Text and Documents



CS 4460 - Information Visualization

Jim Foley, some material courtesy John Stasko. Some examples from Marti Hearst, *Search User Interfaces*, Cambridge University Press, 2009

Last update: October 2016

1. You have the following information on 387 articles published in 65 issues of a newsletter for in the months of June, July and August for a given year. Each newsletter contains 5 to 7 articles

Date published: day/month/year

Subject category of article: Politics, Sports, Economics, Health, Science, Other

Author of article: Walt, Mary, John, Beth

Focus of article: US, global, not known

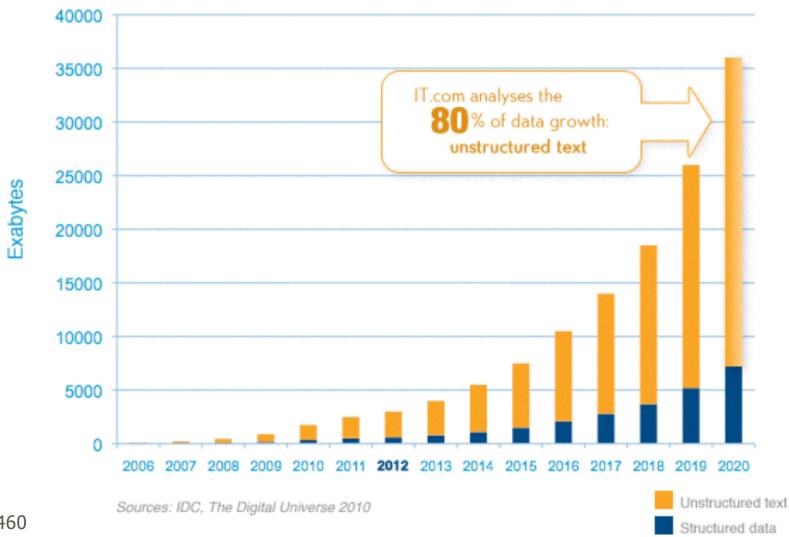
Sketch a dashboard (several potentially linked visualizations) to convey as much of the above information as possible about the 387 articles. Ideally, you should convey all of the information.

2. There are several programs to detect plagiarism in term papers, by comparing a submitted term paper to a large collection of previously-submitted term papers. If a possible case of plagiarism is found, we need a way to show how the submitted paper is similar to a previously-submitted paper. Sketch a way to do this.

Who Cares about Text?

Worldwide Corporate Data Growth

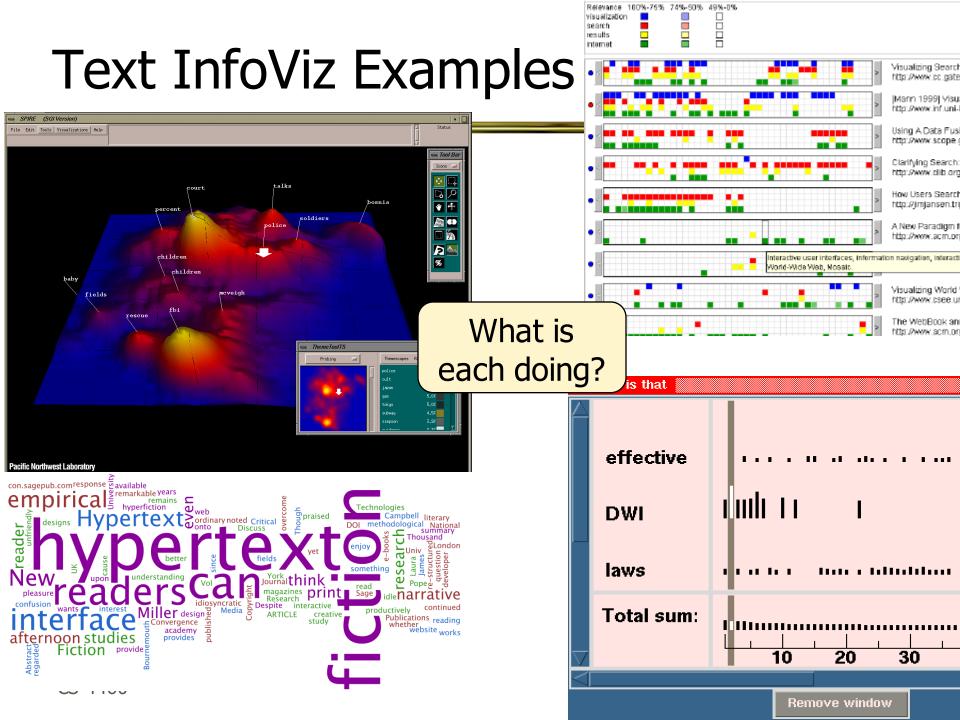




The Key Question for InfoVis



- How can InfoVis help users in gathering, understanding, using information from
 - Document collections (*macro-level*)?
 Everything on the web, library, ...
 - Individual (or a few) documents (*micro-level*)?
 - Such as a thesaurus, or a book or speech, Shakespeare, Bible, Qur'an, Torah,
- Documents include email, all social media, news, books, magazines,



Some Questions about Document(s)

- Summarization: what are the main ideas in document(s)?
- Sentiment analysis: what sentiment(s) document(s) express?
- Trends: how do words/ideas/sentiment change over time in documents?
- How are words/ideas/themes distributed through one or several document?
- Grammar analysis: what grammatical patterns are used in document(s)
- How do two (or more) docs compare?

Some more micro-level, some more macro-level

More Questions about Document(s)

- Search: which docs have certain keywords/topics?
- How similar are two or more docs? In what ways?
- How do documents fit into a larger context?
- How does one document compare to or relate to other documents?
- In what docs (where in docs) is the word "inflation" used close to (next to) the word "spending?"
- Event analysis: what event(s) are reported in document(s)

TEXT AISTIGHT DI CASCI About Add entry http://textvis.lnu.se/ **A Visual Survey of Text Visualization Techniques** Provided by ISOVIS group Techniques displayed: 184 Search: × Time filter: 2001 2013 **Analytic Tasks** 16 ***** e litti k k le E e killeti kele le 17 Visualization Tasks 盽 0 3 Data Note Source multiple filters © ISOVIS group 2014-2016. All rights for the tecl tive owners.

Version 1.7.5. Last updated: September 7, 2016
This website is using Google Analytics (for statistic

LIVO OWITO

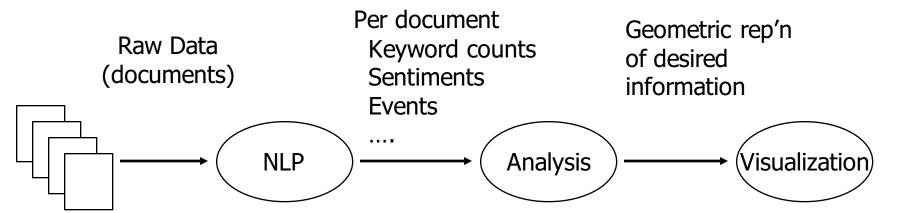
Challenge



- Text is nominal data with a hugh (infinite) cardinality
 - Does not map to visual encodings as easily as nominal, ordinal & quantitative data
- It is not the text itself that gets encoded, it is information about the text
- Must first extract information from the text
 - Exception text meta-data (more later)
- Visualizations are of the extracted info.

Pipeline for Text/Doc Visualization





Natural Language Processing

Keywords

Key phrases

Grammar

Sentiments

Statistics

Entity extraction

• • • • •

Find relevant

docs

Compare docs

Challenge (Cont'd)



- Meta-data: data about data
- Unstructured text does NOT have any explicit meta-data.
 - Just that infinitely big collection of nominal data
 - NLP can extract some meta-data, such as dates
- Contrast to structured text of an on-line library with explicit metadata such as
 - Author name
 - Year of publication
 - Title
 - ISBN number
 - Library of Congress number
 - Publisher name
 - Etc
- Some meta-data also nominal but lower cardinality than free text
 - Simplifies retrieval and visualization process.
- Will see some meta-data driven examples

Outline



- Macro-level searching larger document collections
 - Unstructured no meta-data
 - Structured explicit meta-data
- Micro-level
 - Inter-document methods for smaller document collections How do retrieved documents relate to a query? How do retrieved documents relate to one another?
 - Intra-document methods
 Word usage, grammatical style, ...
- With the caveat that some methods can be used in multiple ways

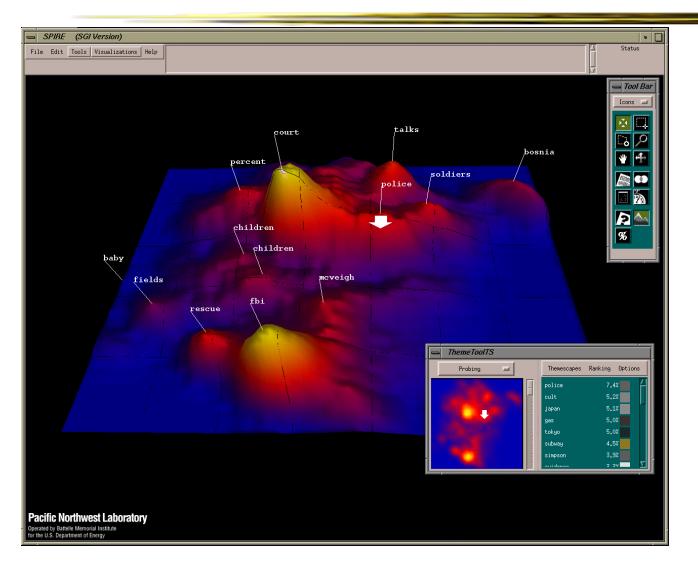
Macro-Level: Large Unstructured



- LARGE does not mean entire WWW!!
- A number of systems endeavor to give a "big picture view" – the "gist" of a large collection of documents
 - Themescape
 - WebThemes
 - Galaxies
 - ThemeRiver
 - Sentiment/emotion over time

Themescape

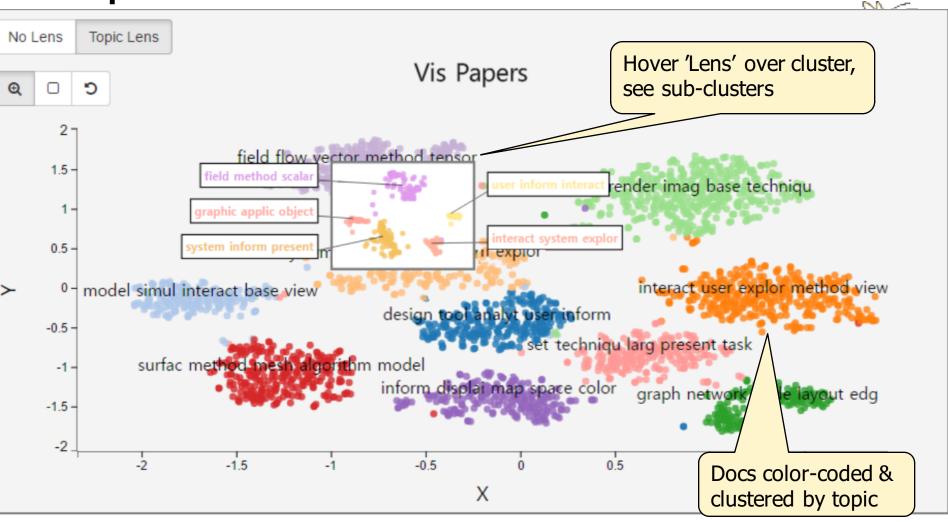




Height/color encode document density

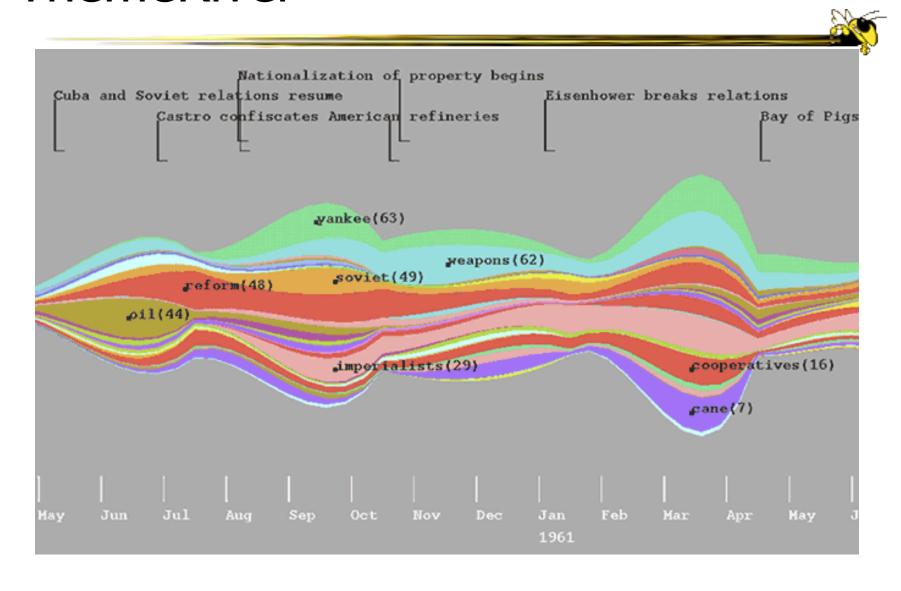
Received 2016 "test of time" award

TopicLens



TopicLens Video

ThemeRiver



Visual Backchannel for Large-Scale Events

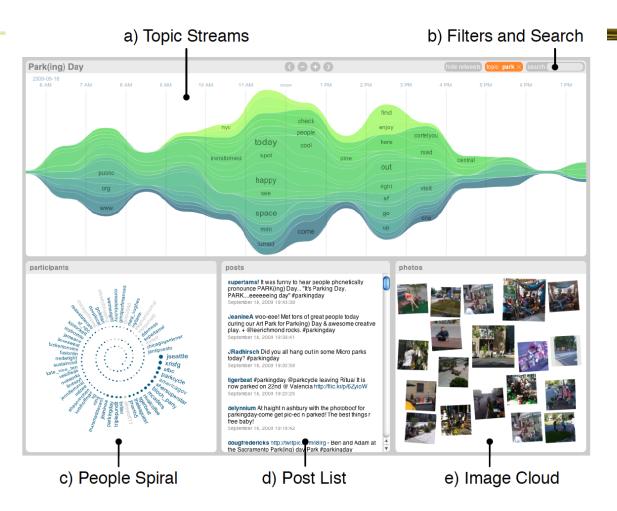


Fig. 1. The Visual Backchannel—here shown for Twitter posts about the event Park(ing) Day—consists of a) Topic Streams: a visualization representing topical development, b) controls for filtering and searching, c) People Spiral indicating the activity of participants, d) chronologically ordered list of posts, and e) Image Cloud displaying shared photos.

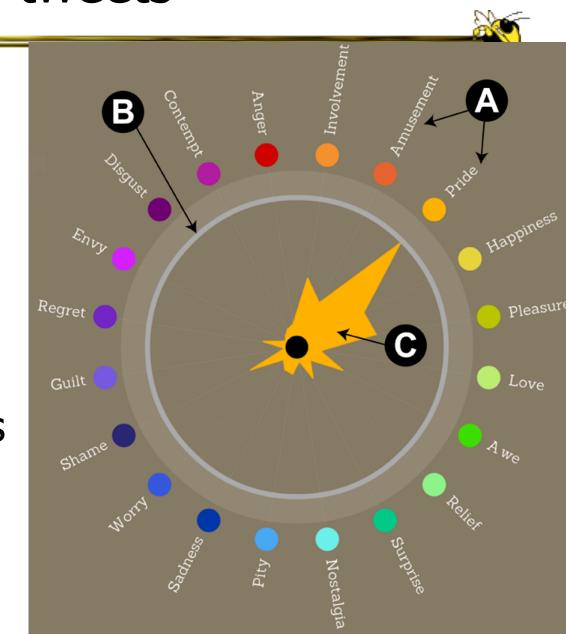
Emotions/trends/sentiments over Time



- Theme River style
- Many small multiples
- Animation
- Sparkclouds
- Parallel wordclouds

Emotions from tweets

- A: Twenty emotions
- B: Thickness = number of tweets analyzed
- C: Star (radar) plot of emotions



Visualizing Emotions in Event-Related Tweets

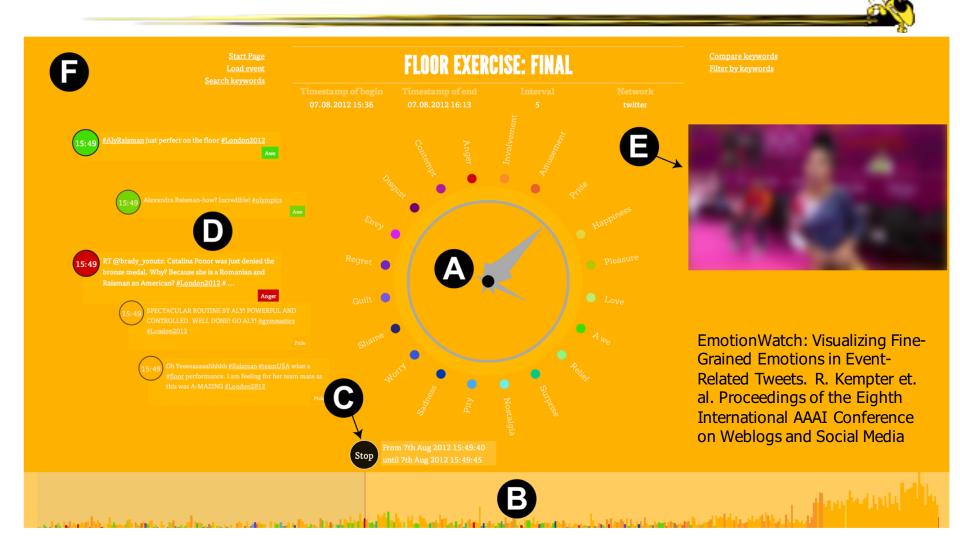
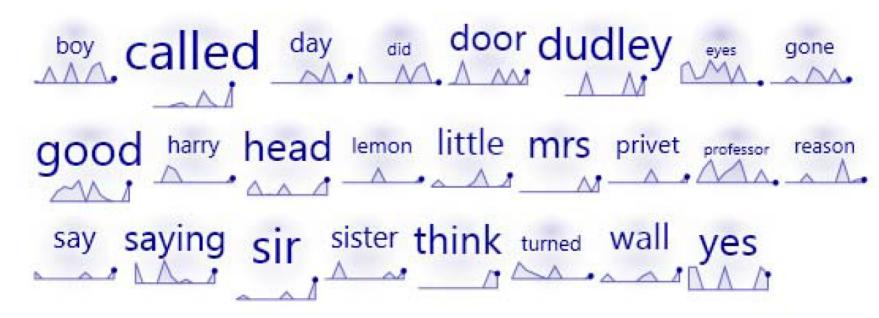


Figure 2: The detailed view showing the Women's Gymnastics Floor Exercise Final. A - Emotion wheel showing the emotion profile of the current time interval; B - Timeline visualizing the emotion flow; C - Button to stop/resume the animation; D - Tweets of the current time interval; E - Video; F - Background with color of the dominant emotion.

Trends via "Sparkclouds"

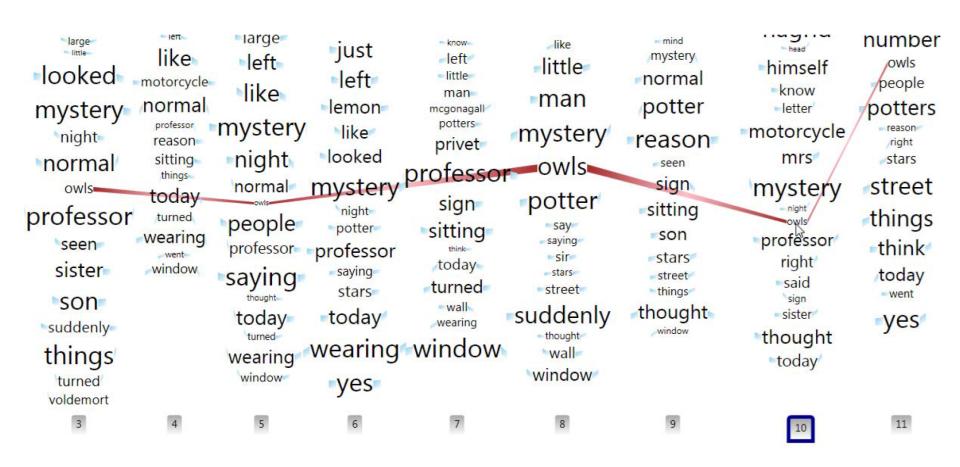




Sparkclouds: visualizing trends in tag clouds. Lee et al, IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VISUALIZATION AND COMPUTER GRAPHICS, Nov/Dec 2010

Trends via Parallel Wordclouds





Pros/Cons



- Theme River style
- Many small multiples
- Animation
- Sparkclouds
- Parallel wordclouds

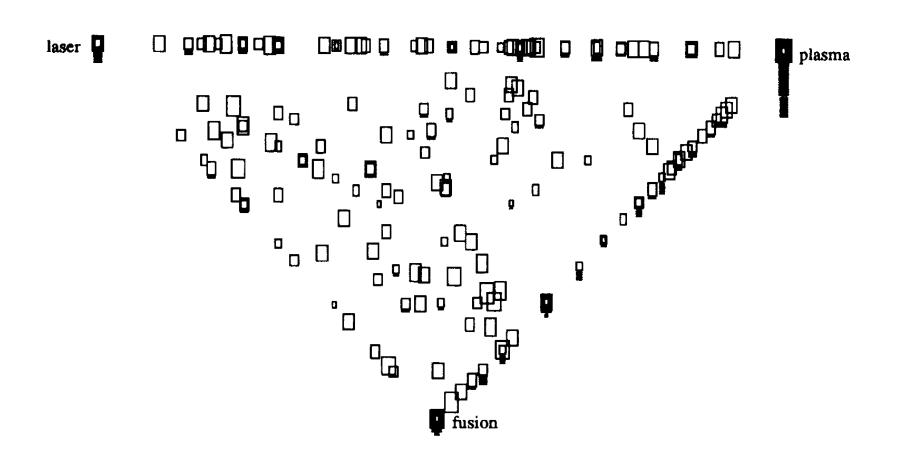
Other ways to do it????

Understanding Relevance - Macrolevel - Dozens or Hundreds

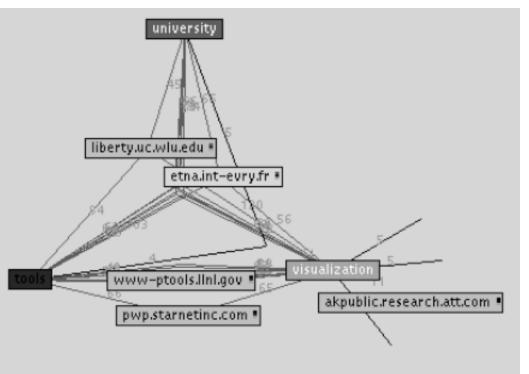
- Visualize Keywords and Doc's
- Show relation of each Doc to Keywords
- "Similar" Doc's cluster together
- VIBE
- SQUID
- JIGSAW
- Google
- Veerasamy's work
- TileBars (dozen or less)

A VIBE Visualization





SQWID: Search Query Weighted Info Display (VIBE-like)



- Keywords "pull" Doc's
 - (University, Visualization, Tools)
- Doc's can go outside convex hull of keywords (unlike some other approaches)

McCrickard and Kehoe, Visualizing Search Results using SQWID, Poster paper in Proceedings of the 6th World Wide Web Conference (WWW6), Santa Clara CA, April 1997

Jigsaw

Related docs clustered together



Problems with Google



- Query results given as text
- Difficult to understand:
 - Relationships between documents with the same relevance value
 - Relative relevance/irrelevance to the query
 Only by position in list of search results
 - Relationships of matching documents to components of the query statement
 - Relationships between results of multiple queries

information visualization text

Web Images Maps Shopping More ▼ Search tools

About 8,290,000 results (0.48 seconds)

Information Visualization for Text Analysis (Ch 11) | Search ...

searchuserinterfaces.com/book/sui_ch11_text_analysis_visualization.html Full text content of the book Search User Interfaces, written by Marti Hearst and published by Cambridge University Press, 2009. Chapter 11: Information ...

See Text in Whole New Way: Text Visualization Tools | ETC ... https://blogs.princeton.edu/.../see-text-in-whole-new... ▼ Princeton University ▼ Aug 16, 2012 - Text visualization adds another dimension to data mining a text. You can see in a simple and fast way how many words make up a text, what ... You visited this page on 10/5/15.

Images for information visualization text

Report images



More images for information visualization text

Marti A. Hearst: Research: Information Visualization

people.ischool.... ▼ University of California, Berkeley School of Information ▼ Text Visualization. Tag Clouds: Data Analysis Tool or Social Signaller?, Hearst and Rosner, HICSS 2008, Social Spaces minitrack. pdf; Information Visualization ...

Information visualization - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

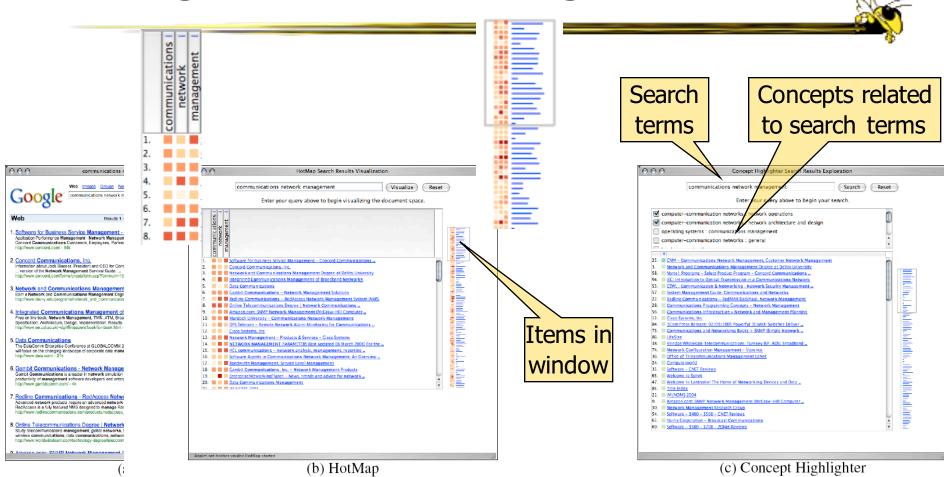
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_visualization Wikipedia The abstract data include both numerical and non-numerical data, such as text and geographic information. However, information visualization differs from ...

[PDF] Visualization of Text Streams: A Survey

www.fer.unizg.h... ▼ Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing, Uni... ▼ Keywords—Information Visualization, Visual Analytics, Topic. Detection and ... text visualization is a subfield of information visualization. Visual analytics is a ...



Adding InfoViz to Google



HotMap and Concept Highlighter tested somewhat better. See paper for details.

Hoeber & Yang, Comparative Study of Web Search Interfaces, 2006 Conference on Web Intelligence (ACM Digital Library)

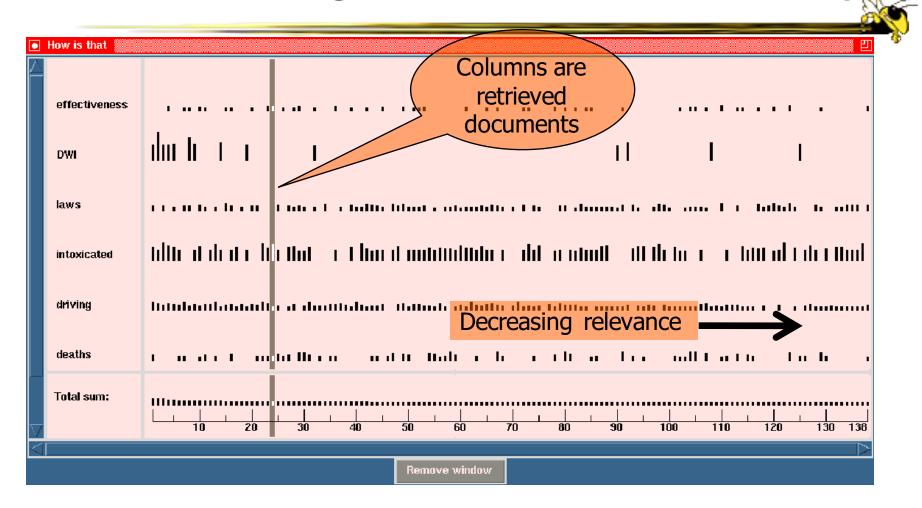
Adding InfoViz to Google



- Another idea (due to JDF)
- Pop-up (tool-tip)
 word clouds over
 each retrieved
 document ©

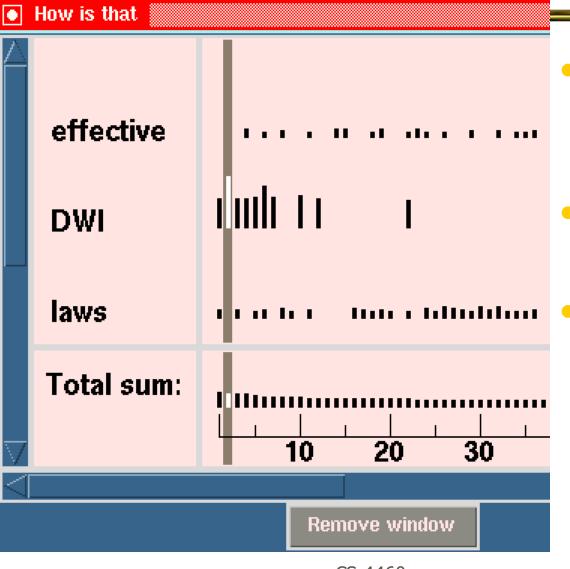


Understanding Relevance - Veerasamy



Veerasamy & Belkin, Evaluation of a tool for visualization of information retrieval results, ACM Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval, Pro. 19th annual international ACM SIGIR conference (ACM Digital Library)

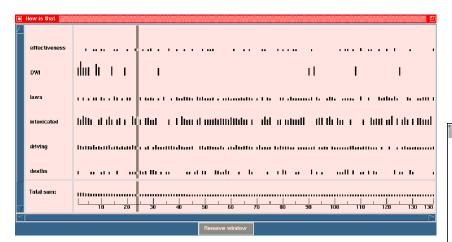
Understanding Relevance

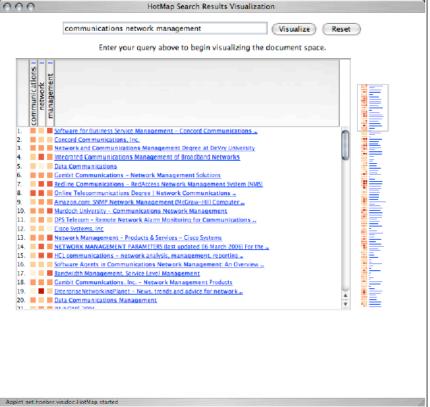


- Keyword bars show relevance for document
- "Total sum" gives overall relevance
 - Experimental comparison against no InfoVis
 - No difference :-(

Pros and Cons??







Understanding Relevance - TileBars

Goal

 Minimize time and effort for deciding which documents to view in detail

Idea

 Show the role of the query terms in the retrieved documents, making use of document structure

TileBars

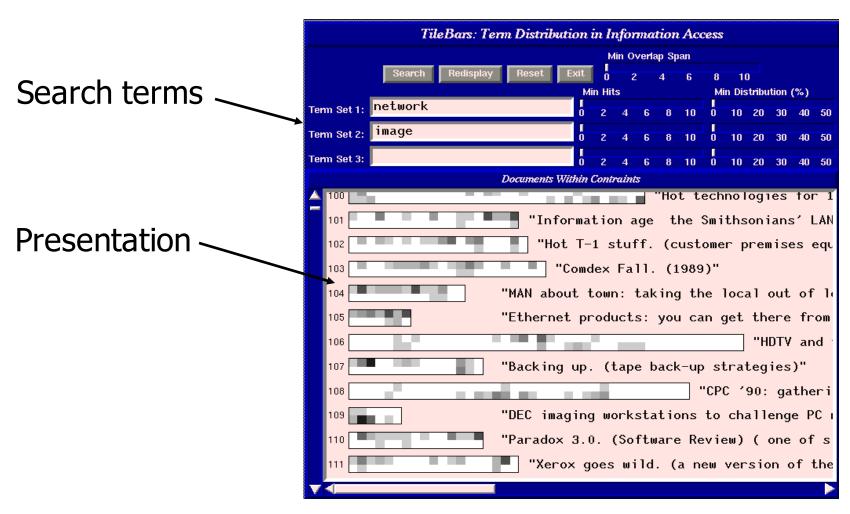




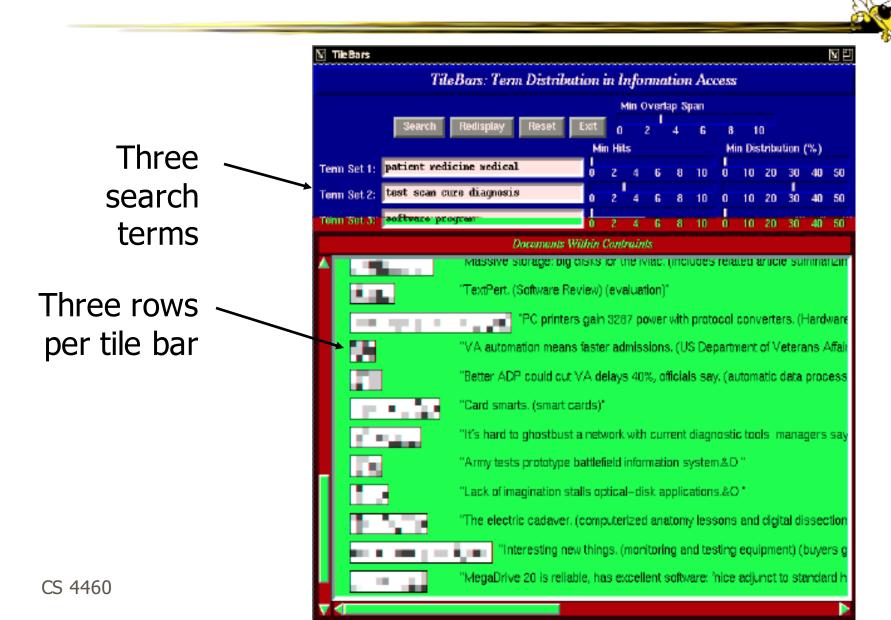
- Graphical representation of term distribution and overlap
- Simultaneously indicate:
 - Relative document length
 - Frequency of term sets in document
 - Distribution of term sets with respect to the document and each other

TileBars Interface





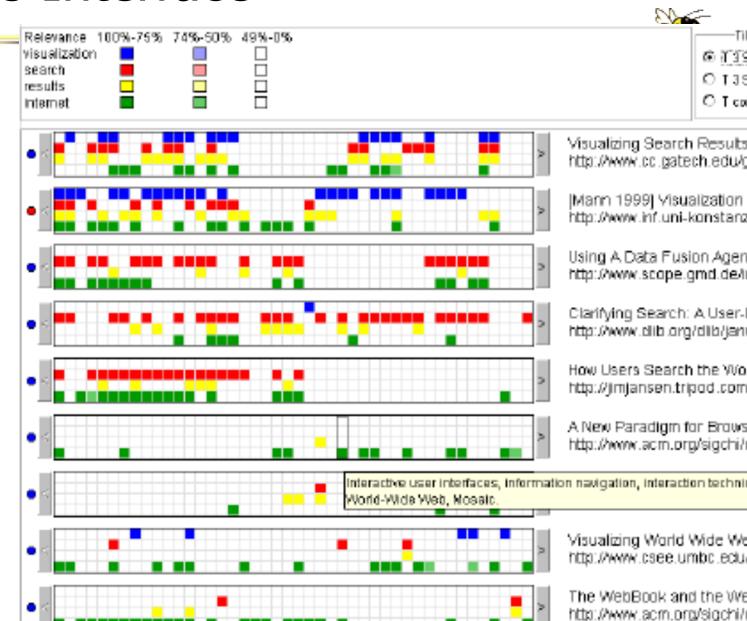
Additional Terms => More Rows



TileBars Interface

Color coding shows degree of relevance

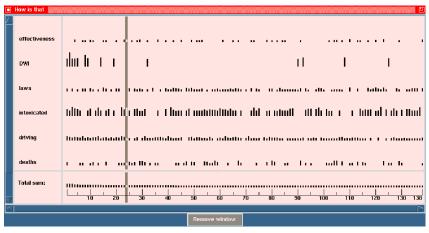
Notice how doc length is treated



TileBar Issues



- Other Issues?
 - How about scaling up to more documents and search terms
- But what does TileBars give us that Veerasamy method does not? Pros/cons?





CS 4460

End of Understanding Relevance



- VIBE
- SQUID
- JIGSAW
- Google (and extensions)
- Veerasamy's work
- TileBars (dozen or less)
- Pros/cons?
- How does each scale with
 - Number of documents?
 - Number of keywords?

Making Sense of Smaller Collections

- Getting an overall sense
 - Word/Tag clouds
- Comparing multiple docs
 - NYT State of Union example
 - Washington Post State of Union example
 - New York Times Political Convention speeches
 - Plagiarism

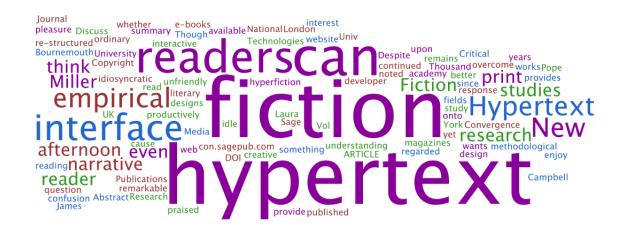
Tag Clouds and Word Clouds



- Tag Clouds represent explicit meta-data about a document or web site or picture.
 - Typically user-assigned "crowd-sourced keywords"
- Word Clouds, in contrast, are generated from the words of a document or document collection or web site.
 - In some sense they are automatically generated meta-data.
 - We could call them implicit meta-data
- Ways to use are same, but we will always refer to Word Clouds, not Tag Clouds

Alpha order / prominent in center / etc

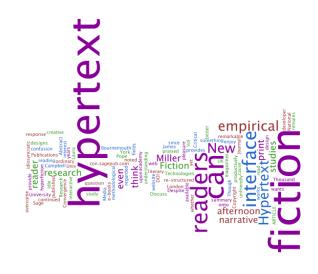




Same / Different Orientation









Lots of Other Design Options





jungs

Durchforste die Produkte auf A better tomorrow mit Hilfe der Tag Cloud.

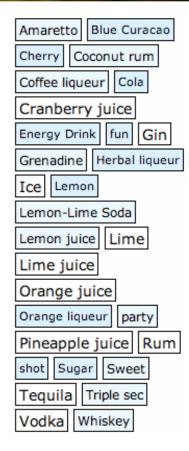
rockawaybear wandaufkleber t-shirt 667
weiß rot clothing boy design grau white
wear fashion berlin black green wall kreuzstich
grün luxusbaba pink mädels streetart shirt
girls alive wwf the tshirt
streetwear donation supreme aufkleber

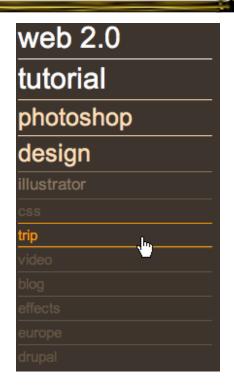
sticker boys flying fortress tasche wallsticker

style

girl

silberfischer





Dilemma Science Humour

Meta Movies Politics Religion

Atheism Horror Mathematics Morality

Nine "Science Fiction" Scifi Sex "Thought

Experiment" Web Zombie Adverts Bible

Character Dating Despicable Dutch Duty Feedback Greed

"Human Behaviour" Internet Jury Love "Moral Dilemma"

Motivation Nerds Paper Romance "Social Bookmarking"

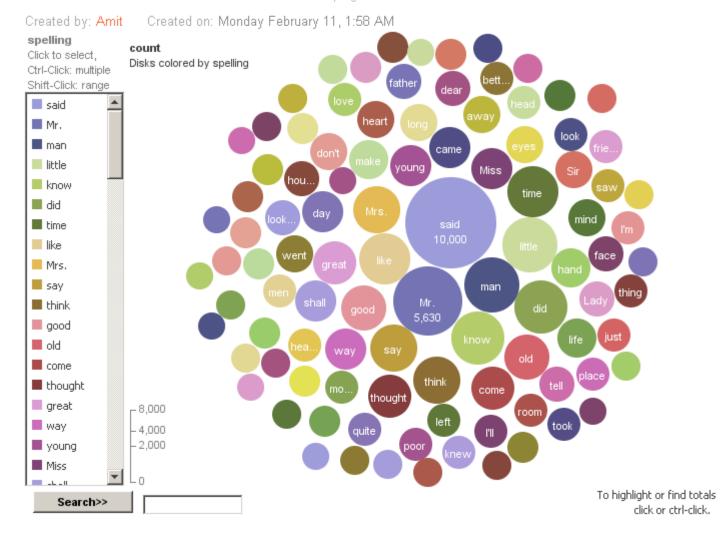
"Star Trek" "Star Wars" Toilet

Visualizations: Bubble Chart: Top 100 Words 19th Century Fiction Without stopwords

Bubble Chart

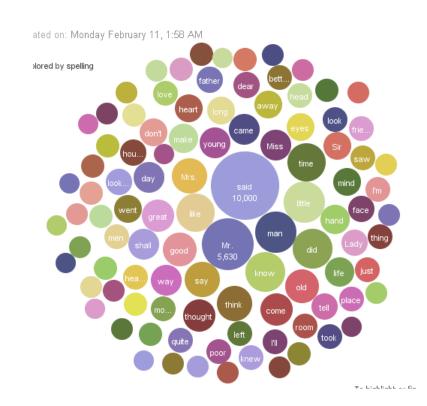
Pros/Cons?

Can't see the visualization? Download the latest Java plugin here. On Macs: best viewed in Safari.



Other Uses for Word Bubble Chart?

- How could we use this to find differences between
 - Authors
 - Centuries
 - Versions
- Group time ©



Word Pairs more Useful



Your visualization will lo	ok like this:	· · ·
bush call called cast	Showing 200 out of 1339 cess accessible add added addition aims analysis ancient arguments article author authors barthes body book books bring bringing Se change cited cognitive comments commonly computer computers conceptualisation concerns current data death derrida desire detail wity discussion documents doubt downloaded dquo easily encourages entitled envisaged essay essentially existence explains expressed extend I foucault fragments french game glance grandfather great half hand hypermedia hypertexts	Made with Many Eyes Tag Cloud Viz (not same as Word Cloud Viz)
hypertextuality hypoth language law layout learne neo-structuralis	Your visualization will look like this: 1 word Compare	
power precisely present	Search:	Showing 200 out of 722
rules sagepub scie system taking technical universal university	19 2010 1945 bush 2 organisation 2010 10 2010 11 2010 9 9 memex abbreviated memex accessed directly achieved mastery acm association allied scientists article bush article entitled article xanadu artificial intelligence aspirations encompassed atomic bomb bachman bobrow bush called bush envisages bush microfilm bush published bush wondered called hypertext cited arguments commonly cited compare ideas complicated idea	

multimedia vannevar narrower outlook national conference national university nelson began nelson invented nelson published neologism structangle new connections new idea new ideas new possibilities new process NEW WayS newell simon notes reflects organisation visualisation original data outstanding physicist page layout part 2 pc hypertext peaceful purposes personal comments photograph shows physical layout physicist notable potential rudimentary preceding years predefined structures prefabricated constructions printed page prototype cyborgs purposes physicists rapidly sketched read watch reader directly reading notes ready twenty

recording scientific remain attached represent incomplete retrieve easily roland barthes rudimentary automaton rudimentary hypertext sacred texts scientific research scientific thought scientists efforts selecting documents

September 19 sequential order shared nietzscheism short story shrewd man simon bachman simply projecting sketched picture small detail source text space smaller specific author specific text states office strictly linear structangles referred structure intended studying philosophy subsequently set supposed neo-structuralism supposedly new symmetrical pointers tangled ball technical knowledge technical level technique widely telephone subscribers texts books textual powers theodor nelson thousand researchers time people today hypertext traditional text truth man turn directed twentieth national twenty years

united states Vannevar bush virtual book visionary theodor visual space whilst nelson wonderful grandfather worldwide telecommunication xanadu project

Meaningful Associations Confused



Find the country names in this cloud

FAST!!

06 africa amsterdam animals architecture art asia august australia autumn baby barcelona beach berlin birthday black blackandwhite blue boston bw california cameraphone camping canada canon car cat cats chicago china Christmas church city clouds color concert doo day do dog england europe fall family festival film florida flower flowers food france friends fun garden geotagged germany girl graffiti green halloween hawaii hiking holiday home honeymoon hongkong house india ireland island italy japan july kids la lake landscape light live london losangeles macro march me mexico mountain mountains museum music nature new newyork newyorkcity newzealand night nikon NYC ocean paris park party people portrait red river roadtrip rock rome san sanfrancisco scotland sea seattle show Sky Snow spain spring street Summer sun sunset sydney taiwan texas thailand tokyo toronto travel tree trees trip uk urban usa vacation vancouver washington water Wedding white winter yellow york zoo

Alternative: "Semantic" Layout



Tags are grouped based on clustering and co-occurrence analysis – words that co-occur close to one another in the text are placed together in the cloud ajax apple art article audio blog blogging blogs books business code comics community computer cool css culture daily del.icio.us delicious design development diy firefox flash flickr free freeware fun funny games geek google graphics gtd hacks hardware history howto html humor images internet java javascript language lifehacks linux mac maps media movies mp3 music news opensource osx photo photography photos php politics productivity programming python rails reference research rss ruby science search security shopping social software tech technology tips tool tools toread travel tutorial tutorials usability video web web2.0 webdesign webdev wiki windows writing xml

ilsp peri python ruby rails database wordpress fonts Wiki qtd

books writing language math SCIENCE philosophy religion history politics

media **news blog blogs** internet technology business web2.0 rss search google.

firefox accessibility usability php xml ajax javascript html css webdesign

design web reference howto tutorial java programming development tools software opensource free

windows linux unix security networking hardware apple mac osx.

game games fun funny humor art photography flash animation comics.

ginema film movies movie Video tv

audio music mp3 (pod radio podcast podcasting

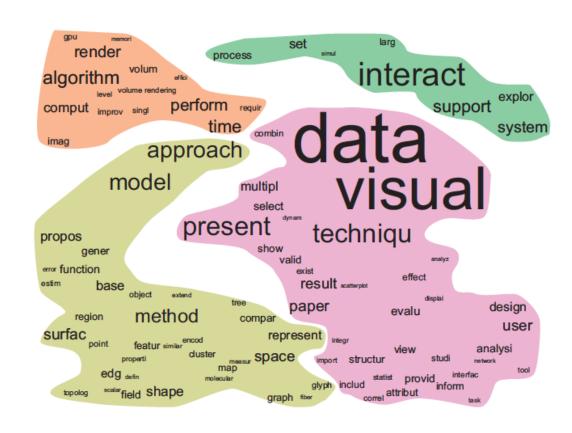
mobile tree pap abox fashion shopping

travel food health marketing advertising

Hassan-Monteroa & Herrero-Solana, *Improving Tag-Clouds as Visual Information Retrieval Interfaces*. InSciT2006

Semantics-preserving Word Clouds

- Determine
 co-occurrence
 word count
 within
 sentence.
- 2. Separate words into clusters based on high co-occurrence count.



Semantic-Preserving Word Clouds by Seam Carving, Wu et. al, EuroVis 20111

SentenTree

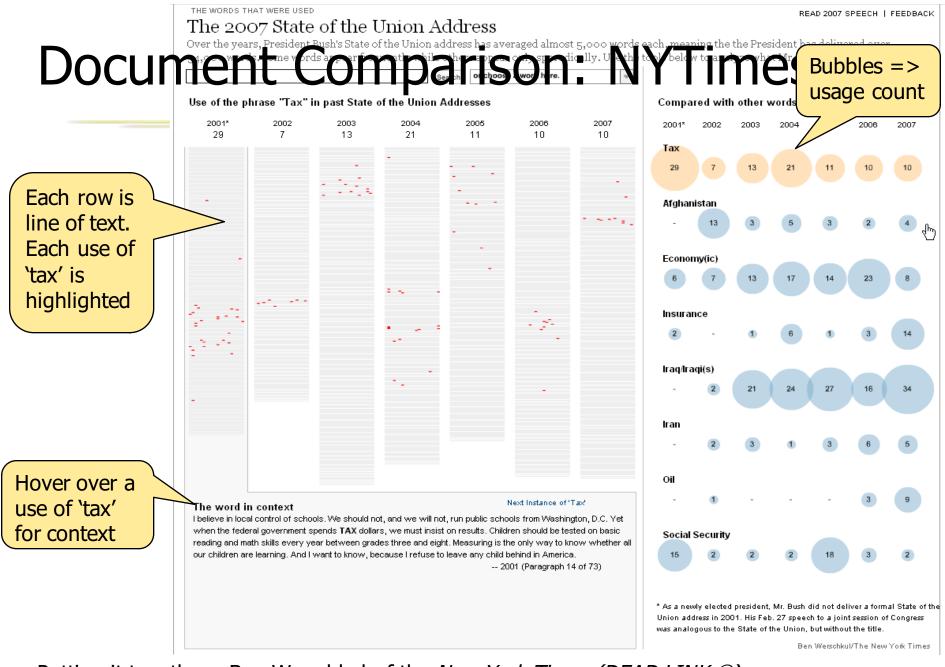


(b) A zoomed-in view focused on *penalty* after the viewer has clicked on that word.

Fig. 8: A SentenTree visualization of tweets commenting on the third goal of the opening game of the World Cup. This dataset contains 132,599 tweets (75,930 unique tweets).

Think of this as a really smart word cloud!

Hu, Wongsuphasawat and Stasko, Visualizing Social Media Content with SentenTree, IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics, January 2017.



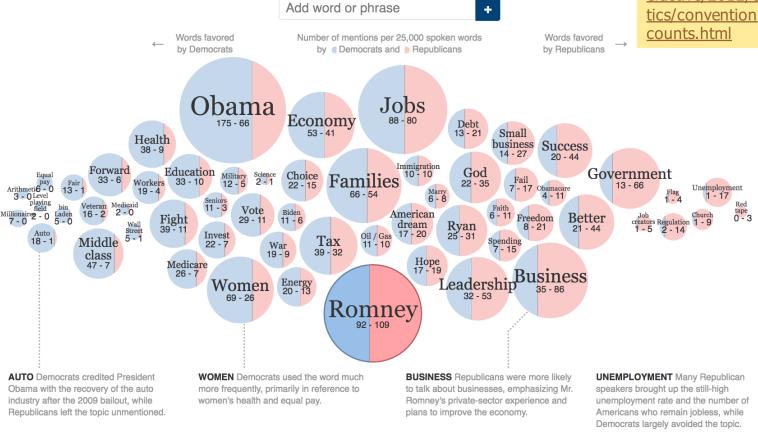
Putting it together: Ben Werschkul of the *New York Times (DEAD LINK ©)* http://www.nytimes.com/ref/washington/20070123_STATEOFUNION.html?initialWord=iraq

Word Counts – Republicans, Democrats

At the National Conventions, the Words They Used

A comparison of how often speakers at the two presidential nominating conventions used different words and phrases, based on an analysis of transcripts from the Federal News Service.

http://www.nytimes.com/int eractive/2012/09/06/us/poli tics/convention-wordcounts.html

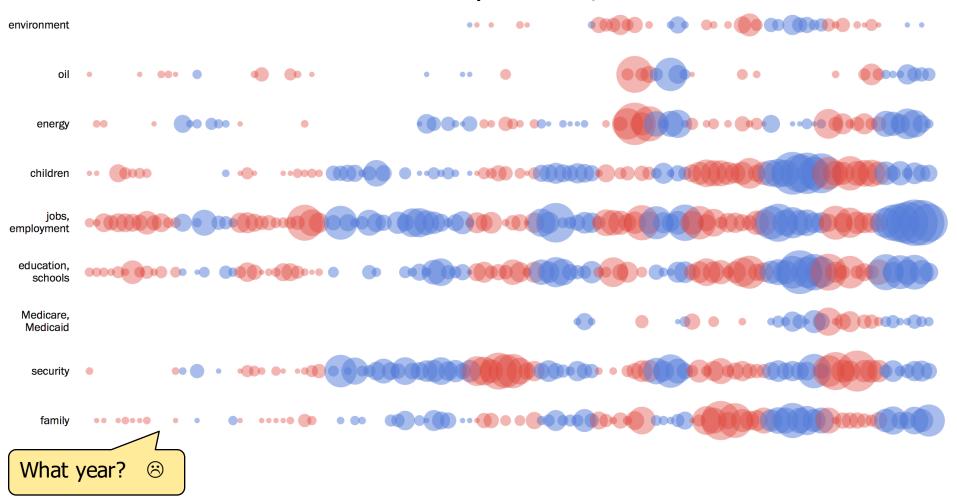


Democrats mentioned Romney 92 times per 25,000 words

Republicans mentioned Romney 109 times per 25,000 words

Document Comparison: Washington Post

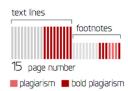
State of the Union Speeches, 1900-2016

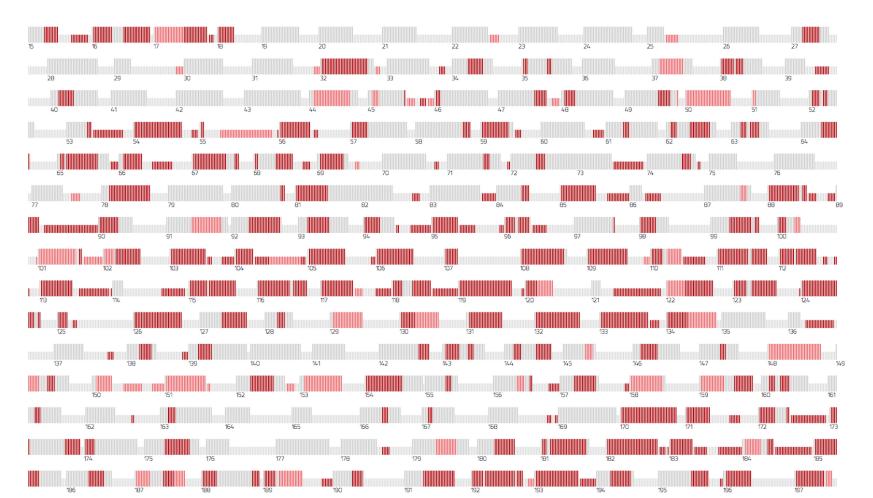


Plagiarism Example









Visualization of Alleged Plagiarism

Computer Graphics Forum

Volume 34, Issue 3, pages 61-70, 20 JUL 2015 DOI: 10.1111/cgf.12618 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cgf.12618/full#cgf12618-fig-0001



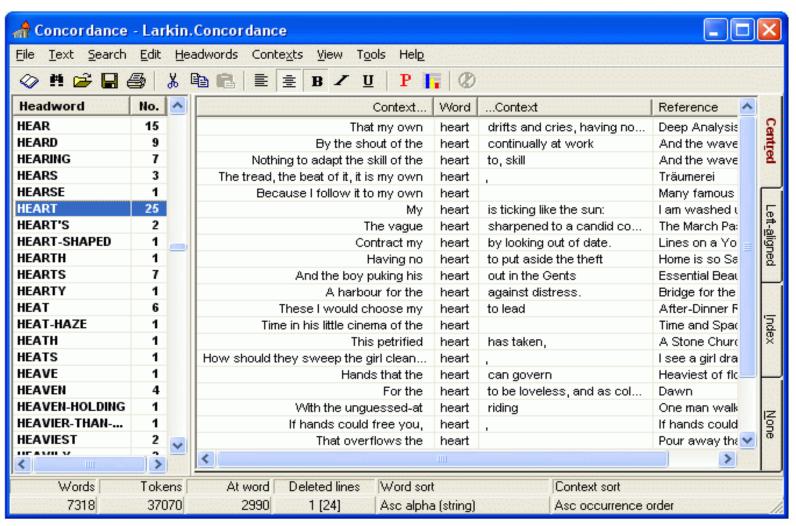
Types of plagiarism at bottom (c), a list of difflines (b) (glyph-based visualization of the finding spots (d)) in the center, overview on left (a). Copy-and-pasted passages marked in red (e). A finding spot can be opened for side-by-side comparison of suspicious and original text fragments. Overview reveals the distribution of finding spots across the document (g) and relationship to sources (h). Overview supports brushing and selection to define subset of finding spots displayed in diffline view.

Digging into Document Details



- A concordance is an alphabetical list of the principal words used in a book or body of work, with their immediate contexts (sometimes called KWIC or Key Word in Context)
- A frequency list is a sorted list of words together with their frequencies
- Word Trees
- Grammatical Structures

Concordance & Frequency List Together



Concordance: Word Tree



- Shows context of a word or words
 - Follow word with all the phrases that follow it
- Font size shows frequency of appearance
- Continue branch until hitting unique phrase
- Clicking on phrase makes it the focus
- Ordered alphabetically, by frequency, or by first appearance

Wattenberg & Viégas *TVCG* '08

Word Trees (Words in context)

Shift-click to make that word the root.

someday go to college. And 17 years later I did go to college. But I naively chose

I—would

walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at

have never dropped in on this calligraphy class, and personal computers might

the final adoption papers. She Pel¥nted a few months later when W¥rents promised that I would someday go to college.

And 17 years later I did go to college. But I naively chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition. After six months. I ceusee the value in it. I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out. ABPe I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to drop out and trust that it would all work out OK. It was pretty scary ₱he time, but looking back it was one of the best decisions I ever made. The minute I dropped out I could stop taking the required classes that didn't interest me. and begin dropping in on the ones that looked interesting.

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on

Multiple Words



- How about sequences or pairs of words?
- Are there good ways to present them?

Phrase Nets



- Examine unstructured text documents
- Presents pairs of terms from phrases such as
 - X and Y (as in "pride and prejudice")
 - X's Y (as in "Jim's trains")
 - X at Y (as in "Macy's at Lenox")
 - X (is|are|was|were) Y
- Uses special graph layout algorithm with compression and simplification

Phrase Net Examples



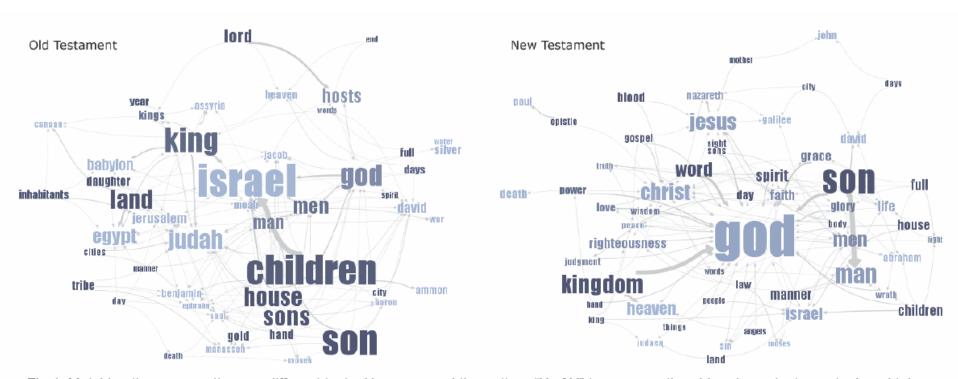


Fig 4. Matching the same pattern on different texts. Here we used the pattern "X of Y" to compare the old and new testaments. Israel takes a central place in the Old Testament, while God acts as the main pattern receiver in the New Testament.

Phrase Net Examples

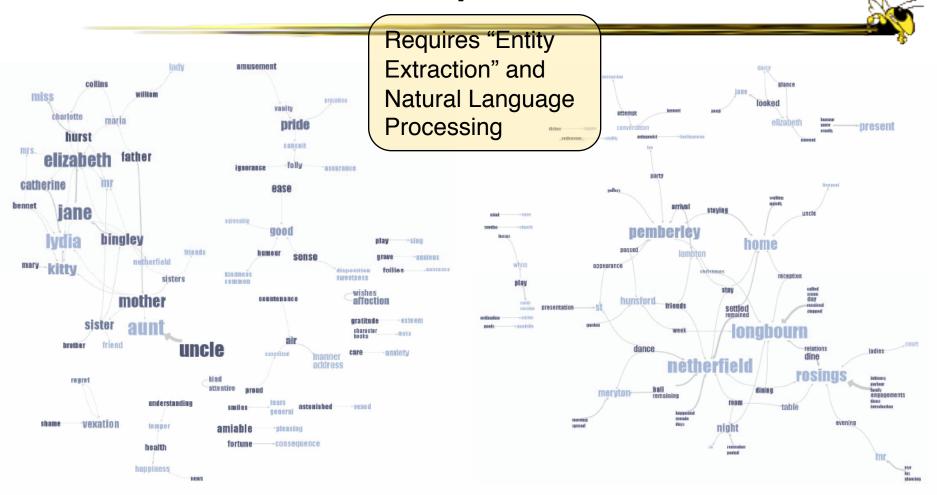


Fig 5. Matching different patterns on the same text. Here we analyzed Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* with "X and Y" and "X at Y" respectively. The left image shows relationships between the main characters amongst others, while the right image shows relationships between locations.

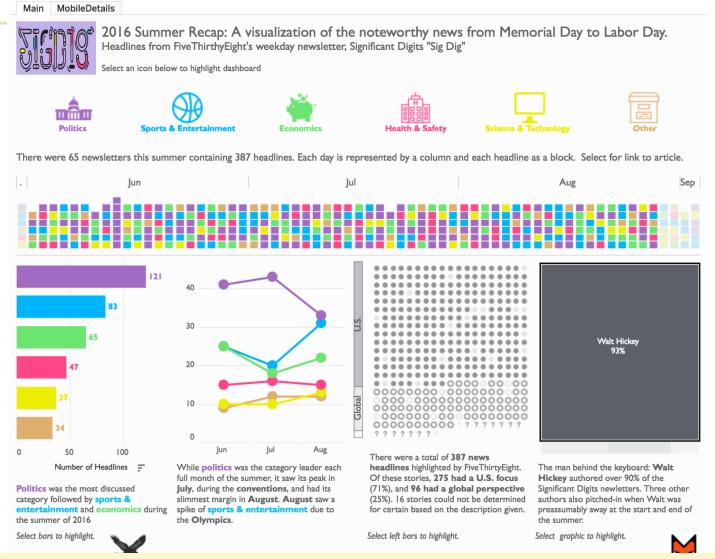
Structured Document

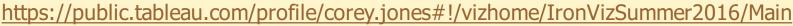


Lots of meta-data

- "Sig Dig"example
- FacetMaps
- PaperLens
- ResultMaps

News Story Trends





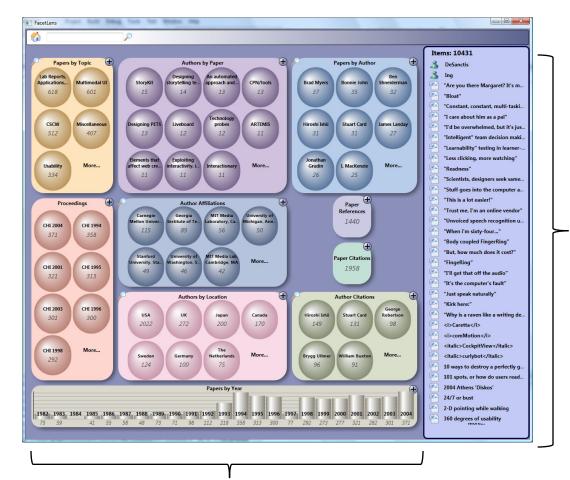
Structured Info Spaces: FacetMaps



Facets: aka attributes

Displays attributes of a "case"

Drill down to one or a few cases (papers in this example)



Facets (attributes)

Structured Info Spaces: PaperLens



- a) Popularity of topic
- b) Selected authors
- c) Author list
- d) Degrees of separation of links
- e) Paper list
- f) Year-by-year top ten cited papers/ authors can be sorted by topic



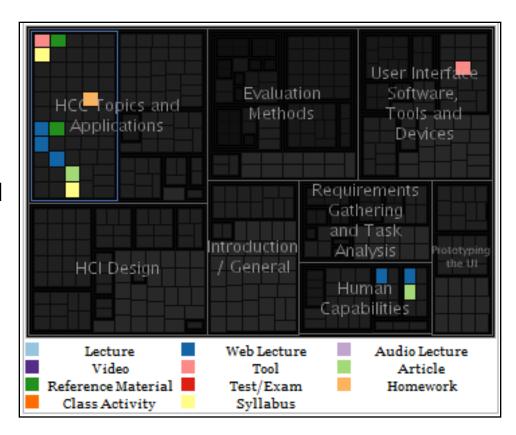
PaperLens - Conclusion



- Shows all the data at once but not all the relationships
- Leverages tightly coupled views to show correlations
- Effective in answering questions regarding:
 - Patterns such as frequency of authors and papers cited
 - Themes are clearly visible
 - Trends such as number of papers published in a topic area over time
 - Correlations between authors, topics and citations
- User study
 - Average task performed in less than 20 seconds
 - Participants provided correct answers to tasks 97% of the time
- Scaling challenge
 - Fish-eye technique not as effective with larger number of papers
 - Over-lapping highlights
 - No-more than four authors can be color-coded in the overview
- Lee, Czerwinski, Robertson, Bederson, Understanding Research Trends in Conferences using PaperLens, Extended Abstracts of CHI 2005, pp. 1969-1972.

Structured Info Spaces: ResultMaps

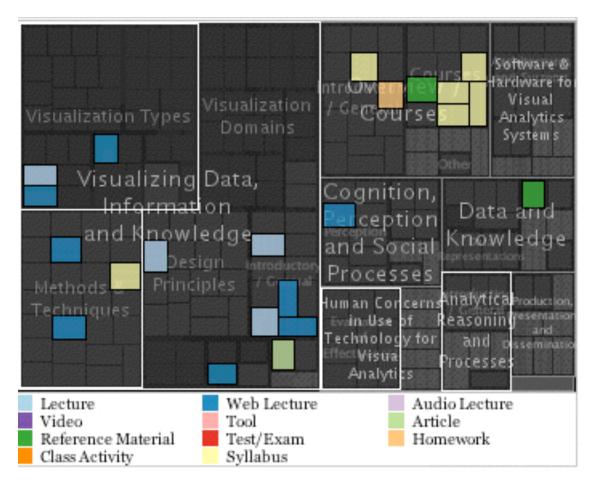
- Problem understand a HIERARCHICAL information space and how retrieved results fit into that space
 - Contrast with PaperLens
- Solution ResultMaps
 - Based on TreeMaps
 - Highlight documents retrived via text query
 - Linkage from highlight to document in retrieval list
- BTW do a quick critique of this InfoVis



ResultMap



- Experimental evaluation
 - Compare with Google-style results list
 - Not much help (3)
 - Some evidence that they are subjectively preferred and help understand overall document collection structure
- (Is this InfoVis any better than previous?)



How to Think About all of this?



- Remember this outline?
- Macro-level searching larger document collections
 - Unstructured no meta-data
 - Structured explicit meta-data
- Micro-level
 - Inter-document methods for smaller document collections
 How do retrieved documents relate to a query?
 How do retrieved documents relate to one another?
 - Intra-document methods
 Word usage, grammatical style, ...
- With the caveat that some methods can be used in multiple ways

Text and Documents Takeaways



- It's a hugh space need to understand
 - From searching everything (WWW) to analyzing a single document
- Many opportunities for creativity
- What are user activities with Text and Documents? How can InfoVis support those activities?

Text and Documents Takeaways



- Which methods scale from one or a few documents to thousands of docs on up to the WWW? Why? Why not?
- How do we know which methods are good and which are not so good?
- Are there places where using InfoVis does not make sense? What are they?

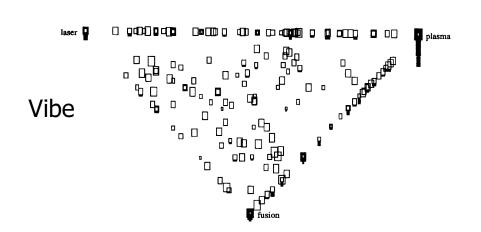
Can Combine, Mix and Match



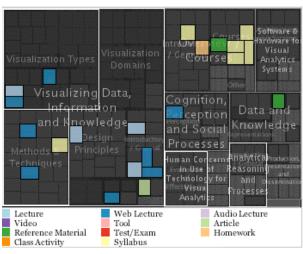
- From big picture overview of many docs to query-related views to detailed views of a few docs to within a single doc
- Add interactions to info presentations the usual suspects
 - DoD
 - Dynamic queries/filters
 - Animation
 - Brush/Link

Compare and Contrast

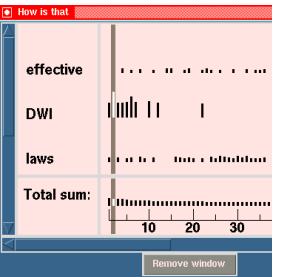




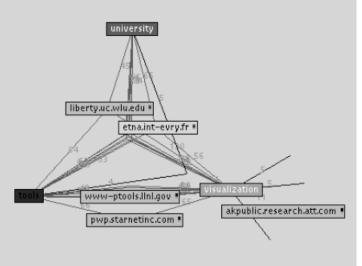
ResultMap



Verasamy



SQWID



TileBars

