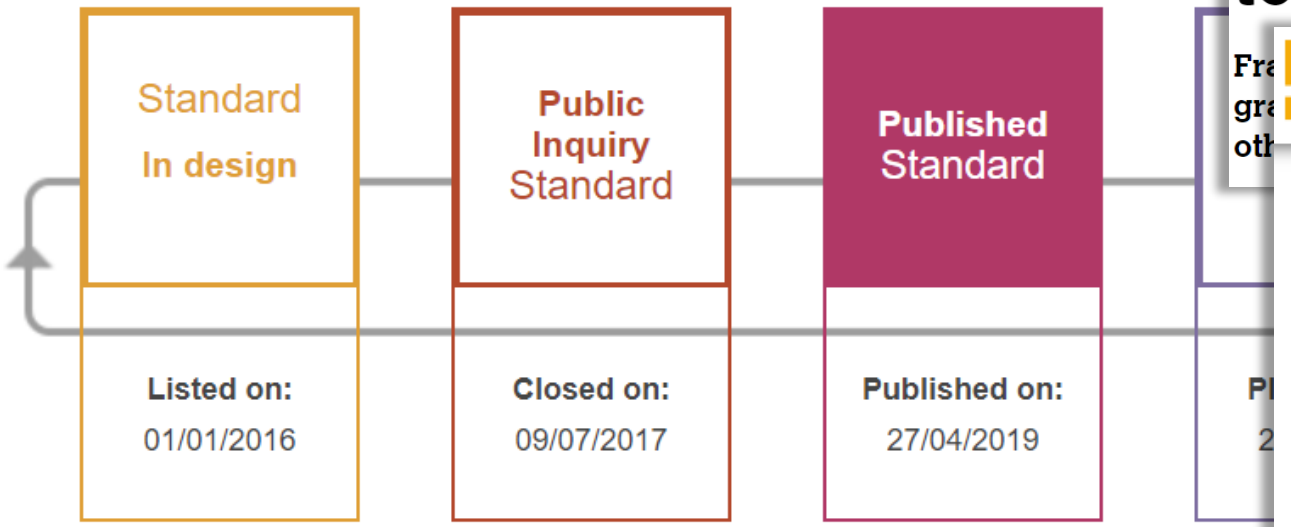
Two Research Examples

afnor GROUPE

STANDARD PUBLISHED

User Interfaces - French Desktop Keyboard Layouts NF Z71-300

Followed by the committee:	User Interfaces
Origin of work:	French
Type:	Approval
Your contact :	Mélissa JEAN
Reason:	New document



THE VERGE TECH SCIENCE ENTERTAINMENT MORE

REPORT DESIGN US & WORLD

France wants a new keyboard to protect its language

Ministry of culture and communication says non-standardized AZERTY keyboards have made it 'nearly impossible to correctly write French'

By A

MOTHERBOARD

DESIGN | By Rob Dozier | Apr 4 2019, 10:18pm

France Wants This New Algorithmically Designed Keyboard to Save the French Language

IEEE SPECTRUM Topics Reports Blogs Multimedia

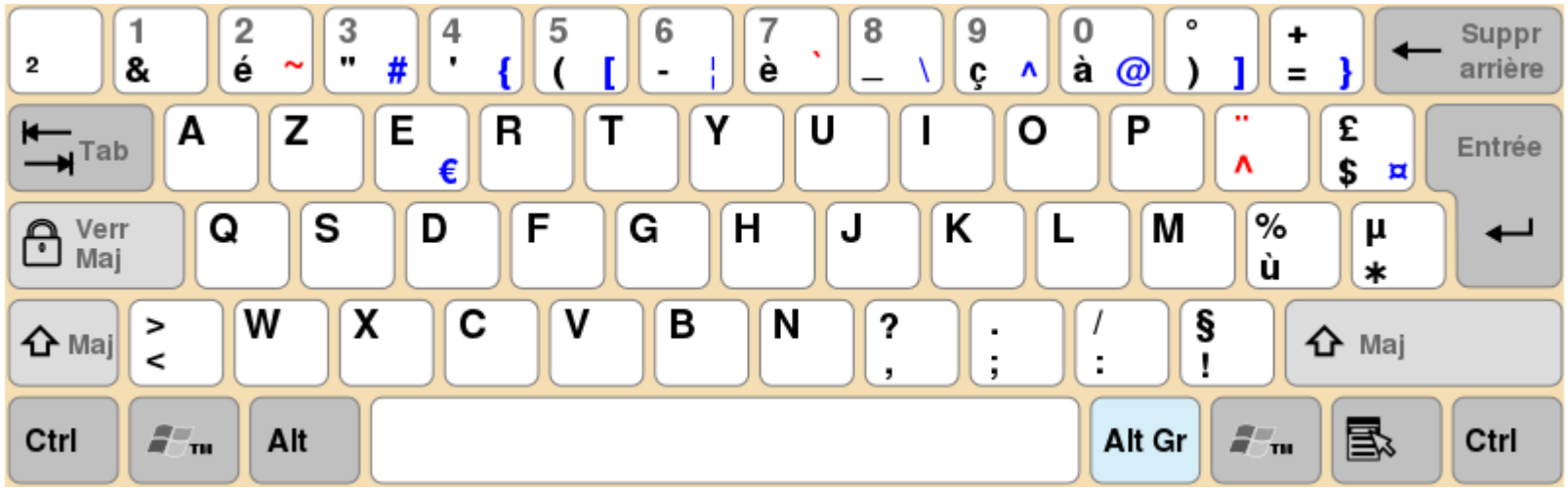
11 Apr 2019 | 21:10 GMT

Merveilleux! New AZERTY Keyboard Makes It Easier to Type in French

Keyboards with algorithm-powered AZERTY standard rolling out this summer

” It is almost impossible to write correctly French with a keyboard marketed in France”

French Ministry of Culture and Communications



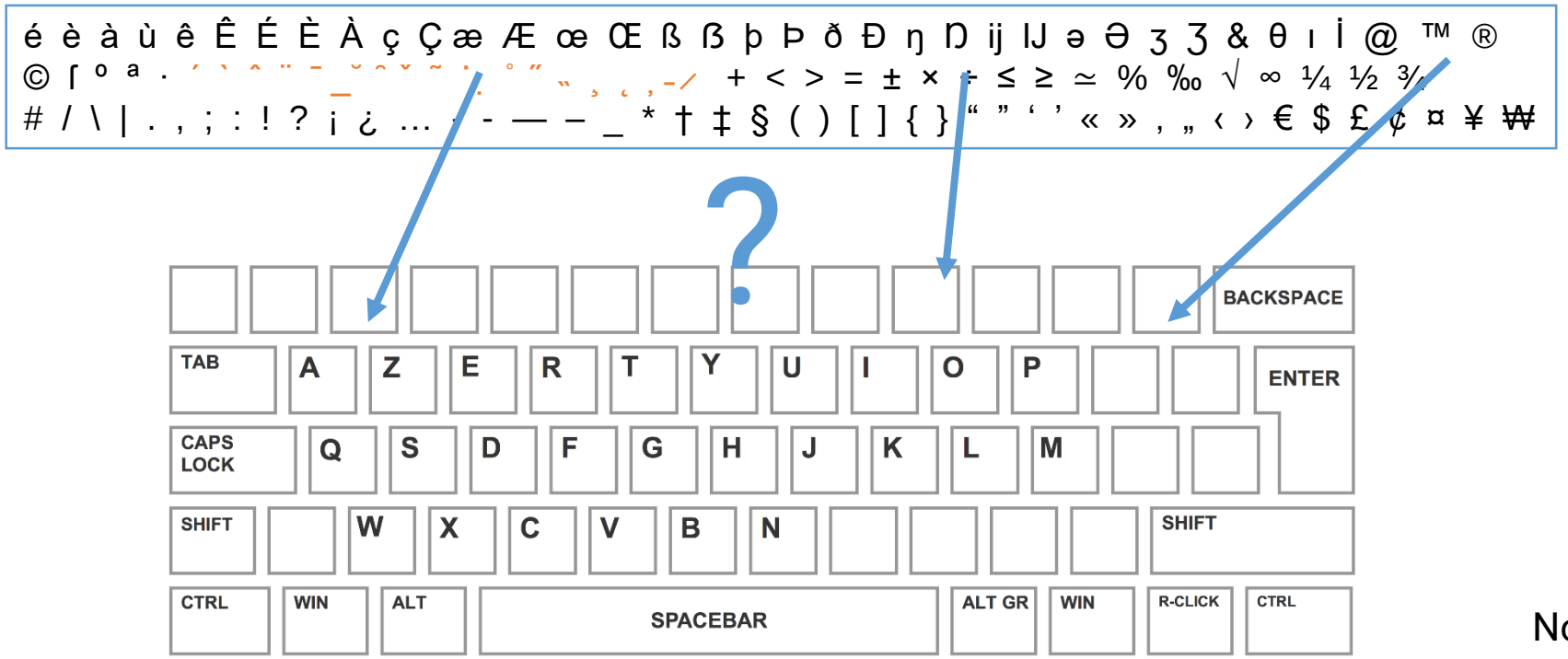
Fun facts about the French keyboard

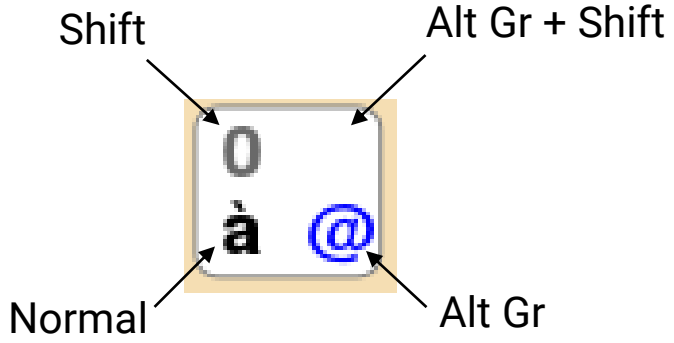
- There is no way to type **œ**uf, **É**té or FRAN**Ç**AIS (*egg, Summer, FRENCH)*
- où (*where*) is the only word that contains **ù**, yet it has it’s own key
- No french quotation marks « »
- Typing . requires Shift, so do all numbers, and try finding the @ key…

Design Goal

Standardization committee:

”The new keyboard should facilitate typing of correct french, should be easy to learn and intuitive to use”





[Feit, Nancel, Weir, John, Karrenbauer, Oulasvirta,

Special character entry

- Many more special characters than letters
- Frequency varies with task but mostly infrequent in comparison to letters
- Mostly entered before or after a letter (which are fixed)

We can partially simplify the QAP to a **linear** assignment problem (makes it solvable with some tricks from optimization experts)

Design Space

- n characters – $i, j \in \Sigma$
- m keyslots – $k, l \in S$

- $x_{ik} = 1$ if character i is assigned to keyslot k,
- $x_{ik} = 0$ otherwise

- Goal: Find the assignment of characters to keyslots that minimizes the cost of typing (special characters)

Objectives

Motor Performance: minimize time to move between special character and letter

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{M} \sum_{c=1}^{27} (p_{ci}\mathbf{t_{ck}} + p_{ic}\mathbf{t_{kc}})x_{ik}$$

Note: linear function

Ergonomics: minimize frequent extreme movements of wrist and fingers when entering a special character in combination with a letter

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{k=1}^{M} \sum_{c=1}^{27} (p_{ci}\mathbf{e_{ck}} + p_{ic}\mathbf{e_{kc}})x_{ik}$$

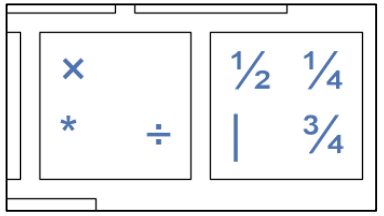
Note: linear function

Don't need to understand this in detail

Objectives

Learnability (Intuitiveness): minimize the distance between similar characters to ensure a consistent and intuitive layout that is easy to use and learn.

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{l=1}^{m} \mathbf{s_{ij}} d_{kl} x_{ik} x_{jl} + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{c=1}^{27} \mathbf{s_{ic}} d_{kc} x_{ik}$$



Learnability (Familiarity): minimize the distance of a character to its position on the standard keyboard layout.

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{k=1}^{M} p_i \mathbf{d_{k\mathcal{A}(i)}} x_{ik}$$

Note: linear function

Don't need to understand this in detail

Optimization Problem

$$\min\ w_P \sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{k=1}^{M}\sum_{c=1}^{27}(p_{ci}t_{ck} + p_{ic}t_{kc})x_{ik}$$
$$+\ w_E \sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{k=1}^{M}\sum_{c=1}^{27}(p_{ci}e_{ck} + p_{ic}e_{kc})x_{ik}$$
$$+\ w_I \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{l=1}^{m} s_{ij}d_{kl}x_{ik}x_{jl} + \sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{k=1}^{m}\sum_{c=1}^{27} s_{ic}d_{kc}x_{ik}$$
$$+\ w_F \sum_{i=1}^{N}\sum_{k=1}^{M} p_i d_{k\mathcal{A}(i)}x_{ik}$$

Assign each letter to exactly one key

$$s.t. \sum_{k=1}^{M} x_{ik} = 1 \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots N\}$$

*Assign each key to **at most** one letter*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{ik} \leq 1 \quad \forall k \in \{1, \dots M\}$$

$$x_{ik} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots N\}, k \in \{1, \dots M\}$$

Input data

- **Performance**: crowdsourced movement times of 7555 different key pairs embedded in nonsense words and repeated 10 times.

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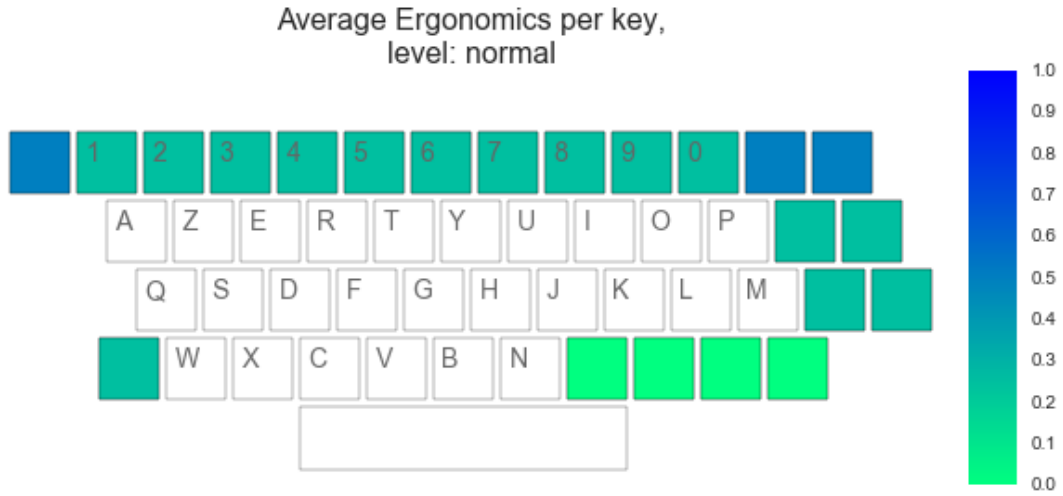


Input data

- **Performance**: crowdsourced movement times of 7555 different key pairs embedded in nonsense words and repeated 10 times.
- **Ergonomics:** heuristic cost based on literature, equally punishing movement toward outer right and left, wrist and finger extension, use of one or even two modifier keys
- **Similarity:** heuristic score based on multiple similarity criteria such as visual similarity (à and a), semantic or functional similarity ($ and £), phonetic similarity (s and ß), etc.
- **Distance:** Manhattan distance weighted by letter frequency
- **Character and letter pair frequencies:** legal texts, newspapers, wikipedia, emails, facebook, twitter, code (Java, C++, Python, Html, CSS, javascript)

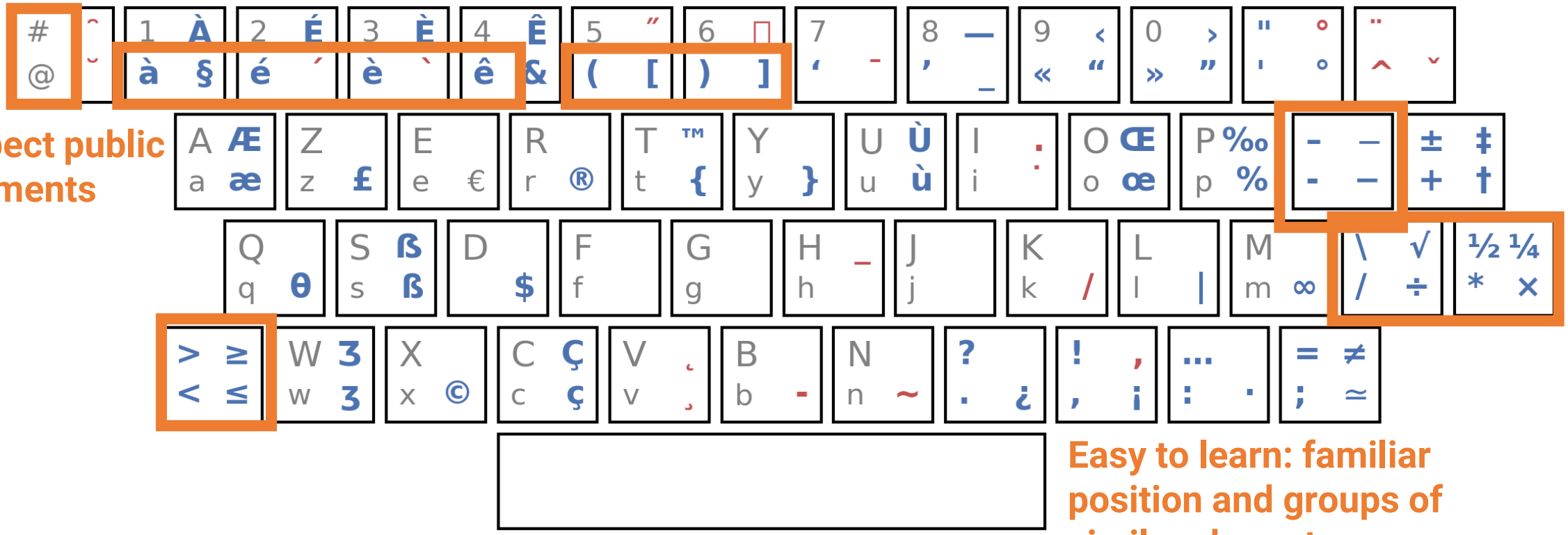
The new French keyboard standard

norme-azerty.fr

Feit, Nancel, John, Weir, Karrenbauer, and Oulasvirta, *under review*

French characters easily and quickly accessible

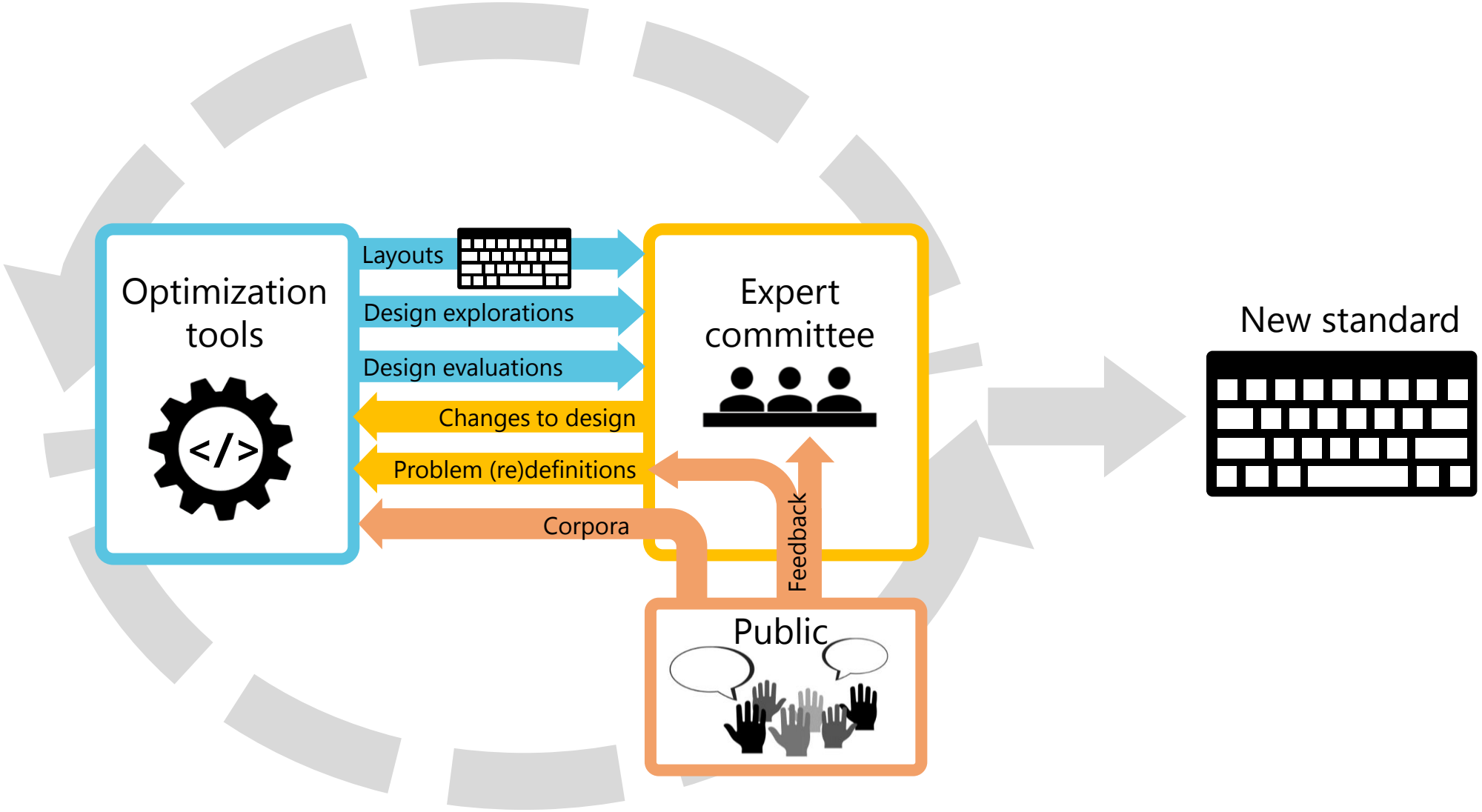
Respect public comments



Easy to learn: familiar position and groups of similar characters

Based on a mapping within 2% of global optimum

Iterative & Participatory Optimization Process



Outcome of the 2017 Hackathon!

AdaM: Adapting Multi-User Interfaces for Collaborative Environments in Real-Time

Seonwook Park[1], **Christoph Gebhardt**[1,†], **Roman Rädle**[2,†], **Anna Maria Feit**[3], **Hana Vrzakova**[4], **Niraj Ramesh Dayama**[3], **Hui-Shyong Yeo**[5], **Clemens N. Klokmose**[2], **Aaron Quigley**[5], **Antti Oulasvirta**[3], **Otmar Hilliges**[1]

[1]ETH Zurich [2]Aarhus University [3]Aalto University [4]University of Eastern Finland [5]University of St Andrews

Figure 1. Given a graphical user interface (left), AdaM automatically decides which UI elements should be displayed on each device in real-time. Our optimization is designed for multi-user scenarios and considers user roles and preferences, device access restrictions and device characteristics.

ABSTRACT

Developing cross-device multi-user interfaces (UIs) is a challenging problem. There are numerous ways in which content and interactivity can be distributed. However, good solutions must consider multiple users, their roles, their preferences and access rights, as well as device capabilities. Manual and rule-based solutions are tedious to create and do not scale to larger problems nor do they adapt to dynamic changes, such as users leaving or joining an activity. In this paper, we cast the

INTRODUCTION

Many users now carry not one, but several computing devices, such as laptops, smartphones or wearable devices. In addition, our environments are often populated with public and semi-public displays. In collaborative settings, such as at work or in education, many application scenarios could benefit from UIs that are distributed across available devices and potentially also across multiple users participating in a joint activity. However, traditional interfaces are designed for a single device and

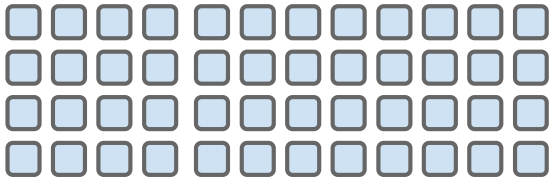
Multi-device User interfaces

https://www.ofcom.org.uk/__data/assets/image/0016/13039/modern-family-blank-lo-res.jpg

https://www.kpms.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/PN-40TC1_huddle-meeting1_i522258271.jpg

What to show on which screen?

Many requirements



Scale

Multiple Users

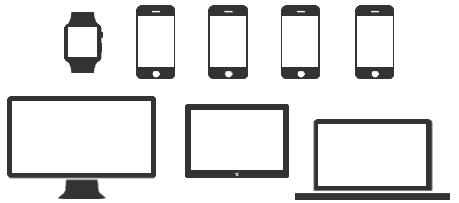
User Roles

Dynamic Changes

Preferences

UI Requirements

Access Rights

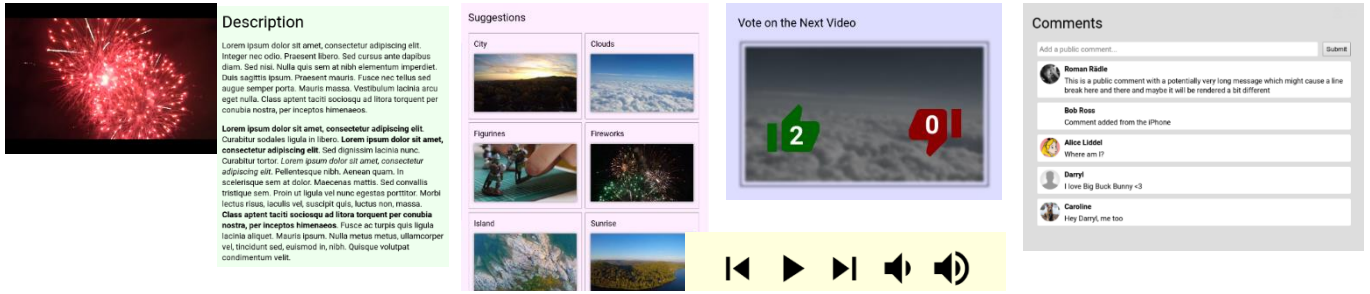


Device Capabilities

Design space

Elements

$e \in \mathcal{E}$



Devices

$d \in \mathcal{D}$

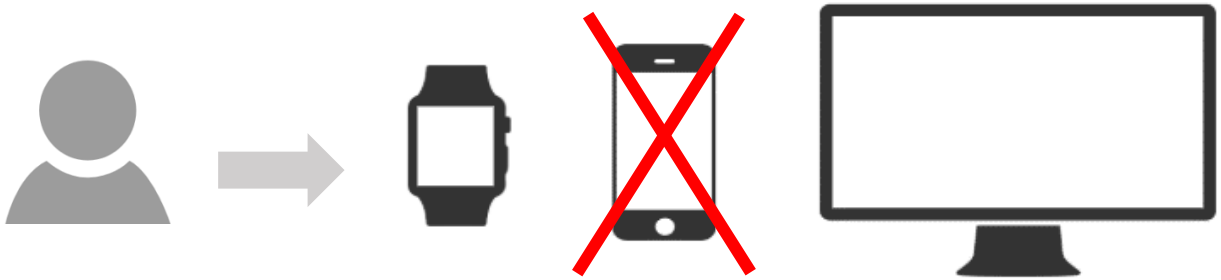
Users

$u \in \mathcal{U}$

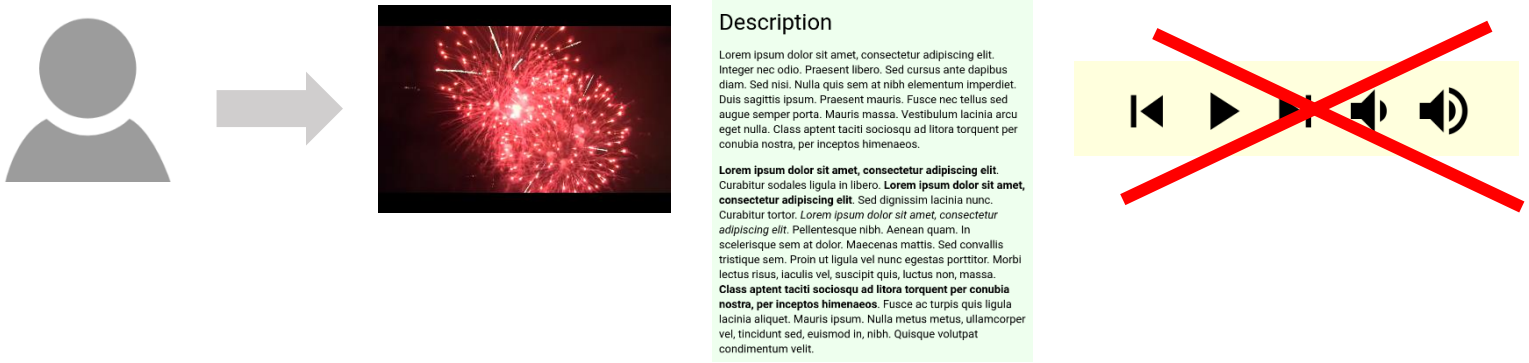
$$x_{ed} = \begin{cases} 1, \text{if } e \text{ is assigned to } d \\ 0, \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \qquad o_{eu} = \begin{cases} 1, \text{if u has access to e} \\ 0, \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \qquad s_{ed} \in \mathbb{Z}^{+}$$

Constraints

- Device access



- Element permission



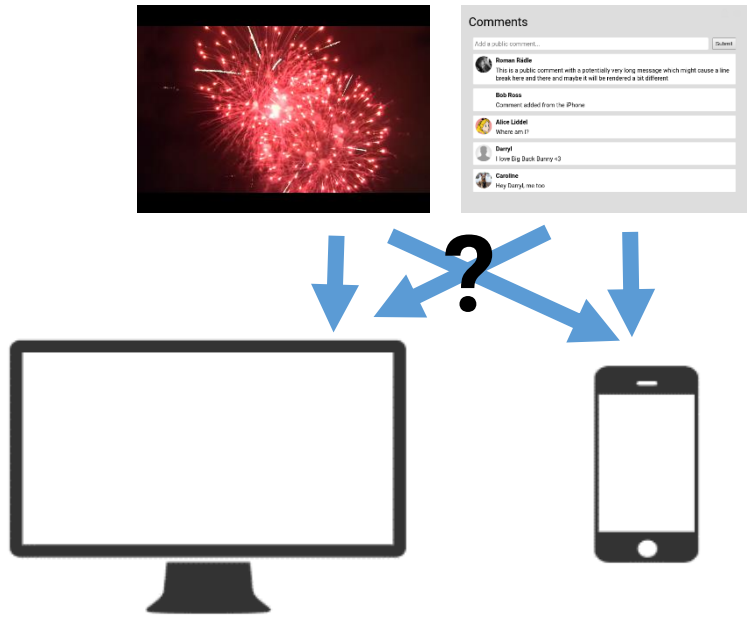
- Device capacity

Objectives

Assignment Quality (Usability)

More important elements should:

- better match element requirements and device characteristics
  (visual quality, text input, touch pointing, mouse pointing)
- be displayed larger



Objectives

Assignment Quality (Usability)

More important elements should:

- better match element requirements and device characteristics
  (visual quality, text input, touch pointing, mouse pointing)
- be displayed larger

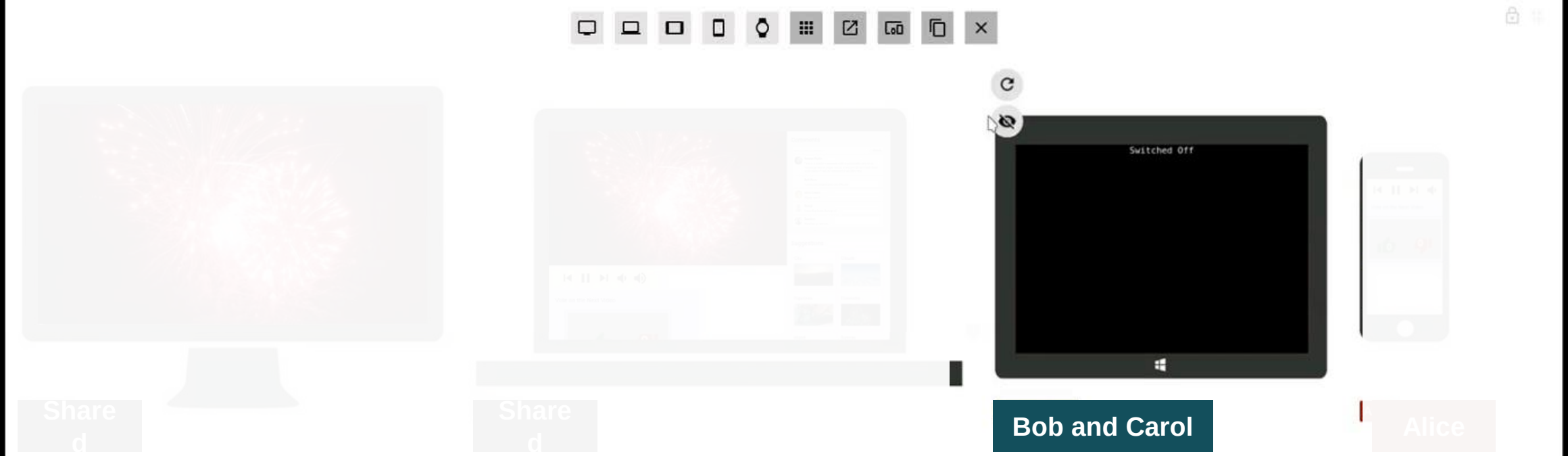
Completeness (Usefulness)

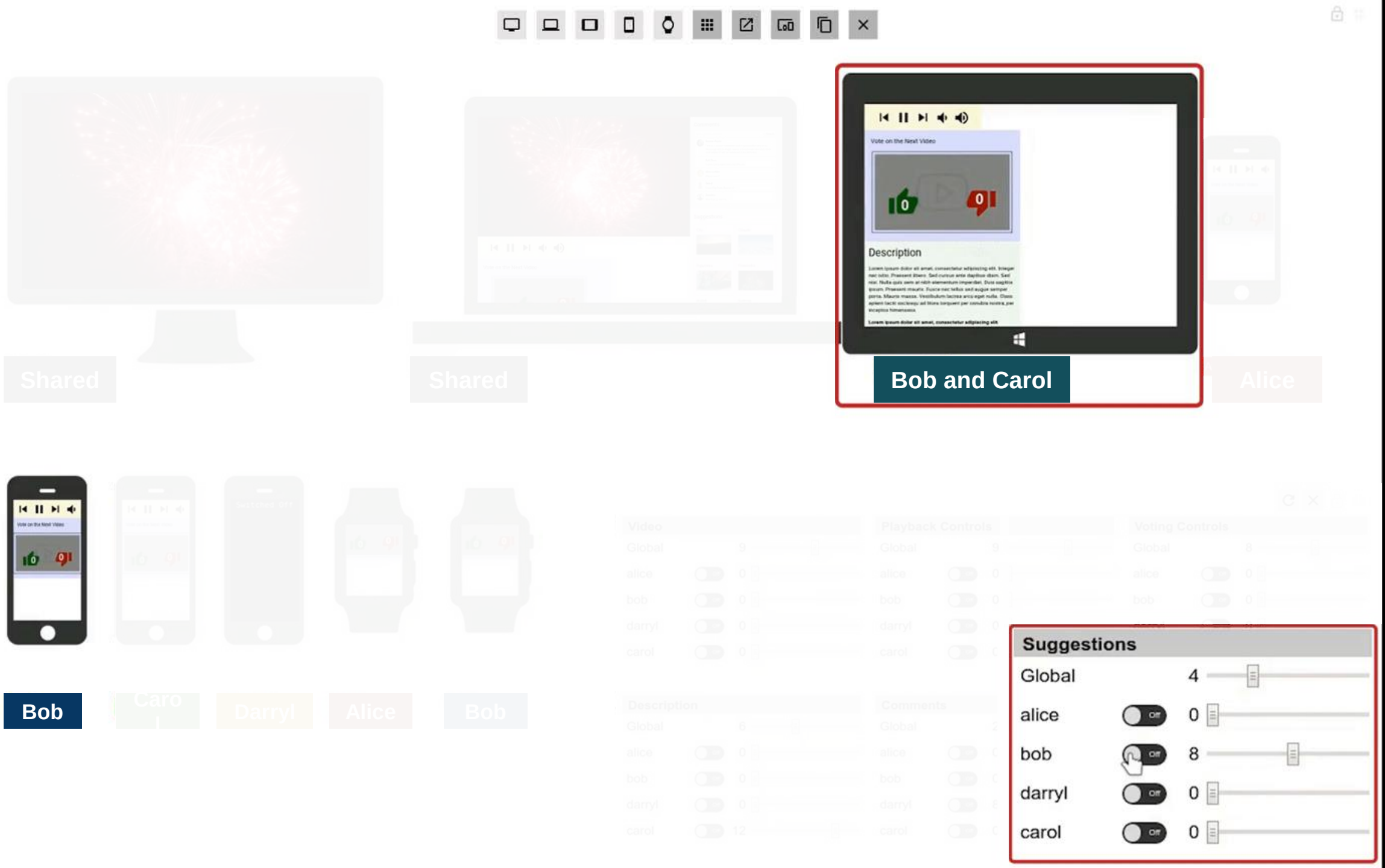
Maximize

- the number of elements a user has access to and
- the access of users to elements they need (have permission to use)

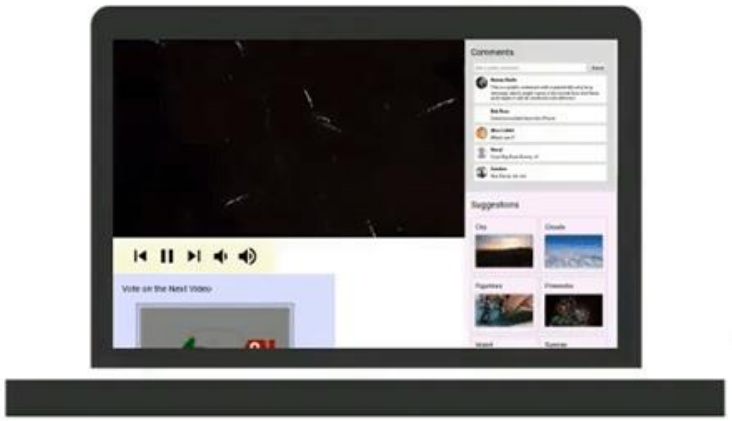
AdaM: Automatic distribution of elements

9 DEVICES (2 PUBLIC, 1 SHARED, 6 PRIVATE)


Switched Off
Bob and Carol


Shared
Shared
Bob and Carol
Alice
Bob
Caro
Darryl
Alice
Bob
Suggestions
Global 4
alice Off 0
bob Off 8
darryl Off 0
carol Off 0

Shared

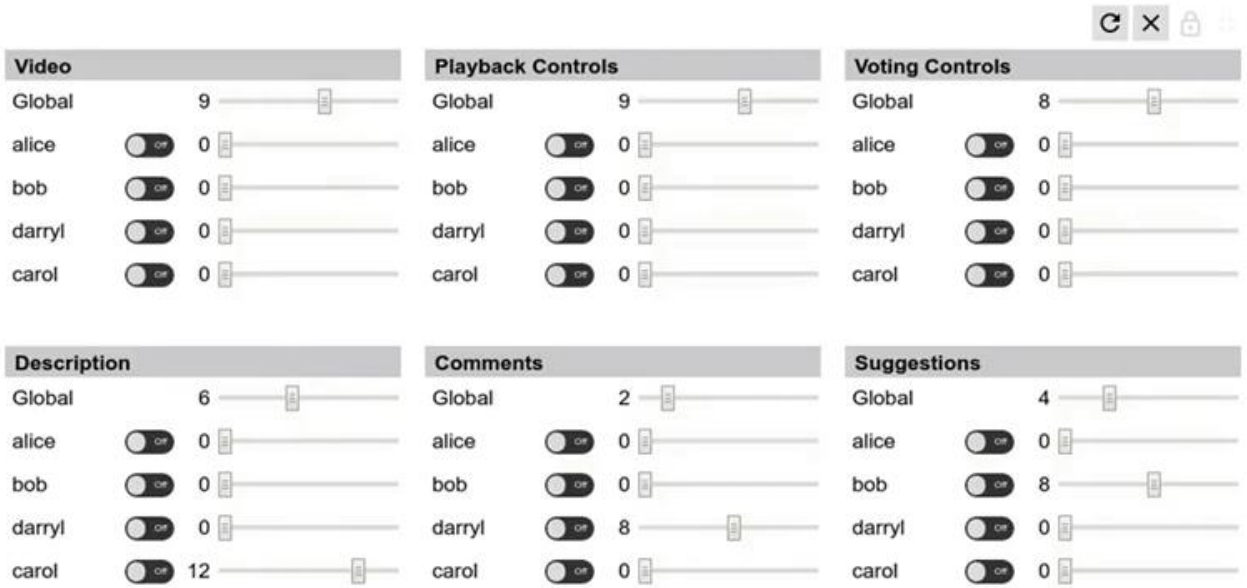


Shared

Bob and Carol

Alice

Bob Carol Darryl Alice Bob



AdaM

ait.ethz.ch/projects/2018/adam
Including code and tool

- Complex interaction of many constraints and objectives
- Scales to thousands of users and devices
- Flexible and adaptive (to new users, devices, roles etc.)
- Easy customization for end users