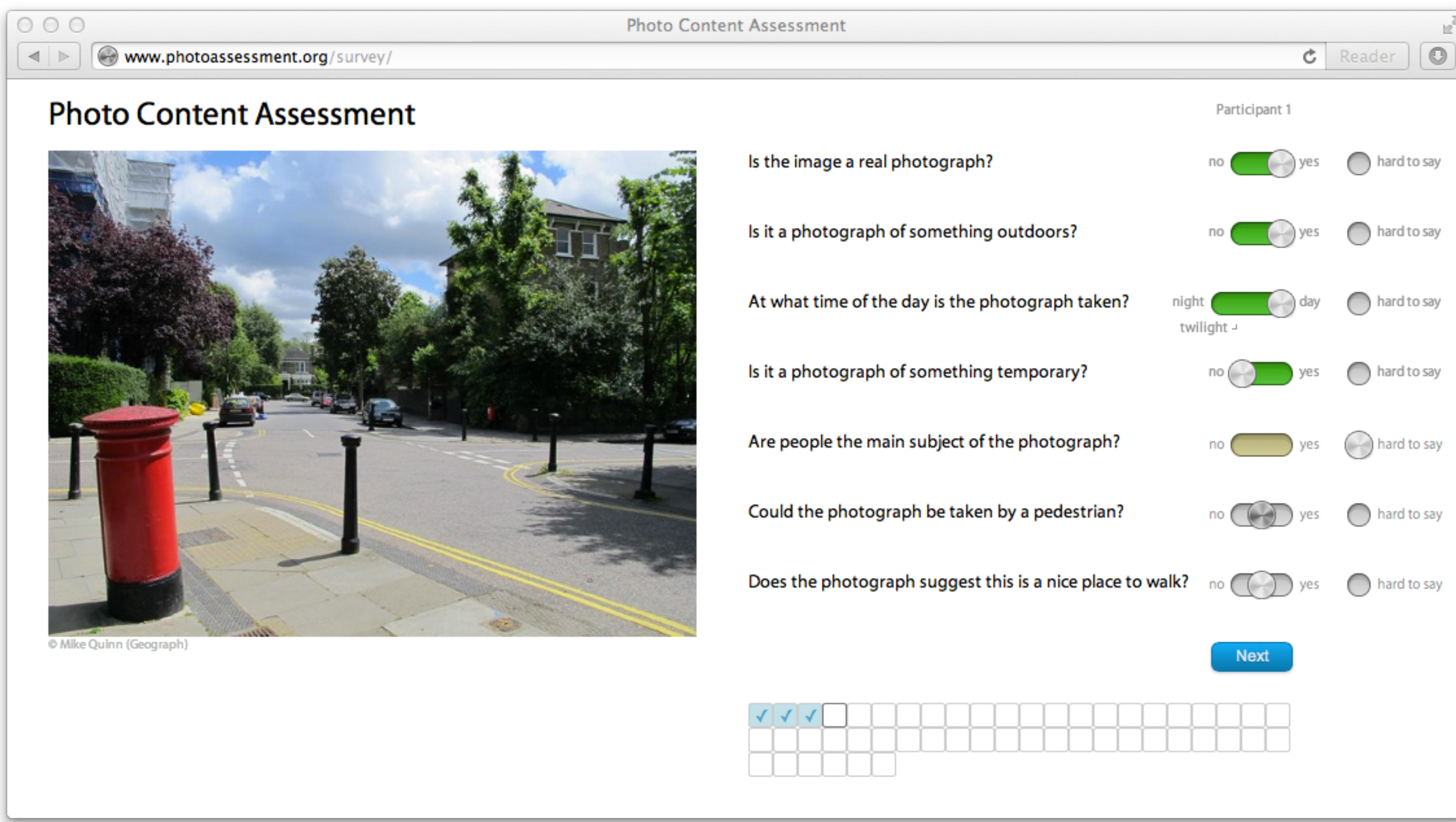
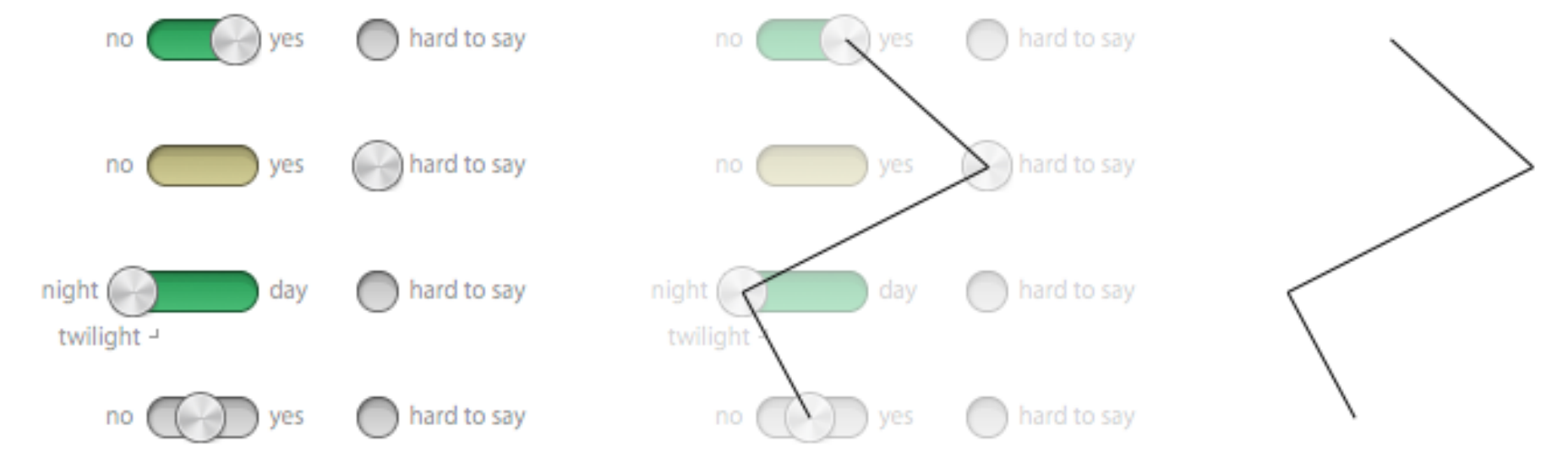


# Exploring Subjective Survey Classification of a Photographic Archive using Visual Analytics

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## Survey Response Glyph



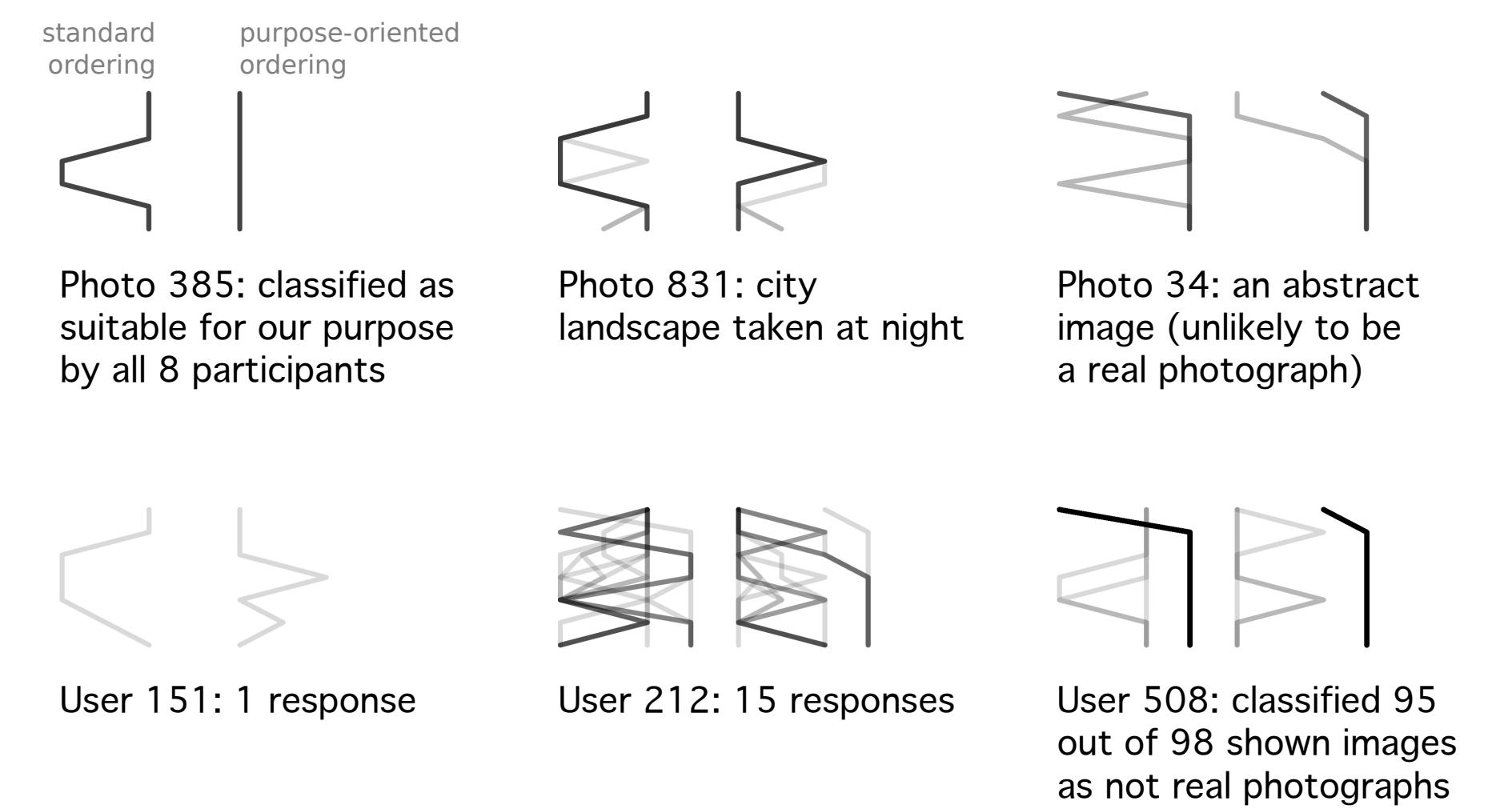
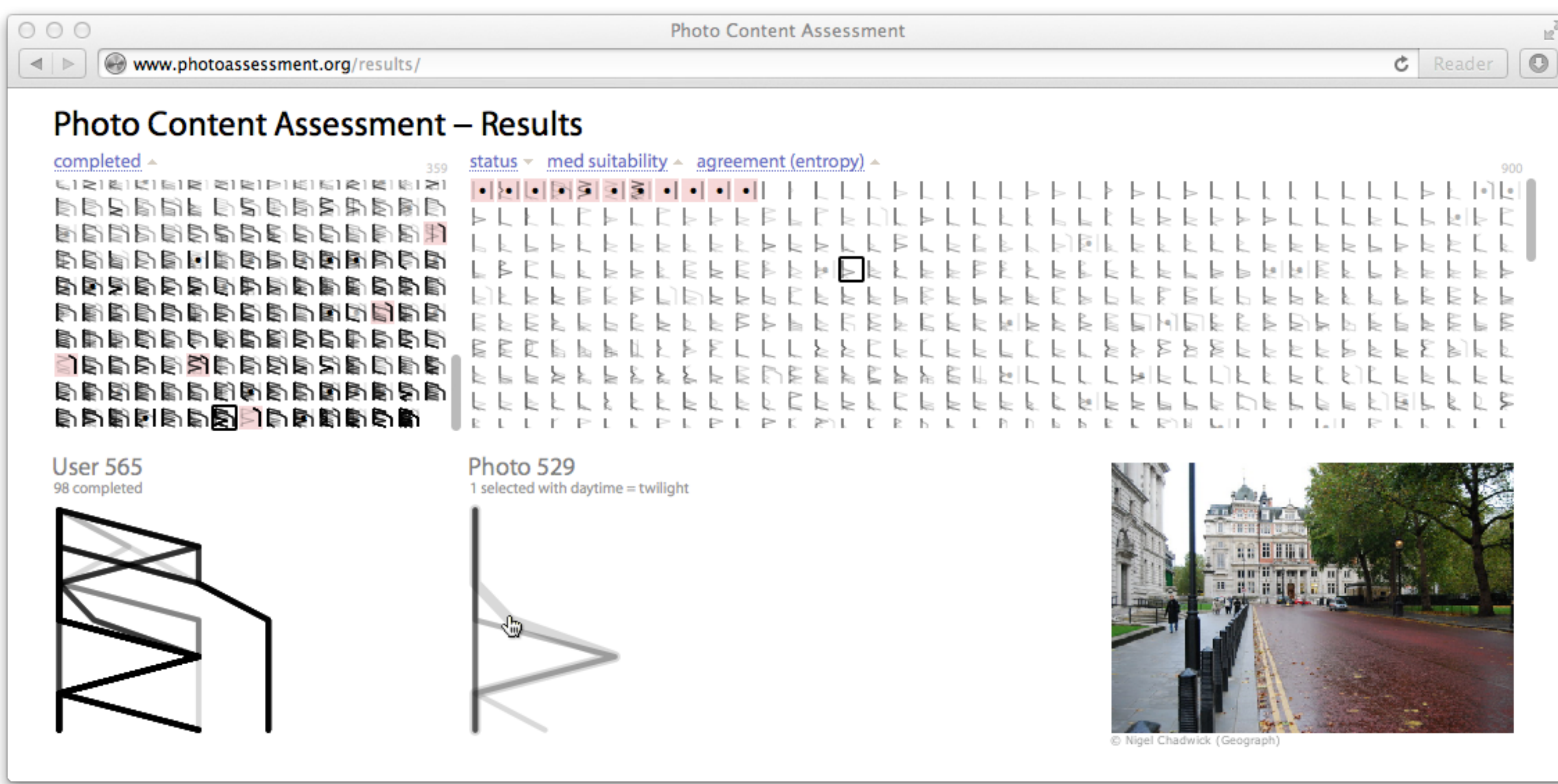
### standard ordering

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
real photo?	1	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.
outdoors?	2	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.
daytime?	3	night	twilight	h. t. s.		day	n. a.
temporal?	4	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.
people?	5	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.
by pedestrian?	6	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.
attractive?	7	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.

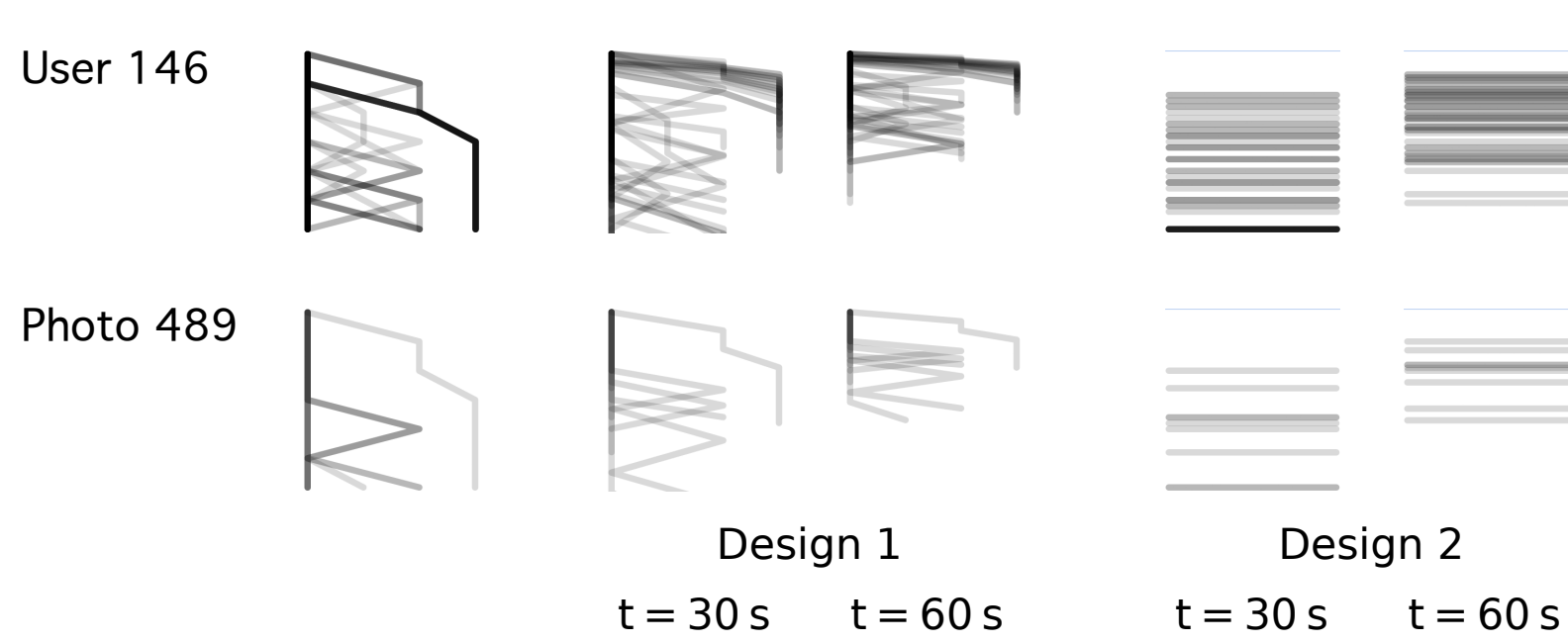
### purpose-oriented ordering

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
real photo?	1	yes		h. t. s.		no	n. a.
people?	2	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.
outdoors?	3	yes		h. t. s.		no	n. a.
daytime?	4	day	twilight	h. t. s.		night	n. a.
temporal?	5	no		h. t. s.		yes	n. a.
by pedestrian?	6	yes		h. t. s.		no	n. a.
attractive?	7	yes		h. t. s.		no	n. a.

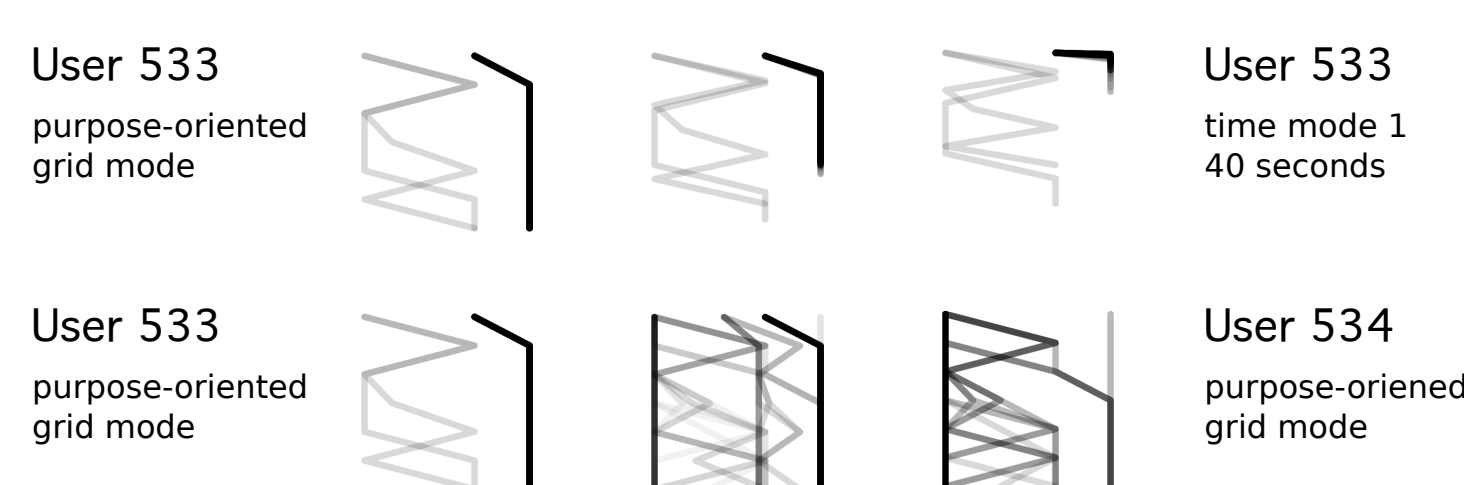
We ran a survey to assess 900 photographs shared on Flickr, Geograph and Panoramio in order to find out which of them depict attractive places in London. With visual analytics we could easily navigate through all 8,434 collected responses from 359 contributed participants (49,285 answers) and find various patterns in the data. We used a combination of questions and glyphs and parallel plots as means to present survey responses. Various shapes of the glyphs e.g. different orderings of questions and answers allowed us to focus both on user behavior and the survey results.



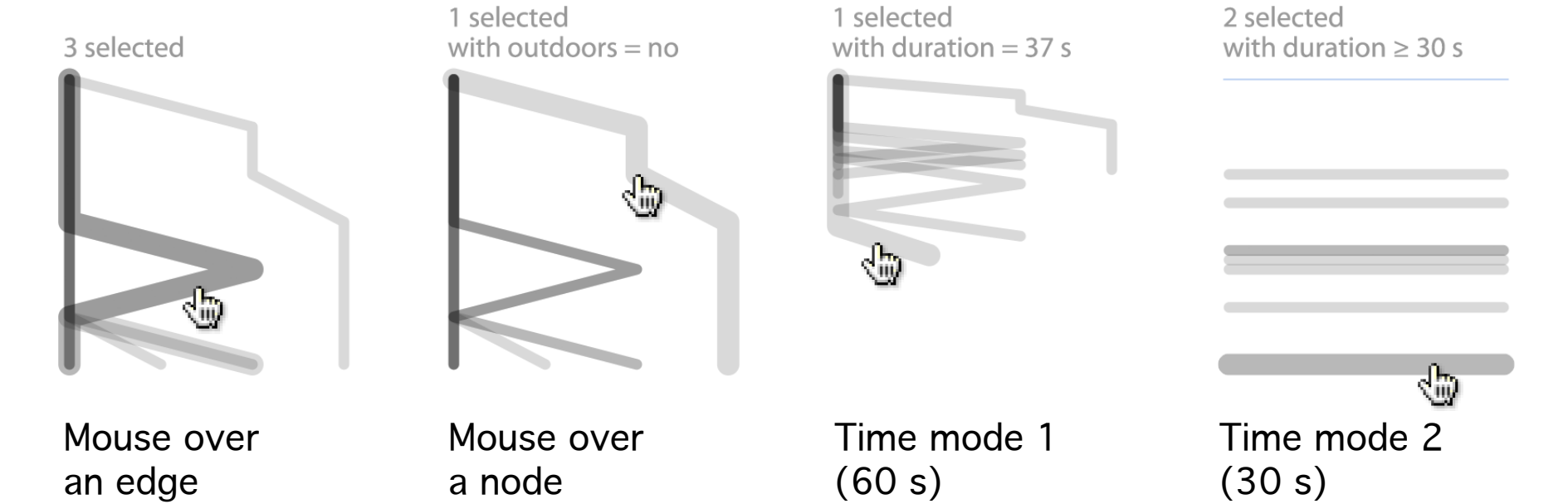
### time scaling



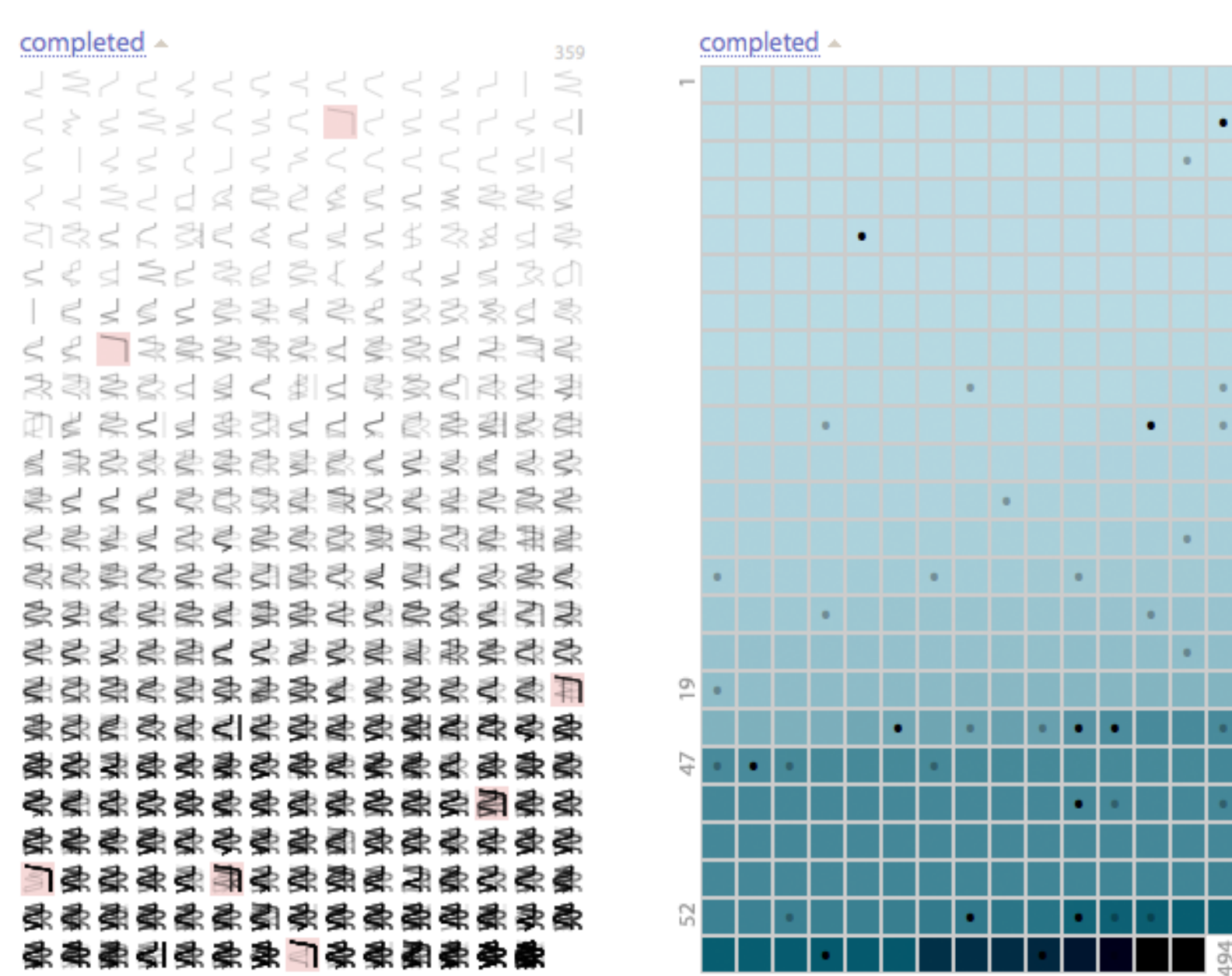
### transitions



### interaction



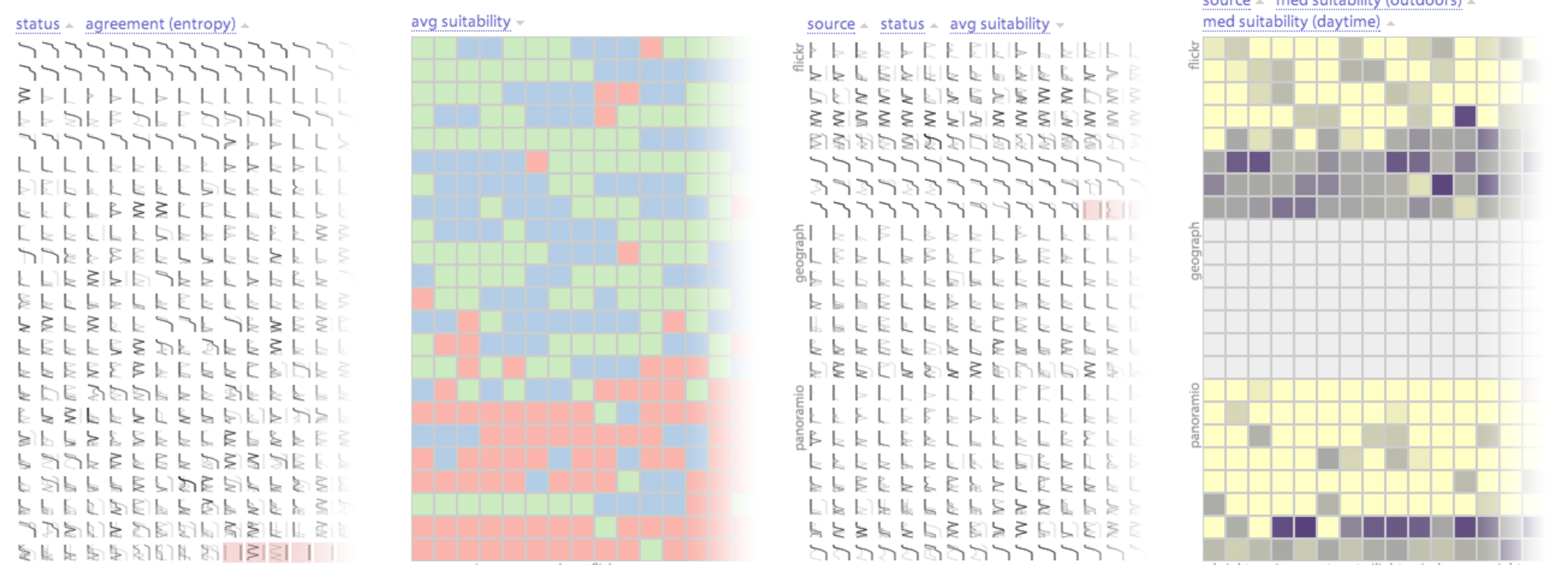
## Responses by Users



Standard grid glyphs sorted by the number of completed responses; reds are manually detected and excluded manually.

Elements coloured and sorted by the number of completed responses. We explain the existence of a plateau around 50 responses with presence of a visualized queue on a survey page, which encouraged some participants to progress toward its end. • – photostervice API faults.

## Responses by Photographs (cropped)



Purpose-oriented glyphs sorted by the amount of agreement between the participants allow seeing the distribution of variance in all responses by all participants.

Photograms are sorted by the mean of suitability and coloured by the source demonstrate that there are fewer items from Flickr that depict attractive places.

Purpose-oriented glyphs ordered by the source of images, their status and the average suitability reveal the differences in the qualitative nature of each of the three sampled photo services.

Items ordered by their source and suitability by 2 parameters, compared to luminance (where available). This shows that there is a correlation between the 2 metrics.