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SemanticAxis

Exploring Multi-attribute Data by
Semantics Construction and Ranking Analysis

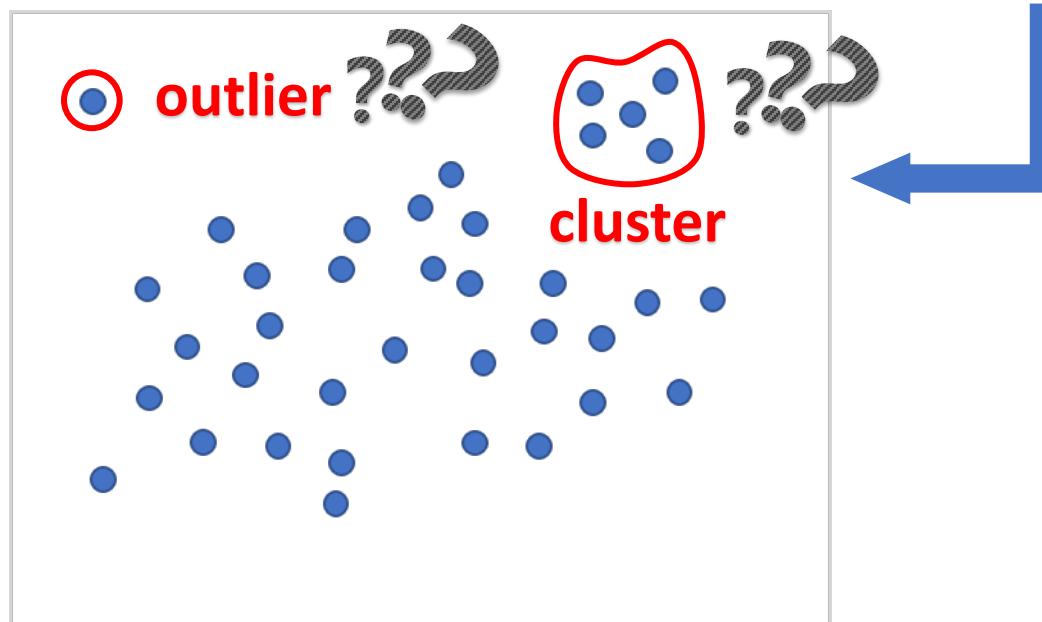
Zeyu Li, Changhong Zhang, Yi Zhang, Jiawan Zhang
Tianjin University



Motivation

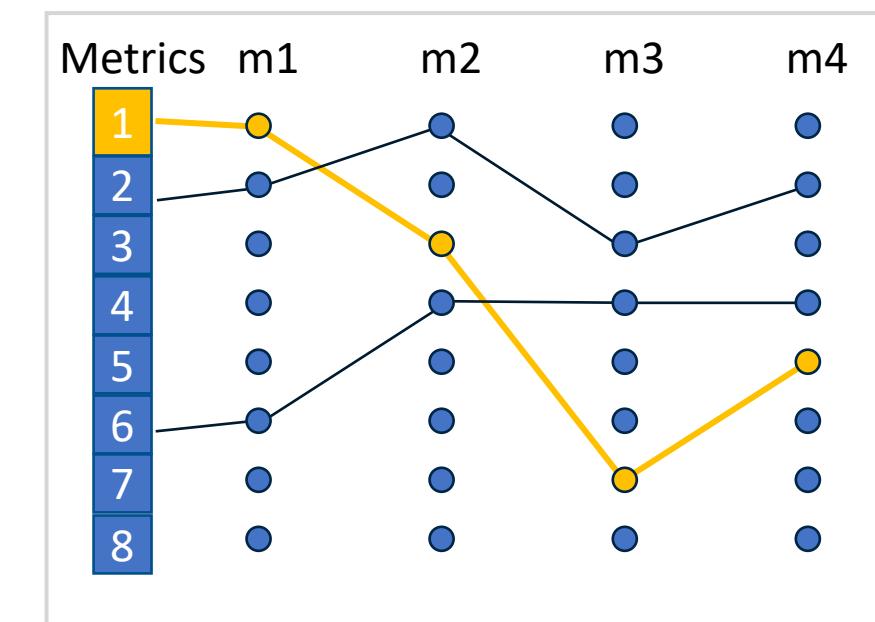
Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

Pattern recognition



Dimension Reduction (DR)

Multi-attribute rankings



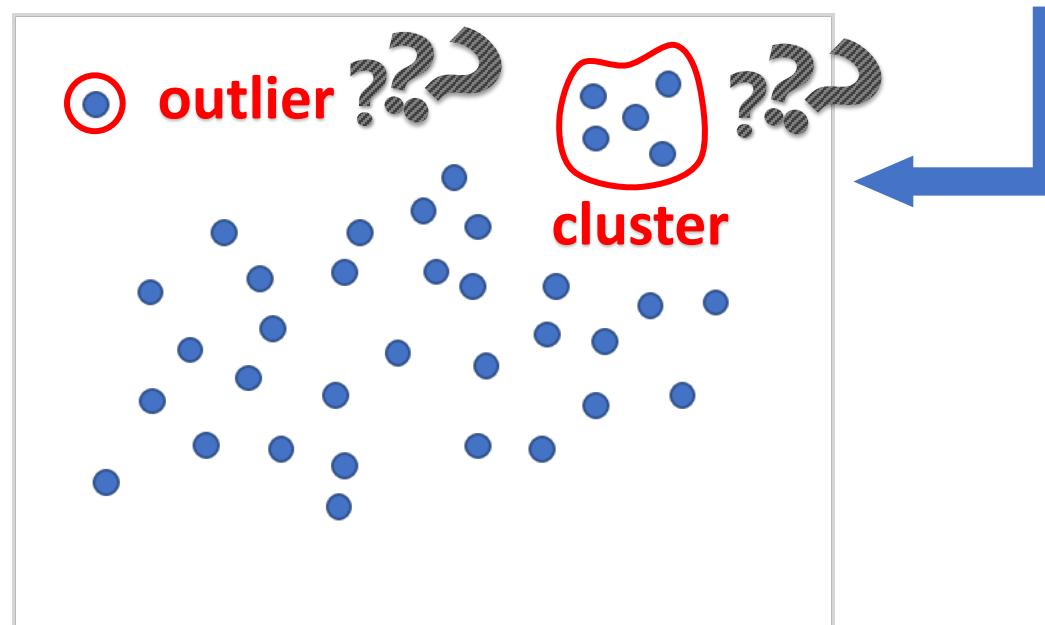


Motivation

Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

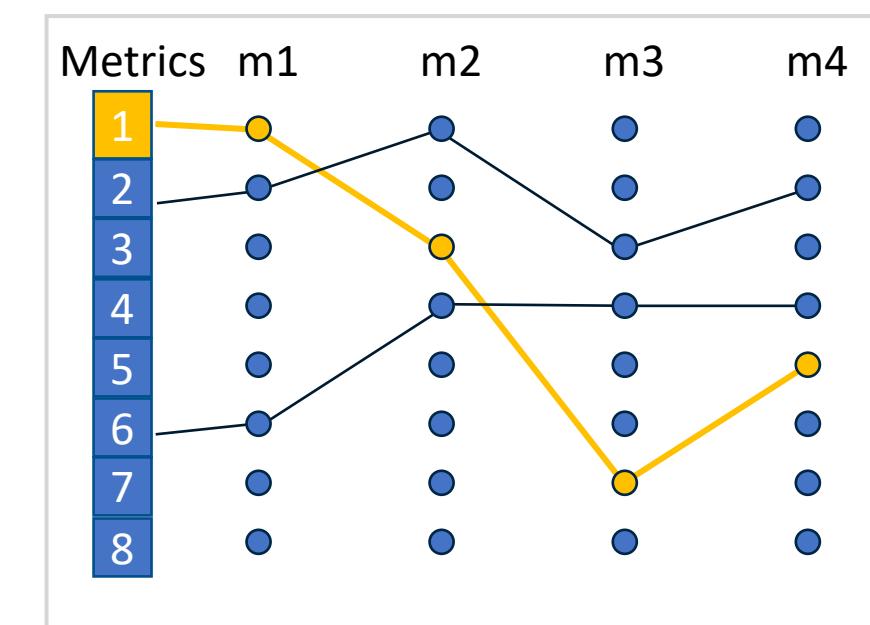
~~Data understanding~~

~~Data results~~



Dimension Reduction (DR)

Multi-attribute rankings



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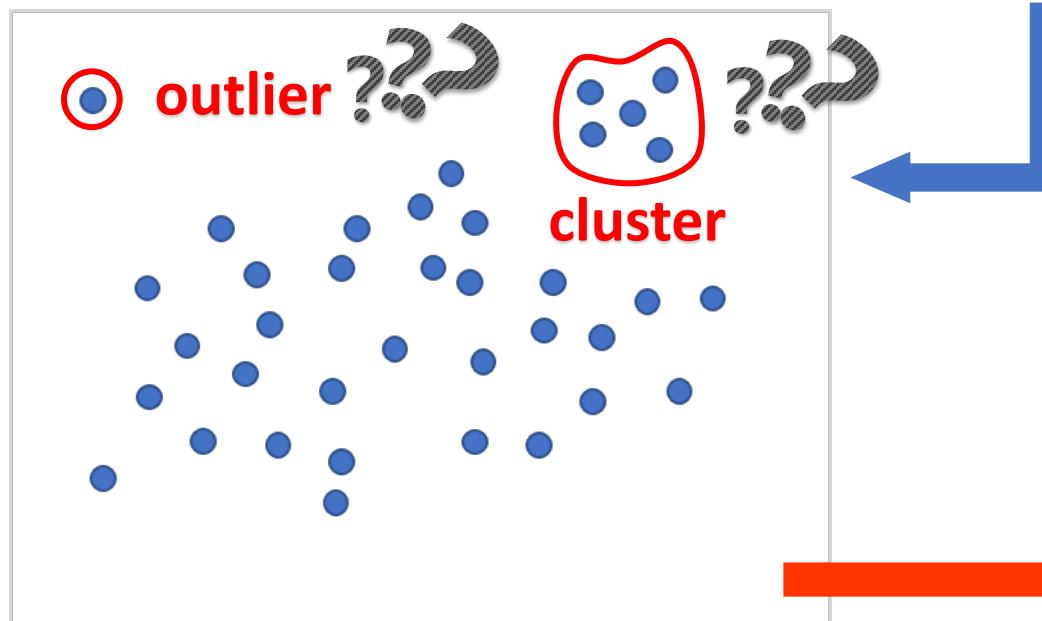




Motivation

Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

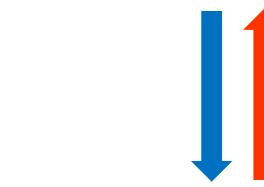
Understanding DR results



Dimension Reduction (DR)

Multi-attribute rankings

Attribute weights



Ranking metrics



Ranking semantics



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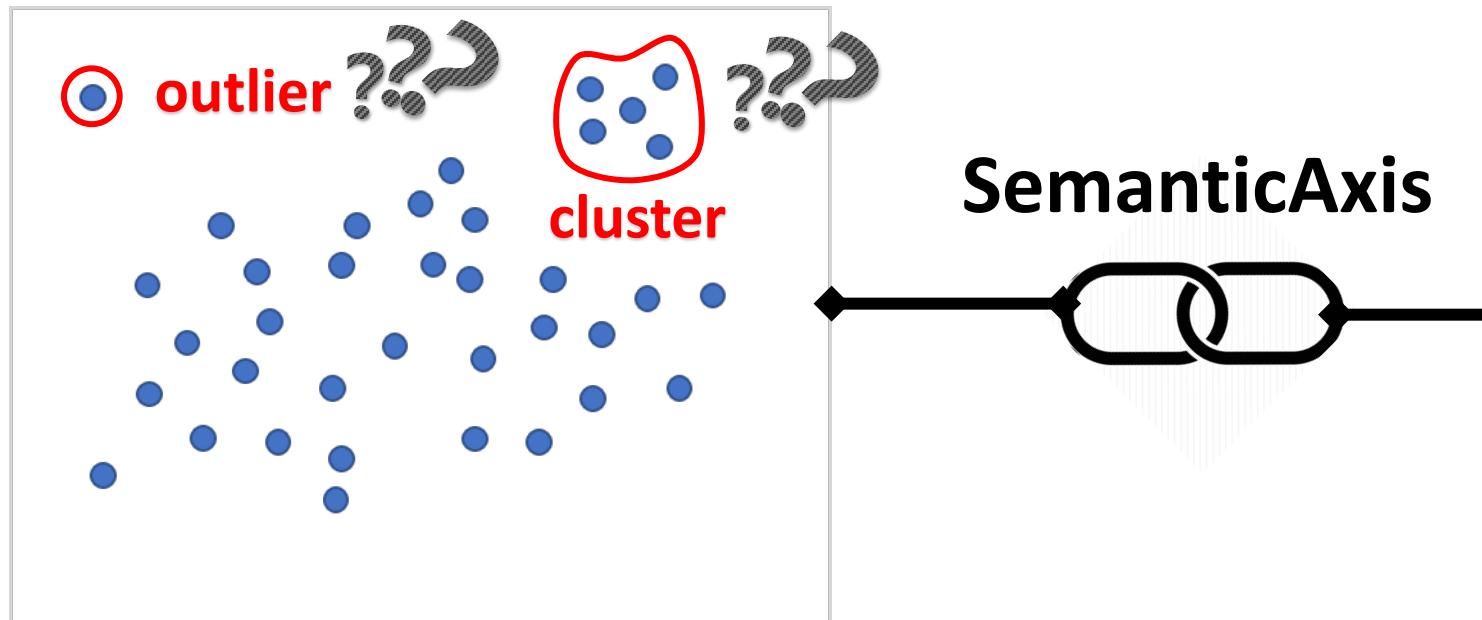




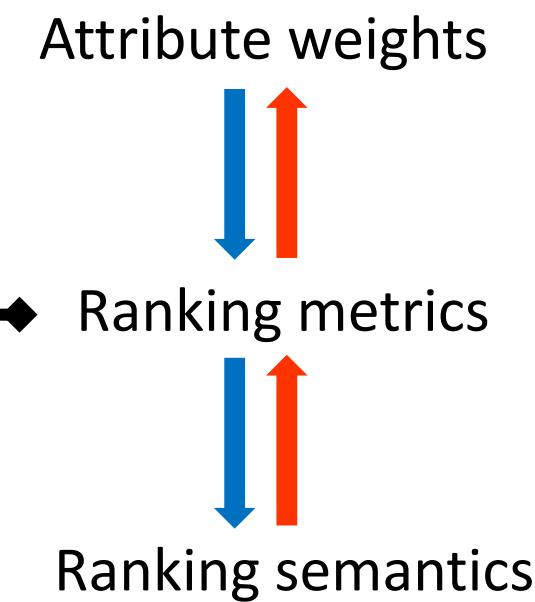
Motivation

Two common tasks for multi-attribute data analysis:

Understanding DR results



Multi-attribute rankings

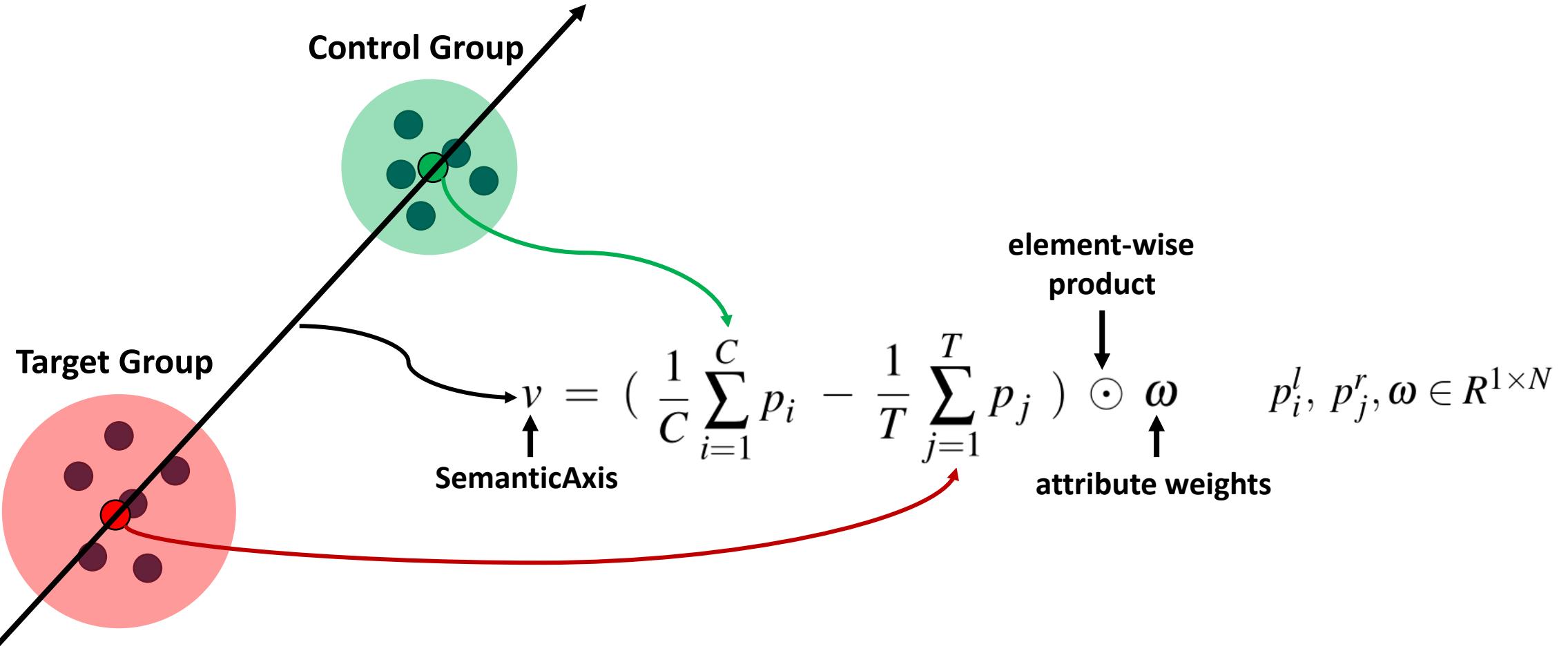


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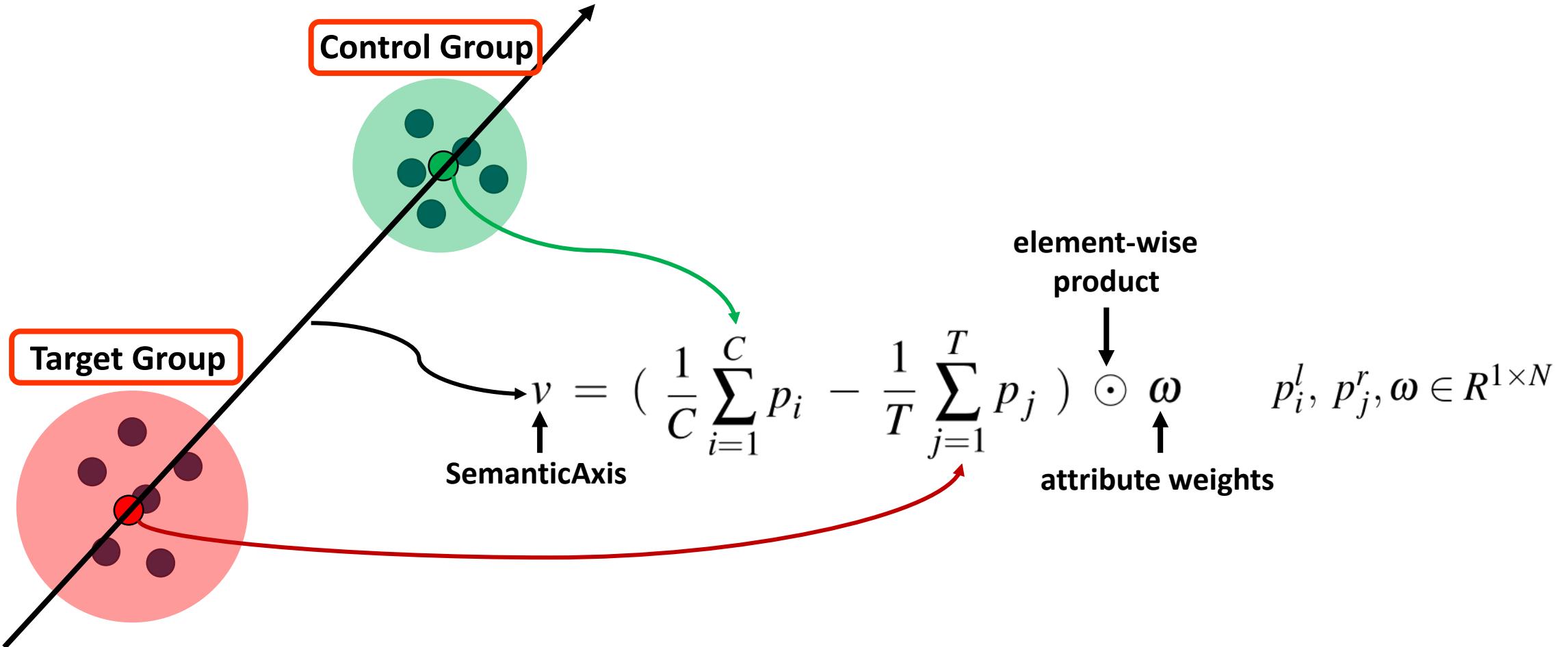


Creation of SemanticAxis



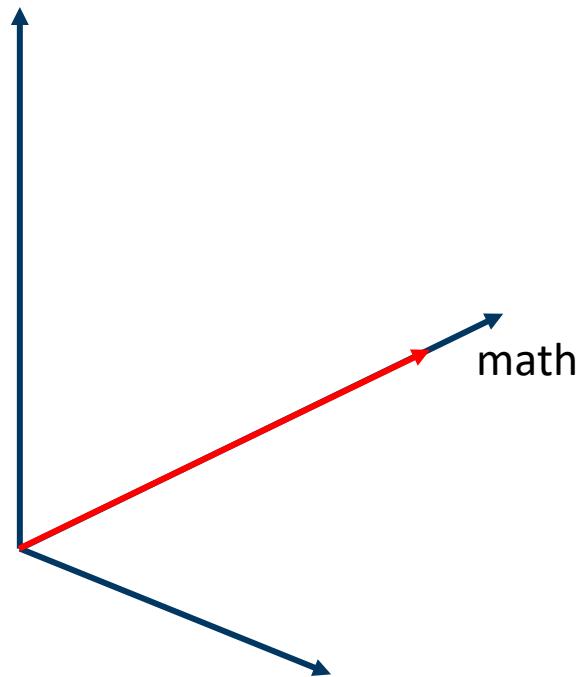


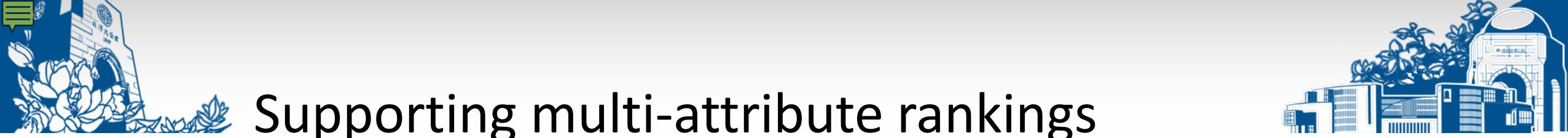
Creation of SemanticAxis



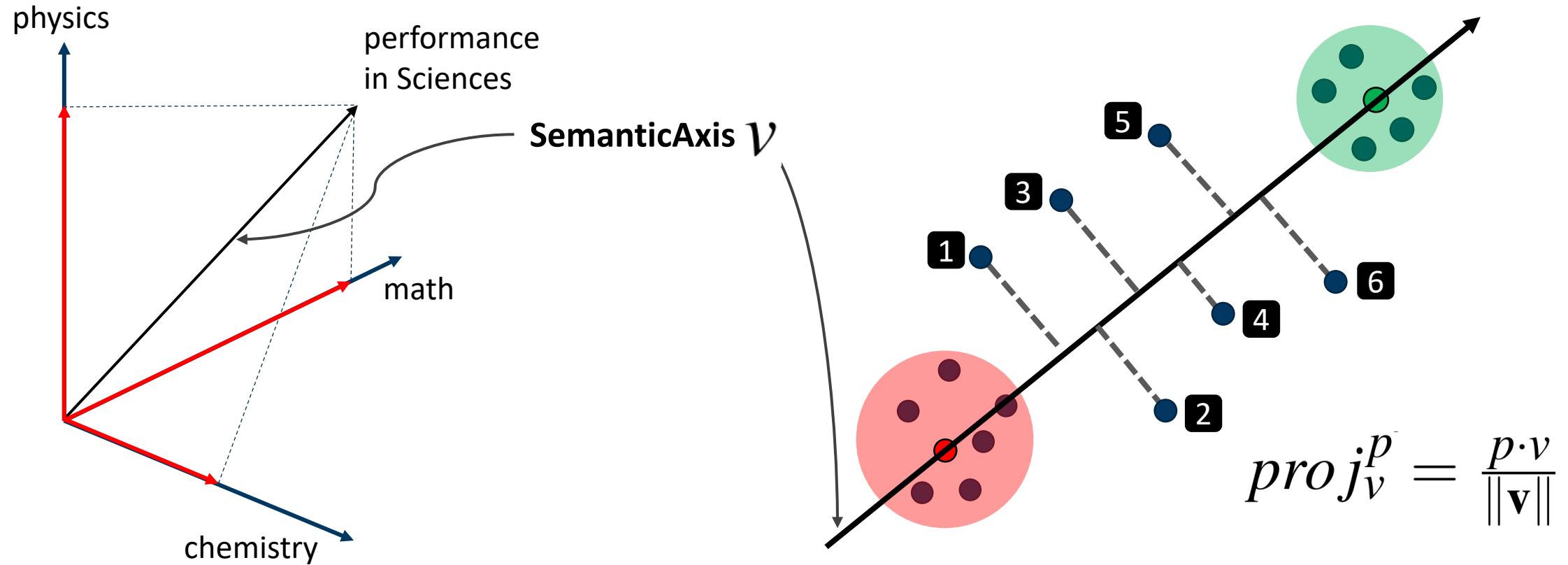


Supporting multi-attribute rankings



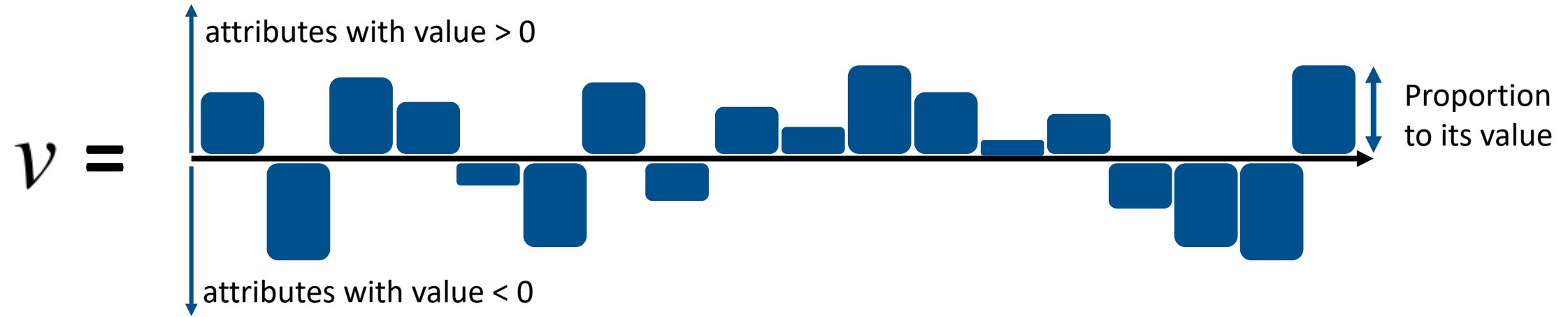


Supporting multi-attribute rankings



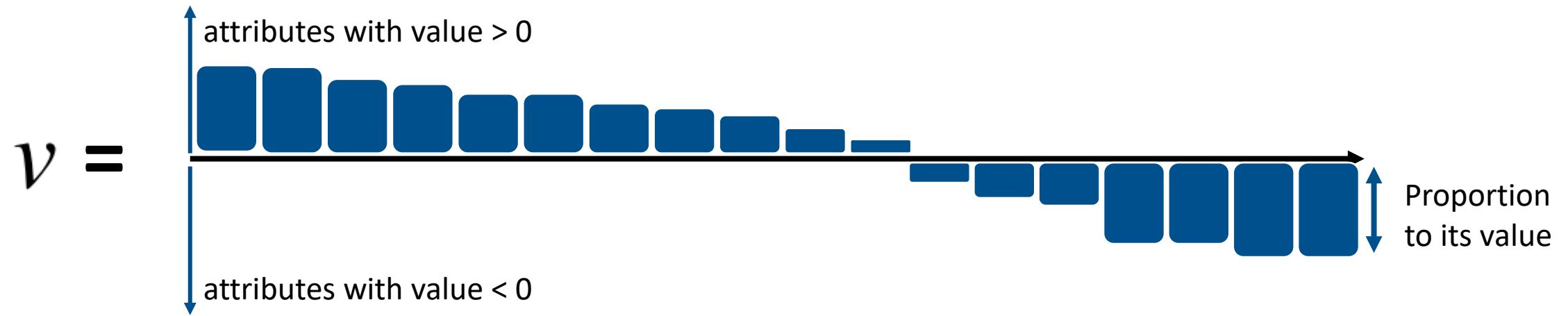


Interpreting the semantics uncovered by a semantic axis





Interpreting the semantics uncovered by a semantic axis

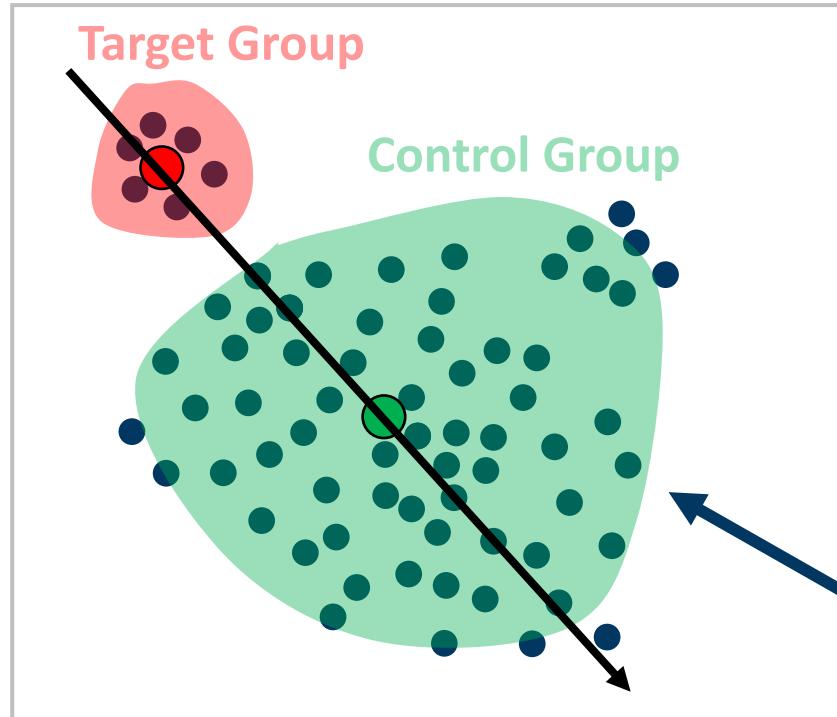


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Unipolar semantic axis



advantage attributes



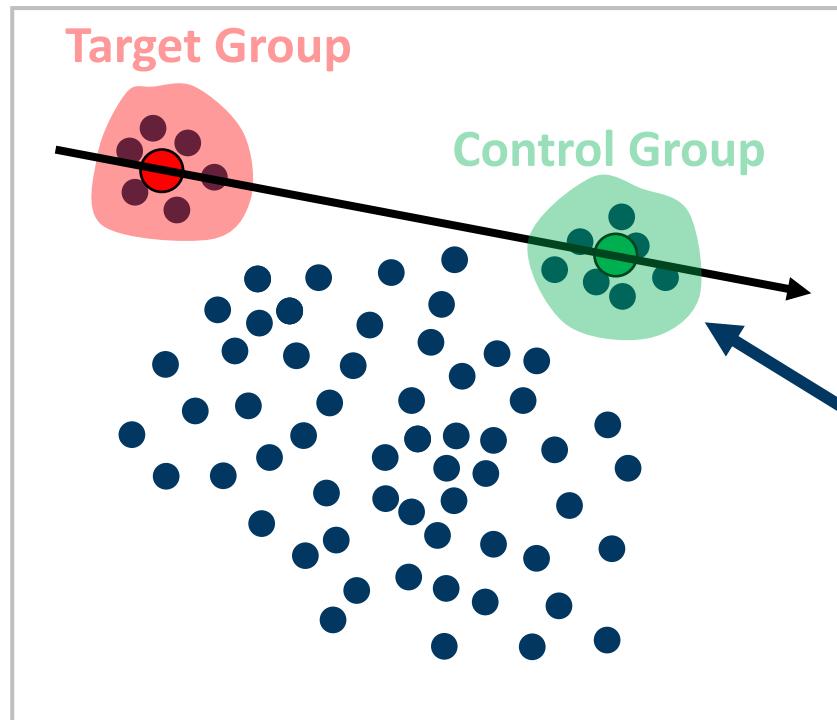
most of the
other points

disadvantage attributes





Bipolar semantic axis



semantics of the target group



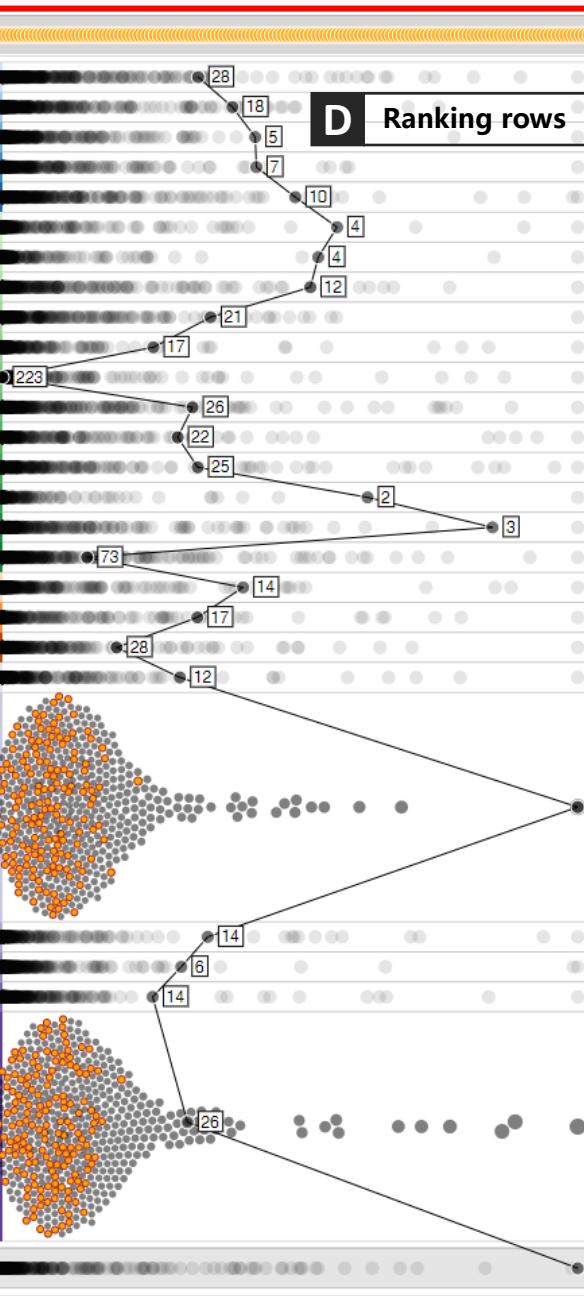
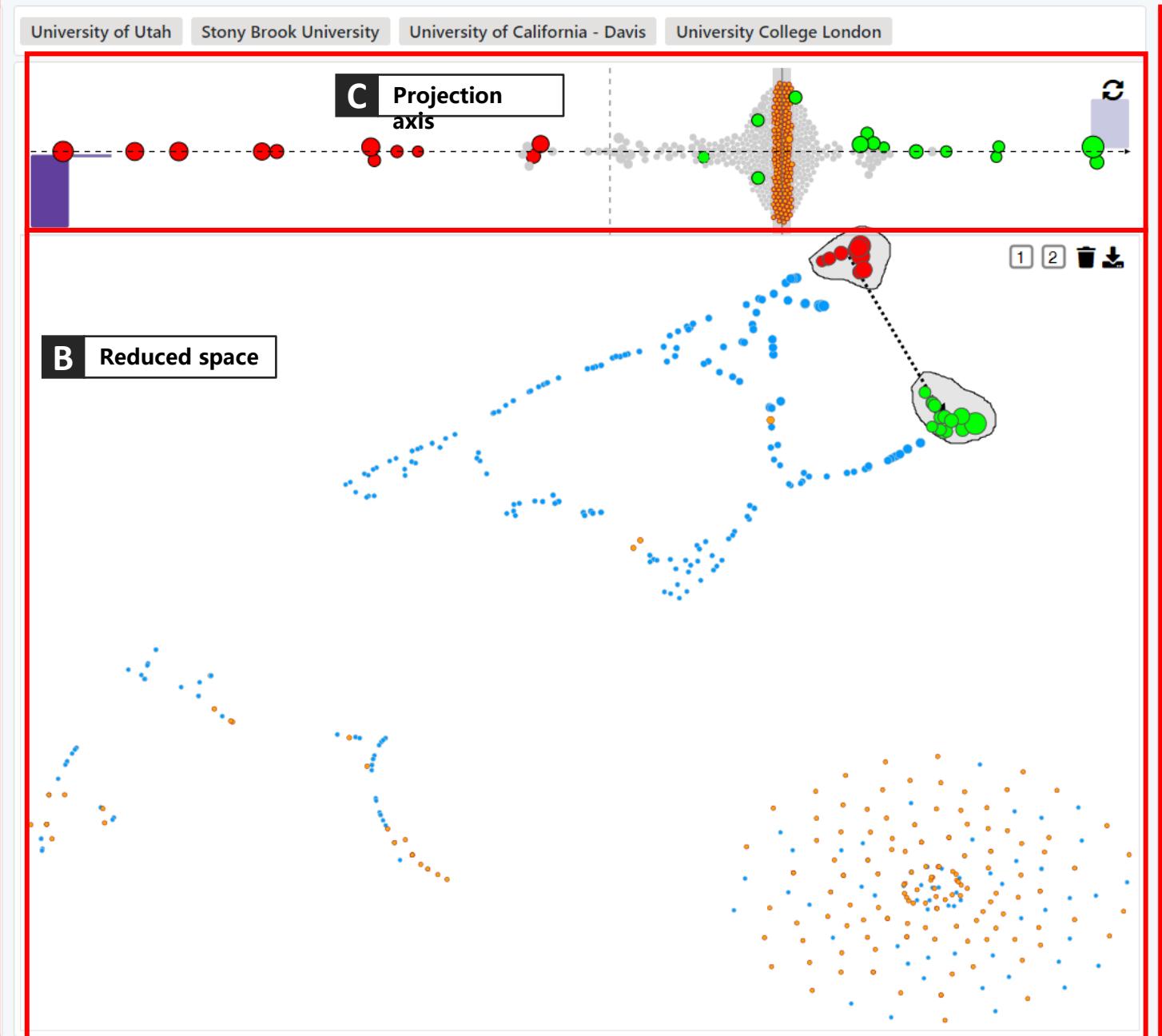
another cluster

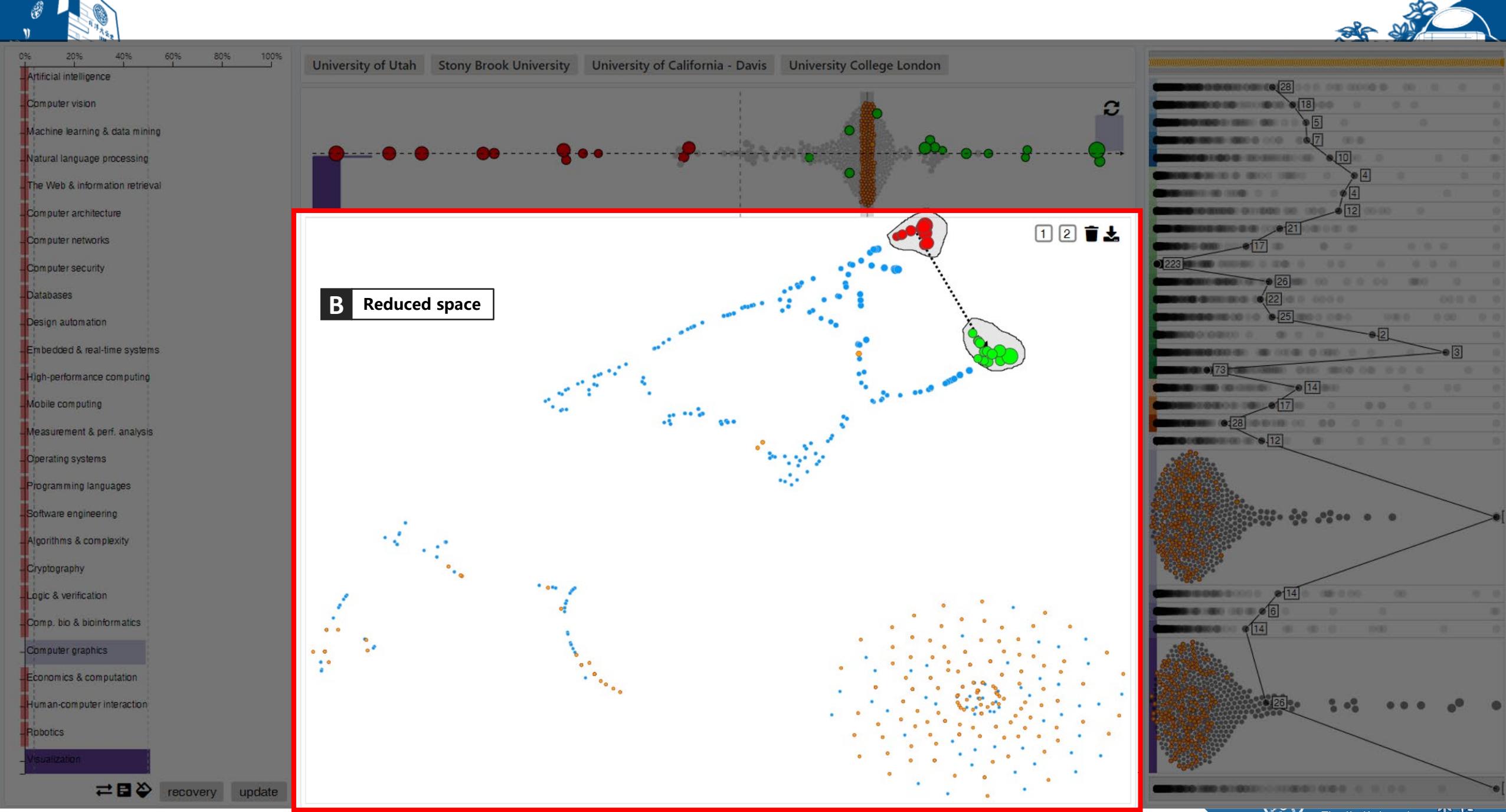
semantics of the control group



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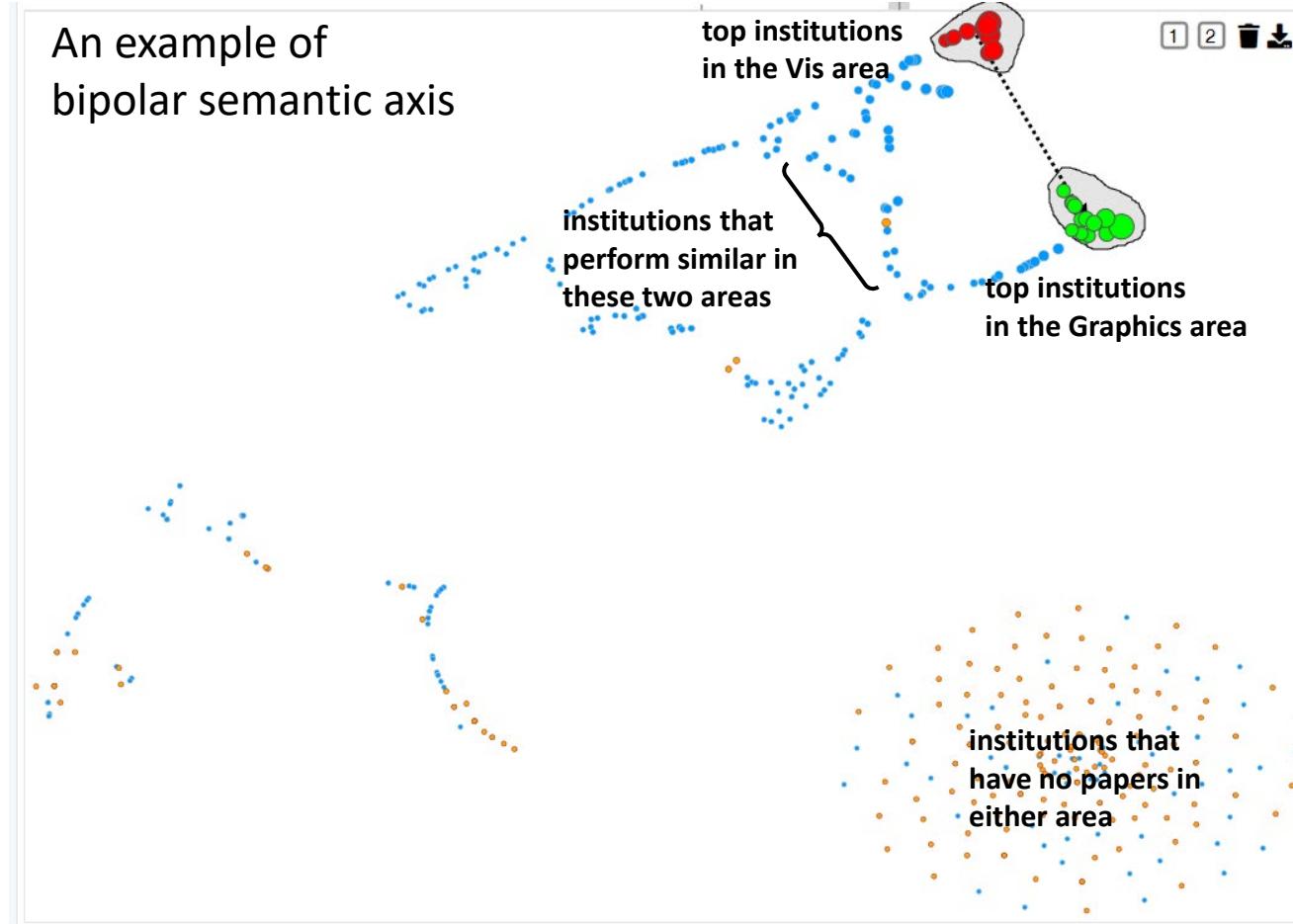






Reduced space

An example of bipolar semantic axis



DR algorithm: t-SNE

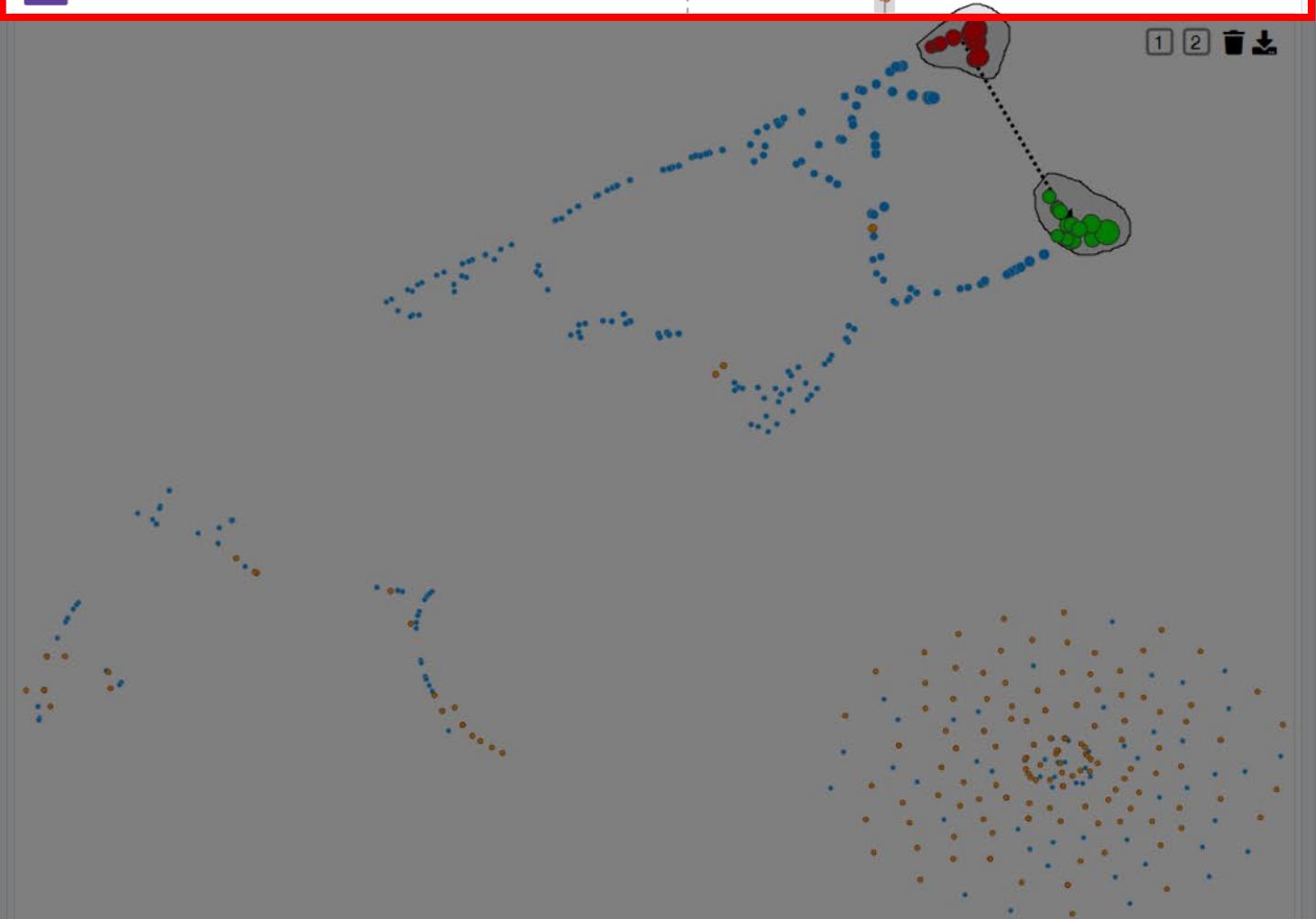
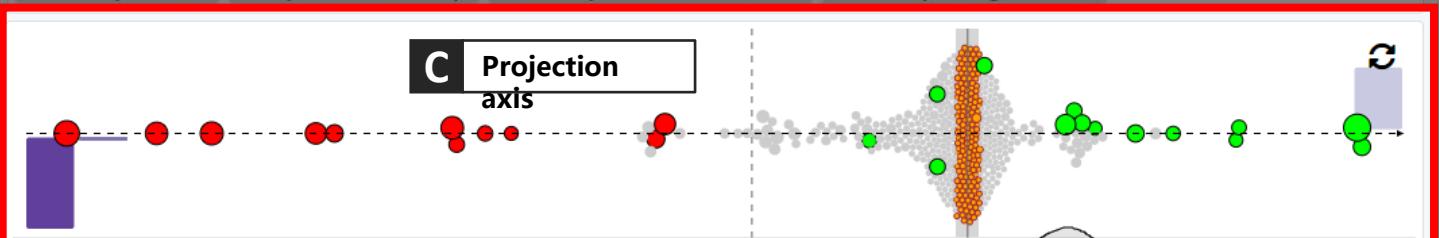
Radius of points: weighted scores $\sum_{i=1}^N p \cdot \omega$



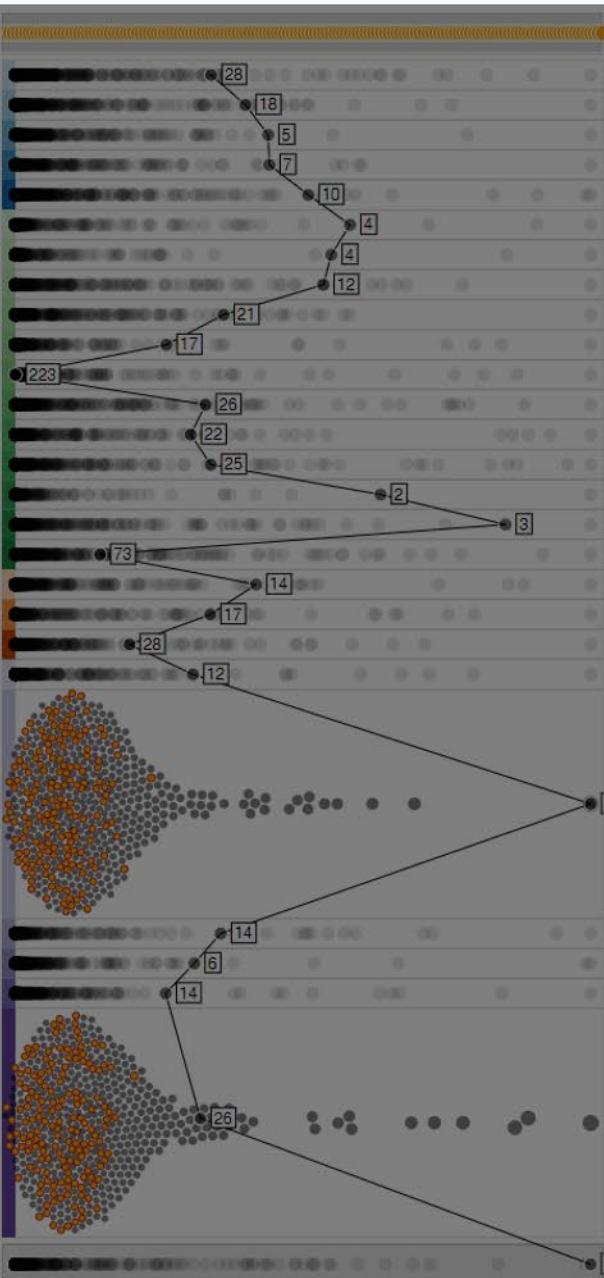
0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

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- The Web & information retrieval
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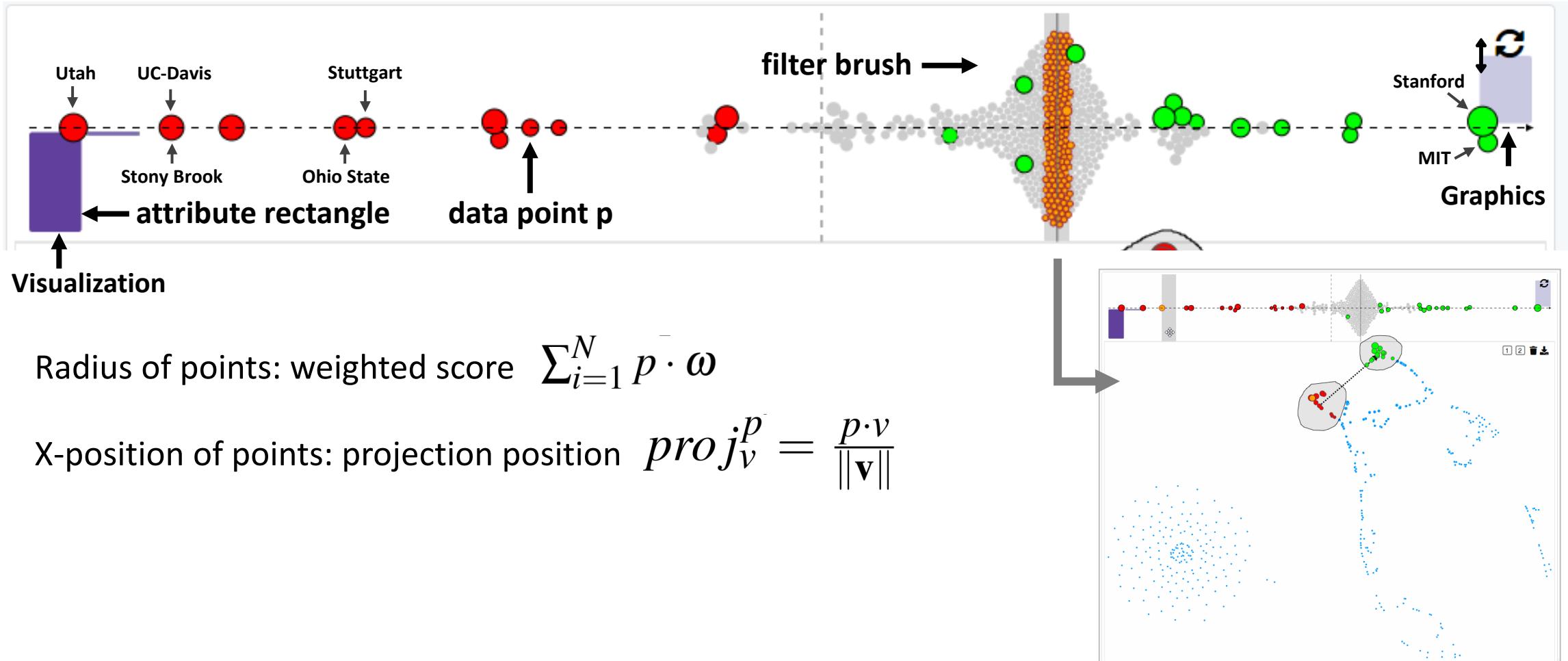


recovery update



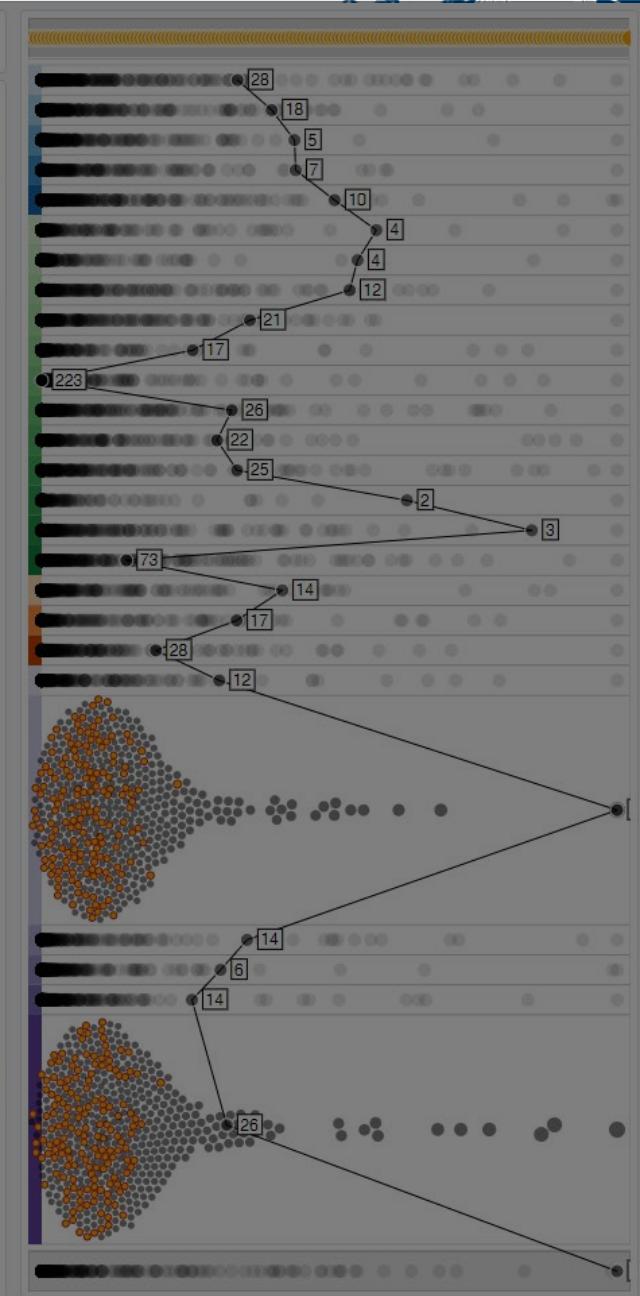
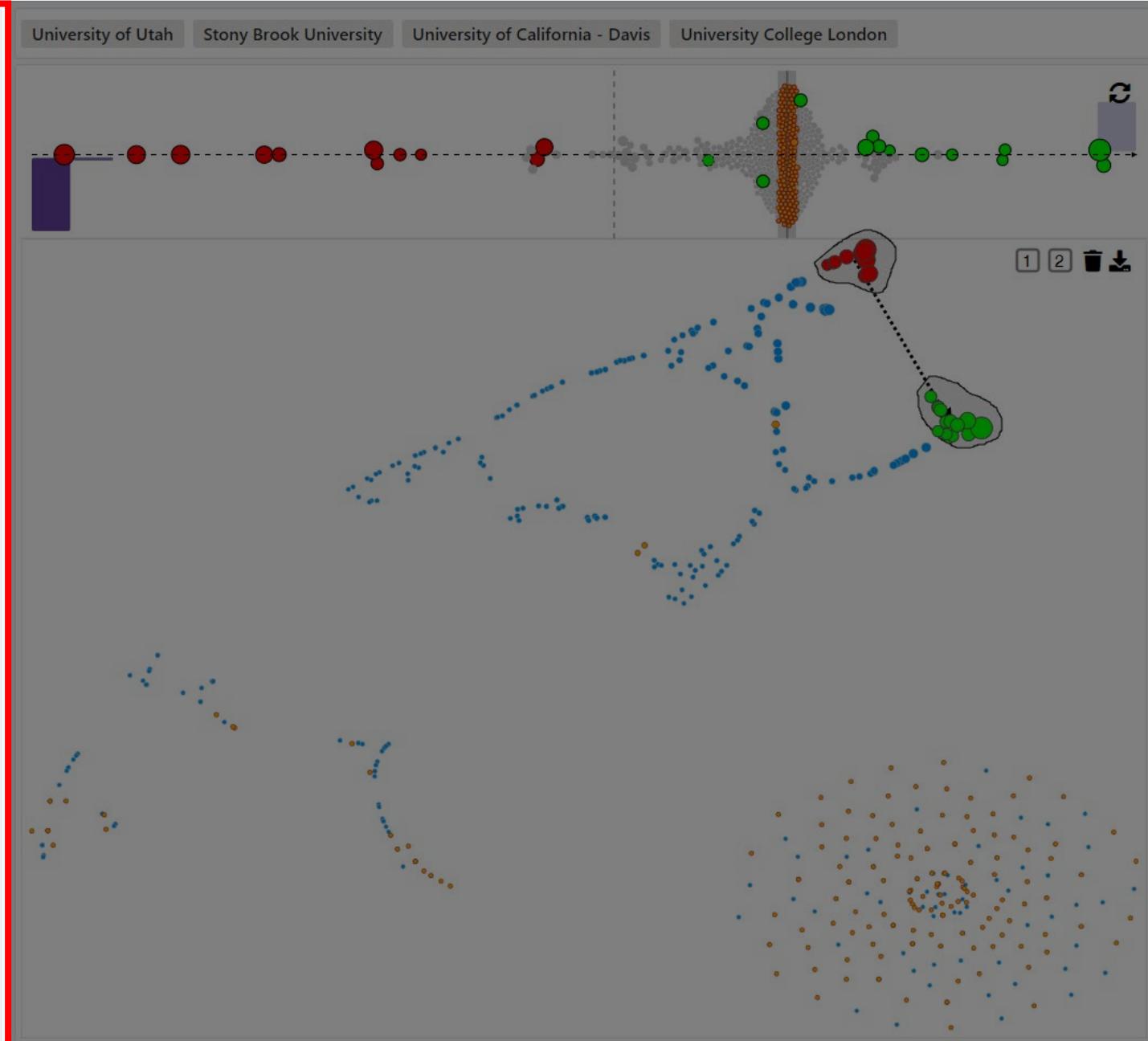
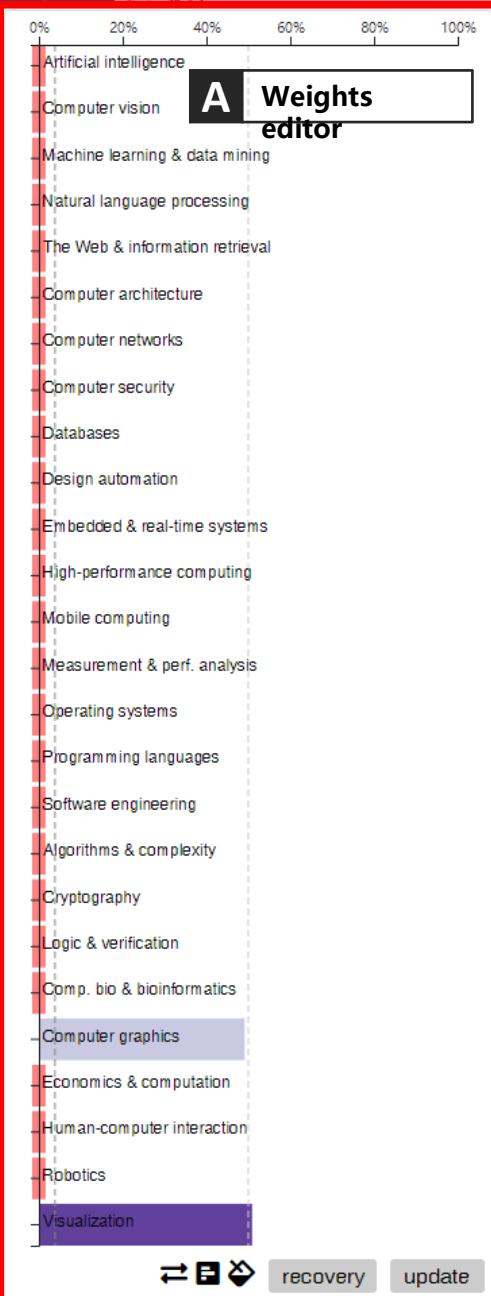


Projection axis



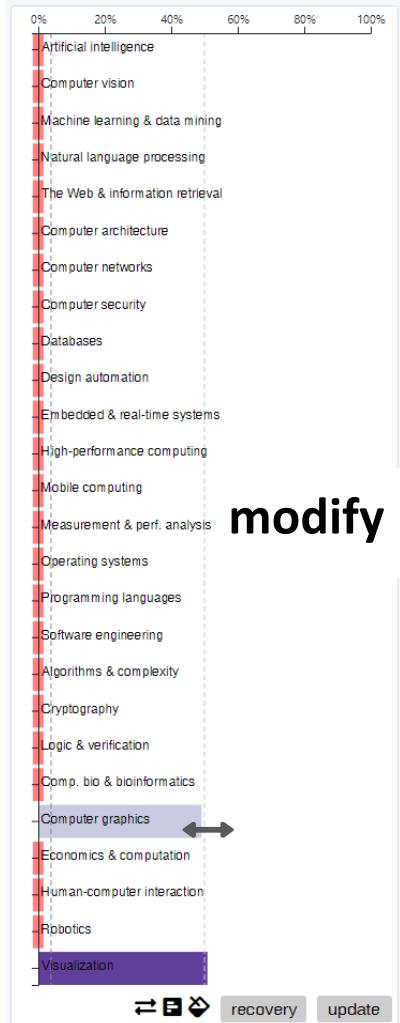
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Weight editor



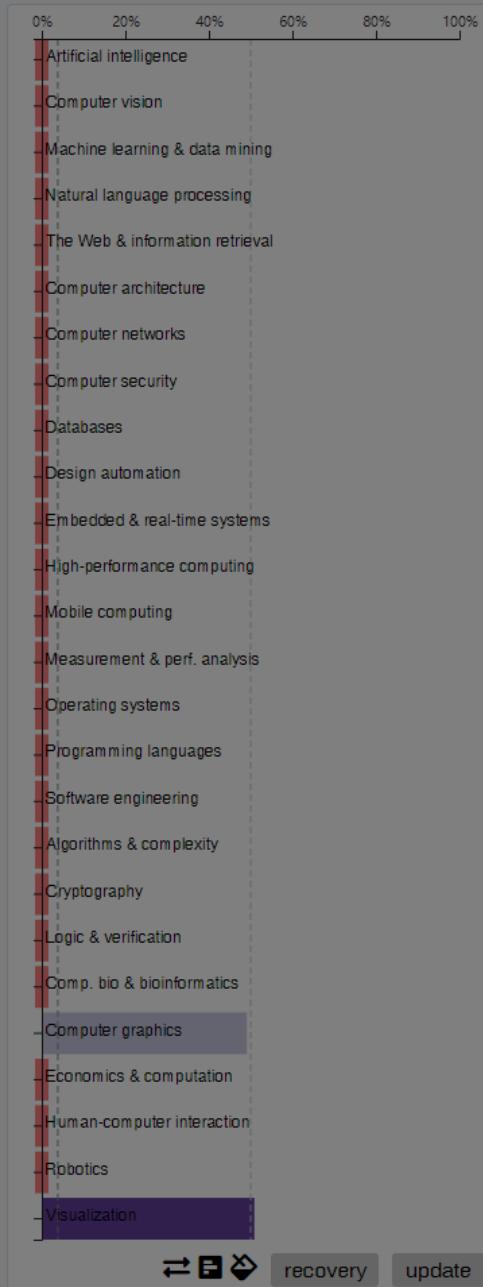
Purpose:

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

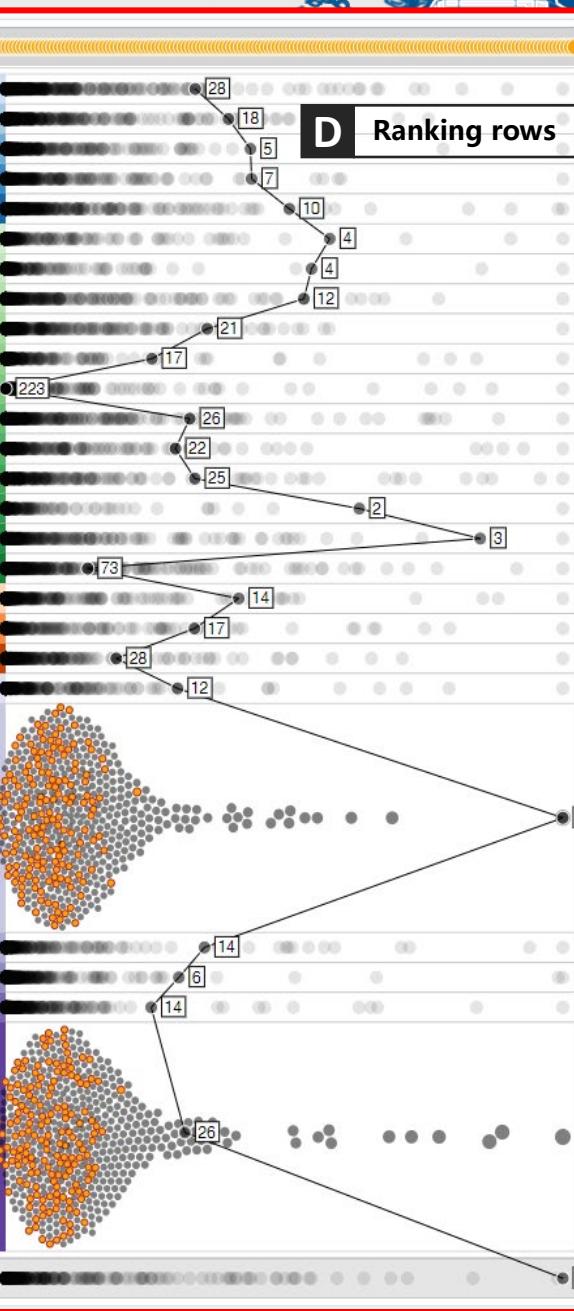


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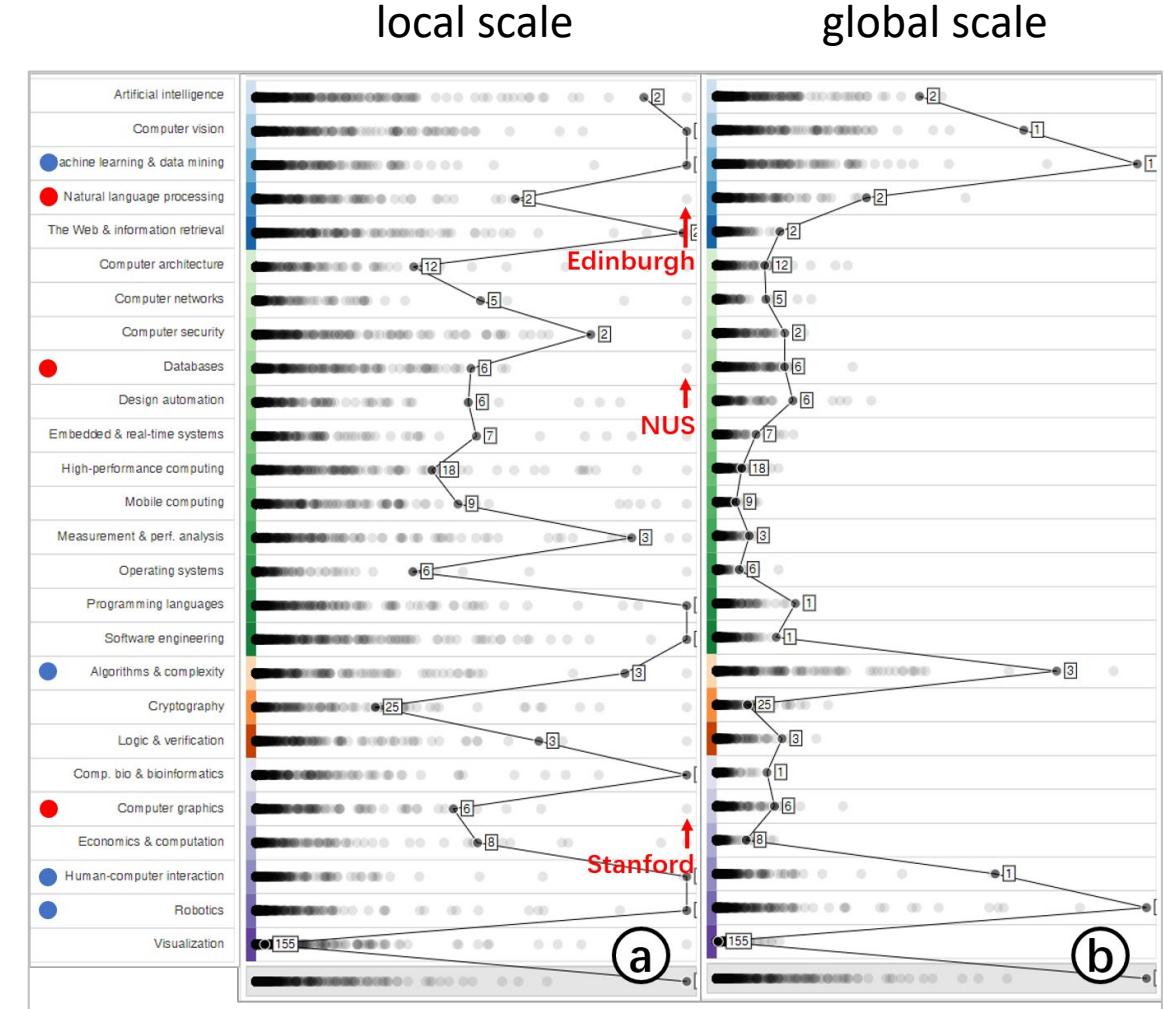
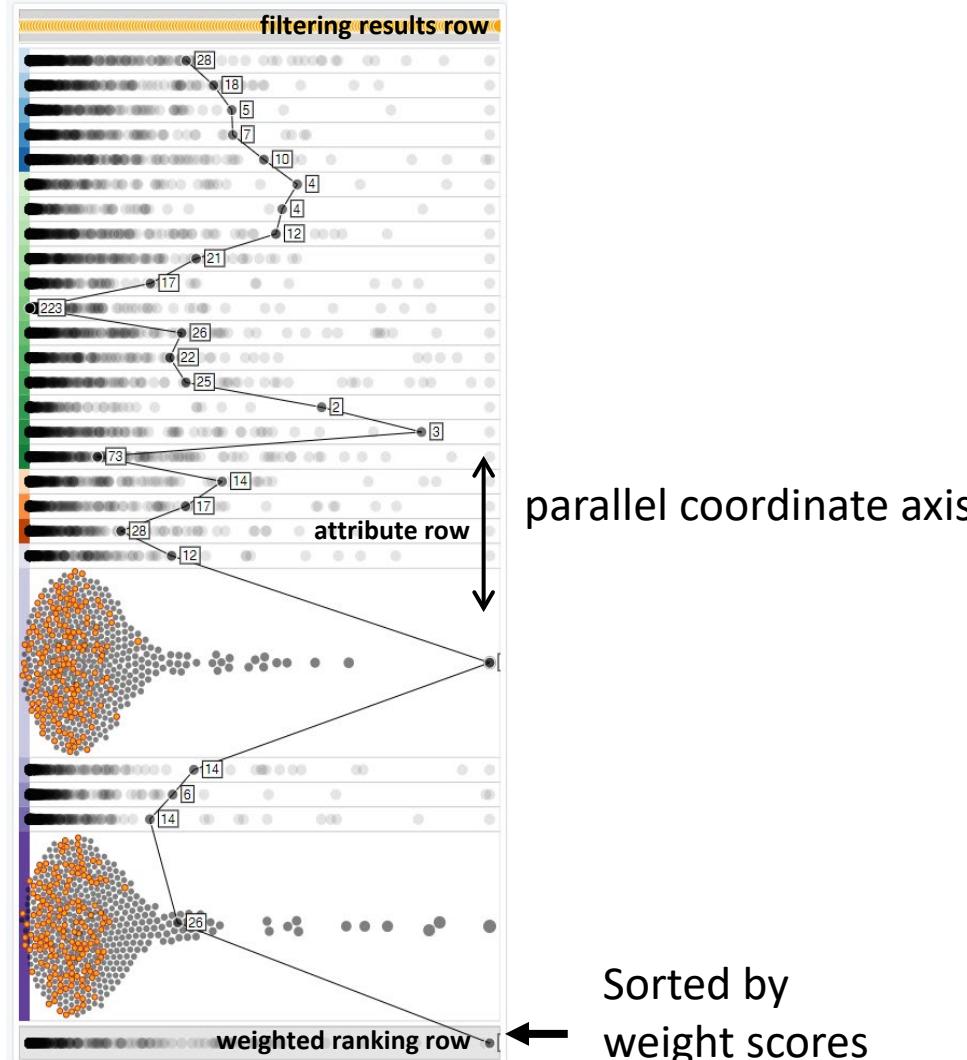


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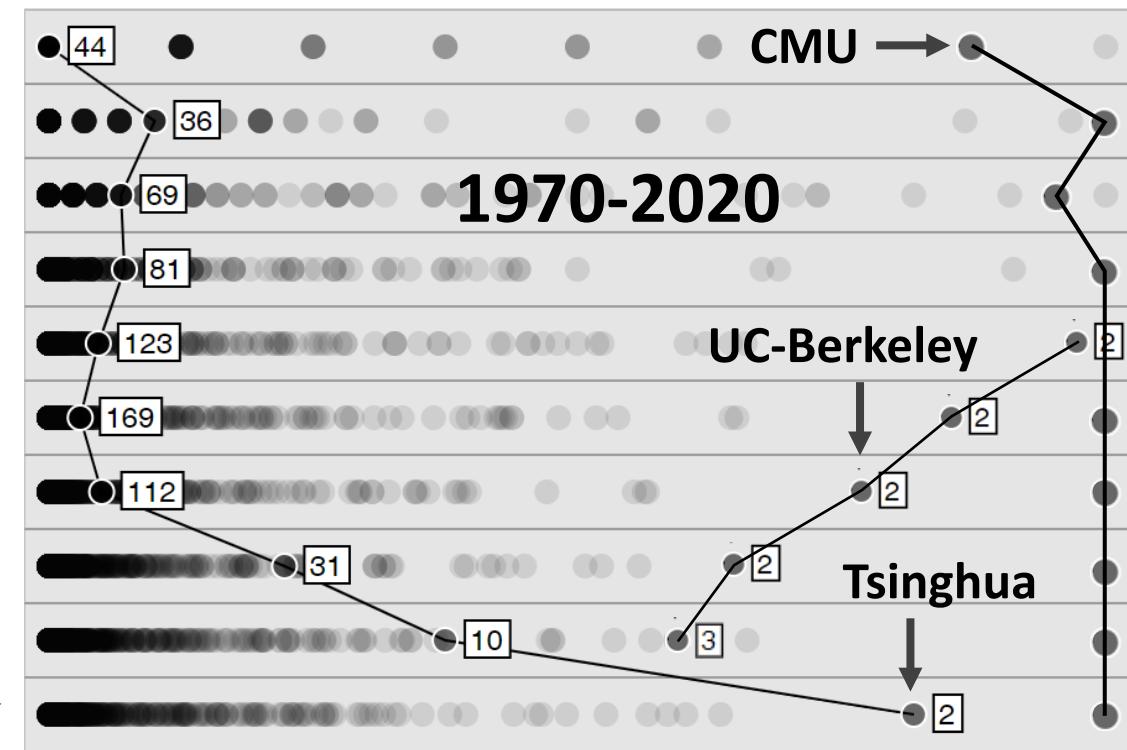
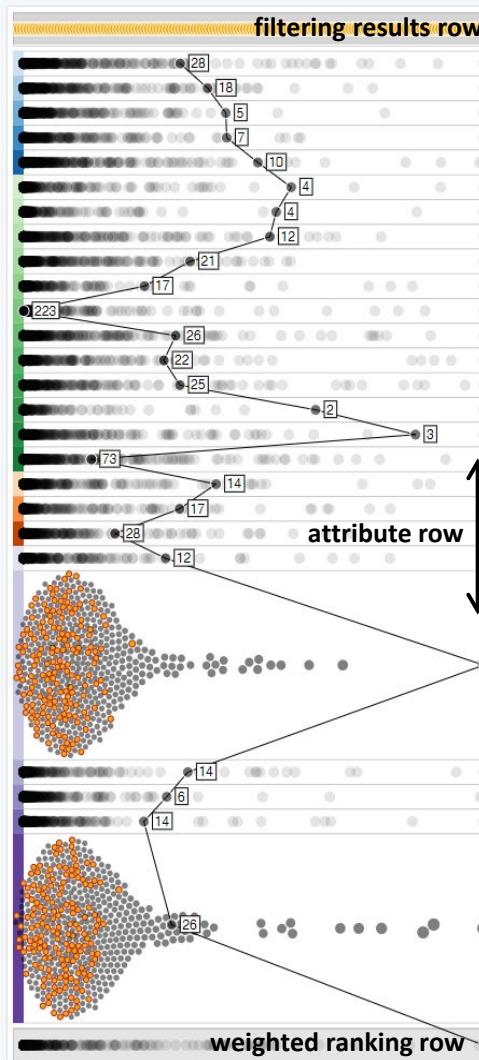


Ranking rows



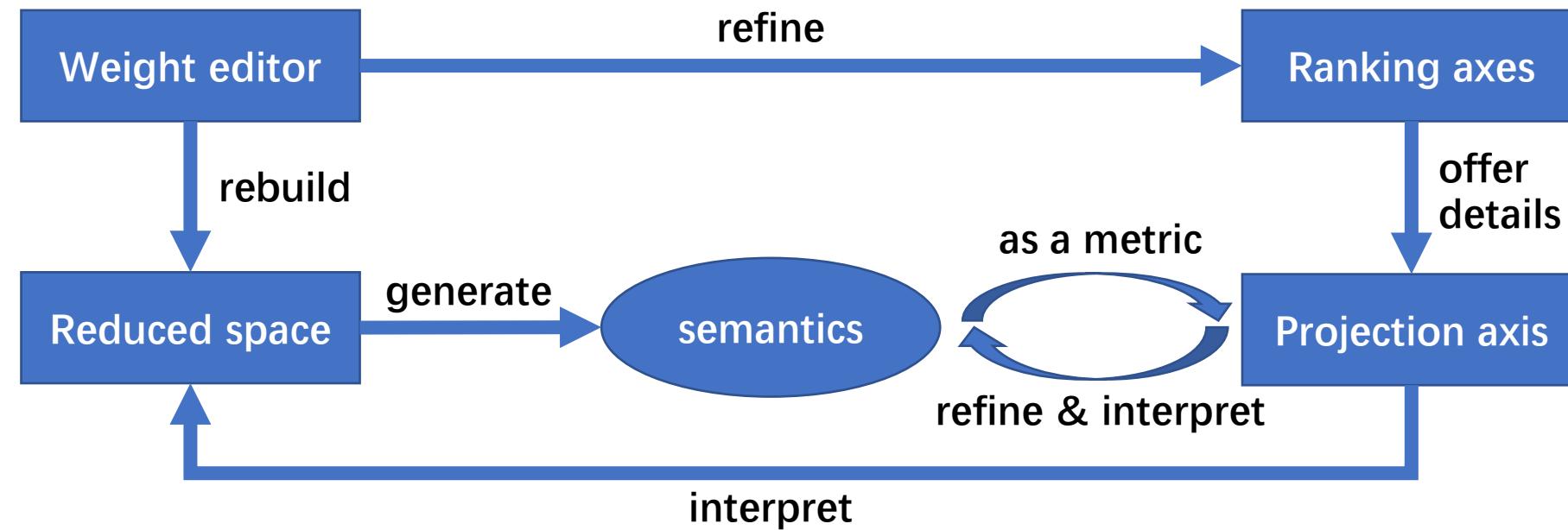


Ranking rows





Relationships between the four main components of our system

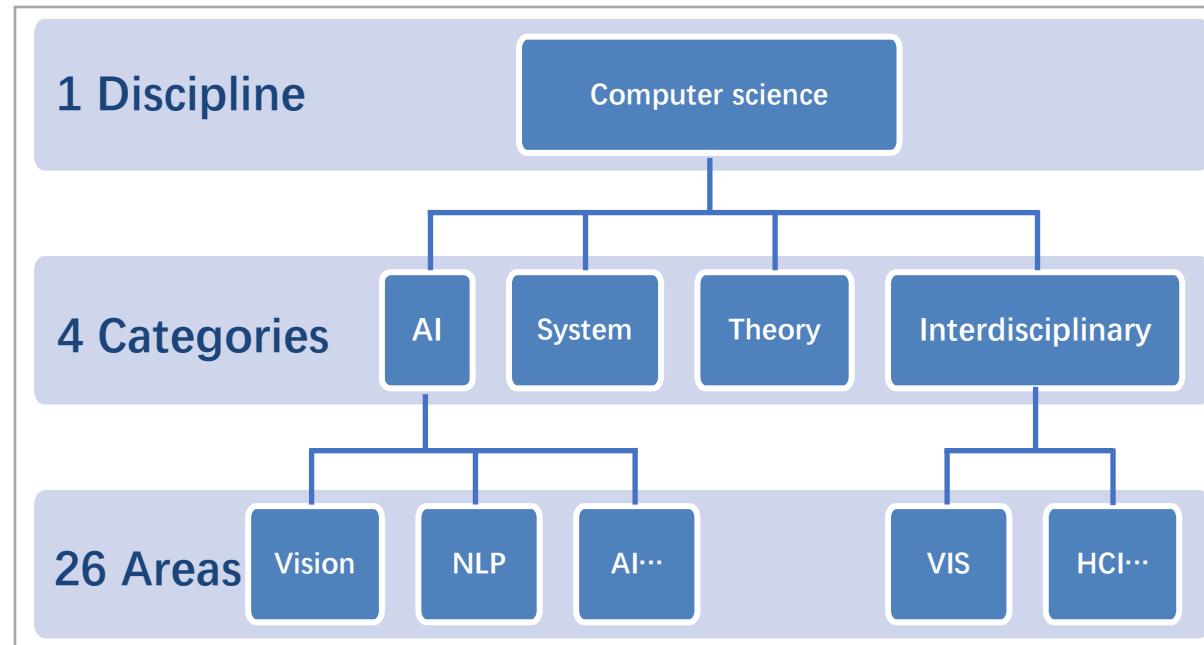




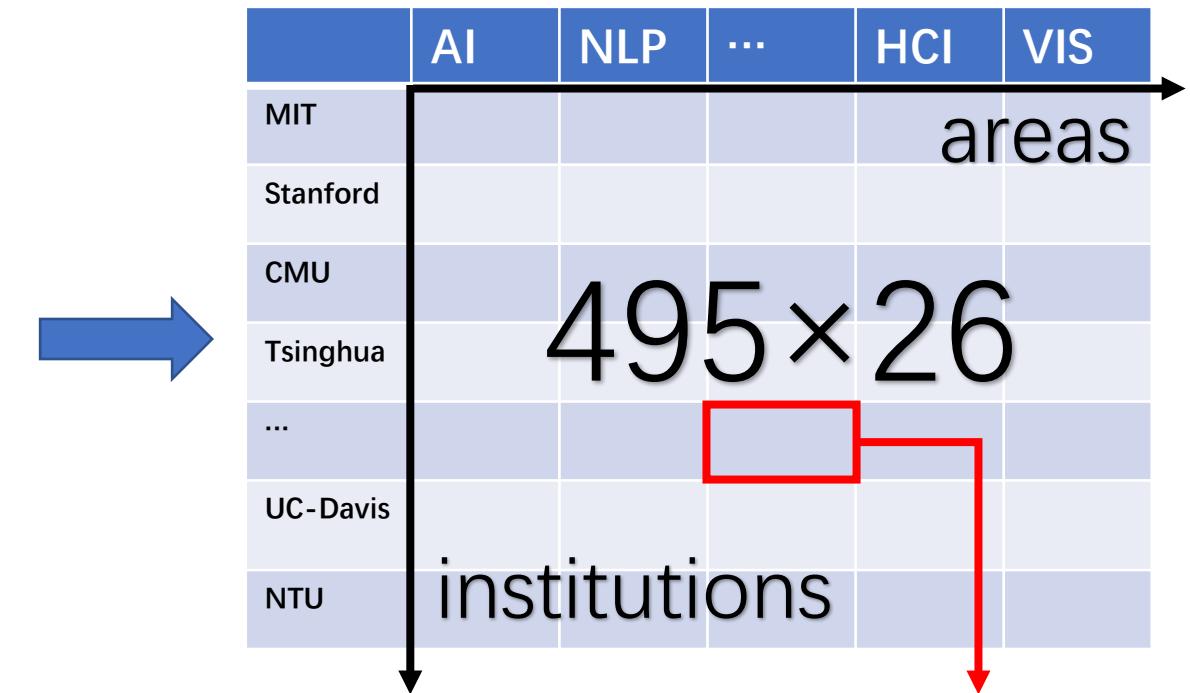
Case: explore the academic performance and rankings
of the institutions in computer science



Data description



Source: CSRankings



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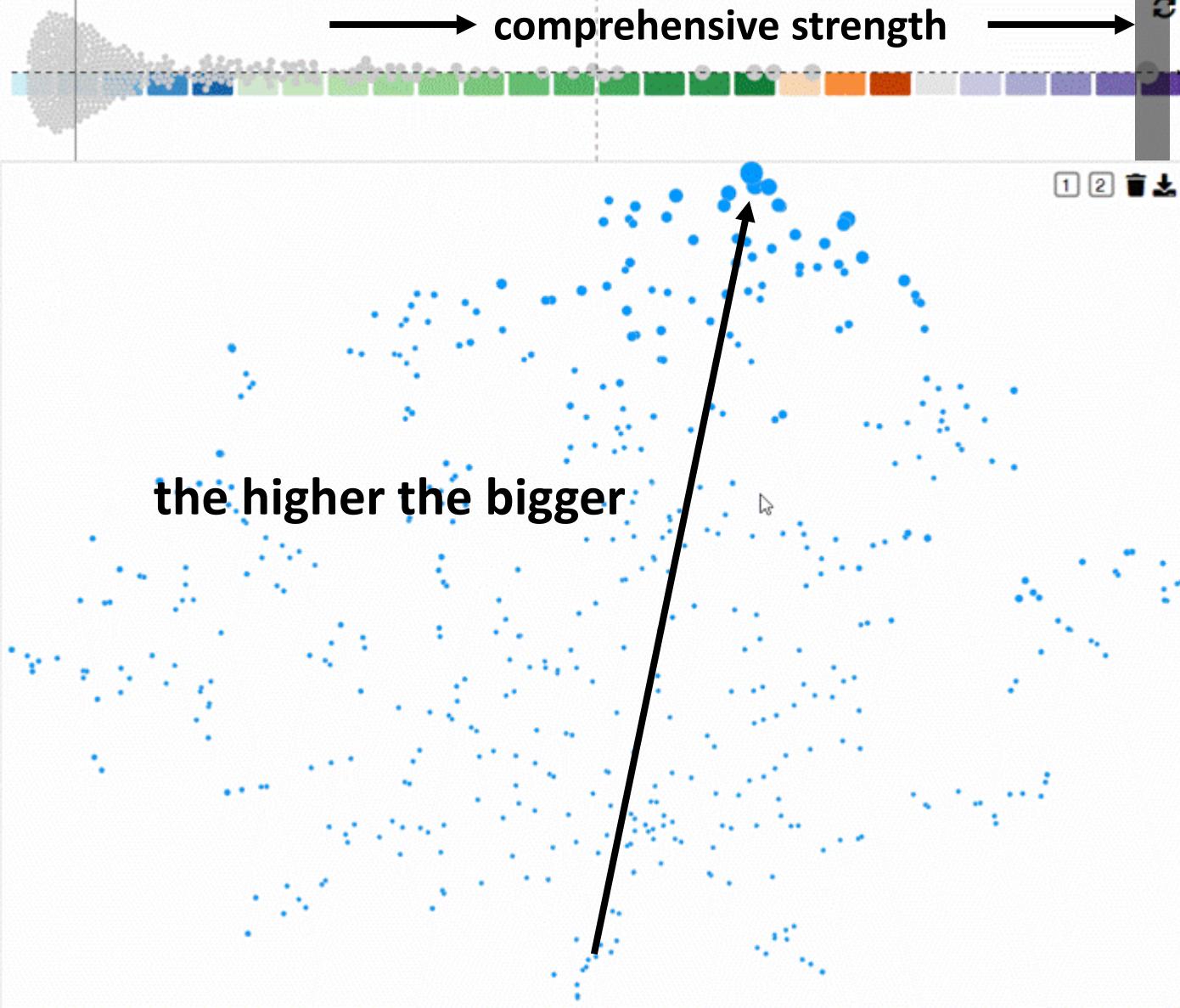


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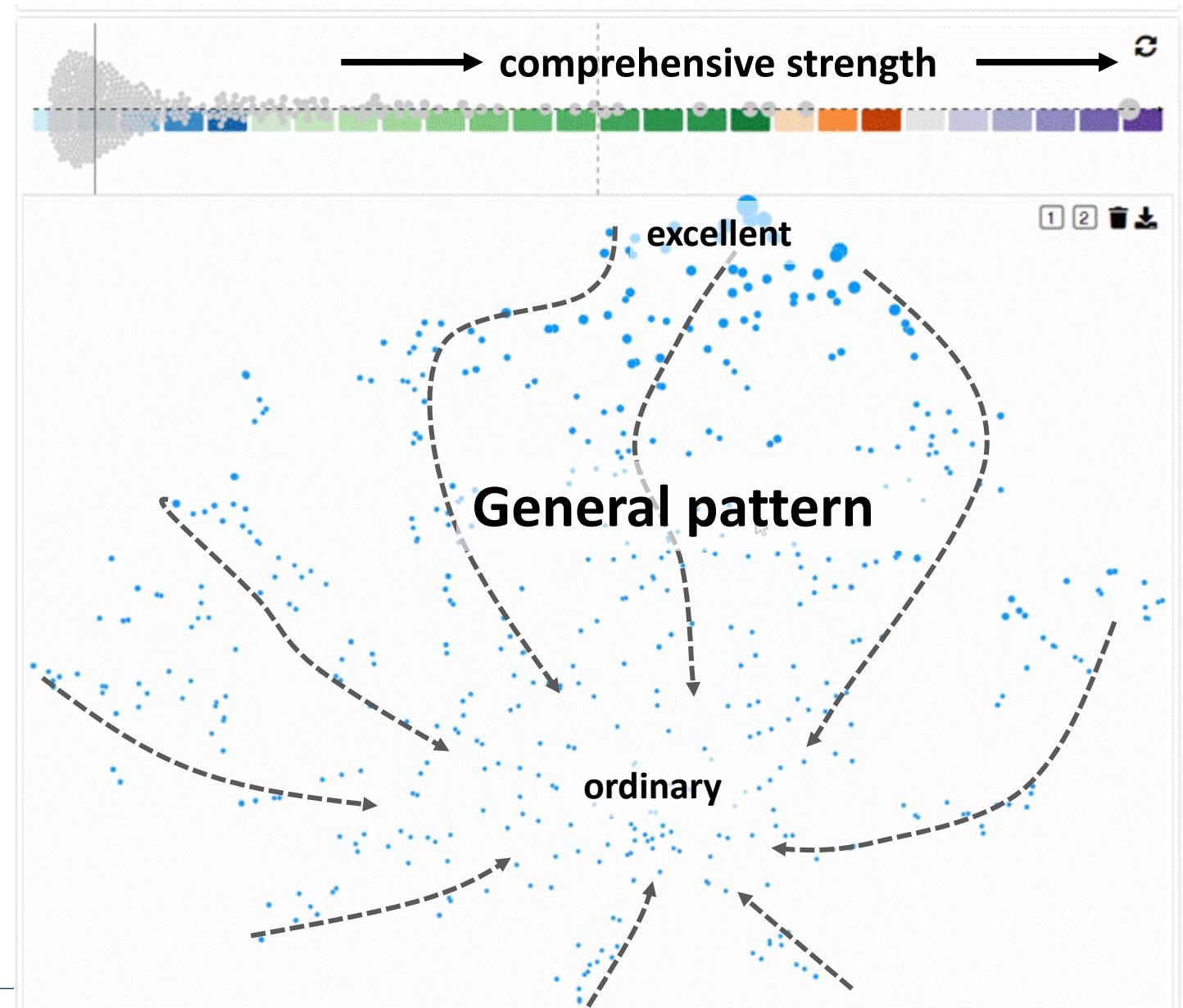
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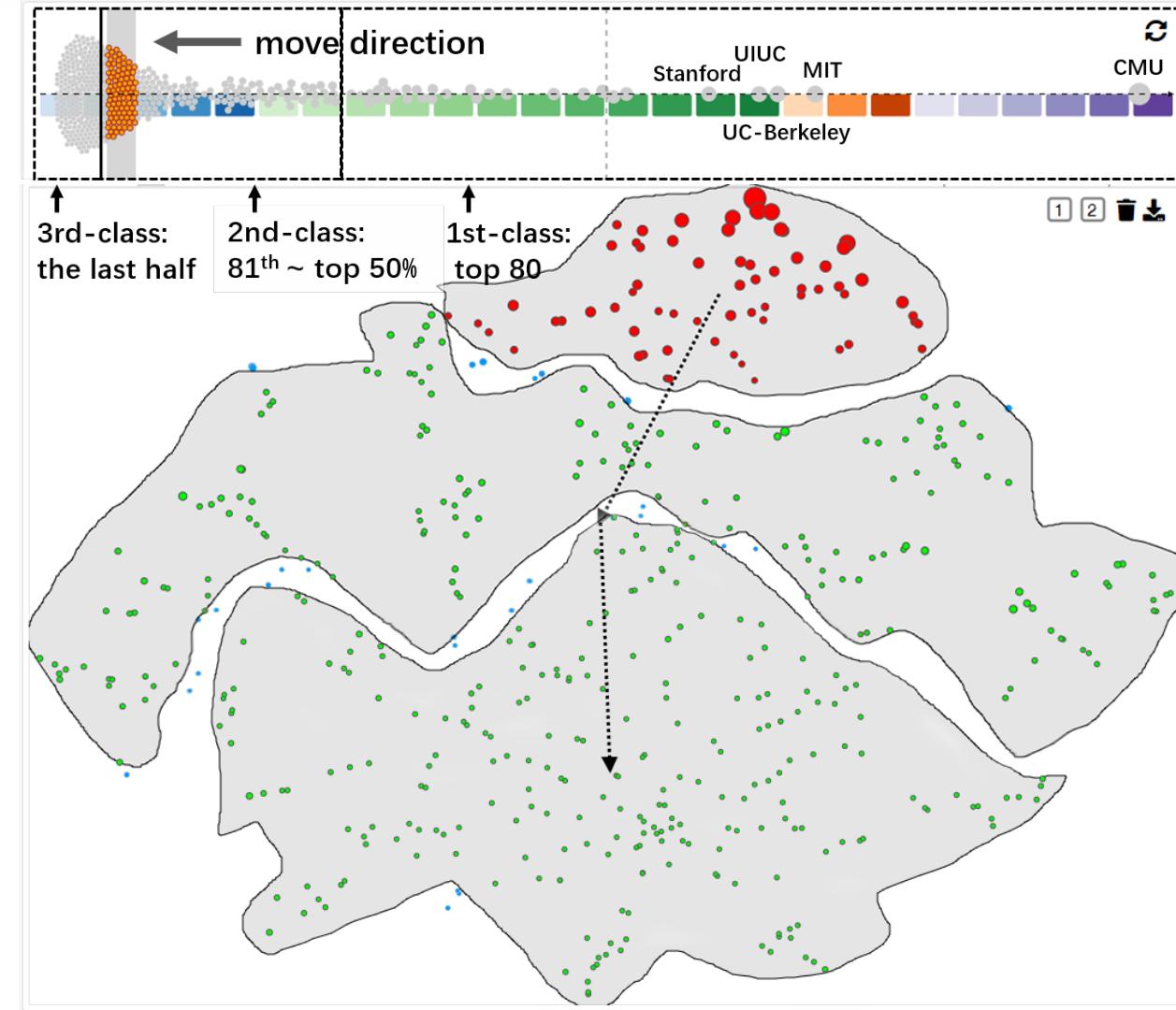


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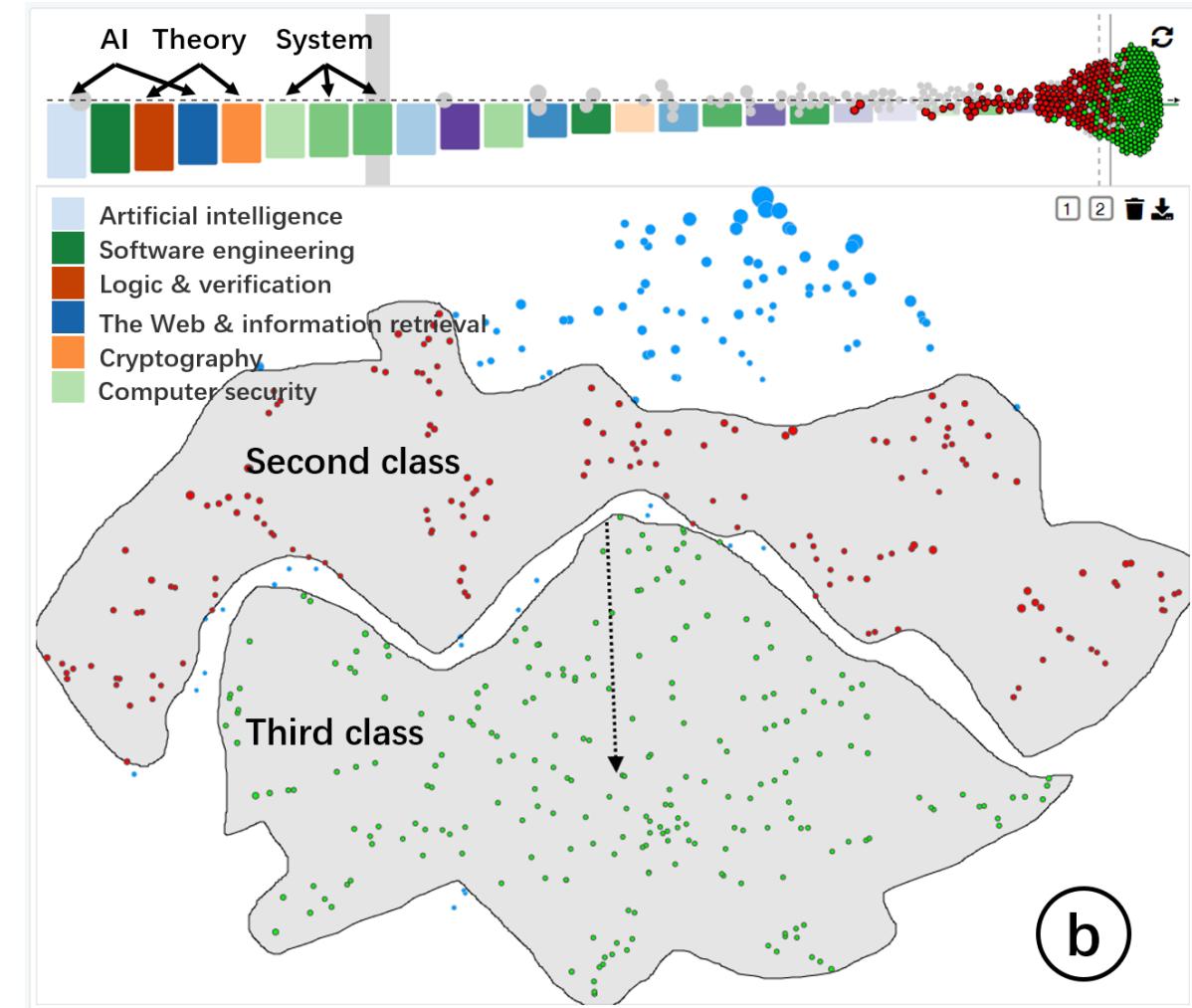
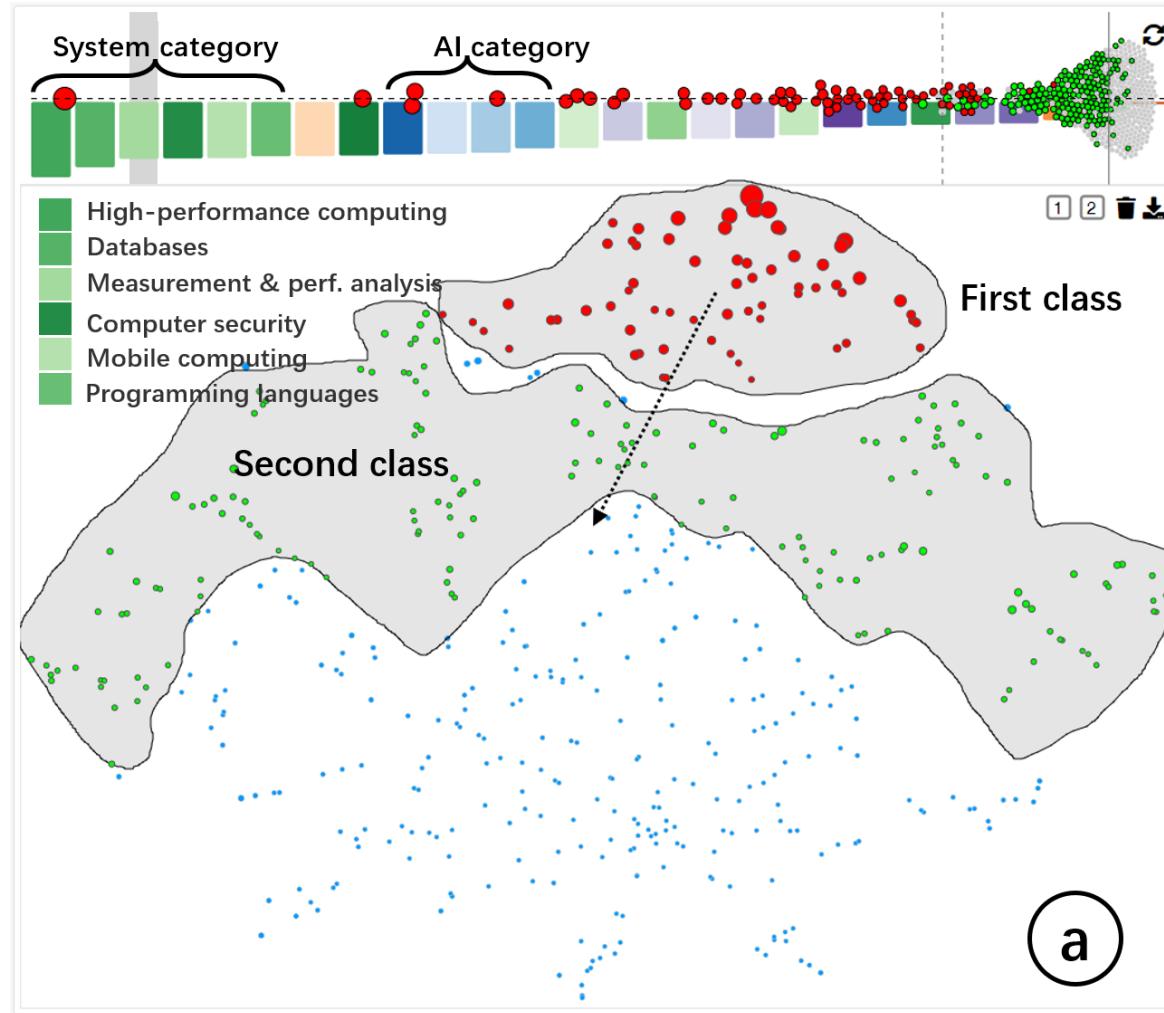


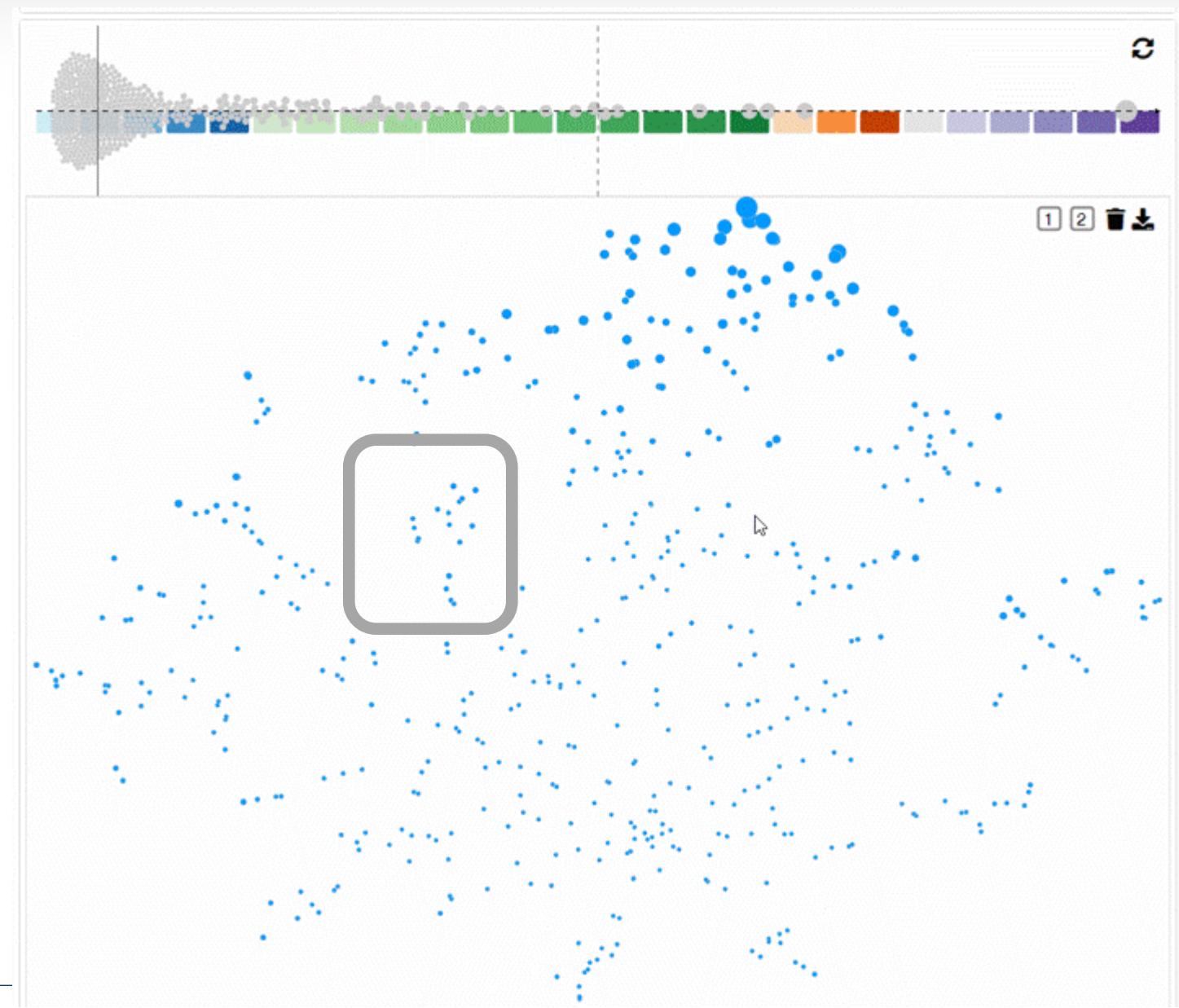
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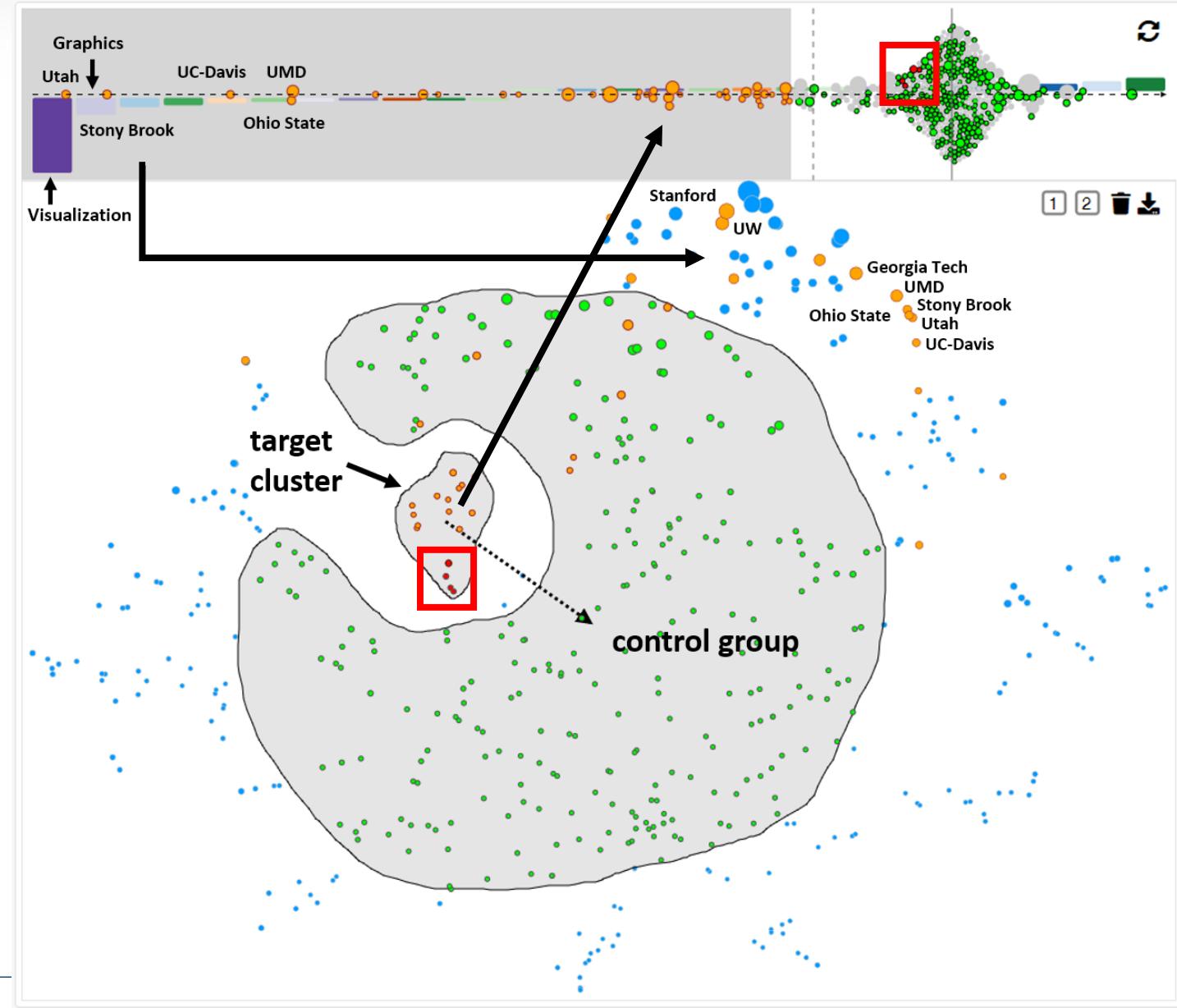




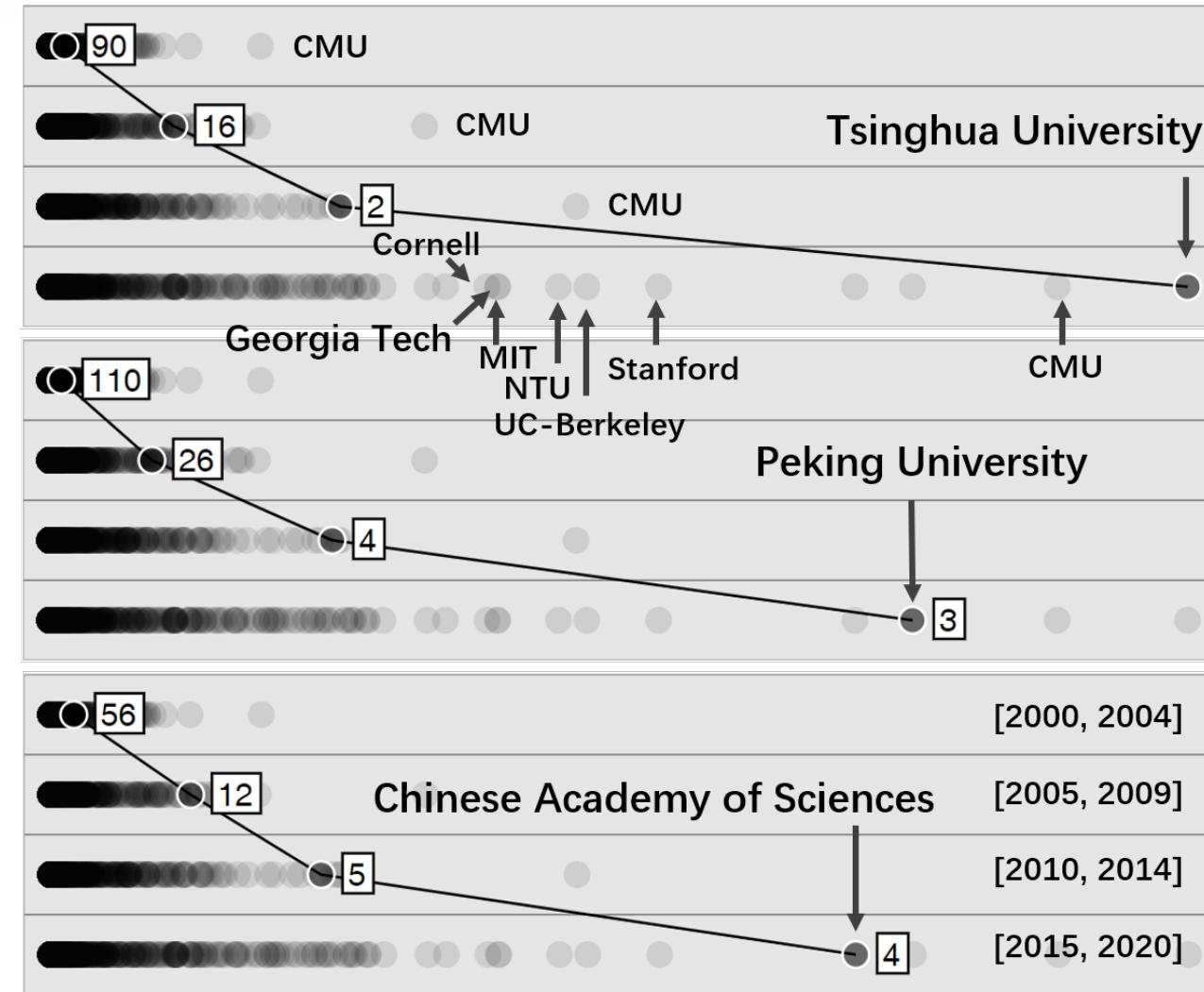


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Discussion

Non-linear semantics

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

The choice of DR algorithm

Any DR algorithm can be used in the reduced space.

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

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





Conclusion

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

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

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

