



Visualizing Uncertainty and Alternatives in Event Sequence Predictions

Shunan Guo², Fan Du¹, Sana Malik¹, Eunye Koh¹, Sungchul Kim¹, Zhicheng Liu¹, Donghyun Kim¹, Hongyuan Zha², and Nan Cao³



Predictive Analytics on Event Sequence Data



Predictive Analytics on Event Sequence Data

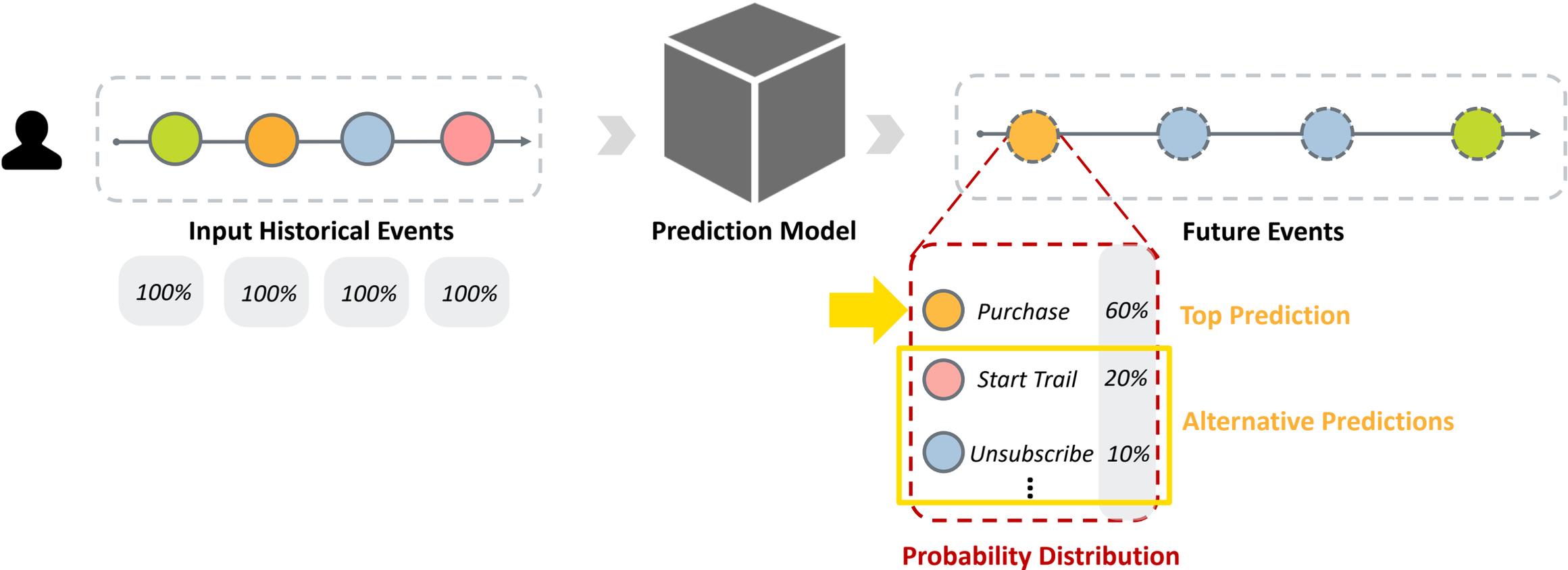


Clinical Decision Support



Marketing Strategy Planning

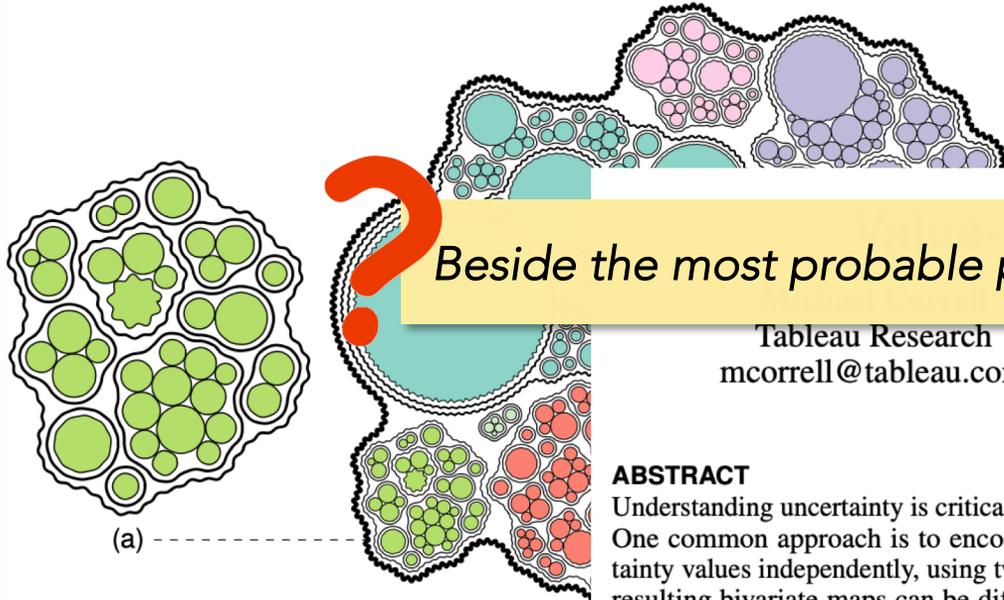
Predictive Analytics on Event Sequence Data



Visualization of Uncertainties

Bubble Treemaps for Uncertainty Visualization

Jochen Görtler, Christoph Schulz, Daniel Weiskopf, *Member, IEEE Computer Society*, and Oliver Deussen



Beside the most probable prediction, what else may happen and how likely?

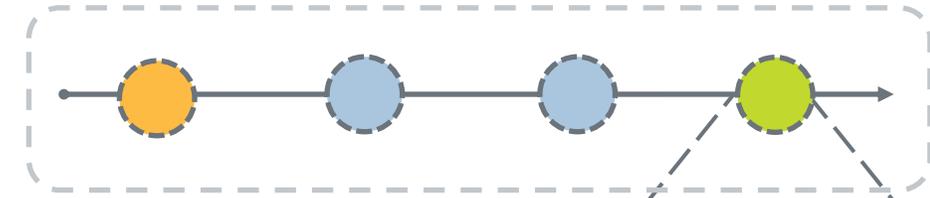
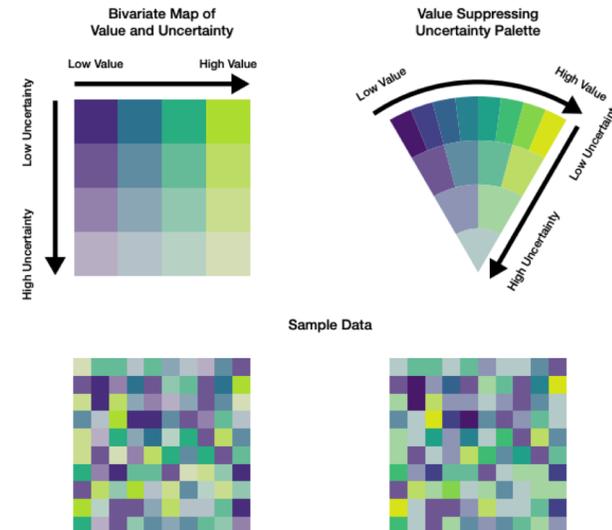
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ABSTRACT

Understanding uncertainty is critical for many analytical tasks. One common approach is to encode data values and uncertainty values independently, using two visual variables. These resulting bivariate maps can be difficult to interpret, and interference between visual channels can reduce the discriminability of marks. To address this issue, we contribute Value-Suppressing Uncertainty Palettes (VSUPs). VSUPs allocate larger ranges of a visual channel to data when uncertainty is low, and smaller ranges when uncertainty is high. This non-uniform budgeting of the visual channels makes more economical use of the limited visual encoding space when uncertainty is low, and encourages more cautious decision-making when uncertainty is high. We demonstrate several examples of VSUPs, and present a crowdsourced evaluation showing that, compared to traditional bivariate maps, VSUPs encourage people to more heavily weight uncertainty information in decision-making tasks.

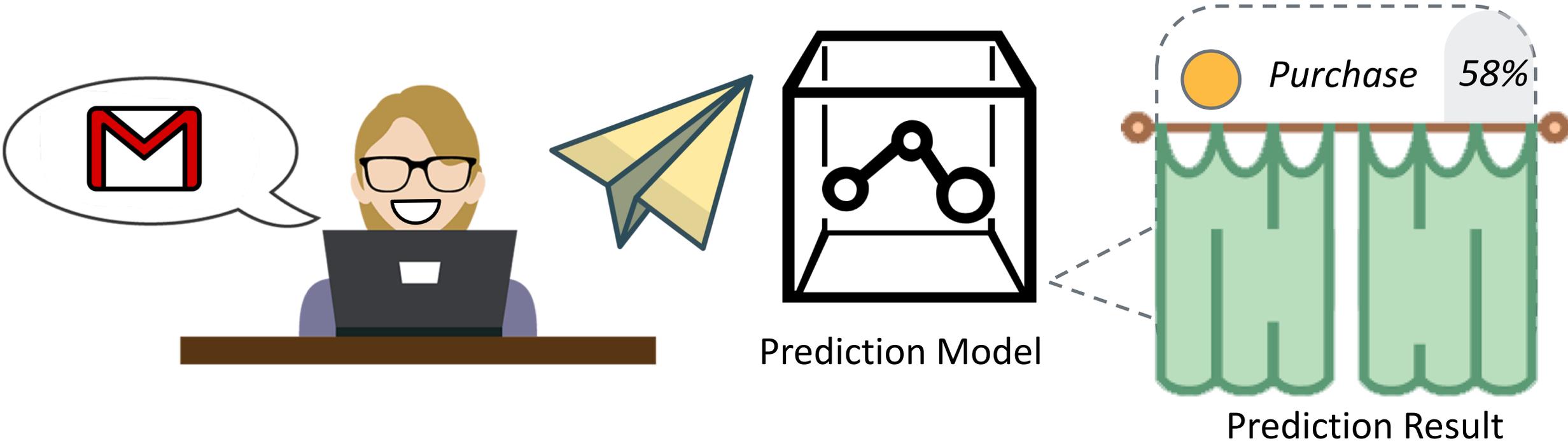


Future Events

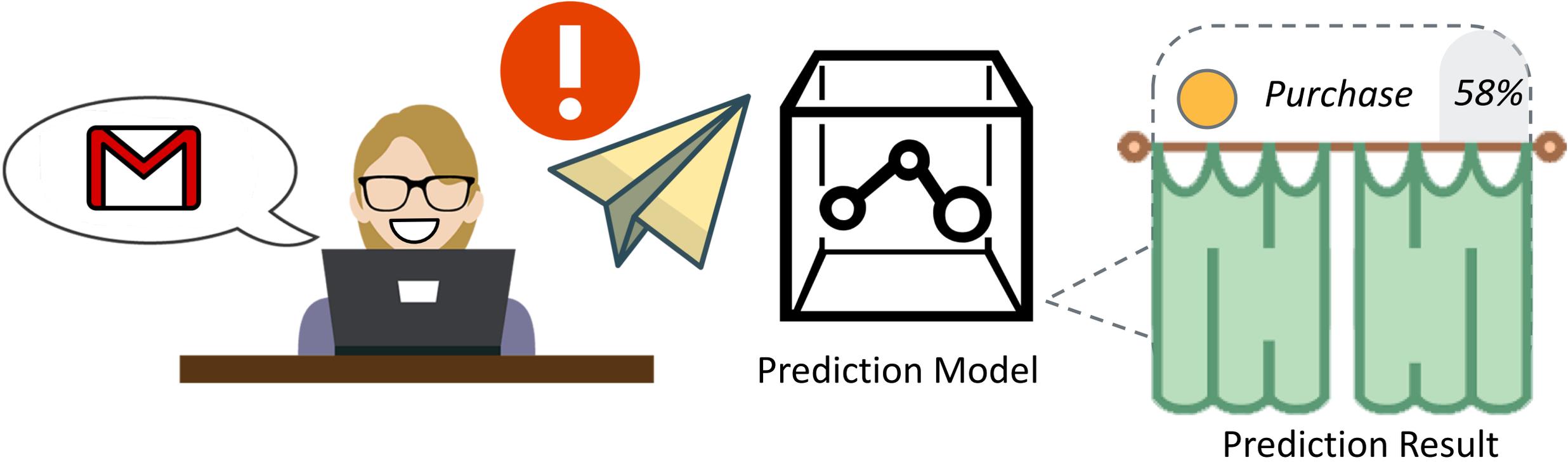
	Purchase	60%
	Start Trail	20%
	Unsubscribe	10%
	⋮	

Predictions

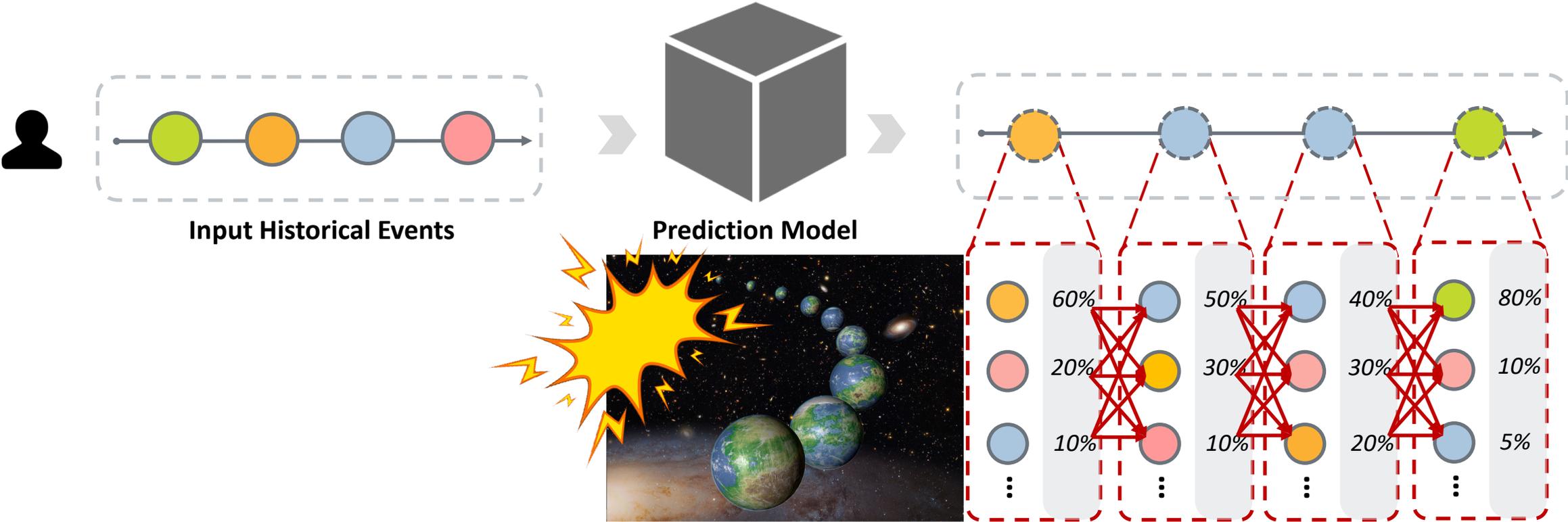
Effect of Alternative Predictions in Decision Making



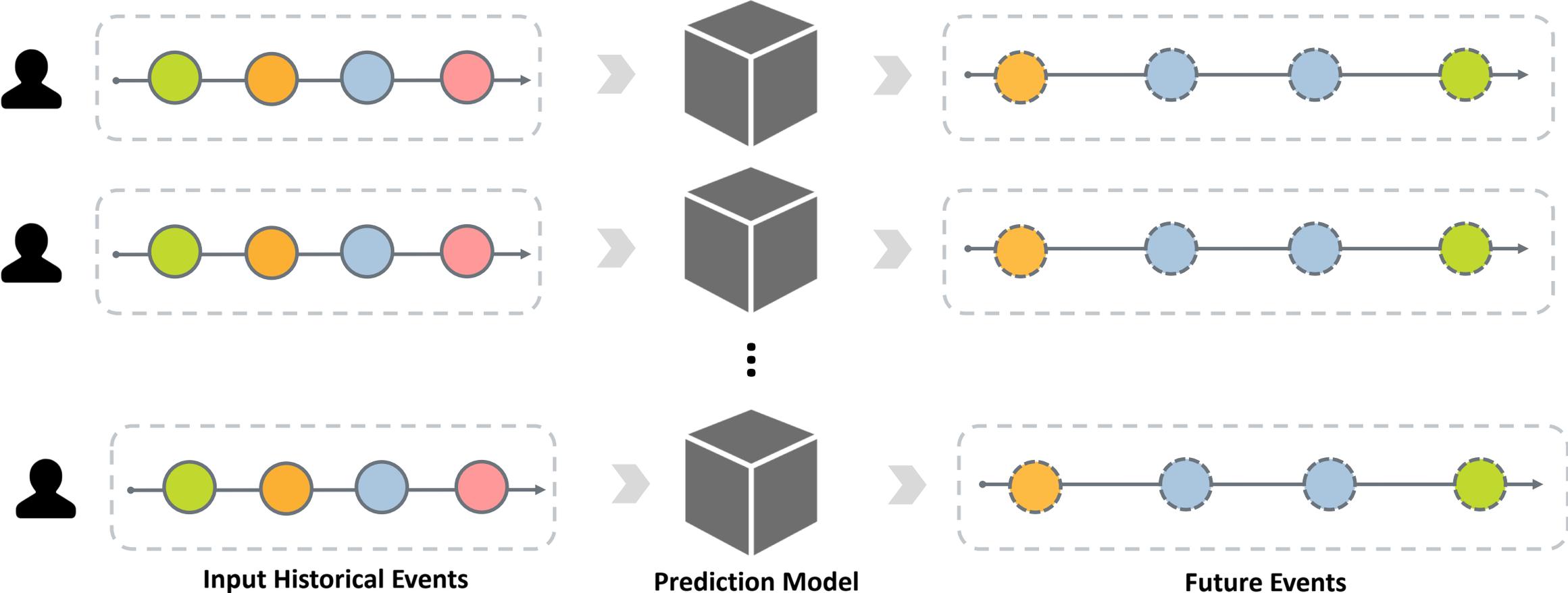
Effect of Alternative Predictions in Decision Making



Visualizing Event Sequence Predictions is Challenging



Visualizing Event Sequence Predictions is Challenging

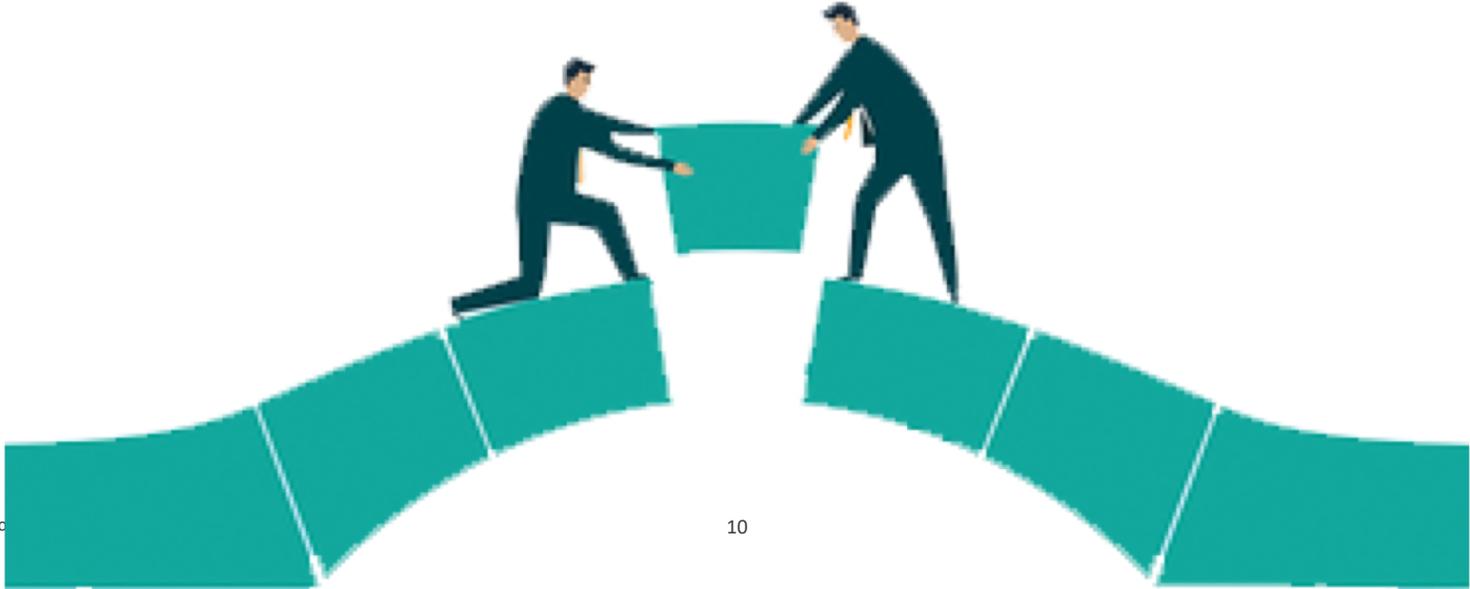


Research Problems



How to effectively visualize event sequence predictions with alternative predictions?

How does showing alternative predictions would affect people's decision making?



Research Problems



How to effectively visualize event sequence predictions with alternative predictions?

How does showing alternative predictions would affect people's decision making?



Interview Study



Design Needs



Predict both outcomes and activities

N1. Predict at the activity level

N2. Combine outcomes and activities



Visually explore event sequences

N3. Explore history and future simultaneously

N4. Show multiple event sequences at a time

N5. Inspect individual records in detail

N6. Reveal the uncertainty and alternatives



Make personalized action plans

N7. Make intervention plans on different audience

N8. Predict the impact of interventions

Design Needs



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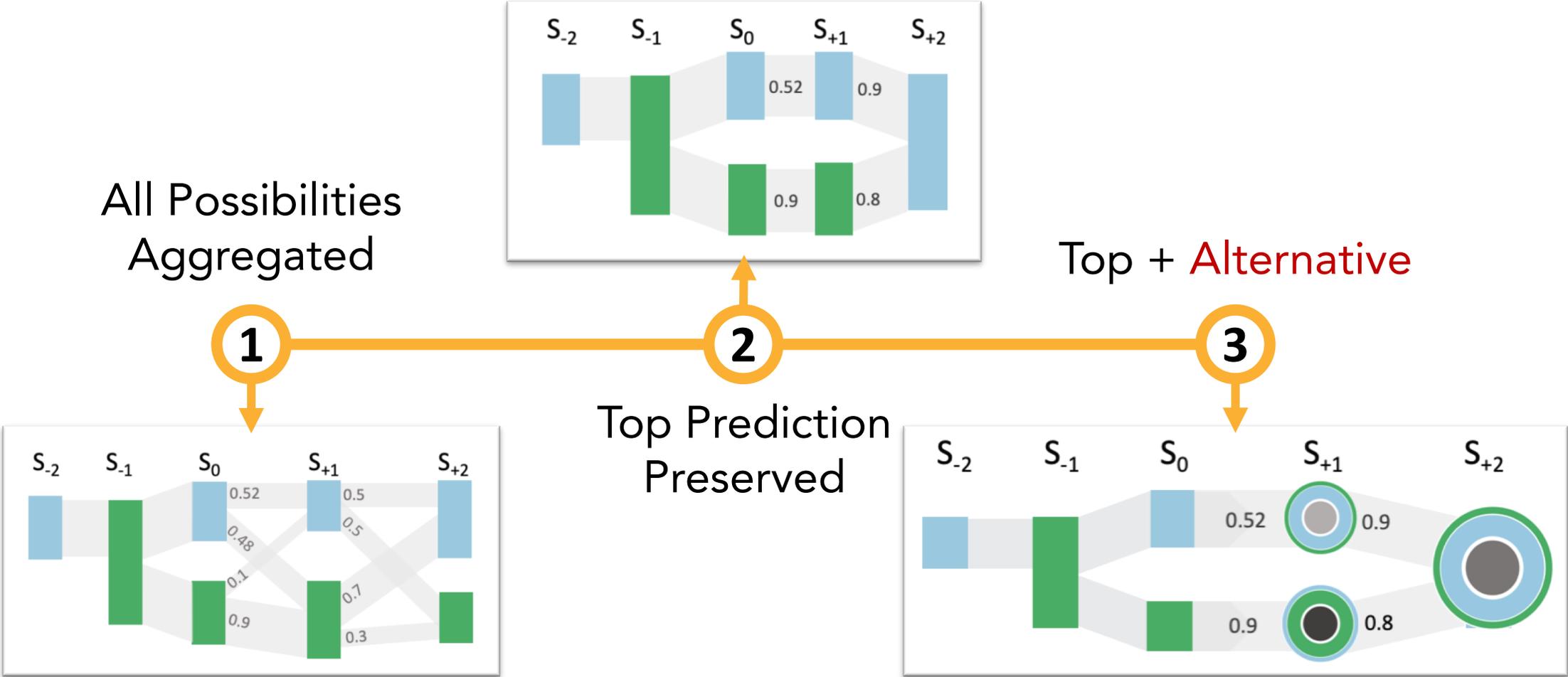
N5. Inspect individual records in detail

N6. Reveal the uncertainty and alternatives

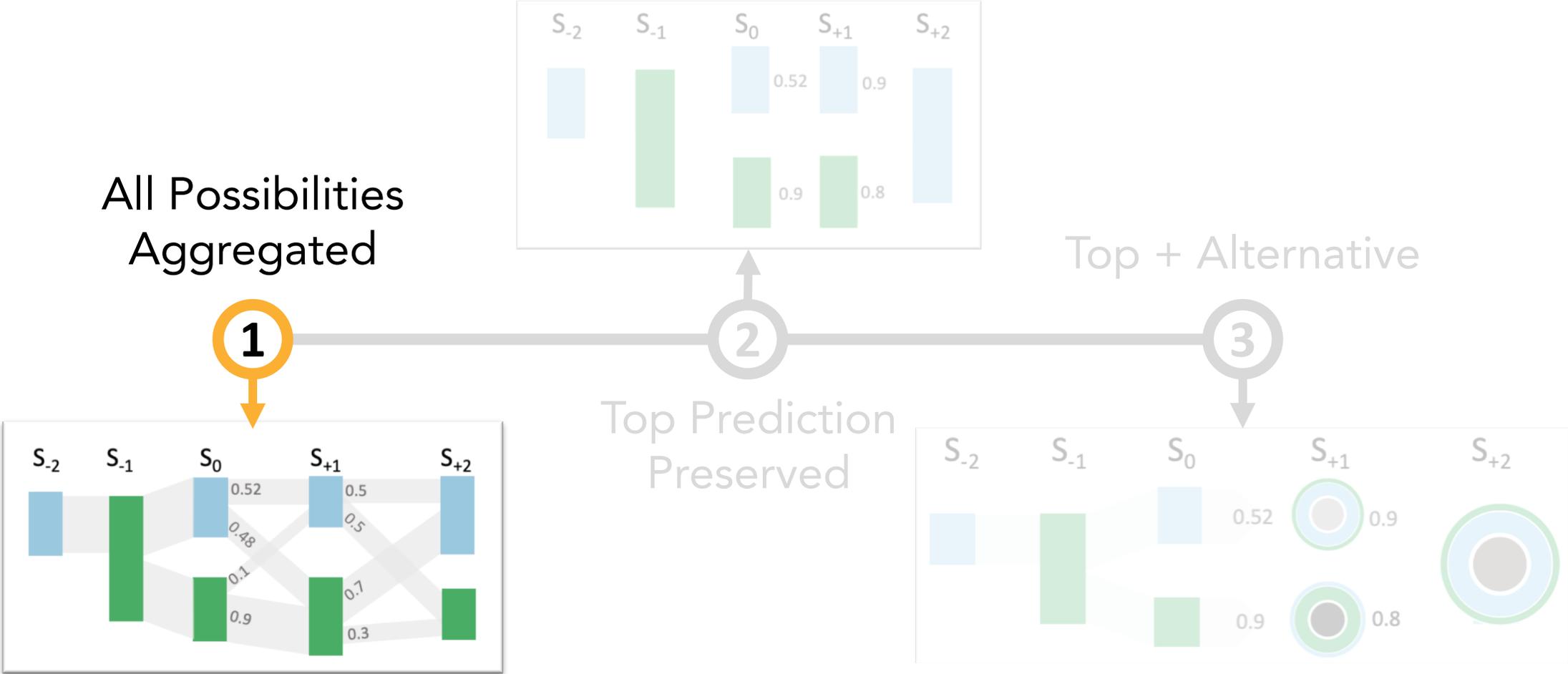
*“Visually reviewing **what they (customers) have done before** and **what they may do next** can help identify what type of content to send..”*

*“**For early customers**, we often send them awareness emails to introduce our products and **for advanced users**, we send them renewal promotions.”*

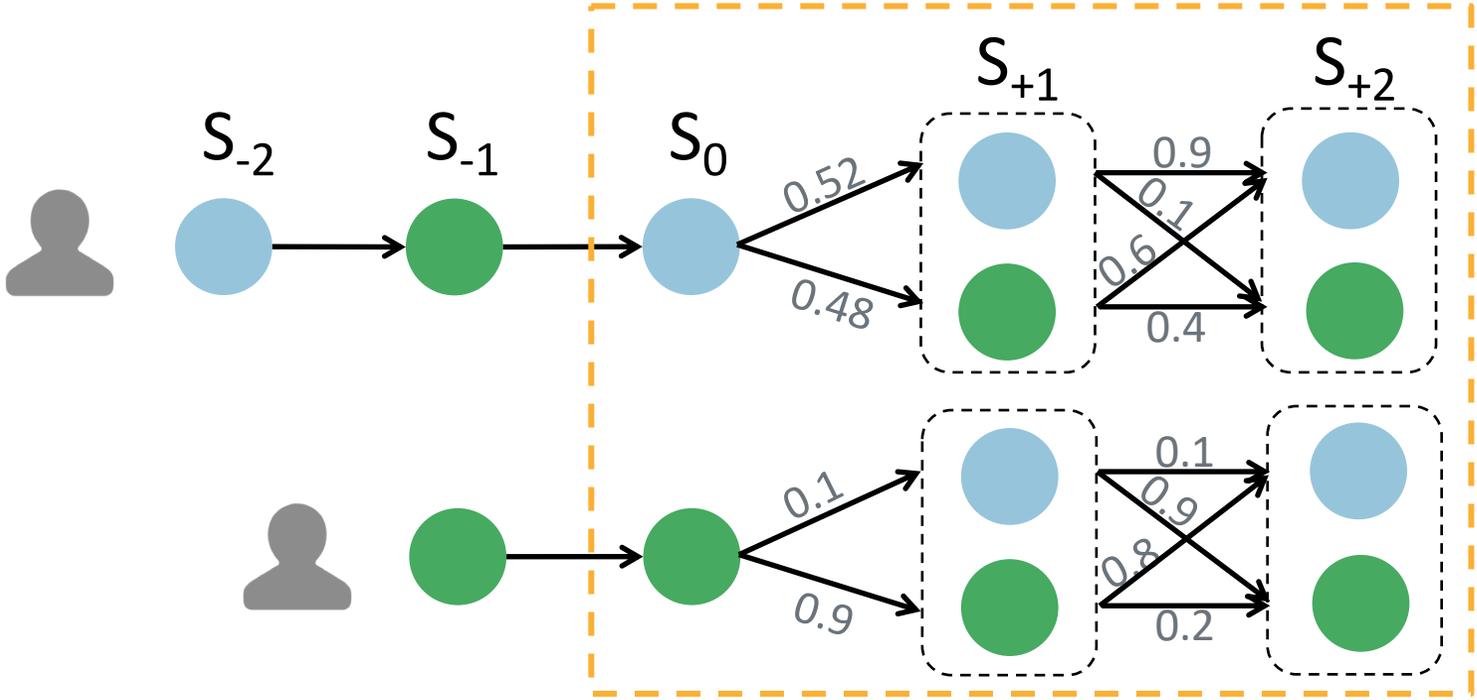
Key Designs for Visualizing Future Paths



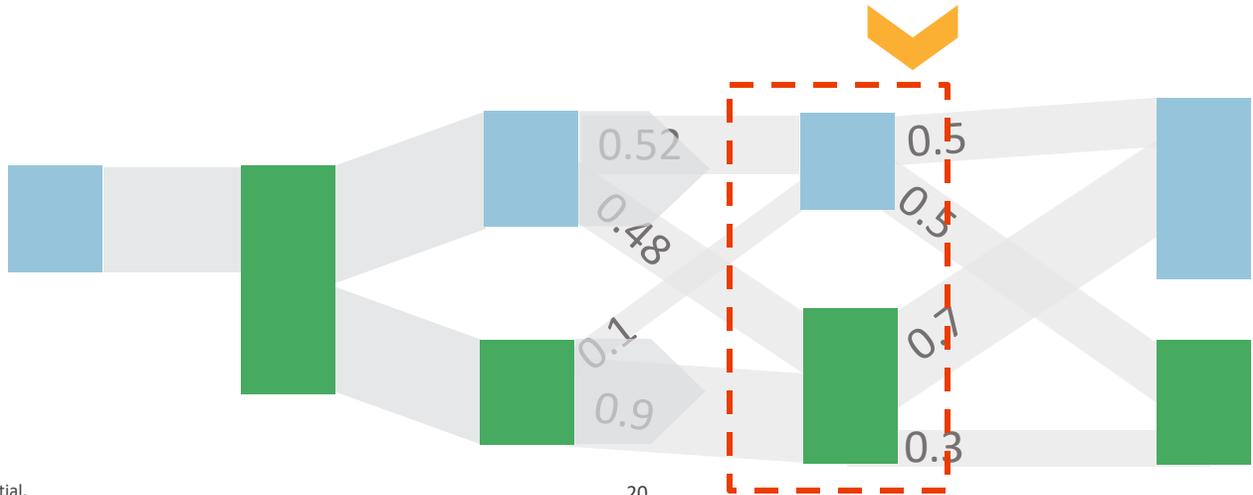
Key Designs for Visualizing Future Paths



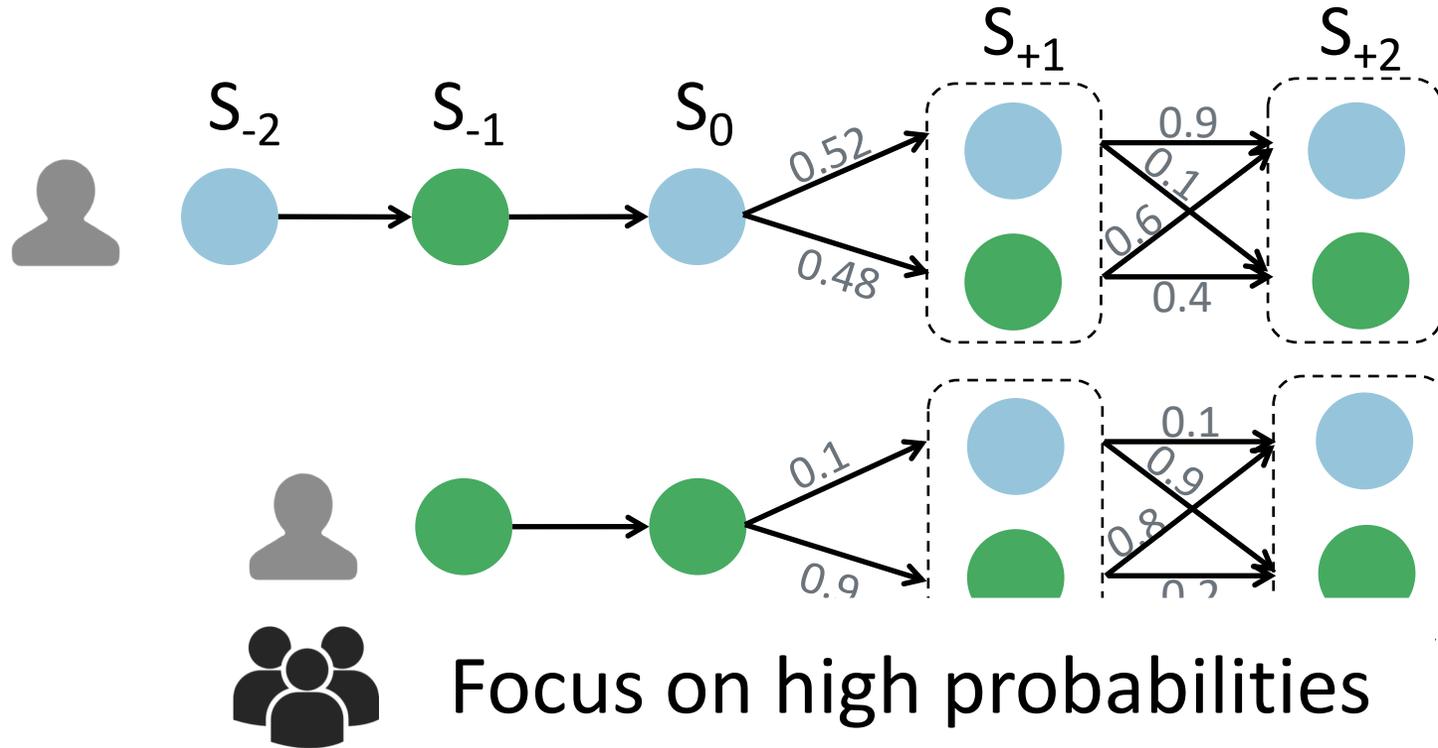
Design I: All Possibilities Aggregated



- open email
- purchase



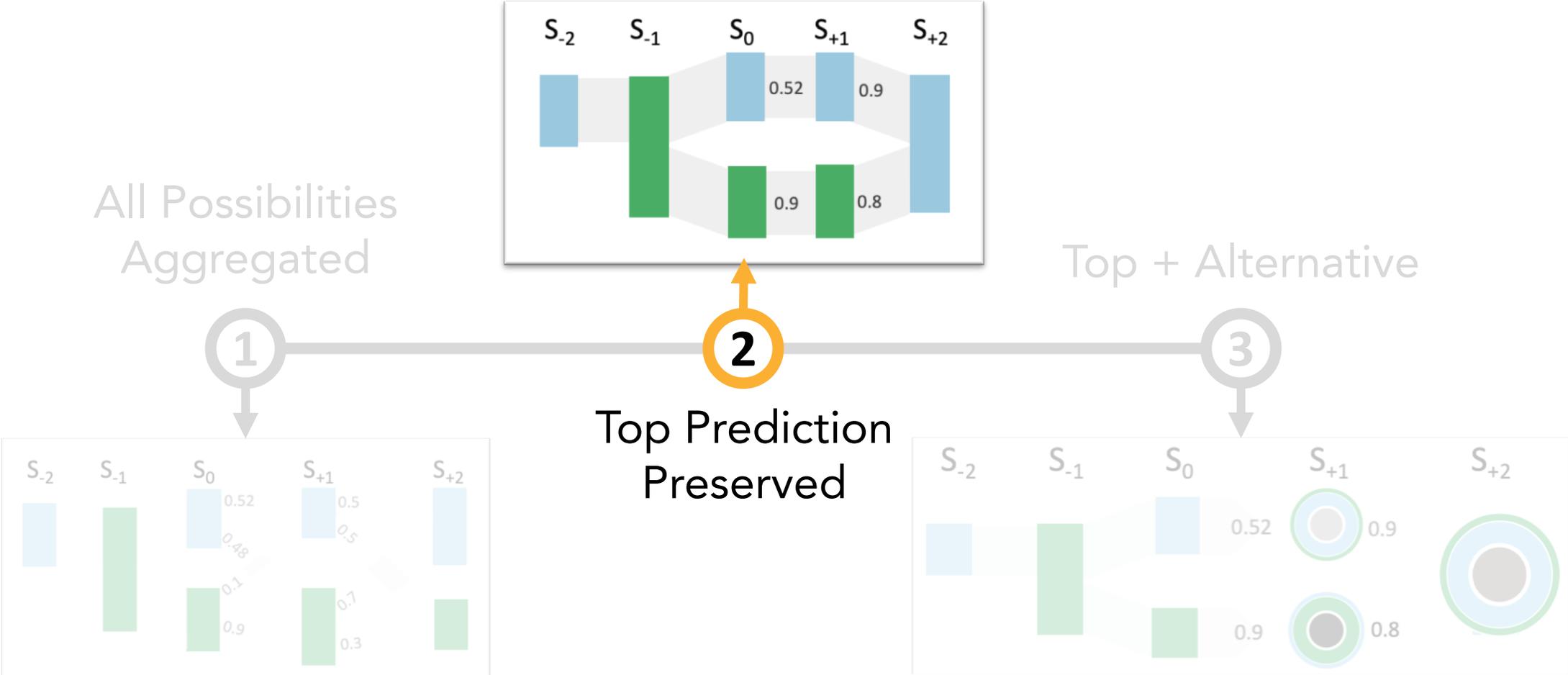
Design I: All Possibilities Aggregated



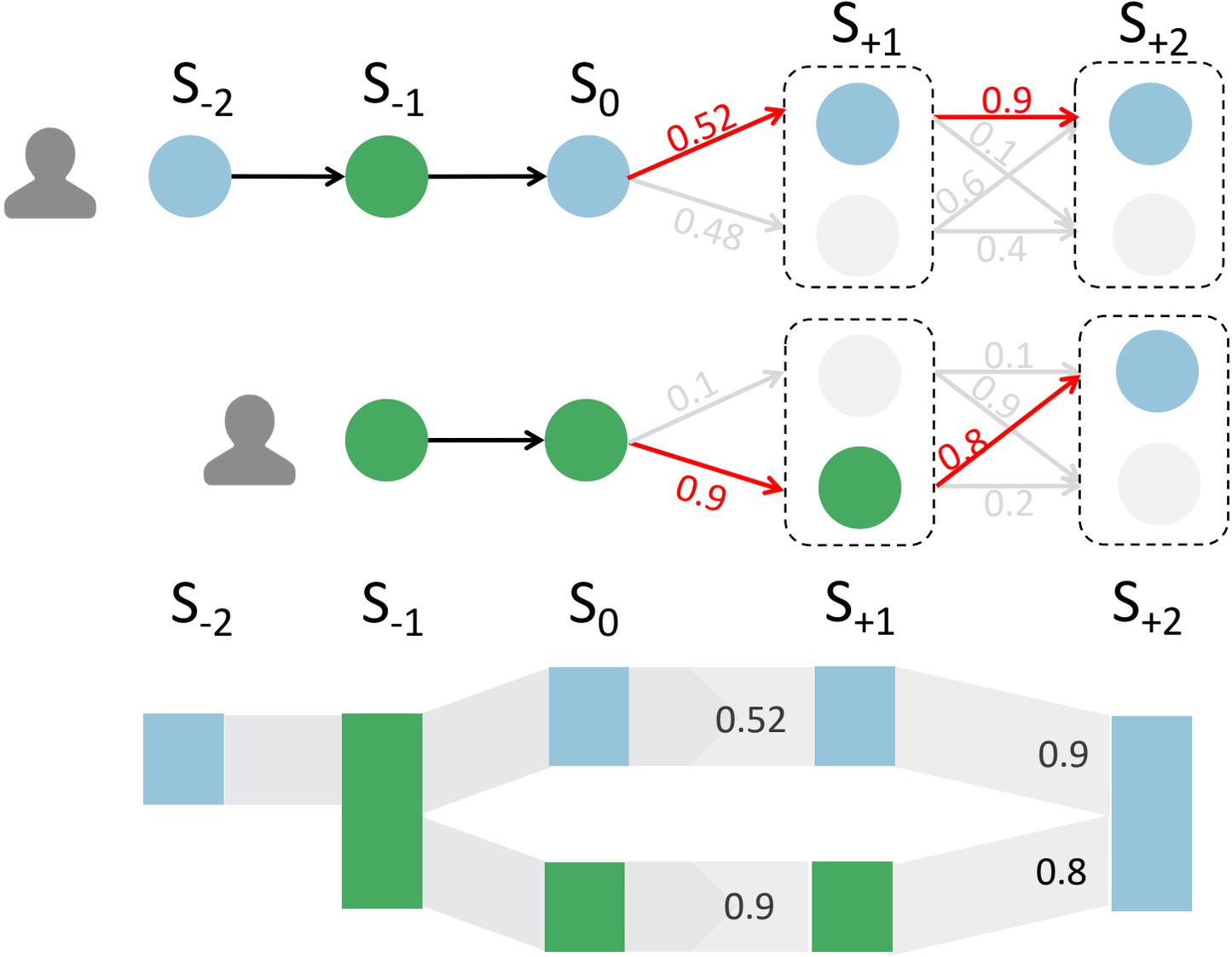
- open email
- purchase



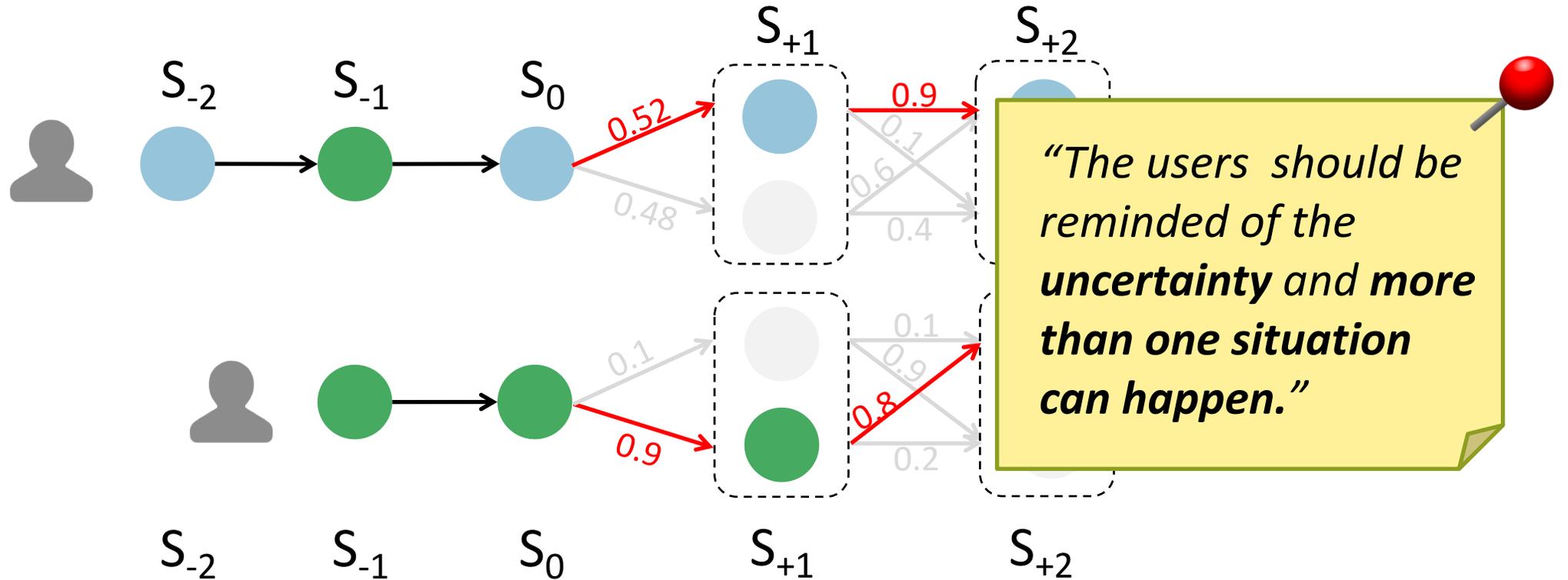
Key Designs for Visualizing Future Paths



Design II: Top Prediction Preserved

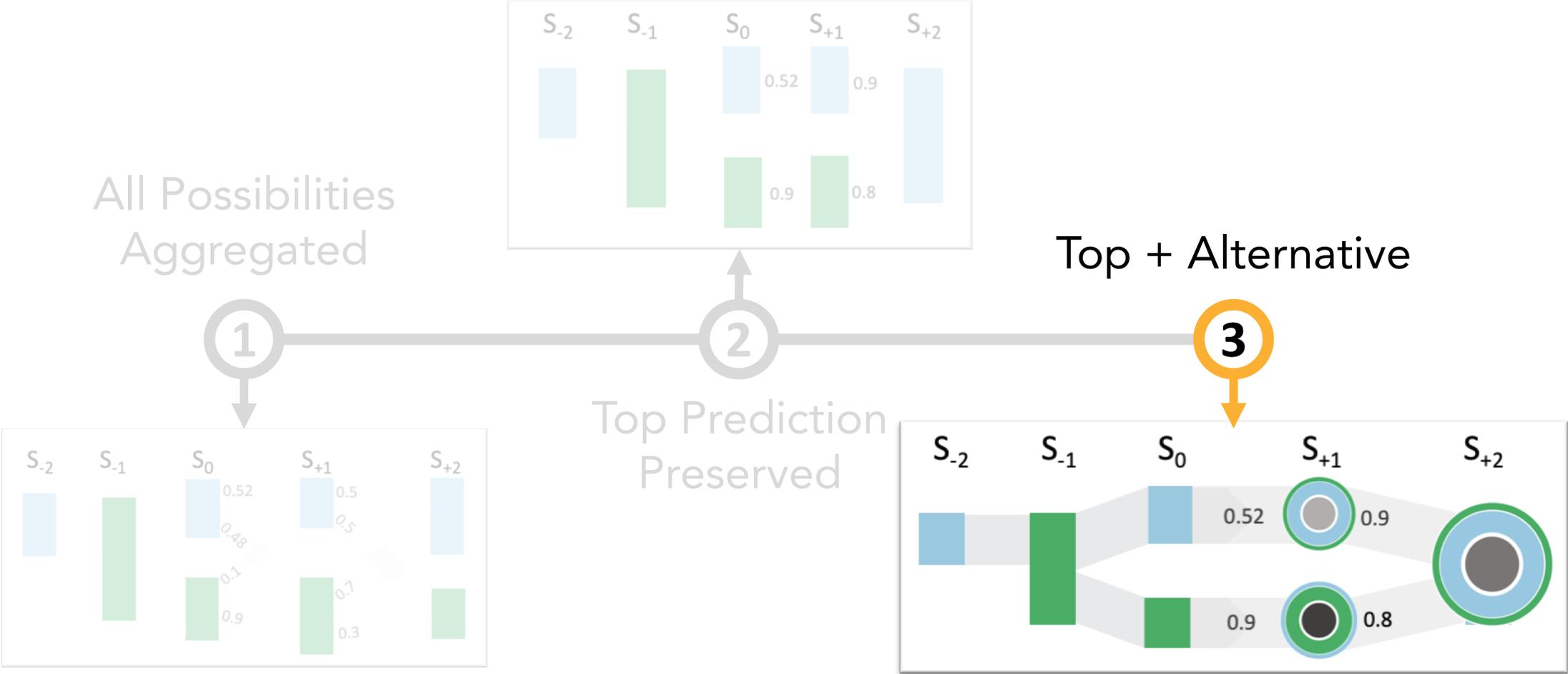


Design II: Top Prediction Preserved

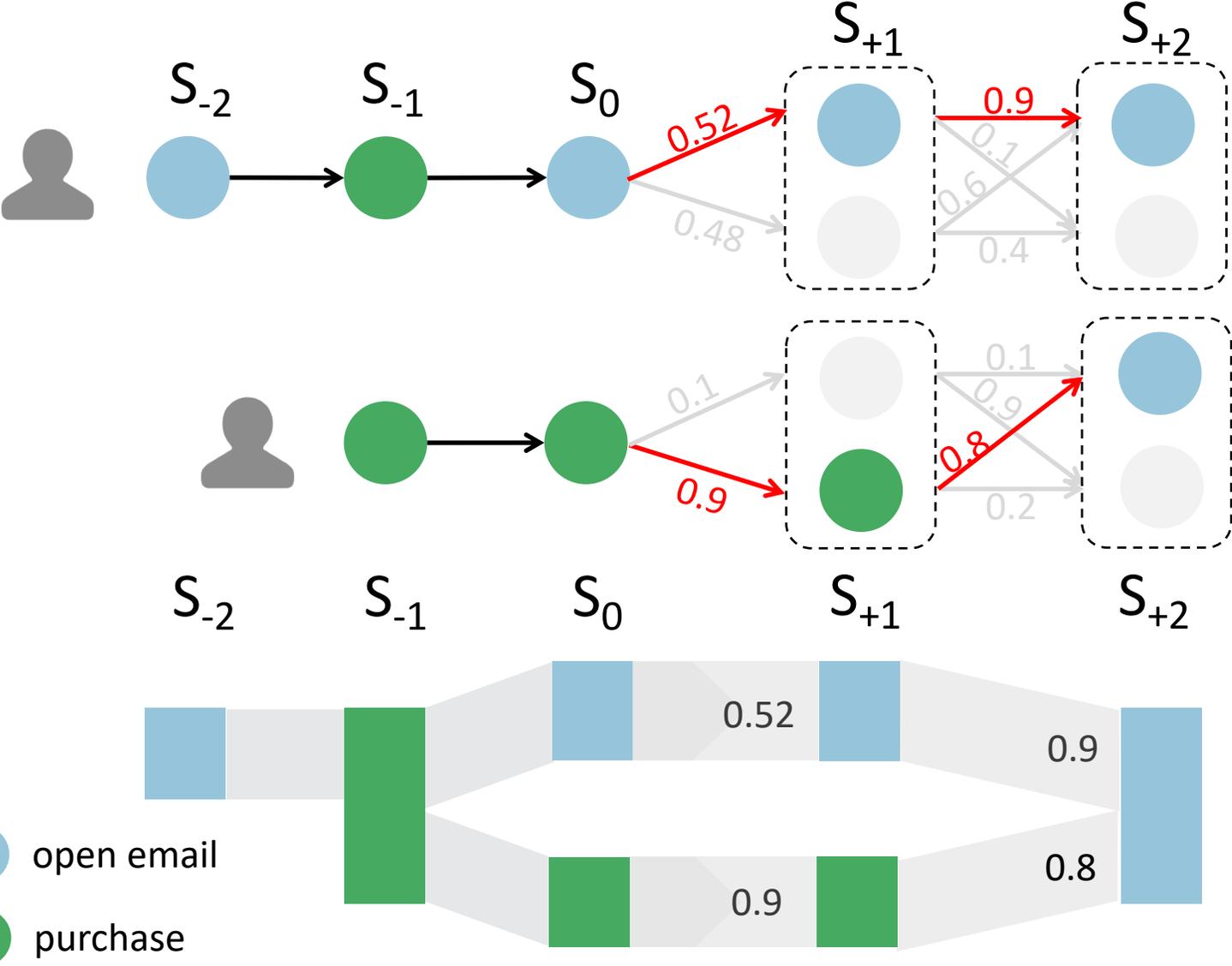


- open email
- purchase

Key Designs for Visualizing Future Paths



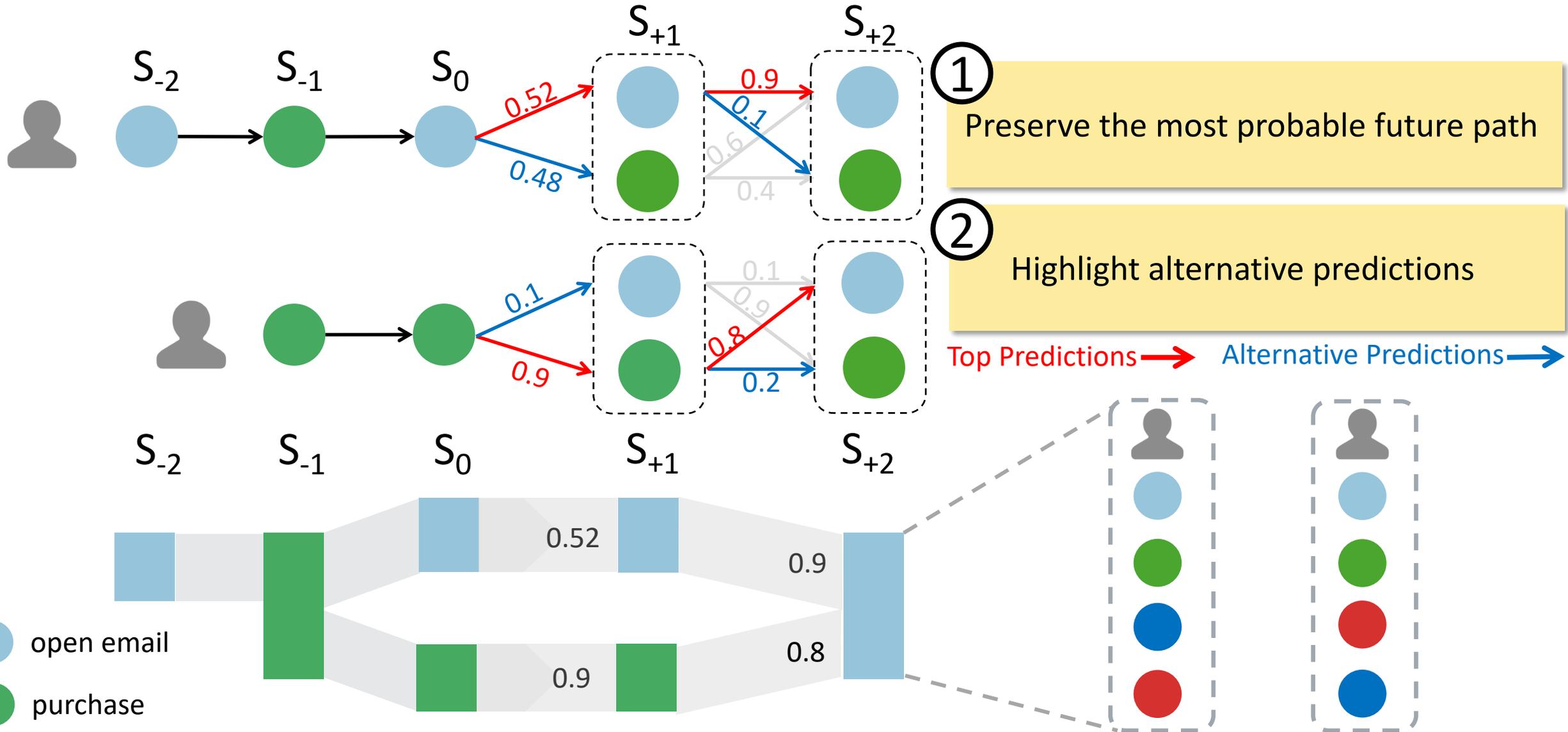
Final Design: Top + Alternative



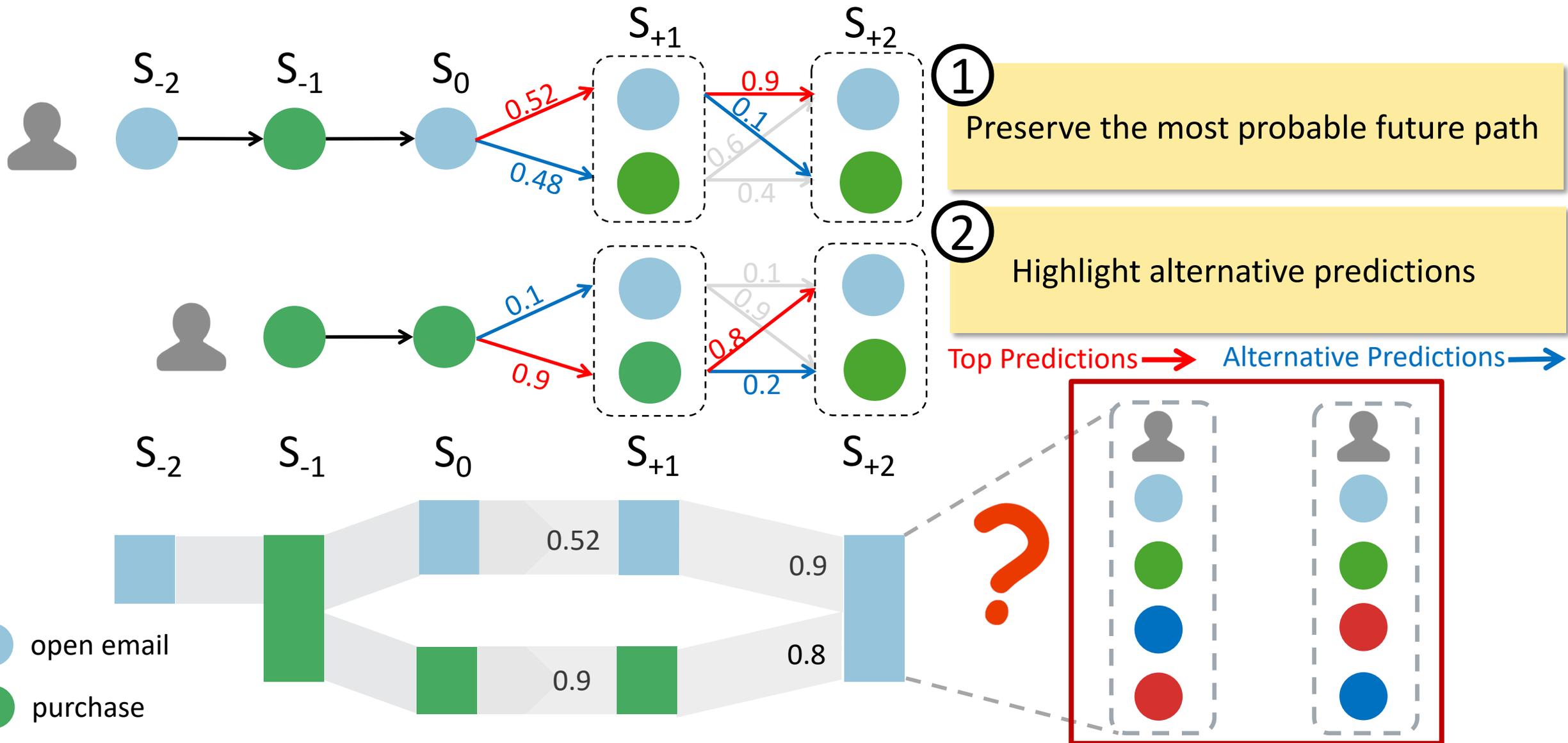
1

Preserve the most probable future path

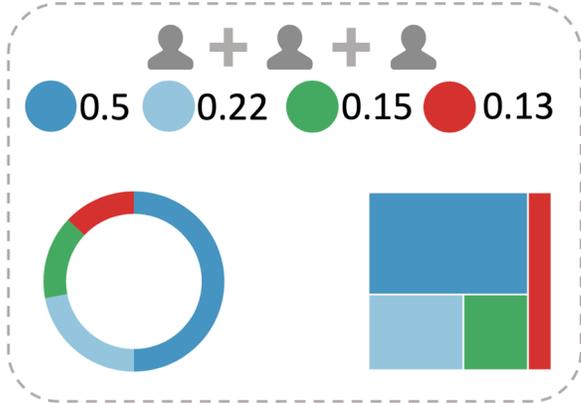
Final Design: Top + Alternative



Design Question: Visualizing Alternative Predictions



Key Designs for Visualizing **Alternative Predictions**

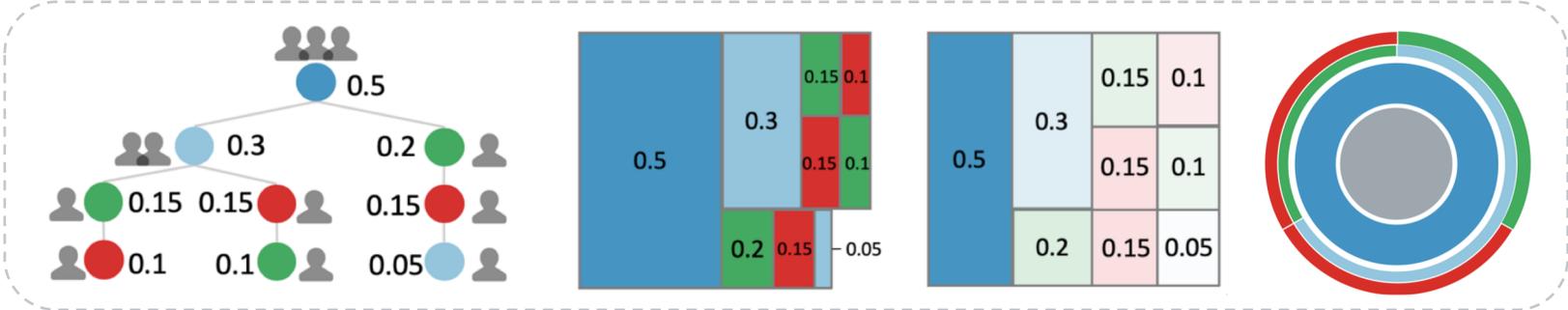


1

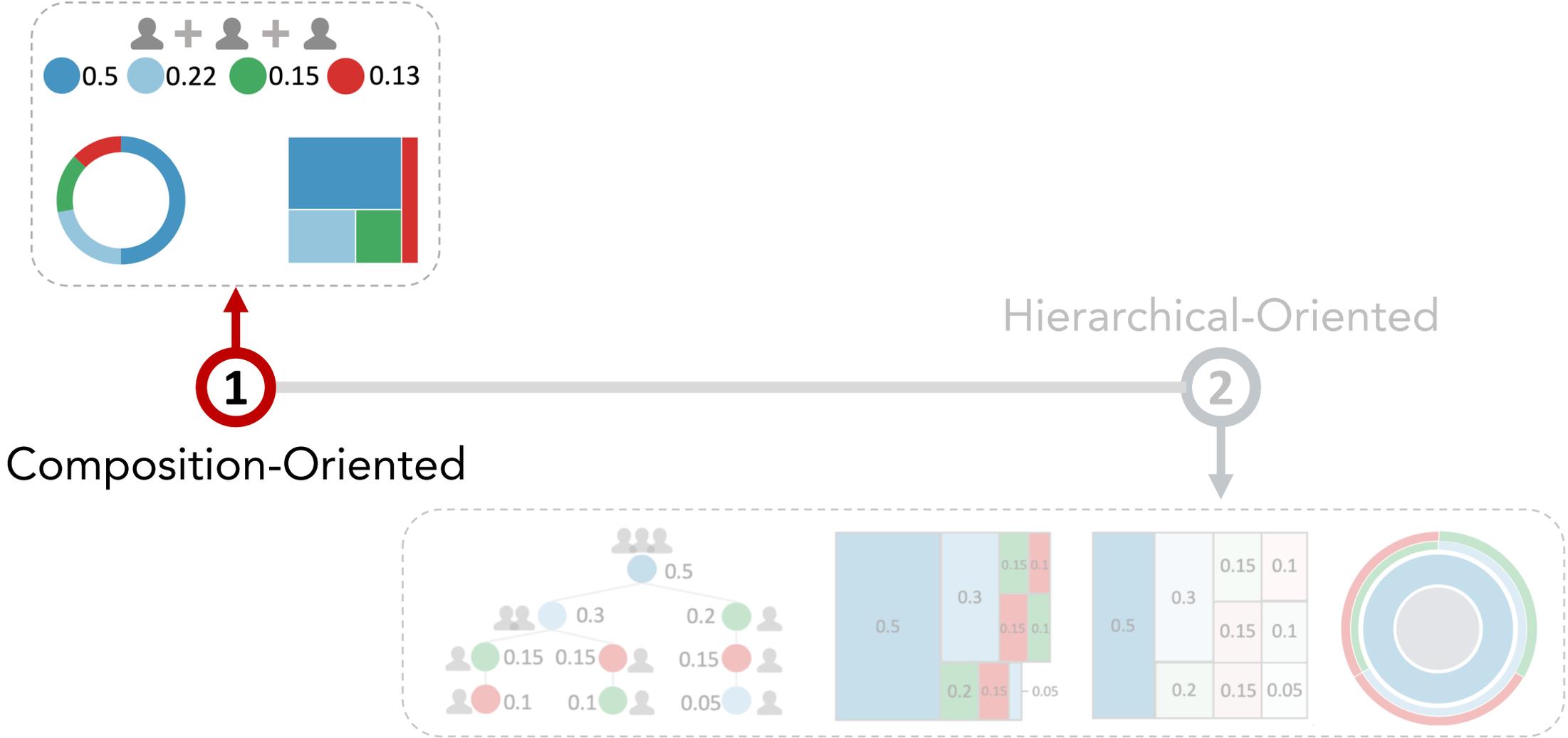
Composition-Oriented

Hierarchical-Oriented

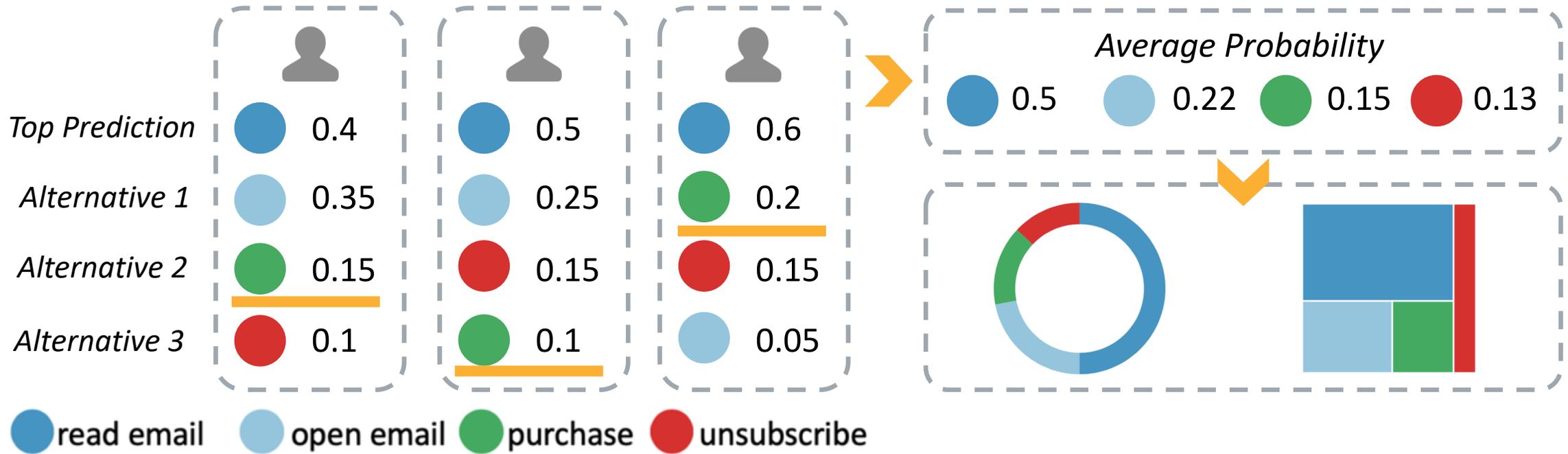
2



Key Designs for Visualizing **Alternative Predictions**



Design I: Composition-Oriented Designs

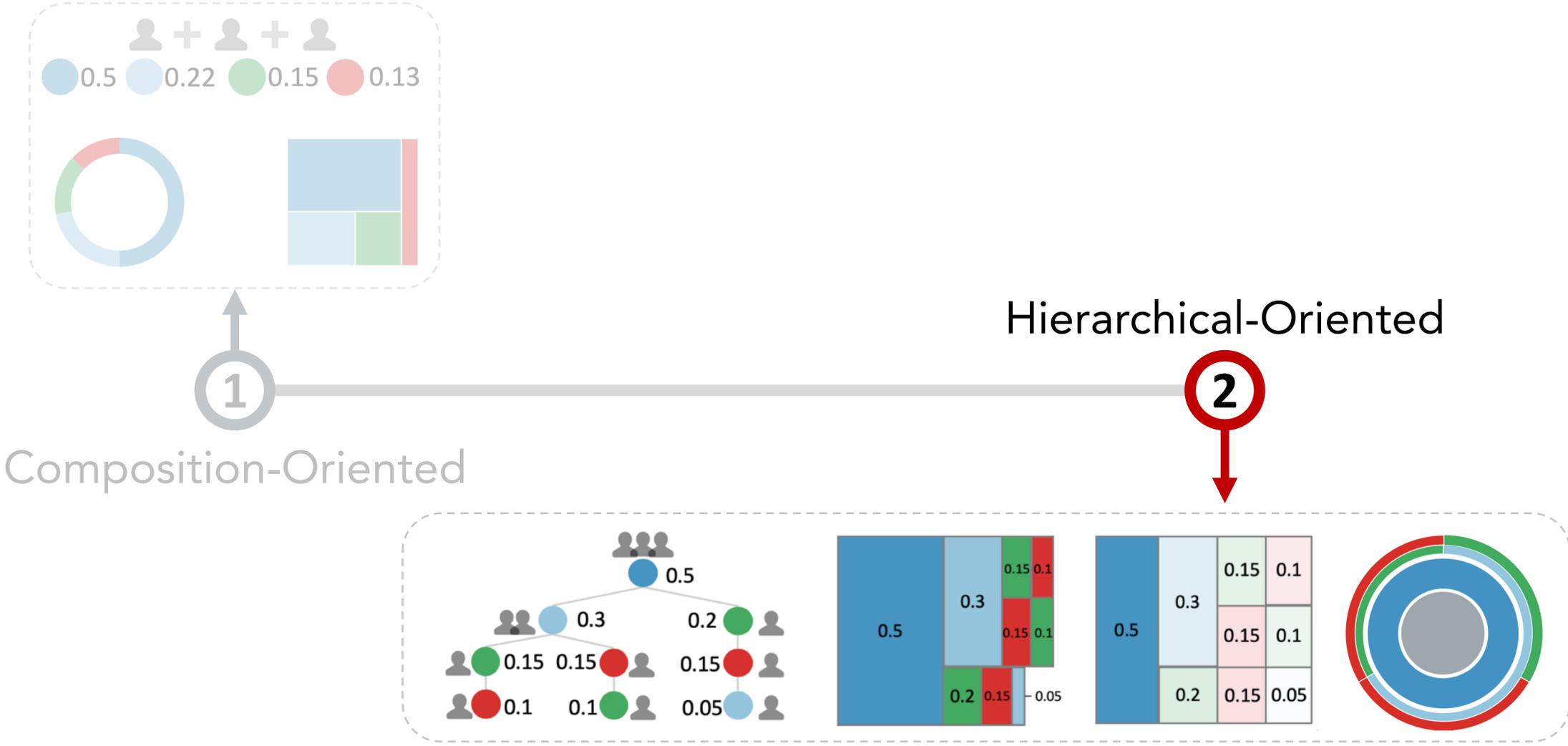


Distract users from reviewing top predictions

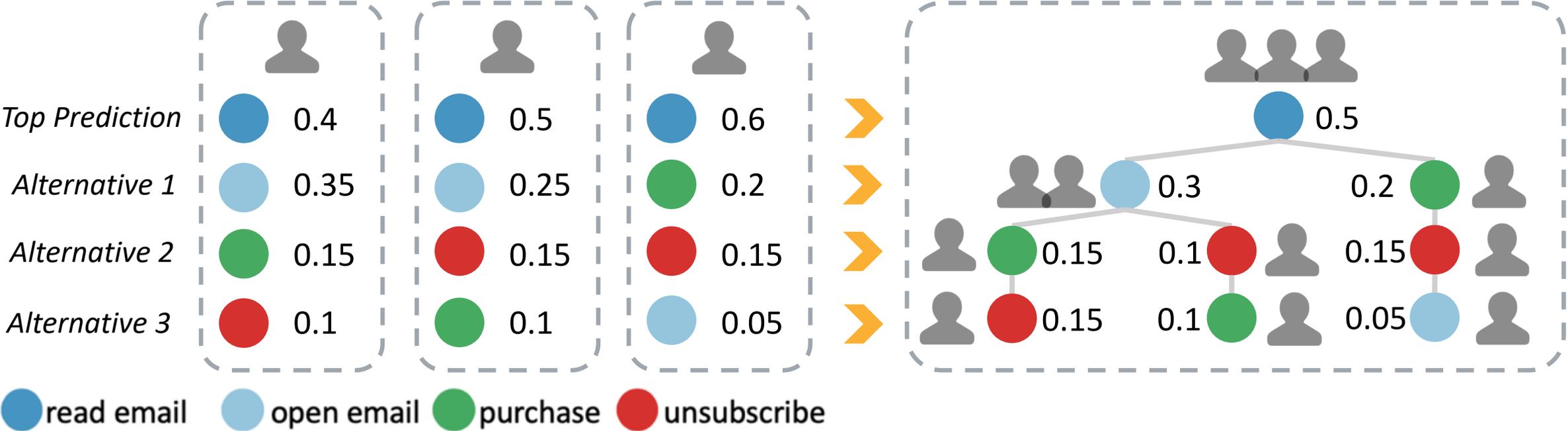


Averaging probabilities of alternative predictions at different levels lead to biases

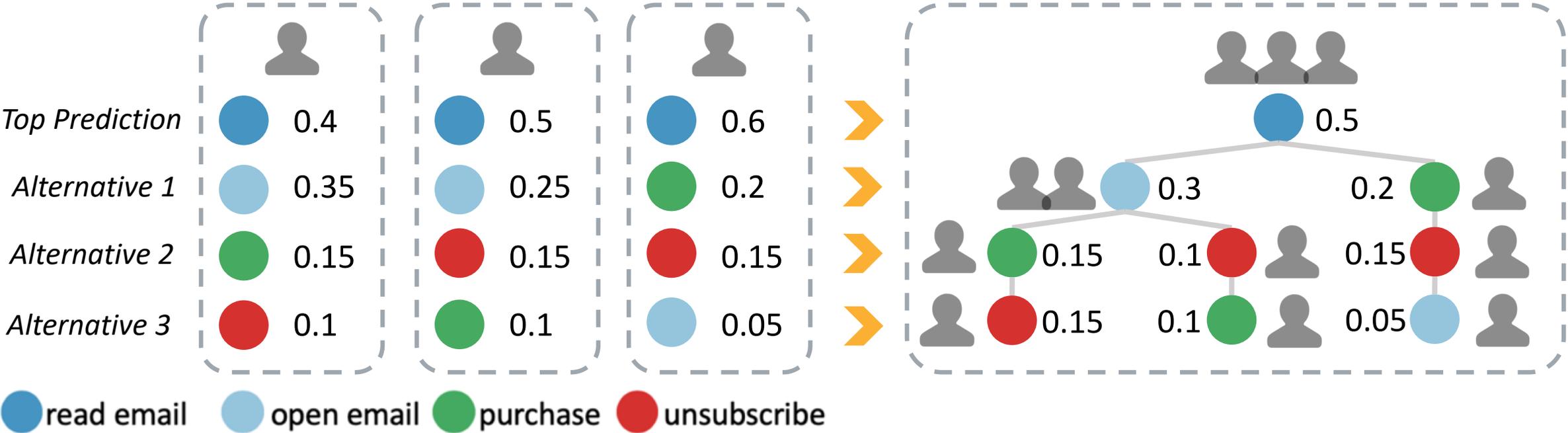
Key Designs for Visualizing **Alternative Predictions**



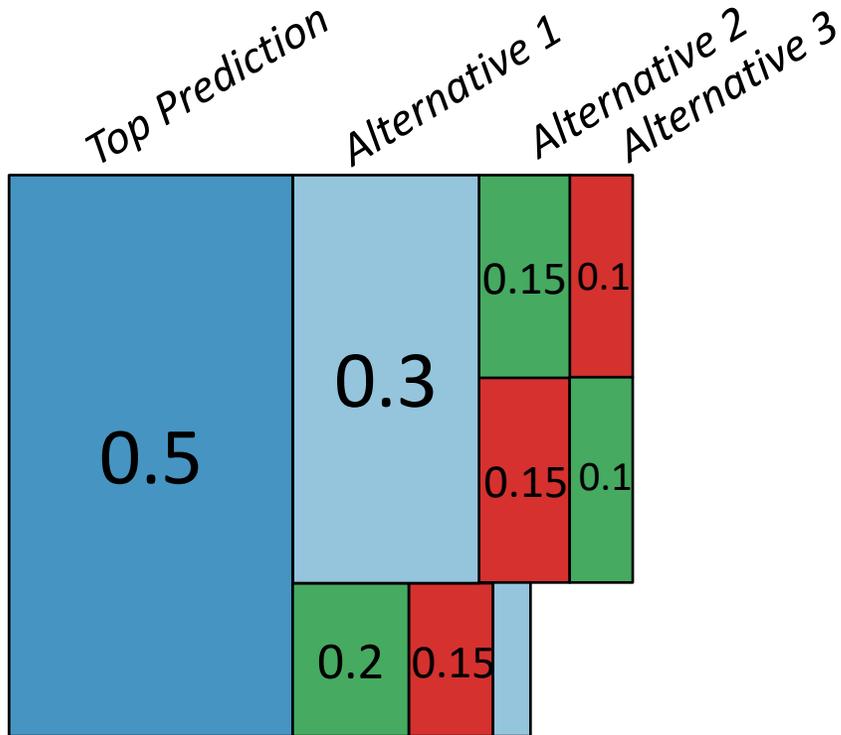
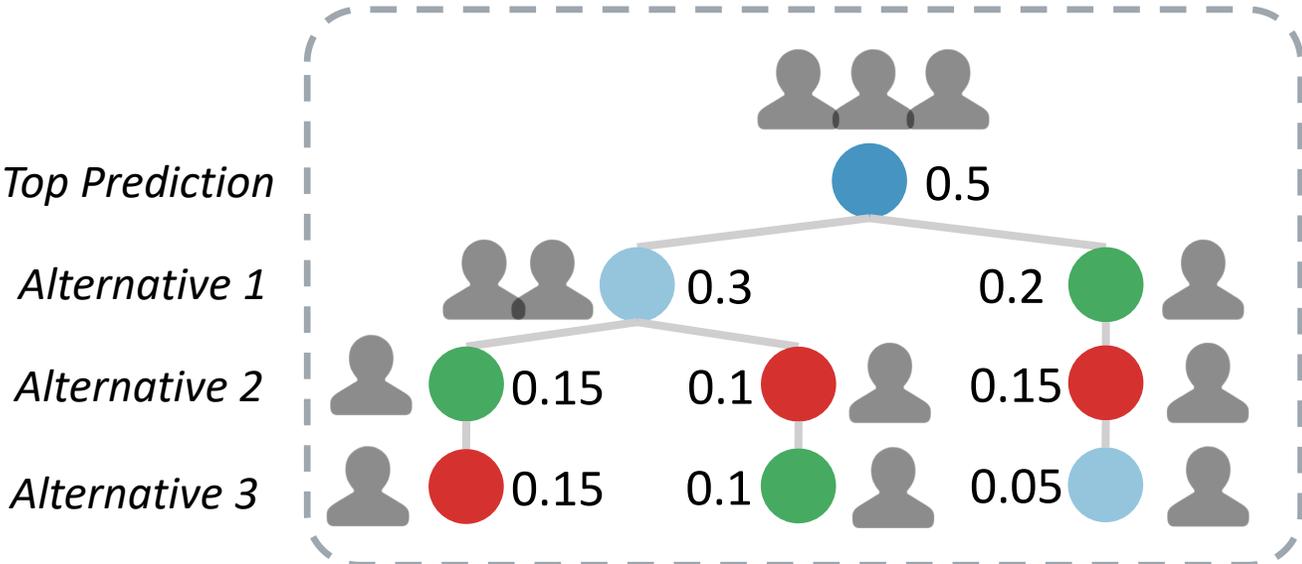
Design II: Hierarchical-Oriented Designs



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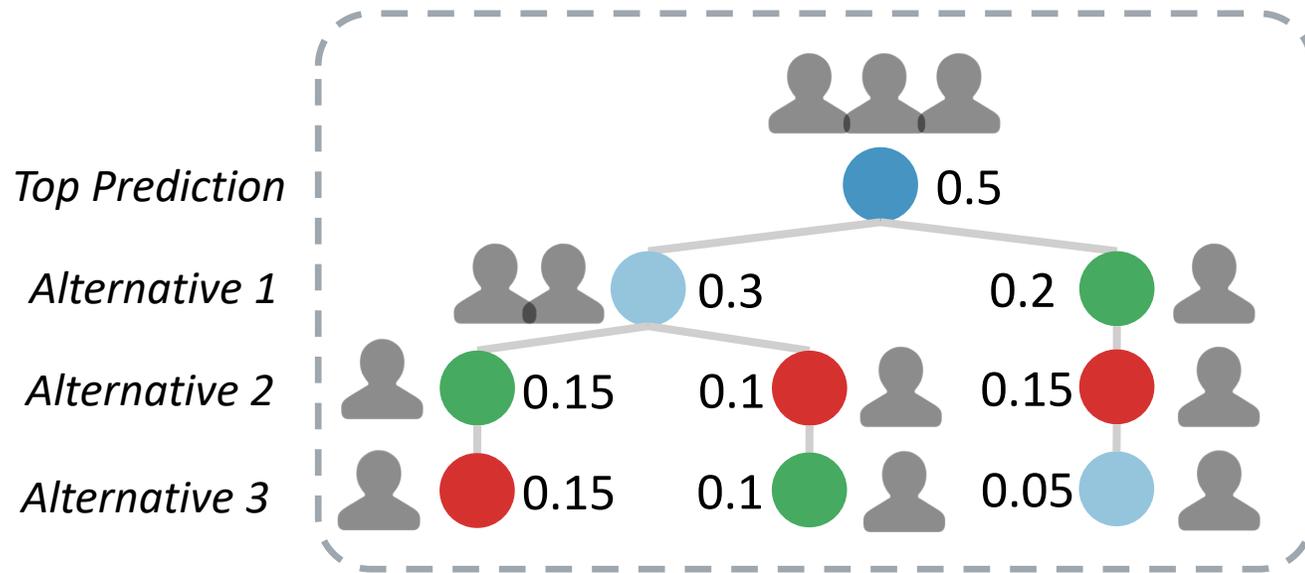


Design II: Hierarchical-Oriented Designs



Partitions at the same level may fail to align with each other

Design II: Hierarchical-Oriented Designs



Top Prediction	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
0.5	0.3	0.15	0.1
		0.15	0.1
	0.2	0.15	0.05

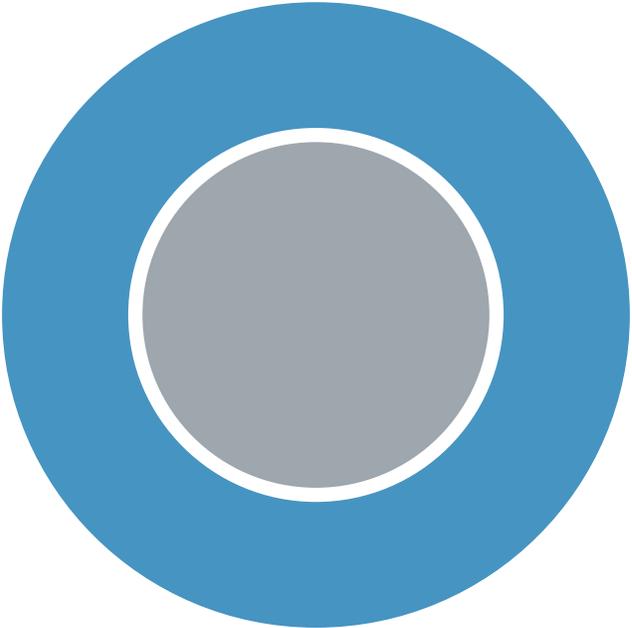
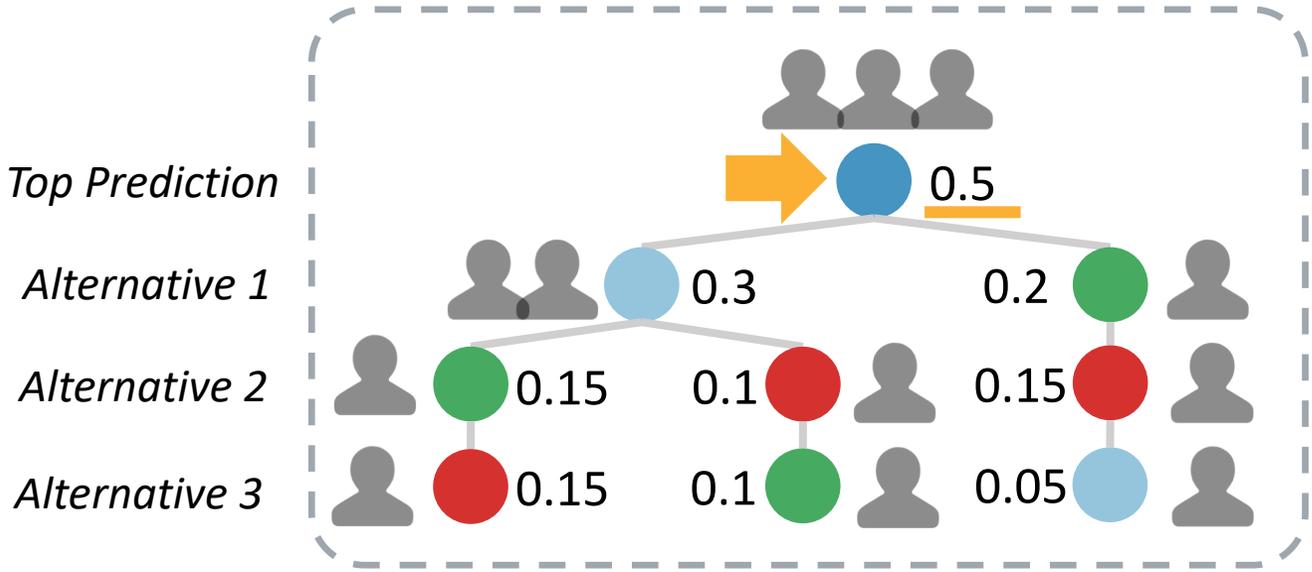


Colors are confusing



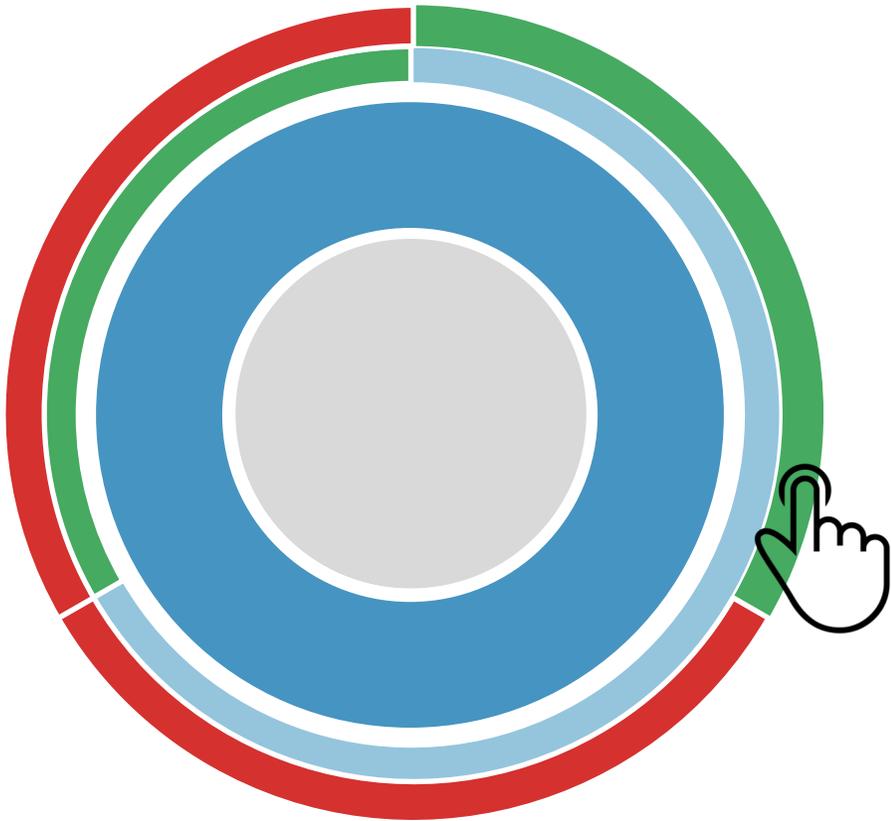
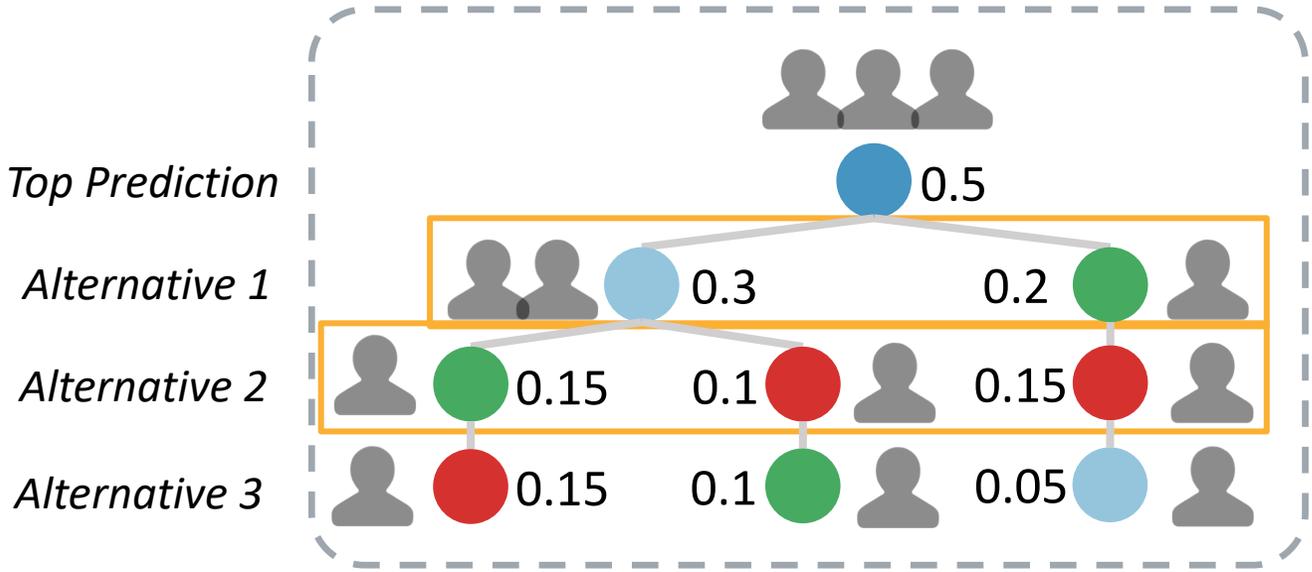
Fail to intuitively imply the order of the levels

Final Design: Hierarchical-Oriented Circular Glyph



Probability: *Low* ● ● ● ● *High*

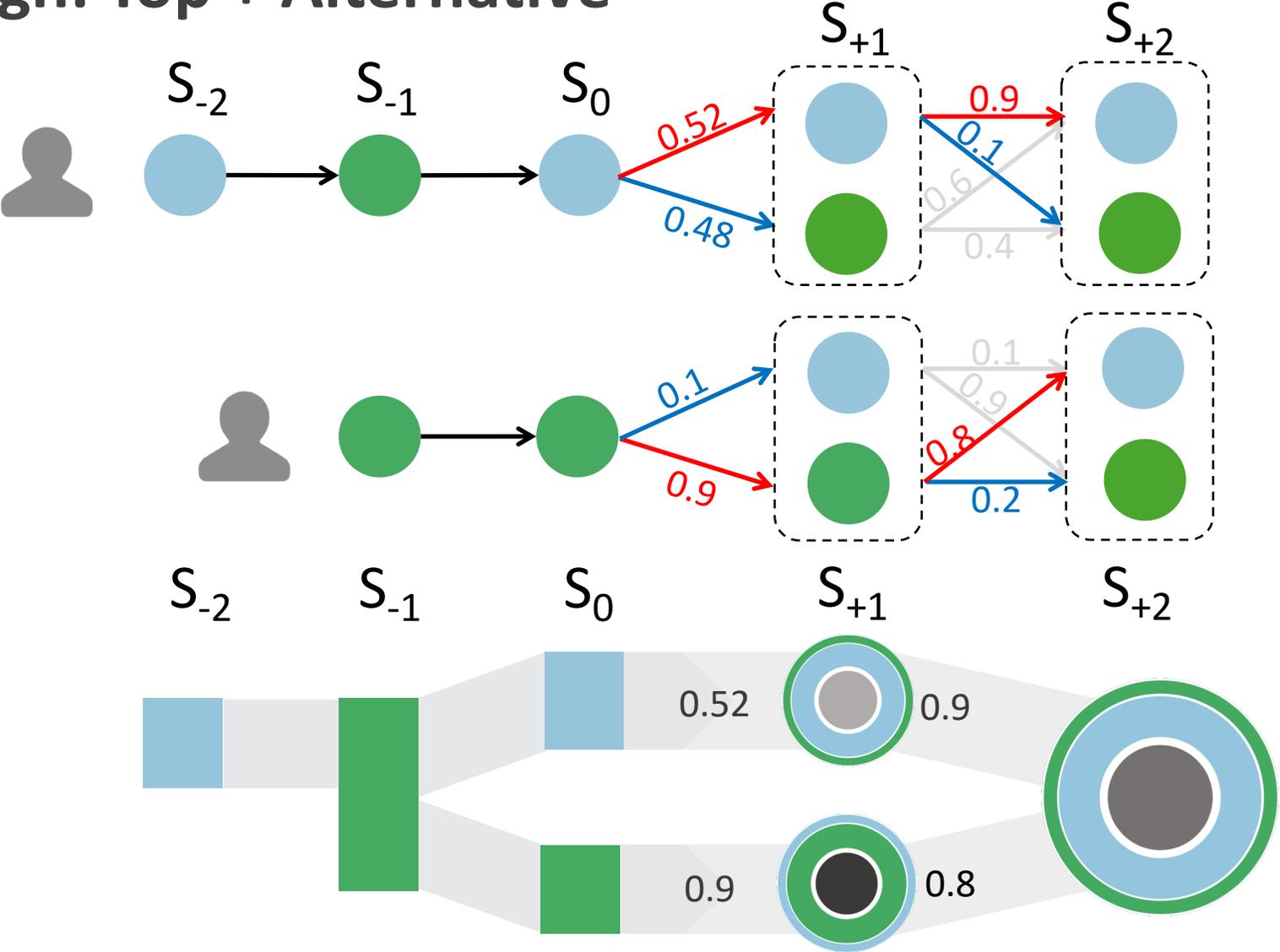
Final Design: Hierarchical-Oriented Circular Glyph



Probability: *Low* *High*

Population: *0%* *100%*

Final Design: Top + Alternative

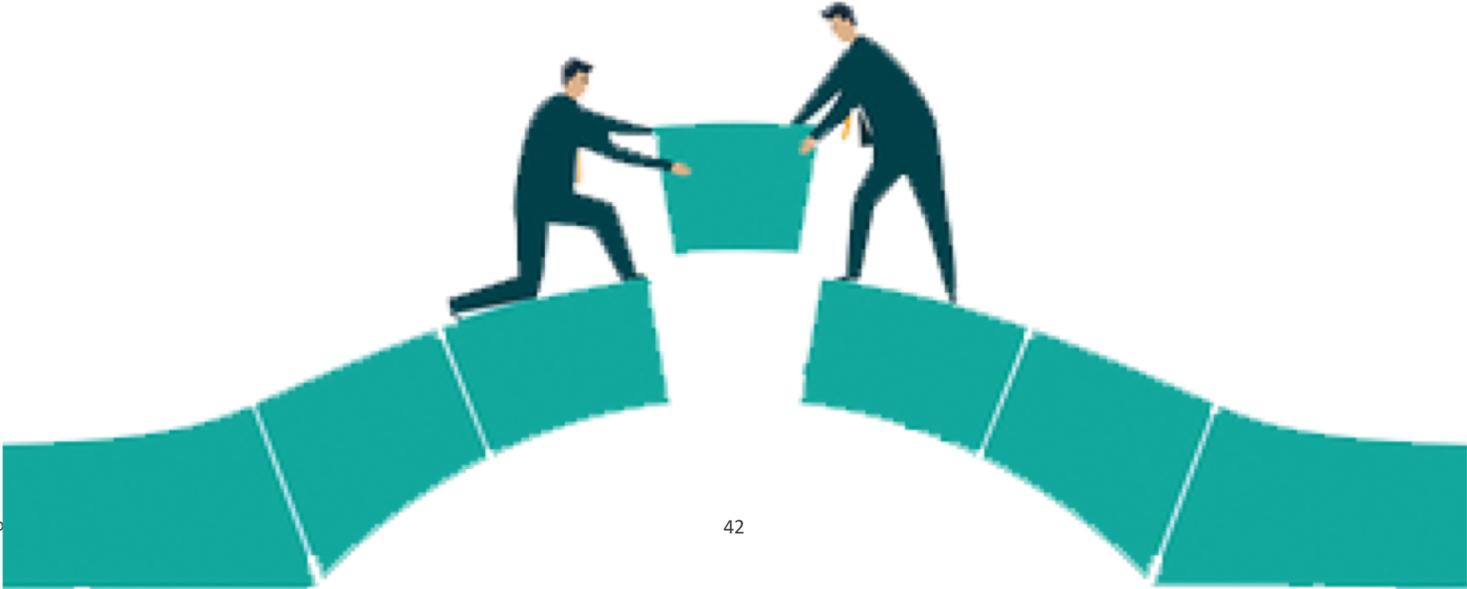


Research Problems



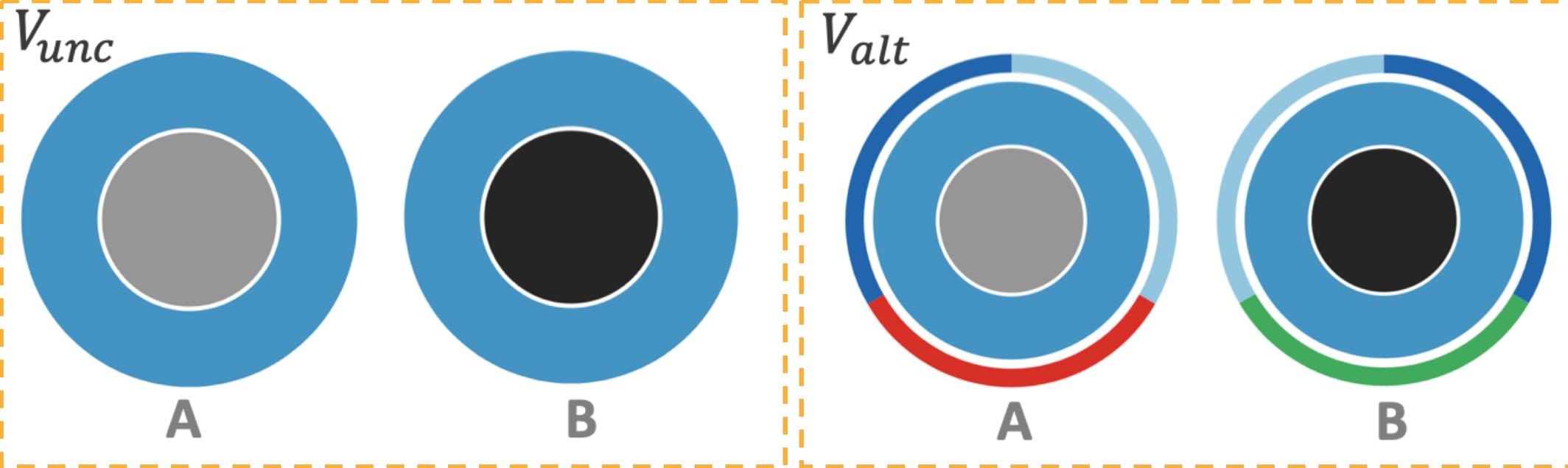
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How does showing alternative predictions would affect people's decision making?



User Study

Making decisions with different predictive information



○ Unsubscribe (e_0) ○ Open Email (e_1) ○ Read Email (e_2) ● Low

○ Click Email (e_3) ○ Purchase (e_4) ● High

User Study

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 52.52.250.214. The page title is 'User Study'. The main heading is 'Part II: Study'. Below this is an 'Instructions' box with the following text:

- Imagine you are an email marketer deciding between two emails to send. You have a visualization tool that shows the predicted customer reactions to each email.
- **Which email do you send?**

Below the instructions, there are two columns labeled 'A' and 'B'. Below these columns is a section titled 'CHOOSE YOUR ANSWER' with radio button options: 'Definitely A', 'Probably A', 'Possibly A', 'Not Sure', 'Possibly B', 'Probably B', and 'Definitely B'. The 'Probably B' option is selected. At the bottom, it says 'Progress: 2 / 15 completed'.

On the right side of the interface, there is a visualization tool showing predicted customer reactions. It includes a 'ce of the top prediction' with a 'HIGH' label and a black dot. Below this, there are five categories of reactions, each with a colored circle: 'Unsubscribe' (red), 'Open Email' (light blue), 'Read Email' (blue), 'Click Email' (dark blue), and 'Purchase' (green).

Instructions:

- Imagine you are an email marketer deciding between two emails to send. You have a visualization tool that shows the predicted customer reactions to each email.
- **Which email do you send?**

User Study

Part II: Study

Instructions:

- Imagine you are an email marketer deciding between two emails to send. You have a visualization tool that shows the predicted customer reactions to each email.
- Which email do you send?

7-point Likert Scale:
Definitely A, Probably A, Possibly A, Not Sure, Possibly B, Probably B, Definitely B

CHOOSE YOUR ANSWER

Definitely A Probably A Possibly A Not Sure Possibly B Probably B Definitely B

Progress: 6 / 66 completed

1. INNER CIRCLE
Opacity = average confidence of the top prediction
LOW HIGH

2. CENTER RING
Color = event type of the top prediction

Unsubscribe Open Email Read Email Click Email Purchase

3. OUTER RING
Color = event types of the alternative predictions *
Length = % of customers with this alternative prediction

0% 100%

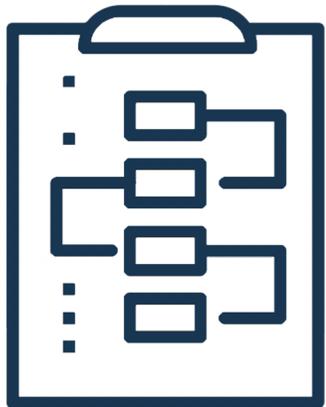
* The alternatives will always have a lower confidence than the top prediction. Assume for every trial that all alternatives have an equal likelihood.

User Study



18 Participants

(10 males and 8 females, aged 20–30)



Procedures (*~45min per participant*)

Introduce basis of event sequence prediction

(Introduction)

Training tasks, study tasks

(per session, counterbalanced)

Questionnaire, feedback and suggestions

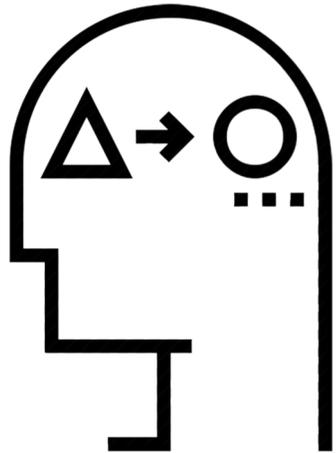
(after finishing all study tasks)

Study Results



Level of Confidence

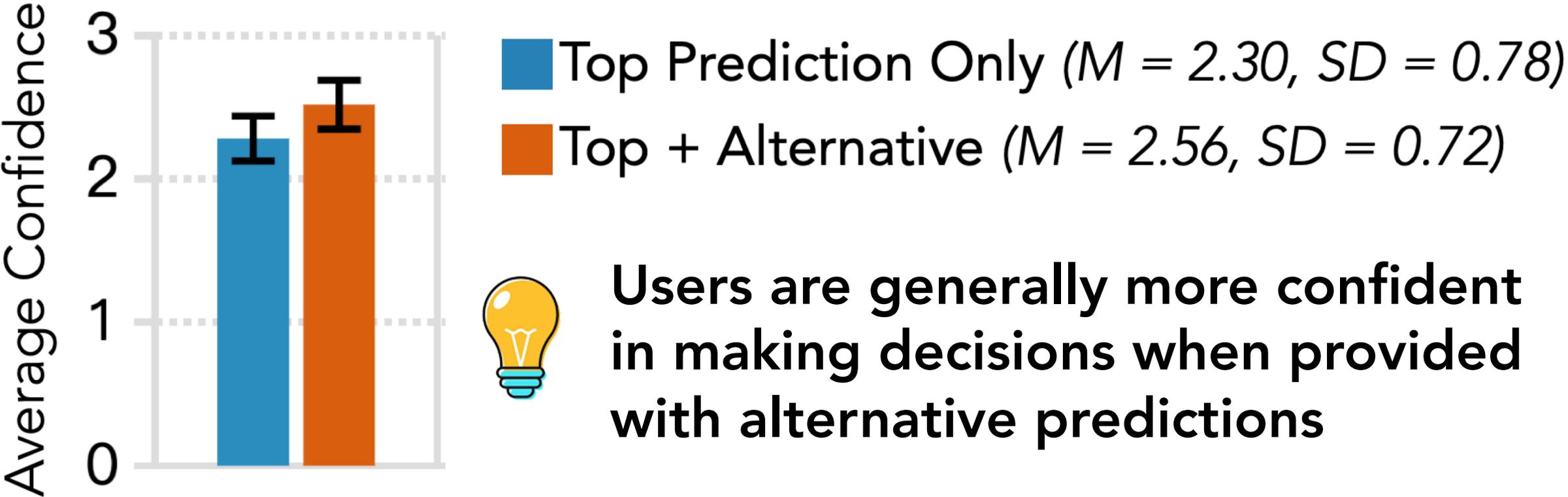
*Inferred from users' choices in 7-point likert scale:
Definitely(3), Probably(2), Possibly(1), Not Sure(0)*



Change of Decision

*Identical top predictions and prediction probability,
user choose differently*

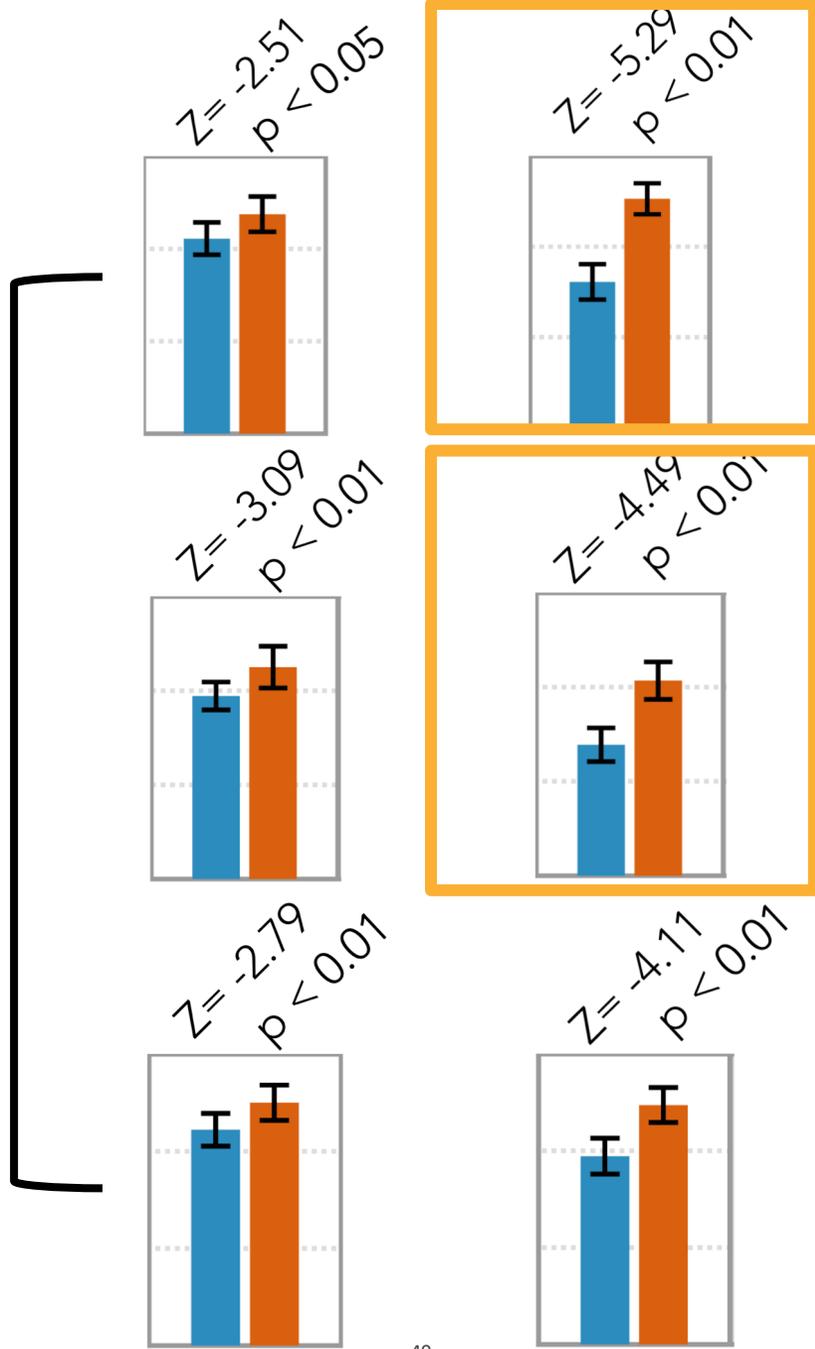
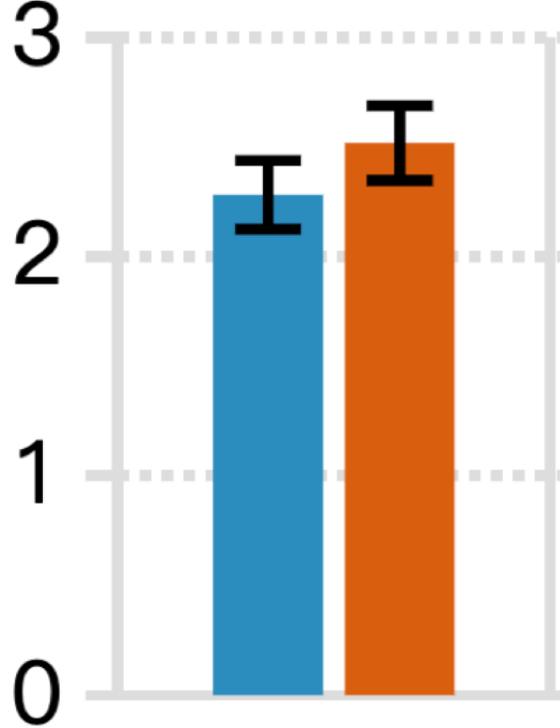
Level of Confidence



Users are generally more confident in making decisions when provided with alternative predictions

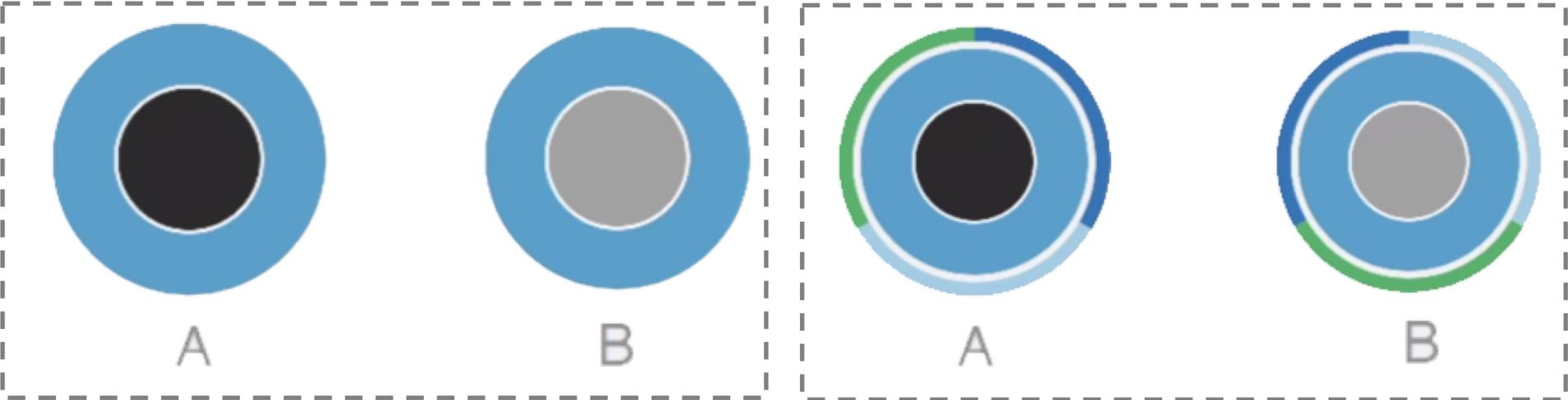
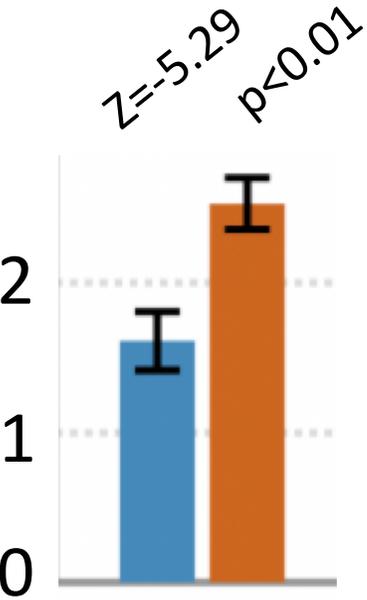
Level of Confidence

Average Confidence



Significant Difference found in **similar top predictions**

Level of Confidence



○
Unsubscribe (e_0)

○
Open Email (e_1)

○
Read Email (e_2)

●
Low

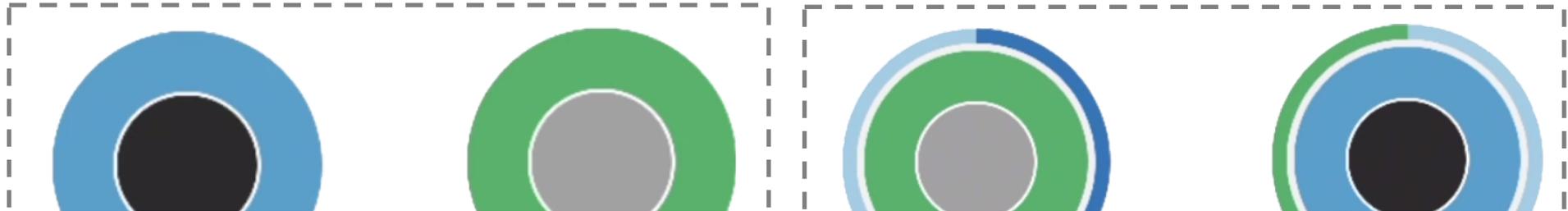
○
Click Email (e_3)

○
Purchase (e_4)

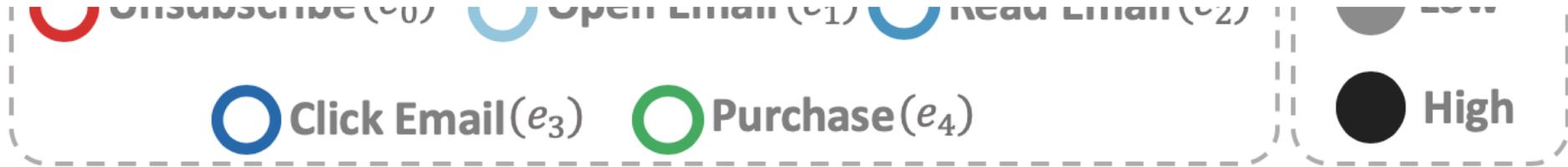
●
High

Level of Confidence

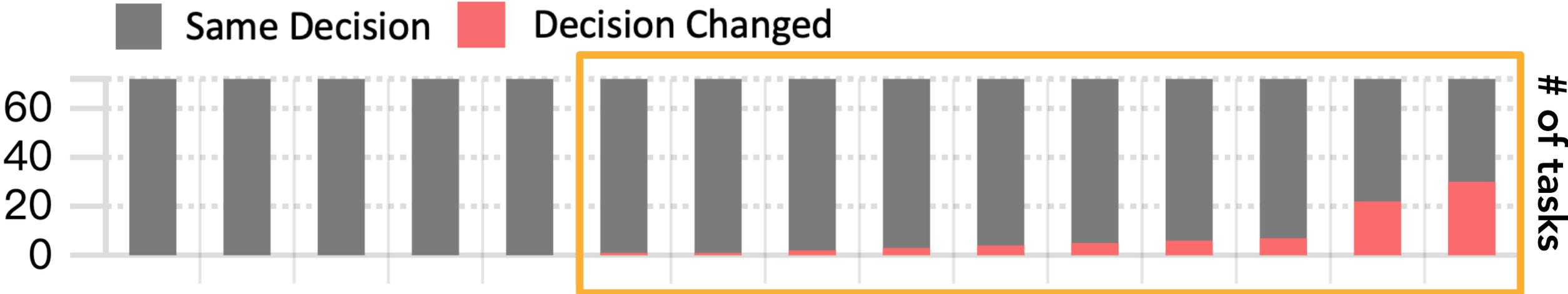
$Z=-4.49$
 $p<0.01$



 Showing alternative predictions has a greater impact on users' confidence when deciding between two options with similar top predictions



Change of Decision



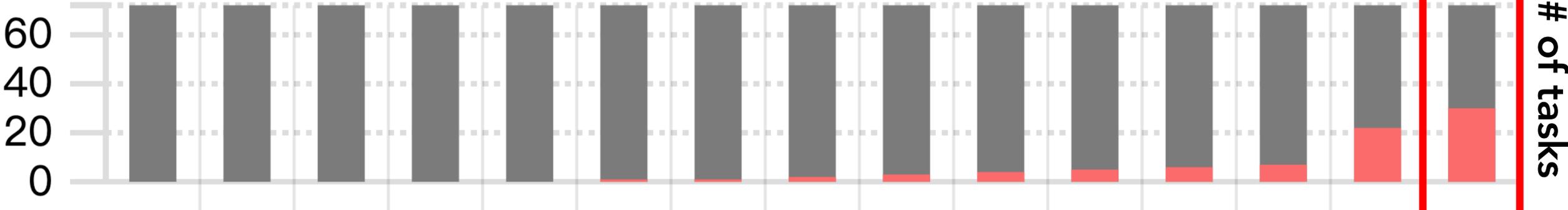
Similar top predictions, opposite alternative predictions: **Purchase** vs. **Unsubscribe**



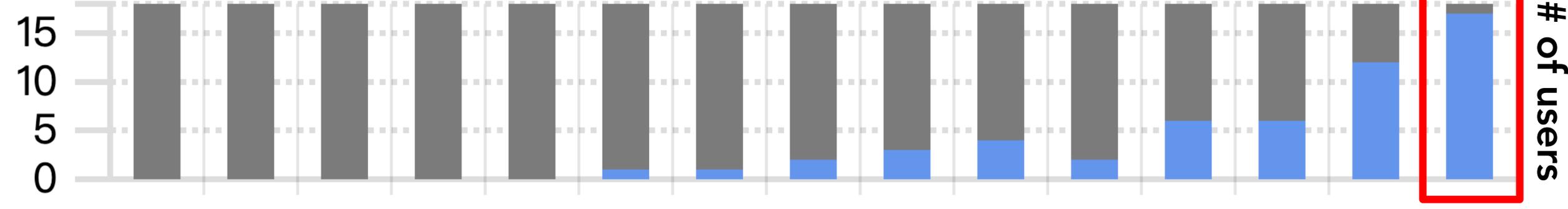
Users' decision may change when the alternatives contain risk or value.

Change of Decision

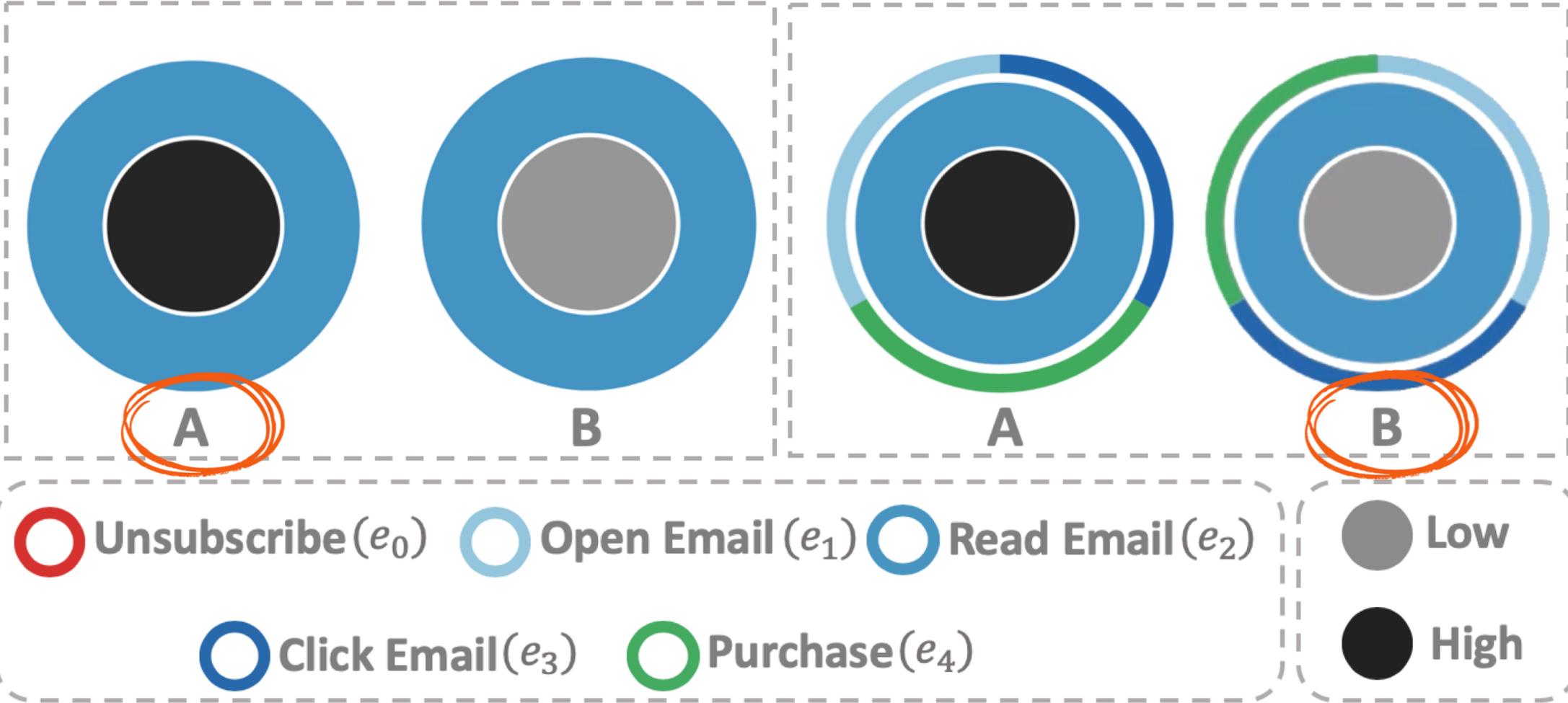
Same Decision Decision Changed



Same Decision Decision Changed

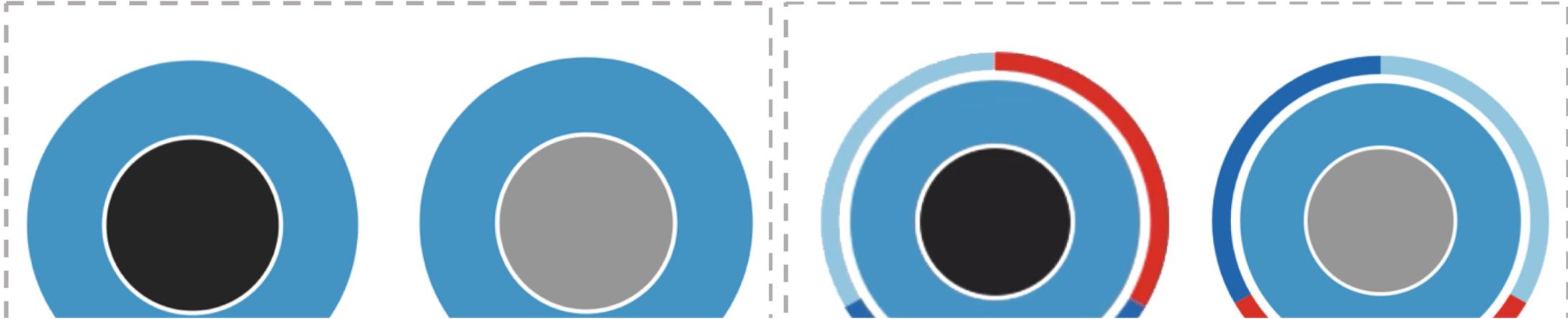


Change of Decision

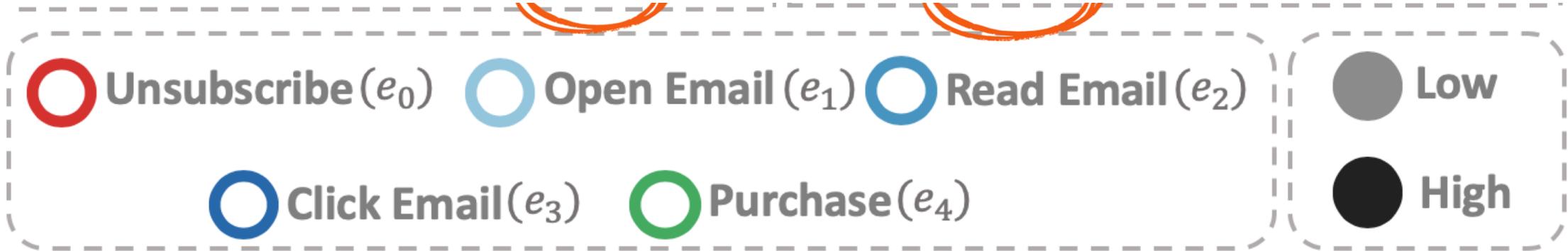


Conservative users

Change of Decision

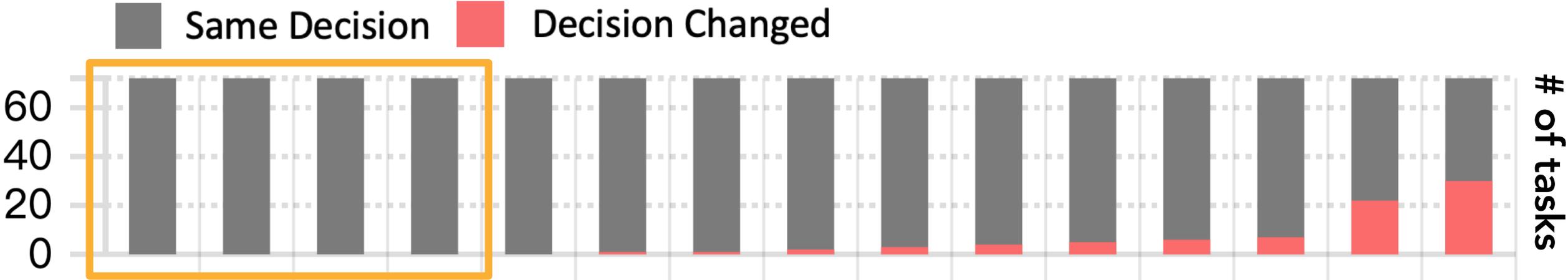


Alternative predictions may determine the nature of top predictions



Risk-takers

Change of Decision



Extremely different top predictions: **Purchase** vs. **Unsubscribe**



Users' decisions are hardly changed when top predictions were extremely different

Qualitative Feedback

Usefulness

"Do you think seeing alternative predictions is useful? Why?"

Risk Control:

*"When the top prediction is good but has a low certainty, then I will consider alternative predictions to make sure that, **in the worst case the top prediction does not come out, the result is still tolerable.**"*

Utility

"Rank the importance of
1. Top prediction
2. Top prediction probability
3. Alternative predictions"

13 out of 18 ranked: $1 > 2 > 3$

Risk-takers: $1 = 3 > 2$

"I would take any risk for purchase because it is the ultimate goal in marketing."

Ease of Understanding

"How easy was the visualization to understand?"
1=very difficult, 7=very easy
(M = 6.17, SD = 0.62)

"The design is well aligned with people's cognition. The top prediction shown in the middle indicates a highest priority. The surrounding alternatives represent additional information."

Summary



We proposed

An alternative-aware uncertainty visualization for exploring event sequence predictions.



We found

People are more confident in making decisions when alternative predictions are displayed.

They consider the alternatives more when deciding between two options with similar top predictions.



Future Directions

Generalized design requirements in other domains

Generalized design guidelines after formally compare other uncertainty encodings

Thank you!

Visualizing Uncertainty and Alternatives in Event Sequence Predictions

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Donghyun Kim¹, Hongyuan Zha², and Nan Cao³*



Key Take-aways



We proposed

An alternative-aware uncertainty visualization for exploring event sequence predictions.



We found

People are more confident in making decisions when alternative predictions are displayed.

They consider the alternatives more when deciding between two options with similar top predictions.



Future Directions

Long-term case study with domain experts

Generalized design guidelines after formally compare other uncertainty encodings