

Readings week 6

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1. One of the elements of the taxonomy by De Heer et al. (2012) is 'select'. This entails the ability to select certain elements of interest that the user wants to investigate further. This relates to the concept of 'filtering' as mentioned in the lecture. By clicking on certain elements, the user can single those out, which for example makes it easier to compare those elements to others. For example, in the case of the world map created for this course, it could be interesting to only look at countries with a certain value (for my case: only countries with a Gini Index of over 50).
2. Another element mentioned by De Heer et al. (2012) is 'navigate'. Here, the point is being able to examine patterns at different levels, both at the higher level and also the more specific details. This can be linked to the concept of 'zooming' from the lecture. By zooming to a lower level, or in other words, focusing on a lower level, features of the data can be examined in greater detail. This is interesting for data that may be relevant at different levels. For example, if the KNMI weather graph had data for multiple years (and would thus allow us to see a weather pattern over multiple years), it would be interesting to be able to zoom in to determine weather patterns within years.
3. The last element mentioned by De Heer et al. (2012) is 'coordinate'. This means that the user is able to link different views to each other for multi-dimensional exploration. This can be linked to the concept of 'brushing and linking' as mentioned in the lecture. Here, the point is as well that the user can select different elements of the visualization that are in some way linked to each other, or are multiple dimensions of the same problem.

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