INTERACTION IN VISUALIZATION

Petra Isenberg

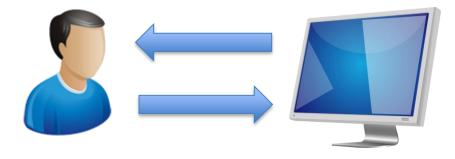


RECAP

- Interaction is fundamental to the definition of visual exploration
- You have already seen examples
 - for graphs
 - for multi-dimensional data

RECAP

• Visual exploration is more than just looking



- So far we focused mostly on output
 - but we have already used limited input earlier in the course
- Today: input for steering visual output

WHY INTERACT?

DEFINITION OF INTERACTION

STATIC CONTENT – many infographics

DYNAMIC CONTENT

- <u>Animated content</u>
 - Changes independently from the user
- <u>Interactive content</u>
 Changes as a result of user actions

PERCEPTION

LATERAL MOTION





PRESSURE

STATIC CONTACT





UNSUPPORTED HOLDING



CONTOUR FOLLOWING

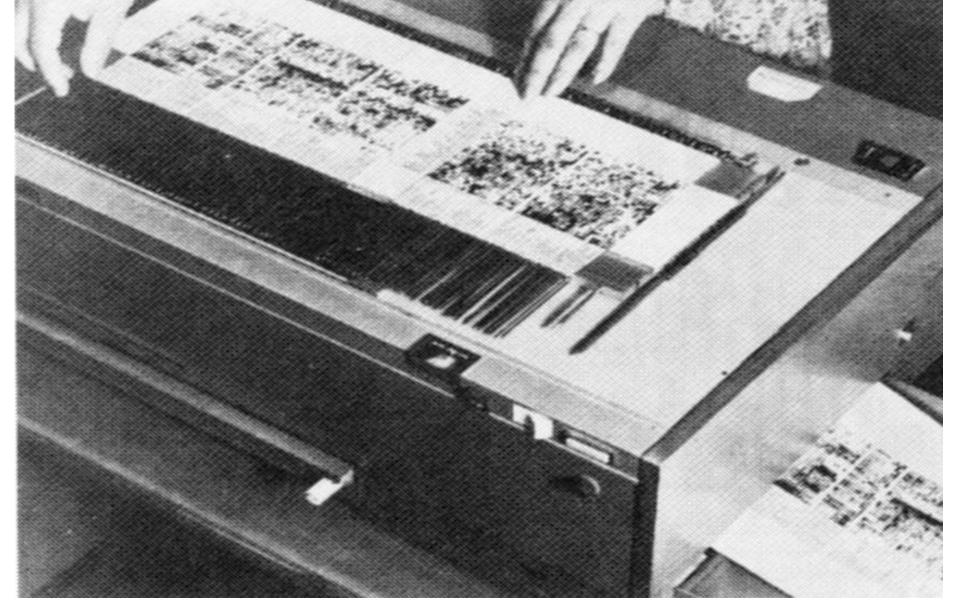
FUNCTION





PART MOTION TEST

LEDERMAN AND KLATZKY, 1987



THERE IS TOO MUCH DATA TO SHOW

THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO SHOW IT

LET THE USER DYNAMICALLY CONTROL WHAT TO SHOW AND HOW

NOT TOO LONG



1970s

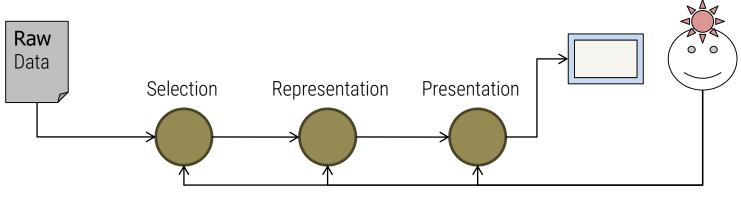
http://www.catb.org/esr/writings/taouu/html/ch02s02.ht ml

TAXONOMIES OF INTERACTION

- What?
 What is the user doing?
- Why?
 Why is the user doing it?
- How?

- How is the user doing it?

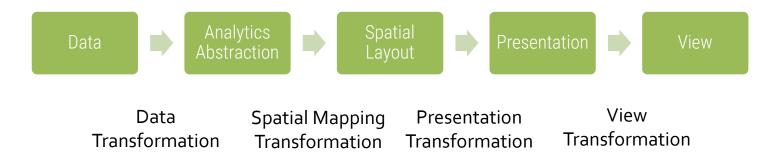
THE VISUALIZATION



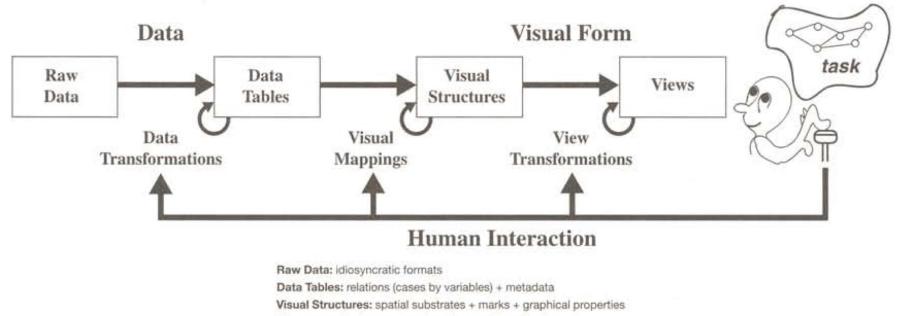
Interaction

The Visualization Pipeline

From [Spence, 2000]

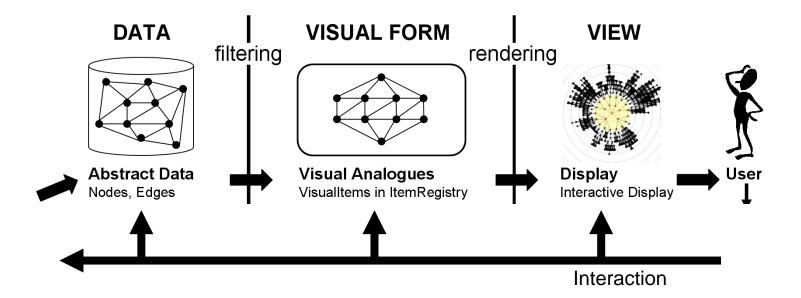


From [Card et al., Readings in Information Visualization]

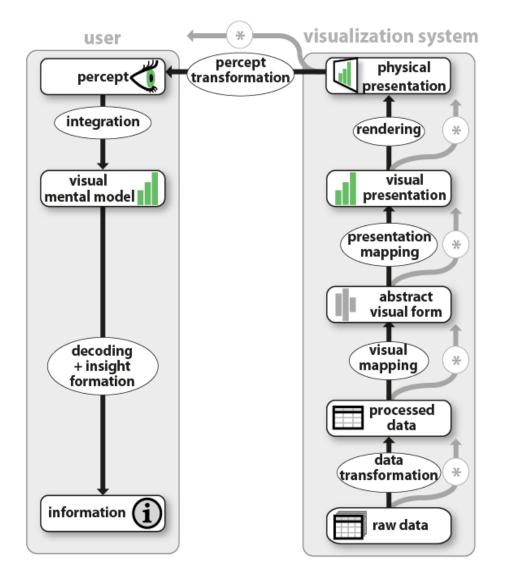


Views: graphical parameters (position, scaling, clipping,...)

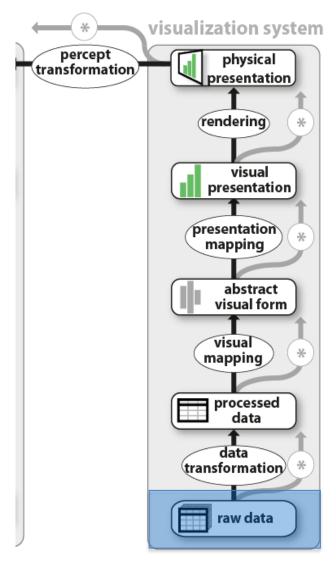
[Card, Mackinlay, Shneiderman, Readings in Information Visualization: Using Vision to Think, 1999



From Ed CHI Illustration by J. Heer



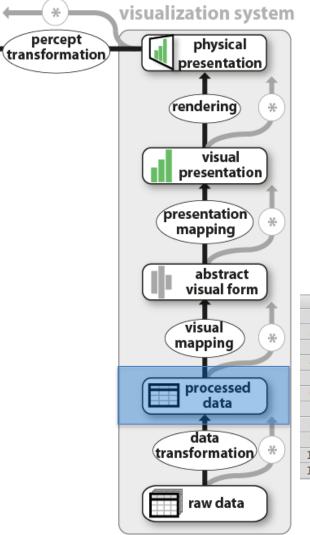
Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (<u>www.aviz.fr/beyond</u>)



GAPMINDER for a fact-based world view

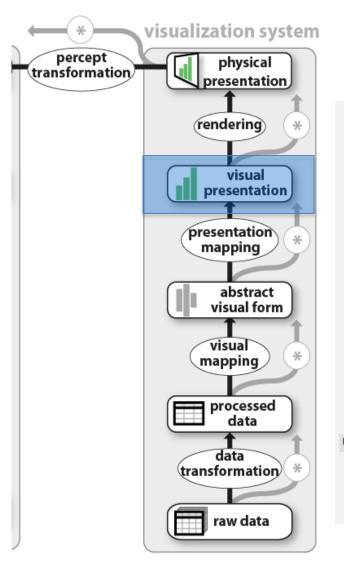
Consetter Consetter	4/7 30 20 24 5/7 43 10 10 10 5/7 40 10 10 10 5/7 10 10 10 10 10 100 100 10 10 10 10 100 100 10 10 10 10 100 100 10 10 10 10 100 10 10 10 10 10 100 10 10 10 10 10 100 10 10 10 10 10 100 10 10 10 10 10 100 10 10 10 10 10 101 10 10 10 10 10 102 10 10 10 10 10 102 10 10 10 10 10	15 11 12 12 51 8.9 29 23 5.7 7 13 5.9	20 20 6.8 4 34 1 7.2 5 82 9.5 14 6 86 3.7 3 4 42 45 30 17 19 17 23 22 12 29 3.1 3.6 3 13 11 16 17 19 19	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28 30 28 26 22 19 34 31 26 4.9 5.1 6.9 11 7.7 6.1 13 7.4 10 47 68 8.8 12 3.1	K Y Z AAA 09 1990 1991 1992 34 57 39 25 11 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 33 32 33 34 34 34 34 34	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	E AC AIC 0 1997 1998 1999 28 28 28 29 25 35 39 29 25 14 15 20 27 20 14 125 16 19 3 11 24 14 13 11 76 1.8 21 20 8.2 28 29 30 22 22 28 20 8.2 28 29 30 12 21 13 14 24 24 20 8.2 28 28 28 28 29 30 31 12 21 13 14 14 16 22 12 14 16 29 15 15 16 17 13 16 11 15 9.3 15 11 15 16 11 15 9.3 15 11 16 16 14 15 <t< th=""><th>200 201 202 2 23 14 11 24 43 33 20 19 22 13 12 19 20 13 12 14 13 13 12 14 13 13 12 14 13 24 21 25 7.5 7.8 11 8.6 29 27 25 13 29 28 27 25 13 29 27 25 13 29 17 19 24 11 8.6 17 15 29 27 25 13 29 17 19 24 10 9.7 14 19 10 9.7 14 19 10 9.7 14 19 10 9.7 14 19</th><th>L AM AM AM 0204 2006 2006 2006 10 9.7 8.1 20 10 9.7 8.1 20 200 10 9.7 8.1 20 7 20 7 7 20 7 7 20 <t< th=""><th>2007 200 12 41 25 7.6 7.7 24 25 19 7.7 10 5.7 19 7.7 22 23 23 23 24 19 7.7 30 24 19 7.7 30 24 19 5.6 5.6 19 5.7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</th></t<></th></t<>	200 201 202 2 23 14 11 24 43 33 20 19 22 13 12 19 20 13 12 14 13 13 12 14 13 13 12 14 13 24 21 25 7.5 7.8 11 8.6 29 27 25 13 29 28 27 25 13 29 27 25 13 29 17 19 24 11 8.6 17 15 29 27 25 13 29 17 19 24 10 9.7 14 19 10 9.7 14 19 10 9.7 14 19 10 9.7 14 19	L AM AM AM 0204 2006 2006 2006 10 9.7 8.1 20 10 9.7 8.1 20 200 10 9.7 8.1 20 7 20 7 7 20 7 7 20 <t< th=""><th>2007 200 12 41 25 7.6 7.7 24 25 19 7.7 10 5.7 19 7.7 22 23 23 23 24 19 7.7 30 24 19 7.7 30 24 19 5.6 5.6 19 5.7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</th></t<>	2007 200 12 41 25 7.6 7.7 24 25 19 7.7 10 5.7 19 7.7 22 23 23 23 24 19 7.7 30 24 19 7.7 30 24 19 5.6 5.6 19 5.7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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2	Australia					4.75	33.2	19.7	23.7	26.3	30.
3	Austria					24.7	42.3	13.5	2.52	15.9	4.8
4	Belgium					84.5	83.7	11	11.4	15.9	18.
5	Canada					33.7	38.6	18	25.3	8.41	5.1
6	Denmark					100	100	13.7	19	5.6	15.
7	Finland							29.6	13.5	14.1	20.
8	France					62.9	63.7	46.8	33.4	38.2	38.
9 10	Germany					54.6	54.8	21.7	18.8	23.6	18.
11	Greece										
12	Ireland					20.1	05.0			39.5	
13	Italy					12.6	95.8 12.3	2.92	1.08	2.15	2.5
14	Japan Luxembourg					12.0	12.5	2.92	1.00	2.15	2.5
15	Netherlands						42	32.6	12.4	15	1
16	New Zealand							19.5	20.9	5.15	8.8
17	Norway					54.7	48.8	32.4	9.71	5.74	7.0
18	Portugal					• …				•	
19	Spain										
20	Sweden					32.6	23.4	15	13.7	20.7	18.
21	Switzerland					47	46	12	15	8.7	11.
22	United Kingdom					49.8	32.4	15.9	16.2	0.91	0.
23	United States					69.3	64	9.97		7.76	6.1
24											

Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (<u>www.aviz.fr/beyond</u>)



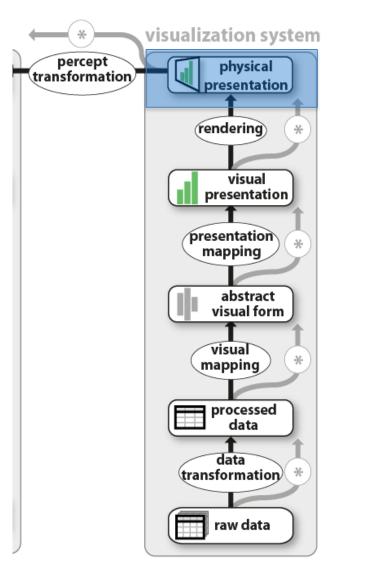
	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J	K
1		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
2	Austria	12.23	31.86	31.07	31.57	24.02	28.61	30.52	44.99	35.41	48.95
3	France	31.87	34.18	35.95	36.06	38.78	40.18	32.68	39.26	43.15	43.9
4	Australia	33.57	46.93	39.24	23.18	38.94	21.38	29.1	29.43	27.97	28.32
5	Belgium	29.93	22.13	17.64	18.52	17.72	17.13	21.77	13.63	14.69	20.38
6	Canada	28.11	25.09	14.35	11.19	9.291	21.67	17.33	13.98	25.19	15.66
7	Netherlands	10.78	20.12	29.08	8.702	5.085	15.12	9.117	12.48	13.75	18.17
8	Italy	6.278	9.992	9.04	6.076	15.66	12.26	16.75	11.75	10.75	17.98
9	Denmark	1.485	1.933	13.52	10.71	13.01	4.193	7.937	4.303	11.42	7.581
10	United States	13.69	11.25	11.22	11.22	11.22	7.992	8.465	8.409	4.702	3.038
11	Norway	14.25	7.561	8.219	7.255	3.967	4.307	4.476	10.99	14.62	9.296

Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (www.aviz.fr/beyond)

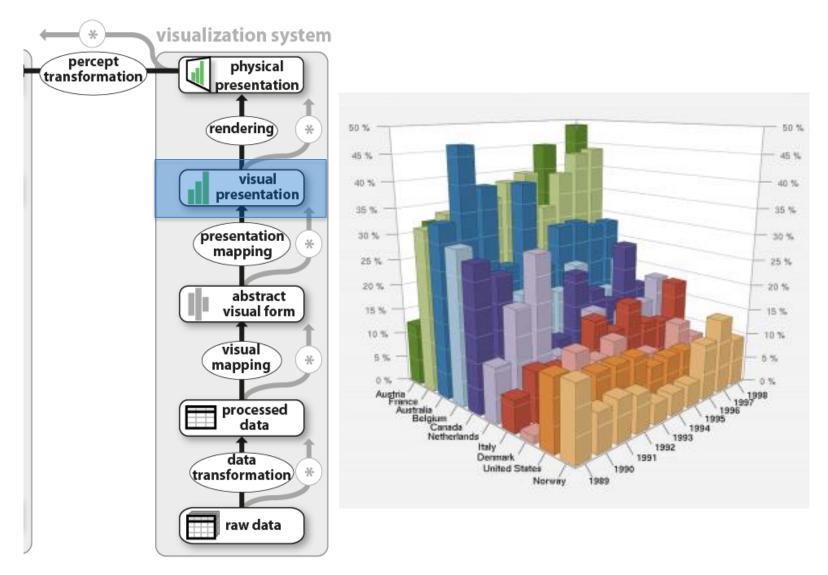


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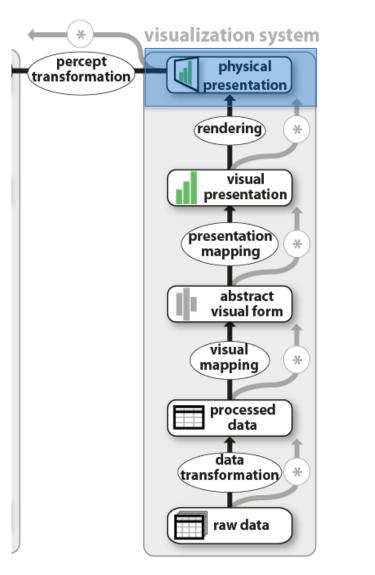
Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (www.aviz.fr/beyond)





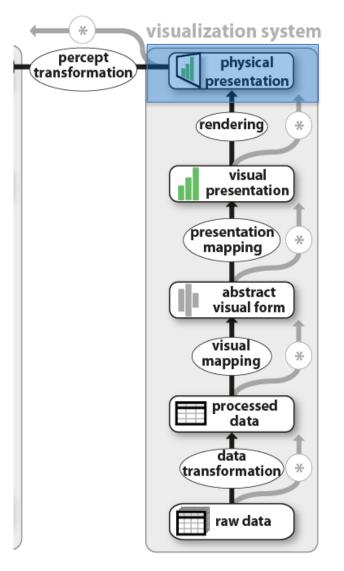


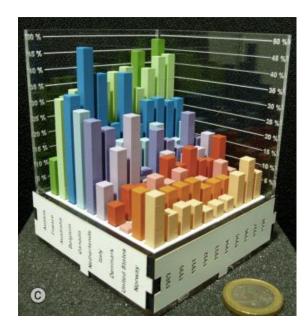
Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (<u>www.aviz.fr/beyond</u>)

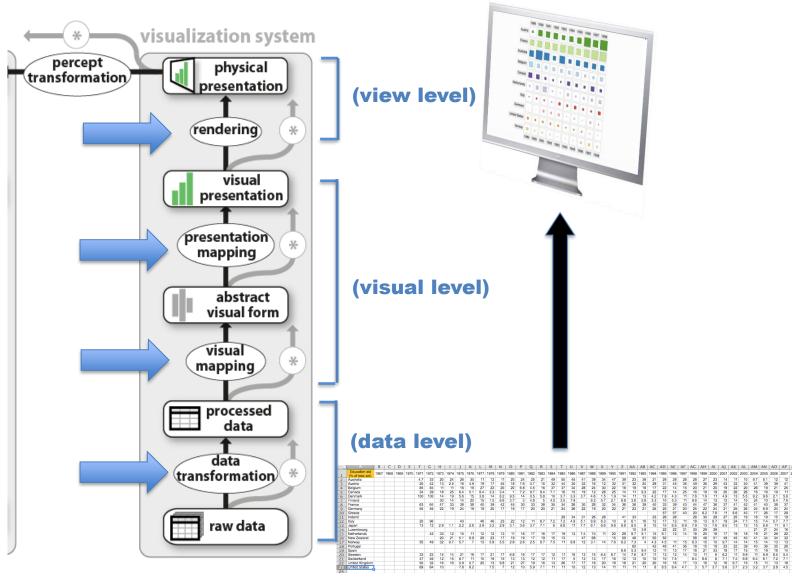




Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (<u>www.aviz.fr/beyond</u>)







Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (www.aviz.fr/beyond)

TAXONOMIES OF INTERACTION

- What?
 - What is the user doing?
- Why?
 Why is the user doing it?
- How?
 How is the user doing it?

Tasks

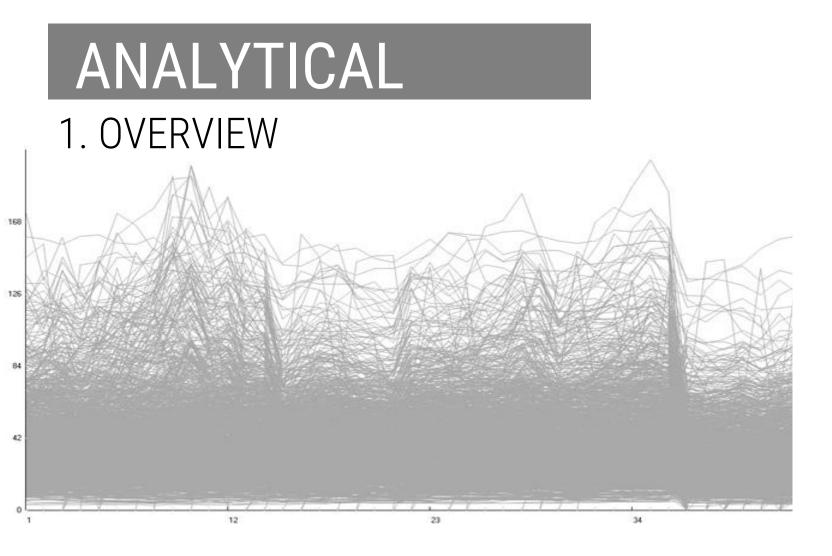
INTERACTION AS TASKS

ANALYTIC TASKS

BEN SHNEIDERMAN 1996

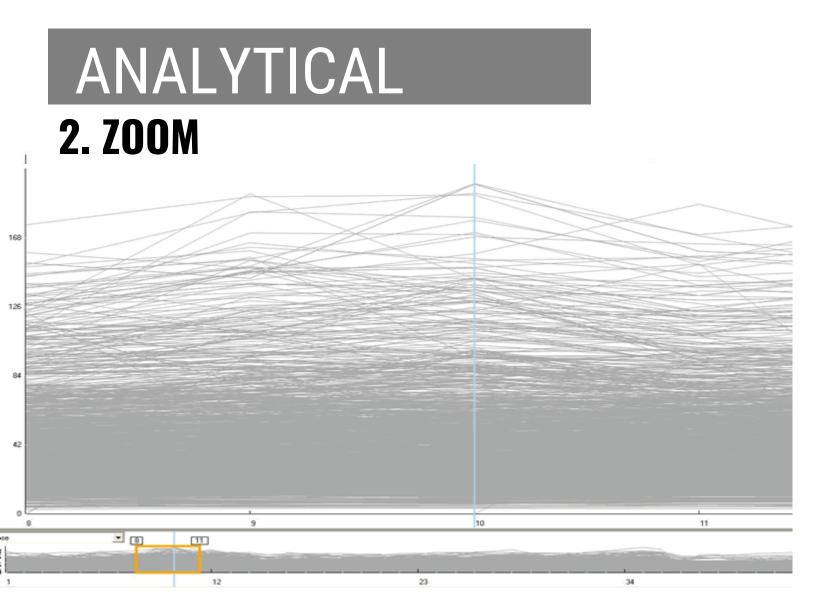
- 1. OVERVIEW: GAIN AN OVERVIEW OF THE ENTIRE COLLECTION
- 2. ZOOM: ZOOM IN ON ITEMS OF INTEREST
- **3. FILTER: FILTER OUT UNINTERESTING ITEMS**
- 4. DETAILS-ON-DEMAND: SELECT AN ITEM OR GROUP AND GET DETAILS WHEN NEEDED
 5. RELATE: VIEW RELATIONSHIPS AMONG ITEMS

6. HISTORY: KEEP PAST ACTIONS FOR UNDO, REPLAY, AND PROGRESSIVE REFINEMENT 7. EXTRACT: ALLOW EXTRACTION OF SUB-COLLECTIONS AND QUERY PARAMETERS.

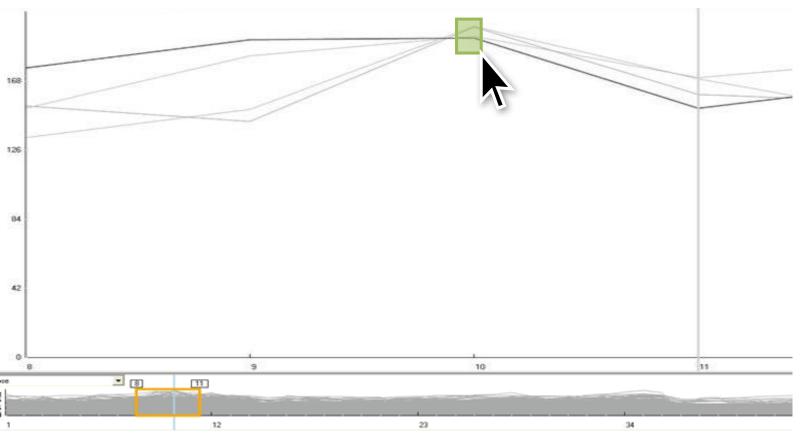


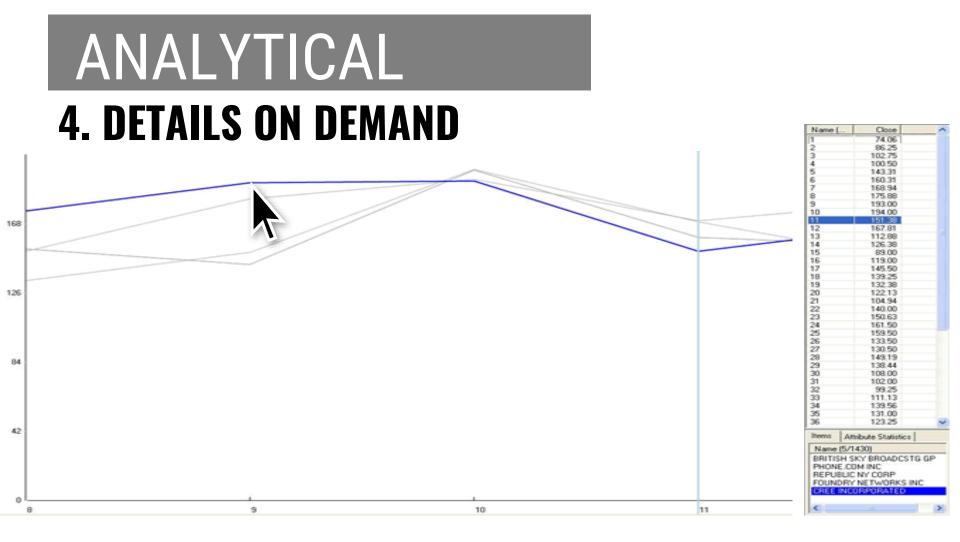
STEPHEN FEW, 2006 (LINK)

SOFTWARE: TIMESEARCHER 2



ANALYTICAL 3. FILTER





VISUAL INFORMATION SEEKING MANTRA

OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND OVERVIEW FIRST, ZOOM AND FILTER, THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND IRST. ZOOM AND FILTER. THEN DETAILS ON DEMAND

INTERACTION AS INTENTS

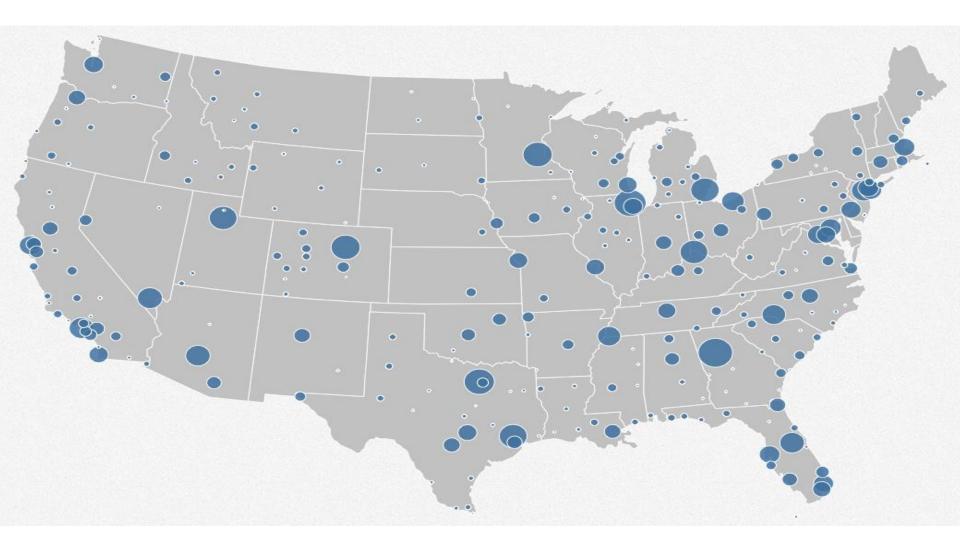
SEVEN CATEGORIES OF INTERACTION BY INTENT

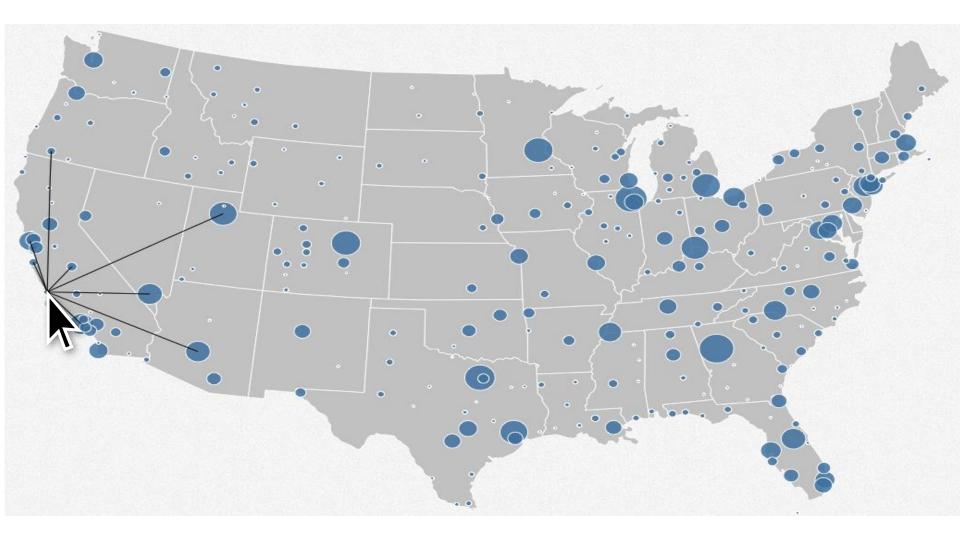
SELECT EXPLORE FILTER RECONFIGURE ENCODF ABSTRACT/ELABORATE CONNECT

SELECT MARK SOMETHING AS INTERESTING **EXPLORE** FILTER RECONFIGURE ENCODE **ABSTRACT/ELABORATE** CONNECT

BASIC

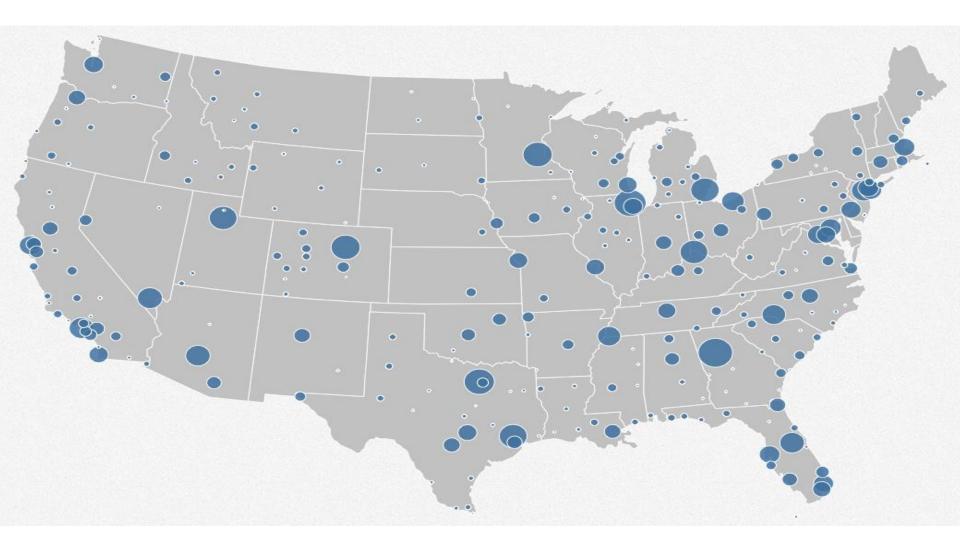
Point Selection Mouse Hover / Click Touch / Tap

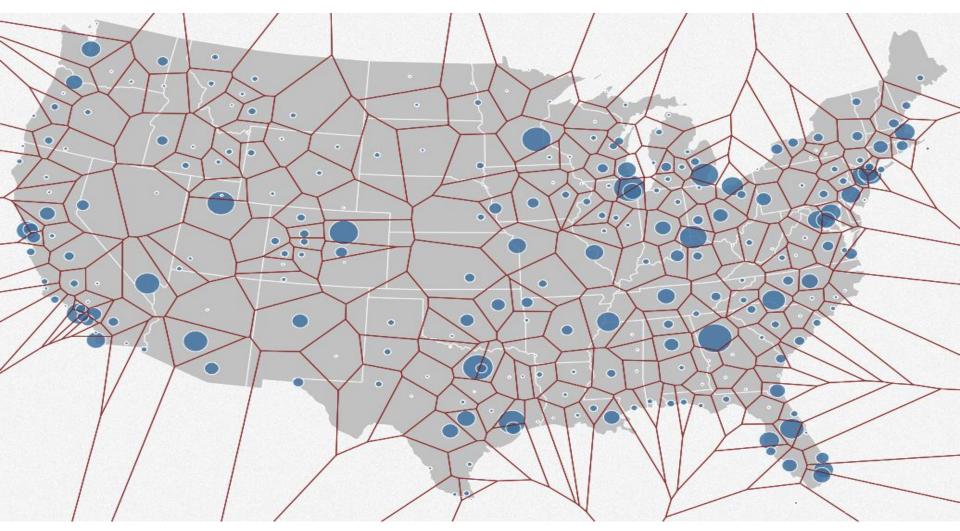




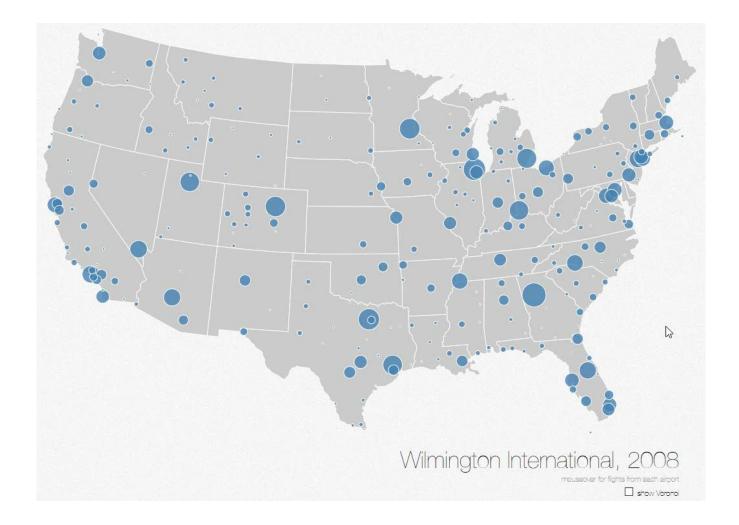
BASIC

Point Selection Mouse Hover / Click Touch / Tap Select Nearby Element (e.g., Bubble Cursor)





http://mbostock.github.io/d3/talk/20111018/#28

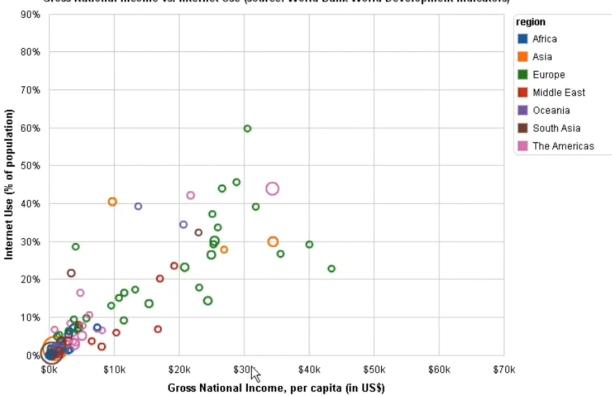


BASIC

Point Selection Mouse Hover / Click Touch / Tap Select Nearby Element (e.g., Bubble Cursor)

Region Selection Rubber-band or Lasso Area Cursors ("Brushes")

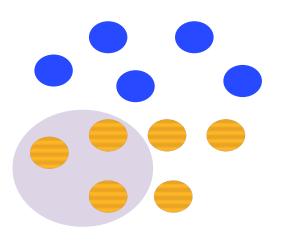
RANGE



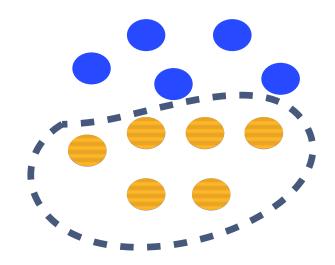
Gross National Income vs. Internet Use (source: World Bank World Development Indicators)

GENERALIZED SELECTION HEER ET AL. 2008

BRUSHES



LASSOS



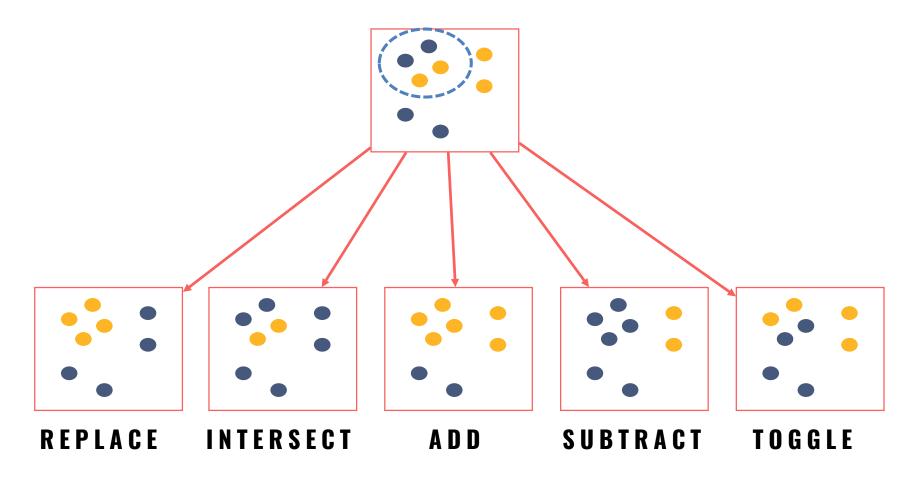
WILLS' SELECTION TAXONOMY:

WILLS' SELECTION TAXONOMY SELECTION MEMORY

M E M O R Y	M E M O R Y L E S S
25 < AGE < 35	25 < AGE < 35
COUNTRY = CANADA	COUNTRY = CANADA
EDU LEVEL = Postsecondary	EDU LEVEL = Postsecondary

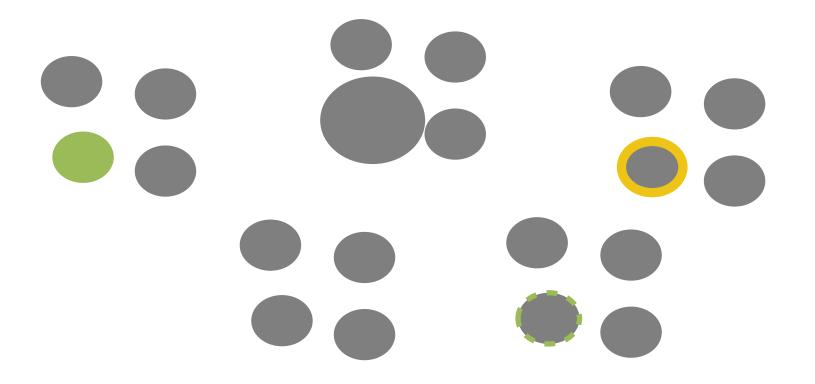


SELECTION OPERATIONS



HIGHLIGHTING

SELECTION + CHANGE IN APPEARANCE

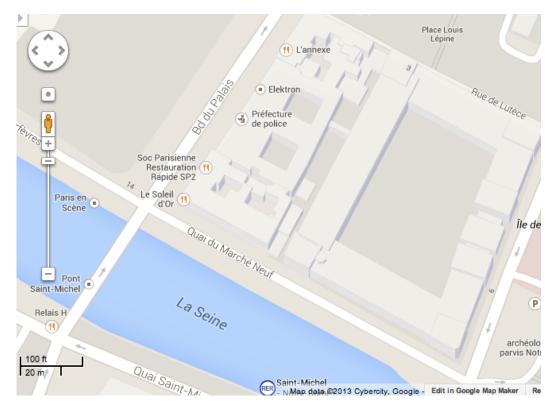


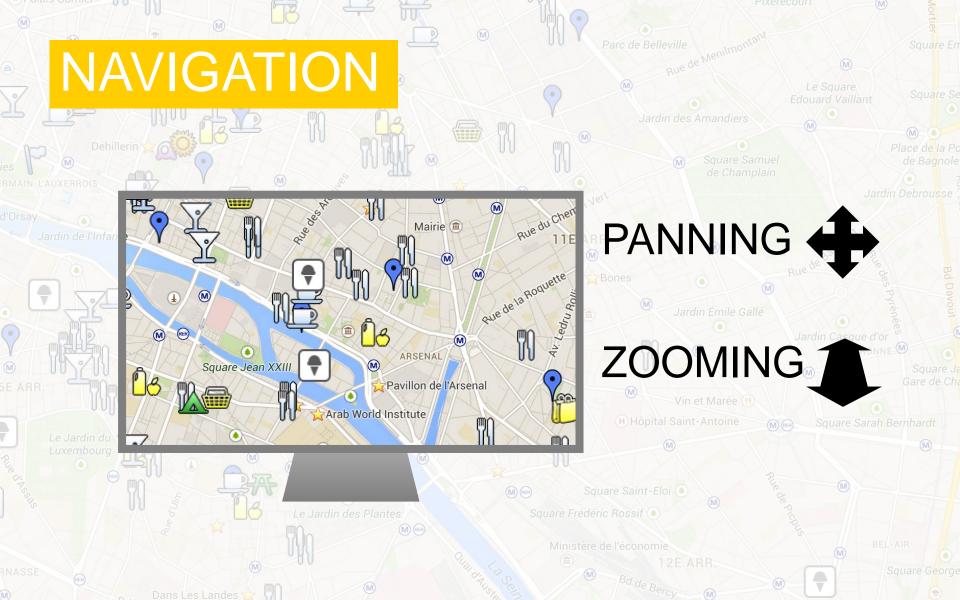
SELECT **EXPLORE** FILTER RECONFIGURE ENCODE **ABSTRACT/ELABORATE CONNECT**

SHOW ME SOMETHING ELSE

PROBLEM

Where am I?



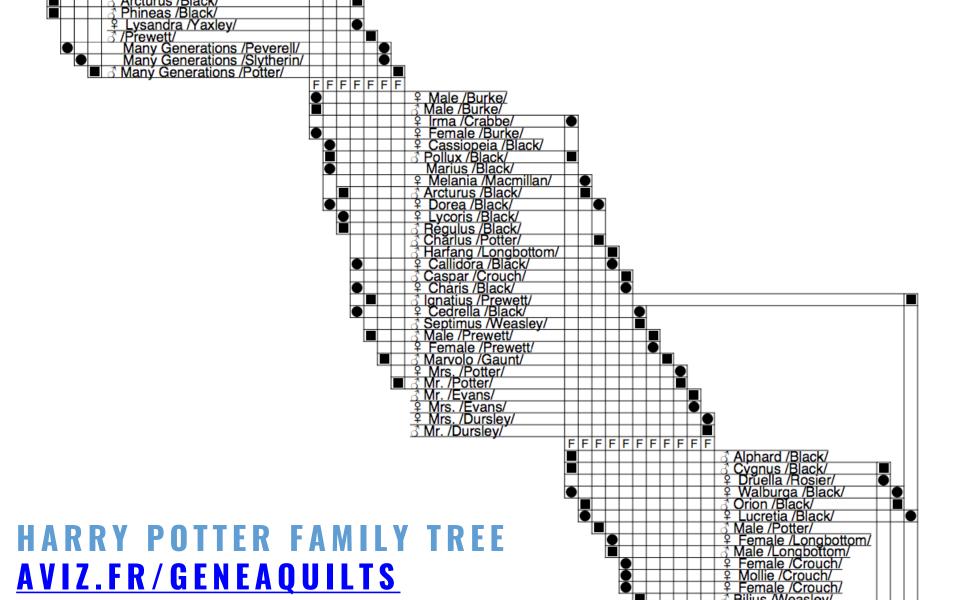


NAVIGATION



PANNING

ZOOMING 1



SELECT **EXPLORE** SHOW ME SOMETHING FILTER CONDITIONALLY RECONFIGURE ENCODE **ABSTRACT/ELABORATE** CONNECT

FILTERING

REPLACING A QUERY WITH "DYNAMIC QUERY WIDGETS"

Dynamic Browser : DC Home Finder



> SELECT house-addres FROM realty-db WHERE price >= 200,0 price <= 400,000 Al bathrooms > garage == 2 / bedrooms >=

HOMEFINDER WILLIAMSON AND SCHNEIDERMAN 1992

Dynamic Queries Demos: Revised HomeFinder and Text Version plus Health Statistics Atlas

Ben Shneiderman

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DIRECT MANIPULATION

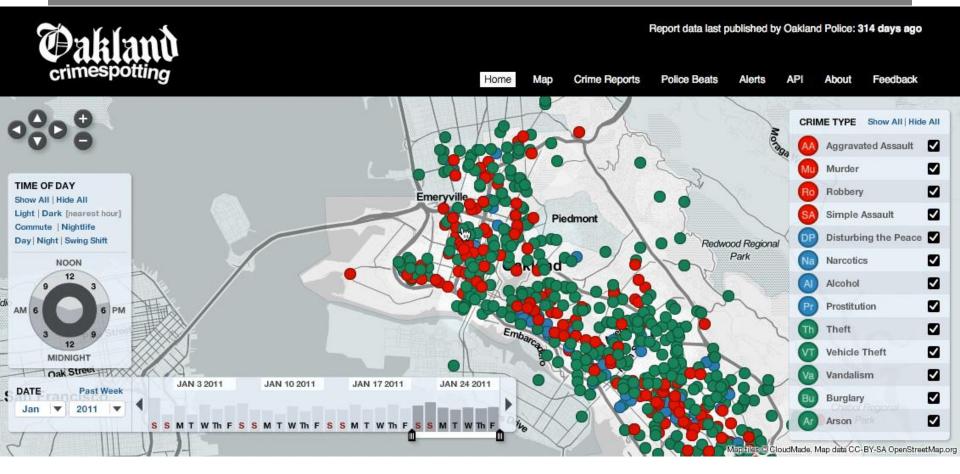
- 1. Visual representation of objects and actions
- 2. Rapid, incremental and reversible actions
- 3. Selection by pointing (not typing)
- 4. Immediate and continuous display of results

Dynamic Queries Demos: Revised HomeFinder and Text Version plus Health Statistics Atlas

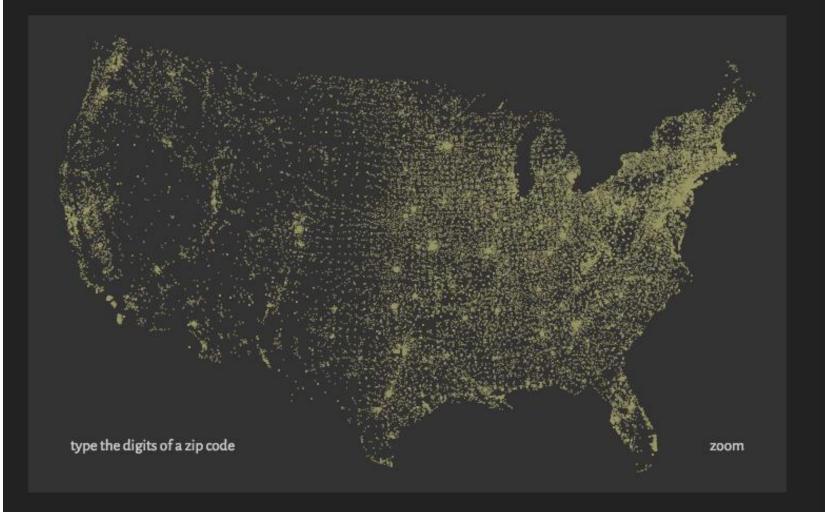
Ben Shneiderman

COPYRIGHT@ 1994 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

CRIMESPOTTING



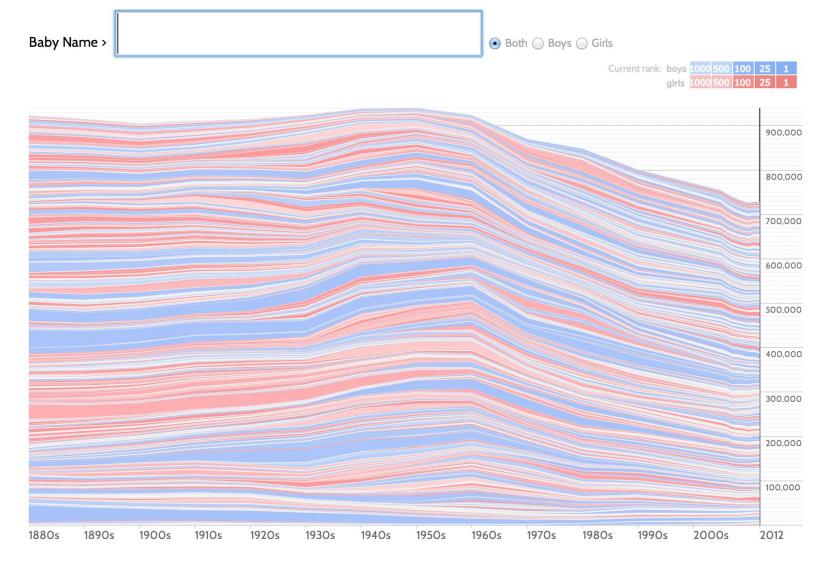
STAMEN DESIGN



Hit the letter z, or click the word zoom to enable or disable zooming.

zipdecode

BEN FRY 1999

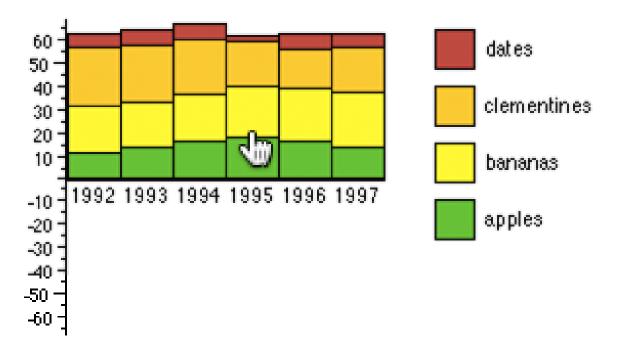


BABY NAME VOYAGER MARTIN WATTENBERG 2005

SELECT **EXPLORE** SHOW ME A DIFFERENT FILTER ARRANGEMENT RECONFIGURE ENCODE **ABSTRACT/ELABORATE** CONNECT

RE-ARRANGING DATA

Fruit Sales 1992-1997



INTERACTIVE STACKED HISTOGRAMS [DIX & ELLIS, 1998]

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Graph Viewer

Graph Viewer	
Roll-up by:	e en efferie de la prise de la prise de la secte de la presenta en la prise de la presenta en la prise de la pr
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Graph Viewer

Roll-up by:

All

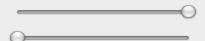
Visualization:

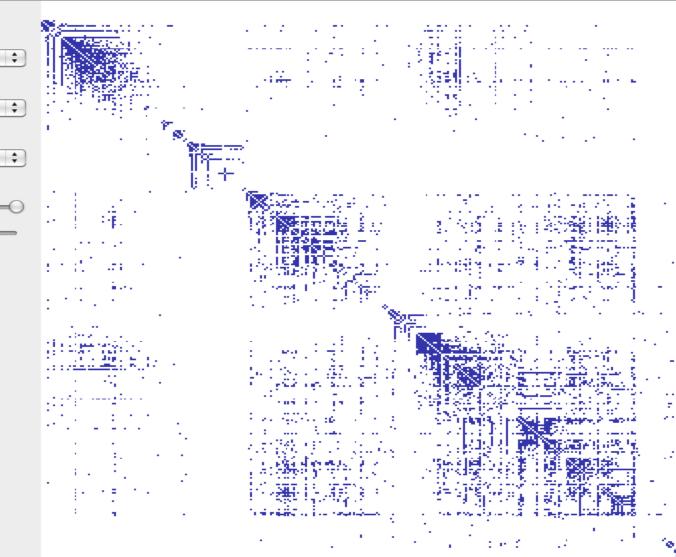
Matrix

Sort by:

Linkage

Edge centrality filters:

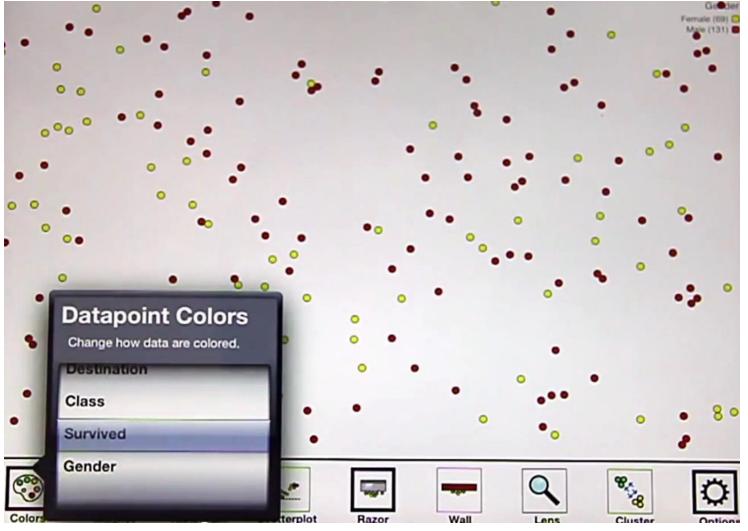




Graph Viewer

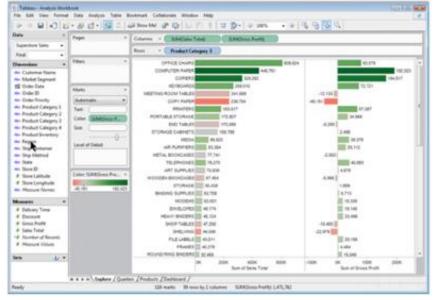
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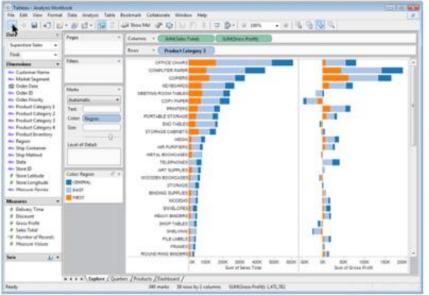
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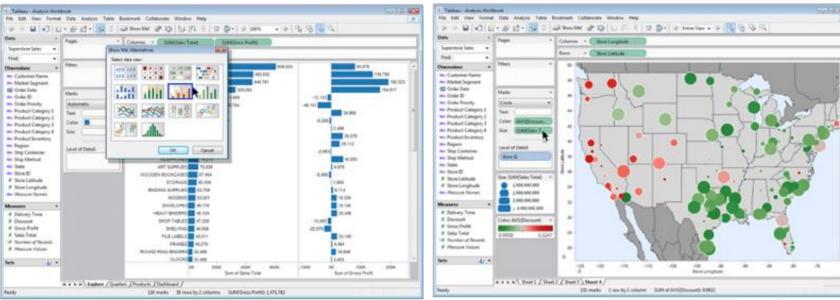


KINETICA [RZESZORTARKSI & KITTUR 2013]

SELECT **EXPLORE** FILTER RECONFIGURE SHOW ME A DIFFERENT ENCODE REPRESENTATION **ABSTRACT/ELABORATE** CONNECT







SELECT EXPLORE FILTER RECONFIGURE SHOW ME MORE ENCODE OR LESS DETAIL **ABSTRACT/ELABORATE** CONNECT

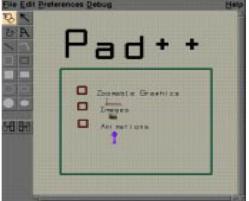
CHANGING LEVELS OF ABSTRACTION

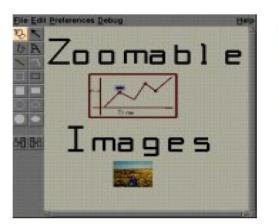


POWERS OF TEN RAY & CHARLES EAMES 1977

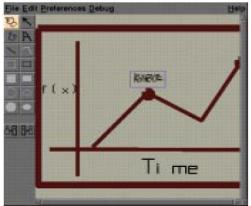


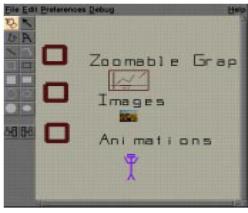
SEMANTIC ZOOMING

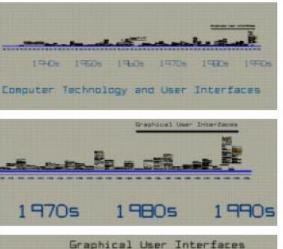


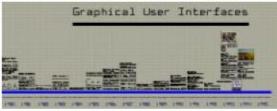


PAD++ BEDERSON AND HOLLAN 1994





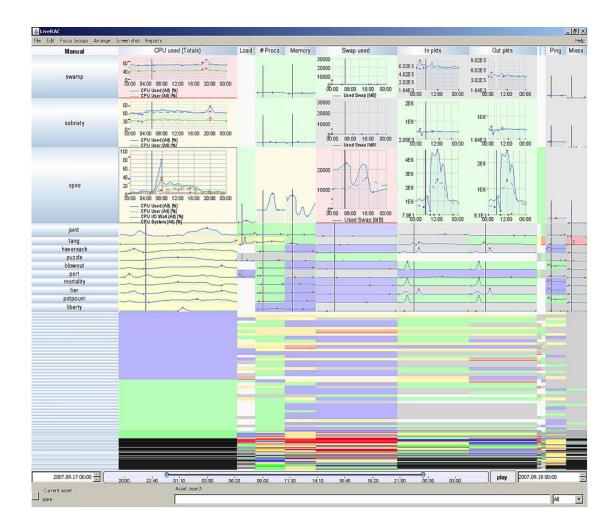






LiveRAC

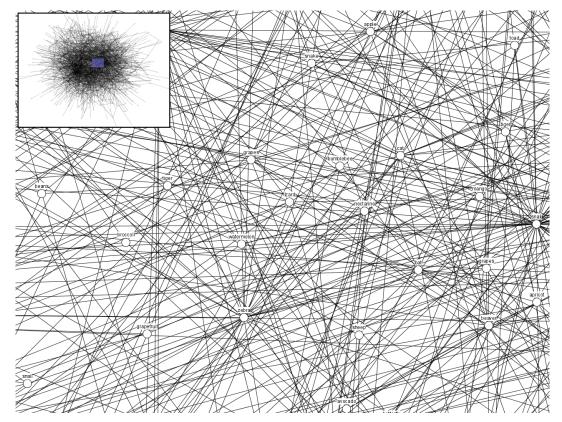
- ENCODINGS CHANGE -COLORED BOX
- -SPARKLINE
- -SIMPLE LINE CHART
- –FULL CHART: AXES AND TICKMARKS



MCLACHLAN ET AL. 2008

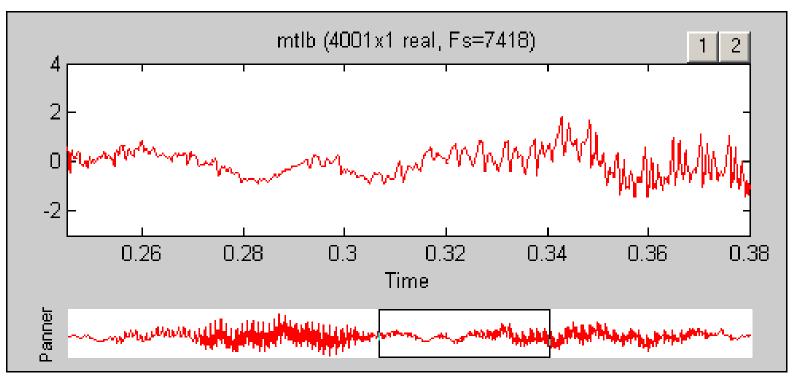
OVERVIEW + DETAIL

Panning a large graph



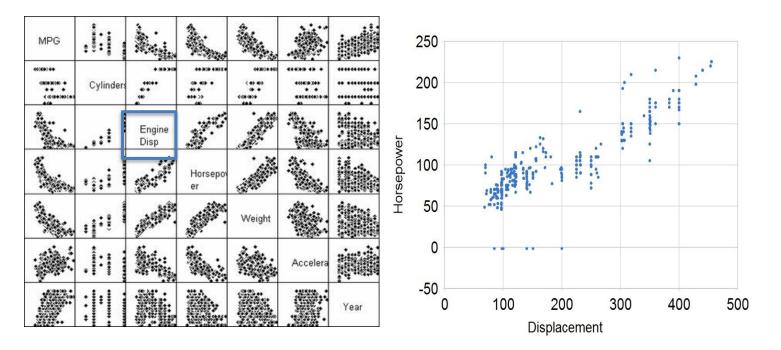
OVERVIEW + DETAIL

Panning a line chart

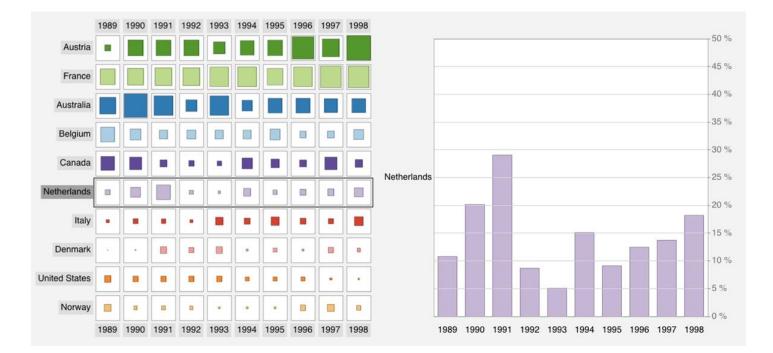


OVERVIEW + DETAIL

Browsing Multiple Views

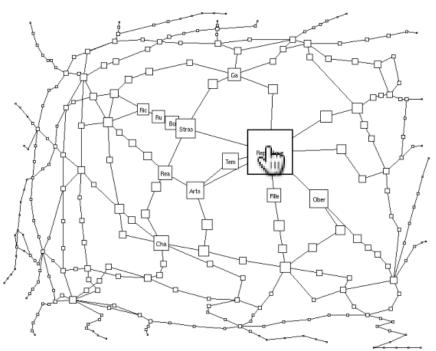


OVERVIEW + DETAIL Browsing Multiple Views

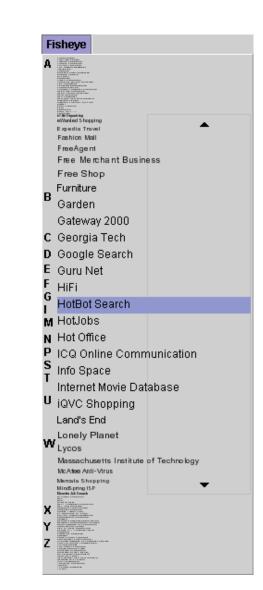


Jansen et al, 2013

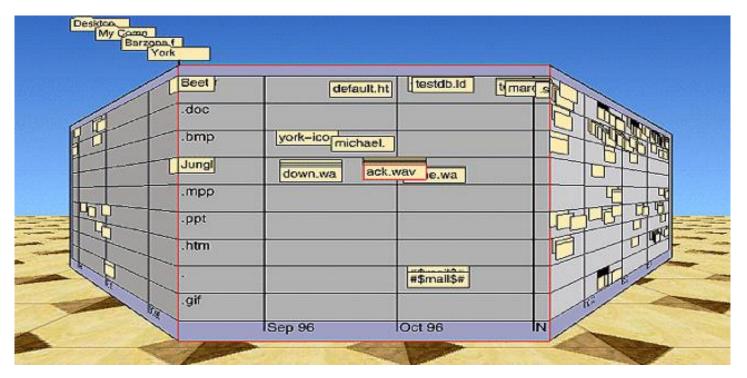
Space Distortion 1) Fisheye Views of Graphs



Space Distortion 2) Fisheye Menus

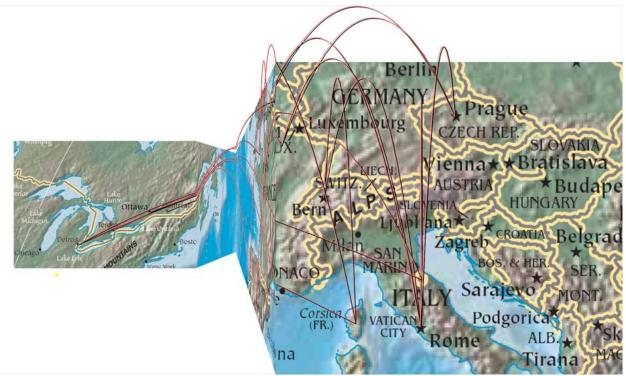


Space Distortion 3) Perspective Wall



81 Mackinlay, Roberston and Card, 1991

Space Distortion 4) Melange

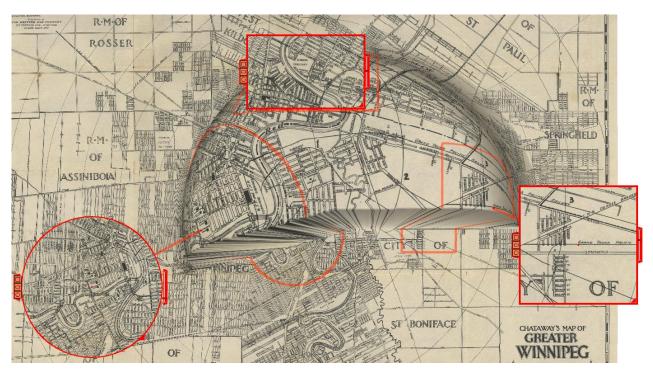




Niklas Elmqvist¹, Nathalie Henry^{1,2,3}, Yann Riche^{1,2,4} and Jean-Daniel Fekete¹ ¹INRIA²LRI, Univ. Paris-Sud³University of Sydney⁴University of Queensland (elm, nhenry, riche, fekete)@lri.fr



The Undistort Lens



Brosz, Carpendale and Nacenta, 2011

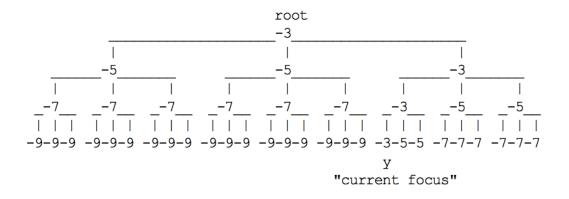


Table Lens

Insight Table Lens - [foremost.txt] Insight Table Lens - [foremost.txt]											
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	444	1993	4	ForeCode Pro	VAR	West	Tom Tuttle	302	122310	51371	
	445	1993	4	ForeCode Pro	VAR	West	Ann Thomas	302	122310	51371	
	446	1993	3	ForeMost S	Direct Sales	Midwest	Sal Vitatone	301	2.8595e+006	929338	
	447	1993	3	ForeMost S	VAR	South	Gary Copper	301	2.709e+006	948150	

Generalized Fisheye Views

(c) The Fisheye DOI: $DOI_{fisheye(tree)} (x|.=y) = API(x) - D(x,y)$ $= -(d_{tree}(x,y) + d_{tree}(x,root))$

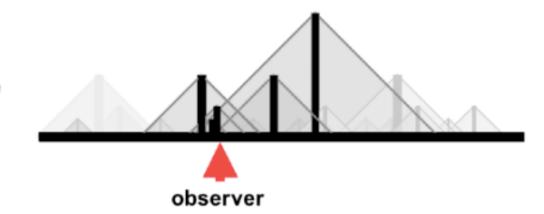


Furnas, 1986 Generalized Fisheye Views

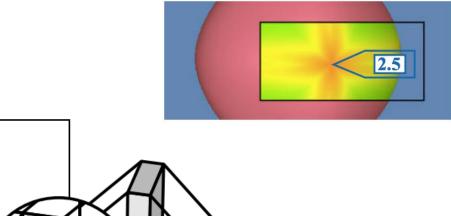
FOCUS +

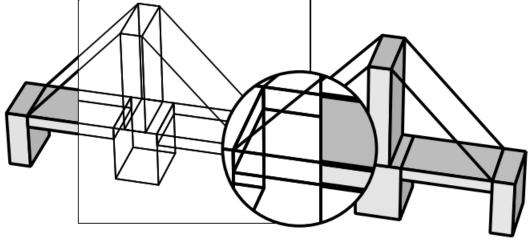
Generalized Fisheye Views

Pattern of Influence on the Observer: Fisheye Subset of entities

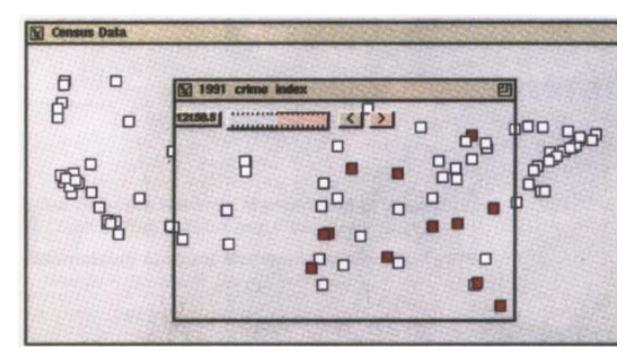


Furnas, 2010 A Fisheye Follow-Up: Further Reflections on Focus + Context

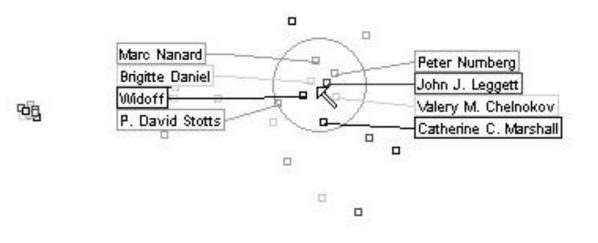




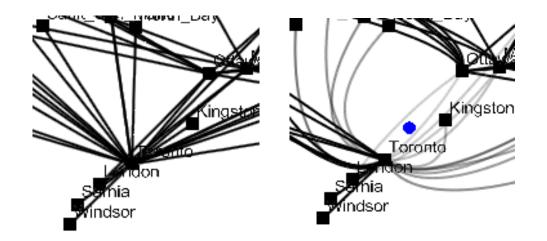
Movable filters for dynamic queries



Exentric Labeling



Edge lenses



SELECT **EXPLORE** FILTER RECONFIGURE ENCODE **ABSTRACT/ELABORATE** CONNECT

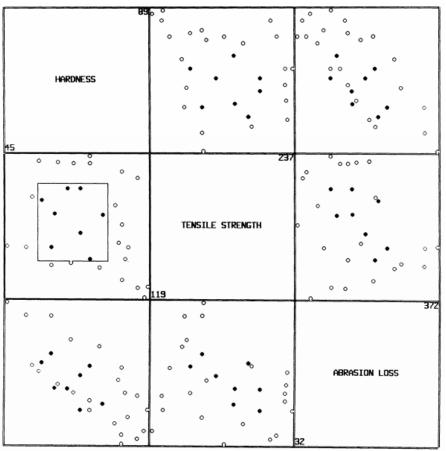
SHOW ME RELATED ITEMS

BRUSHING AND LINKING

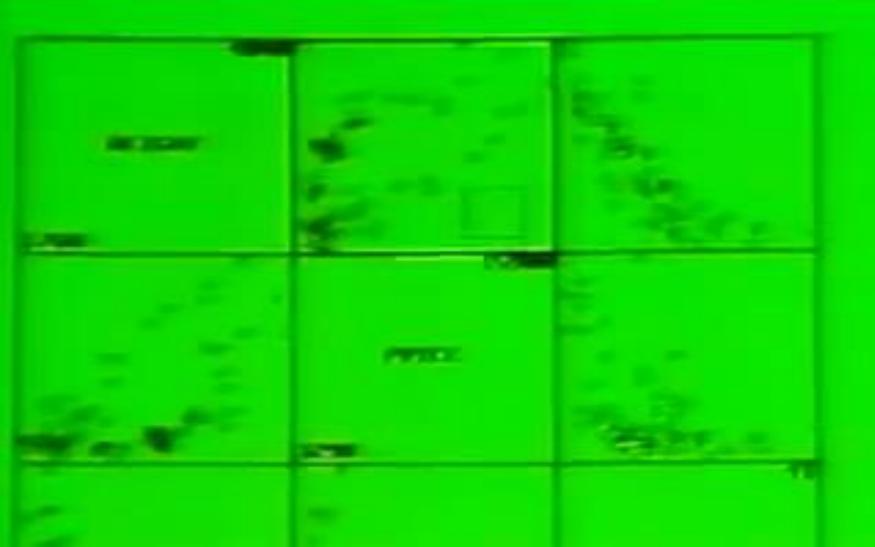
SELECT ("BRUSH") A SUBSET OF DATA SEE SELECTED DATA IN OTHER VIEWS

THE COMPONENTS MUST BE *LINKED* BY *TUPLE* (MATCHING DATA POINTS), OR BY *QUERY* (MATCHING RANGE OR VALUES)

BRUSHING AND LINKING



BRUSHING SCATTERPLOTS BECKER & CLEVELAND 1982



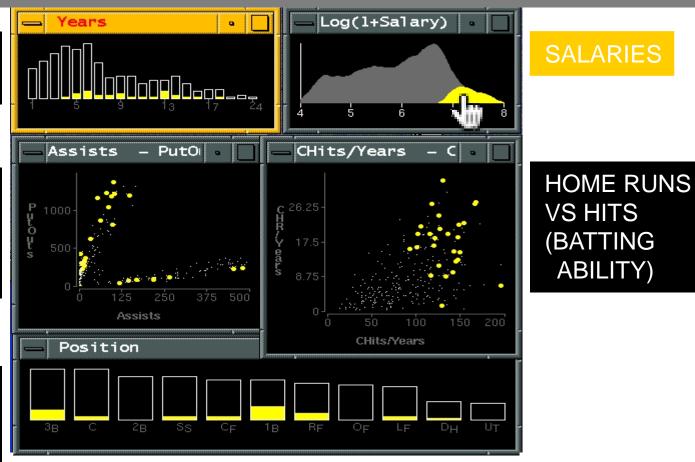
BRUSHING & LINKING

ASSISTS VS PUTOUTS (FIELDING ABILITY)

HOW LONG

IN MAJORS

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIONS PLAYED



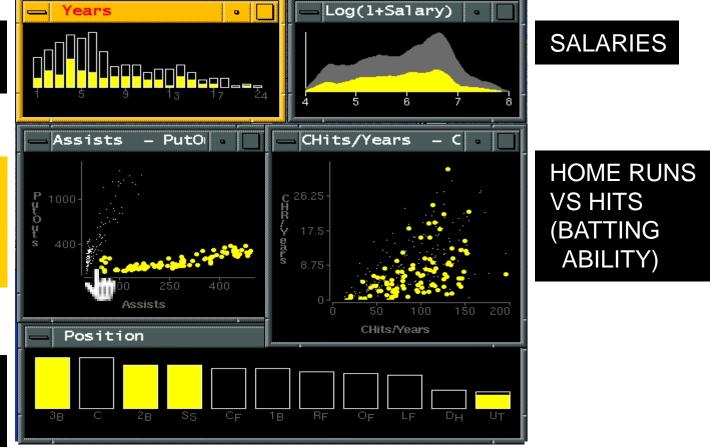
BASEBALL STATISTICS [FROM WILLS 95]

BRUSHING & LINKING

HOW LONG IN MAJORS

ASSISTS VS PUTOUTS (FIELDING ABILITY)

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIONS PLAYED



BASEBALL STATISTICS [FROM WILLS 95]

Generalized Selection via Interactive Query Relaxation

Jeffrey Heer | Maneesh Agrawala | Wesley Willett University of California, Berkeley

SEVEN CATEGORIES OF INTERACTION BY INTENT

SELECT EXPLORE FILTER RECONFIGURE ENCODF ABSTRACT/ELABORATE CONNECT

YI ET AL. 2<u>007</u>

TAXONOMIES OF

• What?

– What is the user doing?

- Why?
 Why is the user doing it?
- How?
 How is the user doing it?

HOW?

INTERACTION TECHNIQUE

"An interaction technique is the fusion of **input and output**, consisting of all **software and hardware** elements, that provides a way for the user to accomplish a task" (Tucker, 2004)

TYPES OF INTERACTION TECHNIQUES Input: mouse, touch, keyboard, speech,... Shneiderman: Command-line interfaces vs. Direct manipulation interfaces

HOW?

INTERACTION TECHNIQUE

"An interaction technique is the fusion of **input and output**, consisting of all **software and hardware** elements, that provides a way for the user to accomplish a task" (Tucker, 2004)

TYPES OF INTERACTION TECHNIQUES

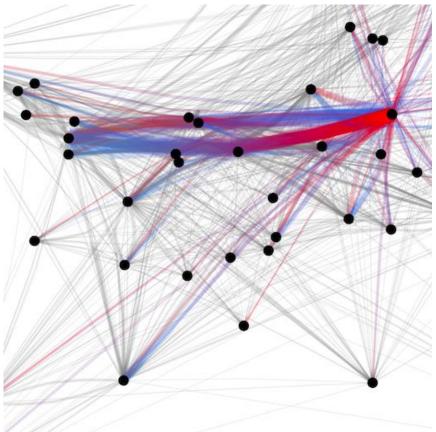
Input: mouse, touch, keyboard, speech,...

Shneiderman: Command-line interfaces vs. Direct manipulation interfaces

Beaudouin-Lafon: **Instruments** with different degrees of **directness**

PITFALLS

#1 - Interaction has a cost



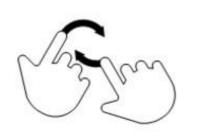
PITFALLS

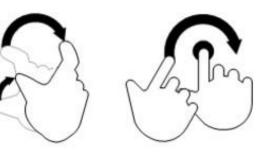
#2 - Controls take screen real-estate

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Low resolution acro focus range				
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PITFALLS

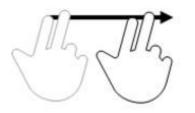
#3 - Few techniques are self-explanatory





Drag

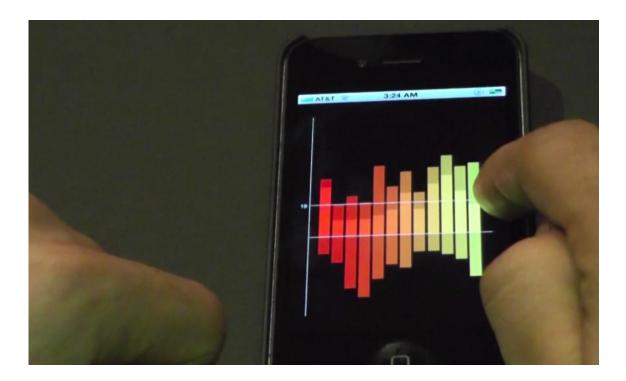
Flick





GOING BEYOND THE DESKTOP

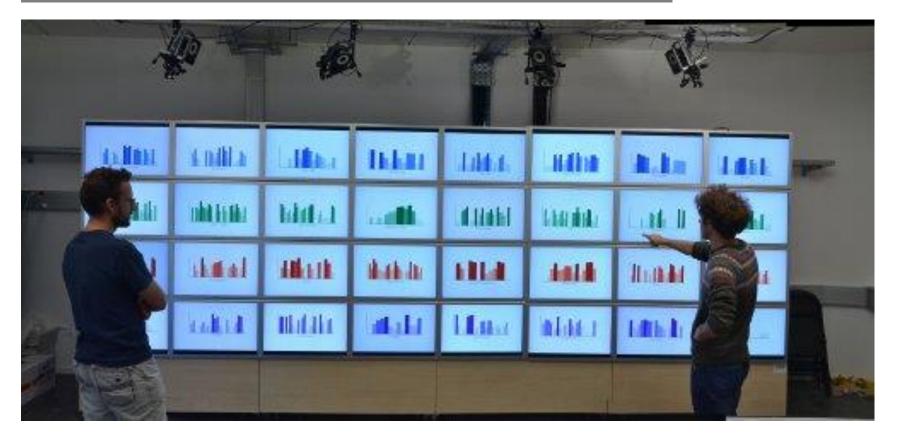
TOUCH DEVICES

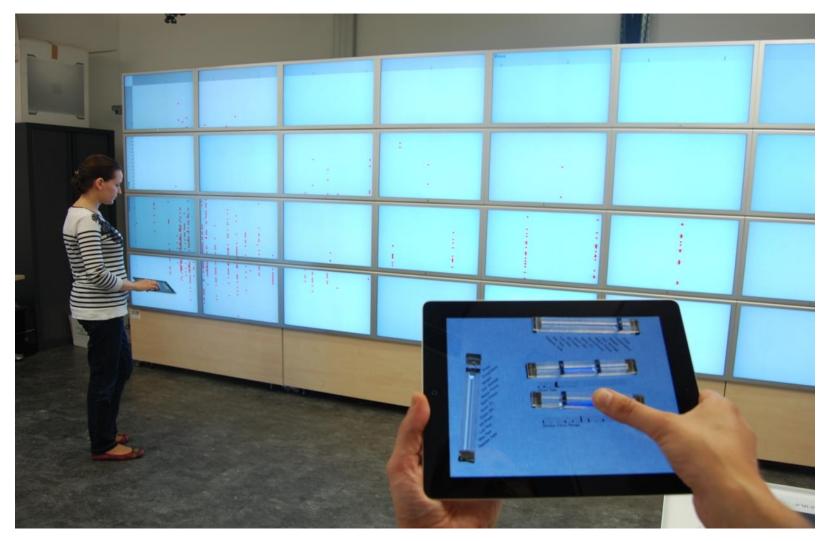


TABLETOP

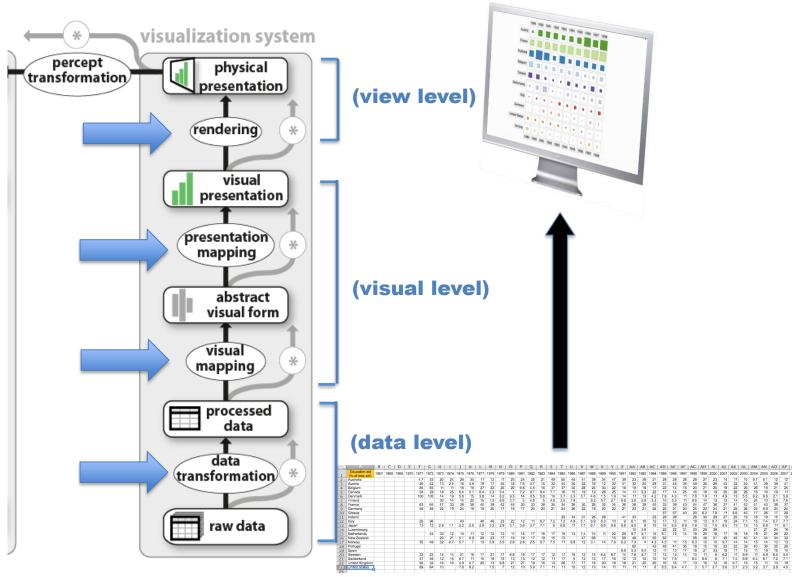


WALL-SIZED DISPLAYS

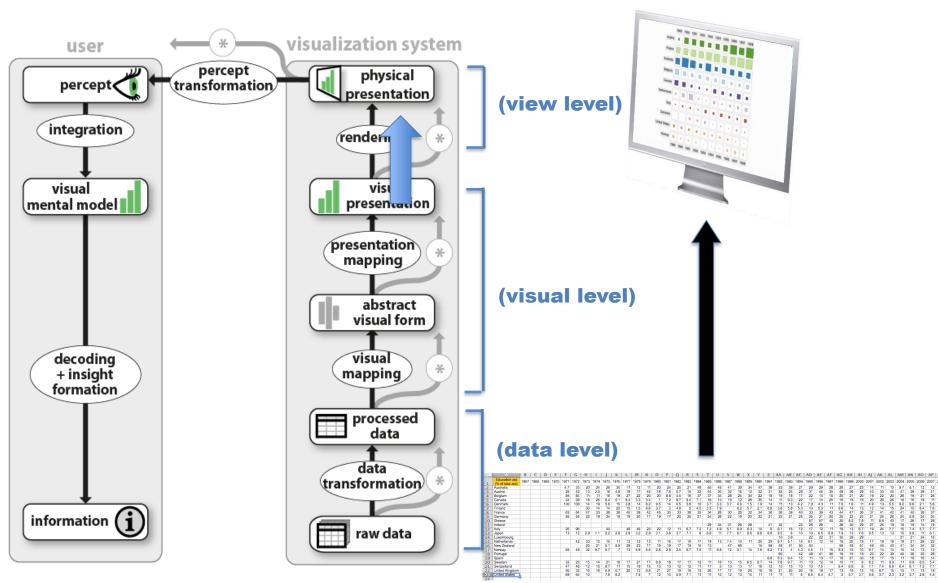




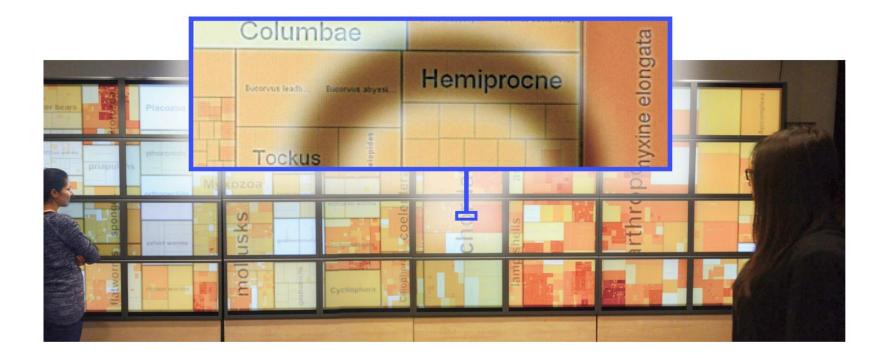
[Jansen et al., Tangible Remote Controller for Wall-sized Displays. CHI'12]



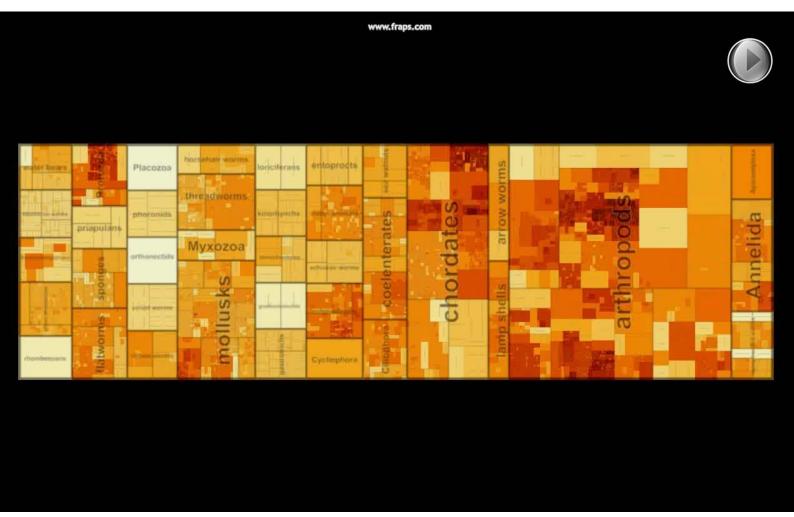
Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (www.aviz.fr/beyond)



Jansen and Dragicevic 2013 (www.aviz.fr/beyond)

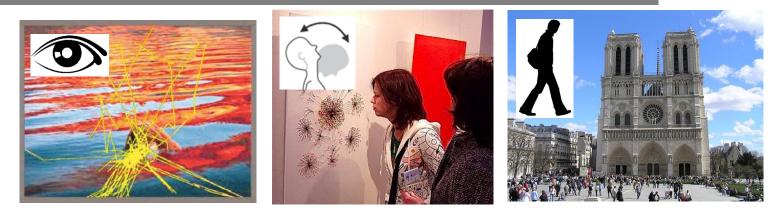


[Isenberg et al. , Hybrid Images for Large Viewing Environments, InfoVis'13]



[Isenberg et al. , Hybrid Images for Large Viewing Environments, InfoVis'13]

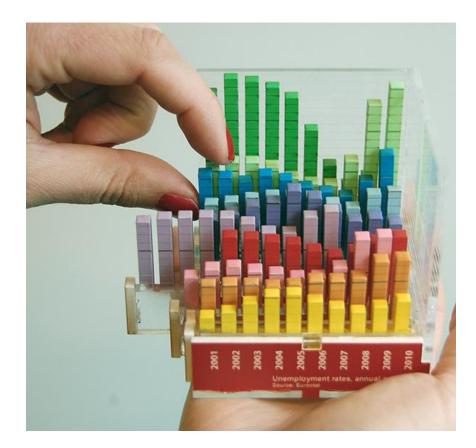
INTERACTION WITH THE PHYSICAL WORLD



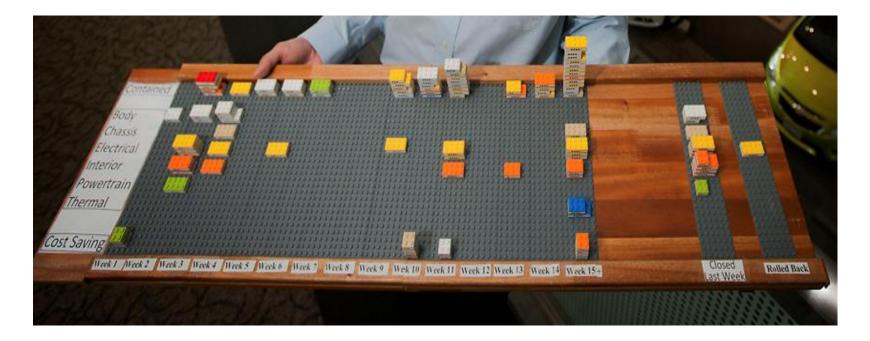




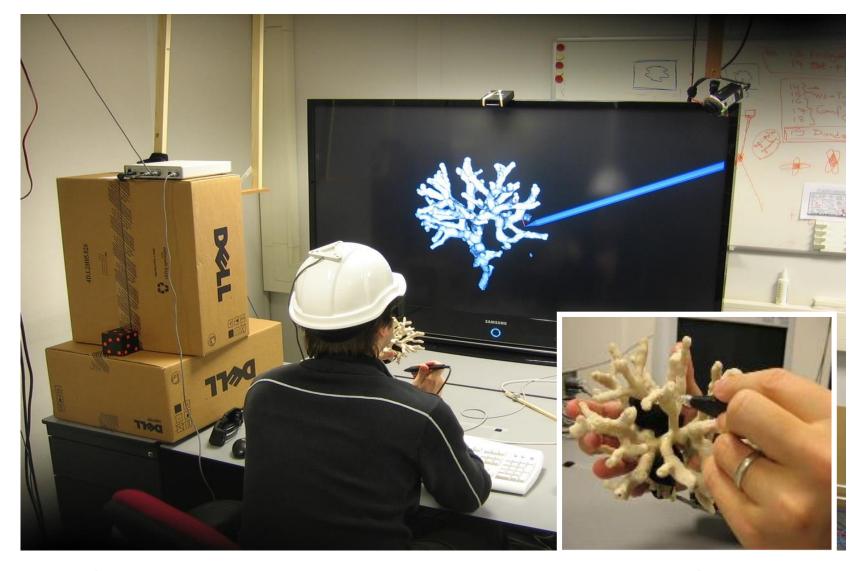
PHYSICAL VISUALIZATIONS



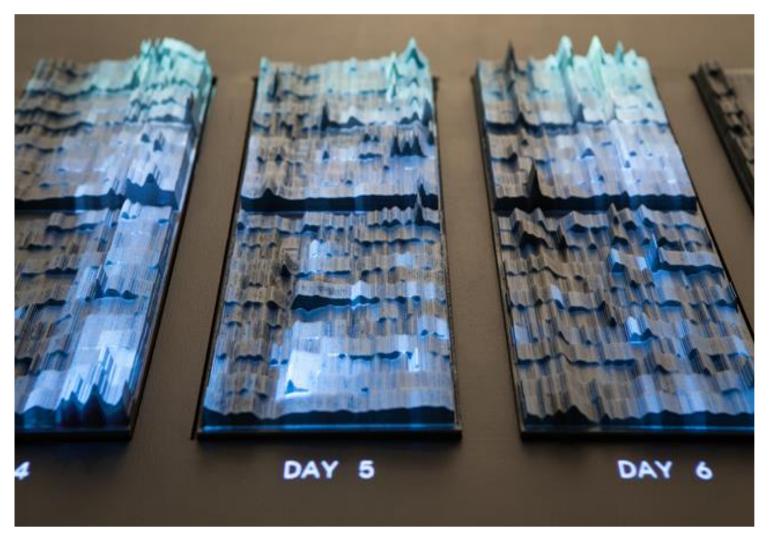
tinyurl.com/physvis



[Mark Wilson. How GM is saving cash using legos as a data viz tool. April 2012]



[Kruszynski & van Liere, Tangible Props for Scientific Visualization, Virtual Reality 13 (4) 2009]



[Stefaner & Hemmert, emoto data sculpture, <u>http://www.nand.io/visualisation/emoto-installation</u>]



[PARM: Projected Augmented Relief Models, University of Nottingham, 2012]



Relief (Leithinger et al, 2009)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Slides in were inspired and adapted from slides by

- Wesley Willett (University of Calgary)
- Pierre Dragicevic (Inria)