	FACULTY OF INFORMATICS
Jazz: An Extensible Zoomable User Interface	
-	n, Jon Meyer, Lance Good ion Lab, University of Maryland
	ne ACM Symposium on Ichnology (UIST), 2000, p. 171-180
UE Informationsvisualisierung	g, SS 2004 Gruppe 3
WOLFGANG AIGNER	MARTIN TOMITSCH
Matr.Nr.: 9755342	Matr.Nr.: 9726166
aigner@asgaard.tuwien.ac.at	martin.tomitsch@rise.tuwien.ac.at

Content

Zoomable User Interfaces

Semantic Zooming

Jazz

Example Application

Monolithic vs. Minilithic Approach

Scene Graphs

Piccolo

Our Implementation

Zoomable User Interfaces

using a virtual canvas and cameras for displaying information abstract data is mapped to 2D graphic representations (onto a virtual canvas) a portion of the virtual canvas is seen on the display through a virtual "camera" requirements for ZUIs: support for custom application graphics and traditional widgets performance should scale with complex scenes view navigations (zooms and pans) should be smooth and continuously animated • space-scale diagrams (Furnas and Bederson) smooth and efficient zooming and panning (Wijk and Nuij)

TU

Semantic Zooming

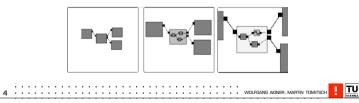
conventional geometric zoom

objects change only size

affects not only size of objects but their representation

objects change shape or even their very presence in the display

WOLFGANG AGNER, MARTIN TOMITSCH ! TU



semantic zoom

1

Jazz

predecessors: Pad/Pad++

written in tcl/tk

supports semantic zooming monolithic and inflexible

Jazz

a minilithic Java toolkit for creating ZUI applications

uses the Java2D renderer

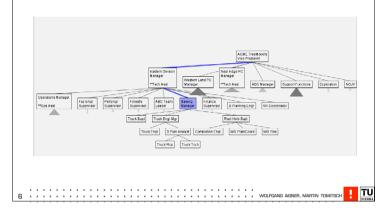
supports embedded Swing widgets

uses a basic hierarchical scene graph model

successor: Piccolo Wolfgang Aigner, Martin Tomitsch

Example Application

Space tree: a novel node-link tree browser



Monolithic vs. Minilithic

monolithic (standard) approach

relatively small number of classes to provide a large amount of functionality

inherited by all of the widgets in the toolkit

drawbacks

leads to a very complex hard-tolearn top level class

developers are forced to accept the functionality provided by the top-level class

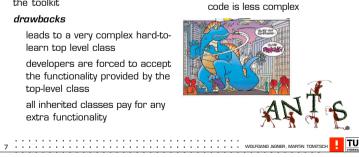
all inherited classes pay for any extra functionality

minilithic design

one feature per class classes are working together advantages

TU

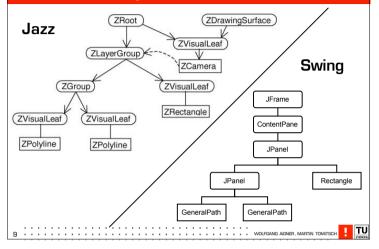
more flexible



Scene Graph (1/2)

hierarchical scene graph model with cameras graph of visual and non visual elements nodes relationships between objects visual components geometry and color cameras display a view of a scene graph visually functionality by composing simple objects rather than by class inheritance TU

Scene Graph (2/2)



Our Implementation (1/2)

Basic Idea:

Using Piccolo to implement a zoomable version of "PlanningLines"

PlanningLines

- further development of LifeLine/GANTT chart
- visualizing temporal (planning) activities

TU

- hierarchical decomposition
- temporal uncertainties

Piccolo

descendant of Jazz

goal: similar feature set + easier to use

complexity

no separation between nodes and visual components (no ZVisualLeaf decoration)

speed / memory

less memory usage (65 kB vs. 450 kB .jar)

features

not supported yet: hyperlinks, clip group, constraint group, fade group, layout managers, selection group, spatial index, embedding Swing objects

