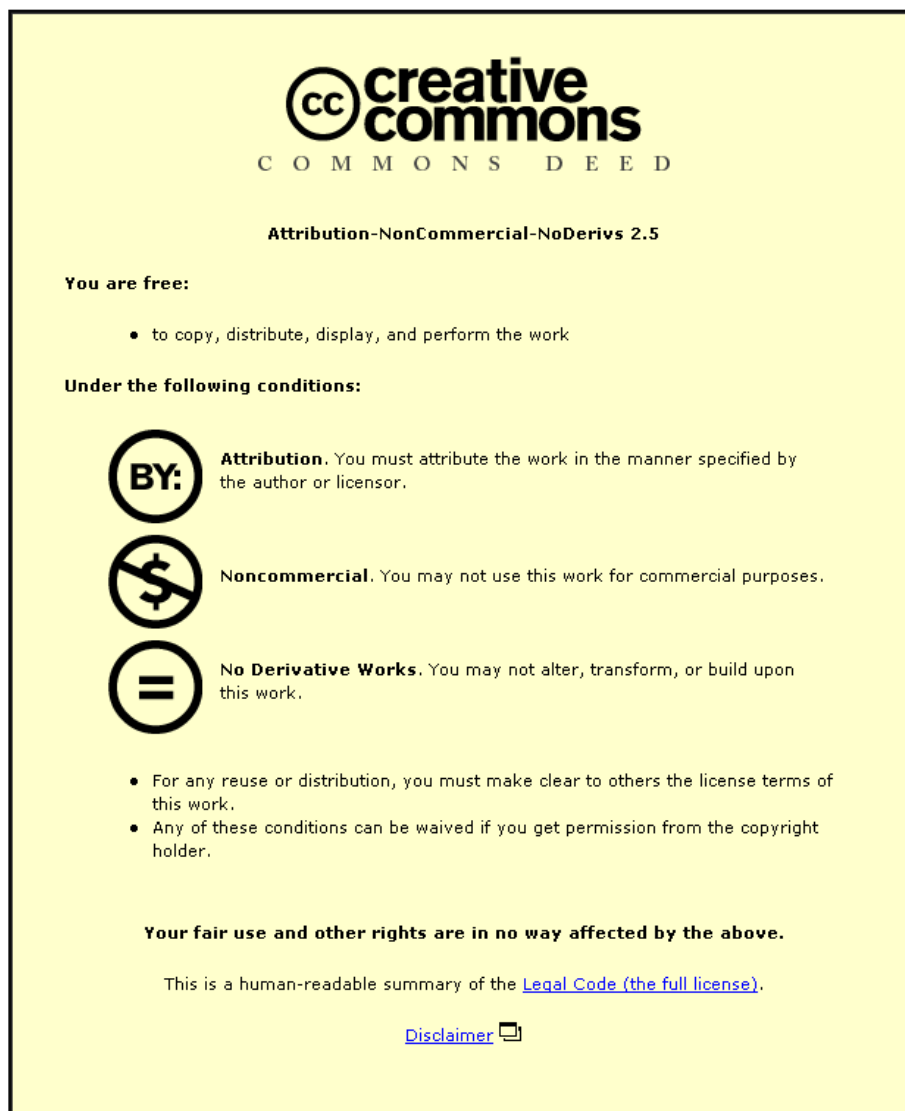


This item was submitted to Loughborough's Institutional Repository (<https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/>) by the author and is made available under the following Creative Commons Licence conditions.



For the full text of this licence, please go to:
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.5/>

Modelling of Users' Capabilities

Matthew Tylee Atkinson

`<M.T.Atkinson@lboro.ac.uk>`

`http://www.agrip.org.uk/`

Research School of Informatics
Department of Computer Science
Loughborough University

13th January 2008



Motivations and Goals

Modelling of Users' Capabilities

- Basic Concepts

Architecture

- Modelling Components

- Adaptation and Interaction Components

- Architecture

Proof-of-Concept

- Tests

- Results

Final Thoughts

- Conclusions

- Further Work

- Acknowledgements

References

Motivations I

Motivations I

- ▶ No such thing as “the average user” [Keates and Clarkson, 2003]

Motivations I

- ▶ No such thing as “the average user” [Keates and Clarkson, 2003]
- ▶ Information overload [Ho and Tang, 2001, Mulder et al., 2006]

Motivations I

- ▶ No such thing as “the average user” [Keates and Clarkson, 2003]
- ▶ Information overload [Ho and Tang, 2001, Mulder et al., 2006]
- ▶ Learning style

Motivations I

- ▶ No such thing as “the average user” [Keates and Clarkson, 2003]
- ▶ Information overload [Ho and Tang, 2001, Mulder et al., 2006]
- ▶ Learning style
- ▶ Capabilities and impairments

Motivations I

- ▶ No such thing as “the average user” [Keates and Clarkson, 2003]
- ▶ Information overload [Ho and Tang, 2001, Mulder et al., 2006]
- ▶ Learning style
- ▶ Capabilities and impairments
- ▶ Device capabilities and limitations

Motivations I

- ▶ No such thing as “the average user” [Keates and Clarkson, 2003]
- ▶ Information overload [Ho and Tang, 2001, Mulder et al., 2006]
- ▶ Learning style
- ▶ Capabilities and impairments
- ▶ Device capabilities and limitations
- ▶ User preference

Motivations II

- ▶ Access Technology (AT)

Motivations II

- ▶ Access Technology (AT)
- ▶ Retrofitted [Barnicle, 2000, Mazrui, 2005]

- ▶ Access Technology (AT)
- ▶ Retrofitted [Barnicle, 2000, Mazrui, 2005]
- ▶ Disparate [Jefferson and Harvey, 2007, Gajos et al., 2007]

Goals

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

- ▶ ...decides on adaptations

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

- ▶ ...decides on adaptations
- ▶ ... (at least) semi-automatically applies them

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

- ▶ ...decides on adaptations
- ▶ ... (at least) semi-automatically applies them
- ▶ ...monitors for feedback (acceptance/rejection)

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

- ▶ ...decides on adaptations
- ▶ ... (at least) semi-automatically applies them
- ▶ ...monitors for feedback (acceptance/rejection)
- ▶ ...allows simulation

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

- ▶ ...decides on adaptations
- ▶ ... (at least) semi-automatically applies them
- ▶ ...monitors for feedback (acceptance/rejection)
- ▶ ...allows simulation
- ▶ ...is a generic process that can be applied in many domains

A user modelling and content adaptation system that...

- ▶ ...decides on adaptations
- ▶ ... (at least) semi-automatically applies them
- ▶ ...monitors for feedback (acceptance/rejection)
- ▶ ...allows simulation
- ▶ ...is a generic process that can be applied in many domains
- ▶ ...allows **integration** of existing solutions

Modelling of Users' Capabilities

Modelling of Users' Capabilities

- ▶ Low(est!?) level; “Intelligence”

Modelling of Users' Capabilities

- ▶ Low(est!?) level; “Intelligence”
- ▶ **This** user + **this** device

Modelling of Users' Capabilities

- ▶ Low(est!?) level; “Intelligence”
- ▶ **This** user + **this** device
- ▶ Problem-centred

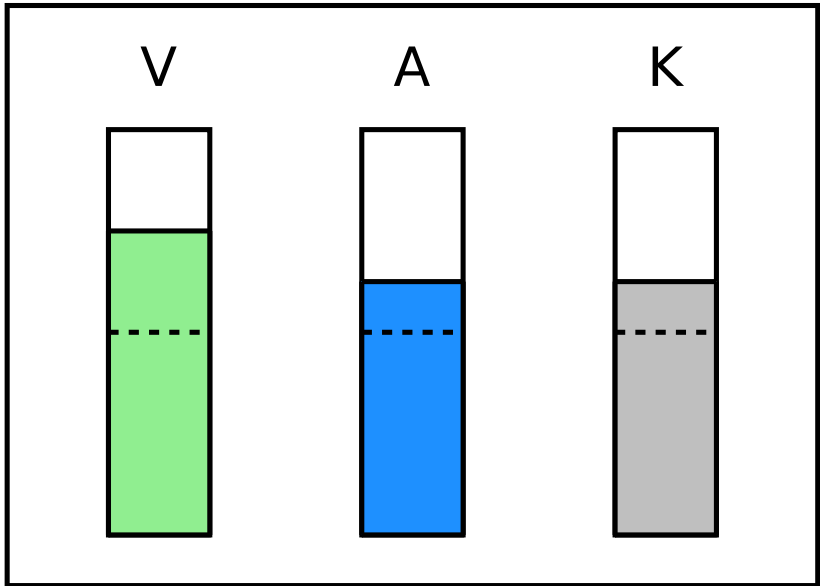
Basic Concepts

► Channels

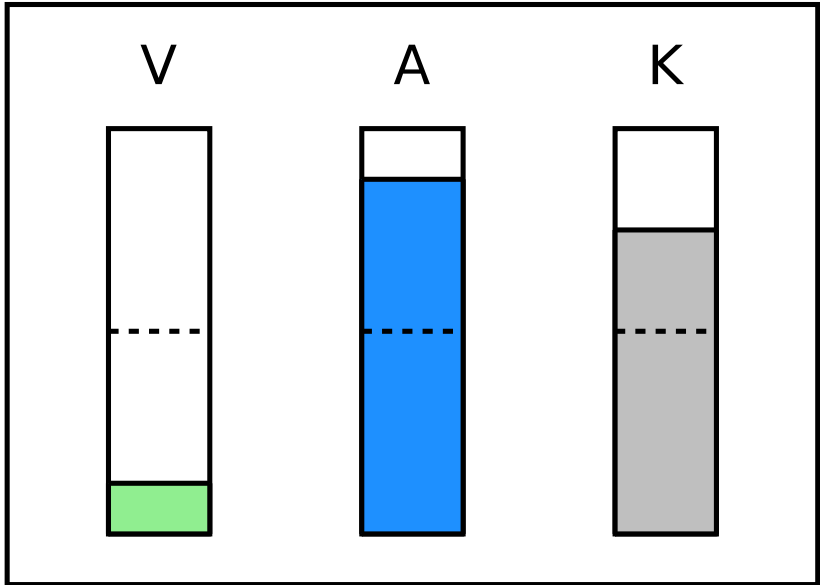
- ▶ Channels
- ▶ Capability Maps

Basic Concepts

Basic Concepts



Basic Concepts



Basic Concepts

Basic Concepts



- ▶ Modelling Components

- ▶ Modelling Components
- ▶ Adaptation and Interaction Components

- ▶ Modelling Components
- ▶ Adaptation and Interaction Components
- ▶ (Meta-?)Architecture

Modelling Components

Modelling Components

- ▶ User (and device and data) profiles

Modelling Components

- ▶ User (and device and data) profiles
- ▶ Channels, Properties and Maps

Modelling Components

- ▶ User (and device and data) profiles
- ▶ Channels, Properties and Maps
- ▶ Data analysis

Modelling Components

- ▶ User (and device and data) profiles
- ▶ Channels, Properties and Maps
- ▶ Data analysis
- ▶ Links to Adaptations

Modelling Components

- ▶ User (and device and data) profiles
- ▶ Channels, Properties and Maps
- ▶ Data analysis
- ▶ Links to Adaptations
- ▶ Constraint Satisfaction (and other reasoning)

Adaptation and Interaction Components

Adaptation and Interaction Components

- ▶ Calibration

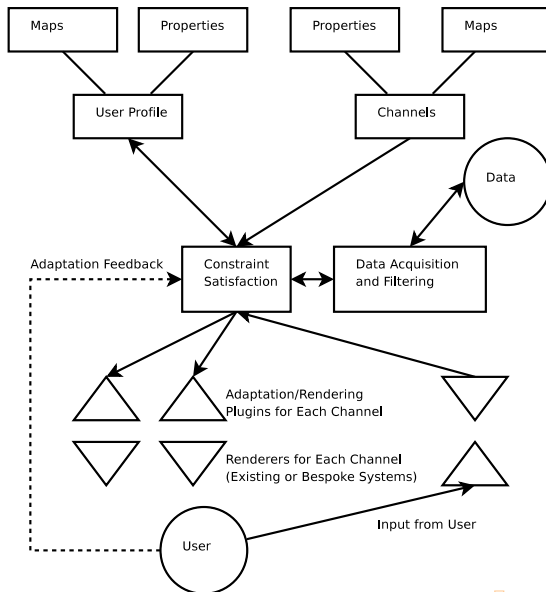
Adaptation and Interaction Components

- ▶ Calibration
- ▶ Renderers

Adaptation and Interaction Components

- ▶ Calibration
- ▶ Renderers
- ▶ Feedback Loop

Architecture



Proof-of-Concept

▶ Tests

Proof-of-Concept

- ▶ Tests
- ▶ Results

- ▶ Proof-of-concept

- ▶ Proof-of-concept
- ▶ Adaptations to documents

- ▶ Proof-of-concept
- ▶ Adaptations to documents
- ▶ Simulated impairments

The AGRIP project was founded in May 2003 to see if it was possible for a mainstream game to be made accessible for blind and vision-impaired players. The game chosen was Quake, by id Software.

By July 2004, beta version 0.2.0 of AccessibleQuake (formerly known as just AGRIP) was released and was demonstrated at Sight Village that year.

Since then, we have begun work on making not just a game accessible, but gaining access for blind people to the entire community of an online game.

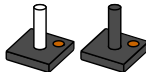


1

The AGRIP project was founded in May 2003 to see if it was possible for a mainstream game to be made accessible for blind and vision-impaired players. The game chosen was Quake, by id Software.

By July 2004, beta version 0.2.0 of AccessibleQuake (formerly known as just AGRIP) was released and was demonstrated at Sight Village that year.

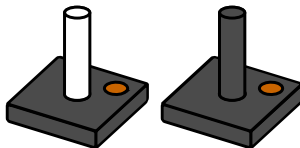
Since then, we have begun work on making not just a game accessible, but gaining access for blind people to the entire community of an online game.



1

The AGRIP project was founded in May 2003 to see if it was possible for a mainstream game to be made accessible for blind and vision-impaired players. The game chosen was Quake, by id Software.

[SCROLL]



Tests



- ▶ Two groups

- ▶ Two groups
- ▶ Three documents (in different order)

- ▶ Two groups
- ▶ Three documents (in different order)
- ▶ Calibration

- ▶ Two groups
- ▶ Three documents (in different order)
- ▶ Calibration
- ▶ Time to read

- ▶ Two groups
- ▶ Three documents (in different order)
- ▶ Calibration
- ▶ Time to read
- ▶ Errors

- ▶ Two groups
- ▶ Three documents (in different order)
- ▶ Calibration
- ▶ Time to read
- ▶ Errors
- ▶ Figure

- ▶ Two groups
- ▶ Three documents (in different order)
- ▶ Calibration
- ▶ Time to read
- ▶ Errors
- ▶ Figure
- ▶ Ranking

Results

- ▶ Range of capabilities

- ▶ Range of capabilities
- ▶ Times and errors

- ▶ Range of capabilities
- ▶ Times and errors
- ▶ Rankings

Results

Condition	Capabilities		
	Lowest	Highest	Mean
O	0.2	0.6	0.4
M	0.0	0.4	0.3

Results

Standard Documents (STD)

Con	Possible	Time (s)	Error (%)	ErrTime	Fig?	Useful?
O	2	135.0	80	29	5	0
M	2	105.7	90	74	6	0

Low-Adaptation Documents (STD)

Con	Possible	Time (s)	Error (%)	ErrTime	Fig?	Useful?
O	6	48.7	80	1	6	5
M	5	57.6	38	36	6	1

High-Adaptation Documents (HGH)

Con	Possible	Time (s)	Error (%)	ErrTime	Fig?	Useful?
O	6	38.9	0	0	6	6
M	6	43.7	1	2	3	6

Results

Condition	Rankings			Participants
	Worst	Medium	Best	
O	STD	LOW	HGH	5
O	STD		LOW, HGH	1
M	STD	LOW	HGH	5
M	STD	HGH	LOW	1

Final Thoughts

- ▶ Conclusions

Final Thoughts

- ▶ Conclusions
- ▶ Further Work

Final Thoughts

- ▶ Conclusions
- ▶ Further Work
- ▶ Acknowledgements

Conclusions

Conclusions

- ▶ The adaptations made were helpful

Conclusions

- ▶ The adaptations made were helpful
- ▶ Further properties (colour; contrast) would be useful

Conclusions

- ▶ The adaptations made were helpful
- ▶ Further properties (colour; contrast) would be useful
- ▶ Some adaptations expected to be useful only to group M were of use to group O

Conclusions

- ▶ The adaptations made were helpful
- ▶ Further properties (colour; contrast) would be useful
- ▶ Some adaptations expected to be useful only to group M were of use to group O
- ▶ Considerable variation of capabilities (particularly in group O)...

Conclusions

- ▶ The adaptations made were helpful
- ▶ Further properties (colour; contrast) would be useful
- ▶ Some adaptations expected to be useful only to group M were of use to group O
- ▶ Considerable variation of capabilities (particularly in group O)...
- ▶ ...suggesting this technique could be useful for many more than just those with disabilities when further developed

Further Work

- ▶ Temporal considerations

- ▶ Temporal considerations
- ▶ Use abilities model for sub-channel capabilities, in similar way to existing work [Fleishman et al., 1984, Balasubramanian and Venkatasubramanian, 2003]

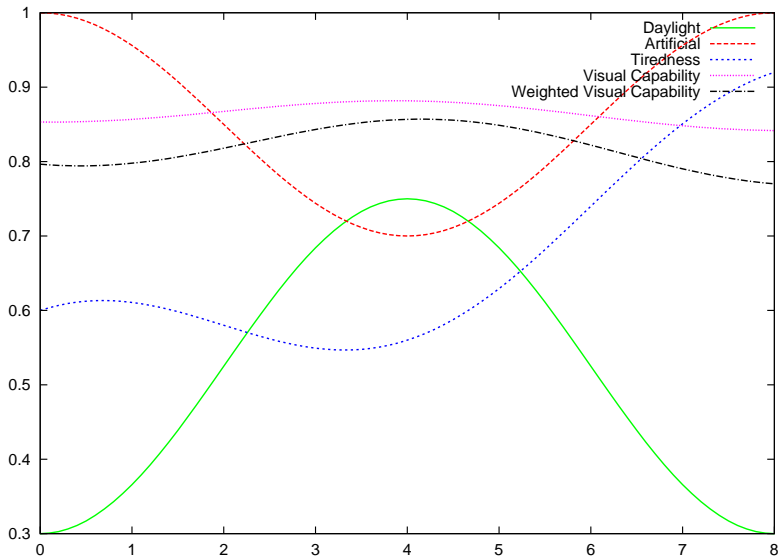
- ▶ Temporal considerations
- ▶ Use abilities model for sub-channel capabilities, in similar way to existing work [Fleishman et al., 1984, Balasubramanian and Venkatasubramanian, 2003]
- ▶ Multi-channel tests

- ▶ Temporal considerations
- ▶ Use abilities model for sub-channel capabilities, in similar way to existing work [Fleishman et al., 1984, Balasubramanian and Venkatasubramanian, 2003]
- ▶ Multi-channel tests
- ▶ Integration with information filtering techniques [Atkinson et al., 2006]

- ▶ Temporal considerations
- ▶ Use abilities model for sub-channel capabilities, in similar way to existing work [Fleishman et al., 1984, Balasubramanian and Venkatasubramanian, 2003]
- ▶ Multi-channel tests
- ▶ Integration with information filtering techniques [Atkinson et al., 2006]
- ▶ Application in different problem domains [Atkinson and Machin, 2007]

Further Work

Further Work



Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements

- ▶ ESRI <http://esri.lboro.ac.uk/>

Acknowledgements

- ▶ ESRI <http://esri.lboro.ac.uk/>
- ▶ The Grundy Educational Trust

Acknowledgements

- ▶ ESRI <http://esri.lboro.ac.uk/>
- ▶ The Grundy Educational Trust
- ▶ Loughborough-based NDA network
<http://nda.lboro.ac.uk/>

Thanks for listening!
Any Questions?



References I



Atkinson, M. T., Dhiensa, J., and Machin, C. H. C. (2006).
Opening up access to online documents using essentiality
tracks.

In *W4A: Proceedings of the 2006 international
cross-disciplinary workshop on Web accessibility (W4A)*, pages
6–13, New York, NY, USA. ACM Press.



Atkinson, M. T. and Machin, C. H. C. (2007).
Accessibility: A case of “us and them”?

In Morgado, L., editor, *Software Development for Enhancing
Accessibility and Fighting Info-exclusion (DSAI)*.



Balasubramanian, V. and Venkatasubramanian, N. (2003).
Server transcoding of multimedia data for cross-disability
access.

volume 5019, pages 45–56. SPIE.



Barnicle, K. (2000).

Usability testing with screen reading technology in a windows environment.

In *CUU '00: Proceedings on the 2000 conference on Universal Usability*, pages 102–109, New York, NY, USA. ACM Press.



Fleishman, E. A., Quaintance, M. K., and Broedling, L. A. (1984).

Taxonomies of human performance: The description of human tasks.

Academic Press (Orlando Fla.).



Gajos, K. Z., Wobbrock, J. O., and Weld, D. S. (2007). Automatically generating user interfaces adapted to users' motor and vision capabilities.

In *UIST '07: Proceedings of the 20th annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology*, pages 231–240, New York, NY, USA. ACM.



Ho, J. and Tang, R. (2001).

Towards an optimal resolution to information overload: an infomediary approach.

In *GROUP '01: Proceedings of the 2001 International ACM SIGGROUP Conference on Supporting Group Work*, pages 91–96, New York, NY, USA. ACM Press.

References IV



Jefferson, L. and Harvey, R. (2007).

An interface to support color blind computer users.

In *CHI '07: Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on Human factors in computing systems*, pages 1535–1538, New York, NY, USA. ACM.



Keates, S. and Clarkson, P. J. (2003).

Countering design exclusion: bridging the gap between usability and accessibility.

Universal Access in the Information Society, 2:215–225.



Mazrui, J. (2005).

What's in a pdf? the challenges of the popular portable document format.



Mulder, I., de Poot, H., Verwij, C., Janssen, R., and Bijlsma, M. (2006).

An information overload study: using design methods for understanding.

In *OZCHI '06: Proceedings of the 20th conference of the computer-human interaction special interest group (CHISIG) of Australia on Computer-human interaction: design: activities, artefacts and environments*, pages 245–252, New York, NY, USA. ACM Press.