Philo Interface Documentation

This document describes the interfaces of the Philo system.

Introduction

Philo is a distributed system that supports authoring and composing dashboard snapshots in conjunction with dashboard applications for business intelligence/enterprise data analytics (e.g., Tableau, Power BI) and sharing and monitoring them on conversation-based collaboration platforms (e.g., Slack or Teams). Accordingly, Philo consists of two applications for dashboard (Section 1 in this document) and collaboration platform (Section 2) and three widget interfaces for creating dashboard snapshot components (Section 3–*Component Creator*), composing and sharing dashboard snapshots (Section 4–*Snapshot Composer*), and monitoring snapshots on collaboration platform (Section 5–*My Snapshot Home*). We implemented the dashboard application and collaboration platform as stand-alone applications instead of extending existing applications because Philo's functionalities are ahead of what existing tools can offer and hence may not be supported by them due to data security issues.

Figure 1 describes a pipeline of Philo.

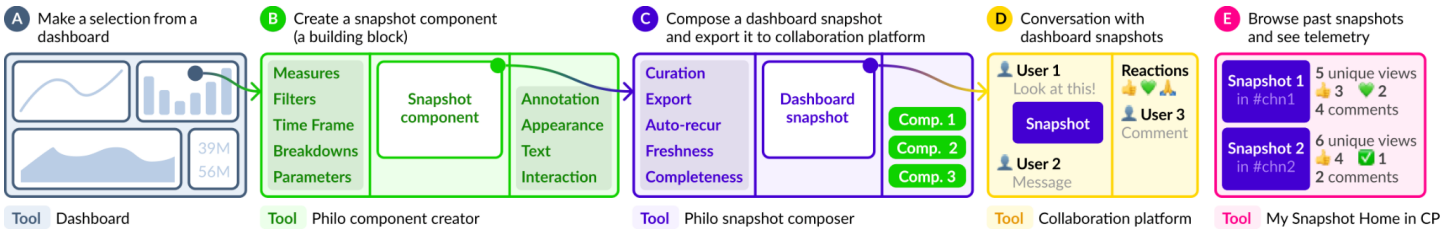


Figure 1. An overview of Philo's pipeline: A snapshot author selects dashboard content (A) and then creates a snapshot component based on the selection using the Philo component creator (B). After creating multiple snapshot components, the author consolidates them into a single snapshot and exports it to a collaboration platform channel using the Philo snapshot composer (C). Within the channel, viewers react to and comment on the snapshot (D). Finally, the author can see their dashboard snapshots and related telemetry information (e.g., view counts, comments) via 'My Snapshot Home' (E).

1 Application: Dashboard System

Philo's snapshot creation features (Component Creator and Snapshot Composer) are built on a dashboard system that offers a set of core functionalities shared across common business intelligence systems like Tableau and Power BI. In addition to a dashboard tab illustrated in Figure 2, this application offers tabs for loading and checking the data; and creating and editing a visualization (powered by Vega-Lite) and an interactive table.

At the top, the application's main menu allows for creating a new workbook, loading an existing workbook, and duplicating the current workbook. In a dashboard tab (Figure 2), authors can add interactive filters by selecting (double-clicking) visualization elements or table cells. Such interactive filters appear in the Filter/Snapshots column (B1). By hovering over the setting icon (⋮) in each cell (C1), authors can access the option to create a new snapshot component from the chosen worksheet with preserving the filters made so far, which then opens the component creator. Authors can also "create a component from scratch" by clicking the relevant button at the bottom of the Filter/Snapshots column. Once creating some components, authors can combine them into a snapshot and publish

it by clicking the “Compose & export snapshot” button. The snapshots and components that authors have created from the current dashboard appear in the Filter/Snapshots column (B2).

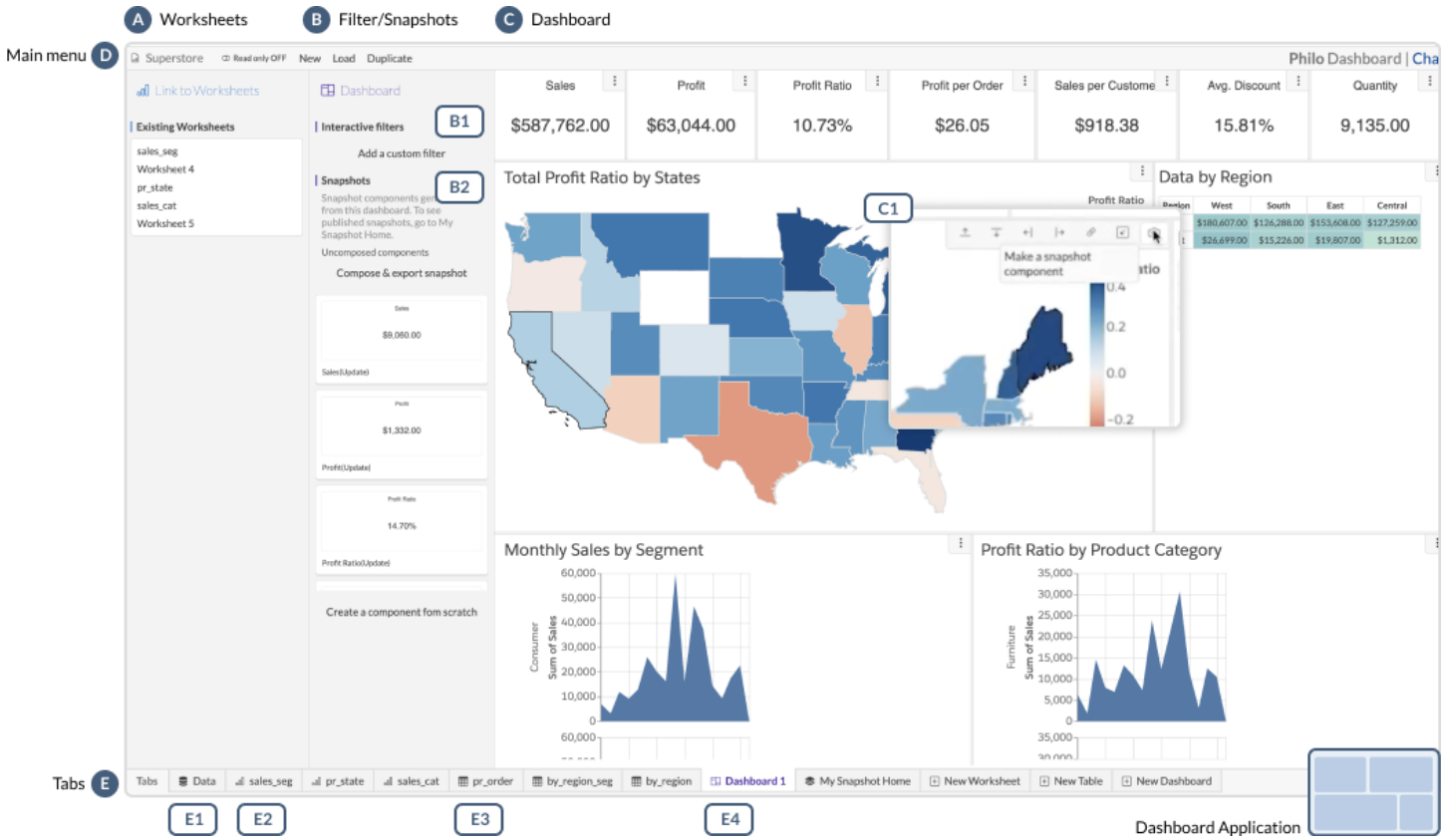


Figure 2. A dashboard tab in Philo’s dashboard system (a business intelligence application). Authors can see available worksheets (tables or visualizations) (A) and filters made to this dashboard (B1) and snapshots created out of this dashboard (B2). The dashboard area (C) displays the current dashboard. By hovering over the setting icon (⋮) each cell (or worksheet) of the dashboard, authors can access several control options changing the dashboard layout, linking to a different worksheet, and creating a snapshot component, which opens the Component Creator (C1). Philo’s main menu (D) includes creating/loading/duplicating a workbook. Authors can access different tabs at the bottom of the interface (E).

Powered by Vega-Lite, a visualization tab of Philo’s dashboard application (access: E2) allows for creating simple visualizations with common mark types and encoding channels, different data aggregation options, and uncertainty representations like error bands, error bars, etc. In a table tab (access: E3), implemented using d3.js, authors can make relational tables (row-wise or column-wise) and contingent tables, with an optional cell color encoding. Lastly, in the data tab (access: E1), authors can load a data set by uploading a CSV or JSON file or providing an API link (for streaming data) and see the data.

2 Application: Collaboration Platform

As shown in Figure 3, Philo's collaboration platform application provides core functionalities of common conversation-based collaboration platforms like Slack and Microsoft Teams, including multi-channel chats (A), push notifications, threaded conversations/comments in side view (C), and emoji-based reactions to chats (B1). In addition to them, Philo's collaboration platform displays dashboard snapshots within a conversation (B2) and My Snapshot Home for telemetry information (A1, see also Section 5 in this document).

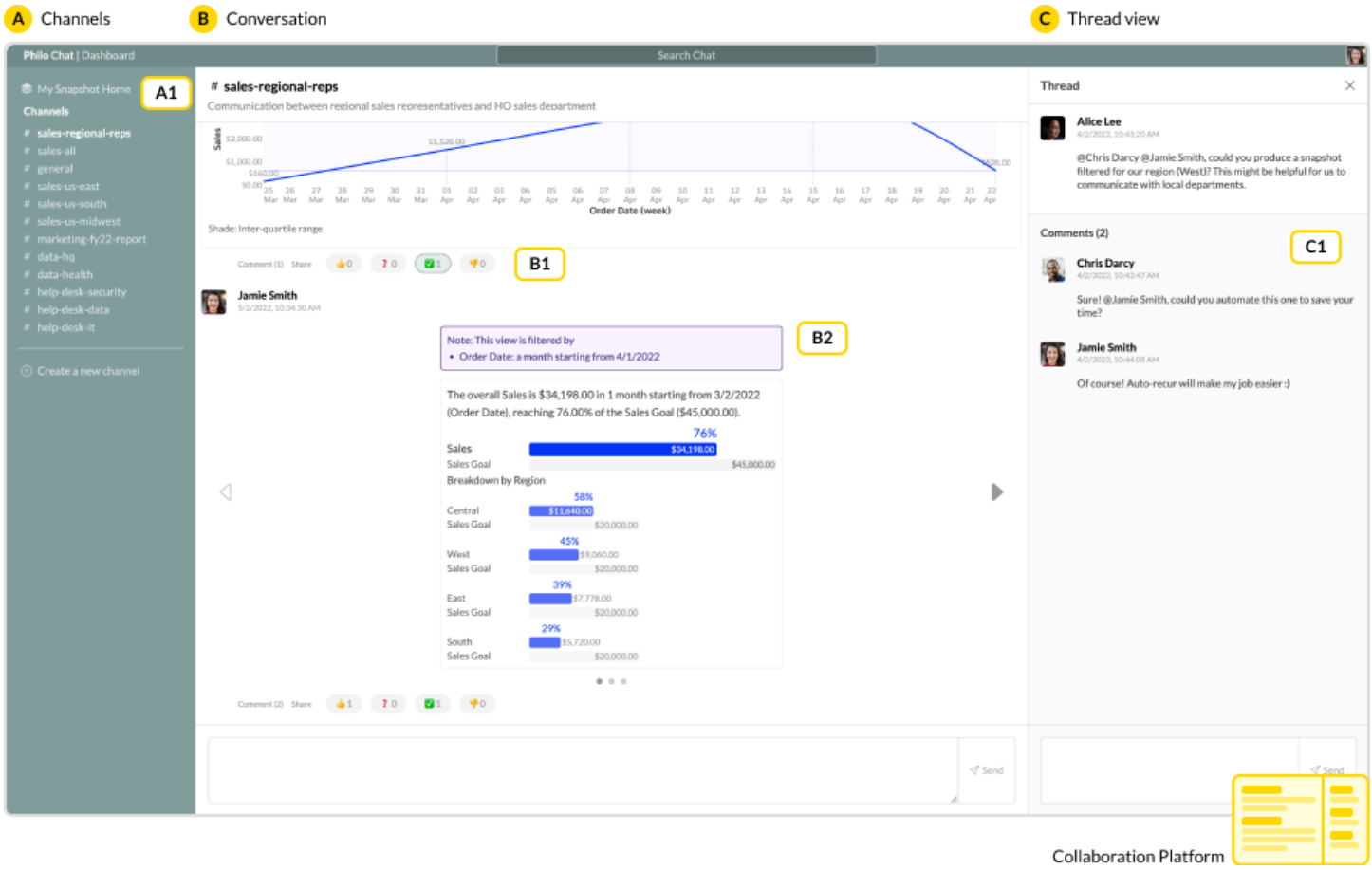


Figure 3. The collaboration platform application of Philo consists of a channel list (A), conversation area (B), and thread view (C). In the channel list, authors can access My Snapshot Home (A1) as well as chat channels. In a conversation, authors can react to a chat by others using emoji-based reactions and comments. Comments are shown in the thread view (C1). This collaboration platform also displays dashboard snapshots within a conversation (B2).

3 Widget Interface: Component Creator

Philo's component creator interface (Figure 4) consists of a data column (left), a preview column (middle), and a format column (right). This interface is intended for snapshot authors to specify the scope and format of the selected dashboard content that will appear in a snapshot component. Some of the controls in this interface and their associated concepts are inherited from business intelligence dashboard applications, including quantitative measures, filters, and breakdowns by categorical dimension, rank, or discretized bin. Other controls are novel to this interface, including those associated with template-based transformations and time frames.

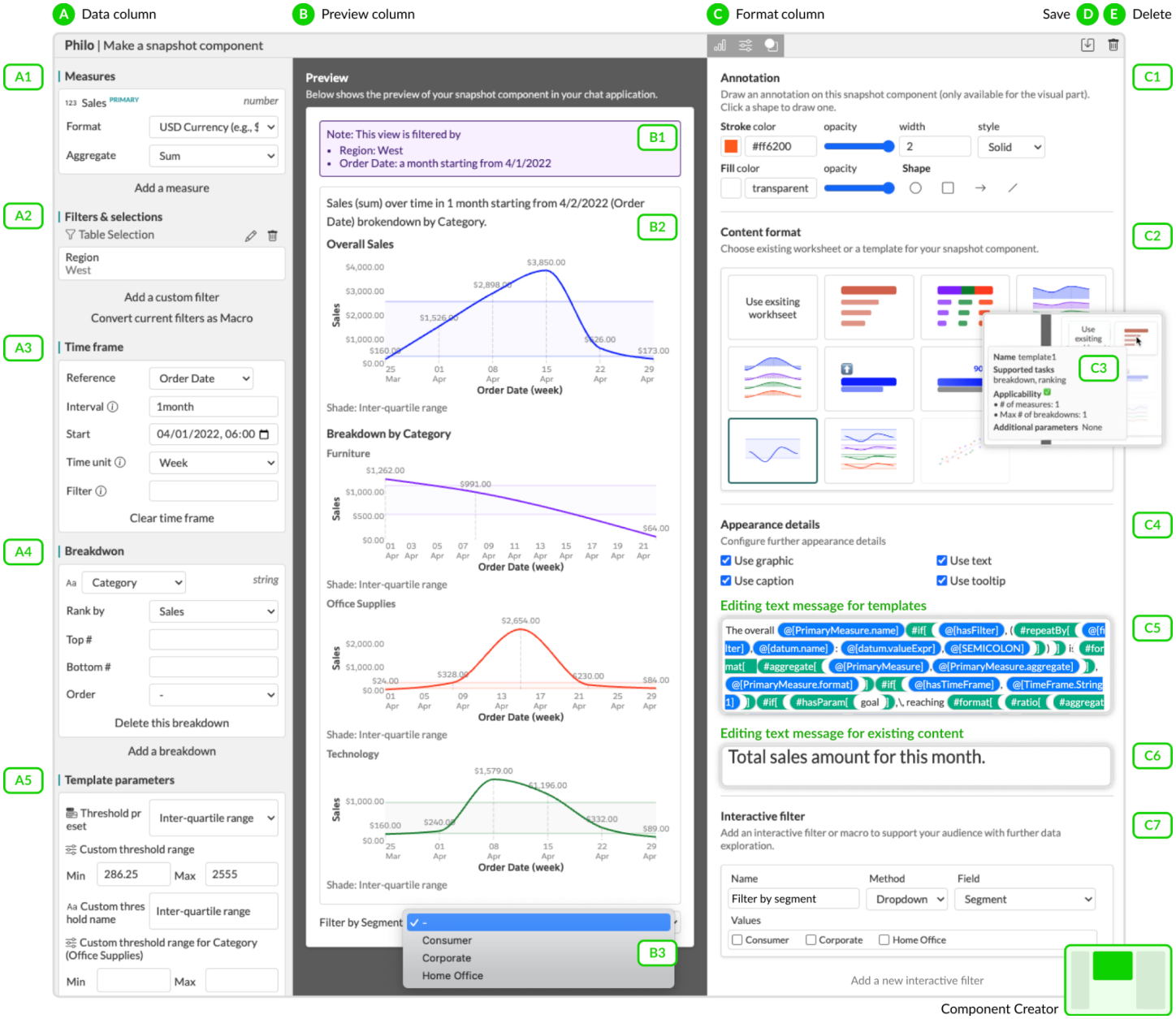


Figure 4. Philo's component creator: The data column on the left (A) consists of measures (A1), filters (A2), time frame controls (A3), breakdowns (A4), and parameters (A5). The middle preview column renders a snapshot component with a filter note (B1), main content (B2), and any interactive filters (B3). The format column on the right offers controls for annotations (C1), content formatting (C2) and inclusion (C4), captions (C5–templates, C6–preview), and interactive filters (C7). Authors can see the information about a template in a tooltip (C3) as well as save (D) and delete (E) a component.

In the data column (A), an author can specify measures, filters, a time frame, breakdowns, and optional parameters for a component. Initially, Philo propagates the current configuration of measures (A1), filters (A2), and breakdowns (A4) from a dashboard selection, however the author can modify them as needed without altering the source dashboard. The *time frame* control reflects the temporality of a component (A3); it determines both the behavior of snapshot updates as well as precise temporal filtering. Finally, authors can set parameter values as required by template-based components, values that do not appear in the original dashboard selection (A5).

In the format column (C), an author can annotate and format the component, optionally apply a template transformation, edit captions, and add interactive filters. With respect to annotation, authors can free-draw (C1) to visually emphasize content or indicate a viewing order. They can opt to retain the existing appearance of the dashboard selection or apply a template-based transformation (C2). Philo suggests templates using heuristic-based applicability, considering the number of measures and dimensions associated with a dashboard selection, similar to Tableau's Show Me. As mentioned above, some templates require authors to specify parameter values in the data column (A5). For component captions, authors can edit the provided text expression associated with a template (C5) or add their own text (C6). Lastly, they can add one or more interactive filters (C7) that will allow their viewers to answer simple predefined questions; any filters added are appended below the main component content (B3).

4 Widget Interface: Snapshot Composer

To combine multiple snapshot components into a single snapshot, authors invoke Philo's snapshot composer from the dashboard application (Figure 5G). In addition to enabling multi-component snapshots, the snapshot composer accommodates selections across multiple dashboards. Philo's snapshot composer consists of a settings column (Figure 5A), a preview column (B), and a component column (C).

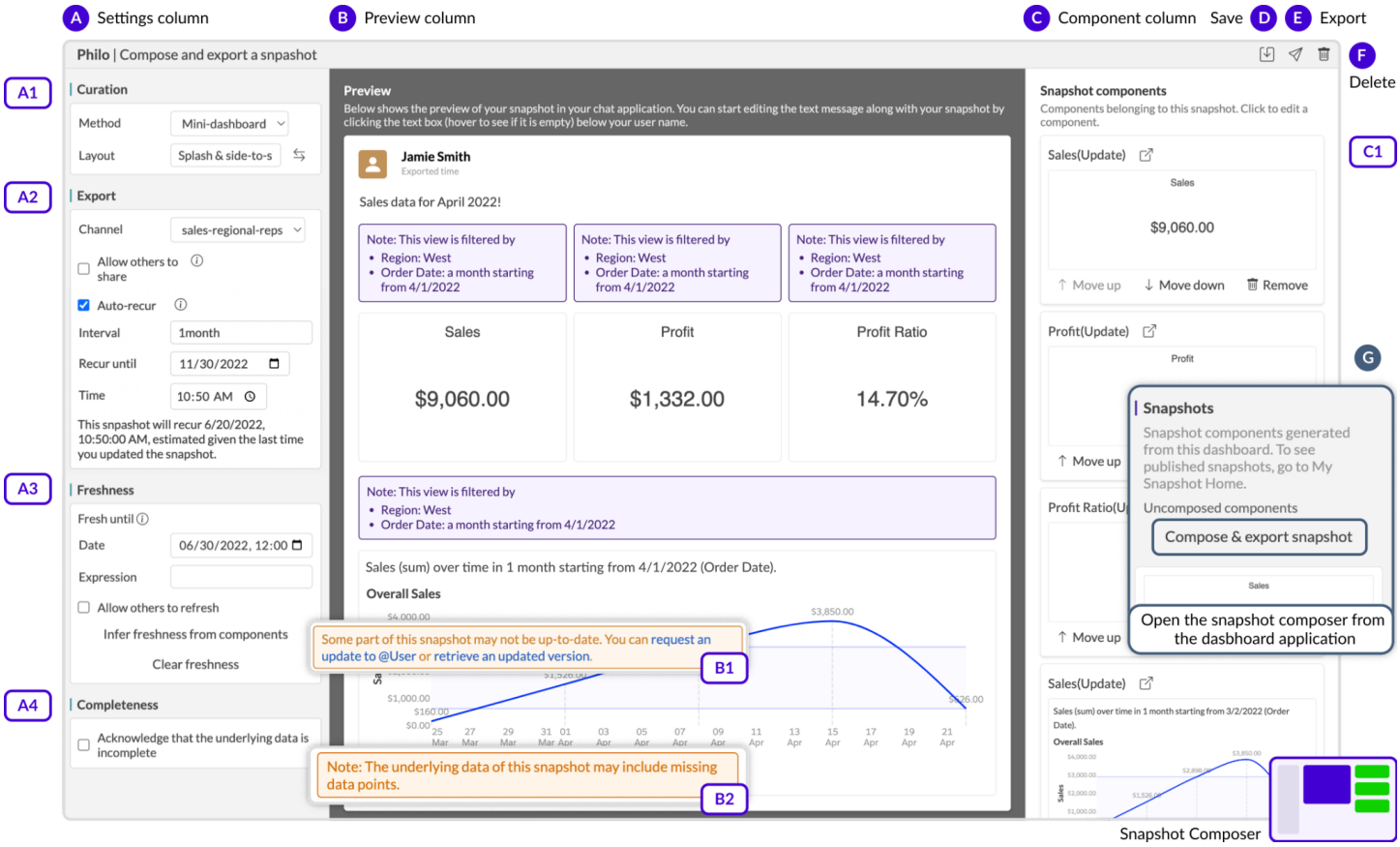


Figure 5. Philo's snapshot composer: In the settings column on the left (A), authors can adjust the curation method (A1), when and where to export (A2), the freshness criteria (A3), and the completeness (A4). The middle preview column (B) renders a snapshot, simulating a collaboration platform interface. If enabled, freshness (B1) and completeness indicators (B2) appear here. In the component column (C), authors can change the order of components or elect to edit a component in the component creator (C1). Finally, they can save (D), export (E), and delete (E) a snapshot. The snapshot composer can also be invoked from the dashboard application (G).

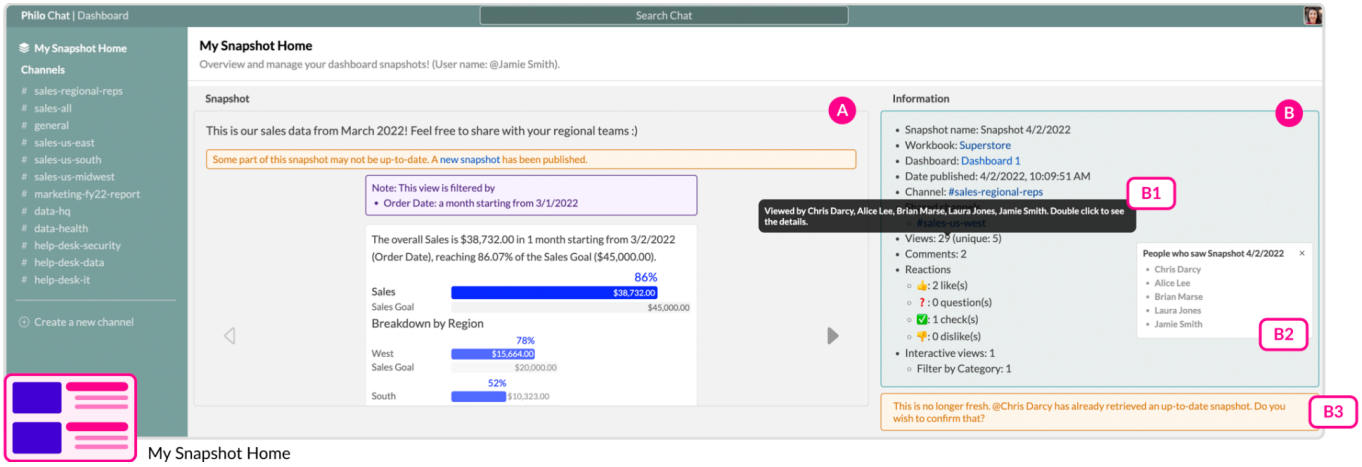
In the settings column (Figure 5A), authors begin by selecting a *curation* option, which includes vertical stacking, an interactive carousel, an automated slide show, and mini-dashboard (A1); for each option, it is possible adjust the placement or order of the components in the component column (C). Next, *export* controls (A2) allow authors to select a collaboration platform channel on which to post their snapshot. They can also elect to give viewers the ability to re-share the snapshot to other channels as well as control whether the snapshot will automatically recur according to a specified time interval. The freshness controls (A3) let authors specify a '*fresh-until*' (or '*best before*') for a snapshot; Philo can also infer the freshness date from the time frames of its components. Authors can further allow viewers to retrieve or request an updated snapshot when a snapshot becomes stale. For a stale snapshot, Philo will prepend a *freshness indicator* (B1), indicating a recurrence schedule and (if enabled) presenting an option for viewers to retrieve or request an updated snapshot. Altogether, Philo offers these alternative snapshot update

options to ensure author agency and minimize the odds of miscommunication with their viewers. Lastly, authors can communicate to their viewers if their snapshot has missing data (*completeness indicator*, A4 → B2).

In the preview column (B), authors can check how their snapshot would appear within the conversation on the collaboration platform. They can also edit the overall text message along with the snapshot. The component column (C) offers the list of the components used in the current snapshot. Authors can add a new component, delete an existing component, open the component creator for each component, and reorder the components. Lastly, authors can save (D) and delete (F) the current snapshot. Once done with authoring the snapshot and setting the export options, they can export it by clicking the export button (E).

5 Widget Interface: My Snapshot Home

Philo's *My Snapshot Home* (Figure 6) is an extension interface for a collaboration platform that collects an author's dashboard snapshots (A) and the associated telemetry information for each (B). As our collaboration platform interface emulates the essential functionality of platforms like Slack and Microsoft Teams, a snapshot can be posted and shared across multiple channels, generate comment threads, and receive emoji-based reactions. All of these interactions can provide authors with an impression of the impact of a snapshot after it has been shared. Accordingly, *My Snapshot Home* relieves authors of the need to search for snapshots and estimate a snapshot's visibility across the platform. For each snapshot, *My Snapshot Home* indicates which channels a snapshot was shared to, the unique view, comment, and reaction counts, and who interacted with the snapshot, with more details provided in hover tooltips (B1, B2). This interface also lists any comments that a snapshot received. Finally, if a snapshot is indicated to be stale, *My Snapshot Home* also lists update requests and retrievals (B3), as well as the ability to re-post an updated snapshot directly without returning to Philo's snapshot composer.



My Snapshot Home

Figure 6. Philo's telemetry monitoring interface ('My Snapshot Home'). Authors can browse their past snapshots in a single place (A) and see the log data of viewers' interaction with them (B). Authors can hover (B1) or double-click (B2) for details. For out-of-date snapshots, information about update requests, update retrieval, and auto-recurrence is accordingly provided (B3).