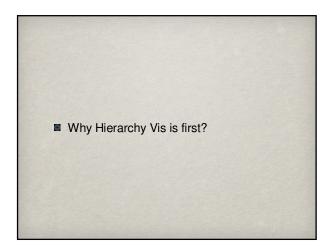
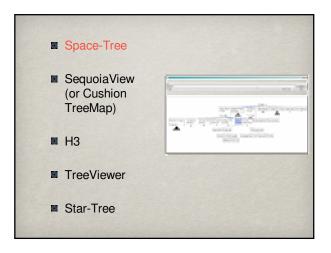
## Hierarchy Vis cs533c 2005

By Andrew A Carbonetto

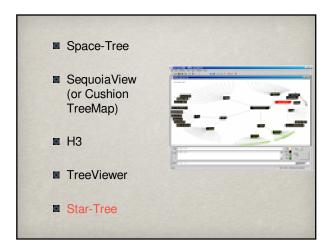
## Papers

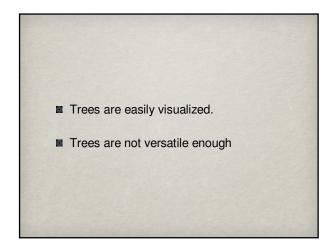
- Multitrees: Enriching and reusing hierarchical structures. George W. Furnas and Jeff Zacks, SIGCHI 1994, pp 330-336.
- Polyarchy Visualization: Visualizing multiple intersecting hierarchies George
  G. Robertson, Kim Cameron, Mary
  Czerwinski, and Daniel Robbins.
  Information Visualization, 1(1), p.50-65, 2002

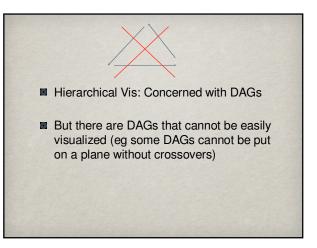


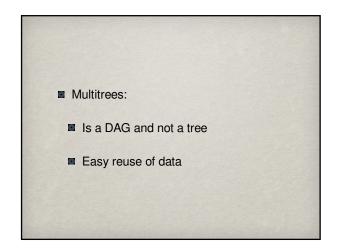


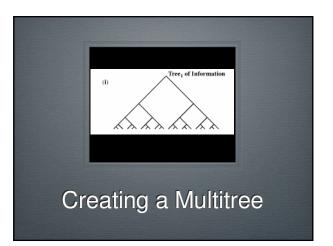




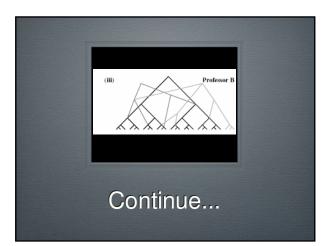


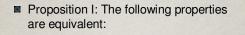








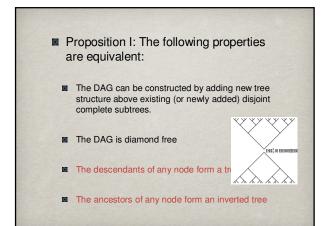




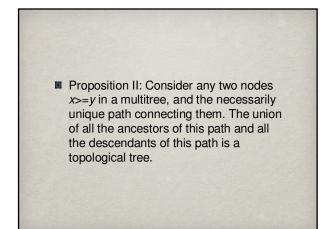
- The DAG can be constructed by adding new tree structure above existing (or newly added) disjoint complete subtrees.
- The DAG is diamond free
- The descendants of any node form a tree.
- The ancestors of any node form an inverted tree

Proposition I: The following properties are equivalent:
The DAG can be constructed by adding new tree

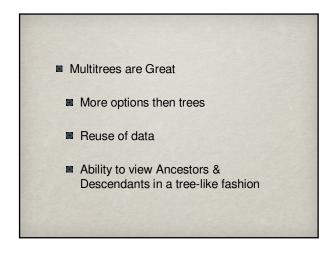
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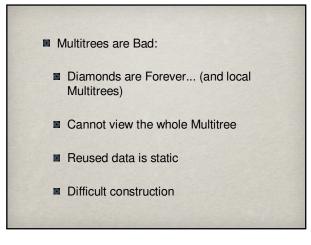


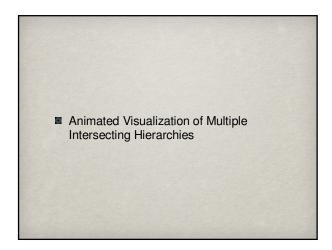
- At any one node, we have a *topological tree* (t-tree)
- Actually, this can be extended to a set of points along a path from x to y, where x <= y</p>



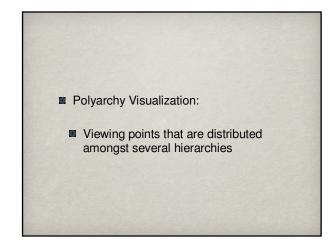


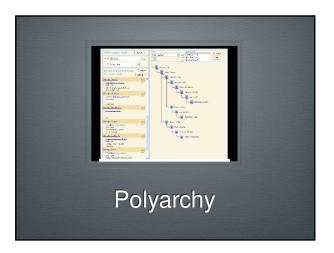


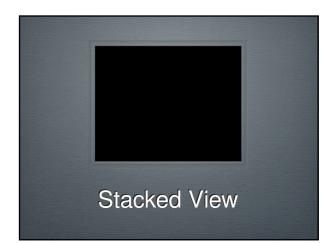


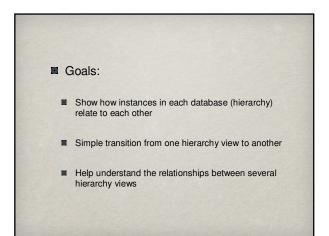


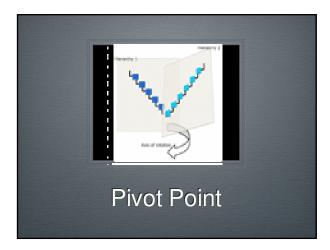
- Multiple Intersecting Hierarchy : Polyarchy
  - Data is replicated at several nodes among several hierarchies
- Metadirectory
  - Intersecting data is organized into a metadirectory for *easy* referencing

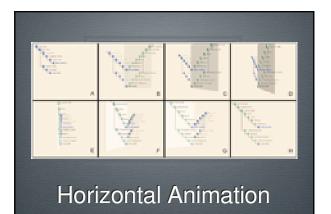


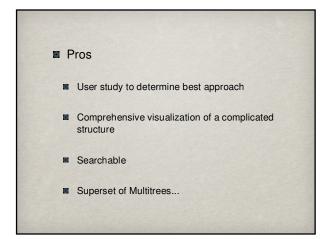












## Cons

- No order to databases
- Pivots only around one point
- Text gets cluttered during animation
- No general browse option
- Doesn't exploit any other infovis sources.

