

Analyse Visuelle de Réseaux Sociaux Historiques: Traçabilité, Exploration et Analyse

*Visual Analytics for Historical Social Networks:
Traceability, Exploration, and Analysis*

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Titre: Analyse Visuelle de Réseaux Sociaux Historiques: Traçabilité, Exploration et Analyse

Mots clés: analyse visuelle, analyse de réseau sociaux, visualisation de réseaux sociaux, histoire sociale, réseaux historiques

Résumé: Cette thèse vise à identifier comment l'analyse visuelle peut supporter les historiens dans leur processus d'analyse de réseaux sociaux, de la collecte de documents historiques jusqu'à la formulation de conclusions socio-historiques. L'analyse de réseaux sociaux historiques est une méthode permettant d'étudier les relations sociales au sein de groupes d'acteurs (familles, institutions, entreprises, etc.) pour comprendre leurs structures sous-jacentes tout en décrivant des comportements spécifiques. Les chercheurs en histoire sociale reconstruisent les relations du passé à partir du contenu de documents historiques, tel que des actes de mariage, formulaires de migration, ou des recensements. Utilisant des méthodes analytiques et de visualisation, les historiens peuvent décrire la structure de ces groupes et expliquer des comportements individuels à partir de motifs locaux. Cependant, l'inspection, l'encodage et la modélisation des sources pour obtenir un réseau finalisé provoquent souvent des erreurs, distorsions et des problèmes de traçabilité. Pour ces raisons, ainsi que des problèmes d'utilisabilité, les historiens ne sont pas toujours en position de faire des conclusions approfondies sur leur réseau à partir des systèmes de visualisation actuels. Je vise dans cette thèse à identifier comment l'analyse visuelle (la combinaison d'algorithmes statistiques intégrés à des interfaces graphiques à l'aide d'interaction) peut supporter les historiens dans leur processus, de la collecte des données jusqu'à l'analyse finale. Vers ce but, je formalise le processus d'une analyse de réseau historique en partant de collaborations avec des historiens, de l'acquisition des sources jusqu'à l'analyse visuelle, et pointe que les outils supportant ce processus devraient satisfaire des principes de traçabilité, simplicité et de réalité documentaire pour faciliter les va-et-vient entre les différentes étapes, avoir des outils faciles à utiliser, et à ne pas distordre le contenu des sources. Parti-

culièrement, je propose de modéliser les sources historiques en réseaux sociaux bipartis multivariés dynamiques avec rôles pour satisfaire ces propriétés. Ce modèle représente concrètement les documents historiques, permettant aux utilisateurs d'encoder, corriger et analyser leurs données avec le même modèle et les mêmes outils. Je propose deux interfaces d'analyse visuelle pour manipuler, explorer et analyser ce type de données, avec un appui sur les principes de traçabilité, simplicité, et réalité documentaire. Je présente d'abord ComBiNet, qui permet une exploration visuelle à partir de la topologie, dynamique, localisation et attributs du réseau à l'aide de vues coordonnées, un système de requêtes visuelles, et de comparaisons. En trouvant des motifs facilement et en les comparant, les historiens peuvent trouver des erreurs dans leurs annotations tout en répondant à des questions historiques. Le second système, PK-Clustering, constitue une proposition concrète pour améliorer l'utilisabilité et l'efficacité des mécanismes de clustering dans les systèmes de visualisation de réseaux sociaux. L'interface permet de créer des regroupements pertinents à partir de la connaissance à priori, le consensus algorithmique et l'exploration du réseau dans un cadre d'initiative mixte. Les deux systèmes ont été conçus à partir des besoins et de retours continus d'historiens, et visent à augmenter la traçabilité, simplicité, et la vision réelle des sources dans l'analyse de réseaux historiques. Je conclus sur des discussions sur la fusion des deux systèmes et plus globalement sur la convergence vers une meilleure intégration des outils d'analyse visuelle sur le processus global des historiens. De tels systèmes avec une attention aux propriétés de traçabilité, simplicité, et réalité documentaire peuvent limiter l'introduction de biais et abaisser les exigences pour l'utilisation de méthodes quantitatives, qui a toujours été une discussion controversée en Histoire.

Title: Visual Analytics for Historical Social Networks: Traceability, Exploration, and Analysis

Keywords: visual analytics, social network analysis, social network visualization, social history, historical networks

Abstract: This thesis aims at identifying how Visual Analytics can support historians in their social network analysis process, from the collection of historical documents to the formulation of high-level socio-historical conclusions. Historical Social Network Analysis is a method to study social relationships between groups of actors (families, institutions, companies, etc.) to understand their underlying structure while characterizing specific behaviors. Social historians are able to reconstruct relationships of the past using historical documents' content, such as marriage acts, migration forms, birth certificates, and censuses. Through visualization and analytical methods, they can describe the global structure of studied groups and explain individual behaviors through local network patterns. However, the inspection, encoding, correction, and modeling process of the historical documents leading to a finalized network is intricate and often results in inconsistencies, errors, distortions, simplifications, and traceability issues. For these reasons, social historians are not always able to make thorough historical conclusions with current analytical and visualization tools. I aim in this thesis to identify how visual analytics—the integration of data mining capabilities into visual interfaces with interaction—can support social historians in their process, from the collection of their data to the answer to high-level historical questions. Towards this goal, I formalize the workflow of historical network analysis in collaboration with social historians, from the acquisition of their sources to their final visual analysis, and point out that visual analytics tools supporting this process should satisfy traceability, simplicity, and document reality principles to ease back and forth between the different steps, provide tools easy to manipulate, and not distort the content of sources with modifications and simplifications. Particularly, I propose to model historical sources into bipartite multivariate

dynamic social networks with roles to satisfy those properties. This modeling allows a concrete representation of historical documents, hence letting users encode, correct, and analyze their data with the same abstraction and tools. Leveraging this data model, I propose two interactive visual interfaces to manipulate, explore, and analyze this type of data with a focus on usability for social historians. First, I present ComBiNet, which allows an interactive exploration leveraging the structure, time, localization, and attributes of the data model with the help of coordinated views, a visual query system, and comparison mechanisms. Finding specific patterns easily and comparing them, social historians are able to find inconsistencies in their annotations and answer their high-level questions. The second system, PK-Clustering, is a concrete proposition to increase the usability and effectiveness of clustering mechanisms in social network visual analytics systems. It consists in a mixed-initiative clustering interface that let social scientists create meaningful clusters with the help of their prior knowledge, algorithmic consensus, and interactive exploration of the network. Both systems have been designed with continuous feedback from social historians, and aim to increase the traceability, simplicity, and document reality of visual analytics supported historical social network research. I conclude with discussions on the potential merging of both systems and more globally on research directions towards better integration of visual analytics systems on the whole workflow of social historians. Such systems with a focus on those properties—traceability, simplicity, and document reality—can limit the introduction of bias while lowering the requirements for the use of quantitative methods for historians and social scientists which has always been a controversial discussion among practitioners.

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In the previous chapter chapter 3, I showed that bipartite multivariate dynamic networks allow to model well historical documents, with *traceability*, *document reality*, and *simplicity* properties. However, no visual tools currently exist to specifically explore and manipulate this type of data. In this chapter, I propose a VA interface aimed at exploring historical documents modeled as bipartite multivariate dynamic networks, for historians to be able to reflect on their

data and encoding and to follow in depth-analysis. I answer Q2 by analyzing tasks and questions historians have on their data and providing interaction mechanisms that would allow them to apply specific views and extraction, find errors and reflect on the annotations, and answer their high-level historical question through visual queries and comparison.

This chapter is an updated version of an article currently submitted to the journal Computer Graphics Forum (fast track), and a poster presented at the conference EuroVis 2022 [147]. It was a joint work with my advisors Christophe Prieur and Jean-Daniel Fekete. I did the development of the interface and led the discussions, evaluation, and writing of the paper.

4.1 Context

Social scientists such as historians aim at characterizing the structure and dynamics of social groups of interest, in a region and period of time they focus on [177]. Their work essentially relies on documents—such as marriage acts, census records, surveys, and business contracts—to gather information about the life of important actors that they explore in-depth, or to draw conclusions on social aspects of groups in the society of that period and place. Instead of drawing conclusions from their gathered knowledge and interpretations of the documents, a more systematic approach consists in constructing a social network from the documents and following a network analysis approach [187]. For this, they need to encode their documents to extract the persons and any other useful information in the text and transfer it into a structured file or a database. Social scientists can then explore, validate, or refute their hypotheses by visualizing and analyzing the network structure and the connectivity patterns between the entities of the resulting network.

Currently, social scientists often model their datasets as simple networks where the nodes are the persons mentioned in the documents (see chapter 3). Usually, Two persons are then connected together in the network when they appear in shared documents. This representation is easy to visualize and analyze but simplifies and distorts the information by hiding the documents that witness the relationships between the persons. Thus, another approach consists in modeling the data as bipartite networks, where both the documents and the persons are represented as nodes and are connected together when a document mentions a given person [80, 156, 164].

In addition, historical documents include time and geospatial information corresponding to the date and location of the events they refer to, and potentially additional information on the mentioned individuals such as their gender, profession, and date of birth. These are often essential to understanding underlying social phenomena, as time, space, and classical social categories play an important role in sociological structures and dynamics [111]. For these reasons, as we discussed in chapter 3, historical sources and the underlying social events they refer to can be modeled well by *bipartite* with *roles*, *multivariate* *dynamic* networks. *Bipartite* means that both persons and documents (or events, that are often witnessed by physical documents) are modeled as typed nodes. *Multivariate* means that the nodes and links can carry additional attributes. *Dynamic* means that time is a mandatory attribute of documents. Furthermore, a link created between a person's node and a document's node (when the person

is mentioned in the document), has an associated link type that models the *role* of the person in the document/event. Additionally, documents can optionally carry a geographical location. This model unifies several social network models and allows the representation of historical documents with *simplicity*, *traceability*, and *document reality*, i.e., the relationships appear as they are mentioned in the documents without distortions implied by projections [39].

More complicated models exist such as knowledge graphs [136], which are very expressive but hard to manipulate, especially for social scientists. In contrast, most visual and analytics tools widely used by social scientists such as Gephi [12] and NodeXL [169] enforce too simplistic network models and only provide limited interactions for exploring the network data, even if they provide the computation of several network measures. This results in many social historians ending their analysis by plotting the network using a node-link diagram—which is hard to read with dense networks—, and identifying the most important actors with the help of centrality measures [112]. Lemercier & al describe this phenomenon the following: “Network graphs of the “spaghetti monster” variety are a case in point. Often, in historical papers, they are used to show that a network is dense (and that the author has mastered the new technology). The narrative then comments on the individuals identified as central in the network. This approach can indeed be quite interesting, but it is hardly the only possible use for network analysis. [112]”. VA tools guiding social scientists towards more complex exploration with the help of interaction mechanisms are therefore needed.

In this chapter, I present a VA system to explore and analyze Bipartite Multivariate Dynamic Social Networks, with the aim of supporting more complex historical analysis based on easy-to-use interactions, but also potential data correction. I elaborated the tool based on four collaborations with social scientist colleagues. I first collected important questions they each had on their data and transcribed them from a network analysis perspective. The majority of the questions raised consisted in either finding specific patterns in the network—corresponding to specific groups or individuals exhibiting intriguing behaviors—or in comparing several subsets of the network, in terms of network measures, attribute distributions, and their overlaps. I hence focus on three high-level tasks: exploration, queries, and comparison of this type of network. Users can explore the data using two layouts: a node-link bipartite view showing the sociological structure of the network, and a map layout based on the geolocation of documents. I designed and implemented a new visual graph query system that allows us to build both topological and attribute constraints, based respectively on a node-link interactive representation, and dynamic widgets. By easy-to-create queries, social historians are able to 1) detect erroneous patterns and reflect on their encoding process and 2) find relevant patterns which can answer their historical questions. For this, I rely on the Neo4j graph database [131] and its query language *Cypher*. Most visualization systems offer dynamic queries to hide the complexity of query languages. However, using a rich data model, some queries are easier to refine using scripting than dynamic queries. I implemented dynamic queries that also show the translated Cypher queries, and inversely, can translate textual queries into visual queries. With that interface, social scientists can start building their queries with simple widgets and, if needed, complement them by editing the query, alone or with the help of power users. Furthermore, they can export their query, the associated results, and its history at any point to share it with someone else or to start an analysis

session from a previous result. ComBiNet also implements subgraph comparison techniques, allowing the comparison of networks, network-related measures, and attribute distributions between the entities returned by the queries. I validate ComBiNet with the description of four real-world use case showing the system can be used to answer socio-historical questions while reflecting on the annotation/encoding process, and a formative usability study demonstrating the system can be used smoothly by social historians.

After the related work section, I describe our design process in §4.3, present the system ComBiNet in §4.4 with the design of the visual query and comparison features, and present four use cases demonstrating the utility of the system in §4.5 showing it can be used to explore complex historical data and allowing historians to answer several of their questions using queries and comparisons while reflecting on their annotation/encoding process. I finish with the results of the formative usability study and the feedback of practitioners in §4.6.

4.2 Related Work

As I already discussed the related work on network modeling and social network visualization in chapter 2, I only discuss in this section the related work on graphlet analysis, visual graph querying, visual graph comparison, and provenance.

4.2.1 Graphlet Analysis

One of the inspirations for this project came after participating in the 2020 VAST challenge¹ where our team used graphlets to measure similarity between several networks [179].

Graphlets are small connected induced, non-isomorphic subgraphs composing any network (see §2.3.2 for more details). They were first introduced by Milo et al. [123] to explore the structural differences between biological networks, but they are now used in several disciplines involving networks such as sociology [33].

One of the aims of the VAST 2020 challenge was to compare several multivariate networks. However, by using graphlets we realized that 1) it was not very efficient to compare several networks in contrast to other measures, and 2) the interpretation of all graphlets patterns that are found in a network is complicated given the fact that one specific pattern can have various interpretations given the nodes involved and their positions in the network [94]. This is especially true that the number of potential graphlets grows exponentially as we increase the number of nodes considered (there are 6 graphlets of size 4 and 21 graphlets of size 5 for example) and if we add complexity to the network model, for example by using directed links or node and link types [153].

Instead of counting every graphlet occurrence and interpreting them with sociological meanings, it appeared more efficient to let social scientists find specific patterns to answer questions they already ask themselves on the data.

¹This is a challenge organized in the context of the IEEE Visual Analytics Science and Technology (VAST) conference. The challenge consisted of a series of analytical questions united under an overarching cyber threat scenario. We participated in the Mini-Challenge 1 which asked participants to identify a group of people that accidentally caused an internet outage. To identify this group, we were given a network profile and a large multi-variate social network to search in.

4.2.2 Visual Graph Querying

Graph pattern matching is an important task in SNA, which consists in finding a subgraph of interest in a larger graph [59]. Several scripting languages such as R [150] and Python [184] have been extended to support the exploration of social networks using specialized libraries such as igraph [44] and NetworkX [83], and provide functions for graph pattern matching. However, social scientists are often challenged to use scripting languages and programming, as they often do not have formal training in such technologies. Graph databases allow the storage and manipulation of network data with the use of query languages, such as the Cypher language for Neo4j [131]. To lower the complexity barrier of their usage, several visual graph query systems have been developed to allow analysts to rapidly build and refine their queries visually. Some systems hide the scripting language such as GRAPHITE [34], Intuinet², and VERTIGO [45] that allow specifying a graph query as a node-link diagram that the user creates interactively. Shadoan and Weaver [163] use a similar concept with hypergraphs to filter multidimensional data. Other systems, such as VIGOR [144] only visualize the query after it has been written by the user with a scripting language (here Cypher) and do not allow direct interaction of the visual representation of the query. All these visual query systems are limited to topological queries with constraints on the vertex and edge types and do not allow to make constraints on other dimensions such as attributes and time associated with vertices and edges.

4.2.3 Visual Graph Comparison

Gleicher et al. [77] propose a taxonomy of visual comparison designs for complex objects. They claim any visual comparison system can be classified into one (or a mix) of the three following categories: juxtaposition, superposition, or explicit design. Yet, few visual systems support comparison tasks for social networks.

Andrews et al. [6] describe a technique to compare several networks, using a combination of juxtaposition and superposition techniques. The two candidate networks are shown side by side, along with a third view composed of a fusion network highlighting both the shared nodes along with the non-shared nodes with different colors.

Freire et al [69] describe the ManyNets system to compare many networks by using a table where each describes one graph and each column shows graph measures in terms of small visualizations, from simple bars to distributions, allowing the comparison of a large number of graphs. However, ManyNets does not visualize the networks per se (no layout shown), and do not take into account attributes, node types, or time.

Hascoët and Dragicevic [86] describe a system to match and compare graphs using superposition, focusing on the topology, not taking into account attributes or time. Tovanich et al. [179] propose a visual analytics tool to compare multivariate, sometimes bipartite, dynamic networks and find common structures. However, the tool does not handle roles and is designed for the specific task of matching a subgraph into a larger network.

²See <https://intuinet.fr>

4.2.4 Provenance

Provenance in the context of Visual Analytics consists in the logging of the sequence of actions of users on an interactive visualization system during analysis sessions. Collecting provenance information has proven to benefit users by providing them action recovery (undo) plus collaborative and reproducibility capabilities [151]. For example, the VisTrails system allows users to reproduce their visual analyses by providing an executable history graph of their actions, [30] while GraphTrail provides provenance tools to ease collaborative analysis [54]. Provenance can also be beneficial for visualization designers and researchers, as it gives them a tool to understand users' behaviors [14, 21] and evaluate/improve visualization systems [152]. All the reasons and concrete implementations of provenance are discussed in depth in Xu's survey [194].

4.3 Task Analysis and Design Process

I designed the ComBiNet tool in collaboration with social historians who wanted to follow a network analysis on their historical semi-structured documents, that are well modeled by bipartite multivariate dynamic networks. I first collected questions they had about their data and what they wanted to see in a visual interface. By analyzing the questions we leveraged tasks and requirements that I used to design and implement the interface, with continuous feedback from our collaborators.

4.3.1 Use Cases

We elaborated this interface from the collaborations with historians I described in §3.3.1. These collaborations involved regular meetings and multiple discussions over three years. All these datasets are textual corpora constituted of historical documents mentioning people with complex relationships, which are well modeled with bipartite multivariate dynamic networks. We give more details about the datasets of these collaborations in this section, along with our collaborators' main questions with the associated network queries to answer them. The full answers involve visualizations of the query results and attribute summaries that I describe in the next section. We categorized the questions according to four dimensions: global (G)/local (L) (do they want to categorize a group of nodes or retrieve specific persons/documents), if the question can be answered using the topology (T), and/or the attributes (A), and finally if a comparison (C) using several filters is needed or not (N).

1. Analysis of the social dynamics from **construction contracts in Italy in the 18th century (141 documents, 272 persons)** [41]. The corpus is made of contracts (manuscript documents) for different types of constructions in the Piedmont area in Italy. People are mentioned in three different roles: *Associates*, who participate in the construction; *Guarantors*, who bring financial guarantees; and *Approvers*, who vouch for the guarantors. Along with the time and location of the construction site, documents have a construction type (military, religious, and civil), work type (big work, small work, reparation, transportation, etc.), and material (wood, stone, metal). People also have an origin attribute (the place they come from), manually extracted from the original documents.

Question 1 Do approbators act as bridges compared to associates and guarantors? (G, T, C)

Query 1.1 Request all approbators occurrences

Query 1.2 Request all associates and guarantors occurrences

Question 2 Are there people mutually guarantors to each other in different contracts? (G, AT, N)

Query 2.1 Select pairs of people connected each to the two same document, with a guarantor role and any other role

Question 3 Who are the persons of the extended Zo family (G, AT, N)

Query 3.1 Request all the persons of the Zo family and their N+2 ego network

Question 4 Compare the Menafoglio and Zo families in terms of contracts and activities (G, AT, C)

Query 4.1 Request all the persons of the Menafoglio family and the documents that mention them

Query 4.2 Request all the persons of the Zo family and the documents that mention them

Question 5 Who are the persons having the 3 roles? (G, AT, N)

Query 5.1 Select persons with associate, guarantor, and approbator roles in 3 different documents

Question 6 What are the differences between Torino and Torino surroundings, concerning the types of constructions and actors involved? (G, AT, C)

Query 6.1 Request all documents located in Torino, with the persons mentioned

Query 6.2 Request all documents located in the Torino area, with the persons mentioned

2. Analysis of migrations from the **genealogy of a french family between the 17th–20th centuries (2053 events, 957 persons from a private source)**. The corpus is made of family trees referring to several document/event types: birth and death certificates, marriage acts, military mobilization, and census report. The roles are different for each event type and consist of *children*, *father*, *mother* for the birth events, *deceased* for the death event, *spouse* and *witnesses* for the marriages, and *family members* for the census events.

Question 7 What is the trajectory of life for a given specific individual (birth, living, marriage, death) (L, A, N)

Query 7.1 Select one person and all her/his documents (to use the mentioned places)

Question 8 What is the trajectory of life for a family (L, A, N)

Query 8.1 Select birth certificates with the child, parents, and birthplace

Question 9 Where are located the main migrations, and at which time do they occur? (G, A, N)

Query 9.1 Select persons with a geolocated birth and death certificate

Question 10 Are there differences in volume and location between migrations in the 18th and 19th centuries? (G, A, C)

Query 10.1 Select persons with a geolocated birth and death certificate from the 18th century

Query 10.2 Select persons with a geolocated birth and death certificate from the 19th century

Question 11 In the Haute-Vienne and Cote d'Armor administrative areas, are there cycles in living places every 10/20 years? (G, A, N)

Query 11.1 Select persons with their census reports located in Cote d'Armor and Haute-Vienne

Question 12 In the 19th century, was there an overall decrease in the social status and professions of persons in the dataset? (G, A, C)

Query 12.1 Select persons in the first half of the 19th century with a profession mentioned

Query 12.2 Select persons in the second half of the 19th century with a profession mentioned

3. Analysis of migrations from Spain to Argentina through the **marriage acts at Buenos Aires in the 17–19th centuries (1381 acts, 6659 persons)** [127]. The corpus is made of acts that mention the spouses and the witnesses of the wedding, which are the roles modeled by the links. The origin, date of birth, and parents' names are specified for both spouses.

Question 13 How are spouses and witnesses linked in their family network? (G, T, N)

Query 13.1 Select marriages with spouses and witnesses, where the spouse and witnesses have the same parents

Query 13.2 Select marriages with spouses and witnesses, where the spouse and witnesses have the same grandparents

Question 14 Who are the persons with 2 marriages with a long delay? (L, A, N)

Query 14.1 Select persons in 2 marriages as husband or wife. Put a constraint on the difference of time in the marriages

Question 15 Where are the persons marrying in Buenos Aires coming from? (G, A, N)

Query 15.1 Select persons with a birth certificate not located in Buenos Aires

4. Socio-political analysis of **migration of ethnic Germans from communist Romania to West Germany in the 20th century (ongoing work)** [50]. The corpus is made of administrative forms that mention persons requesting to migrate, along with the persons they want to join, and the administrative persons of the ministry in charge of the forms (3 roles). The family members of the aspiring migrant are also mentioned in the forms, with their respective dates of birth.

Question 16 What members of their family do emigrants usually join? (G, AT, N)

Query 16.1 Select all migration documents with the emigrant and the person they are joining

Question 17 What price does the emigrant have to pay, given their socio-economic profiles? (G, A, C)

Query 17.1 Select people who are mentioned in a budget and a migration document

4.3.2 Tasks Analysis

Most of the questions we collected from our collaborators could be answered by isolating a subgroup of entities and analyzing them in the context of the whole network, or by comparing two subgraphs, in terms of their entities, structure, and attribute distributions. From discussions with our collaborators and the analysis of their questions on their data, we elaborated a list of requirements for the visual interface, split into three main parts: 1) Exploration of the data, 2) Queries, and 3) Comparisons. The elaboration of the tasks was an iterative process, as we showed the interface to our collaborators several times in the development phase to get feedback. The tasks are described here and summarized in Table 4.1:

Main Tasks	Subtasks	Views	Constraints
Bipartite Graph Exploration	T1.1 Overview of the network	V1	A node-link representation is expected. The geolocation of events has to be done according to the historical period.
	T1.2 Overview of nodes attribute values and distributions	V1,V2,V4	
	T1.3 Show the persons' roles in the documents they appear in	V1	
	T1.4 Show the location of the different documents	V2	
	T1.5 Show the time of the documents	V1,V2,V4	
Apply filters to isolate subgraphs	T2.1 Filter on topological patterns	V6, V8	Constraints must be easy to set and visual.
	T2.2 Filter on attribute values	V7,V8	
	T2.3 Show the provenance of filters	V9	
	T2.4 Show the subgroups alone or in the network's context	V1, V2	
Compare several subgroups	T3.1 Show the shared and exclusive entities	V1/V2	
	T3.2 Compare the node attribute distributions	V4	
	T3.3 Compare the subgraph measures	V3	

Table 4.1 – Tasks to support during exploration, according to our expert collaborators, are split into 3 main high-level tasks.

1. **Exploration of bipartite multivariate dynamic network.** The visual interface must allow exploration of this specific type of network, using every aspect of the data, i.e. its topology (T1.1), node attributes (T1.2), roles (T1.3), geolocation of the documents/events (T1.4) and time (T1.5). Common interactions such as selection and zooming are also needed for the exploration.
2. **Applying filters.** To answer their questions, users need to be able to apply filters to the data, to isolate specific groups of entities having specific behaviors or characteristics. To answer the diversity of questions, they should be able to put constraints on every aspect of the data, i.e. the topology, the roles (T2.1), and the attributes (including time and geolocation) (T2.2). Access to provenance information can also help them in their query construction, by going to previous states and exploring different paths more easily (T2.3). Once they are satisfied with their query, they want to explore the results, usually in the context of the whole network (T2.4).
3. **Comparison of several subgraphs.** Users should be able to compare several subgraphs isolated after applying filters, to see the similarities and differences between groups of entities of interest. The system should be able to easily see the common and shared entities of the two subgraphs (T3.1), their respective place in the network, their structural differences (T3.2), and their different attribute distributions (T3.3).

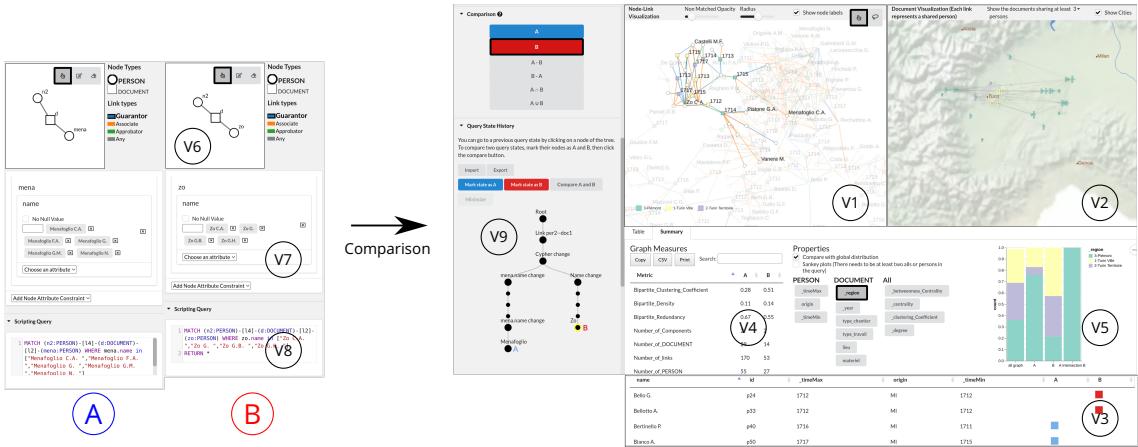


Figure 4.1 – The ComBiNet system used to compare two subgroups of a social network of contracts from [41], extracted with dynamic visual queries. (A) and (B) show the two visual queries created by the user in the query panel using an interactive node-link diagram editor (V6), dynamic query widgets (V7), and the equivalent Cypher script (V8). The right part shows ComBiNet’s global interface in *comparison* mode: (V1) Network visualization panel, (V2) Map of the geolocalized nodes, (V3) Table of persons, (V4) Graph measures comparison, (V5) Attribute distribution plots, and (V9) Provenance tree. The two visual queries on the left, translated into Cypher queries below, select the “Menafoglio” family on the left, and the “Zo” family on the right, along with their construction contracts and close collaborators.

4.4 The ComBiNet System

ComBiNet is designed to visualize, explore, and analyze social networks encoded as bipartite multivariate dynamic network. Some other systems exist to explore bipartite social networks such as Jigsaw and Puck, but do not encode every aspect of historical documents historians are interested in. Table 4.2 shows a comparison of their data model compared to ComBiNet.

When started, ComBiNet dynamically collects the node types, roles, sub-types, and attributes when reading the network from the database. The interface is constituted of four main panels, split into different views as shown in Figure 4.1: the query and comparison panel (V6, V7, V8, and V9), the bipartite visualization panel (V1), the map visualization panel (V2), and

	Bipartite	Node Attributes	Links Attributes	Dynamic	Geolocated
Jigsaw	✓	Only some	X	✓	✓
Puck	✓	X	X	✓	X
ComBiNet	✓	✓	Encode roles	✓	✓

Table 4.2 – Comparison of the data model of several VA systems aimed at exploring bipartite social networks.

the query results panel (V3, V4, V5). I present in the following the different views, according to their visualization or query functions. Comparison features are incorporated in the same views with different comparison mechanisms.

4.4.1 Visualizations

ComBiNet presents a social network with multiple visualizations and views highlighting different aspects of the data. The views are linked when it makes sense so that interactions such as selection done on one propagate to other views.

V1: Bipartite Node-Link View The bipartite node-link visualization panel shows the network using the DrL force layout from igraph [44] with overlap removal using D3 [22]. Node-link representations are very common in social sciences [12, 40, 129, 169] and were a specific request from our collaborators. In the context of our bipartite model, the persons are represented as circles and the documents/events as squares, while the roles are encoded as link colors. A link models the mention of a person in a document. This view provides an overview of the data by showing the structure of the network (T1.1) and the roles of the persons in their different documents (T1.2). The view also provides pan & zoom and selection interactions for effective navigation. Nodes' labels are displayed (name of person and ids of documents by default) on the canvas with an occlusion-free mechanism that hides nodes with a low degree when two or more nodes' labels overlap.

V2: Map View The map visualization panel on the right shows an event-centric view, displaying only the geolocalized event nodes on a map. By default, only event nodes are shown, but users can select a threshold to show links between nodes when they share at least a given number of persons in their mentions. Persons are not directly shown in this view as they do not have a unique location. This map view presents a transformation of the bipartite network, focused on the geospatial information that is very important to social scientists (T1.3).

As we collaborate with historians who study different periods, we cannot use modern map backgrounds such as the default one provided by OpenStreetMap or Google Maps since many features are anachronistic (e.g., roads, administrative areas, borders). We, therefore, provide a map background with only these non-administrative features: elevation, lakes, rivers, and types of environment. We also show the most important cities as most of them existed in the past and provide landmarks. The map uses Natural Earth tiles and vector data [130].

The map has the same interaction mechanisms as the bipartite node-link view. The two views are also coordinated: selecting/hovering an event node in the graph view highlights it on the map and vice versa, while hovering a person node highlights all its corresponding documents on the map, rapidly showing the person's events' locations.

V3: Entities Tables All the persons and the documents of the loaded dataset are listed in two separate tables, showing the attributes of the entities (person or document). This way, users can order the entities according to any attribute they want (T1.2). The tables are linked to the visualizations, meaning that selecting a row highlights the respective entity in the visualizations and vice-versa. Selecting a node hence highlights the corresponding row and pushes it to the top of the table. Tables in social network visualization systems have been proven to be efficient and useful for social scientists when exploring their data [17] and are a feature that has been asked by our collaborators. It allows them to link the visualization to the network entities more

easily, and dive deeper into one entity's attribute values after selecting it in the network. For example, if the visualization reveals an intriguing person connected to two distant components through two documents, the user can rapidly see the information of this person and documents on the tables, to see if this could be an error from the annotations or an interesting person he or she could investigate more in depth in the original sources. It also makes ranking entities according to various criteria easier and more straightforward. Finally, the tables are exportable in CSV, pdf, or directly in the clipboard, which was a request to our collaborators.

V4: Graph Measures The Graph Measures view shows measures related to the network and gives insights into its structure to users (T1.1). We report simple measures like the number of persons, documents, links, and components, and more sophisticated bipartite network measures asked by our users, that they can report for their analysis: the bipartite density, bipartite average clustering coefficient, and bipartite average redundancy [108]. These measures are updated in real time when filters and comparisons are applied.

V5: Attributes View All the attributes in the network are shown as buttons in the bottom right of the interface, sorted by their associated node type (person, document, and "All" for both types). They can be quickly visualized by hovering over the button, producing two effects: it colors all the nodes on the two views according to their attribute values, and it shows a plot of the distribution of the selected attribute. Figure 4.2 shows the construction dataset of collaboration #1 where the user selected the `_year` attribute, coloring the documents nodes with their year in the node-link diagram (left) and the map view (right), revealing for example that most construction occurring in 1714 occurred in Torino and Torino close surrounding. By clicking on the button, the visual encoding and the distribution plot remain selected. This interaction is inspired by the x-ray technique of the Vizster system [89]. Users can follow a first exploration of their data by visually detecting correlations between attribute values and some groups of persons or between attribute values and some specific areas in the map view (T1.2, T1.4, T1.5).

4.4.2 Query Panel

The query panel allows users to rapidly build queries visually, with topological and attribute constraints. The visualization of the query is synchronized with the Cypher query sent to the database. Modifying one representation update the other, allowing users to build a query visually and refine it in Cypher when appropriate. Experts users who know the Cypher language can also start to construct their query textually and modify it visually later on. In this subsection, I describe all the features and interactions allowing ComBiNet to build a query and illustrate them with questions 2 and 6 of our collaboration #1. Our collaborator wants to *find the persons who are mutually guarantors to each other in separate contracts* (2) and to know *how Torino and Torino's surroundings differ according to their contracts* (6). Figure 4.4 (left) shows the final queries, but first, I explain how to create them. ? **V6: Node-Link Dynamic Query**

The interactive node-link diagram allows the construction of a subgraph query graphically, that represents a topological constraint (T2.1). The query subgraph is built and edited interactively. At each modification, the visual query is converted into a Cypher query and run in the database which returns the results. All the matches are displayed in the entities tables (V3) and highlighted in the main visualization views (V1, V2). Three modes of interaction are available

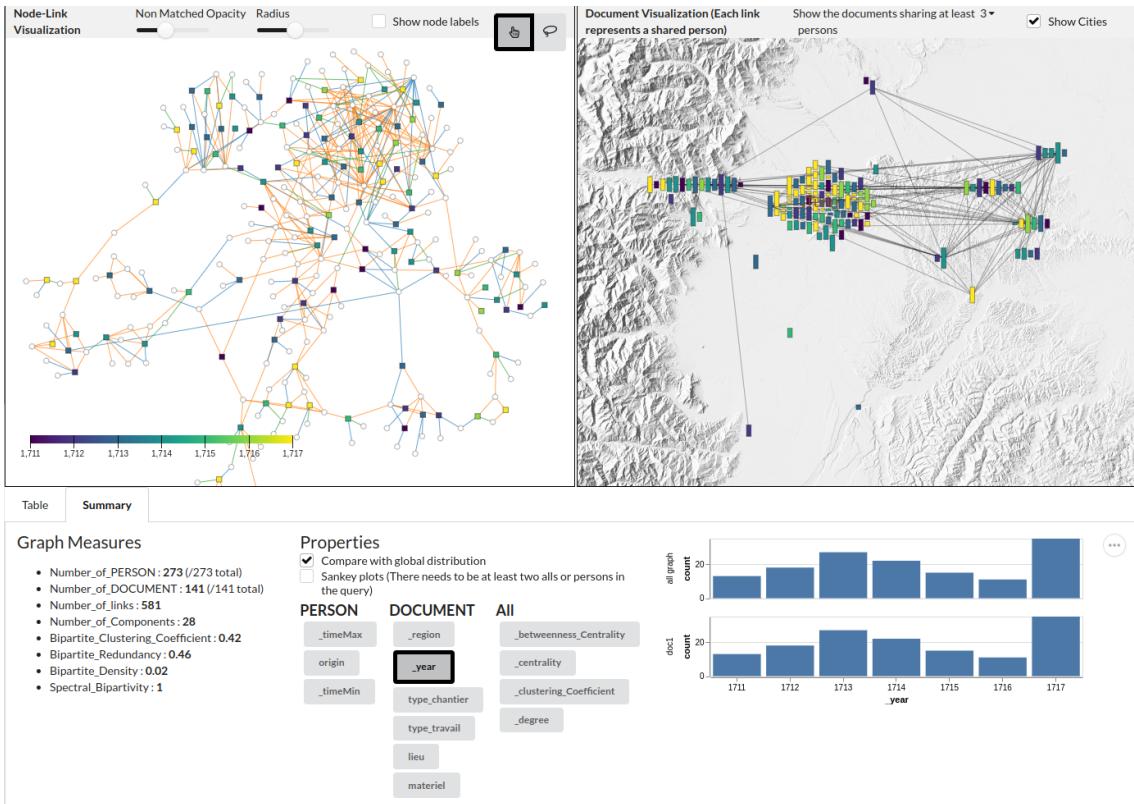


Figure 4.2 – ComBiNet interface wreal-timeith the dataset of collaboration #1. The user selected the *_year* attribute, showing the distribution of document years with a histogram (bottom right), and coloring the documents node on the bipartite view (left) and map view simultaneously (right).

through the top-right menu: *selection*, *addition*, and *deletion*. The *selection* mode allows to drag the nodes in the panel, while the *addition* and *deletion* modes allow the following actions:

Node Creation: In *addition* mode, clicking on an empty area creates a new node. The node will be of the selected type from the legend on the right (Person or Document).

Node Deletion: In *deletion* mode, clicking on a node deletes it and its links.

Change Node type: In *selection* mode, clicking on a node opens a menu allowing to change its type.

Link Creation: In *addition* mode, clicking on a node and dragging the mouse to another node will connect the two with a link. Its type (color) will be the link type selected on the legend.

Link Deletion: In *deletion* mode, clicking on a link deletes it.

Change link type: In *selection* mode, clicking on a link opens a menu to change its type.

Users build concrete subgraphs with the same representation as in the bipartite network view: a visual query is a network template with additional attribute constraints. Each role (link type) is rendered using a color (Figure 4.3 left). Users can also create untyped links using the *Any* value, which will match all the existing link types (Figure 4.3 left). Created links can be matched by different selected link types, by checking several possible types for one link. These links are represented by a dashed line with the colors of the possible types (Figure 4.3 middle right). Several links with different types can also be created among two nodes to query a person with more than one role in the same event (Figure 4.3 right). When a node or link is created in the query, it is given an identifier starting with *per* for a person, *doc* for a document, *link* for a link, followed by a number. These identifiers are used in the attribute constraint panels and the textual query and can be changed through their textual representations.

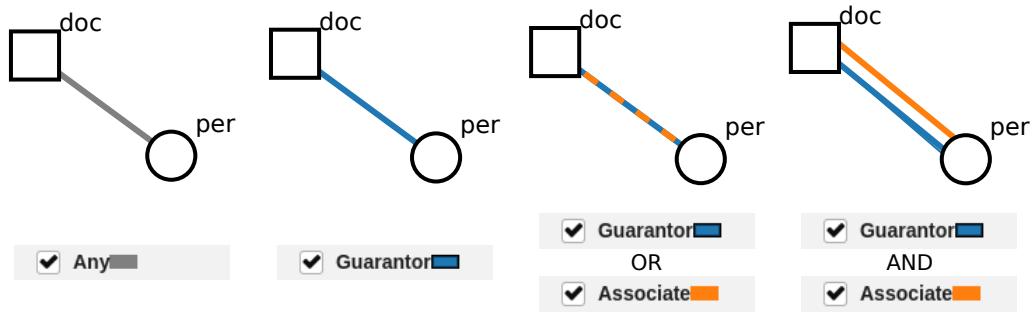


Figure 4.3 – All link creation possibilities: Any link type (left), one selected link type, here guarantor (middle left), the union of several link types (middle right), several links with different types (right)

To find persons who are mutually guarantors in our collaboration #1, we first create one person and two documents using the addition mode and by clicking on the canvas. We then link the person node to the first document with a link that is not typed (Figure 4.3 left), and link it to the second document with a *guarantor* link (Figure 4.3 middle left). We then create a second person node and link it to the two documents with opposite link types. The resulting visual query is presented in Figure 4.4 (a). To answer question 6 (comparing Torino and Torino surroundings), we start to request all the links in the graph, no matter the type, as shown in Figure 4.4 (b). The database then returns all the links in the graph with their attached nodes. Putting attribute constraints on the location of the contracts will then let us answer the question.

V7: Attribute Constraint Widgets Users can also add attribute constraints (T2.2) on the created nodes with the help of interactive widgets. An input button is created for each node and link identifier from the node-link query panel. It allows the creation of a dynamic query widget for any of its attributes. The widget design varies according to the three possible attribute types: numeric, categorical, and nominal, as in the original dynamic queries formalization by Shneiderman [166]:

1. **Numeric constraints** are modeled as range sliders, allowing the selection of lower and upper bounds to the filter.

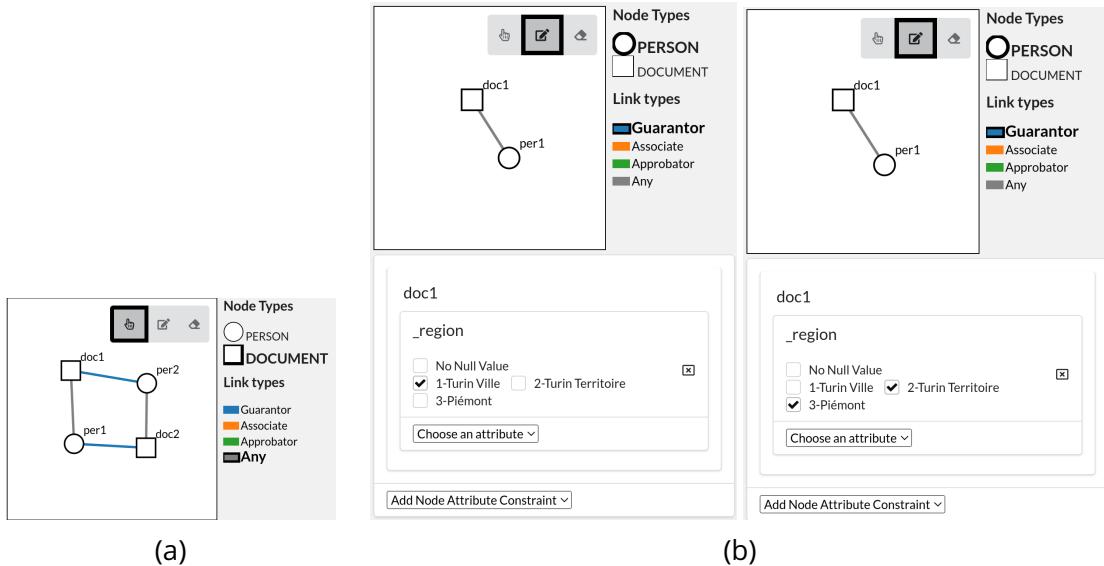


Figure 4.4 – Visual queries created to answer questions 2 and 6 of our collaboration #1. (a) The visual query retrieves individuals who are mutually guarantors to each other in separate construction contracts. (b) The two visual queries retrieve the documents—along with the signatories—of Torino (*Turin* in french) (left) and of Torino surroundings (*Turin Territoire* and *Piemont*) (right)

2. **Categorical constraints** are modeled as a set of checkboxes. Each possible value has a corresponding checkbox.
3. **Nominal constraints** are modeled as text input, where the user can write any desired value. All the possible values are shown at the same time and filtered as the user writes.

For the categorical and nominal widgets, selecting several values corresponds to the union of the filters. The three widget types are shown in Figure 4.5.

To answer our collaborator's second question (*how do Torino and Torino's surroundings differ according to their contracts?*), we first filter the documents which are located in Torino (*Turin*). For this, we select the whole dataset by linking a person and document node with an untyped link. Then, we select the id *doc1* of the document of our visual node-link query, and the *region* attribute. It initializes a categorical widget including all the values found in the dataset for this attribute with associated checkboxes. We check the region of interest “1-Turin Ville” to select all the documents from this region. The first widget of Figure 4.5 illustrates the created constraint. To select the documents of Torino's surroundings, we can simply uncheck the “1-Turin Ville” value for the *region* attribute and check the two other values “2-Turin Territoire” and “3-Piemont” which are areas corresponding to the surroundings of Torino. Both queries are represented in Figure 4.4 (b).

V8: Cypher Editor Users can build or modify a query using the Cypher query language, with the Cypher text editor. This allows users to start creating a query visually and refining it by text for complex constraints which can not be represented by a visual form easily. The parts of

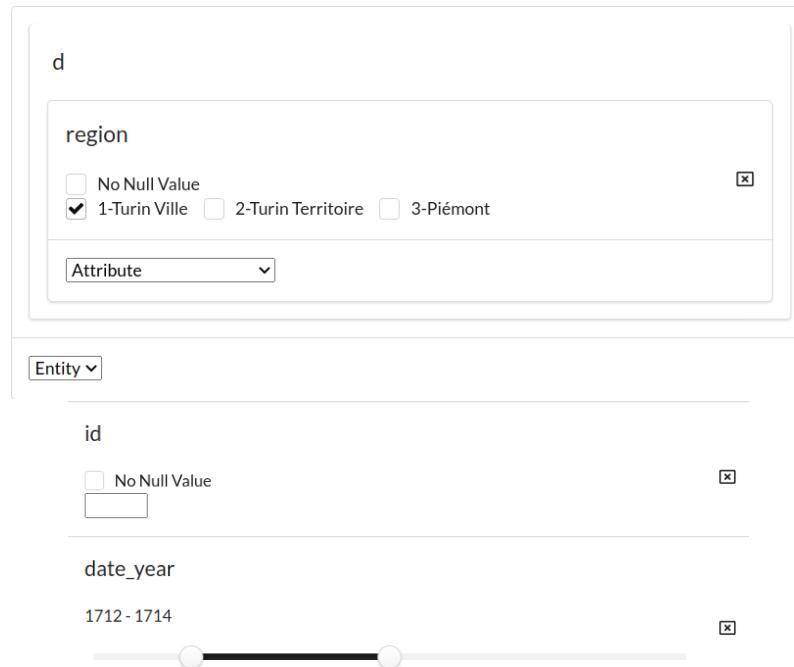


Figure 4.5 – Widget designs for the different attribute types: checkboxes for categorical attributes (top), text input for nominal attributes (middle), and a double slider for numerical attributes (bottom). The categorical attribute example shows the inputs letting users create new constraints for other attributes and other nodes.

the Cypher query which are not visually expressible appear in Cypher widgets next to the other widgets. The editor supports autocompletion e.g., to help to discover and spell the attribute names. The visual and textual representations are synchronized, meaning that modifying one update the other and return the results in the visualizations, tables, and attribute distributions.

Query Results

Each modification of the query, whether from the node-link dynamic query, the widgets, or the Cypher text box, update the two visualization panels (V1, V2), the entities tables (V3), the network measures view (V5), and the attribute plots (V6). The nodes and links that do not match (are not retrieved by the query) are grayed out in V1 and V2 and are removed from the persons and documents tables (V3). A third table shows every occurrence found of the created pattern that we call the occurrence table. The occurrence table for question 1 of collaboration #1 is shown in Figure 4.6 (a). It tells us that the occurrence has been found 72 times, meaning that the pattern exists 36 times in the network by taking into account the symmetry of the subgraph query. Users can switch between the three tables in the table view using the tabs. The network measures are computed on the new subgraph formed by the union of all patterns found and updated on the network measures view (V5). Figure 4.6 (b) (left) shows to the user the different graph measures of the subgraph induced by the patterns found. Since some

measures can be long to compute, the values are computed iteratively in the backend and shown progressively [61] to avoid blocking the interface. The distribution plots in the attributes view (V6) are updated, showing the values of the entities of the latest constructed query, next to the global distributions.

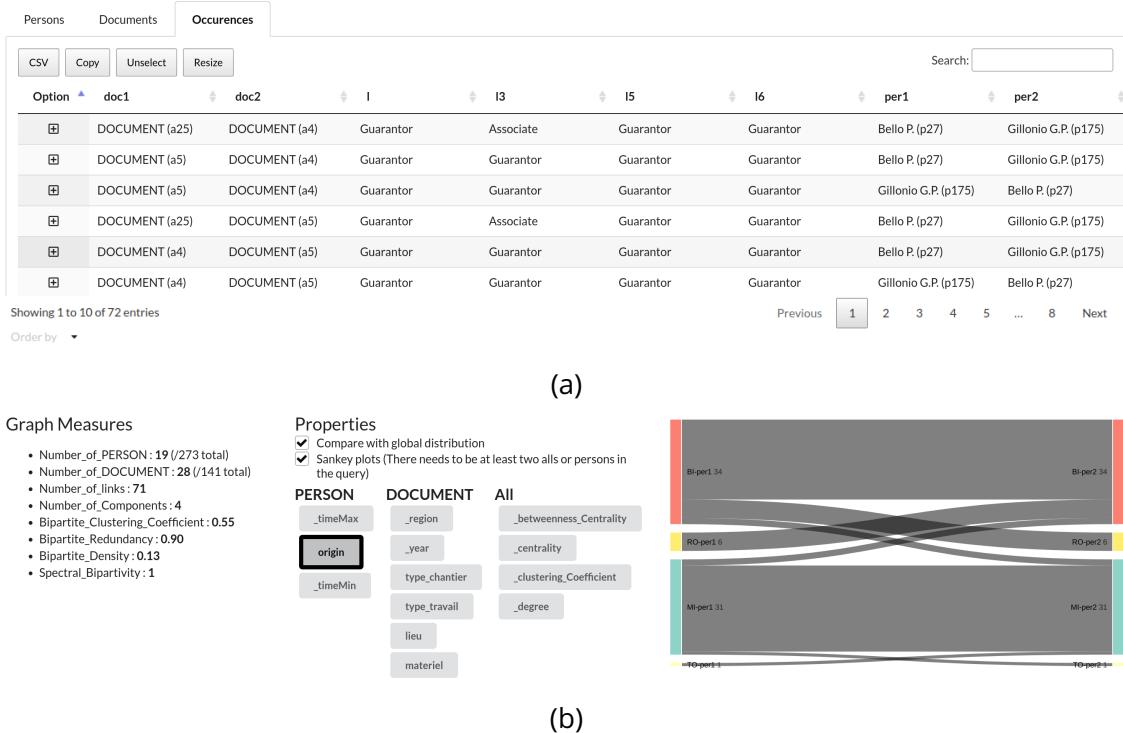


Figure 4.6 – Results of question 2 of collaboration #1: (a) shows a subset of the table view with every occurrence of the pattern found. (b) shows the summary panel, with the graph measures and the attributes view with the *origin* attribute selected and the Sankey option checked. It allows us to see the attribute distribution of the persons included in the pattern and see if there is a relationship between persons who are mutually guarantors and their origin.

Attributes Visualization When users select an attribute in the attributes view (V5), its distribution is visualized for the queried entities and the whole network with a histogram. However, these plots show the aggregated values and we lose the potential value transitions between the query nodes. For example, Figure 4.7 shows a query to list the persons with the role of “approbator” (green) in a contract after being a “guarantor” (blue) in another contract (using a time constraint). We may want to see if the locations or types of the two contracts are the same or if they change, case by case. Unfortunately, we lose this information with the aggregated plots. By checking the “Sankey” option on top of the distribution visualization, the plots are transformed into Sankey diagrams, giving information on how the attribute values relate between the nodes (person or event) of the same query. A Sankey diagram showing the attribute distributions is particularly useful for queries where nodes have a relationship in

regard to time, such as birth certificates, marriage, or death certificates where we know the order in which these events occurred. It is also useful for queries with user-defined time order constraints as in Figure 4.7.

The attribute plots are exportable in SVG, while the tables are exportable in CSV, pdf, or directly in the clipboard. This was a demand of our collaborators, who can share the results of their queries easily or use them in another software or tool, according to the *traceability* principle.

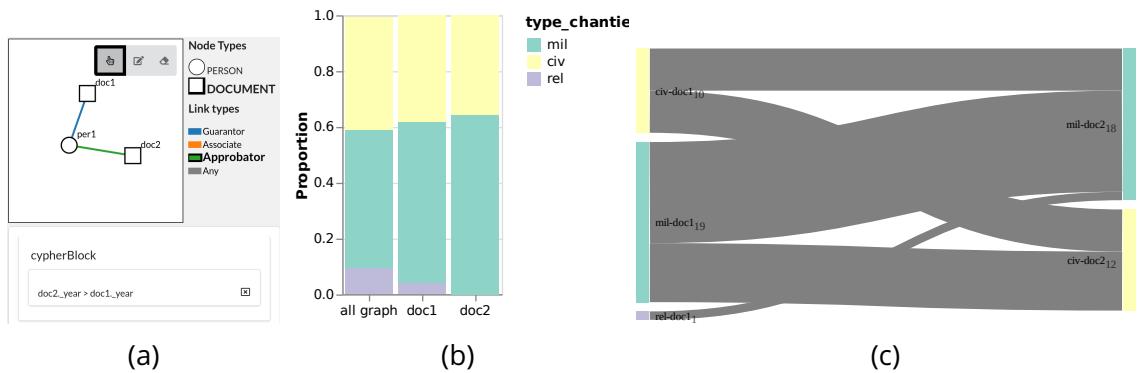


Figure 4.7 – Two ways of showing the distribution of “type chantier” (type of works), a categorical attribute with three possible values “*religious*”, “*military*”, and “*civilian*”. (a) A query matching the contracts made by the same person (*per1*) as an “approbator” (green link to *doc2*) after being a “guarantor” (blue link to *doc1*) using the constraint (*doc2._year > doc1._year*). (b) Stacked bar chart for the matches, the earlier contract (*doc1*), the older contract (*doc2*), and (c) Sankey diagram with the early values on the left and the last on the right. The Sankey diagram reveals the value changes between the two documents: the guarantor who worked initially on religious work switched to military work.

The graph measures and attribute views for the results of question 2 of collaboration #1 are shown in Figure 4.6. The Sankey view of the *origin* attribute shows that mutual guarantors come from 4 regions only and that usually, people have mutual guarantor relationships only with persons of the same origin. This is especially true for persons from *Milano*, and with some reciprocal links between persons from *Bioglio* and the *Comune di Ro*.

V9: Provenance Tree Each change in the query panel is saved with the computed results so that the history of the query construction can be shown in the form of a provenance tree (T2.4), managed with the Ttrack library [46]. Each node of the tree represents a query change, with a descriptive label such as “New Link”. It enables to rapidly visualize the succession of filters applied with their refinements. At any moment, users can rename a tree node or click on it to go back to the previous state; allowing them to explore different query possibilities easily and iteratively. Hovering over a node shows a tooltip with the query panel associated with the selected query state. It let users rapidly see what query is associated with each node of the tree. If a new change is made on the query from a previous state, a new branch is created on the tree,

permitting to revisit and refine explorations. Figure 4.8 shows the provenance tree made to answer question 2, split into 2 branches, with the tooltip showing one of the node query states. The whole provenance tree is exportable and importable in JSON format, allowing to 1) start

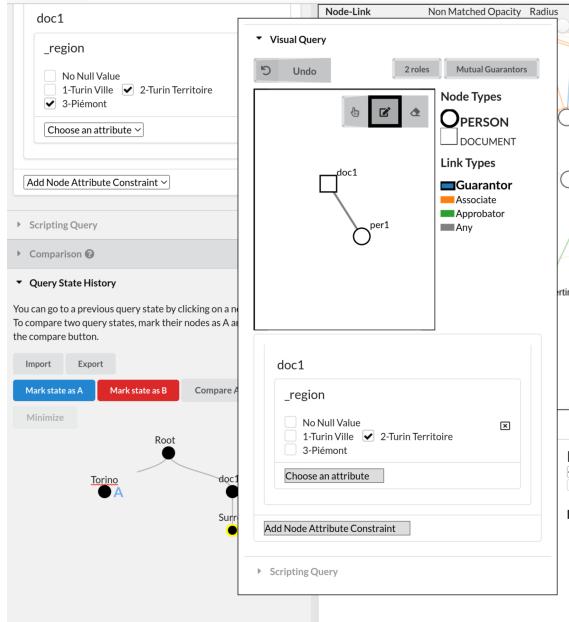


Figure 4.8 – Provenance tree to answer question 2 of collaboration #1: left branch leads to Torino documents (the node is labeled as A) while right branch leads to surrounding documents (the node is labeled as B). The user hovers over one node, revealing a tooltip that shows the visualization of the node's query..

a session from a previous exploration and not from scratch, 2) share exploration sessions and results with others, and 3) provide a trace of the exploration leading to a potentially interesting result, hence providing *traceability* in the results.

4.4.3 Comparison

In addition to comparing the results of a query to the whole graph, ComBiNet allows comparing the results of two queries. Users can select two query states in the provenance tree and mark them either as “A” or “B”. Clicking on the button “Compare State A and B” compares them. The interface changes to *comparison mode*. Several buttons appear on top of the provenance tree: A , B , $A - B$, $B - A$, $A \cap B$, and $A \cup B$ for exploring the combinations of the two results of A and B in the two visualizations panels.

To answer several of the questions raised by our collaborators, we need to compare two subsets of the network.

In question 6 of collaboration #1, we want to compare the constructions in Torino with the ones in Torino surrounding. Since we previously constructed the query returning all the contracts from Torino (*Turin*) with the mentioned people, we can return to this point in the provenance tree, and change the constraint of the *region* attribute from *Turin* to *Turin Territoire*

and *Piemont* using the checkboxes to get the documents of Torino surroundings in a second query. Both queries are shown in Figure 4.4 (b). The user can then rename the provenance tree nodes with explicit names such as “Torino” and “Surroundings”, and mark them as A and B using the appropriate buttons. Clicking on the “Compare State A and B” will make the interface compare the two query results.

Topological Comparison In comparison mode, users can rapidly switch between the visual filters of (A) and (B) by hovering over their respective buttons on the comparison menu and thus compare the structure of the two resulting subgraphs (T3.1). Similarly, different boolean comparison operations are available by hovering their respective buttons (Figure 4.1-C), such as the intersection, union, and differences between the two filters. Moreover, the summary tab allows comparing the different graph measures of the two subgraphs by showing them side by side (T3.3). Figure 4.9 shows the comparison table for the queries returning the subgraph of Torino (A) and Torino surroundings (B). Comparing these measures, such as the number of matched documents or the densities, is crucial for SNA. For example, the table indicates that the density is two times higher for Torino, suggesting that fewer persons participate in the same construction compared to Torino surroundings.

Metric	A	B
Bipartite_Clustering_Coefficient	0.52	0.42
Bipartite_Density	0.04	0.02
Bipartite_Redundancy	0.45	0.46
Number_of_Components	13	22
Number_of_DOCUMENT	42	97
Number_of_links	153	419
Number_of_PERSON	99	214
Spectral_Bipartivity	1	1

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

Previous 1 Next

Figure 4.9 – Comparison table of the network measures for Torino subgraph (A) and Torino surroundings subgraph (B).

Attribute-Based Comparison The comparison of one or several attribute distributions between (A) and (B) is also useful for answering the historical questions of our users. In the attribute view (V5) of the results panel, hovering or clicking on an attribute name will show the distribution of this attribute in four contexts: the nodes of the whole graph, the queries (A), (B), and the currently selected Boolean operator (e.g., intersection or union) if one is selected. This allows users to compare attribute distributions between several subsets of interest (T3.2). For example, we can compare the attributes between the contracts of Torino and the ones of its surroundings. We can also compare the persons who worked in Torino, in Torino’s close territory, and in both areas, by selecting the intersection operator. Figure 4.10 illustrates the comparison plots for different attributes. The first plot indicates that the types of construction sites differ between the two regions: the city of Torino clearly has a lot of military sites compared to

the surroundings of Torino, which has almost none. This is the opposite for the number of religious sites, which are almost all localized in the surroundings of Torino. If we now look at the year distribution of the contracts, we can see a difference in the distributions. The years of Torino's construction contracts were steady between 1711 and 1717 with a little spike in 1713, while the constructions were more scarce in the surroundings before 1716. We can see a big spike in construction in 1717. This is interesting to our users, as it shows the dynamic of the construction in the area: the center of the city started to be constructed before other constructions arose in the surroundings.

We can also compare the profiles of persons who collaborated at Torino and Torino surroundings by selecting the intersection of those two queries. One of the questions the historian had (question 2 of Table 4.1) was to know if those persons were a group with specific attributes and characteristics, or were inseparable from other persons working in the two areas. If we look at the betweenness centrality, on average, the values are higher for this group of people, meaning that the persons who work on the construction site at Torino and Torino's territory are clearly two distinct groups, and the persons collaborating in the two areas act as bridges between these groups. This visual demonstration was convincing and revealing for our users.

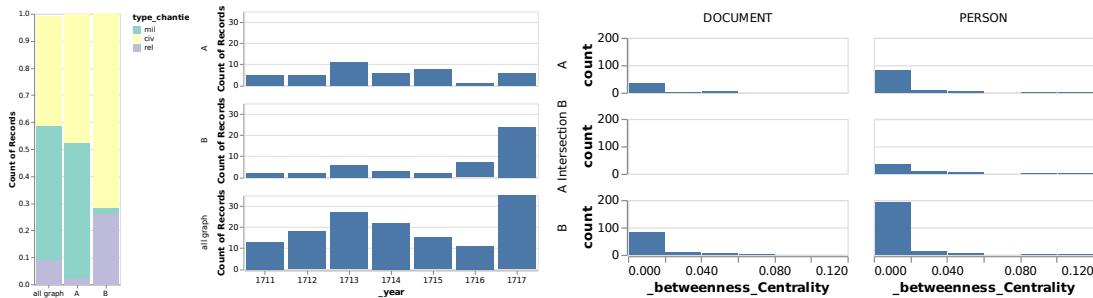


Figure 4.10 – Distribution of the type of constructions, the years, and the betweenness centrality for the documents and signatories of Torino (A), Torino surroundings (B), and the whole graph (top).

4.4.4 Implementation

ComBiNet is made of three components: a web visual interface, a python server, and a Neo4j [131] graph database instance. The client interface is written in JavaScript using D3 [22], Vega [160], and the Trrack library [46]. The python server is written in Flask and interacts with the Neo4j instance for query processing before sending the results to the frontend. We implemented the Cypher parser with the ANTLR parser generator [140]. The abstract syntax tree of the Cypher query is used as a representation of the query. Modifying the query visually updates the tree, which is translated into Cypher in the textual query panel. Similarly, a manual change in the Cypher query updates the abstract syntax tree which is translated into a visual query.

4.5 Use Cases

In this section, I describe how our system has been able to specifically answer questions from three of our collaborators and one other use case. The tool was mostly operated by the developers working side by side with the collaborators to test the expressiveness of the queries and the value of the results visualizations. The tool was refined as needed along the way.

4.5.1 Construction sites in Piedmont (#1)

One of the main questions of our collaborator was to compare two families which he knew played a big role in the structure of the network: the *Menafoglio* and *Zo* families (question 4 in Table 4.1). Specifically, he was interested in knowing if there were differences in specialization in the type of contracts and area of work for the core members of these families, and to what extent the two families were collaborating. Moreover, he was very interested in characterizing the group of people collaborating with both families.

To answer those questions, we first selected the core members of the *Menafoglio family*, by checking the people known by the historian, and their close neighbors. Looking at the bipartite view (see Figure 4.11 (a), we can see that the group is pretty dense with people collaborating a lot between them. Looking at the map, we can clearly see that the family has been mostly active in Piedmont outside of Torino and Torino's close territory. We also have a first view of the attribute distribution of the persons in the group and their contracts. We then do the same query for the *Zo* family. We keep the same topological filter and replace the name filters with the core members of the *Zo* family known by the historian. We see on the graph view (Figure 2 of the supplementary material) that the group is smaller and is in a different area in the graph. The map enriched with a selection of the *region* attribute shows that, contrary to the *Menafoglio*, the *Zo* family has been more active in Torino and Torino territory (a very close area of the city). The two groups can be compared using the *comparison mode* by selecting the two queries in the provenance tree. This opens the comparison menu to quickly navigate between the visual selection of (A), (B), and the set $A \cap B$ that interests our collaborator. The table showing the graph measures of the two subsets confirms what is shown visually: the *Menafoglio* group is more populated but less dense than the *Zo* family.

Our user is then interested in comparing the distribution of several attributes between the two groups. We can clearly see in Figure 4.12 (top right) that the *Menafoglio* family is more specialized in military (*mil*) sites, while the *Zo* family is doing more civil (*civ*) constructions. This is confirmed by the *material* distribution that shows that the contracts of the *Menafoglio* are often using stones, whereas it is never the case for *Zo* contracts. Finally, the persons collaborating in the two groups have a betweenness centrality higher on average (bottom right, middle chart). This makes sense as they act as bridges linking the two families.

4.5.2 French Genealogy (#2)

We describe how ComBiNet allowed us to answer an important question of the use case #2: to detect the largest migrations across several generations, in which areas, and at what time they occurred (question 9 in Table 4.1). The map view shows at a glance (Figure 4.13)

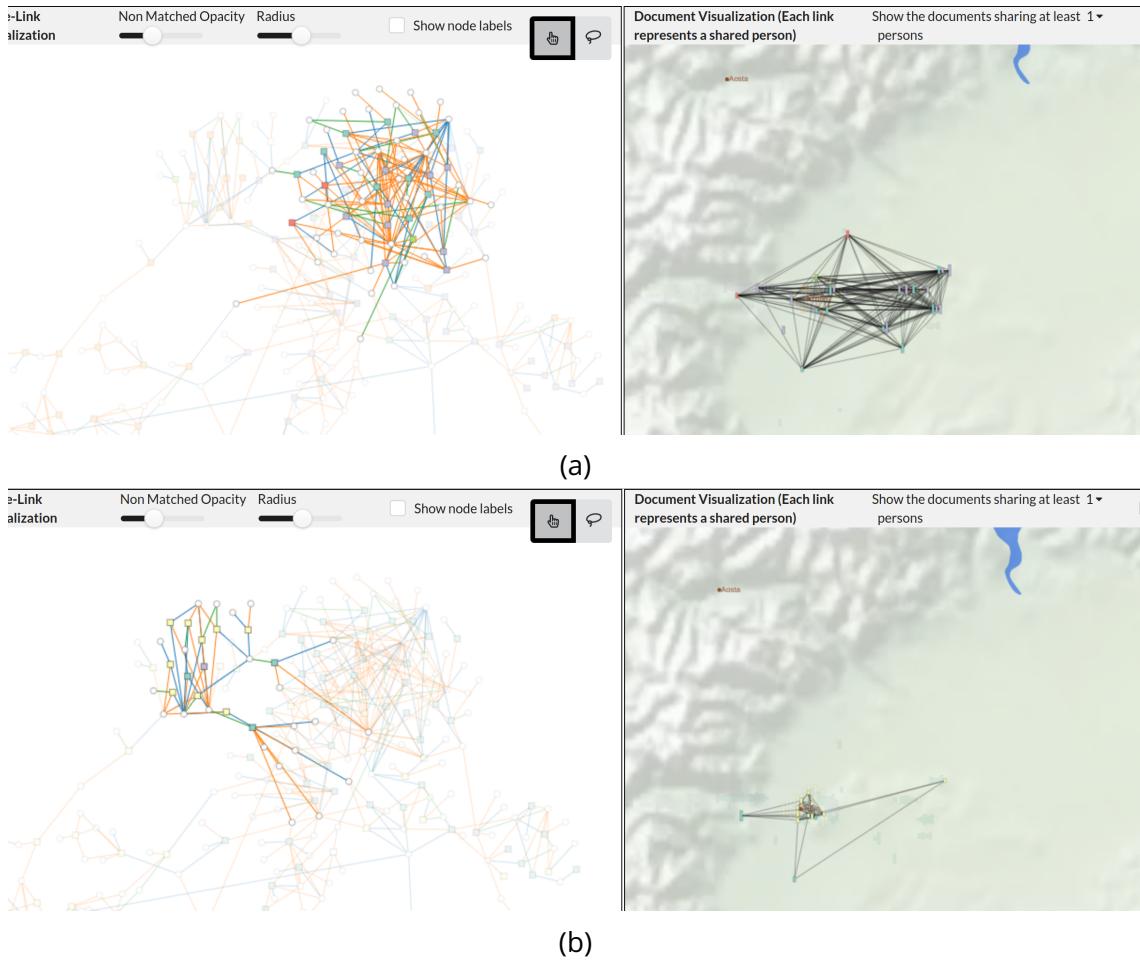


Figure 4.11 – Menafoglio (a) and Zo (b) families were retrieved with queries and highlighted in the bipartite node-link and map views.

that the majority of events have taken place in three specific regions: west (Britany), mid-north (Paris), and mid-south (Limousin).

To find patterns of migrations within families, we first make a query representing a simple family by linking a person node to a birth event, connected to the parents using a link of *father* or *mother* type. We repeat the process to the new parent node to add another generation. Finally, we connect the latest generation child with a death event, to have another date and location to compare to (see Figure 4.14a). This query returns every person with their parents and grandparents, along with their respective birth and death data for the latest person. We also create a constraint on the *department* attribute on the documents to only retrieve the events that have a non-null associated location. This request returns a subgraph of 64 persons and 88 documents. The user can now select the *department* attribute to create a Sankey diagram that shows the change of departments across the different generations of families. Figure 4.14b shows that the majority of families are from *Haute-Vienne* (which can easily be

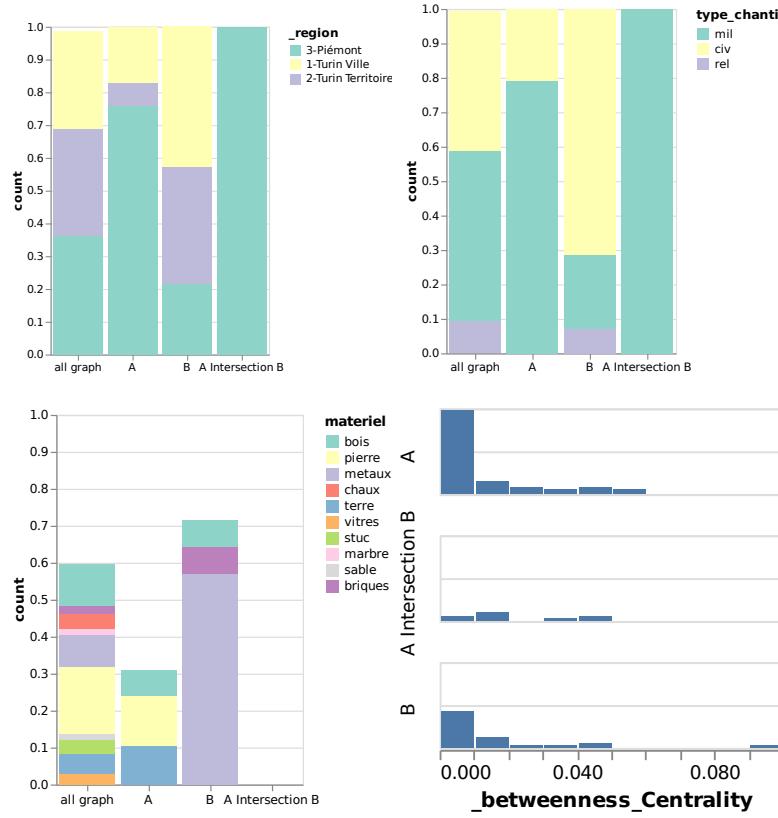


Figure 4.12 – Attributes distributions plots between the whole graph, the *Menafoglio* family (A), the *Zo* family (B), and $A \cap B$, for the *region*, *type_chantier*, *materiel* type.

confirmed by checking the map), and do not move much across generations. Our collaborator however detected interesting patterns of people moving from the department *Creuse* to *Haute-Vienne* across two generations. She refined the query by adding an attribute filter on this specific department using a widget. The table view then showed her who these migrants were and when it occurred. The bipartite visualization panel allowed exploring more in-depth this specific group of people.

Afterward, we answered question 9 (Table 4.1), i.e., is there a significant difference in the migrations between the 18th and 19th centuries. She thought people started moving in the 19th century and wanted to confirm it. To answer this, we first created a query to retrieve the people with birth and death certificates from a specified department. We then applied a time filter on the death certificate node, first for the 18th century and then the 19th century, compared the two query results using the comparison mode, and looked side by side the Sankey graphs related to *departments* (Figure 4.15). We can clearly see that people do not move at all in the 18th century, while in the 19th century even if the majority of people stay in the same place from their birth to their death, more than half moved. It thus confirms the hypothesis of our collaborator.

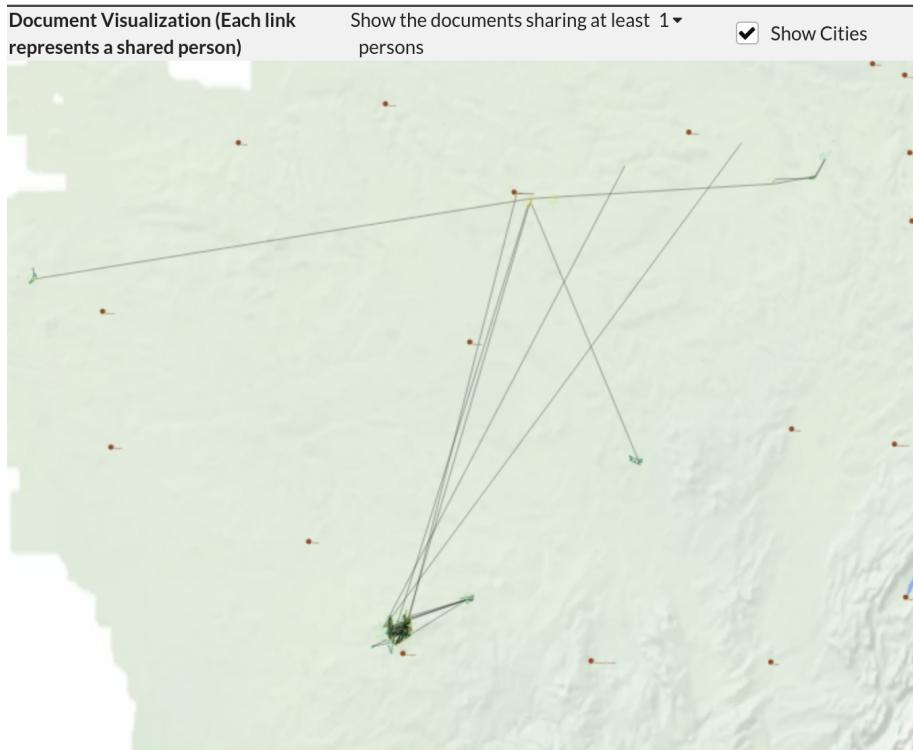
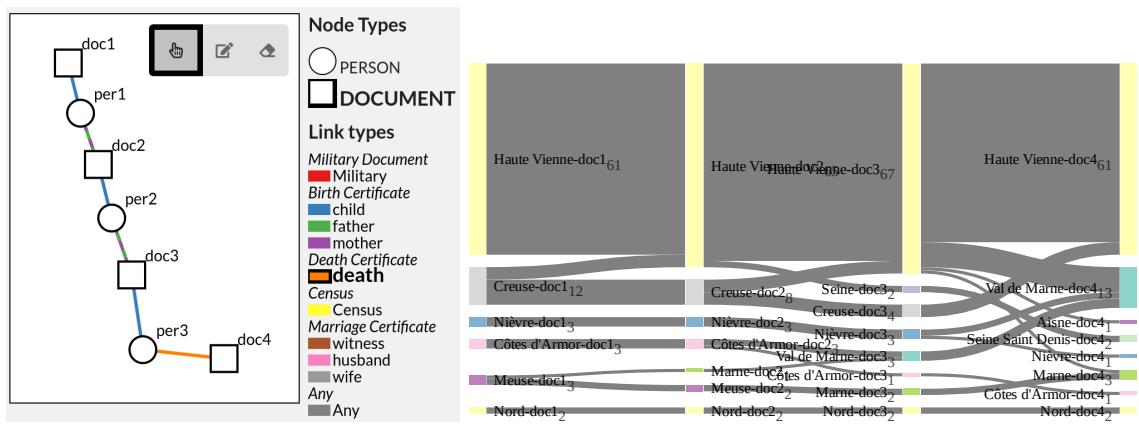


Figure 4.13 – Map of the migrations in France which occurred across several generations.



(a) Visual query to find all 3-generation families

(b) Sankey diagram showing the birth and death places of people across generations

Figure 4.14 – Migrations across departments over three generations

4.5.3 Marriage acts in Buenos Aires (#3)

I present in this subsection how ComBiNet has been used to detect erroneous encoding during the annotation process of the marriage acts of our collaboration #3. The 1381 documents

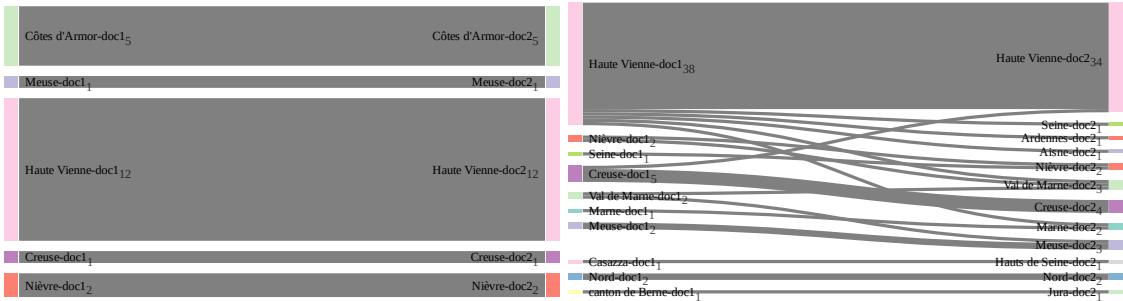


Figure 4.15 – Sankey diagrams showing the migration of people in the 18th and 19th centuries, extracted from their birth and death places.

mention 6659 individuals, who can have the same name, especially between fathers and sons in this period and region as specified by our collaborator. During the annotation process, the historian and his collaborators gave identifiers to the persons mentioned in the documents—which is typically part of the annotation procedure. However, in the case of homonyms, it can be hard to know if some mentions between different documents refer to the same or different persons. Historians cross the information contained in the different documents to disambiguate the persons [192], but errors can easily be made, i.e., giving the same identifier to different persons or giving different identifiers to the same person. I used ComBiNet in collaboration with researchers of this project to detect erroneous patterns and help them refine their encoded data. For this, we can find the persons mentioned in two acts either as *husband*, *wife*, or *witness* with a time difference of 70 years or more. Such person nodes in the network represent with almost full certainty two different persons who lived in different generations. We constructed a request to find this pattern with the visual query view and added the time constraint between the two marriage acts with the Cypher textual input. Figure 4.16 shows the visual query constructed (left), the bipartite view with the persons and documents matching the query highlighted (middle), and the table listing all the documents having mentions of people with erroneous identifiers (bottom right). The table permits to browse through all person nodes (29 have been found) that correspond in fact to more than one person and to the documents which contain the wrongly given identifiers. Using the exporting capabilities, our collaborator has exported the occurrence table indicating the pairs of documents (with their identifiers) mentioning two different persons who have been given the same identifier. Using this table, he has been able to rapidly correct those errors in his annotation framework.

4.5.4 Sociology thesis in France

I describe in this fourth use case how ComBiNet can be used to answer questions about the thesis in France between 2016 and 2022. Indeed, some sociological datasets made of documents can also be well modeled as bipartite multivariate dynamic networks, like thesis dissertations: a thesis is a document with specific attributes such as the subject, the doctoral school, the domain, the university, and the date of defense, and mention several peoples who are socially connected through the thesis defense with different roles: author (*auteur* in french), director(s) (*directeur*), reviewers (*rapporiteur*), and jury president (*président de jury*). We present here

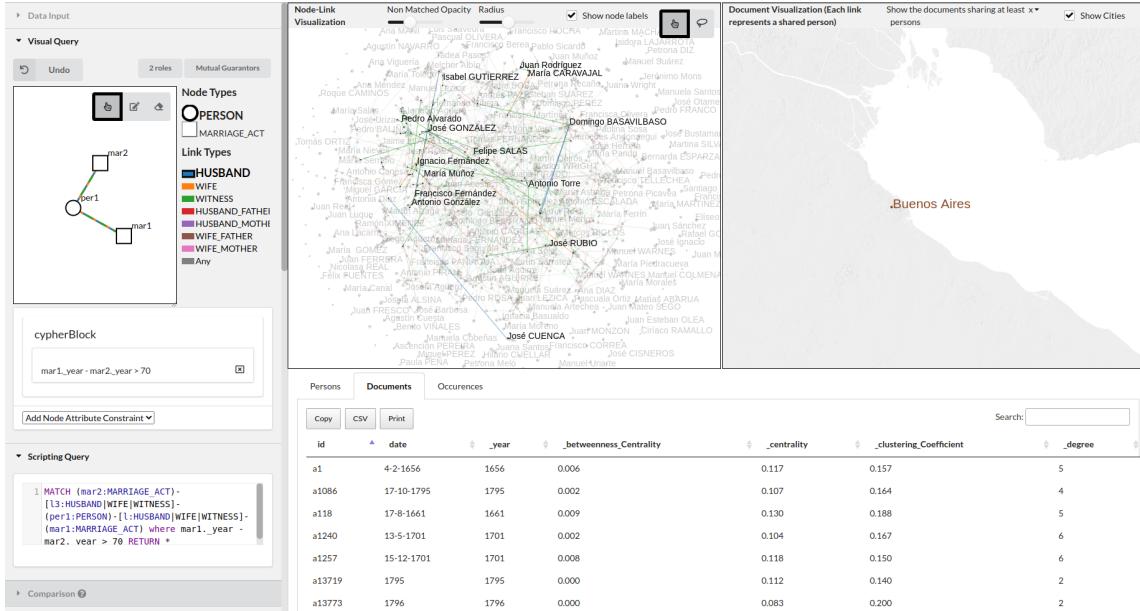


Figure 4.16 – ComBiNet used to request persons appearing as husband, wife, or witness in two marriages that occurred 70 years apart or more.

an exploration of the data by ourselves using ComBiNet. A first look at the graph measures tells us that 896 theses have been defended in sociology in France between 2016 and 2021 in France, with 2453 persons included in the defenses (see Figure 4.17 bottom). The bipartite node-link view shows us an overview of the network but is hard to parse due to the network's size. Zoom actions though allow us to center the view on specific parts of the network. The map view reveals that theses has been defended all around France, even though the majority are defended in Paris. This is confirmed by a look at the distribution of the cities (Figure 4.17 bottom right): around half of the defenses are in Paris, compared to the rest of the country which is more or less homogeneous. By setting the threshold to link creation to one (meaning that a link is created between two documents if they mention at least one common person), a lot of links are created as seen in Figure 4.17 (right). It means that a lot of thesis defenses include reviewers and juries from different cities.

Let's now try to answer an interesting question: "Do reviewers and jury presidents often ask thesis directors to be reviewers and jury presidents in their turn for another thesis where they are directors ?". For this, we can construct a visual query representing this pattern by creating two person nodes and two document nodes, and by connecting them with two president links and two reviewers or jury director links in a symmetrical way, as shown in Figure 4.18 (right). The occurrence table tells us that this pattern has been found 76 times in the network, meaning that this is a recurrent behavior. We are now interested in characterizing the thesis occurring in this pattern, by their regions. We can look at the *city* attribute distribution for this thesis by selecting it in the attribute view as shown in Figure 4.18 (bottom right). We can first see on the map that this pattern occurs mainly in the biggest cities of the country. By selecting

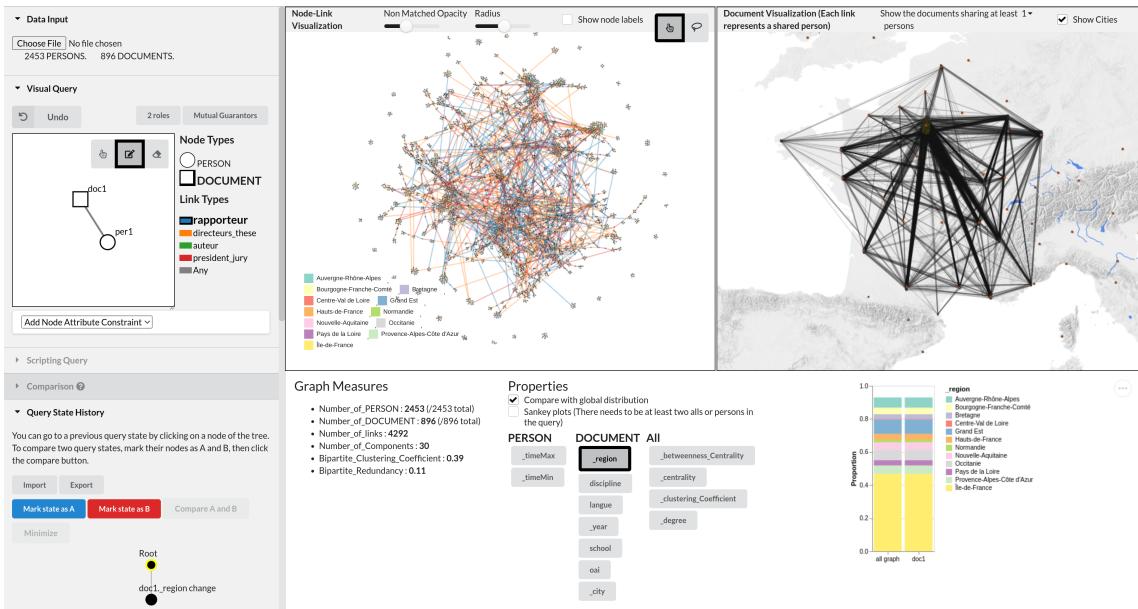


Figure 4.17 – ComBiNet used for exploring theses of sociology defended in France between 2016 and 2021. The bipartite and map views show an overview of two visions of the network. The user selects the *region* attribute, showing the geographical distribution of the defended thesis.

the Sankey view option, we can investigate if this pattern occurs between thesis defended in different regions or if it occurs mainly in the same ones. We learn that it depends mainly on the regions: in Bourgogne-Franche-Comté 26 out of 29 theses are connected with the thesis of another region. On contrary, in *Occitanie* it is the case for only 4 out of 17. On average, we can see that this pattern occurs a lot for theses of the same region. In *Île-de-France*, it is the case for around half of the thesis (28/50). This exploratory analysis shows that ComBiNet can be used to explore and gain insight into this type of sociological dataset.

4.6 Formative Usability Study

I performed a formative usability study with two historians and one expert in visualization. I had 3 meetings with each and gave them control of the tool to see if they could use it to explore their data—the visualization expert used the interface with the dataset of construction contracts #1—and perform queries and comparisons. At the first meeting, I explained to them the panels of the system and each feature. During each session, they were free to explore the data as they wanted. If they were stuck using one feature, I helped them by explaining how to use it. If they seemed to not know what to do next, I asked them to answer a specific question on the data (for example “can you find the persons who collaborated in more than two contracts between 1711 and 1714 in Torino”). At each meeting, I asked them to speak aloud, commenting on their aims and actions. At the end of each session, they reported their general feedback, what they did not like or understand, and what other features they would like to have

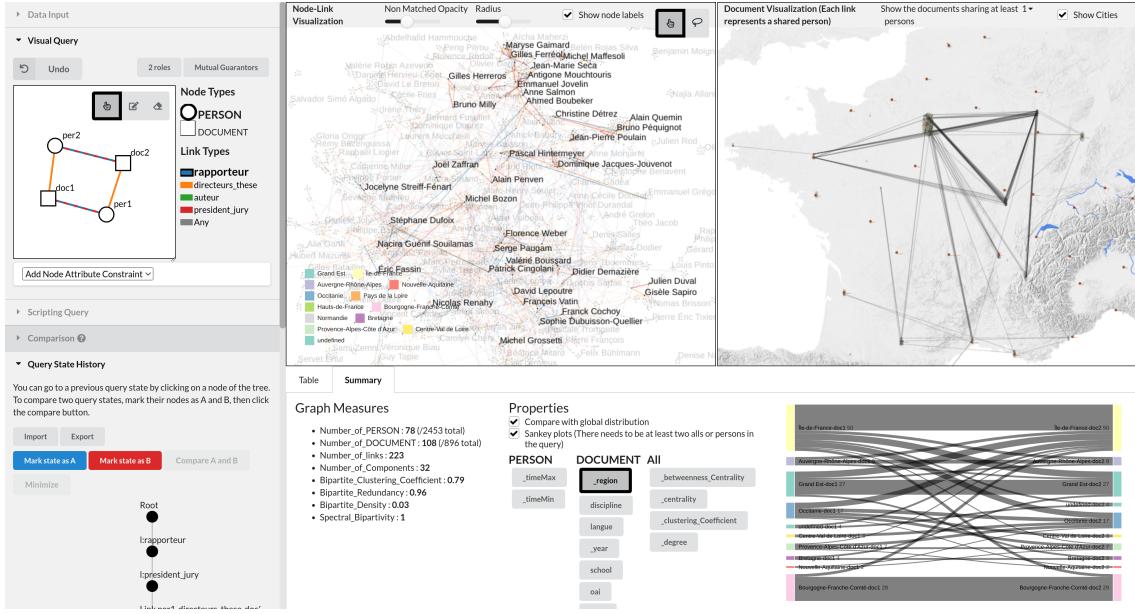


Figure 4.18 – Sociology thesis dataset explored with ComBiNet. The user constructed a visual query to see if there are symmetrical relationships between thesis directors and reviewers (or jury directors). The *region* attribute is selected with the Sankey option, letting the user see if there are correlations between the regions of the thesis found in this pattern.

to explore their data.

I improved the system and made the changes asked by the users before setting up new appointments. This usability study led to the redesign of some core features, like the activation of the comparison mode which is now started by first marking the state nodes in the provenance tree. It also led to the implementation of new features, such as the person and document tables (which are updated after each query), the persistent selection of nodes across the two views and the tables, and the undo feature for visual queries. At the final meetings, the three users were able to perform exploration, queries, and comparisons to answer socio-historical questions by themselves.

4.6.1 Feedback

All three users liked the table views and were exploiting them to study in depth who were the person and documents found in their specific queries. Both historians liked the Sankey diagram of the attributes, allowing them to see the evolution of distributions and answering several of their questions. Our collaborator of the use case #2 was making sense of it by linking the migration patterns she was seeing in the Sankey diagram with specific persons of the dataset she knew in depth. She was also curious about other migration patterns she was not aware of and wanted to know who these persons were, the system allowing her to select them and follow a deeper exploration. One other historian outside of our direct collaborators liked the overlay of node attributes on the bipartite and map views, and the distribution plots. She said: “With

this data model, even if historians realize the structure of their network does not allow them to answer their research questions, they can still visualize and compare attributes of documents and persons with this interface, which is always useful in quantitative history".

4.7 Discussion

I discuss in this section several points of potential limitation for the system.

Query Expressiveness. The visual query system currently allows finding occurrences of attributed subgraphs, with potential union operations on constraints (links and node attribute values can be set at one value or as a set of values). Being able to express attribute constraints (other than for labels and ids) and unions is new compared to other visual graph query systems. More complex constraints are then expressible using the Cypher editor, such as dependent constraints, e.g., if one node attribute value has to be greater or lower than another attribute value. The visual query system could be extended by introducing more complex time constraints capabilities, such as in [124].

Network Modeling In chapter 3, I claimed that VA interfaces for HSNA should not only focus on answering high-level analysis questions but also support social historians in their annotation (step 3) and modeling process (step 4). I showed that ComBiNet can be used to reflect on the annotations and detect erroneous patterns (precisely in §4.5.3.), leveraging data modeled as bipartite multivariate dynamic networks. Concerning the modeling step, bipartite multivariate dynamic networks model the sources in all their complexity, and analysts may want to project the network to have a specific vision of the data to answer a precise question. ComBiNet allows focusing on specific parts of the network (one type of role, the time, the locations, or specific attributes) with the help of filters, which return subgraphs highlighting certain aspects of the data. However, it does not allow to do more complex projections—such as representing only the persons in a projected network—in part due to the limitations of Neo4j [131].

Scalability. We assess the scalability in network size (number of nodes and links) concerning the cluttering and readability of the network visualizations. Our biggest dataset from #3 comprises 7212 nodes (4886 persons and 2326 events) and 7790 links, after splitting the documents into birth and marriage event nodes. The system allows the exploration of networks of this size with a decent frame rate. ComBiNet allows navigating relatively large sparse graphs (thousands of nodes) with the node-link visualization using zoom & pan and filtering with the query system. It lets users focus on subsets of the data, one or two at a time.

Generalizability. The system has been designed specifically for bipartite multivariate dynamic networks, which models well a diversity of historical sources we encountered via our collaborations: marriage acts, birth/death certificates, construction/work contracts, census, and migrations forms. Moreover, bipartite multivariate dynamic network can also be used to model other similar data types, such as scientific publications or thesis data. However, other kinds of historical textual data exist where documents can mention each other, such as in private letters for example. The model and interface would need to be slightly modified to take into account document-to-document links for these datasets. Bipartite networks are also used in various other disciplines, such as biology [101] and chemistry [102]. ComBiNet could be extended to

these other application domains, in particular by modifying the map view to show other location data related to the entities of the network, or removing it altogether if it makes no sense for a particular domain.

4.8 Conclusion and Future Work

I presented in this chapter ComBiNet, a VA system for exploring social networks modeled from historical textual sources, primarily aimed at social historians. It relies on modeling documents as bipartite, multivariate, dynamic, geolocated social networks where persons are linked to documents or events using typed links that express roles. With this data model, ComBiNet let historians explore a concrete representation of their annotated documents (i.e., the model expresses the *reality* of the documents, without the use of projections or distortions) with *traceability* to the original sources and *simplicity*. Historians can hence reflect on their encoding process (step 3 of the HSNA workflow as described in chapter 3) and answer their socio-historical questions using 1) dynamic queries on the network structure and attributes to highlight groups of interests (step 4 of the HSNA) or erroneous patterns and 2) visual comparisons to contrast selected groups according to their structure, location, time, or any other attribute. The results can be visualized as a bipartite node-link diagram, a geographical map, graph measures, and distributions of values for the attributes. I have shown that complex explorations and analyses were easy to perform—hence giving a proof-of-concept answer for Q2—and validated our approach by first describing four use cases among several other projects we are collaborating with and by performing a formative usability study showing that after many improvements the system is usable by social scientists.

By specifying a unifying data model and novel high-level visual and interactive mechanisms for comparing topology, attributes, and time, social scientists were able to correct their data more easily with exploration and querying error-induced patterns. Thanks to the document-centered model, it was easy for them to trace back the errors and inconsistencies to the sources for corrections. With the same representation, they were able to operate explorations and analyses using easy-to-use interactions implemented in ComBiNet such as coordinated views, visual querying, and comparison. Using these mechanisms, social scientists performed visual exploratory analyses of their network based on topological and attribute descriptions and comparisons of subgroups of interests—between them or the overall network. This methodology allows them to either ground or refute their hypotheses in network measures and attribute distributions, or to generate new ones from new insight revealed thanks to the exploratory and interaction mechanisms.

We believe ComBiNet leads the way toward a new generation of highly interactive exploration tools applicable to wrangle and analyze a wide variety of real social networks modeled from textual sources, with a focus on the *reality* of the documents, *traceability* of the network and results, and *simplicity* of use, which are essential for historical work.

For future work, ComBiNet could be extended to support more SNA measures and computations such as clustering; it would create a new attribute containing a cluster identifier. The interface currently proposes two layouts based on the topology and the geolocations of the

entities. Providing more layout options could be interesting, especially one to highlight better the time, similar to the PAOHvis technique [183]. Finally, the interface could in the future make suggestions on the query construction process based on frequent subgraphs similar to VERTIGo [45], and within a mixed-initiative perspective [117].

In the next chapter, I present a visual interface following this mixed-initiative framework for network clustering, to answer Q3 and showing that such approaches can help social scientists use data mining tools while controlling their biases—with the condition of an explicit results' traceability.

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