

IN4MATX 133: User Interface Software

Lecture:
Alternative interaction

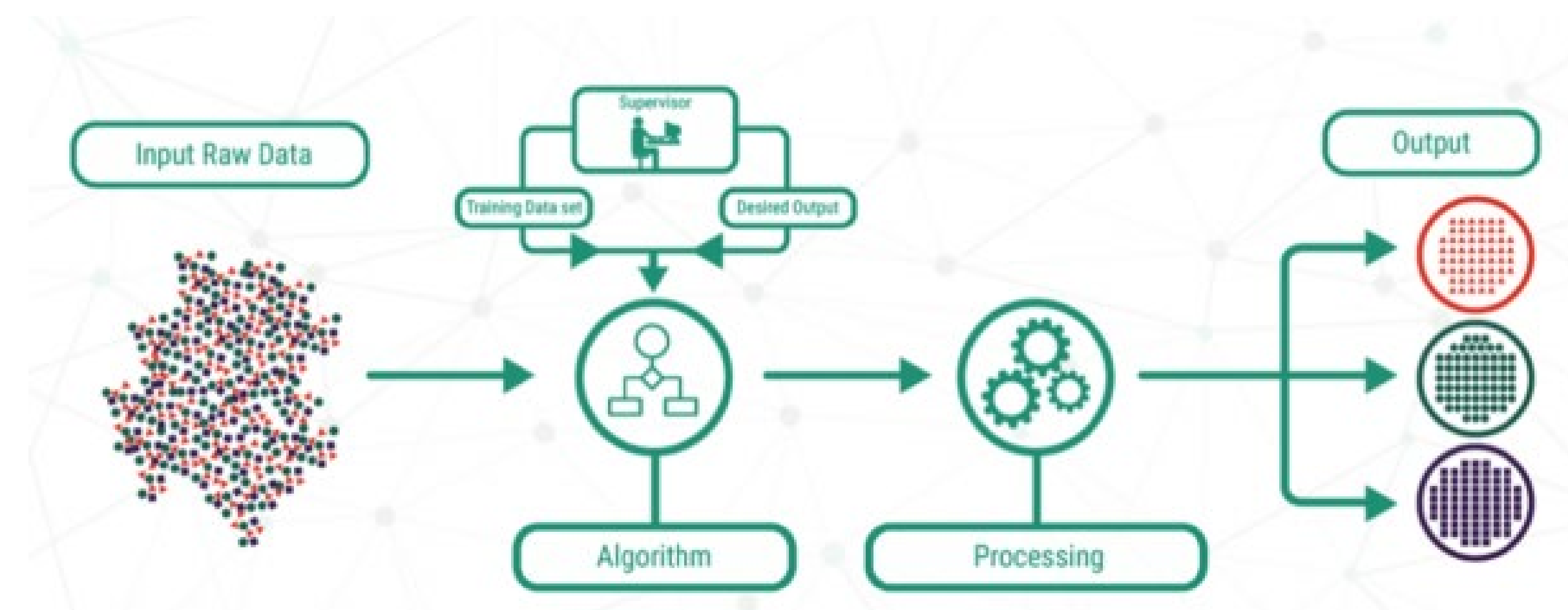
Today's goals

By the end of today, you should be able to...

- Describe how machine learning works
- Describe how HandTrack.js and other alternative interactions make use machine learning
- Understand multimodal UI's and how they can lead to a better user experience

Machine Learning

- The application of an [algorithm] on a [set of data] to make [predictions for computational actions].
- Algorithms
 - Supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning algorithms
- Set of data
 - Sample data, or training data, is assembled into a model.
 - Model is input to algorithm
- Predictions for computational actions
 - Based on input model, algorithm predicts what the next action should be
 - E.g., avoid person, recognize object



<https://www.ironhack.com/en/data-analytics/what-is-machine-learning>

Machine Learning - Algorithms

- Supervised
 - Algorithms that learn from models with desired input and output
 - Ex. A data set of animals.
- Unsupervised
 - Algorithms that learn from models with desire input only
 - Output is predicted
 - Ex. Other movies you might like to watch
- Reinforcement
 - Algorithms that learn do not assume knowledge from a model, but rather predict output based on dynamic input.
 - Ex. Game A.I., self-driving vehicles

Machine Learning - Models

- Models are built from existing data
 - Dataset for model must be large (larger the better)
 - Data must be annotated (e.g., giraffe labeled as giraffe)
- Many datasets are kept private (costly to produce), but there are plenty also available for free
 - UCI provides many! (<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.php>)

Machine Learning - Tools

- Many exist, but TensorFlow has become the primary entry point
- A platform for building and deploying machine learning
 - Can build new models
 - Apply existing models
 - Apply existing algorithms
 - Support for numerous languages, but Python is most used
- TensorFlow.js adds ML capability to the browser

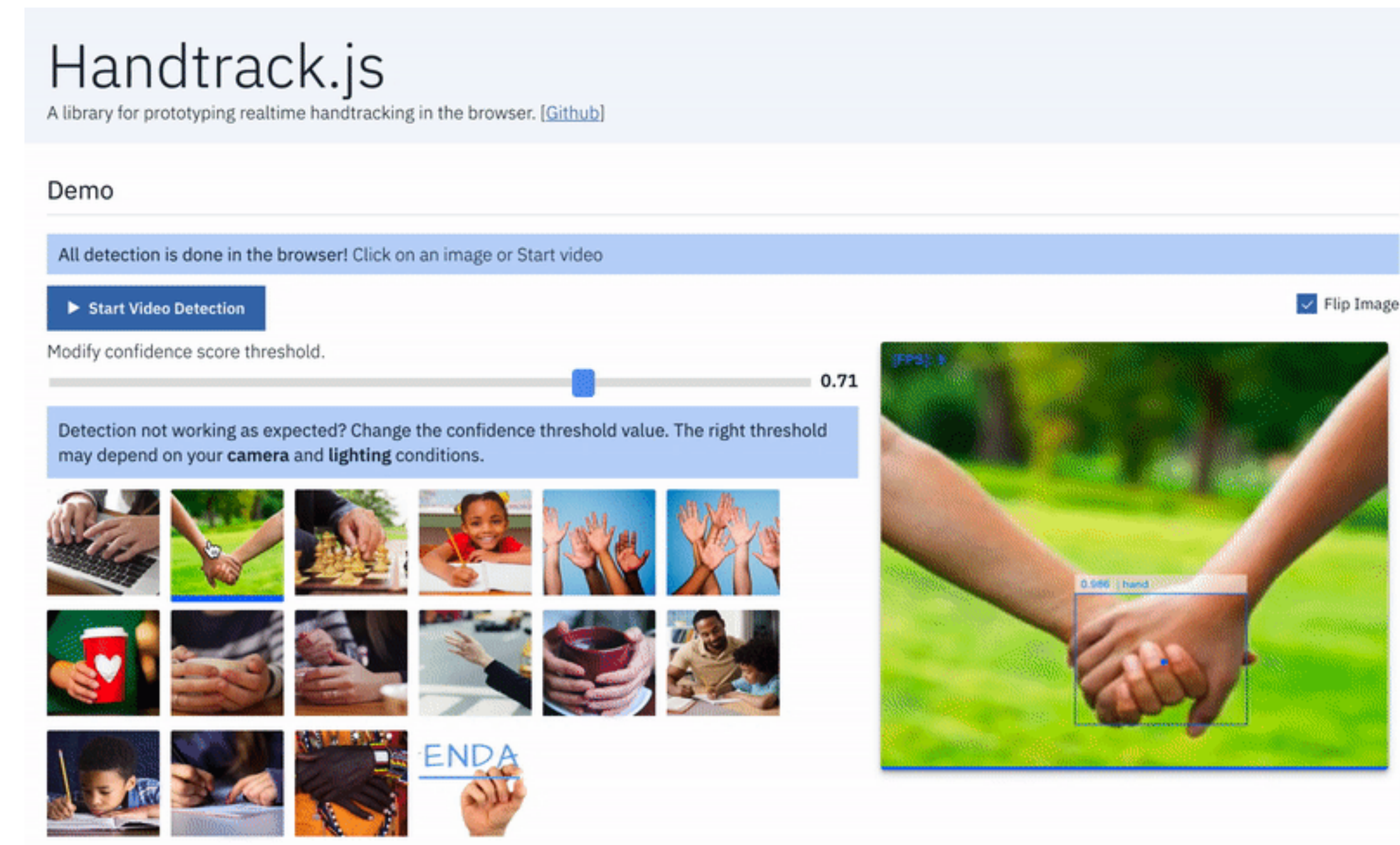
HandTrack.js

- Handtrack.js
 - Built on TensorFlow.js
 - Our version uses a model derived from the EgoHands dataset
 - Contains 15,000 examples of hands
 - Assembled from videos captured with Google Glass



HandTrack.js

- Model is built with TensorFlow Object Detection API
- Trained model is then converted to a TensorFlow.js webmodel using TensorFlow.js tooling
- The handtrack.js code then loads the webmodel to make predictions based on inputs collected (static image or video)



HandTrack.js

- Basic functionality of the library
 - Handtrack.js is a library that provides core functions and helper functions to process images
 - Load(params): accepts a params object and performs the initialization of the library. Returns a model object, required to make a prediction
 - Model object provides a “detect” function that will take an image as input and predict hand pose against the pre-built model

HandTrack.js

- Basic functionality of the library
 - Params:
 - imageScaleFactor – Set to reduce the size of your image, thus improving prediction time (possibly reducing accuracy). Default is 1:1.
 - maxNumBoxes – The number of boxes to detect. If you only need one 1 hand, then set it to 2 (1 for face)
 - iouThreshold – “intersection of union,” how sensitive do you want your overlapping objects to be?
 - scoreThreshold – The higher the score, the lower the amount of detections you will get. Find a balance!

```
private modelParams = {  
  flipHorizontal: true,  
  imageScaleFactor: 0.7,  
  maxNumBoxes: 20,  
  iouThreshold: 0.5,  
  scoreThreshold: 0.6,  
};
```

HandTrack.js

- Basic functionality of the library
 - Prediction results:
 - Bounding box (bbox): The position and size of the detected object
 - Class: The predicted object (e.g., hand, face)
 - Label: The predicted gesture (e.g., open, closed, point, pinch)
 - Score: The confidence of the prediction. Higher score == greater likelihood of accurate prediction.

```
[{
  bbox: [x, y, width, height],
  class: "hand",
  label: "open",
  score: 0.8380282521247864
}, {
  bbox: [x, y, width, height],
  class: "hand",
  label: "closed",
  score: 0.74644153267145157
}]
```

<https://towardsdatascience.com/handtrackjs-677c29c1d585>

Machine Learning in UI

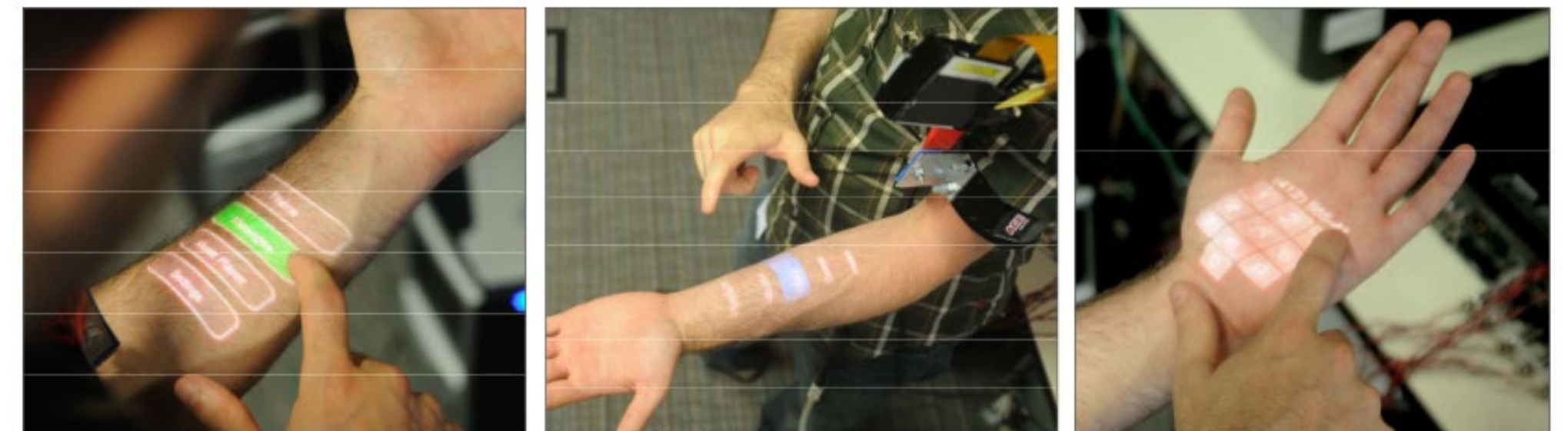
- How does all this apply to our work with user interfaces?
 - The ability to predict opens new directions for UI's
 - Gestures (hand and full body)
 - On-body interaction
 - Eye-gaze
 - Speech

Machine Learning in UI

- On-body Interaction
 - Armband detects muscle deflection
 - Deflections can be modeled to predict on body location
 - Projected overlay coordinates with predictions to identify input and perform output



Figure 5. Prototype armband.



Harrison, C., Tan, D., & Morris, D. (2010, April). Skinput: appropriating the body as an input surface. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on human factors in computing systems* (pp. 453-462).

Machine Learning in UI

- Eye Gaze
 - Standard web camera, tracks eye movement
 - Eye movement combined with cursor position, predicts location of gaze
 - Slightly lower resolution, but able to reproduce effects of expensive commercial eye tracking devices



Papoutsaki, A., Laskey, J., & Huang, J. (2017, March). Searchgazer: Webcam eye tracking for remote studies of web search. In *Proceedings of the 2017 Conference on Conference Human Information Interaction and Retrieval* (pp. 17-26).

Speech

- Speech
 - It's complicated!
 - Reserved for organizations large enough to create very large datasets
 - Automatic speech recognition is hard
 - Text-to-speech generation is hard
 - Open source speech engines exist, but they far fall below the quality of services like Alexa and Siri

UNDER THE HOOD OF ASK

A closer look at how the Alexa Skills Kit process a request and returns an appropriate response



<https://medium.com/react-native-institute/amazon-alexa-tutorial-build-your-own-skill-a83cf71f8aed>

Speech

- Common Voice
 - The Mozilla Foundation is working on an open dataset
 - Ask US to help build the dataset by recording preset speech passages



<https://commonvoice.mozilla.org/en>

Multiple Modalities

- What's wrong with just the keyboard and mouse or a touchscreen?
 - In many cases these three input devices are just fine
 - Accessibility ensures that software is designed with a “common language” that all systems can interpret

Multiple Modalities

- What's wrong with just the keyboard and mouse or a touchscreen?
 - However...
 - Accessible systems do not ensure efficiency, comfort, or enjoyment
 - We can do better!

Multiple Modalities

- What's wrong with just the keyboard and mouse or a touchscreen?
 - Offset non-critical tasks with alternatives in UI's
 - Examples?

Multiple Modalities

- What's wrong with just the keyboard and mouse or a touchscreen?
 - Offset non-critical tasks with alternatives in UI's
 - Examples?
 - Gestures or speech to control – freeing hands to continue work or other tasks
 - Text-to-speech to read the screen
 - Eye-gaze magnification
 - Modal input to increase functionality of existing interactions

Multiple Modalities

- Bridging alternative interactions with touch, keyboard, and mouse, we broaden the ways in which we can control user interfaces
- Alternative interactions can increase usability for people with physical disability, both temporary or permanent

Today's goals

By the end of today, you should be able to...

- Describe how machine learning works
- Describe how HandTrack.js and other alternative interactions make use machine learning
- Understand multimodal UI's and how they can lead to a better user experience