



# Information Visualization: Text Visualization

Dr. Christopher Collins

Acknowledgement: Parts of this lecture are based on material prepared by Tamara Munzner.

# TEXT VISUALIZATION

# The dog.



# The excited dog .





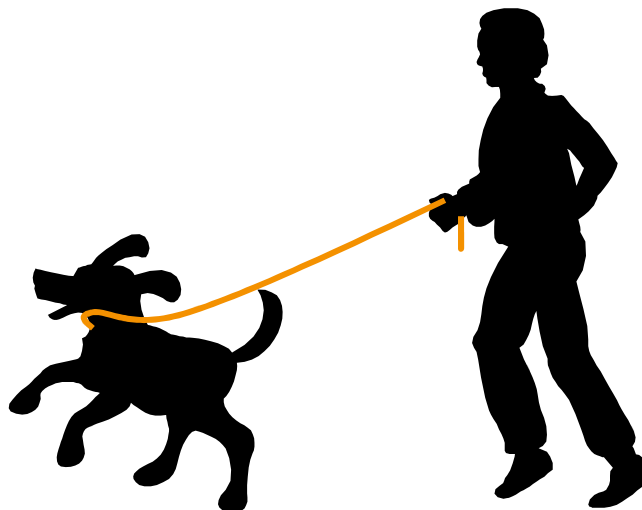
The man.



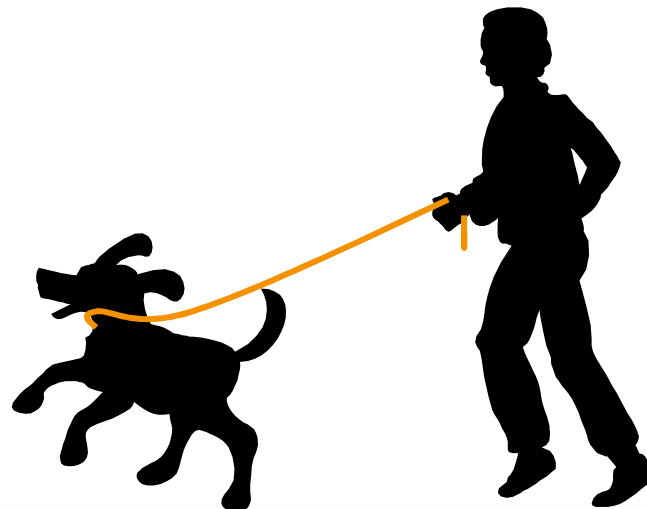
The man walks.



The man walks the  
excited dog.



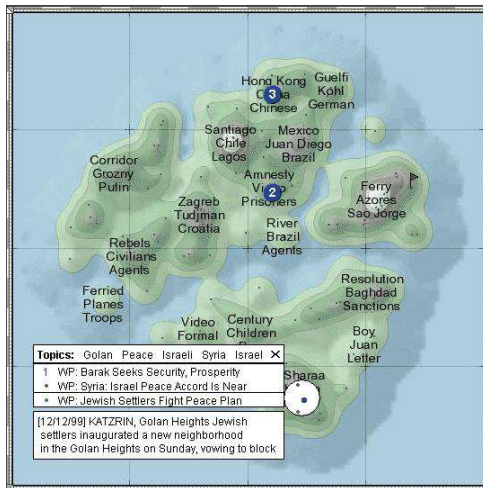
As the man walks the excited dog, he daydreams of the coming spring, and is filled with dread, as he is every year when the days drag on longer, the happy sun grinning sardonically at him as he enters his windowless workplace prison for the most hectic and stressful time of year.



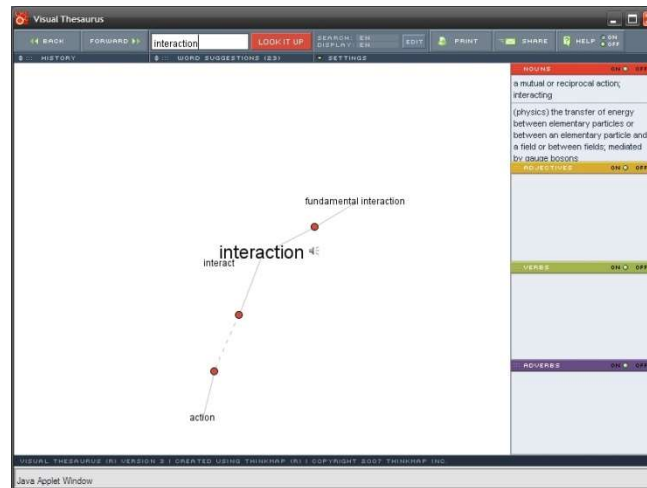
Example based on lecture  
notes of Marti Hearst,  
2006

# Why Visualize Language?

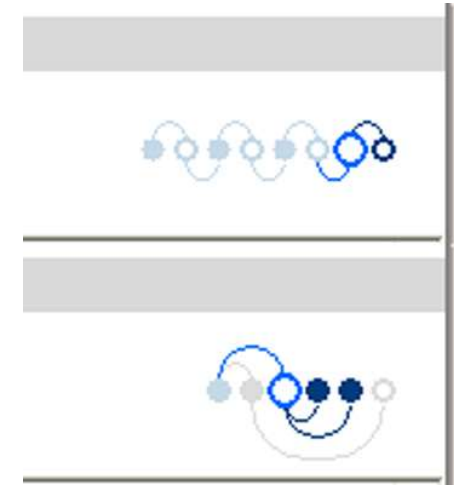
- To assist **information retrieval**
- To enable **linguistic analysis**
- To augment **analytics on mixed data**



Themescape



Visual Thesaurus



Thread Arcs

A horizontal banner at the top of the slide, heavily blurred. It appears to contain various icons and text, possibly related to a presentation or software interface.

# Visualizing Language is Difficult

- Many of the common challenges still exist
- Can you name some?



# Visualizing Language is Difficult

- Many of the common challenges still exist:
  - Screen real estate / occlusion
  - Choosing appropriate visual variable mappings
  - Colour and perception issues
  - Maintaining “graphical integrity”
  - Interaction and usability
- Specific challenges for language?



# Difficult Data

- Too much data – what to use?
  - Millions of blog posts,
  - Hundreds of thousands of news stories,
  - 183 billion emails,
  - ... **per day**
- Data is noisy:
  - Newswire stories are syndicated (but differ slightly)
  - 70-72% of email is spam
  - Text contains section headings, figure captions, and direct quotes





# Once you have the data...

- Most meaning comes from our minds and common understanding.
- “How much is that doggy in the window?”
  - how much: social system of barter and trade (not the size of the dog)
  - “doggy” implies childlike, plaintive, probably cannot do the purchasing on their own
  - “in the window” implies behind a store window, not really inside a window, requires notion of window shopping

(Hearst, 2006)



# Language is Ambiguous

- Words and phrases can have many meanings, determined by context and world knowledge.
  - Interesting language is often figurative:
    - “Tables encourage casual interaction.”
- vs
- “I encouraged her to take a day off.”

# Language is Ambiguous

- I saw Pathfinder on Mars with a telescope.
- Pathfinder photographed Mars.
- The Pathfinder photograph mars our perception of a lifeless planet.
- The Pathfinder photograph from Ford has arrived.
- The Pathfinder forded the river without marring its paint job.

(Hearst, 2006)

# Data Processing Decisions

16

- Many levels of data processing can take place:
  - Word counting
  - Stemming
  - Parsing
  - Summarization
  - Sentiment analysis
  - Topic modelling
  - Word-Sense disambiguation
- Each step of extra processing introduces uncertainty

# Visual Considerations

Supporters of Martin, who has been jailed without trial for more than two years, are calling on Prime Minister Stephen Harper to ask Mexican president Felipe Calderon to release Martin text is not preattentive under a section of the Mexican constitution that allows the government to expel undesirables from the country. Martin's supporters believe she has no chance of a fair trial in Mexico. Neither does Waage.

# Visual Considerations

Supporters of Martin, who has been jailed without trial for more than two years, are calling on Prime Minister Stephen Harper to ask Mexican president Felipe Calderon to release Martin **text is not preattentive** under a section of the Mexican constitution that allows the government to expel undesirables from the country. Martin's supporters believe she has no chance of a fair trial in Mexico. Neither does Waage.

# Visual Considerations

- Text readability is dependent on size, orientation, font, clutter...



# Visual Considerations

- Text readability is dependent on size, orientation, font, clutter...
- More likely to need large amounts of text in language visualization







# Visualizing language is also easy!

- SO much data available for analysis
- (Mostly) readily computer readable
- Simple techniques can give instant summaries



arms  
Must merit mind bare  
takes weary fortune fardels  
love pang's wrong regard country  
sweat thy name  
respect resolution o'er  
traveller  
Nymph  
death  
life die  
makes  
despised  
Ophelia  
rub  
puzzles  
patient  
mortal  
may heir pith  
time suffer rather shocks  
dream moment  
flesh  
awry  
bodkin  
conscience  
sea  
delay  
shocks  
rather  
suffer  
time  
end  
bear tis  
sleep  
question  
lose  
undiscover'd  
turn  
something  
perchance  
spurns  
great  
currents  
makes  
dread  
sicklied  
cast  
native  
take  
now  
man's pause  
shuffled  
troubles  
office  
fly  
dreams  
scorns  
Whether  
slings  
opposing  
insolence  
pale  
hue  
oppressor's  
proud  
arrows  
whips  
ay  
heart-ache  
orisons  
natural  
coil  
long  
know  
give  
grunt  
thought  
fair bourn  
nobler  
sins  
others  
Devoutly  
unworthy  
might  
action.--Soft  
wish'd  
consummation  
contumely  
pang's  
ill's  
calamity  
returns  
remember'd  
come  
thus  
Nymph  
death  
life die  
makes  
despised  
Ophelia  
rub  
puzzles  
patient  
mortal  
may heir pith  
time suffer rather shocks  
dream moment  
flesh  
awry  
bodkin  
conscience  
sea  
delay  
shocks  
rather  
suffer  
time  
end  
bear tis  
sleep  
question  
lose  
undiscover'd  
turn  
something  
perchance  
spurns  
great  
currents  
makes  
dread  
sicklied  
cast  
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take  
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troubles  
office  
fly  
dreams  
scorns  
Whether  
slings  
opposing  
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pale  
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oppressor's  
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whips  
ay  
heart-ache  
orisons  
natural  
coil  
long  
know  
give  
grunt  
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unworthy  
might  
action.--Soft  
wish'd  
consummation  
contumely

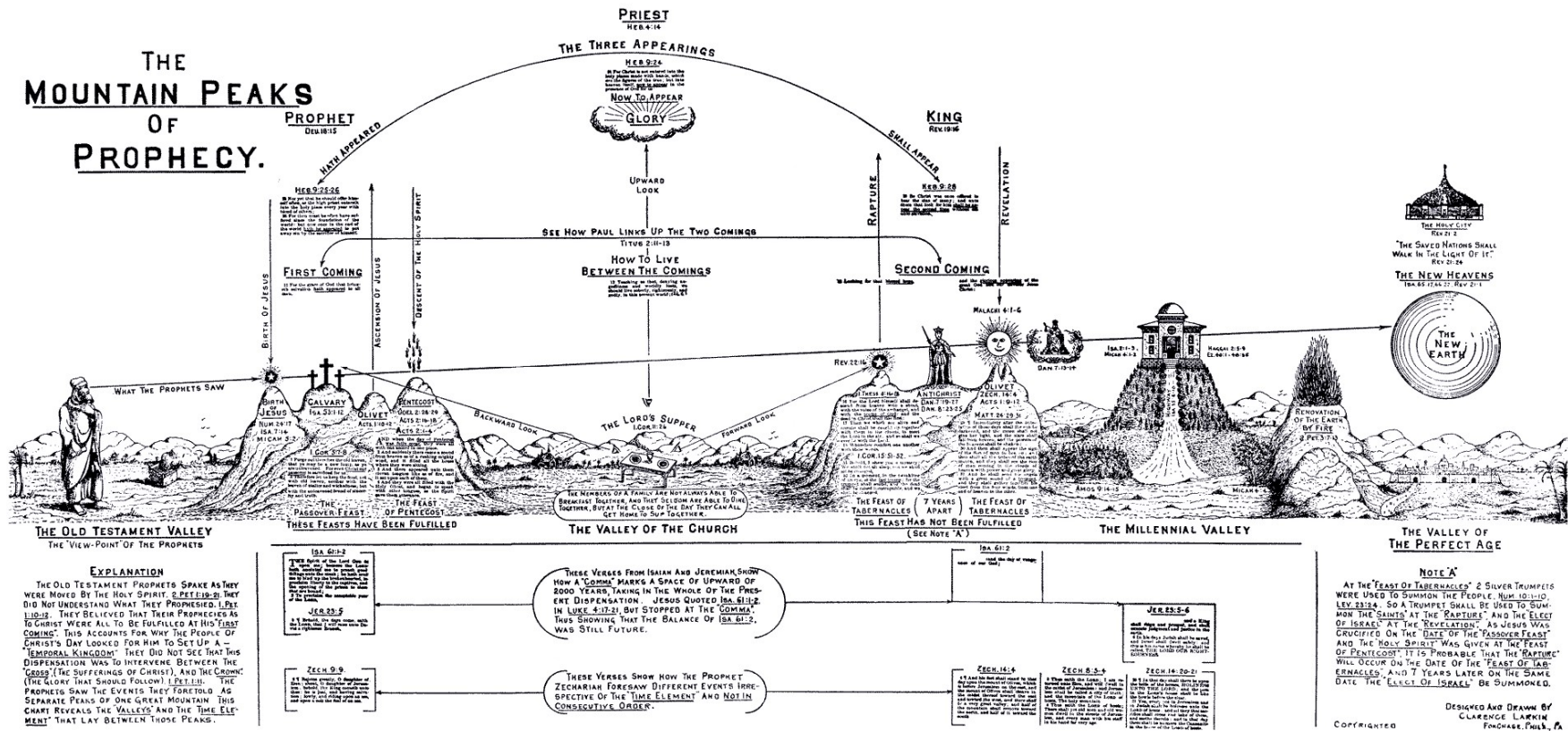
[illegible]



Text Visualization

# BACKGROUND






Mountain Peaks of Prophecy (Larkin, 1918)

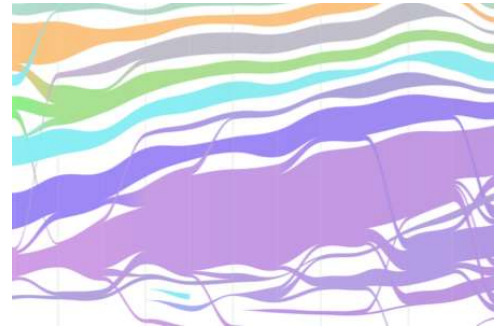


# Visual Text Analytics

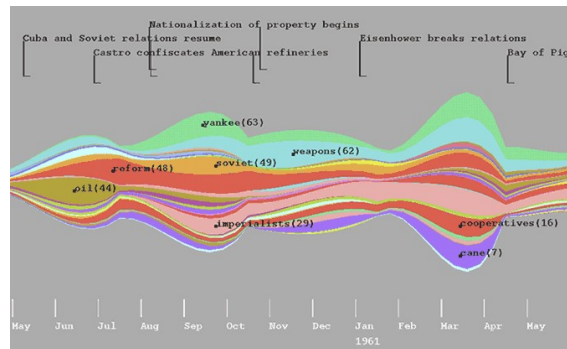
- Visual techniques for words, documents, sets of documents to support rapid summarization, trend analysis, exploration, search, comparative analysis, ...
  - Application areas include market analysis, legal studies, e-discovery, readability, literary studies, personal reflection, information retrieval and exploration, intelligence analysis
- 



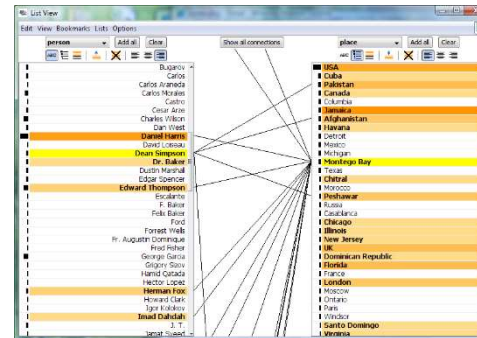
## Word Clouds



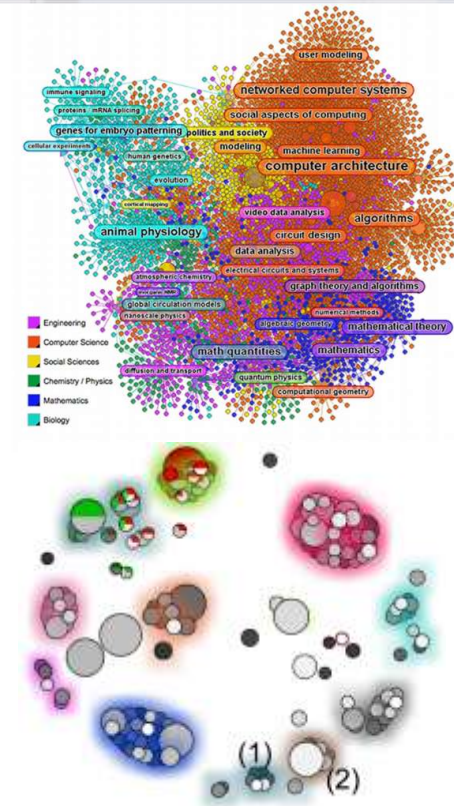
## TextFlow



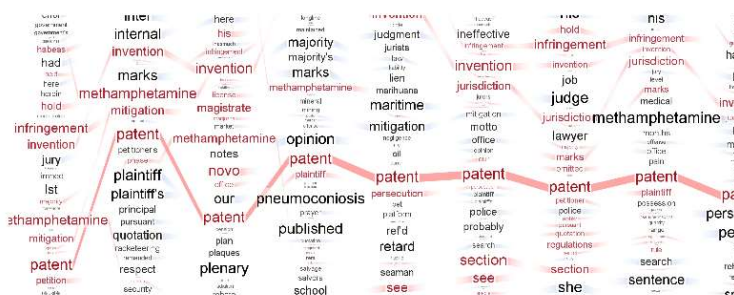
# Theme River



## Jigsaw



# Topic Models

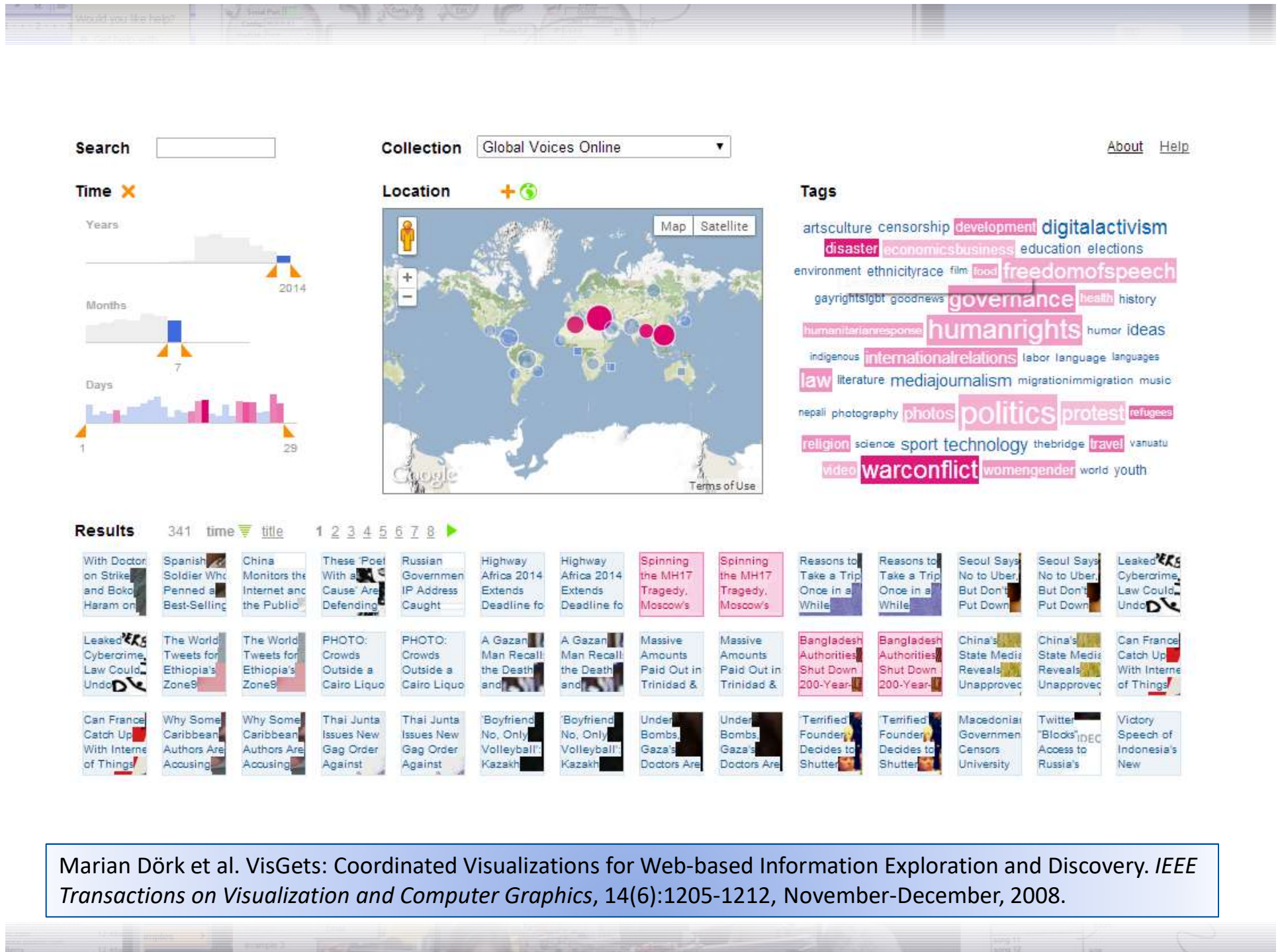


## Parallel Tag Clouds



# Themescape





Marian Dörk et al. VisGets: Coordinated Visualizations for Web-based Information Exploration and Discovery. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 14(6):1205-1212, November-December, 2008.



# Linguistic Methods

- Word Counting
- Word Scoring
- Stemming
- Stop Word Removal
- Part of Speech Tagging
- Parsing
- Word Sense Disambiguation
- Named Entity Recognition
- Semantic Categorization
- Sentiment Analysis
- Topic Modeling (some caveats)

# NLTK: Natural Language Toolkit

- NLTK.org
- Python

## NLTK 3.0 documentation

[NEXT](#) | [MODULES](#) | [INDEX](#)

### Natural Language Toolkit

NLTK is a leading platform for building Python programs to work with human language data. It provides easy-to-use interfaces to [over 50 corpora and lexical resources](#) such as WordNet, along with a suite of text processing libraries for classification, tokenization, stemming, tagging, parsing, and semantic reasoning, and an active [discussion forum](#).

Thanks to a hands-on guide introducing programming fundamentals alongside topics in computational linguistics, NLTK is suitable for linguists, engineers, students, educators, researchers, and industry users alike. NLTK is available for Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. Best of all, NLTK is a free, open source, community-driven project.

NLTK has been called “a wonderful tool for teaching, and working in, computational linguistics using Python,” and “an amazing library to play with natural language.”

[Natural Language Processing with Python](#) provides a practical introduction to programming for language processing. Written by the creators of NLTK, it guides the reader through the fundamentals of writing Python programs, working with corpora, categorizing text, analyzing linguistic structure, and more. The book is being updated for Python 3 and NLTK 3. (The original Python 2 version is still available at [http://nltk.org/book\\_1ed](http://nltk.org/book_1ed).)

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

[NLTK News](#)

[Installing NLTK](#)

[Installing NLTK Data](#)

[Contribute to NLTK](#)

[FAQ](#)

[Wiki](#)

[API](#)

[HOWTO](#)

### SEARCH

Enter search terms or a module, class or function name.

# Stemming

- Reduce words to their 'stems' by removing endings (morphology)
  - running -> run
  - runs -> run
- A good way to increase signal and reduce fracturing of the corpus if there aren't many words.
- Note: Keep the original words somewhere! Also keep the case if you choose to lowercase the word; you never know when you'll need this data

# Stop Word Removal

- Common words such as “and”, “the”, “I” are removed from view to highlight content words
- Domain specific stop words, e.g. in legal domain:
  - Court, attorney, honour, plaintiff, etc.
- Caution! These words have been shown to be useful for stylistic analysis! When working with text corpora, KEEP EVERYTHING.

# Part of Speech Tagging

- Assign grammatical roles to words
- Conventional tagsets and representation:
  - The/AT grand/JJ jury/NN commented/VBD on/IN  
a/AT number/NN of/IN ...
- Many words are ambiguous: fly, chair, run, store, table, and more!
  - Fly/NN
  - Fly/VB

Fly/NN



A high-angle, aerial photograph of a brown eagle with white-tipped wings in full flight. The eagle is positioned in the center-right of the frame, flying towards the left. Its wings are spread wide, showing the intricate details of the feathers. Below the eagle, a rugged coastline is visible, featuring a mix of green fields, brown patches, and a dark, rocky shoreline that meets the sea. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds, and the overall lighting suggests a bright, sunny day. The text 'Fly/VB' is overlaid in the bottom-left corner in a white, sans-serif font.

Fly/VB





# Term / Concept Ambiguity

- Most meaning comes from our minds and common understanding.
- “How much is that doggy in the window?”
  - how much: social system of barter and trade (not the size of the dog)
  - “doggy” implies childlike, plaintive, probably cannot do the purchasing on their own
  - “in the window” implies behind a store window, not really inside a window, requires notion of window shopping

(Hearst, 2006)

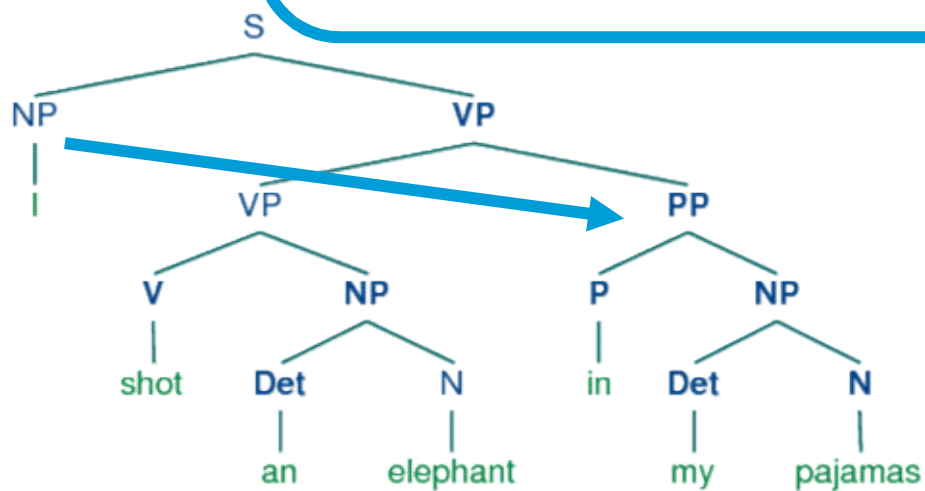
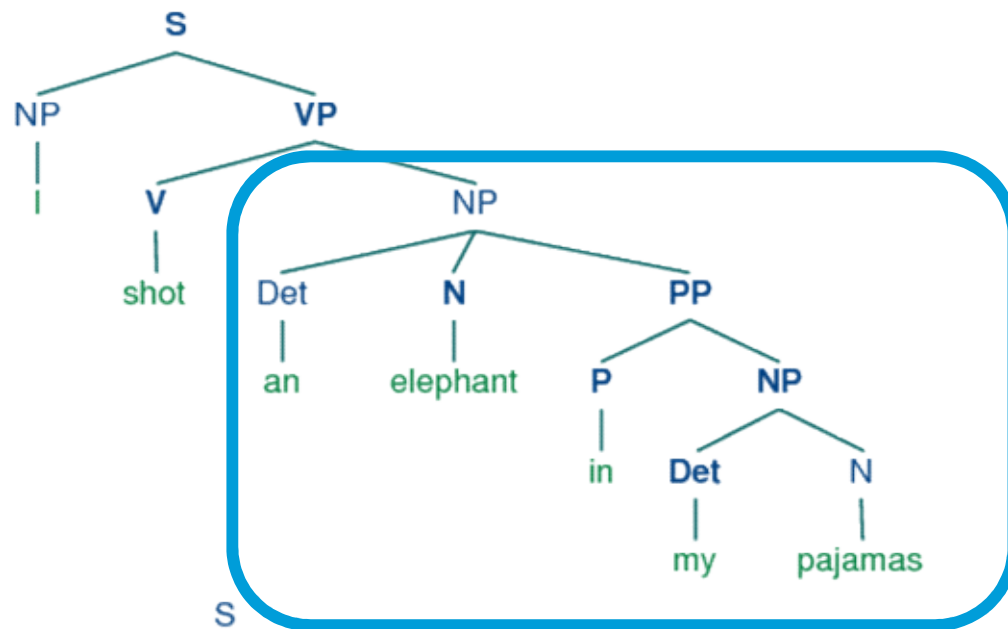






# Parsing

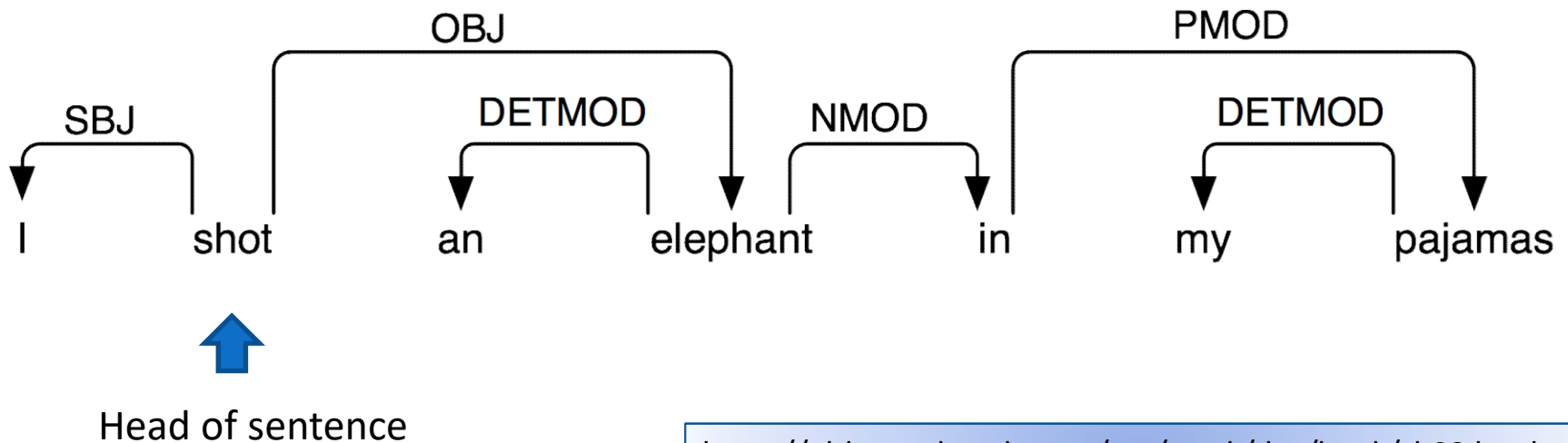
- Determining language structure
- Can reveal word-word relationships
- Useful for processing negation



<https://nltk.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/doc/book/ch08.html>

# Dependency Parsing

- Labelled directed graph
- Arcs represent relationships from heads to dependents



# Word Sense Disambiguation

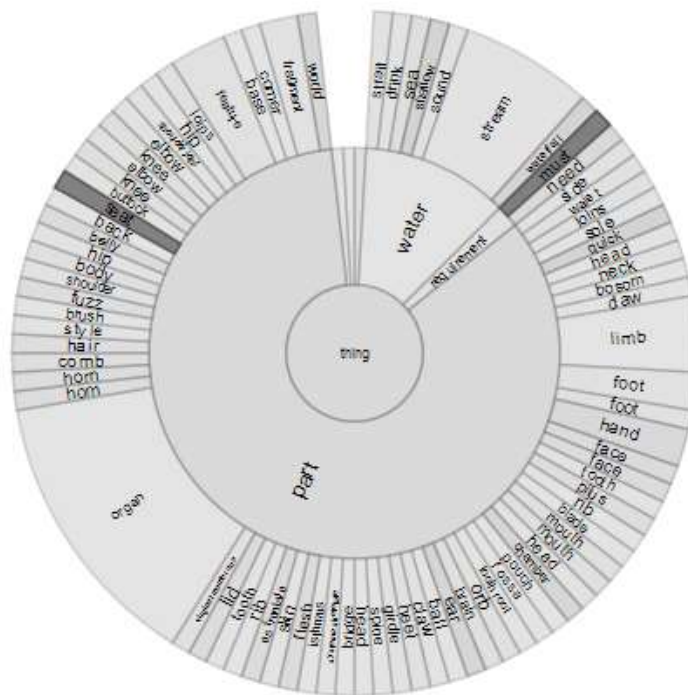
- Susan, the meeting chair, chaired the meeting well from the big chair in the front of the room.
  - Leader of a meeting
  - Action of leading a meeting
  - An object to sit upon

# Word Sense Disambiguation

- This is VERY difficult for a computer.
- Contexts are often the same and meanings can be quite fine-grained:
  - bank the financial institution, bank the building in which the financial institution is housed
- Annual contest: SENSEVAL
- My method: assume the most common sense

# Named Entity Recognition

- What are the people, places in the text?
- Use NLTK – it's very good at this.



food tomy displeasure  
Hercules  
Adam Claudio  
prince And How head  
counsel Don Pedro  
**Signior Benedick**  
Messenger maid  
beggar BEATRICE Well  
Signior Leonato  
constable DON JOHN  
DON PEDRO DON PEDRO

Much Ado About Nothing



<http://vialab.science.uoit.ca/docuburst>



# Semantic Categorization

- Placing a word into an ontology or sense thesaurus based on *meaning*.
- Common resources include:
  - WordNet
  - Roget's Thesaurus



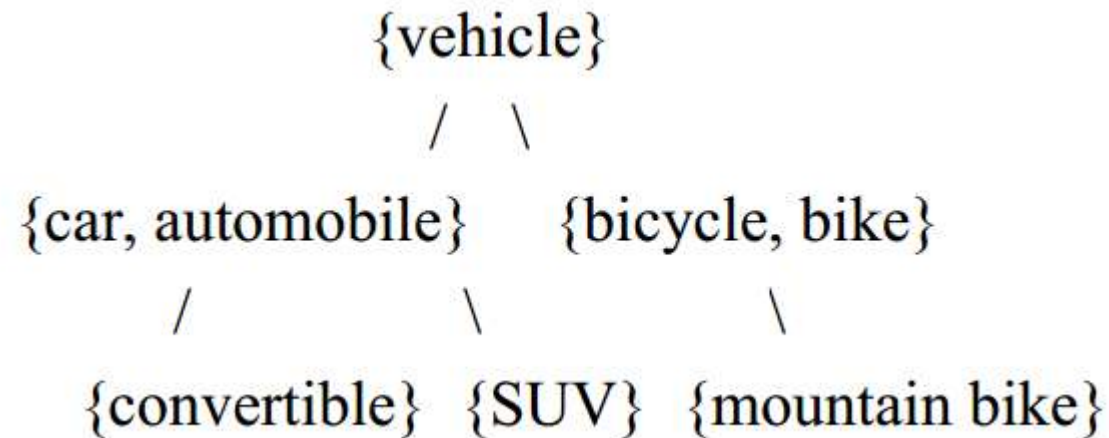
# WordNet

- A large lexical database, or “digital dictionary”
- Covers most English nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs
- Organizes *synsets* by *meaning*
- Words are related to one another through many different relationship types:
- X is a kind of Y, X has part Y, an X Ys, X is Y/has property Y



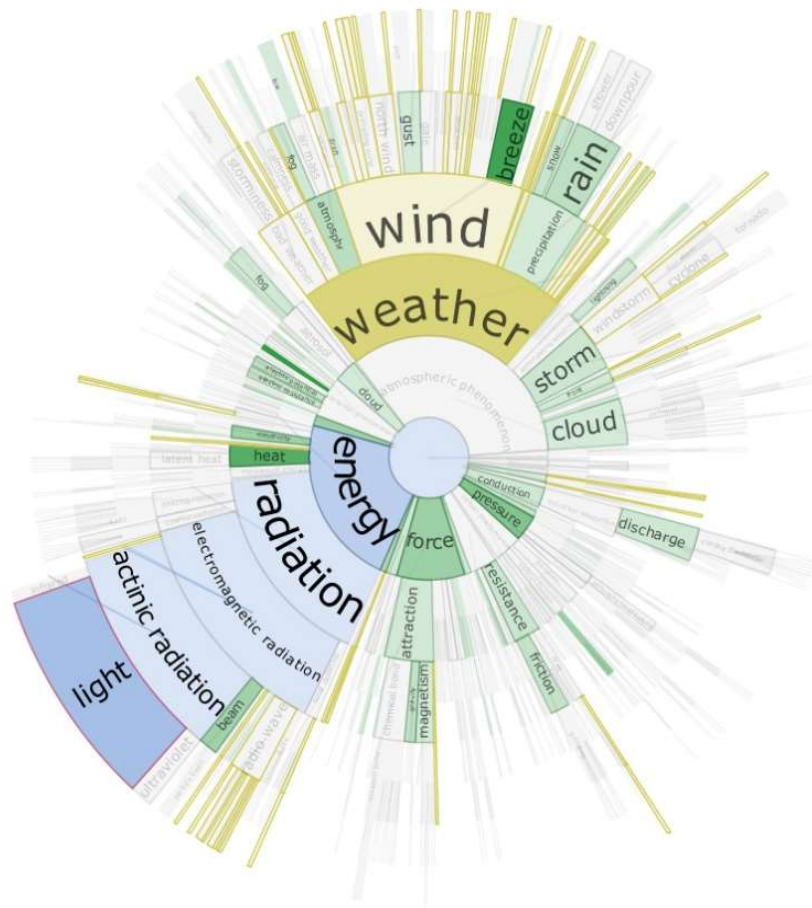
# Hyponymy

- The “IS-A” relation for nouns

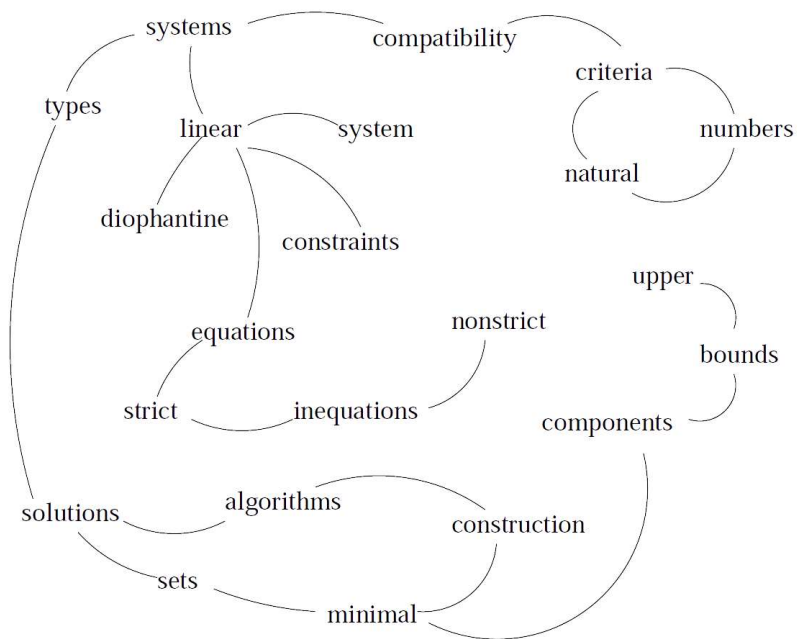


# SEMANTIC VISUALIZATIONS

# DocuBurst



Collins, C.; Carpendale, S.; Penn, G. DocuBurst: Visualizing Document Content using Language Structure. Proceedings of Eurographics/IEEE VGTC Symposium on Visualization, June, 2009.



Mihalcea and Tarau, 2004

### Visualizations : Remarks of Senator Barack Obama: Super Tuesday

Can't see the visualization? Download the latest Flash plugin [here](#).

Created by: Created on: Saturday May 03, 3:26 PM

1 word 2 word Compare

Search :

Showing 200 out of 380

afford ago **america** american americans answer anymore arkansas back **began** begin black blue **boys** breaks build  
california calling **campaign** capitol Care carolina carried challenges **change** check child **children** choice chorus  
cities city closing coast collection coming common condolences consumed cooks corn counted **country** crumbling day **debate** deserts deterred  
disappointed distraction **divided** division doors drama dreams duty east echoed **election** extraordinary factory family farmers february fields  
fighting finally focus friend front **future** gave gender generations goodbye great hampshire happen health hearing heat hills hit **hope**  
house hundred important iowa **iraq** jobs kitchen leaves live lobbyists looked made **make** matters miles millions moment money mortgages  
movement nation nevada **night** nominee north numbers opportunity **party** past pay people plans points politicians **politics** polls  
poverty prayers presidency **president** problems promises proposed put puts quit **race** reached reaffirm real red region **republicans**  
respect results run running sale schools scoring send seniors settle shuts sign soldier solving south speak spoken **springfield** stand  
standing start states stealing steps **stood** storms students support swelled talking tax teachers tennessee thing thoughts  
**time** tired today tonight tour towns truth tuesday united versus victims voices volunteers votes **washington**  
waves west whisper white win work workers world worrying write yard year young

Data file: Remarks of Senator Barack Obama: Super Tuesday

Data source: barackobama.com

This data set has not yet been rated.

share this

watch this

add to topic hub

rate this

Wattenberg et al., 2008

# DocuBurst

The diagram illustrates the DocuBurst process flow and a WordNet hierarchy. The process flow is as follows:

- An orange book icon represents the input document.
- A blue arrow points from the book to a list of word pairs and their counts:
- A blue arrow points from the list to a WordNet icon (a blue cylinder).
- A blue arrow points from the WordNet icon to a list of WordNet definitions:
- A blue arrow points from the WordNet icon to a large, complex WordNet hierarchy diagram.

The list of word pairs and counts is:

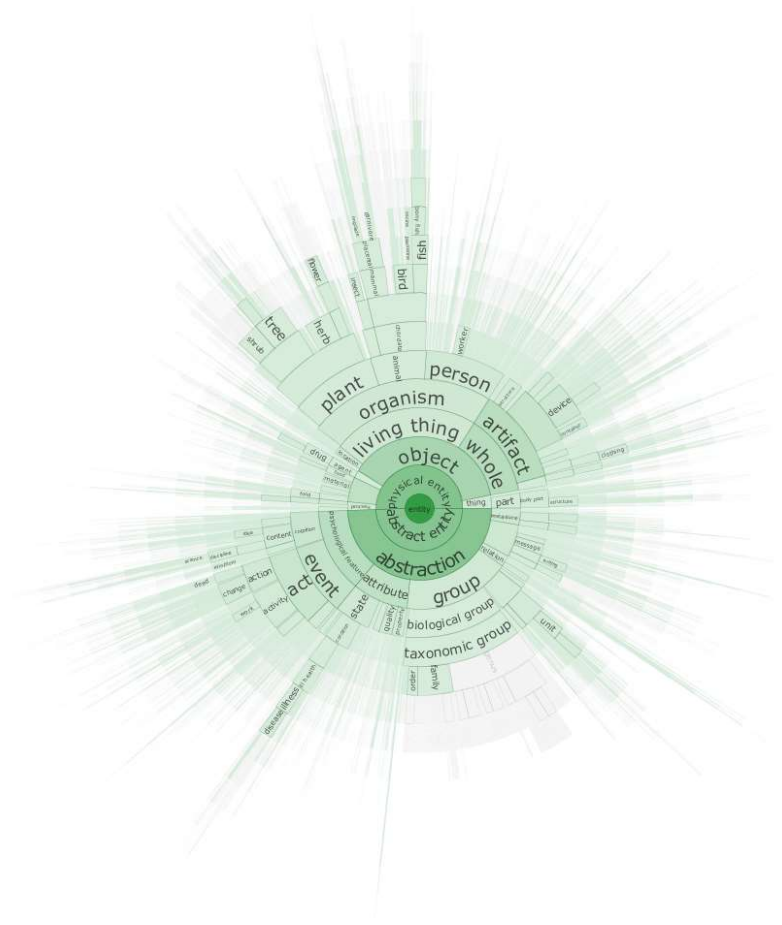
- games → game
- taken → take
- absolute, noun, 10
- chair, noun, 2
- moment, noun, 11
- game, noun, 30
- reality, noun, 3
- take, verb, 13
- represent, verb, 17
- ...

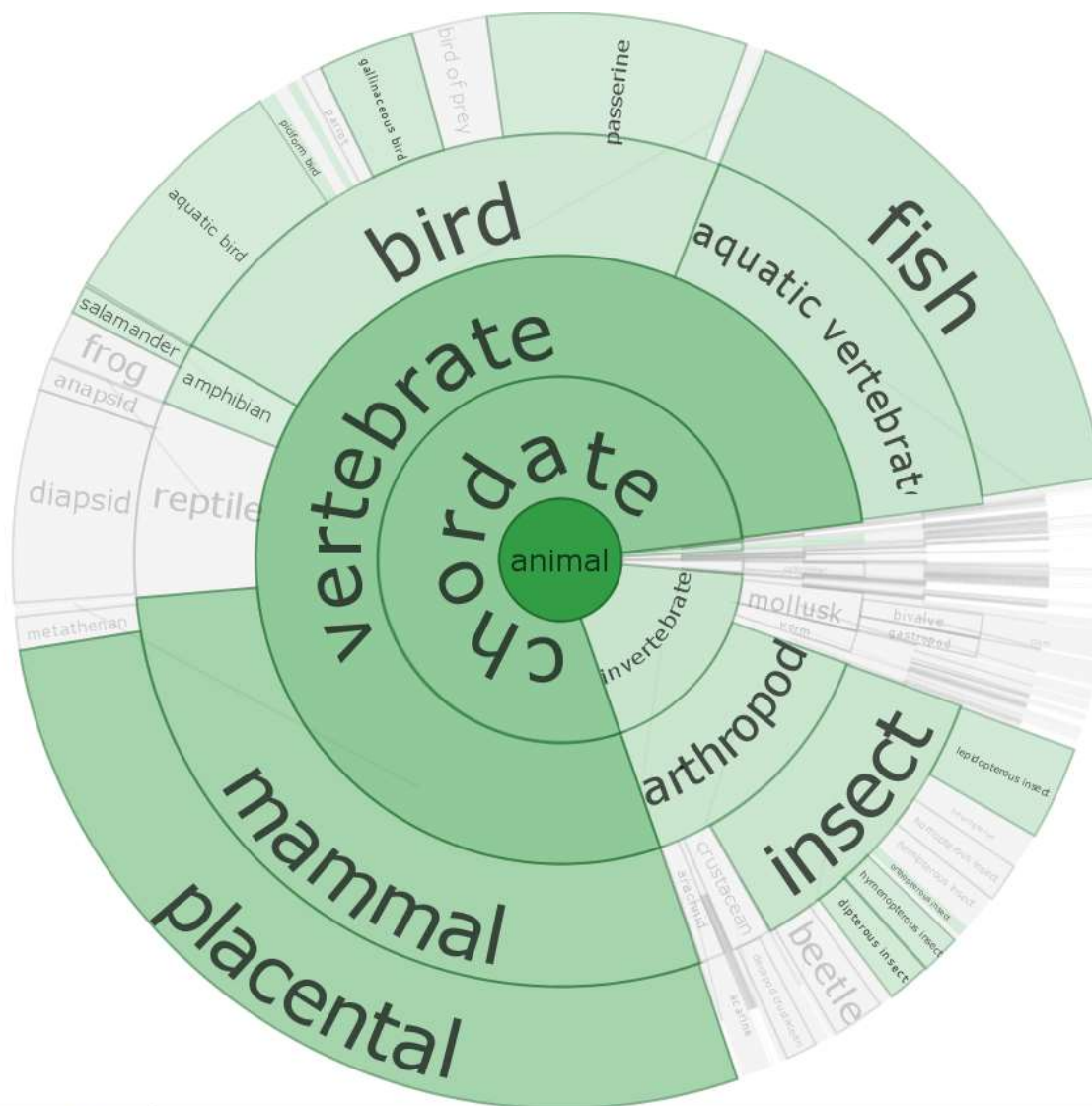
The WordNet icon is labeled "WordNet".

The list of WordNet definitions is:

- game IS activity
- chair IS furniture

The large, complex WordNet hierarchy diagram is a radial tree structure showing the relationships between various concepts. The root node is "entity", which branches into "physical entity" and "abstract entity". "Physical entity" further branches into "object", "living thing", "plant", "animal", "person", "device", "artifact", "whole", "part", "unit", "group", "biological group", "taxonomic group", "event", "action", "change", "state", "attribute", "process", "action", "change", "state", "attribute", "process", "action", "change", "state", "attribute", "process".





0 119.86

Search Filter Options Text Segments Concordance Lines

Focus:

Word/Sense Details:

POS: noun

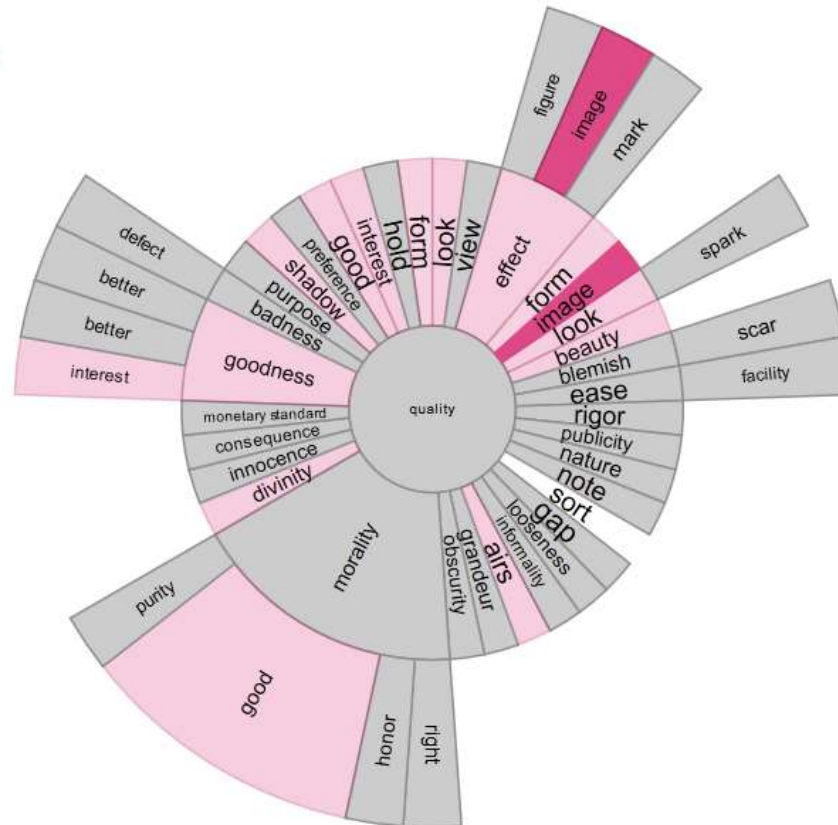
Synonyms: dipterous insect, two-winged insects, dipteran, dipteran

Sense: insects having usually a single pair of functional wings (anterior pair) with the posterior pair reduced to small knobbed structures and mouth parts adapted for sucking or lapping or piercing





Search	Options	Annotations	Read
<p>Filter: <input type="text" value="Search"/></p> <p>Sense Details:</p> <p>No Synset Selected</p>			
<p>Root: <input type="text" value="Search"/></p> <p>Suggested:</p> <p><a href="#">action</a> <a href="#">quality</a> <a href="#">idea</a> <a href="#">writing</a> <a href="#">period</a></p> <p>Sense: <input type="text" value="All"/></p> <p><input type="button" value="Word Not Found"/></p>			



High Anglican Church  
Alexander Taylor  
Lewis Carroll  
Canon Edward Pusey  
Alton Locke  
Richard Wallace  
Donald Rackin  
Caroline Leach  
**Morton Cohen**  
Charles Lutwidge Dodgson  
Jack the Ripper  
Rugby School  
Charles Kingsley  
Oxford  
Oscar Rejlander  
Thomas Vere Bayne  
Christ Church  
Arthur Stanley  
whopping cough  
Julia Margaret Cameron

**Try it! <http://vialab.science.uoit.ca/docuburst>**

# Lexichrome

lexichrome<sup>beta</sup>

■ PALETTE ■ WORDS ■ TEXT ■ FINGERPRINT ■ ROGET'S THESAURUS

ABOUT LEXICHROME



<http://lexichrome.com>

Work in Progress with Chris Kim and Saif Mohammed



# < all words associated with yellow

PALETTE

A WORDS

TEXT

ABOUT LEXICHROME

RELEVANCE (DESC)

ALPHABETICAL

cowardly

10 out of 10

nugget

7 out of 7

sun

7 out of 7

sunny

9 out of 10

saffron

8 out of 9

treasure

7 out of 8

lion

6 out of 7

mustard

6 out of 7

radiant

6 out of 7

bee

11 out of 13

butter

11 out of 13

insecure

6 out of 8

sandy

6 out of 8

scatter

6 out of 8

lightning

8 out of 11

beehive

10 out of 14

practically

5 out of 7

radiate

5 out of 7

enlighten

7 out of 10

sunshine

7 out of 10

# lexichrome<sup>alpha</sup>

■ PALETTE A WORDS **TEXT**

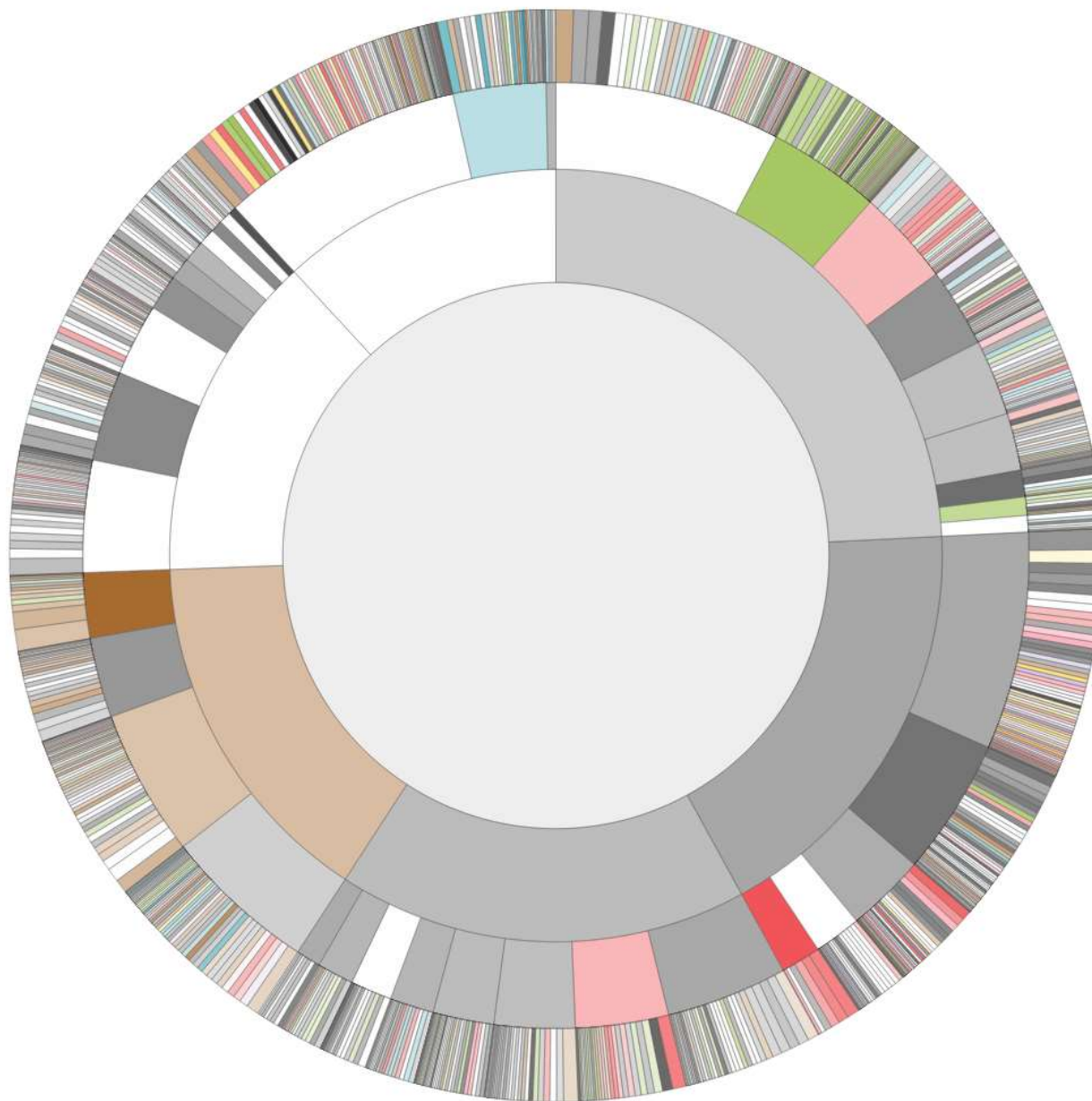
[? ABOUT LEXICHROME](#)

Nameless here for evermore.

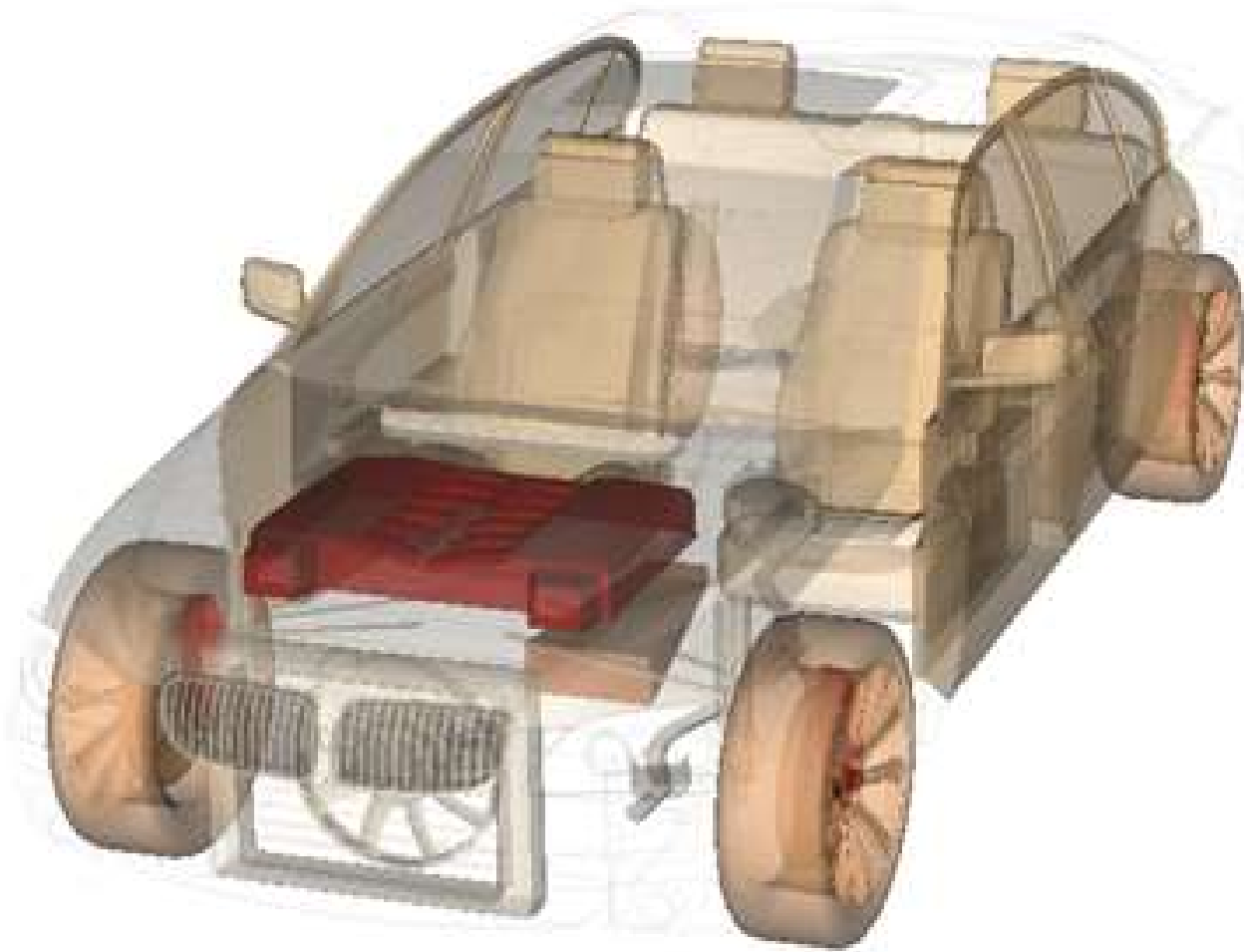
And the silken sad uncertain rustling  
of each purple curtain  
Thrilled me - filled me with fantastic  
terrors never felt before;  
So that now, to still the beating of my  
heart, I stood repeating  
`'Tis some visitor entreating entrance  
at my chamber door -  
Some late visitor entreating entrance  
at my chamber door; -  
This it is, and nothing more,'

**ANALYZE**

Once upon a midnight dreary, while  
I pondered weak and weary,  
Over many a quaint and curious  
volume of forgotten lore,  
While I nodded, nearly napping,  
suddenly there came a tapping,  
As of some one gently rapping,  
rapping at my chamber door.  
`'Tis some visitor,' I muttered,  
`tapping at my chamber door -  
Only this, and nothing more.'

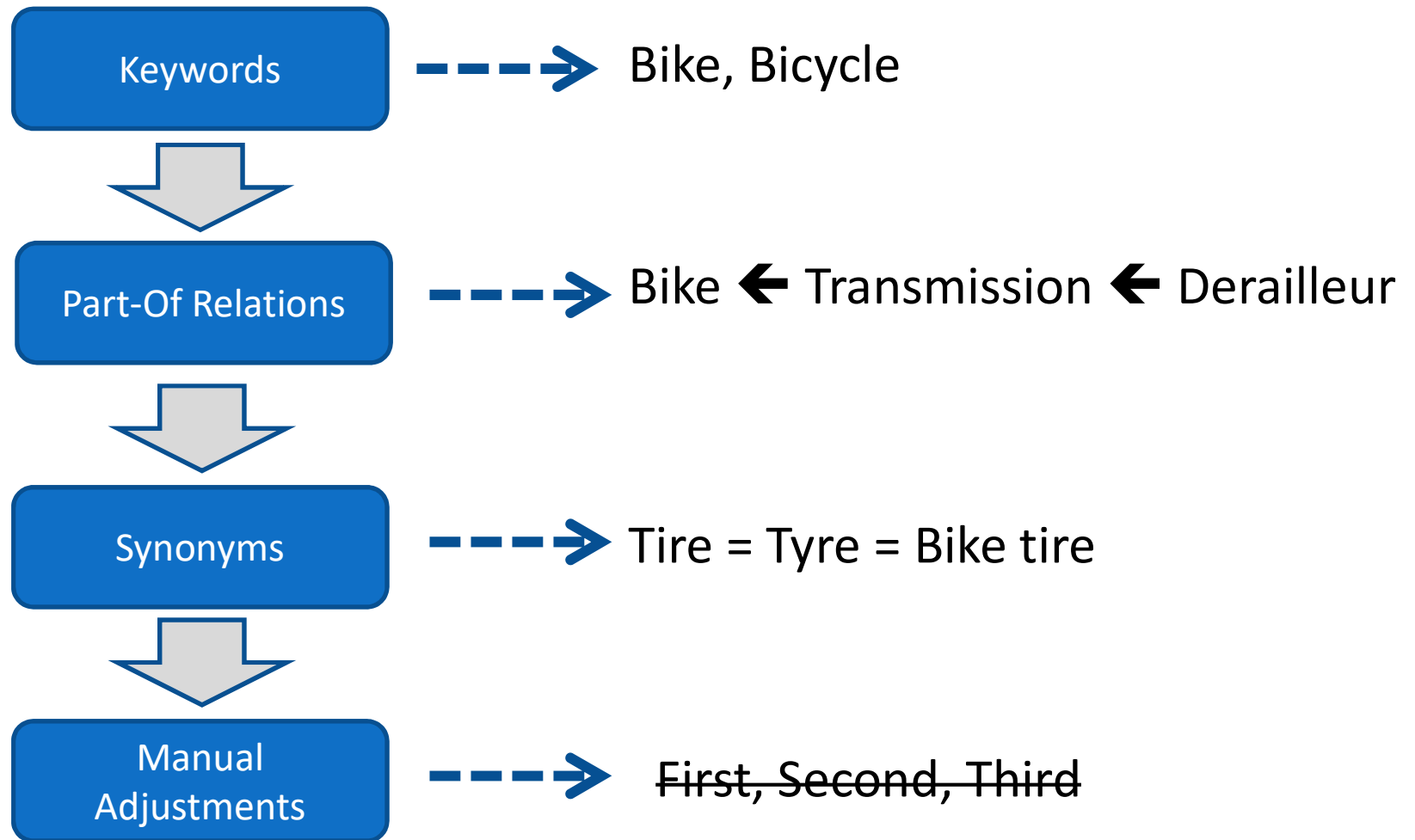


# Descriptive Non-Photorealistic Rendering



M. Chang and C. Collins, "Exploring Entities in Text with Descriptive Non-photorealistic Rendering," in *Proc. of the 2013 IEEE Pacific Visualization Symposium (PACIFICVIS '13)*, 2013.

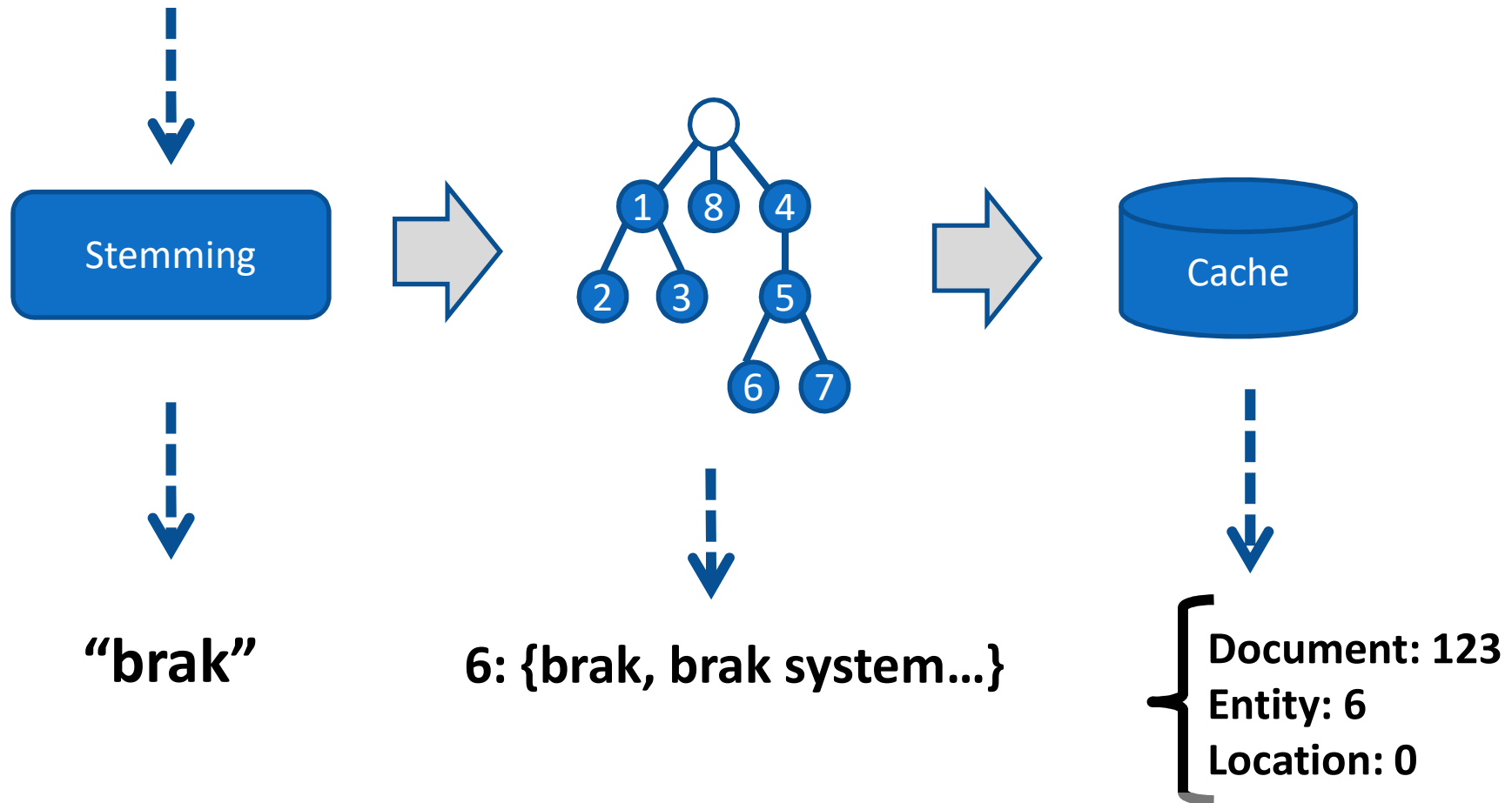
# Ontology Generation



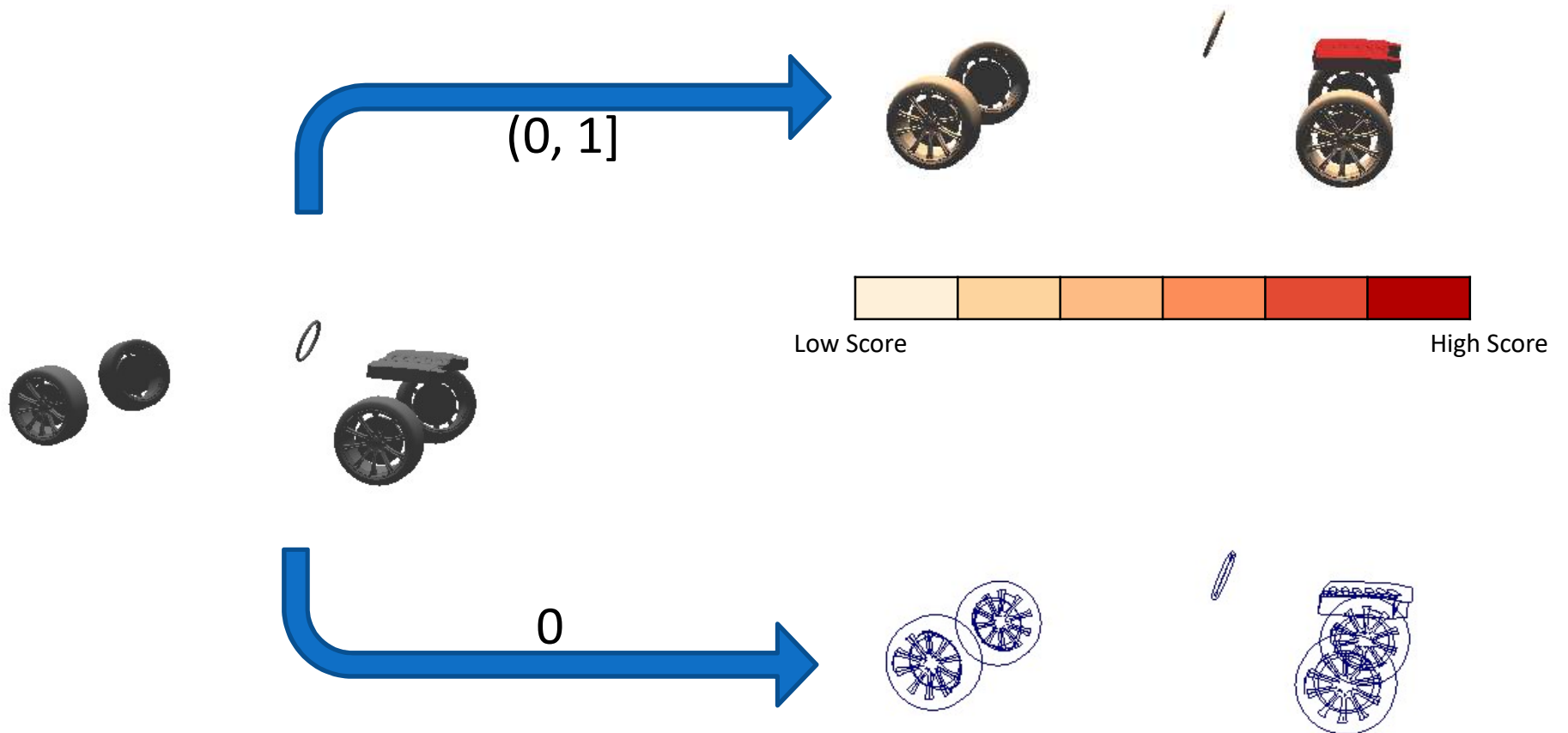


# Entity Extraction

**“Brakes failed going at 35 mph.”**

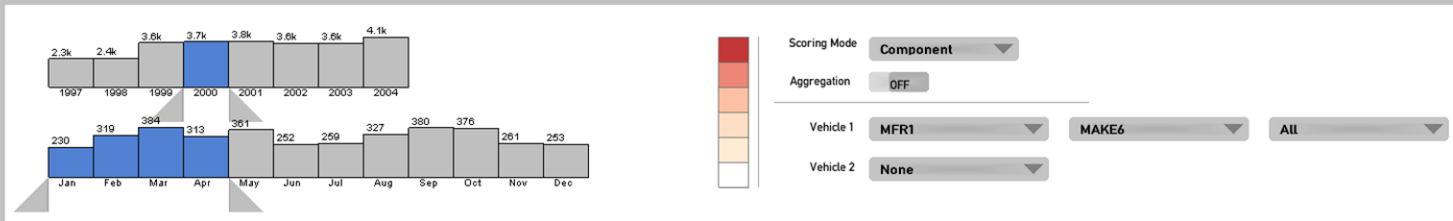


# Visual Representation

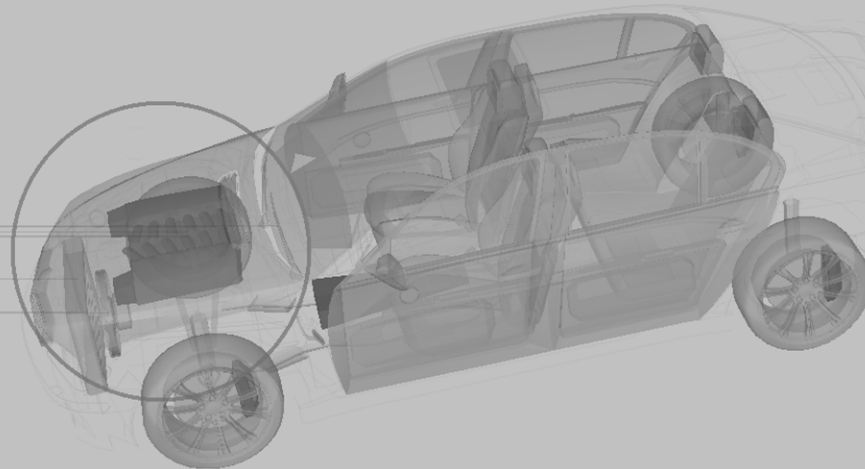




# Main Interface



windshield wiper (36/36)
brake (229/229)
wheel (55/55)
engine (257/257)
suspension (23/23)
bonnet (22/22)
radiator (12/12)
fan (9/9)



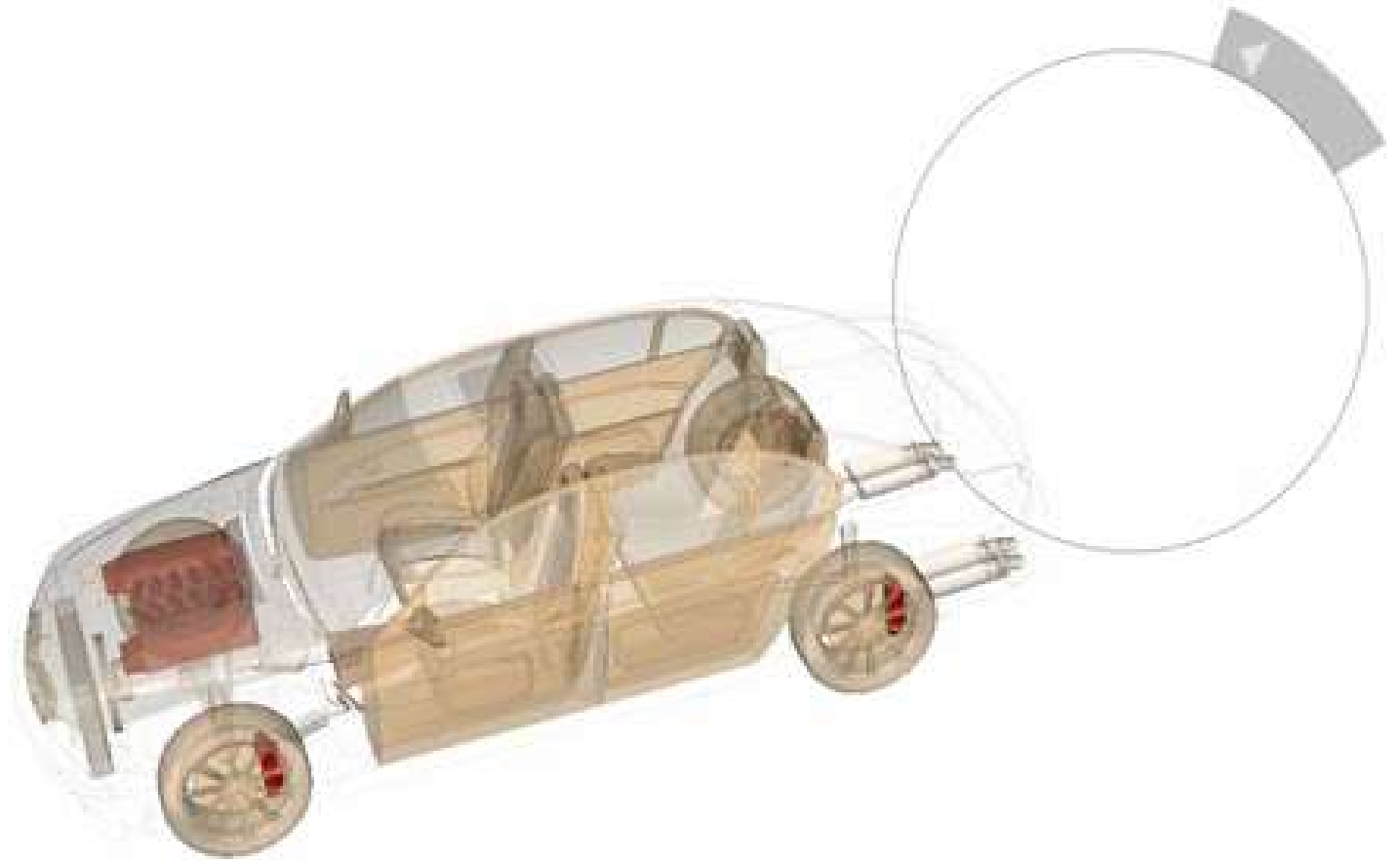
[2000-01-01] MFR1 - MAKE6 - MODEL60 - 1997  
While **braking** in line of **traffic brakes** did not work, cruise control seemed to engage, car would not stop. Hit car in front, that car hit next in line. Received summons but at later date found not guilty and fine returned. Inspection said cruise was ok. On 23/25/99 **brakes** again failed til cruise control was hit at off button. Cruise was not in use - has not been used since 1996 accident. Cruise control was not connected at time of purchase - northtown make6 connected 10/4/96 when found cruise did not work. \*ak.

[2000-01-02] MFR1 - MAKE6 - MODEL8 - 1991  
A written request was submitted to the mechanic asking for an evaluation of the **transmission** and peeling paint. I was given an oral estimate via phone call expressing the need for a new **transmission** for \$2000. 00. The diagnosis, cost of repair/replacement of **transmission** was not included on invoice, nor was the evaluation/ repair cost of peeling exterior paint. I paid \$65. 00 for the estimate, but feel I got nothing in writing. I didn't receive documentation of diagnosis, or cost of repairs. \*ak.

[2000-01-03] MFR1 - MAKE6 - MODEL383 - 1997  
This is first make6 I've had with this track bar design on steering. Previous make6 vehicles I have owned have over 150,000 miles on original steering components without complaint using past design. The track bar design used on these new pickups is a flawed design prone to failure. Dealer did not have one in stock when truck was purchased and front end assessment at the time showed it to be loose and defective causing the steering to wander all over the road. New tires and **brakes** were installed to eliminate them as a factor. Original trackbar was replaced with trw



# Exploration with Lens



# Semantic Password Analysis

- What types of words do people use in their passwords?
- Do the patterns of word use represent security vulnerabilities?

R. Veras, C. Collins, and J. Thorpe, "On Semantic Patterns of Passwords and their Security Impact," *In Proceeding of the Network and Distributed System Security Symposium (NDSS'14)*, 2014.

- Extract words from 32 million passwords
- Categorize them
- Parse the results to find structure
- Create a password guessing system based on the model

Password	Segment	Semantic tag
hope87	hope	wish.v.01
hope87	87	number
serenity	serenity	trait.n.01
bishop5	bishop	status.n.01
bishop5	5	number
goblue0507	go	s.travel.v.01
goblue0507	blue	
goblue0507	507	number
looted	looted	take.v.21
drift21	drift	force.n.02
drift21	21	number
candysinger	candy	s.candy.n.01
candysinger	singer	musician.n.01
671soldier	671	number
671soldier	soldier	worker.n.01
bravo100	bravo	murderer.n.01
bravo100	100	number
egobrain	ego	pride.n.01
egobrain	brain	structure.n.04
pitcher9	pitcher	athlete.n.01
pitcher9	9	number
puppies	puppies	puppy.n.01
church	church	religion.n.02
'ale'8	'	special
'ale'8	ale	alcohol.n.01
'ale'8	'8	num+special

# Appropriate Levels of Detail

The diagram illustrates a hierarchical classification tree for animals, showing the relationship between different levels of detail. The root node branches into 'canine.n.02' and 'feline.n.01'. 'canine.n.02' branches into 'dog.n.01' and 'cat.n.01'. 'dog.n.01' branches into 'hunting\_dog.n.01' and 'working\_dog.n.01'. 'hunting\_dog.n.01' branches into 's.bulldog.n.01' and 's.lion.n.01'. 'working\_dog.n.01' branches into 'lion.n.01' and 's.lion.n.01'. 'cat.n.01' branches into 'wildcat.n.03' and 's.lion.n.01'. 'wildcat.n.03' branches into 'cougar.n.01' and 'bobcat.n.01'. 'lion.n.01' branches into 'big\_cat.n.01' and 's.lion.n.01'. 'big\_cat.n.01' branches into 'lion.n.01' and 's.lion.n.01'. The diagram illustrates how different levels of detail (e.g., 'dog.n.01' vs 'hunting\_dog.n.01') are used to classify animals.

A horizontal banner at the top of the slide, blurred to show various interface elements like buttons and text boxes.

# Results

- Created best cracker on several measures, including percent correct guesses
- Designing strategies to help people make passwords more *semantically* secure – keep the meaning but lower the probability



# Results

- Created best cracker on measure of % correct guesses
- Place names, male names very popular
- “Cute” animals more common:
  - Monkey, dogs, cats, dolphins
- Emotional verbs like “love” are common
  - People “love” male names 4x more often than female!
- Profanity is very common

thestar.com

GTA

News / GTA

## Is there 'love' in your online passwords?

After analyzing 32 million leaked passwords, a team of researchers from the University of Ontario Institute of Technology has discovered that "love" is the most common password verb.

f Tweet 55 g+1 1 reddit this!



By: **Daniel Otis** News Reporter, Published on Fri Feb 13 2015

People are putting a little too much "love" into their online passwords.

At least that's what a team of researchers from the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT) says. They analyzed 32 million leaked passwords from the now-defunct RockYou.com website. The project was led by UOIT graduate student Rafael

The New York Times | <http://nyti.ms/1xqfNUL>

MAGAZINE | NYT NOW

# The Secret Life of Passwords

We despise them – yet we imbue them with our hopes and dreams, our dearest memories, our deepest meanings. They unlock much more than our accounts.

By IAN URBINA. Video by LESLYE DAVIS



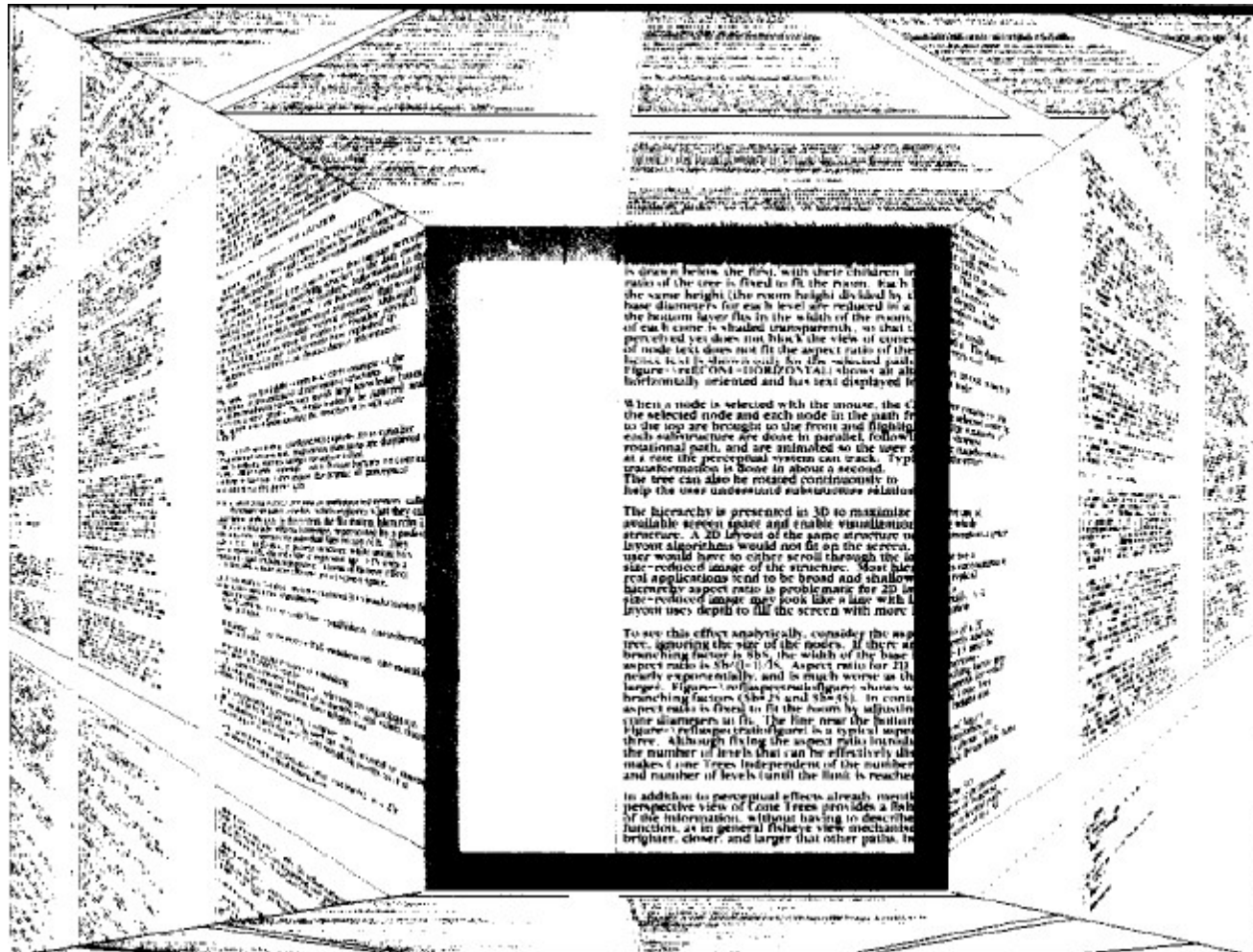
Howard Lutnick, the chief executive of Cantor Fitzgerald, one of the world's largest financial-services firms, still cries when he talks about it. Not long



Text Visualization

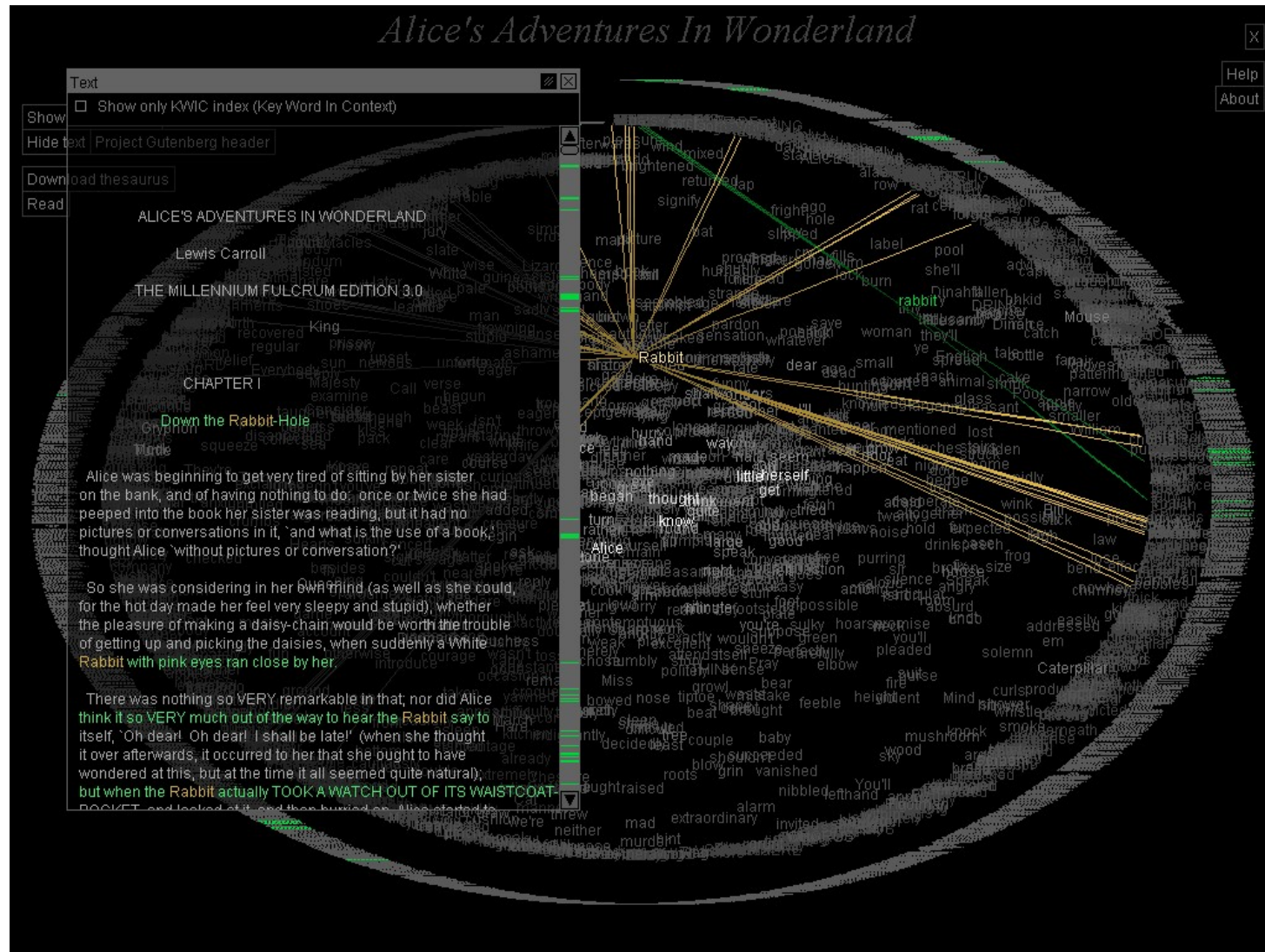
# LITERARY ANALYSIS

# Document Lens



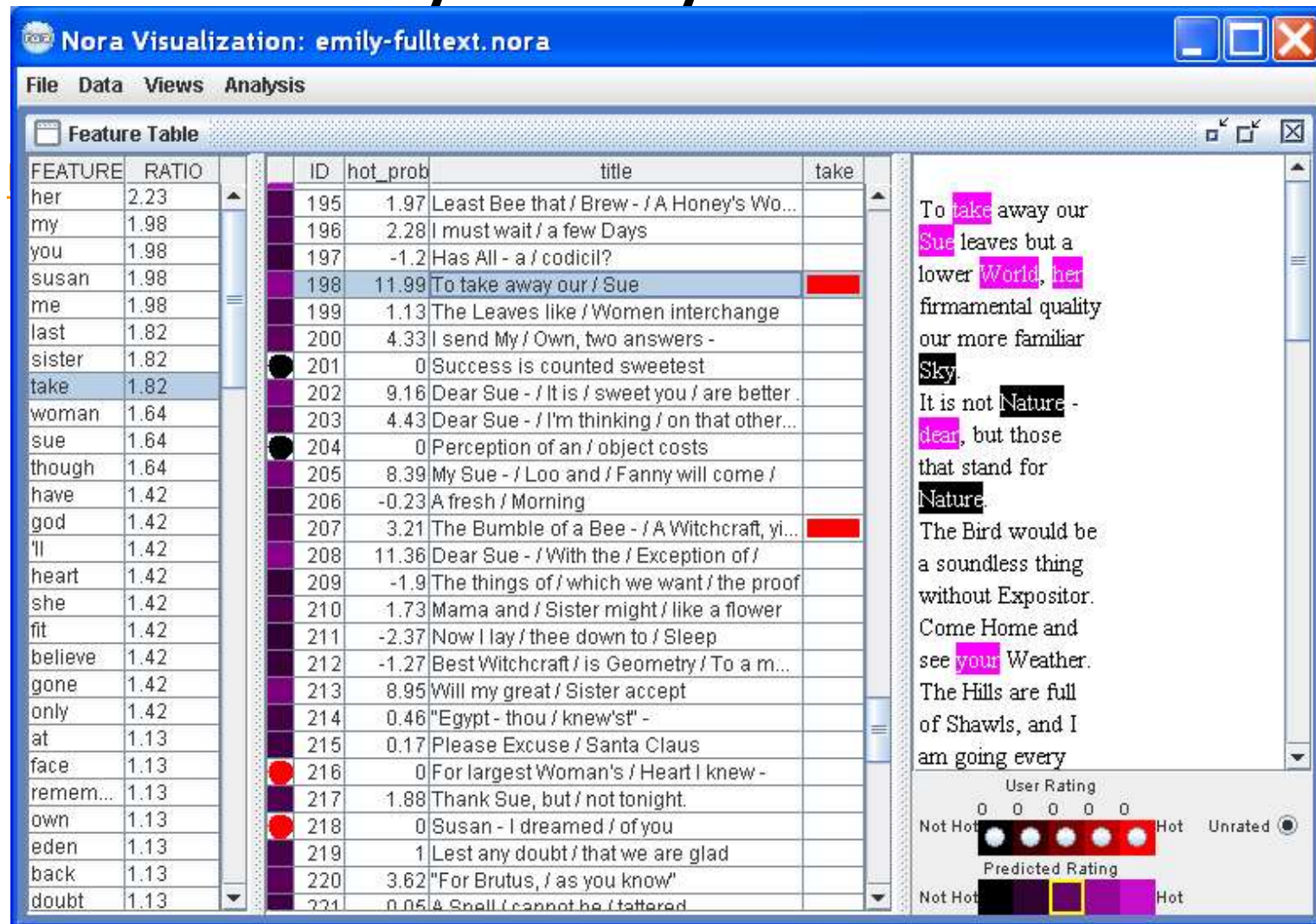


# TextArc



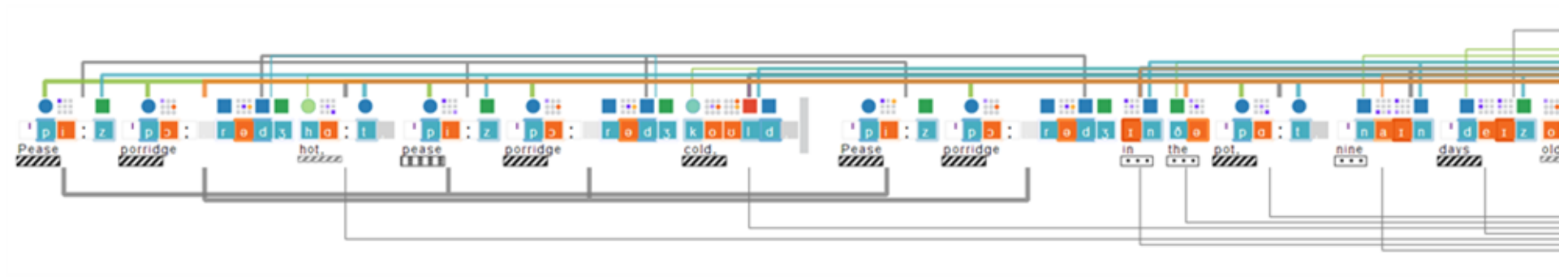
- <http://www.textarc.org/Hamlet2.html>

# Literary Analysis: Semantics



# Literary Analysis: PoemViewer

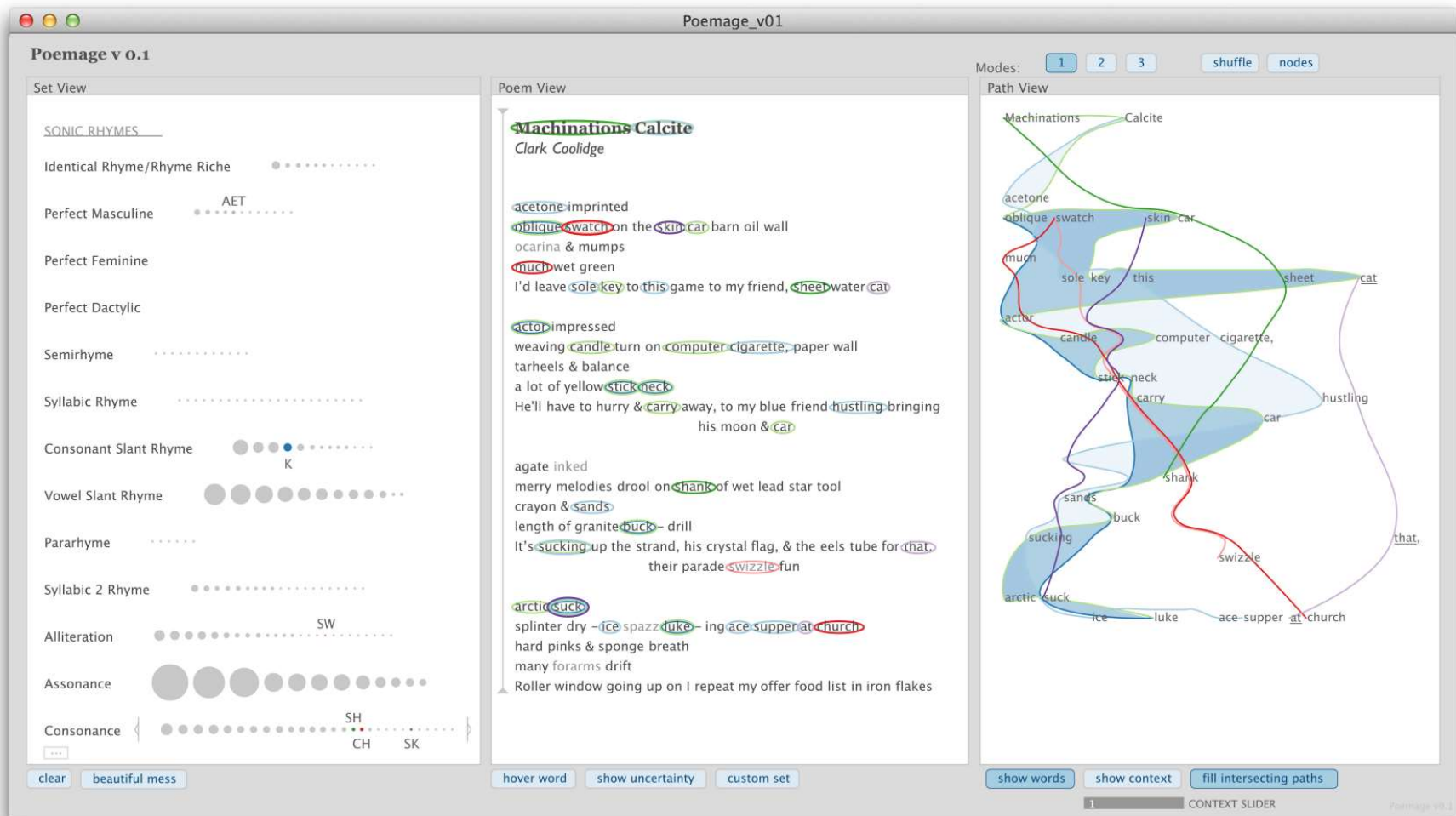
- Phonetics, repetition



<http://ovii.oerc.ox.ac.uk/PoemVis/>



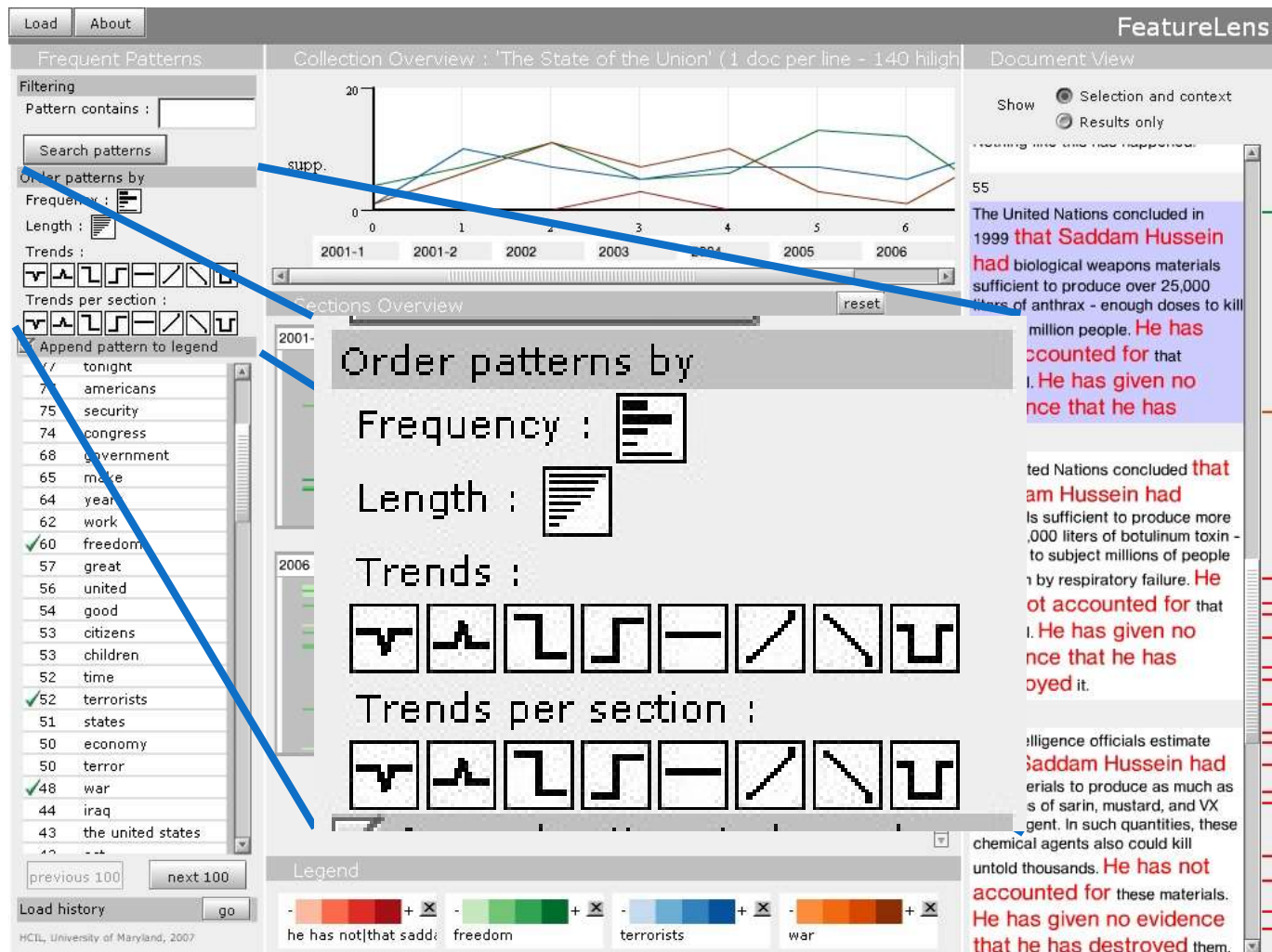
# Literary Analysis: Poemage



<http://www.sci.utah.edu/~nmccurdy/Poemage/>

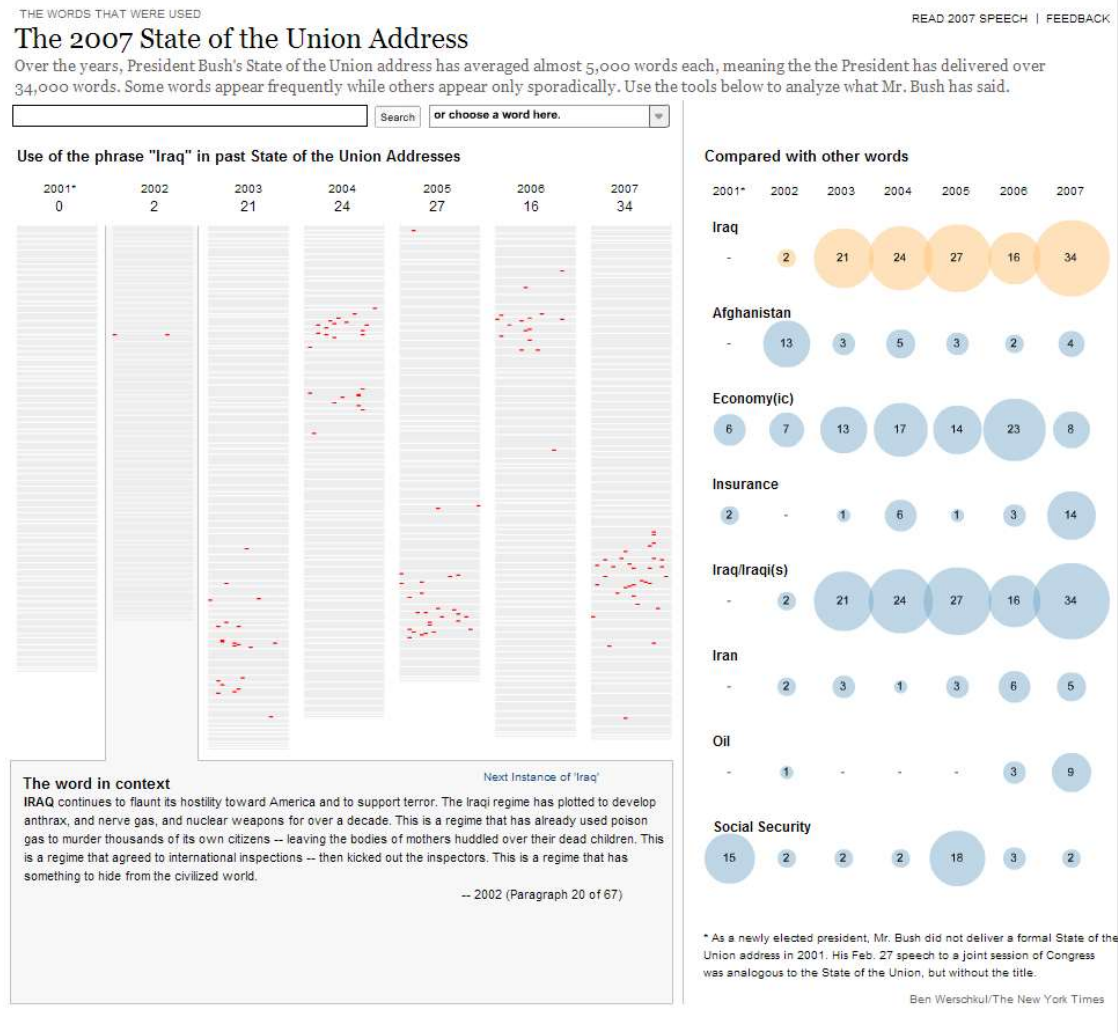


# Literary Analysis: Patterns



<http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/textvis/featurelens/>

# Literary Analysis: Patterns



NY Times  
(no longer working)

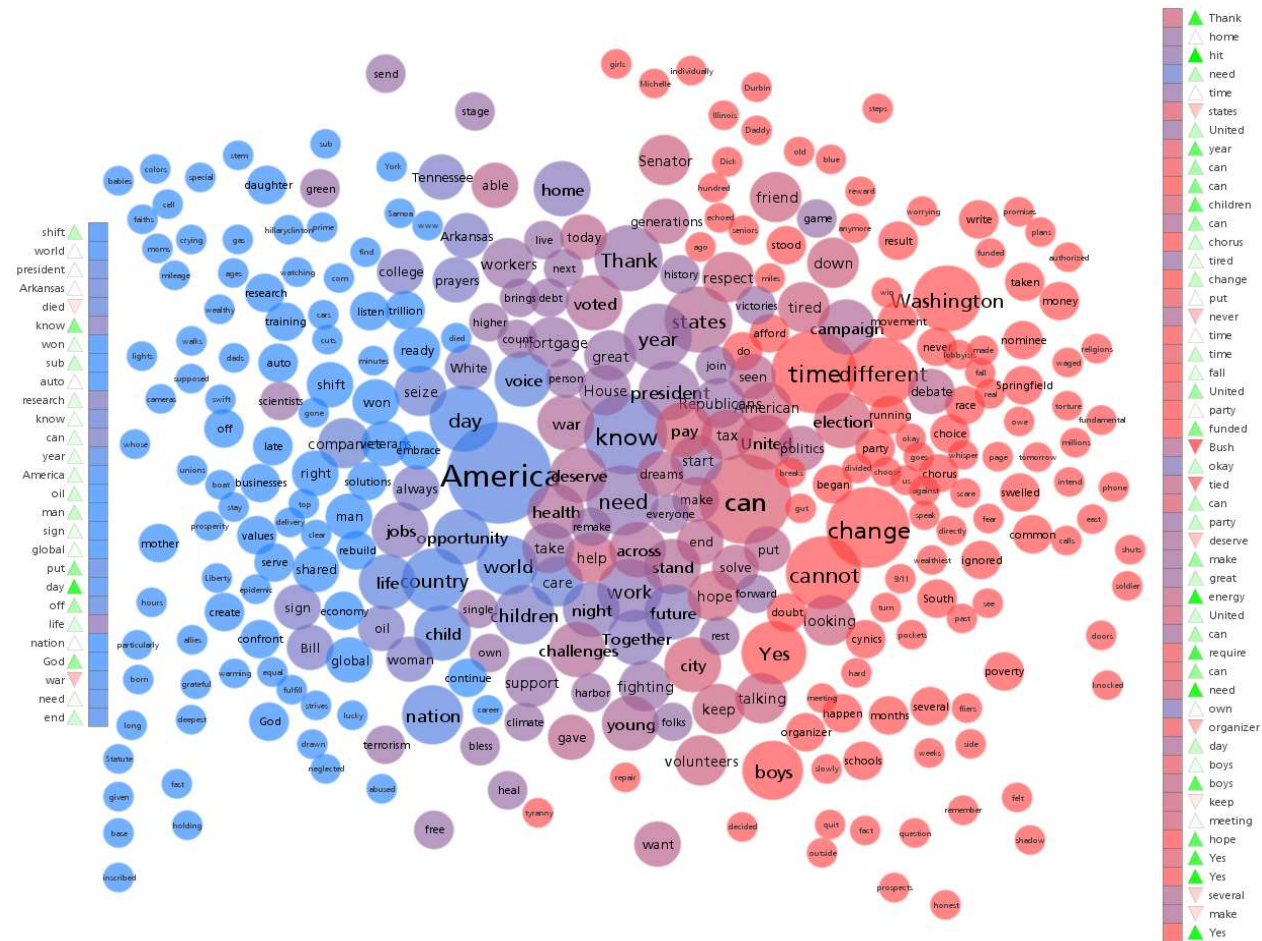
(Werschkul, 2007)

# Twitter Contrast Diagrams

Clinton's Super Tuesday Speech



Obama's Super Tuesday Speech



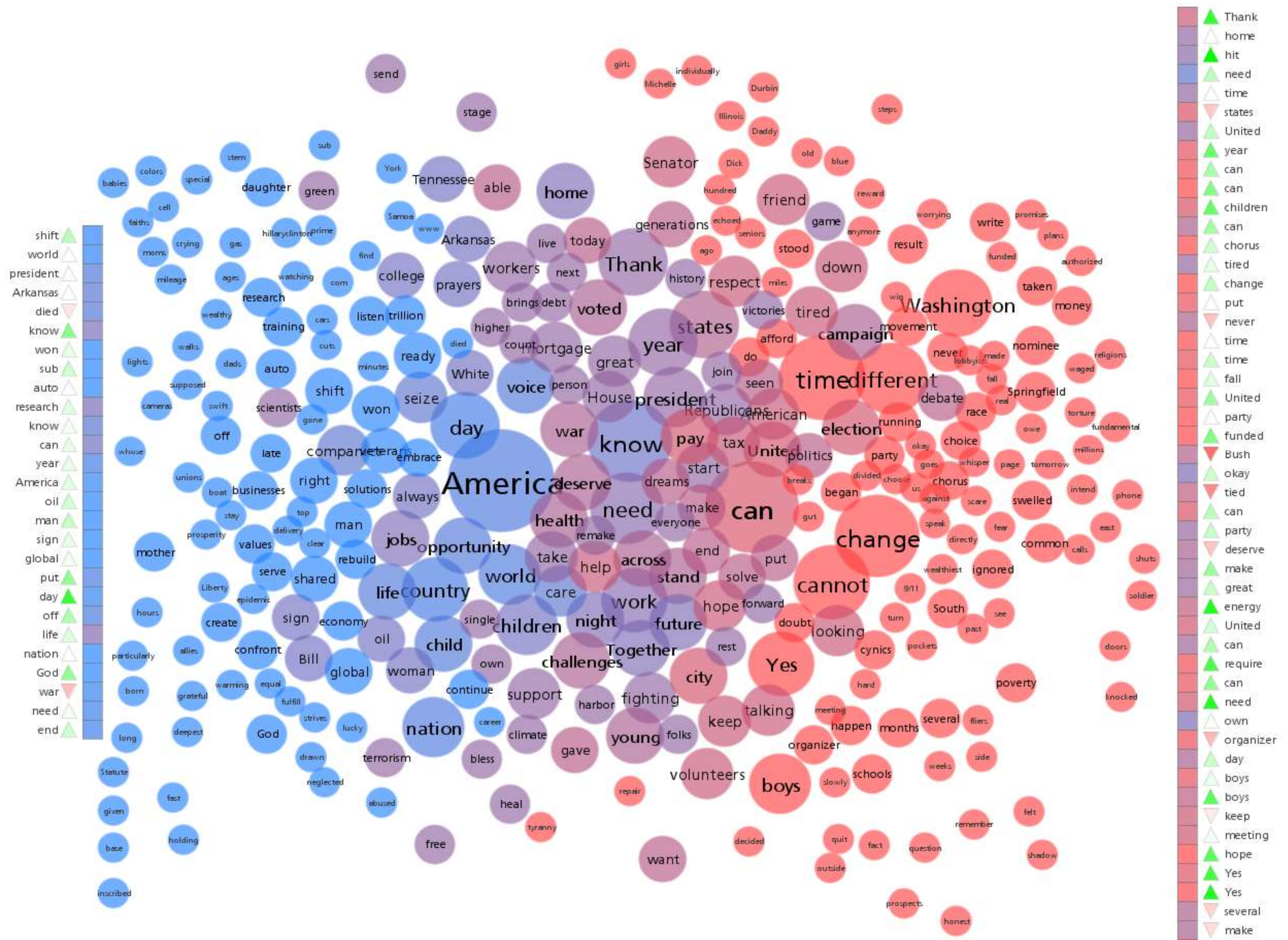
(Clark, 2008)



## Clinton's Super Tuesday Speech



## Obama's Super Tuesday Speech

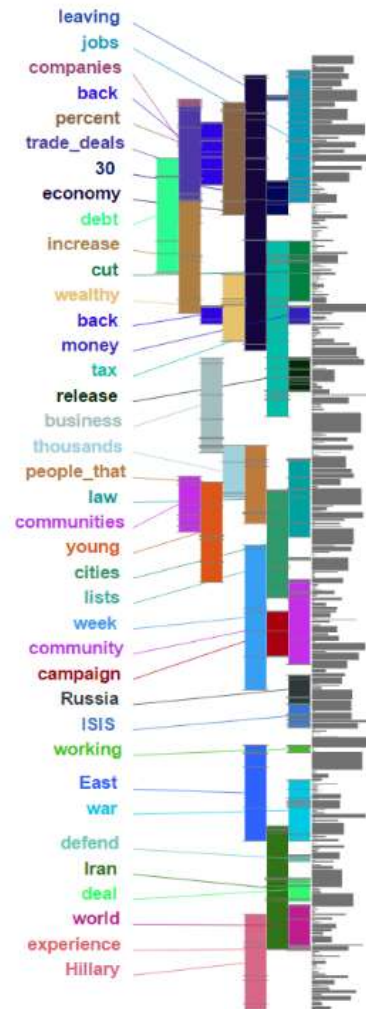


# VisArgue Project



## Lexical Episode Plots

Lexical Episodes are defined as a portion within the word sequence where a certain word appears more densely than expected from its frequency in the whole text. For example, if the text contains 100 words and a certain word appears four times within the whole corpus, we would assume -with an equidistant distribution- that this word would appear every 25 words in the text. However, if the actual distribution of this word is more dense in a certain part of the text, we define this as an episode.



Mennatallah El-Assady, <http://presidential-debates.dbvis.de/>



# Many Eyes

- IBM system for uploading your data and visualizing it
- You can share your visualizations (recall: empowerment aspect of Critical Visualization)
- <http://www-969.ibm.com/software/analytics/manyeyes/>



# Literary Analysis: Repetition

44

hits

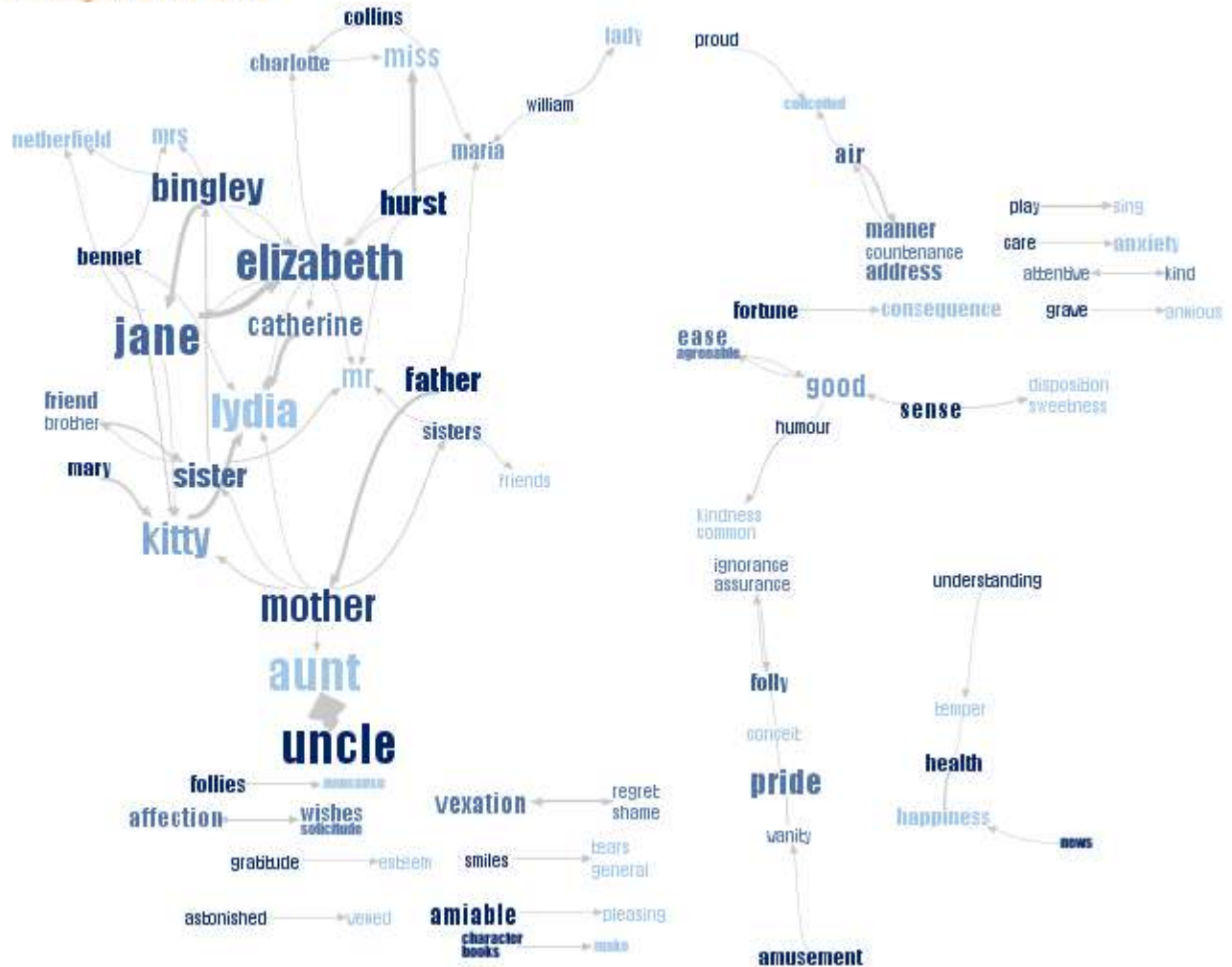




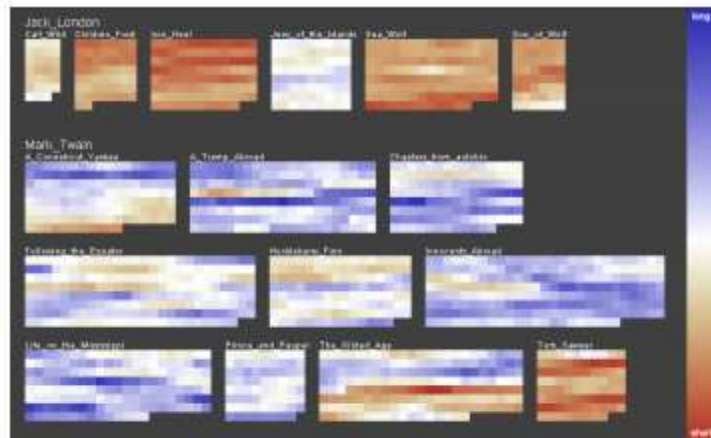
Would you like help?



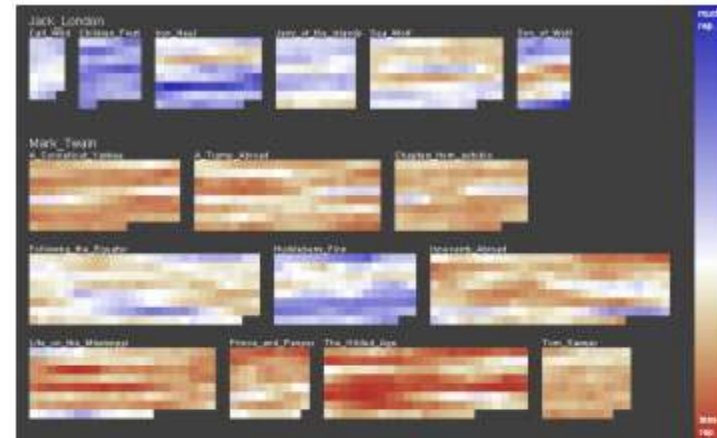
Showing 84 of 759 terms



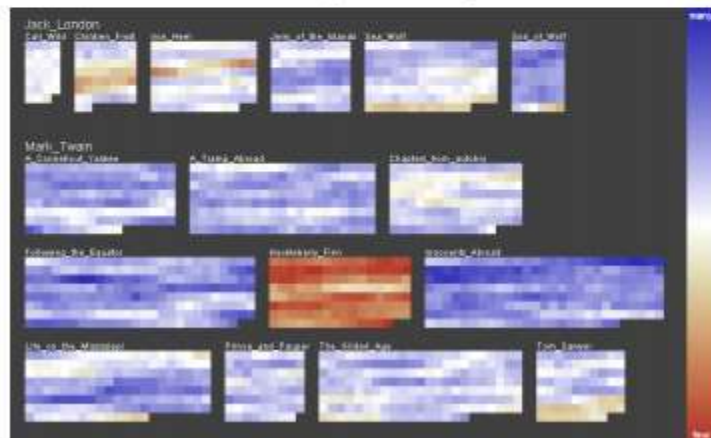
Would you like help?



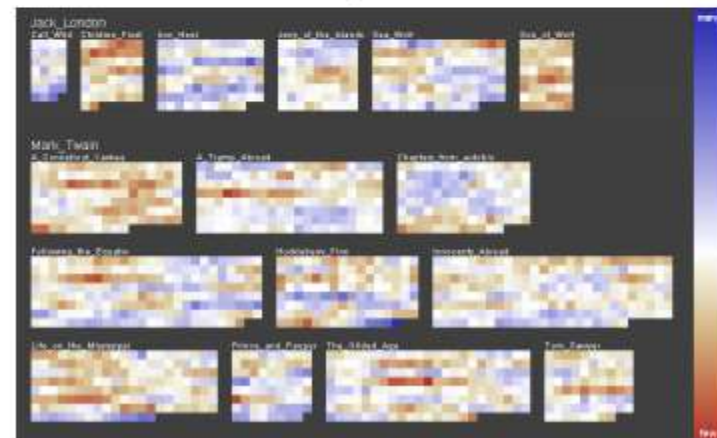
(c) Average sentence length



(d) Simpson's Index



(e) Hapax Legomena



### (f) Hapax Dislegomena

Keim, D. A., & Oelke, D. (2007). Literature Fingerprinting: A New Method for Visual Literary Analysis. In *2007 IEEE Symposium on Visual Analytics Science and Technology* (pp. 115–122).

# Visual Readability Analysis

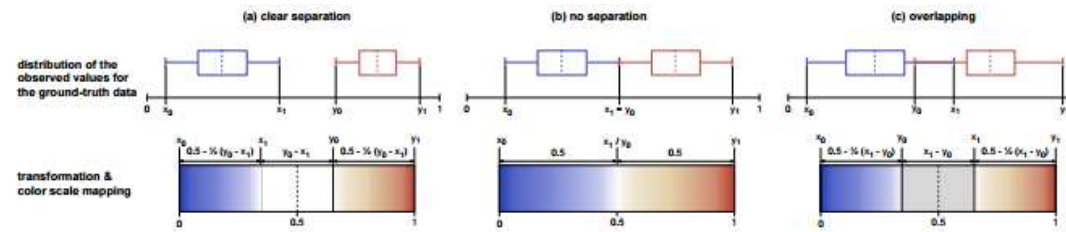


Figure 2: Normalization of the feature values is done relatively to the values that we observed for our ground-truth data set. The graphic shows the formulas and color scales for the 3 different cases that are possible.



Figure 3: Screenshot of the VisRA tool on 3 different aggregation levels. (a) Corpus View (b) Block View (c) Detail View. To display single features, the colormap is generated as described in section 3.4 and figure 2.

Oelke, D.; Spretke, D.; Stoffel, A.; Keim, D.A., "Visual Readability Analysis: How to Make Your Writings Easier to Read," *Visualization and Computer Graphics, IEEE Transactions on* , vol.18, no.5, pp.662,674, May 2012 doi: 10.1109/TVCG.2011.266



# Visual Readability Analysis

		Voc. Difficulty	Word Length	Nominal Forms	Sent. Length	Compl. Sent. Struc.
(a)	The intention of TileBars [9] is to provide a compact but yet meaningful representation of Information Retrieval results, whereas the FeatureLens technique, presented in [5], was designed to explore interesting text patterns which are suggested by the system, find meaningful co-occurrences of them, and identify their temporal evolution.	Blue	Orange	Blue	Red	Red
(b)	This includes aspects like ensuring contextual coherency, avoiding unknown vocabulary and difficult grammatical structures.	Orange	Red	White	Blue	Blue

Figure 5: Two example sentences whose overall readability score is about the same. The detail view reveals the different reasons why the sentences are difficult to read.

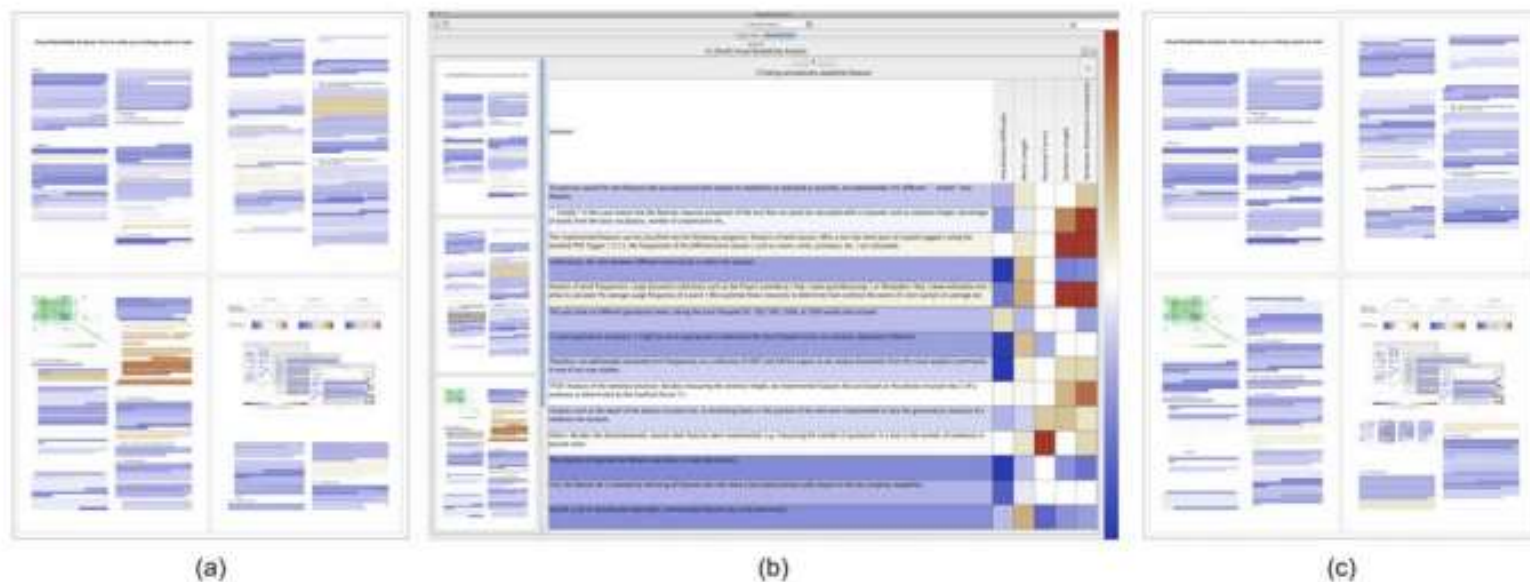
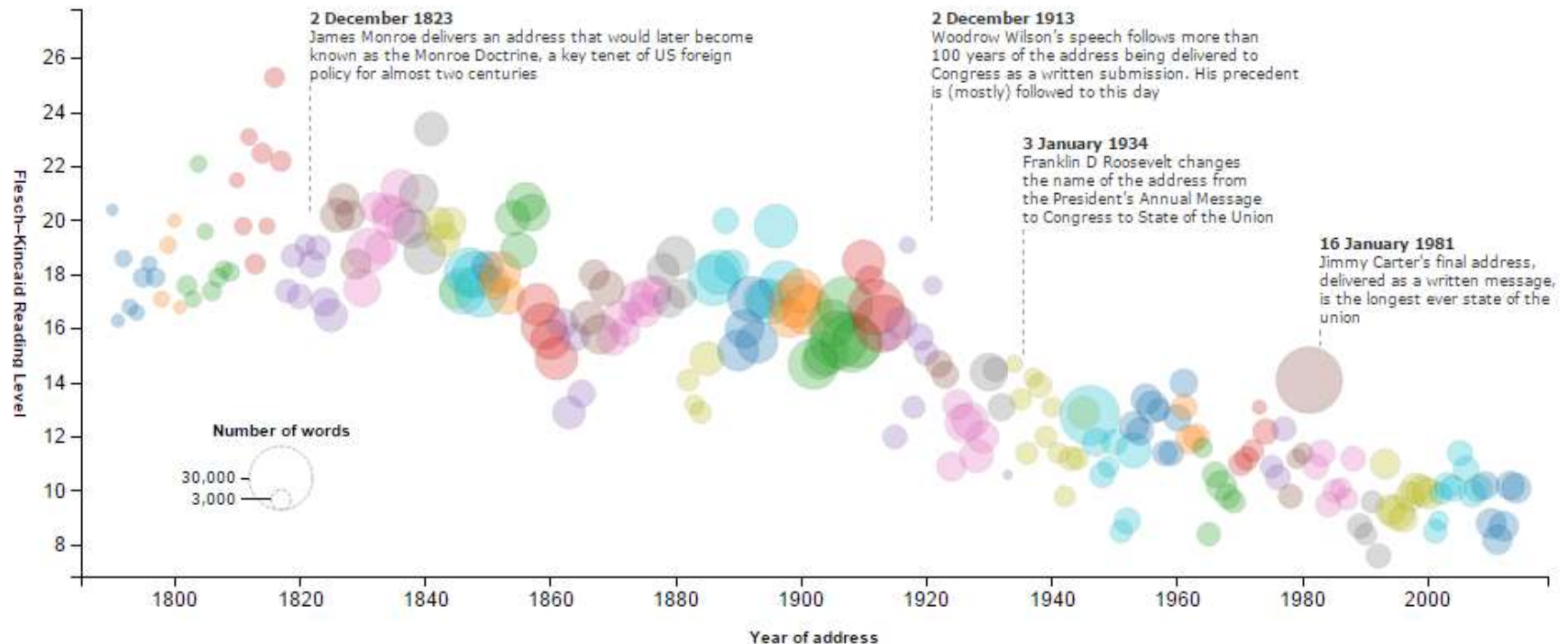


Figure 6: Revision of our own paper. (a) The first four pages of the paper as structure thumbnails before the revision. (b) Detail view for one of the sections. (c) Structure thumbnails of the same pages after the revision.

# Literary Analysis: Readability

## The state of our union is ... dumber: How the linguistic standard of the presidential address has declined

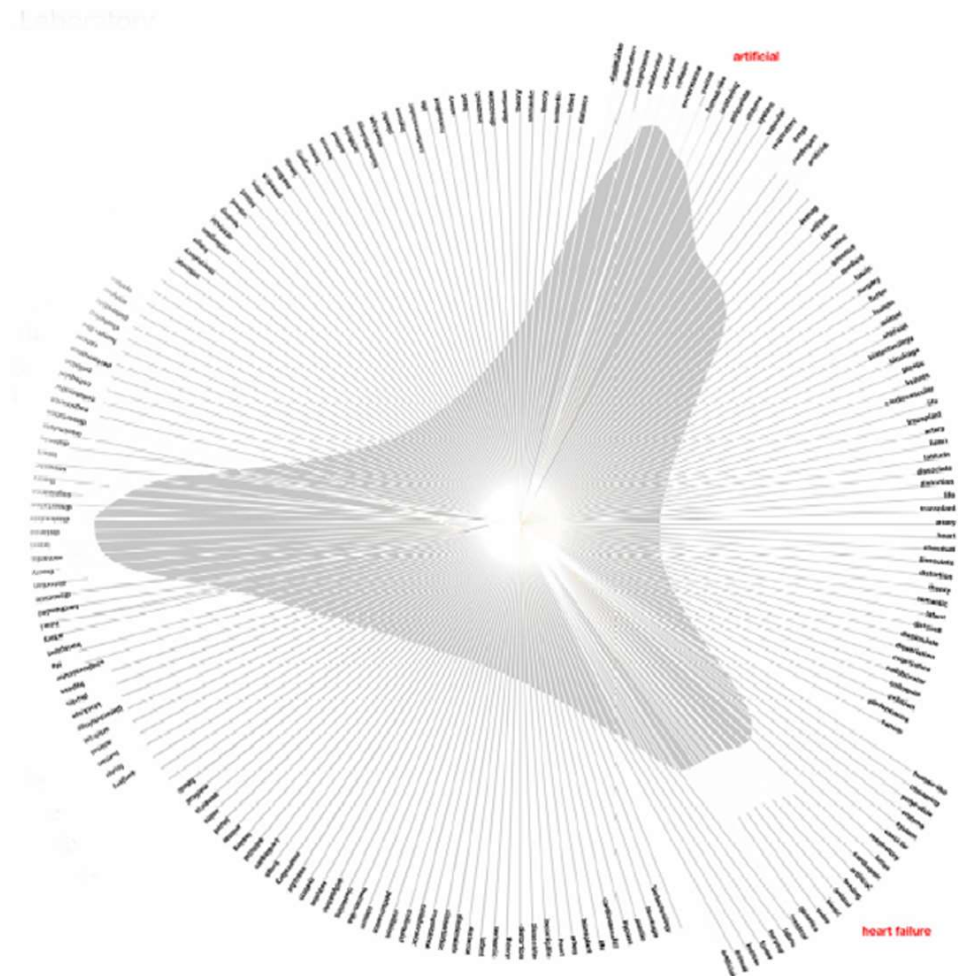
Using the Flesch-Kincaid readability test the Guardian has tracked the reading level of every State of the Union



<http://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2013/feb/12/state-of-the-union-reading-level>

# Gist Icons

- Word counts
- Automatic groupings
- Drill-down



# Gist Icons

needle  
cartridge  
medication

hypertension  
serum  
insulin  
diabetes  
vitamin  
diabetic  
hypertension  
serum  
insulin  
diabetes  
vitamin  
diabetic

**Chronic disease monitor**

A system for monitoring a chronic disease is disclosed. The monitor includes a database for storing a plurality of patient data entries and sorts the patient data entries according to whether a test threshold is crossed. Each of the patient data entries includes personal information of a patient and a set of guidelines concerning the patient's care. The guideline represents a plurality of rules concerning a patient's care derived from accepted tests used to monitor the disease represented in an algorithm. A processor separates the patient entries designated by the user according to the test threshold, such as for insulin, lipid, liver enzyme and microalbumin for the disease of diabetes. If the test threshold value derived from the guideline is crossed, an alert sequence is activated, in which the patient is categorized as a high risk patient, the physician is notified, the patient is notified, the health care provider is notified, and the patient's treatment plan is altered to treat the high risk patient.

**Diabetes management system and apparatus**

A system and apparatus for efficient medical control of a medical condition such as diabetes comprises a recorder, an interface and a master computer. The master computer develops a program of therapy which is downloaded into the recorder which then reminds the patient of any therapy due and records that the therapy has been effected. The record from the recorder is subsequently fed back to the master computer to improve or alter the therapy programme.

**Method and system for the controlled release of biologically active substance**

A process and system for controlled delivery of a biologically active substance to an animal body fluid which comprises contacting fluid with a reversible complex of a conjugate (1) and a binding macromolecule (2), wherein the conjugate (1) comprises a biologically active portion which is intended to be proportionately released into a body fluid stream in response to varying concentration levels of a component of the body fluid stream, and a competing substrate portion which competes with the biologically active portion and which is characterized by affinity to the binding macromolecule (2), competitively or non-competitively with the variable component of the body fluid, thereby causing the component present in the body fluid to complex to the binding macromolecule and thus releasing the conjugate (1) therefrom into the fluid.

A system for monitoring a chronic disease is discussed. The monitor includes a database for storing a plurality of patient data entries and sorts the patient data entries according to whether a test threshold is exceeded. If a test threshold is exceeded, the monitor generates an alert signal and a set of guidelines concerning the patient's care. The guideline represents a plurality of rules concerning a patient's care derived from accepted tests used to monitor the disease represented in an algorithm. A processor separates the patient entries designed to be used according to the test threshold. The patient entries include enzyme and microanalysis for the disease of diabetes, if the test threshold value derived from the guideline is crossed, an alert sequence is activated, in which the patient is categorized as a high risk patient. The physician is notified the patient is notified, the health care provider is notified, and the patient's treatment plan is altered to treat the high risk patient.

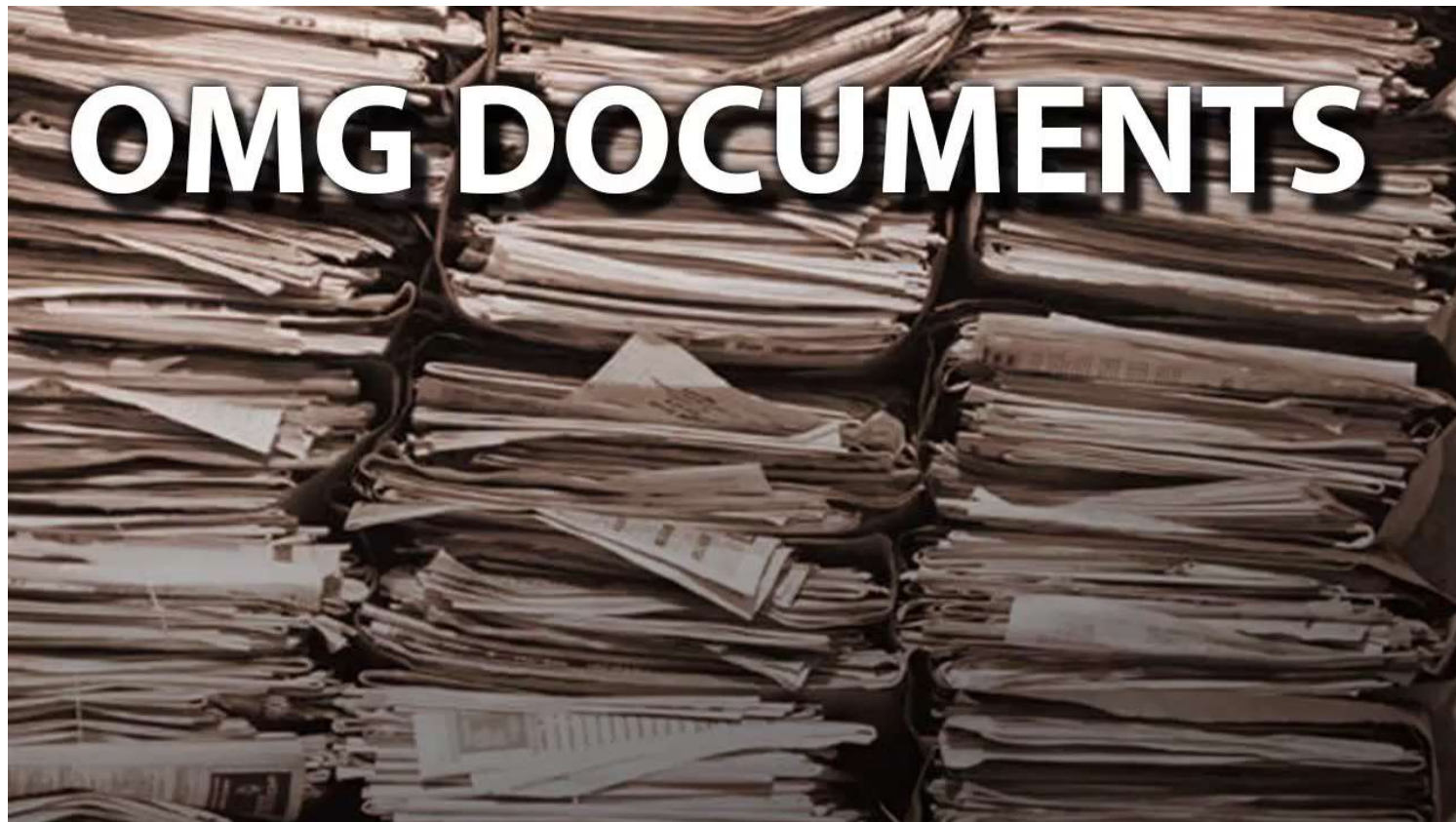
A system and a programme for efficient medical control of a medical condition such as diabetes comprises a recorder, an interface and a master computer. The master computer develops a programme of therapy which is downloaded into the recorder which then reminds the patient of any therapy due and records that the therapy has been effected. The record from the recorder is subsequently fed back to the master computer to improve or alter the therapy programme.

A process and system for controlled delivery of a biologically active substance to an animal body fluid which comprises: confining fluid with a reversible complex of a conjugate (1) and a binding macromolecule (2), wherein the conjugate (1) comprises a biologically active portion which is released from the complex in response to a stimulus; the fluid stream in response to varying concentration levels of a component of the body fluid stream, and a competing substrate portion which competes with the binding macromolecule (2), competitive or non-competitive with the various components of the body fluid stream, to release the active portion present in the body fluid to complex to the binding macromolecule and thus releasing the conjugate (1) (therefrom into the fluid).



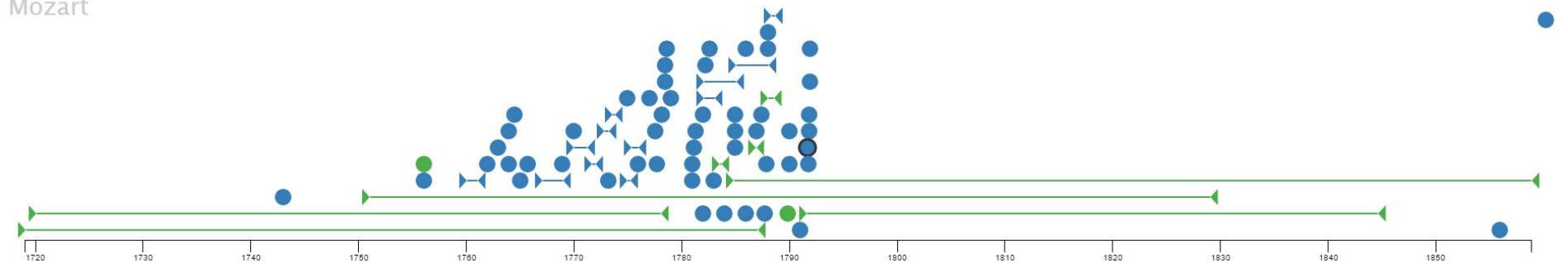
# Computational Journalism

- [Overviewproject.org](http://Overviewproject.org)



# Timeline Curator

Mozart



Sort list: Chronology of all dates ▼

1787	Beethoven visits Vienna
28 May 1787	Mozart's father dies
Oct 1787	Don Giovanni premieres
Dec 1787	Mozart obtains patronage
27 Dec 1787 – 29 Jun 1788	Theresia Constanzia Adelheid Friederike Maria Anna Mozart
1788	Don Giovanni premieres in Prague
1788	Final major works
Apr 1788 – Aug 1788	By mid-1788, Mozart and his
16 Nov 1789	Anna Maria Mozart
1790	Mozart's financial situation improves
1790	Last 3 Da Ponte operas premiere
1791	Mozart's last year was, until
26 Jul 1791 – 29 Jul 1844	Franz Xaver Wolfgang Mozart
06 Sep 1791	Mozart falls ill
30 Sep 1791	He continued his professional functions
15 Nov 1791	Little Masonic Cantata premiers
20 Nov 1791	Mozart's health deteriorates
05 Dec 1791, 01:00	Mozart dies
07 Dec 1791	Mozart is buried
1856	Jahn writes about Mozart
Mar 1789	Mozart meets Joseph Haydn

Mozart

verum corpus K. 618; and the unfinished Requiem K. 626.

Mozart's financial situation, a source of extreme anxiety in 1790, finally began to improve. Although the evidence is inconclusive, it appears that wealthy patrons in Hungary and Amsterdam pledged annuities to Mozart in return for the occasional composition. He is thought to have benefited from the sale of dance music written in his role as Imperial chamber composer. Mozart no longer borrowed large sums from Puchberg, and made a start on paying off his debts.

He experienced great satisfaction in the public success of some of his works, notably The Magic Flute (which was performed several times in the short period between its premiere and Mozart's death) and the Little Masonic Cantata K. 623, premiered on 15 November 1791.

Mozart fell ill while in Prague for the 6 September 1791 premiere of his opera *La clemenza di Tito*, written in that same year on commission for the Emperor's coronation festivities. He continued his professional functions for some time, and conducted the premiere of The Magic Flute on 30 September. His health deteriorated on 20 November, at which point he became bedridden, suffering from swelling, pain, and vomiting.

Mozart was nursed in his final illness by his wife and her youngest sister, and was attended by the family doctor, Thomas Franz Closset. He was mentally occupied with the task of finishing his Requiem, but the evidence that he actually dictated passages to his student Franz Xaver S-smayr is minimal.

Mozart died in his home on 5 December 1791 (aged 35) at 1:00 am. The New Grove describes his funeral:

Mozart was interred in a common grave, in accordance with contemporary Viennese custom, at the St. Marx Cemetery outside the city on 7 December. If, as later reports say, no mourners attended, that too is consistent with Viennese burial customs at the time; later Jahn (1856) wrote that Salieri, S-smayr, van Swieten and two other musicians were present. The tale of a storm and snow is false; the driving rain was mild.

06 Sep 1791

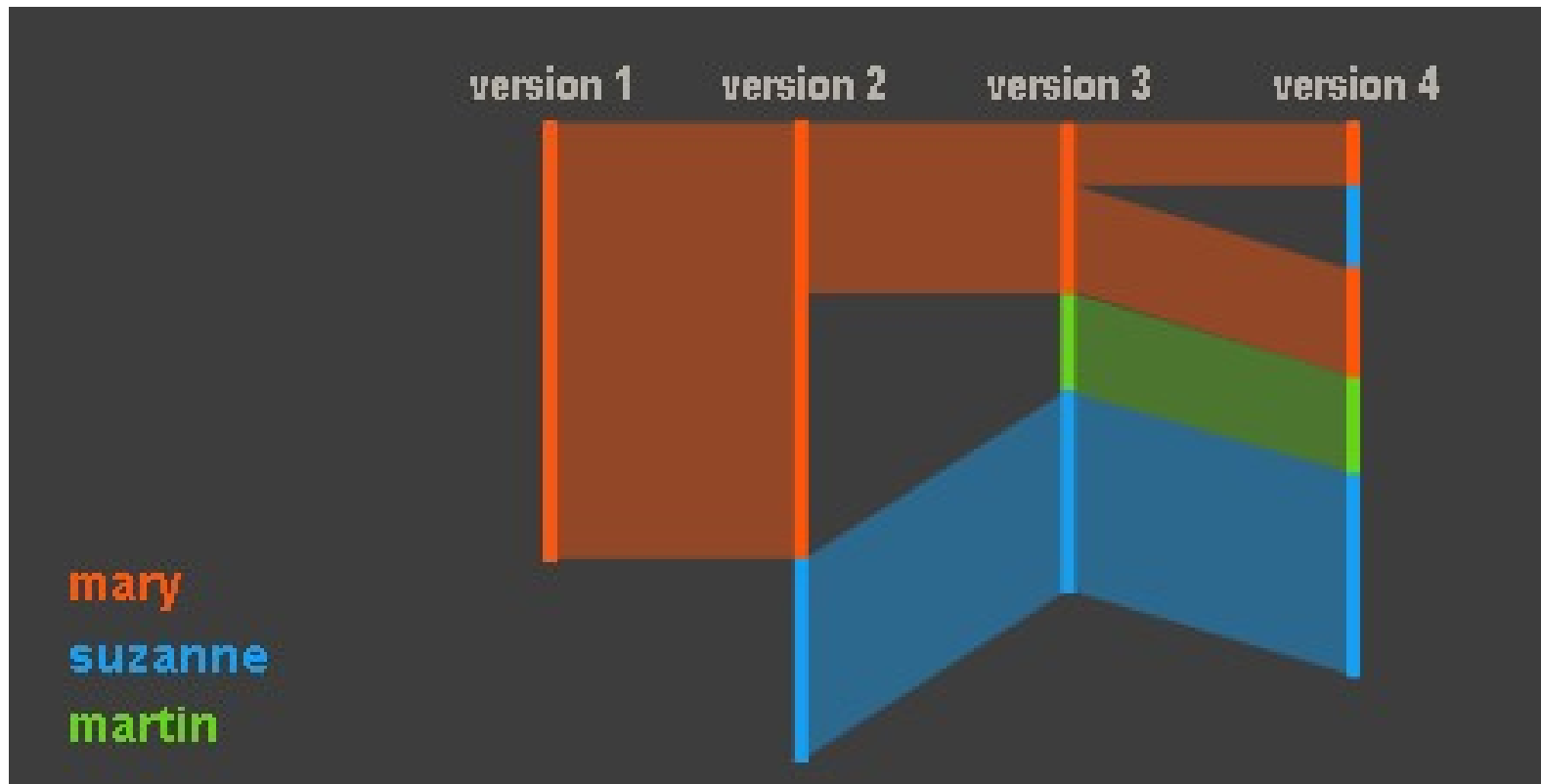
Mozart falls ill

Mozart fell ill while in Prague for the 6 September 1791 premiere of his opera *La clemenza di Tito*, written in that same year on commission for the Emperor's coronation festivities.

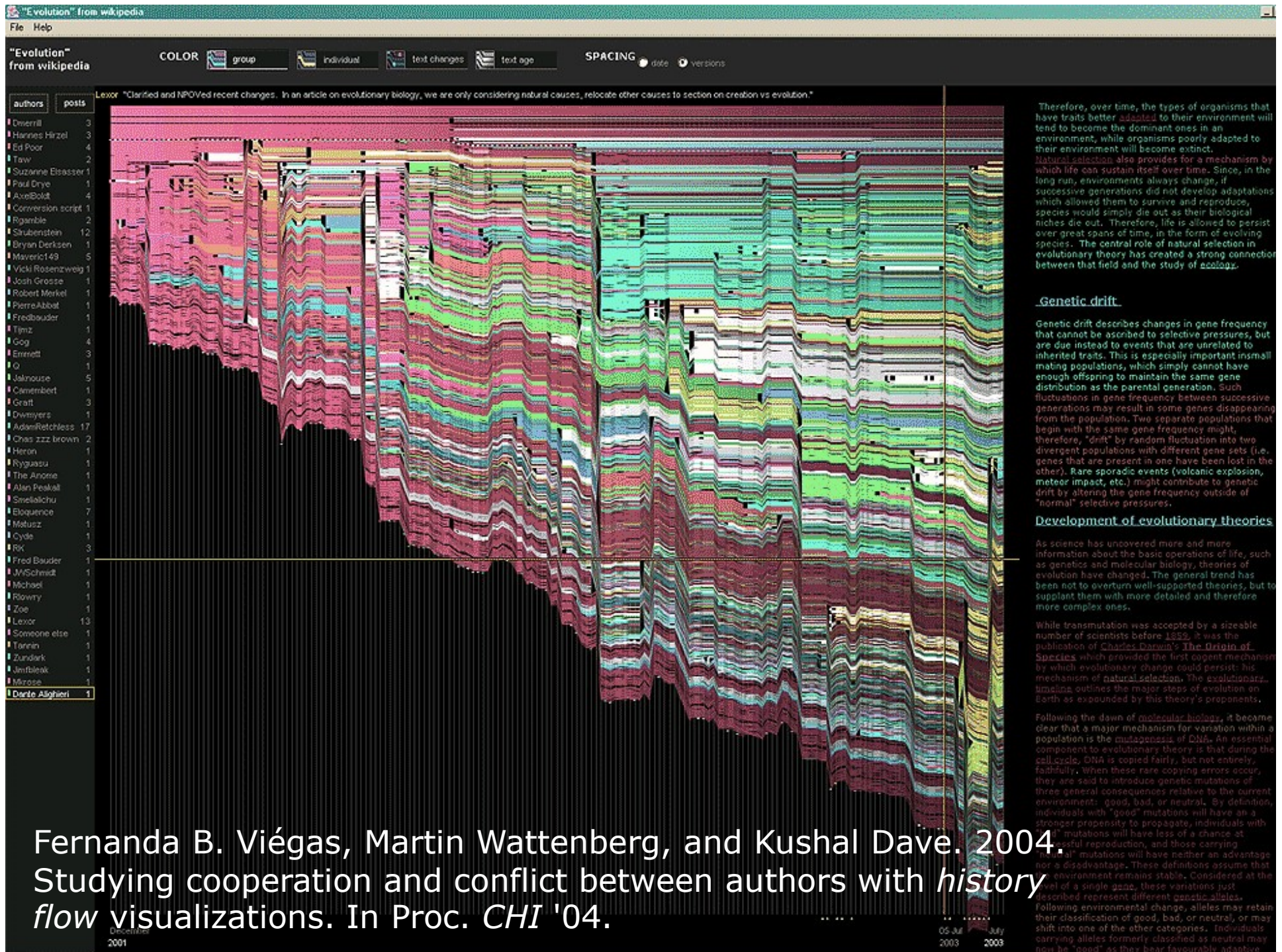
This timeline was created with TimeLineCurator

# Social Patterns from Text

- HistoryFlow – edits on Wikipedia







Fernanda B. Viégas, Martin Wattenberg, and Kushal Dave. 2004. Studying cooperation and conflict between authors with *history flow* visualizations. In Proc. CHI '04.



# WordsEye.com





# SENTIMENT VISUALIZATION





# Sentiment Analysis

- Business intelligence:
  - Do people like my product/restaurant/movie/hotel?
  - Why or why not?
- Forensics and medicine:
  - State of mind analysis based on social media
- Emotional profiling / psycholinguistics
  - Understanding users -> individualization
  - Targeted advertising





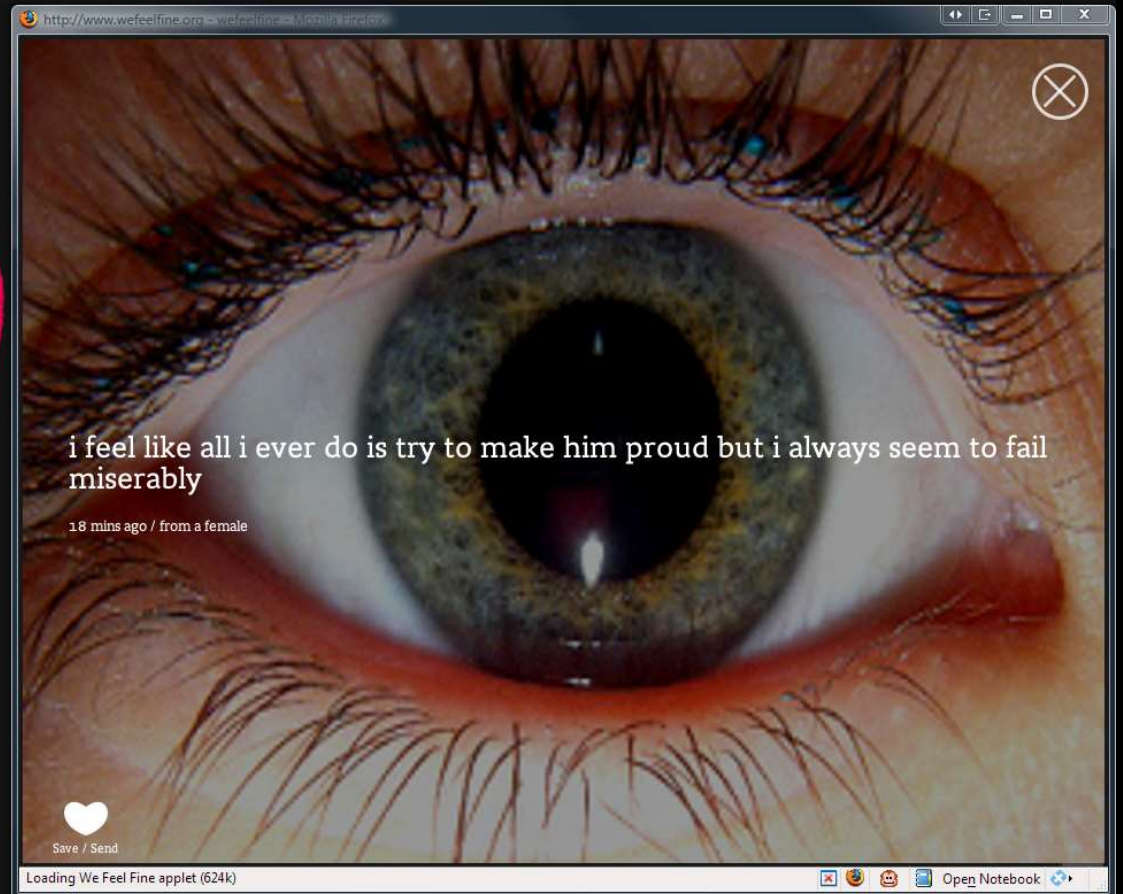


# Sentiment Analysis

- Language Processing:
  - Stemming
  - POS Tagging
  - Dependency Parsing
  - Named Entity Detection
- Granularity:
  - Positive/negative/uncertain
  - 8+ emotions
  - Word, sentence, paragraph, document, corpus level

# Resources and Datasets

- NRC Word-Emotion Lexicon:
  - Saif Mohammad, 2013  
<http://www.saifmohammad.com/WebPages/ResearchInterests.html>
- LIWC:
  - James Pennebaker et al., 2007:  
<http://www.liwc.net/>
- Opinion Mining Dataset:
  - Bing Liu, 2004—current  
<http://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/sentiment-analysis.html>



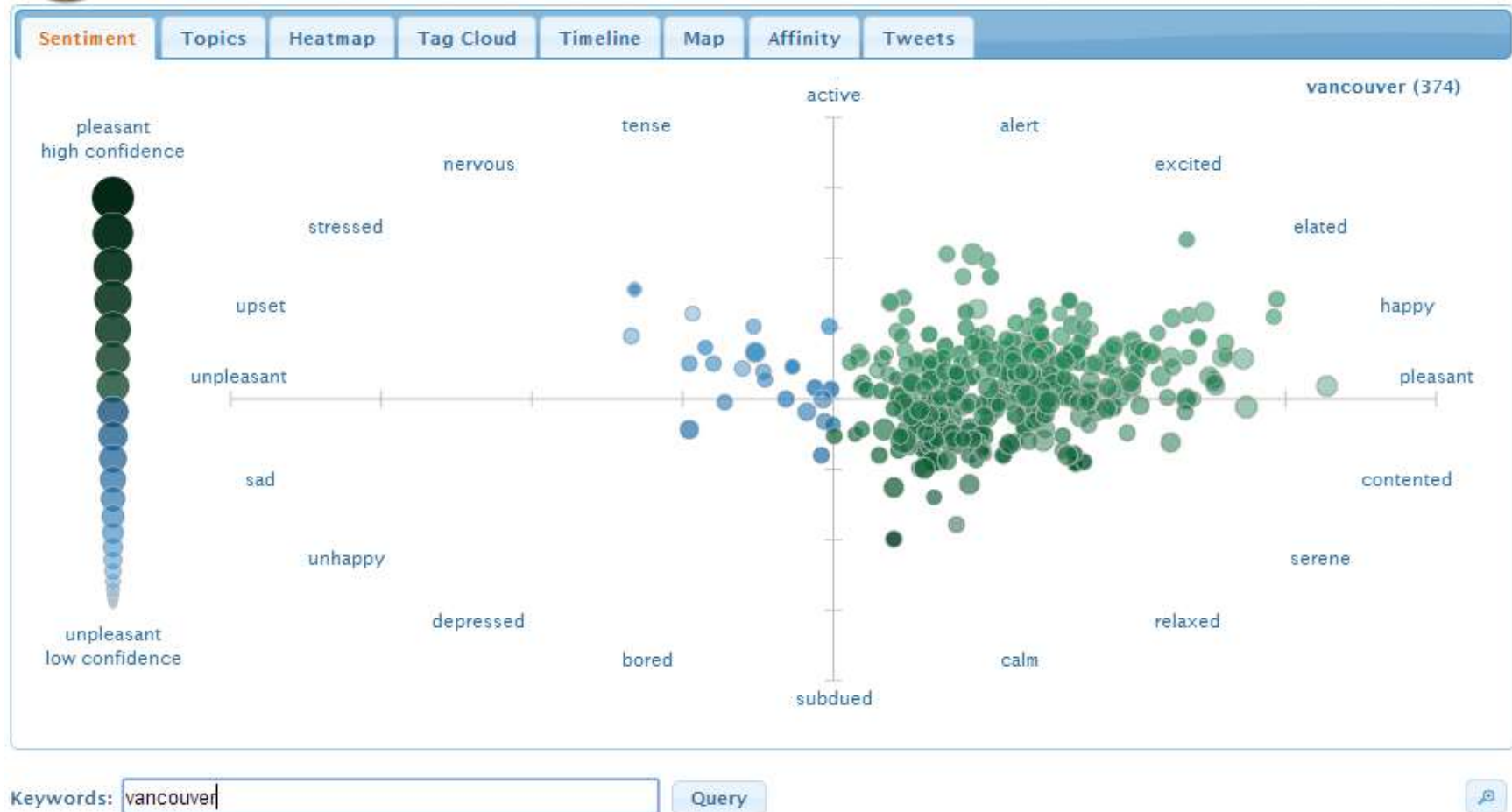
(Harris, 2006)

# Twitter Sentiment Viz



sentiment viz

Tweet Sentiment Visualization



Healey and Ramaswamy, 2013. [http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/tweet\\_viz/](http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/tweet_viz/)



# SentimentState

- Tweets over time, categorized using an emotion lexicon
- Examine Tweets in context, filter based on time and emotions

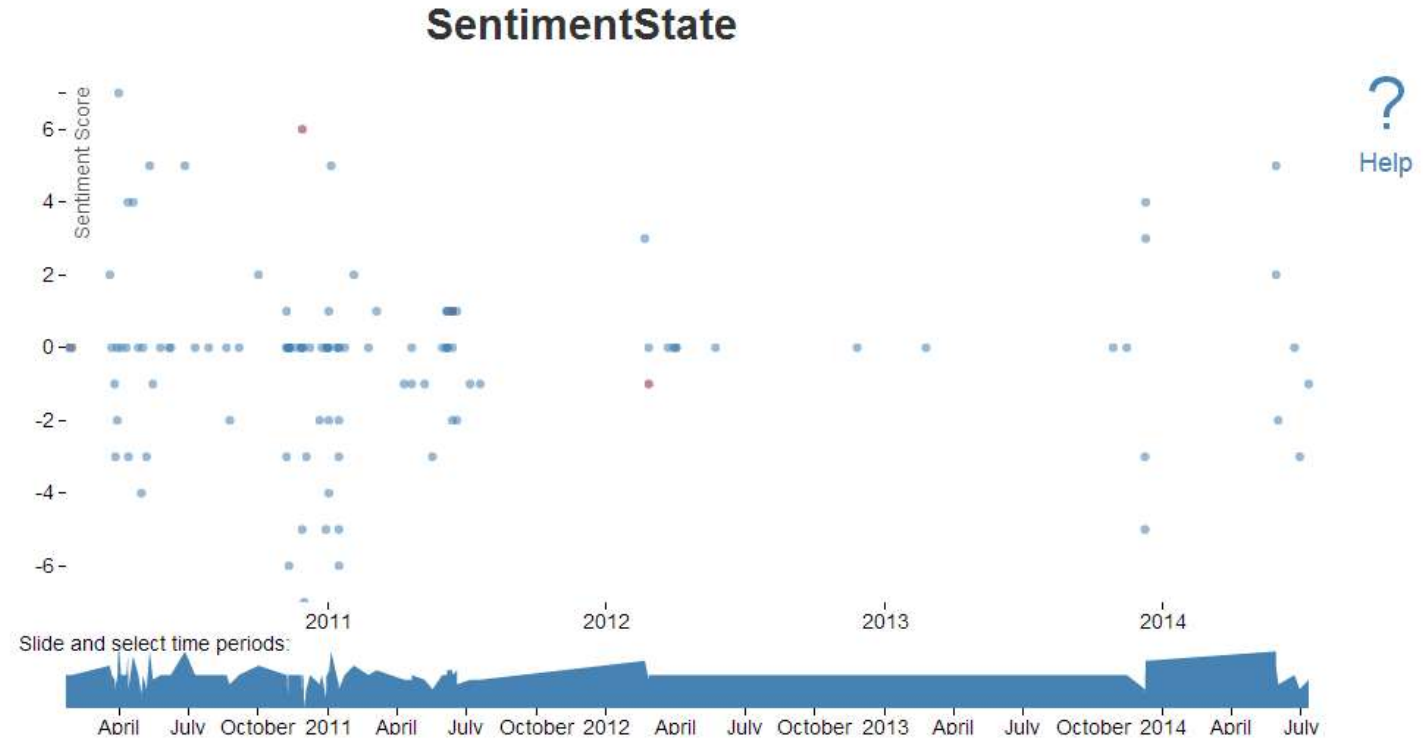
# SentimentState

User: **ownation**  
Name: **Elliot Rodger**  
Retrieved **116** tweets



Joined Twitter: Tuesday 6 October 2009  
Location: California  
Current Followers: 750

**Afternoon Tweeter**  
1pm - 5pm





*This movie was actually neither  
that funny, nor super witty.*


*This movie was actually neither  
that **funny**, nor **super witty**.*



# Stanford Sentiment Parser

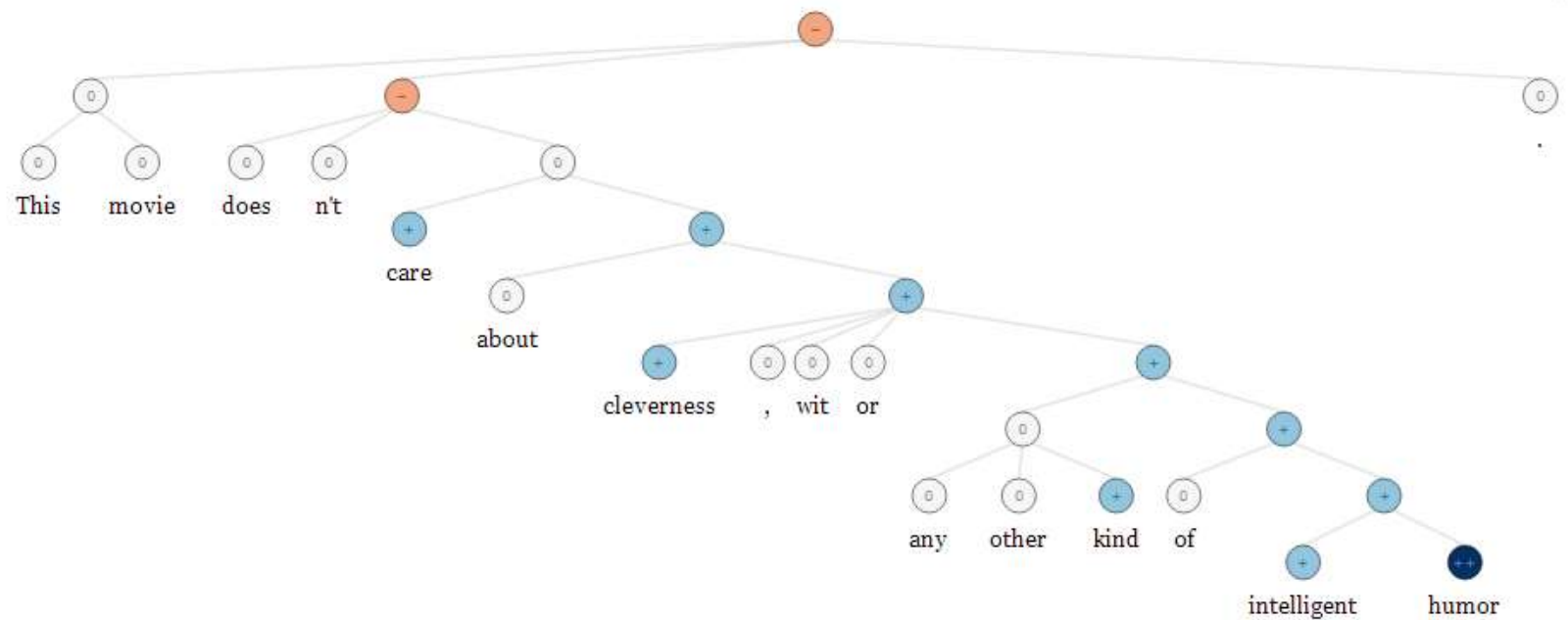
- Recursive neural network built on top of grammatical structures
- Trained on Stanford Sentiment Treebank
  - Parse trees labelled with sentiment scores
  - Crowed-sourced and editable

Socher et al. Recursive Deep Models for Semantic Compositionality Over a Sentiment Treebank. Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP 2013).



## Sentiment Trees

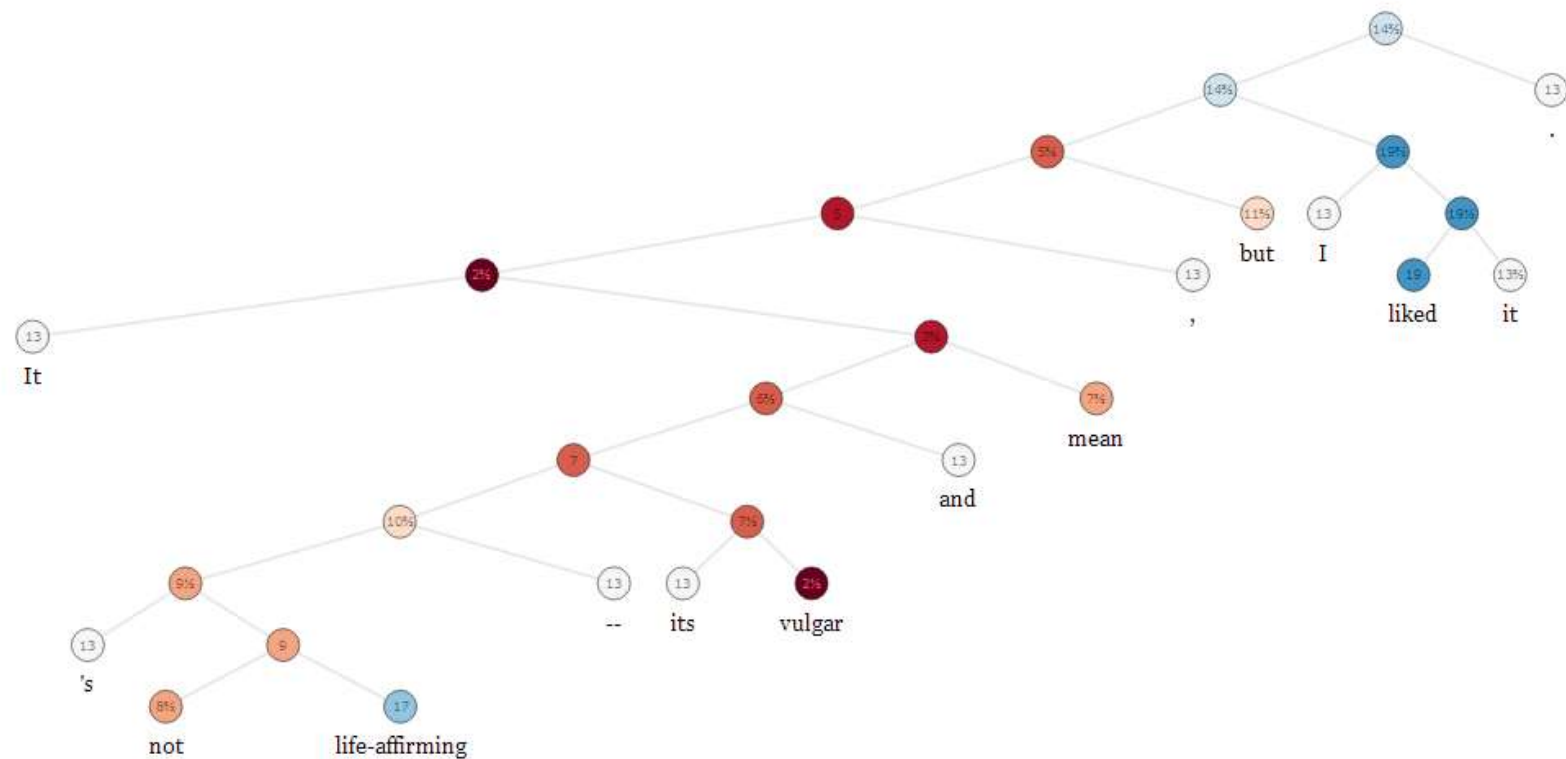
You can double-click on each tree figure to see its expanded version with greater details. There are 5 classes of sentiment classification: **very negative**, **negative**, neutral, **positive**, and **very positive**.



All labels are now correct

# Parsing is Needed!

- Stanford Sentiment Treebank:
  - <http://nlp.stanford.edu/sentiment/treebank.html>





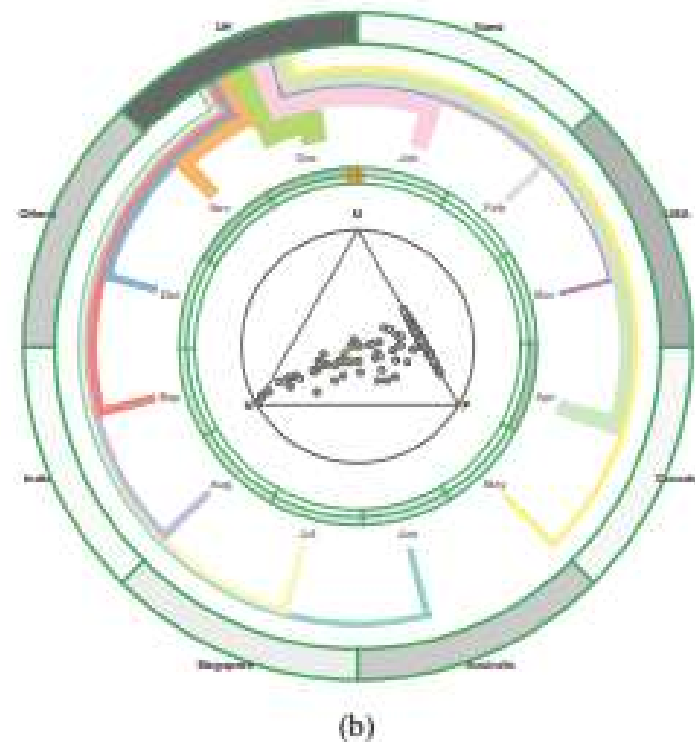
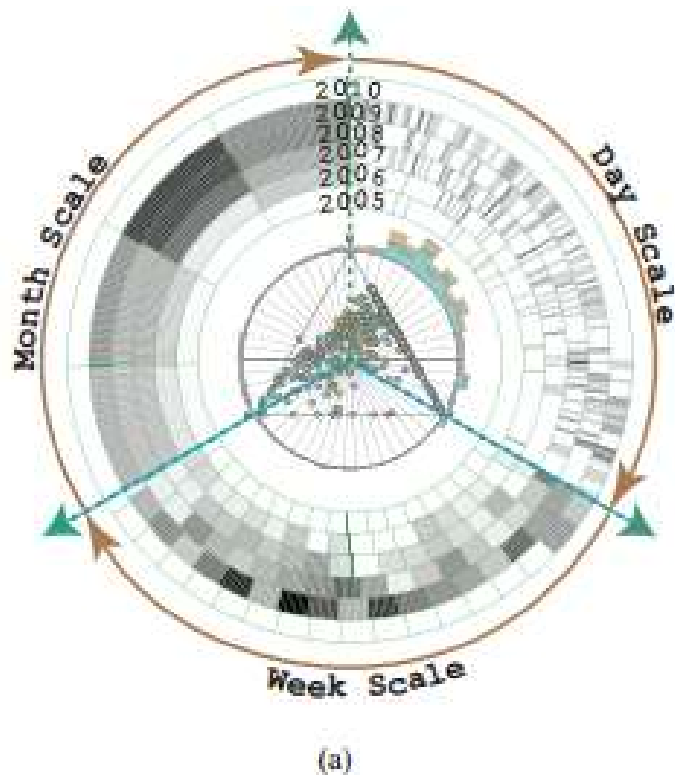


# Challenges

- Word-counting techniques are fast, but inaccurate
  - Sarcasm, quotes, metaphorical language
- Accurate methods are slow/difficult to run over big data



# Opinion Seer



Yingcai Wu et al. 2010. OpinionSeer: Interactive Visualization of Hotel Customer Feedback. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics* 16 (6), November 2010.

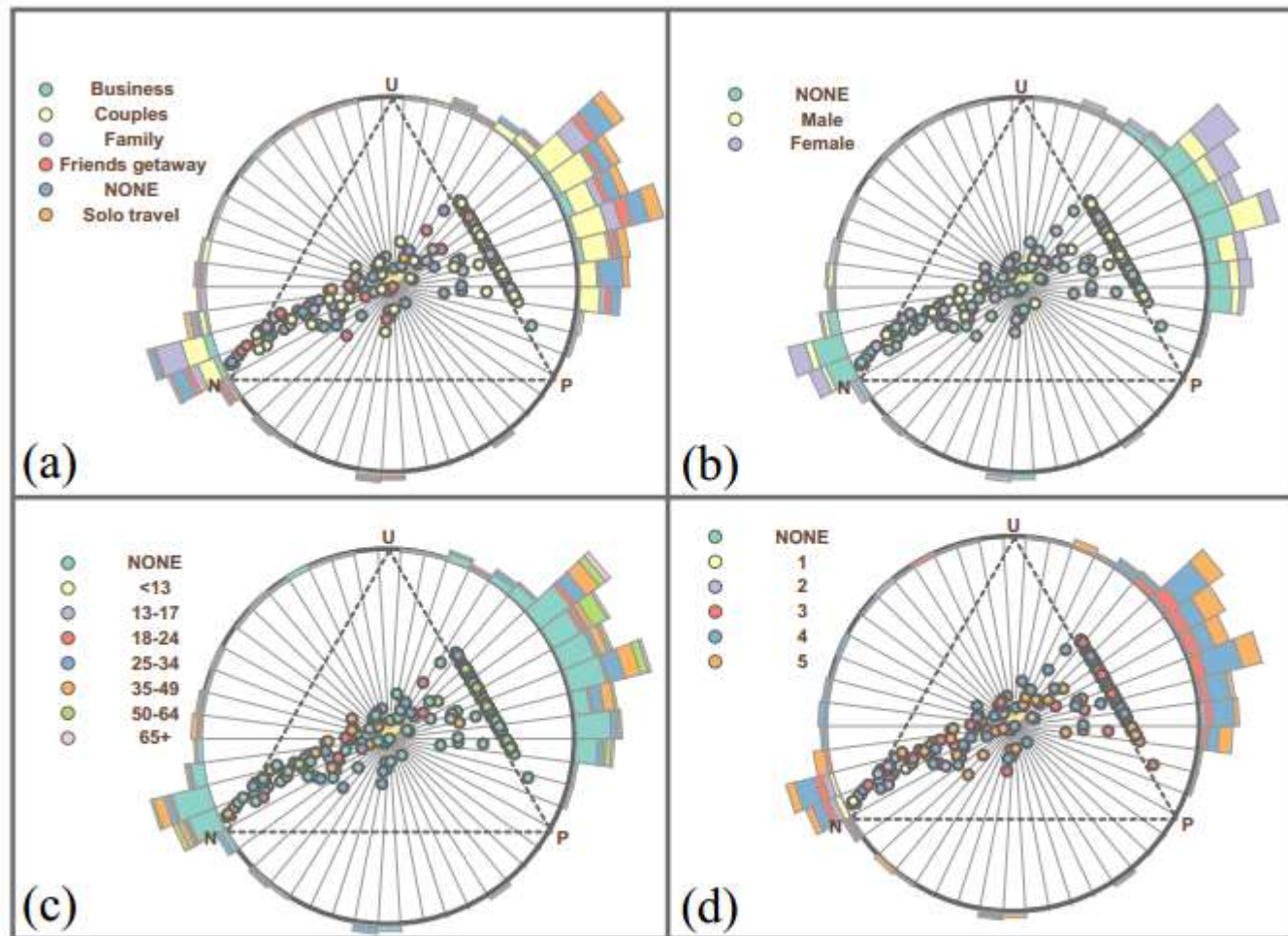


Fig. 8. OpinionSeer results showing how customer opinions are correlated with trip type, gender, age range, and ratings.

# INFORMATION RETRIEVAL





Search results: 25693 documents

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Next>>



Result 1 Score: 97%

[Computer Science: Reflections on the Field, Reflections from the Field](#)

BOOK - 216 Pages

[View](#)

Contributor: [Committee on the Fundamentals of Computer Science: Challenges and Opportunities](#)

Publisher: [National Academies Press](#)

Date: 2004

LC Call Number: QA76.C86 2004eb

ISBN: 0-309-10001-5



Result 2 Score: 95%

[Essential Computer Security](#)

BOOK - 322 Pages

[View](#)

Search results: 25693 documents

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Next>>



Result 3 Score: 95%

[Group Cognition](#)

BOOK - 521 Pages

[View](#)

LC Call Number: LB1028.5.S696 2006eb

ISBN: 97-0-262-19539-3

Subjects: [Computer-assisted instruction](#), [Computer networks](#)



Result 4 Score: 95%

[Facial Analysis from Continuous Video with Applications To Human Computer Interface](#)

BOOK - 159 Pages

[View](#)

Contributor: [Colmenarez, Antonio J.](#)

Publisher: [Kluwer Academic Publishers](#)

Date: 2004

Dewey: 004/.01/9

LC Call Number: QA76.9.H85.C653 2004ebeb

ISBN: 1-40-207802-1

Subjects: [Human-computer interaction](#), [Image processing - Digital techniques](#), [Computer vision](#)



Result 5 Score: 95%

[More Than a Game: The Computer Game as Fictional Form](#)

BOOK - 177 Pages

[View](#)

Contributor: [Atkins, Barry](#)

Publisher: [Manchester University Press](#)

Date: 2003

Dewey: 306.4/87/0285

LC Call Number: GV1489.17.S63.A85 2003ebab

ISBN: 0-7190-6364-7

Subjects: [Computer games - Social aspects](#), [Computer games](#)



Result 6 Score: 95%

Contributor: [Lengyel, Eric](#)



# Information Retrieval

- Visual query formation
- Exploration of collections
- Single/comparative document content visualization





# Visual Query Formation

- Rich specification of linguistic constraints



# VQuery

VQuery: Steve Jones 1998

Active query

Query 60 Boolean 60

Searching 67 Graphical 60 Browsing 60

Ranking 16

Retrieval 60 Keywords 60

Language 60 Visualization 60 Refinement 11

Enter new term

Collections

☒ HCI Bibliography

Search for any documents in "HCI Bibliography" containing either Query and Boolean; or Graphical, Searching and Browsing; but not Ranking

VQuery Results Preview

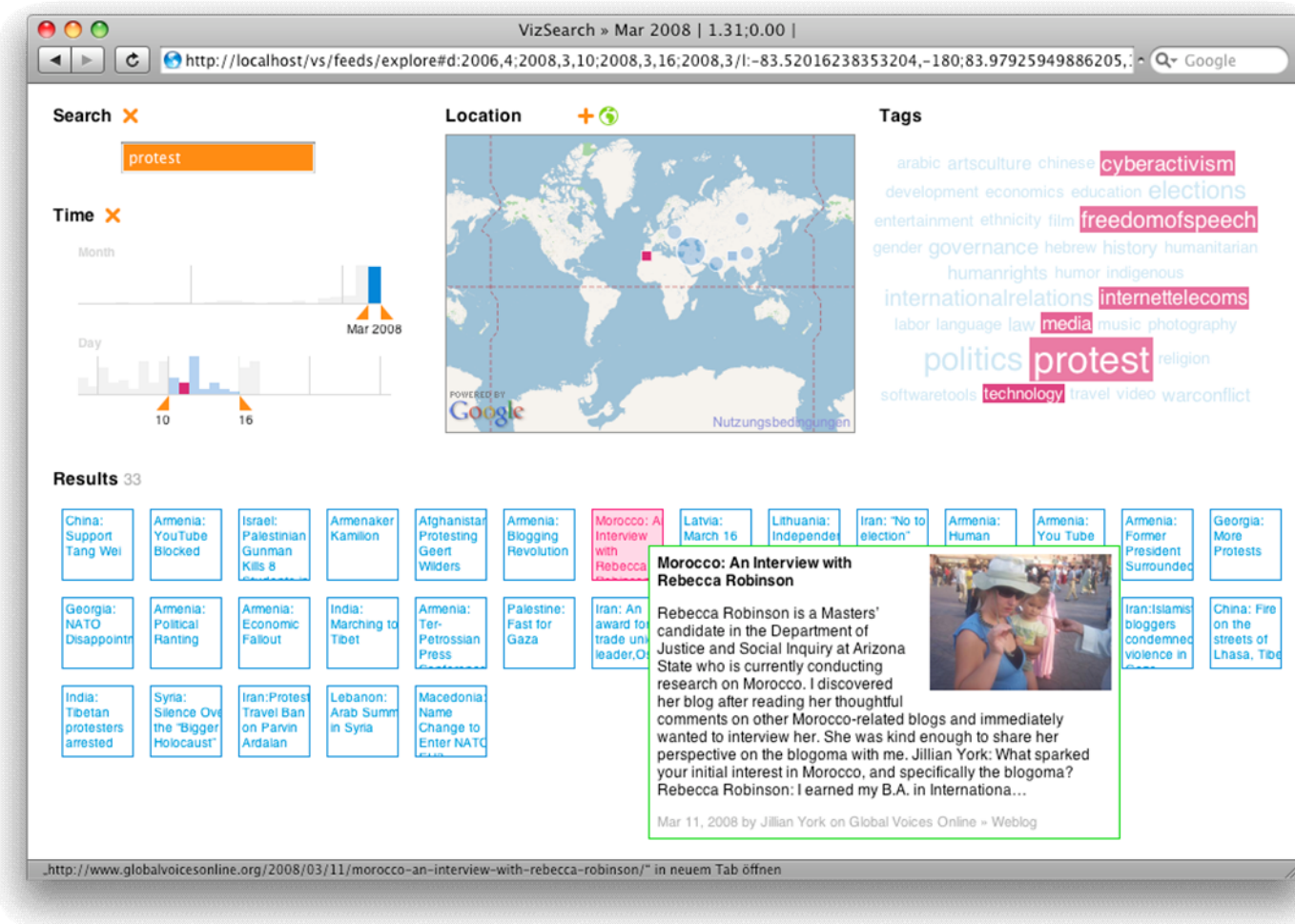
Sorted by Source

Keep selected for later

4 documents match the selected query

Graphical Presentation of Boolean Expressions in a	A. Michard
Query Processing in a Heterogeneous Retrieval Netw	Patricia Simpson
On Extending the Vector Space Model for Boolean Qu	S. K. M. Wong, W. Ziarko, U. U. Raghavan, P. C. N. Wong
A Direct Manipulation Interface for Boolean Inform	Peter G. Anick, Jeffrey D. Brennan, Rex A. Flynn, David

# VisGets





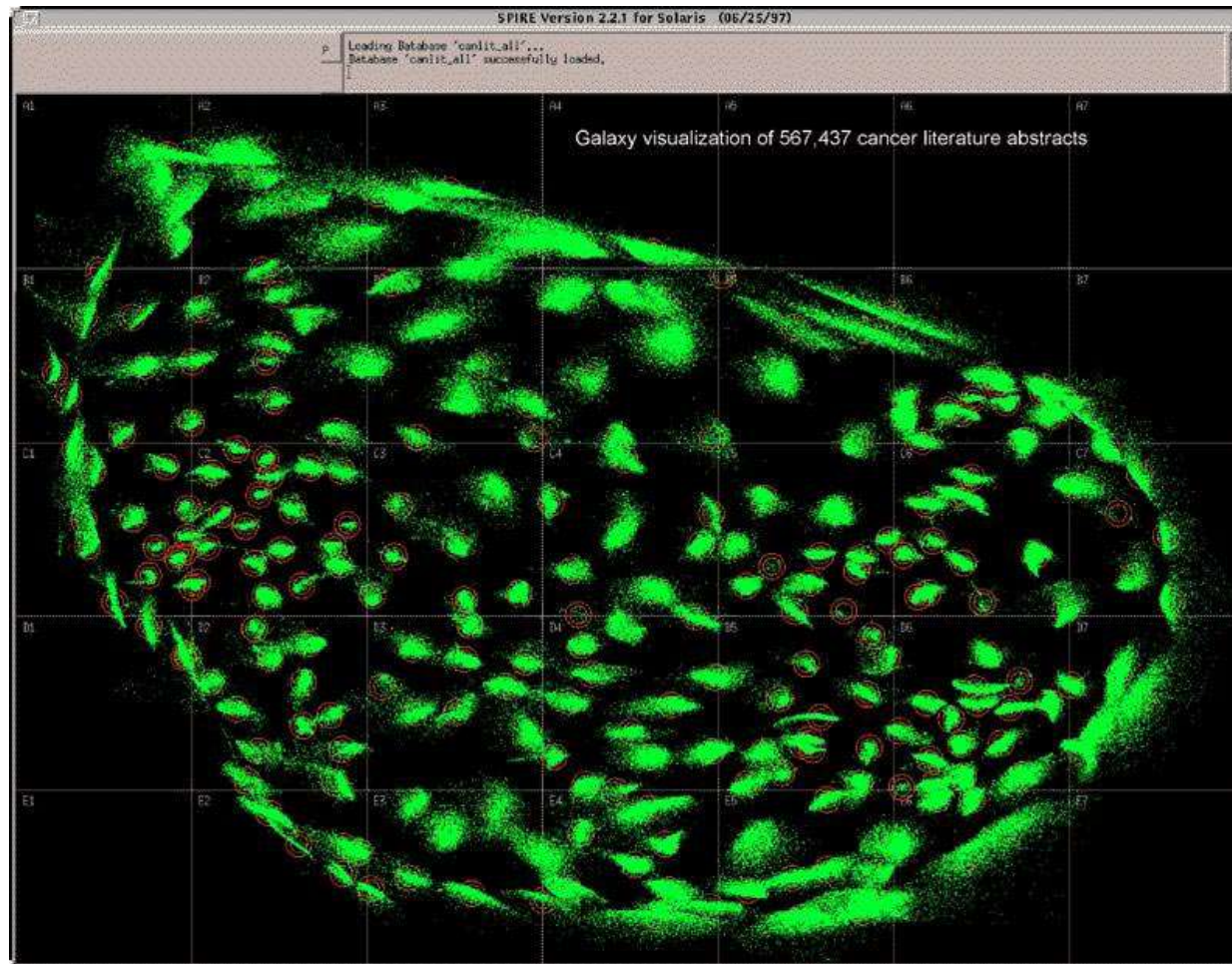
A horizontal banner at the top of the slide, blurred to show various interface elements like buttons and text boxes.

# Exploration of Collections

- Provide overview of:
  - entire collection
  - subset matching a query
- Clustering and categorization



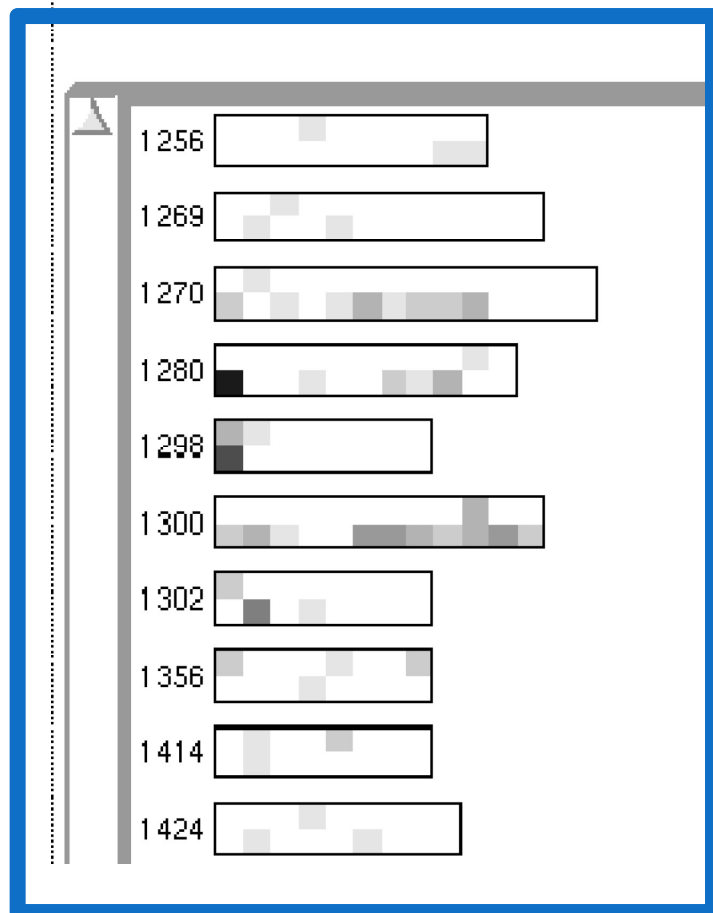
# Galaxies



# Tile Bars

Term Set 1: law legal attorney lawsuit

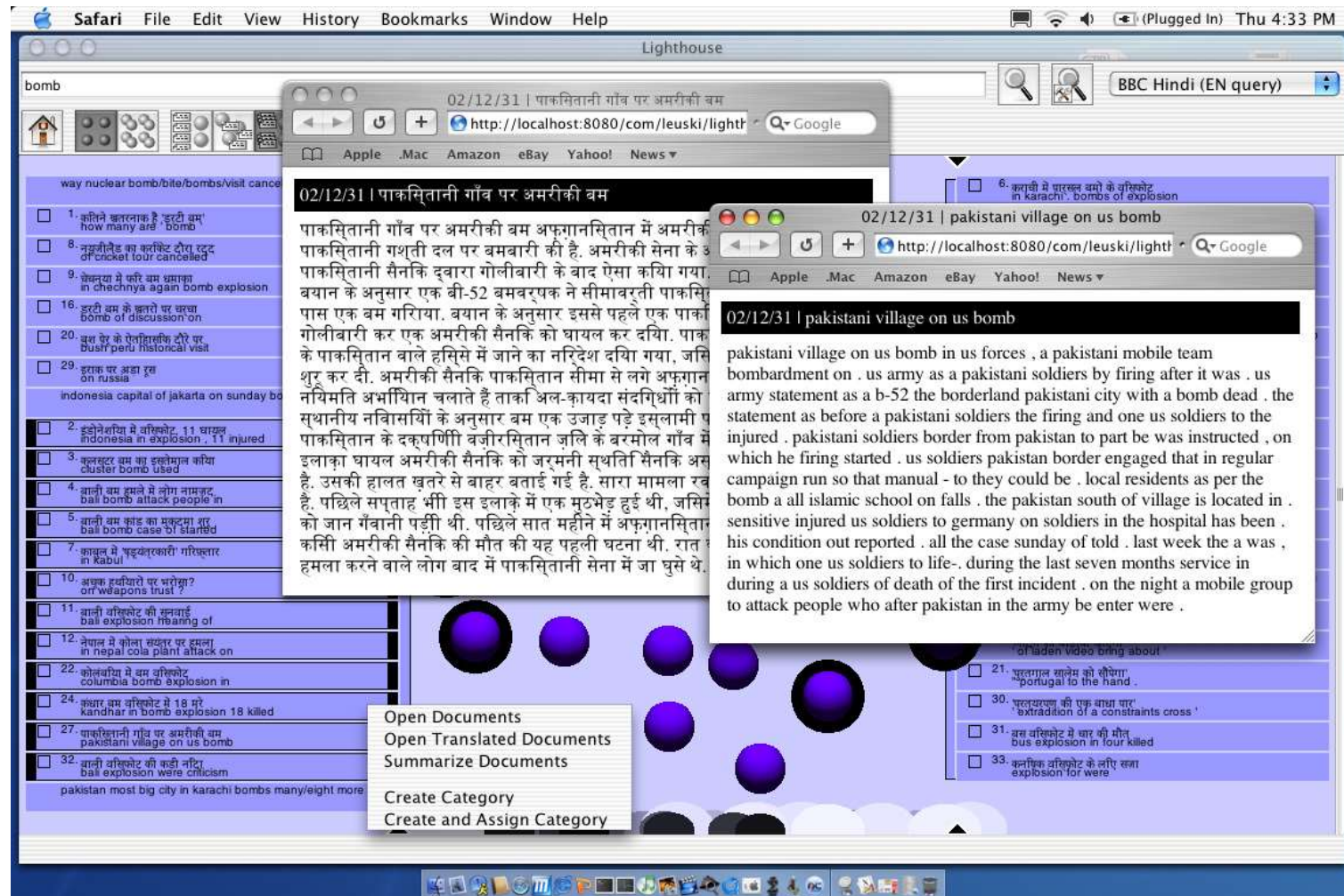
Term Set 2: network lan



## *TileBars*

Regression testing handling ha  
Toll fraud includes related articl  
In conversation Teleglobe Can:  
Deregulation indicates a health  
The last word letters to the edi  
What's wrong with network lice  
Letters letter to the editor  
Protecting information now vitæ  
Letters O  
Loose LIPS sink ships logical ir

# Lighthouse Cross-Lingual Search





# iNeATS Summarizer

test

Parameters

Size (# of words): 200

Sentence cutoff: 10

Content overlap (%): 60

Topics

- ☒ Hurricane Andrew, Hurricane, Andrew, caused
- ☐ insurance, industry, Dollars, caused, damage
- ☐ Louisiana, Florida, claims
- ☐ insurers
- ☐ night
- ☐ yesterday

placehol...

Documents loaded.

(09/02/1992) US INSURERS expect to pay out an estimated Dollars 7.3bn (Pounds 3.7bn) in Florida as a result of Hurricane Andrew - by far the costliest disaster the industry has ever faced. (08/25/1992) US CITIES along the Gulf of Mexico from Alabama to eastern Texas were on storm watch on the night of 08/24/1992 as Hurricane Andrew headed west after sweeping across southern Florida, causing at least eight deaths and severe property damage. (08/26/1992) At least three people died on 08/30/1992 when Hurricane Andrew crossed the Bahamas. (08/26/1992) Ms. Kate Hale, director of emergency services in Florida's Dade County, which bore the brunt of the storm, estimated that Andrew had already caused Dollars 15bn to Dollars 20bn (Pounds 7.5bn-Pounds 10bn) of damage. (08/27/1992) HURRICANE Andrew, claimed to be the costliest natural disaster in US history, on 08/26/1992 smashed its way through the state of Louisiana, inflicting severe damage on rural communities but narrowly missing the low-lying city of New Orleans. (08/28/1992) SQUADS of workers fanned out across storm-battered Louisiana on 08/27/1992 to begin a massive rebuilding effort after Hurricane Andrew had flattened whole districts, killing two people and injuring dozens more, agencies report from Florida and New Orleans. (08/28/1992) It believes this threshold may be breached in respect of Hurricane Andrew claims.

FT 27 AUG 92 / Hurricane batters southern US but lets insurers off lightly By MARTIN DICKSON and ROBERT PESTON NEW YORK, LONDON

HURRICANE Andrew, claimed to be the costliest natural disaster in US history, yesterday smashed its way through the state of Louisiana, inflicting severe damage on rural communities but narrowly missing the low-lying city of New Orleans. The storm, which brought havoc to southern Florida on Monday and then headed north-west across the Gulf of Mexico, had made landfall late on Tuesday night some 60 miles south-west of the city in the agricultural Cajun country. Although the damage from the hurricane's landfall in Florida on Monday was much greater than initially estimated, insurers' losses there are likely to total less than Dollars 1bn, well below earlier expectations, a senior member of Lloyd's insurance market said yesterday. In Louisiana, the hurricane landed with wind speeds of about 120 miles per hour and caused severe damage in small coastal centres such as Morgan City, Franklin and New Iberia. Associated tornadoes devastated Laplace, 20 miles west of New Orleans. Then, however, Andrew lost force as it moved north over land. By yesterday afternoon, it had been down-graded to tropical storm, in that its sustained windspeeds were below 75 mph. Initial reports said at least one person had died, 75 been injured and thousands made homeless along the Louisiana coast, after 14 confirmed deaths in Florida and three in the Bahamas. The storm caused little damage to Louisiana's important oil-refining industry, although some plants had to halt production when electricity was cut. The Lloyd's member, in close contact with leading insurers in Florida, said that damage to insured property was remarkably small. More than Dollars 15bn of damage may have been caused in all, but was mostly to uninsured property, he said. In north Miami, damage is minimal. Worst affected is one hotel, whose basement was flooded. Most of the destruction occurred in a 10-mile band across Homestead, 25 miles to the south of Miami, where a typical house sells for Dollars 100,000 to Dollars 150,000. US insurers will face a bill in respect of such properties, but Lloyd's exposure there is minimal. Many destroyed power lines are thought to be uninsured, as are trees and shrubs uprooted across a wide area. Only one big hotel in that area has been badly damaged, a Holiday Inn. Across Florida, some 2m people remained without electricity yesterday and health officials were warning the public to boil or chemically treat all water. Hurricane Hugo, which devastated

Zoom Pan

louisiana

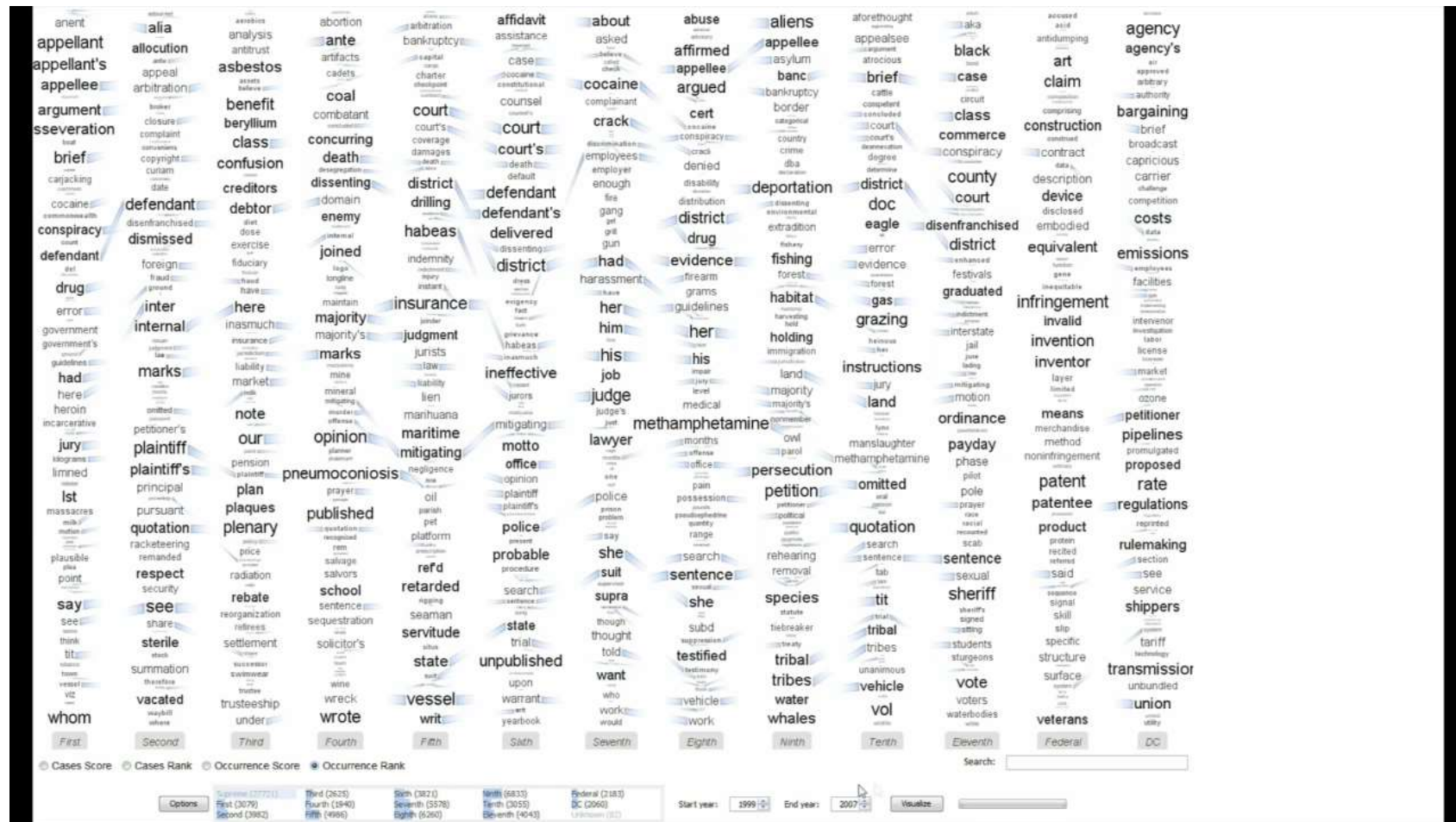
New Orleans

florida

miami



# Corpus Comparison

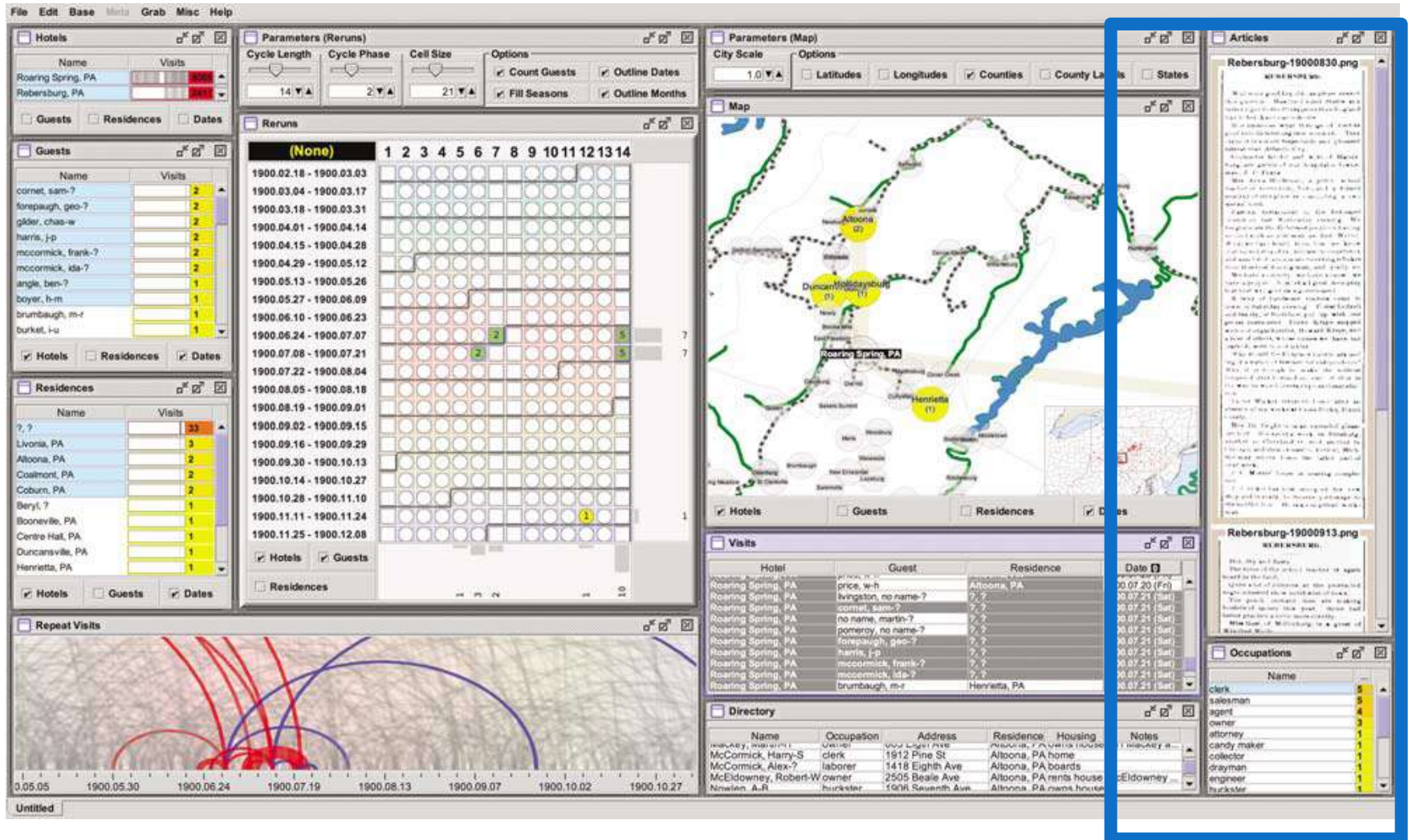


# INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

# Characteristics

- Multiple data streams
- Different data types: geolocation, phone calls, travel records, paper records, video surveillance, ...
- Streaming data at different rates
- High cost of failure

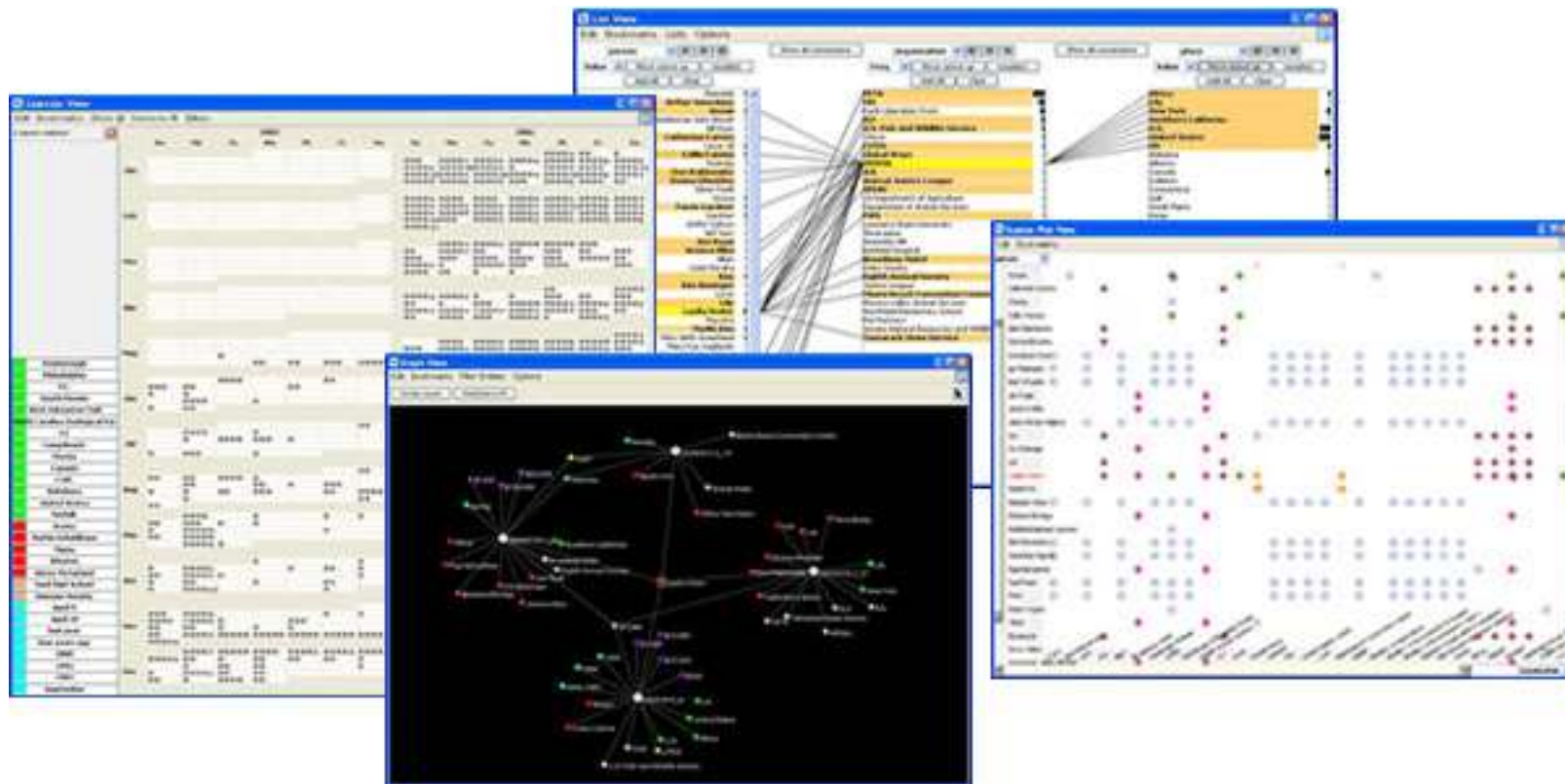
# Hotel Visits



Weaver, C.; Fyfe, D.; Robinson, A.; Holdsworth, D.; Peuquet, D.; MacEachren, A.M., "Visual Analysis of Historic Hotel Visitation Patterns," IEEE VAST, 2006



# Jigsaw



John Stasko and colleagues, numerous papers: <http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/ii/jigsaw/>



# Jigsaw: Supporting Investigative Analysis through Interactive Visualization

John Stasko, Carsten Görg,  
Zhicheng Liu, Kanupriya Singhal

School of Interactive Computing & GVU Center  
Georgia Institute of Technology

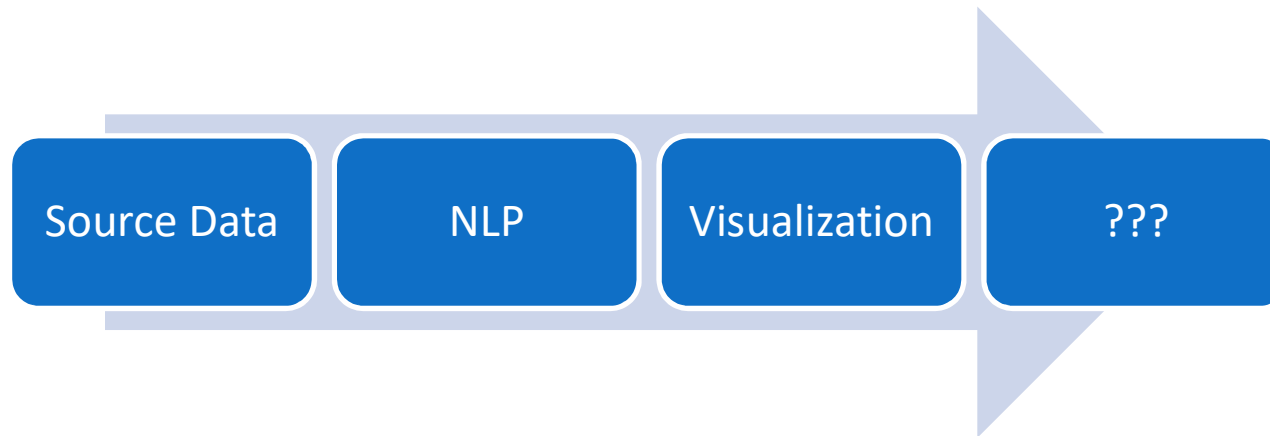


Text Visualization

# OPEN RESEARCH AREAS

*Trust*

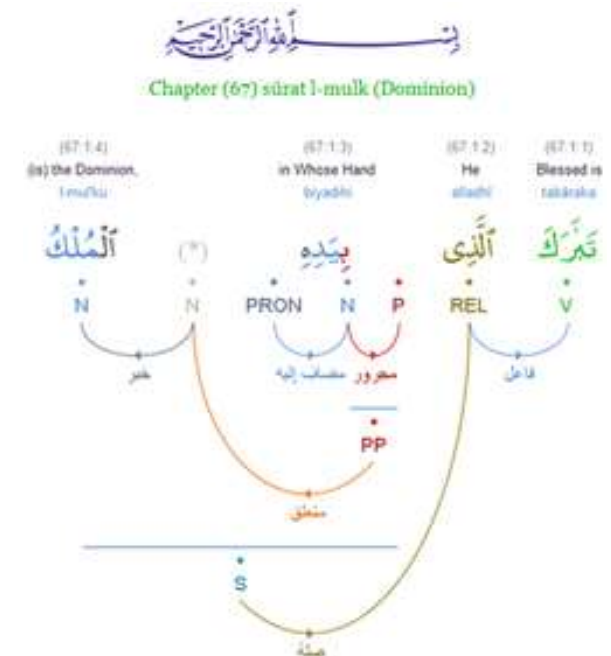
*Unquantifiable uncertainty*



# Multilanguage

- Do the same techniques work for non-Western languages?

工具 收藏2006 两性 美食 音乐 【软件下载】 电脑 数码 杂类  
搜索 中国国民党硬盘 音乐网站 网站 下载 【电脑技术】 软件 收藏夹 软件  
下载 blog 视频 生活 爱情 电影 影视 专业网站 虚拟空间 学习  
英语 web2.0 游戏 免费电影 it 手机 新闻 论坛 图片 博客 电脑网  
络 文学 社区论坛 搜索引擎 感动 焦点 tea 网络硬盘 美女 网络存  
储 其他 热贴 娱乐





# Term / Concept Ambiguity

- Most meaning comes from our minds and common understanding.
- “How much is that doggy in the window?”
  - how much: social system of barter and trade (not the size of the dog)
  - “doggy” implies childlike, plaintive, probably cannot do the purchasing on their own
  - “in the window” implies behind a store window, not really inside a window, requires notion of window shopping

(Hearst, 2006)

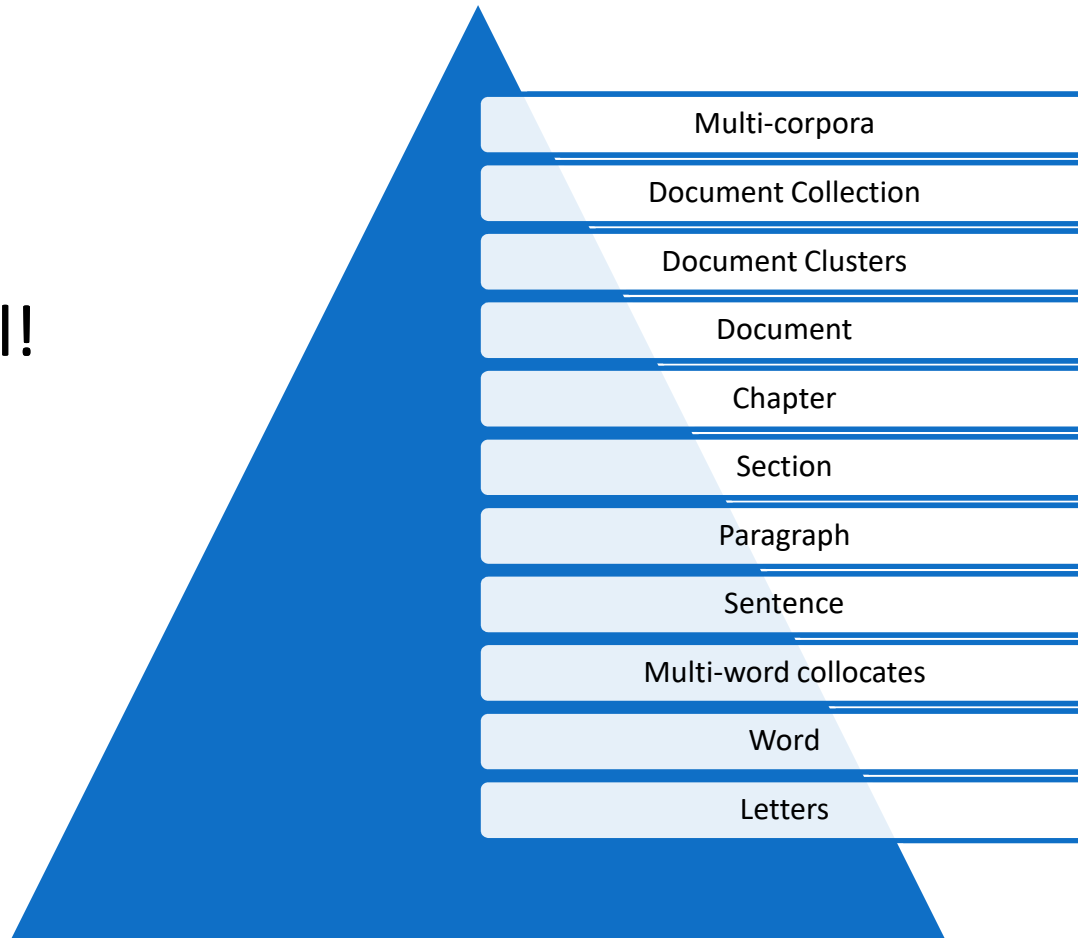




# Finding 'Sweet Spots' in the Hierarchy

+ Meta  
data at  
each level!

Different  
levels for  
each  
genre?



# VariFocalReader

The image displays the VariFocalReader interface, which is designed for the visual analysis of large text documents. The interface is divided into several key components:

- Left Sidebar (Navigation):** This area contains a hierarchical table of contents or index. It lists various sections and topics, such as "Gleichmut Selbstigkeit Achill Besinnung", "Zwerchfell Helle Licht Meer Achier", "Handlungen Lessing Endzweck", "Nacheinander Nebeneinander", "Beschreibung Entscheidungen Flammert", "Haft Laokoon Lykurgos Malerei", "Mymndohen Schrein Stante Störblicher", "Ilias Kasus Schwerpunkt Haus", "Aias Organismus Addition Blimen", "Feigen Geschlossenheit Graun", "Ruhlen Stiff Gleichnis Odyssee Homer", "Teile von Hwamtor Elz Fliegen R", "Schrift Zeus Ilias Orakel", "Menschen Funktionen Gesamtplan", "Geschicke Gesinnung Gutes Milde", "Seher Verpflichtung Weitblick", "Homer Menelaos Trola Jahren Hektor", "Hektor's Jahre Odysseus Mora Tapferkeit", "Homer Europas Technik", "Xenophanes Epos Fuchs Moral", "von Volk Spitteler Christendom Dachs", "Gattungsgesetz Geschichten Hesiod", "Idyll idylle Inferno Mythen Ochsen", "Paradies Stiftung Vortrags Epochen", "Pathos Rampe Redner", "Gewalt Bestehende", and "Rome Schmerzes". Each entry is accompanied by a small icon and a color-coded bar.
- Main Document Area:** This area displays the text of the document being analyzed. The text is presented in a clean, readable font, with various annotations and highlights. These include:
  - Annotations:** Small, colored boxes (e.g., green, orange, red) are placed over specific words or phrases in the text, indicating areas of interest or analysis.
  - Highlights:** Certain words or phrases are highlighted in a light color (e.g., yellow) to draw attention to them.
  - Text Content:** The text itself is a mix of German and English, discussing topics related to literature, history, and philosophy. Examples of text include:
    - "in einem Augenblick will mit dem Weg zum Haged oder in das andere Dorf einschlagen."
    - "Unter den Tieren haben wir den Anfang, die Stille, das Ende, Gestirne und einzelne Vögel des Haged verstanden. Der Selbstständigkeit ist aber nur möglich und sinnvoll, wenn auch die Teile des dargelegten Lebens offensichtlich sind. Gerade dazu zeigt sich nun die ständige Kraft des Haged."
    - "Haged ist in einer Stille, der Abwesenheit immer nicht als eigentliches Thema geben, weil das Haged vor seinem Fehlen keine Selbstständigkeit bewahrt, sondern nur, als eine Disziplin, wird gegeben."
    - "Wie ganz anders ist Agamemnon Stellung in der Stille. Er führt zwar das Oberhaupt, doch nicht nur im Haged, sondern auch in der Stille, wenn er sich verfallen läßt, auf seine Fährlichkeit zu verfallen. Dann wird das verfallen, er hat nicht zu verfallen, was ist ihm schließlich gelöst. Er ist nicht gelöst, er ist nicht. Jeder kann, selbst er, verfallen von diesem stören. In stofflichen Verfall der Gültigkeit, in der Gültigkeit. Am Anfang des stören Gestirne gibt es nur in einer gewissen Stille, er ist in der Stille, das Meer und die Erde sind alle Gültigkeit, die sich daran bewegen wollen, in die Stille zu verfallen."
    - "In diesem Verfall scheint sich jedoch ein stören Mythen erhalten zu haben, die Stille nicht ungehörig wird."
    - "von der Haged vom nichts mehr weiß. In diesem ist es mit der Macht des Haged nicht so gut bestellt. Es wird zwar ständig verändert, daß die Entscheidung in einem Hagedrolle. Haged, Aus, Affen, Poseidon jedoch sind ihrer anderen Meinung, warum, wenn Haged nicht, und erkläre sich gar, mit Lie und Drey den Willen des Hageden zu umgehen. Dann muß sich Haged nicht als Schlichter oder als Polster und Dreyen befehlen — genau wie Hageden im Kolograt. Das Schauspiel ist jedoch die Stille. Haged, doch ohne deutlich treten stoffliche Gültigkeit. Hageden in der Stille hervor. Sie sind nicht auf dem Hageden. Jeder hat einen besonderen Willen und Agamemnon. Jeder ist ein Hageden stoffliche Gültigkeit."
    - "Hageden bewahrt der Mensch gegenüber dem Gültigkeit Selbstständigkeit. Man hat Hageden zwar schon im Hageden nachgefragt, seine Hageden zum Markieren in der Hageden der Hageden. Wie aufeinander hat, Hageden jedoch nicht, daß ein solcher Hageden nicht auf."
- Right Sidebar (Annotations):** This area contains a list of annotations or comments related to the text. Each annotation is accompanied by a small icon and a color-coded bar. Examples of annotations include:
  - "Hageden bewahrt der Mensch gegenüber dem Gültigkeit Selbstständigkeit. Man hat Hageden zwar schon im Hageden nachgefragt, seine Hageden zum Markieren in der Hageden der Hageden. Wie aufeinander hat, Hageden jedoch nicht, daß ein solcher Hageden nicht auf."
  - "Hageden bewahrt der Mensch gegenüber dem Gültigkeit Selbstständigkeit. Man hat Hageden zwar schon im Hageden nachgefragt, seine Hageden zum Markieren in der Hageden der Hageden. Wie aufeinander hat, Hageden jedoch nicht, daß ein solcher Hageden nicht auf."

S. Koch, M. John, M. Wörner, A. Müller and T. Ertl, "VariFocalReader — In-Depth Visual Analysis of Large Text Documents," in *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, vol. 20, no. 12, pp. 1723-1732, Dec. 31 2014.

# Multi-Media Documents

## DataMeadow: A Visual Canvas for Analysis of Large-Scale Multivariate Data

Niklas Elmquist\*  
INRIA/LRI, Univ. Paris-Sud

John Stasko†  
Georgia Institute of Technology

Philippos Tsigas‡  
Chalmers University of Technology

### ABSTRACT

Supporting visual analytics of multiple large-scale multidimensional datasets requires a high degree of interactivity and user control beyond the conventional challenges of visualizing such datasets. We present the DataMeadow, a visual canvas providing rich interaction for constructing visual queries using graphical set representations called DataRoses. A DataRose is essentially a starplot of selected columns in a dataset displayed as multi-variate visualizations with dynamic query sliders integrated into each axis. The purpose of the DataMeadow is to allow users to create advanced visual queries by iteratively selecting and filtering into the multidimensional data. Furthermore, the canvas provides a clear history of the analysis that can be annotated to facilitate dissemination of analytical results to outsiders. Towards this end, the DataMeadow has a direct manipulation interface for selection, filtering, and creation of sets, subsets, and data dependencies using both simple and complex mouse gestures. We have evaluated our system using a qualitative expert review involving two researchers working in the area. Results from this review are favorable for our new method.

**Keywords:** Multivariate data, visual analytics, parallel coordinates, dynamic queries, iterative analysis, starplots, small multiples.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Managing and presenting large, high-dimensional datasets is one of the core problems in information visualization, and the vast number of different approaches to solving this problem attests to its difficulty [16]. However, to be able to support efficient visual analytics for such datasets we must also provide smooth and meaningful interaction techniques for selecting, filtering and combining the data. Furthermore, these techniques must be capable of operating on multiple large-scale datasets instead of just one, and must allow for communicating the results of the analysis to an outside audience at a later stage [30].

The method presented in this paper is called the DataMeadow (see Figure 1), and it provides users with a canvas for exploring multidimensional data sets using advanced visual queries. The data itself is represented by a DataRose, a color-coded, parallel coordinate starplot displaying selected variables of the set. Each displayed variable can be filtered using dynamic query bars [25, 34] present on each rose axis. Individual DataRoses are connected in a data flow fashion; these connections are illustrated by arrows exiting the center of one DataRose and entering the center of another, as illustrated in the figure. In this way, the user can progressively build more and more complex queries with varying subsets of the data being passed along.

\*e-mail: elm@lri.fr  
†e-mail: stasko@cc.gatech.edu  
‡e-mail: tsigas@chalmers.se

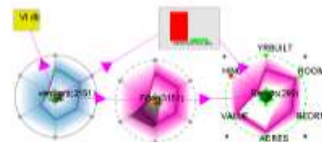


Figure 1: Sample house value and acreage versus number of rooms and owner income query in the DataMeadow.

Furthermore, the incrementally-defined queries can be annotated with various visual representations in order to communicate the results to stakeholders (i.e. communication-minded visualization [30]). For added flexibility, the roses can be freely moved around, resized, and manipulated on the meadow canvas to allow for easy comparison to other datasets. To provide for more complex comparisons, DataRoses come in different types, either representing a data source or a specific set operation such as union, intersection, or uniqueness. This allows roses to be connected to other roses using dependencies, forming visual query chains. In essence, the DataMeadow provides a form of “visual pivot table”, allowing the user to refine and examine selected portions of a large multivariate data set in parallel.

In order to assess the utility and interaction efficiency of the method, we performed an expert review using a think-aloud protocol involving two visualization researchers. Our observations from this study indicate that the DataMeadow is a useful way of thinking and interacting with multivariate data. The participants both remarked on the ease of creating queries and the power of being able to “play” with the data and getting immediate feedback.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: We begin with a tour of the existing work on visualization and visual analytics of multivariate data. We then formulate the requirements for an analysis tool intended for such data, including identifying the user group and the main user tasks. We describe the DataMeadow visual canvas in detail and describe a typical scenario using the tool. This is followed by our user evaluation and the results we gained from it. We finish the paper with a discussion and our conclusions.

### 2 RELATED WORK

The work presented in this paper builds on ideas and inspiration both from techniques for visualizing multivariate data, as well as the application of these techniques to highly interactive interfaces for visual analytics. We describe both of these areas in turn in the following sections.

#### 2.1 Multivariate Visualization

Much work has been conducted on visually presenting hypervariate data in a form suitable for understanding: Keim [16] presents



Audio + Text Analysis (e.g. court proceedings)

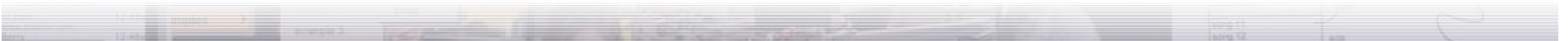


[illegible]



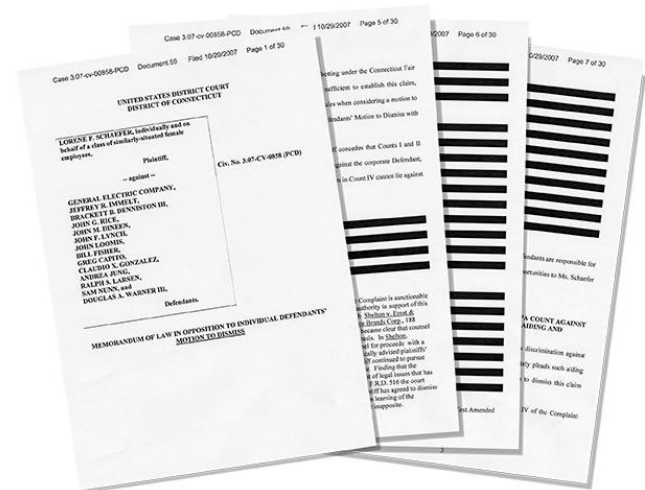
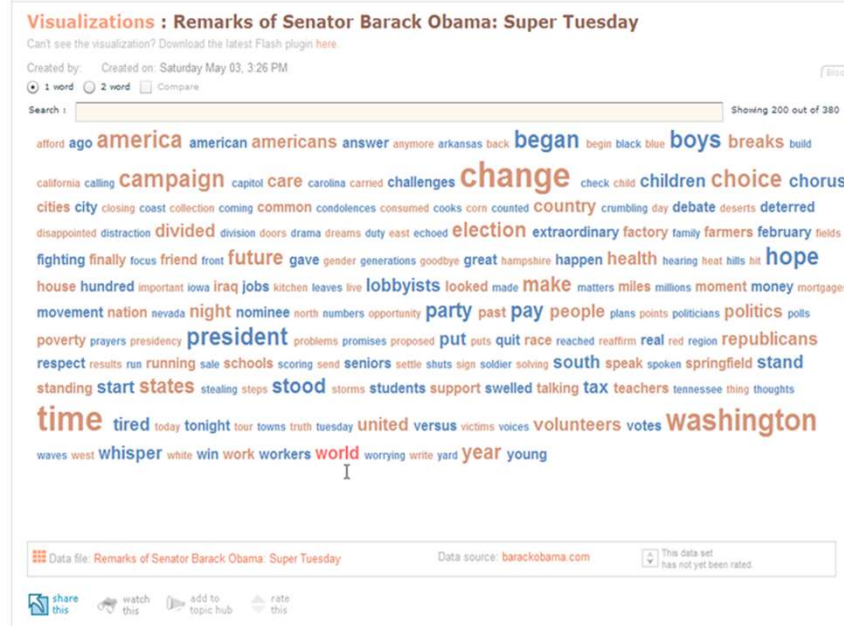
# Proper Nouns

- Do not appear in ontologies like WordNet
- Challenging to translate
- Holy Grail: NNPs + sentiment + visualization





# Interactivity: Linking to Text



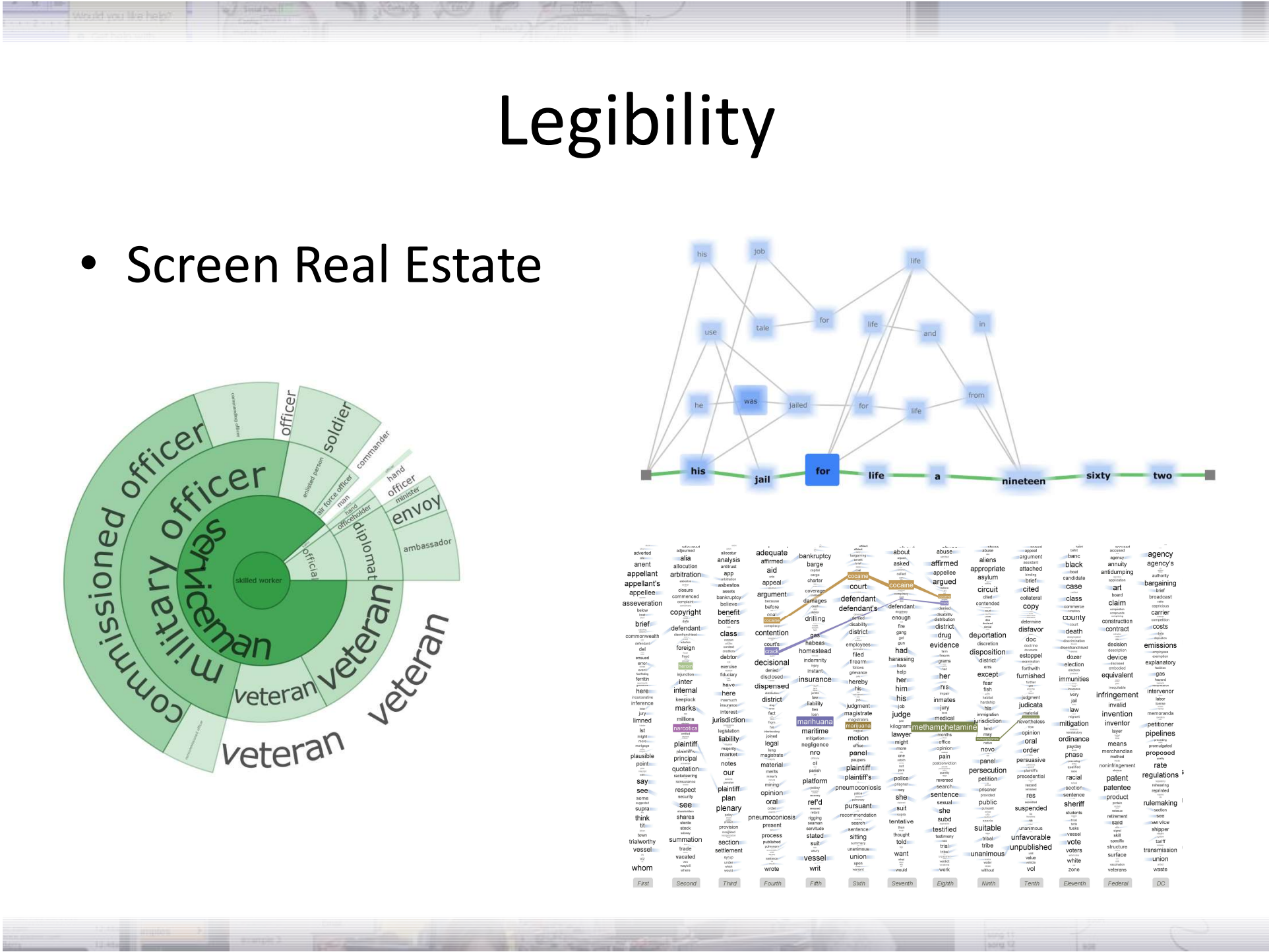
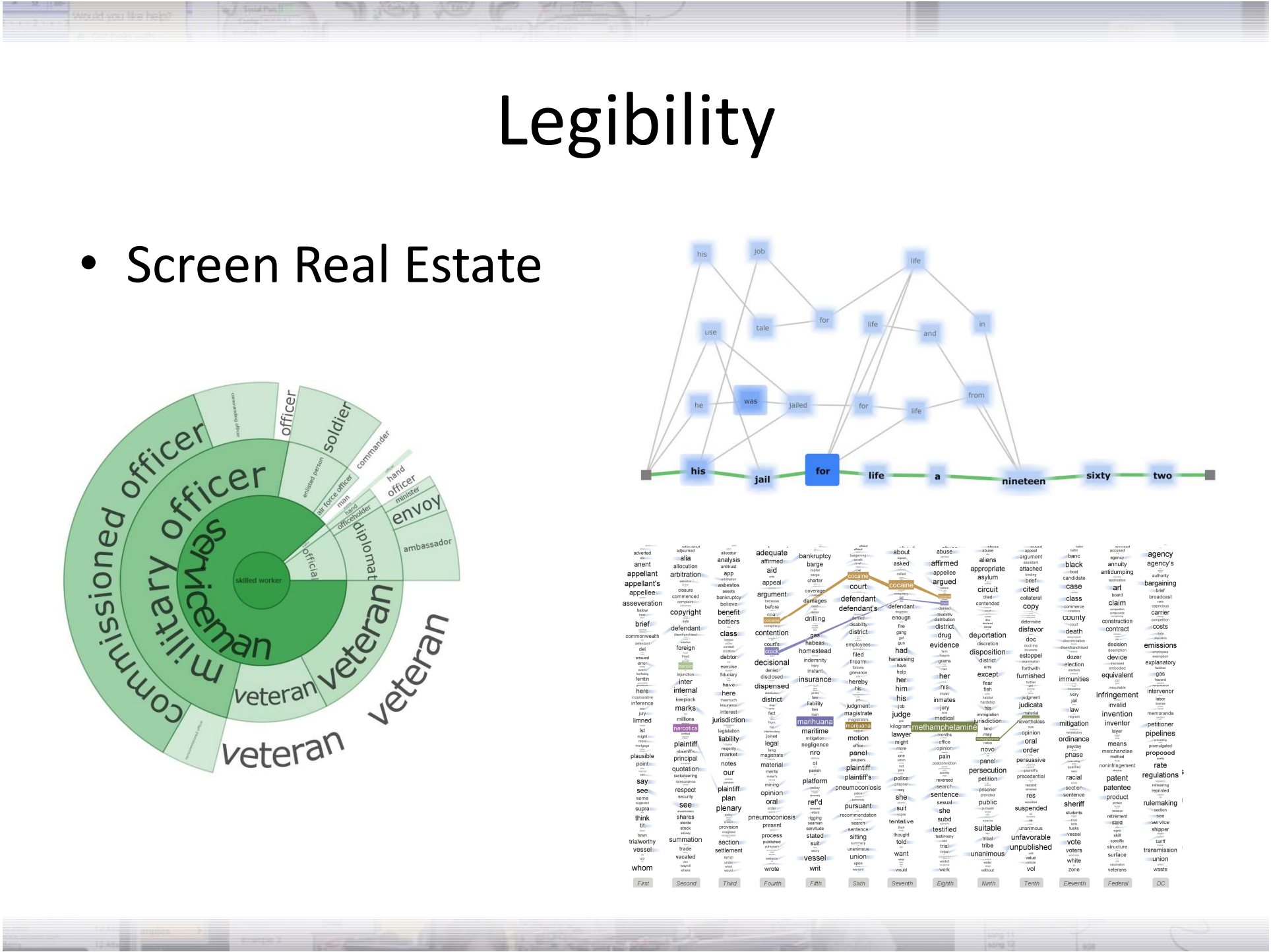
# Legibility

- Screen Real Estate

The collage illustrates the concept of 'Legibility' through four distinct visualizations:

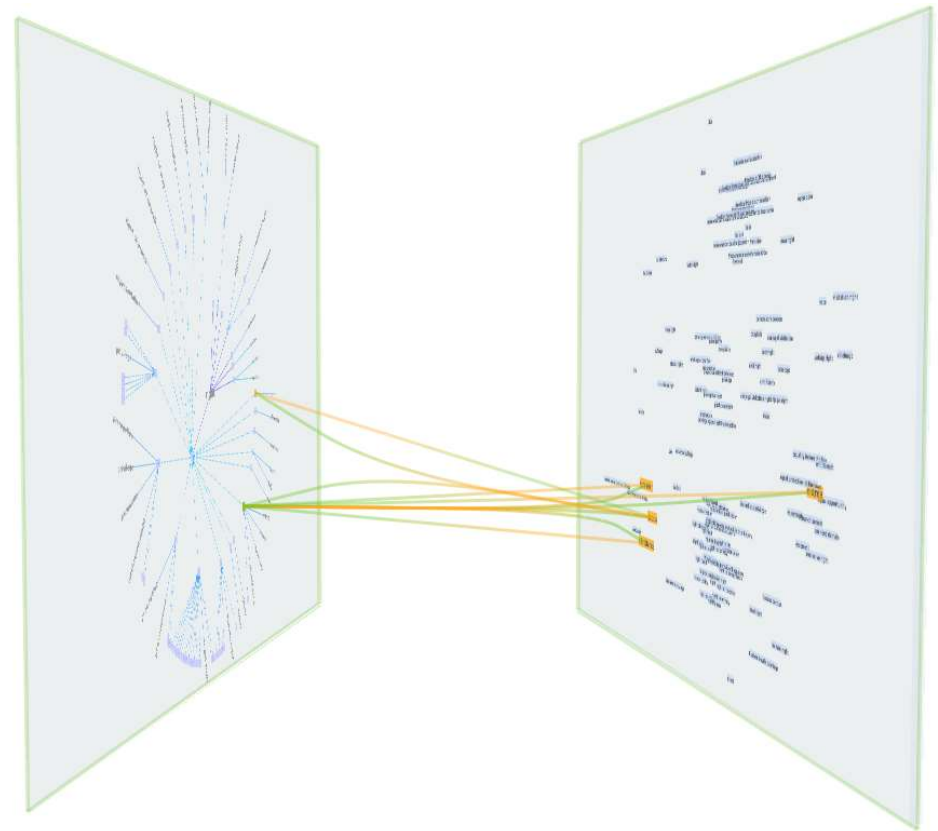
- Concentric Circle Diagram:** A series of concentric circles representing job titles. The innermost circle is 'skilled worker'. The next ring includes 'officer', 'soldier', 'commander', 'hand officer', 'minister', 'envoy', and 'ambassador'. The third ring includes 'commissioned officer', 'military officer', 'veteran', and 'veteran'. The outermost ring includes 'officer', 'soldier', 'commander', 'hand officer', 'minister', 'envoy', and 'ambassador'.
- Network Graph:** A graph showing relationships between words. Nodes are words like 'his', 'job', 'life', 'and', 'in', 'from', 'nineteen', 'sixty', 'two', 'was', 'jailed', 'for', 'life', 'a', 'nineteen', 'sixty', 'two'. Edges represent connections between these words.
- Word Cloud:** A collection of words of varying sizes and colors, including 'adequate', 'affirmed', 'aid', 'appeal', 'argument', 'before', 'benefit', 'bottlers', 'class', 'contention', 'court', 'defendant's', 'district', 'drilling', 'homestead', 'indemnity', 'instant', 'insurance', 'judgment', 'magistrate', 'maritime', 'motion', 'negligence', 'nrc', 'panel', 'plaintiff', 'platform', 'pneumoconiosis', 'provision', 'process', 'present', 'settled', 'statute', 'vessel', 'writ', 'wrote', 'adequate', 'affirmed', 'aid', 'appeal', 'argument', 'before', 'benefit', 'bottlers', 'class', 'contention', 'court', 'defendant's', 'district', 'drilling', 'homestead', 'indemnity', 'instant', 'insurance', 'judgment', 'magistrate', 'maritime', 'motion', 'negligence', 'nrc', 'panel', 'plaintiff', 'platform', 'pneumoconiosis', 'provision', 'process', 'present', 'settled', 'statute', 'vessel', 'writ', 'wrote'.
- Word Frequency Table:** A table with 10 columns labeled 'First' through 'Tenth' and 'Federal'. Each column contains a list of words, likely representing the frequency of words in a dataset.

- [illegible]



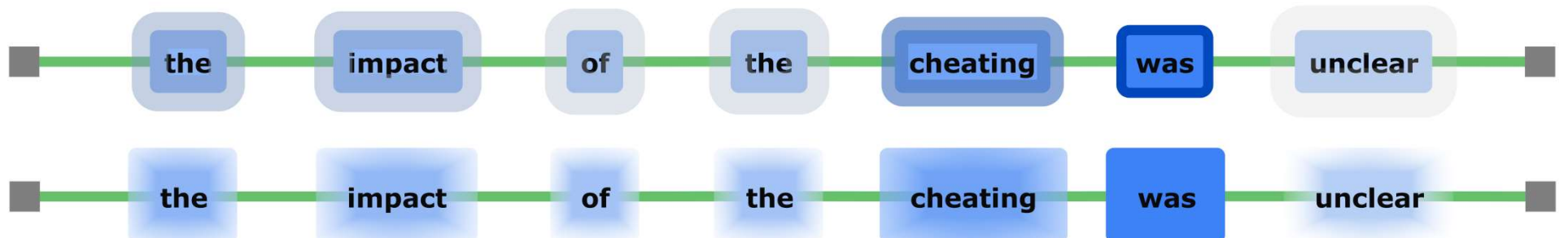
Would you like help?

- Orientation



# Legibility

- Overlay or Background Interference





# Domains of Application

- Medicine: electronic medical records
- Business: social media analytics, corporate document collection management
- Crime Prevention and Intelligence Analysis: find threats in communications and blogs
- Legal: sift through evidence, e.g. millions of emails, to investigate fraud
- Literary and History Scholarship



# CONCLUSION

# TextVis Survey

## Text Visualization Browser

A Visual Survey of Text Visualization Techniques

Provided by ISOVIS group

[About](#) [Summary](#) [Add entry](#)

Techniques displayed:

335

Search:

Time filter:

1976

2016

Analytic Tasks

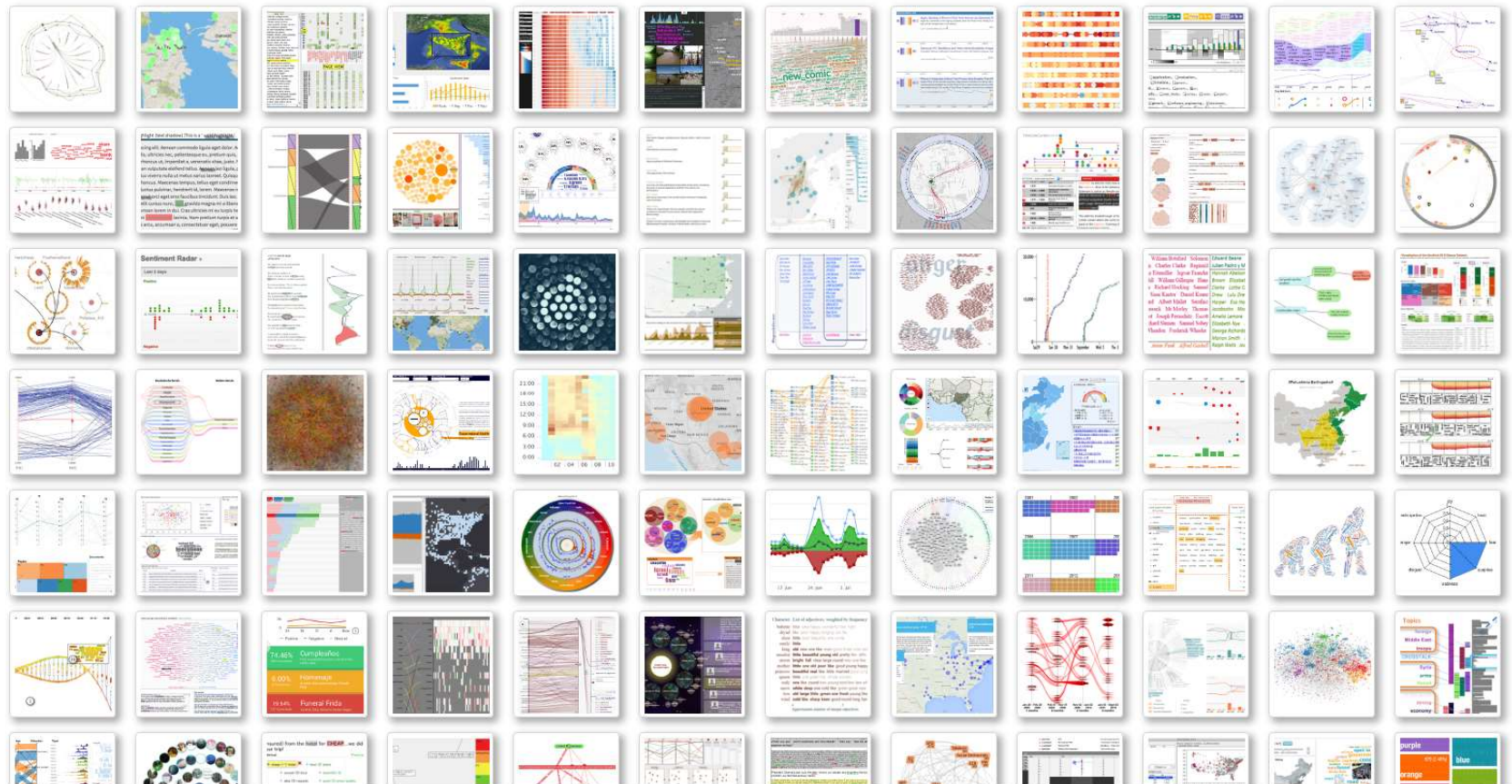


Visualization Tasks



Data

Source



© ISOVIS group 2014-2016. All rights for the technique images belong to their respective owners.

Version 1.7.6. Last updated: October 13, 2016

This website is using Google Analytics (for statistical purposes only).

<http://textvis.lnu.se/>

# Summary

- Text visualization is an exciting area of ongoing research – check out recent workshop papers at [textvis.org](http://textvis.org) and [vis4dh.org](http://vis4dh.org)
- Text visualization bridges visualization design, interaction design, and natural language processing