Figure 1 and 2 provide more examples like those in Figure 1 in the paper. These examples give insight into the importance of different mesh regions, by measuring the influence the walk has on the final mesh descriptor. For instance, the most attentive walk of the staircase on the top-left of Figure 1 goes through the stairs themselves, while the least attentive walk goes through the handrail. Similarly, the most attentive walks of the other objects in this figure wander through the object’s silhouette, whereas the least attentive walks explore a specific part of the object. Figure 2 provides more examples that demonstrate the same phenomenon: The most attentive walks (in cyan) provide a general "view" of the object and explore its distinctive features. In contrast, the least attentive walks (in magenta) focus on regions that do not distinguish the object from others, e.g. the door’s handle.

Figure 1: The most (in cyan) & the least (in magenta) attentive walks of various meshes
Figure 2: The most (in cyan) & the least (in magenta) attentive walks of various meshes