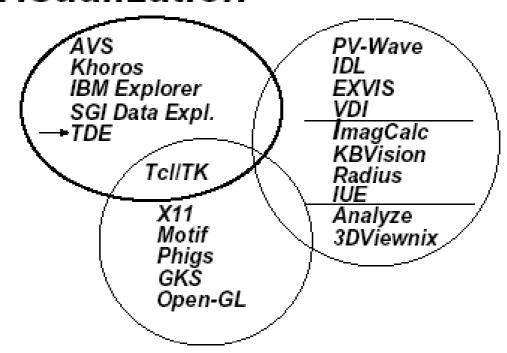
Gudrun Klinker

October 28, 1993

1. Different Approaches to Visualization



- Customizability vs. Domain-Specificity
- Performance / Control flow
- Data Representations (dynamic/static)
- Data Presentations
- Explorative Capabilities
- [Collaboration]

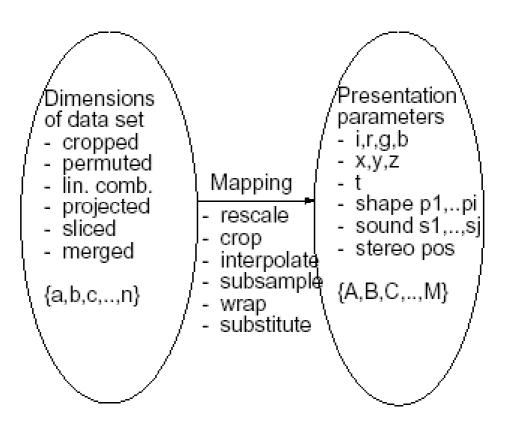
2. Data Presentation vs. Data Representation

Observation: There are many ways (dimensions) for visualizing a data set.

- Intensity- and color-images
- Graphs and surface plots
- Icons
- Printed numbers
- Movie loops
- Sounds
- Various styles, overlaid or interleaved.

All dimensions are created equal.

Data mapping:



E.g: Intensity image

- As terrainmap: {x,y,i} > {x,y,z}
- As movieloop (x- vector): {x,y,i} > {x,t,i}
- As movieloop (graph): {x,y,i} > {x,t,z}

3. Data Exploration

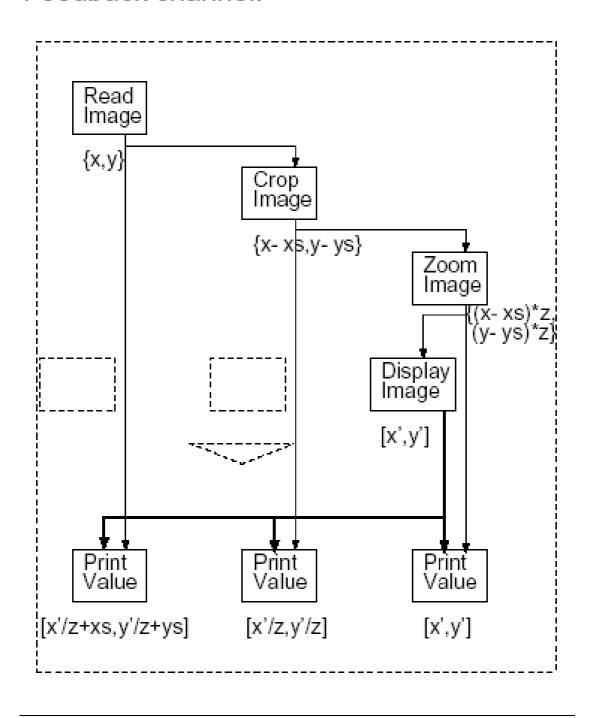
Observation: Users don't just look at their data. They want to

- Explore (probe) the data.
- Analyze some parts of it (ROI).
- Relate it to other measurements.

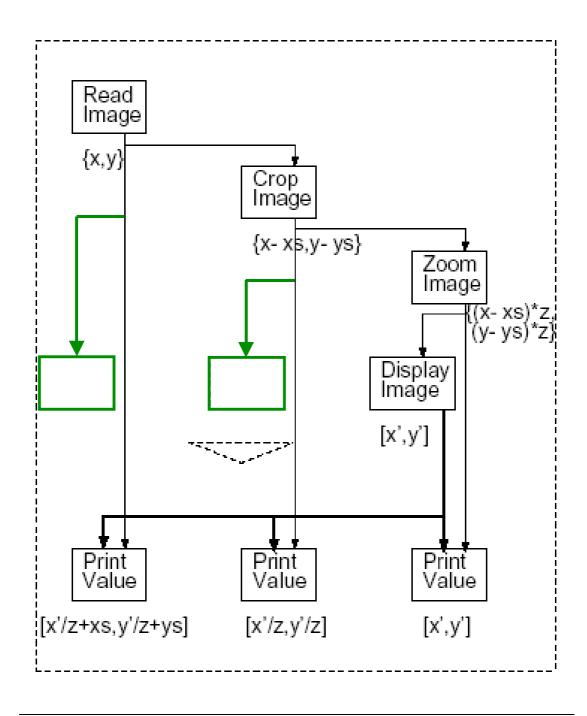
The feedback channel:

- Makes the current mouse position
- available to a visual program.
 Provides tools to maintain the transformations between the mouse in the window and the corresponding array index.

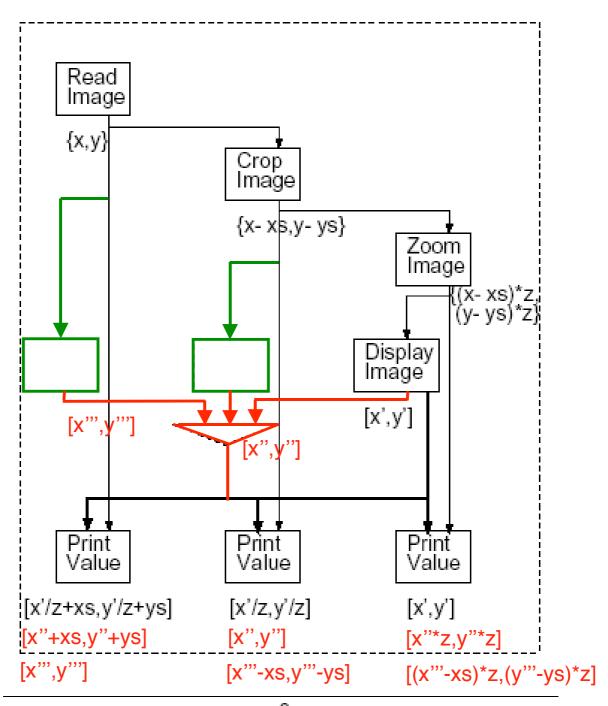
Feedback channel:



Feedback channel:



Feedback channel:



4. Telecollaboration

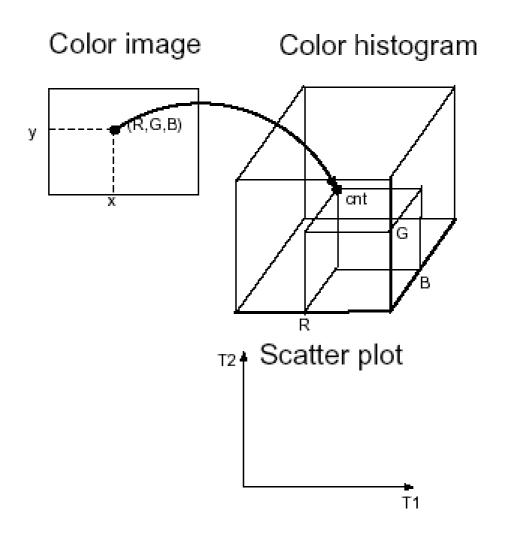
Observations:

- Every once in a while, users want to discuss the current state of their data analysis with a colleague (who may not be at the same place).
- The collaboration partners on both ends need to be able to
 - Fully participate in the analysis session.
 - Individually customize their views when desired
 - Communicate with each other on a meaningful level of abstraction.
 - Several individualizable data mapping and presentation paths.Linked cursors.

 - Window migration.

Example

Tele- collaborative analysis of multispectral data.



Tele-collaborative multispectral data analysis in TDE (AVS)

