

Set Visualization

Una Ibrahimasic, Eemil Hukkanen, Magne Tenstad, Azra Bajramovic

Information Visualisation, Group 2, 08 May 2024

Copyright 2024 by the author(s), except as otherwise noted.

This work is placed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) licence

Set-Typed Data

- Set = collection of unique objects based on specific properties.
- Each object belongs to one or more sets.
- Example: movie genres.
- Sometimes with inner hierarchy.
- Sometimes dynamic (changes over time).

Country	EEA	EU	Schengen	EFTA
Albania	0	0	0	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0
Armenia	0	0	0	0
Austria	1	1	1	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0
Belgium	1	1	1	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	1	1	0
Croatia	1	1	1	0
Cyprus	1	1	0	0
Czechia	1	1	1	0
Denmark	1	1	1	0
Estonia	1	1	1	0
Finland	1	1	1	0
France	1	1	1	0

49 European countries. Sets = which organizations they are part of, <https://www.nl/eu-eea-efta-schengen-countries/netherlandsworldwide>

Movie Genres Dataset

Adapted from [Alexander Lex](#)

- 1000 entries
- 12 fields

Poster_Link	Series_Title	Released_Year	Certificate
Link	The Shawshank Redemption	1994	A
Link	The Godfather	1972	A

Runtime	Genre	IMDB_Rating	Overview
142 min	Drama	9.3	Two imprisoned men bond over a number of years, finding solace and eventual redemption through acts of common decency.
175 min	Crime, Drama	9.2	An organized crime dynasty's aging patriarch transfers control of his clandestine empire to his reluctant son.

Meta_score	Director	Star1	Star2
80	Frank Darabont	Tim Robbins	Morgan Freeman
100	Francis Ford Coppola	Marlon Brando	Al Pacino

Star3	Star4	No_of_Votes	Gross
Bob Gunton	William Sadler	2343110	28,341,469
James Caan	Diane Keaton	1620367	134,966,411

Set Visualization

- Graphical representation of set data.
- Shows relationships between sets and objects.
- Taxonomy of tasks:
 - A. Tasks related to elements.
 - B. Tasks related to sets and set relations.
 - C. Tasks related to element attributes.

Tasks on Set-Typed Data

Element-related Tasks (A1 - A7)						
Find/Select elements of a specific set	Find sets containing a specific element	Find/Select elements by set memberships	Find/Select elements by their degrees	Filter out elements by set memberships	Filter out elements by their degrees	Create a set out of certain elements
Set-related Tasks (B1 - B12)						
Find the number of sets in a family	Inclusion relations / hierarchies	Exclusion / intersection relations	Identify intersections between k sets	Identify sets involved in an overlap	Identify intersections of a set	
Identify the set with largest / smallest number of pair-wise set intersections	Analyze & compare cardinalities	Analyze & compare set similarities	Analyze & compare set exclusiveness	Highlight specific sets, subsets, etc.	Create a set by set-theoretic operation	
Attribute-related Tasks (C1 - C5)						
Find an element's attribute values	Attribute distribution in a set / subset	Compare attribute values between subsets	Set memberships for specific attr. values	Create a set of elements by attributes		

Categories of Set Visualization Techniques

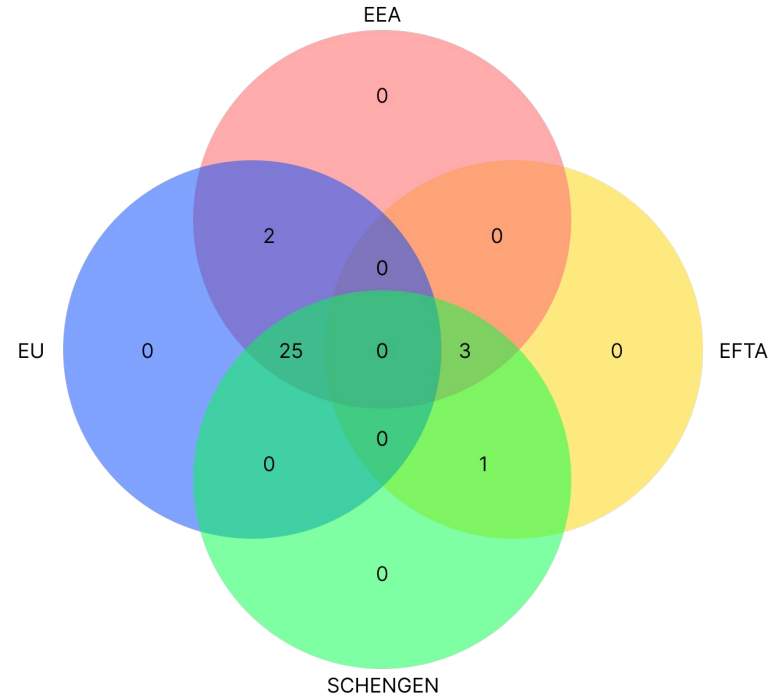
1. Venn and Euler Diagrams
2. Matrix
3. Node-Link
4. Overlay
5. Aggregation

The category names have been adapted from Alsallakh et al. [2014]

1. Venn and Euler Diagrams

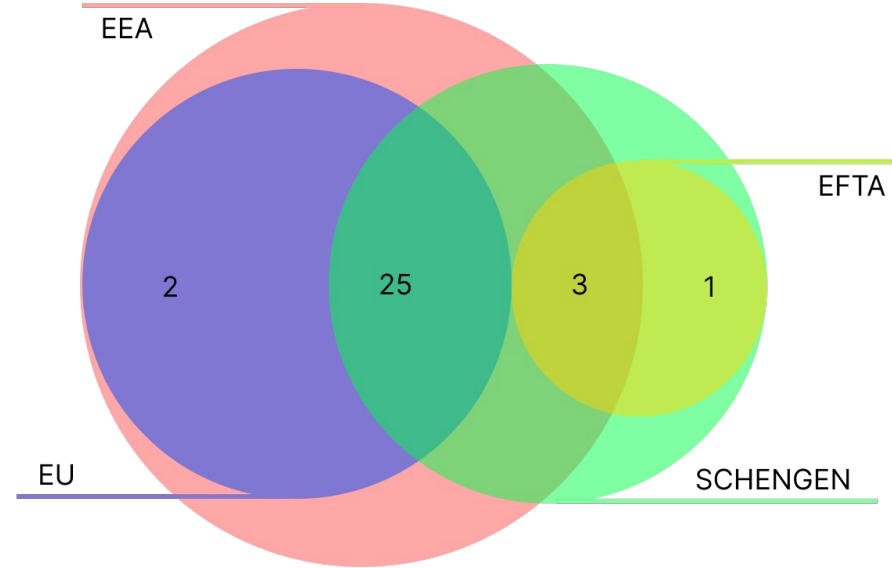
Venn Diagrams

- Must show all possible curve overlaps.
- Accurate area-proportional Venn diagram can be drawn with circles for only two-set data.
- Examples:
 - InteractiVenn & nVenn



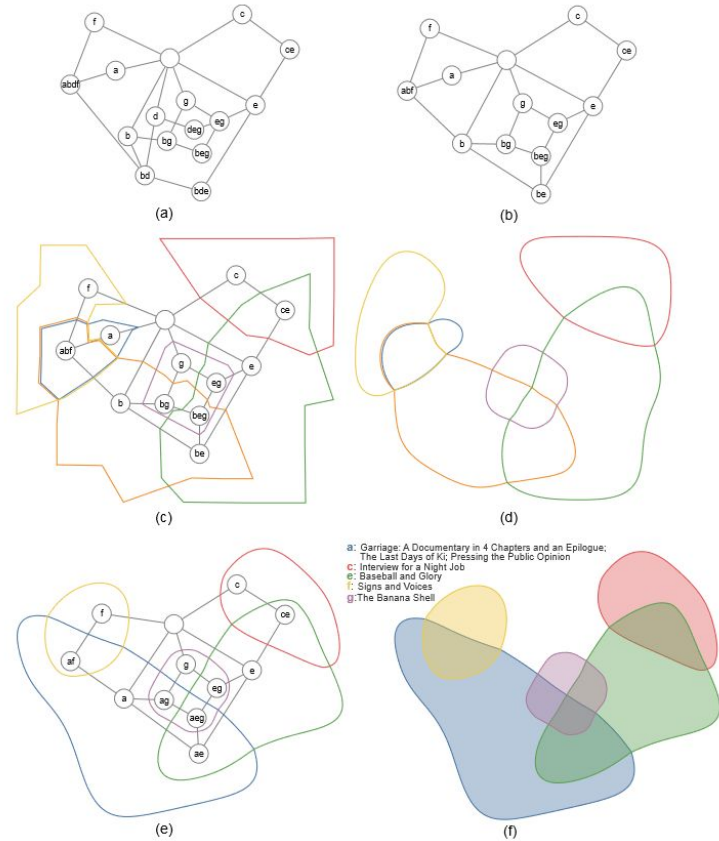
Euler-based Diagrams

- Uses different shapes to represent sets and their relationships.
- Focusing on the depiction of the logical relationships between sets, such as intersections and unions.
- Examples:
 - Euler diagrams & Eulermerge.



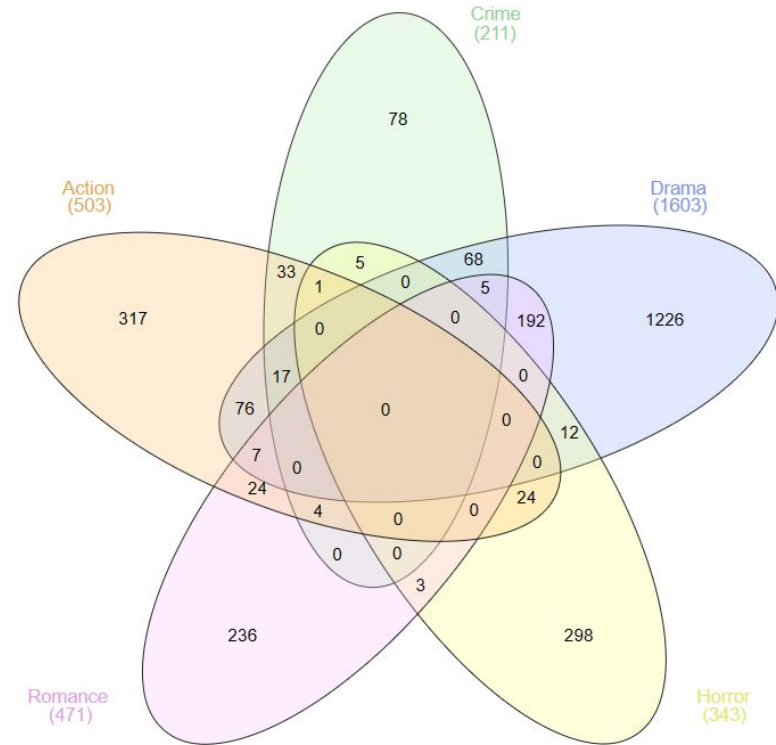
EulerMerge

- Tool to visualize of large-scale Euler diagrams.
- It allows efficient merging of multiple Euler diagrams.



InteractiVenn

- Tool for interactive visualization of Venn diagrams.
- Can take data up to six sets of data.
- Allows users to merge sets.
- Showcase video:
<https://youtu.be/GRsvxMJlUoM>



2. Matrix Diagrams

Matrix Diagrams

- Set intersections are defined by either:
 - a matrix row.
 - a matrix cell.
- Scalable in number of elements and sets.

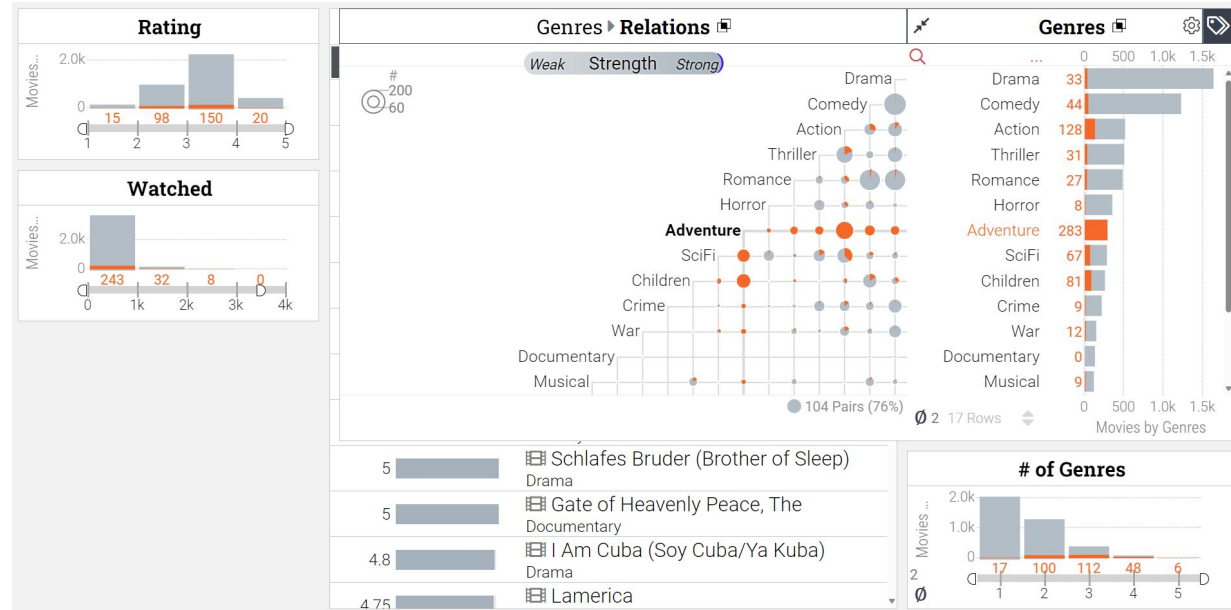
UpSet

- Row = intersection
- Includes:
 - Histograms
 - Bar charts
 - Box plots
 - Scatter plots
- Showcase video:
 - <https://youtu.be/VD7lhfgklc0>



AggreSet

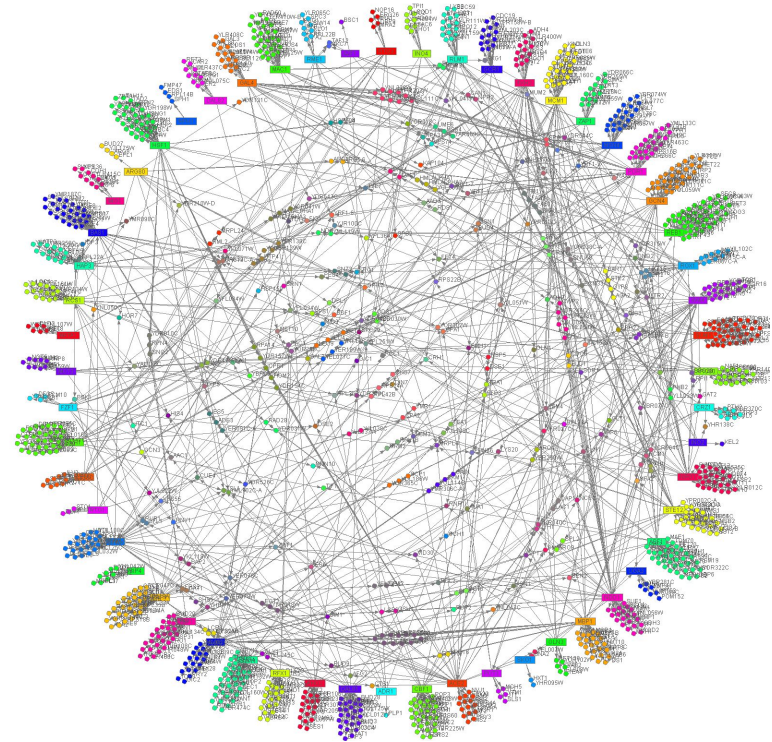
- Cell = intersection.
- Customizable:
 - Histograms
 - Bar charts
 - Scatter plots



3. Node-Link Diagrams

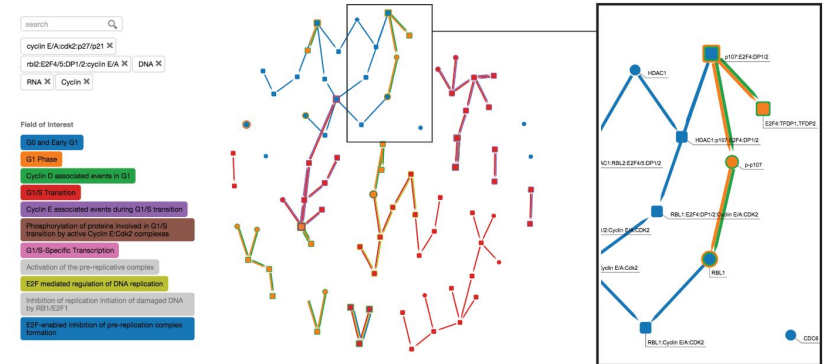
Node-Link Diagrams

- Element-based techniques model the membership relations between elements and sets as edges of a bipartite graph whose nodes represent the elements and sets.
- Used to show the similarity between the sets as links of varying thicknesses.
- Are commonly used to facilitate reasoning about Formal Concept Analysis.



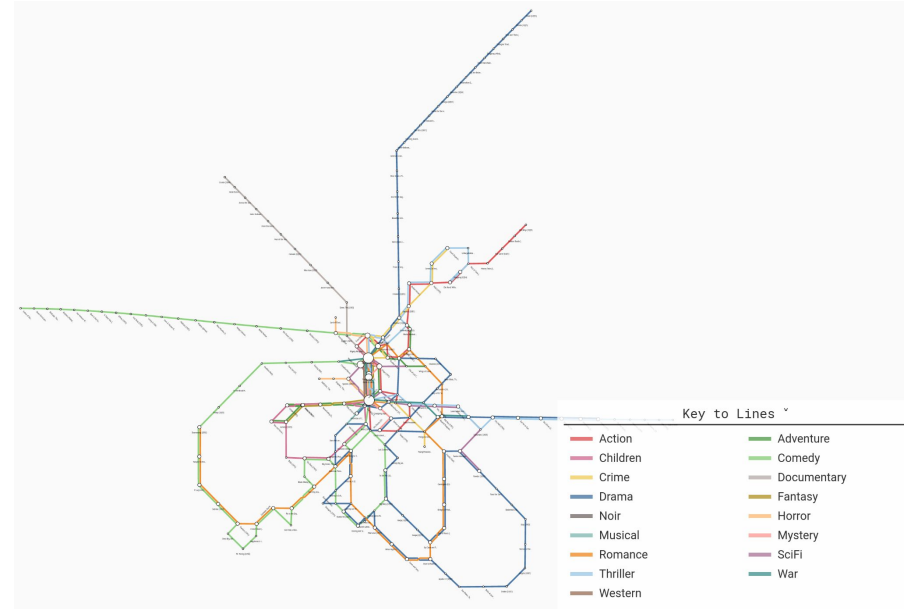
BranchingSets

- Resolve challenges in representing large datasets of biological pathway networks.
- Interactive set visualisation technique.
- Easy pattern recognition and relationship identification.



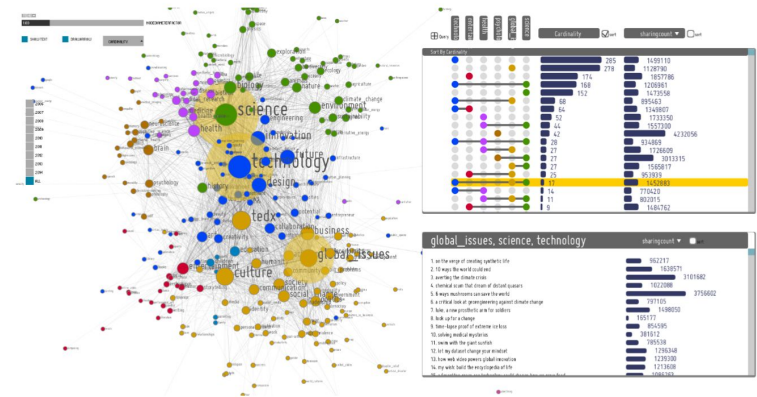
MetroSets

- Sets are represented by metro lines and set elements are represented by metro stations.
- Elements that belong to multiple sets corresponding to interchange stations.
- Each vertex is represented as a circle with the diameter determined by either:
 - the number of incident sets.
 - the largest number of adjacent lines of all incident edges.
- Showcase video: <https://youtu.be/59sYNQQZOuY>



NetSet

- Addresses limitations of both matrix-based visualisations and network visualisations by merging them.
- Uses UpSet model as reference.
- Network is built using a bipartite network construction method:
 - nodes represent sets and edges indicating intersections
 - thickness of edges represents the cardinality of intersections
 - node size reflects the degree centrality



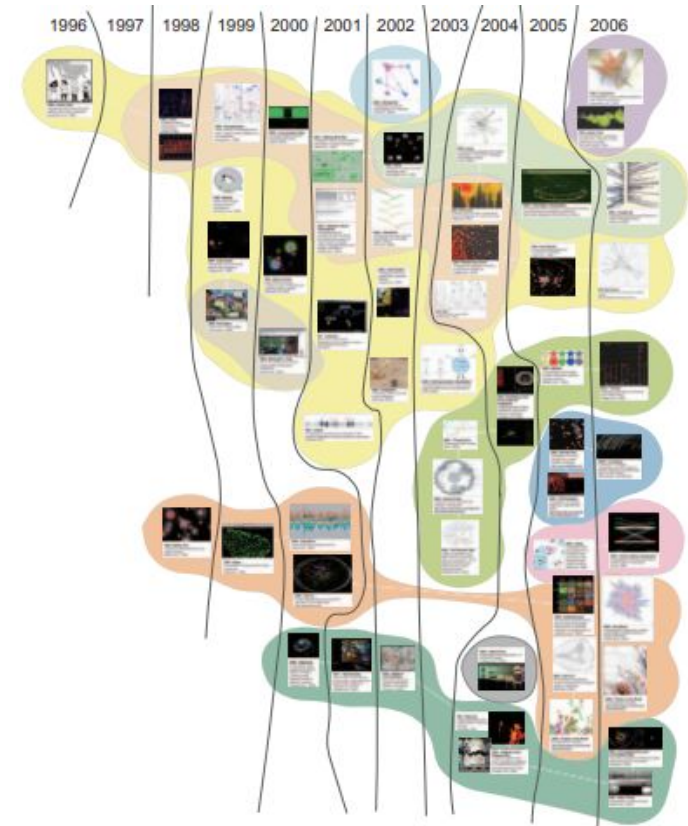
4. Overlay Diagrams

Overlay Diagrams

- Analyzing information in the data in context of other data features.
- Examples:
 - Elements with a spatial reference
 - Points in a scatter plot
 - Nodes in a graph
- Types:
 - Region-based
 - Line-based
 - Glyph-based

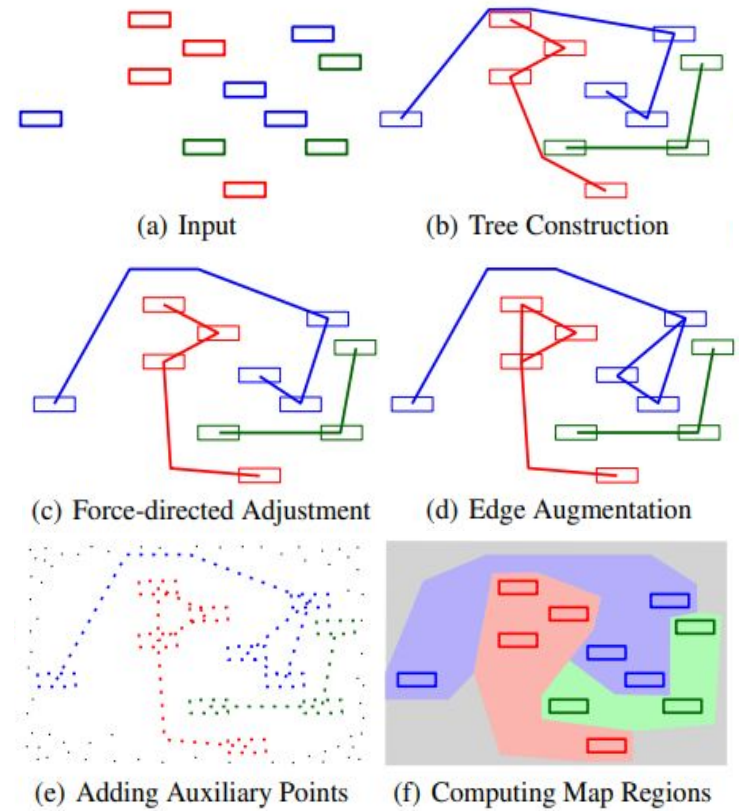
F2-Bubbles

- Simultaneous construction of spanning trees.
- Relation-aware energy fields with adaptive contour widths based on nearby set elements.
- Interactions:
 - Add/delete/move nodes and edges (suggestions provided).
 - Add/delete control points to adjust edge routing.
 - Direct manipulation of smooth contour control points.



MapSets

- Fixed vertex positions for embedded and clustered graphs.
- Contiguous, non-overlapping, convex regions for each cluster.
- “minimum ink” concept to optimize the convexity of the generated regions (clusters).



GridSet



- A. the Main view
- B. the Visual Property menu
- C. the Query view (orange-highlighted views)
- D. the Set view (green-highlighted views)
- E. the Detail view that provides detailed information of the elements

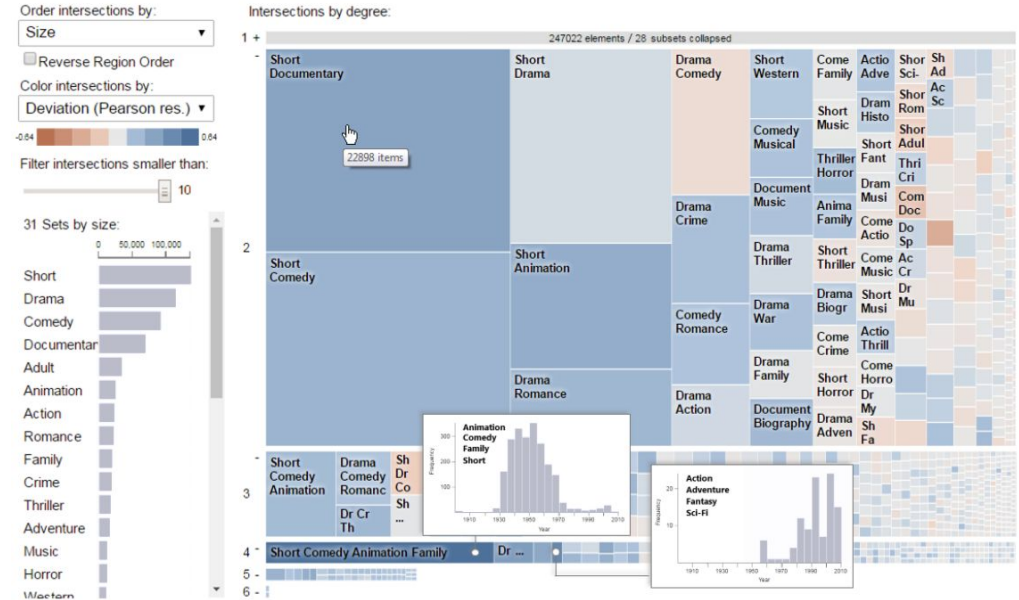
5. Aggregation Diagrams

Aggregation Diagrams

- Hides individual objects.
- Set size determined by area.
- Highly scalable in number of elements.

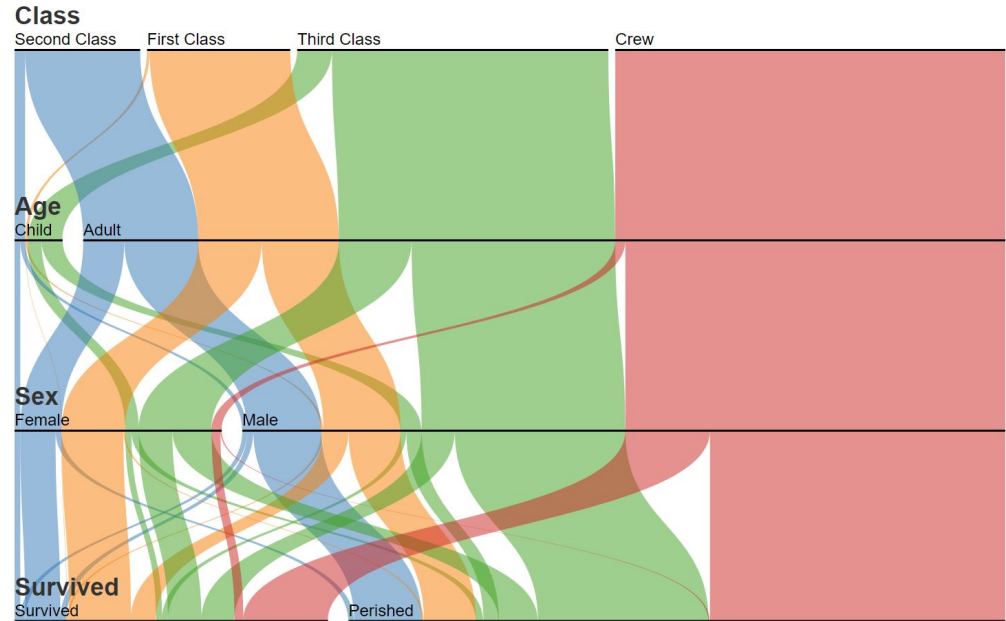
PowerSet

- Rectangle = intersection.
- Sorted by:
 - size: x-axis
 - intersections: y-axis
- Customizable coloring.



Parallel Sets

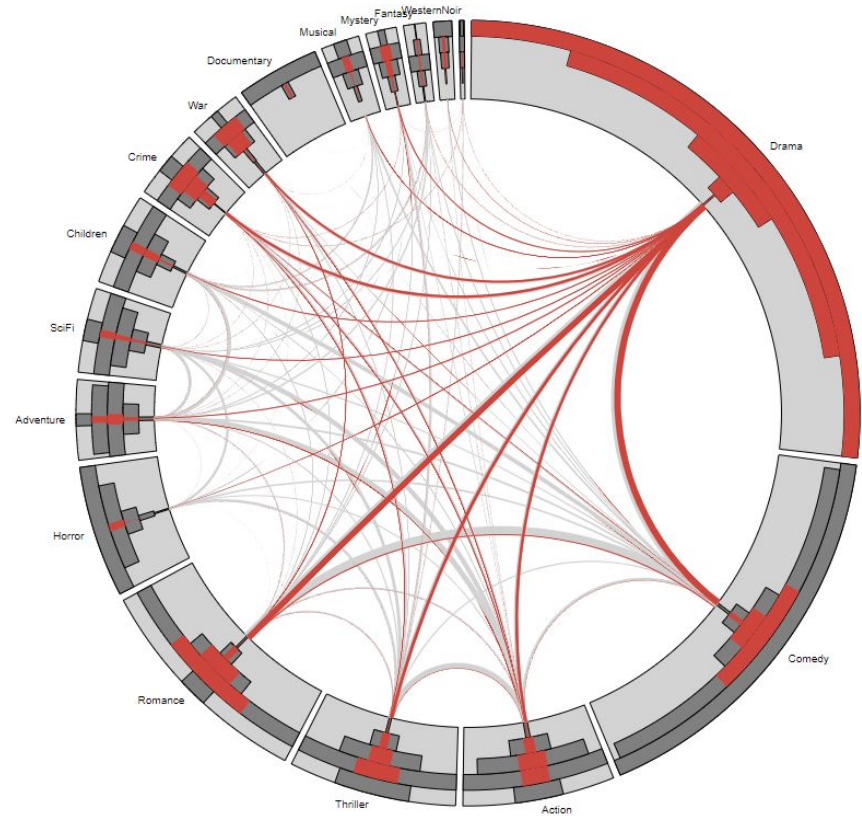
- First row decides color.
- Blocks split and join based on intersections.
- Customizable order.
- Not all sets can overlap.



Made by Jason Davies. <https://www.jasondavies.com/parallel-sets/>

Radial Sets

- Sets placed in a circle.
- Inner segment = “anonymous intersection”.
- Lines explain chosen segment, similar to Node-Link.
- Showcase video: <https://youtu.be/XWsl50i01wA>



Comparison of Techniques

	Strengths	Weaknesses
1. Euler-based diagrams	Intuitive when well-matched (little training is required). Represent all standard set relations compactly.	Limited to few sets due to clutter and drawability issues. Desired properties not always possible (e.g. convexity).
2. Matrix-based techniques	Fairly scalable both in the number of elements and sets. Do not suffer from edge crossings or topological constraints.	Limited in the set relations they can represent. Revealed membership patterns are sensitive to ordering.
3. Node-link diagrams	Visually emphasize the elements as individual objects. Show clusters of elements having similar set memberships.	No representation of set relations in element-set diagrams.
4. Overlays	Emphasize element and set distributions according to other data features (e.g. map locations).	Often limited in the number of elements and sets. Undesired layout artifacts (overlaps, crossing, shapes, etc.). Limited scalability due to edge crossings.
5. Aggregation- based	Highly scalable in the number of elements. Some techniques can show how attributes correlate with set membership.	Usually, do not emphasize sets and elements as objects. Limited in the set relations they can represent.

SurVis - Survey Browser

<https://info-vis-24.github.io/survey-browser/>

Questions?