

Remainder

Today: Interaction techniques

Tue: Tools

Wed: Evaluation

Tue: *General Q&A with Benjamin*

Wed: *General Q&A with Maria*

Interaction for Data Visualization

The Human Factor

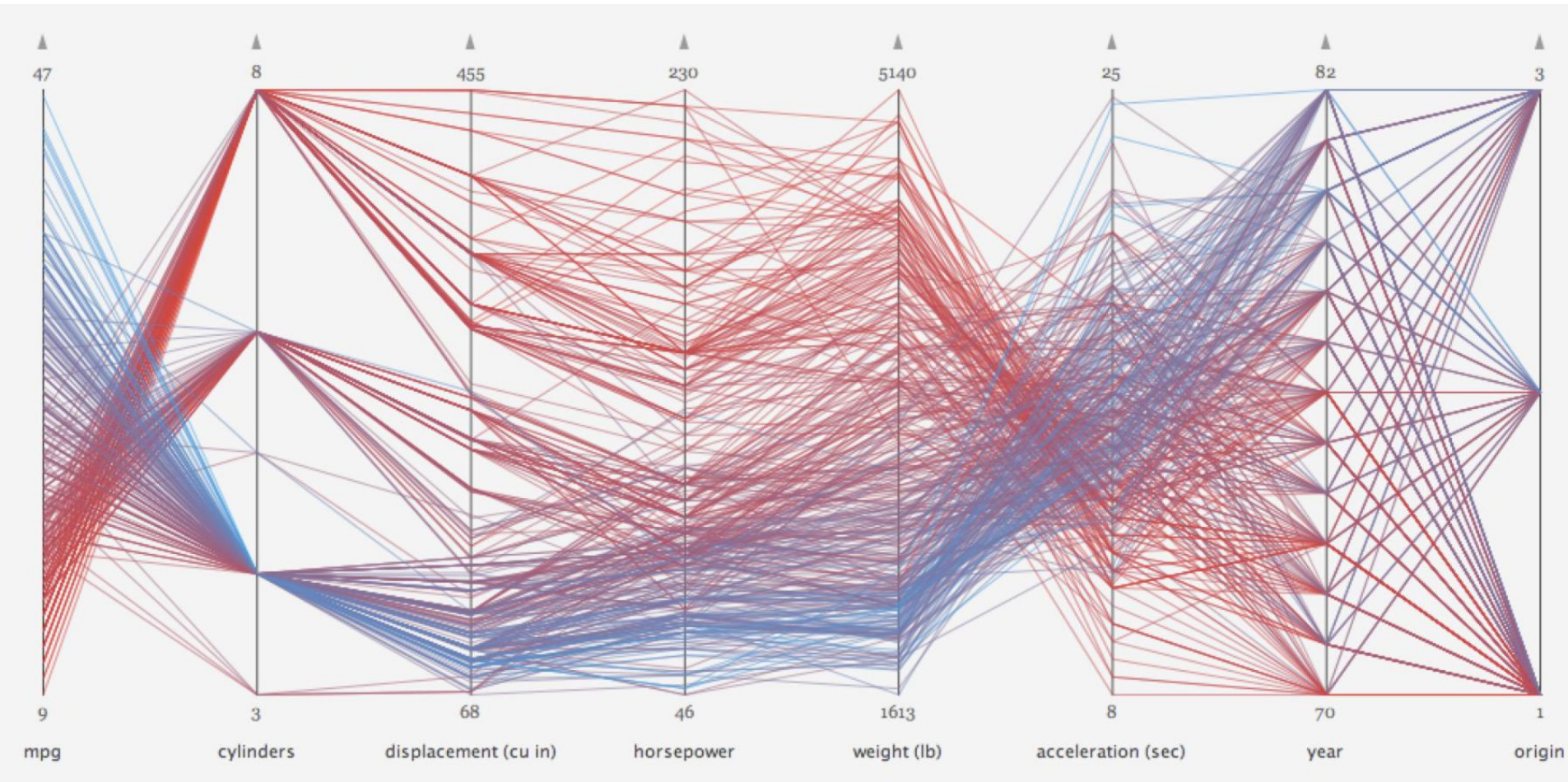
Benjamin Bach

March 2019

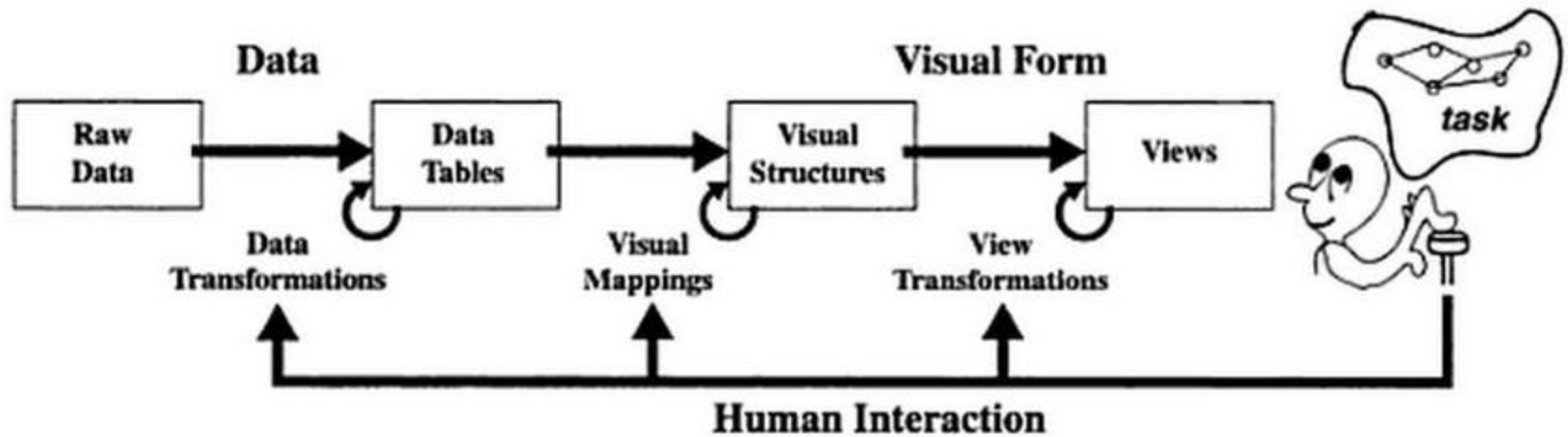
Edinburgh University

bbach@inf.ed.ac.uk

Why interaction?



Info Visualization Pipeline



Interaction

*"features that provide users with the ability to directly or indirectly **manipulate** and **interpret** representations"*

—

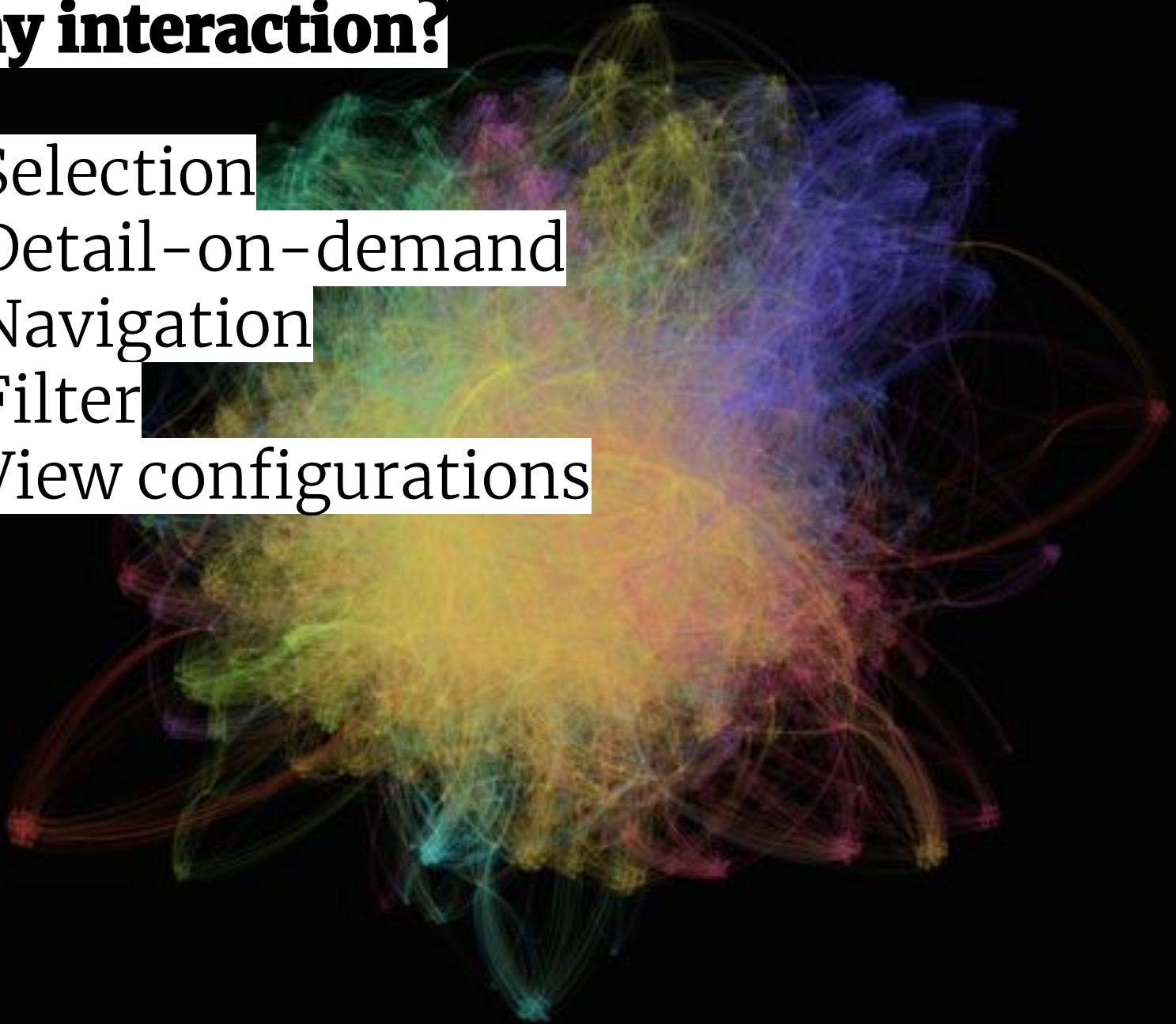
Sand dance



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ha0PO__ONPQ

Why interaction?

1. Selection
2. Detail-on-demand
3. Navigation
4. Filter
5. View configurations



Selection & Details on Demand

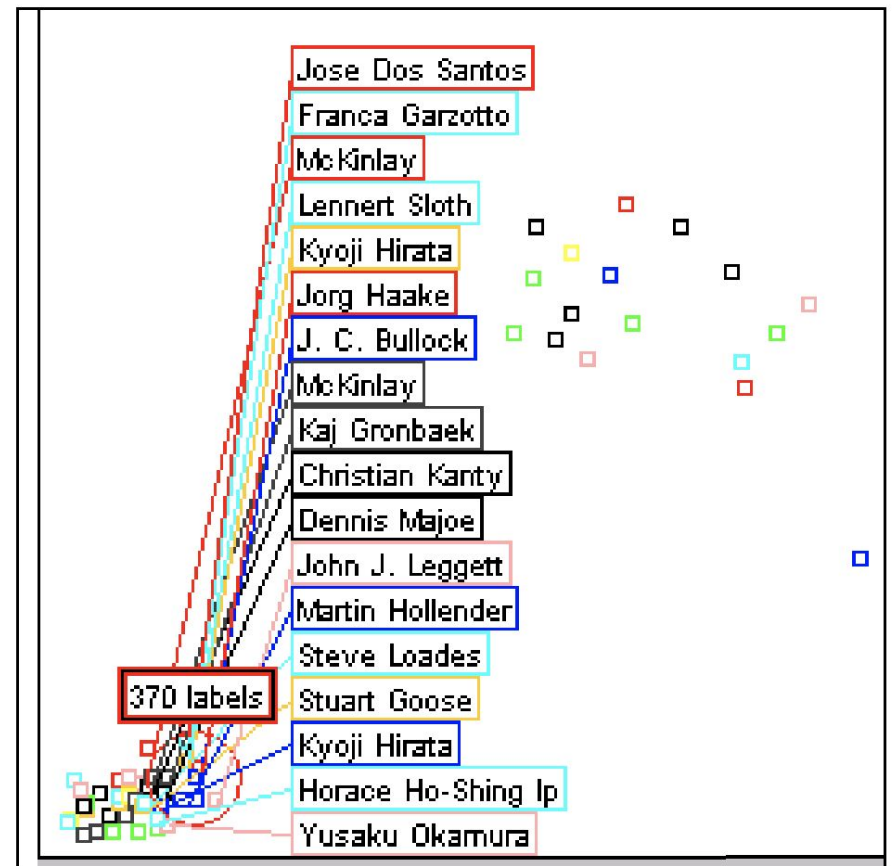
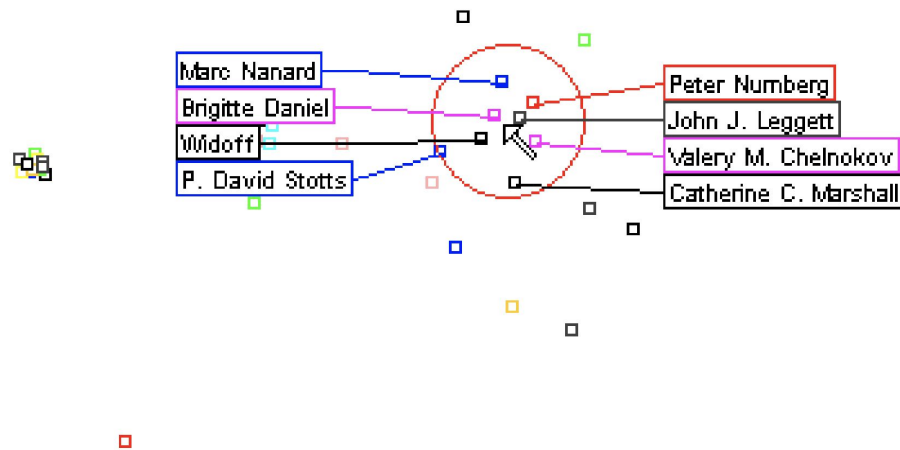
Brushing and Linking



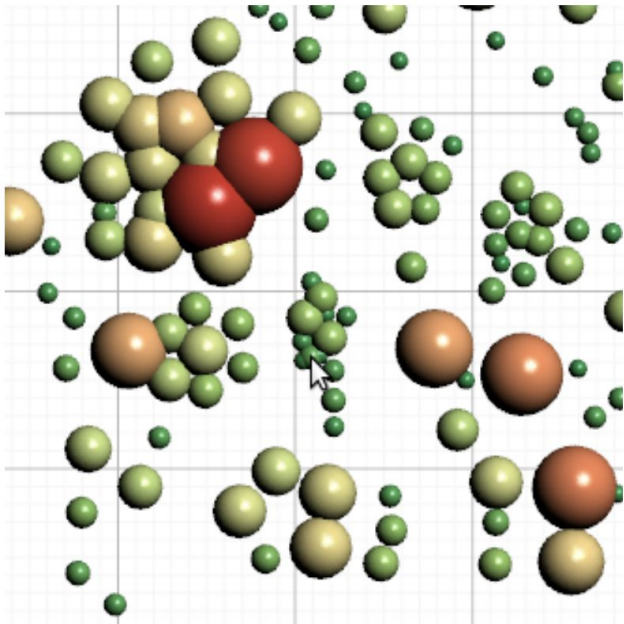
Pan & Zoom



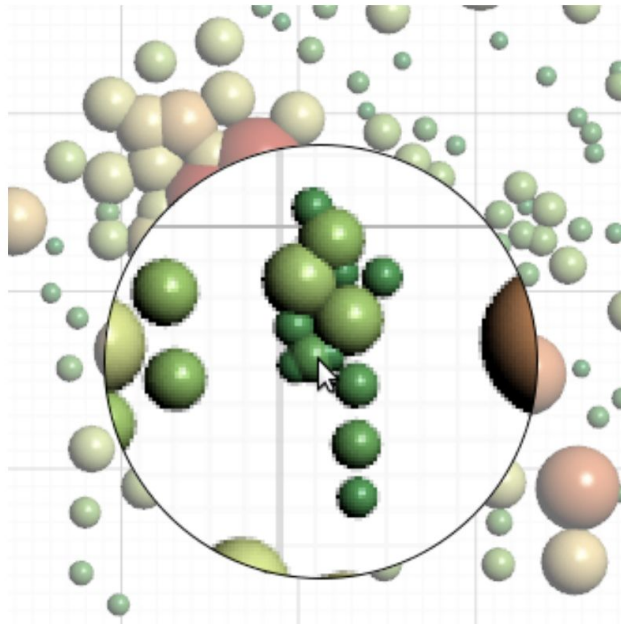
Excentric labeling



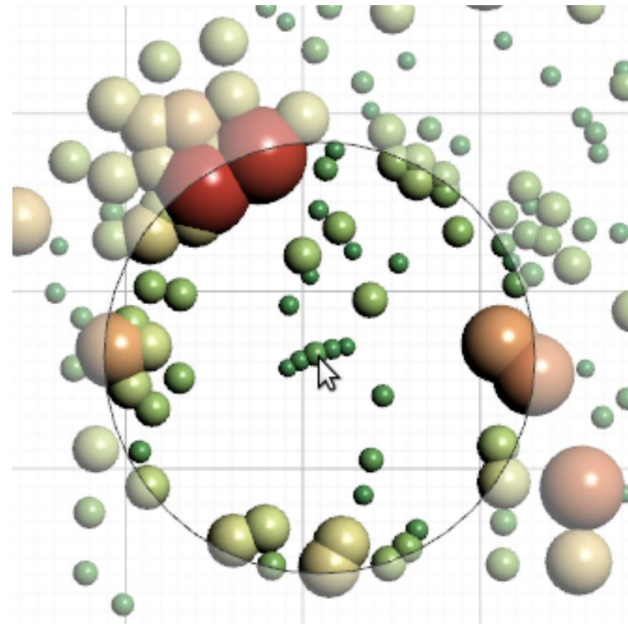
Lenses



(a) Regular visualization

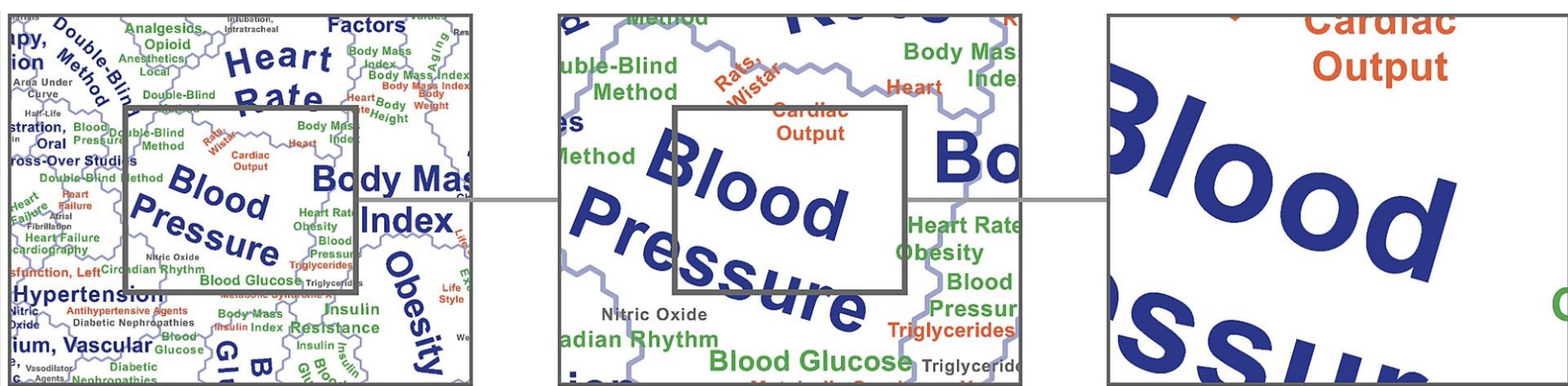


(b) Simple magnification

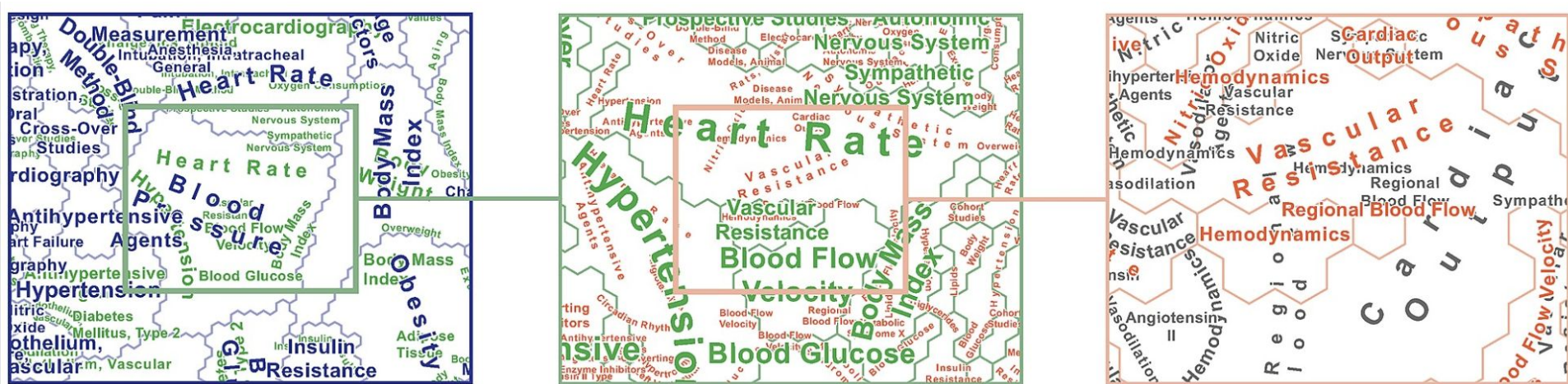


(c) Fish-eye distortion

Geometric Zoom ..



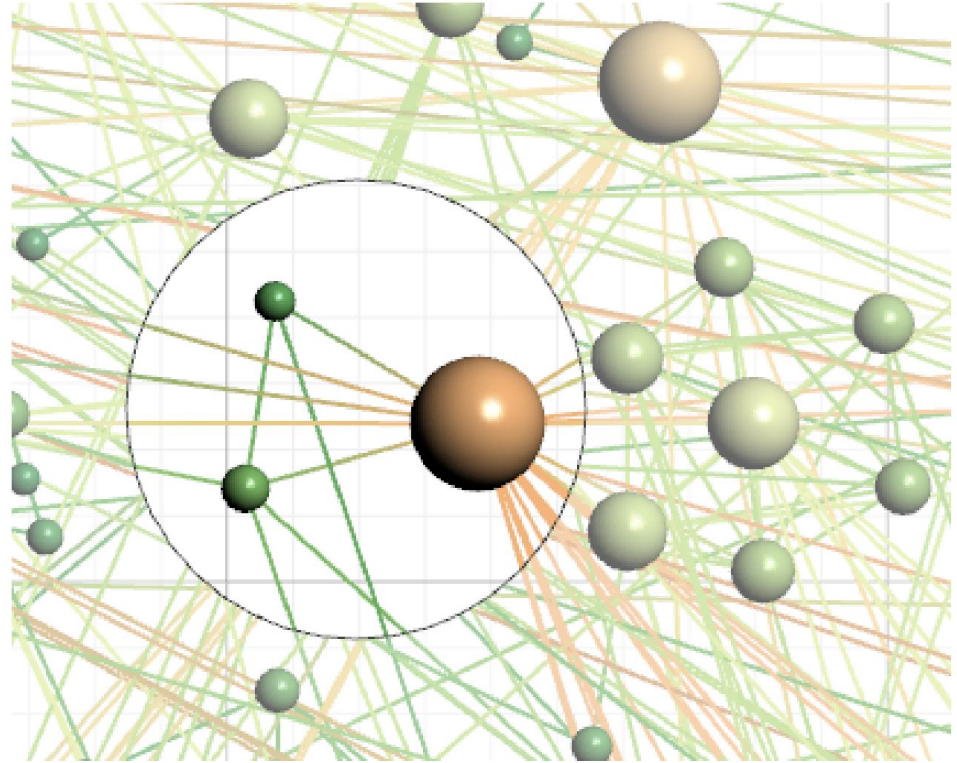
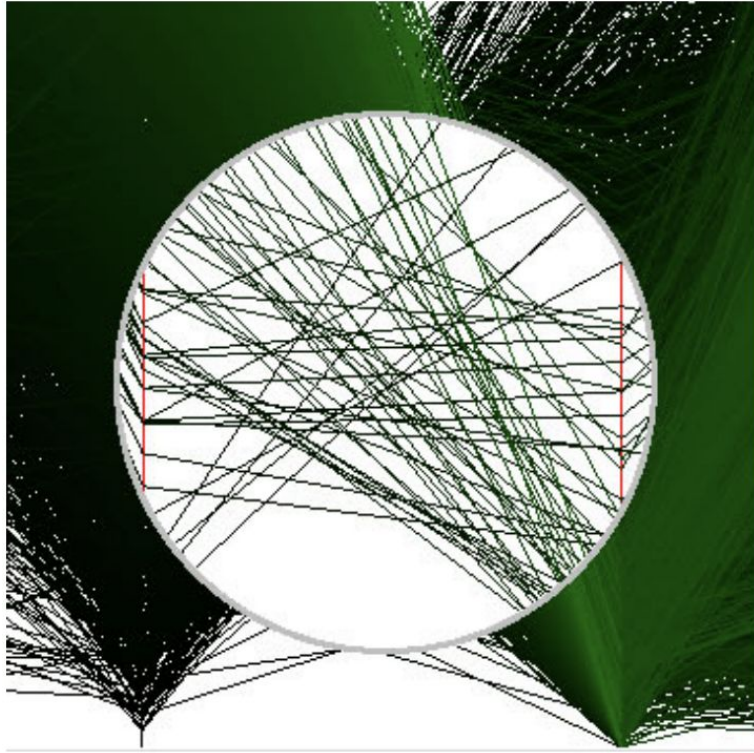
vs. Semantic Zoom:



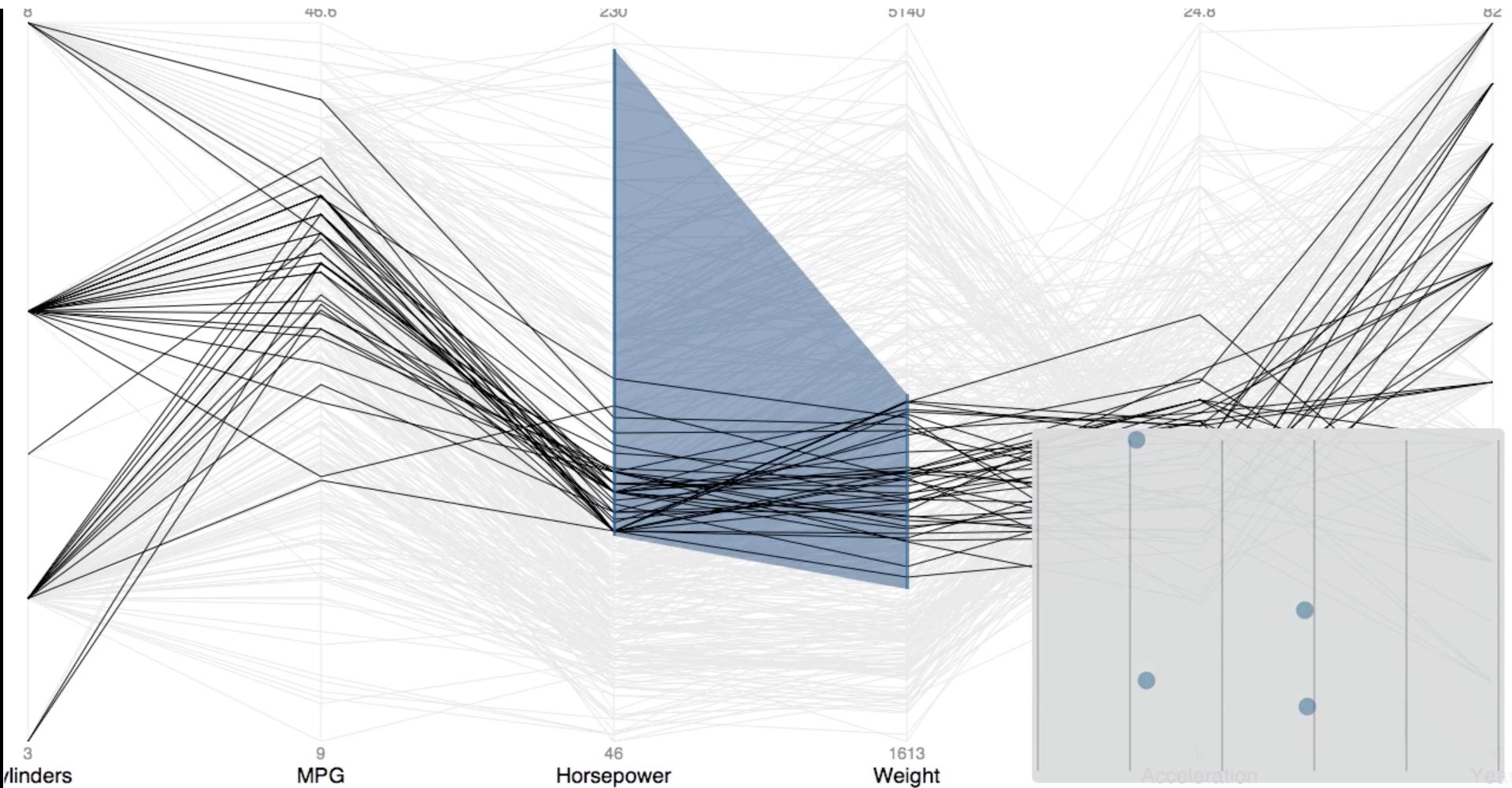
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Juxtaposed-are-examples-of-geometric-zooming-into-the-static-display-of-multiple-levels_fig8_236105790

Filter

Lenses



Parallel Coordinates Plots

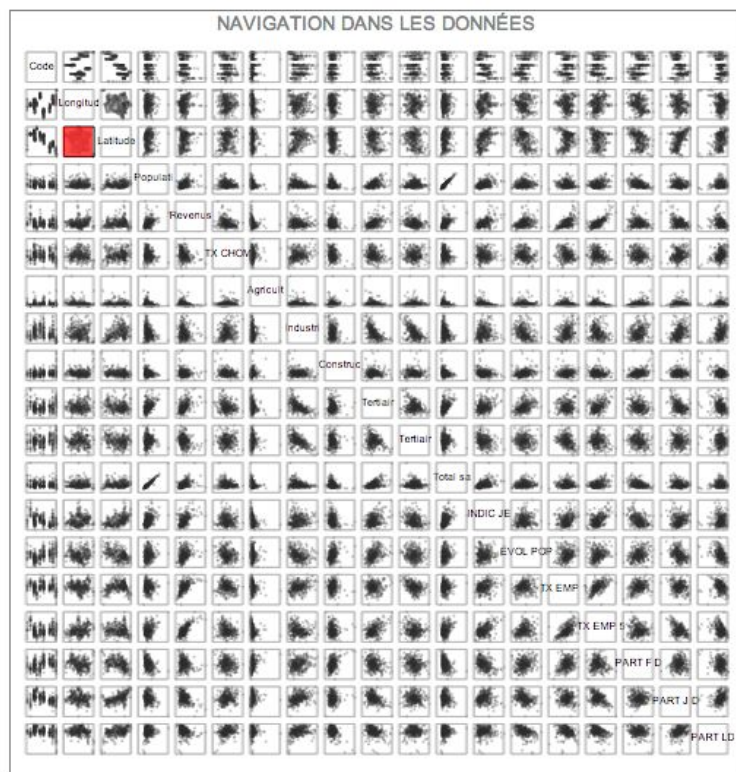


EdgeLens



Navigation

Scatterdice

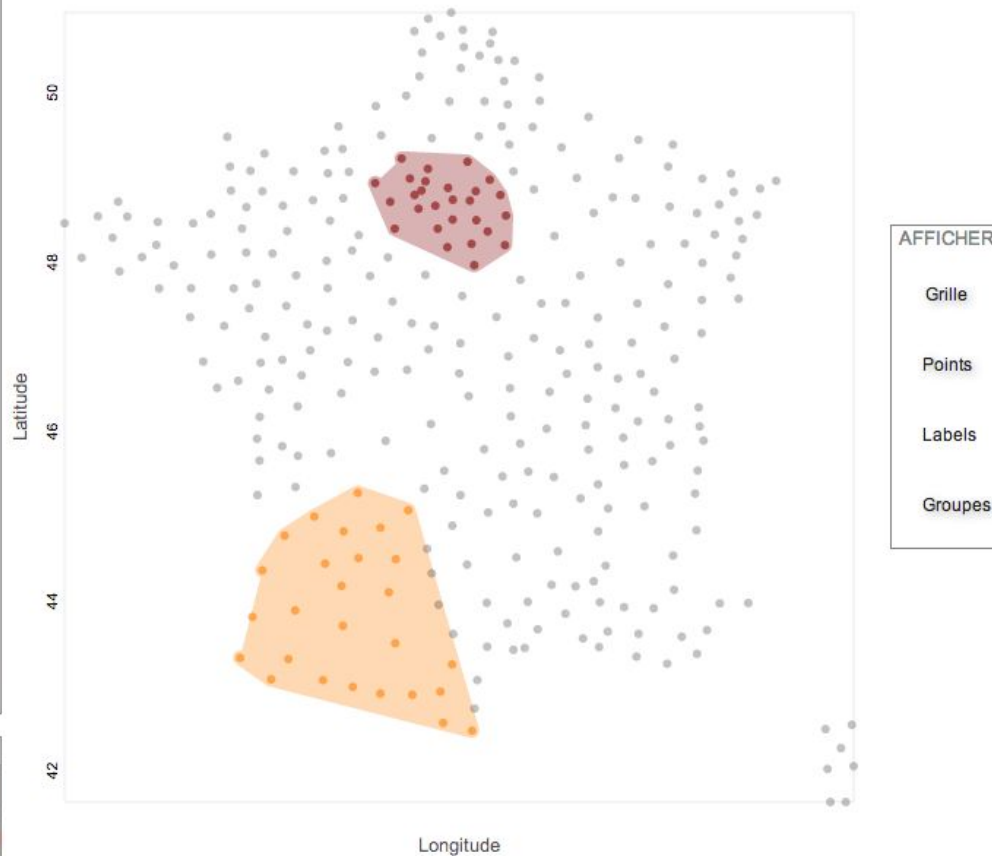


En savoir plus sur cette visualisation.
Testé avec Chrome, Safari et Firefox.
Ecrivez-nous pour toute question ou commentaire.



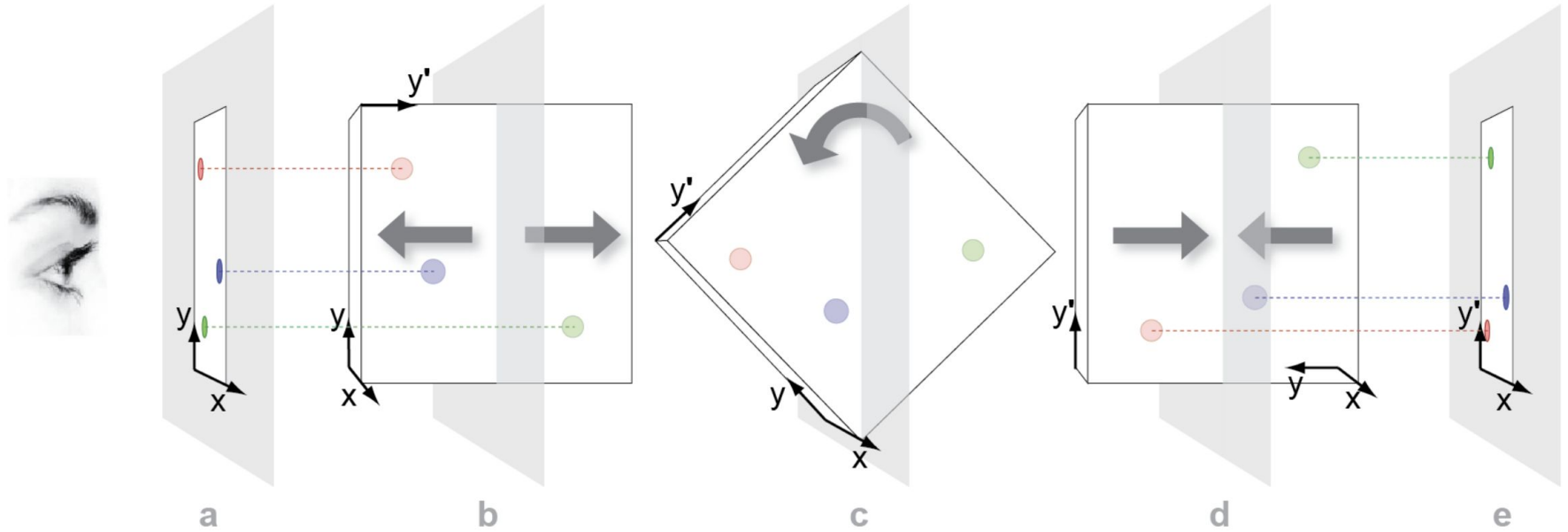
LISTE DES SÉLECTIONS	
 Sélection 1	27/304
 Sélection 2	27/304
 Sélection 3	0/304
 Sélection 4	0/304
[Effacer]	

Exploration des zones d'emploi en France

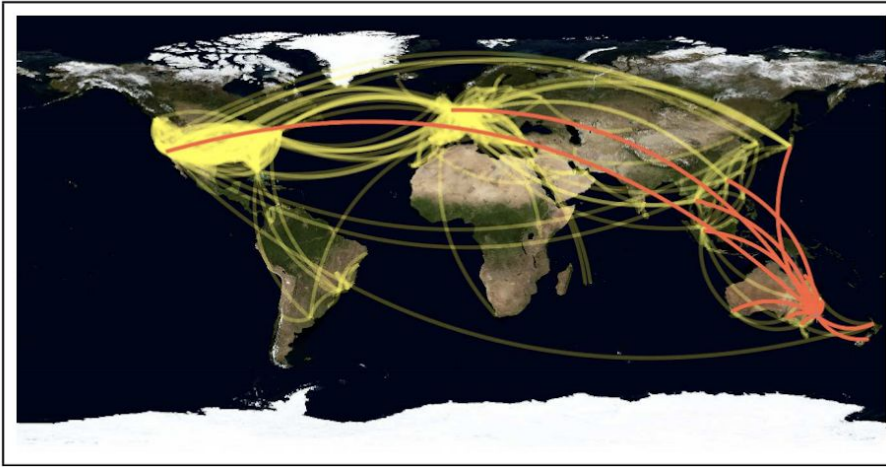


Sources: Data Publica, INSEE. L'Observatoire des Territoires. Données 2003-2011 en France Métropolitaine.

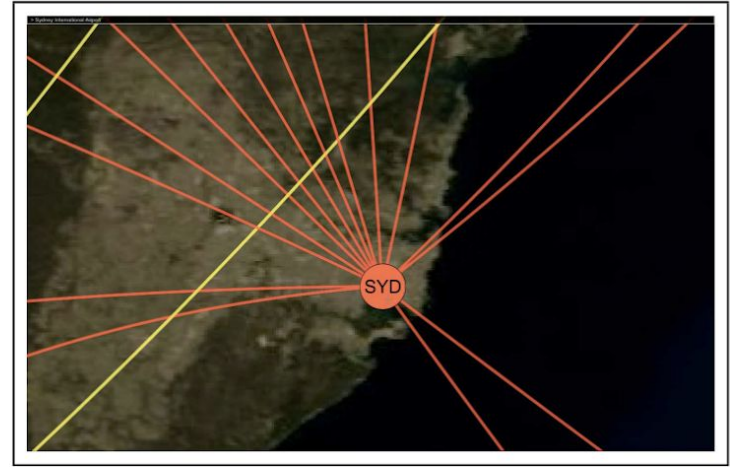
Scatterdice



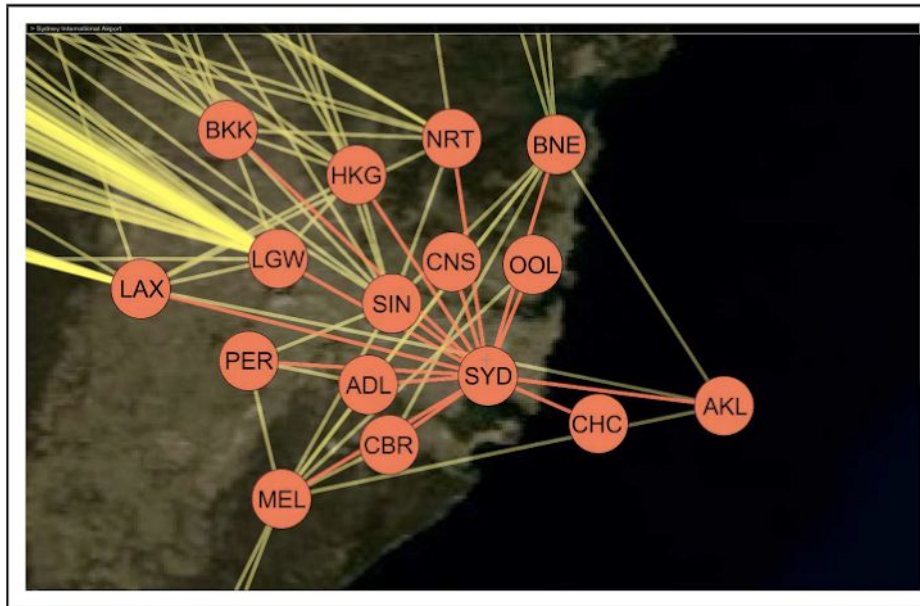
Bring and go (for networks)



(a)



(b)



(c)

Temporal Navigation



Stabilization:



History:



Queries:

Color	Visible	Size	Name

Difference visualization on timeline:

- ☒ Removed elements visible
- ☒ Added elements visible
- ☒ Remaining elements visible

Time Control:

Jul-2011



☐ Loop

Month

Speed:

Fast

Normal

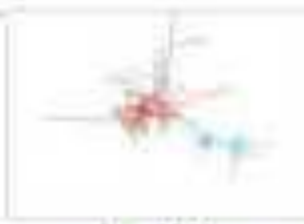
Slow



Jul-2011



Aug-2011



Sep-2011



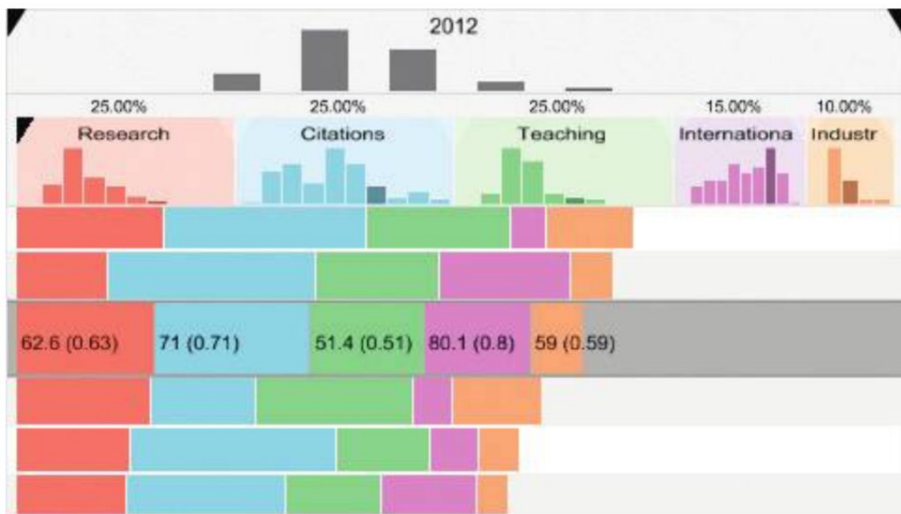
Oct-2011



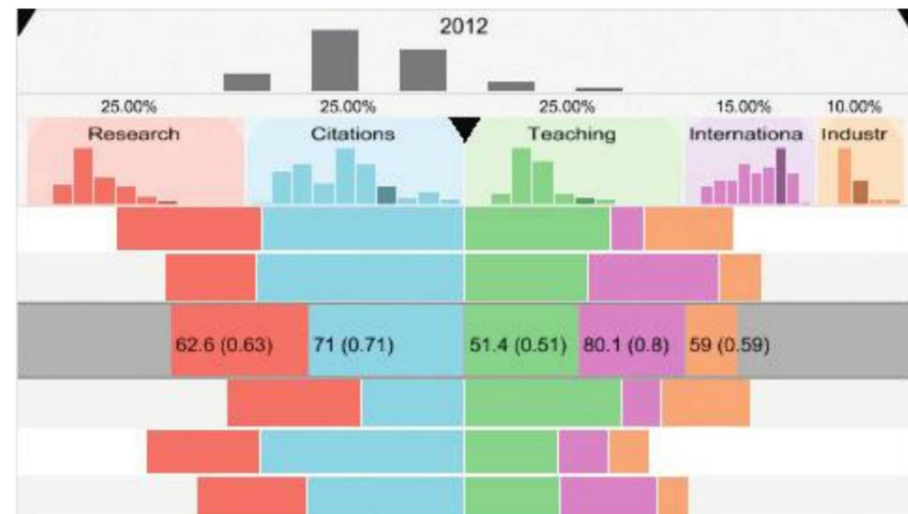
Nov-2011

View Configuration

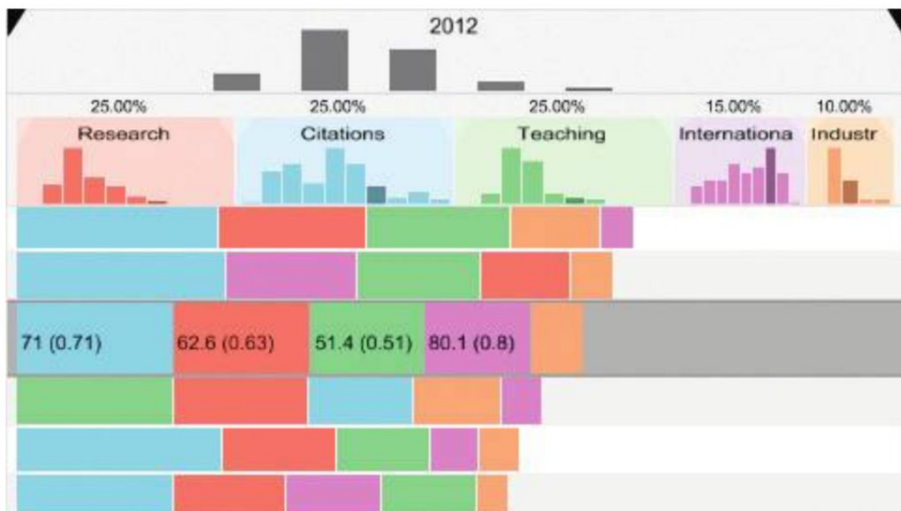
Stacked Bar Charts



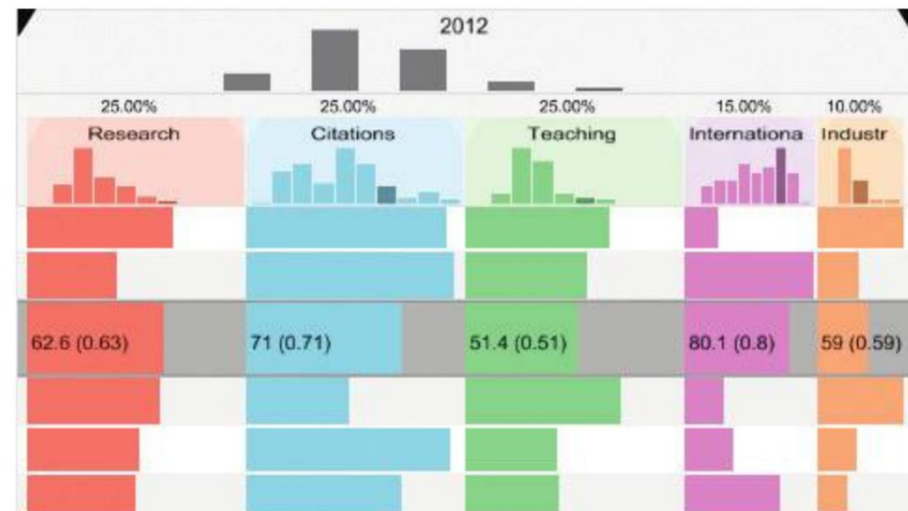
(a)



(b)

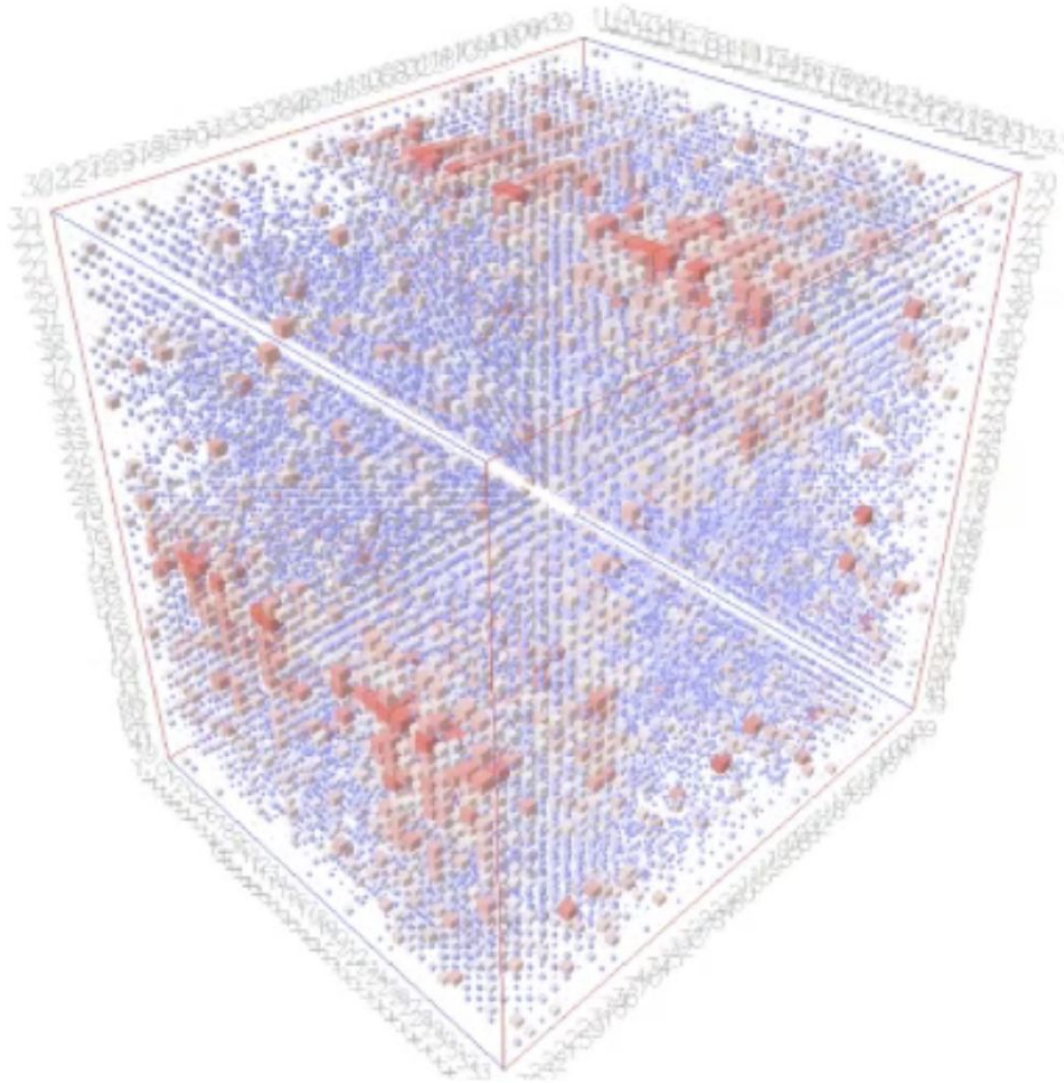


(c)

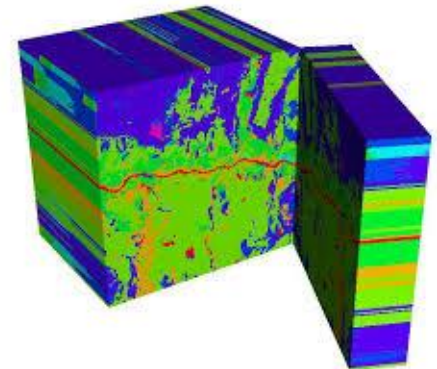
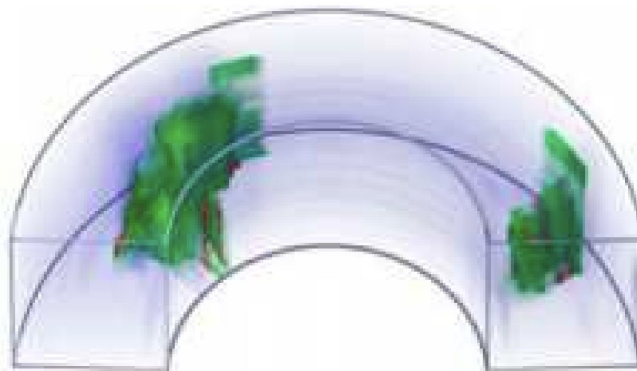
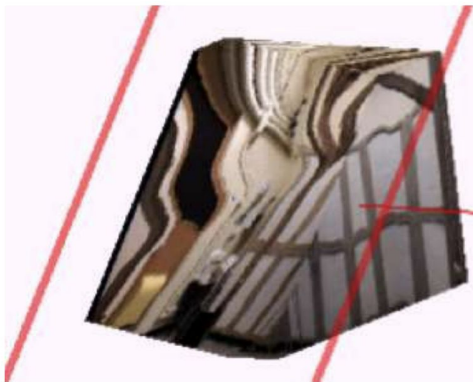
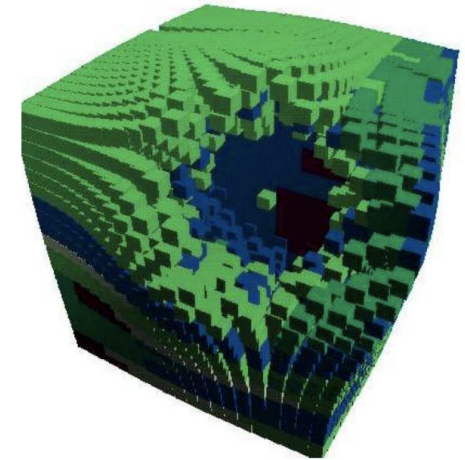
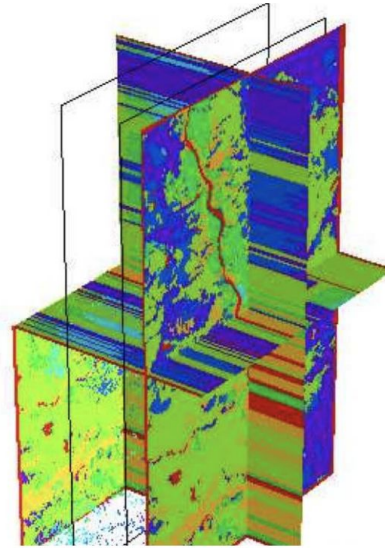
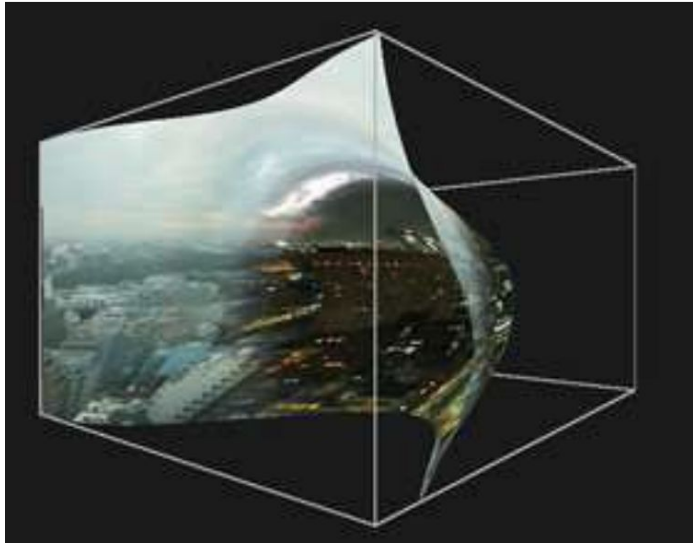


(d)

Space Time Cube

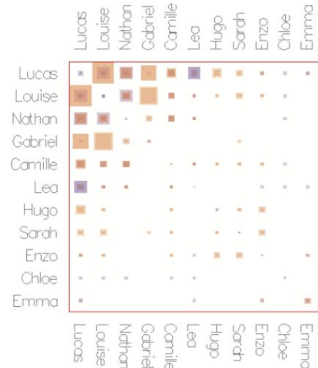


Interactive Exploration

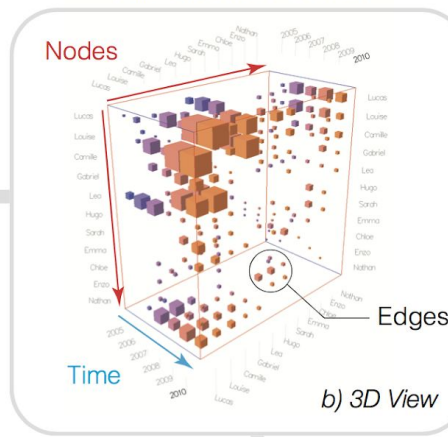


Space Time Cubes

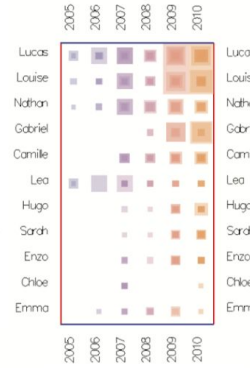
The Matrix Cube



a) Rotation and Time Projection

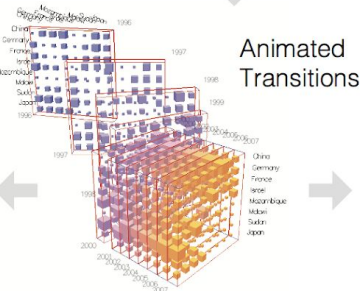
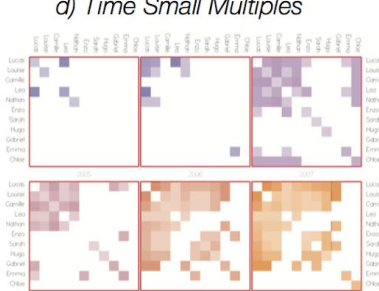


b) 3D View



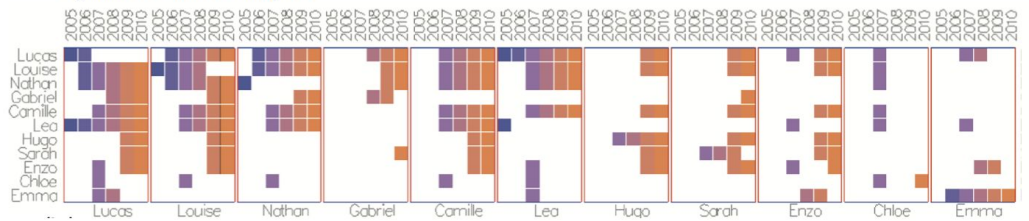
c) Rotation and Node Projection

d) Time Small Multiples

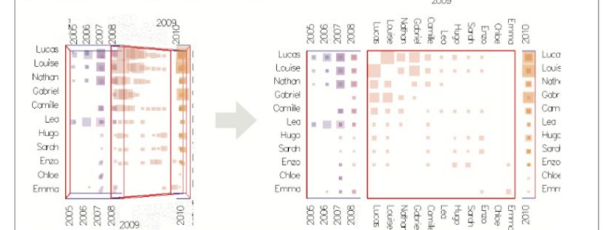


Animated Transitions

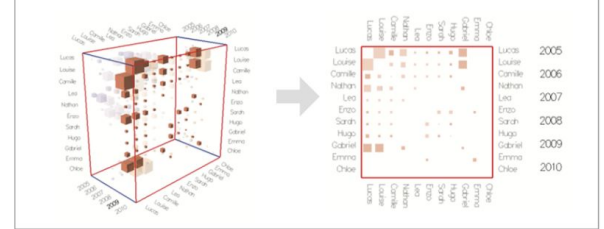
e) Node Small Multiples



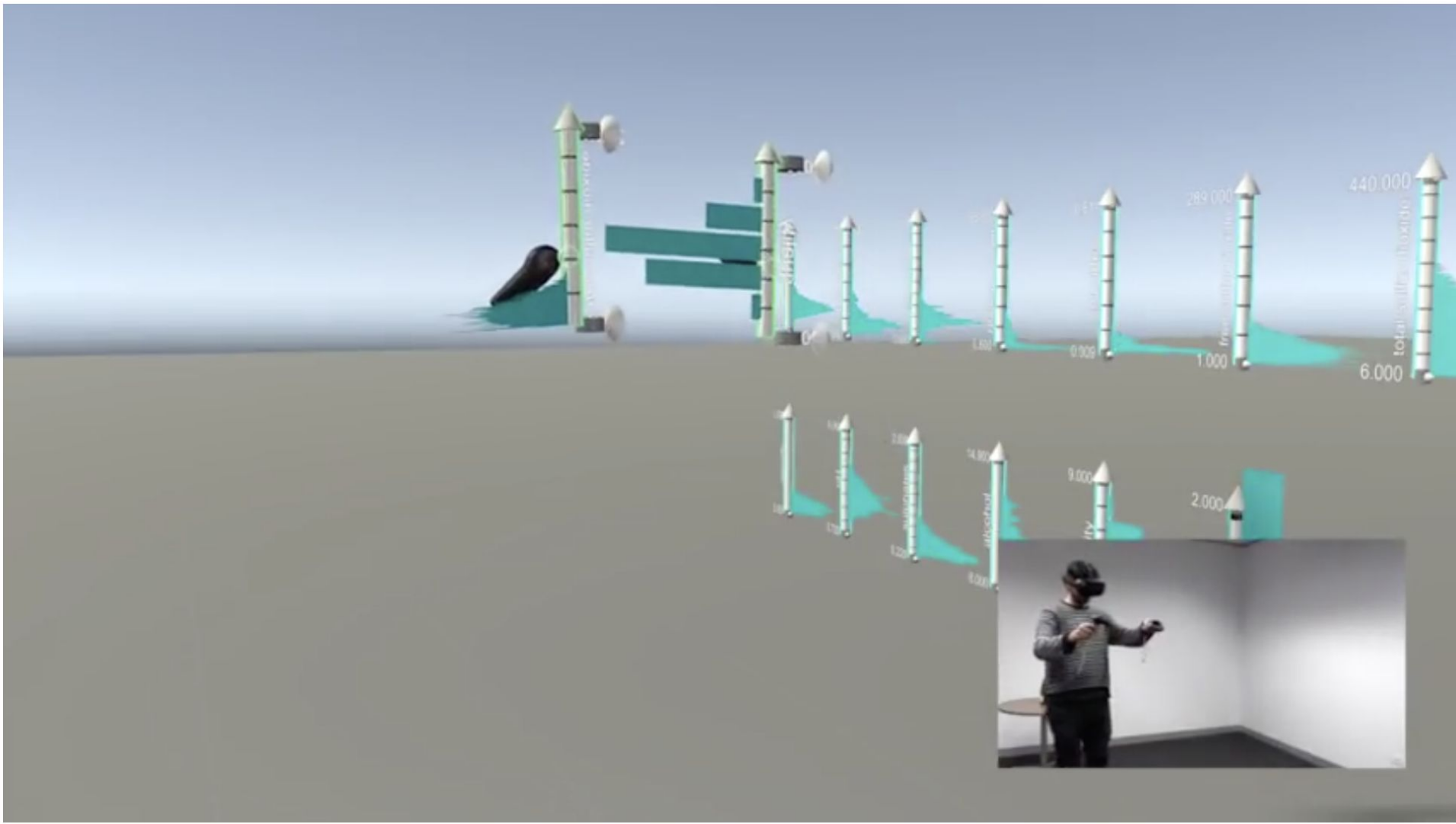
f) Slice Rotation, In-Place



g) Single Slide + Flip Through



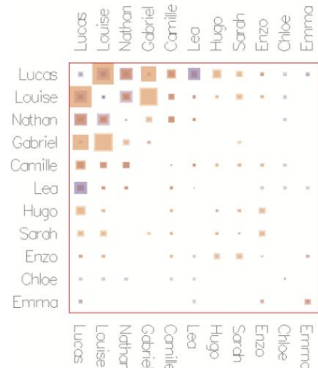
Imaxis



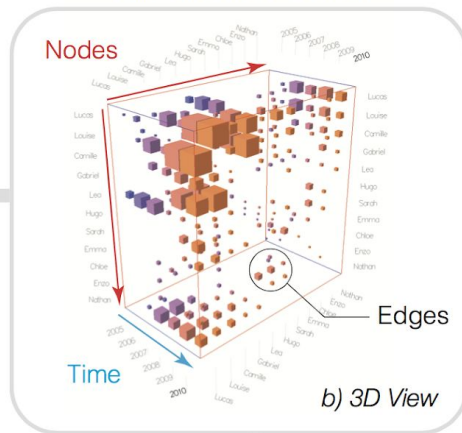
"Try first without interaction"

Balance visualizations and interaction

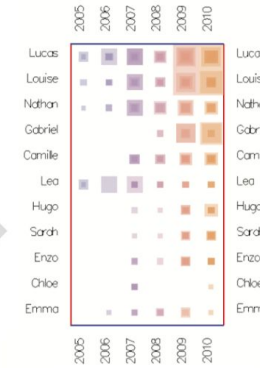
The Matrix Cube



a) Rotation and Time Projection

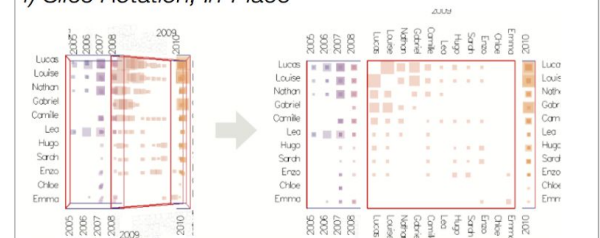


b) 3D View

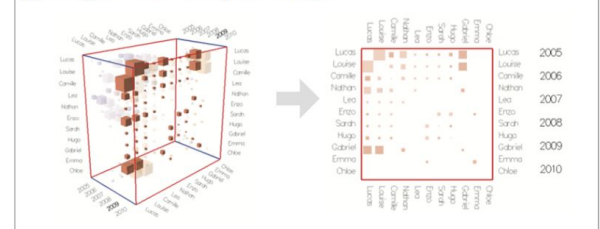


c) Rotation and Node Projection

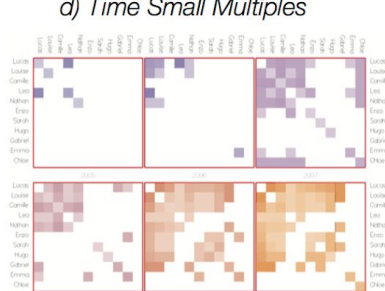
f) Slice Rotation, In-Place



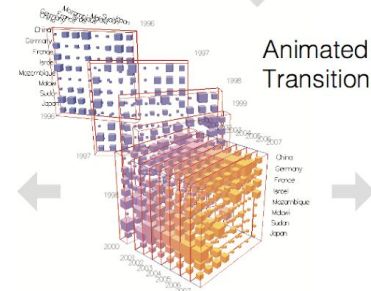
g) Single Slide + Flip Through



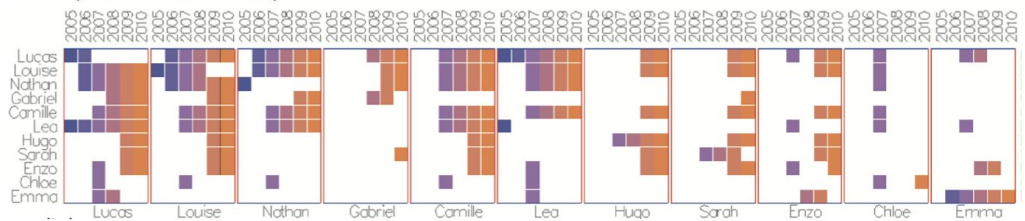
d) Time Small Multiples



Animated Transitions

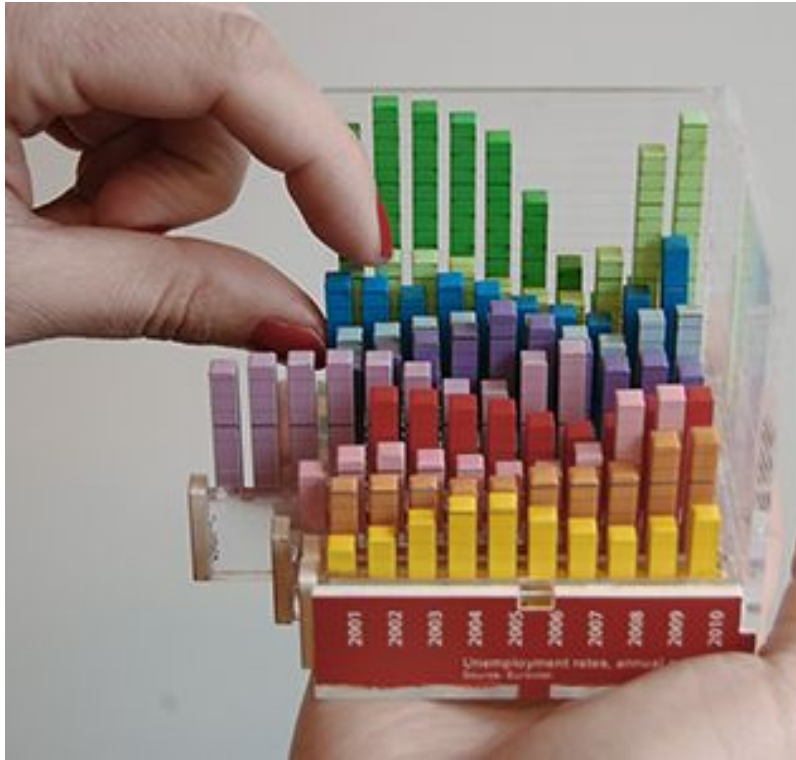


e) Node Small Multiples



Data physicalization

Data Physicalizations



A data physicalization (or simply physicalization) is a physical artifact whose geometry or material properties encode data

- Active perception
- Depth perception
- Haptic senses
- Playfulness and cognition
- Data in the real world

Tokens



Physical (<http://dataphys.org/list>)



Münster Congestion Visualization



Interactivity

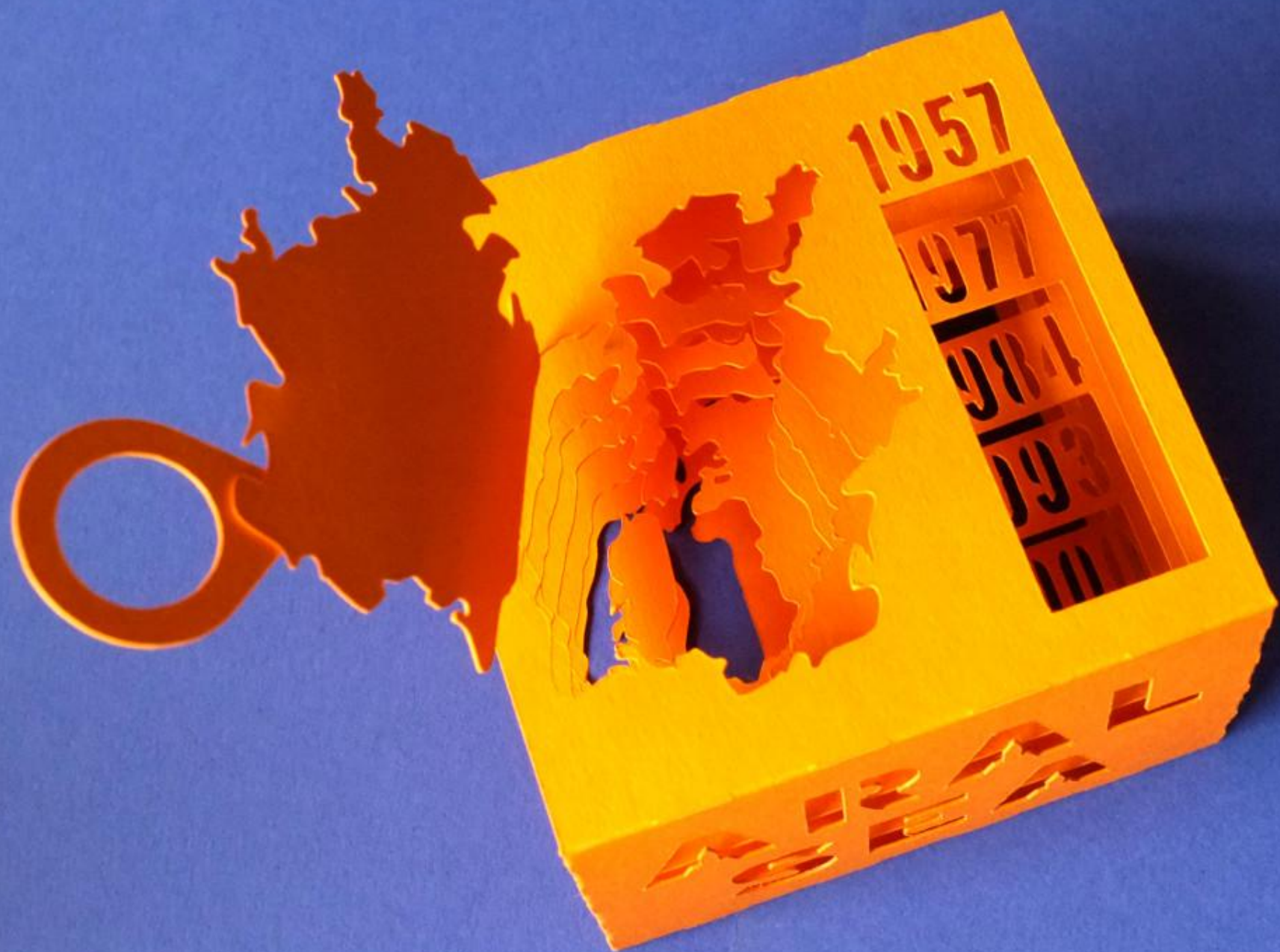


LONDON

MEXICO CITY

MEXICO CITY





Electricity generated and demanded (1951)





DataPhys List (<http://dataphys.org/list>)

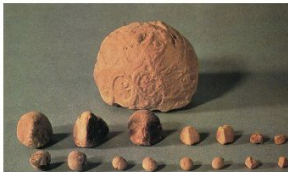
List of Physical Visualizations and Related Artifacts

This is a chronological list of physical visualizations and related artifacts, maintained by [Pierre Dragicevic](#) and [Yvonne Jansen](#). Thanks to [our contributors](#). Feel free to post a [general comment](#) or if you know of another interesting physical visualization, please [submit it](#)!

This list currently has 327 entries. [See recent additions](#). You can also get notified of new entries through [Twitter](#).

[Gallery view](#)[Passive physical visualizations \(190\)](#)[Active physical visualizations \(35\)](#)[Physical models \(33\)](#)[Measuring instruments \(11\)](#)[Interactive installations \(7\)](#)[Enabling technologies \(23\)](#)[Other \(6\)](#)[Uncertain \(22\)](#)

5500 BC – Mesopotamian Clay Tokens



The earliest data visualizations were likely physical: built by arranging stones or pebbles, and later, clay tokens. According to an eminent archaeologist (Schmandt-Besserat, 1999): "Whereas words consist of immaterial sounds, the tokens were concrete, solid, tangible artifacts, which could be handled, arranged and rearranged at will. For instance, the tokens could be ordered in special columns according to types of merchandise, entries and expenditures; donors [...]"

Added by [Pierre Dragicevic](#). Category: [Passive physical visualization](#). Tags: [anthropology](#), [archaeology](#), [clay tokens](#), [mesopotamians](#), [rearrangeable](#)

2600 BC – Inca Quipus



Quipus were complex assemblies of knotted ropes that were used in South America as a data storage device and played an important role in the Inca administration. Only a handful of specialists could use and decipher them. Their meaning mostly remains a mystery but it seems that color, relative position of knots, knot types and rope length were used to encode categorical and quantitative [...]"