Filter & Zooming vs Overview + Detail & Zooming

In the lecture, different names are used as opposed to the article of Heer. The lecturer starts with explaining overview and detail, in which he describes what a viewer does when he or she first encounters the given visualization. It starts with trying to find an overview and a trend. The viewer then proceeds to find details, certain points, dips or irregularities. Multiple types of overview versus detail are shown, starting with a classic arcade game. An overview can be used to relate what you are seeing in detail back to the bigger picture.

Heer et. All describe this in their Filter subdomain, where they talk about seeing the entirety of a dataset of map and how zooming can give more details about the used dataset and trends within it. Both writer and lecturer use a map to show the importance of being able to zoom while keeping an overview.

Brushing & Linking vs Coordinate, Select & Navigate

In the lecture, Brushing and Linking is given its own domain, instead of being part of the Coordinate subdomain in the article from Heer. Brushing and Linking makes it possible to highlight data in a dataset without distorting the position of the data itself. A scatter plot matrix is used in the lecture to show the benefits of not distorting the position in scientific data because it keeps the overview intact. A line graph in which one can flick through the data whilst keeping a zoomed in part of the data at hand is also shown. This can be fitted partially in both the Filter and Brushing and Coordinate subdomain Heer et. All sketches.

One of the types of visualizations shown by both Heer et. All and the lecturer is the selection queries in parallel coordinates. Heer defines this method in its select subdomain, whereas it is placed within brushing and linking in the lecture. This can be explained however, since Heer mentions the way in which you can select data using the parallel coordinates. In the lecture, the graph itself is slightly different because the different bars showing the data do not seem to be customisable in terms of selection. Heer places this graph in the select domain because in the graph used in the article the data van be selected by selecting different parts of the data columns whilst this is seems not to be the case in the lecture.
Brushing & Linking is also mentioned within the Navigate subdomain of the article, where I shows overviews of certain data points within a baseball statistic. In his statistic multiple ways of presenting data are used while the data highlighted can be changed by use of Brushing and Linking.

Focus & Context vs Navigate & Select

The article mentions navigation in its Nagivation subdomain, but the examples given in the article are shown in both the Brushing & Linking and in the Focus & Context domains in the lecture. Things like brushing and clicking in different spots on a graph to see the detail or selecting data in the fisheye view are both great examples of navigating through data by selecting it and thereby sometimes manipulating it.