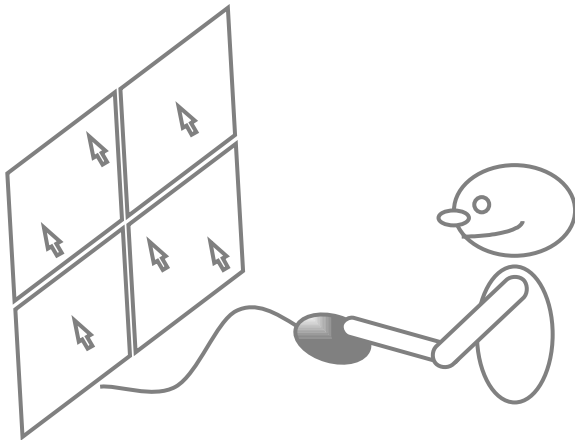


Ninja Cursors

Using Multiple Cursors to Assist
Target Acquisition on Large Screens



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Outline

Background & Motivation



Our Method



Evaluation



Discussion & Future Work



Conclusion

Background



Large display

Background

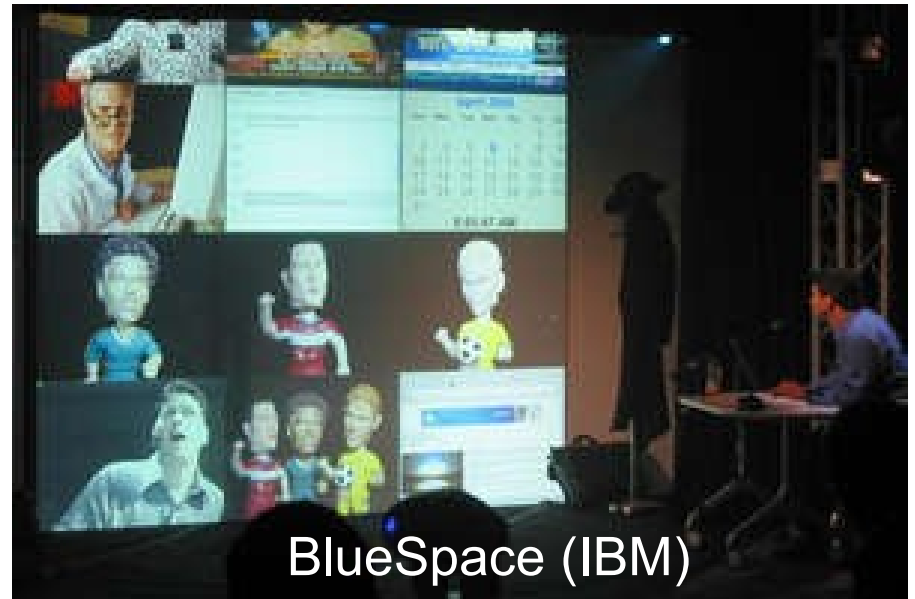


Multi-display

Background



(Virginia Tech)



BlueSpace (IBM)

Larger screens

Problem



It is difficult to point to a distant object.

Introducing “ninja cursors”



Demo

Basic idea of “ninja cursors”

Cover the screen with multiple, synchronously moving cursors.

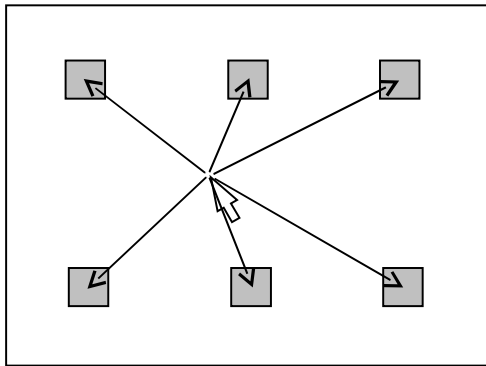


→ The user can use the nearest cursor.

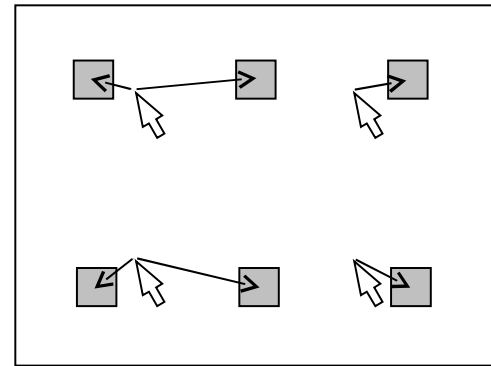
Reducing the distance

Average distance from the nearest cursor:

$$D \rightarrow \frac{D}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (n : \# \text{ of cursors})$$



$n = 1$



$n = 4$

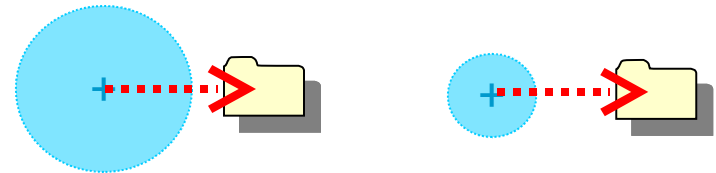
Studies on target pointing

Target Size



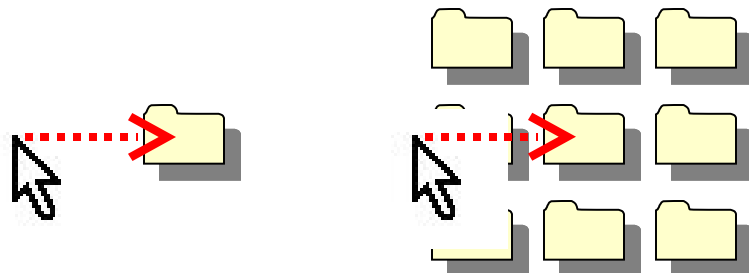
e.g., [Fitts 1954]

Cursor Size



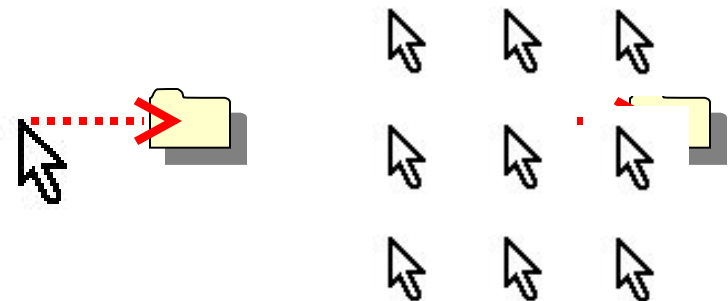
e.g., [Kabbash & Buxton 1995]

Target Density



e.g., [Guiard et al. 2004]

Cursor Density



Outline

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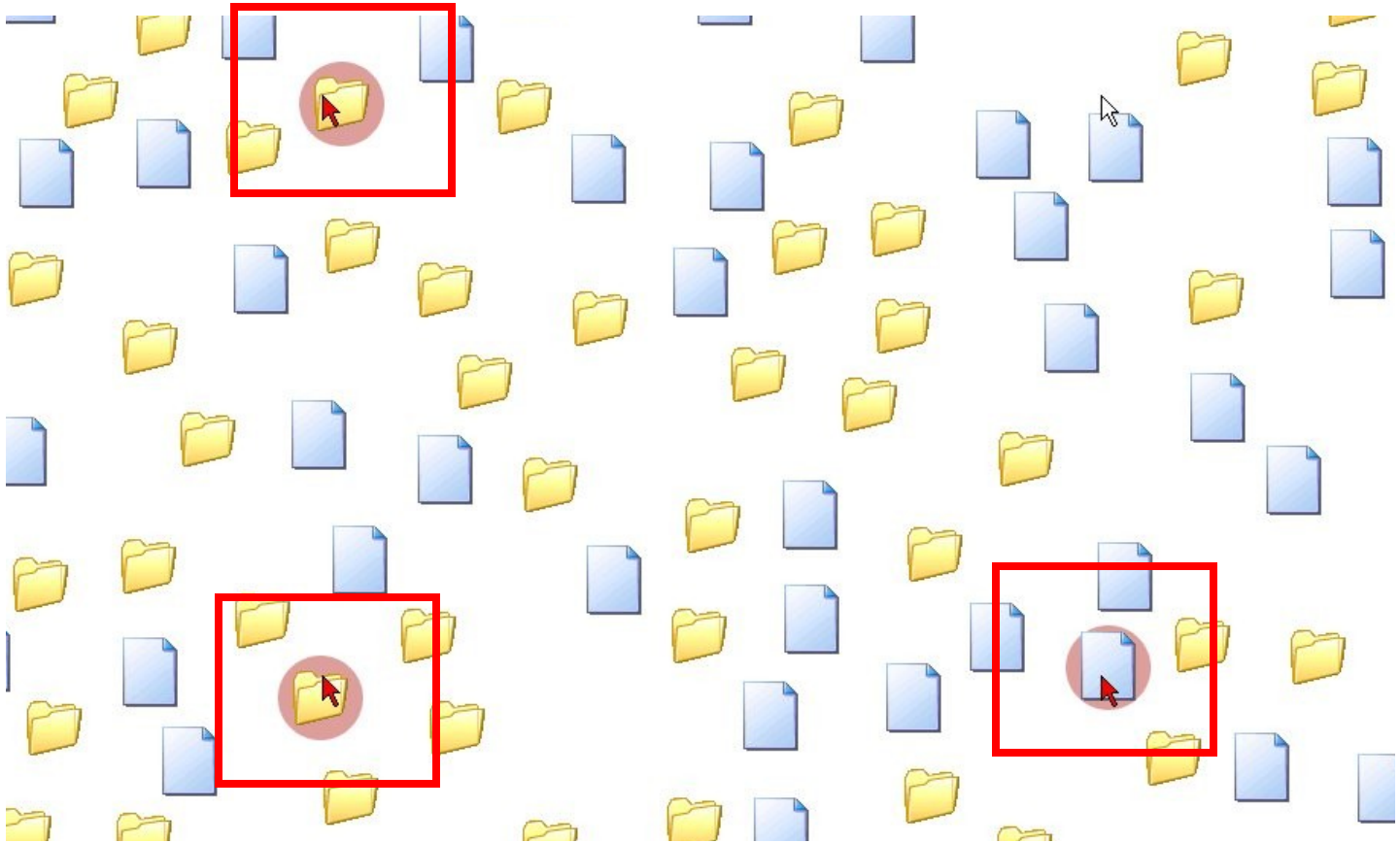


Discussion & Future Work



Conclusion

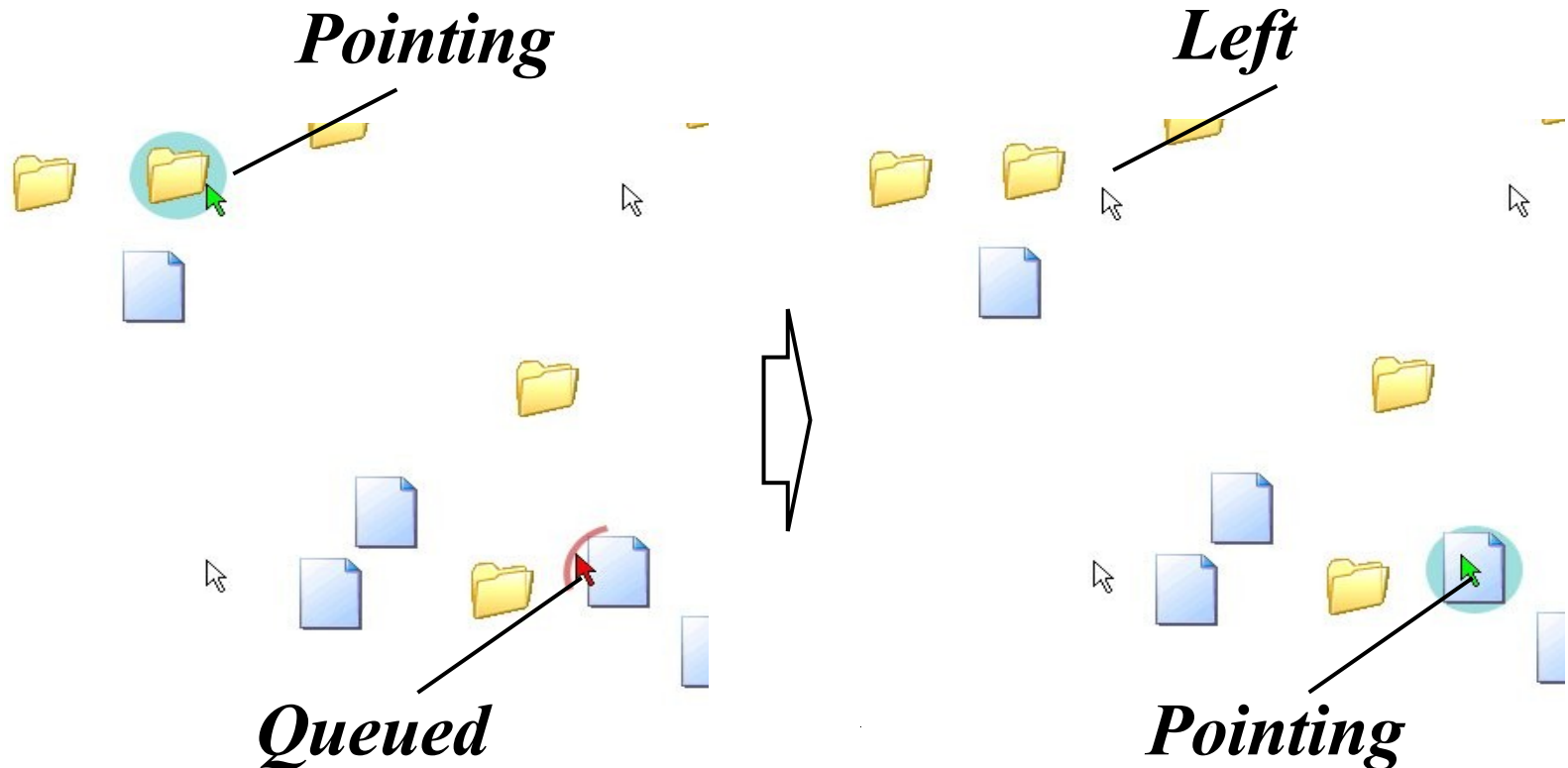
Ambiguity problem



What happens if multiple cursors point to multiple targets simultaneously?

Resolving ambiguity

Only one cursor can point to a target;
others are blocked and in the waiting queue.



Resolving ambiguity

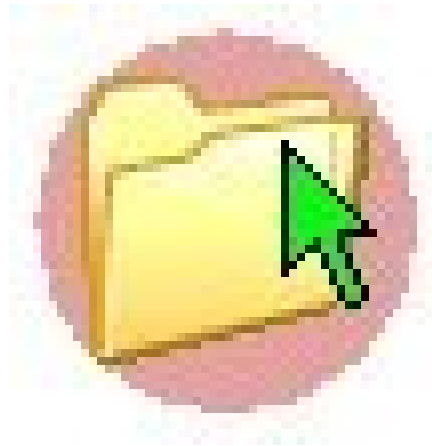


Demo

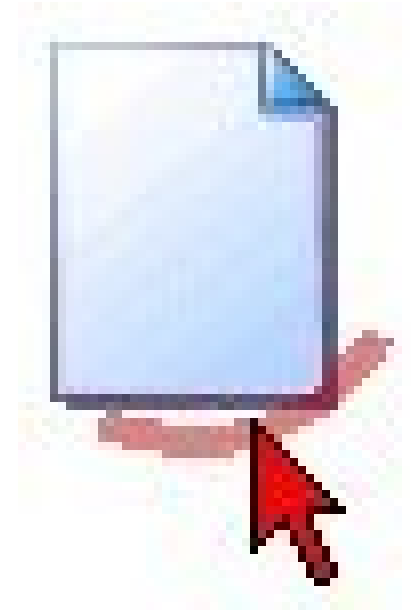
Visual feedbacks



Normal

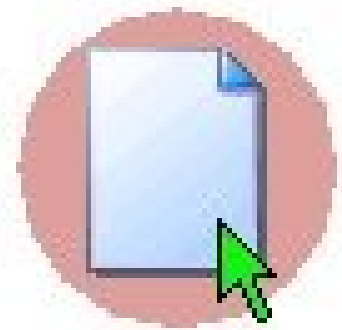
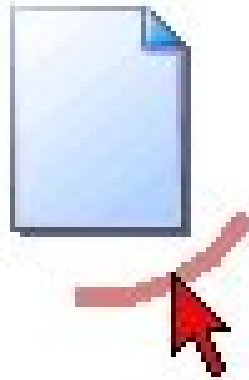
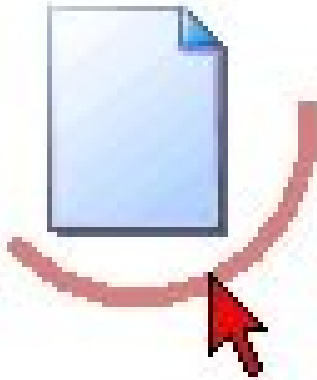


Pointing



Blocked

Visual feedbacks



Long waiting

Short waiting

Pointing

Outline

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Discussion & Future Work

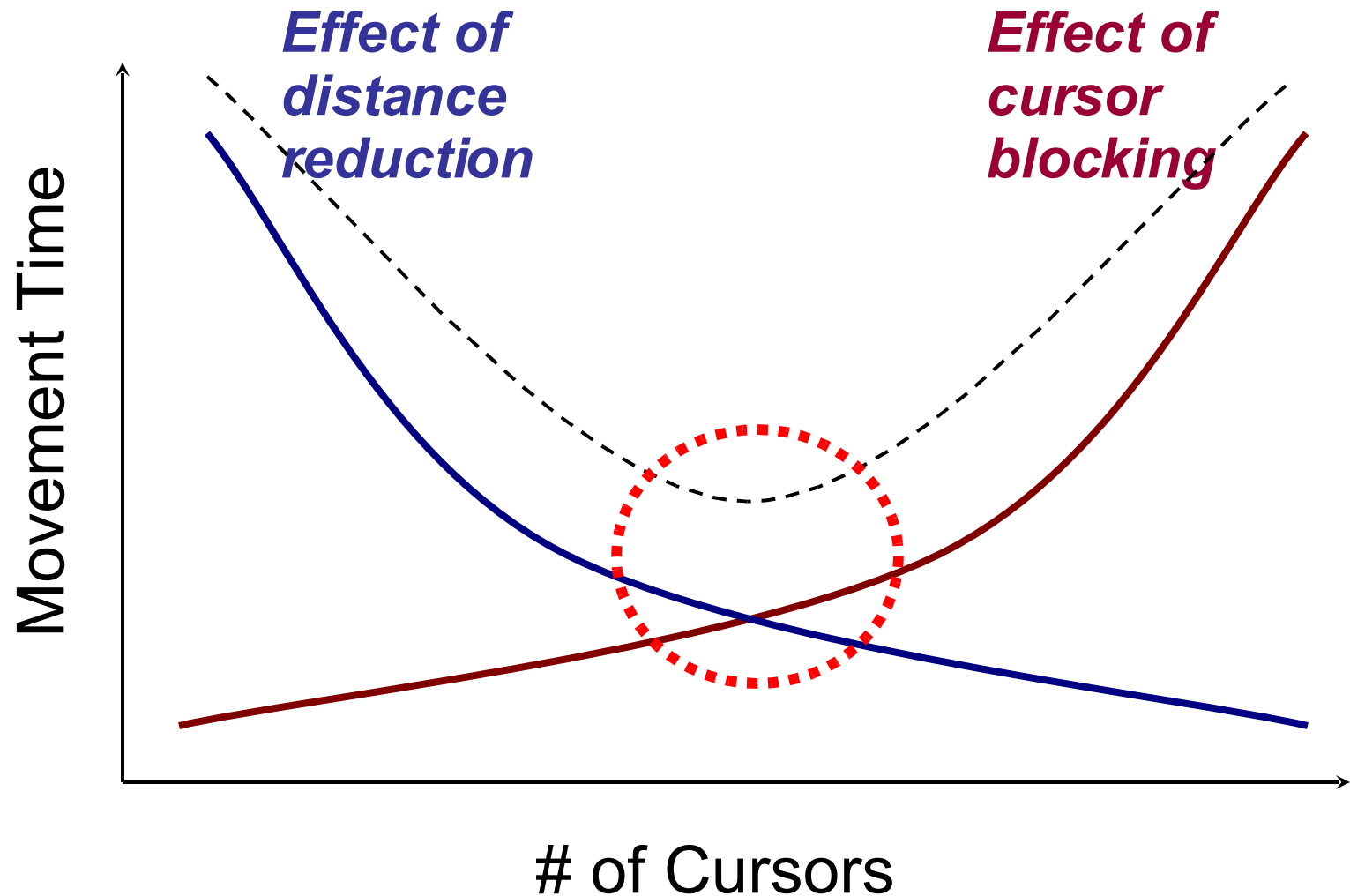


Conclusion

Goal

Determine how the cursor number and the target density affect the performance.

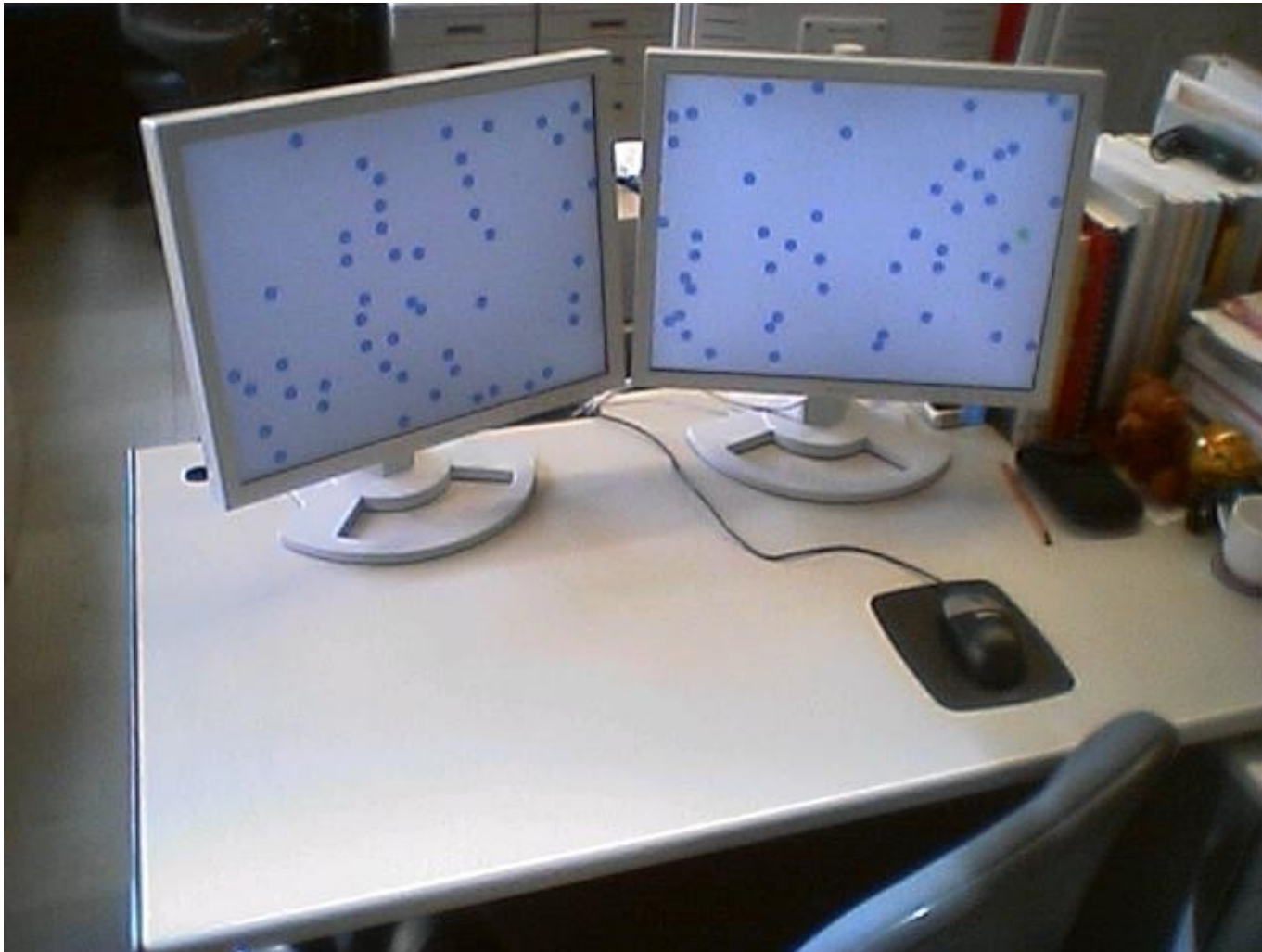
Hypothesis



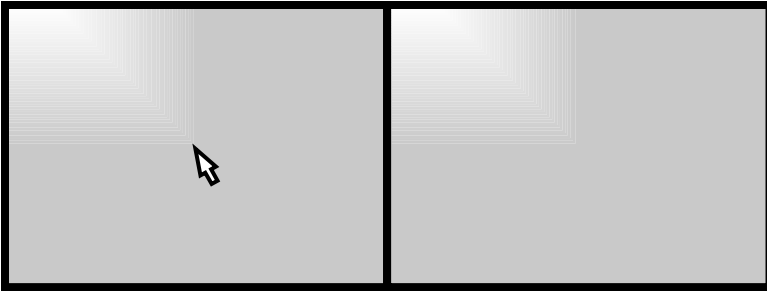
Design

- ✓ 8 participants (within-participant)
- ✓ 4 cursor types × 3 target numbers × 3 target sizes
- ✓ 10 trials for each condition

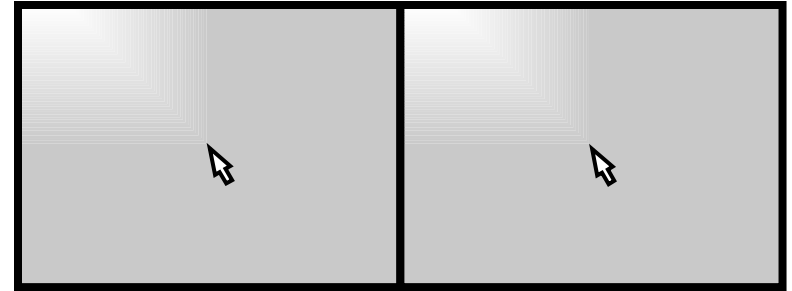
Setup



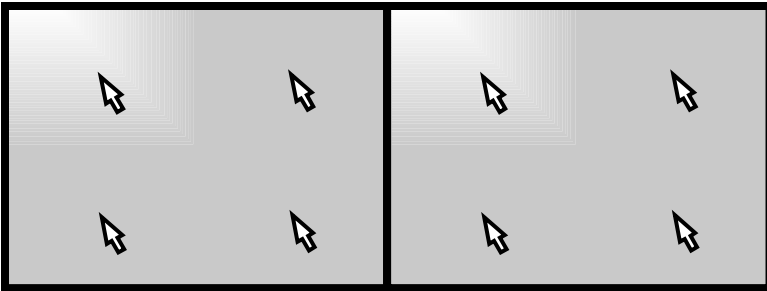
Cursor types



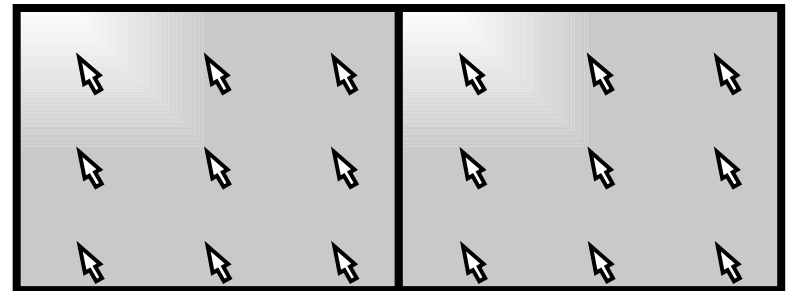
1 cursor
(standard cursor)



2 cursors

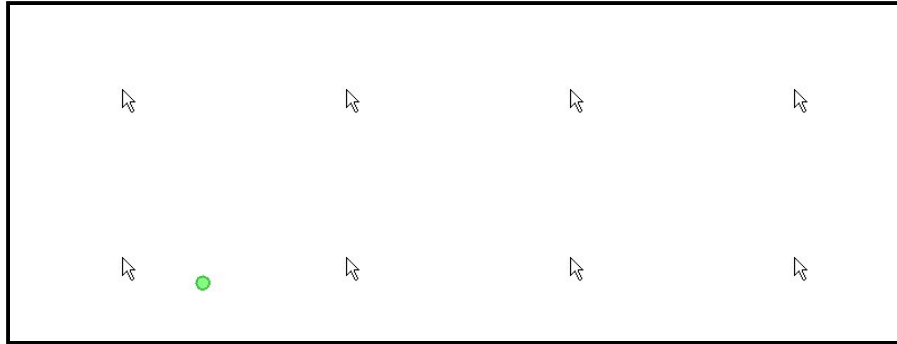


8 cursors

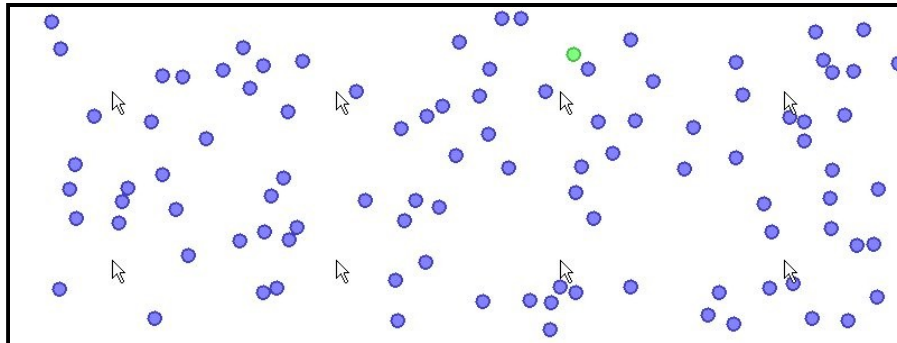


18 cursors

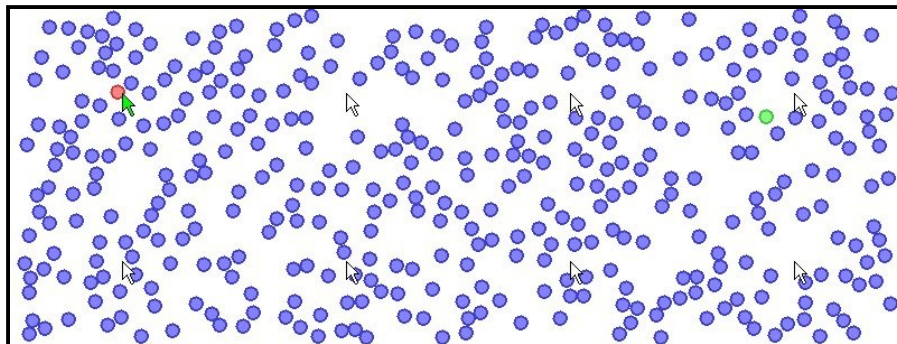
Target numbers



$N = 1$

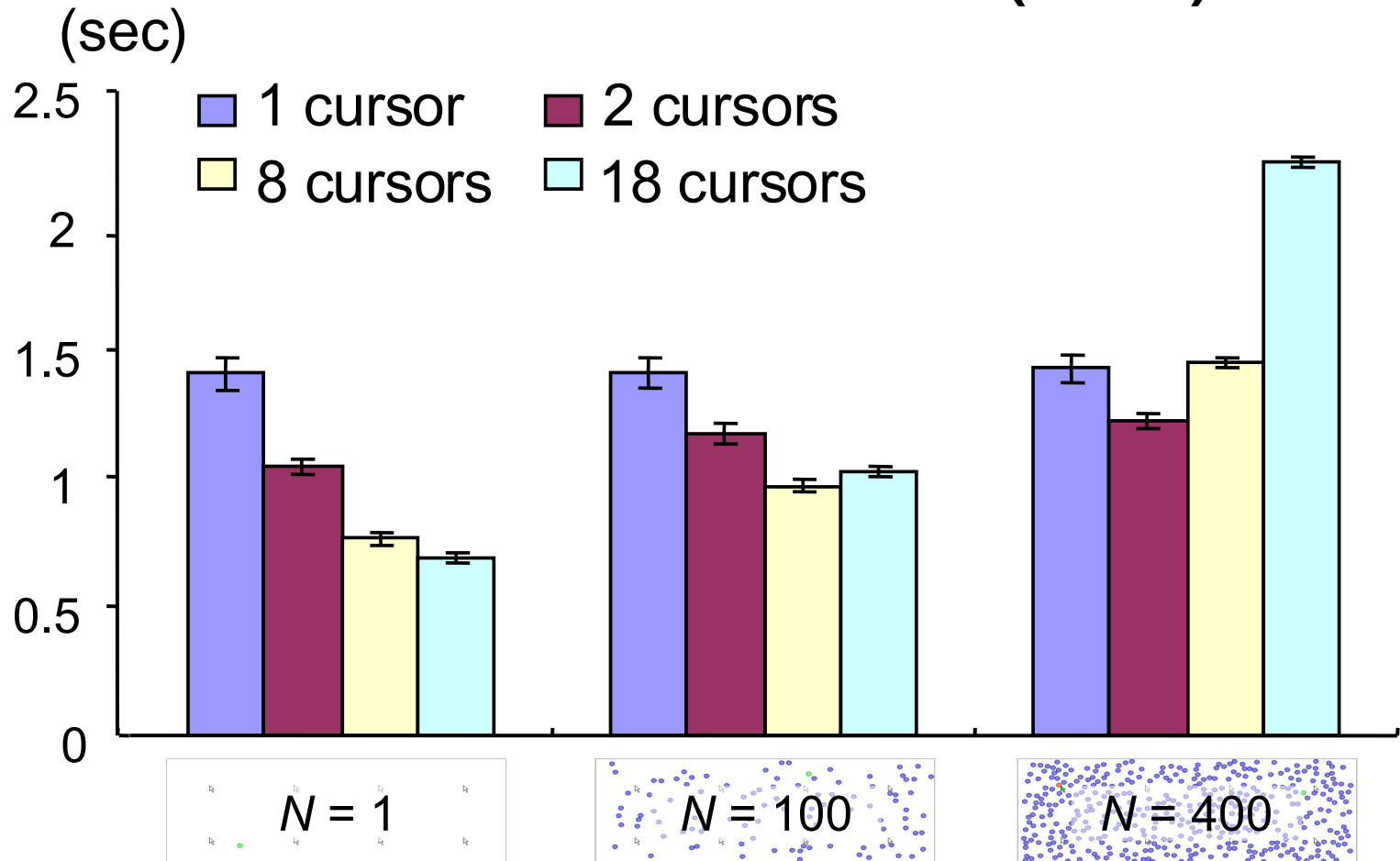


$N = 100$



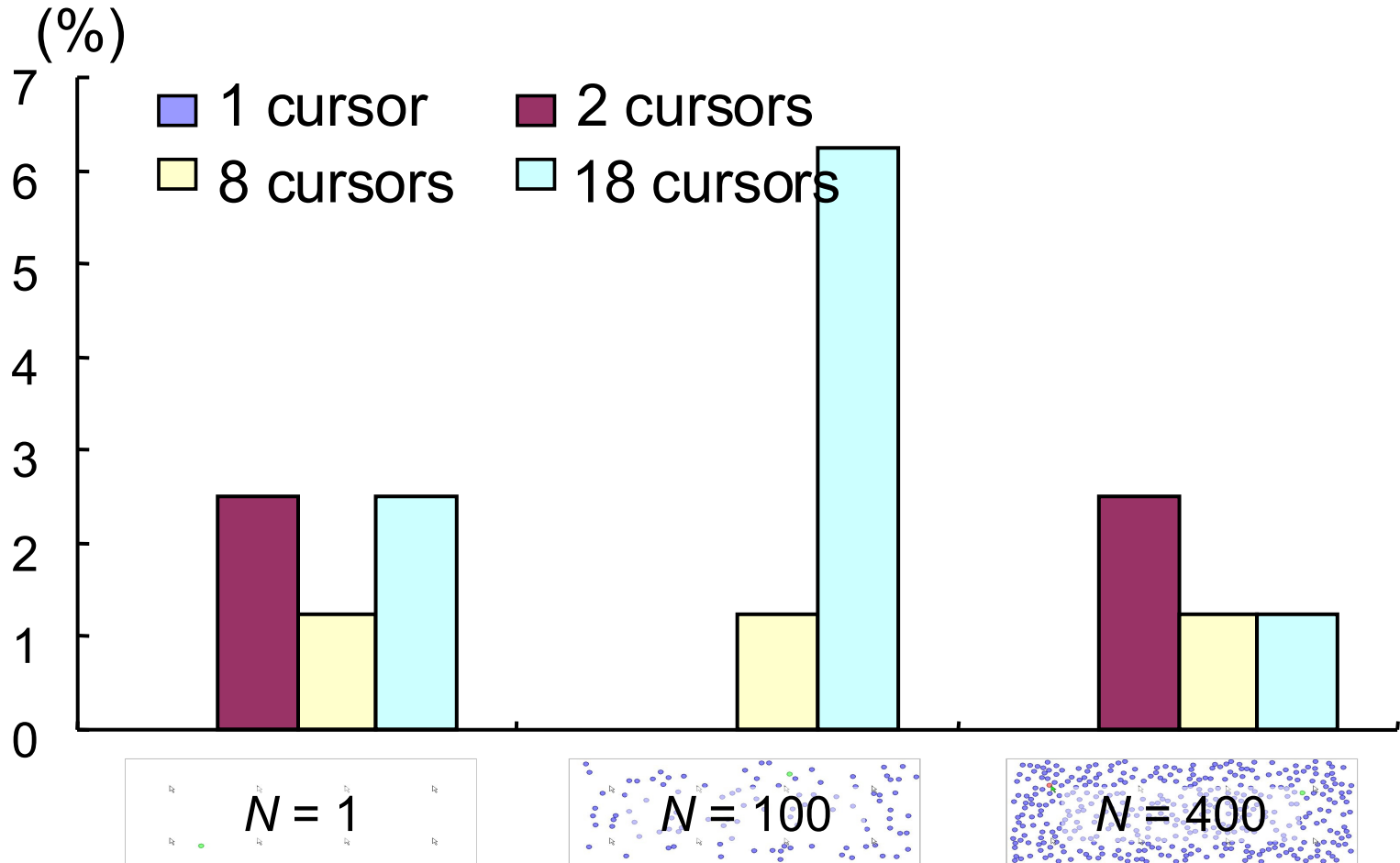
$N = 400$

Movement Time (MT)



$N = 2, 8$ worked well.

Error rate



No significant trend.

Feedback & observation

- ☞ The participants annoyed by frequent waiting ($N = 18$)
- ☞ The participants often used the second- or third-nearest cursor.

Outline

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Our Method



Evaluation

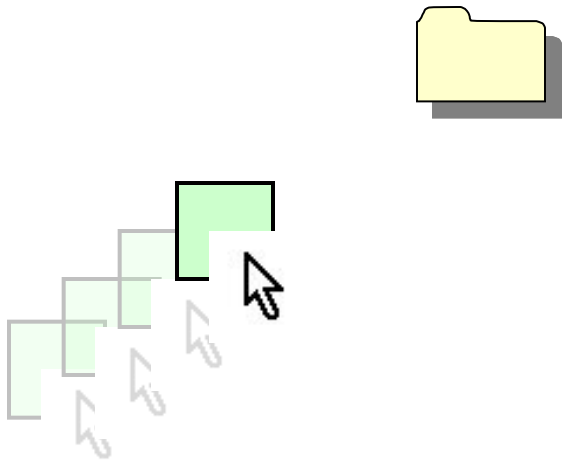


Discussion & Future Work

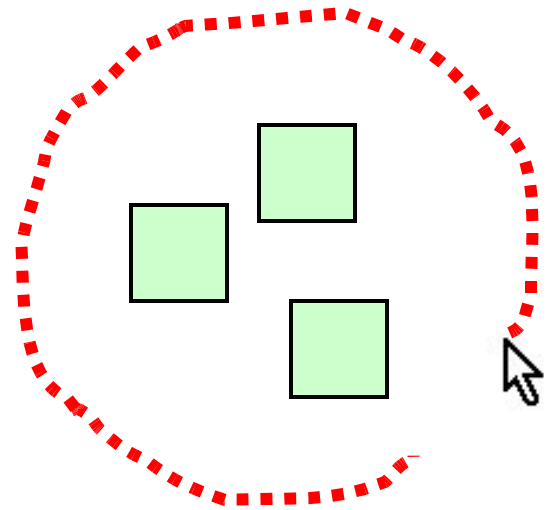


Conclusion

Advanced features



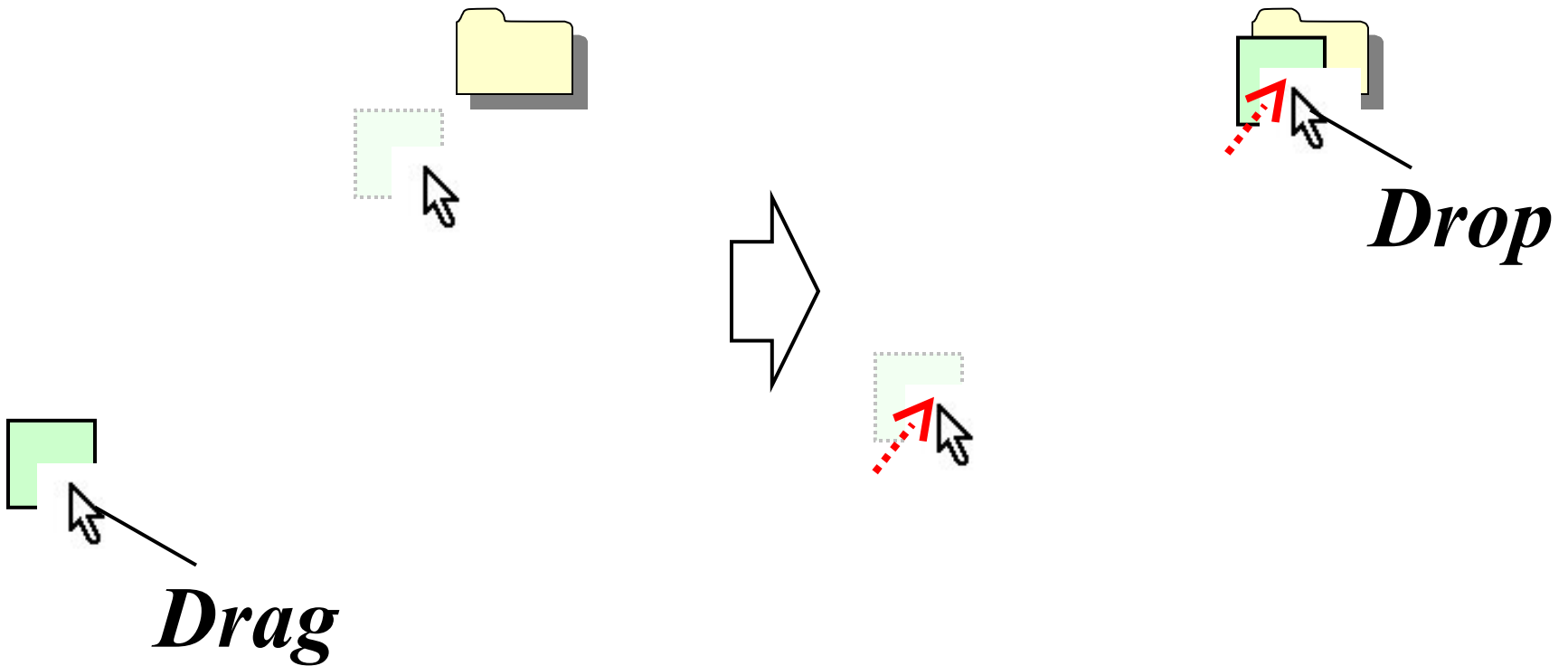
Drag & drop



Lasso tool

Drag & drop

Drag with a cursor, drop with another cursor



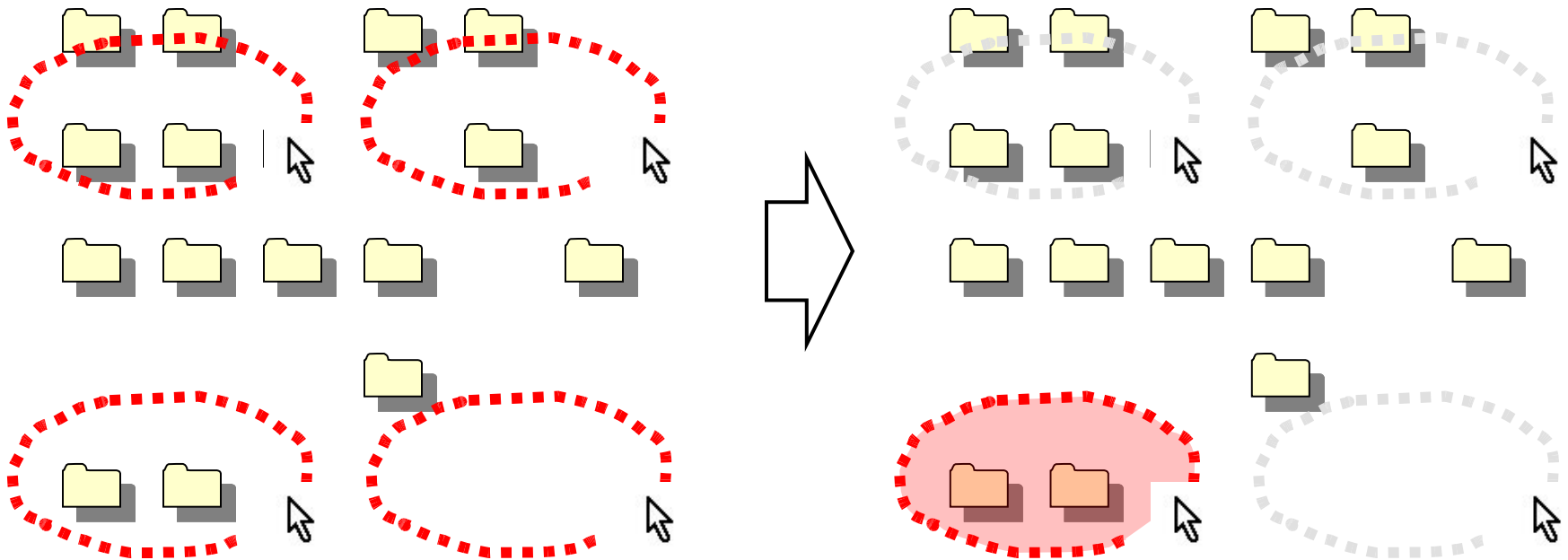
Drag & drop



Demo

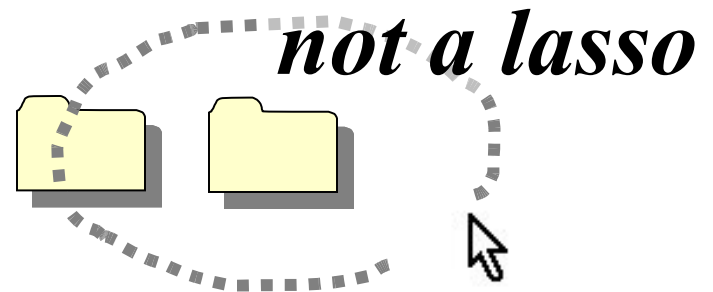
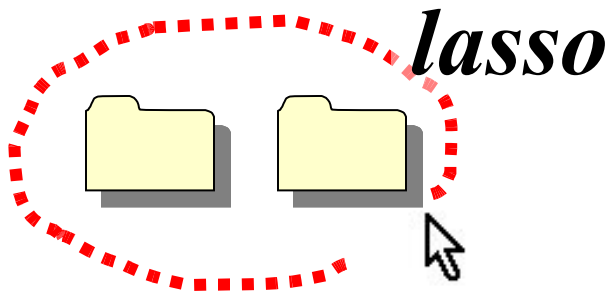
Lasso tool

Resolving ambiguity by implicit rules

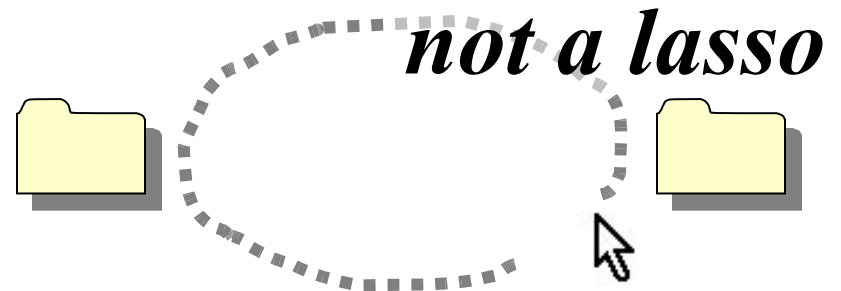
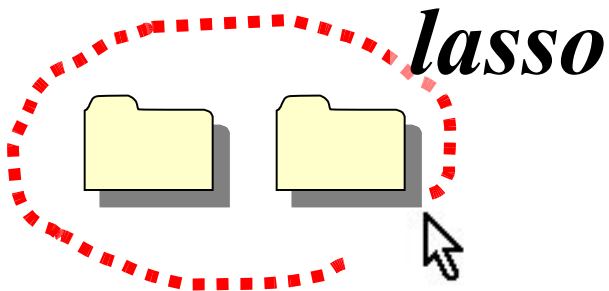


Lasso tool

1. No lasso stroke ever intersects with targets.



2. Any lasso must contain at least one target.

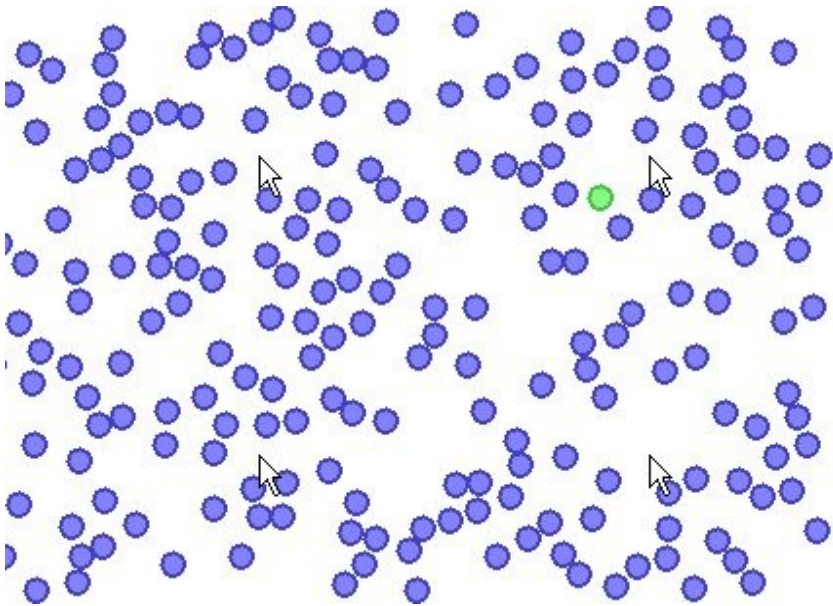


Lasso tool



Demo

Limitations

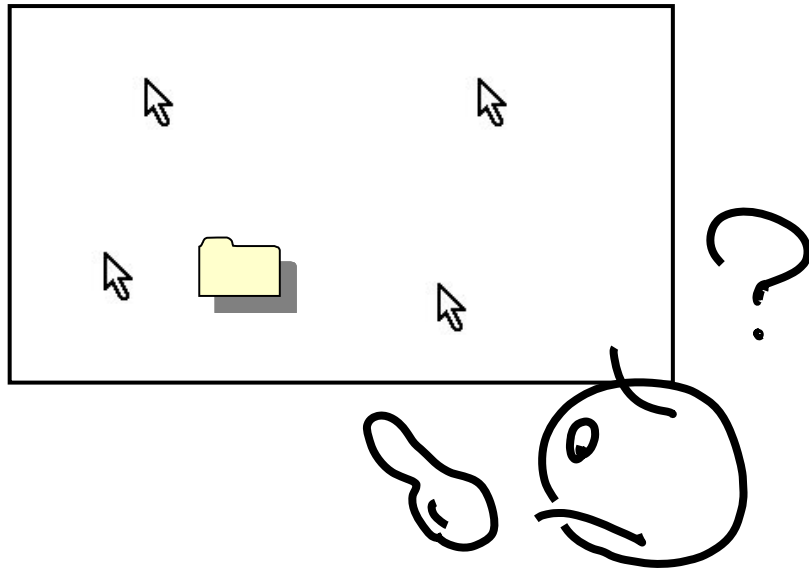


Dense targets
increase the *MT* too
much.

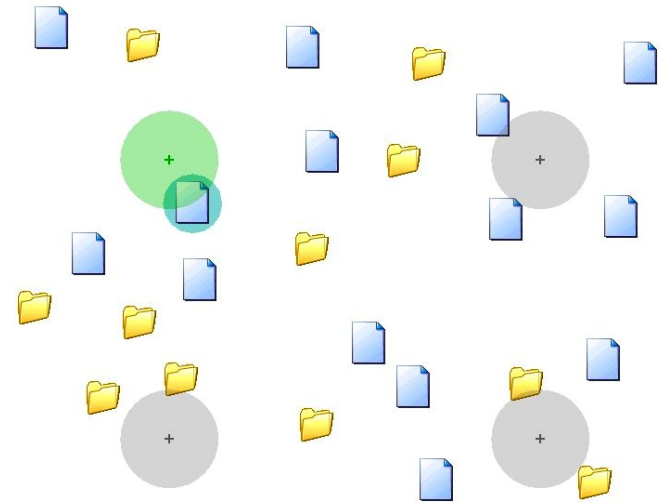


Direct pointing
devices cannot be
used.

Future work



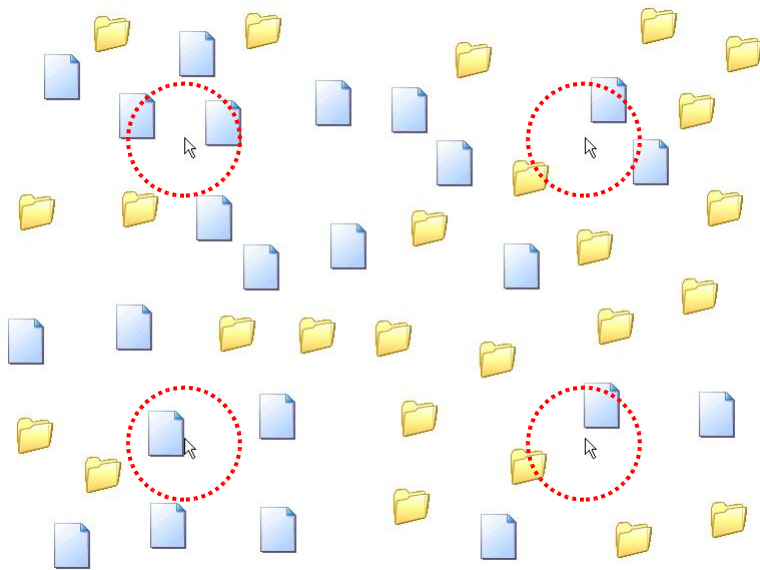
Measure
the decision time



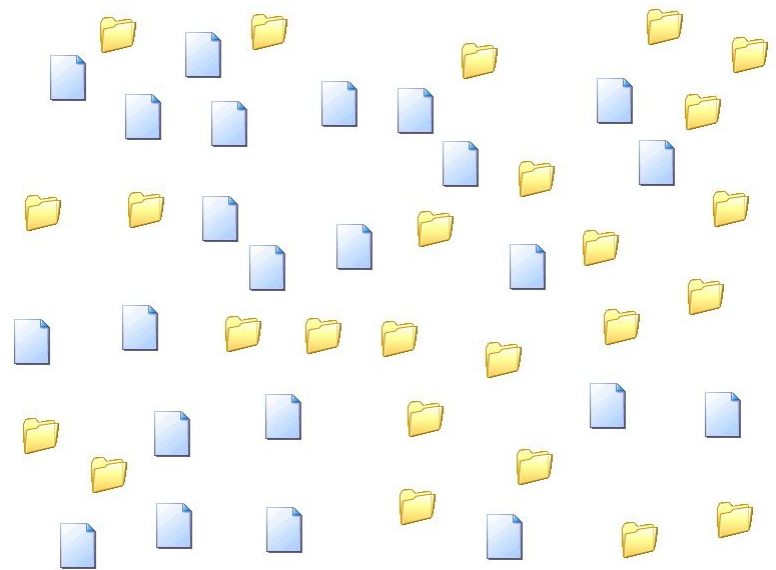
Combination with
other techniques

Decision time

Compare 2 configuration:



vs.



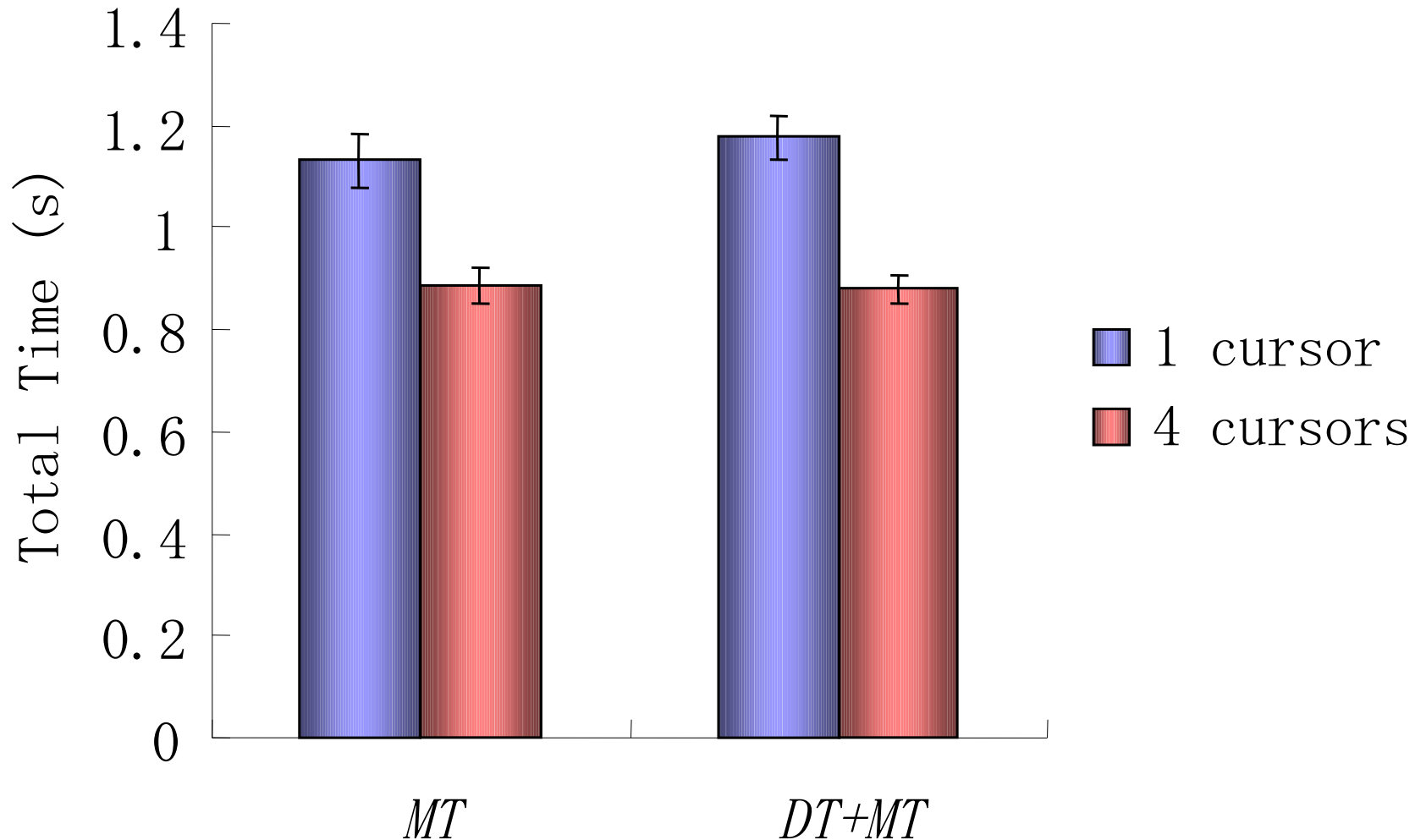
Cursors are visible even before each trial.

Cursors are hidden until the start of each trial.

→ *Total Time = MT*

→ *Total Time = DT + MT*

Decision time



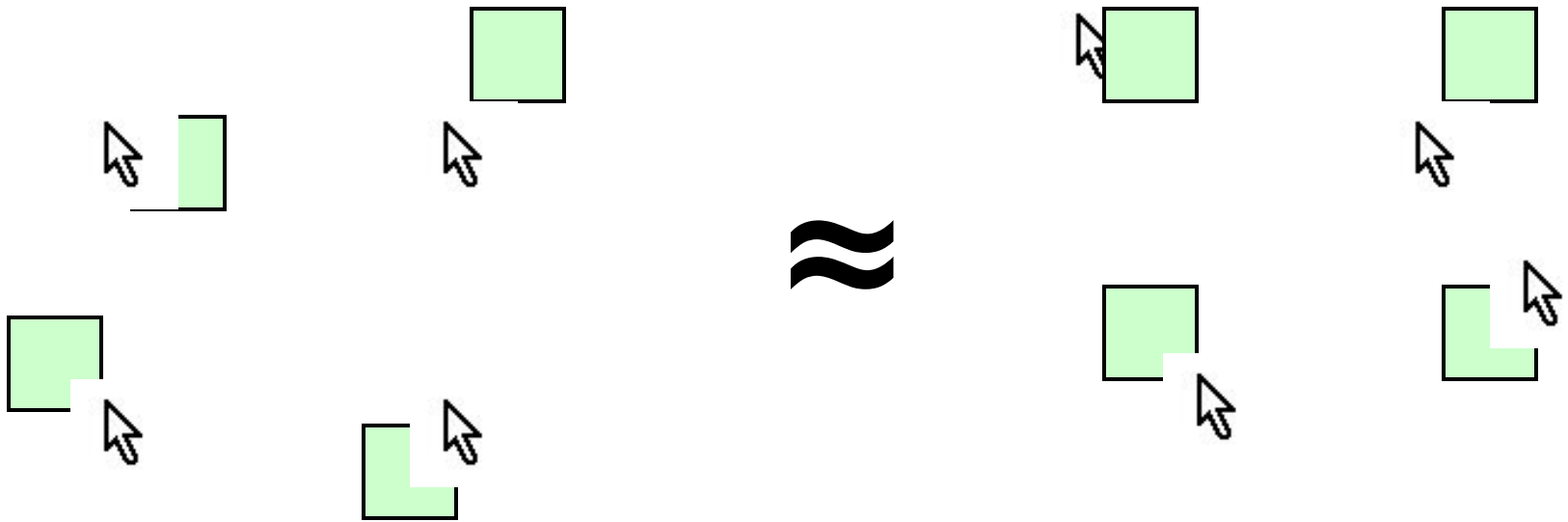
Regularly distributed targets



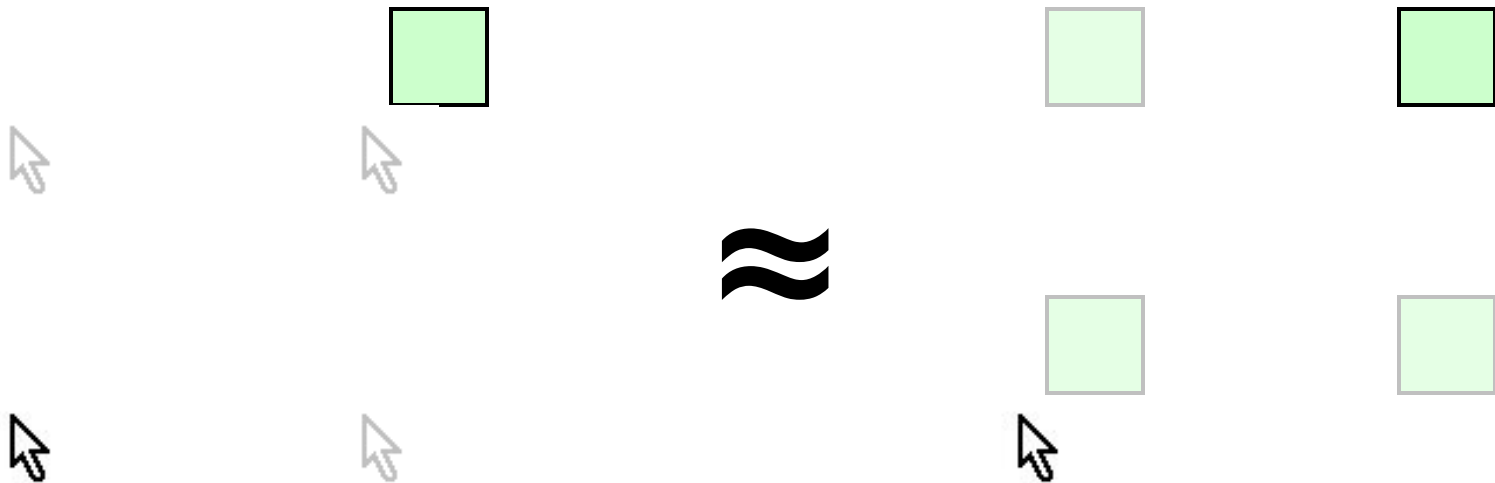
Regularly distributed targets



Regularity of cursors or targets



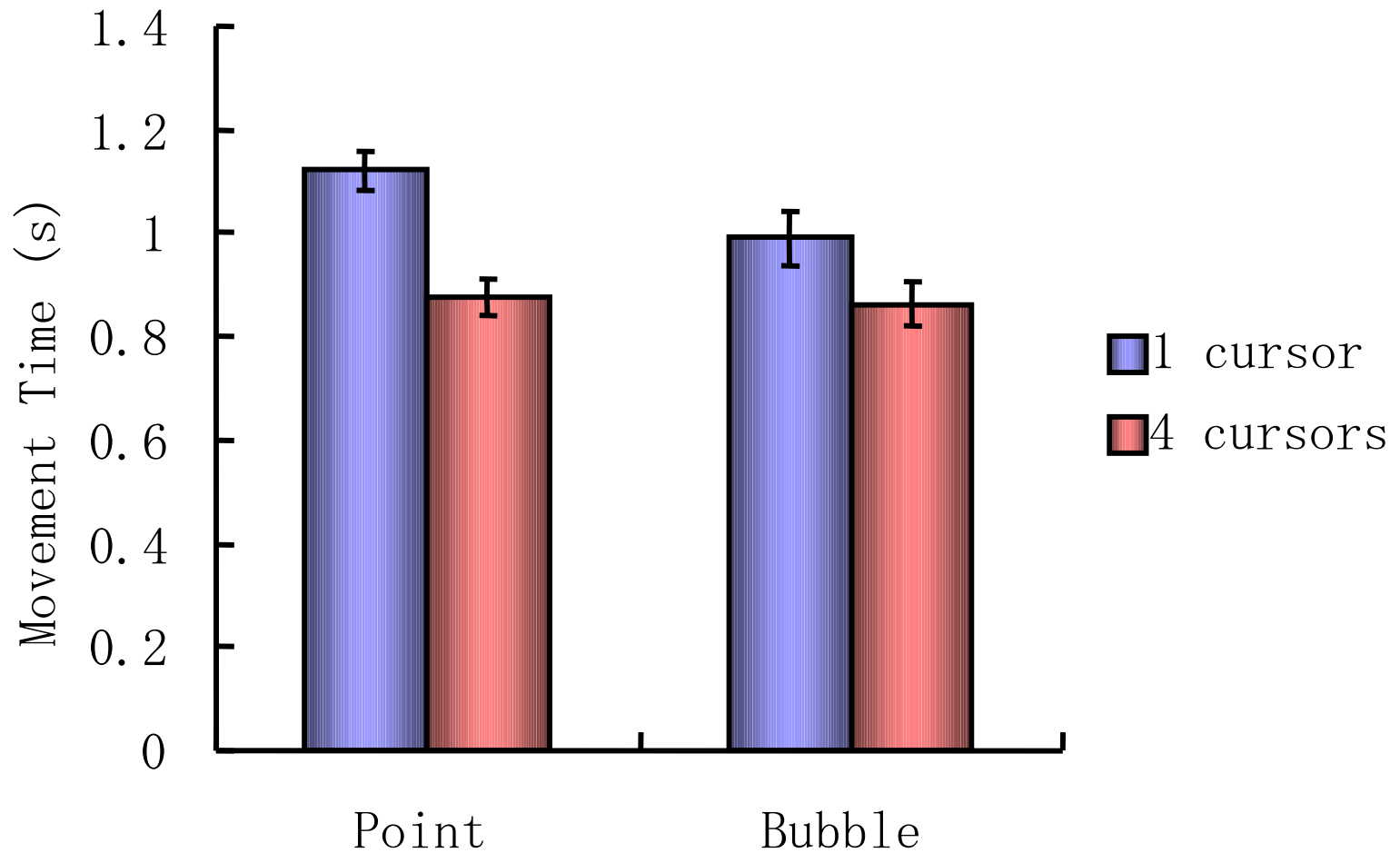
Extra cursors or extra targets



Bubbling ninja cursors

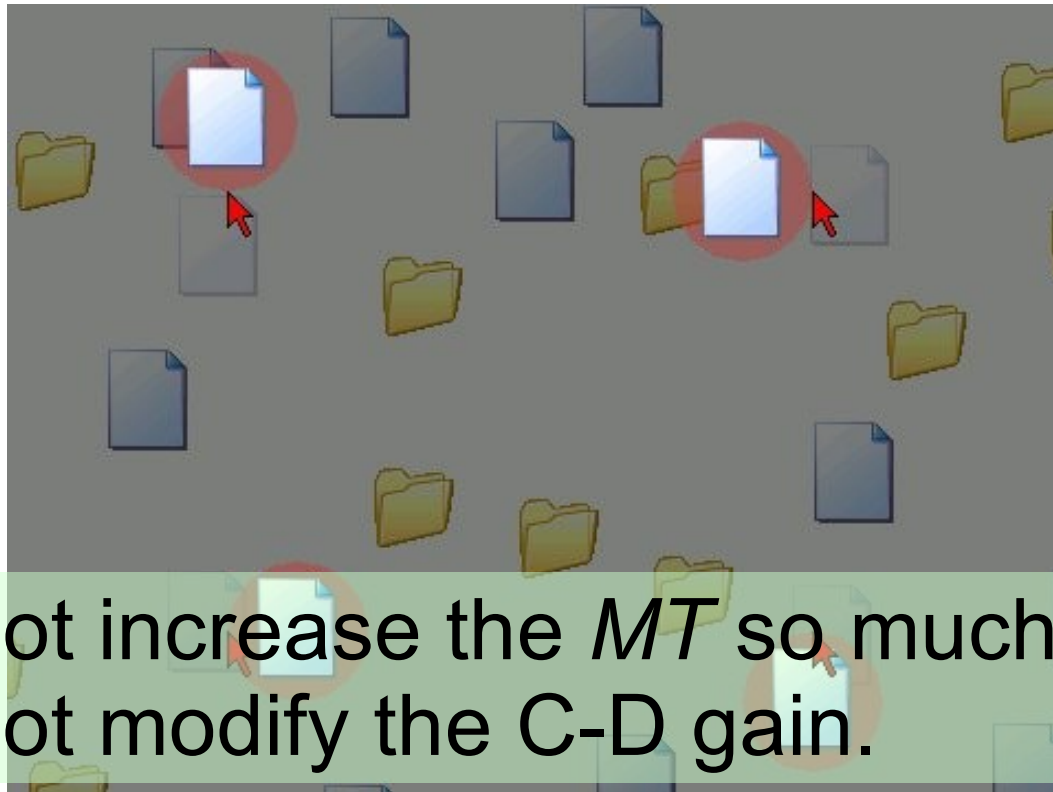


Bubbling ninja cursors



Post-selection method

Use a post-selection menu instead of a waiting queue.



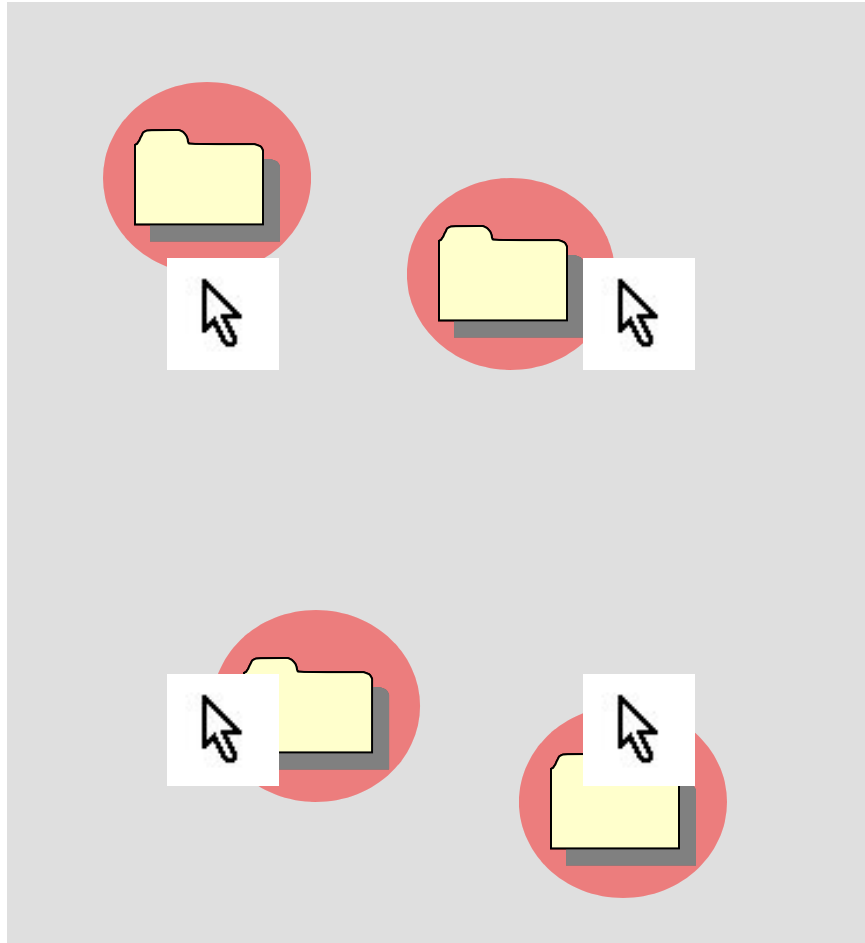
- + Does not increase the MT so much.
- + Does not modify the C-D gain.

Post-selection method

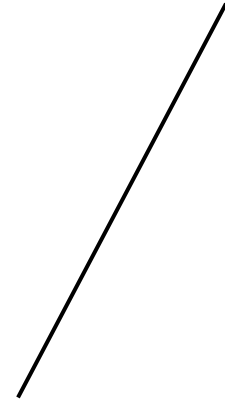


Demo

Post-selection method



Pie menu



Outline

Background & Motivation



Our Method



Evaluation

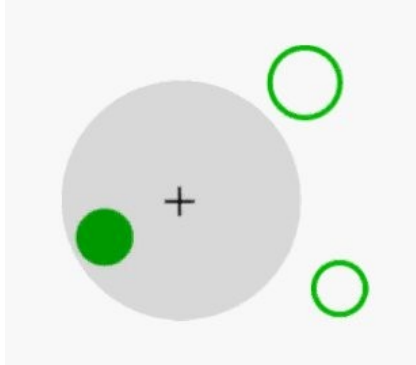


Discussion



Conclusion

Related work



Bubble Cursor

[Grossman & Balakrishnan 2005]

→ Change the cursor size



Delphian Desktop

[Asano et al. 2005]

→ Jump the cursor



Shadow Reaching

[Shoemaker et al. 2007]

→ Use the shadow

Conclusion

- ✓ Ninja cursors
 - + Multiple cursors cover a large screen
- ✓ User study
 - + More cursors → efficient in sparse targets
inefficient in dense targets
- ✓ Advanced features
 - + Drag & drop, lasso tool

Thank you

http://www-ui.is.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~kobayash/ninja_cursors.html