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From Discovery to Innovation ...

Exploring the usability of adaptive menus with a simple object system

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Overview

- The ACT-R simulation tool space.
- Simple Object System ACT-R/SOS.
- Modelling user interactions with adaptive menus.
 - Can we make design decisions based on ACT-R simulations?



The ACT-R simulation tool space

- Interaction with external applications or environment
 - SegMan, sim-eye, sim-hand, SNIF-ACT-R, jACT-R,
 ACT-R robots, and Intelligent Human Computer Interfaces.
- High fidelity simulated task environments
 ACT-R/PM.
- Low fidelity simulated task environments
 ACT-R/SOS.



Simple Object System - ACT-R/SOS

- What is it?
 - Work in progress
 - Tool to build low fidelity simulated environments to run against ACT-R cognitive models.
 - Focused on "What", not "Where" are external objects.
 - Definition of plus-rhs buffer functions:
 - Perception module: modification of parameters (object selection method, and cost method).
 - Action module: support for calling motor actions defined in a model (action-cost, and object-response-time).
 - Definition of object classes, methods, and motor action methods:
 - Inheritance, class application and chunk slots.
 - Object methods for motor buffers.

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Simple Object System - ACT-R/SOS

- Why bother?
 - Cognitive modelling and simulation development through successive refinements.
 - Make explicit, in the model, the mechanisms of perception and motor action.
 - Make explicit, in the model, the external objects behaviour.
 - Tool to learn ACT-R.
 - Link to ACT-R/PM as a device plugin.



Simple Object System - ACT-R/SOS

- Who would be interested anyway?
 - People who want to learn ACT-R.
 - People who want to explore buffer computational properties.
 - People who want to generate some hypothesis based on simulation results.
 - People who want to use simulated users for usability testing.
 - People on the rush, they just want to get going.



Model structure

- Class and method definitions
- Class instances
- Buffer definitions
- ACT-R model

Classes and method definitions (WYSIWYG)

```
(define-sos-object-class target-list
  :inherit-from (interface-object)
  :application-slots (current-targets sos-menu)
  :chunk-slots (current-target-name))
(defmethod set-target ((target-list target-list))
  (let ((target (car (current-targets target-list))))
    (setf (current-targets target-list)
          (cdr (current-targets target-list)))
   target))
(define-sos-object-action-method get-target ((target-list target-list))
  :action-cost #'(lambda () 0.05)
  :sos-object-response-time #'(lambda () (system-busy-meter))
  (setf (current-target-name target-list)
        (set-target target-list)))
The Chunk type for sos-object-class TARGET-LIST is:
    (CHUNK-TYPE TARGET-LIST CURRENT-TARGET-NAME)
The Chunk type for sos-object-class MOTOR-ACTION is:
    (CHUNK-TYPE MOTOR-ACTION TARGET-OBJECT ACTION-METHOD)
```



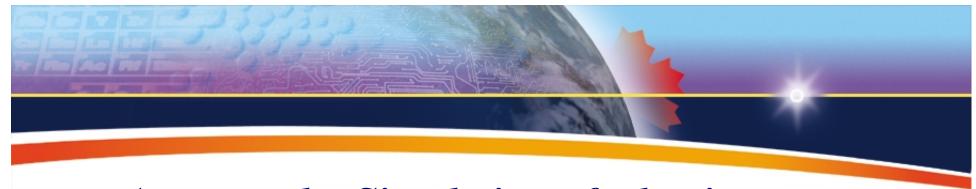
Class instances

Definition of plus-rhs buffer functions



A production

```
(p get-target-menu
  =goal>
  isa goal
  step get-target-menu
  =perceptual>
  isa target-list
   ==>
  =goal>
  step look-at-target-menu
  +motor>
  isa motor-action
  target-object =perceptual
  action-method get-target
  +perceptual>
  isa target-list)
```



An example: Simulation of adaptive menus

- Motivation for the simulation
 - Are adaptive user interfaces usable?
 - Can ACT-R help us making design decisions?
- Adaptive menu options
 - Random: it says it all, never the same
 - Fixed: : it says it all, always the same
 - Stacked: last chosen goes on top, pushing down the rest
 - Frequency: Sorted based on frequency access
 - Activation: Sorted based on activation (frequency and time). *No model telepathy*



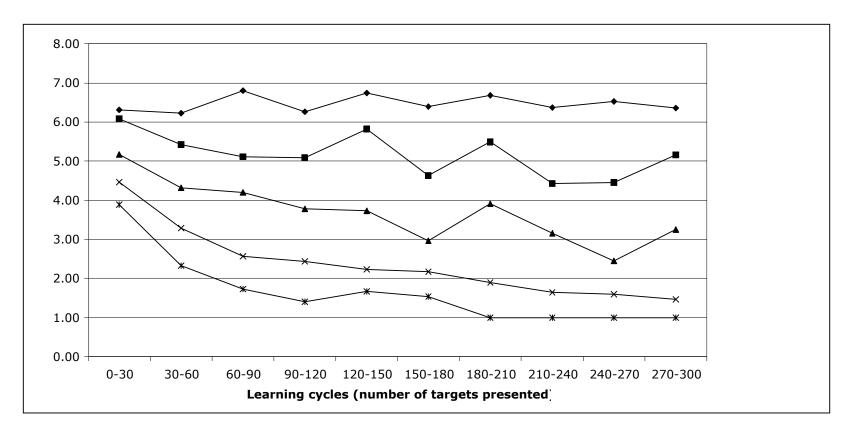


Distribution of menu items

- A simulated subject sees 10 successive sets of 30 targets in the four adaptive menu conditions (menu of size 12)
 - Random targets 1-30: ("t08" "t08" "t08" "t08" "t11" "t11" "t11" "t02" "t02" "t05")
 - Early targets 1-15: ("t07" "t07" "t07" "t07" "t10" "t10" "t10" "t01" "t01" "t04")
 - Late targets 16-30: ("t09" "t09" "t09" "t09" "t12" "t12" "t12" "t03" "t03" "t06")
- The model is reset for each menu condition.
- Parameters
 - Randomness and Base level learning (0.5).
- Productions.
 - get-new-target, retrieve-target-position (with success or failure), scanmenu-for-target (upward or downward), test-target-success, addtarget-to-menu.



Simulation results





Conclusion

- Data collection on adaptive menu task
- ACT-R simulations for user interface design decision



Current and other work

- Usability testing with simulated users.
 - Robert West and COGNOS.
- Modelling media player usage in the context of music learning.
 - Reviewing music coaching session (ensemble).
 - MusicGrid: NRC, NAC, CRC, School boards.
- Modelling quality of experience judgments and personperson interaction.
 - Advanced collaborative environments: NRC, CRC, NewMic.





Thank you:)

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