Readings week 6

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1.      The first concept I picked from the lecture is filtering. Filter is part of the first category in the Heer and Schneidermann table. Filtering data allows the viewer to focus on a specific part of the data. There are many possible ways to limit the number of items in view. With categorical and ordinal data, buttons and click boxes are appropriate. With quantitative, ordinal and temporal data a standard or range slider can also be used.

2.      The second concept of zooming is part of navigate, which is part of view manipulation. Zooming allows the user to get an overview first, then zoom and filter. One example of zooming is semantic zooming, in which more and more information is shown, the more the user zooms in. This is used for instance in maps.

3.      The last concept I picked is brushing and linking. This is part of coordination which is part of view manipulation. In multiview displays, brushing and linking allows the user to select some data in some display, which will make it highlight or hide in other displays.