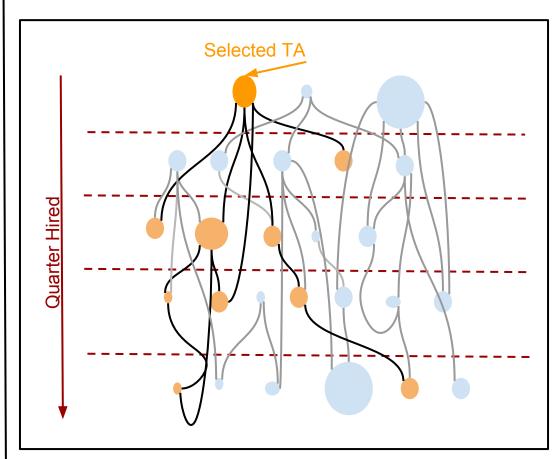
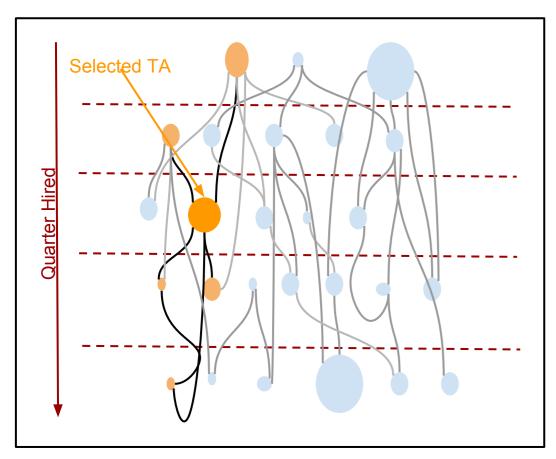


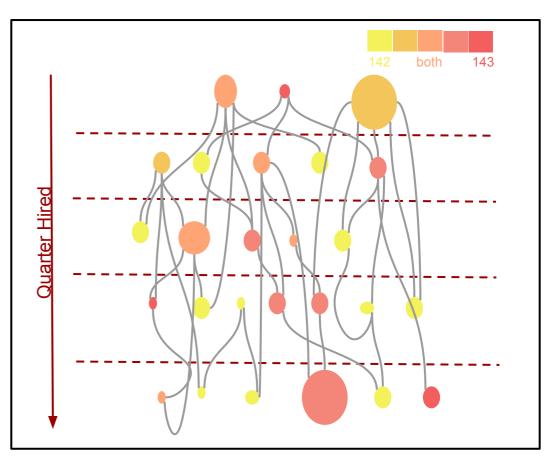
User opens visualization to see a tree structure, with nodes representing TAs and with child nodes representing TA children. The structure is ordered by level such that the nodes at the top of the tree represent TAs who started being a 14x TA earliest.



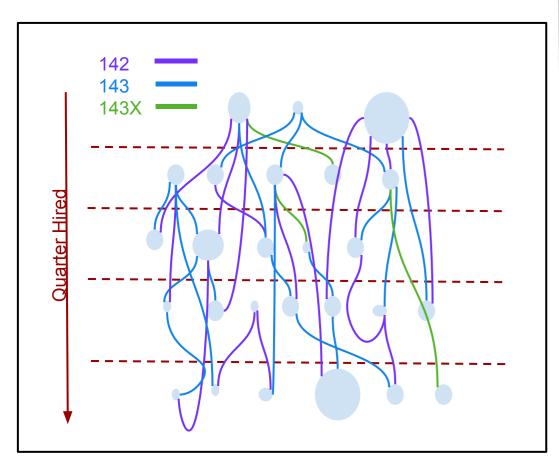
User selects one node at the top of the tree by clicking. All the other nodes representing the descendants of that TA are highlighted. Note that the selected TA has a hue of greater opacity than the descendants.



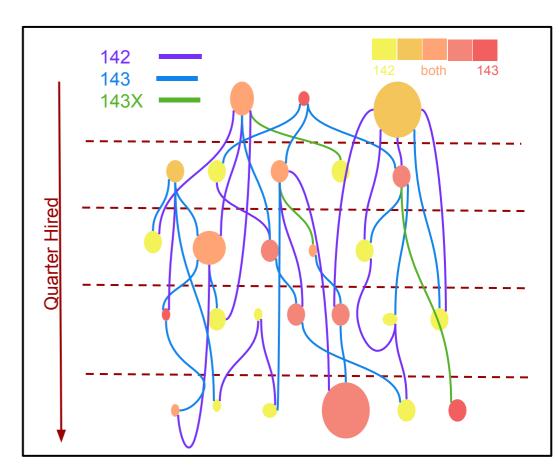
User selects another TA node, but in the middle of the graph. The hue of all ancestor nodes and descendant nodes of the TAs change to match. The selected TA has a greater opacity than the other nodes in family.



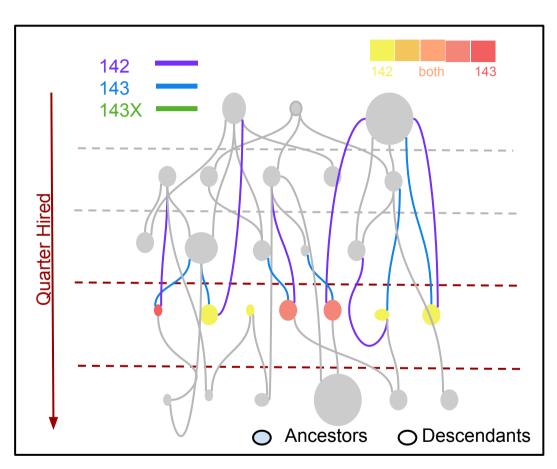
User selects option (or provided by default) to have the hue of nodes relate to the teaching history of the TA. The hue color would be a spectrum with only teaching CSE 142 on one extreme and only teaching CSE 143 on the other.



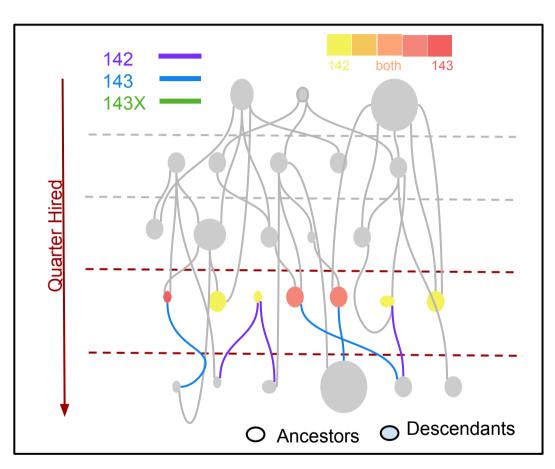
User selects an option to have the edges colored to better specify the relationship between parent TA and child TA. For example, a purple edge means that the child took CSE 142 with the parent node as their TA.



User selects to see both the node hue color as well as the edge hue color. The hue of the nodes represent the teaching history of the TA. The color of the edges again represent what cause a child TA took from the parent TA.



After selecting both the node hue and edge hue options, the user also selects a quarter and an ancestors option, to select all the TAs who began teaching that quarter. The node hues will only exist for those TAs, and edge hues will only exist for those that have these nodes as children.



Instead of selecting the ancestors option, the user now uses the radio buttons to select the descendant option. All the edges that will have hues will be those that have the TA nodes of the selected quarter as the parent.