

SemanticAxis

Exploring Multi-attribute Data by
Semantics Construction and Ranking Analysis

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Tianjin University



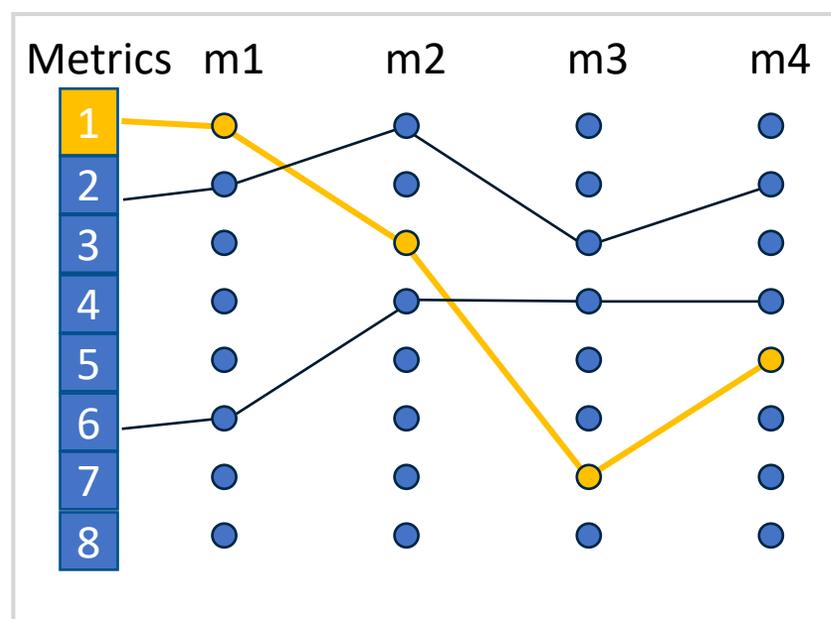
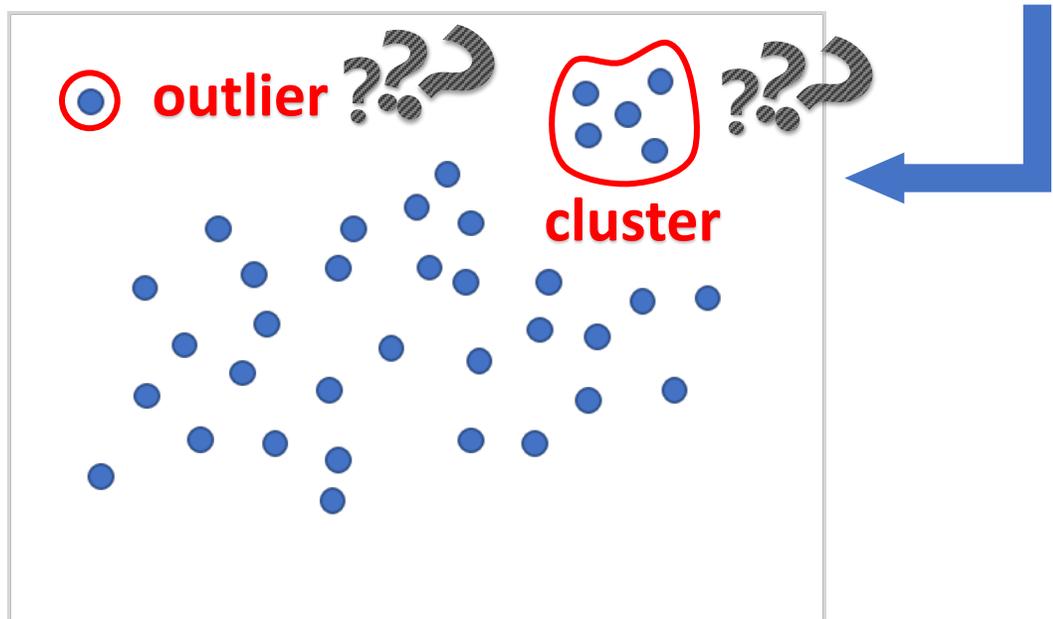
Motivation

Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

Pattern recognition

Dimension Reduction (DR)

Multi-attribute rankings





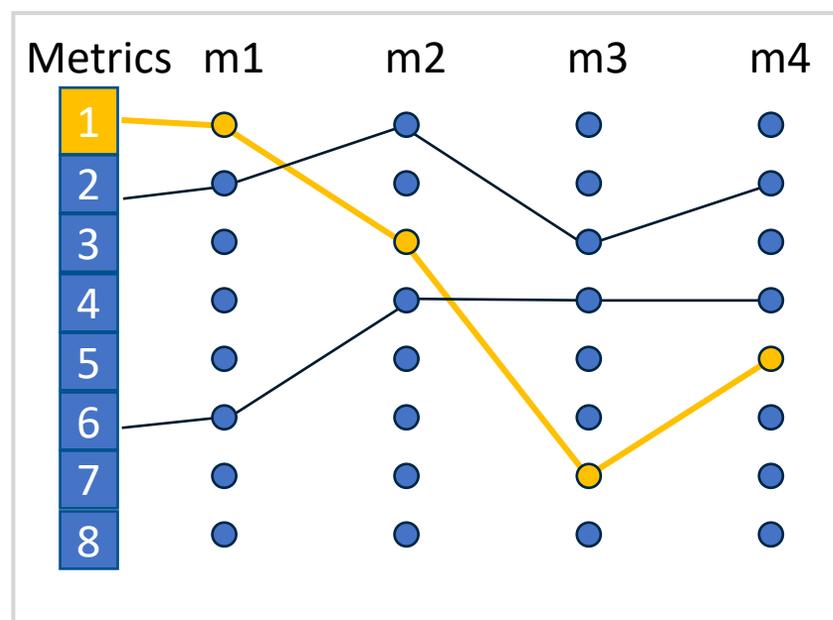
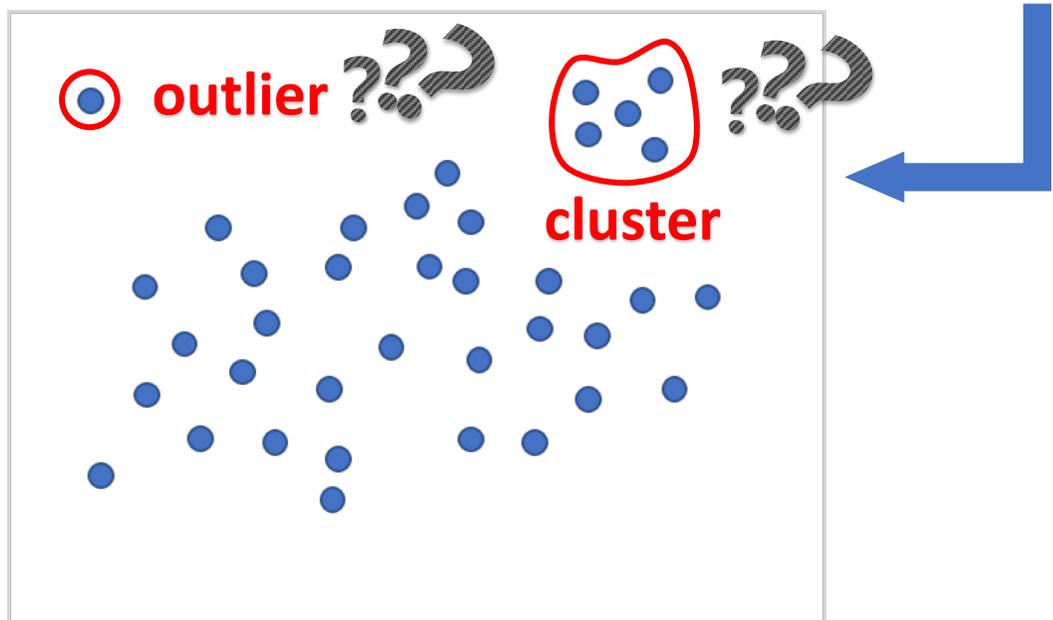
Motivation

Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

Understanding Big Data results

Dimension Reduction (DR)

Multi-attribute rankings





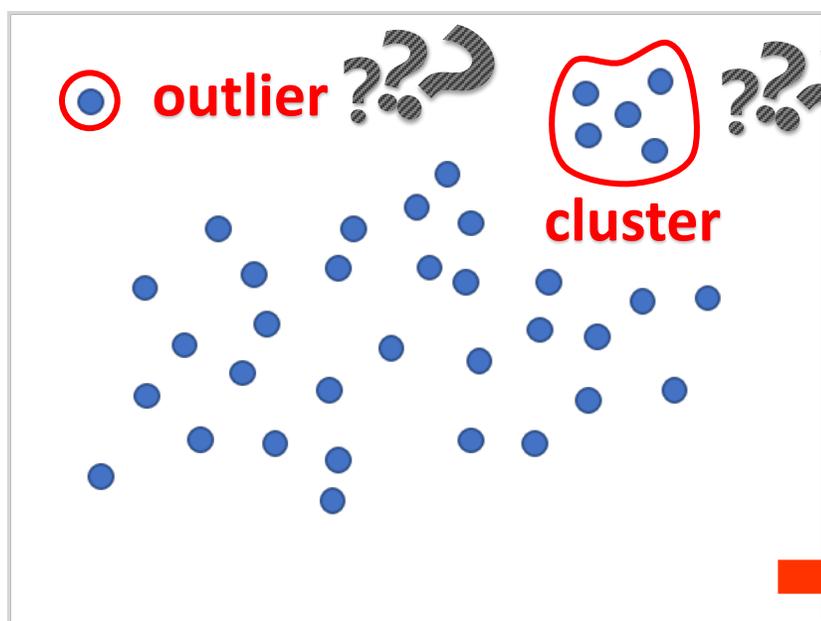
Motivation

Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

Understanding DR results

Dimension Reduction (DR)

Multi-attribute rankings



Attribute weights



Ranking metrics



Ranking semantics

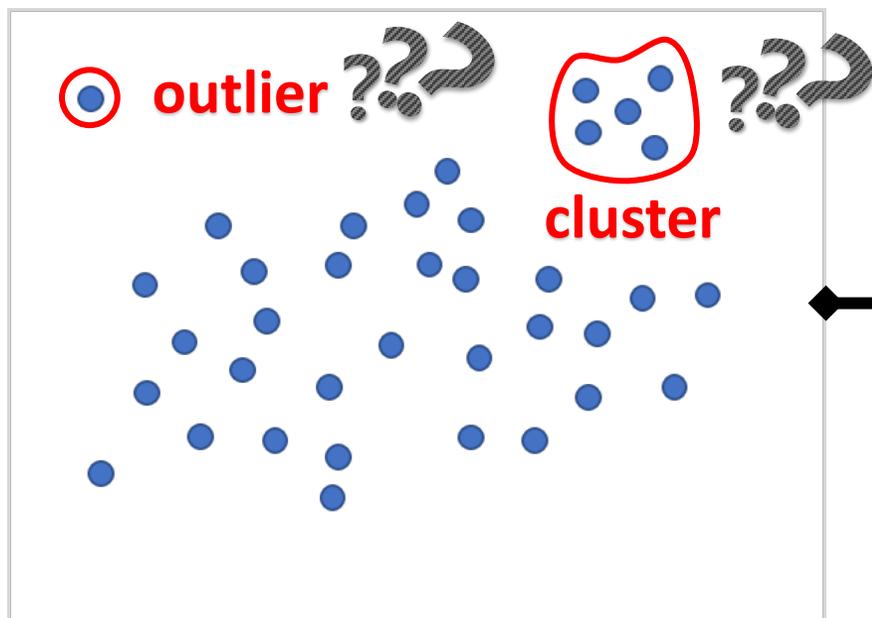




Motivation

Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

Understanding DR results



Multi-attribute rankings

SemanticAxis

Attribute weights



Ranking metrics

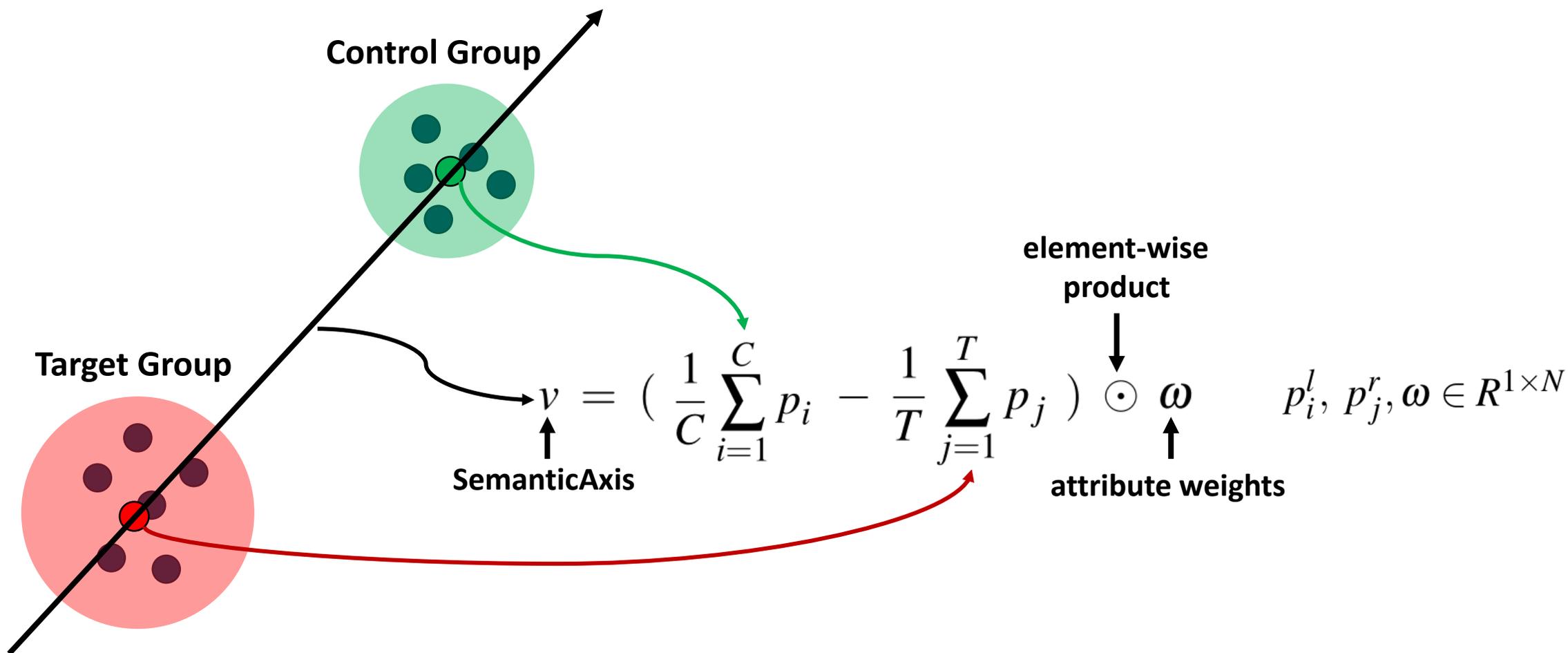


Ranking semantics



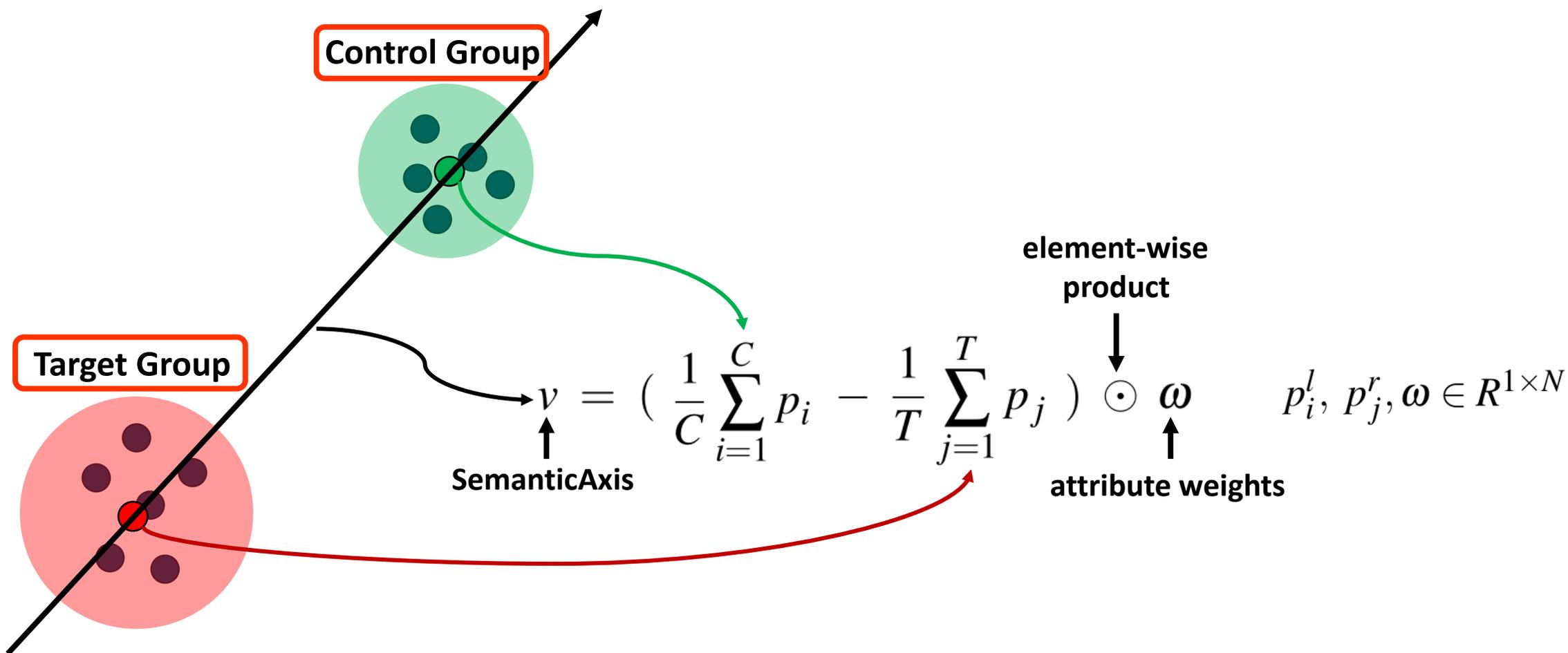


Creation of SemanticAxis



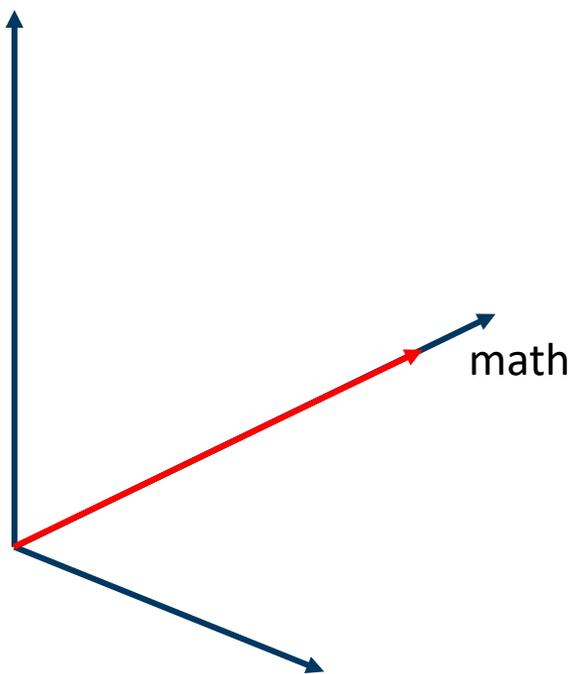


Creation of SemanticAxis



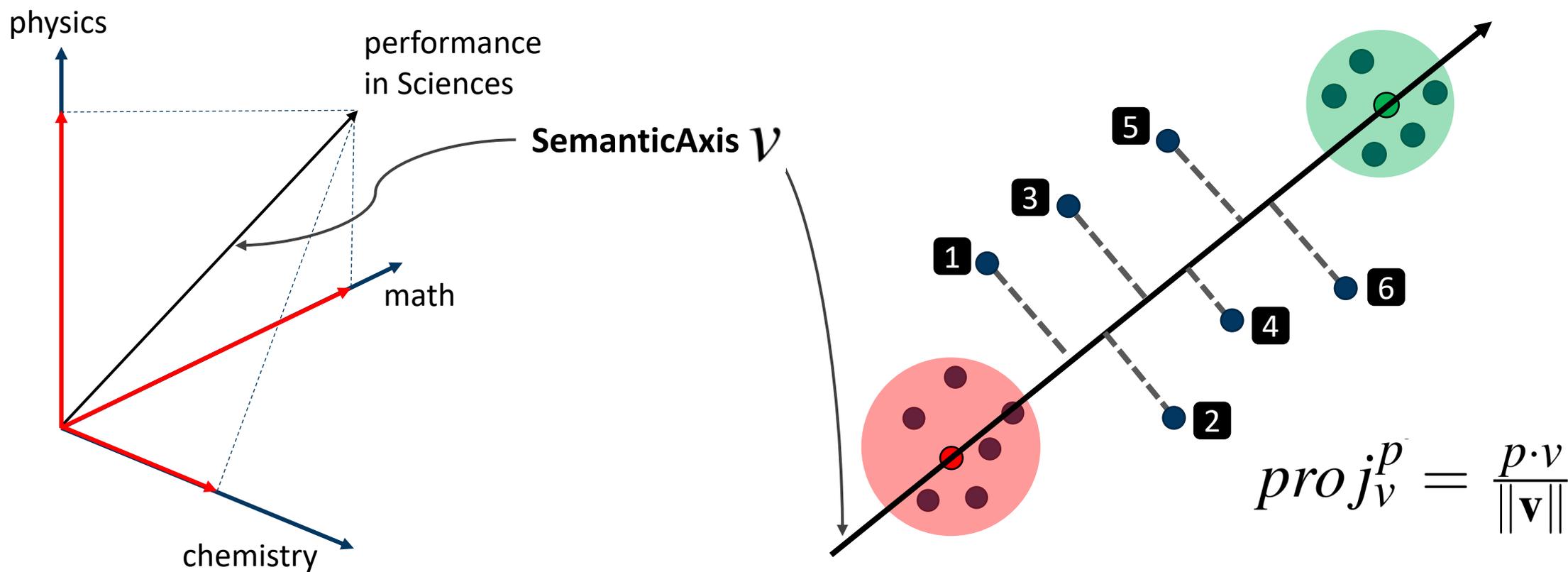


Supporting multi-attribute rankings



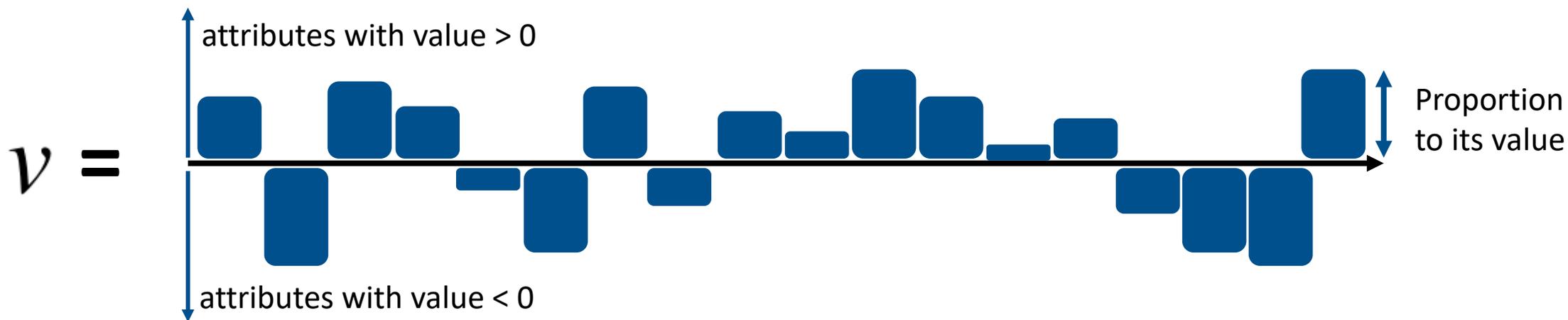


Supporting multi-attribute rankings



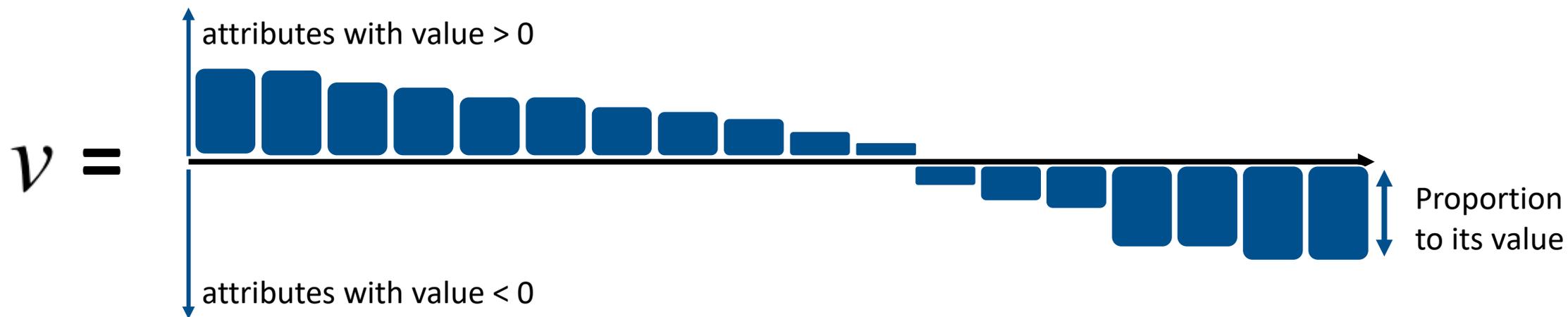


Interpreting the semantics uncovered by a semantic axis



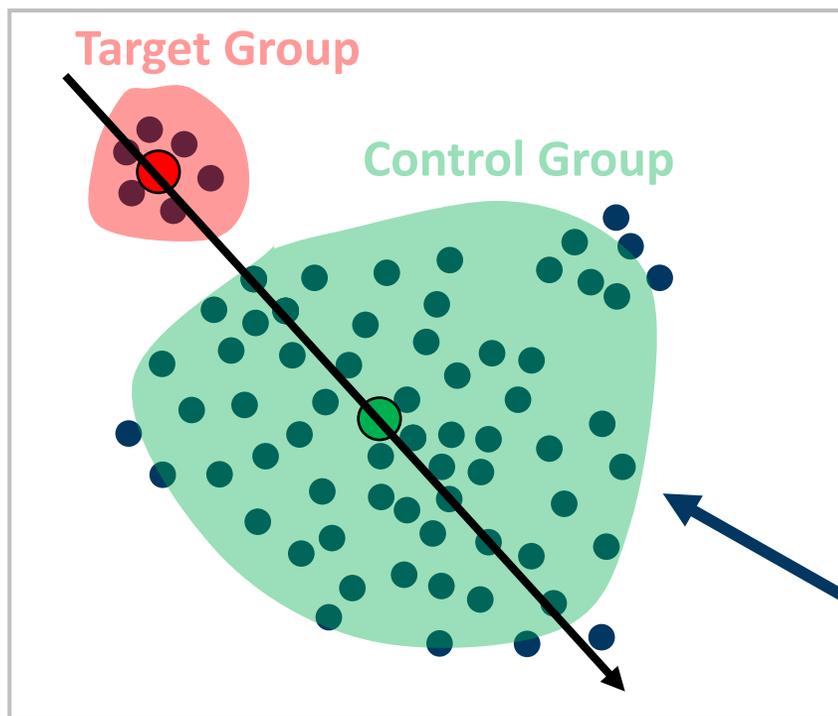


Interpreting the semantics uncovered by a semantic axis



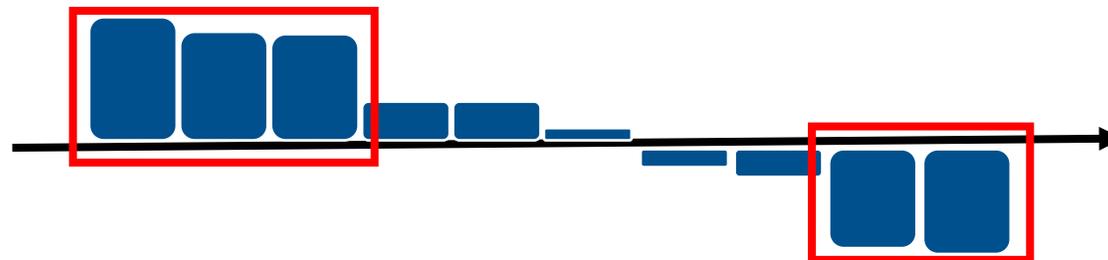


Unipolar semantic axis



most of the other points

advantage attributes

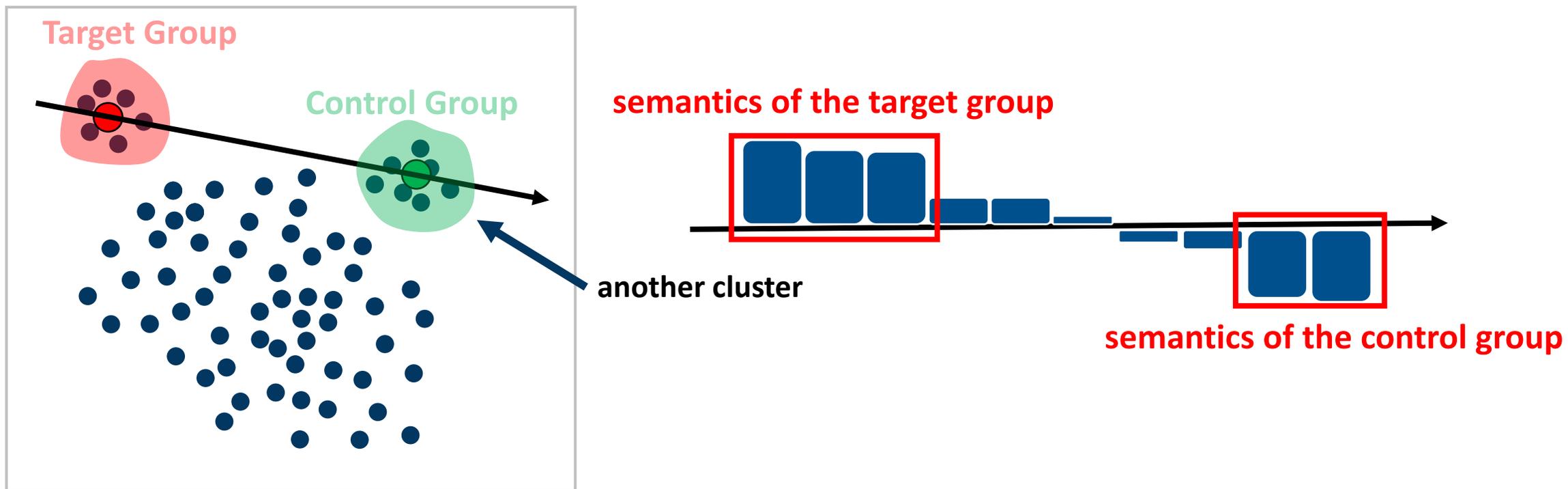


disadvantage attributes





Bipolar semantic axis



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

Artificial intelligence

Computer vision **A Weights editor**

Machine learning & data mining

Natural language processing

The Web & information retrieval

Computer architecture

Computer networks

Computer security

Databases

Design automation

Embedded & real-time systems

High-performance computing

Mobile computing

Measurement & perf. analysis

Operating systems

Programming languages

Software engineering

Algorithms & complexity

Cryptography

Logic & verification

Comp. bio & bioinformatics

Computer graphics

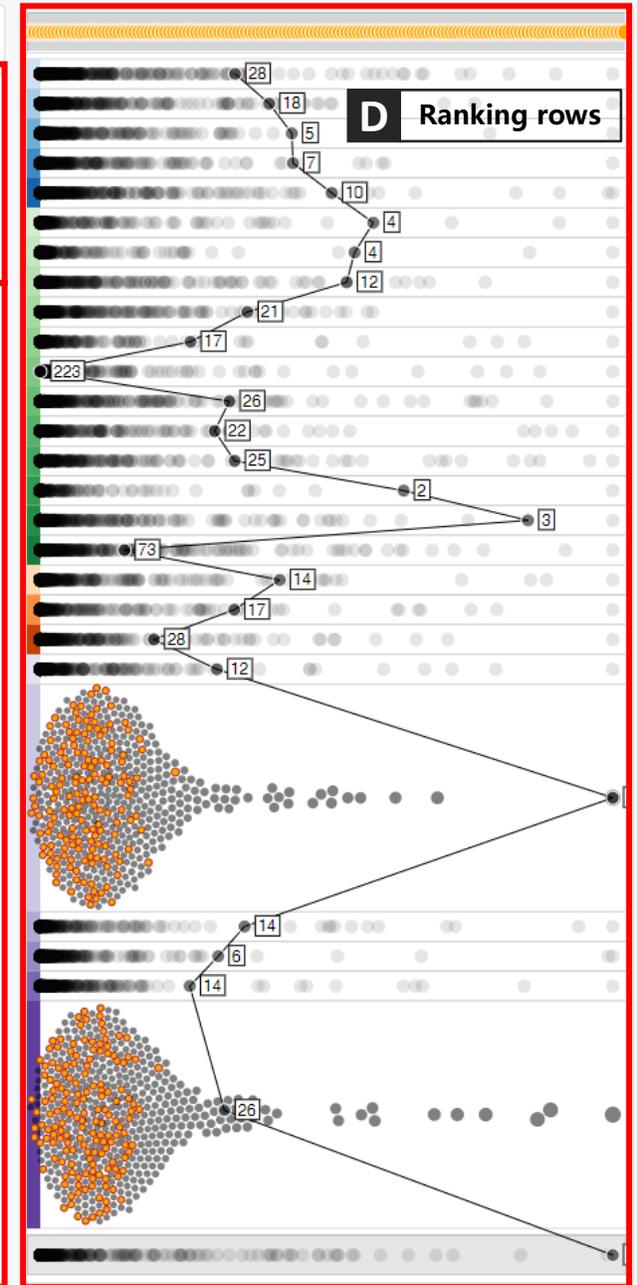
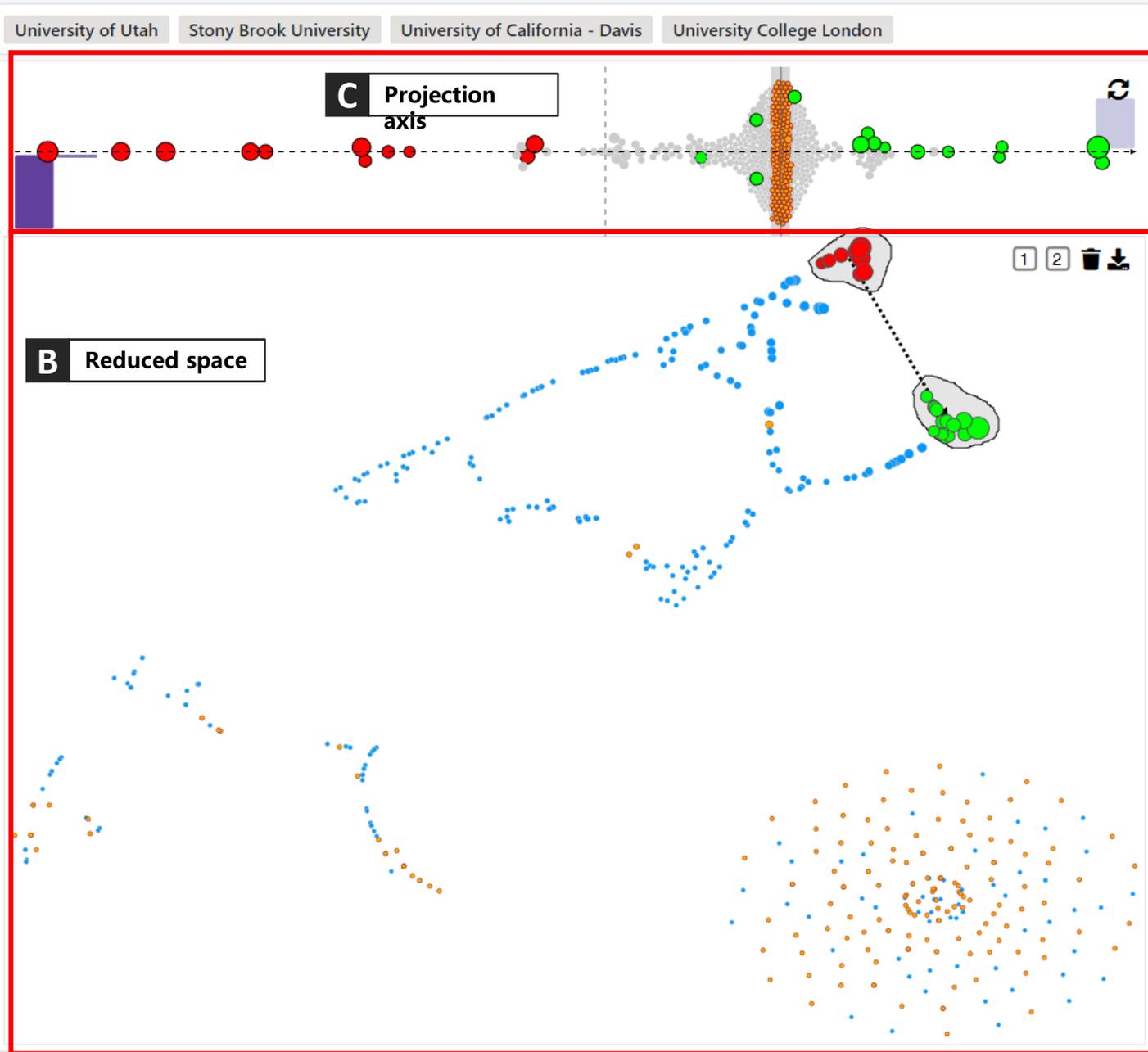
Economics & computation

Human-computer interaction

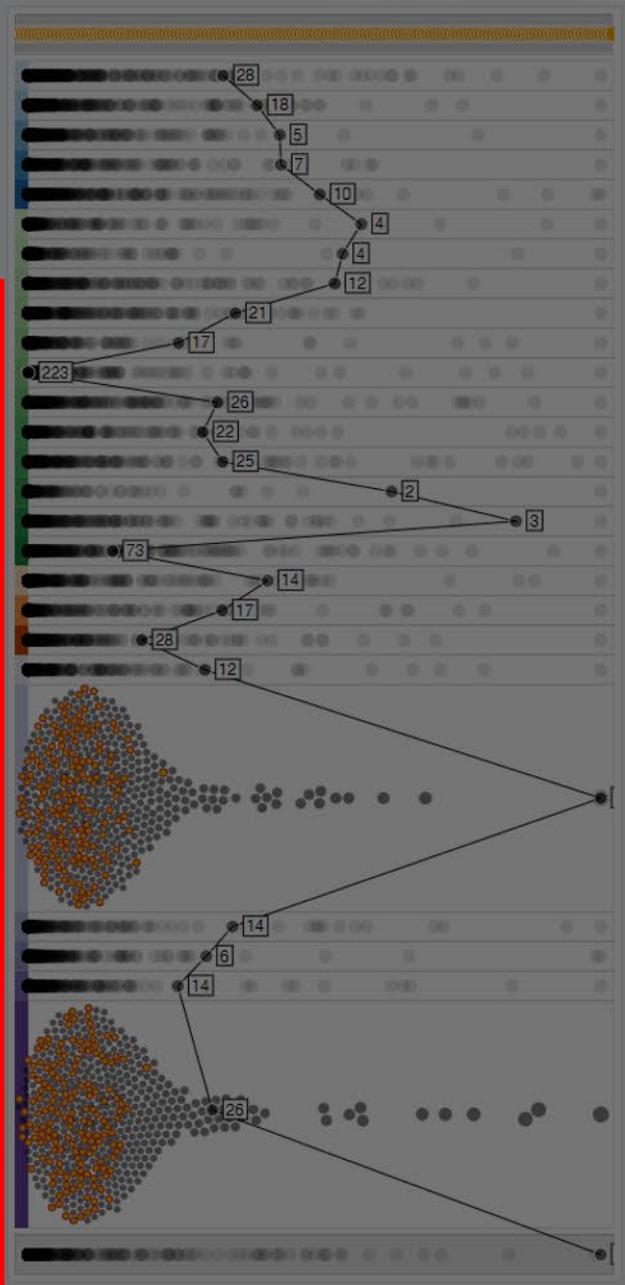
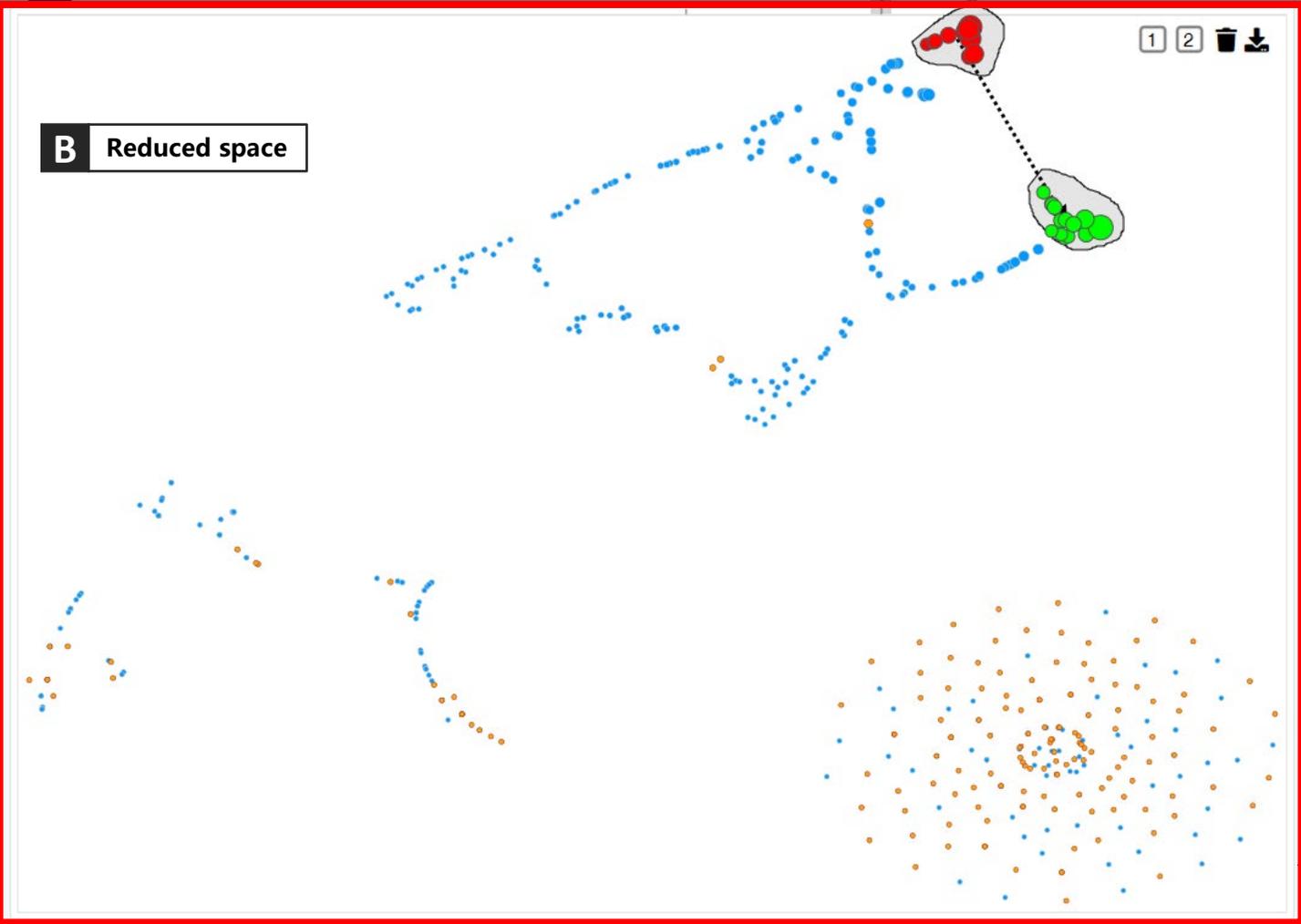
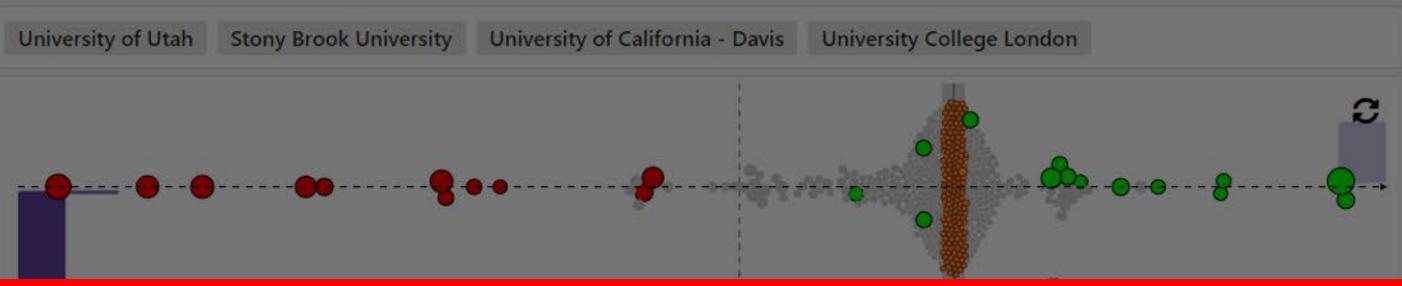
Robotics

Visualization

recovery update

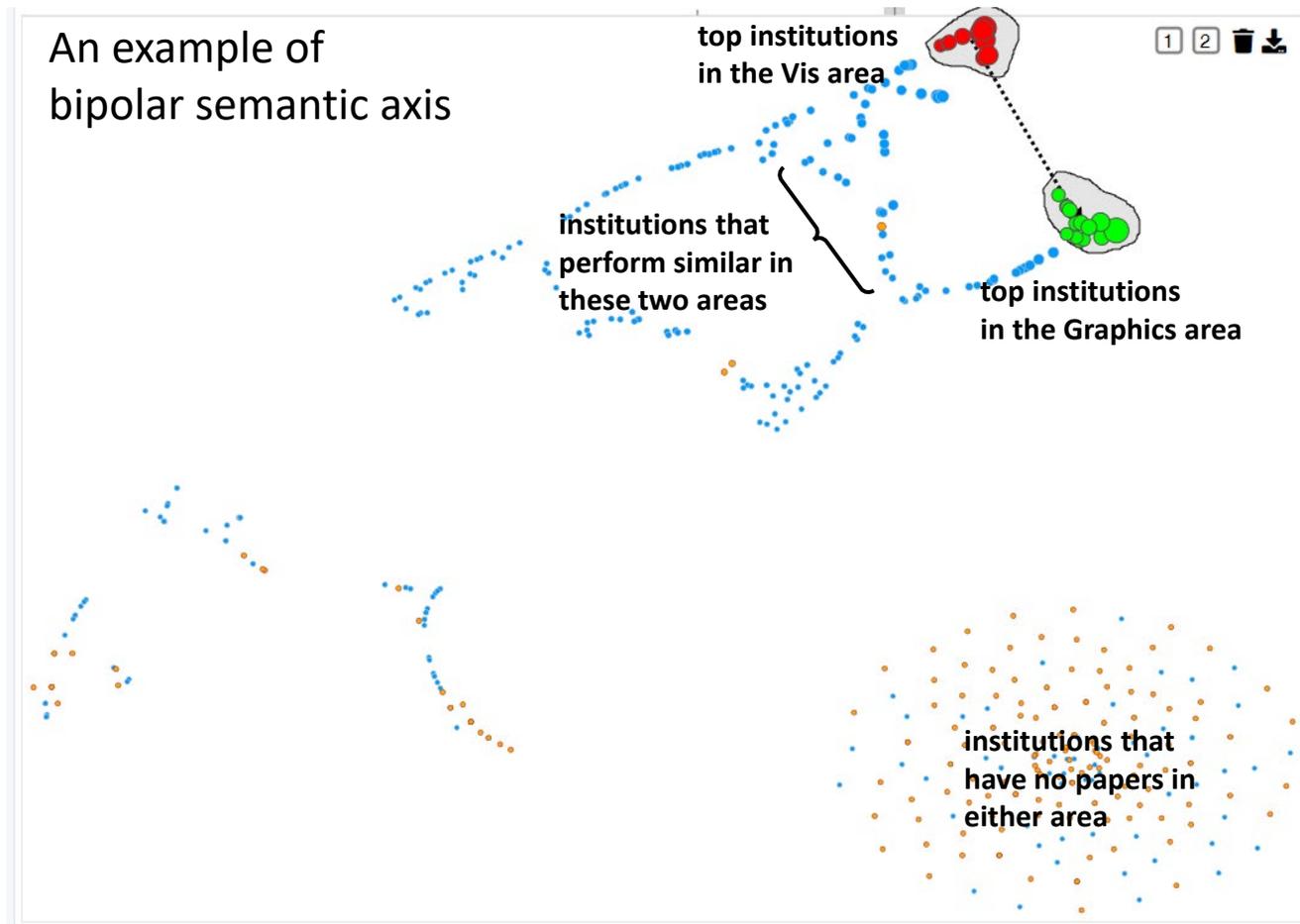


- 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
- Artificial intelligence
 - Computer vision
 - Machine learning & data mining
 - Natural language processing
 - The Web & information retrieval
 - Computer architecture
 - Computer networks
 - Computer security
 - Databases
 - Design automation
 - Embedded & real-time systems
 - High-performance computing
 - Mobile computing
 - Measurement & perf. analysis
 - Operating systems
 - Programming languages
 - Software engineering
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- recovery update





Reduced space

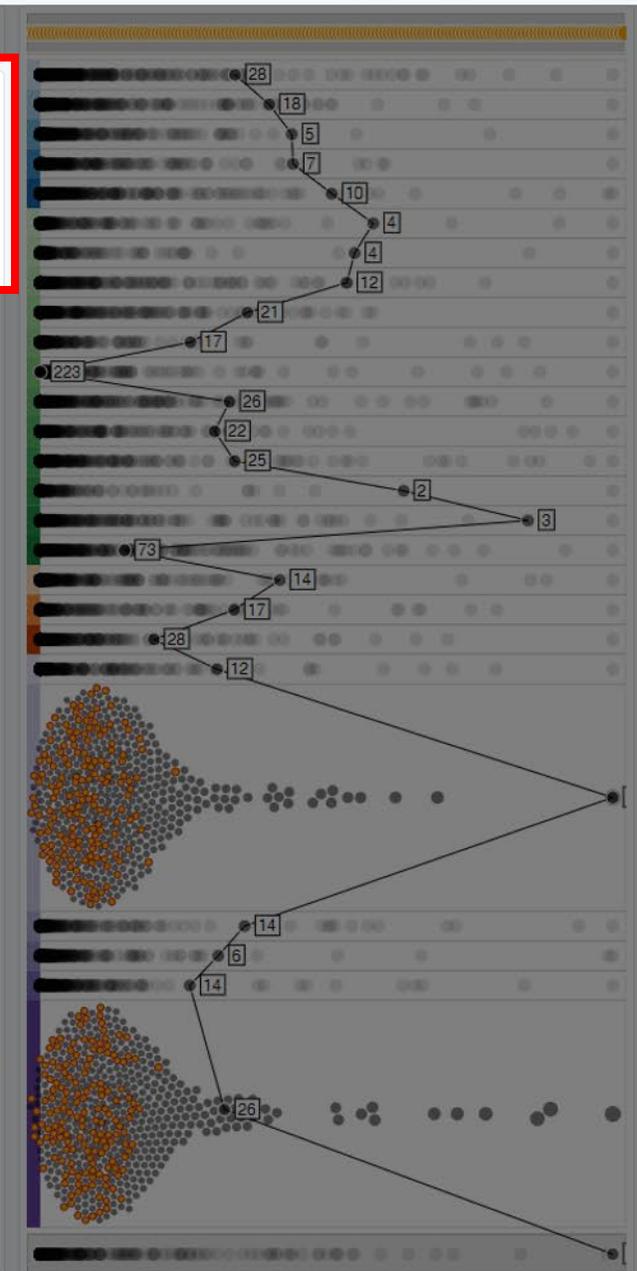
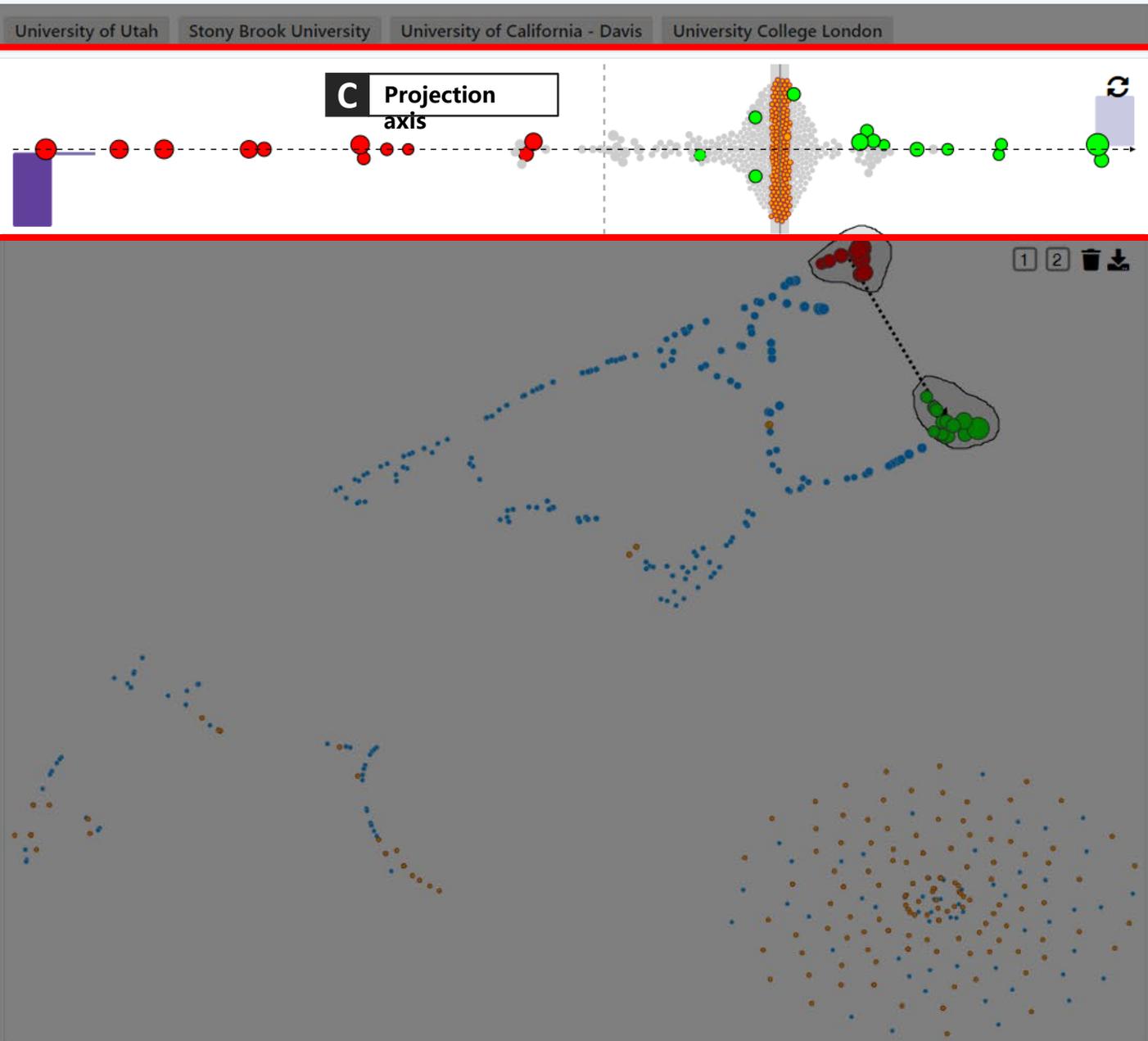


DR algorithm: t-SNE

Radius of points: weighted scores $\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \cdot \omega_i$

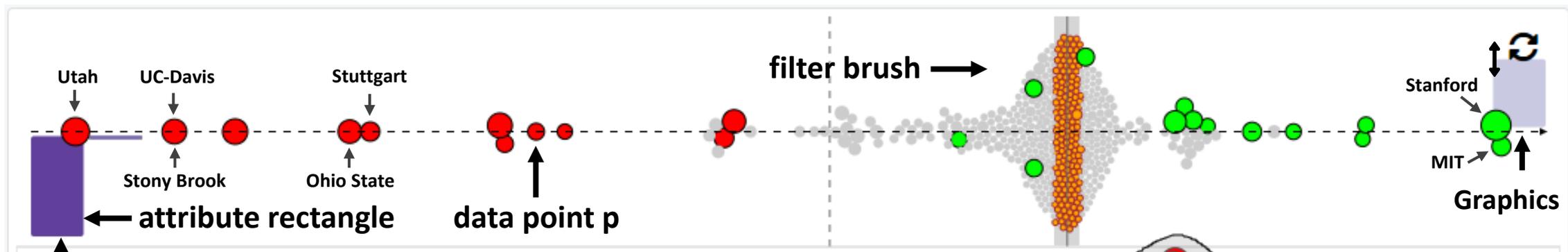


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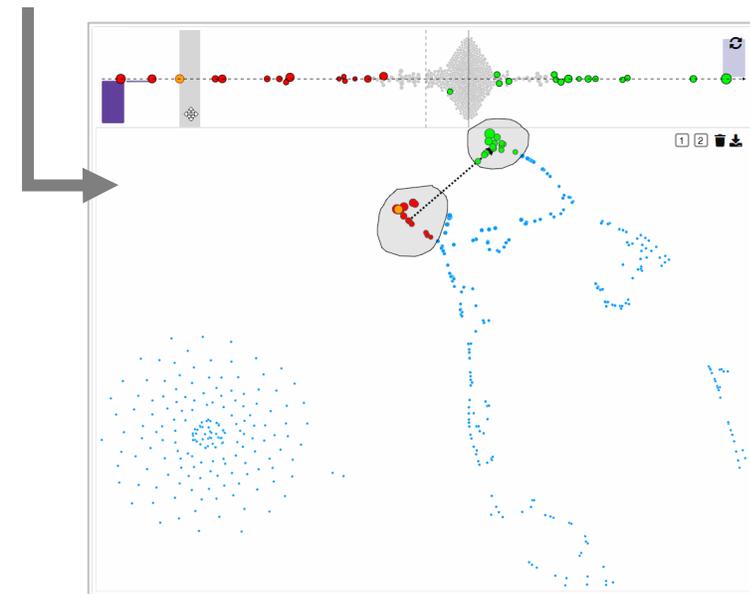
Projection axis



Visualization

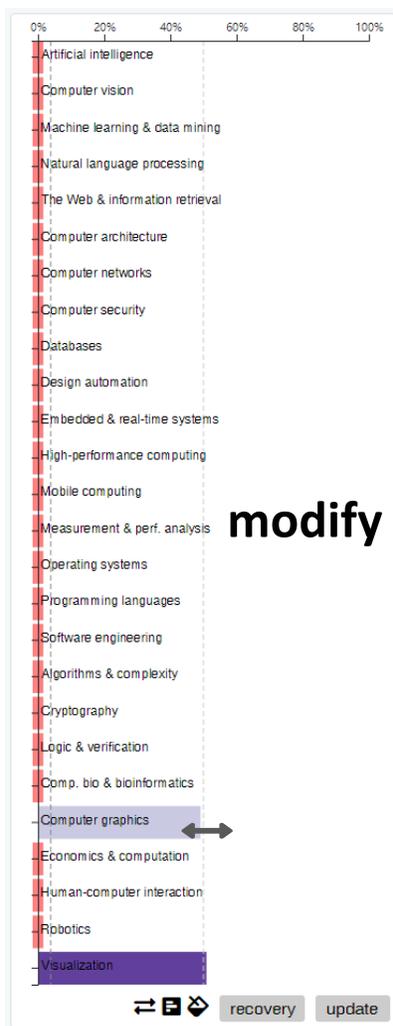
Radius of points: weighted score $\sum_{i=1}^N p \cdot \omega$

X-position of points: projection position $proj_v^p = \frac{p \cdot v}{\|v\|}$





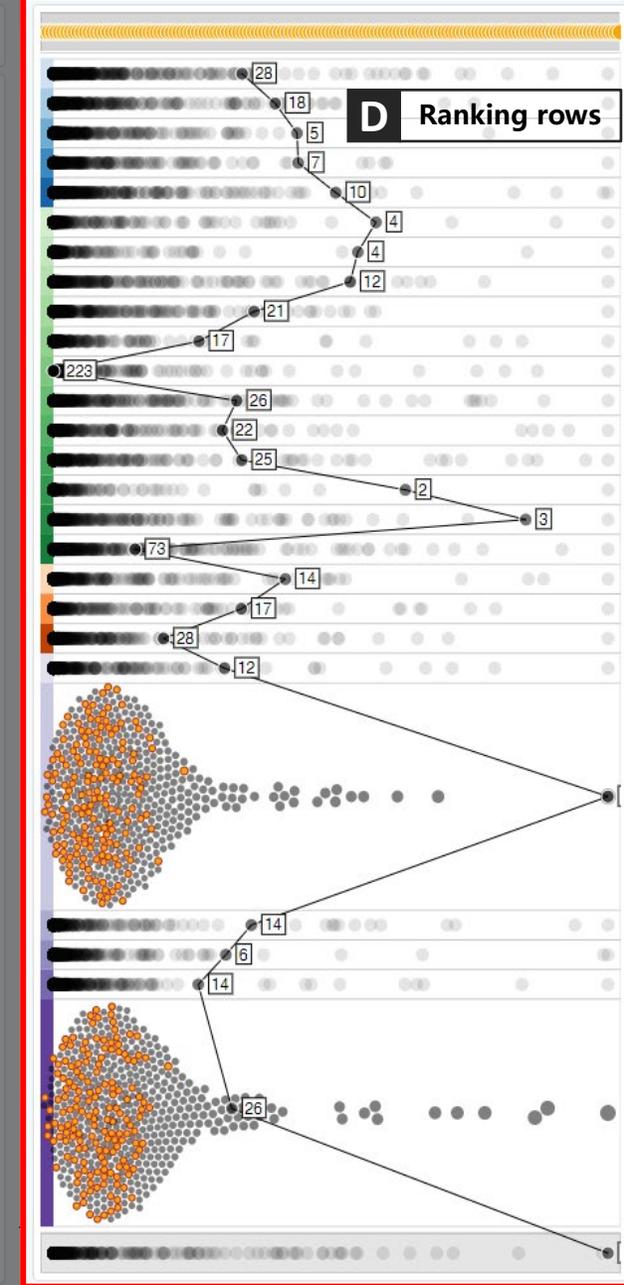
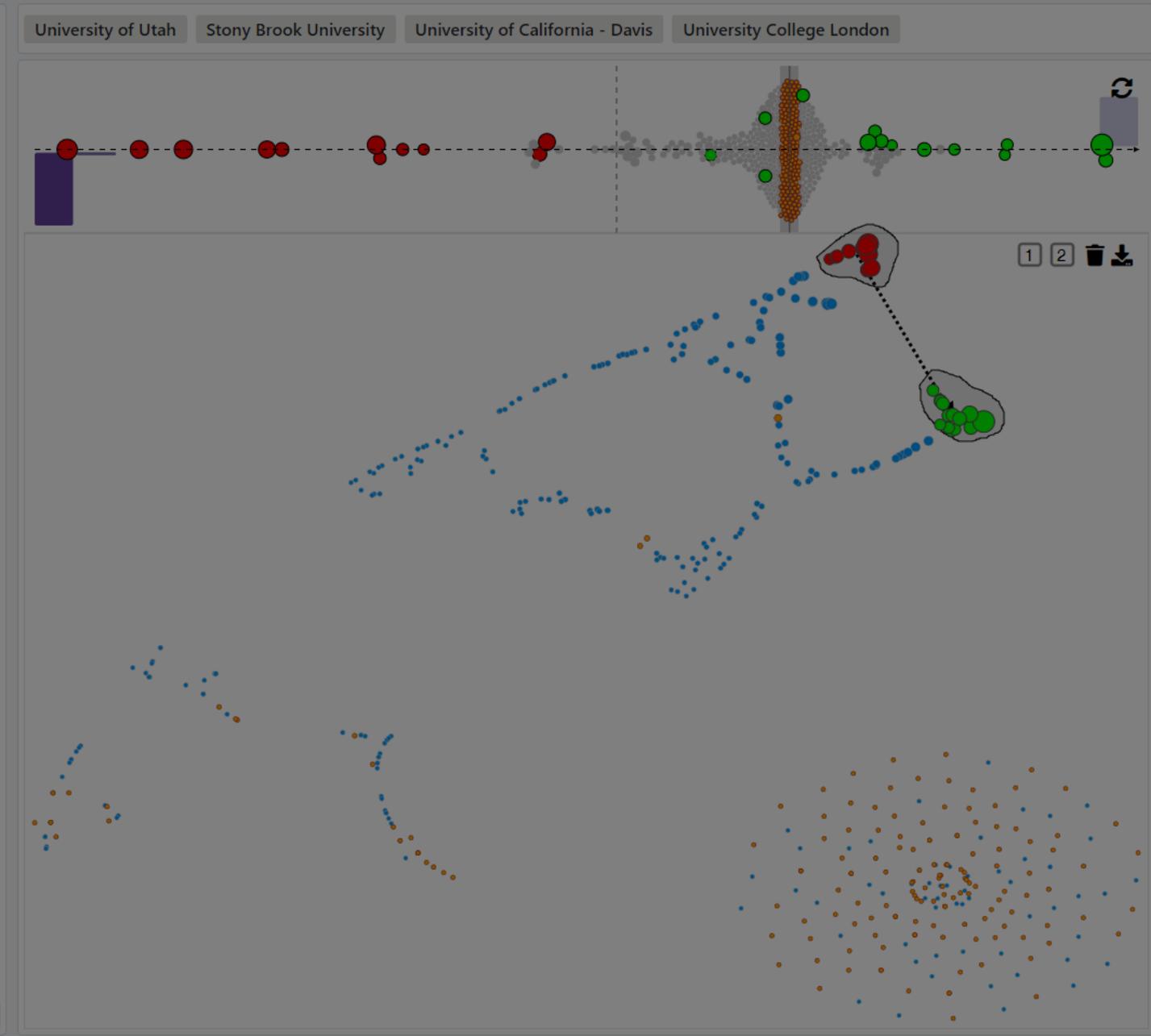
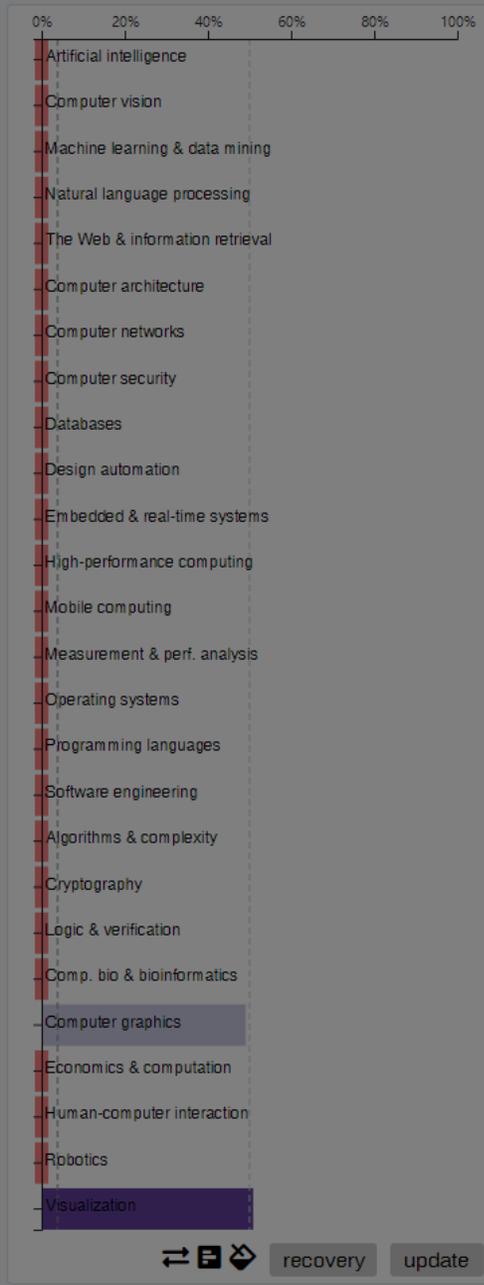
Weight editor



Purpose:

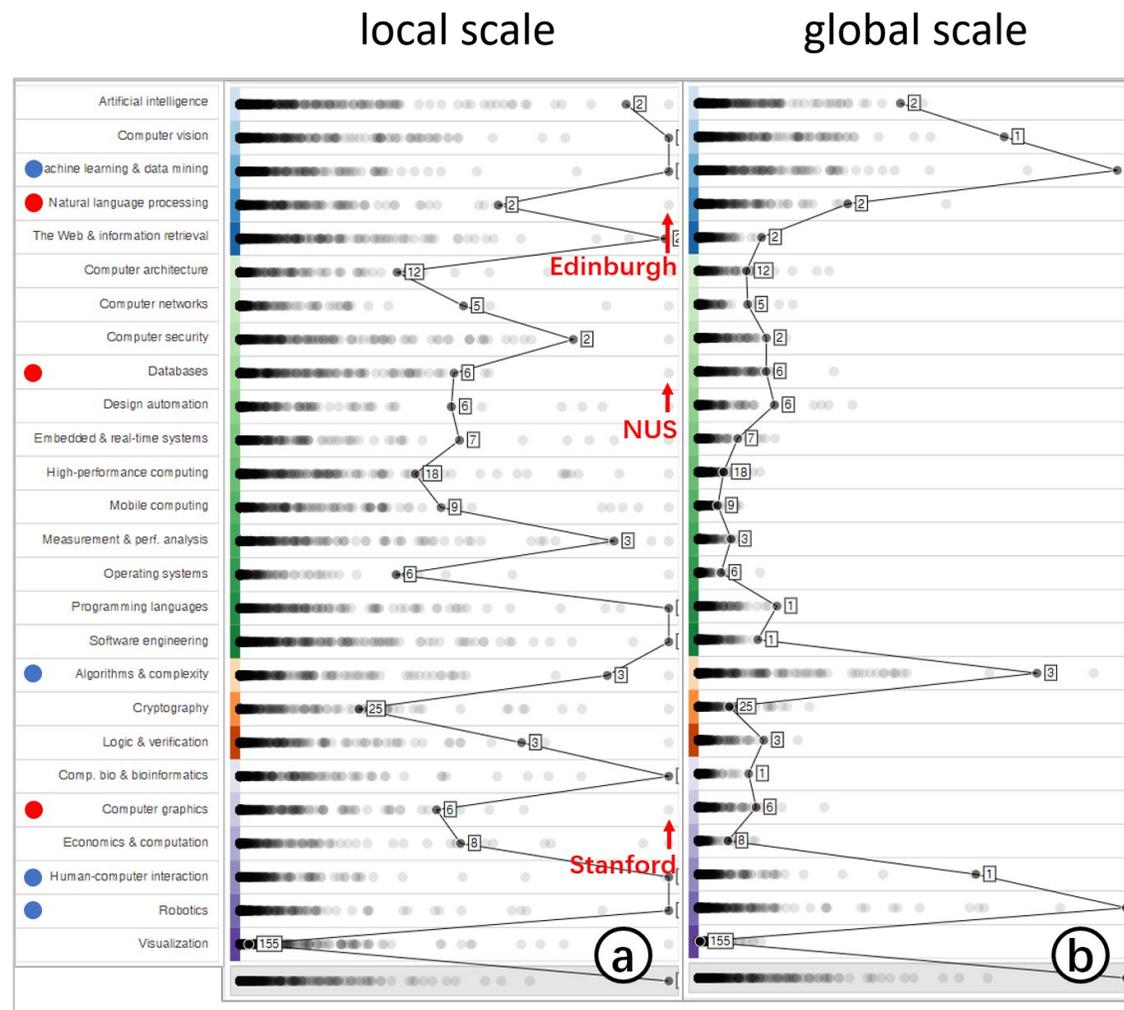
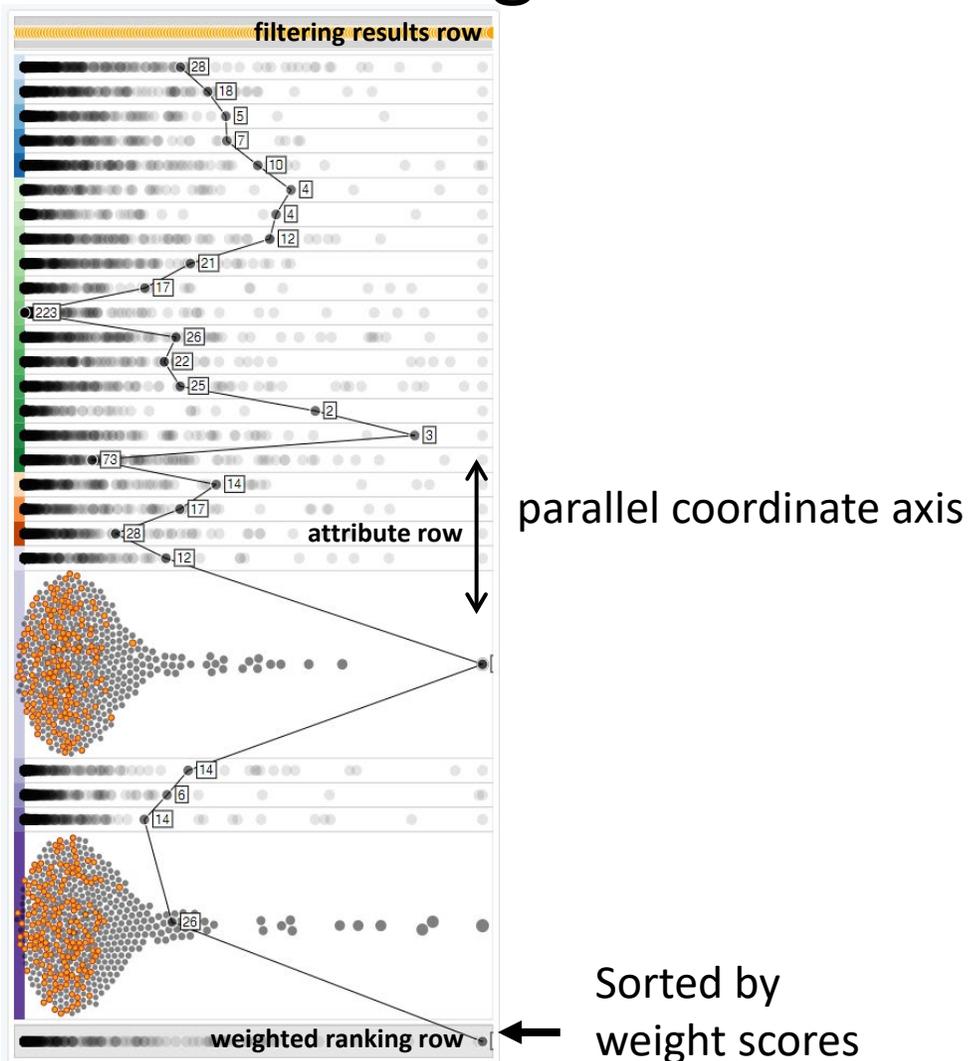
1. Support interactive refinement in multi-attribute rankings, allow shaping ranking criteria according to preferences
2. Rebuild reduced space, in order to gather data points that conform to the target semantics in close proximity





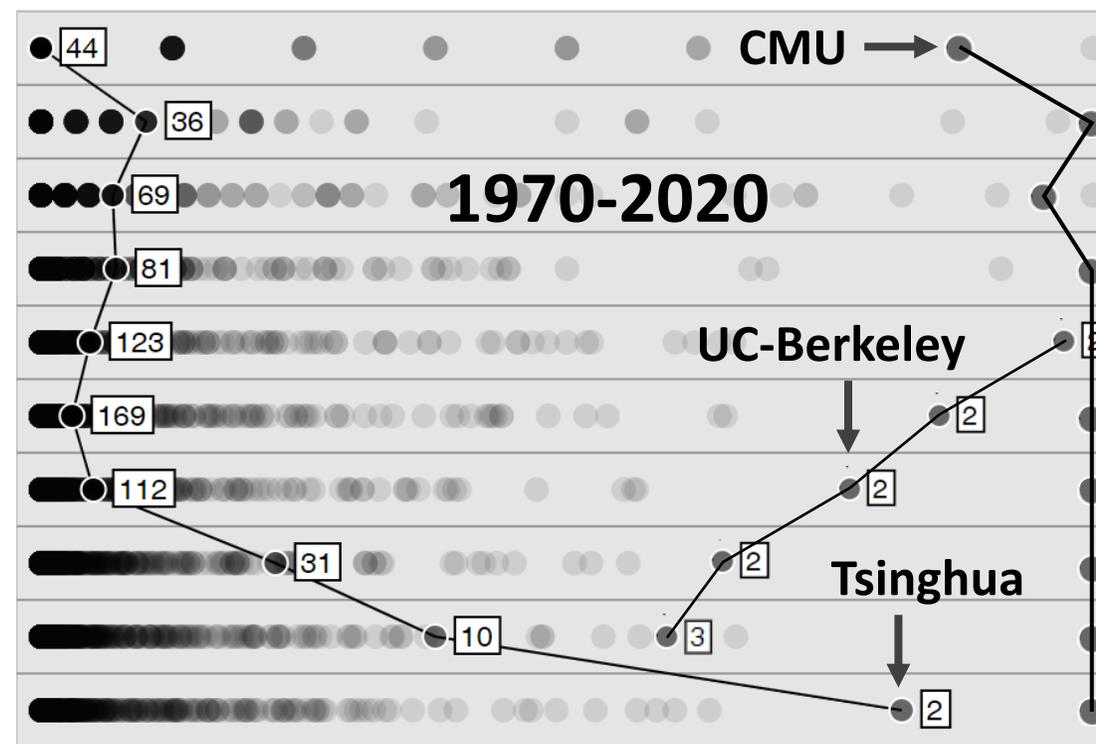
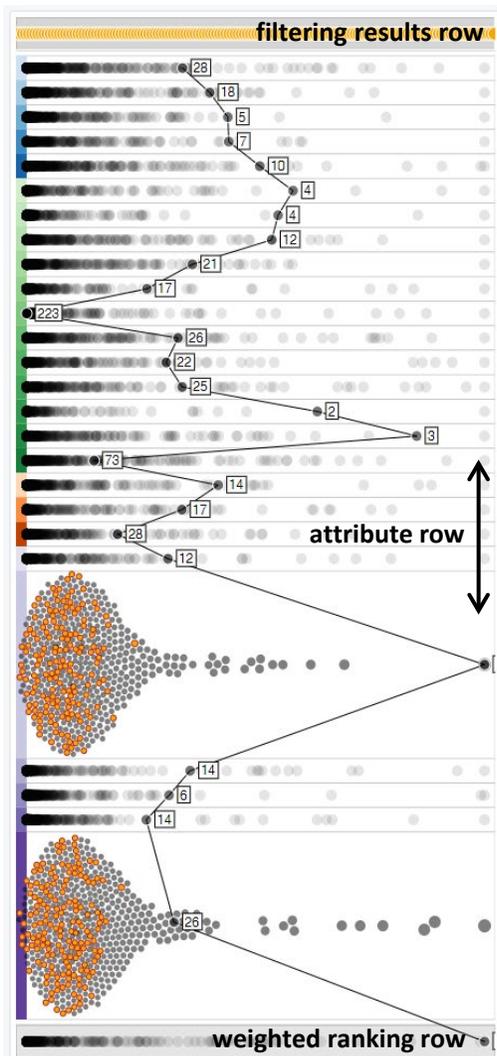


Ranking rows



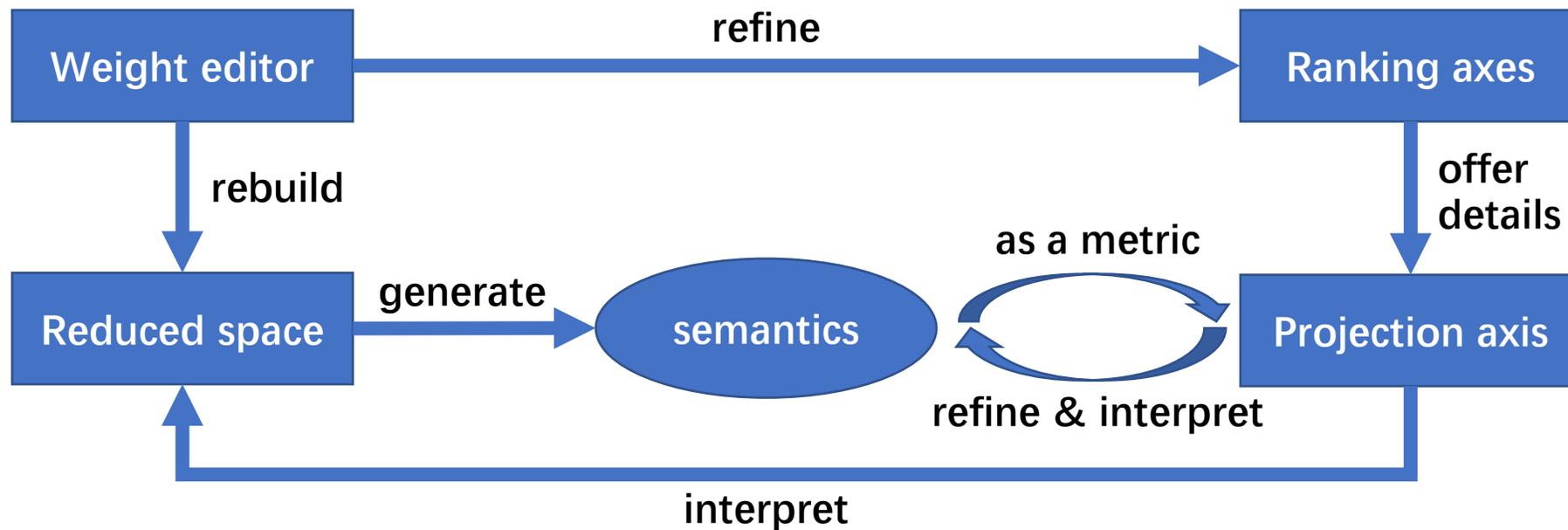


Ranking rows





Relationships between the four main components of our system



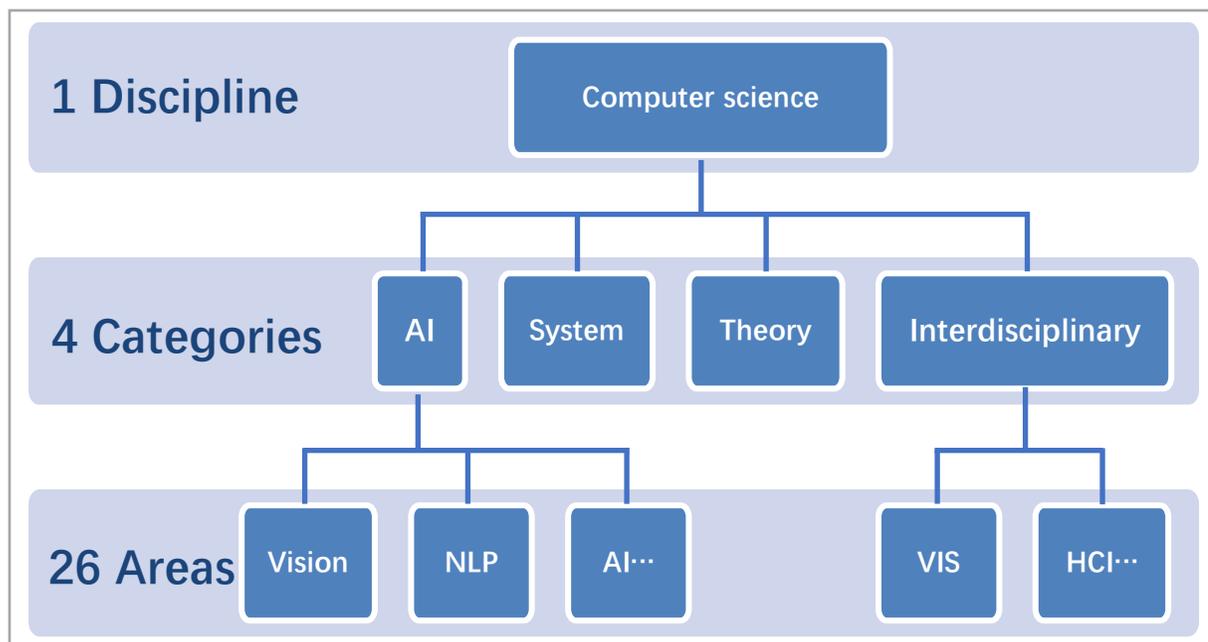


Case: explore the academic performance and rankings of the institutions in computer science





Data description



Source: CSRankings



	AI	NLP	...	HCI	VIS
MIT					
Stanford					
CMU					
Tsinghua					
...					
UC-Davis					
NTU					

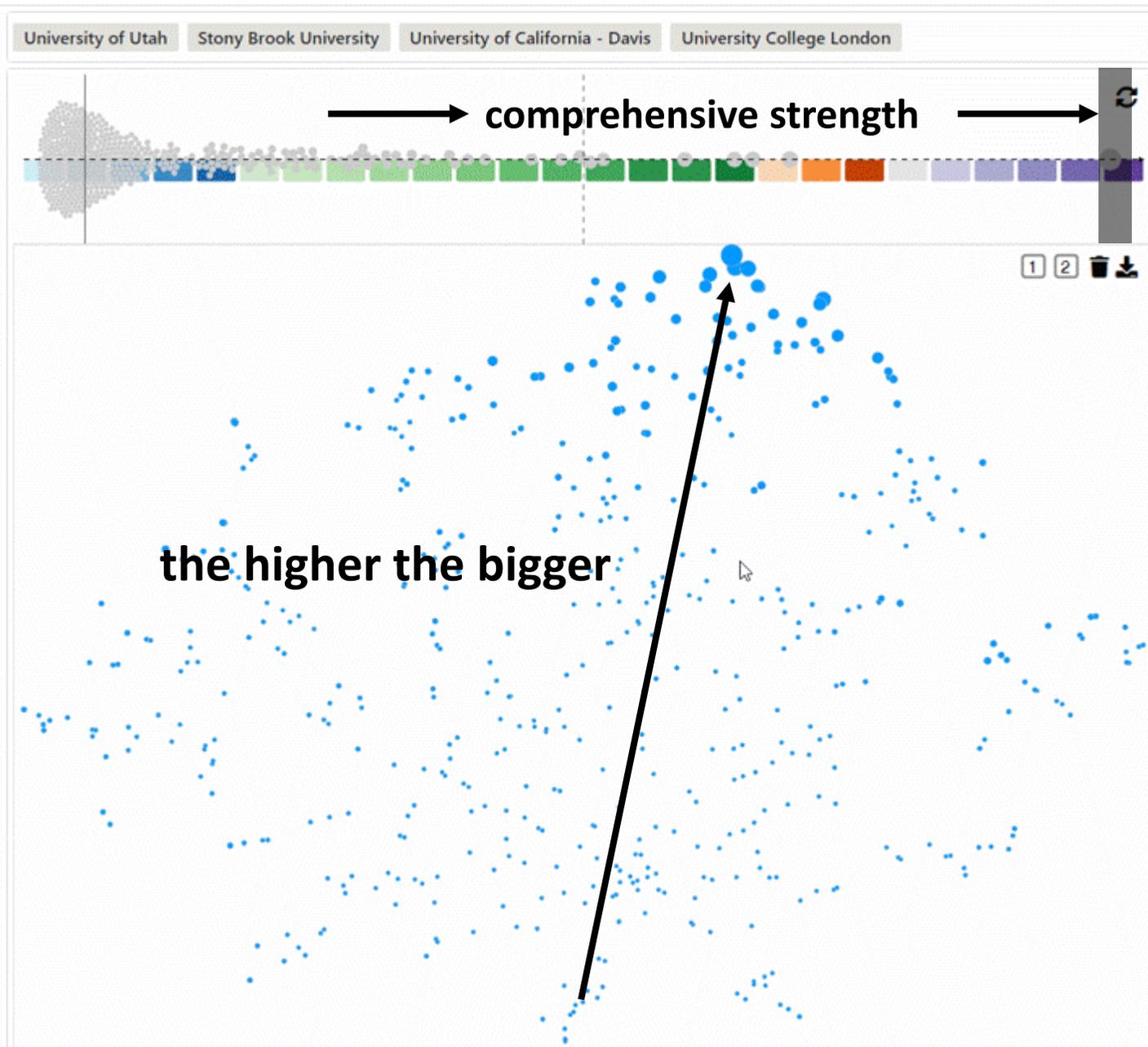
areas

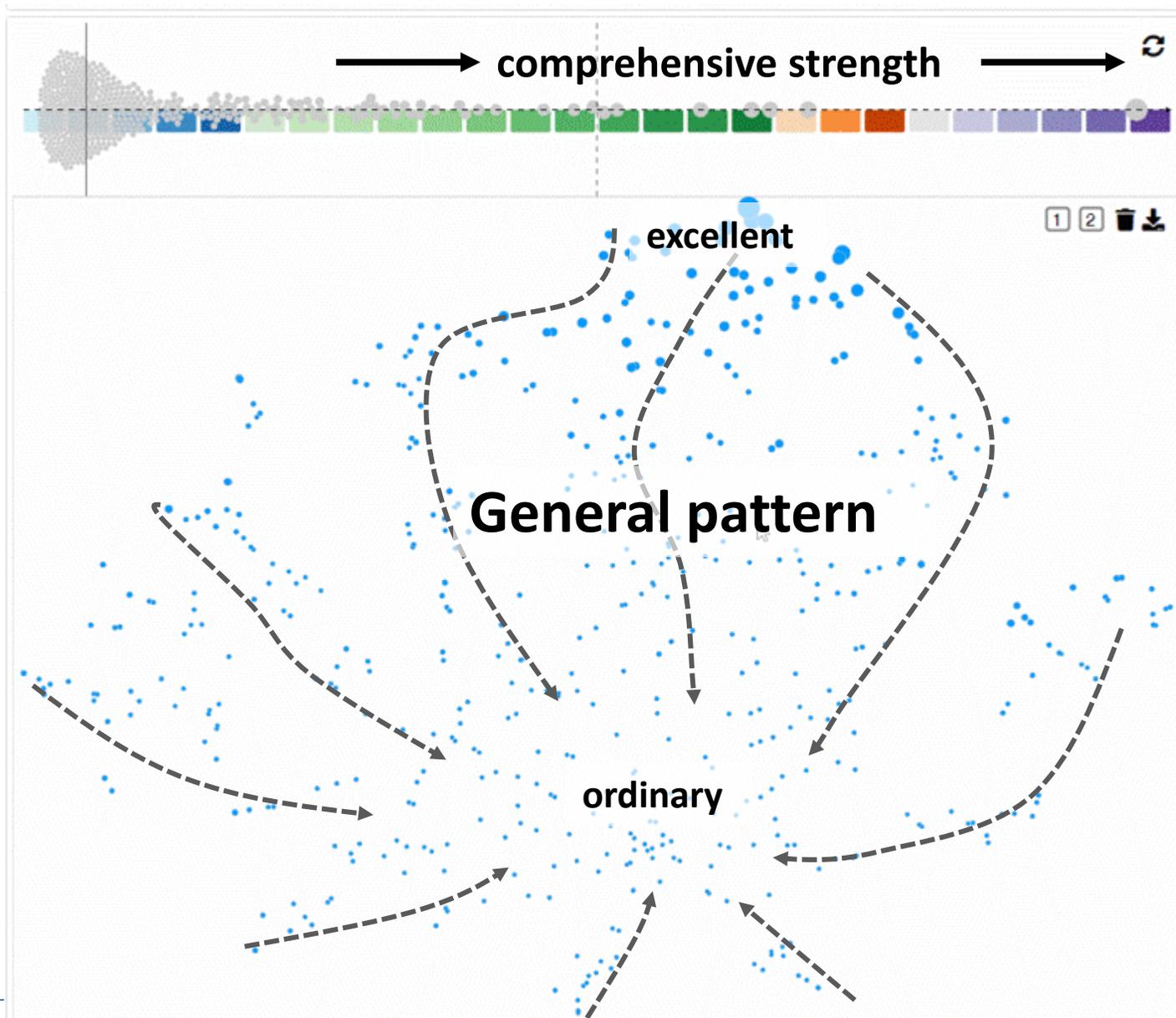
495×26

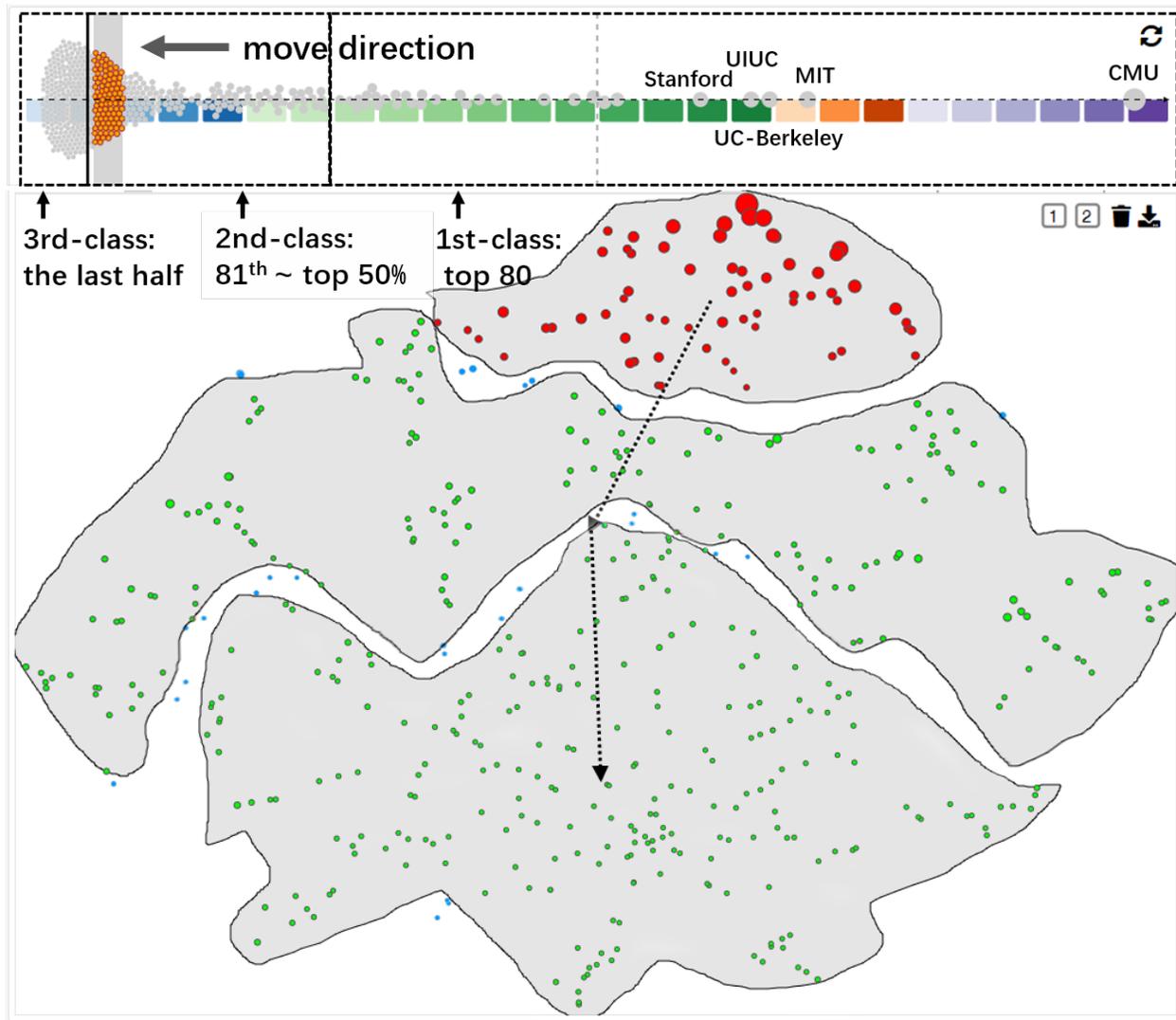
institutions

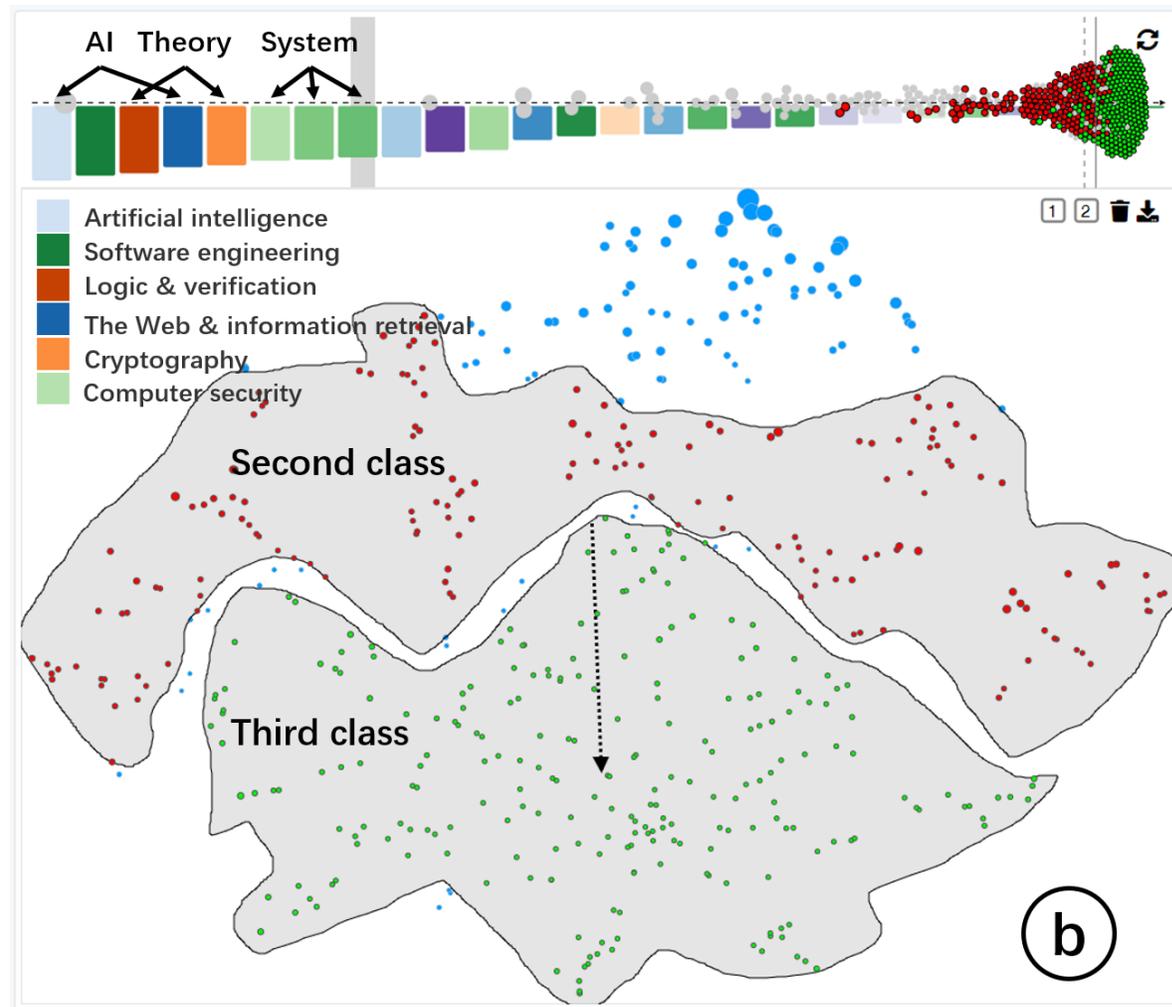
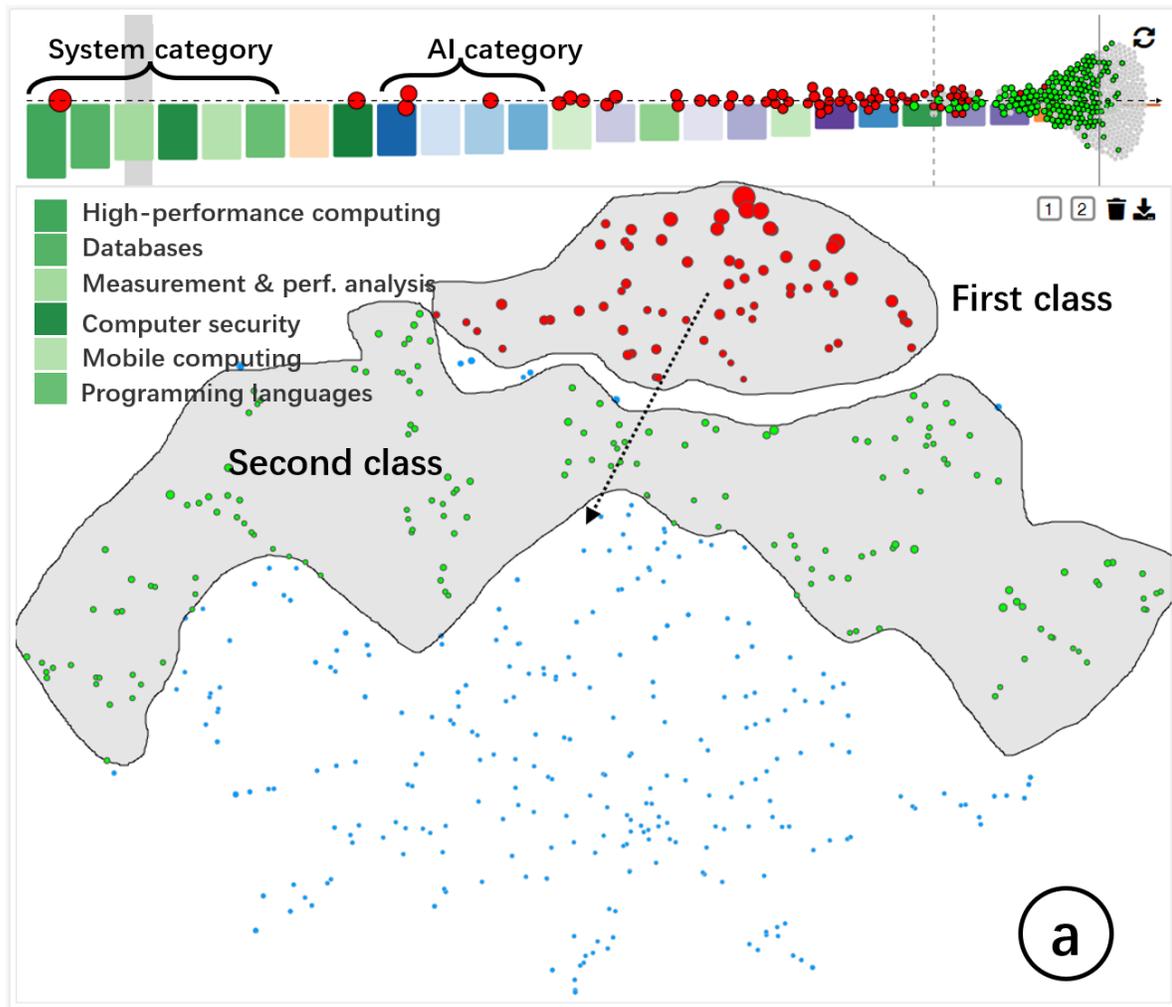
published paper

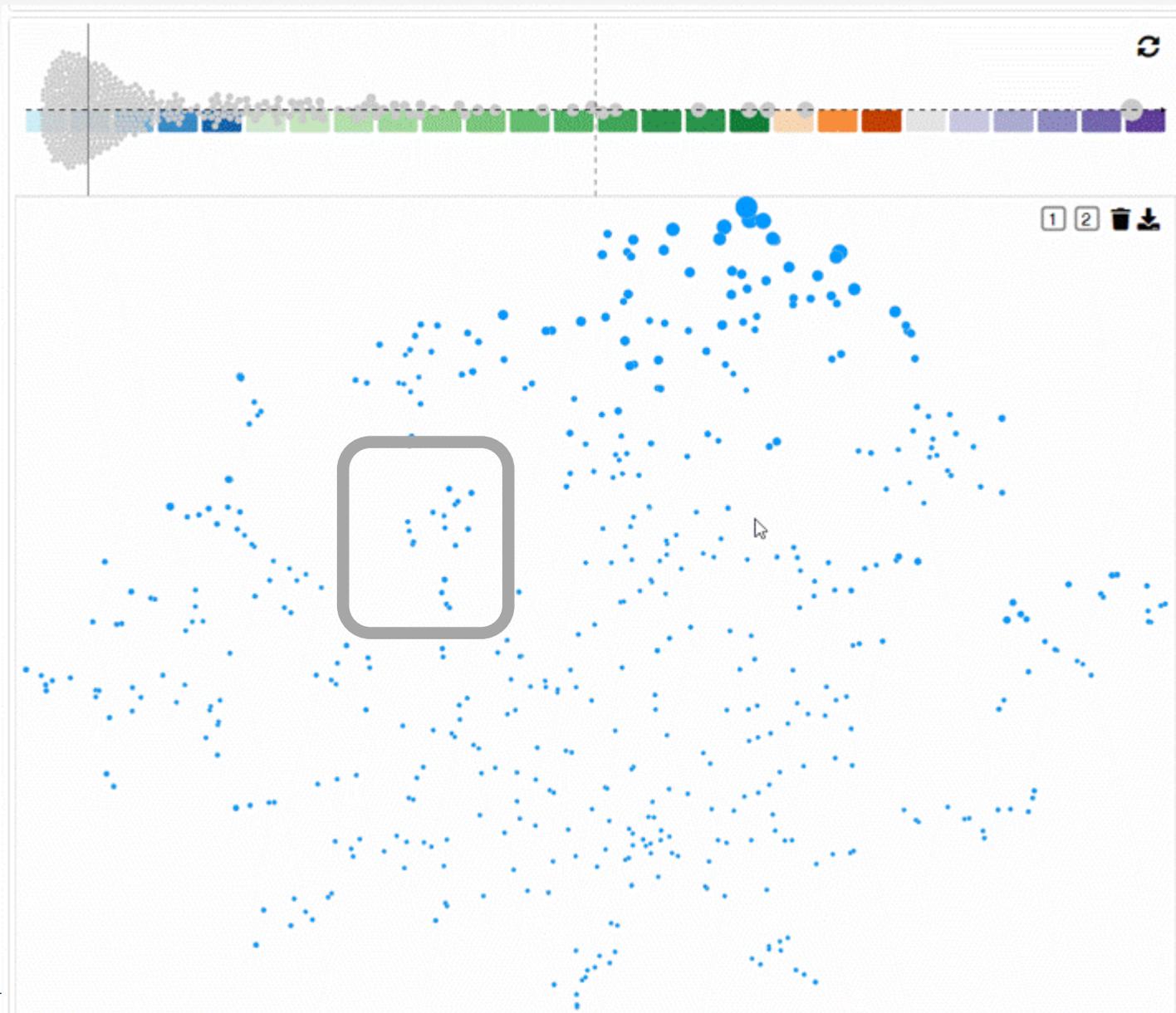


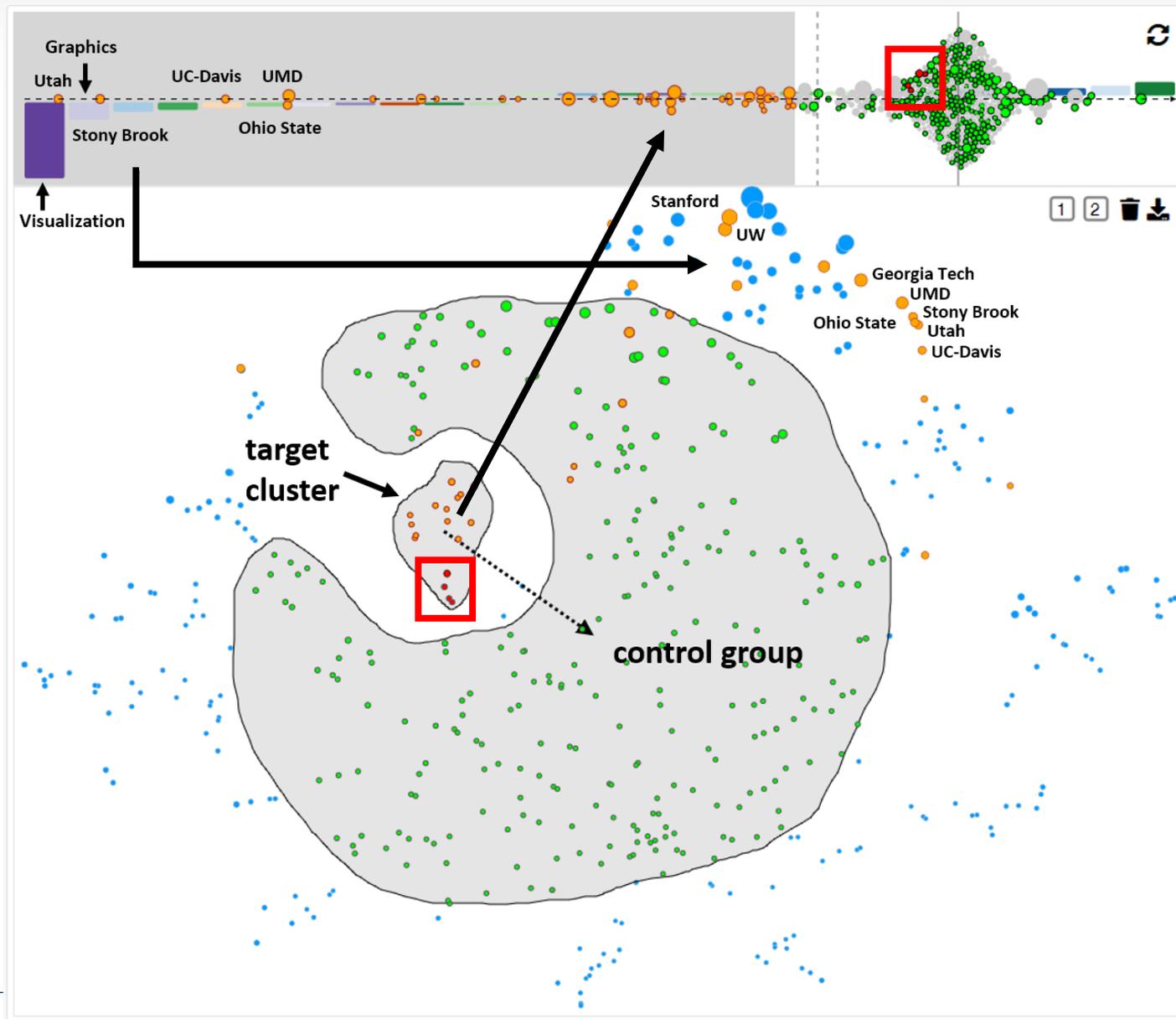


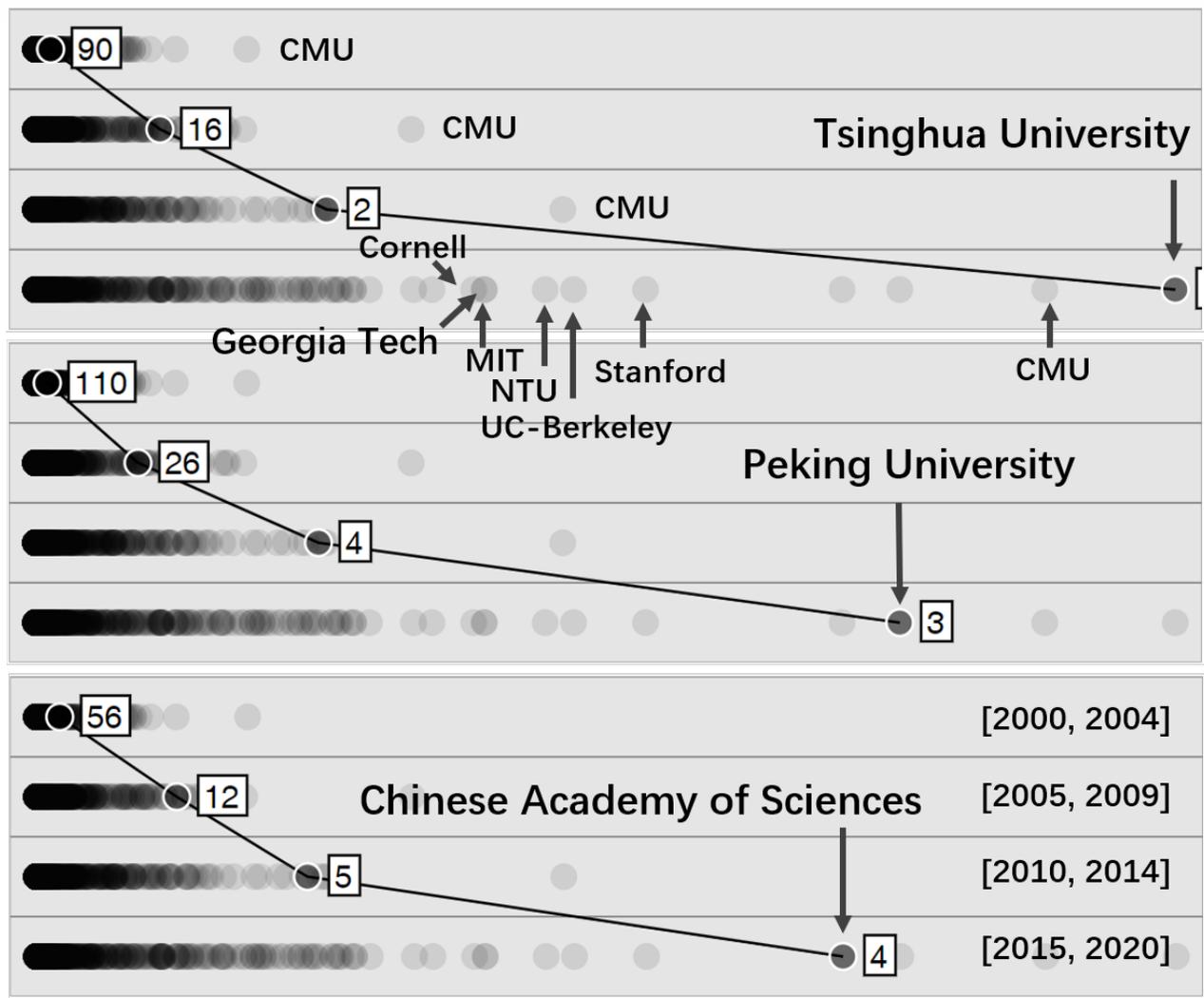














Discussion



Non-linear semantics

The linearity of the our semantic axis makes it impossible to accurately describe the nonlinear semantics. But it gives a linear approximation of the nonlinear semantics, which tells the analyst what attributes are associated with the target semantics.

The choice of DR algorithm

Any DR algorithm can be used in the reduced space.

For linear DR algorithms, such as PCA, ...

For nonlinear DR algorithms, such as t-SNE and UMAP, ...





Conclusion



We present **semanticAxis**, a multi-attribute data analysis technique based on the idea of comparative analysis, which combines dimensionality reduction result understanding and multi-attribute data rankings into a unified exploration context.

We also designed a **visual analysis system** with semanticAxis as the core, which demonstrated the effectiveness of semanticAxis, and the rich components and interactions extended its analytical capabilities in complex analysis scenarios.

Due to its linear nature, semanticAxis does not precisely measure and interpret **nonlinear semantics**. But information provided by other components can alleviate this problem.

