

Query by Attention: Visually Searchable Information Maps

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Randall Davis

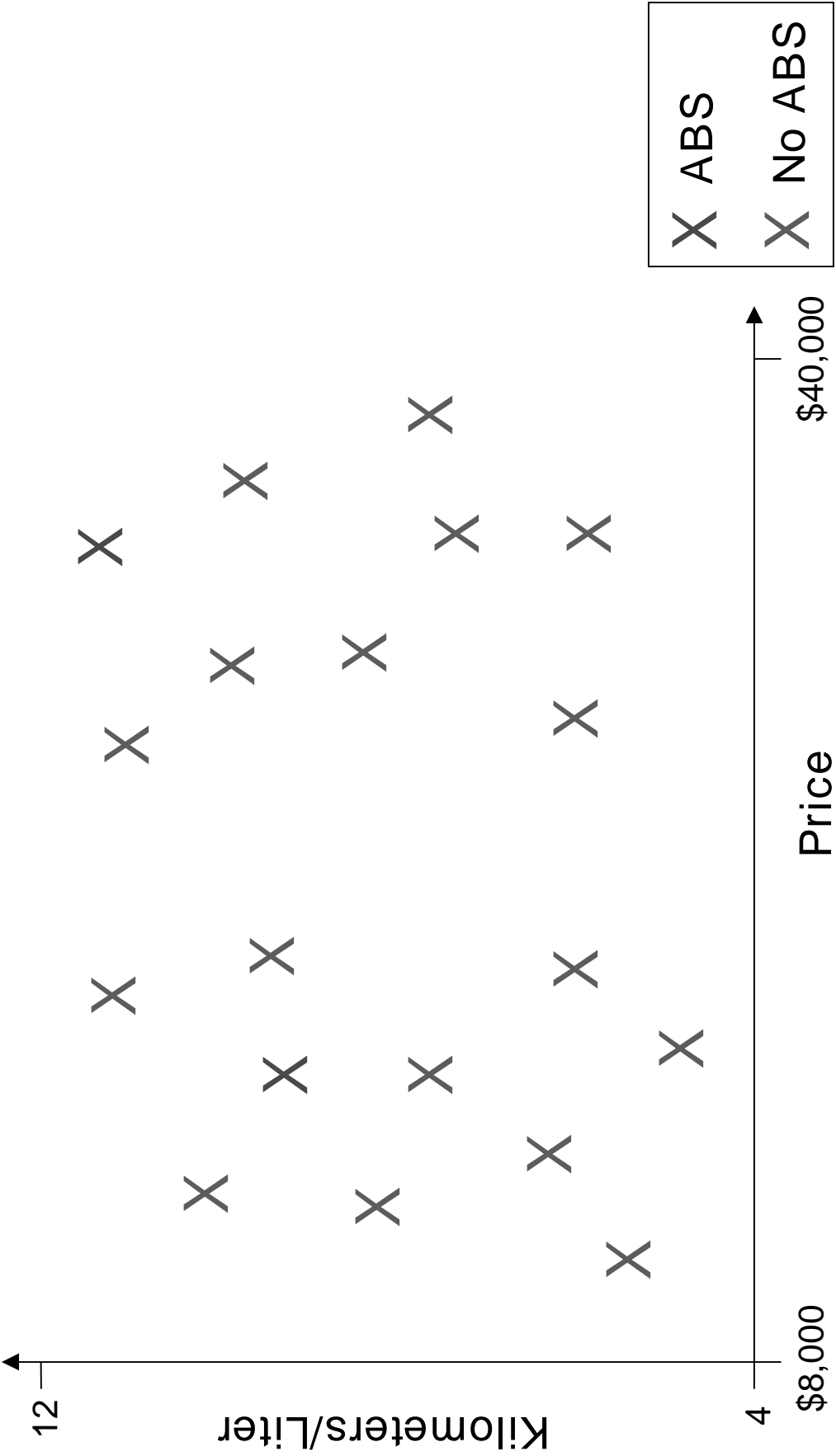
MIT Artificial Intelligence Lab

July 23, 2001

Automobiles

| Price | Kilometers/Liter | Antilock brakes? |
|----------|------------------|------------------|
| \$18,000 | 6 | No |
| \$24,000 | 10 | No |
| \$20,000 | 8 | No |
| \$15,000 | 7 | No |
| \$12,000 | 6 | No |
| \$17,000 | 11 | No |
| \$13,000 | 10 | Yes |
| \$15,000 | 9 | No |
| \$18,000 | 6 | No |
| \$16,000 | 7 | No |
| \$19,000 | 9 | No |
| \$20,000 | 8 | No |
| \$32,000 | 4 | No |
| \$22,000 | 9 | Yes |
| \$26,000 | 7 | No |
| \$17,000 | 5 | No |
| \$10,000 | 11 | No |

Automobiles

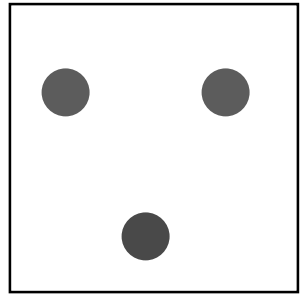


Outline

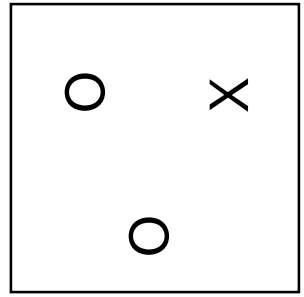
- **Query by Attention**
- **Review of Spatial Selection and Visual Search**
- **Mapping Info Dimensions onto Perceptual Dimensions**
- **Examples**
- **Related Work, Conclusion**

Perceptual Filtering

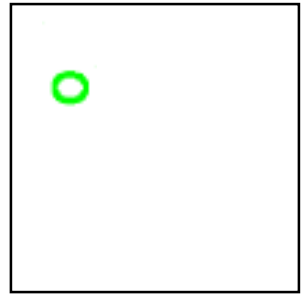
Preattentive Maps



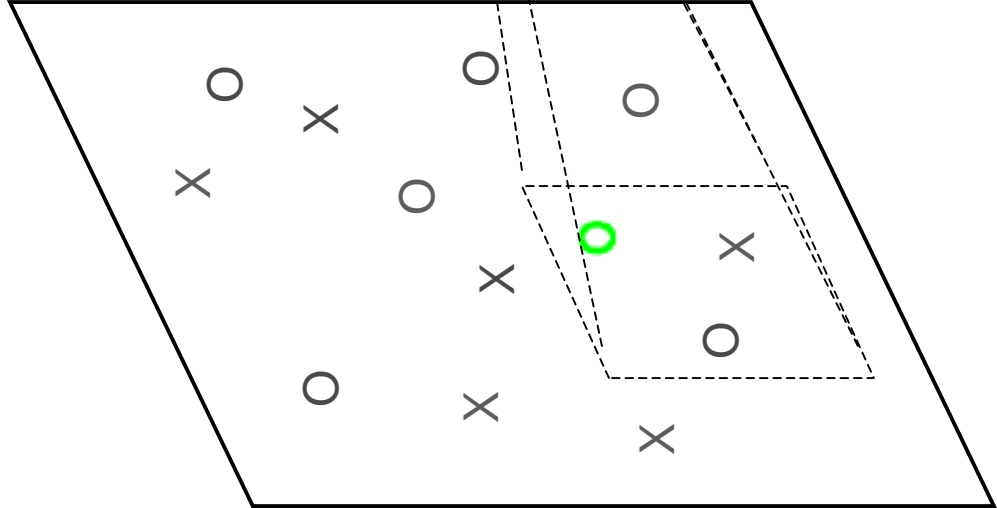
Color



Shape

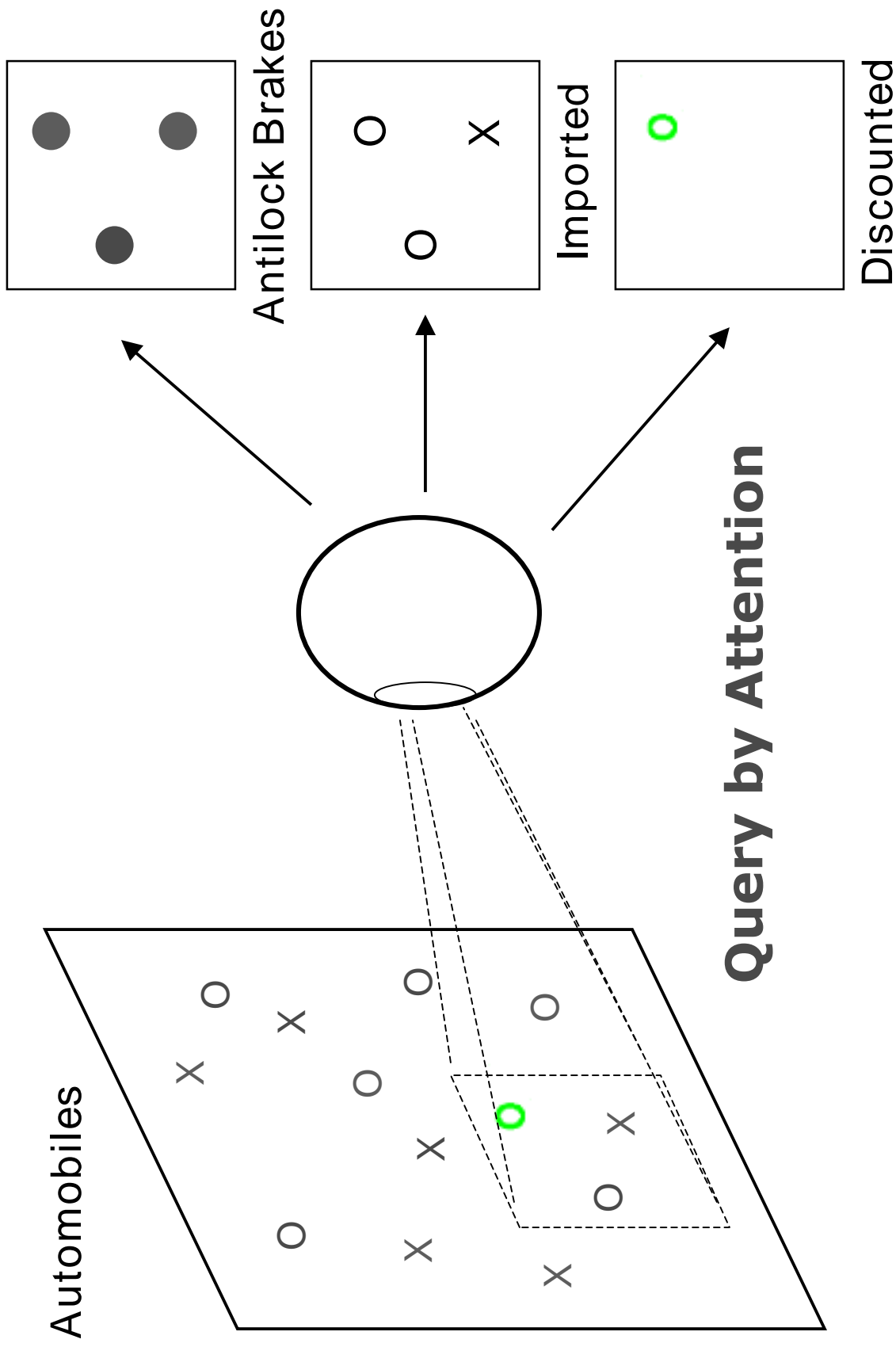


Motion



Treisman and Gelade, 1980

Information Filtering



Why Query by Attention?

- **User controls attention, instead of manipulating an interface**
- **Rapid adjustment of query parameters**
- **Immediate feedback**
- **Can lead to more complete exploration of info space**

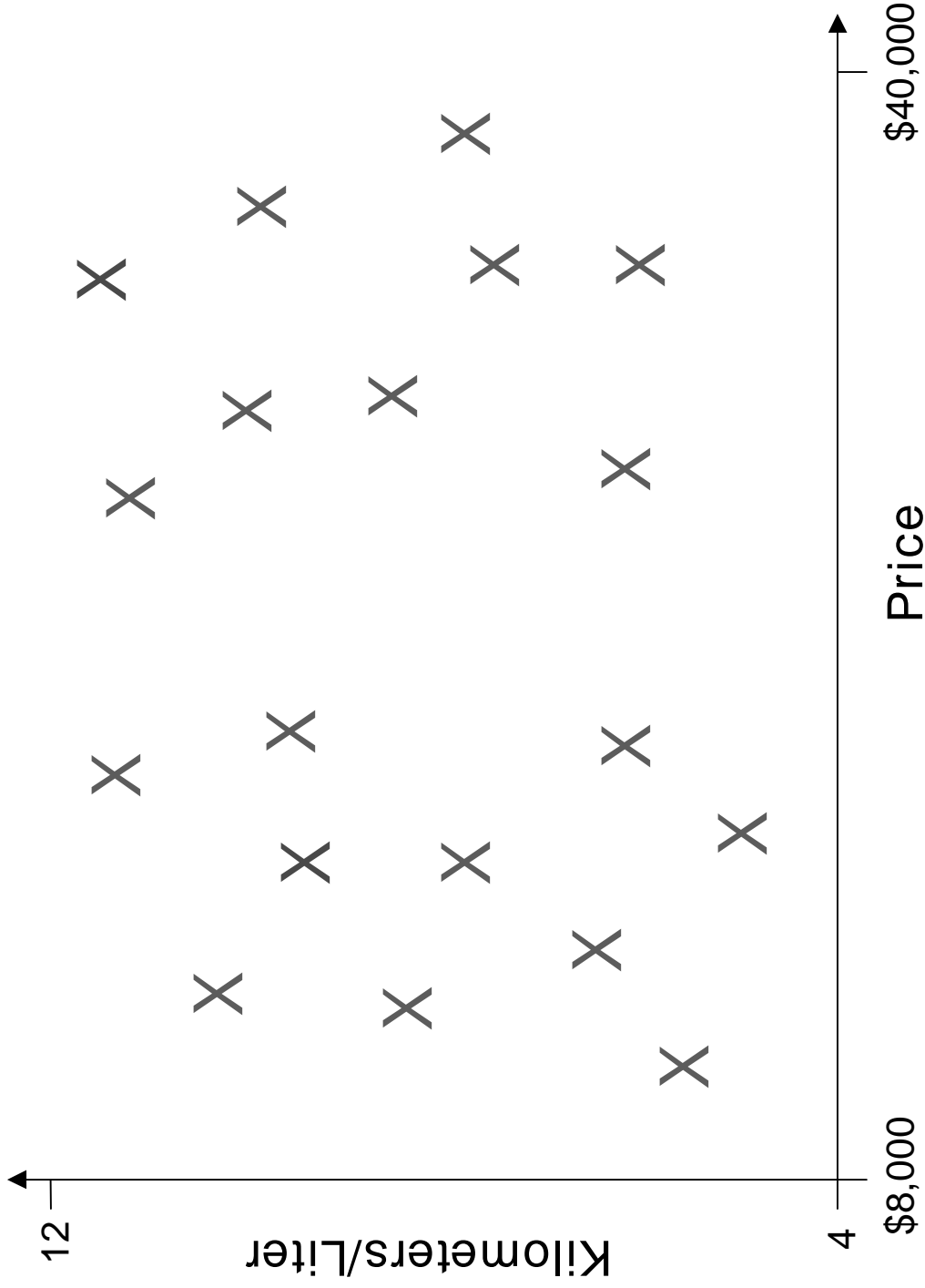
Good Perceptual Dimensions

- **Preattentive map**
 - **Attended items are immediately available**
- **Symmetric**
 - **Can filter for each kind of item equally well**
- **Many values**
 - **Can code information precisely**

Good Perceptual Dimensions

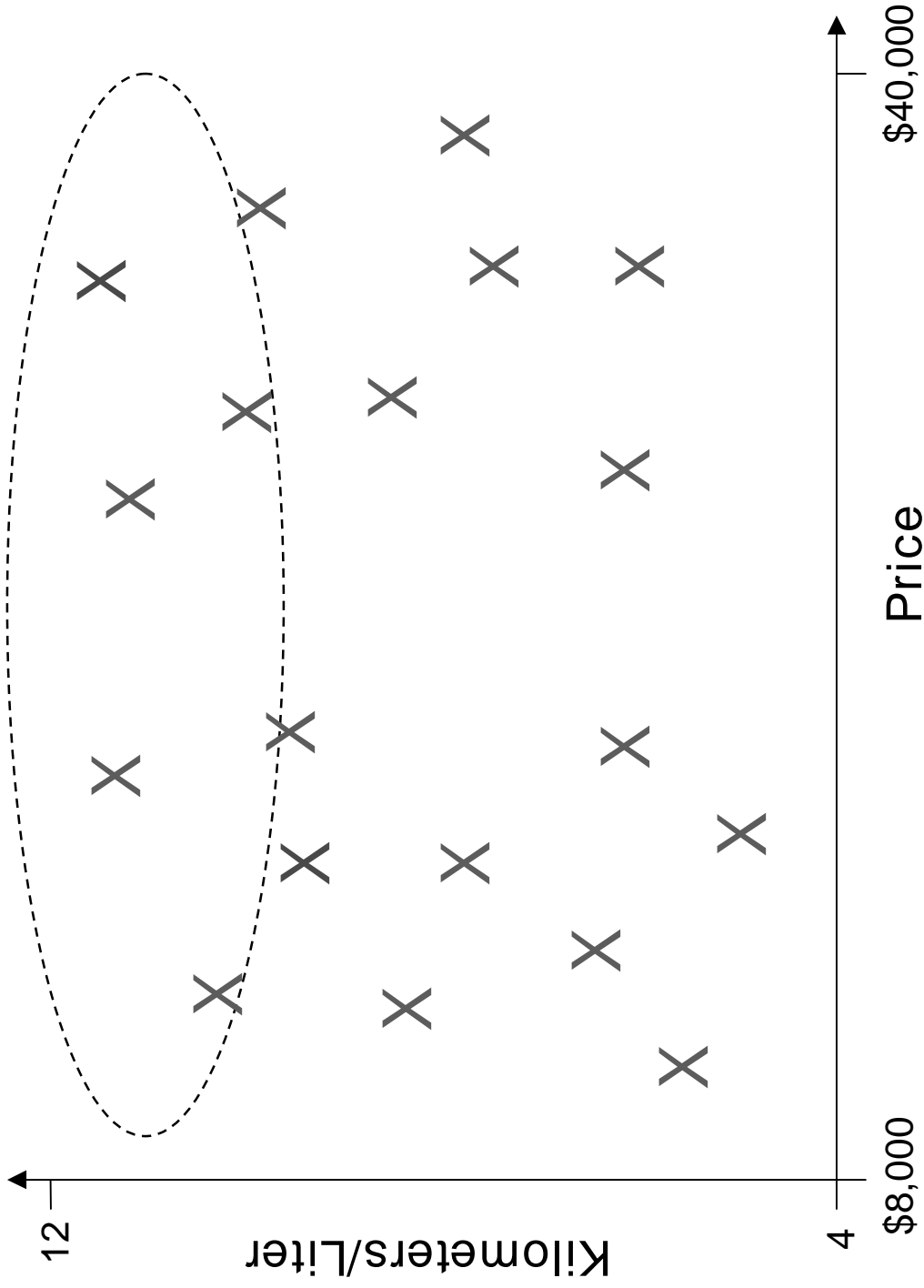
- **Spatial selection**
 - **Attention directed to contiguous regions**
- **Color**
- **Shape**
- **Depth**
- **Motion (not always symmetric)**
- **Size**

Spatial Selection



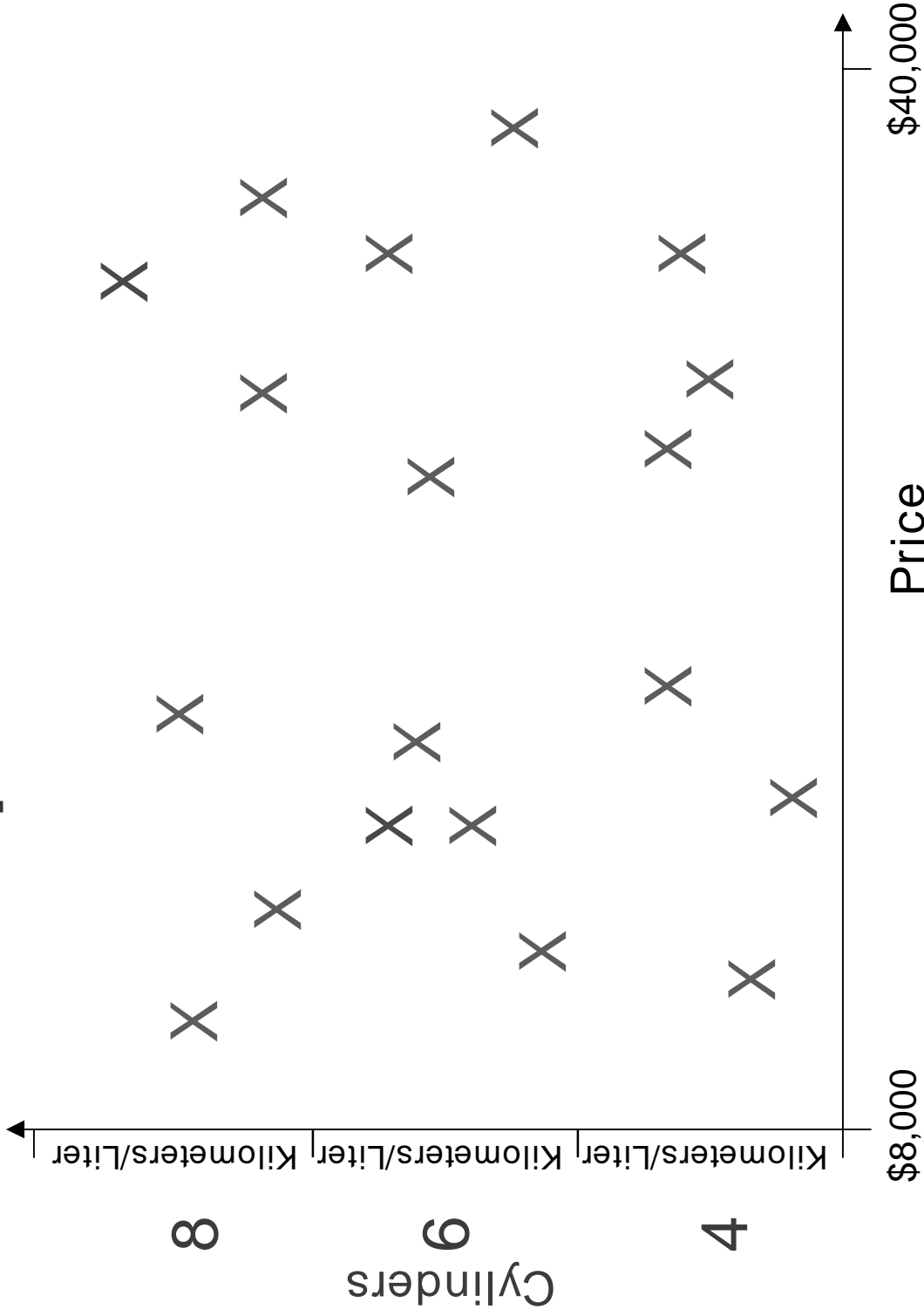
Zoom Lens Metaphor: Eriksen and St. James, 1986

Spatial Selection



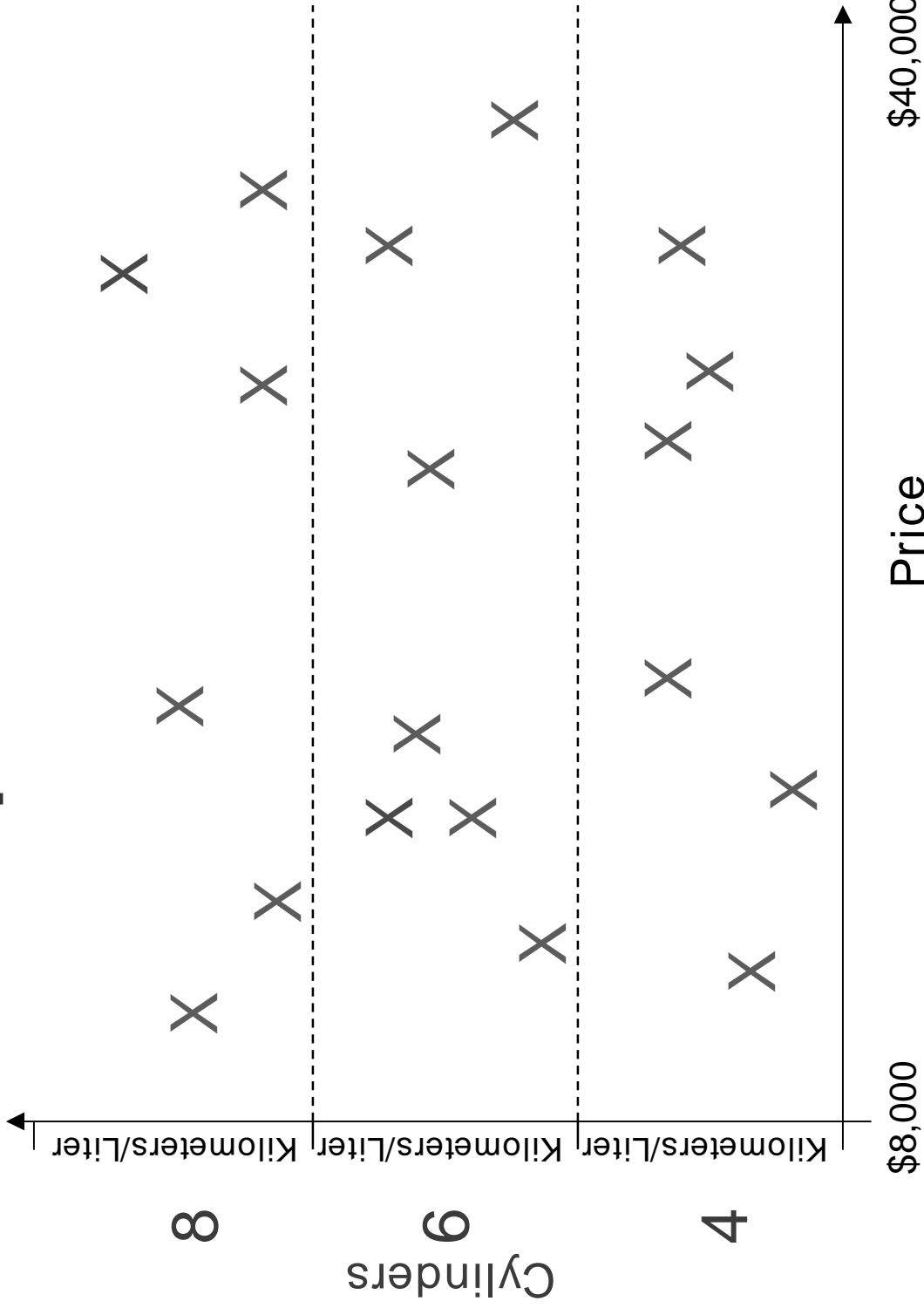
Zoom Lens Metaphor: Eriksen and St. James, 1986

Spatial Selection



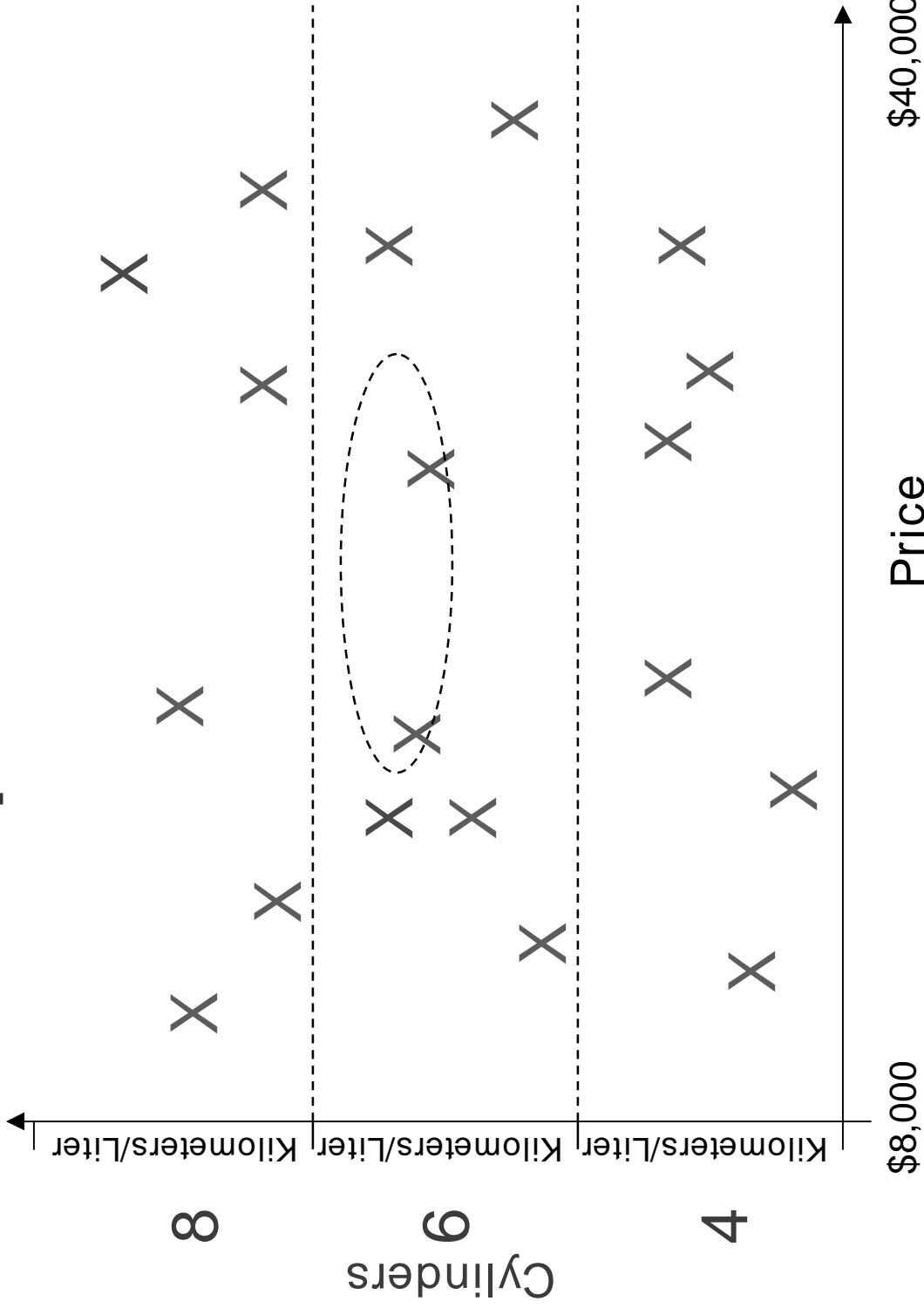
**Hierarchical: One axis can code multiple attributes
(Milhalisin et al., 1991)**

Spatial Selection



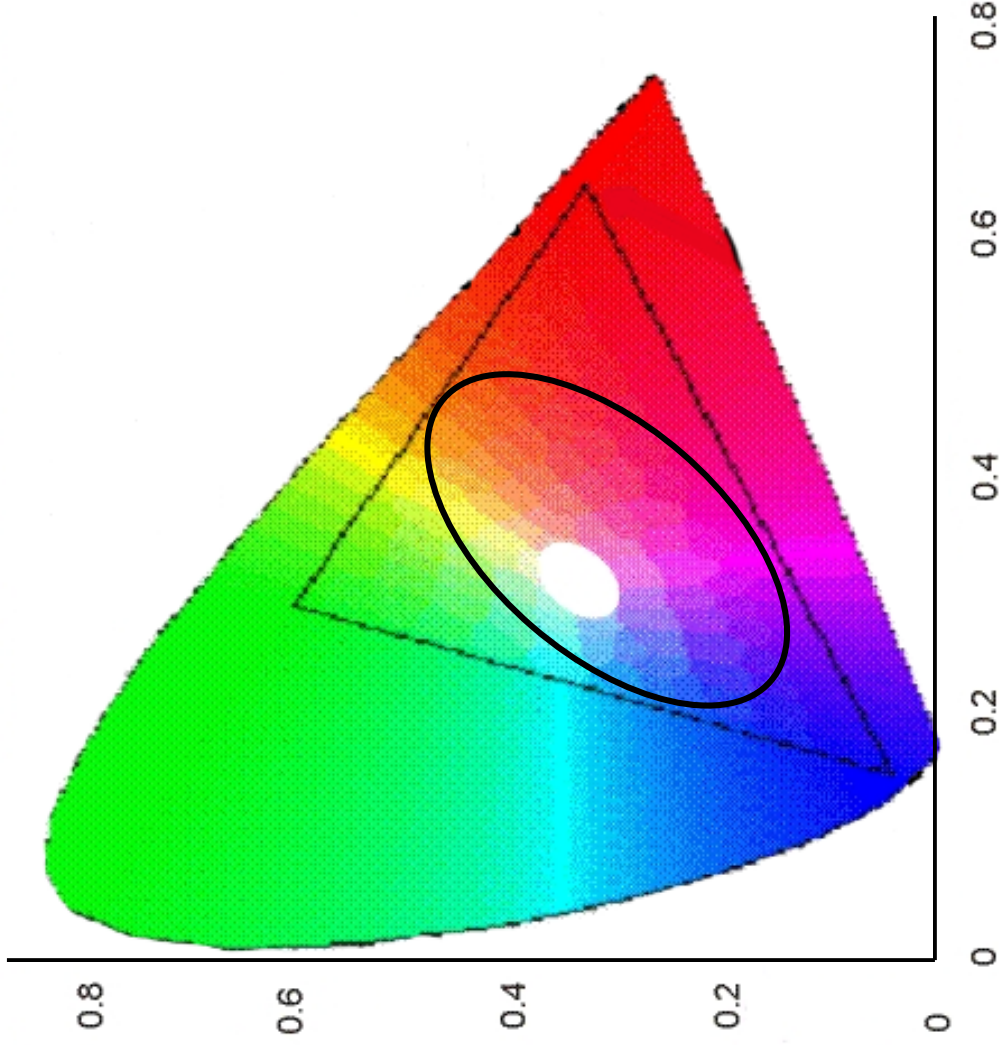
**Hierarchical: One axis can code multiple attributes
(Milhalisin et al., 1991)**

Spatial Selection



Hierarchical: One axis can code multiple attributes (Milhalisin et al., 1991)

Color



**Up to nine colors can be searched for efficiently
(Zmura 1990, Smallman and Boynton 1990)**

Shape

- **Many factors influence the efficiency of search**
 - **line terminations, closure, holes, intersections**

- **A conservative list**



- **A less conservative list**



Efficient Conjunctive Searches

- **Color and Shape**
 - **Egeth et al. 1984**
- **Motion and Shape**
 - **McLeod et al. 1988, McLeod et al. 1991**
- **Motion and Orientation**
 - **Driver and McLeod 1992**
- **Motion and Depth**
 - **Nakayama and Silverman, 1986**

Good Perceptual Dimensions

- **Spatial selection**
 - **Precise**
 - **Can query by range**
 - **Hierarchical**
- **Color**
 - **Nine values**
 - **Used discretely here**
- **Shape**
 - **Structure of this dimension poorly understood**

Mapping Information to Perception

Step 1: List likely queries and the info they need

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| What recent comedies were good? | Year, Genre, Review |
| What were the 1980's Oscar-winners? | Year, Oscar |
| Has any horror film won an Oscar? | Genre, Oscar |

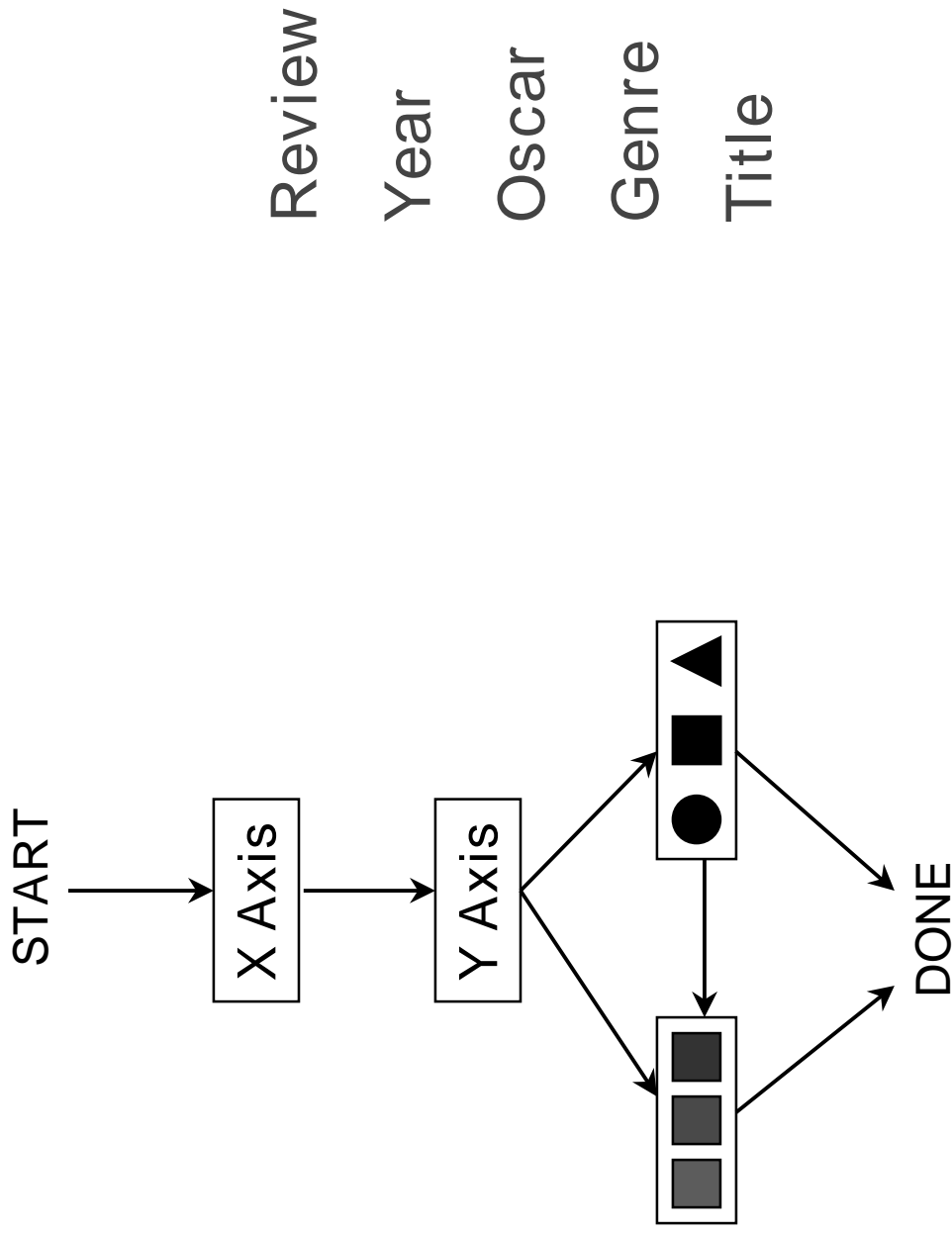


Attribute set: Review, Year, Oscar, Genre, Title

Data modeling is hard! (PeopleFinder, Ellis et. Al. 1997)

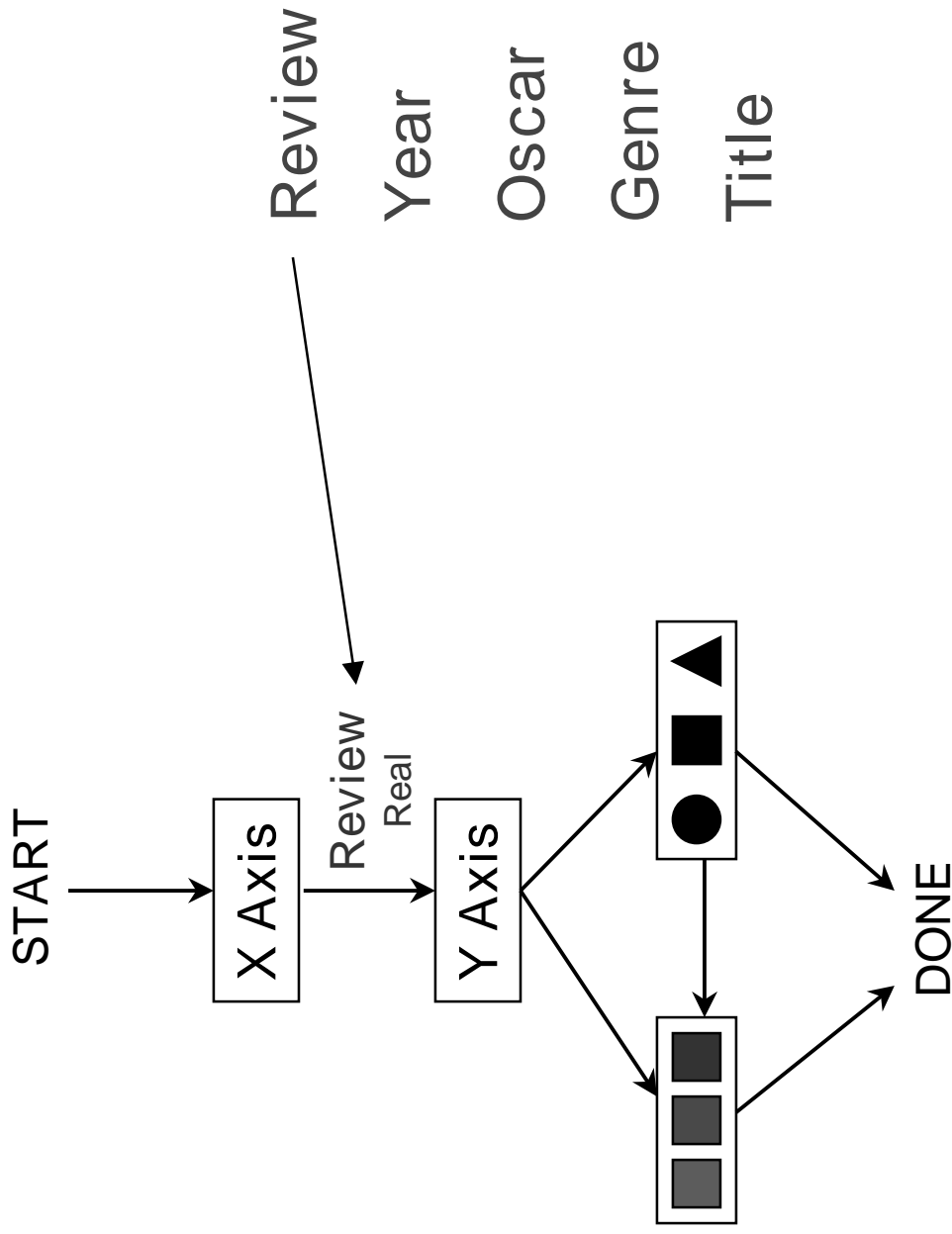
Mapping Information to Perception

Step 2: Match info attributes to visual properties



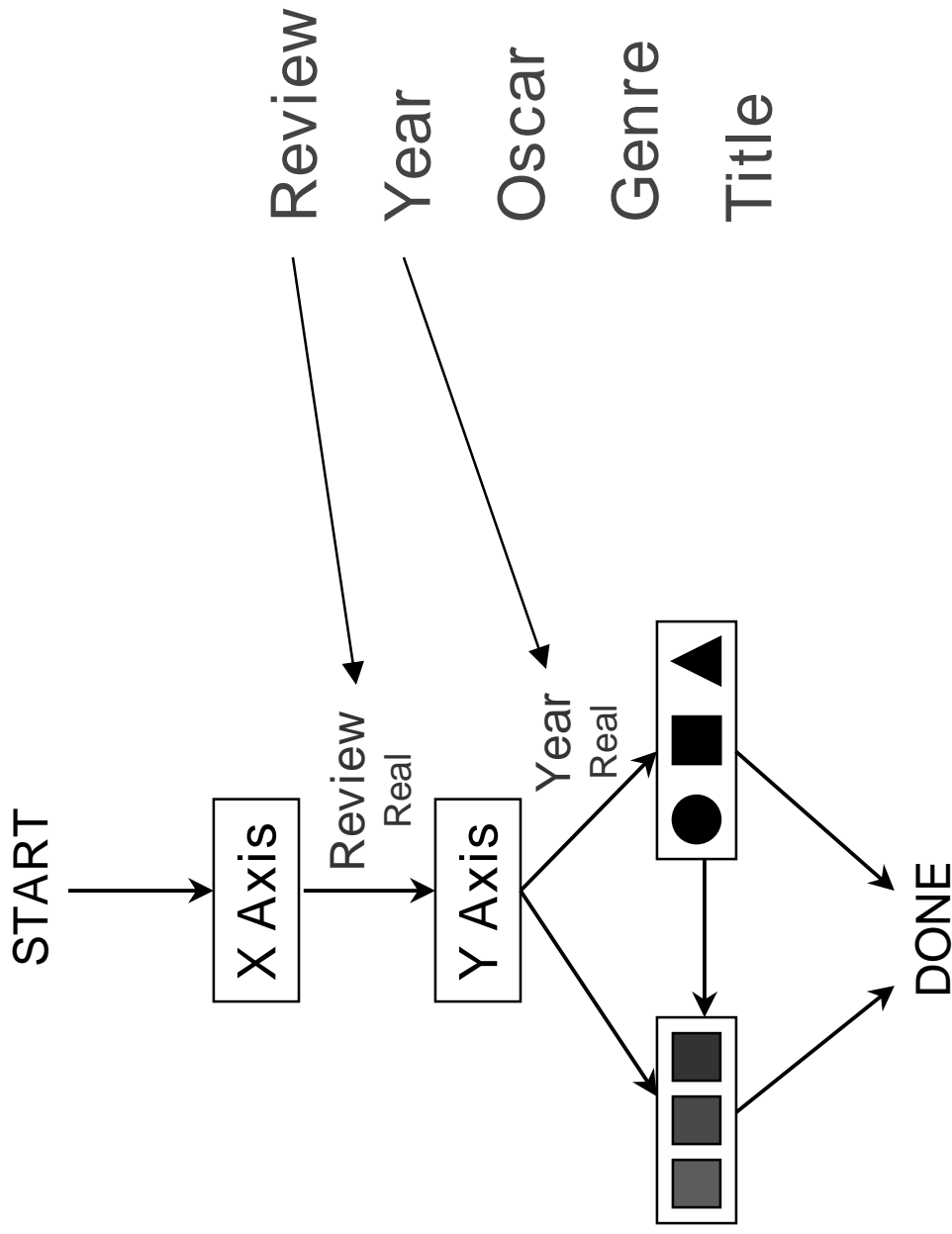
Mapping Information to Perception

Step 2: Match info attributes to visual properties



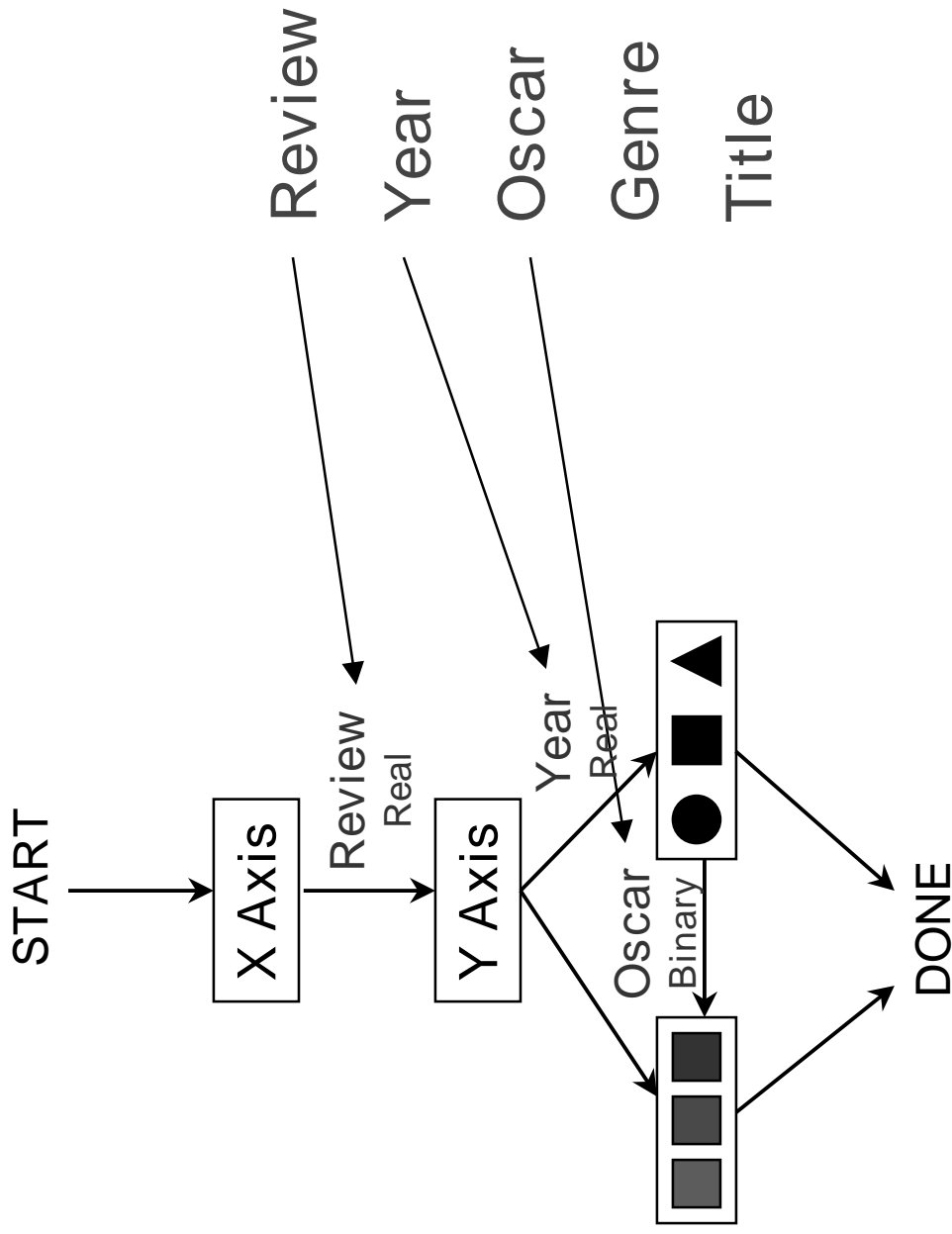
Mapping Information to Perception

Step 2: Match info attributes to visual properties



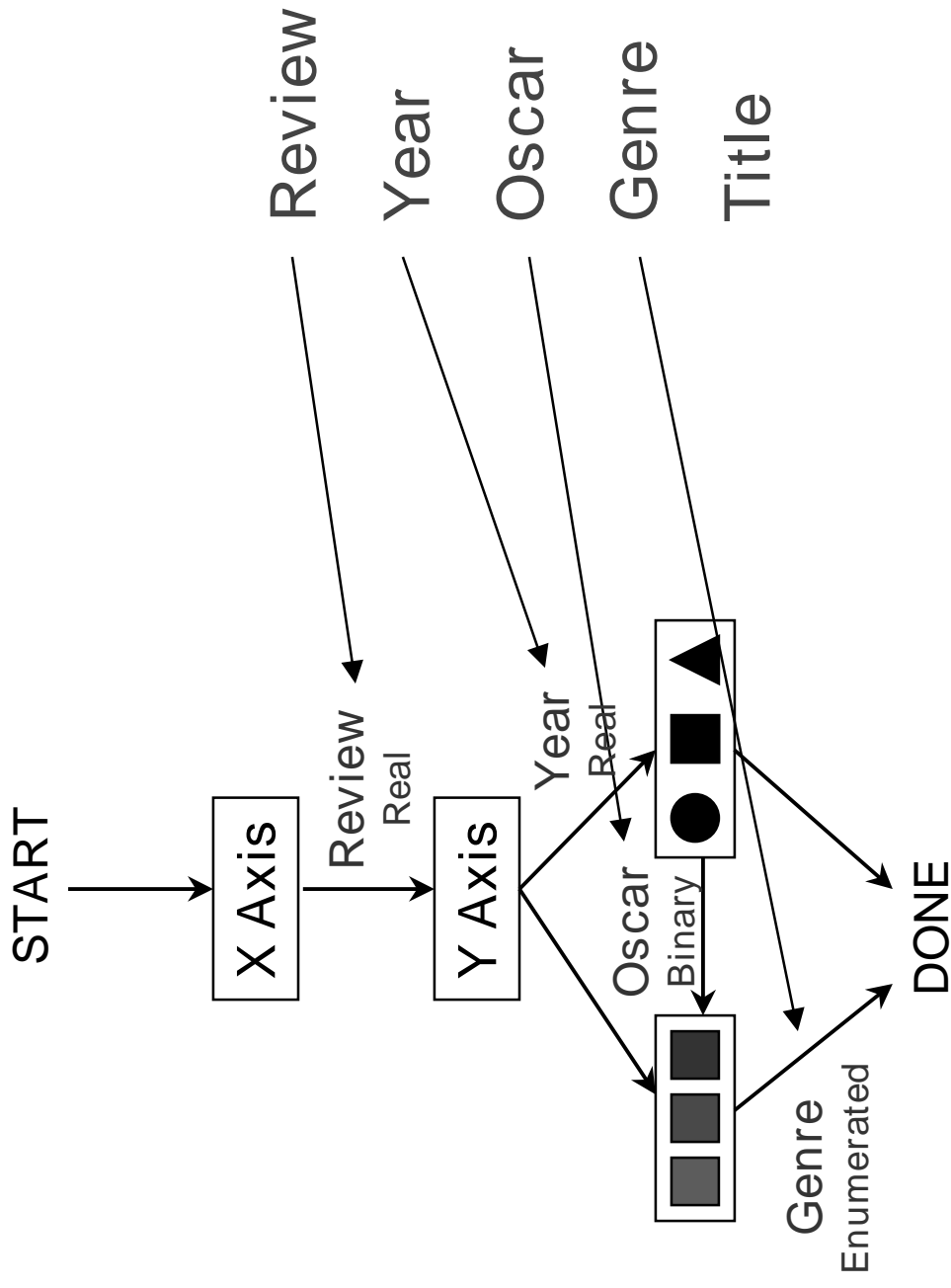
Mapping Information to Perception

Step 2: Match info attributes to visual properties



Mapping Information to Perception

Step 2: Match info attributes to visual properties

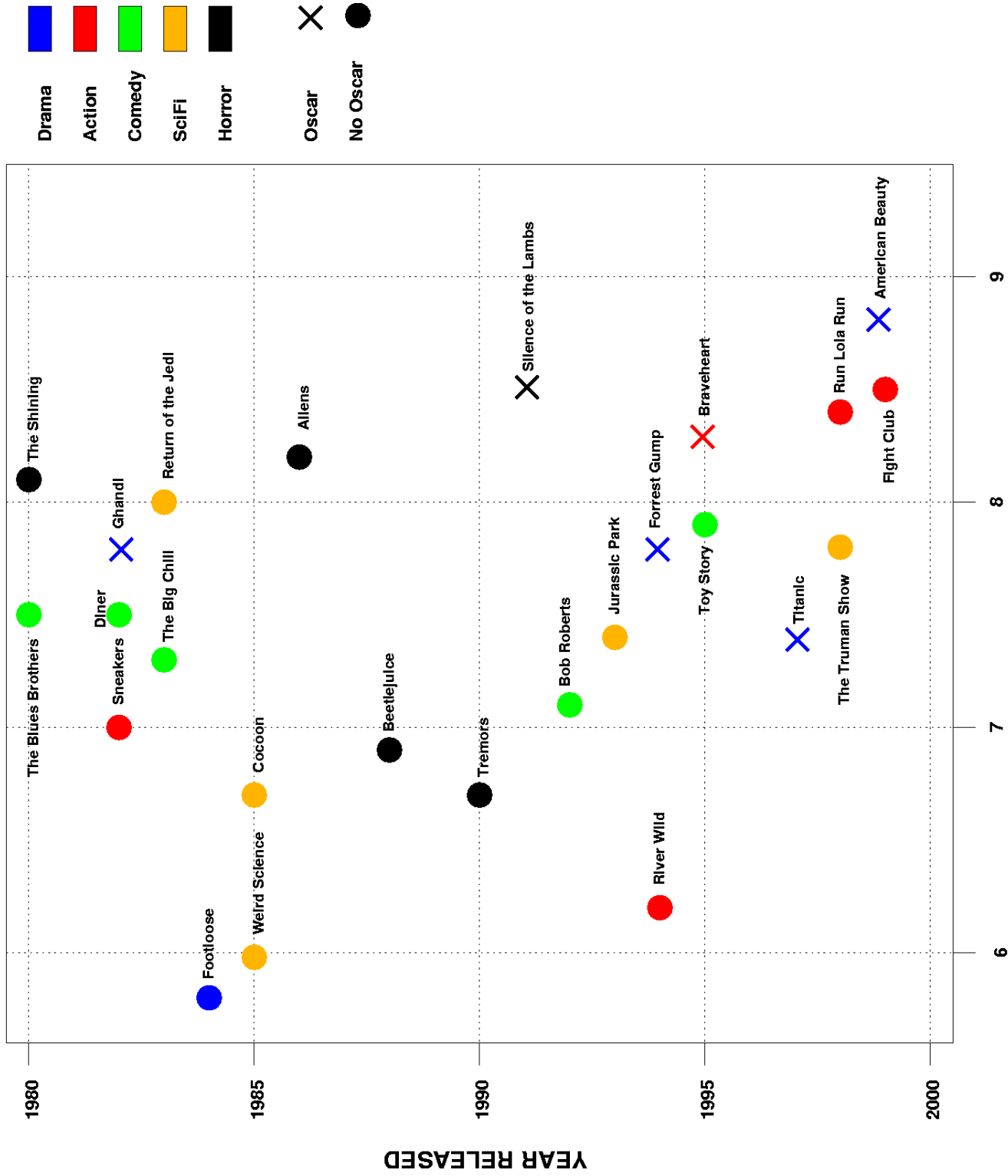


Mapping Information to Perception

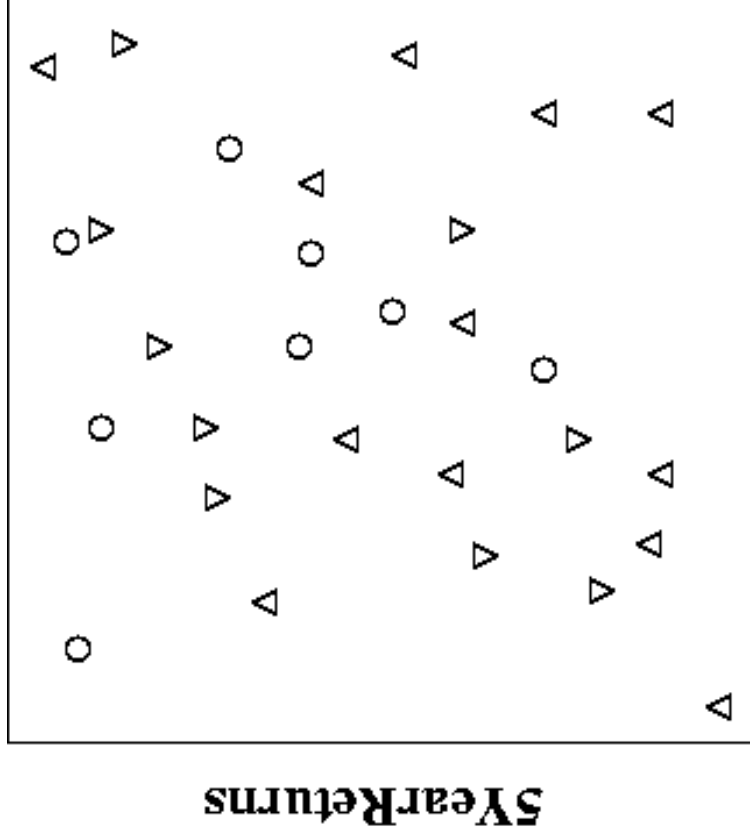
Are perceptual dimensions used effectively?

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What recent comedies were good? | Review Year Genre | X Position + Y Position + Color |
| What were the 1980's Oscar-winners? | Year Oscar | Y Position + Shape |
| Has any horror film won an Oscar? | Genre Oscar | Color + Shape |

THE MOVIE MAP

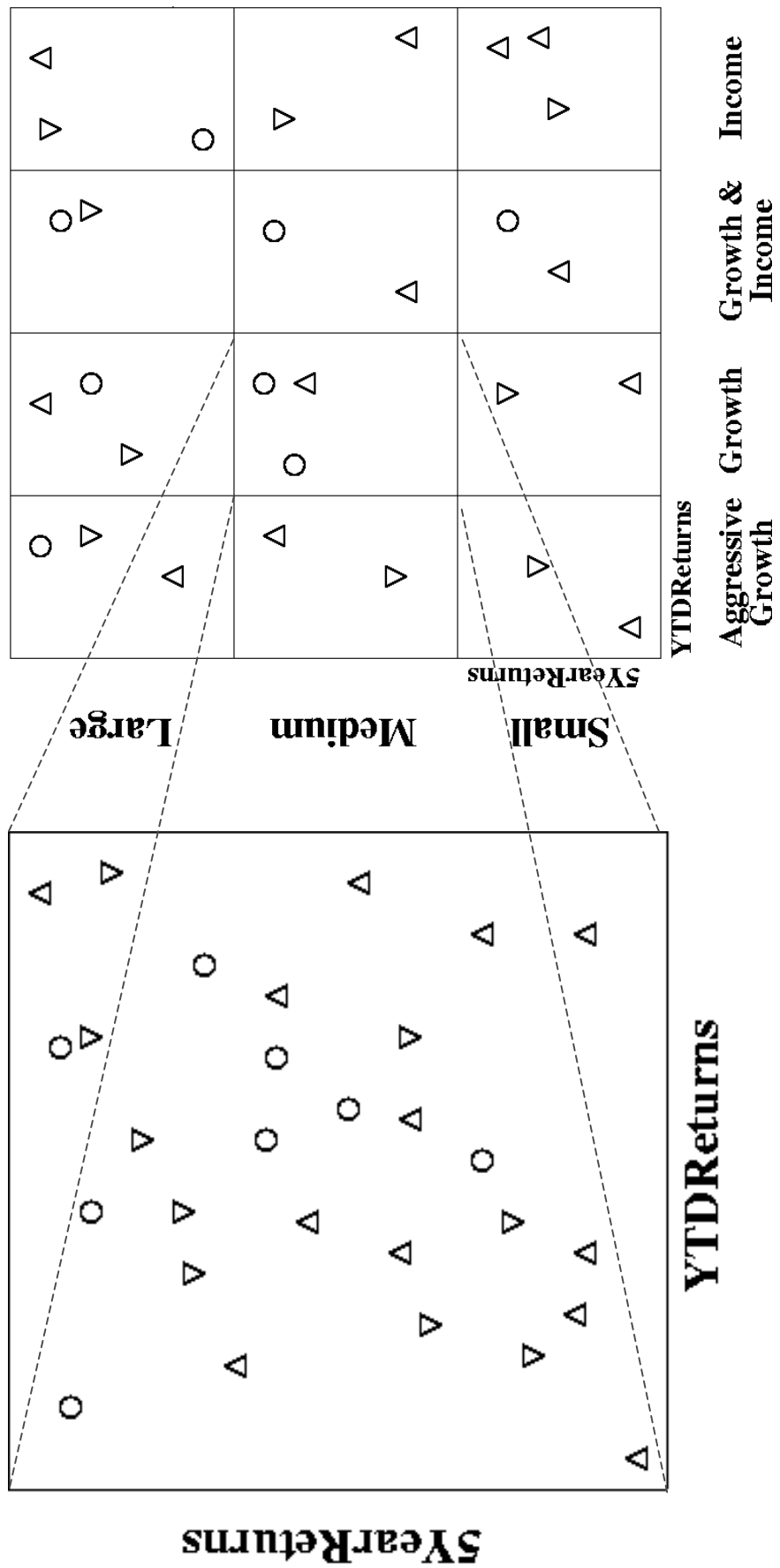


Mutual Funds



Volatility: Δ High O Average ▽ Low

Mutual Funds



Volatility: High Average Low

Related Work

- **Interactive information filtering**
 - **Ahlberg and Shneiderman, CHI 1994**
 - **Spotfire www.spotfire.com**
- **Studies of user attention**
 - **Pirolli et al., CHI 2001**
- **Presentation design systems**
 - **VQE (Derthick et al. UIST 1997)**

Future Work

- **Handling large numbers of items**
 - **IMDB: 12,511 films 1980-2001**
 - **Let user filter first**
- **Handling many information attributes**
 - **Multiple views, dimension reduction**
- **Making it easy to create these kinds of maps**
 - **Assisting or automating info design**

Conclusion

- **People perceptually filter.**
- **Take advantage to filter abstract information.**
- **A method to map information dimensions to perceptual dimensions.**