

Interactive Public Display

- Mobile and Pervasive Computing

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1. INTRODUCTION

Public displays are ubiquitous. They can be seen in many public locations including malls, schools, and coffee shops. Public displays share these characteristics:

- They appear in public places (as mentioned above)
- Their locations are usually fixed (not portable)
- They are usually large in size
- People pass by or gather around the display
- There are limited interfaces. Keyboards, touch screens are usually not provided
- No internal memory available (it is just a screen)

With those characteristics, public displays are often being used as a screen to display content. It could be static content like posters, images and Ads; or it could be dynamics content like news channels, trends or music videos. However, public displays are not necessarily aware of its surroundings. Most importantly, displays don't respond to the presence of people. In other words, public displays are not interactive. For instance, a public display in a mall could show music videos of Justin Bieber all day long, even though none of the people in the mall is a Belieber¹.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this project are to make public displays interactive. We set different scenarios, such as cocktail parties where people mostly mingle with others; or a coffee shop where people stand in line waiting to order. Specifically, we hope to achieve two goals. First, we would like to encourage interaction between people and display, and also to make

displays and people aware of each other's presence. Second, we would like to foster interaction between people and encourage discussion.

In order to engage people, we started with designing an application that attracts people's attention. Many ideas were emerged, such as developing games or tools that will allow people to participate in activities. We believe that game is an efficient way to gather people's attention in a short period of time, hopefully in a pleasant way also.

The objectives of the game are very simple. It allows people to interact with display and promote interaction between people quickly. Since we set up our game in scenarios like cocktail parties and coffee shops, where people are usually occupied, we want to make sure that players can join the game anytime. Moreover, players shall not feel obligated to stay in the game; she/he should be able to leave the game anytime. In additional, the game should not be too intellectual or difficult to play.

We conducted a series of brainstorming and came up with several game ideas, such as action game (e.g., darts, basketball), gambling game (e.g., roulette), word puzzle game and trivia game. We later realized that action requires too much commitment to the game and space for movement, which doesn't suit our scenarios; puzzle game involves too much intelligence and it is time consuming; whereas gambling game is basically random guess. As a result, developing trivia game(s) was a favorable idea.

3. GAME IDEAS

To ensure an abundant question pool for the trivia game, we utilized Google APIs which provide ample useful information.

3.1 Battle of Cities

Google radar search (part of Google Places API) provides number of a certain type of places (e.g., restaurant, bakery) in a given area. With this information we can develop a trivia game that is based on numbers of places in different cities. Here is a sample question: Which city has more bars, New York City or Shanghai?

We select more than 10 high-profile cities in both the eastern and western atmosphere and 80 place types to generate questions.

3.2 Translator's Dilemma

Google translate game idea was emerged when browsing a website called Translation-telephone[1], which is similar as the traditional "Telephone" game where people pass a

*This author will be graduating soon.

†This author will be graduating soon.

‡This author still has to "suffer" to lot.

¹A huge Justin Bieber fan.



Figure 2: Deployment of The Translator Dilemma Game

message around a circle and see how it turns out at the end. In translation-telephone, a message gets translated to random languages and back to the original language.

We thought it was an interesting idea and wanted to develop a game based on it. Google Translate is one of the most widely used translate engine, and it is a great tool to use in this game. In the same way as translation-telephone, we randomly select collections of languages and use Google translate API to generate translations. In addition, we have two collections (paths) of languages and provide one final translation. In the end, players will get to choose which path the final translation is generated from.

4. PRELIMINARY DESIGN

Our goal is to design games that are easy for user to understand; it should be straightforward and easy on the eye. To that end, we came up with a user interface prototype (Figure 1) that is to be used by both Battle of Cities and Translator’s Dilemma.

5. USER STUDY

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the games we developed and iterate the design, we conducted user studies. The user study was conducted in a student common on Carnegie Mellon University Silicon Valley campus. The students common is the hub of the building and there were hundreds of people passing by. We deployed here to attract more students to play and therefore obtain more feedback. The game was deployed on XX size Sharp display. A MacBook Pro was connected to the display to render the view in a web browser. A backend end server backed by Node.js, along with a CouchDB, was deployed at an EC2 instance on Amazon Web Service. The web page was loaded from the backend server to the web browser. Figure 2 is a capture of the deployment.

We invited some of students to play the game and there were some unsolicited involvement. After they played the game, we asked them to fill in a survey. The survey focused on the game design and their interaction in order to get more insights of users’ feeling.

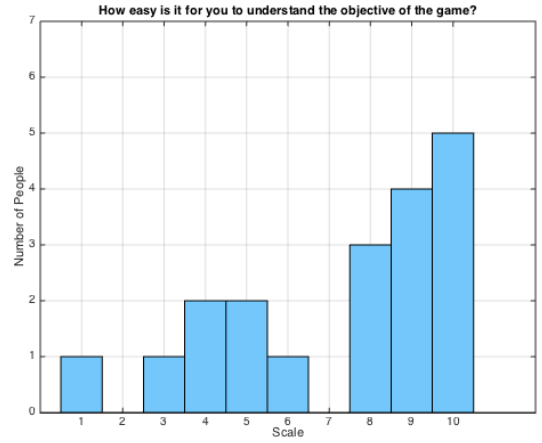


Figure 3: Battle of Cities - How easy is it for you to understand the objective of the game?

6. DESIGN GUIDELINES

Table 6 summarizes the design guidelines that we hope will assist the design of games for interactive public displays.

The design guidelines were formulated based on user feedback and results from user studies conducted as part of the live deployment. We also used the results of user studies to evaluate whether we met the objectives of the game. The study responses were scaled from 1 to 10. We normalized the scaled responses to standard[2]. In simple terms, the percentage calculated from the z-score represents the percentage of responses that are greater than or equal to the benchmark selected during the z-score calculation. We have selected a benchmark of 8 for the scale from 1 to 10.

In the following subsections, we discuss each design guideline and the user study related to the guideline.

6.1 The questions should be intuitive or easy to understand; The answers should be correct or logical

The first question we asked participants was, “How easy is it for you to understand the objective of the game?”. Figure 3 shows the the responses for the game Battle of Cities and Figure 4 is the responses for Translator’s Dilemma.

37.98% of the participants felt that the Battle of Cities game was easy to understand. This was primarily because the question was quick to read and easy to understand. There was higher participation in the game as a consequence.

Compared to Battle of Cities, only 13.85% of the participants felt that Translator’s Dilemma game was easy to understand. As mentioned before, Translator’s Dilemma game is based on the “Telephone” game. During the user study we noticed that it was very hard for participants to understand the objective of the game; most of them had not played the “Telephone” game before, or they could not relate Translator’s Dilemma to the “Telephone” game. The question text was also long and complex in this case.

The following question we asked participants was, “Did you discuss with others during the game?”. Figure 5 shows the the responses for the game Battle of Cities and Figure 6 is the responses for Translator’s Dilemma.

27.30% of participants discussed with others during the

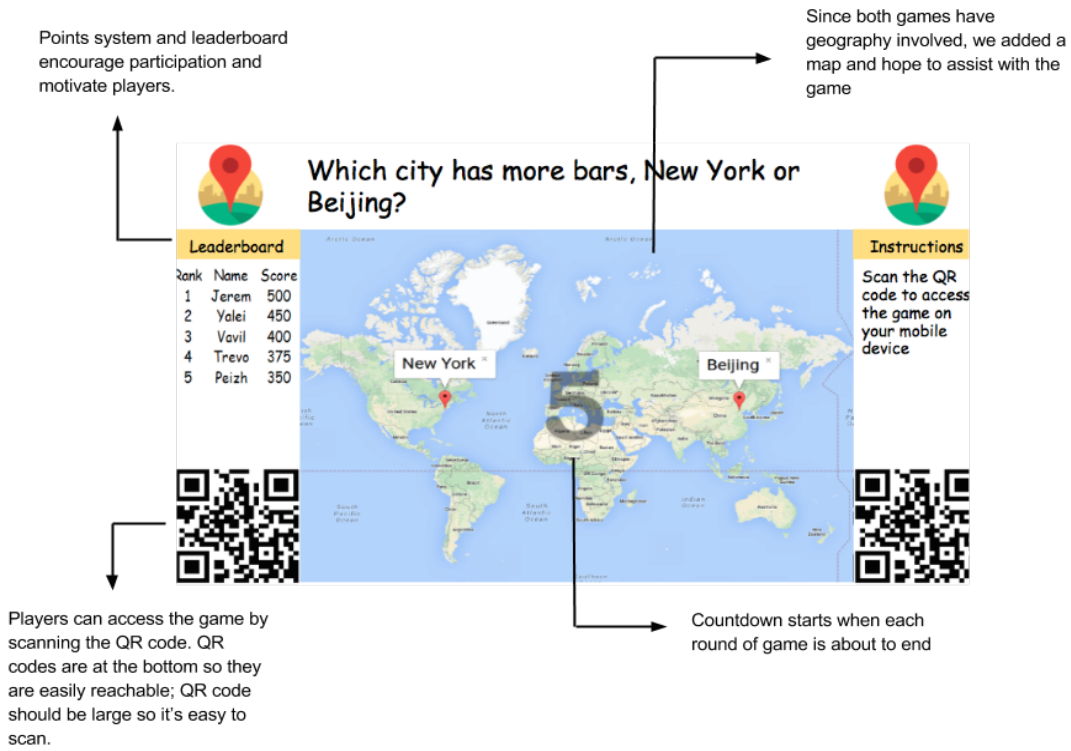


Figure 1: Preliminary Design

Aspect	Lesson
Content	The questions should be intuitive or easy to understand
	The answers should be correct or logical
	They are usually large in size
	People pass by or gather around the display
Player Perception	Attention span of users is limited. The timing between rounds of games has to be reasonable
	Make sure the player knows the status of the game at all times
	Players should be motivated

Table 1: Design Guidelines Summary

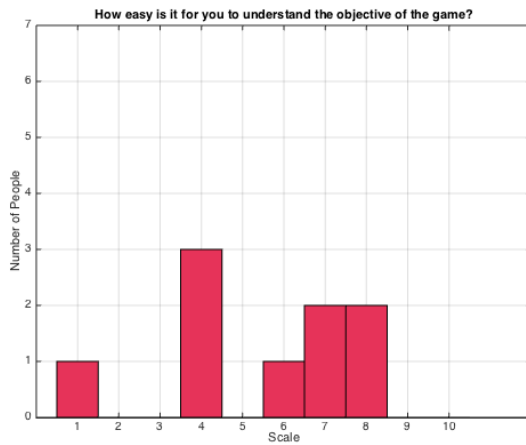


Figure 4: Translator's Dilemma - How easy is it for you to understand the objective of the game?

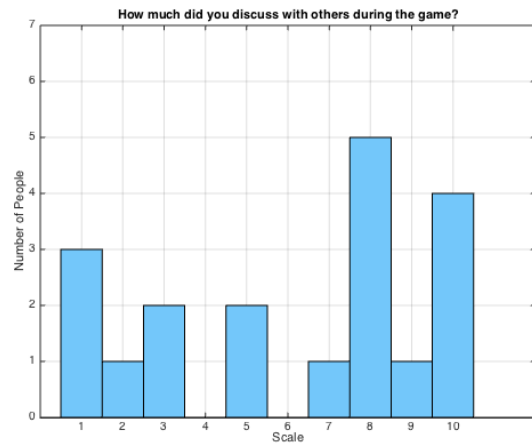


Figure 5: Battle of Cities - Did you discuss with others during the game?

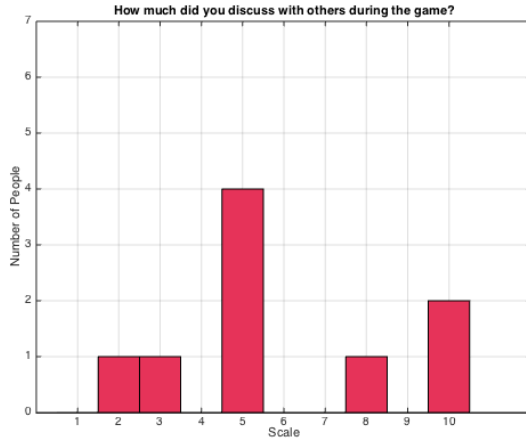


Figure 6: Translator’s Dilemma - Did you discuss with others during the game?

Battle of Cities game and 22.93% of the participants discussed with others during Translator’s Dilemma game. Knowledge of popular cities is common and there is enough time to discuss after deciding on the answer, therefore there is comparatively higher percentage of participants that discuss during the Battle of Cities Game. Whereas in Translator’s Dilemma game, knowing all languages in the list is highly unlikely. The question is also long and complex so there is no time to discuss the results.

During the user study we also noticed that all participants were surprised with answers that they thought were fairly obvious. The discrepancy happens as Google Radar search does not enough data to return answers that match user expectations. This causes participants to lose interest in the game. The above observations logically lead us to the following design decisions mentioned previously.

6.2 Strike a balance between guess work and logical thinking

We asked the participants, “How did you choose your answer”. Scale 1 denotes completely random answer and 10 for logical answer. Figure 7 shows the the responses for the game Battle of Cities and Figure 8 is the responses for Translator’s Dilemma.

21.54% of the participants in the Battle of Cities game felt that they chose the answer logically. This is mainly because the game itself has cultural and geographical hints that help users logically infer the number of places of a type in the given locations.

Only 2.19% of the participants of Translator’s Dilemma game felt that they chose the answers logically. It is highly unlikely that a participant knows all languages that are in the question. The answer is also based on analyzing text rather than comparing numbers.

The above study leads us to believe that there should be a good mix of logical thinking and guess work to encourage interaction among participants.

6.3 Attention span of users is limited. The timing between rounds of games has to be reasonable

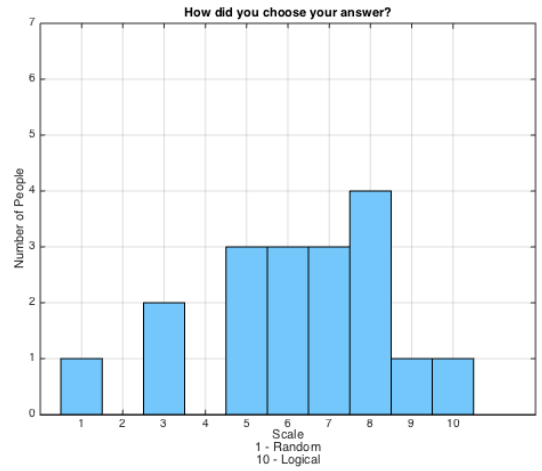


Figure 7: Battle of Cities - How did you choose your answer?

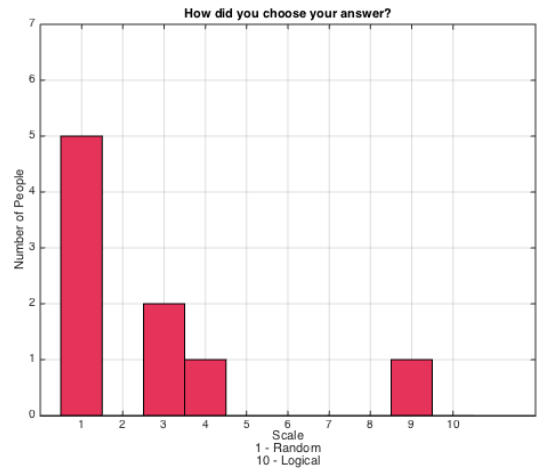


Figure 8: Translator’s Dilemma - How did you choose your answer?

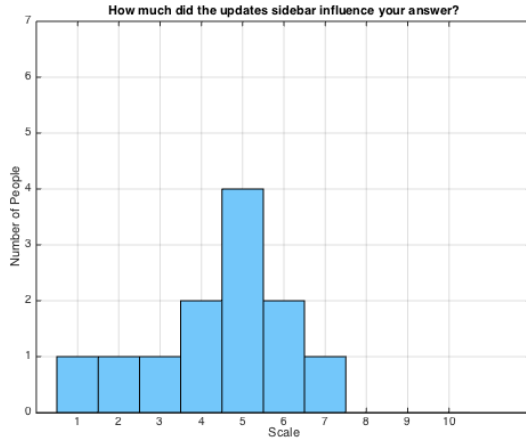


Figure 9: Battle of Cities - How much did the updates sidebar influence your answer?

During the course of the user study we observed that the timing between rounds in the game is a very important factor to keep participants engaged to the game. If the time is too long, participants get distracted from the game. If the time is too short, participants do not get time to interact with each other.

The timing has to be adjusted based on the game too. There is no “one size fits all” solution. For instance, the time for the Translator’s Dilemma game was 10 seconds more than that allotted for the Battle of Cities game due to the difficulty of the Translator’s Dilemma game.

6.4 Make sure the player knows the status of the game at all times

We have a dynamic updates sidebar in the game that gets updated in real-time with messages about user activity including “player joined”, “player submitted answer” and “player changed answer”. We asked participants, “Did you look at the updates sidebar?”. 68.42% of the participants of Battle of Cities game and 77.77% of the participants of Translator’s Dilemma game noticed the updates. Both games have a high number which leads us to believe that it is an important feature for interactive displays.

The follow up question asked participants, “How much did the updates sidebar influence your answer?”. Figure 9 shows the the responses for the game Battle of Cities and Figure 10 is the responses for Translator’s Dilemma.

Surprisingly, only 1.47% and 2.69% of the participants in Battle of Cities and Translator’s Dilemma game were influenced by the updates. This means that the updates bar primarily served as an activity monitor that provides feedback on user actions. The fact that a majority of the users noticed the updates but did not get influenced by it shows that it is very important to let the participant know the status of the game at all times.

In our prior design, we did not have a timer on the device that showed the time left in the current round. Lot of the participants were confused about what was happening after they selected their choice. The timer on the device helped alleviate this confusion.



Figure 10: Translator’s Dilemma - How much did the updates sidebar influence your answer?

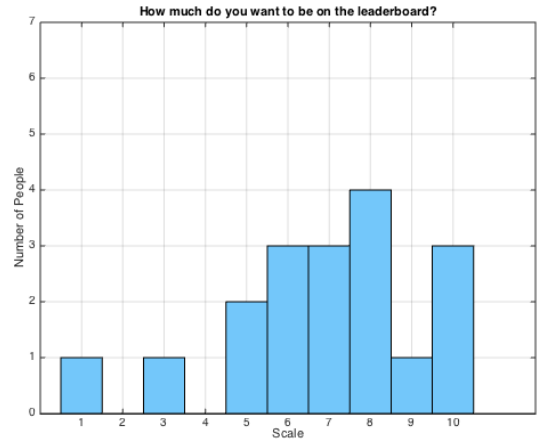


Figure 11: Battle of Cities - Do you want to be on the leaderboard?

6.5 Players should be motivated

We asked participants, “Do you want to be on the leaderboard?”. Figure 11 shows the the responses for the game Battle of Cities and Figure 12 is the responses for Translator’s Dilemma.

28.53% and 22.8% of the participants from the Battle of Cities and Translator’s Dilemma game want to be on the leaderboard respectively. Battle of Cities has comparatively higher number as the game itself is easier and leads to more participation. The difficulty of the Translator’s Dilemma game discouraged participation and there was no incentive to be on the leaderboard. This observation leads us to believe that participants should be motivated to participate. Points system and leaderboard encourage participation and motivate players.

7. LESSONS

We set up an approximately one-month-long deployment in a common area on campus where many students pass by.



Figure 12: Translator’s Dilemma - Do you want to be on the leaderboard?

Deployment was an essential part of our project, and we learned valuable lessons. In this section, we discuss lessons learned in detail.

7.1 Do not underestimate the efforts to implement web page on mobile devices

The challenge of making a fluid UI is to deal with different resolutions of screens. A basic solution is using relative units such as em or percentage(%) instead of pixels(px). However, in deployment we found out that since the dimensions of screens are different, the UI is not consistent across all screens. To handle the problem of different screens’ dimensions we used viewport, which arranges elements by the actual size of the screen. Users may hold the device in different orientations too. We used CSS media query to detect the orientation of the devices and then display the elements on the screen. Even though we spent a lot efforts on device UI, the UI is not consistent on old devices.

7.2 Public display should be self-configurable

Initially, the URL of the backend server was hard-coded to ensure users can connect to backend servers, and QR code was static. Consequently, when the backend server is deployed in another location, all those static components need to be configured before deployment. A solution to ease deployment is to ensure that web browser is aware of where the page is loaded from.

7.3 Long-duration deployment discloses bugs

Many potential bug weren’t revealed until long-duration deployment. During deployment, problems may arise from unreliable dependencies, race conditions between multiple players operating at the same time and so on.

7.4 Fault-tolerance at public display

In the deployment, we often don’t have direct control of the public display. Display may lose connection to the server, in which situation the public display should be able to reconnect to backend server. If bugs are found in the frontend page, the display needs to reload the web page. A script which periodically reloads the web page is helpful in

deployment.

7.5 Backend server should be publicly addressable

A common mistake in deployment is to deploy the backend server with a private IP address. Due to the NAT problem, only the devices that are in the same network can access the game. Therefore, having a public addressable interface is essential to the backend server.

7.6 Provide alternative way to allow players to access the game

In the deployment, we assumed that users will scan the QR code to access the game. It turned out that most of devices were not equipped with QR code scanner, and players are reluctant to install one. Alternative ways such as tiny URL is helpful.

7.7 Carefully choose the place to conduct user study

The place of our deployment was in a student common area. Students mostly were in a rush. Hence, unsolicited involvement was low. Since our games are designed for public locations (e.g., cocktail parties, coffee shops) and we need to measure the interaction among players; in order to conduct user studies effectively, we need a large group of players to play the game simultaneously.

8. CONCLUSIONS

9. FUTURE WORK

10. REFERENCES

- [1] Pamela Fox. Translation telephone.
- [2] Laerd Statistics. Standard score.