# TASKS \& INTERACTION 

Miriah Meyer

University of Utah


## LAST TIME

-relativity of perception
-marks and channels
-planar position
-color

WEBERS LAW
we judge based on relative, not absolute, differences
a)

un framed unaligned

framed unaligned
c)

unframed aligned

## MARKS <br> geometric primitives


categorical
what/where

networks | same category
Grouping

ordinal | quantitative
How much
position oncommonscale $1--1$
position on unaligned scale length (iD size) - - tilt, angle $1 / / \sim \quad \vee \vee \sim$ area (2D size) curvature 1) 10 volume (3D size)
lightness blact/white
color saturation
stipple density

# 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.<br>Maureen Stone

-hue: categorical
-saturation: ordinal and quantitative

-Iuminance: ordinal and quantitative
-analysis task taxonomy
-interaction principles

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 selectionG $\square$ Apple Yahoo! Google Maps YouTube Wikipedia News (1,142) F Popularv Google Scholar
$\lll$ ben fry


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. keyboardis only).

## zipdecode

This project began a very short sketch (a few hours) that 1 created because I was curlous about how the numbering works for postal code: In the states.

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

Last updated 28 September 2004... This version adds several features over the original, Induding zoom, some new colors (thanks to Eugene Kuo), and a better zip code database (because of all the people who
f 1,542 people like this
NameVoyager: Explore name trends letter by letter $\quad$ Embed This

Expecting a baby? Click here to get a free subscription to American Baby!
Baby Name $>$ mariah
Press 'enter' to see exact matches.

## CLASSES OF CHANGE

 changing highlighting
## Summaries



Embryo Map


AGGREGATION GROUP $\qquad$


## 



demo

## 




## The Ebb and Flow of Movies: Box Office Receipts 1986-2008

Summer blockbusters and holiday hits make up the bulk of box office revenue each year, while contenders for the Oscars tend to attract smaller audiences that build over time. Here's a look at how movies have fared at the box office, after adjusting for inflation.


## CLASSES OF CHANGE changing view | navigation

GOOgle university of utah $\square$

Get directions
My places


A University of Utah
201 Presidents Cir, Salt Lake City, UT (801) 581-7200 - experience.utah.edu * * * * 72 reviews
college of nursing - department of psychology - south campus drive chemical engineering marriott library worst ever"

Directions
Search nearby
Save to map

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Soe your ad here s

Repot a problem - Mapa Labs - Help Google Maps - e2012 Google - Tems of Une



## CLASSES OF CHANGE

 changing spatial ordering | sortingAch

EYES OVER MEMORY

# -many interaction techniques implicitly rely on memory 

-very limited working memory
"It is things that make us smart"

## IMPLICATIONS FOR ANIMATION

-external versus internal memory

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



## GomParrot







Int. J. Human-Computer Studies (2002) 57, 247-262
doi:10.1006/ijhc. 1017
Available online at http://www.idealibrary.com.on IDE $\mathbf{L}^{\text {® }}$

Animation: can it facilitate?
Barbara Tversky and Julie Bauer Morrison ${ }^{\dagger}$
Department of Psychology, Jordan Hall; Bldg. \#420 Stanford, CA 94305-2130 USA. email: bt $\{j u l i e\} @ p s y c h . s t a n f o r d . e d u$.

## Mireille Betrancourt

I.N.R.I.A. Rhone-Alpes, 655, Av. de l'Europe, 38330 Montbonnot St-Martin, France. email: mireille.betrancourt@inria.fr.
(Received 1 March 2001 and accepted in revised form 4 April 2002)

# RECOMMENDED READING <br> herently 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 concepts to be conveyed. From this, it follows that animated graphics should be effective in portraying change over time. Yet the research on the

## WHENTO USE ANIMATION?

## GOOD: STORYTELLING



TALKS
Hans Rosling shows the best stats you've ever seen


| 3,471,109 Views | ELike 33k |
| :---: | :---: |
| INTERACTIVE TRANSCRIPT | - |
| ABOUT THE SPEAKER | , |
| ABOUT THIS TALK | $\checkmark$ |

You've never seen data presented like this. With the drama and urgency of a sportscaster, statistics guru Hans Rosling debunks myths about the so-called "developing world."

曹
THE ROLEX ARTS INITIATIVE PAIRS ESTABLISHED MENTORS WITH EMERGING PROTÉGES FOR A YEAR OF CREATIVE COLLABORATION

## GOOD: STORYTELLING



## GOOD: TRANSITIONS

## BAD: MULTIPLE STATES WITH MULTIPLE CHANGES

LPSLL37_1


## BAD: MULTIPLE STATES WITH MULTIPLE CHANGES alternative: small multiples


questions?

THE PANCAKE CHALLENGE


# 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 appr

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

