



Interaction Techniques

- **Filtering**
- 2. Dynamic query
- 3. Selecting
- Direct manipulation 4.
- 5. Brushing
- 6. Details on demand
- Zoom

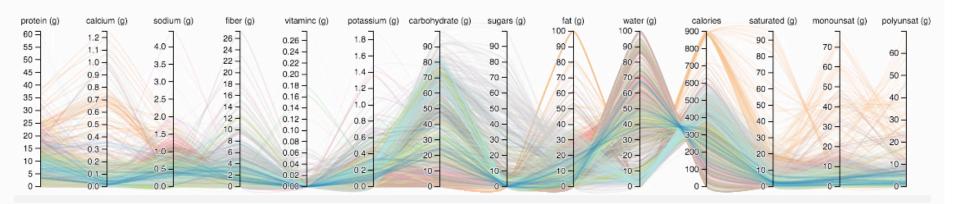




Brushing

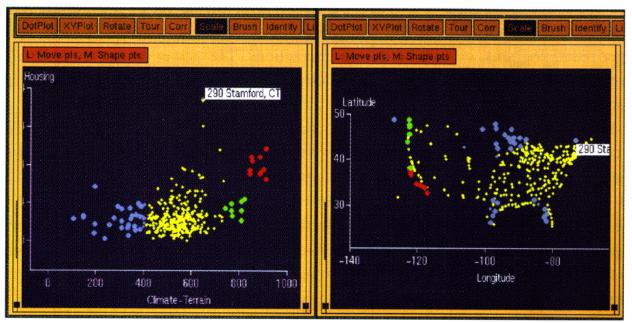
- Brushing
 - process of interactively selecting data items
 - the original intention of brushing is to highlight brushed data items in different views of a visualization

Brushing

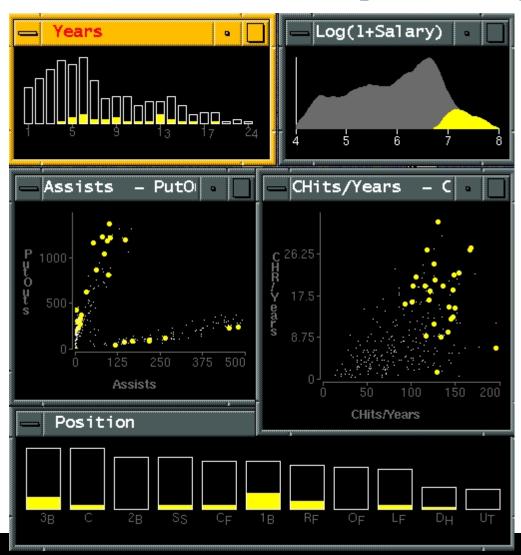


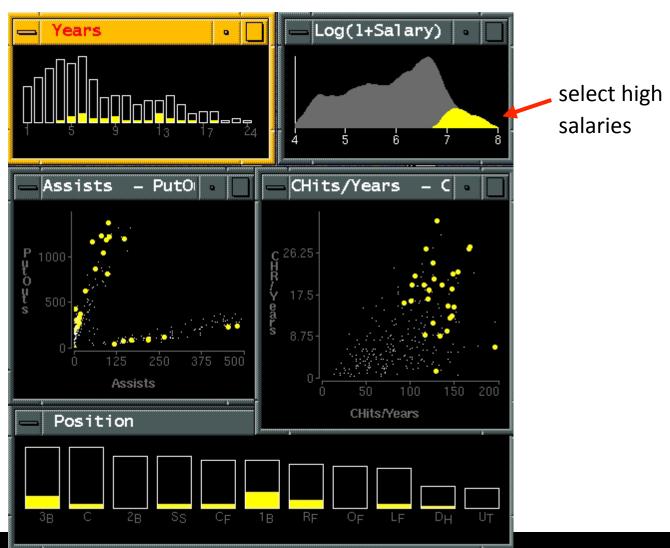
Linking & Brushing

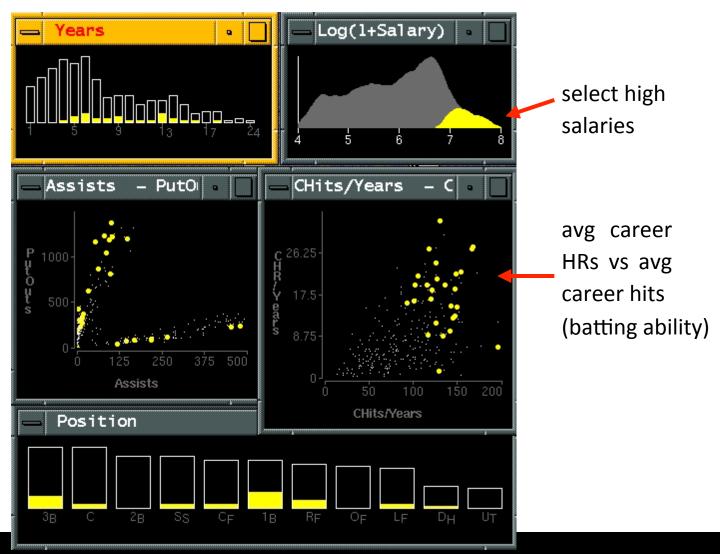
- Prerequisite: multiple visualizations of the same data (e.g., visualizations of different projections)
- Interactive changes made in one visualization are automatically reflected in the other visualizations

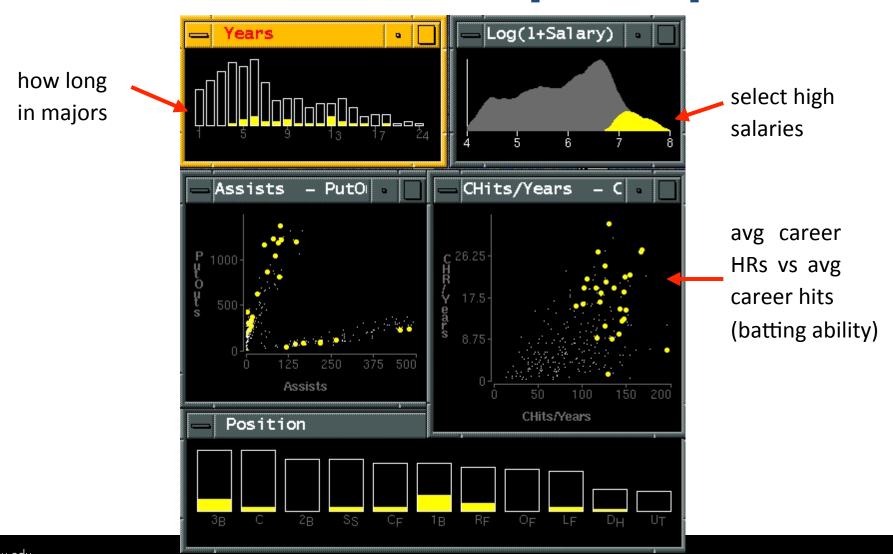


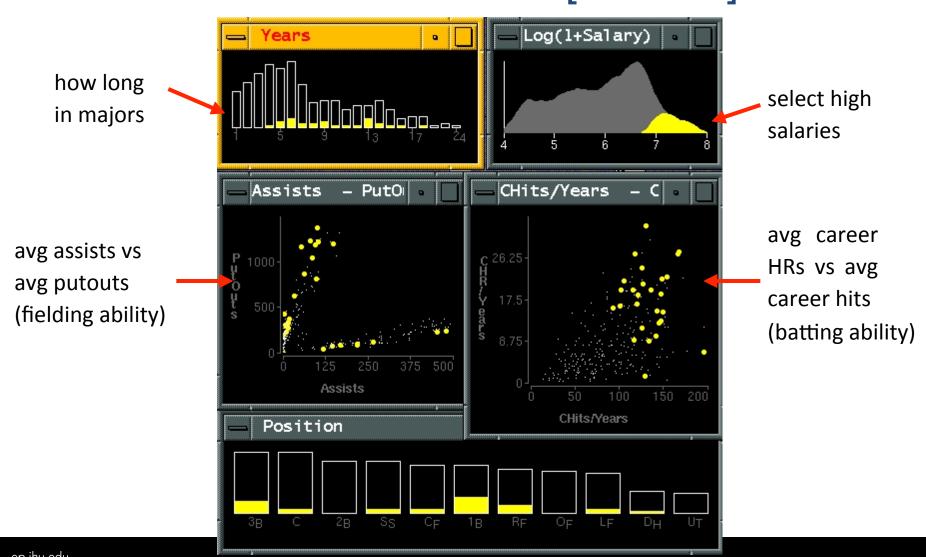
climate and housing data of the US

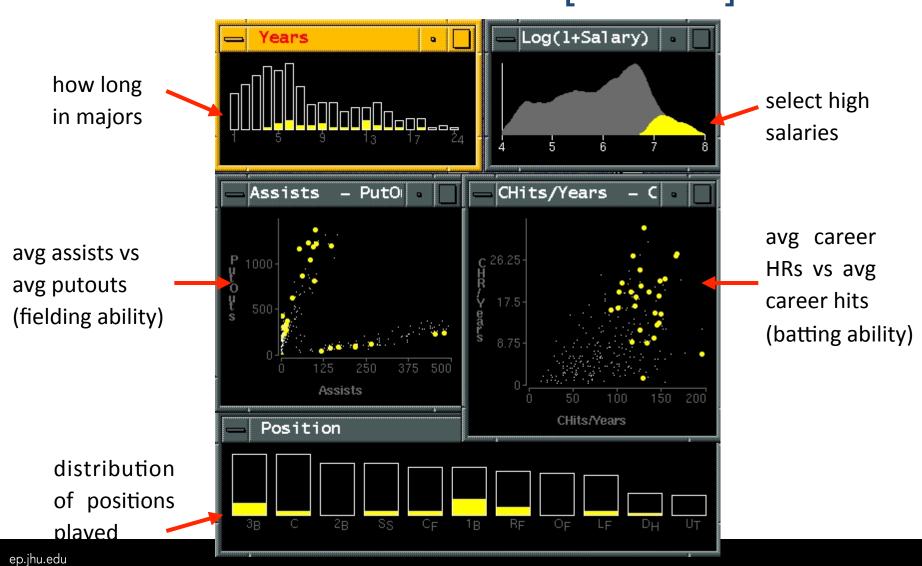


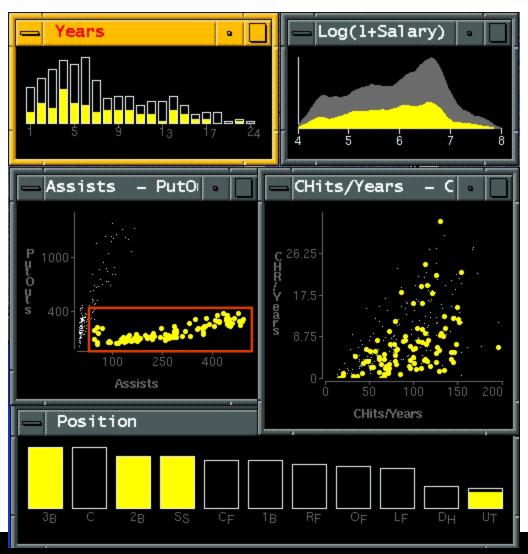








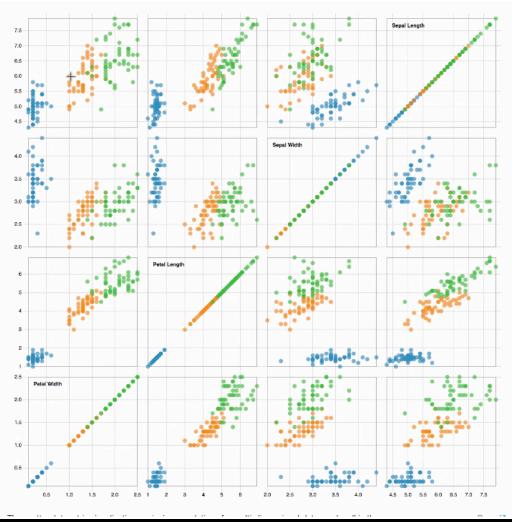




Linking & Brushing



Linking and Brushing Scatter Matrix

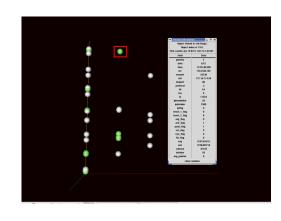




DETAILS ON DEMAND

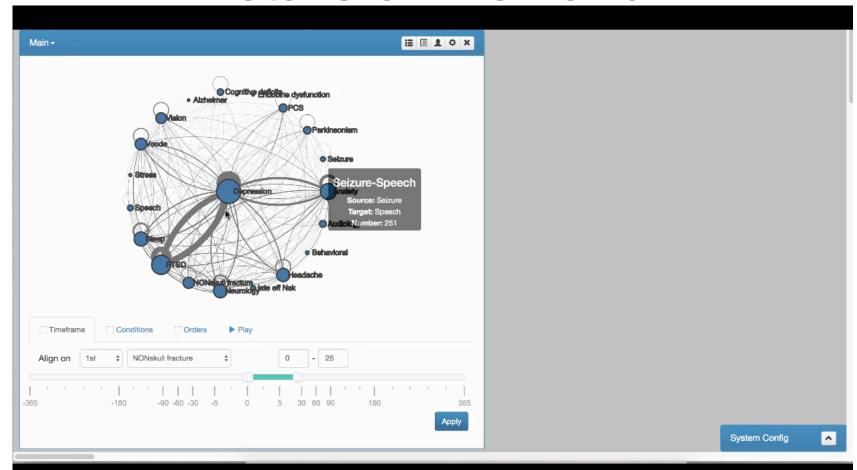
Details on Demand

- The details on demand
 - allows users to interactively select parts of data to obtain more details
 - shows additional details while keeping an overview
 - usually that gives the user a better overview on the data set





Details on Demand



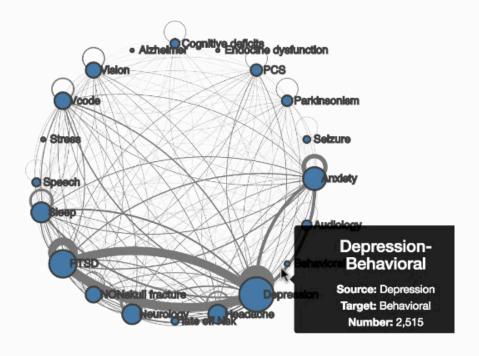


ZOOM

Zooming

- Geometric (standard) zooming:
 - The view depends on the physical properties of what is being viewed
- Semantic Zooming:
 - When zooming away, instead of seeing a scaled-down version of an object, see a different representation
 - The representation shown depends on the meaning to be imparted.

Standard Zooming



Examples of Semantic Zoom

- Information Maps
 - zoom into restaurant
 - o see the interior
 - o see what is served there
 - maybe zoom based on price instead!
 - see expensive restaurants first
 - keep zooming till you get to your price range
- Browsing an information service
 - Charge user successively higher rates for successively more detailed information

Focus + Context

- A single view shows information in context
 - Contextual info is near to focal point
 - Distortion may make some parts hard to interpret
 - Distortion may obscure structure in data
- Examples from Xerox PARC:
 - TableLens
 - Perspective Wall
 - Hyperbolic Tree Browser

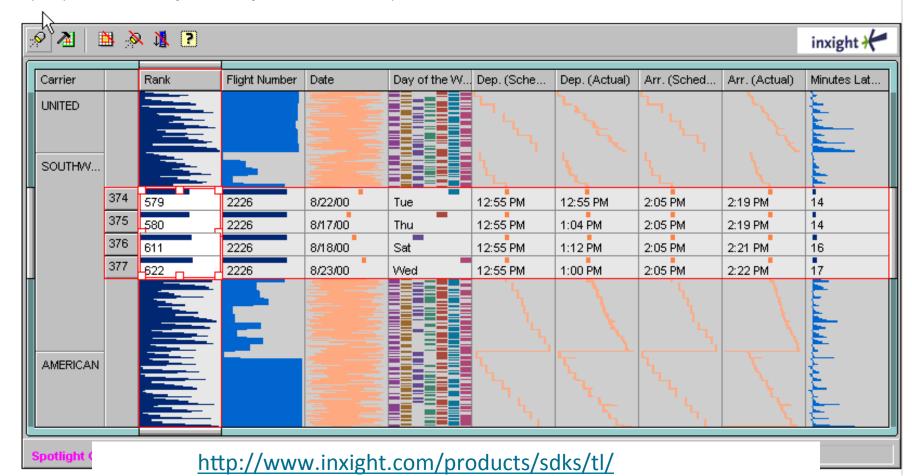
Example: traffic.511.org



Flight Delays

This table shows arrival times of flights from San Jose to Los Angeles, California, in the month of August 2000.

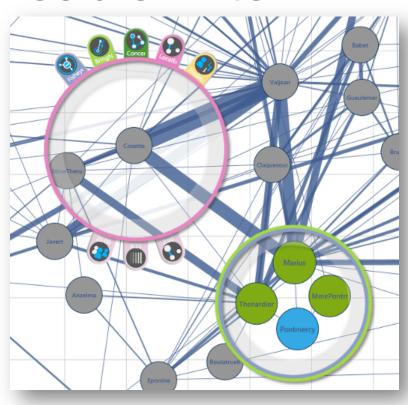
- 1) What can you discover about the comparison of on-time results for these carriers?
- 2) What day of the week has the most delays? least delays?
- 3) Can you see that United flights tended to get later and later as the day went on?



http://www.inxight.com/demos/tl_calcrisis/tl_calcrisis.html

Magic Lenses/Moveable Filter

- interactive selection using lens-like tools which selectively filter the data in the considered areas
- multiple lenses/moveable filters can be used for a multi-level filtering (allowing complex conditions)



Magic Lens

MultiLens

Fluent Interaction with Multi-Functional Multi-Touch Lenses for InfoVis

Ulrike Kister, Patrick Reipschläger, Raimund Dachselt

ISS 2016

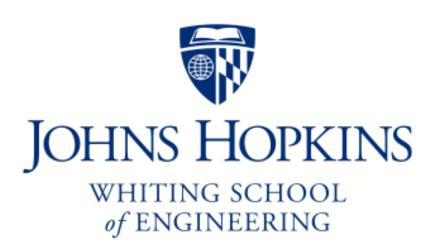






Summary

- Most visualizations are interactive
- Good visualizations are task dependent, pick the right interaction technique
- Consider the semantics of the data domain
- Fundamental interaction techniques
 - **Filtering** 0
 - Dynamic query
 - Selecting
 - Direct manipulation
 - Brushing
 - Details on demand
 - Zooming



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