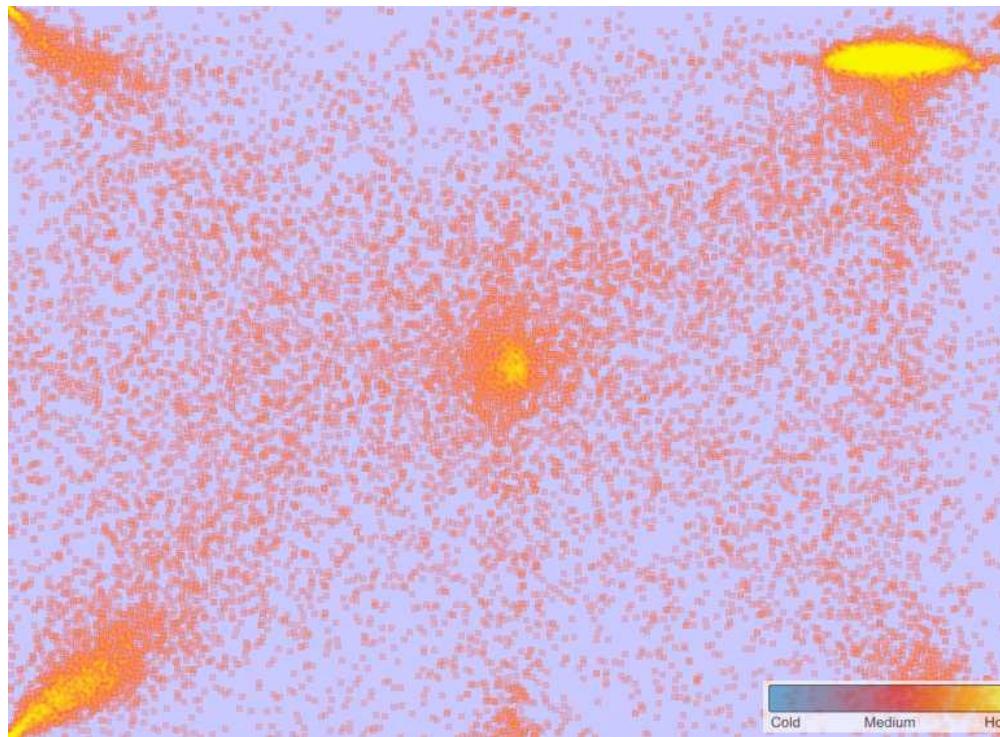


The Human

Finished files are the result
of years of scientific study,
combined with the
experience of many years.

blogoscoped.com/click2



Human Factors

- Psychological and physiological abilities (users and designers) have implications for design
 - Perceptual: how we perceive things (input)
 - Cognitive: how we processes information
 - Motor: how we perform actions (output)
 - Social: how we interact with others
 - Understand efficiencies, problems, causes, etc.
 - Predict interaction
- Also: NASA Man-Systems Integration Standards:
<https://msis.jsc.nasa.gov/Volume1.htm>

The Human Information Processor

Card, Moran, Newell 1983

- Underlying psychology of interaction
- Predictive engineering models (GOMS/KLM)
- Extensive empirical validation
- Core computer science!

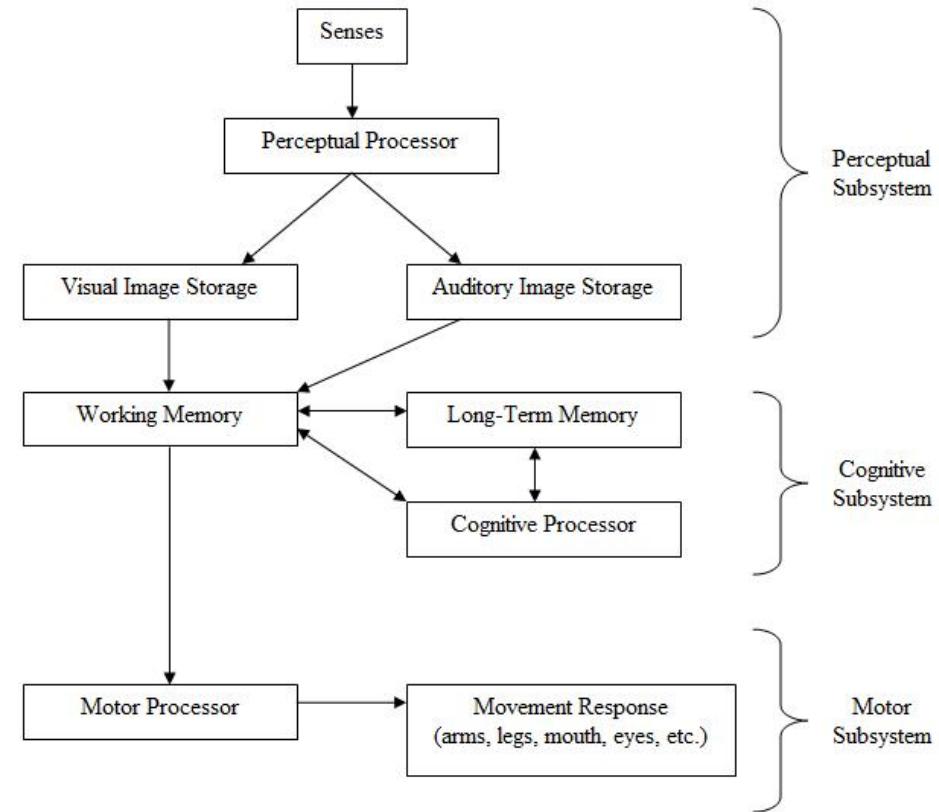
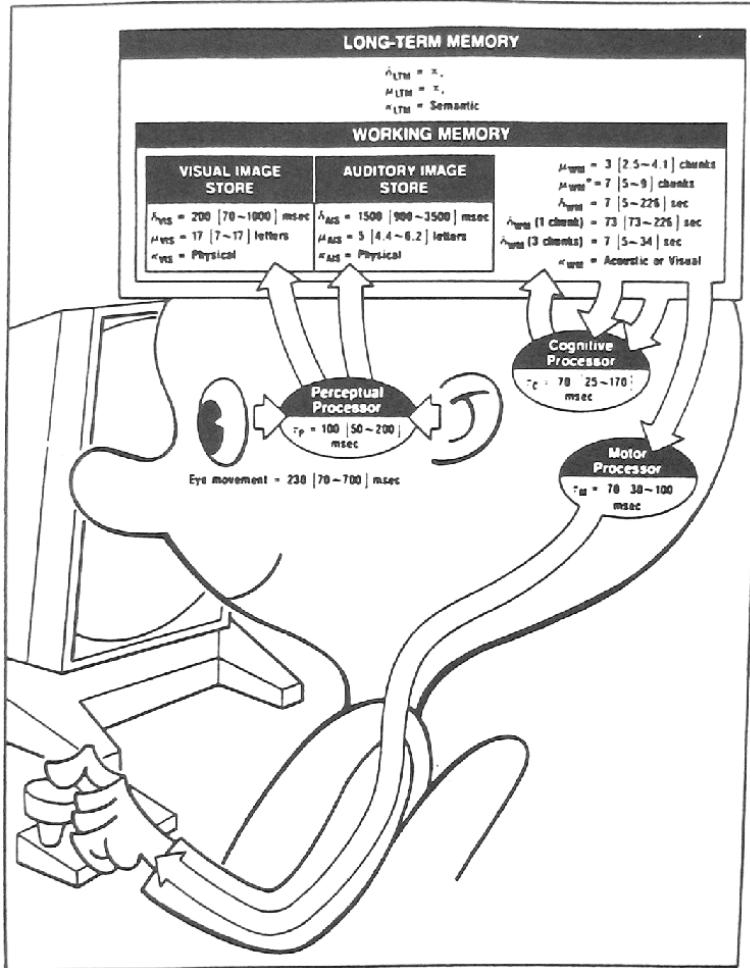
The
Psychology
of
Human-Computer
Interaction

STUART K. CARD
THOMAS P. MORAN
ALLEN NEWELL



The Human Information Processor

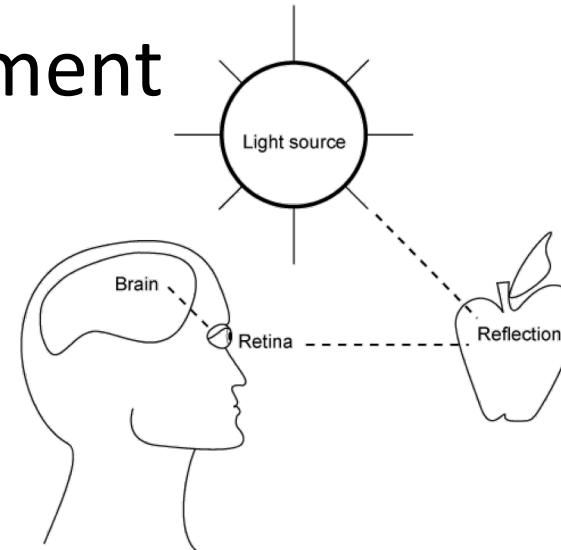
Card, Moran, Newell 1983



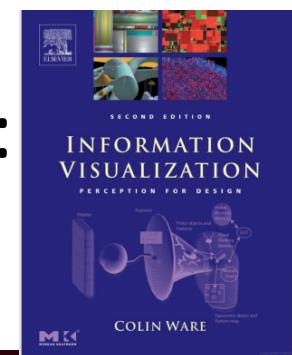
Also: NASA Man-Systems Integration Standards:
<https://msis.jsc.nasa.gov/Volume1.htm>

Human Input: Vision

- Mechanics, acuity & movement
- Size and depth
- Colour
- Reading

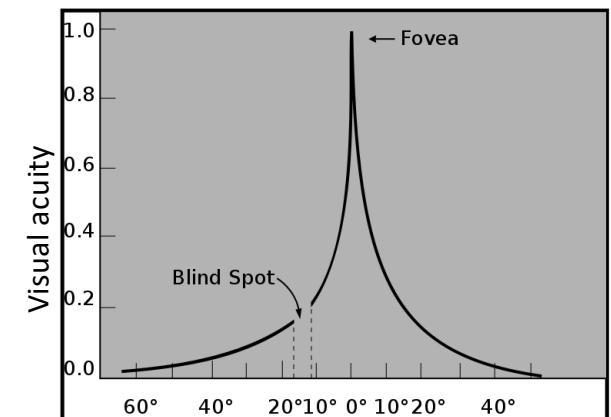
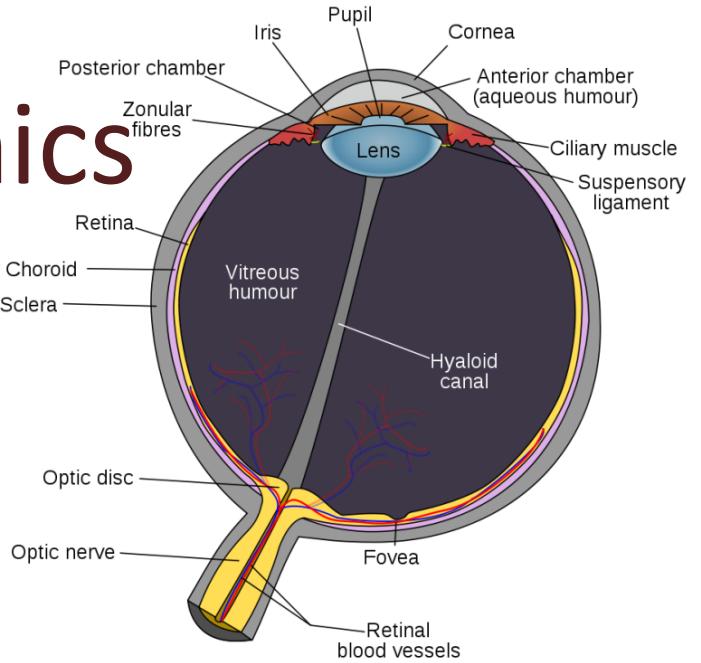


- Colin Ware. Information Visualization:
Perception by Design

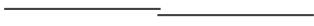


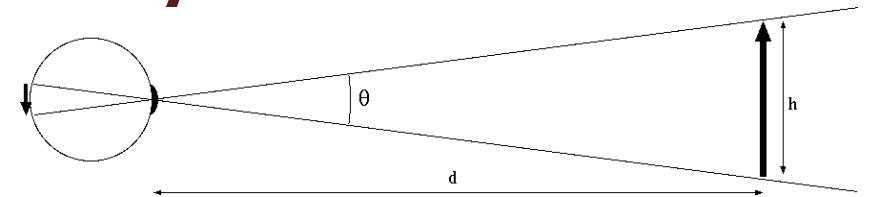
Vision Mechanics

- Photoreceptors cells
 - Rods: low light, monochrome, 100M across retina (not fovea)
 - Cones: normal light, colour, 6M, in fovea
- Fovea: detailed vision of $\approx 2^\circ$
- Retina: non-detailed vision of $\approx 140^\circ$; sensitive to movement

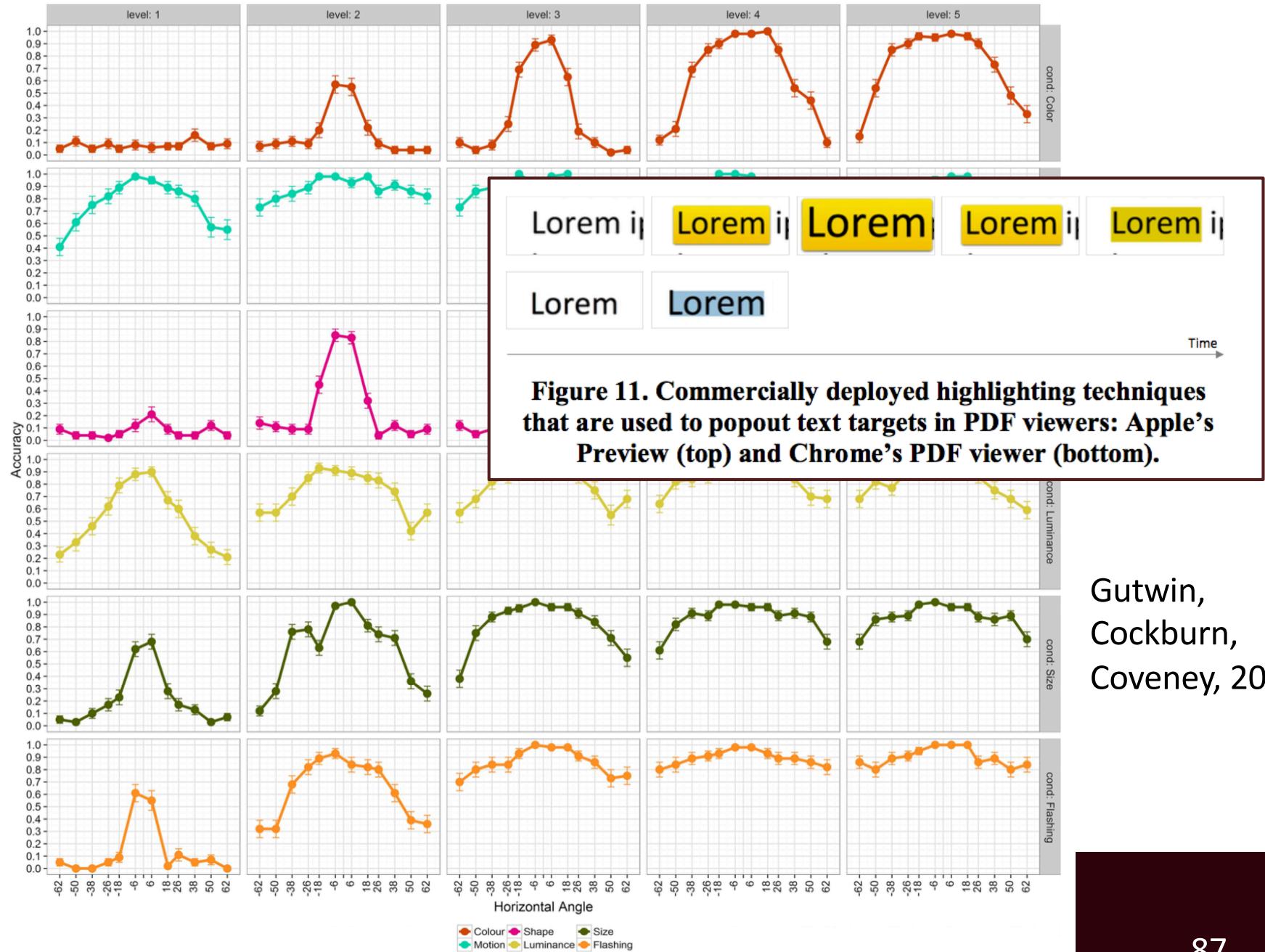


Visual Acuity

- Point acuity:  1 minute of arc
- Grating acuity:  1-2 minutes of arc
- Letter acuity:  5 minutes of arc
- Vernier acuity:  10 seconds of arc



Popout Across Visual Field



Eye movement

- **Fixations:** visual processing occurs when the eye is stationary (nearly)
- **Saccades:** rapid eye movements (900° sec), blind
- **Smooth-pursuit:** for tracking moving objects; up to 100° sec; cannot be induced voluntarily
 - relevant in scrolling, e.g. SDAZ

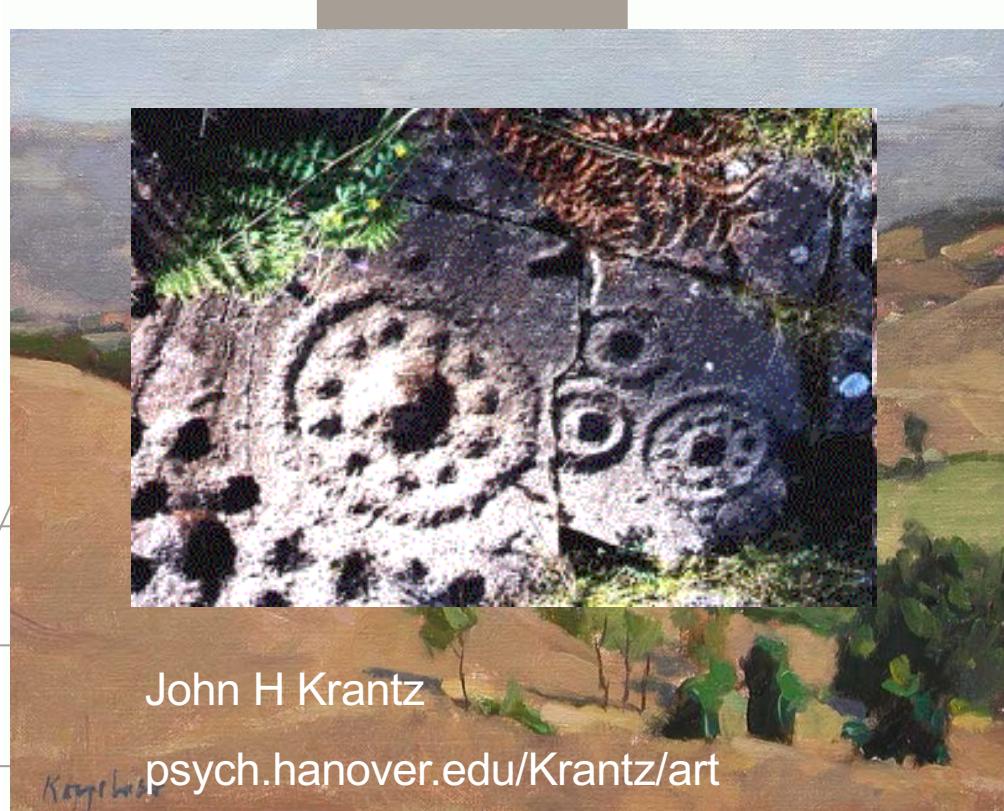
Demo: SDAZ

- Speed-dependent automatic zooming:
overcome motion blur...

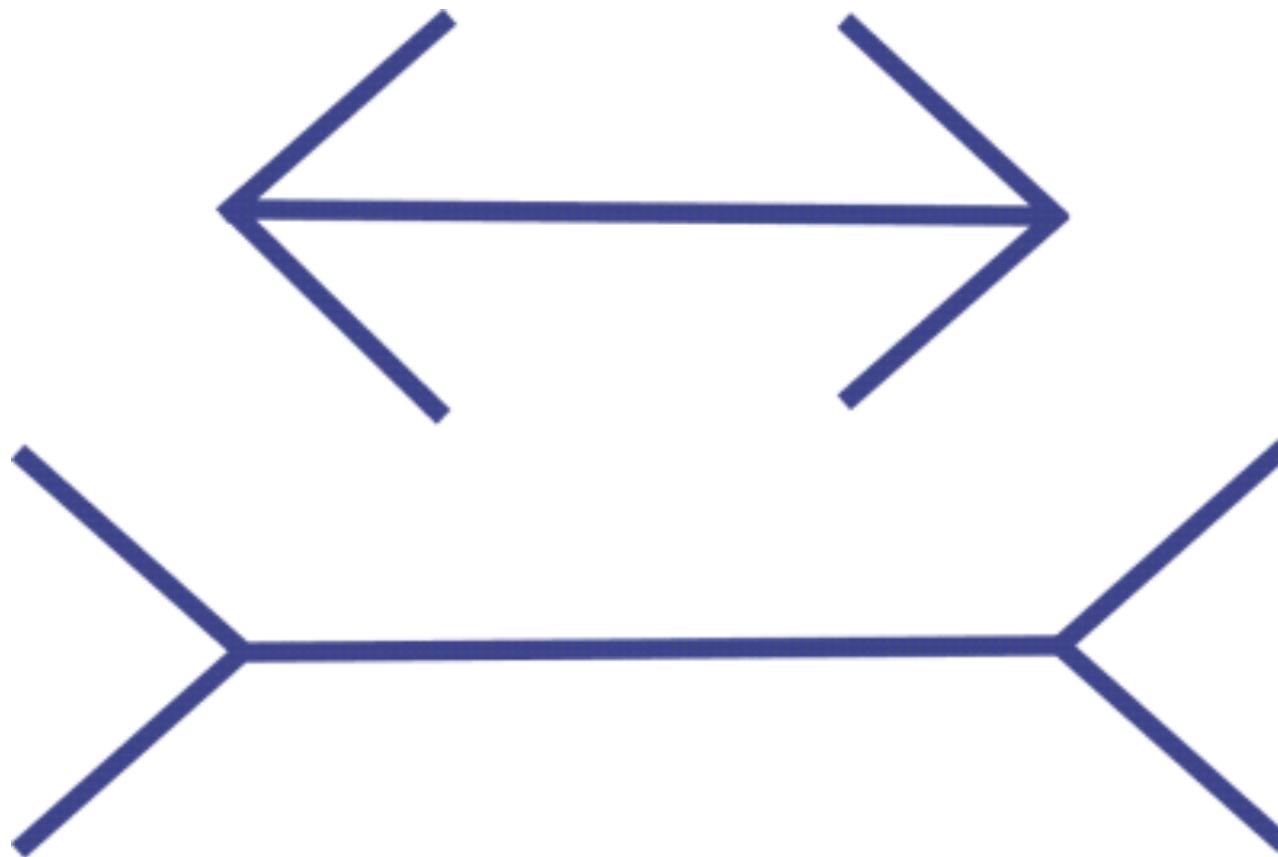


Size/Depth Cues

- Familiarity
- Linear perspective
- Horizon distance
- Size constancy
- Texture gradient
- Occlusion
- Depth of focus
- Aerial perspective
- Shadows/Shading
- Stereoscopy
(ineffective beyond 10m; best within 1m)



Muller-Lyer Illusion



Size/Distance Ambiguity



Father Ted. Cows

Colour

- Colour can clarify information and enhance subjective experience
- 8% males, 0.4% females have some form of colour deficiency
 - Protanomaly : red; 1% M, 0.01% F
 - Deuteranomaly: green; 6% M, 0.4% F
 - Tritanomaly: blue, 0.01% M, F
- Sensitivity to blue is lowest (2% cones)

Colour



Protanopic color vision. Normal trichromatic color vision. Deuteranopic color vision.

Image checker...

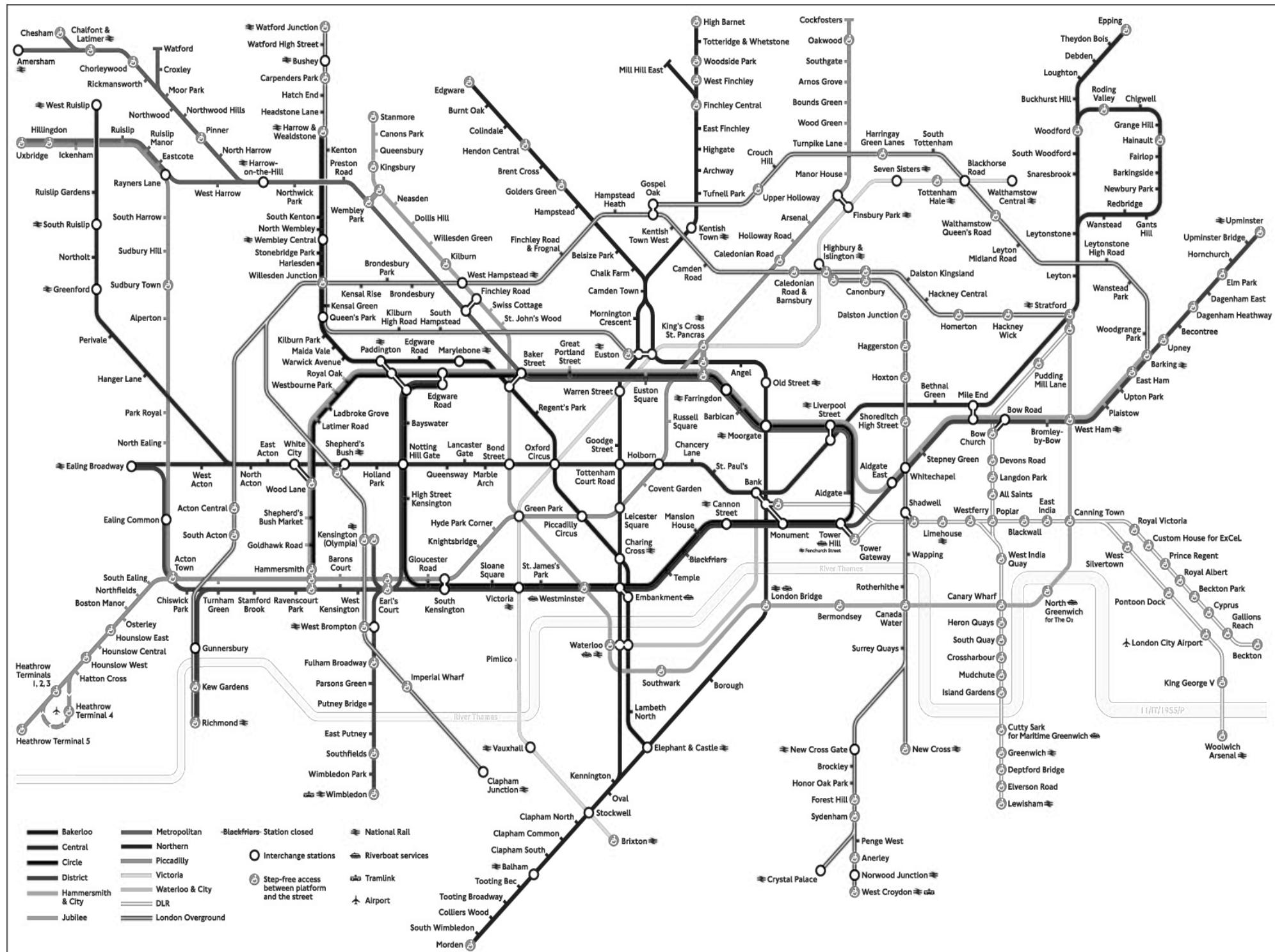
<http://www.vischeck.com/vischeck/vischeckImage.php>

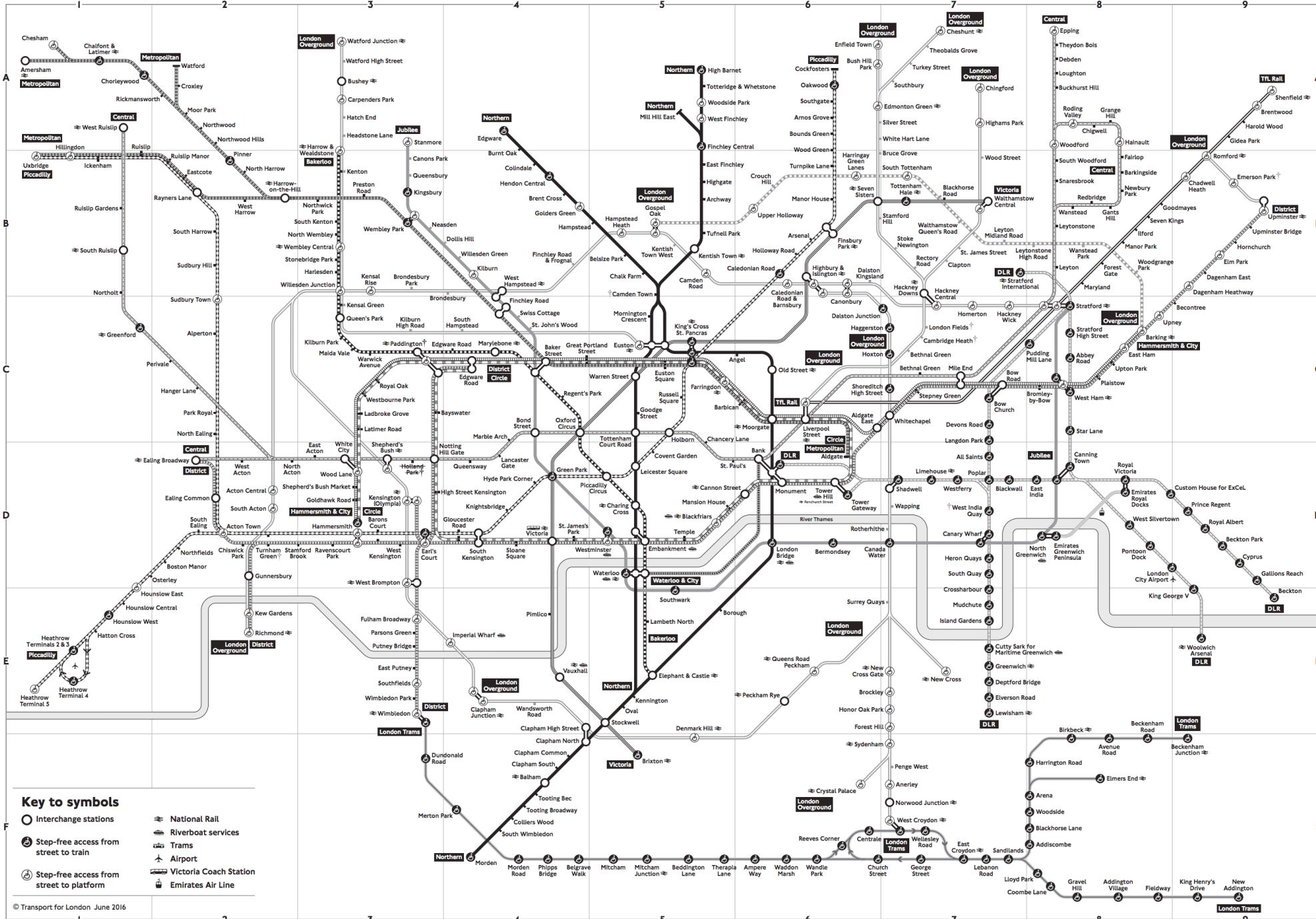


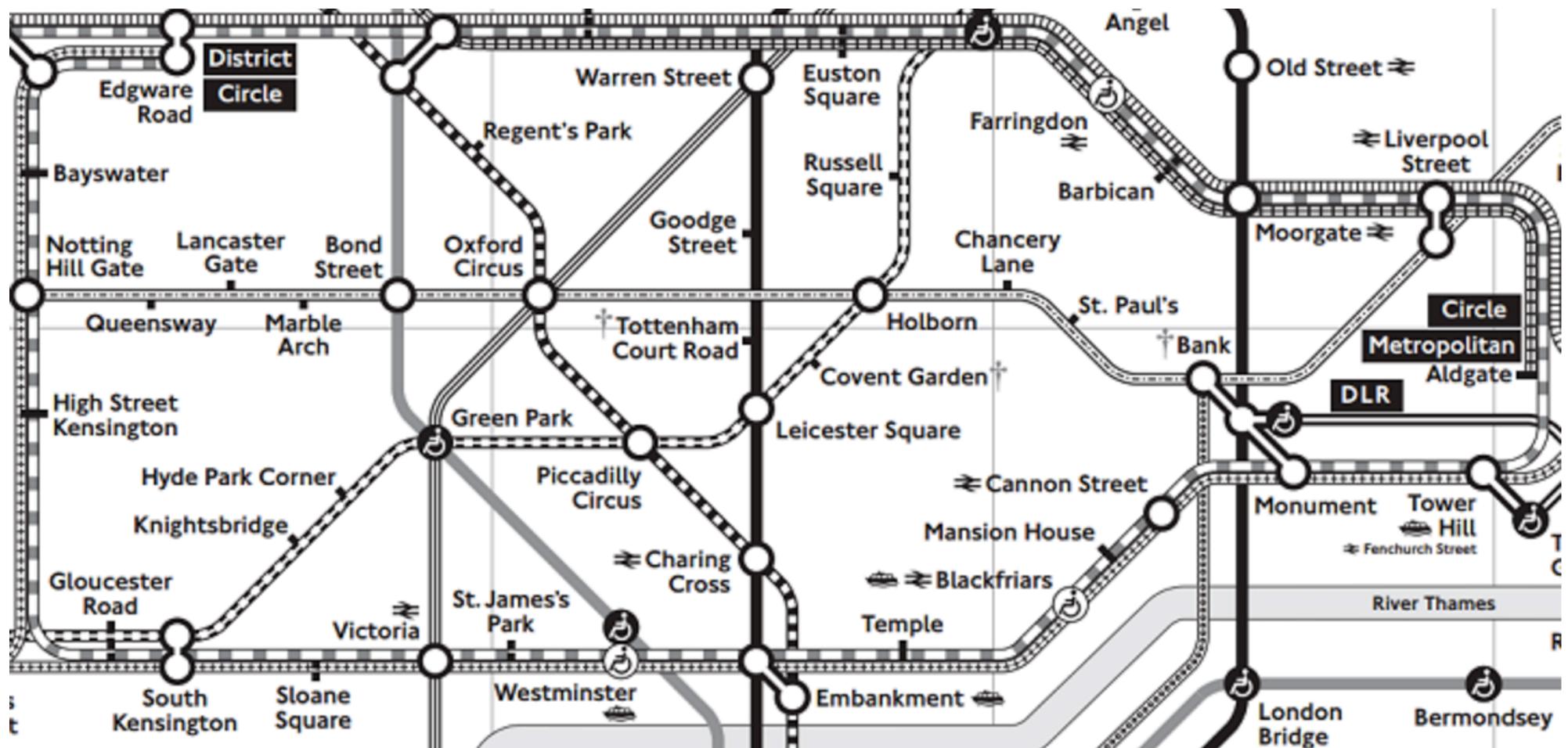
— Bakerloo
 — Central
 — Circle
 — District
 — Hammersmith & City
 — Jubilee
 — Metropolitan
 — Northern
 — Piccadilly
 — Victoria
 — Waterloo & City
 — DLR
 — London Overground

■ Station closed
 ■ Interchange stations
 ■ Step-free access between platform and the street
 ■ Riverboat services
 ■ Tramlink
 ■ Airport
 ■ National Rail

TOOTING BEC COLLIERS WOOD SOUTH WIMBLEDON MORDEN







Reading

- Saccades, fixations (94% time), regressions
- ≈ 250 words/min (first time)
- Reading speed impaired by ALL CAPS, probably due to reduced character legibility

Human Input: Auditory

- Part of eyes-free interaction
- Pitch: \approx 20Hz to 15 KHz; good to poor distinction
- Many parameters: amplitude, timbre, direction
- Filtering capabilities (e.g., cocktail party effect)
- Problems with signal interference and noise!

Human Input: Haptic

- Haptics =
 - Proprioception: sense of limb location +
 - Kinaesthesia: particularly limb movement +
 - Tactition: skin sensations
- Potentially powerful: eg Braille





Human Input: Olfactory!



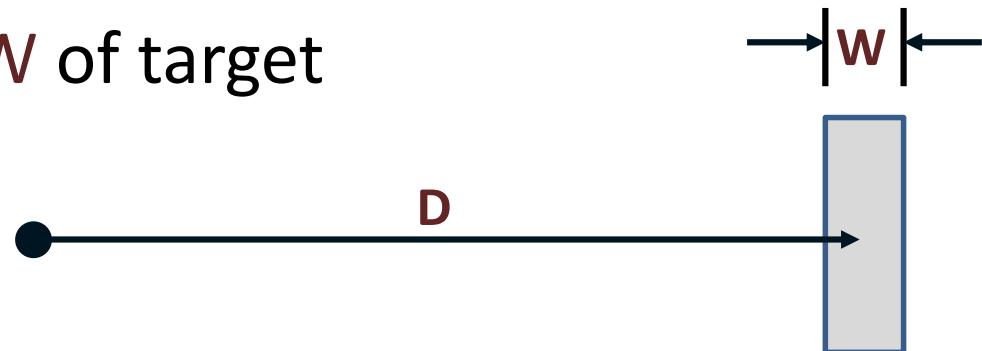
Human Output

- Motor response times depend on stimuli:
 - Visual \approx 200 ms, audio \approx 150 ms, haptics \approx 700 ms
 - Faster for combined signals
- Muscle actions:
 - Isotonic: contraction yields movement (e.g., mouse)
 - Isometric: contraction with no movement



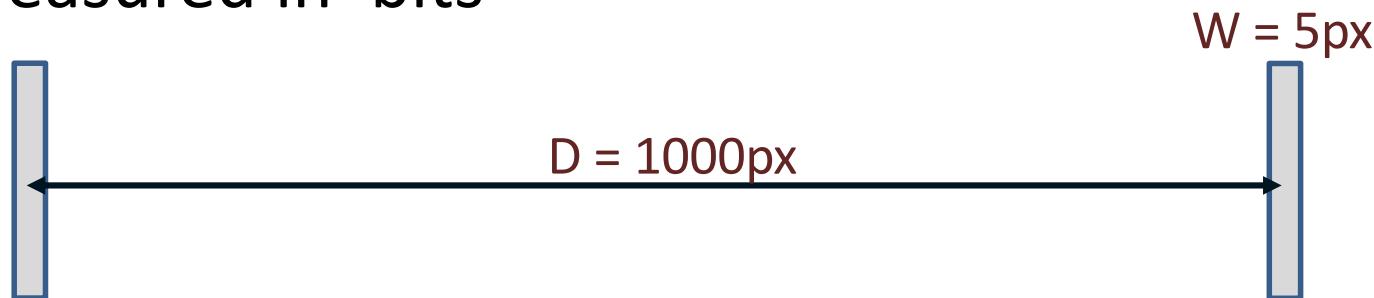
Human Output: Fitts' Law

- A model of rapid, aimed human movement:
- Predictive of tasks; descriptive of devices
- Derived from Shannon's theory of capacity of information channels:
 - ‘Signal’: distance D of movement (or A for amplitude)
 - ‘Noise’: width W of target



Human Output: Fitts' Law

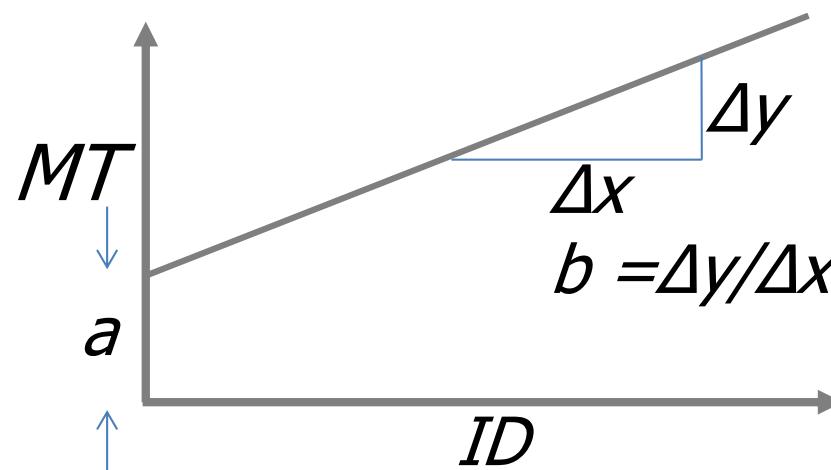
- ‘Index of difficulty’ (ID) measures difficulty of rapid aimed movement:
 - $ID = \log_2 (A/W + 1)$
 - Measured in ‘bits’



- $ID = \log_2 (1000/5 + 1) = 7.651 \text{ bits}$

Human Output: Fitts' Law

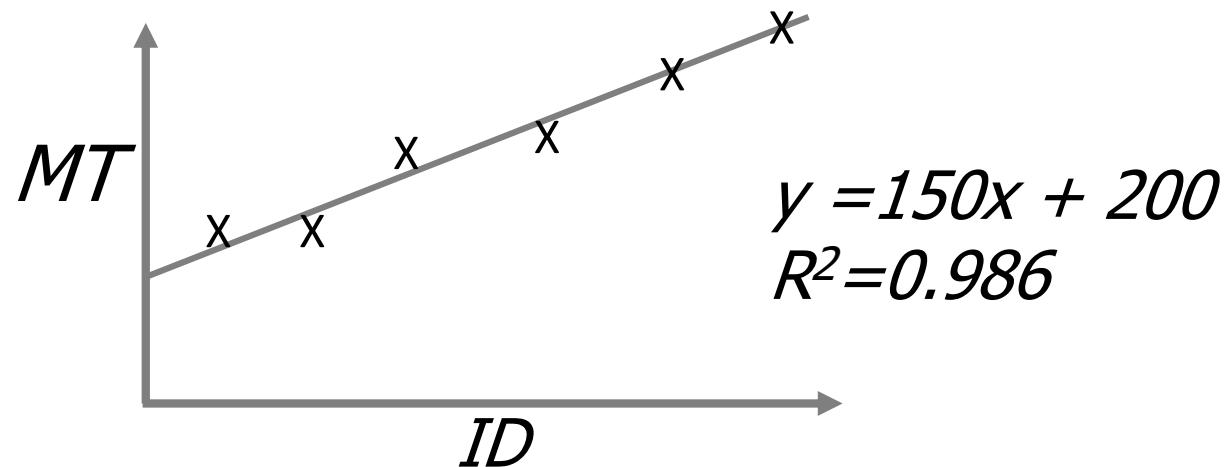
- Fitts' Law: movement time (MT) is linear with ID
 - $MT = a + b ID$ or $MT = a + b \log_2 (A/W + 1)$



- Reciprocal of slope ($1/b$) also called ‘throughput’ or ‘bandwidth’ of device; in bits/second

Human Output: Fitts' Law

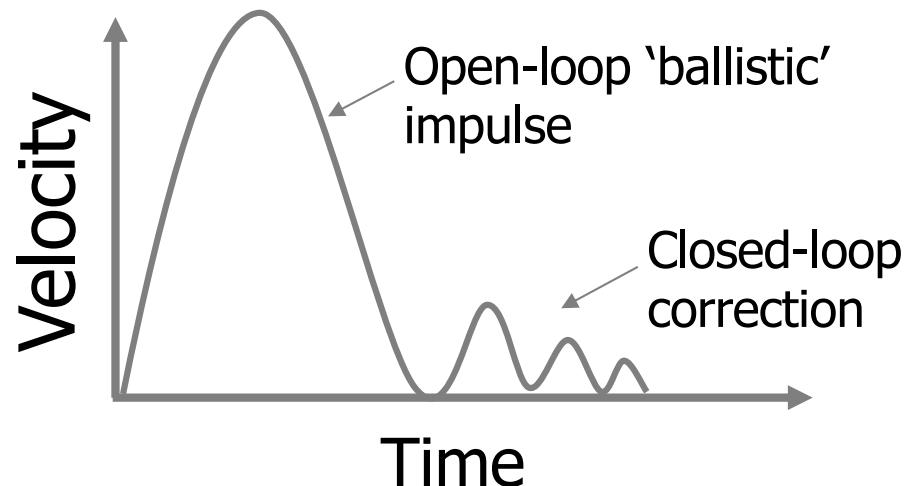
- a and b empirically determined (regression)



- For a mouse:
 - a typically 200-500 ms
 - b typically 100-300 ms/bit

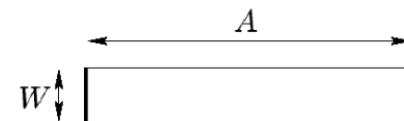
Human Output: Fitts' Law

- Accurate and extensively validated for many types of aimed pointing
 - Consider velocity profile

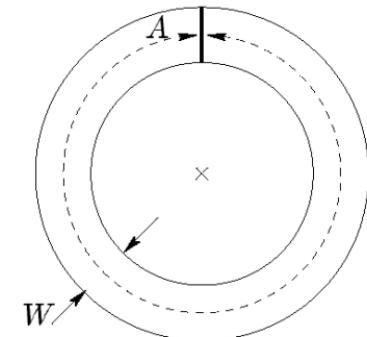


Human Output: Steering Law

- A model of continuously controlled ‘steering’
 - $MT = a + b ID$ or $MT = a + b (A/W)$
 - A is the tunnel length; W is tunnel width
 - (A/W) still called ‘index of difficulty’
- Also works when W varies



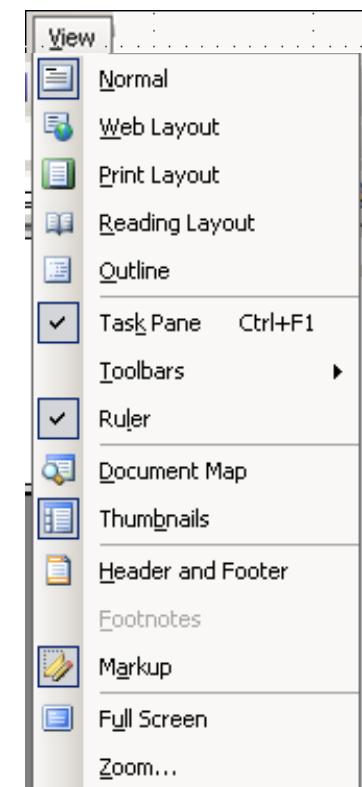
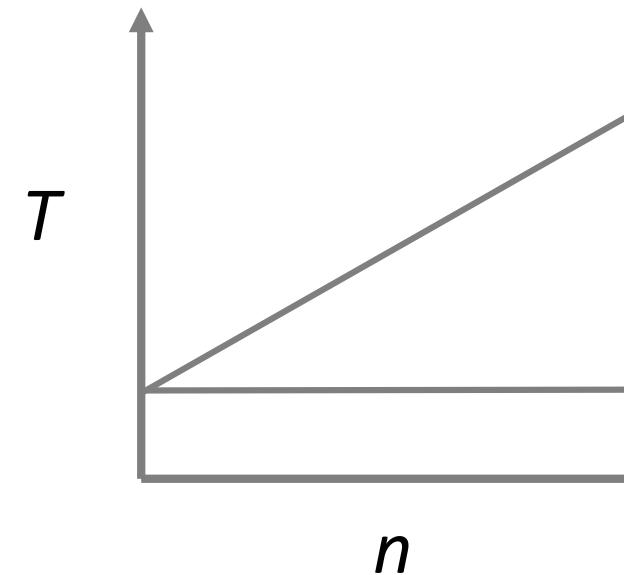
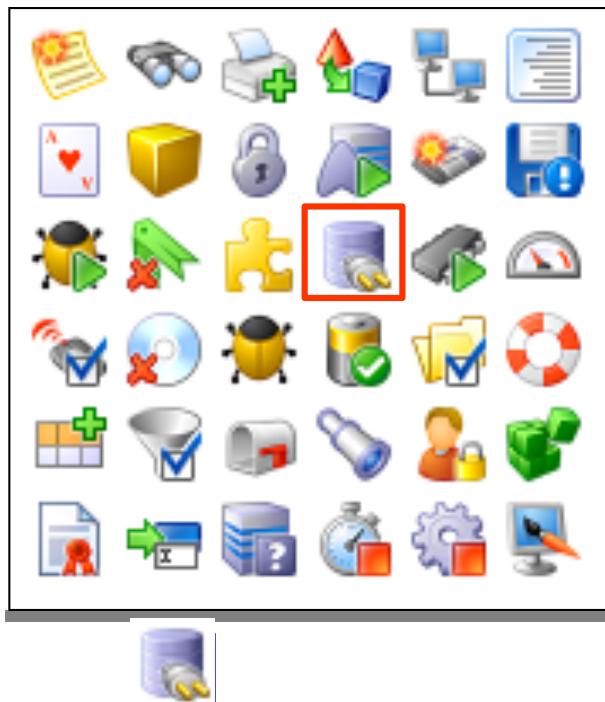
(a) Linear tunnel



(b) Circular tunnel

Human Processing: Visual Search Time

- Extensively researched in psychology



Findlater, et al. CHI'09

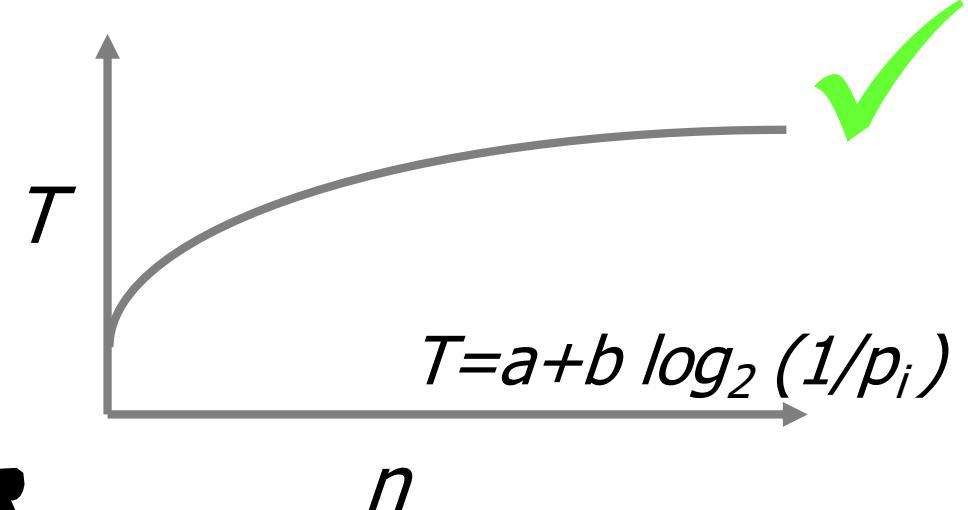
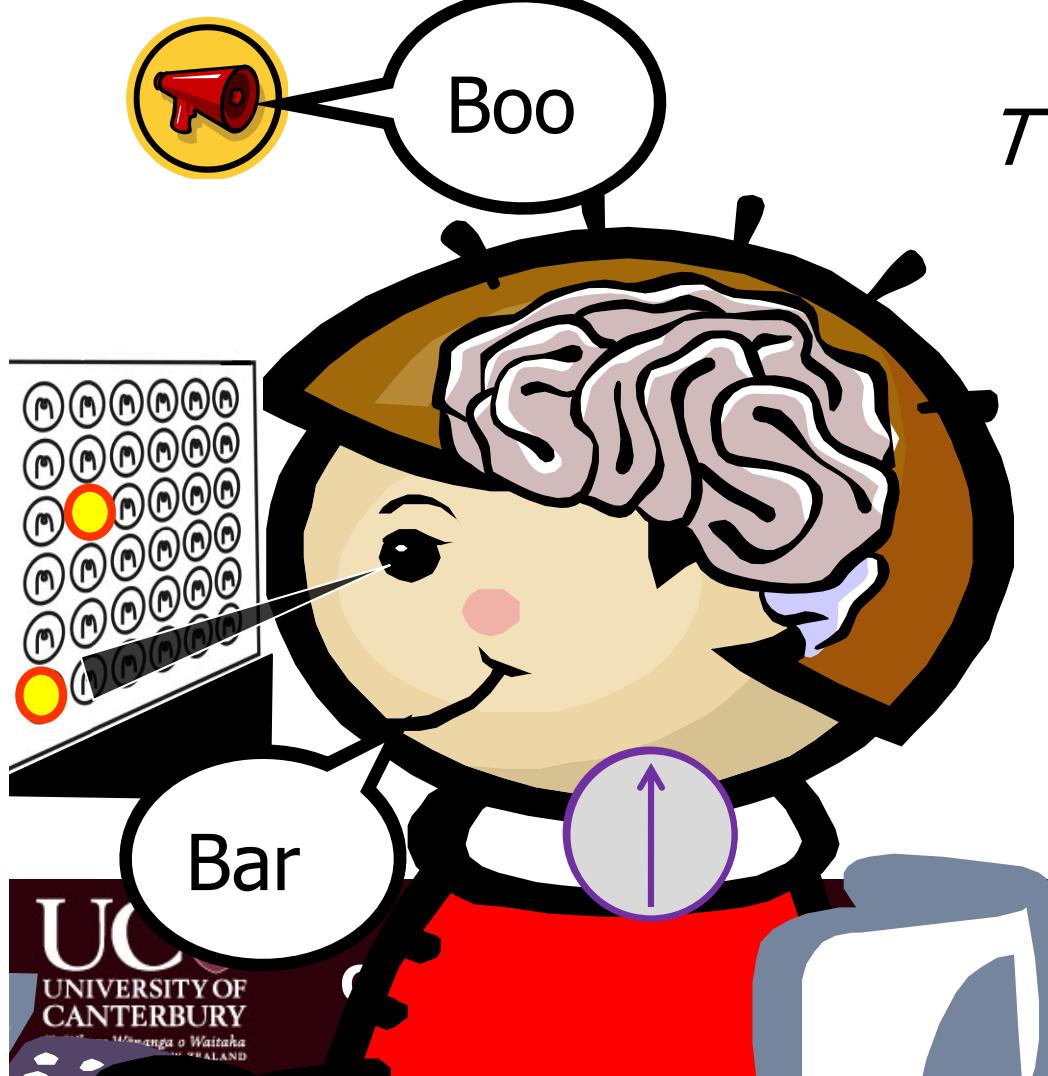
Human Processing: Visual Search Time

- Extensively researched in psychology
- Visual search time is a linear function of the number of candidate items: $O(n)$, i.e., $T = a+b\times n$
- BUT, pop-out effects can reduce that to $O(1)$
- Visual search is essential when novice, but ideally unnecessary with experience (more soon)

Human Processing: Hick/Hyman Law of Decision Time

- Choice reaction time when optimally prepared
 - $T = a + b \times H$
 - H is ‘information entropy’
 - For item i , with probability p_i , $H_i = \log_2(1/p_i)$
 - For n equally probable items, $H = \log_2(n)$
- We make frequent decisions quickly!

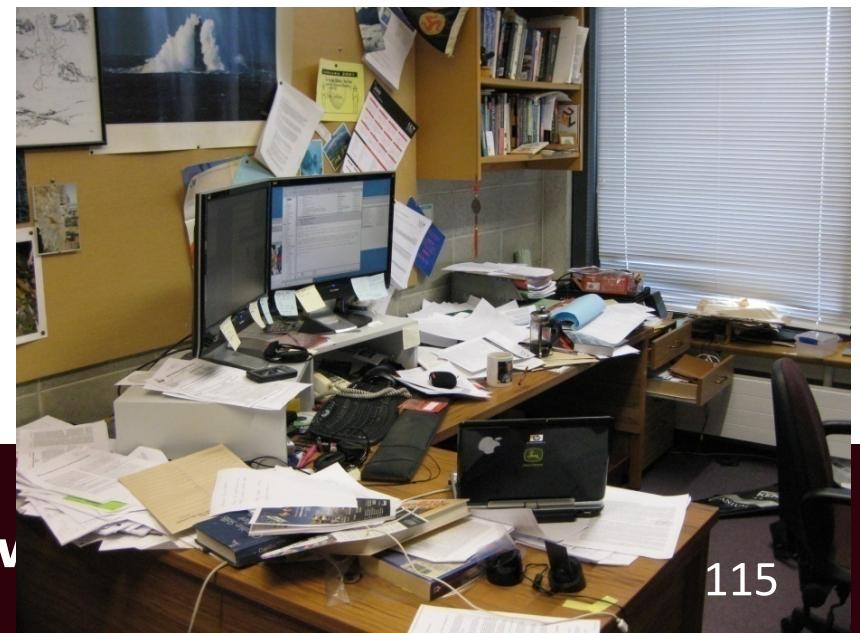
Human Processing: Hick/Hyman Law of Decision Time



In our menu experiments,
 $a=240\text{ms}$, $b=80\text{ms/bit}$

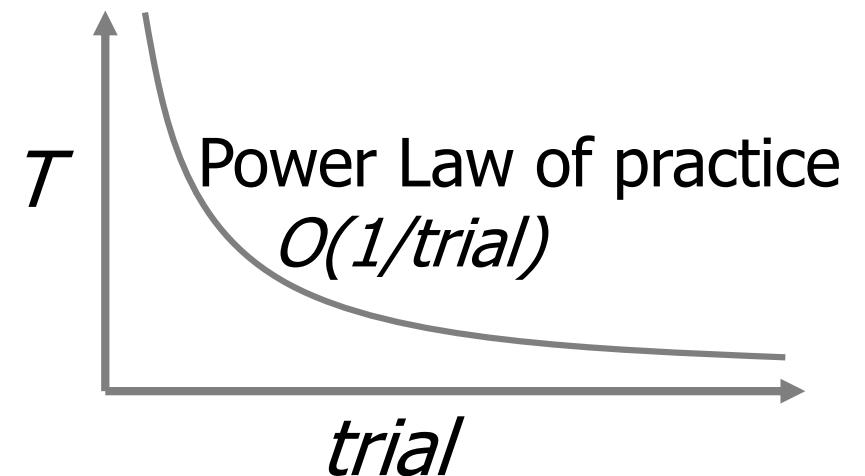
Human Processing: Implications of Hick/Hyman Law

- Decisions are fast: $O(\log n)$
- Applies to name retrieval (commands) and location retrieval
- In GUIs, replace visual search ($O(n)$) with decision through spatial stability



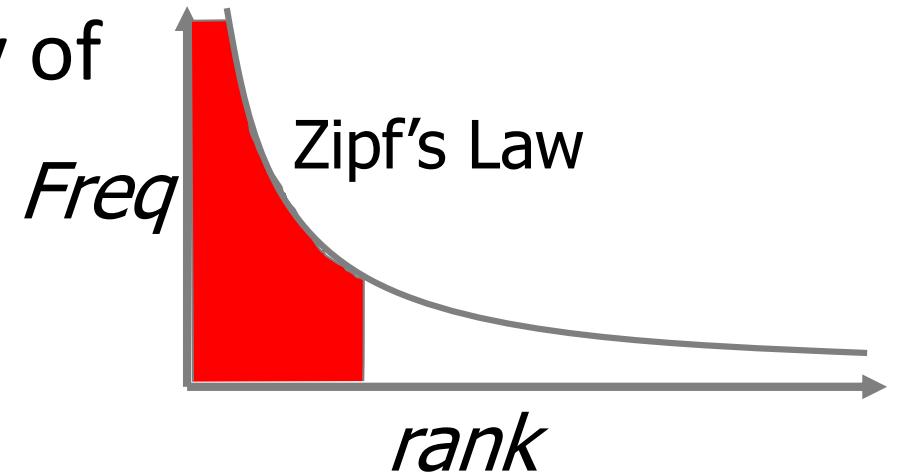
Human Processing: Power Law of Practice

- Performance rapidly speeds up with practice
 - $T_n = Cn^{-\alpha}$ or $\log(T_n) = C - \alpha \log(n)$
 - T_n is time on trial n
 - C is time on trial 1
 - α is learning curve
- Applies to simple and complex tasks

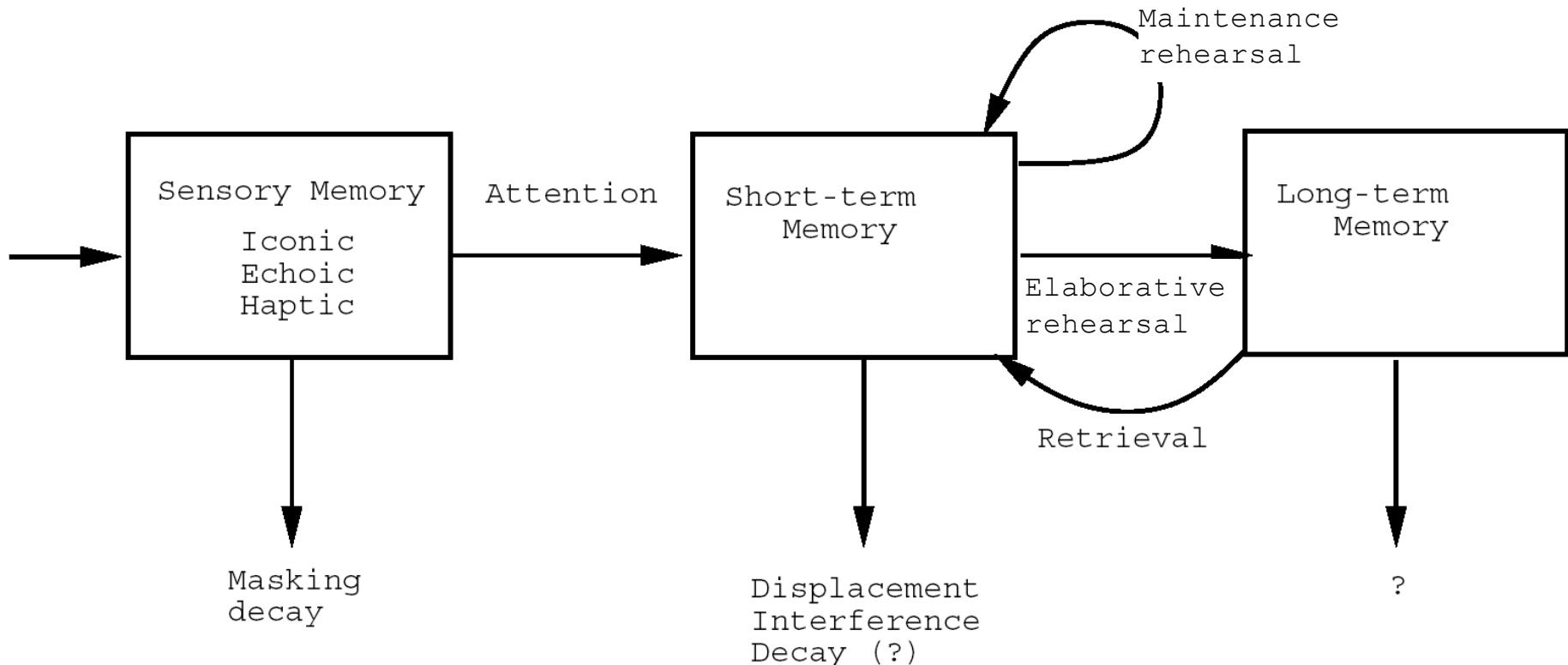


Human Pattern of Behaviour: Zipf's Law, Pareto Principle, 80-20 rule

- Frequency of words (Zipf 1932)
 - $P_n \approx n^{-\alpha}$
 - P_n is scaling factor of frequency of n^{th} ranked word
 - $\alpha \approx 1$
- Also applies to frequency of commands, URLs, apps, windows, ...
- 80% of time using 20%



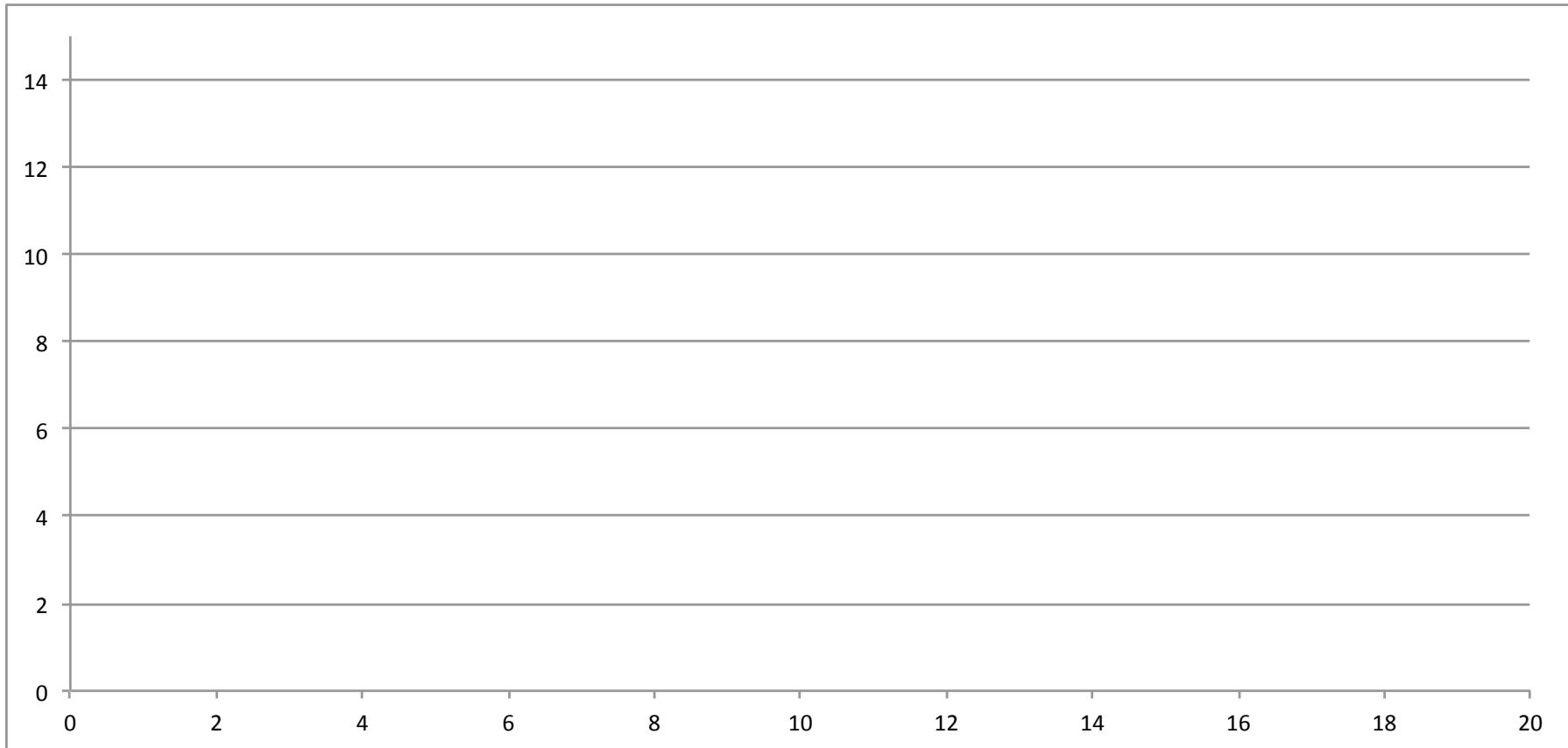
Human Memory: Simplified Model



Short-Term Memory

- Input from sensory or long-term memory
- Capacity up to 7 ± 2 ‘chunks’ (abstractions)
- Chunks used to aid storage and reconstruction
- Fast access ($\approx 70\text{ms}$); rapid decay ($\approx 200\text{ms}$)
- Constant update and interference
- Maintenance rehearsal

Test of 7 ± 2



Long-Term Memory

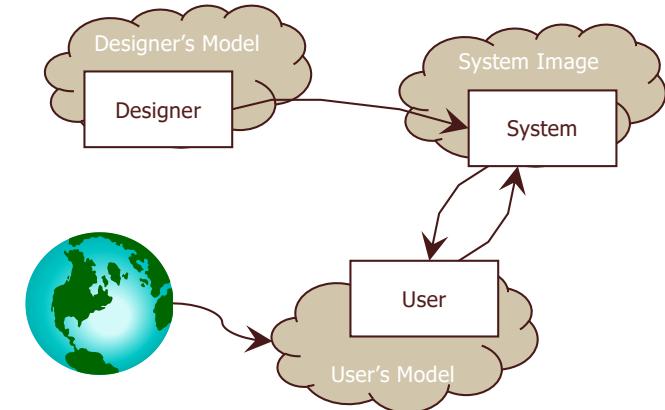
- Input through elaborative rehearsal and extensive repetition
- Slow access (>100ms)
- Decay?

Lessons

- Support recognition; don't demand recall
- Support spatial processing

Human Error: Mistakes

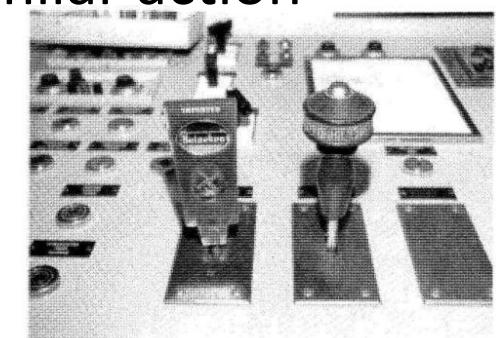
- Errors of conscious decision
- Due to incorrect or incomplete model of system
- Only detected with feedback



Human Error: Slips

Errors of automatic and skilled behaviour

- Capture error
 - Two action sequences with common starting point(s)
 - Captured into wrong path (usually the more frequent one)
- Description error
 - More than one object allowing the same/similar action
 - Execute right action on wrong object
- Data-driven error
 - External data interferes with STM
- Associative activation error



Stroop Effect

(Data-Driven Error)



Human Error: Slips (continued)

- Loss-of-activation error
 - Goal displaced/decayed from STM completed
- Mode error
 - Right action, wrong system state
- Motor slip
 - Pointing/steering/keying error
- Premature closure error
 - ‘Dangling’ UI actions required after perceived goal completion

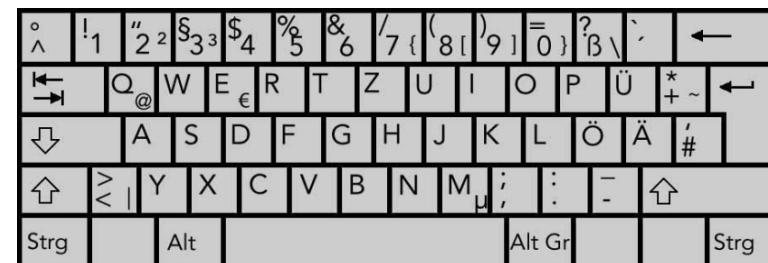
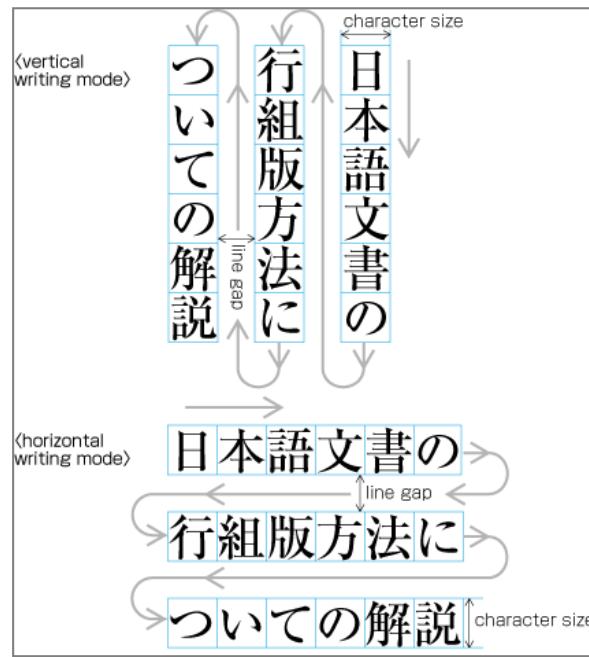
Aside: What is a mode?

- **System partition**
 - Different set of commands available
 - Different interpretation of same commands/actions
 - Different display method
- **Modal dialog**
 - Grabs focus for application/desktop and must be dismissed to proceed
- Ensure modes are visible/noticeable

Human Phenomena

But people don't conform to simple models

- International/cultural differences



On or off?

Human Phenomena

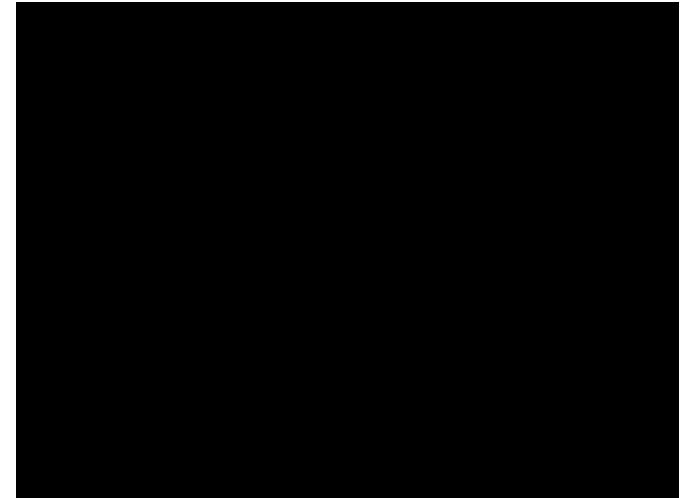
- Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
 - Language influences the way we think
 - More generally, “Law of the instrument” or “Maslow’s hammer”
 - Our language/tools influence how we think about design/interaction

Human Phenomena

- Cognitive Dissonance
 - Inconsistent cognitions are uncomfortable
 - Therefore rationalise beliefs
 - Festinger experiments with dull tasks:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kmVy1QPXn0>
 - “I spent 5 years learning to use this software”
 - “This software is slow and really hard to use”
 - *“I like this software and I can use it well”*

Human Phenomena

- Homeostasis
 - People maintain equilibrium
 - If a system makes things easier, it'll be used to do more difficult things
 - If a system makes things safer, it'll be used to do more dangerous things



Human Phenomena

- Satisficing
 - People make do rather than optimise
 - E.g., ‘hunt-and-peck’ typing for decades because too busy right now to learn touch typing
 - How many keyboard shortcuts do you know and use?

Human Phenomena

- Hawthorne Effect
 - People like being involved
 - Complicates evaluations

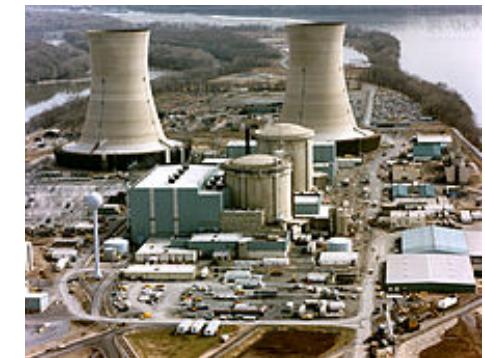


Dark

Blinding light

Human Phenomena

- Explaining away errors
 - In hindsight, it's often easiest to blame the user



Human Phenomena

- Fixation
 - Tendency to repeatedly reuse the same solution method rather than think of new/better methods

Human Phenomena

- Perception versus reality
 - People's perception often differs from reality
 - E.g., perceived duration varies for filled versus unfilled time

Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



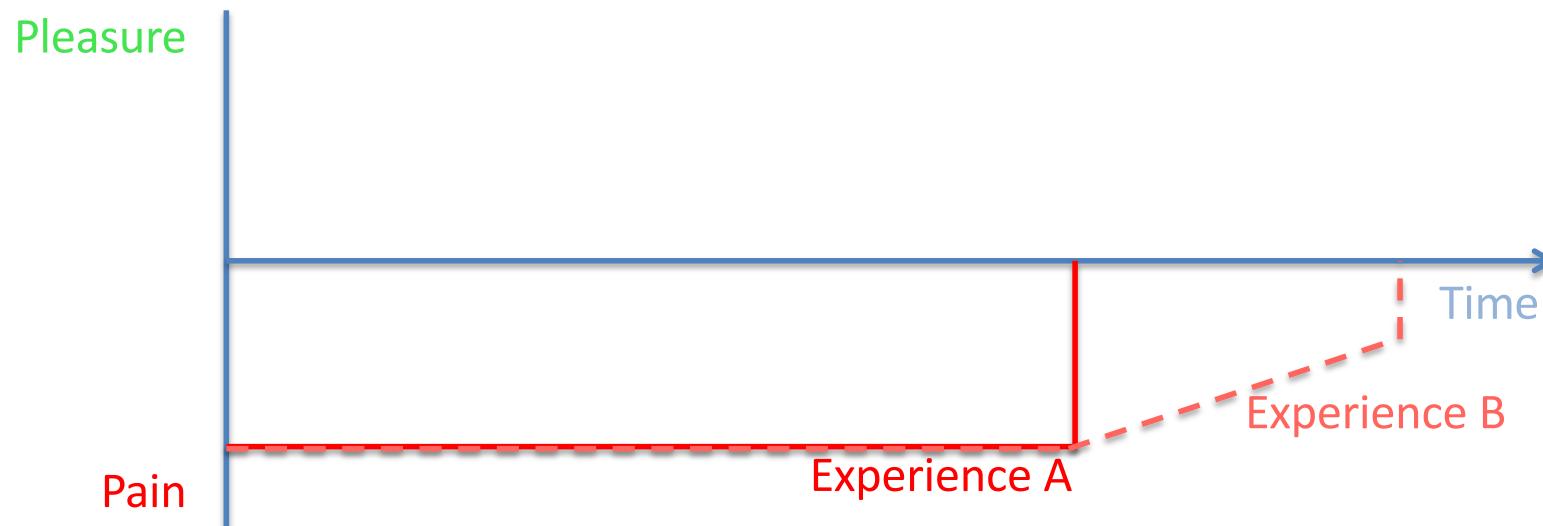
Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



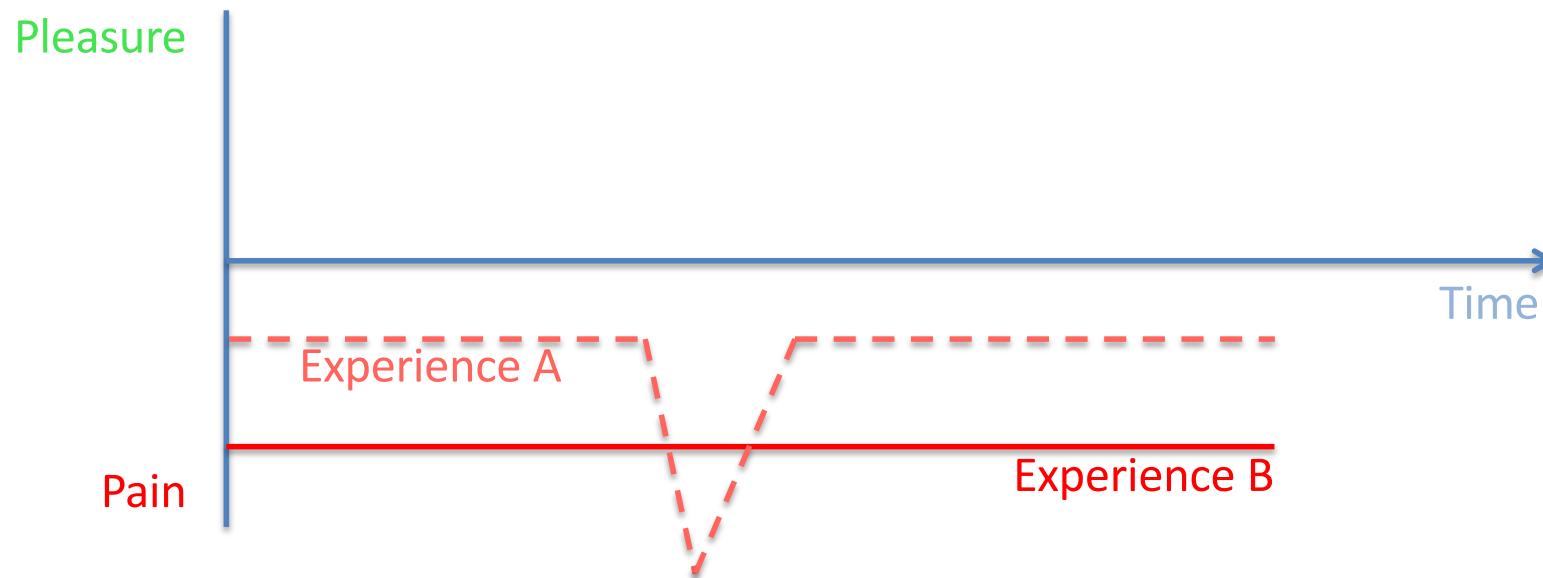
Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



Human Phenomena

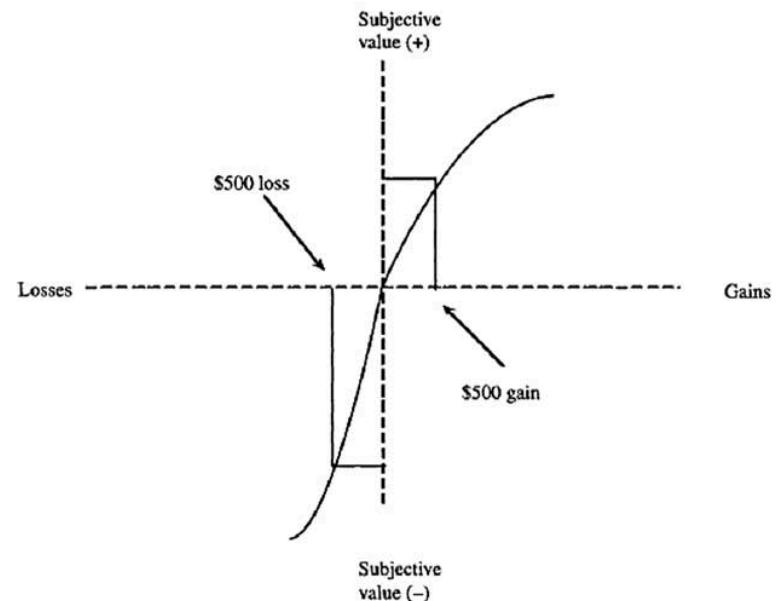
- Peak-End Effects
 - People's retrospective assessment of experience is heavily influenced by moments of peak and end intensity
 - (People prefer more pain to less, if it finishes better)

Human Phenomena

- Negativity bias
 - One coin toss: win \$110 on heads; lose \$100 on tails
will you take it?

Human Phenomena

- Negativity bias
 - One coin toss: win \$110 on heads; lose \$100 on tails
will you take it?
- Bad is stronger than good



Modeling Performance

Keyboard Level Model (KLM)

Card, Moran, Newell 1983

- Given:
 - A low level task (i.e., a simple command or action)
 - The command language of a system
 - The motor skill parameter of the user
 - The response time parameters of the system
- Predict:
 - Time for error free expert performance

Keyboard Level Model (KLM)

Card, Moran, Newell 1983

- KLM is comprised of:
 - Operators
 - Encoding methods
 - Heuristics for the placement of mental (**M**) operators

KLM - Operators

- Operators
 - K Press a key or button $\approx 0.2\text{s}$ (0.12 – 1.2)
 - P Point with mouse $\approx 1.1\text{s}$ or Fitts' Law
 - H Home hands $\approx 0.4\text{s}$
 - D Draw line segments
 - M Mental preparation $\approx 1.35\text{s}$ or Hick's Law
 - R System response
- $T_{execute} = T_K + T_P + T_H + T_D + T_M + T_R$

KLM – *Encoding Methods*

- Encoding methods define how operators are written

MK[i] K[p] K[c] K[o] K[n] K[f] K[i] K[g] K[RETURN]

Or

M 8K [ipconfig RETURN]

This results in a timing of $1.35 + 8 * 0.20 = 2.95$ seconds for an average skilled typist.

KLM – Heuristics for M Placement

Use Rule 0 to place all Ms. Then apply rules 1 to 4 for each M to determine if it should be deleted.

Ms are a pain!

- Rule 0 Insert an M before all Ks that are not part of argument strings and before all Ps that select commands
- Rule 1 If an operator following an M is fully anticipated in an operator previous to the M, then delete the M (e.g., PMK → PK)
- Rule 2 If a string of MKs belong to a cognitive unit (e.g., name of command), then delete all Ms but the first
- Rule 3 If a K is a redundant terminator (e.g., terminator of a command immediately following the terminator of its argument), then delete the M in front of it.
- Rule 4 If a K terminates a constant string (e.g., a command name), then delete the M in front of it. If the K terminates a variable string (e.g., an argument), then keep the M in front of it.

KLM Does Not Do...

- Errors
- Learning
- Functionality
- Recall
- Concentration
- Fatigue
- Acceptability

GOMS

Card, Moran, Newell 1983

- KLM predicts low level operation times
- GOMS is higher level, including selection between alternative methods
 - Goals: what the user wants to achieve
 - Operators: specific actions (KLM style)
 - Methods: sets of steps to complete a goal (hierarchical GOMS)
 - Selection rules: select between alternative methods
- Time predictions and memory load can be calculated from GOMS

GOMS Example

Card, Moran, Newell 1983

```
GOAL: Iconise-Window
[select
    GOAL: Use-Close-Method
        Move-Mouse-To-Window-Header
        Pop-Up-Menu
        Click-Over-Close-Option
    GOAL: Use-L7-Method
        Press-L7-Key]
```

For user Barney:

- Rule 1: Select Use-Close-Method unless another rule applies
- Rule 2: If the application is GAME, Select L7-Method

Source: Dix et al. "Human-Computer Interaction"

CogTool

