Literature classification: Software Visualizations

Fill this form for each publication.

* Re	equired
1.	Title of the article *
2.	Year of publication *
3.	Publication forum * Name of the conference / journal where the article is published.
4.	Keywords * Copy the keywords of the article from the article or publisher page if not provided in the article (use controlled indexing terms for IEEE articles if keywords defined by authors are not available). If no keywords are available (even by publisher), answer "-".
	esearch Goals and Methods Main goal of the research * Copy the main goals of the research from the article.

6.		the main results of the research from the article.
7.		research questions stated clearly? * s only one oval.
		Yes No
8.		t research methods have been applied? * from the article if possible.
9.	t is the problem domain visualization(s) contributes to in terms of software neering? * which kind of problem the study provides a solution? If the study does not introduce a visualization method or tool answer what is the main focus of the study in software neering perspective. E.g. a comparison study of visualization methods for software ution would go to "Exploring change in software over time" group.	
		Managing software projects (business aspects, software analytics)
		Defining and maintaining requirements (requirements engineering)
		Exploring change in software over time (software evolution, software archaeology)
		Understanding software structure (program comprehension)
		Understanding software execution (program comprehension)
		How software is developed (social aspects of software engineering)
		How software is used (usage patterns, understanding end users)
		The study does not focus on software engineering problems
		Other:

	companies have been involved to the study? * company involvement is specified answer "-".

** *** *** ***	
Data	and Metrics
11. Do e	es the paper introduce new visualization method? *
New tech	visualization or layout algorithm, new visualization metaphora or novel rendering the control of
	Yes
	No
Too	es the paper introduce new visualization tool? * I or framework to create different kind of (well known or new) visualizations. If only one oval.
	Yes
	No
	at data is visualized? *
visu if it the	the data sources used for visualization. If no visualizations is presented answer allizations presented". If the question is not relevant in the scope of the article, presents visualizations, answer "Not relevant" and explain to next question why question is irrelevant. It is irrelevant.
	Sourcecode
	Software execution data (trace logs, function call data, etc.)
	Static code analysis data provided by compiler, debugger, analyzer
	Version control system data (e.g. commit data)
	Issue management (bug tracker) data
	Requirements documents
	No visualization presented
	Not relevant (Please, specify the reasons of why this is irrelevant in next que
	Other:

	Answer only if you answered "Not relevant" for the last question.
_	
	What attributes and metrics are visualized from the data? * In the visualization it is common to present metrics calculated from the original data instead of the raw data. List here all metrics visualized (if the text doesn't describe the metrics well try to check out what attributes of the data are mapped to visualization). Some commonly used OO metrics are also listed here: http://agile.csc.ncsu.edu/SEMaterials/OOMetrics.htm . If no visualization is presented answer "No visualization presented". If the metrics are not relevant for the article even it presents visualizations, answer "Not relevant" and explain to next question why this question is irrelevant in the scope of the article. Check all that apply.
	Number of classes
	Number of methods
	Lines of code
	Coupling factor ("the measure of the strength of association established by a connection from one module to another")
	Cohesion ("how closely the operations in a class are related to each other")
	Method hiding factor (encapsulation)
	Attribute hiding factor (encapsulation)
	Number of children (inheritance)
	Depth of inheritance tree (inheritance)
	Code complexity
	Amount of commits
	Amount of issues / bugreports
	Time (e.g. time of a commit)
	Duration (e.g. duration of function call, test run, etc.)
	Hierarchies (e.g. class hierarchy, file system hierarchy, etc.)
	Geo-spatial information (e.g. geographic positions of developers)
	No visualization presented
	Not relevant (Please, specify the reasons of why this is irrelevant in next question
	Other:

	Why metrics visualized is not described in the article? Answer only if you answered "Not relevant" for the last question.
,	anonor only if you allowered the followant for the last quotien.

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Vis	ualizations
17. C	Does the visualization use multiple views? *
٨	Mark only one oval.
	Yes
	No
	Not relevant
18. V	What visualization paradigms are used? *
	nfo graphics = Common information graphics used to represent 2D-data. As an example ine-, bar- and pie charts. Timelines = Visualizations used for temporal data. Data Maps = Visualizations used for geo-spatial data. Pixel-oriented techniques = Value of a data element is mapped to a pixel (dense pixel displays). The interesting part is the different possibilities of organizing the pixels. Geometric projection techniques = Visualization technique for multidimensional and multi variate data that tries to find the interesting parts from the data using different geometric projections. E.g. scatter plot matrices, conditional plots, projection pursuit, parallel coordinates, hyperbox and hyperslice. Iconoased techniques / Icon displays = Each (multidimensional) data element is mapped to some graphical element — an icon. E.g. stick visualizations. Hierarchical and Graph-Based Techniques = Different kind of visual presentations for relational and hierarchical data. For more detailed descriptions check this: http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpls/abs_all.jsp?arnumber=553159 Check all that apply.
	Info graphics (1D- and 2D-data)
	Timelines (Temporal data)
	Data maps (Geo-spatial data)
	Hierarchical and Graph-Based Techniques (>2D-data)
	Icon-based techniques / Icon displays (>2D-data)
	Geometric projection techniques (>2D-data)
	Pixel-oriented techniques (>2D-data)
	Not stated clearly in the article
	No visualizations are presented
	Other:

19. What visua	I attributes are used in the visualizations? *
to make vis	nts can be connected to different visual attributes as color, shape and motion ualization more effective. Different attributes works well with different n paradigms. Select all parameters applied!
Spatia	al location
Color	/ texture
Size /	area
Spatia	l orientation
Shape	
Motion	n / animation
Not st	ated clearly in the article
No vis	ualizations are presented
Other:	
consider un	otions concerns understanding the data analysis and the three latter options derstanding the visualizations. More about the categories presented can be tp://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpls/abs_all.jsp?arnumber=6095544 pat apply.
Under	standing environments and work practices (data analysis)
Evalua	ating visual data analysis and reasoning (data analysis)
Evalua	ating communication through visualization (data analysis)
Evalua	ating collaborative data analysis (data analysis)
Evalua	ating user performance (visualization)
Evalua	ating user experience (visualization)
Evalua	ating visualization algorithms (visualization)
	ting functionality of a visualization tool/method
	aluation is presented
Not re section)	levant (Please, specify the reasons of why this is irrelevant in the end of the
Other:	

21.	How are visualizations/tools evaluated? * Check all that apply.
	Based on theories or literature
	Controlled experiment (user study)
	Case study (user study)
	Based on fieldstudy
	Based on scenarios
	Based on simulations
	Based on informal experimentation and testing
	No evaluation is presented
	Not relevant (Please, specify the reasons of why this is irrelevant in the end of the
	section)
	Other:
Otl	her
ansv	es and comments regarding the paper. Especially if you are unsure about some of your wers report it here. Reviewer notes