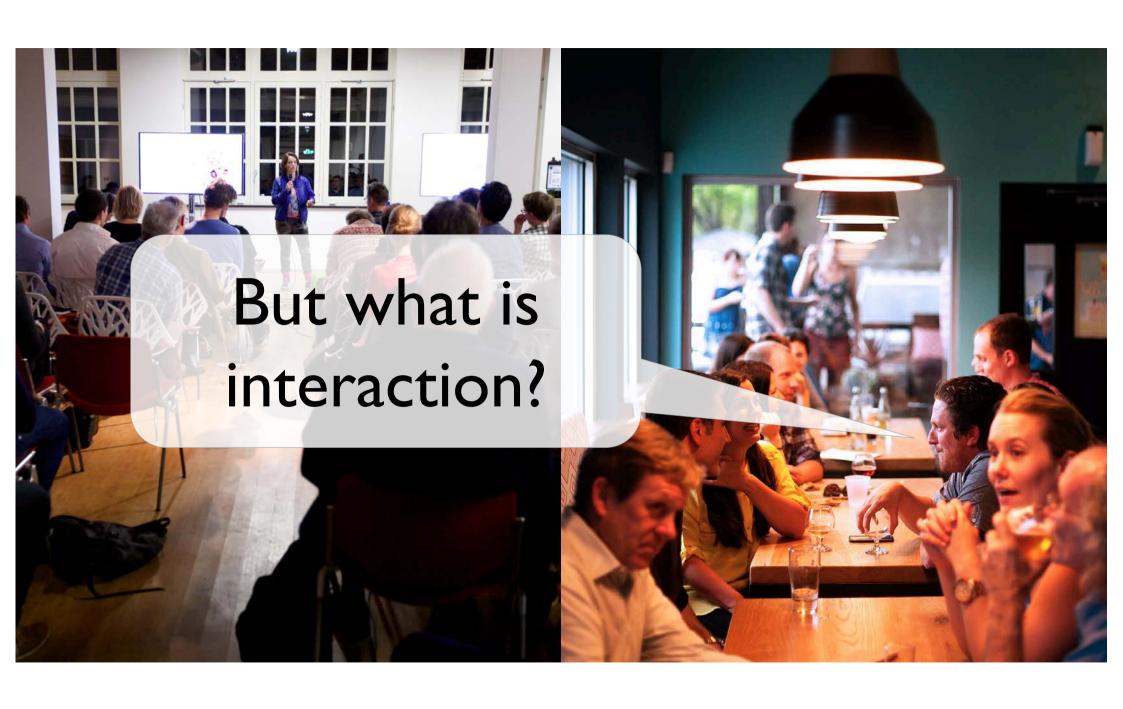




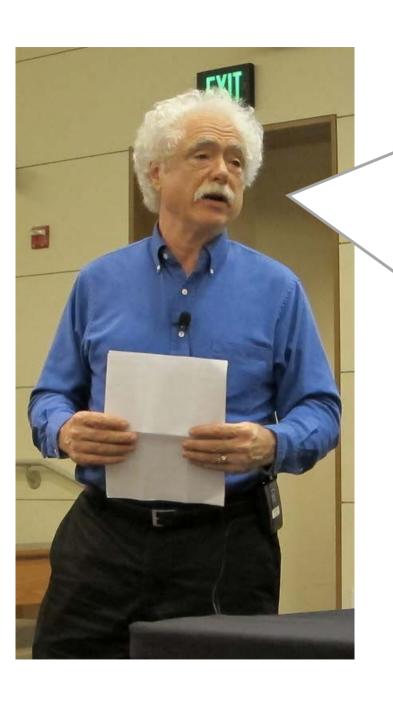


Kasper Hornbæk & Antti Oulasvirta University of Copenhagen & Aalto University



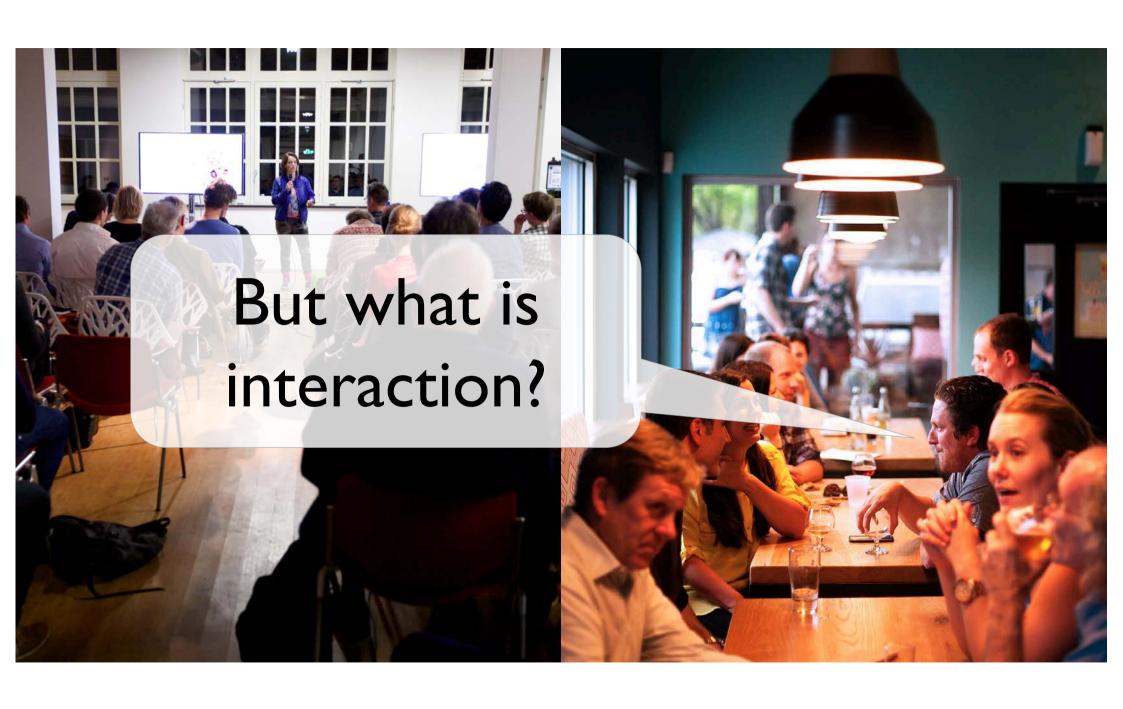






Webster defines 'interaction' as 'mutual or reciprocal action or influence'. Clearly, humans act on computers and computers influence humans. But how? In what dimensions?

Winograd, CHI keynote 1990



Our Approach to Answering the Question

- Identify concepts of interaction from the literature
- A concept needs to say something about
 - mutual determination between computers and humans
 - the key phenomena in interaction
 - what makes interaction good
 - how to do evaluation and design

Interaction as ...

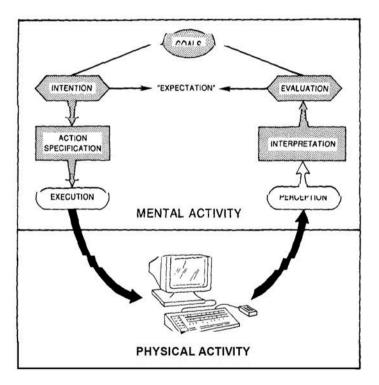
dialogue
transmission of information
tool use
optimal behavior
embodiment
experience
control

Concept	View of interaction	Key phenomena and con- structs	Good interaction	Example support for evaluation and design
Dialogue	a cyclic process of commu- nication acts and their inter- pretations	mappings between UI and in- tentions; feedback from the UI; turn taking	understandable; simple, natural; direct	methods/concepts for guessability, feedback, mapping; walkthroughs
Transmis- sion	a sender sending a message over a noisy channel	messages (bits); sender and receiver; noisy channels	maximum throughput of information	metrics and models of user performance
Tool use	a human that uses tools to manipulate and act in the world	mediation by tools; directness of acting in the world; activity as a unit of analysis	useful and transparent tools; amplification of hu- man capabilities	compatibility in instrumental interaction; break down analysis
Optimal behavior	adapting behavior to goals, task, UI, and capabilities	rationality; constraints; preferences; utility; strategies	improves or reaches max- imum or satisfactory utility	models of choice, foraging, and adaptation
Embodi- ment	acting and being in situations of a material and social world	intentionality; context; coupling	provides resources for and supports fluent participation in the world	studies in the wild; thick description
Experience	an ongoing stream of expectations, feelings, memories	non-utilitarian quality; expectations; emotion	satisfies psychological needs; motivating	metrics of user experience; experience design methods
Control	interactive minimization of error against some reference	feedforward; feedback; reference; system; dynamics	rapid and stable conver- gence to target state	executable simulations of interactive control tasks

Table I in the paper

Interaction-as-dialogue

- Interaction is a cyclic process of communication
- Key phenomena are mapping and feedback
- Good interaction is understandable and natural
- Evaluation can be done as guessability studies or walkthrough of phases



Norman 1986

Interaction-as-transmission

- Interaction is a about sending messages over a noisy channel
- Key phenomena are messages (bits), sender/receiver
- Goodness of interaction is about maximal throughput of information

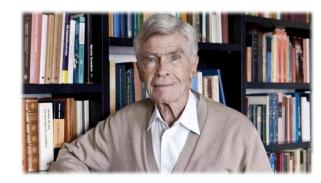
$$TP = \frac{1}{y} \sum_{i=1}^{y} \left(\frac{1}{x} \sum_{j=1}^{x} \frac{IDe_{ij}}{MT_{ij}} \right)$$

Differences in viewing interaction

- What is the human?
 - Material-social context vs. end-effectors
- What is the computer?
 - Input-output vs. tool-task unity
- Where is the boundary of interaction?
 - Seconds of low-level interaction vs. expectations/memories
- What is good?
 - Interaction should be natural vs. interaction should be high-throughput

_	View of interaction	Key phenomena and con-	Good interaction	Example support for
Concept		structs		evaluation and design
Dialogue	a cyclic process of commu- nication acts and their inter- pretations	mappings between UI and in- tentions; feedback from the UI; turn taking	understandable; simple, natural; direct	methods/concepts for guessability, feedback, mapping; walkthroughs
Transmis- sion	a sender sending a message over a noisy channel	messages (bits); sender and receiver; noisy channels	maximum throughput of information	metrics and models of user performance
Tool use	a human that uses tools to manipulate and act in the world	mediation by tools; directness of acting in the world; activity as a unit of analysis	useful and transparent tools; amplification of human capabilities	compatibility in instrumental interaction; break down analysis
Optimal behavior	adapting behavior to goals, task, UI, and capabilities	rationality; constraints; preferences; utility; strategies	improves or reaches max- imum or satisfactory utility	models of choice, foraging, and adaptation
Embodi- ment	acting and being in situations of a material and social world	intentionality; context; coupling	provides resources for and supports fluent participation in the world	studies in the wild; thick description
Experience	an ongoing stream of expectations, feelings, memories	non-utilitarian quality; expecta- tions; emotion	satisfies psychological needs; motivating	metrics of user experience; experience design methods
Control	interactive minimization of error against some reference	feedforward; feedback; reference; system; dynamics	rapid and stable conver- gence to target state	executable simulations of interactive control tasks

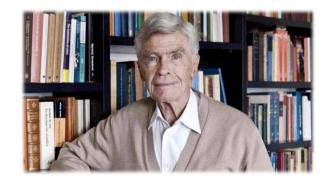
- Determination of different types:
- Causal
- Teleological
- Mechanical
- Statistical
- Structural
- Dialectical
- Etc.



Bunge (1979)

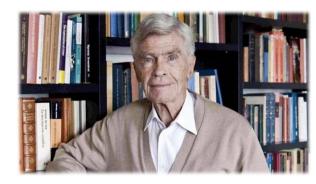
- Determination of different types:
- Causal
- Teleological
- Mechanical
- Statistical
- Structural
- Dialectical
- Etc.





Bunge (1979)

- Determination of different types:
- Causal
- Teleological
- Mechanical ← Interaction-as-dialogue
- Statistical
- Structural
- Dialectical
- Etc.



Bunge (1979)

- Determination of different types:
- Causal
- Teleological
- Mechanical
- Statistical
- Structural
- Dialectical
- Etc.

Interaction-as-optimal-behavior



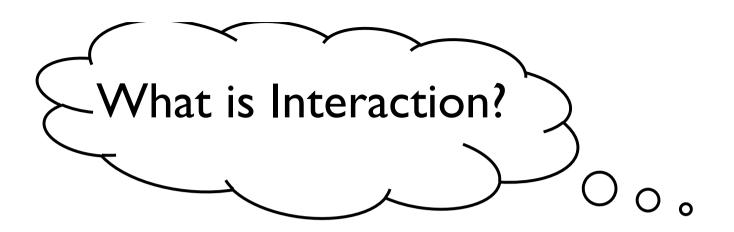
Bunge (1979)

Practical Implications

- Views of interaction are tools
- Perspective switching
- Table I for a quick overview

Work to do

- We need more propositions about interaction
 - A proposition (Dubin 1969) is a theoretical statement that links constructs, boundary conditions, and the overall state of a system
- Many alternative views of interaction can be articulated or extracted from the literature
- The relation between concepts of interaction and design needs more work
 - Views are either high-determinancy or adequate scope



- ... a form of mutual determination
- ... at least seven views of scope, key phenomena, goodness, etc.
- ... a tool for thinking about your work
- ... an opportunity to move HCI forward as a scientific field

Kasper Hornbæk (kash@di.ku.dk, @khornbaek) & Antti Oulasvirta (antti.oulasvirta@aalto.fi, @oulasvirta)

Credits

- Supported by ERC consolidator grants 648785 and 637991
- Images from unsplash, flickr, and wikipedia (all creative commons license)

