being edited by user 102A).

[0063]   In various examples, a view of the currently displayed content 106C is changed to a view of the content 106A requested to be viewed (e.g., the display jumps from one section of the shared data unit to another). In other examples, selection of a user interface element enables scrolling from one section in the digital canvas to another section in the digital canvas in at least one of a horizontal direction or a vertical direction. This enables user 102C to briefly view content that may exist between the two sections. The viewing of intermediate content may be useful in understanding the context of the digital canvas or a manner in which different sections of the digital canvas are organized (e.g., laid out) based on type(s) of content being edited and/or particular users editing the content.

[0064]   FIG. 5 illustrates an example user interface 500 that enables a reviewer (e.g., user 102C) to provide feedback with respect to the content 106A for which she or he has been requested to view (e.g., provide attention). As shown, implementation of the get attention feature 206 may cause a feedback menu 502 to be displayed. The feedback menu 502 can be graphically associated (e.g., graphically connected) to the content the user wants a reviewer to focus on. Moreover, the feedback menu 502 allows user 102C to quickly provide a reaction (e.g., thumbs up, thumbs down, clap, an emoji, etc.) and/or submit a comment on the reviewed content 106A.

[0065]   FIG. 6A illustrates an example user interface 600 that visually notifies a user of a client device of a section of shared data that currently is receiving a high level of attention (e.g., a large number of users are currently viewing content in a "hot" or "popular" section of a shared data unit). In this example, graphical representations of users that have access to the shared data unit (e.g., a digital canvas) are dispersed around the edge of the user interface 600 in order to identify the users, their presence or lack thereof, and/or the location of the different content being edited relative to the content currently displayed (e.g., a chair). As shown in FIG. 6A, a cluster of user representations (e.g., user "LB", user "KL", user "NR", user "HW", user "AT") are displayed close to one another. This indicates that each of the users are currently viewing content in the same section and/or overlapping sections. Accordingly, the system can provide a user interface element (e.g., a graphical bubble that groups the clustered users) to indicate that a particular section and/or particular content is currently receiving a high level of attention. This indication can be activated based on a threshold number of users that are viewing the same content and/or the same section. For example, the system can monitor for a predetermined percentage of online users switching their display screens to view the same content and/or the same section (e.g., 30% of users