Notes on abstract:

Introduction doesn’t need to be so long

* How do you make people more aware of the data/look at the data
* Not saying it’s better than anyone else’s approach, just saying it’s another approach
* Using a dialogue agent to expose people to the data
* Abstract/introduction should be one column or longer
* Start talking about algorithm in first page.
* Results in second page first column
* Last column future work and reference
* Say that this current work is one direction; looking at trends
  + We have multiple visions/directions
  + Tell them single variable trend description
  + Showing them an algorithm is good

What’s the problem

* I get confused about the goal?
* The plan has to be always clear
* Somehow I lost the experimental goal
* Initial experiment -> wasn’t good enough, needed more concrete method -> did method things and algorithm development for two weeks, but lost the experimental part!

Concrete things:

1. Find suitable data; a few variables with similar enough curves that people will have trouble remembering them, but with the help of the agent people will have more accurate recall.
   1. Goal of having people describe the differences between the two curves.
2. Find a few phenomena that, with research, users should be able to discover, e.g. A and B are positively correlated, C affects A in a certain way, or some seasonal phenomena, etc.
   1. Relationships easier to discover, but not directly through descriptions.
   2. Sort of secondary to the above.
   3. How can we help people remember the trends through the data.
3. TONIGHT: Write an ideal description for two data series. Pick two plots from the Lake George dataset and write an ideal description of them.
   1. Purposefully plan for a climax and a tension curve in the data description that I write tonight (a big reveal for the connection between the two?)

Have people look at the curves, stare at them for some amount of time, ask them to study relationship of the curves, then give them something else to work on as a disturbance.

After some amount of time, have them come back and try to describe again.

Then, do w/ a graph AND a narrative description and see the effect.

* We want to see if somehow adding the text is able to help.

How do we organize the language? That’s where the narrative element comes in.

We can do better than the normal methods of data description?  
Narrative itself, managing excitement levels and tensions, is typically a good way to make people think that a paragraph is more itneresting if not more memorizable.

Think we want to define several structures centralized over tension. Make sure there is some conflict, something that doesn’t read so monotone, from moment to moment raise people’s tension, drop it down a bit, raise it again, etc.

A very normal writing technique.

If we can somehow show that, given a description, people are able to show that they have better recall/memorization of the things shown in the graph, that would be good enough.

Meet Monday at 3:00pm