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Visual Interfaces to Digitial Libraries

The accelerating rate of scientific and technical discovery, typified by the ever-shortening time period for the doubling of information – currently estimated at 18 months – causes new topics to emerge at increasing speed. Libraries have a hard time just cataloguing the large amount of produced documents. Scientists and practitioners who must read and process relevant documents are in need of new tools that can help them to identify and manage this flood of information. Visual Interfaces to digital libraries apply powerful data analysis and information visualization techniques to generate visualizations of large document sets. The visualizations are intended to help humans mentally organize, electronically access, and manage large, complex information spaces and can be seen as a value-adding service to digital libraries. This talk motivates the design and usage of visual interfaces to digital libraries, reviews diverse commercially successful systems, and discusses opportunities and challenges.

Reference:

Börner, Katy and Chen, Chaomei (Eds.) (2002). Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries. Springer Verlag, LNCS 2539.



Overview

- 1. Motivation
- 2. Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries (DL)
 - o Research Systems
 - o Commercial Interfaces
- 3. Collaborative Information Visualization Environments
- 4. Top Ten List of Major Challenges

Katy Börner: Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries, NII Talk, Tokyo, Japan, Nov 21th, 2005.



1. Limitations of Today's Interfaces to DL

Facing the Information Flood:

- > Information available in electronic form doubles every 18 months.
- Human perception stays constant.
- > Almost no development in online interfaces. Can't pack more text.

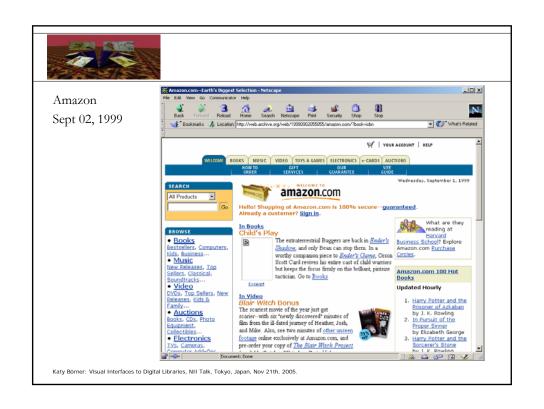
Let's see how much our means of accessing information have changed using http://www.archive.org/.

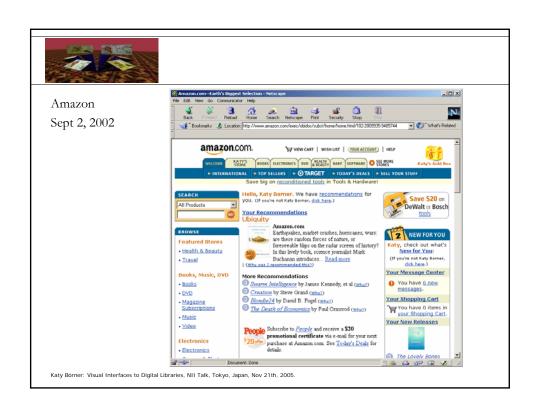
















Facing the Information Flood:

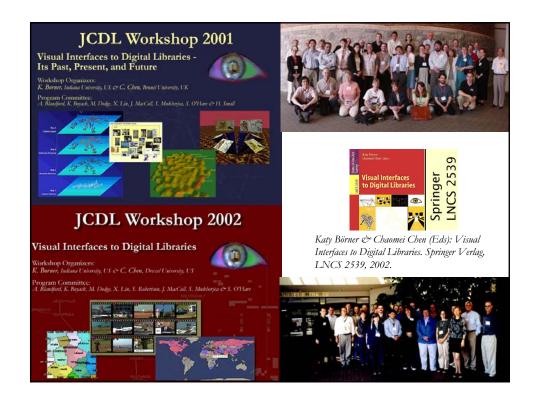
- ➤ Information available in electronic form doubles every 18 months.
- Human perception stays constant.

Opportunity & Challenge:

Shift user's mental load from slow reading to faster perceptual processes such as visual pattern recognition.

Facilitated by:

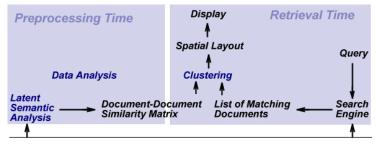
- > CPU speed & hard disk sizes have increased by two orders of magnitude.
- ➤ Bandwidth: Since the invention of the web browser, international IP bandwidth deployments have more than doubled each year.
- ➤ Monitor resolution has increased by a factor of 4 (800x600 -> 1600x1200).



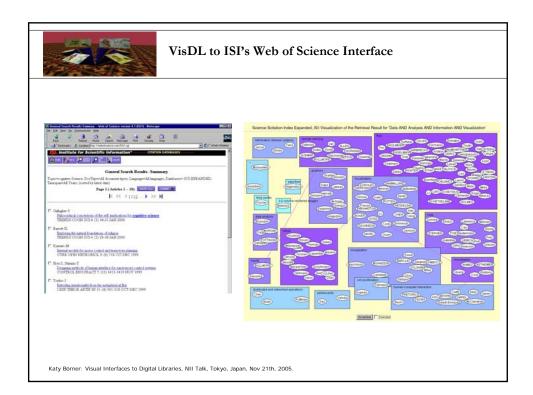


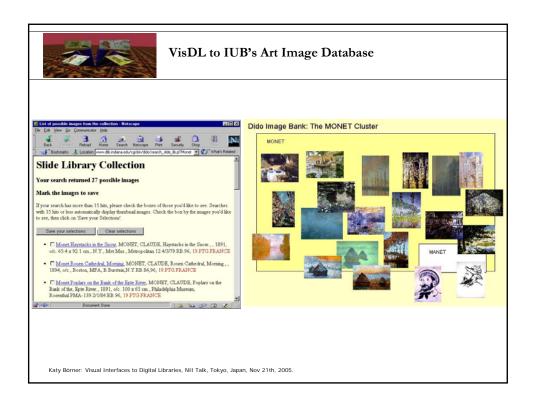
2. Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries

Present <u>search results</u> not as <u>rank-ordered lists of matching documents</u> but as <u>clusters of semantically similar documents</u>.



Document Databasis







3-D VisDL to IUB's Art Image Database

"head" into a search result - "get inside a head"







Katy Börner: Visual Interfaces for Semantic Information Retrieval and Browsing. Vladimir Groimenko and Chaomei Chen (Eds.), Visualizing the Semantic Web: XML-based Internet and Information Visualization, Springer Verlag, Chapter 7, pp. 99-115, 2002.

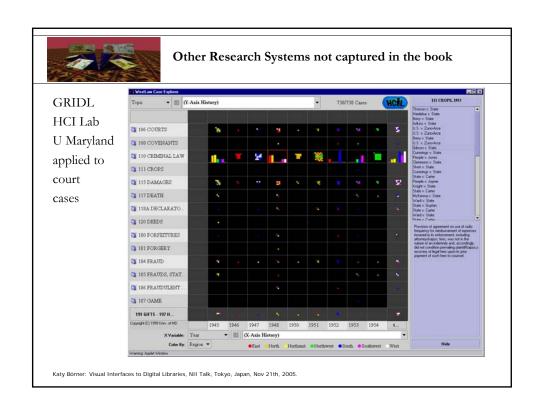


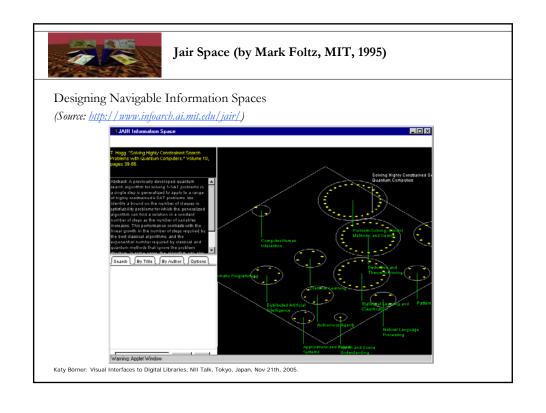


VisDL Usability Studies

- Comparison of text-based and 2-D desktop interface and 3-D immersive CAVE interface.
- Error rates and completion times for a range of different tasks.
- > Steep learning curves for 2-D & 3D visualization & 3D input devices, 3D navigation.
- A comparison of free sorting results for images by human subjects and by Latent Semantic Analysis.

Katy Börner: Searching for the perfect match: A comparison of free sorting results for images by human subjects and by Latent Semantic Analysis, Information Visualisation 2000, Symposium on Digital Libraries, London, England, 19 -21 July, pp. 192-197, 2000.





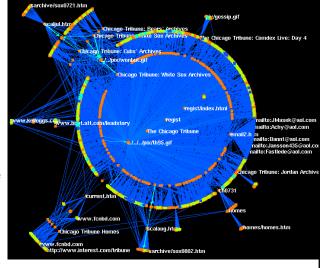


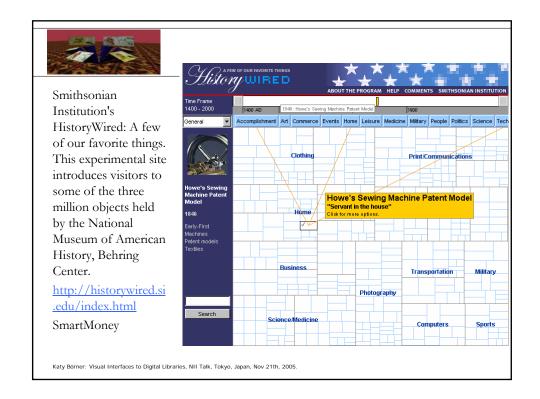
NicheWorks: The Chicago Tribune Website

By Graham Wills, Bell Labs (Lucent Technology).

A set of visualization tools for very large graphs. MOMspider plus layout algorithms for very large graphics.

(Source: http://www.belllabs.com/user/gwills/NICHEgui de/nichepaper.html)







Spatial Worlds for Information Retrieval and Learning

Maps electronic card catalog searches in libraries can be projected into a virtual architectural world, where spatial qualities can provide orientation and increase intellectual productivity.

(Source:

http://www.arch.columbia.edu/DDL/
research/SWIRL/)



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Visualisation pour les bibliothèques numériques

Numéro spécial de la revue « Document Numérique » Coordinateurs de ce numéro :

Jean-Daniel Fekete (INRIA Futurs/LRI) & Eric Lecolinet (ENST)





3-D DL interface

User interfaces for information strolling on a digital library Mikiya Tani, Toshiyuki Kamiya, and Shunji Ichiyama, Kansai C&C Labs. NEC Corp.



(Source: http://www.cc.gatech.edu/gvu/people/Visitors/Mikiya.Tani/report/ISDL/)

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Shared Knowledge Garden



(Source: Crossley et al., BT Laboratory, UK)





(Source: http://www.cybergeography.org/atlas/info spaces.html)

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Commercial Systems: Visual Interfaces for Search & Browsing

KartOO by Laurent and Nicolas Baleydier

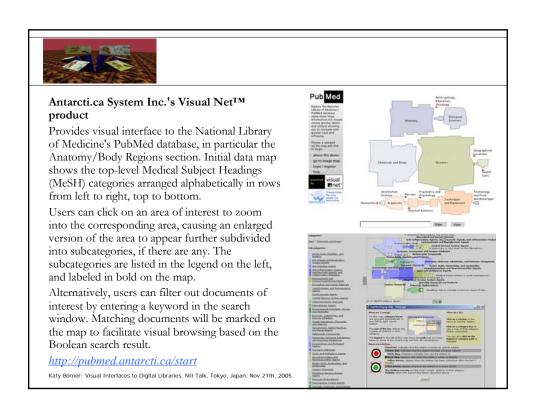
Organizes search results retrieved from relevant web search engines by topics and displays them on a 2-dimensional map.

Each Web page is represented by a ball. Size of the ball corresponds ~ relevance to the query. Color-coded links suggest how the documents interrelate. Resting the mouse pointer over a "ball" causes a brief description of the contents to appear.

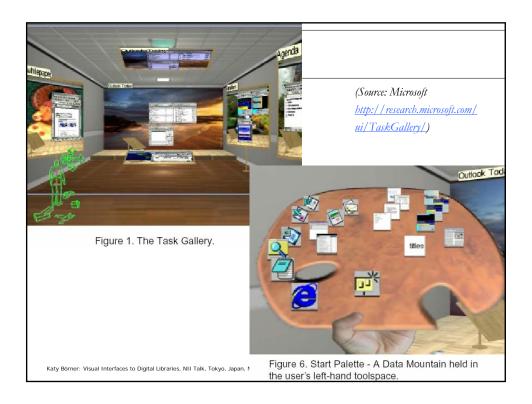


http://kartoo.com/











3. Collaborative Information Visualization Environments



Memory Palaces

Provide intuitive, efficient, and collaborative document access for a scholarly community.



Mirror Gardens

Visualize user interaction data to evaluate the effectiveness and usability, to optimize design properties, or to examine the evolving user community of a world.

Katy Börner: Twin Worlds: Augmenting, Evaluating, and Studying Three-Dimensional Digital Cities and Their Evolving Communities. In Makoto Tanabe, Peter van den Besselaar, and Toru Ishida (eds), *Digital Cities II: Computational and Sociological Approaches*, Springer Verlag, LNCS 2362, pp. 256-269, 2002.

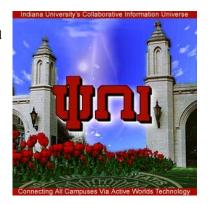
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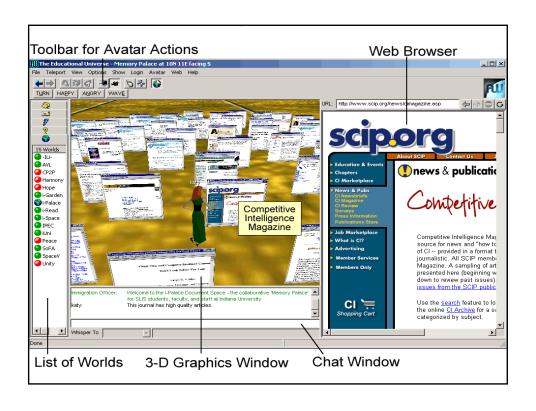


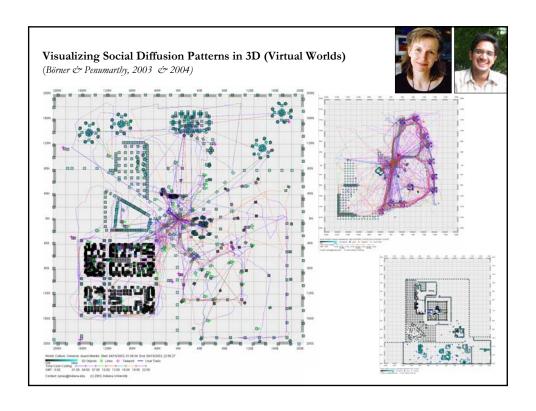
Indiana University's Collaborative Information Universe

This project is a collaboration between the School of Library and Information Science and UITS' Advanced Visualization Laboratory. The project's goal is to provide a 3D webbased collaboration mechanism for all IU faculty, staff and students on any of the eight IU campuses, located throughout the state of Indiana.

http://iuni.slis.indiana.edu/





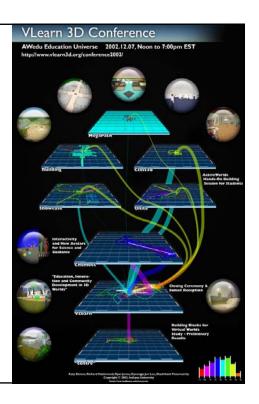


VLearn 3D Vis

(Börner, Hazlewod, Jones, Lee & Penumarthy, 2003)

Temporal-spatial distribution of Conference attendees

- Conference worlds are represented by square, perspective maps, each labeled by its name.
- Worlds accessed at the beginning of the conference are placed at the bottom, worlds accessed later toward the top.
- Next to each world is a circular snapshot of the virtual venue. Short descriptions of the main sessions are added as text.
- Major jumps between worlds are visualized by transparent lines. The thickness of each line corresponds to the number of traveling users. Color coding was used to denote the chronological paths of the conference sessions.



2

Collaborative Spatial-Semantic Information Navigation

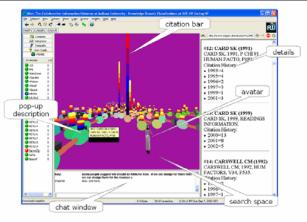
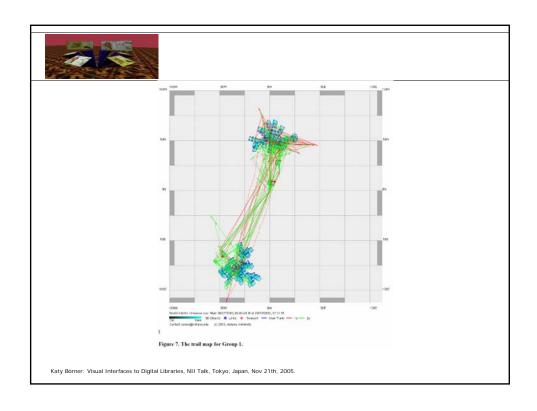
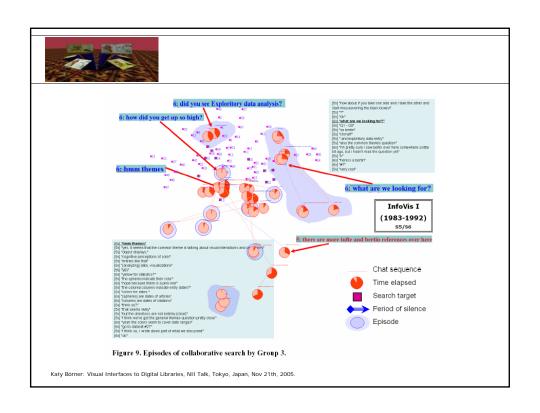


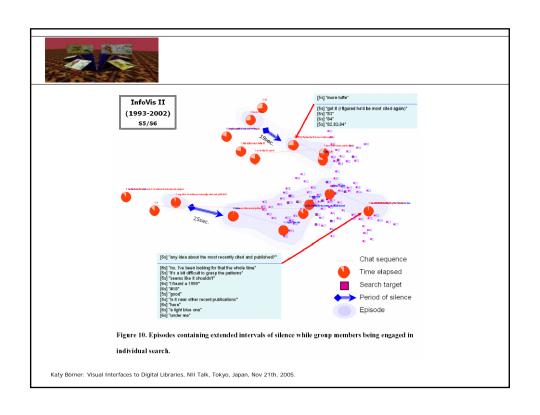
Figure 2. The user interface of the collaborative virtual environment.

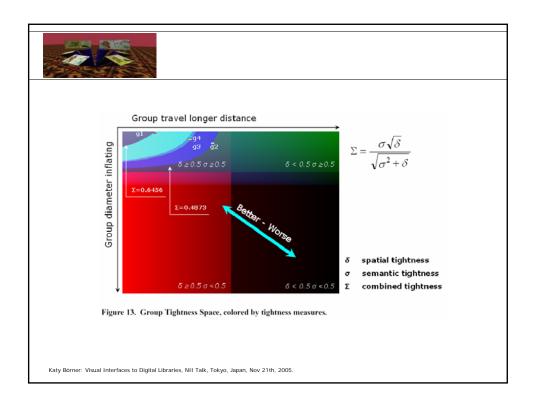
Chen, Chaomei and Börner, Katy. (Feb. 2005). The Spatial-Semantic Impact of a Collaborative Information Virtual Environment on Group Dynamics. PRESENCE: Teleoperators and Viortual Environments. Special Issue on Collaborative Information Visualization Environments, 14(1): pp. 81-103.

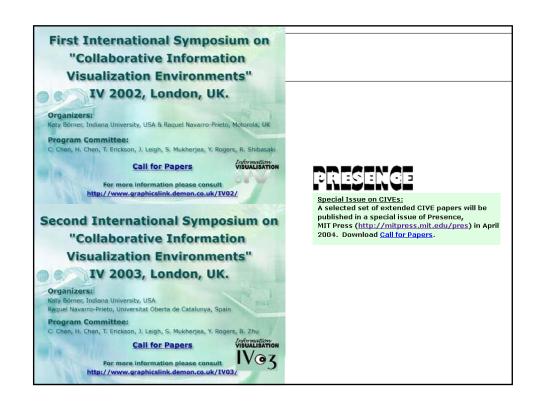














4. Top Ten List of Major Challenges

detailed in Borner & Chen book

- 1. Theoretical Foundations. Although principles for perception and cognition, principles for computer graphics, and principles for human-computer interaction do exist, they do not lead themselves readily in the form of design principles. Many principles are tightly coupled with particular environments and it is hard to generalize them. More often, the same fundamental problem disguises itself in different forms, which also complicates the process of putting available theories into practice. Foundation works are urgently needed.
- 2. Empirical Foundations. It is crucial to make clear what has been empirically proven to be useful and beneficial.
- 3. Scalability. Computing and data processing power is growing faster, so is the volume of the data we need to handle. Visual scalability is the capability of visualization tools to display large datasets effectively, in terms of either the number or the dimension of individual data elements.
- 4. Labeling. Displaying readable labels and selecting meaningful labels.
- 5. Individual Differences. One size can hardly fit all. Spatial ability indicates an individual's ability to recognize and handle spatial relationships of objects. Research in human-computer interaction has shown that individual differences can be the most significant factor in one's performance.

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- **6. Supporting Collaborative Work.** Given the individual differences we need to accommodate and the diversity of social norms in cyberspace, supporting collaborative work is a challenging in its own right.
- 7. Benchmarking and Standardization. The provision of commonly accessible and comparable test collections has been proven useful in several fields, especially test collections in information retrieval and associated text retrieval conferences (TREC).
- **8.** Evaluation is needed to answer what has worked.
- 9. Personalization. Pro-active, customized, and personalized information delivery is an increasing trend in digital libraries. Visual interfaces are in a good position to organize and re-organize the way an underlying digital library is presented to a client, tailored accordingly to the client's background and access history.
- 10. Modularization and standardization of digital library services and information visualization services will save valuable resources from reinventing wheels.



Acknowledgements

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Publications

Book

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