

Detecting User Engagement Using Mouse Tracking Data: Project Specification

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Abstract

Write abstract here

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1 Introduction

Can copy from presentation slides but fill in so they're more wordy.

1.1 Motivation

People are lazy. Often don't pay much attention Is there any way of measuring people's attention?

Why mouse data? Mouse cursor position is strongly correlated with eye position. One paper calls it a "poor man's eye-tracker" [find] Bulky expensive equipment for eye tracking is expensive and very obtrusive. Hawthorn / observer

effect - People react differently when being observed. Less obtrusive mouse tracking can make people feel less tracked and act more naturally. Could even not tell them (legal ethical repercussions)!

1.2 Aims of project

The aims of what I want to achieve in the project will be as follows:

- Visualise, analyse and understand the data results.
- Use the data to train machine learning models to classify users between 2 groups.
- Combine the data and methods from the study data with other datasets to create a more robust model.
- Stretch goal? Test methods and models developed with other applications?

Talk here about how I will achieve each aim, then describe the components of the project that I will need to complete. Try and link each component of the project to an aim.

Machine learning methods SVM Natural Language Processing N-Grams LSTM Neural Networks Markov models Deal with Imbalances in classes Sampling Oversampling, Undersampling Other mouse data sources

Applications A good system developed could be used for other tasks to monitor attention - E.g. Survey Monika made us do. Not just for joes ice-cream Have to decide on the trade off between a good narrow (is this the right word) classifier between attention or not and a more generalised model that can work on any task. What I mean by that is I can model the html elements / sliders to see how users interacted to see the stock prices, or I can generalise to any such task involving mouse data.

2 Background Research

Anything I've looked at with help for mouse data classification algorithms?

In this section I will review the literature on how to monitor attention.

3 Description of the project

3.1 Components of project

Each of the following are separate sections that can be completed separately, but linearly.

Repeat this process N times (Research of different algorithms and methods. Coding section. The visualisations of results. Write up of results.)

Compile results together into dissertation.

TODO: Look at the dissertation outline so I know what stuff needs to be included so I can mention it here.

4 Project plan

The different components of the work have been explained above. This section will specify the timeframe and order in which the modules will be carried out.

Thinking of an agile methodology as it will allow flexibility of my project and the iterative nature should help me to constantly improve it [1].

Scrum will be used as the short scrum periods will encourage bursts of development over the long summer period.

4.1 Development methodology

Discuss software life cycle methodologies with Jacques. An agile methodology such as scrum would probably be best but am I constrained by this specification document?

We want a methodology that has a final write up, but also has lots of iterative stuff in the middle for me to research, explore, and test new algorithms.



Figure 1: A Gantt chart showing the planned milestones of the project. OR A Gantt chart created in the GanttProject free software

4.2 Risk Analysis

When creating a project there is always potential risks that the project might encounter and hinder its chances of success. In order to prepare and to hopefully avoid these risks I will now list and analyse the risks of my project. By analysing each risk individually I will be prepared in case I come across any of the potential risks and I will have developed a plan of action of what to do and how to manage myself in case of encountering them. Each risk is explained with the

likelihood of the risk occurring and impact to the project the risk would have. A mitigation plan is created in an attempt to prevent the risk from happening, and a contingency plan is made so I can be prepared if the risk does occur. Below I have listed and analysed the risks and have ordered them from potentially the most dangerous to least dangerous.

Risk: Unrealistic time plan and poor time management.

Likelihood and Impact: Medium likelihood, Medium Impact

Explanation If my time is spent poorly then I could not have a piece of work finished for the submission deadline, or the work may not represent the best of my abilities.

Mitigation: Create work schedule and stick to it. A work schedule and plan for the summer has been created in this document which I aim to follow.

Contingency: If I am unable to stick to my work schedule, I must adapt my approach to work and create an undated, more realistic schedule.

Risk: Coronavirus affects me or a close family member, negatively affecting my work.

Likelihood and Impact: Medium likelihood, High Risk

Explanation Coronavirus is very contagious. Despite risks it is still likely that I may become infected.

Mitigation: Stay safe indoors during the quarantine to keep everyone safe and mitigate any risks of me catching anything.

Contingency: Inform the University as soon as a situation develops so that alternative assessments can be organised.

Risk: No correlation between attention and mouse tracking data can be found.

Likelihood and Impact: Medium likelihood, High impact

Explanation: The project will involve the use of many methods to find a link between mouse tracking data and user attention. It is possible that after all methods have been exhausted no correlation is ever discovered, or simply doesn't exist.

Mitigation: Attempt as many different methods of classification early before writing in depth about them.

Contingency: If no insights can be gained from the given dataset, I will explore other similar datasets and attempt to find correlations there. I will then attempt to apply findings from other datasets to the original dataset.

Risk: Coronavirus has a greater impact on Swansea University and effects the available support and deadlines.

Likelihood and Impact: Low likelihood, Low impact

Explanation: The virus has already shut down in person teaching and with the UK in lockdown it is unlikely the situation will become vastly different.

Mitigation: Keep informed with the University College of Science and supervisor to any news effecting the University.

Contingency: TODO: What is the plan? Keep my options open? Keep updated? Keep updated with the situation and follow whatever advice is recommended from the university.

Risk:

Likelihood and Impact:

Mitigation:

Contingency:

5 Conclusion

Measuring user engagement is challenging Mouse data can help us solve that issue by showing user attention Data Science techniques could be used to help classify the data (Not SVM)

References

- [1] Kent Beck et al. “Manifesto for agile software development”. In: (2001).

Table 1: The top association rules between individual items.

Risk	Probability	Impact	Combined Risk	Mitigation Plan	Contingency Plan
Unrealistic time plan and poor time management.	High	High	High	Create work schedule and stick to it.	If I am unable to stick to my work schedule, I must adapt my approach to work and create an undated, more realistic schedule.
Coronavirus affects me or a close family member, negatively effecting my work.	Medium	High	High	Stay safe during the quarantine to keep everyone safe and mitigate any risks of me catching anything.	Inform the University as soon as a situation develops so we can arrange something.
Coronavirus has a greater impact on Swansea University and effects the available support and deadlines.	Medium	High	Medium	Keep informed with the University College of Science and supervisor to any news effecting the University.	Keep my options open? Keep up-dated?
No correlation between attention and mouse tracking data can be found.	Low	High	Medium	Attempt as many different methods of classification early before writing in depth about them.	If no insights can be gained from the given dataset, I will attempt to find correlations in other datasets.