

# Opening the Black Box of Interaction in Visualization

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VIS Tutorial 2014



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT

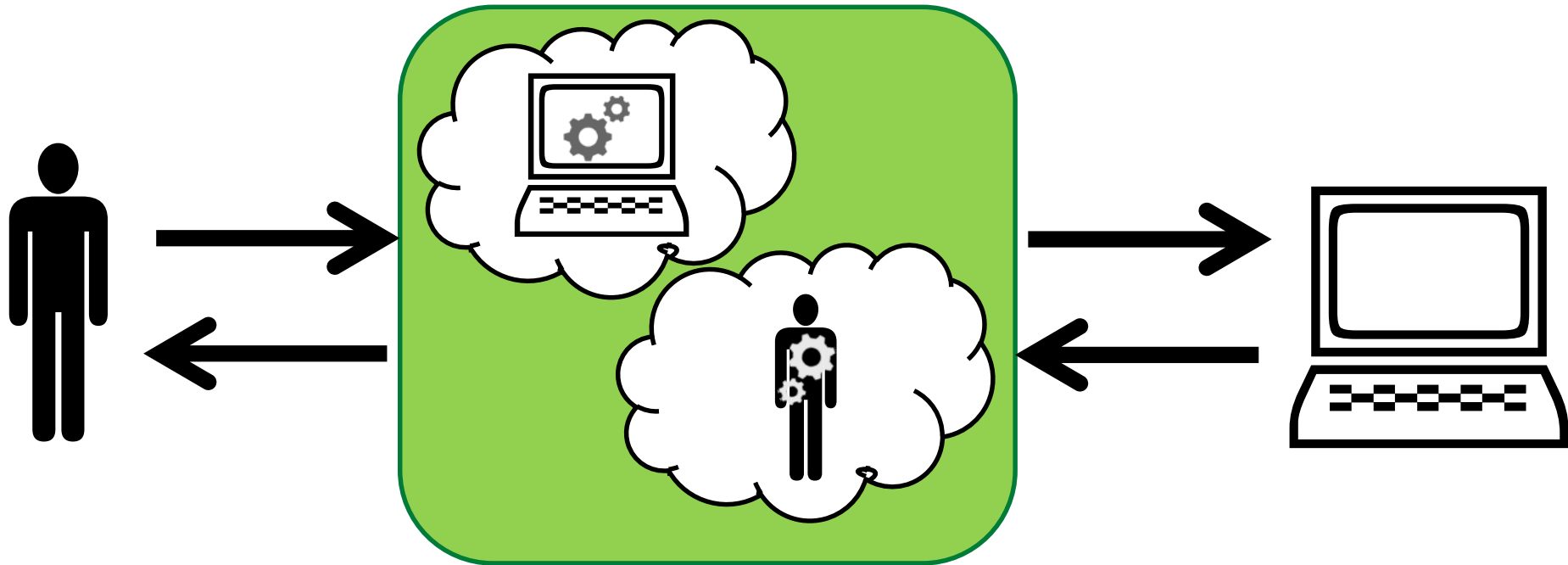


1. Fraunhofer IGD, Rostock, Germany
2. TU Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany
3. Dominikus Baur Interfacery

# **PART III: INTERACTION METAPHORS AND GUIDELINES**

Speaker: Dominikus Baur

# Part 3: Interaction metaphors



**Activities:** What the user does to trigger a change in the computer (*Action*)

**Metaphor:** What the user thinks the computer is doing and vice versa (*Understanding*)

**Architecture:** What the computer actually does (*Reaction*)

# 6Ws of Interaction

**WHY** do we interact?

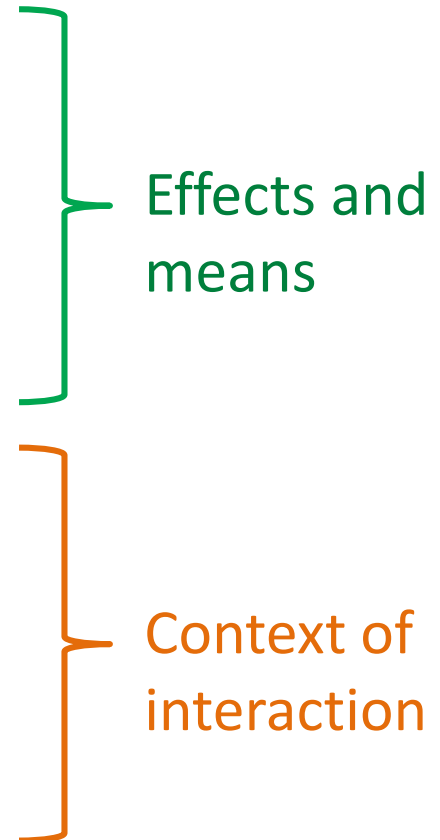
**WHAT** is the purpose?

**HOW** do we interact?

**WHO** interacts?

**WHEN** do we interact?

**WHERE** is interaction used?



[adapted from Roth13, Jansen et al 13]

**ENABLE**

**INTERACTIVE  
DATA EXPLORATION**

**ENABLE**  
**UNDERSTANDABLE**  
**MEMORABLE**  
**INTERACTIVE**  
**DATA EXPLORATION**

# INTERACTION DESIGN





# 1\_verplank-interaction-design.avi





**ENABLE**  
**UNDERSTANDABLE**  
**MEMORABLE**  
**INTERACTIVE**  
**DATA EXPLORATION**

# PROCESS

# What are you designing?

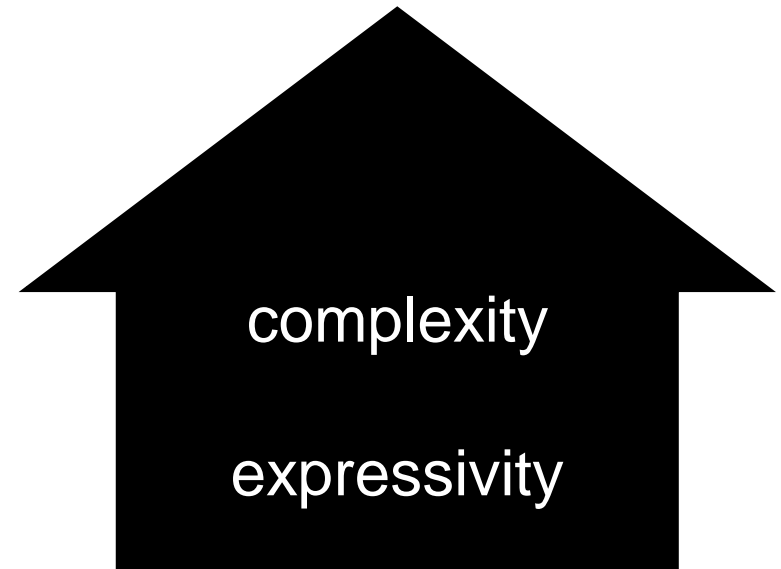
- Data exploration/analysis tool
- Data presentation
- (proof-of-concept for visualization technique)

# Context

- Audience (researchers, analysts, general public)
- Platform (desktop, interactive surface, mobile)
- Data (fixed dataset with known insights, fixed dataset, real-time data)

# Goals

- in-depth analysis
- casual exploration
- quick lookup



# Data presentation architecture

- basically: prioritize aspects of your data
- which aspects to visualize how?
- start with static representations (along visual variables)
- additional info (details-on-demand) via interaction

# Visual variables

LES VARIABLES DE L'IMAGE			POINTS			LIGNES			ZONES	
XY 2 DIMENSIONS DU PLAN										
Z TAILLE										
VALEUR										
LES VARIABLES DE SÉPARATION DES IMAGES										
GRAIN										
COULEUR										
ORIENTATION										
FORME										



# Visual encoding

- depends on your data
- iterative process
- can be intertwined with or preceded by interaction

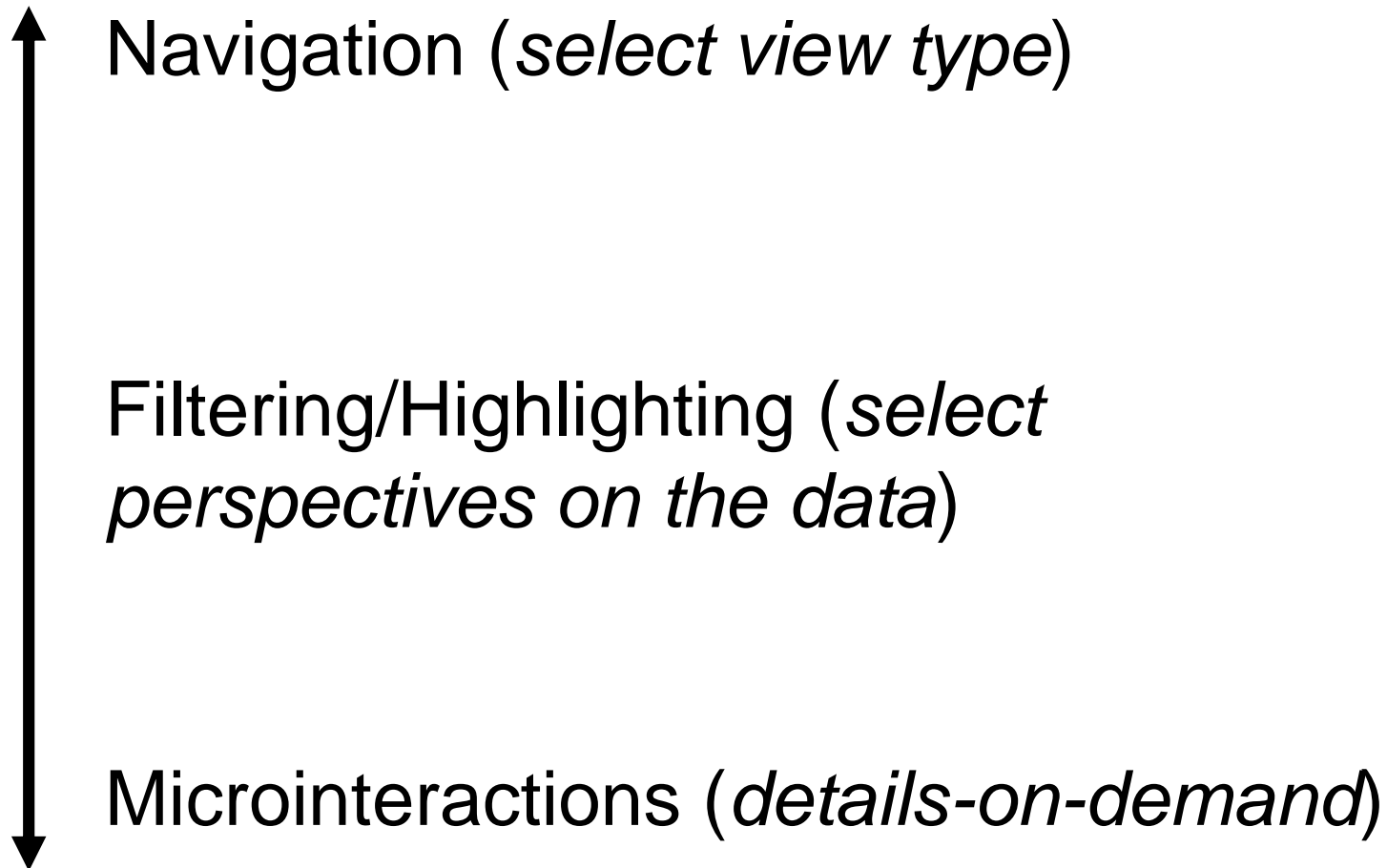
# Interaction

- see various models from part 1
- based on goals and context
- for existing techniques: use learned interactions
- for novel techniques/platforms: use learned interactions from the platform



# 2\_touchwave.avi

# Interaction scale



GOAL

Visual  
Representation /  
Encoding

Data  
Presentation  
Architecture

Interaction

METAPHOR

# HEURISTICS

# HCI “Laws”

- Fitts’ Law (Paul Fitts 1954)
- Hick’s Law (William Edmund Hick 1952)
- Teslers’ Law (Larry Tesler 1984)

# Heuristics examples:

- Shneiderman: 8 golden rules
- Nielsen: 10 Usability Heuristics
- ...



# 8 golden rules

1. Strive for consistency.
2. Enable frequent users to use shortcuts.
3. Offer informative feedback.
4. Design dialog to yield closure.
5. Offer simple error handling.
6. Permit easy reversal of actions.
7. Support internal locus of control.
8. Reduce short-term memory load.

# Elmqvist et al.: Fluid Interaction

- DG1:** Use smooth animated transitions between states
- DG2:** Provide immediate visual feedback on interaction
- DG3:** Minimize indirection in the interface
- DG4:** Integrate user interface components in the visual representation
- DG5:** Reward interaction
- DG6:** Ensure that interaction ,never ends‘
- DG7:** Reinforce a clear conceptual model
- DG8:** Avoid explicit mode changes

[Elmqvist et al. 2011]



## 10 Usability Guidelines You Just HAVE To Follow

Gulf of what?? Number 7 made me tear up a little.

posted on Aug. 14, 2014, at 8:14 a.m.



**Dom Swaggio**  
Usability Chief



289



### 1. Prevent errors



BUZZFEED IN



Meet The Two Brothers  
Shocking "Hood Prank"  
Videos People Can't St

Connect with BuzzFeed A



# Heuristics

- Absolute minimum of interaction design
- Usually tells you what NOT to do!
- Works well as checklist
- Can be used for evaluation

# METAPHORS

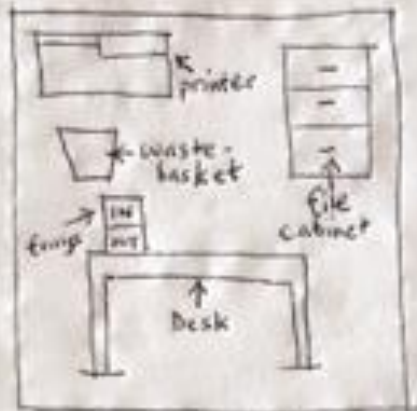
„The essence of metaphor is understanding and experiencing one kind of thing in terms of another.“

*Lakoff & Johnson: Metaphors We Live By*

# Metaphors

- in IxD: mental model that both designers and users adhere to
- users can rely on knowledge about how one thing works to operate the other
- shortcut towards understanding and memorizing and interface

# Metaphor example: desktop

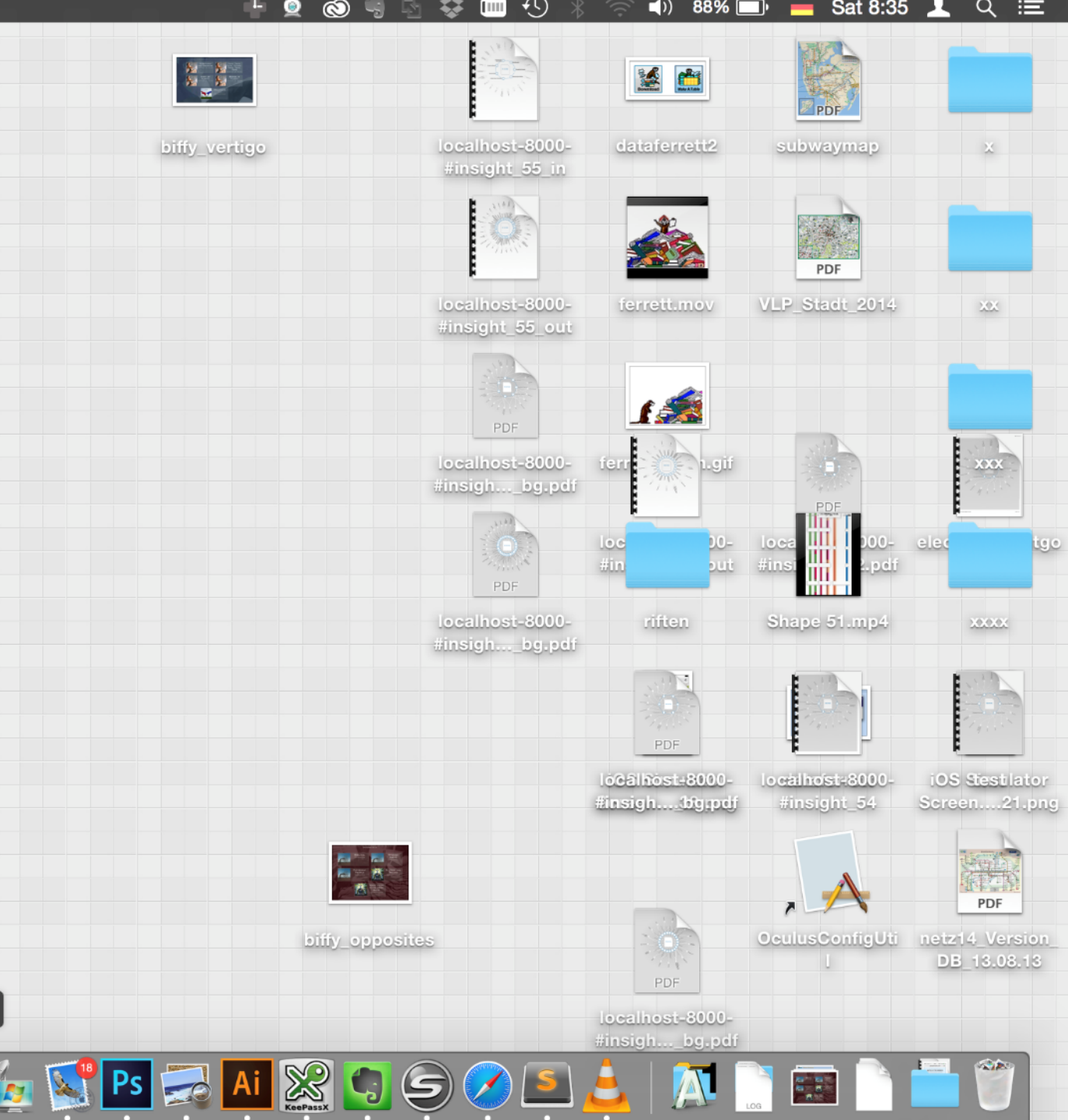


Office Schematic

⊙      ⊠      ∞∞∞∞  
PRINT, FILE, DELETE, MAIL

↓  
all are inter-doc  
actions  
— a —  
INTRA-DOC use cut & paste  
physical metaphor  
What's analog for  
INTER-DOC ?  
↓  
Grab & Move !!!





# Metaphor example: desktop

Groups

# All Contacts

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- J
- K
- L
- M
- N
- O
- P
- Q
- R
- S
- T
- U
- V
- W
- X
- Y
- Z
- #

Q Search

## A

Casandra Adamek

Admin

Administrator

April Adrian

Katina Aguilera

Aku

Patricia Allaire

Kaye Almaraz

Dudley Andino

Fausto Andino

Anna Ankney

Anonymous



## Casandra Adamek

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email **im.kid.beans@example.biz**

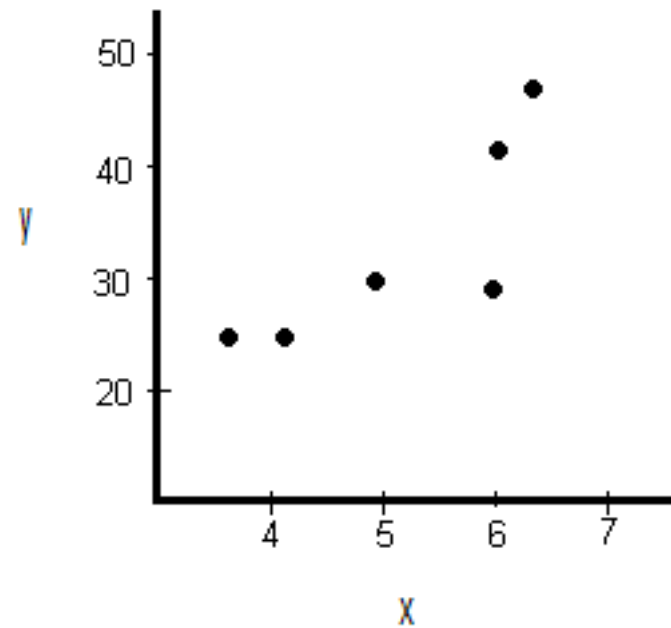
work **48920 San Carlos  
68292 Salt Lake City  
USA**

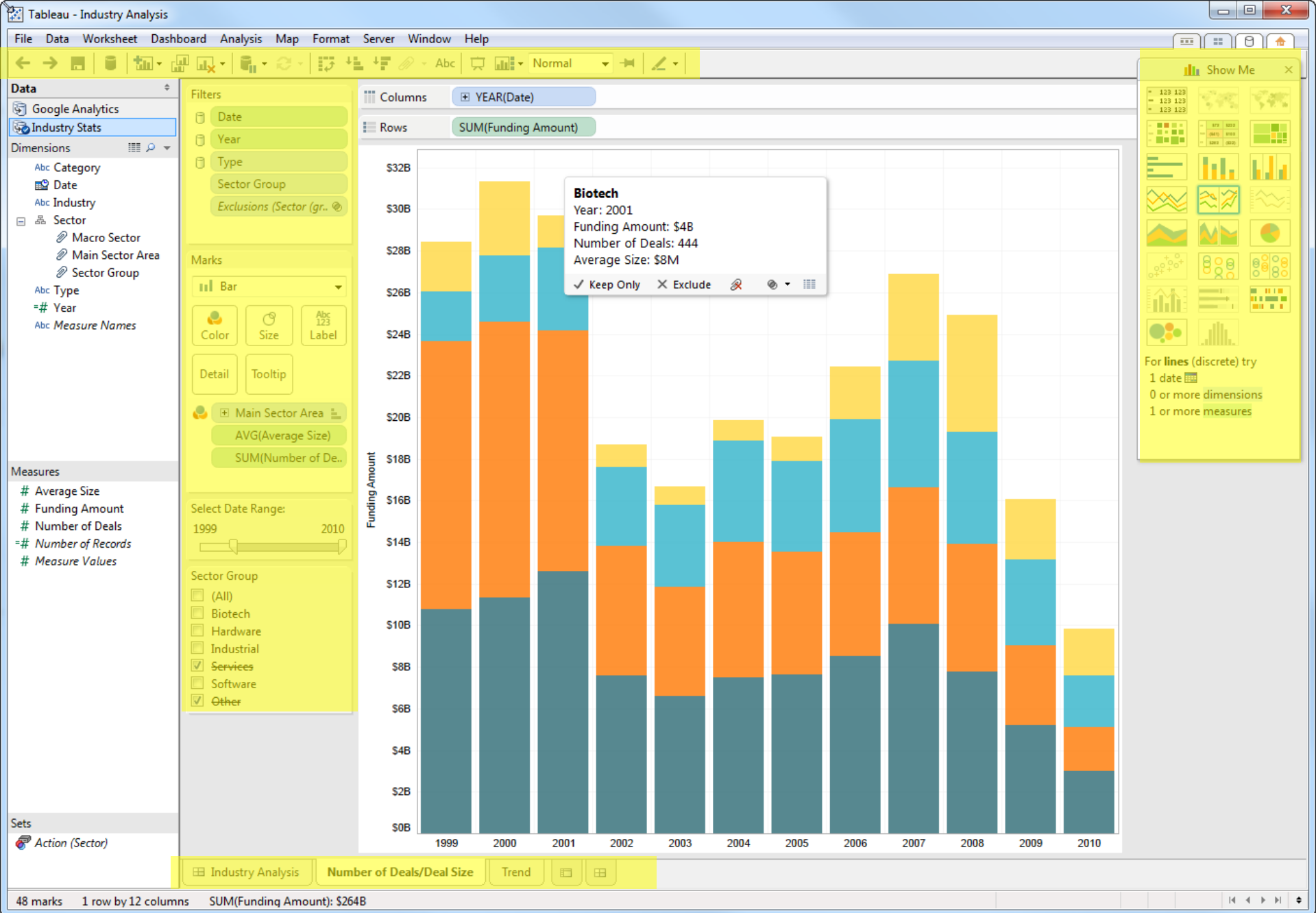
notes

Edit

Share

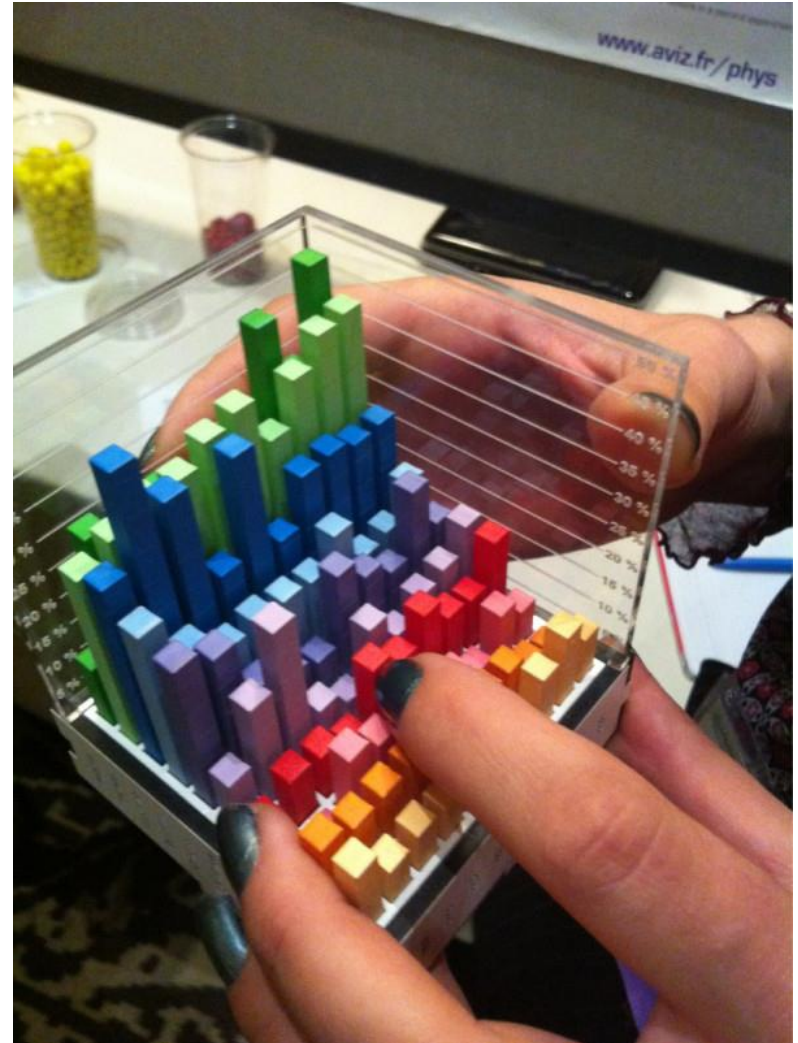
# Metaphors in visualization?





# Visualizations as physical objects

<http://twitpic.com/b53yc8/full>



# Visualizations as physical objects:





3\_heider-simmel.mp4

# Heider-Simmel Illusion



# 4\_metaphor-physical.avi





# 5\_metaphor-orientation-evernote.avi



# 6\_metaphor-orientation-facebook.avi



# 7\_fun-facebook-messages.avi

# Metaphors: Benefits & caveats

- Pro:
  - clear entry point
  - solves problems of discoverability and orientation
- Con:
  - too strict adherence, lose benefits of digital medium
  - users expectations are created by metaphor

GOAL

Visual  
Representation /  
Encoding

Data  
Presentation  
Architecture

Interaction

METAPHOR

# CONTEXT

**Context**

**Explicit  
Interaction**

# Context

- Audience (researchers, analysts, general public)
- Platform (desktop, interactive surface, mobile)
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# Dynamic context: sensors

- more and more sensors in computers and phones
- intricate, real-time, super-human data
- especially useful for start-up

# Trivial dynamic context

- time of day
- day of week/month

# Dynamic context: geolocation

- second-most important dimension after time
- implemented in more or less every device
- works well in tandem with compass

# Dynamic context: Others

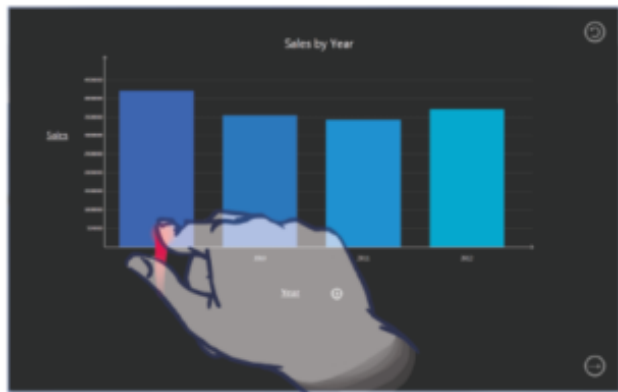
- Camera
- Microphone
- Touch
- Device orientation
- Bio-sensors

**EXAMPLE FOR ONE  
SPECIFIC DEVICE  
CONTEXT:  
MOBILE/TOUCH  
INTERACTION**

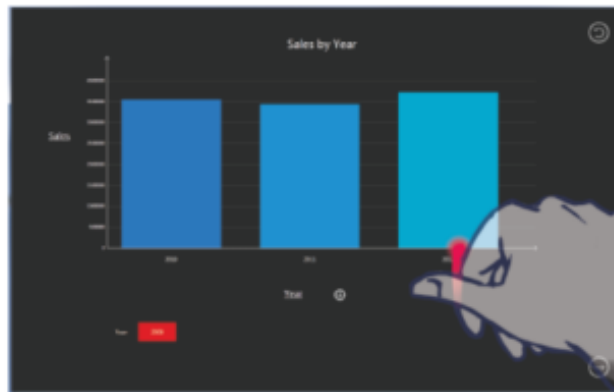


8\_mobile-interaction-nutshell.mp4

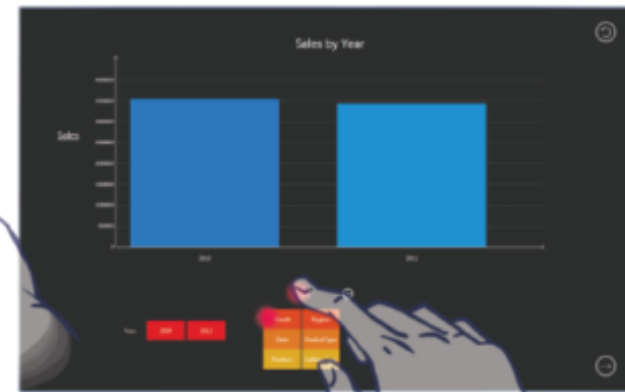
# Mobile Interaction in a nutshell:



Flick down graph element to filter out



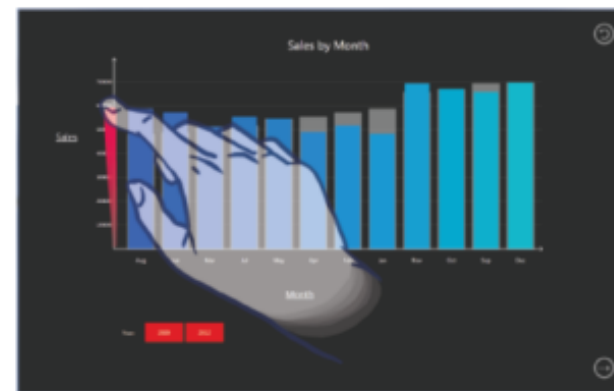
To add to filter, flick down graph element to exclude it from the view



Select x axis to change it



X axis changes and keeps filters



Drag vertically along axis to sort by ascending order (hold to preview state and release for final change)



[Drucker et al.: TouchViz 2013]



# 9\_touch-scatterplots.mp4

[Sadana et al.: AVI 2014]

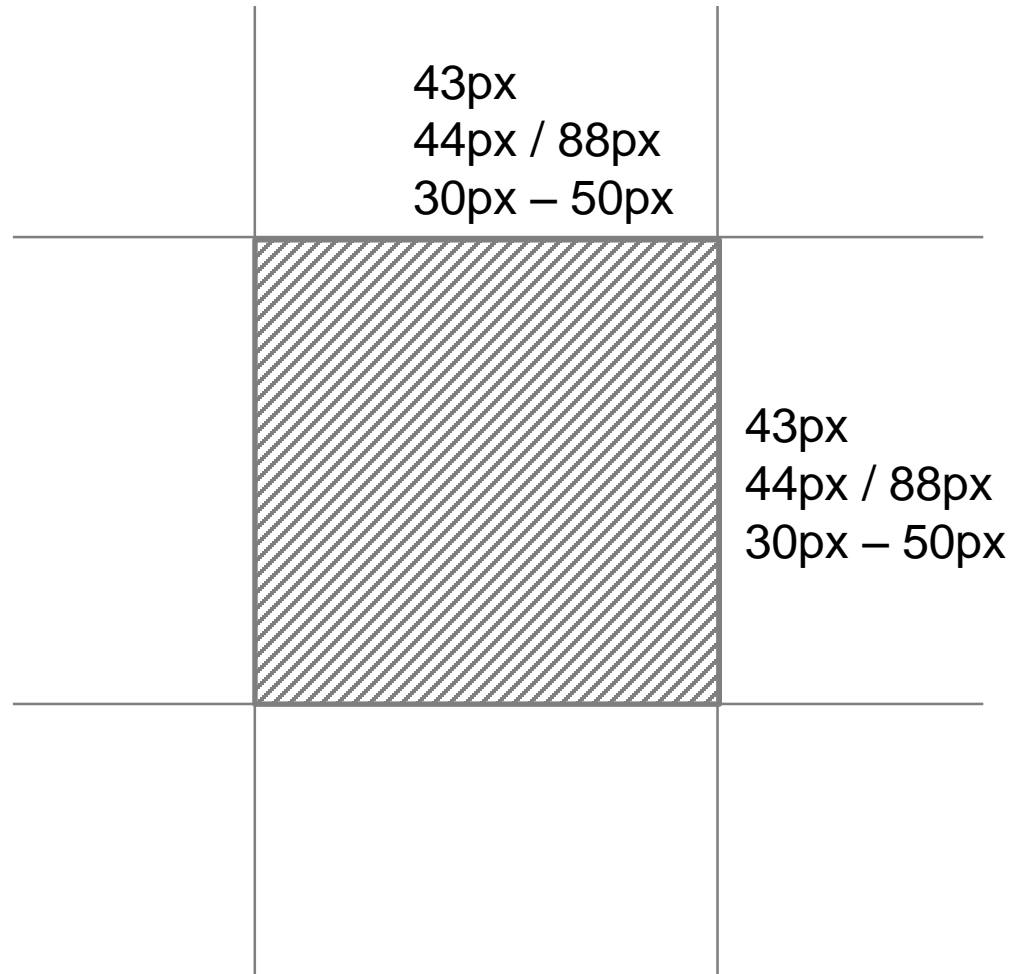




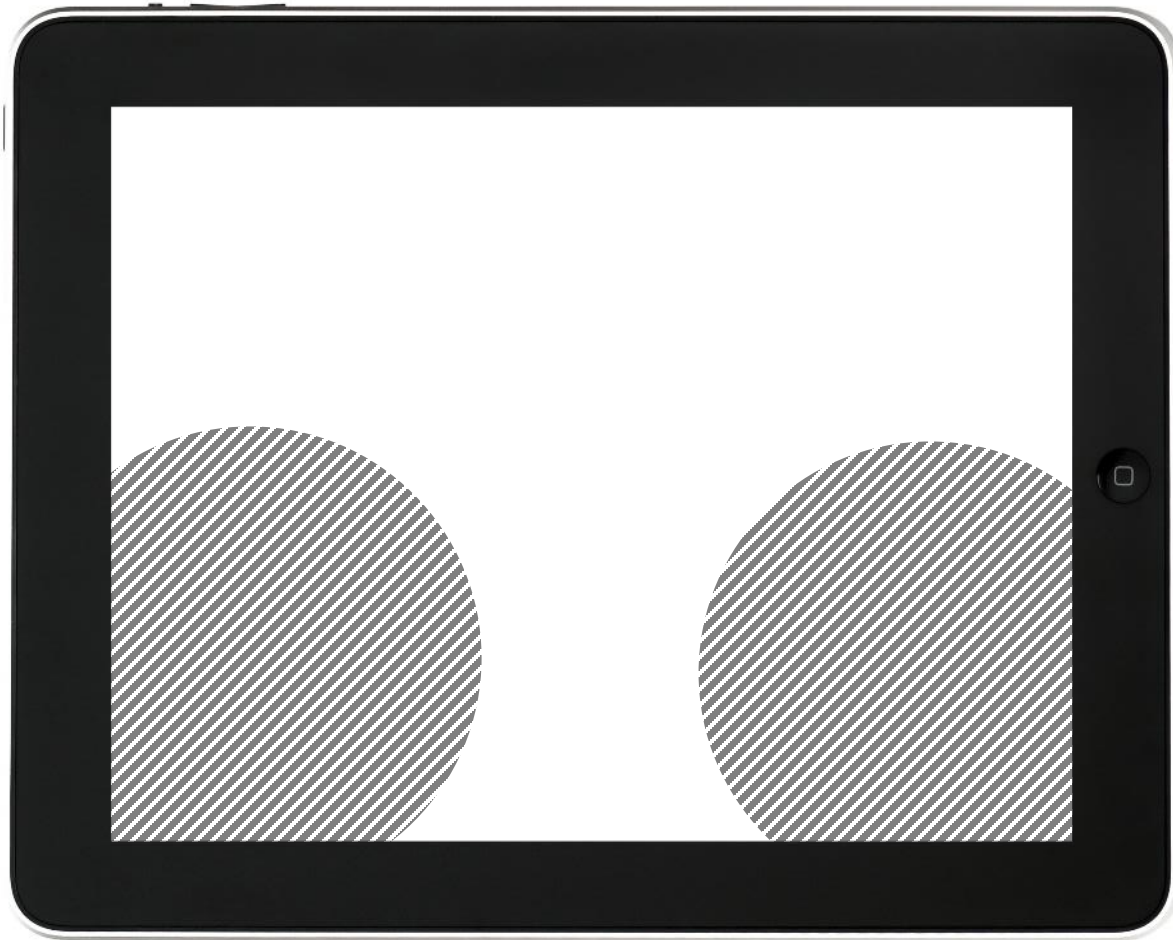
10\_point-it.avi

[Sultanum et al.: ITS 2011]

# Ergonomics



# Ergonomics II



REC



DRUM

LEAD

BASS

# Raw Bass



RHYTHM



RANGE



SCALE STEPS

Pitch

# Discoverability

App: „FIGURE“

PATTERN

TWEAKS

SONG

MIX

SYSTEM

# Learned interactions/conventions





Status

Photo

Check In

### Music



Last.fm

4 minutes ago

A little known duo called **Daft Punk** pre-released their new album this morning on **iTunes**, and **Last.fm** users have responded. With Random Access Memories dominating the real time charts, what are your thoughts on it?

#### Top Artists

1.	Daft Punk	22238
2.	Vampire Weekend	3711
3.	The National	3665
4.	Lana Del Rey	3063
5.	Radiohead	2195
6.	David Bowie	2190
7.	The Beatles	2105
8.	Muse	2078
9.	Depeche Mode	2067

# Touch/mobile devices

- ergonomics
- context (social, environmental)
- discoverability
- learned interaction/conventions
- fun!

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