



# Reference Resolution and New Entities in Exploratory Data Visualization: From Controlled to Unconstrained Interactions with a Conversational Assistant

Contact: abhatt62@uic.edu

Our paper

Abari Bhattacharya<sup>1</sup>, Abhinav Kumar<sup>1</sup>, Barbara Di Eugenio<sup>1</sup>, Roderick Tabalba<sup>2</sup>, Jillian Aurisano<sup>3</sup>, Veronica Grosso<sup>1</sup>, Andrew Johnson<sup>1</sup>, Jason Leigh<sup>2</sup> and Moira Zellner<sup>4</sup>

1. University of Illinois Chicago  
2. University of Hawaii at Manoa

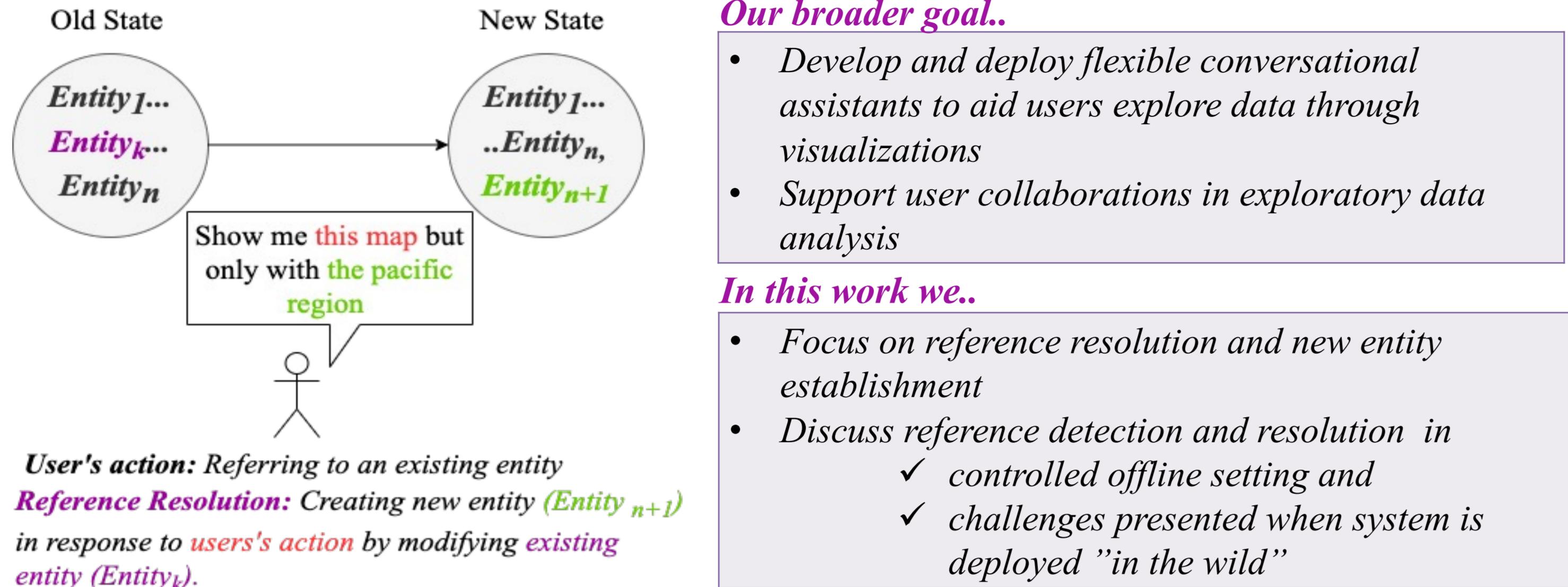


3. University of Cincinnati  
4. Northeastern University



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## Introduction: Reference Resolution and New Entity Creation



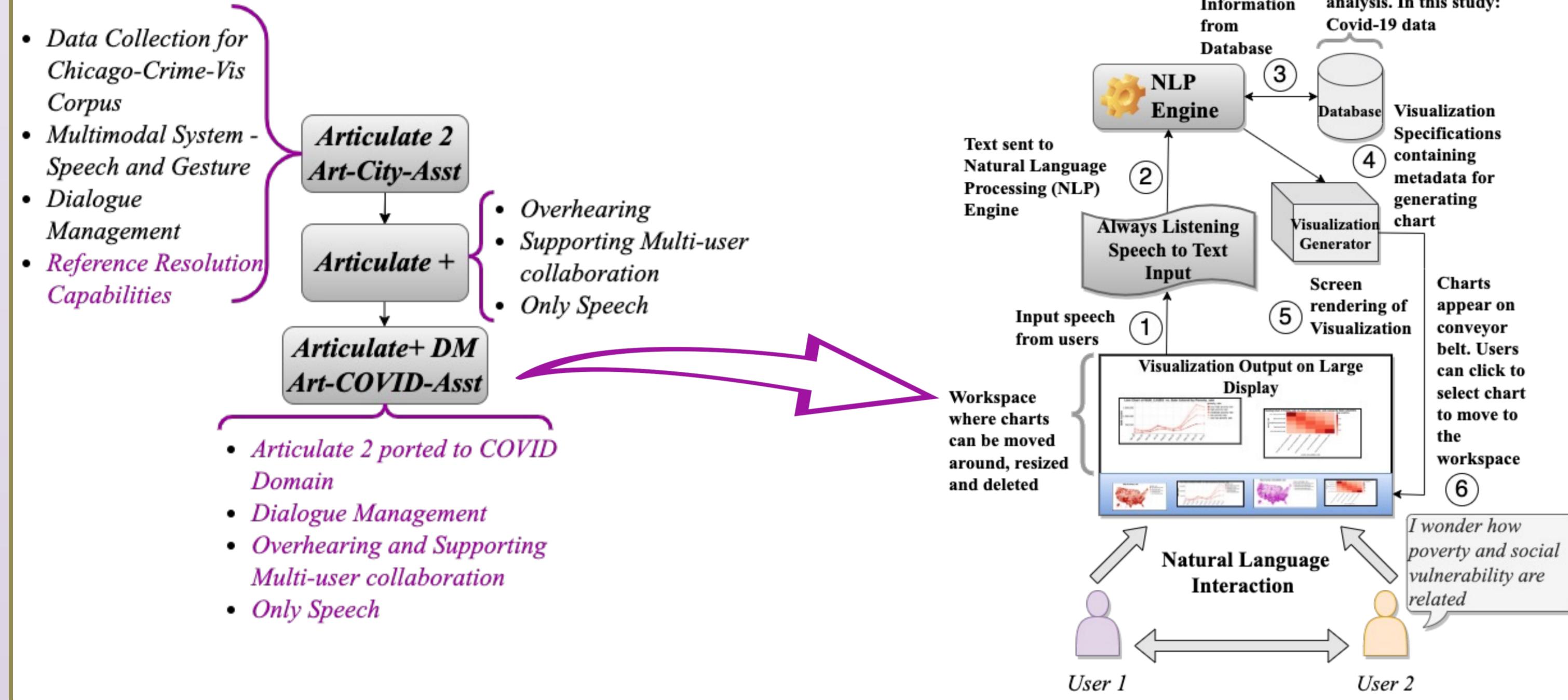
### Our broader goal..

- Develop and deploy flexible conversational assistants to aid users explore data through visualizations
- Support user collaborations in exploratory data analysis

### In this work we..

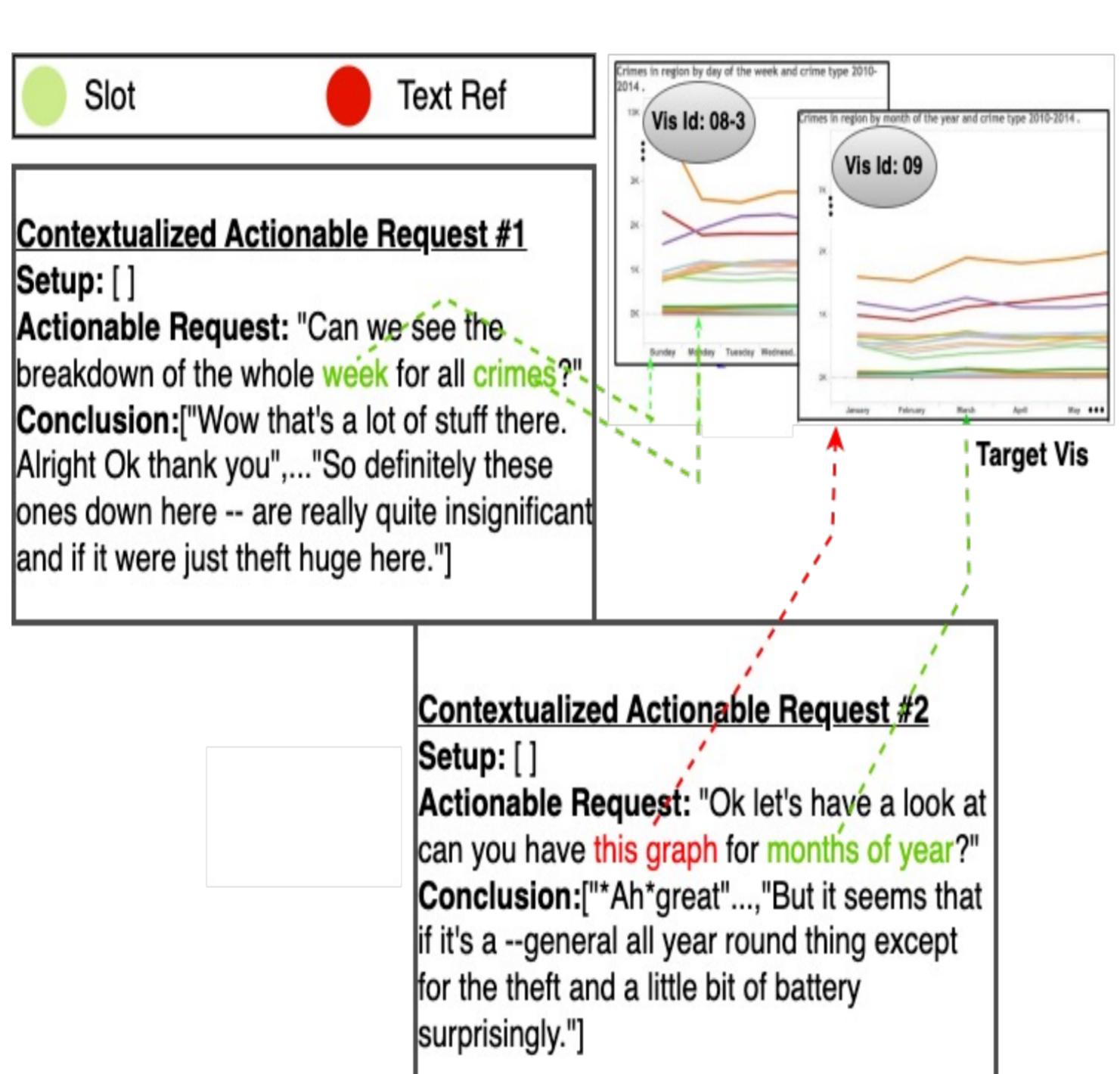
- Focus on reference resolution and new entity establishment
- Discuss reference detection and resolution in ✓ controlled offline setting and ✓ challenges presented when system is deployed "in the wild"

## The "Articulate" Project: Background and Architecture

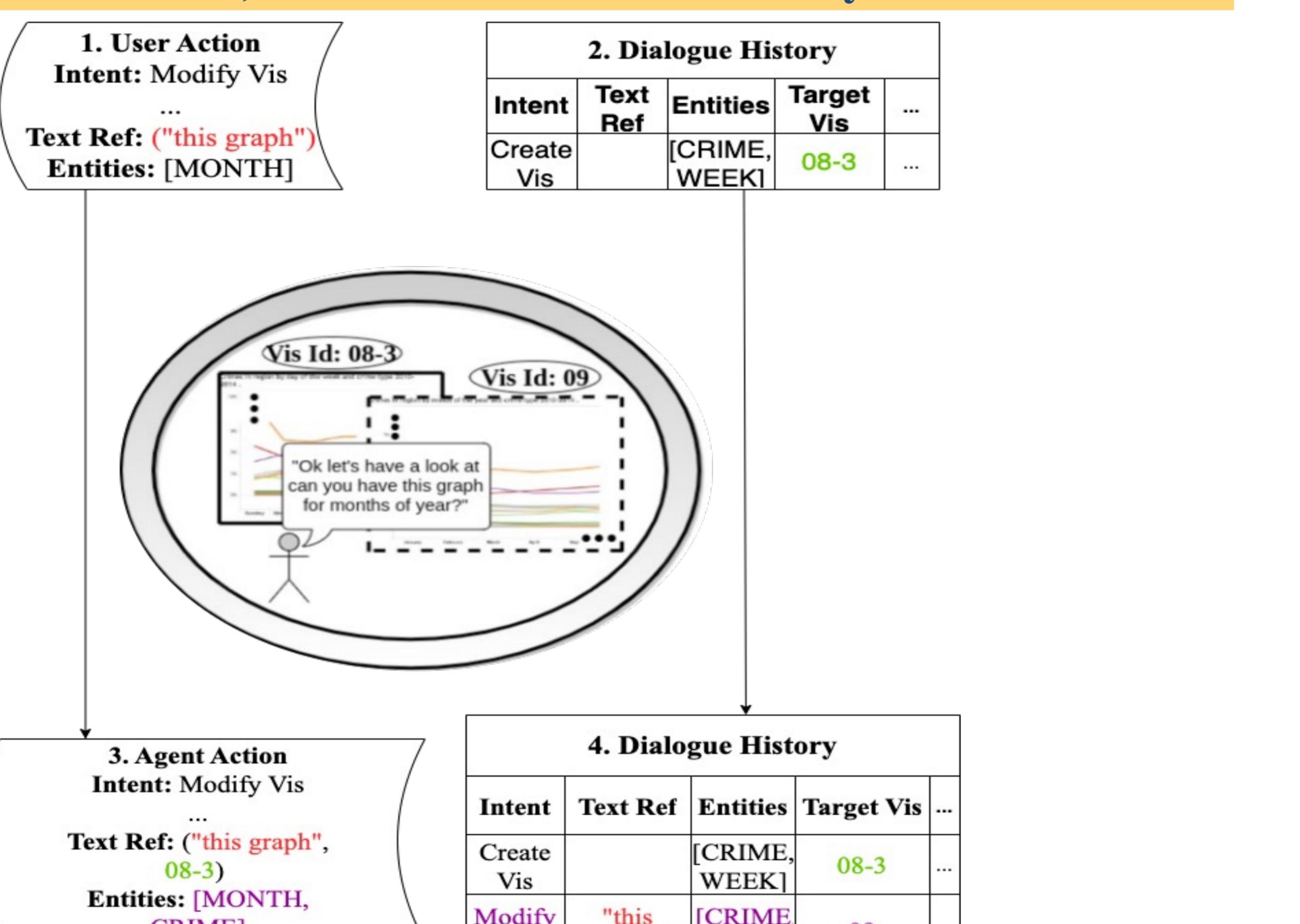


## Corpus Creation: Chicago-Crime-Viz

User Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 participants interacting with human Visualization Expert (VE)</li> <li>3.2K Utterances</li> </ul>
Utterance Types	<b>Contextual Actionable Requests (CAR)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Setup:</b> Think aloud prior to an actionable request for VE</li> <li><b>AR:</b> The actionable request</li> <li><b>Conclusion:</b> Think aloud after AR.</li> <li>449 CARs covering 1545 utterances</li> <li>AR annotated with Dialogue Acts (DA): Notably, CREATEVIS (creating new visualization from scratch), MODIFYVIS (creating new visualization based on existing visualization)</li> </ul>
Referring Expression Annotation	<b>294 References: 176 Textual 680 Phrases as slot fillers</b> corresponding to data attributes in the Knowledge Ontology <b>Inter-annotator Agreement: <math>\kappa = 0.85</math></b>
Chicago-Crime-Vis Knowledge Ontology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constructed semi-automatically</li> <li>3.5K terms categorized into 11 semantic pertaining to the city of Chicago</li> </ul>

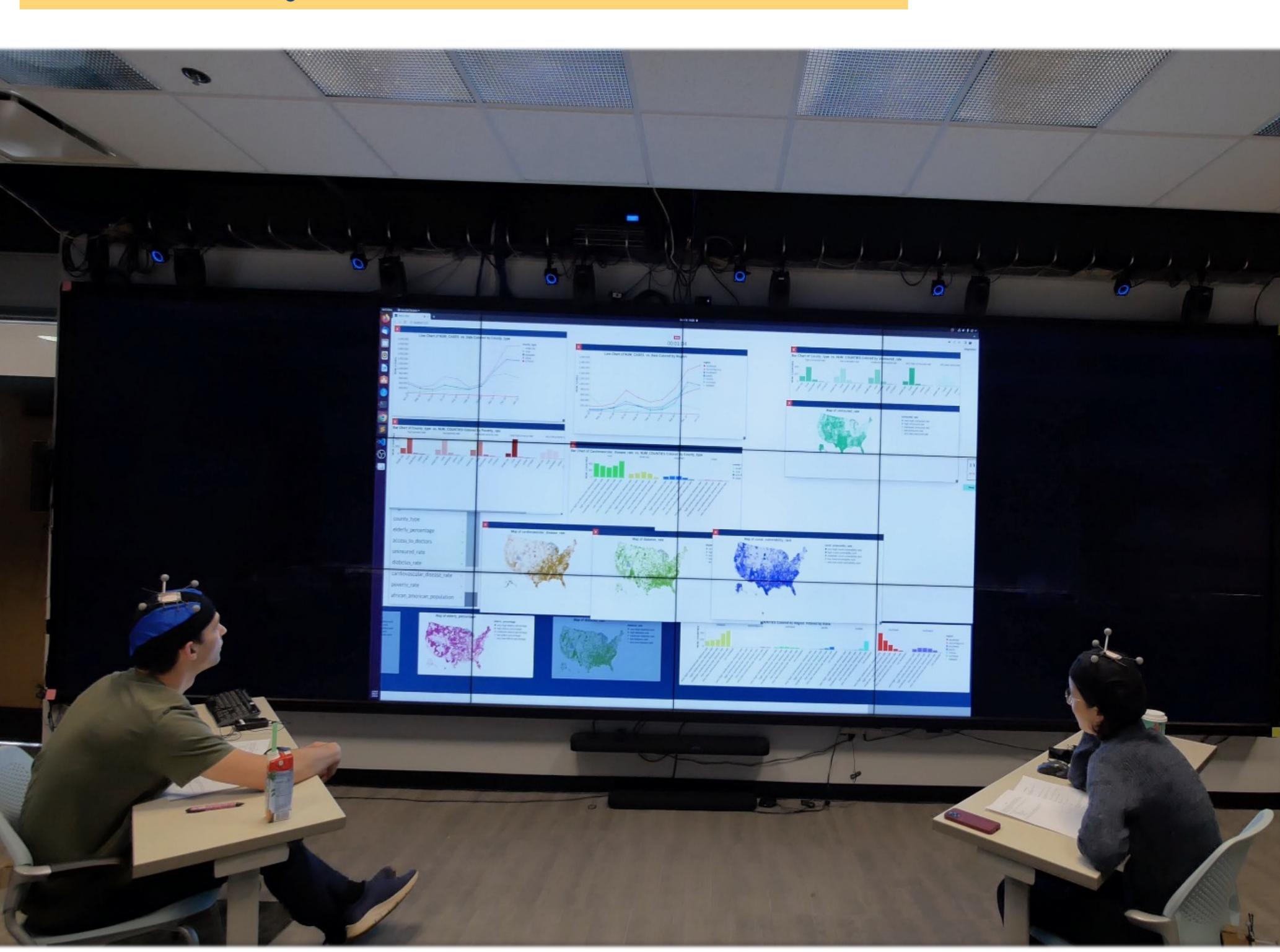


## Co-reference: Detection, Resolution and New Entity Establishment



Semantic Frame Construction (CREATEVIS and MODIFYVIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"month of year" → MONTH in (1)</li> </ul>
Reference Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sequence Tagging (IOB2 format)</li> <li>CRF Model with POS tags as features (<math>F1 = 61.2\%</math> on B-REF, I-REF, O-REF task)</li> <li>"this graph" in (1)</li> </ul>
Reference Resolution (Heuristics based on Similarity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Candidate visualization with highest cosine similarity (threshold of 0.4, empirically established) selected.</li> <li>"08-3" in (2)</li> </ul>
New Entity Establishment (New visualization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new visualization is constructed ("09") with referent's frame representation to infer missing information ("08-3") → Agent action (3)</li> <li>updated Dialogue History (4)</li> </ul>

## User Study with Art-COVID-Asst



Porting to new domain: Art-COVID-Asst	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updating KO</li> <li>DM, Reference Detection, Reference Resolution : same as Art-City-Asst</li> </ul>
User Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 groups of 2</li> <li>2 open-ended timed exploratory data analysis tasks pertaining to COVID mitigation</li> </ul>
COVID Knowledge Ontology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>710 terms categorized into 13 semantic slots pertaining to COVID</li> </ul>

## Controlled vs Unconstrained: Evaluation and Results

	Controlled Setup Art-City-Asst	Uncontrolled Setup Art-Covid-Asst	Remarks
Evaluation Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offline evaluation run on transcripts of Chicago-Crime-Viz corpus</li> <li>Focus on references occurring in setup and AR (specifically DA-s CREATEVIS and MODIFYVIS)</li> <li>Focus on single referents and single targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Real-time evaluation</li> <li>Speech recognition errors were a major bottleneck in the user study</li> <li>Experiments with transcripts of the user studies generated using Whisper speech recognition model and fed to the back-end code → COVID(T) – Transcripts (#utterances: 3096)</li> <li>Real time logs → COVID(A)- Automatic (# utterances: 8440)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For evaluation of Art-COVID-Asst we need to manually verify the results returned by the reference pipeline.</li> <li>A significant sample size is computed for both</li> <li>Random significant sample of 340 (11%) utterances for COVID (A), and of 370 (4.38%) utterances for COVID (T).</li> </ul>
		COVID(A) COVID(T)	
Semantic Frame Accuracy	Correctly identified slots % of Visualization Frames		
All	55%	54%	52%
At least 75%	85%	60%	63%
None	7%	18%	16%
Reference Detection	Accuracy		
Actionable Request	55.0%	25.0%	45.8%
Reference Resolution	Accuracy for Window sizes		
1	74.4%	-	36.3%
$\infty$	68.3%	-	54.0%

## Discussion

### Findings from Evaluation

Semantic Frame Accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We report partial accuracy to provide more nuanced analysis of the assistant's performance</li> <li>In dialogue-based application for data exploration like ours, partially recognized VF can generate charts</li> <li>This may help the users move forward.</li> <li>Irrespective of subpar performance of speech to text algorithm more than 60% VFs had 75% or more slots correctly filled</li> <li>Attested by questionnaires filled by users post user study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mean scores of 4 and 3 respectively for usefulness of generated charts and ease of command system use on a 5-point Likert scale</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Reference Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unlike controlled study setting with one subject, when two people collaborate for exploratory task, three things happen. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They talk to each other</li> <li>Make requests to the system</li> <li>Finally draw conclusions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Reference detection in real-time utterances extremely complex.</li> <li>In the case of COVID (A), we also attribute the lack of accuracy to speech-recognition errors.</li> </ul>
Reference Resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Speech recognition error major roadblock for lack of resolved references in COVID(A)</li> <li>In the unconstrained setting, we observe when two people are involved in the conversation, there are more relevant entries in DH → expanding the window yields better results</li> </ul>

## Future Work

Modeling user behavior for referring more distant visualization
Leverage multi-modality – gesture, eye gaze and head movement tracking, etc.
Experiments with Large Language Models