cs6964 | January 26 2012

TASKS & INTERACTION

neace

justice

niness

hop

Miriah Meyer University of Utah

LASTTIME

-color

-planar position

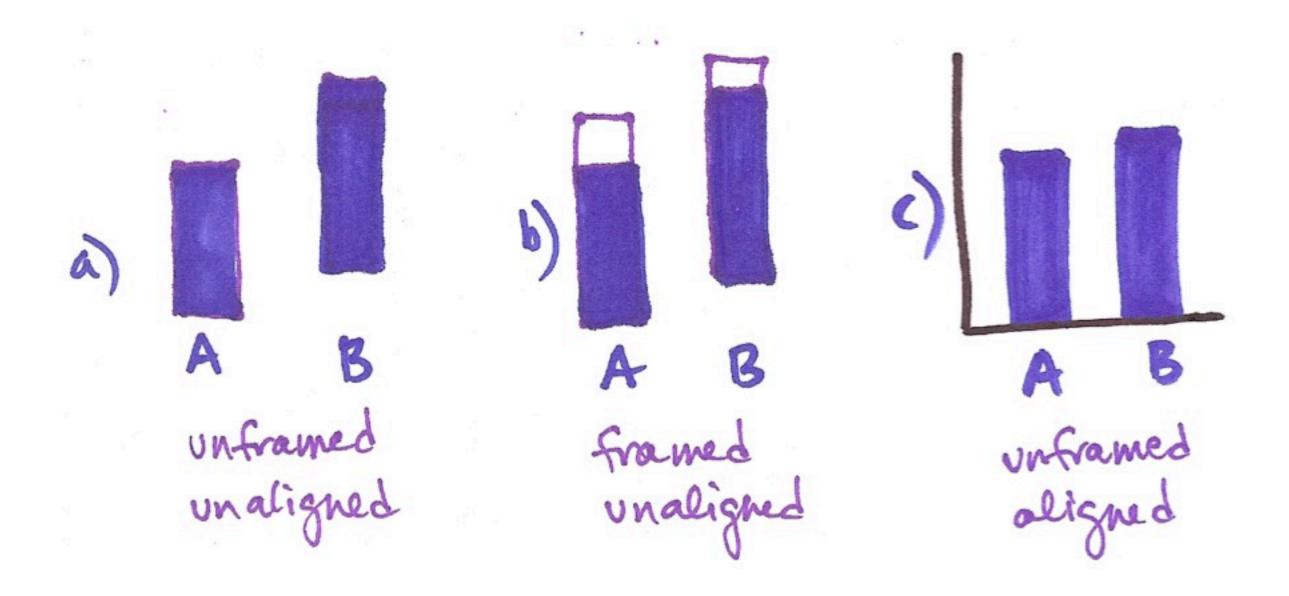
-marks and channels

-relativity of perception

3

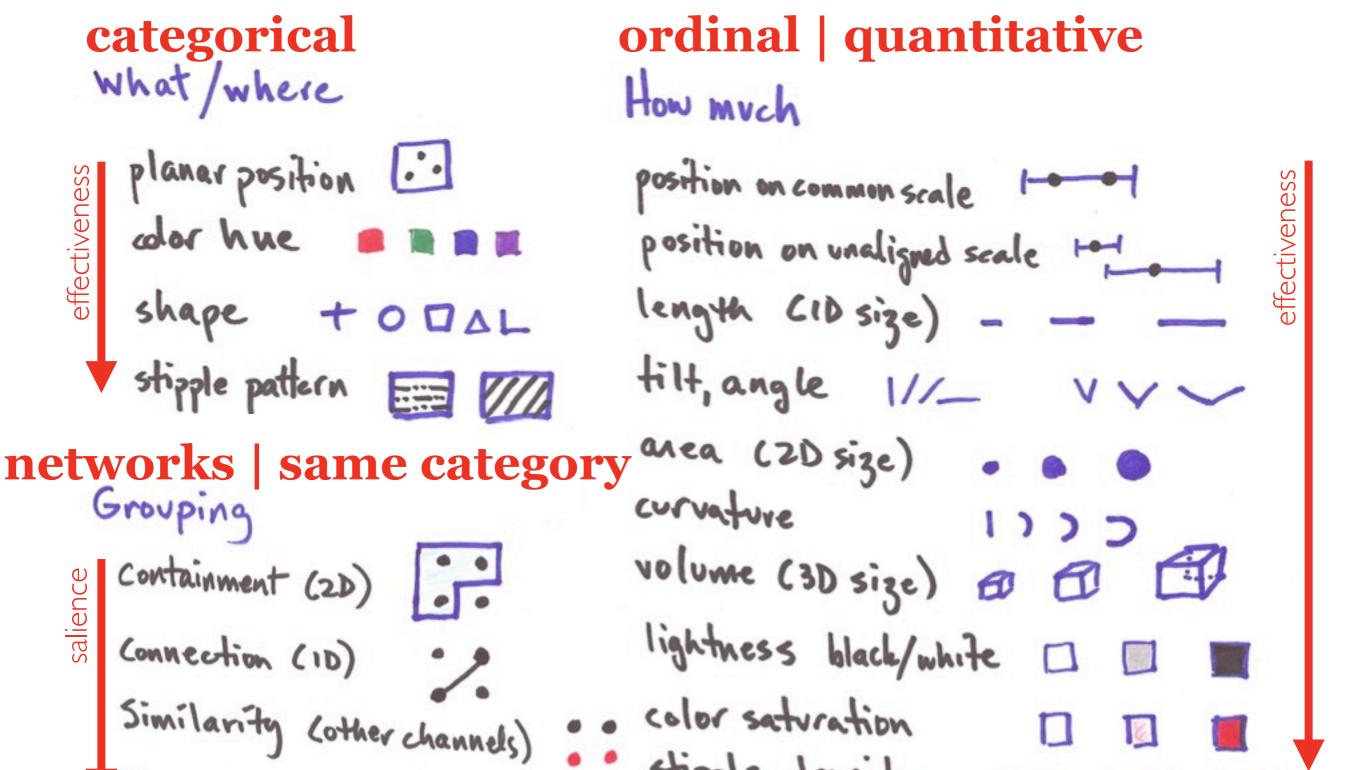
WEBER'S LAW

we judge based on relative, not absolute, differences





OD points ... 1D lines ~/~ 2D aveas



stipple density

categorical

what/where

alor hue

shape

Grouping

stipple pattern

Containment (2D)

Connection (1D)

Proximity (position)

effectiveness

salience

planar position ...

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT THE PLANE?

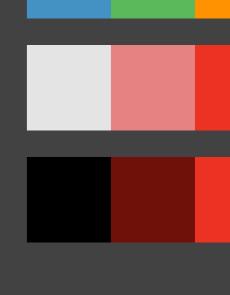
-power does not extend to 3D

perspective cues
 interfere with color and size channels
 occlusion of data

WHY IS COLOR SO HARD TO USE?

Get it right in black and white. Maureen Stone

- -hue: categorical
- -saturation: ordinal and quantitative
- -luminance: ordinal and quantitative



-analysis task taxonomy

-interaction principles

target translate design implement validate

comments on readings?

-analysis task taxonomy

-interaction principles

WHAT ARE THE ANALYSIS TASKS IN A REAL-WORLD QUESTION?

What is cs6964 like? What coffee drink should I order?

- I) retrieve value
- 2) filter
- 3) compute derived data
- 4) find extremum
- 5) sort
- 6) determine range
- 7) characterize distribution
- 8) find outliers
- 9) cluster
- 10) correlate

RETRIEVEVALUE

-analysis task

-given a set of specific items, find attributes of those items

-real-world subquestion

-how many lectures are there in this class?

-how much is a medium latte?

FILTER

-analysis task

-given some concrete conditions on attribute values, find items satisfying those conditions

-real-world subquestion

-which lectures have only two required readings? -which espresso drinks come with milk?

COMPUTE DERIVED DATA

-analysis task

-given a set of items, compute an aggregate numerical representation

-real-world subquestion

-what is the average number of slides per lecture? -what is the median price of all coffee drinks?

FIND EXTREMUM

-analysis task

-find items possessing an extreme value of an attribute over its range of the data set

-real-world subquestion

-what is lecture has the most required readings? -what is the cheapest espresso drink?

SORT

-analysis task

-given a set of items, rank them according to some ordinal metric

-real-world subquestion

order lectures by popularity
order drinks by volume

DETERMINE RANGE

-analysis task

-given a set of items an attribute of interest, find the span of values within the set

-real-world subquestion

-what is the range of time for in-class activities? -what coffee drinks can i order?

CHARACTERIZE DISTRIBUTION

-analysis task

-given a set of items a quantitative attribute of interest, characterize the distribution of that attribute's values over the set

-real-world subquestion

-what is the distribution of homework grades? -what is the distribution of caffeine content?

FIND OUTLIERS

-analysis task

-identify outliers with a given set of items with respect to a given relationship or expectation

-real-world subquestion

-are exceptions to the relationship of lecture time to in-class activity time?

-are their outliers in size to price?

CLUSTER

-analysis task

-given a set of items, find clusters of similar attribute values

-real-world subquestion

-are there groups of students with similar grades? -is there a cluster of typical caffeine content?

CORRELATE

-analysis task

-given a set of items and two attributes, determine useful relationships between the values of those attributes

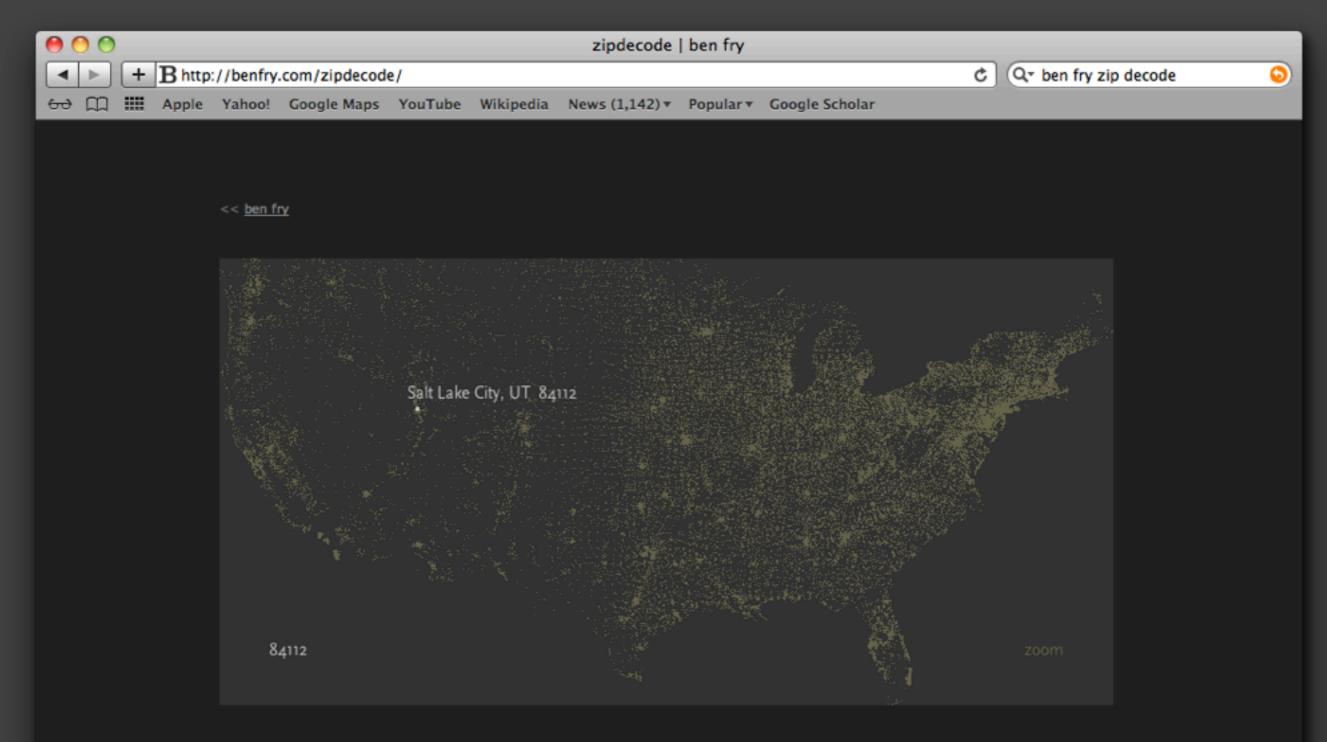
-real-world subquestion

- -is there a correlation between lecture length and lecture popularity?
- -do different genders have a preferred coffee drink?

-analysis task taxonomy

-interaction principles -classes of change -eyes over memory

CLASSES OF CHANGE changing selection



Hit the letter **z**, or click the word **zoom** to enable or disable zooming. Hold down **shift** while typing a number to replace the previous number (U.S. keyboards only).

zipdecode

This project began a very short sketch (a few hours) that I created because I was curious about how the numbering works for postal codes in the states.

A detailed description of this project (and source code for an updated version) can be found in my book <u>Visualizing Data</u>.

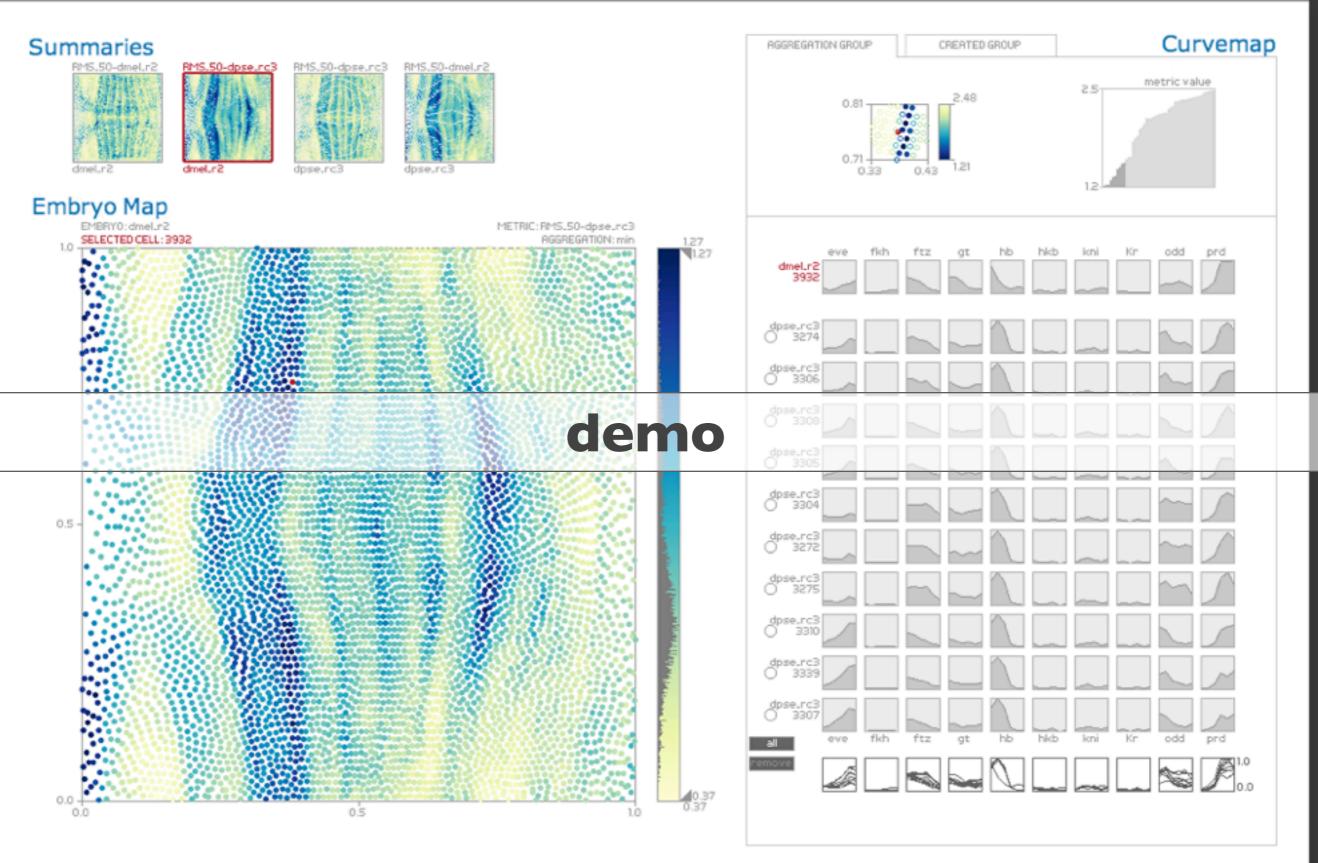
Last updated 28 September 2004... This version adds several features over the original, including zoom, some new colors (thanks to <u>Eugene</u> <u>Kuo</u>), and a better zip code database (because of all the people who

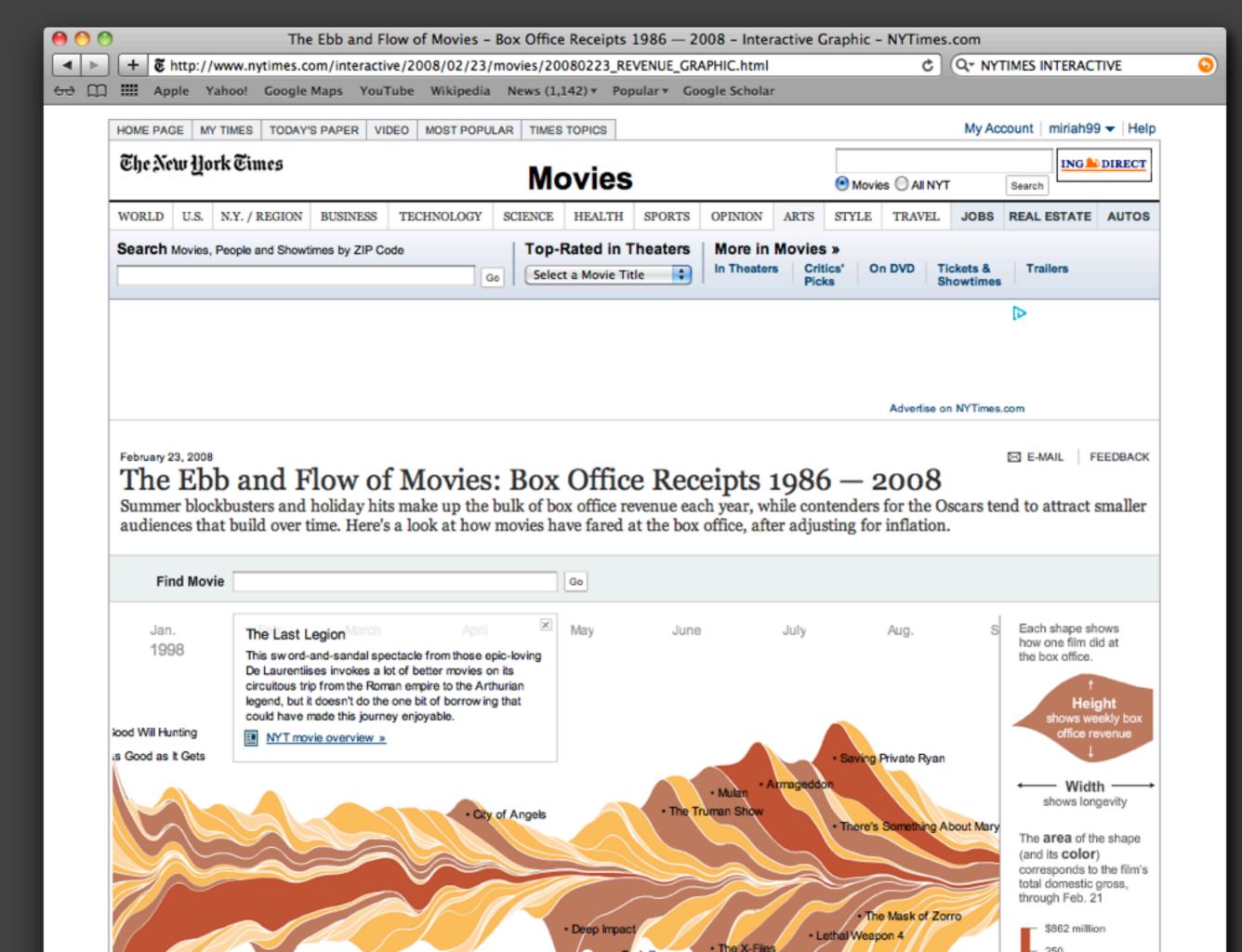


CLASSES OF CHANGE changing highlighting

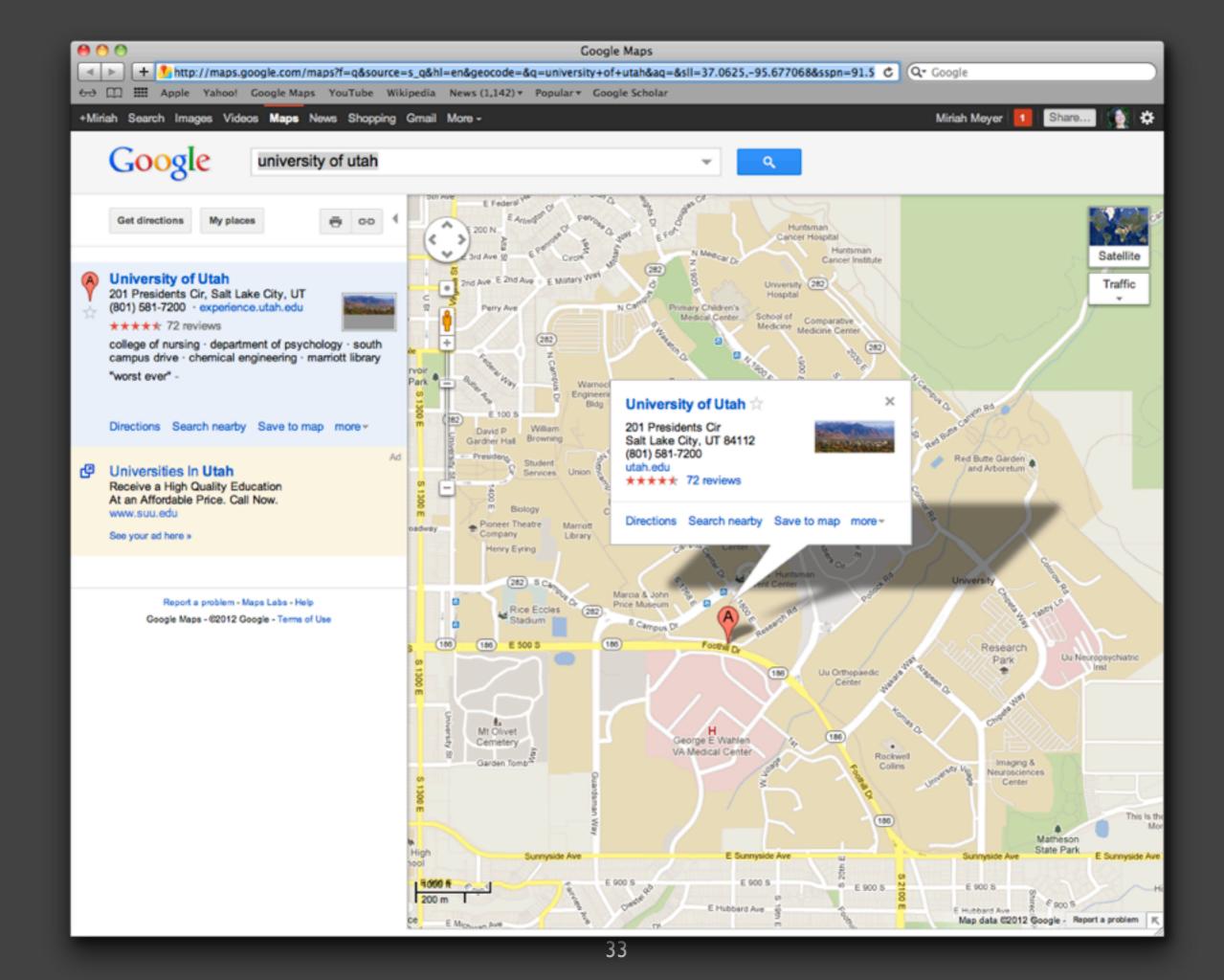


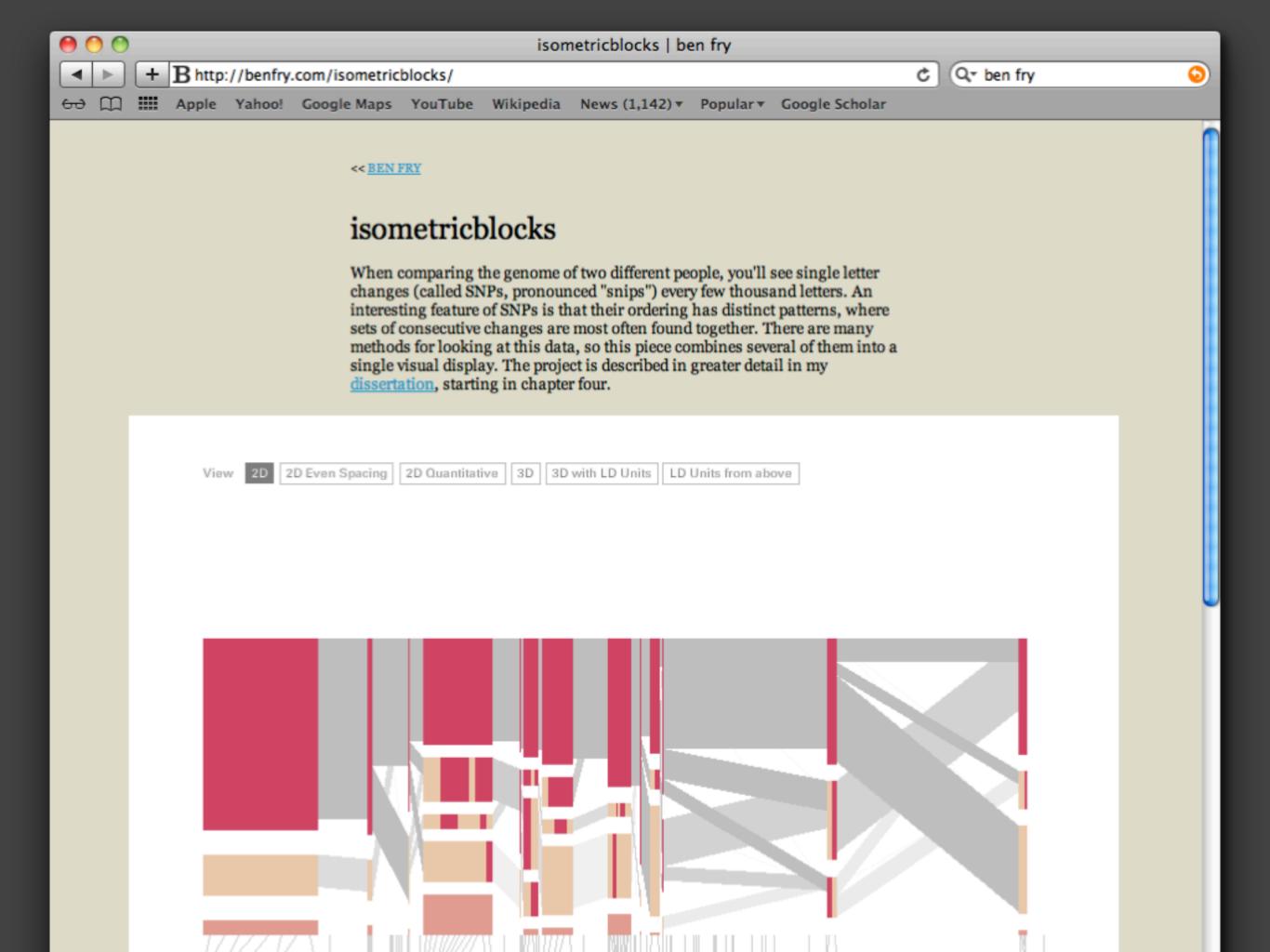
MulteeSum





CLASSES OF CHANGE changing view | navigation





CLASSES OF CHANGE changing spatial ordering | sorting



EYES OVER MEMORY

-many interaction techniques implicitly rely on memory

-very limited working memory

"It is things that make us smart" Donald Norman

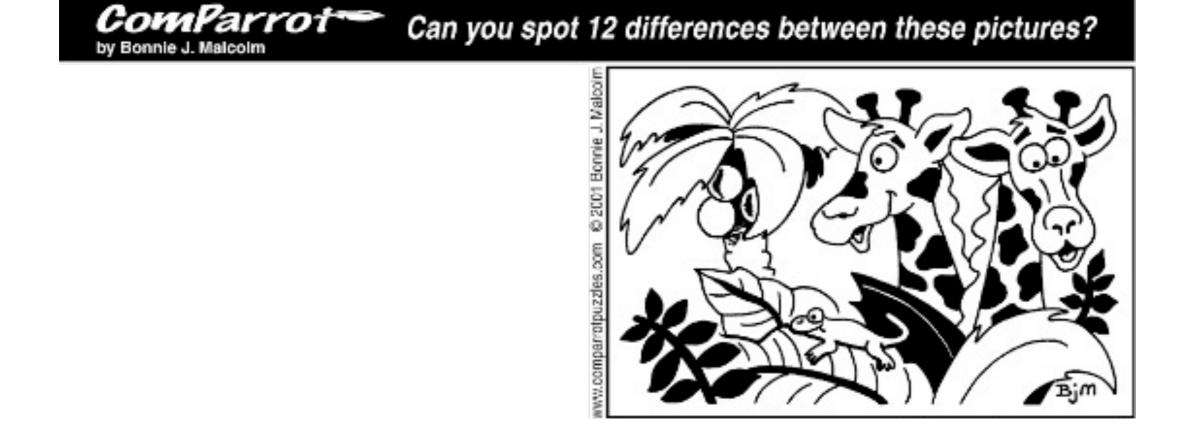
IMPLICATIONS FOR ANIMATION

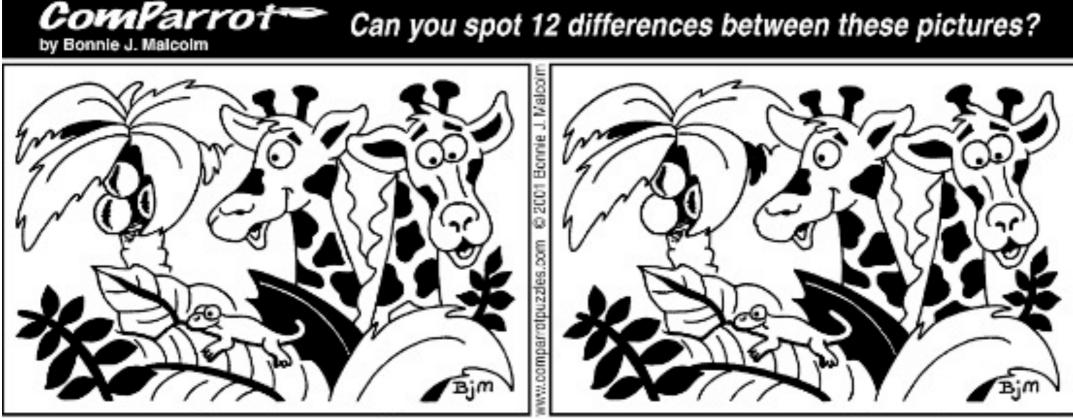
-external versus internal memory

- -easy to compare views by moving eyes
- -hard to compare view to memory of what you saw



Can you spot 12 differences between these pictures?





Solution: 1. Top tree leaf removed. 2. Nose line on left giraffe removed. 3. Shadow on lower left coconut removed. 4. Leaf vein below geolo removed. 5. Ear line on left giraffe removed. 6. Bottom spot on right giraffe colored in. 7. Small leaf at right of tree colored in. 8. Hom on right giraffe moved. 9. Spot on left giraffe moved. 10. Branch on left side shorter. 11. Geolo tall longer. 12. Geolo eye missing.

Int. J. Human-Computer Studies (2002) 57, 247–262 doi:10.1006/ijhc.1017 Available online at http://www.idealibrary.com.on IDE



Animation: can it facilitate?

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Graphics have been used since ancient times to portray things that are inherently spatioviRECOMMENDEDECREADING used to

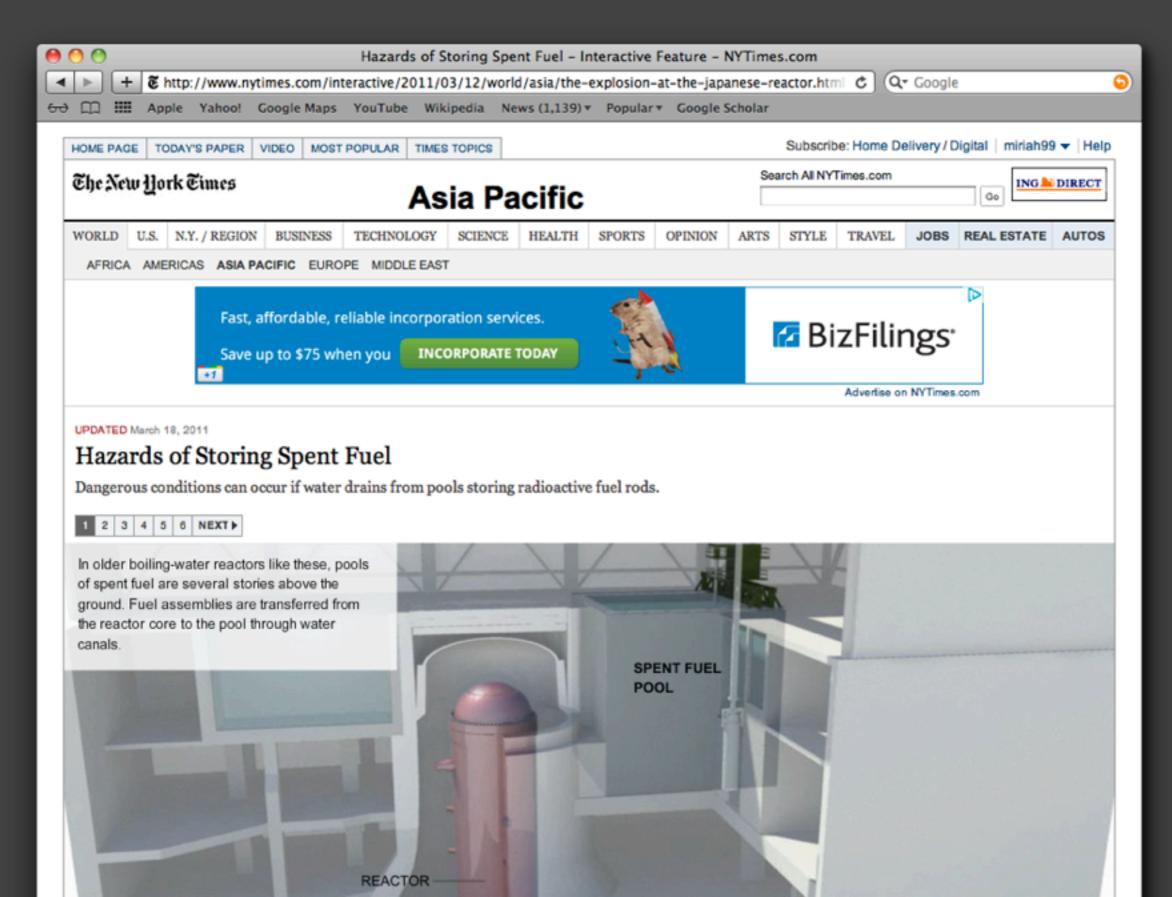
charts. The assumption is that graphics can facilitate comprehension, learning, memory, communication and inference. Assumptions aside, research on static graphics has shown that only carefully designed and appropriate graphics prove to be beneficial for conveying complex systems. Effective graphics conform to the Congruence Principle according to which the content and format of the graphic should correspond to the content and format of the conveyed. From this, it follows that animated graphics should be effective in portraying change over time. Yet the research on the

WHEN TO USE ANIMATION?

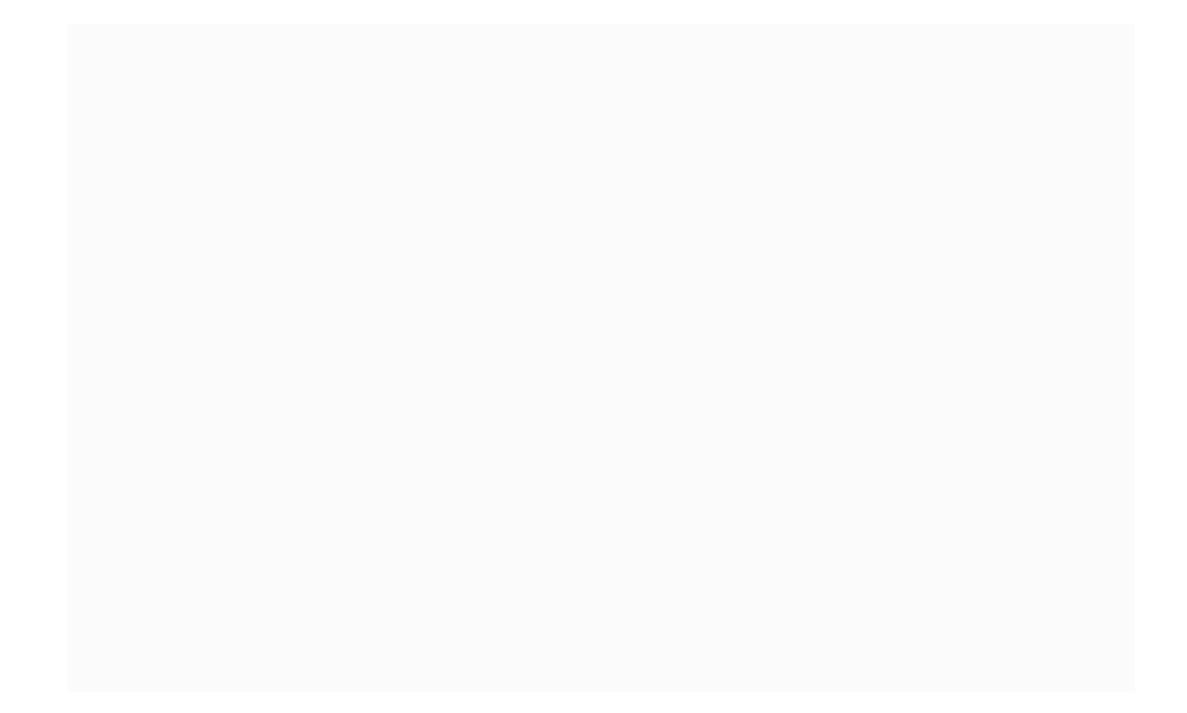
GOOD: STORYTELLING

1			Hans	Rosling s	hows the be	st stats you	ve ever seen	Video on TED.com	_		
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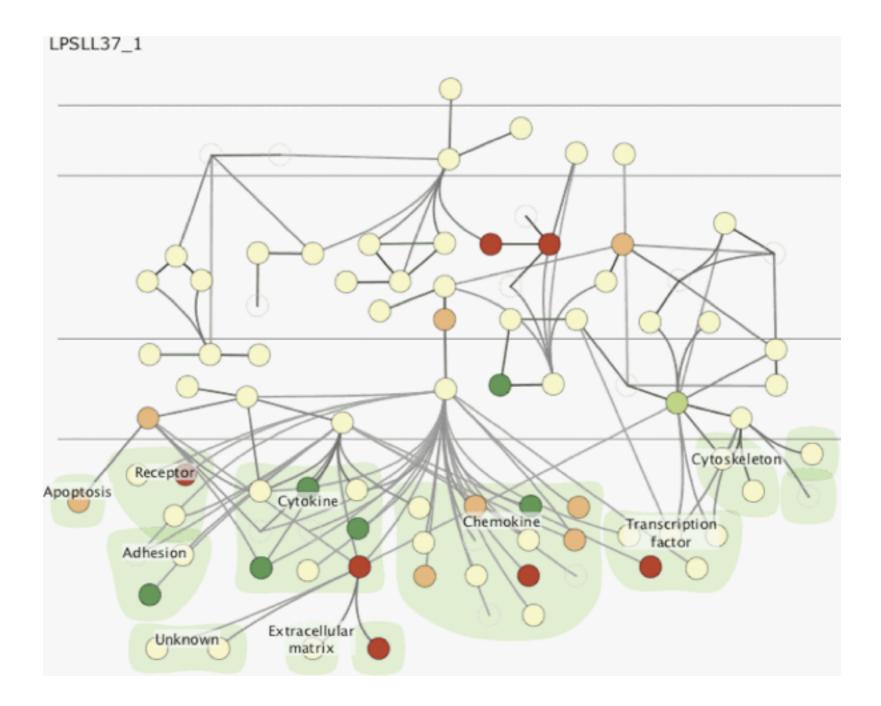
GOOD: STORYTELLING



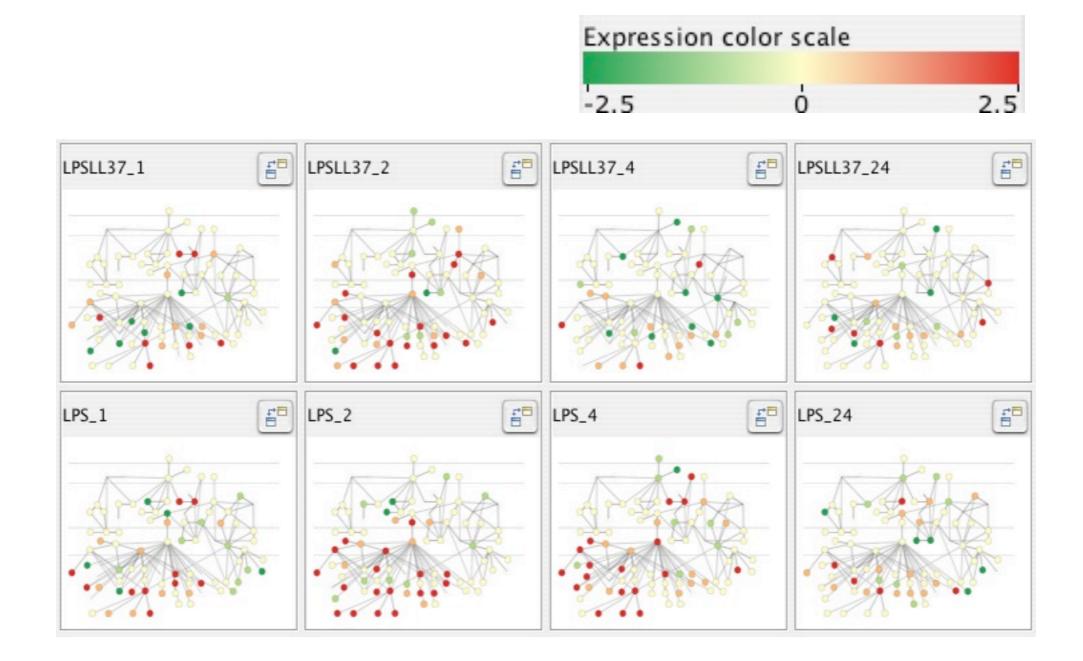
GOOD: TRANSITIONS



BAD: MULTIPLE STATES WITH MULTIPLE CHANGES



BAD: MULTIPLE STATES WITH MULTIPLE CHANGES alternative: small multiples



Barsky 2008

questions?

THE PANCAKE CHALLENGE

target

translate

design

implement

validate

L7: Data and Task Abstraction 1 REQUIRED READING

What is a Affinity Diagramming?

Affinity Diagramming is a very simple but powerful technique for grouping and understanding information.

In particular, affinity diagramming provides a good way to identify and analyze issues. There are several variations of the technique.

When is affinity diagramming appropriate?

Use affinity diagramming in a workshop environment when you want participants to work together identifying, grouping and discussing issues.

You can also use affinity diagramming when you have a large amount of information—for example, at the end of a contextual enquiry, when you may have hundreds or even thousands of individual notes.

How is affinity diagramming conducted?

Affinity diagramming simply consists of placing related items together.

Although this can be done electronically for very small sets of data (using a word processor or spreadsheet program), it is better to work with paper. In group situations, always use paper.

Give participants some minutes for this activ ask them to stop when a large majority of participants have stopped.



Get all participants to gather at a vertical sur suitable for Post-It notes. Windows are appro

Encourage participants to place notes, one a time, on the surface. As each note is placed, participants may add similar notes in close proximity.