

Interaction & Information Visualization

What is it all about ...

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Interactive Information Visualization



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LECTURE 1 INTRODUCTION PRINCIPLES & KEY CONCEPTS



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Content

- *What is HCI*
- Historical context
- What are the scientific disciplines involved
- Interaction & Interactive Systems
- *What is Information Visualization (IV)*
- What are the scientific disciplines involved
- Systems & Examples
- 1st Key Technology: Design
- 1st Key Concept: Usability
- Why are we teaching this course ...



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BITS AND PIECES IN HCI



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[illegible]


Computer Interaction



The collage illustrates various computer interaction devices and components. It includes a desktop monitor with a keyboard and mouse, a laptop, a tablet being held by a person, a smartphone, a game controller, a stylus on a tablet, a webcam, a scanner, a printer, and a digital scale. The images are arranged in a grid-like fashion, showing the diversity of human-computer interaction technologies.

What is it about ...

- Humans
 - Working
 - Routines-Workflows
 - Capabilities ~ Limitations
- Machines
 - Used
 - Mode of Operation
 - Possibilities ~ Limitations
- INTERFACE,
 - Man-Machine Interaction
 - Human-Computer Interaction
 - Embedded Systems



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It is about system development

Nearly half of entire software development effort relates to the user interface.

(Myers and Rosson, 1992)

- This statement is still very true
- Not only user interface
- Interaction Architecture, Product Design
- Connectivity
- Service Design



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Human Computer Interaction

- As a Science
 - Methods
 - Formalisms
 - Relations and Overlap disciplines
 - Measurement
- As a Product – Interactive Software Products
 - Recipes
 - *Design*
 - Technology
 - Measurement
- Strategies for Development

Human Computer Interaction

Interface

Present Instructions
to Human

Translate Instruction
from Human to Machine

Present results
on output Device

Interaction

Offer mode of operation

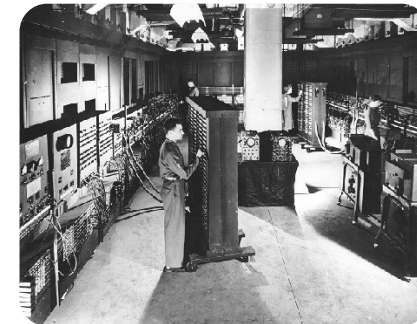
Connect with Interface

Complete a Task

What “things” are important to understand interaction ...

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Early Human Computer Interaction

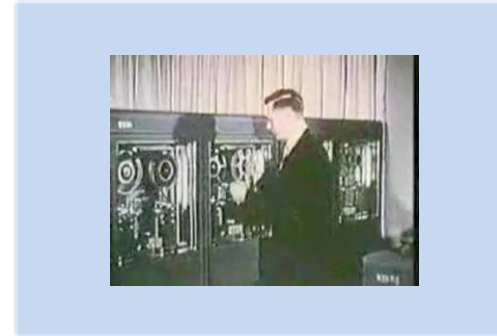


Beginnings – Computing in 1945



- Harvard Mark I
 - ASCC: IBM Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator (aka Mark 1)
- 55 feet long, 8 feet high, 5 tons

Learn about NORC ...



What Interactions did we See ...

- Mechanical
- Poor feedback
- Specialist use
- Process control
- Calculations
- No intention to address the mass market

What is HCI ...

- **Early computers:** extremely difficult to use
 - large & expensive
 - by comparison: “people time” (labour) cheap
 - used by specialists
 - no knowledge about how to make use easier
- **Today (This era)**
 - None of these conditions hold
 - Development of PC’s major landmark
- **Shift to other interaction paradigms**
 - Small & Handheld - Devices
 - Internet & Cloud
 - Robots

PARADIGMS

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Interaction Paradigms

- Batch processing
- Timesharing
- Networking (1972 1st email)
- Graphical display
- Microprocessor
- WWW
- Ubiquitous Computing
- Grid/Cloud Computing
- Human Robot Interaction
- Touch Screen/Table Top Computing/VR



- 1950's
- 1960's
- 1970's
- 1980's
- 1990's
- 1995's
- This era ...

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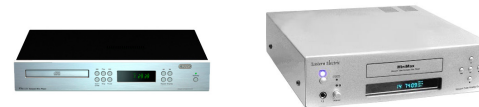
Initial outlook of Human Interaction

- Wide acceptance of computers (as of 1980ties)
- Consequence:
 - Computers **must** be well-designed
 - Interactions **must** be well-designed
- Users should not have to **think** about its use
 - Intuitive
 - Logical responses
 - Safe
- Two crucial concepts
 - Design
 - Interaction

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Not thinking about its use ...

- For example compare:
 - CD-players



- Cars



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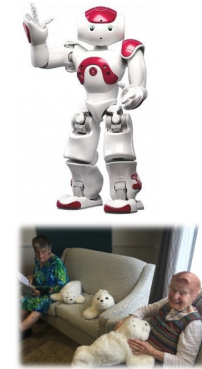
Interactions with Small Devices



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Interaction With Computers

- Beyond computers
- Artificial creatures
- Responses are
 - Logical
 - In context
 - Emotive
- How to interact with a Robot
 - Component of learning
 - We accept it is (just) a robot



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Directions in HCI, bot-interaction



Japan 2005, by Hiroshi Ishiguro, Osaka University.

Q1

- Human Robot Interaction
- Human Android Interaction
- Whole new range of interactions

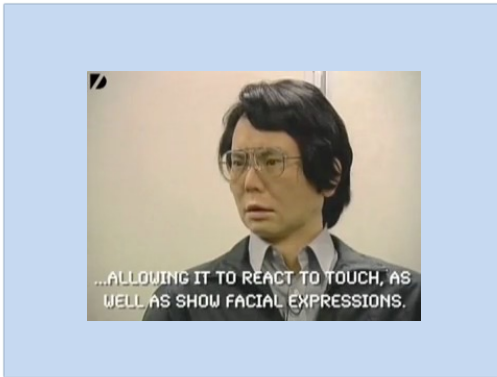
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Machine Personal Relations

- Robots get more human
 - Android
 - Geminoid
 - Ubiquitous phenomena
- Interaction will be more human
 - Emotive responses
 - Personal relations (e.g. Mariage ...)
 - *"If the alternative is that you are lonely and sad and miserable, is it not better to find a robot that claims to love you and acts like it loves you?"*



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What Interactions did we See ...

- Sensor based
- Intention of rich feedback
- Specialist use
- Multi-purpose
- Intention to address the mass market
- Ubiquitous



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MULTI DISCIPLINARY FIELD



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HCI: Interdisciplinary Field

- HCI combines knowledge and methods associated with professionals including:
 - Computer Scientists
 - Psychologists
 - Experimental, Educational, Social and Industrial
 - Designers
 - Instructional and Graphical
 - Technical Writers
 - Human Factors and Ergonomics Experts
 - Anthropologists and Sociologists

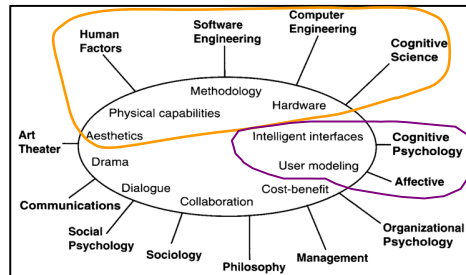


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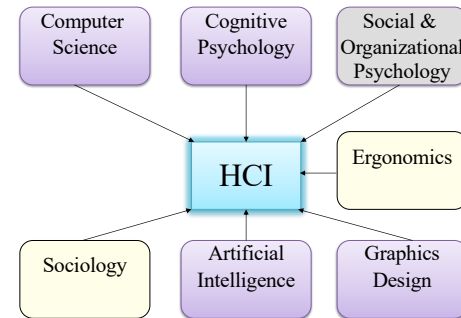
HCI: Multi-disciplinary



Booth, 1989, Preece et al, 2002; Zhang & Li 2004

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Disciplines contributing to HCI



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DEVELOPMENT OF HCI

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Development of HCI

- Beyond and more than system's capabilities
- 1970s: notion of **User-Interface** arises
- Also known as **Man-Machine** Interface
 - “those aspects of the system that the user comes in contact with” [Moran, 1981]
 - “input language for user, an output language for machine and a protocol for interaction” [Chi, 1985]
 - Man-Machine Interface: implies gender bias

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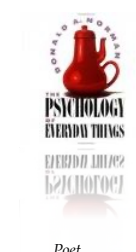
Early concepts in HCI

- Companies started to call their products:
 - “user-friendly” [today this is a Curse]
- In practice:
 - Just tidy up the screens
 - Make them more aesthetically pleasing
 - No Design decisions nor Interaction plan
- Meanwhile: Different thing!
 - Research focus on **capabilities/limitations** of **people**
 - Important focus on psychological factors
 - Focus on aspects of ergonomics

Design – Capabilities - Humans



Donald A. Norman - Psychologist



Poet



Doet

User Friendly – End User

- What is User Friendly ?
- Can we measure it ?
- Criteria adhering to some standard ?
- Prototyping, Prototyping styles
- Usability, Usability criteria
- Evaluations, Evaluation techniques
- All are based in getting the **User** involved!

Definitions of HCI

- A workable definition is:

“a set of processes, dialogues and actions through which a human employs and interacts with a computer”
(comment: visa versa ?)
- A focus on the research themes:

“a discipline concerned with the design, evaluation, and implementation of *interactive* computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them”

Dissect HCI definition

- **Human**,
 - Users, single, group working together, sequence
 - User(s) tries to complete a task.
- **Computer**,
 - Technology, not just Desktop computer
 - Systems:
 - Large-scale computers,
 - Process control,
 - Embedded systems.
- **Interaction**,
 - Communication, direct/indirect
 - IO devices, mapping
 - Dialogue + feedback/batch
 - Task oriented

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DESIGN

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Development Attitude

- Computing paradigms have shifted
 - Early computing had no end users.
 - “end users” are extremely important
 - Natural focus is on the needs and capabilities of these end users
 - Interface Design
 - Interaction Design
- “Nearly half of entire software development effort relates to the user interface.” [Myers and Rosson, 1992]

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Design, what is it ...

Design is where you stand with a foot in two worlds :

- the world of technology and
- the world of people and human purposes

The purpose of design is trying to bring the two together’.

Interpreted (fjv) from *Mitch Kapor (1996)*

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Design and Interactive Systems

- Examples
 - Mobile phones:
transmit, store and transform information
 - Websites:
store and display information and respond to people's actions
 - Computer game controllers
dynamic response to actions
 - Interactive Installations, Information displays
transmit information, generate dynamic response

People and Technologies

- People and interactive systems are different:
this entails the fundamental challenge for interactive systems designers is to deal with.

View	People are	Machines are
Machine-centred	Vague Disorganised Distractible Emotional Illogical	Precise Orderly Undistractible Unemotional Logical
People-centred	Creative Compliant Attentive to change Resourceful Able to make flexible decisions based on content	Dumb Rigid Insensitive to change Unimaginative Constrained to make consistent decisions

Source: Adapted from Norman (1993), p. 224

Interface

- The interface to an interactive system is all those parts of the system with which people come into contact with; physically, perceptually and conceptually.
- Physically
 - Pressing buttons, moving levers
 - Interactive device might respond by providing feedback
- Perceptually
 - Display things on a screen which we can see
 - Make noises which we can hear.
- Conceptually
 - Trying to work out what it does
 - What we should be doing.
 - Messages/Indicators designed to help us do this.
- The interface consists of
 - Input
 - Output
 - HCI needs a (conceptual) model for this

Usability

- The interface to an interactive system is all those parts of the system with which people come into contact with; physically, perceptually and conceptually.
- For Interaction we need a (conceptual) model
- For Interaction we need a means for evaluation
 - Effectiveness
 - Efficiency
 - Satisfaction
- This is defined in the concept of usability
 - **Not** user-friendliness
 - Objective manner of assessment design

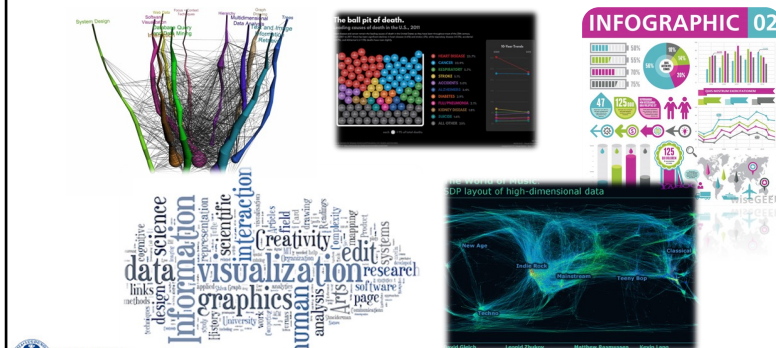
Paradigm of Information

- Information is ambient in the environment
- Information can be complex.
- Information can be explored
 - Simplified by emphasizing aspects
 - Generate quick understanding
 - Disclosed and explored
- Crucial to Information or “data”
 - Visualization, transform to understand
 - Interaction, transform to explore/disclose

Information Visualization

What is it all about ...

Information Visualization



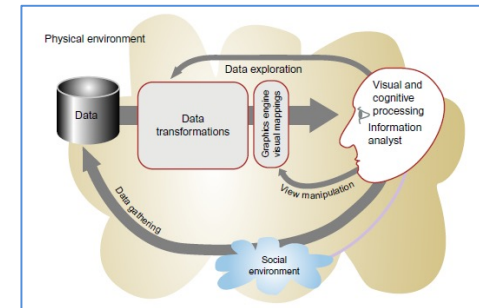
Visualization

- Visualize:
 - To form a *mental model* or *mental image* of something
 - To make something visible to the mind or imagination
 - To provide support in understanding relations
- New concepts
 - Mental model, Mental image
 - Abstractions
- Presenting Information

Visualization

- Visualization
 - Human activity, not perse with computers
 - Visual, Auditory or other sensory modalities
 - Creation of visual images in aid of understanding of complex, data rich, representations of data
- Information Visualization
 - Data transformed to graphical representation
 - The study of (interactive) visual representations of abstract data to reinforce human cognition.
- Abstract data include both numerical and non-numerical data. *text and geographic information.*

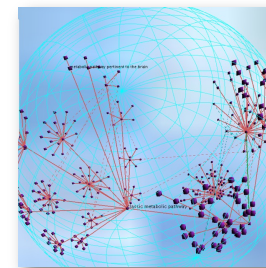
Visualization Process



Information Visualization

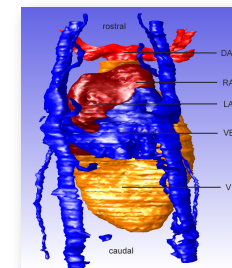
- Data, dimensionality of the data
- Presentation of the data
- Processing of the data
- Interaction with the data
- Dynamical view updating
- Information Visualization: InfoVis
- Scientific Visualization: SciVis
- Differences InfoVis ↔ SciVis

InfoVis vs SciVis (1)



Dmitrieva & Verbeek, 2010

Coordinate space no relation with data




Bertens, Richardson & Verbeek, 2010

True spatial coordinates, xyz, 3D Model

InfoVis vs SciVis (2)

- Information Visualization
 - Coordinate space no relation with data
 - Design a space in which content can be understood
 - Data are transformed to a grid
- Scientific Visualization
 - True spatial coordinates, xyz, 3D Model
 - Measurements are taken on a Grid
 - Grid and measurement related



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VISUAL INTERACTION

Information Visualization - flow

The diagram illustrates the flow of information visualization, starting from **DATA** (Abstract Data Nodes, Edges) and moving through **VISUAL FORM** (Visual Analogues) to a **VIEW** (Display Interactive Display). The process involves **filtering** and **rendering**. The **USER** interacts with the **VIEW** through **UI Controls**.

The flow is supported by several components:

- I/O Libraries** (connected to Abstract Data)
- ActionList** (connected to Visual Analogues)
- Filter**, **Layout**, **Color**, and **Size** (connected to Visual Analogues)
- Renderers** and **RendererFactory** (connected to the View)
- UI Controls** (connected to the User)

The diagram is attributed to *After de Heer et al, CHI 2005*.

**Interaction Design
Interaction Model**

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Disciplines contributing to InfoVis

A diagram illustrating the interdisciplinary nature of Information Visualization (InfoVis). At the center is a box labeled "InfoVis". Surrounding it are seven boxes representing contributing disciplines: Computer Science, Cognitive Psychology, Data Science, HCI, Graphics Design, Artificial Intelligence, and Business Methods. Arrows point from each of these seven boxes towards the central "InfoVis" box. Additionally, a blue curved arrow points from the HCI box back to the top row of boxes (Computer Science, Cognitive Psychology, Data Science), indicating a feedback loop or influence.

```
graph TD; CS[Computer Science] --> InfoVis[InfoVis]; CP[Cognitive Psychology] --> InfoVis; DS[Data Science] --> InfoVis; HCI[HCI] --> InfoVis; GD[Graphics Design] --> InfoVis; AI[Artificial Intelligence] --> InfoVis; BM[Business Methods] --> InfoVis; HCI -.-> TopRow[Computer Science, Cognitive Psychology, Data Science]
```

Computer Science

Cognitive Psychology

Data Science

InfoVis

HCI

Graphics Design

Artificial Intelligence

Business Methods

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Beyond standard computing ...

- Control in modern cars - navigation systems



Tesla, car-console; How well tested ?

Direct and Indirect Interaction

Information visualization

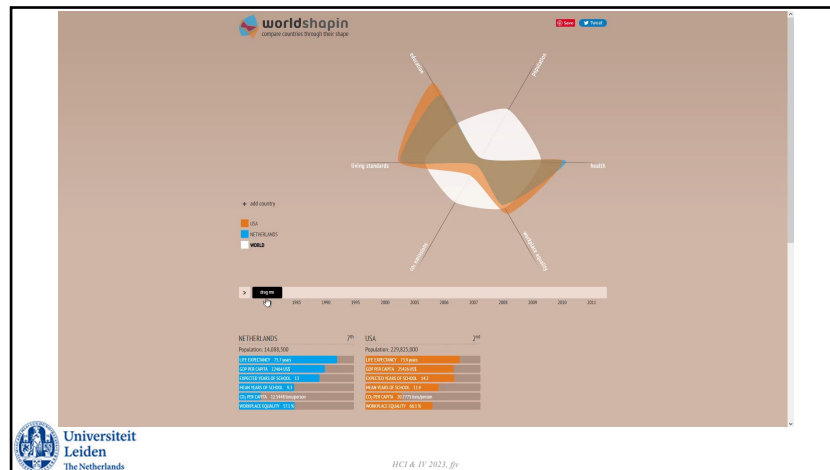


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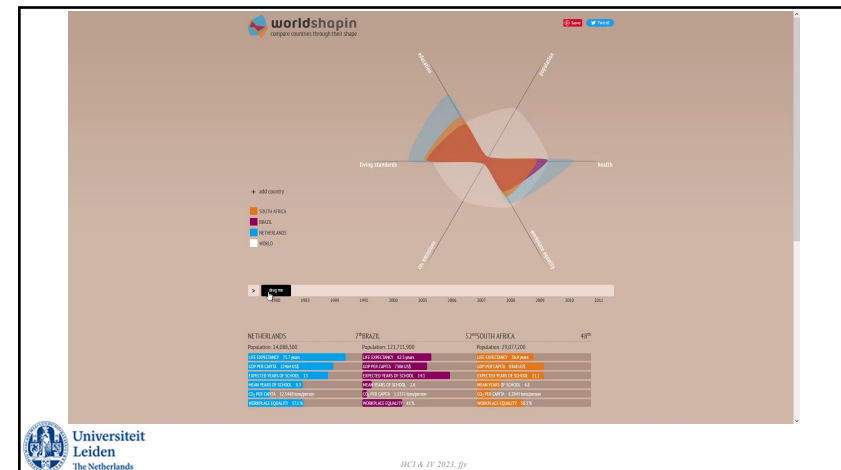
Important Concepts HCI/InfoVis

- Concepts important to HCI and InfoVis
 - Cognetics
 - Affordance
 - Visibility
 - Design
 - Task Abstraction
 - Usability, Evaluation, Prototyping
- Concepts important to HCI
 - Design context, Social context
- Concepts important to InfoVis
 - Data, Data transformations, Design

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A disaster story – HCI & IV related

1988 :

Iran Air Flight 655 shot down by USS Vincennes

- F-14?? - 290 casualties
- Conclusion: 'Aegis had provided accurate data. The crew had misinterpreted it.'
- Different radar screens displayed different aspects of airplane
- Correlating information was difficult
- Vital data cluttered by trivial data - InfoViz



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Interactive Information Visualization

HCI & IV COURSE



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Aim – Approach for this Course (1)

- Learn the major principles of HCI /InfoVis
 - Cognetics
 - Affordance/Visibility
 - Usability, Evaluation
- Learn how people think, react, acquire
 - Perception
 - Cognetics
- Learn how to evaluate a system - interaction
 - Development track, Design
 - Envisioning, **Prototyping**, Evaluating
 - Research Based Approach – Empirical !



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Review #1



- What is Interaction about
- Design - Interaction
- HCI is multi-disciplinary
- Different interaction paradigms
- **InfoVis** is multi-disciplinary
- Interactivity and dynamics are major issues
- Different user groups
- Usability is a key concept for evaluation of system



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