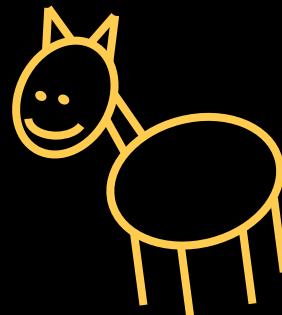
1. Find the bottleneck of a given scenario
2. Enhance it!



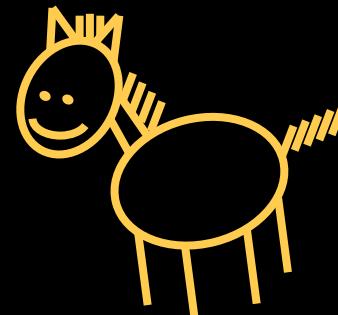
Step 1.
Draw 2 circles



Step 2.
Draw 6 lines



Step 3.
Draw the face



Step 4.
Add hair



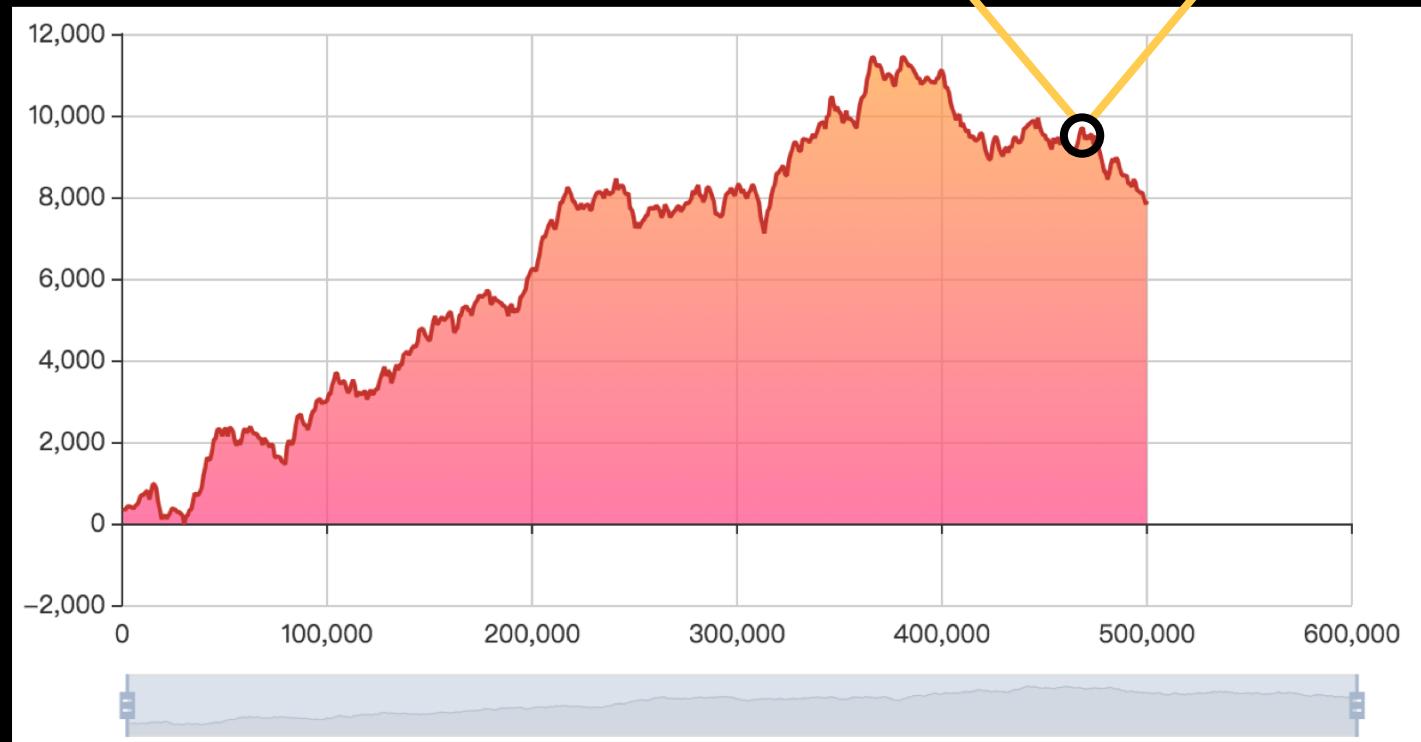
Step 5.
Add more details

Case 1: Line chart with 500,000 data

- Downsampling



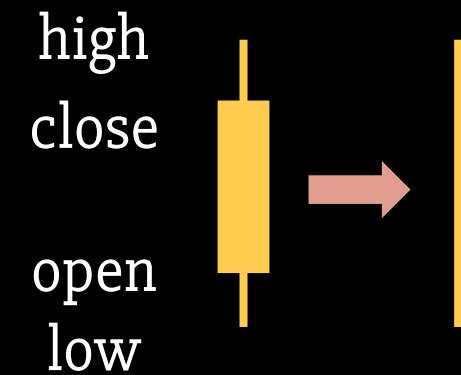
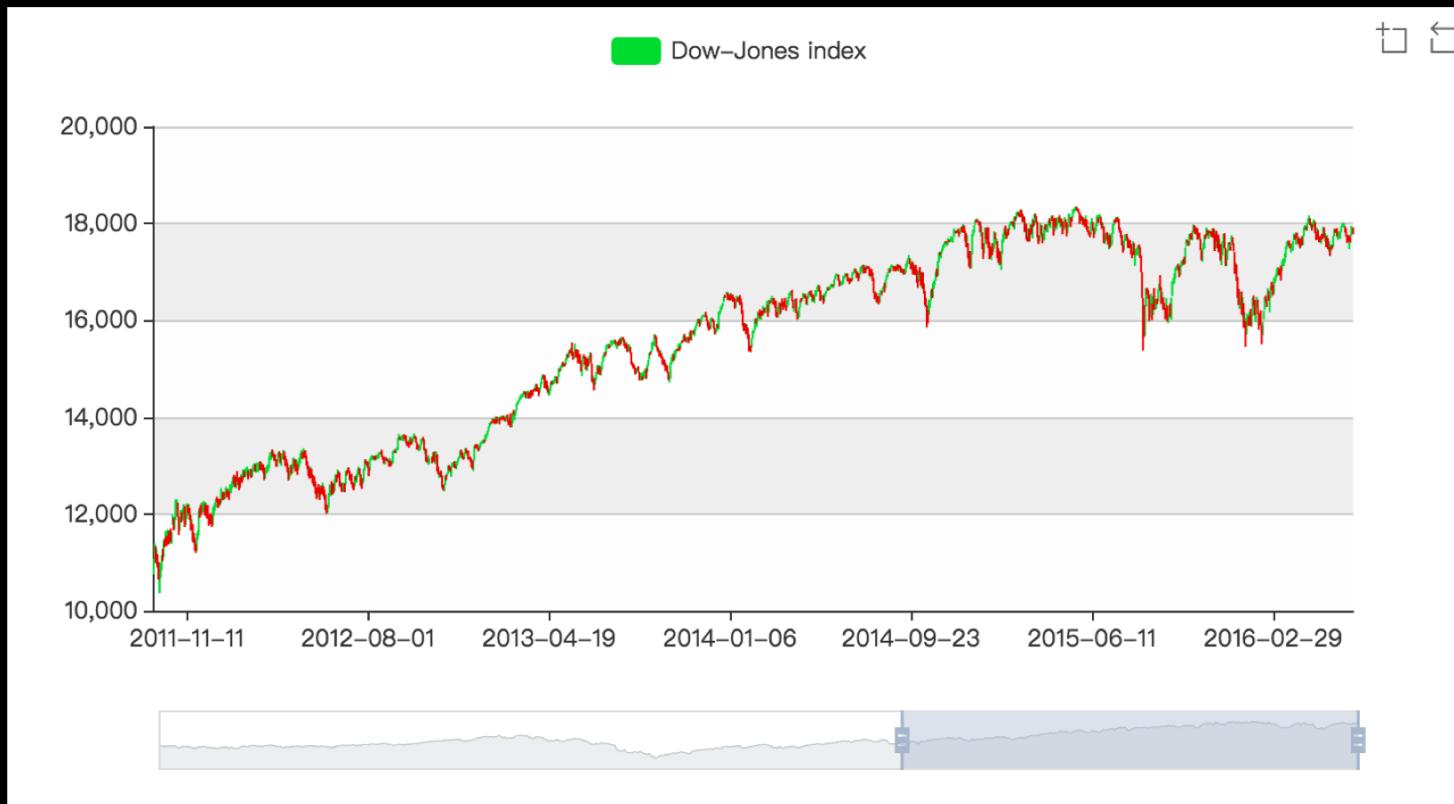
500 data
in 1 pixel!



← grid width: 1000px →

Case 2: Candlestick chart with big data

- Simplify the shape



Pros & Cons of User Scenario Based Approach

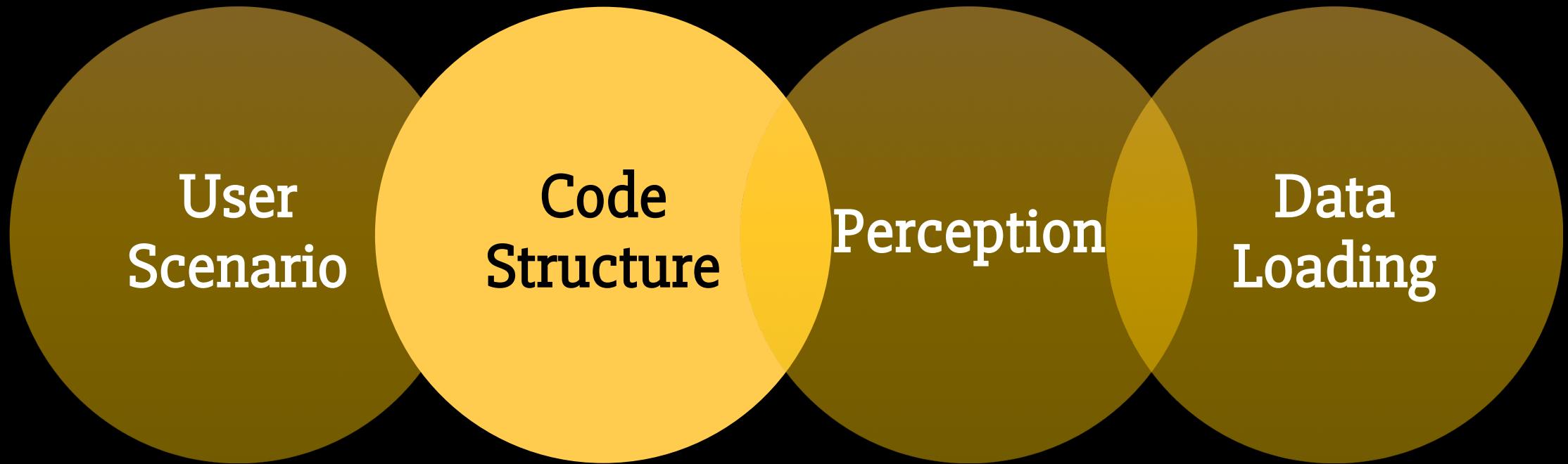
Pros

- Magnificent improvement
- Low cost of development
- Low impact on the visual result

Cons

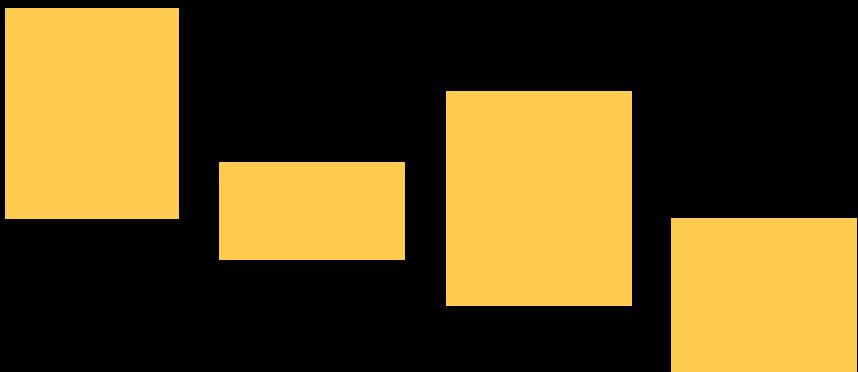
- Limited to certain scenarios

ECharts' Solution



Solution 2: Code Structure Based Approach

- Change the code structure or code expressions
- To enhance the efficiency



Shapes with the same style

```
< ctx.fillStyle = ...  
< ctx.fillRect(...);  
< ctx.fillStyle = ...  
< ctx.fillRect(...);  
< ctx.fillStyle = ...  
< ctx.fillRect(...);  
< ctx.fillStyle = ...  
< ctx.fillRect(...);
```

Before

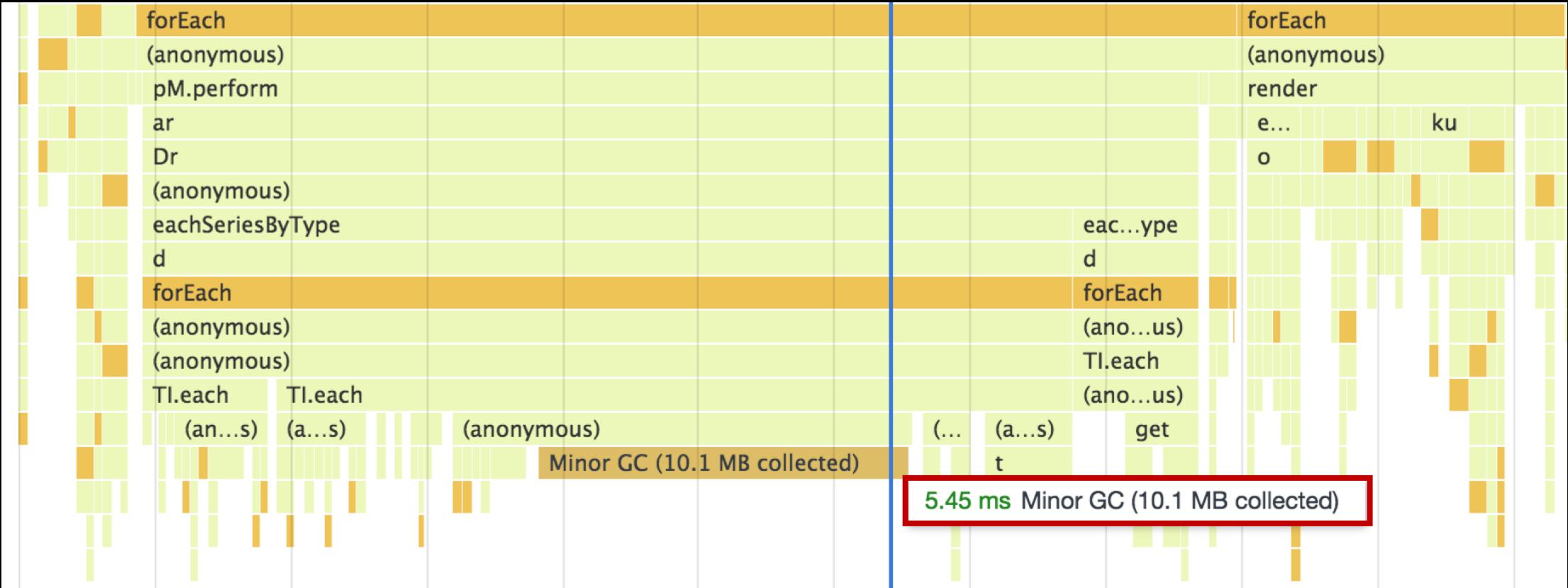
Render a rectangle each

```
ctx.fillStyle = ...  
ctx.fillRect(...);  
ctx.fillRect(...);  
ctx.fillRect(...);  
ctx.fillRect(...);
```

After

Render compound
graphic element

Garbage Collection



The Cost of 5 milliseconds

- 60FPS: $1000\text{ms} / 60 = 16\text{ms}$
- 20FPS: $1000\text{ms} / 20 = 50\text{ms}$

We don't have time for

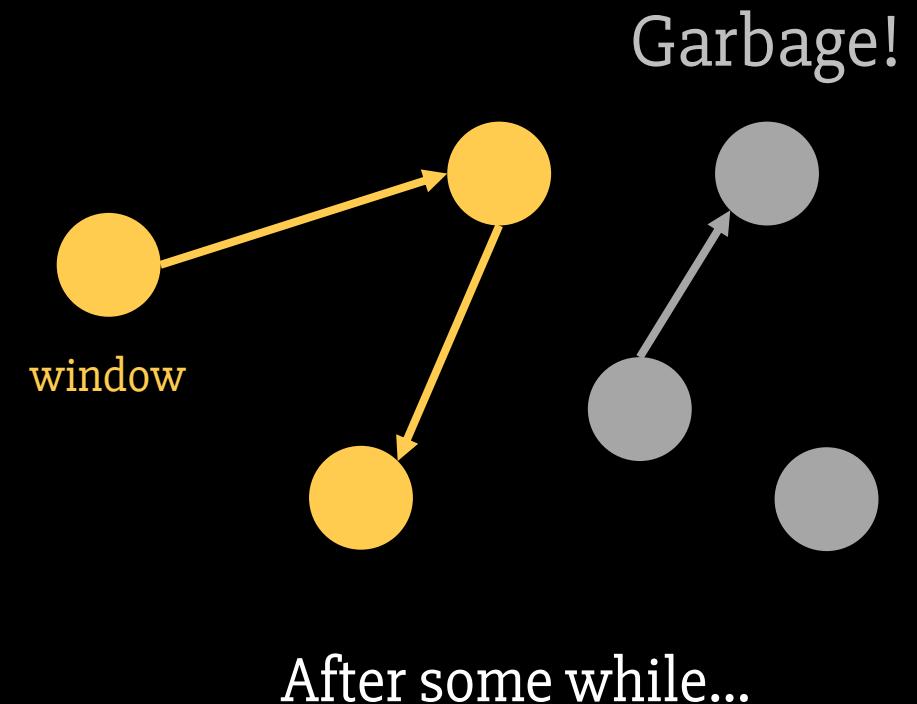
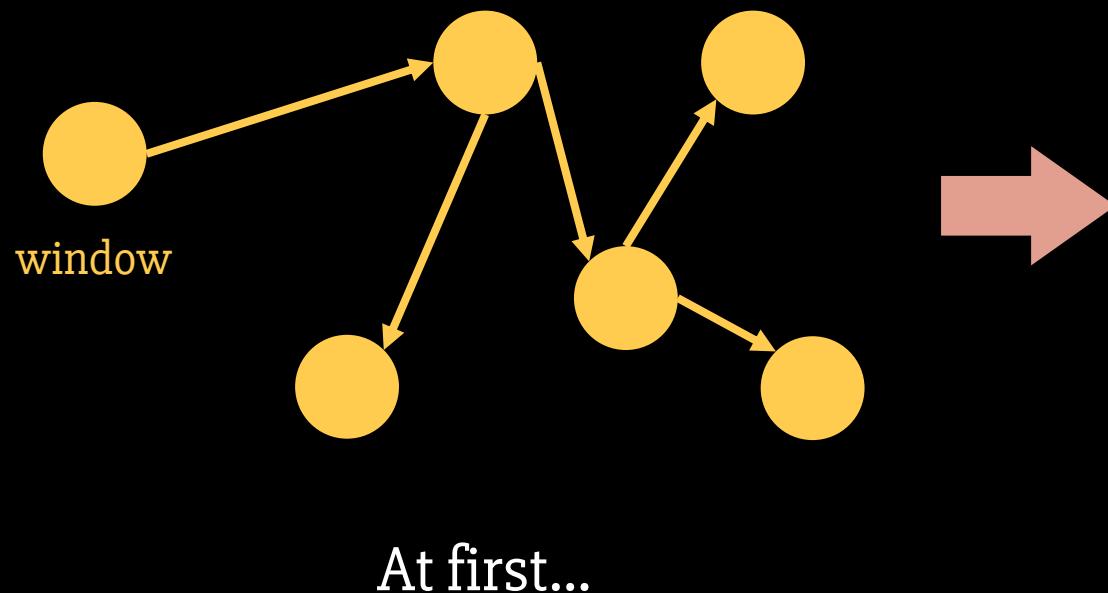
**GARBAGE
COLLECTION!**

What is *Garbage*?



What is **Garbage**?

- Objects that cannot be reached any more



When to do Garbage Collection?

- No space for new allocation

How to do Garbage Collection?

Object Lifetime

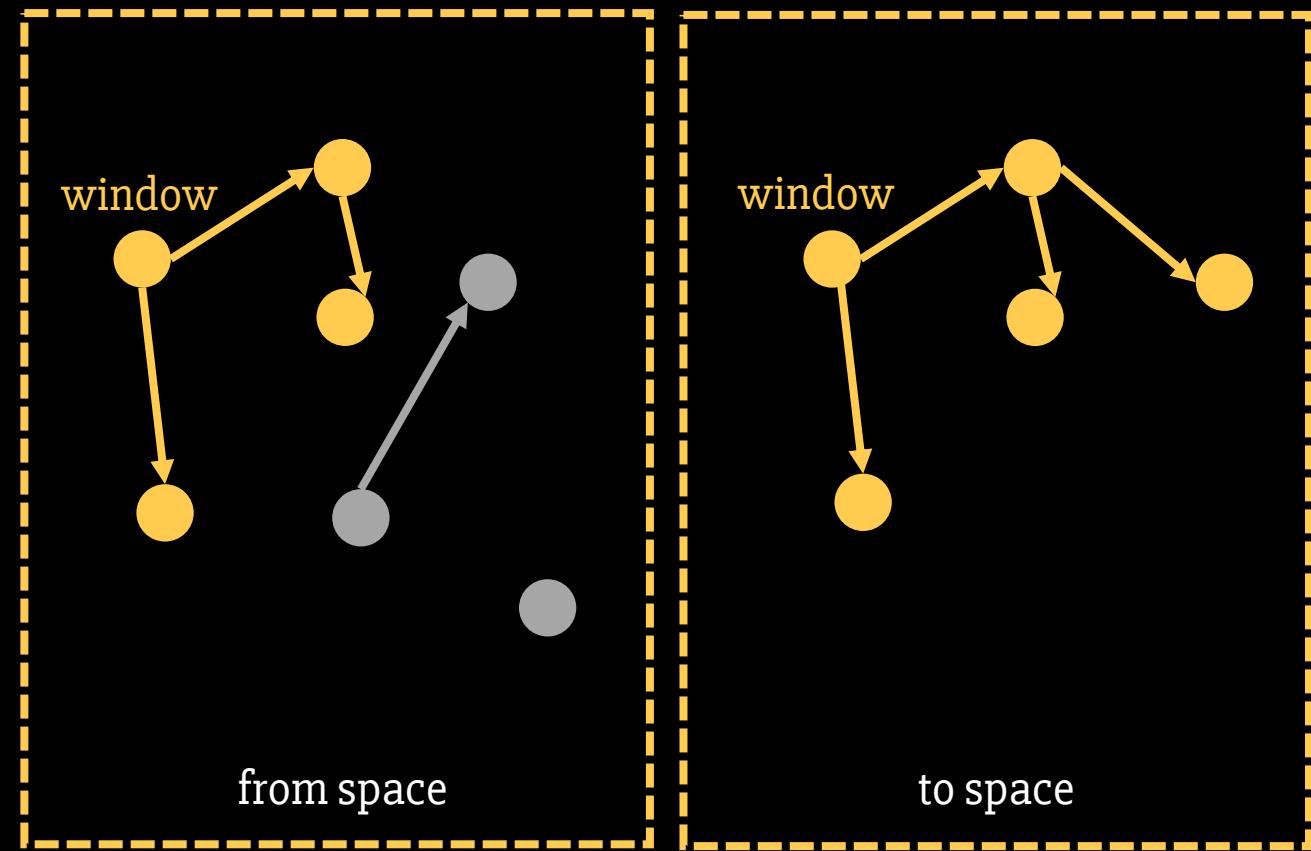
- Most of them
 - Die young
 - Occupy limited space
- The rest
 - Live a long life
 - Occupy more space

The Young Generation

The Old Generation

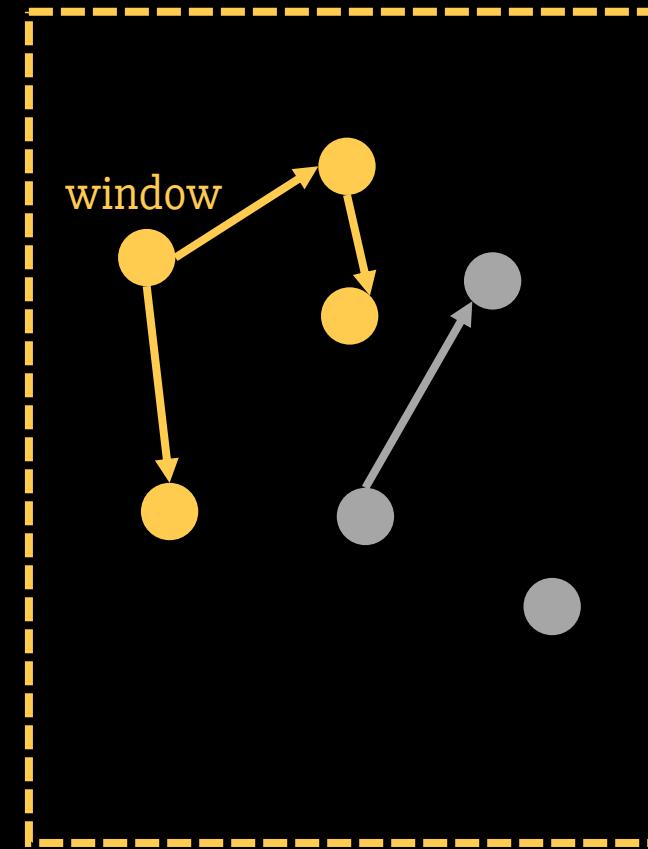
The Young Generation

- Feature
 - Die young
 - Occupy limited space
- Policy: **Scavenge**
 - Space-for-Speed
 - 2x space



The Old Generation

- Feature
 - Live a long life
 - Occupy more space
- Policy: **Mark-Sweep/Compact GC**
 - which takes a longer time



How to save GC time?

What's the most time-consuming part in GC?

Large Objects of Old Generation

Avoid getting old

- Release early
- Re-use objects

Avoid being large

- Using typed arrays
 - Reduce memory cost
- Avoid re-allocation
- Avoid sparse array

Pros & Cons of Code Structure Based Approach

Pros

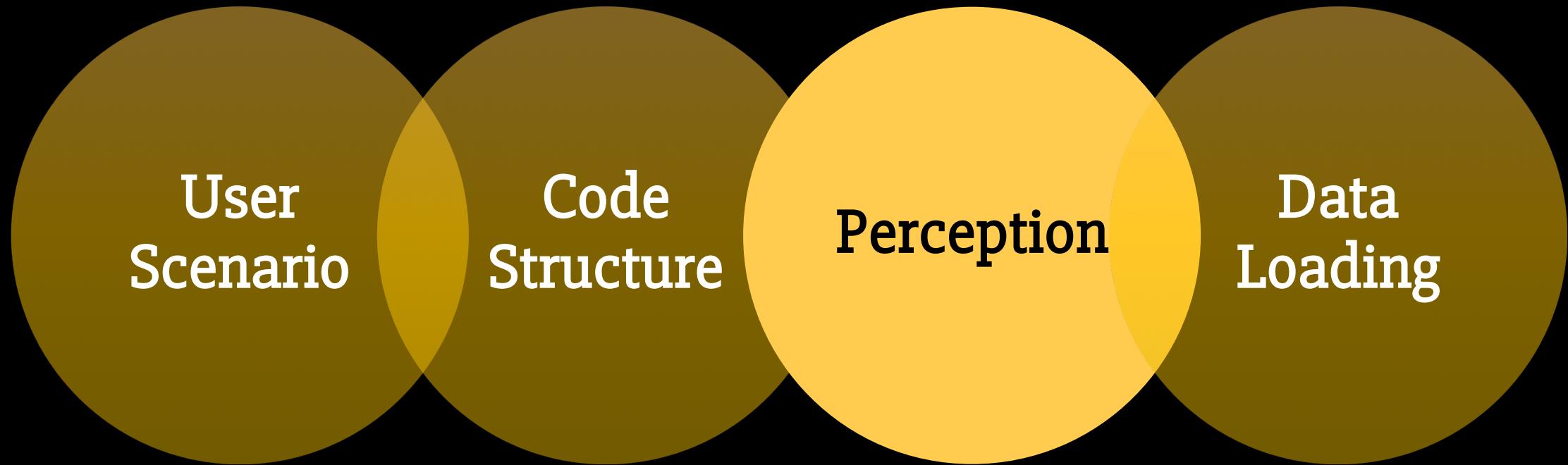
- Improves to some extent

Cons

- Damage
 - code structure
 - readability
 - robustness

Use only when necessary!

ECharts' Solution



If we can't speed up any more,
at least we could...

LET THE VISITORS

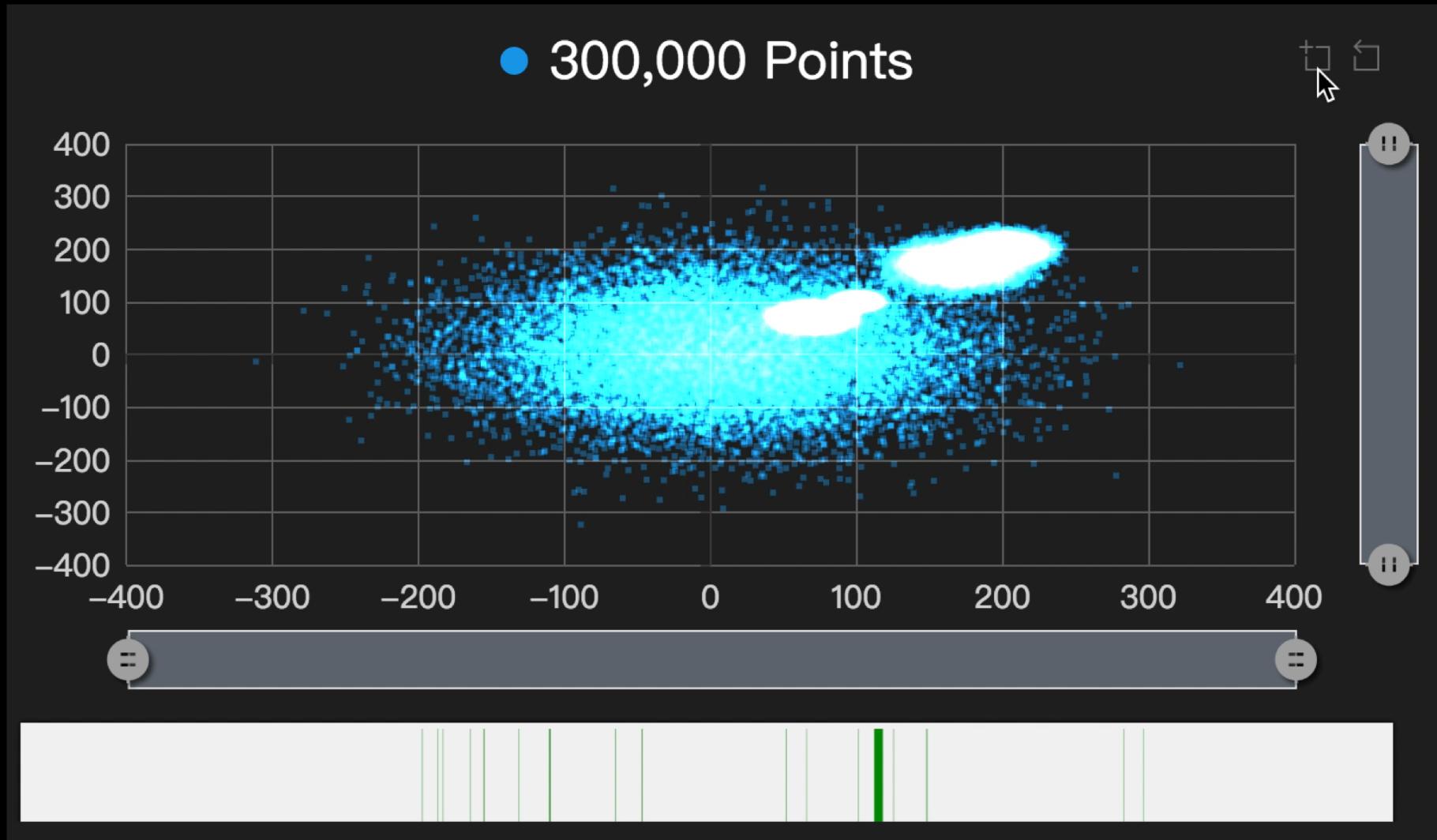
BELIEVE

IT'S FAST!

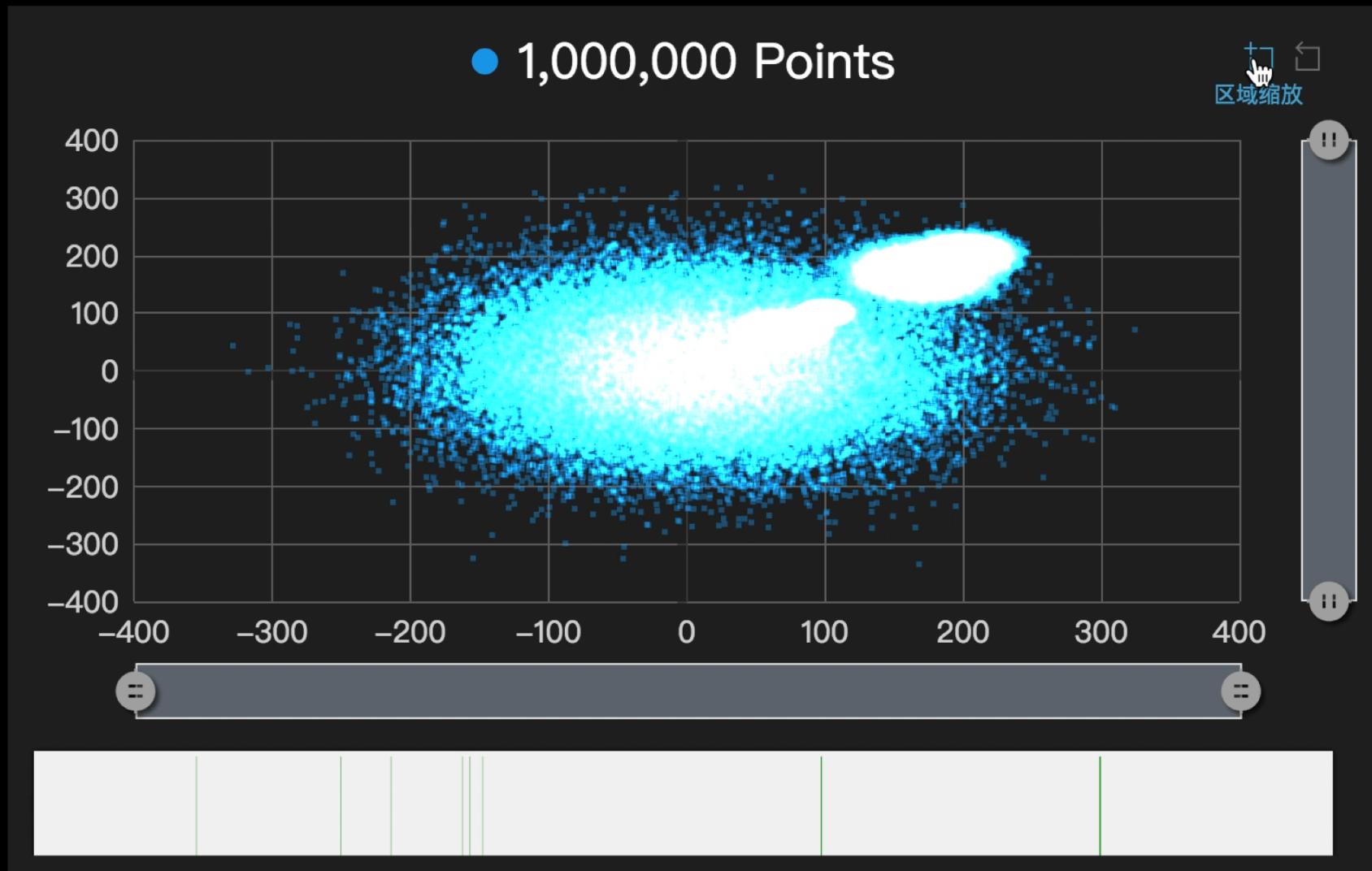
Solution 3: Perception Based Approach

- Render as much result as possible
- Respond to user interaction when still rendering

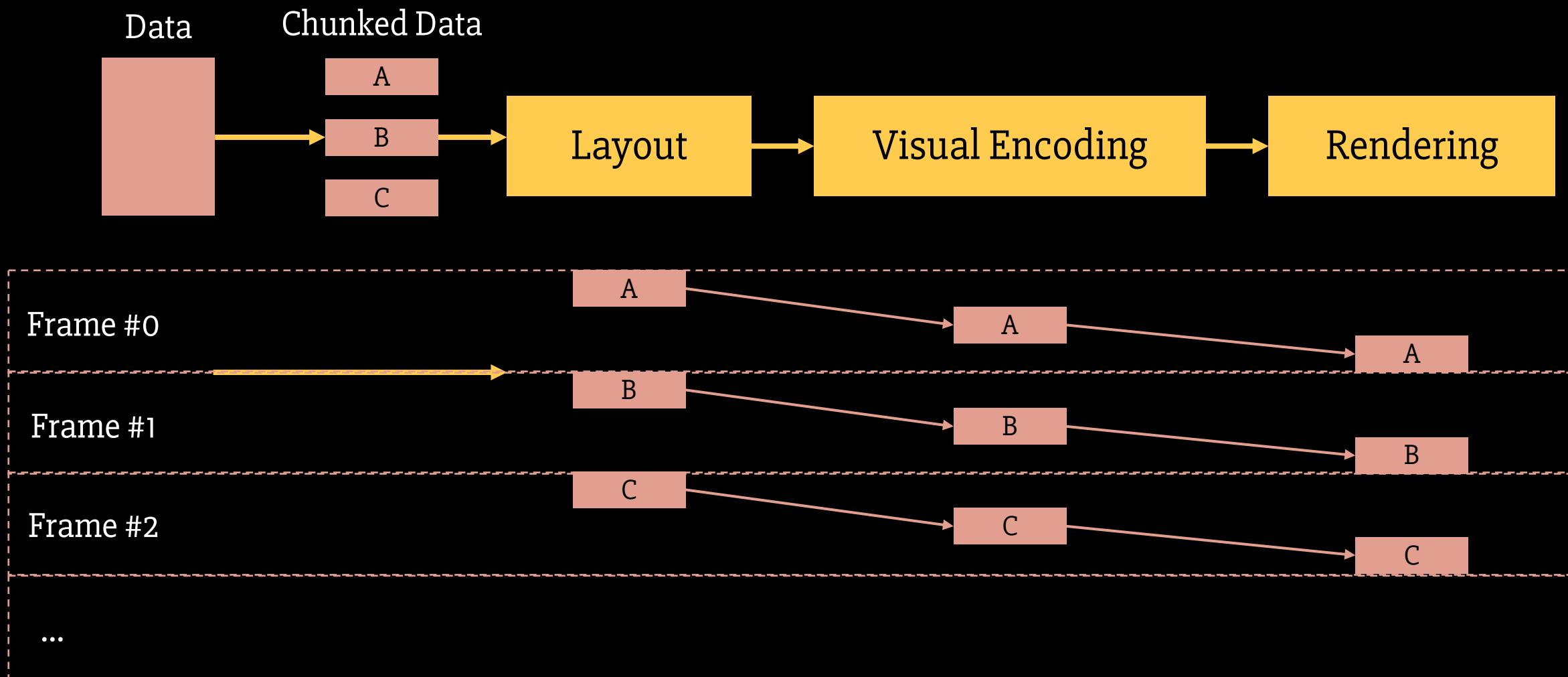
Before Progressive Rendering (ECharts v3)



After Progressive Rendering (ECharts 4)



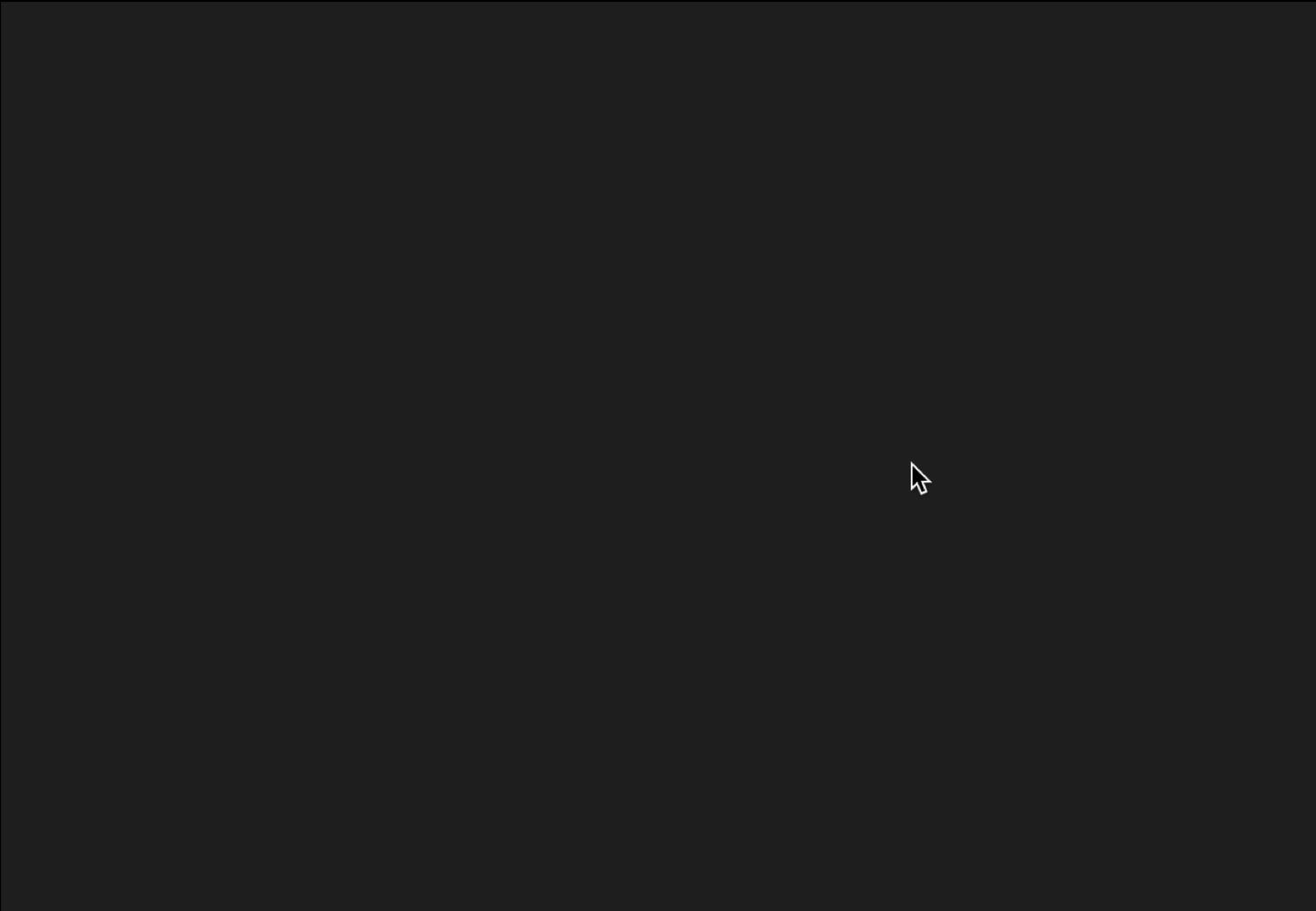
ECharts 4 Workflow - Progressive Rendering



Problem with Canvas



Problem Fixed with WebGL



Pros & Cons of Perception Based Approach

Pros

- Improves user experience
 - Instant feedback
 - Continuous progressing

Cons

- Developing cost
- Great change in the architecture

Use only when rendering big data

ECharts' Solution

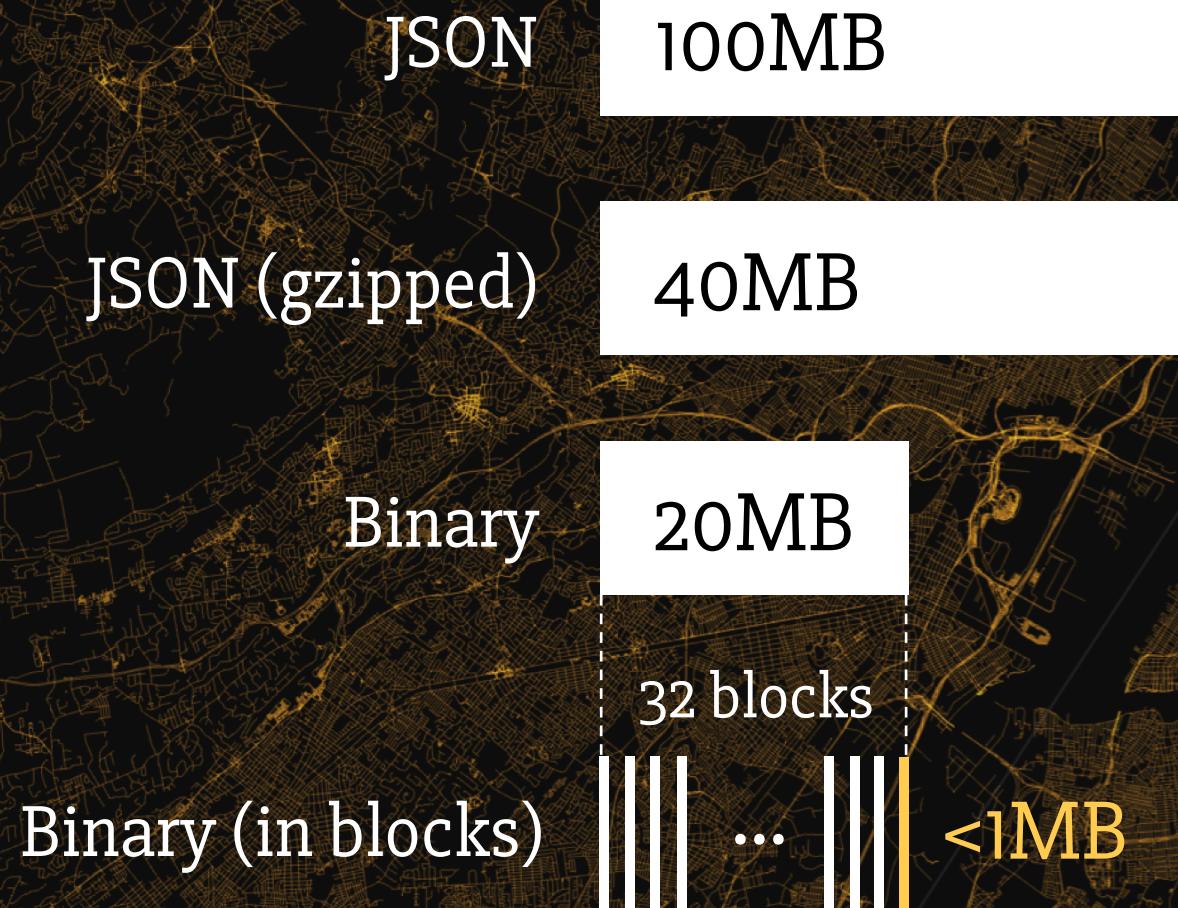
User
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Code
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Solution 4: Data Loading Based Approach



Split The Data Randomly



Pros & Cons of Data Loading Approach

Pros

- Improves user experience

Cons

- Developing cost

Incubation under ASF

Challenges of ECharts

- Extensive users vs. Limited contributors
 - Users: npm weekly downloads: 130k
 - Contributors:
 - 3 committers since incubation
 - < 10 core code maintainers
- Lacking international users

What we learned from the Apache Way

TO BE MORE OPEN

- More discussion and information on the mailing list
 - dev@echarts.apache.org
- More documents of everything
- Embrace the community

THANK YOU!

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- 🐱 @Ovilia