L-Vis: Visualizing Language-Level Provenance

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Provenance

“chronology of the ownership, custody or location of a historical object”
Provenance

“chronology of the ownership, custody or location of a historical object”

Provides: context, verification
Digital Provenance

Application

Language

System
Application-Level Provenance in Visualization

- Depicts **workflows** (a series of tasks) and **processes**
- Useful in deriving **current state** and **possible choices** or **explored options**
- Can track data-flow through a system, but tends to focus on interaction history or task history
- Useful in visual analytics!

Fig 5. Provenance Tree from Walch et al. 2018.
LightGuider: Guiding Interactive Lighting Design using Suggestions, Provenance, and Quality Visualization
System-Level Provenance

- Focus has been on **collection, not usage** in meaningful ways
- System level collects **execution traces** at the level of the operating system
- Useful for security and verification (look at deltas in provenance)

Fig 1. Macko & Seltzer. Provenance Map Orbiter: Interactive Exploration of Large Provenance Graphs.
Our focus: **Level-Language (LL) Provenance**

- Useful for reproducibility in scientific analysis
- Visualization space is relatively unexplored
- Has a *manageable eco-system to leverage (containR, RDT, Dataverse)*
- We wanted to make our lives easier when inheriting “grad student code”

*Still painful but more accessible than system-level provenance tools*

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Pimental et al. 2015. Collecting and Analyzing Provenance on Interactive Notebooks: when IPython meets noWorkflow
Provenance Visualization

- If you haven’t noticed yet, the canonical representation of provenance are network graphs — node-link diagrams
- Great for showing structure and relationships
- But of course some problems follow….
Issue: Scale

Two Line R Script
Provenance Graph

12 Nodes
8 Edges
Issue: Robustness of Assessment

- Only a handful of studies quantitatively measure the usefulness of provenance visualization
  - Corlissen et al. 2010, Macko et al. 2011, Borkin et al. 2013
- How do we know network graphs are the best idiom?
Issue: Novel Usage

- LL-Prov tools visualize provenance to look at differences or bugs
- Often allow users to explore the provenance graph
- Visualize “for the sake” of it

- We are interested in the lens of **program comprehension**
  - How do provenance visualizations aid cognition of programs?
  - How can it facilitate the development of mental models of code?
Past Solutions/Existing Approaches

- Semantic Zoom in network-graphs
- Traditional approach is to only select “relevant nodes”
- Graph summarization nodes — bigger nodes represent clusters
- New graph layout algorithms based on differing metrics
  - Time-based layouts, unsupervised clustering
Data Abstraction - rdtLite (nodes and edges)

- Procedure nodes
- Data nodes
- The agent node
- The environment node
- Library nodes
- Function nodes

- Procedure to Procedure edges
- Procedure to Data edges
- Data to Procedure edges
- Function to Procedure edges
- Library to Function edges
Task Abstraction

We conducted brief informal interviews for what our vis should support in addition to corroborating information from related work.

1. Reverse engineering of design patterns. (Follow crash nodes)
2. Navigate multiple overviews of the system architecture at various levels of abstraction. (Multiple views & data abstraction)
3. Investigate specific contexts. (Semantic zoom)
4. Support goal-directed, hypothesis-driven comprehension. For example, the cause of the bug is x.
5. View paths or relationships that led to the current focus. (graph layout)
6. Understand syntactic and semantic relationships between variables and functions. (graph layout)
Scenario

- Final-year PhD student has scripts/analyses on a dataset — upload data/scripts to containR
- New graduate student joins the lab & needs to edit code!
- ContainR and provenance work!
  - The old scripts still run exactly as they did before because they are running in a container.
- L-Vis helps the student learn how the old plots were created
  - Allows them to cleanly insert new code into the analysis
  - Uses the detail view of the plot node in order to view all the code-snippets and variables related to generating the plot
- Dynamic what-if analysis
  - To begin building a mental model of the plot generation code, the new student uses the detail view and changes variables in order to see how the plot changes dynamically
Our solution

Data abstractions —

- We choose to filter all nodes and explicitly show crash nodes - these are procedures where two (or more) data nodes are both used and a new data node is created.
- Through visualizing crash nodes, the focus of the visualization becomes the path of data through the scripts and how different inputs may interact / depend on each other.
Our solution

Exploratory visualizations — Graph Layouts
Platform: containR

Hi, jwons!

Your Docker Images

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In the future...

- Finish the prototype and add it to the containR workflow
- Optional filters of data to toggle node-link diagrams on/off
- Design study to derive more formal tasks from users and get iterative feedback
- (informal) Quantitative study to compare L-Vis to other LL-prov tools
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UH, THANK YOU.

THANK YOU, VERY MUCH.