# Visual Analytics— Role of Interaction

Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

#### HW01

- Checking in:
  - How is it going?
  - Any big hurdles?

## Plan for Today

- Interaction and Analysis
  - Definition
  - Interaction with data and problem space
  - Interaction with visual interfaces
- Demo: plotly

#### Rewind

#### Humans and machines have complimentary strengths

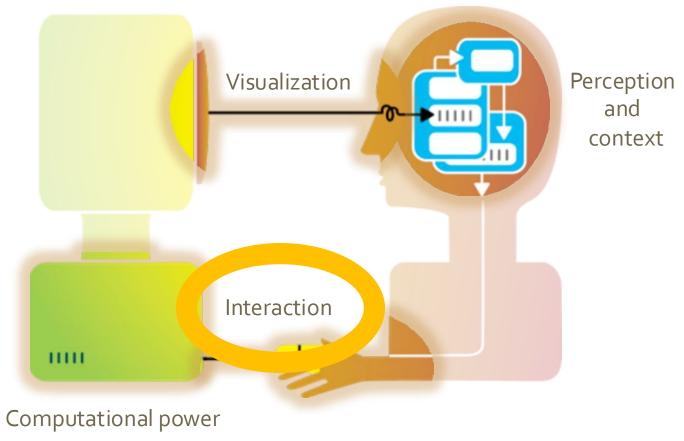


Image credit: Ali Ansari

#### Interaction

#### Visualization

 Conceptualized as a dialogue between a human user and the visualization system over a central object of interest: the data

#### HCI

- Characterize via seven concepts
  - 1. Dialogue
  - 2. Transmission
  - 3. Control
  - 4. Tool Use
  - 5. Optimal Behavior
  - 6. Embodiment
  - 7. Experience

# Interaction (def.)

"Interaction for visualization is the interplay between a person and a data interface involving a data-related intent, at least one action from the person and an interface reaction that is perceived as such."

#### Mandatory Components

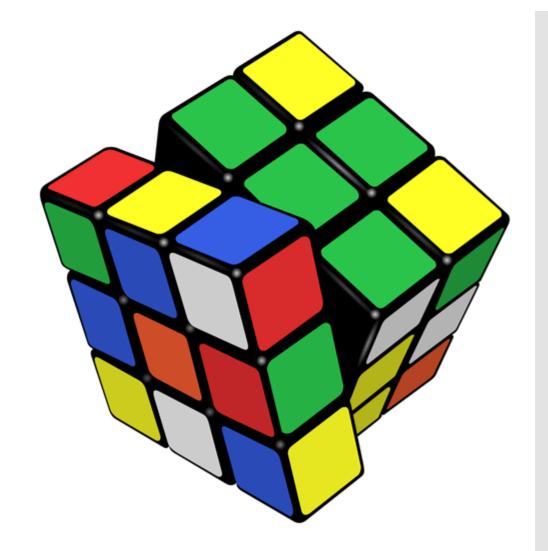
- Interplay
- Person
- Data Interface
- Action
- Action-Reaction
- Reaction Perceived as Such
- Data-Related Intent

#### Interaction

- Methods by which humans **create knowledge** through the manipulation of an interface
- Low level: between human and interface
  - the set of operations available
  - the relationship between the human and the visualization
- High level: between human and problem space
  - a cognitive act *enabled* by the tool
  - does not need to take place exclusively within them
  - might be distributed across multiple tools

Example: Rubik's Cube What **low-level** interactions can you have?

What **high-level** interactions can you have?



Part I: High Level Interaction with Data / Problem Space

# Interaction and analysis

- Interaction is the observable result of a cognitive process: "an externalization of thought"
- In visualization, there is a growing belief that interaction and analysis are actually the same thing!
- Analytic discourse: the idea that knowledge is constructed, tested, refined, and shared through the interactive manipulation of an interface<sup>1</sup>

# Interaction as a reasoning aid

- Interaction happens in the context of a problem or goaldirected activity
- This context helps the human identify relevant concepts and link them into appropriate structures
- Interaction brings together background contexts and current observations
- This is known as "situated cognition"

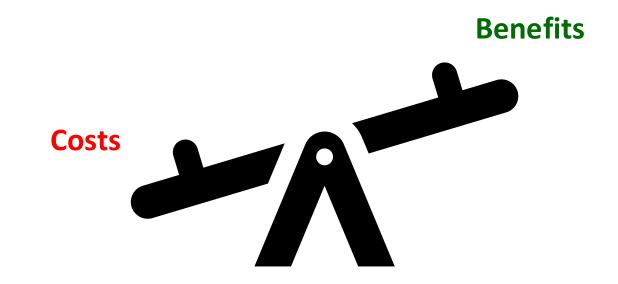
Hypothesis: the more ways a user can 'touch' their data (by changing their form or exploring them from different perspectives), the more insight will accumulate.

True or False?

Discussion

## Reality Check

- Requires human time and attention
- Increases perceptual and exploration costs
- Implementation costs
- Multiple user studies find no increase in performance



# Interaction as Distributed Cognition

• Visualization is often used as a tool to "offload" storage or computation from the human's brain

• In order for this to be useful, we have to be able to "reload" parts of the data and operate on it

• Internal (in your head) vs. external (on the screen) representations

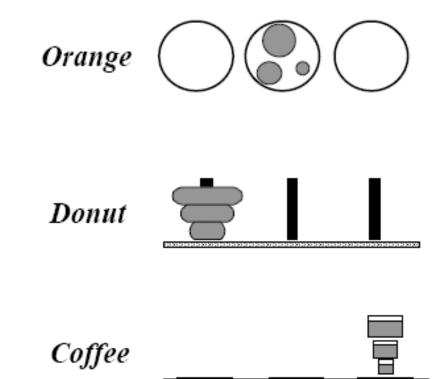
 Consider the impact of the affordances of the interface



Distributed Cognition as a Theoretical Framework for Information Visualization Zhicheng Liu, Nancy J. Nersessian, and John T. Stasko

#### Rule1 Rule2 Rule3

### Example: Tower of Hanoi



- 1. Only one disk can be transferred at a time.
- A disk can only be transferred to a pole on which it will be the largest.
- 3. Only the largest disk on a pole can be transferred to another pole.

# Example

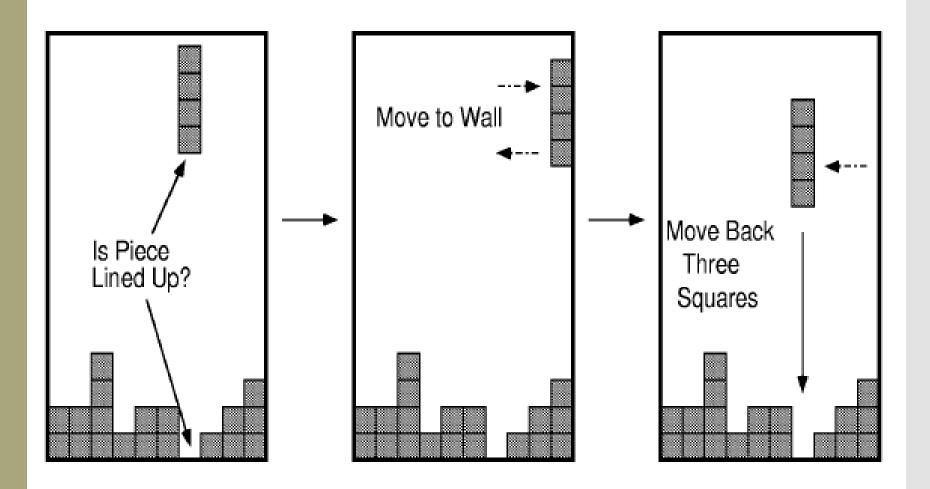


Is changing the page internal or external?

## Pragmatic vs. Epistemic Action

- **Pragmatic actions** move a person and their analysis closer to the desired destination
- **Epistemic actions** enable humans to leverage environmental structures to **link internal structures**
- The purpose of some actions is not for the effect they have on the environment but **for the effect they have on the humans**

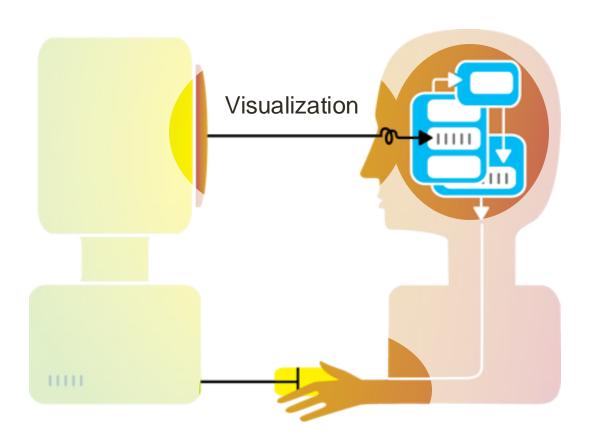
Example: Tetris
Behavior



## Part II

Interaction with a Visual Interface

So far...



# Flashback: interaction as a reasoning aid

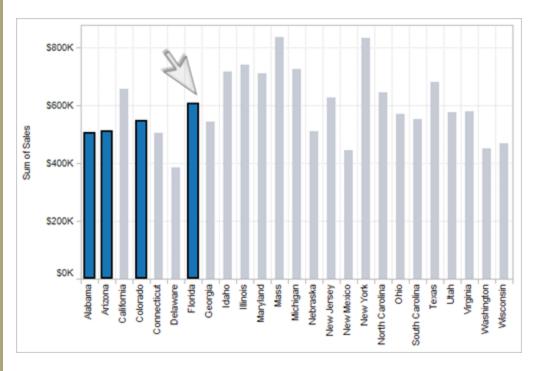
- Interaction is situated in the context of a problem or goaldirected activity
- Question: what kinds of things might someone want to do using a visualization?

# Yi, Kang, Stasko and Jacko (2007)

- 1. Select: mark something as interesting
- 2. Explore: show me something else
- 3. Reconfigure: show me a different arrangement
- 4. Encode: show me a different representation
- 5. Abstract/Elaborate: show me more or less detail
- 6. Filter: show me something conditionally
- 7. Connect: show me related items

# Mark something as interesting: direct

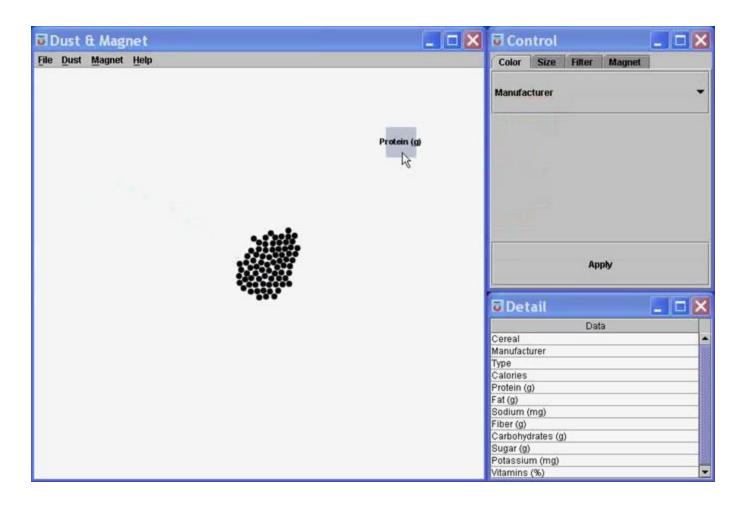
# 1. Select





#### 1. Select

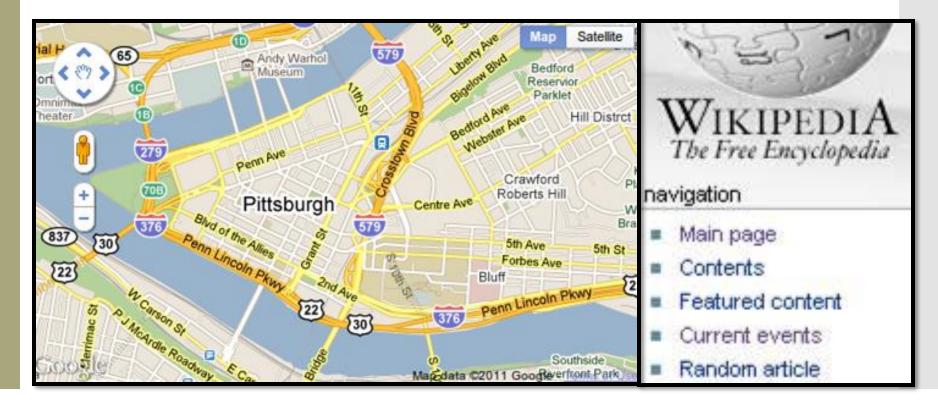
#### Mark something as interesting: indirect



# 2. Explore

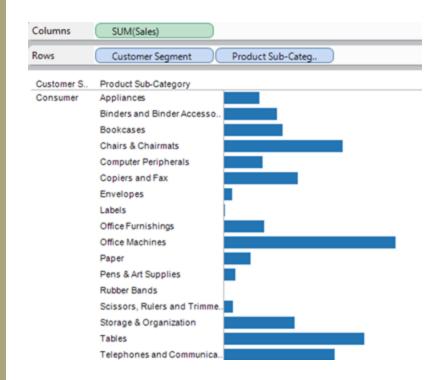
#### Show me something else

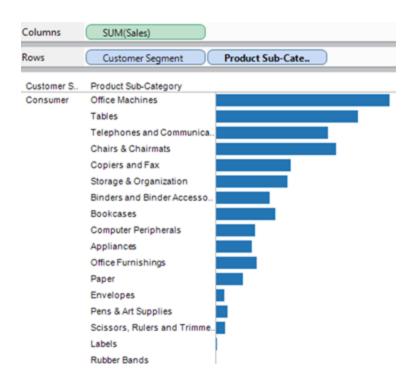
- Scroll bars
- Panning
- Direct-Walk (e.g. hyperlink traversal)



## 3. Reconfigure

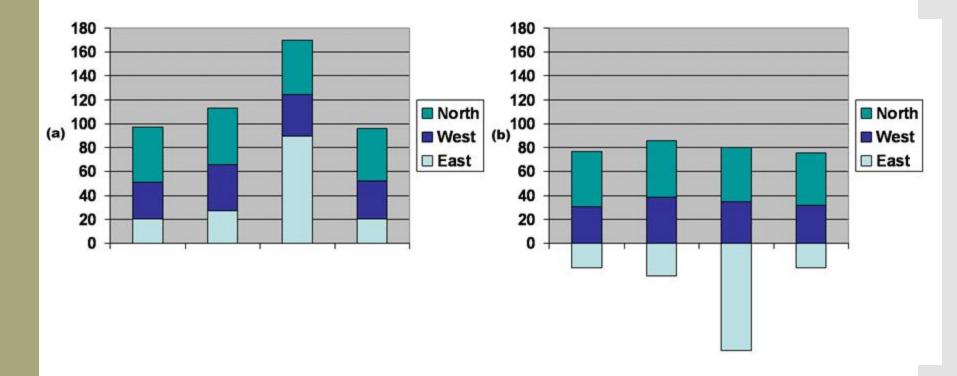
#### Show me a different arrangement: sorting





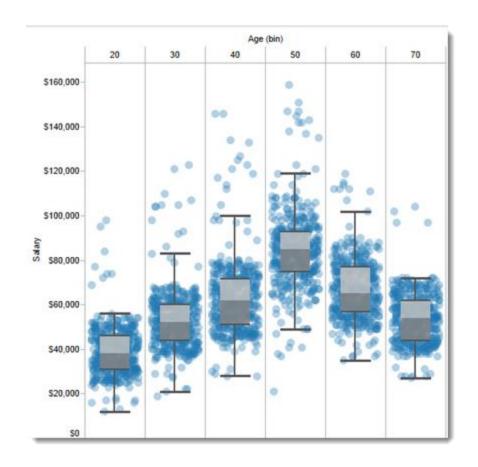
#### Show me a different arrangement: baseline adjustment

# 3. Reconfigure



# 3. Reconfigure

Show me a different arrangement: reduce occlusion (jitter)



# 4. Encode

Show me a different representation: visualization type, color, size, orientation, etc.



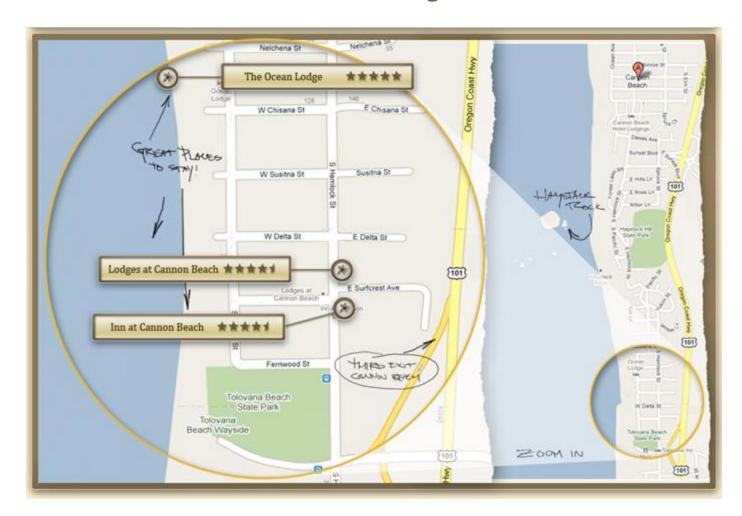
# 5. Abstract /Elaborate

#### Show me more or less detail: drill up/down



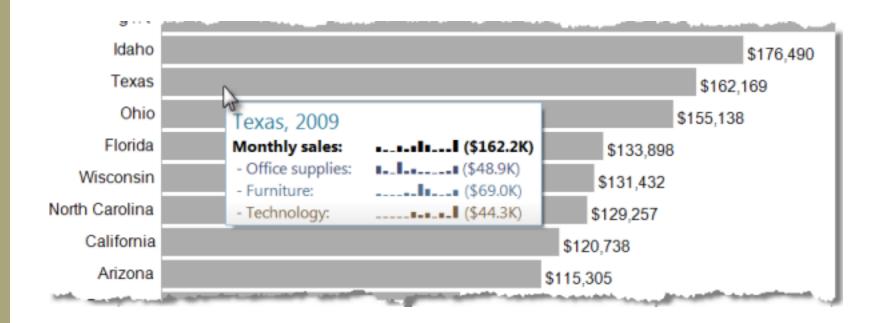
# 5. Abstract / Elaborate

#### Show me more or less detail: zooming



# 5. Abstract /Elaborate

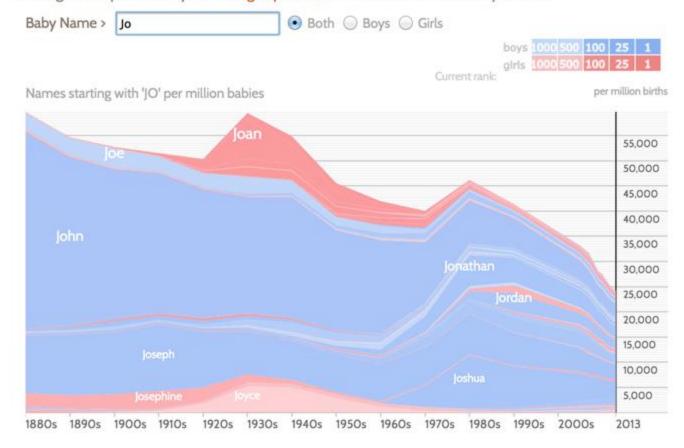
#### Show me more or less detail: tooltips



#### 6. Filter

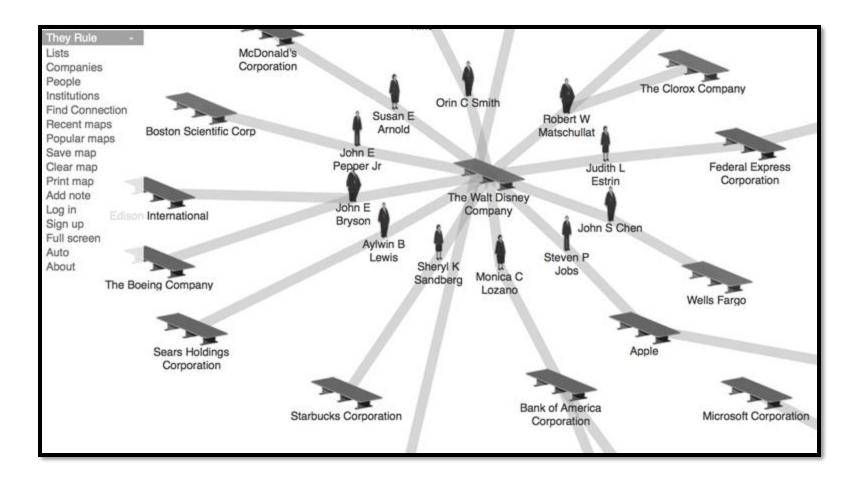
#### Show me something conditionally

NameVoyager: Explore baby names and name trends letter by letter Looking for the perfect baby name? Sign up for free to receive access to our expert tools!



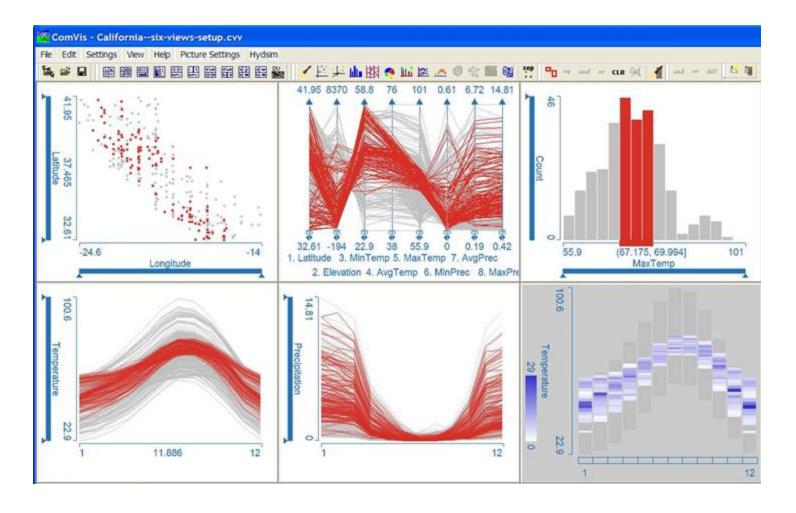
#### 7. Connect

#### Show me related items: build-out



#### 7. Connect

#### Show me related items: coordinated multiple views (CMV)



## Foreshadowing: Multiple views



Systems that use **two or more distinct views** to support the exploration of a single concept or domain

#### Discussion

What would we need to make this work?

# Suggested questions to ask when designing

- 1. What is the goal of the analysis?
  - Decision-making
  - Better understand a domain or a problem
  - Identify the trends of a phenomenon
  - Forecast the future

...etc.

- 2. What kinds of operations do we need to enable?
- 3. How can the visualization support those operations?

Plotly Demo