

1	<p>This interaction is a cursor hover over country. When the user hovers over the country, lines appear over the below scales indicating the countries' values. In this visualization, I heavily used color value and shading, so by adding the hover interactivity, we give the user a clear look at what values the country maps to in a quick and easy way that doesn't disturb them from the main global view. The question this answers is what exactly is the value a user is looking at, indicated by marking it on the scale. In the hierarchy, this is view manipulation, specifically highlighting, as it allows to make greater sense of the exposed data.</p>
2	<p>This second interaction is a click function. When an individual clicks on a specific country, a sidebar (underbar on mobile) slides out to show all the exploded data for the country. In this way, if an individual wants a more indepth look at a country, they can get it simply by clicking and bringing out the fact and geo view. The question this answers is what do we know about a country in totality. This, in the Heer & Shneiderman taxonomy, is coordinating views, a form of view manipulation, as it allows to make greater sense of the exposed data--slicing it in new ways.</p>
3	<p>The third interaction is simply restoring the global view by hitting a right echelon, allowing one to get an unimpeded view of the map. The question this answers is how can I get back to the map without reloading the page.</p>
4	<p>This interaction is the exact reverse of 1. When a user hovers over the scales, it fades out countries that don't meet the criterion on the screen, effectively highlighting the ones that do. This allows users a way to get a quick look at the data by using the scales. This answers the question of how nations are grouped by value. In the hierarchy, this is view manipulation, specifically highlighting, as it allows to make greater sense of the exposed data.</p>

The
Image to
the
right.

