

Lecture 3:

Goal-oriented interaction

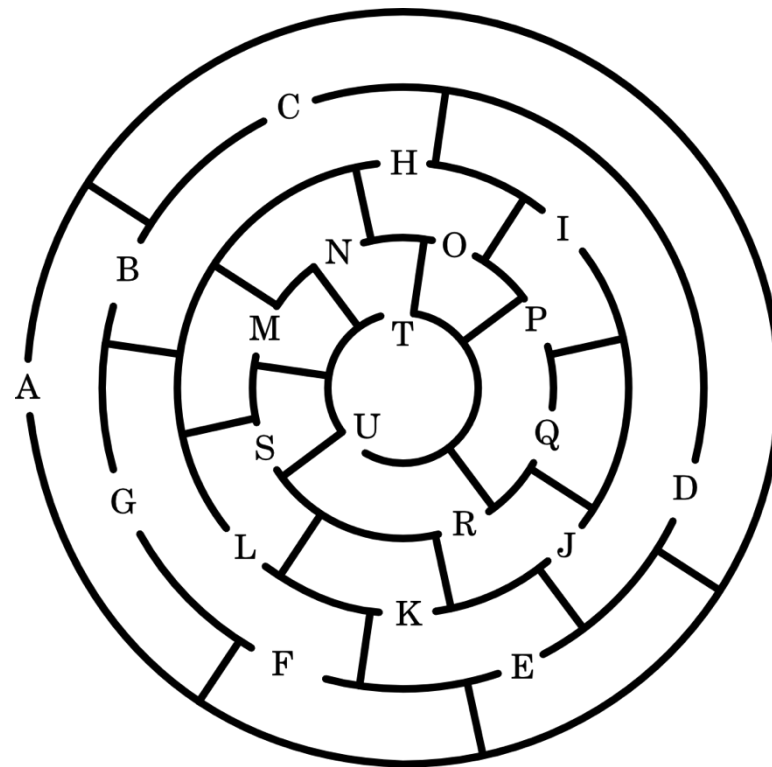
Using cognitive theories of planning, learning and understanding to understand user behaviour, and what they find hard.

Overview of the course

- Theory driven approaches to HCI
- Design of visual displays
- **Goal-oriented interaction**
- Designing smart systems (guest lecturer)
- Designing efficient systems
- Designing meaningful systems (guest lecturer)
- Evaluating interactive system designs
- Designing complex systems

***A Metatheory* (in first-wave HCI):**
**User interaction can be modelled as
search**

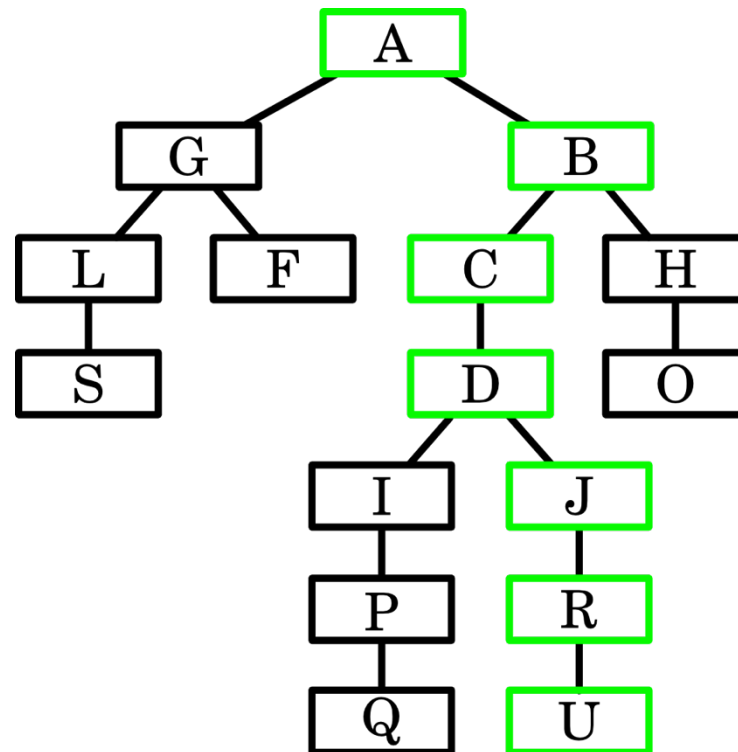
Reminder from Prolog course: problem solving using graph search



From Rice &
Beresford



Turn the problem into a graph



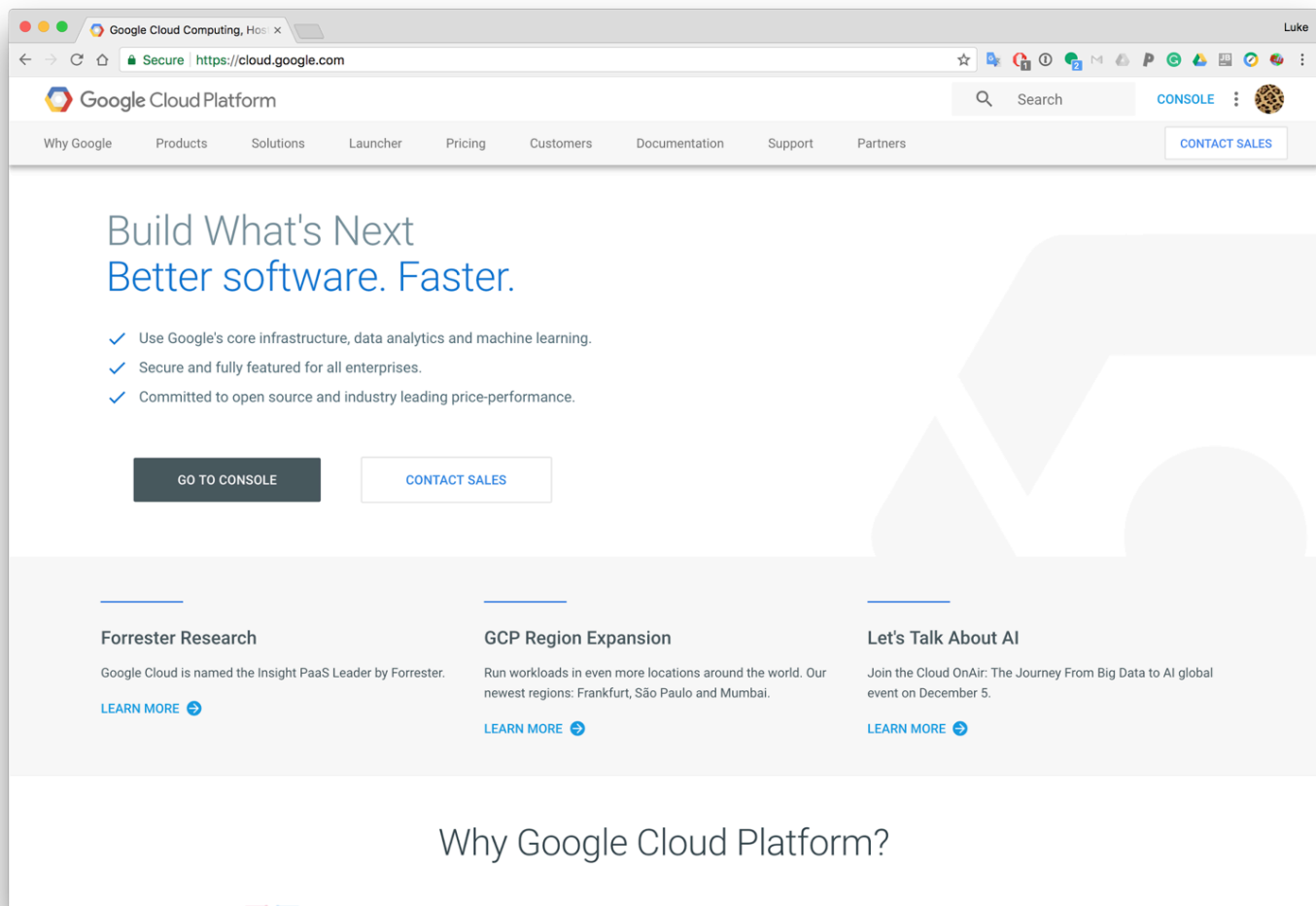
Encode as Prolog facts to solve

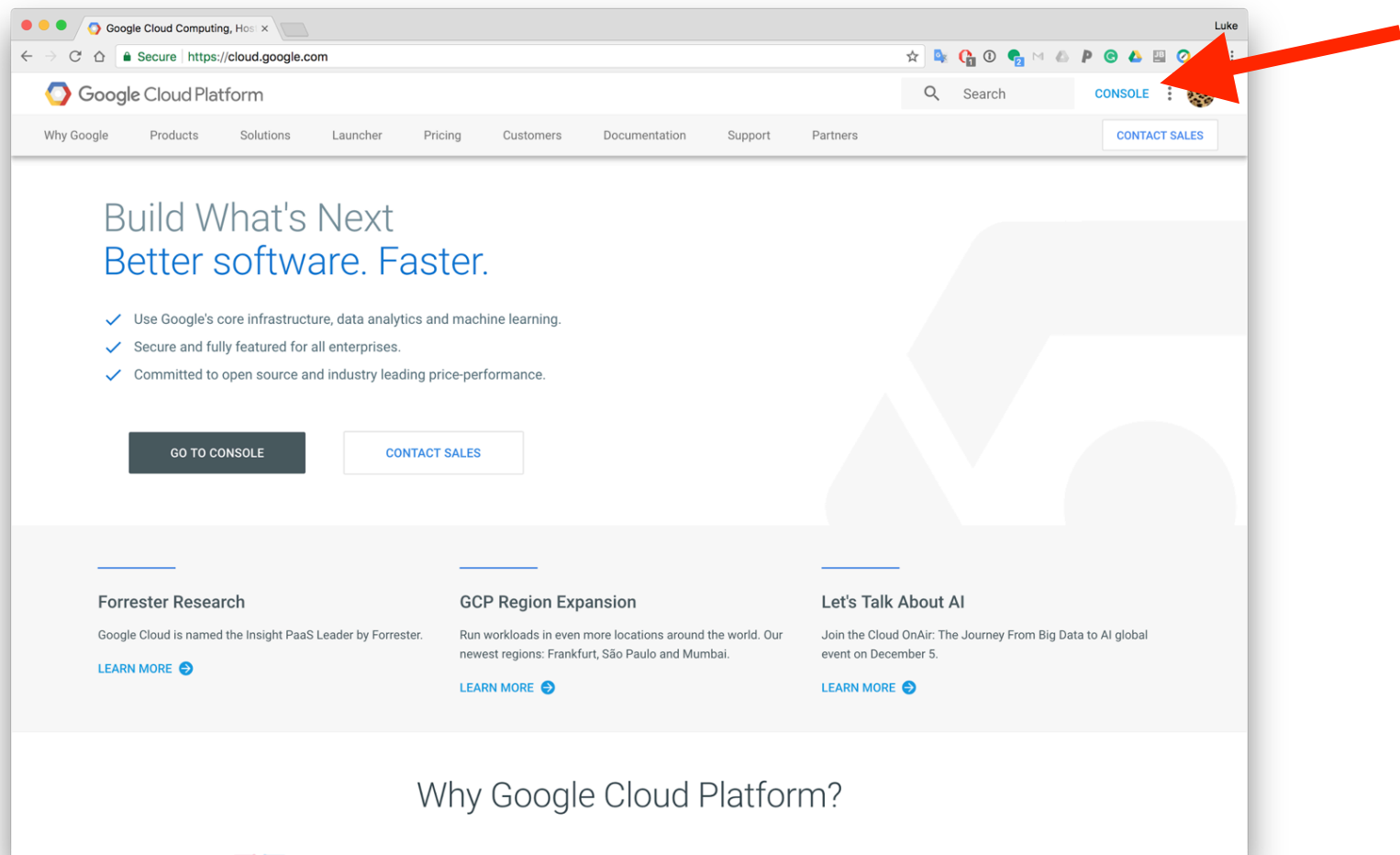
```
route(a,g).
route(g,l).
route(l,s).
...
travel(A,A).
travel(A,C) :- route(A,B),travel(B,C).

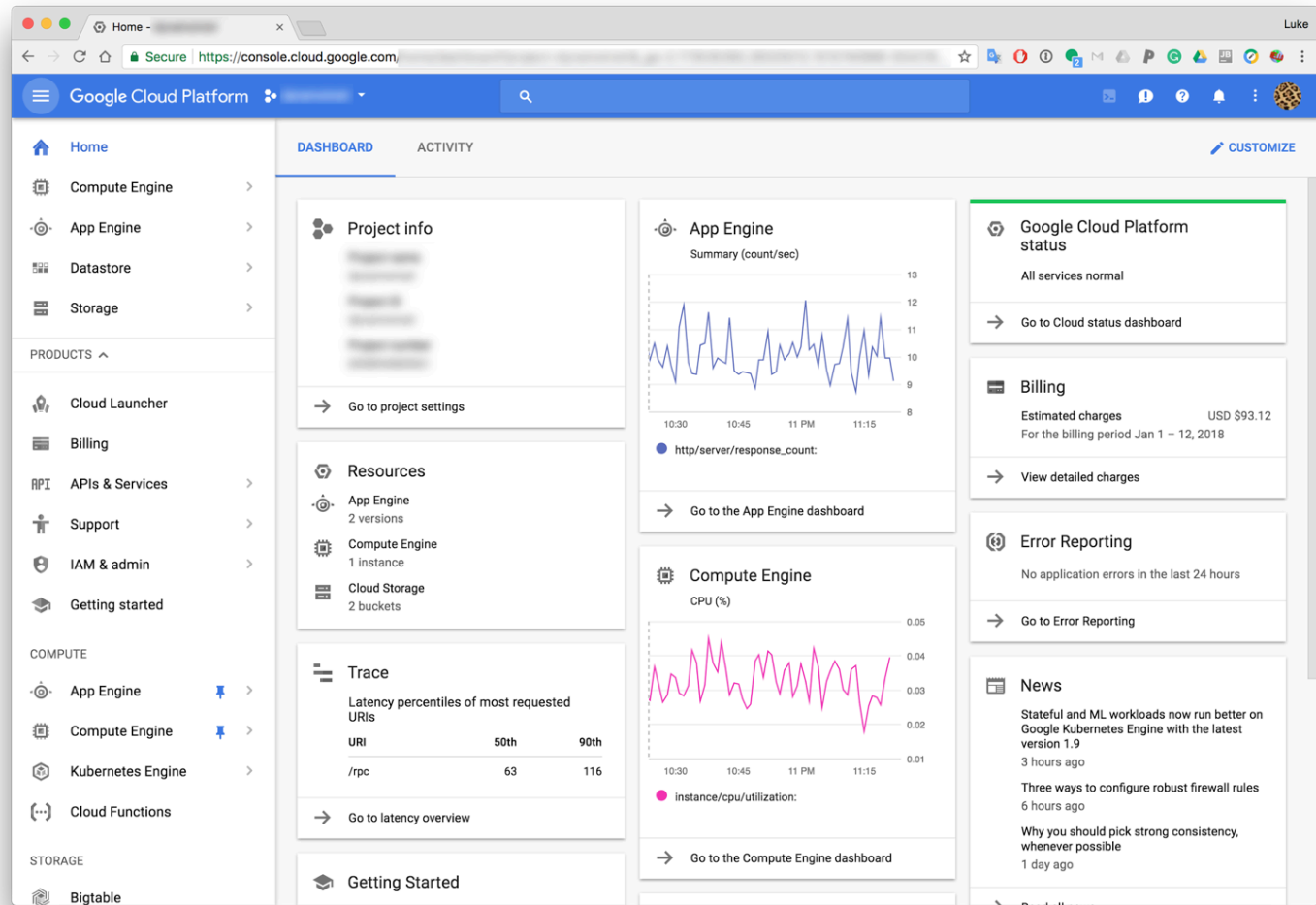
solve :- start(A),finish(B), travel(A,B).
```

HCI example of a **User Goal**:

“How much did my use of Google Cloud Platform cost me last month?”







Home - <https://console.cloud.google.com>

Google Cloud Platform

Home

- Compute Engine
- App Engine
- Datastore
- Storage

PRODUCTS

- Cloud Launcher
- Billing**
- APIs & Services
- Support
- IAM & admin
- Getting started

COMPUTE

- App Engine
- Compute Engine
- Kubernetes Engine
- Cloud Functions

STORAGE

DASHBOARD ACTIVITY

Project info

Go to project settings

Resources

- App Engine: 2 versions
- Compute Engine: 1 instance
- Cloud Storage: 2 buckets

Trace

Latency percentiles of most requested URIs

URI	50th	90th
/rpc	63	116

Go to latency overview

App Engine

Summary (count/sec)

Go to the App Engine dashboard

Google Cloud Platform status

All services normal

Go to Cloud status dashboard

Billing

Estimated charges USD \$93.12
For the billing period Jan 1 - 12, 2018

View detailed charges

Error Reporting

No application errors in the last 24 hours

Go to Error Reporting

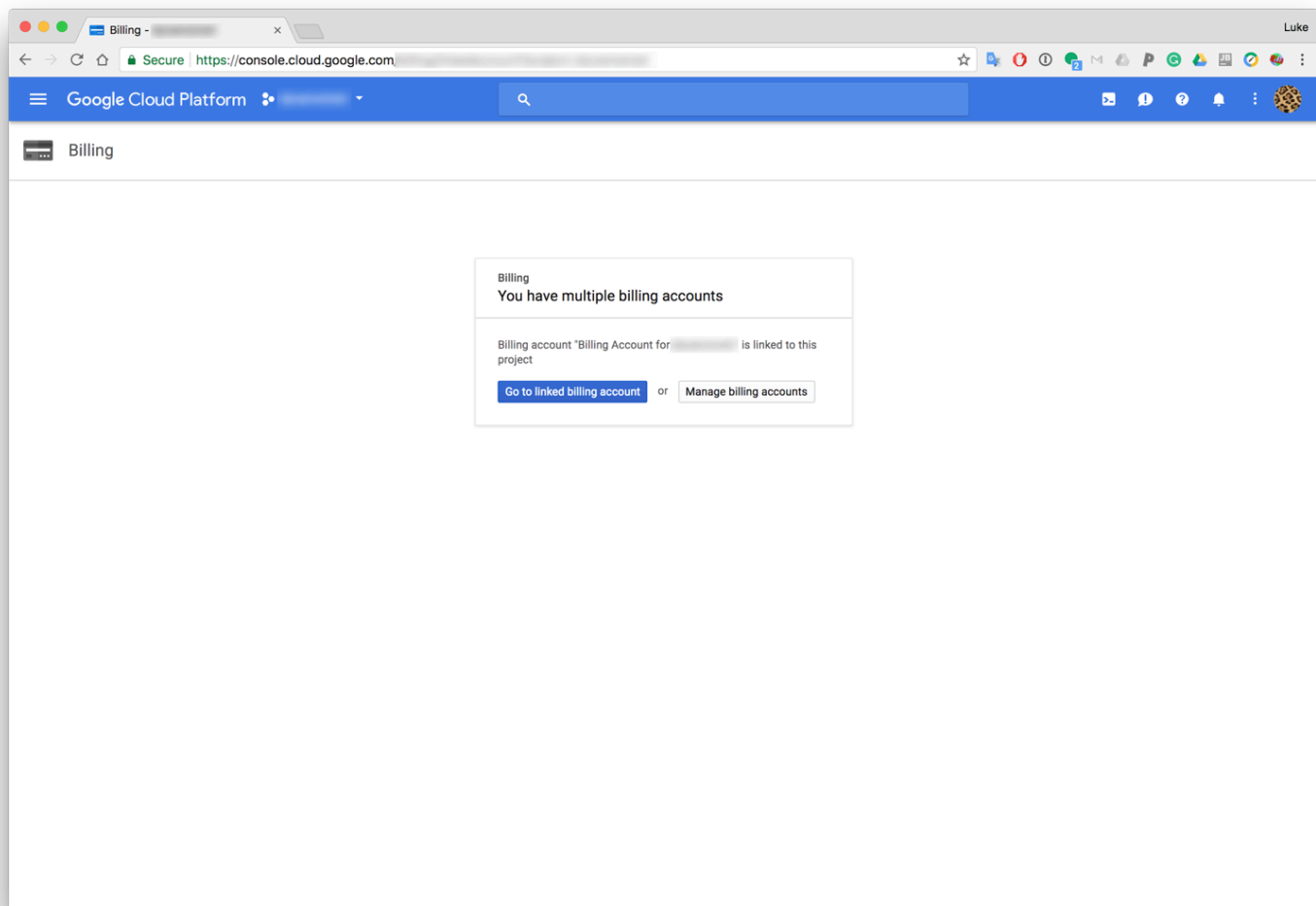
Compute Engine

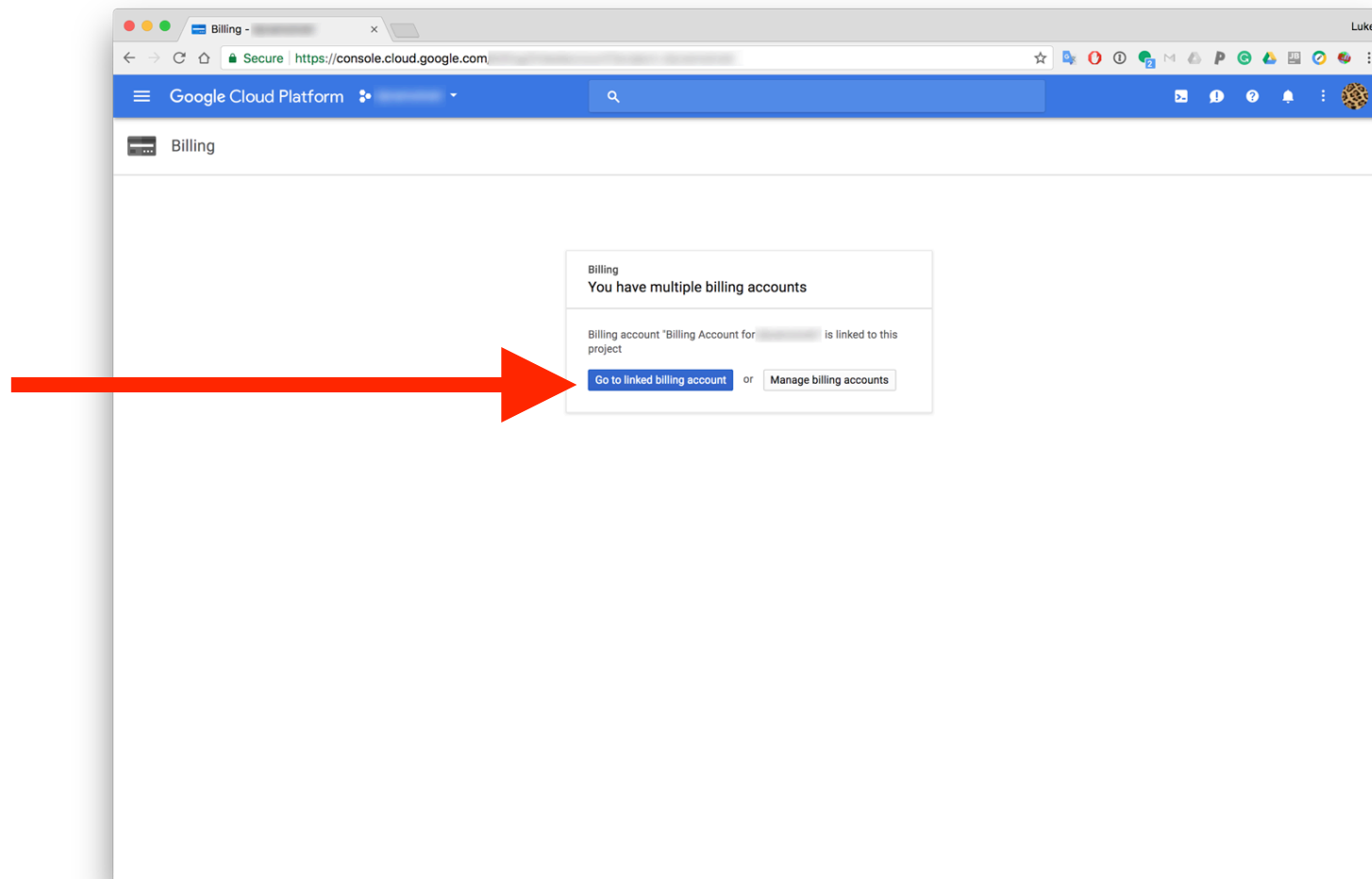
CPU (%)

Go to the Compute Engine dashboard

News

- Stateful and ML workloads now run better on Google Kubernetes Engine with the latest version 1.9 (3 hours ago)
- Three ways to configure robust firewall rules (6 hours ago)
- Why you should pick strong consistency, whenever possible (1 day ago)





Billing... Overview - x Luke

Secure https://console.cloud.google.com/

Google Cloud Platform

Billing

Overview

Billing Account for [REDACTED] RENAME BILLING ACCOUNT CLOSE BILLING ACCOUNT HIDE INFO PANEL

Overview Billing account Payment overview

Billing account ID: [REDACTED]

Credits

Promotion ID	Expires	Promotion value	Amount remaining
Credit ⓘ	May 20, 2015	\$2.17	Expired
Credit ⓘ	Jun 5, 2015	\$1.27	Expired

Projects linked to this billing account

Project name	Project ID
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] ⋮

Billing Account for [REDACTED]

PERMISSIONS

Add members ⓘ

Select a role Add

Search members

Filter by name or role

Billing Account Administrator (2 members) ⌵

Authorized to see and manage all aspects of billing accounts.

Billing... Payment overview

Secure https://console.cloud.google.com/

Google Cloud Platform

Billing

Overview

Budgets & alerts

Transactions

Billing export

Payment settings

Payment method

Overview

Billing Account for

Billing account overview

Payment overview

Your balance

\$92.44

Automatic payments

Your last payment was on Jan 2 for \$263.22


PAY EARLY

Transactions

Jan 1 – 12, 2018	\$92.44	
Dec 1 – 31, 2017	\$263.22	
Nov 1 – 30, 2017	\$310.91	

VIEW TRANSACTIONS AND DOCUMENTS

How you pay



MANAGE PAYMENT METHODS

Settings

Google Cloud Platform, Firebase, and APIs

Luke Church Consulting Ltd

MANAGE SETTINGS

<|

Billing... Payment overview

Secure https://console.cloud.google.com/

Luke

Google Cloud Platform

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MANAGE SETTINGS

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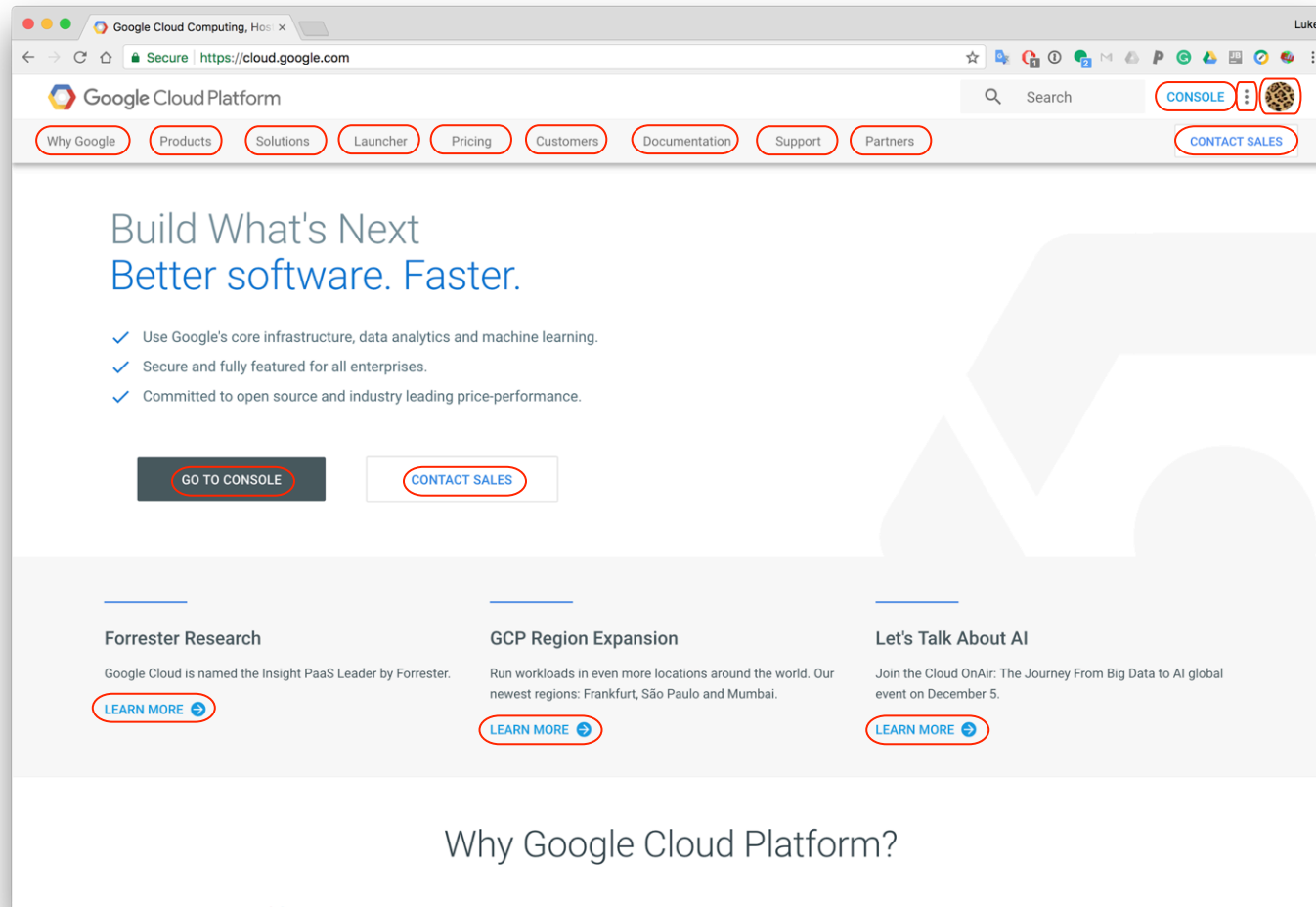
AMERICAN EXPRESS

MANAGE PAYMENT METHODS

What search algorithm is being used here?

Breadth first/Depth first?

Click
targets



Click
targets

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform console interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: Home, Compute Engine, App Engine, Datastore, Storage, PRODUCTS (expanded), Cloud Launcher, Billing, APIs & Services, Support, IAM & admin, Getting started, COMPUTE (expanded), App Engine, Compute Engine, Kubernetes Engine, Cloud Functions, STORAGE (expanded), and Bigtable. The main content area is divided into several sections: Project info, Resources, Trace, and Getting Started. The Resources section lists App Engine (2 versions), Compute Engine (1 instance), and Cloud Storage (2 buckets). The Trace section shows latency percentiles for the most requested URIs. The App Engine section displays a summary graph of response count per second. The Compute Engine section shows a graph of CPU utilization. The right sidebar contains sections for Google Cloud Platform status, Billing, Error Reporting, and News. Red circles highlight the following targets: the Google Cloud Platform logo in the top left, the 'Go to project settings' link in the Project info section, the 'Go to the App Engine dashboard' link in the App Engine section, the 'Go to the Compute Engine dashboard' link in the Compute Engine section, the 'Go to latency overview' link in the Trace section, the 'Go to Cloud status dashboard' link in the Google Cloud Platform status section, the 'View detailed charges' link in the Billing section, and the 'Go to Error Reporting' link in the Error Reporting section.

Google Cloud Platform

Home

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App Engine

Datastore

Storage

PRODUCTS

Cloud Launcher

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3 hours ago

Three ways to configure robust firewall rules

6 hours ago

Why you should pick strong consistency, whenever possible

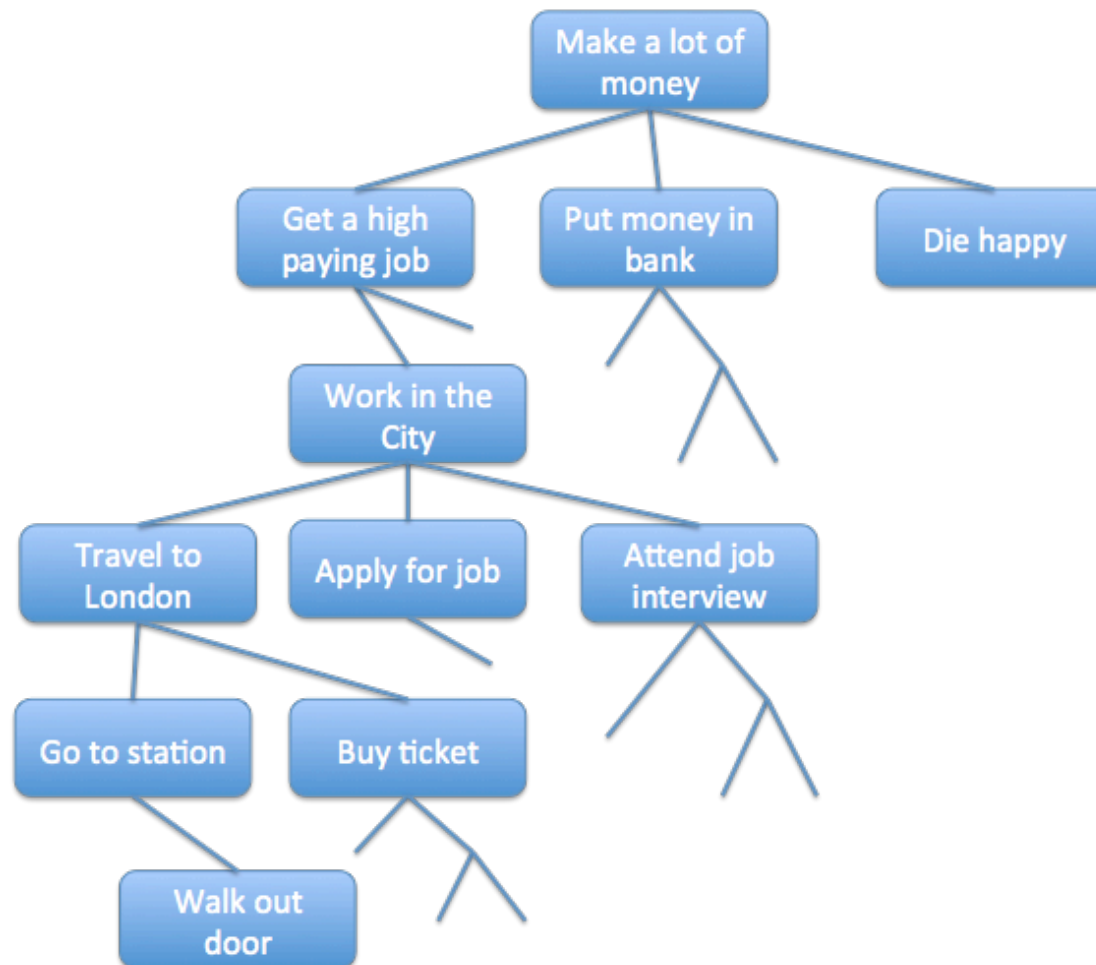
1 day ago

Human problems as AI search

Alan's ultimate goal: Make a lot of money

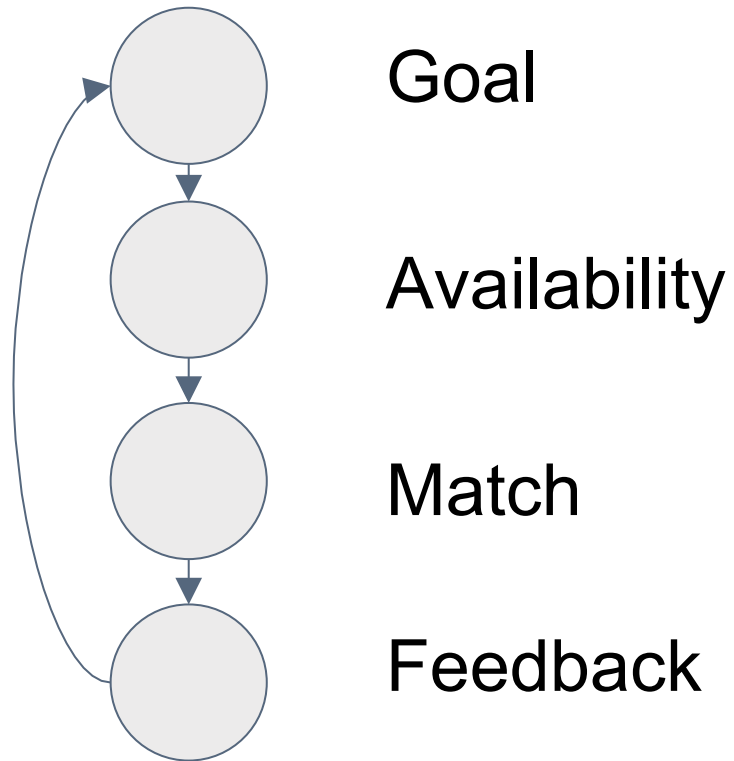
Some nodes in the search tree that must be arranged in order:

- Get a high paying job
- Save the money
- Work in the City
- Attend a job interview
- Apply for a job
- Travel to London
- Buy a train ticket
- Go to the station ...



**Reminder from Part 1a:
Cognitive Walkthrough**

[Simplified] Cognitive Walkthrough

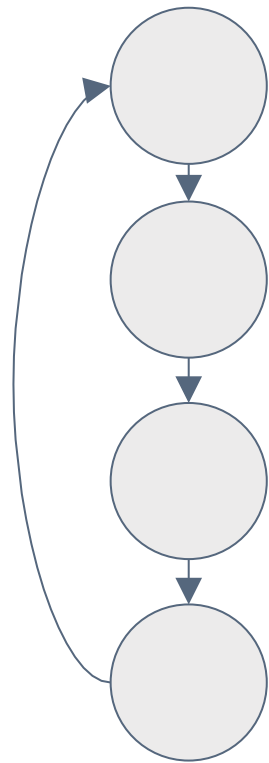


See:

<https://www.colorado.edu/ics/sites/default/files/attached-files/93-07.pdf>

For a detailed description

Finding your bill?

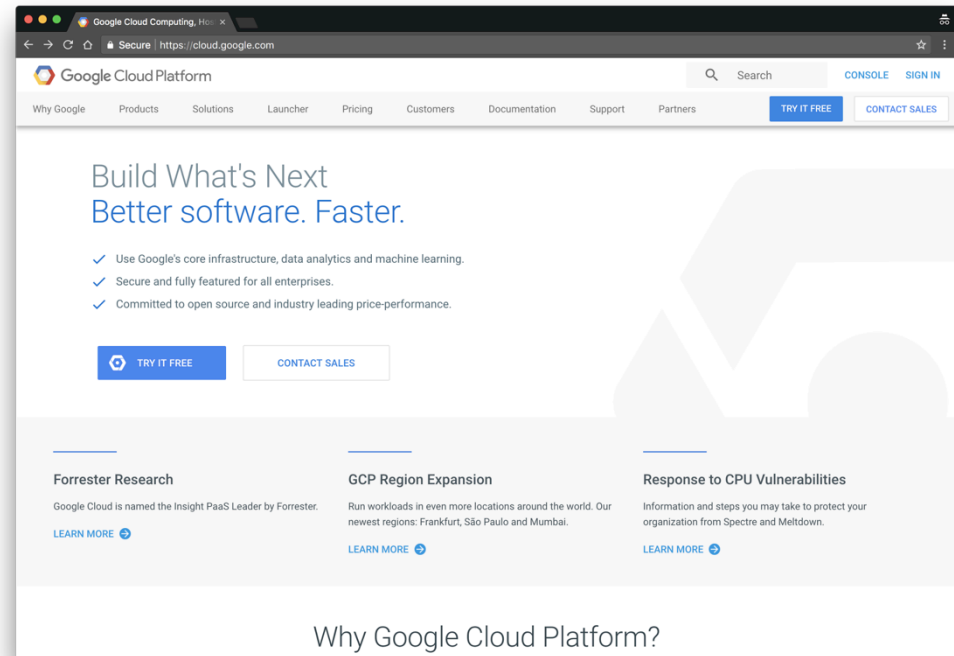


Goal

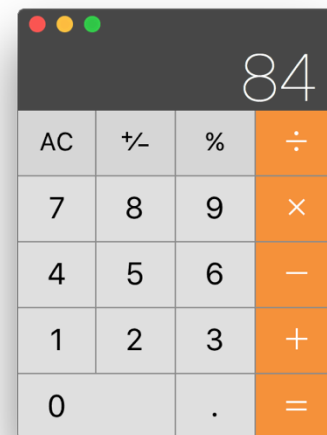
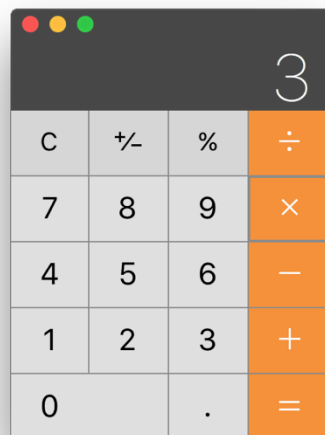
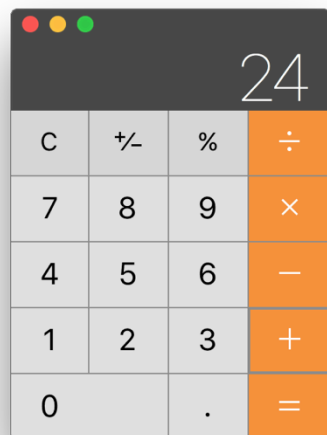
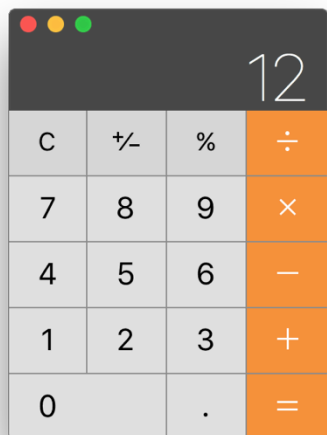
Availability

Match

Feedback



The cost of thinking:
Heuristics and Biases



12

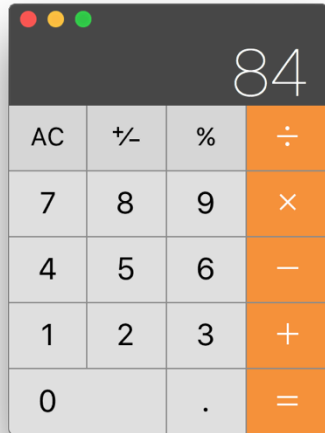
+

24

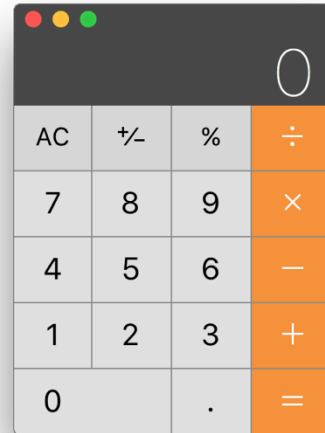
*

3

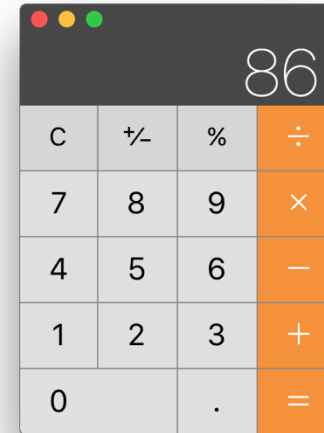
=



=



AC



+

2

“eh?”

(Example from Richard Young)

How many times should the
calculator user press AC?

Classical theories of metareasoning

- Optimal search
 - Find the best possible solution within stated constraints on resources
- Bounded rationality
 - Computation is one of the constraints
- Satisficing
 - Find a satisfactory solution within computation constraints

Neuro-economic models of reasoning

- Behavioural economics, popularly known as “Nudge”
- Original basis in “prospect theory” (Kahneman & Tversky)
 - General theory of decision making
 - Construct a utility model, based on outcome of possible actions
 - Weight estimated values by likelihood
 - Choose action with optimal utility
 - May include future value discounting
- In practice, the optimisation is more likely to involve satisficing, due to reasoning with bounded rationality constraints
 - In Kahneman’s terms “thinking fast and slow”

Bounded rationality in humans

- Apply *heuristics* rather than searching for optimal plan
 - Availability heuristic - reason based on examples easily to hand
 - Affect heuristic – base decision on emotion rather than calculating cost / benefit
 - Representativeness heuristic - judge probability based on resemblance
- Apply *biases* to ensure estimation error within tolerable bounds
 - Loss aversion - losses hurt more than gains feel good
 - Expectation bias - researchers (even in HCI) find results they expected
 - Bandwagon effect - do what other people do
- And many others!

Behavioural economics in programming

- “Attention Investment theory” of abstraction use
 - Automation requires abstract specification
 - e.g. defining a regular expression for search and replace
 - Benefit of automation is saving time and concentration in future
 - But abstract specification (programming) takes time and concentration!
 - And powerful abstractions (programs) can go wrong powerfully
 - User may prefer repetitive manual operations - safe and incremental
- So utility function will compare future saving of attention from programming vs costs of concentrating on a risky strategy
 - Biases such as loss aversion will apply
 - Bounded rationality will apply, since deciding what to do takes even more concentration

The limitations of goal based HCI

It assumes the user doesn't make mistakes

- Would need a cognitive model of why error occurred
 - Information loss due to cognitive limitations
 - Incorrect mental model
 - Misleading design
- Need description of user journey that accounts for problem identification, diagnosis, debugging, testing, iteration etc

It assumes the user has the right goal

- Persuasive design is a field of HCI that addresses goal formation
- Applications:
 - Reduce energy consumption
 - Promote exercise
 - Manage diet and nutrition
 - Smoking cessation
- May include “nudge” to account for biases
 - But paternalistic / patronising

It assumes the user knows what the goal is

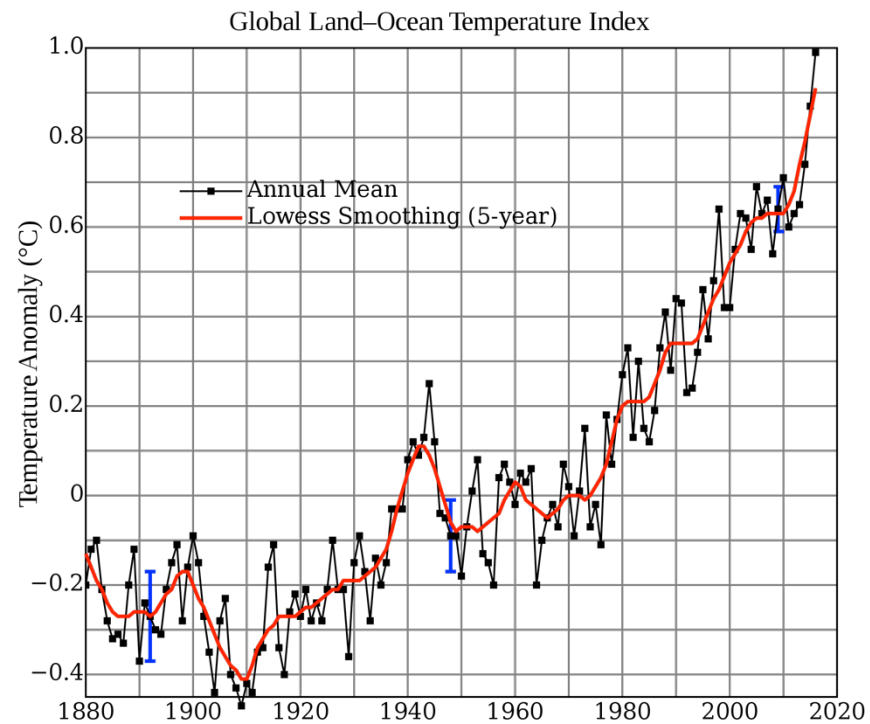
- Not true when the purpose is an experience (third wave HCI)
- Not true in “exploratory design”
- More attention to this later in the course
- Some problems can't be decomposed into actions
- Sometimes actions have side effects

Wicked problems

Including material provided by
Steven Tanimoto

A Wicked Problem:

Slowing climate change



By NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies - <http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs/>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24363898>

More Wicked Problems

- Stopping the spread of antibiotic-resistant diseases
- Halting nuclear proliferation
- Ending homelessness in Cambridge
- Avoiding species extinction
- Colonizing Mars

Rittel-Webber Characteristics 1-5 of 10

1. There is no definitive formulation of a wicked problem
2. Wicked problems have no stopping rule
3. Solutions to wicked problems are not true-or-false, but good-or-bad
4. There is no immediate and no ultimate test of a solution to a wicked problem
5. Every solution to a wicked problem is a “one-shot operation”; because there is no opportunity to learn by trial-and-error, every attempt counts significantly

Rittel-Webber Characteristics 6-10 of 10

6. Wicked problems do not have an enumerable (or an exhaustively describable) set of potential solutions, **nor is there a well-described set of permissible operations** that may be incorporated into the plan
7. Every wicked problem is essentially unique
8. Every wicked problem can be considered to be a symptom of another problem
9. The existence of a discrepancy representing a wicked problem can be explained in numerous ways. The choice of explanation determines the nature of the problem's resolution
10. **The planner has no right to be wrong**

Discuss with your supervisor:

“How might you design software to help solve wicked problems?”