<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOOKUP</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate visual encodings:</td>
<td>Determined by graph representation; attribute encodings</td>
<td>Graph vis; timeslice views</td>
<td>Temporal vis; nested views; Time Fluxes [1], Vertex Small Multiples [2], LinkWave [3], NetVisia [4]</td>
<td>Temporal graph vis; design space [5]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direct**
- (‘find attribute values or patterns, or structural patterns associated with given graph objects at given times’)

**Inverse**
- (‘identify graph/time components corresponding to attribute values or patterns, or structural patterns’)

**COMPARISON**
- Gleicher’s approaches [6]: juxtaposition, superposition, explicit encoding
  - Display a specified data item
  - Filtering and reduction techniques to reveal patterns
  - Filtering/highlighting to reduce search space
  - Labelling strategies to identify time/graph objects
  - Marking found graph objects/times for use in later tasks

**Direct**
- (‘compare attribute values or patterns, or structural patterns’)
  - Alignment, colour context
  - Graph comparison techniques – layout, transitioning, differencing, matching; co-ordinated pan & zoom

**Inverse**
- (‘compare (find the relationship between) graph objects or times’)
  - Interactive highlighting of connections between selected graph objects; PaperLens [10]

**RELATION SEEKING**
- (‘find data items related in a given manner’)
  - Matching techniques (visual links, colour coding, brushing and linking); interactively highlighting nodes linked to a selected graph object; graph construction based on user-specified relationships (Phrase Nets [11])

☆ = possible opportunity for further research


