Figure 2.1  A table recording the attribute values (columns) of a collection of objects (rows)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make</th>
<th>Price (£)</th>
<th>MPG</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>15,450</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>*****</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevy</td>
<td>12,450</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2.2  A bargram representation of the price ranges associated with a collection of cars for sale, with the width of each bargram proportional to the number of corresponding cars

Figure 2.3  One (unquantifiable) attribute of a car – its appearance – may well attract the buyer’s attention

Figure 2.4  Icons positioned above a bargram represent individual cars
Figure 2.5 The price of a car selected via its image is indicated by colour coding both on the image and on the corresponding icon above the bargram.

Figure 2.6 The position of a selected car is indicated on all attribute bargrams by colour coding.

Figure 2.7 An icon above a bargram can represent an ‘ideal’ (and possibly nonexistent) car to act as a point of reference.

Figure 2.8 A car that is potentially of interest and worth remembering can be ‘tagged’ for later re-examination.
Figure 2.9: The interactive selection of a bargram range (here price £12–14k) identifies four cars whose price falls within that range.

Figure 2.10: Subsequent interactive selection of an MPG range identifies only cars which satisfy both requirements.

Figure 2.11: There may be insufficient room to display all attribute bargrams. One solution is to scroll bargrams through a window.

Figure 2.12: If space is too limited to accommodate all bargrams, many can be diminished in size so that some aspects of all bargrams are visible. A scrolling action determines which bargrams are fully displayed.
If a selected Price range is the only one of interest, other irrelevant detail can be suppressed.

An 'outline' icon above a bargram range indicates that the range is the only requirement not satisfied by the outline car. Thus, if that range is interactively selected to indicate its acceptability, the icon will change to indicate that the car satisfies all requirements.

A view of the EZChooser, showing sensivity information in the form of outline car icons.

The search through a menu system for an evening's entertainment constitutes movement through a discrete information space which is populated by frames such as these.
Figure 2.17 Identification of the interaction with data governed by high-order cognitive processes, highlighting the emphasis of the book.