

# Human Factors Literature Review

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# The literature review included 200 papers

- ◆ Goal of Literature Review
  - ◆ To educate the team members
  - ◆ To stimulate discussion and generate ideas on
    - ◆ Application evaluation
    - ◆ User interviews and knowledge elicitation
  - ◆ To look for gaps in the current methodologies
- ◆ Summary of Paper Types
  - ◆ Evaluations of specific pieces of software
  - ◆ Studies of and proposals for standard evaluation methodologies
  - ◆ Systematization of different aspects of evaluation
  - ◆ Studies of analysts' workflow and environment

# Talk Outline

## General InfoViz Issues

Design Issues

Evaluation Issues

## Task Types

Knowledge Tasks

Analytic Functions

## Methodologies

Qualitative

Quantitative

Tools

# General Information Visualization Issues

- ♦ Issues for Design Methodologies
  - ♦ Faulty Assumptions (Ackoff88)
    - ♦ Management's most critical information need is for more relevant information
    - ♦ If managers have all the information they need, they will perform better
  - ♦ Societal Responsibilities of Developers (Beusmans89, Shneiderman91)
  - ♦ Dealing with Uncertainty (Amaro4, Ellis06)

# General Information Visualization Issues

- ♦ Issues for Evaluation
  - ♦ Diversity of data sets (Ellis06)
  - ♦ Complexity of visualizations (Ellis06)
  - ♦ **IDEA:** Radical diversity between old and new software
  - ♦ Variability among analysts and their tasks
    - ♦ Makes choosing an appropriate subject pool difficult.  
Makes generalization difficult. Some software might help some people and hinder others (Greitzer05)
  - ♦ Need for validation and methodology (Craft05)
  - ♦ Creation rather than adherence to standards (Craft05)
  - ♦ Domain specificity of representations (Amar04)

# Tasks Aided by Information Visualization

- ♦ Knowledge Tasks
  - ♦ High level goals related to the problem as opposed to the data.
- ♦ Analytic Functions
  - ♦ Things one does to the data in order to accomplish Knowledge Tasks

# Knowledge Tasks

- ♦ Exposing Uncertainty (Amaro4)
- ♦ Concretize Relationships (Amaro4)
- ♦ Formulate Cause and Effect (Amaro4, Teoh03)
- ♦ Determination of Domain Parameters (Amaro4)
- ♦ Multivariate Explanation (Amaro4)
- ♦ Confirm Hypotheses (Amaro4)
- ♦ Answering questions you didn't know you had (Plaisanto4, Teoh03)
- ♦ Looking at the same data from different perspectives over a long time period (Plaisanto4)
- ♦ Discovery of Patterns (Teoh03)

# Analytic Functions

- ♦ Retrieve Value (Amaro5, Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Valiatio6, Arditoo6)
- ♦ Filter (Amaro5, Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Arditoo6)
- ♦ Compute Derived Value (Amaro5)
- ♦ Find Extremum (Amaro5)
- ♦ Sort (Amaro5, Valiatio6)
- ♦ Characterize Distribution (Amaro5, Valiatio6)
- ♦ Find Anomalies (Amaro5)
- ♦ Cluster (Amaro5, Valiatio6)
- ♦ Correlate (Amaro5, Valiatio6)
- ♦ Overview (Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Arditoo6)
- ♦ Zoom (Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Arditoo6)
- ♦ **IDEA:** Pan or Scroll
- ♦ Relate (Crafto5, Shneiderman96)
- ♦ History of the analytic process (Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Arditoo6)
- ♦ Extract important findings (Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Arditoo6)
- ♦ Identify/Find (Valiatio6)
- ♦ Distinguish (Valiatio6)

# Evaluation Methodologies

- ♦ Quantitative
- ♦ Qualitative
- ♦ Tools

# Evaluation Methodologies

## Quantitative

- ◆ Simulation/Human Performance Modeling (Baines04)
  - ◆ EPIC – predicting performance in multi-modal high-performance tasks (Kieras97)
- ◆ Average Response Time (Nijim05)
- ◆ Average Throughput (Nijim05, Andrews06)
- ◆ Controlled experiments comparing design elements (Plaisant04)
- ◆ Controlled experiments comparing two or more tools (Plaisant04, Lam08)
- ◆ Eye Tracking (Huango8, Kornero4, Shen08)
  - ◆ **IDEA:** Which aspects of the display draw attention? Are those the most important?
  - ◆ **IDEA:** How long does it take an analyst to spot the relevant information in a display?
  - ◆ **IDEA:** How long do users look at a piece of information before deciding what to do with it?
- ◆ Event-related potentials (Verwey96)

# Evaluation Methodologies

## Quantitative (cont.)

- ◆ Measurements of Cognitive Load (Huang08, Verwey96)
  - ◆ Primary and/or secondary task performance
  - ◆ Subjective assessments of workload
  - ◆ Physiological measures
- ◆ Size Metrics (Bertinio06)
- ◆ Visual Effectiveness Metrics (Bertinio06)
- ◆ Feature Preservation Metrics (Bertinio06)
- ◆ **IDEA:** How long does it take to complete a task or subtask?
- ◆ **IDEA:** How many documents can an analyst find/sort/read in a given amount of time?
- ◆ **IDEA:** How many iterations of a search are needed to find all of the relevant information?
- ◆ **IDEA:** How much relevant information is missed?
- ◆ **IDEA:** How many times are the same actions repeated?

# Evaluation Methodologies

## Qualitative

- ♦ Heuristic Evaluation (Frokjaero8, Zuk06, Nielsen93)
- ♦ Cognitive Walk Through
  - ♦ **IDEA**: Augment existing evaluations of Analyst's work flow with more formal methods.
- ♦ Think aloud testing (Frokjaero8, Andrewso6, Wharton94)
- ♦ Case studies of tools in realistic settings (Plaisanto4)
- ♦ MILC (Multi-dimensional in-depth long-term case studies) (Valiatio6, Lamo8, Andrewso6, Shneiderman06)
- ♦ Process Centric Evaluation (McNee08)
- ♦ Grounded Evaluation – evaluation in context (Isenbergo8)
- ♦ Log file evaluation (Rester06)
- ♦ Focus Group (Resero6, Mazza06)
- ♦ Maintaining concentration (Shneiderman05)
- ♦ Metaphors of Thinking (Frokjaero8, Johnson91)

# Methodologies for Evaluation

- ♦ Tools
  - ♦ Benchmark Data sets and Tasks (Plaisant04)
    - ♦ **IDEA**: benchmark performance on some data set with and without NGC tools.
  - ♦ Toolkits and development tools (Plaisant04)
  - ♦ Threat Stream Generator (Whiting08, Whiting06)

# Possible NGC HF Research Direction

- ♦ Measure cognitive load using secondary task performance
  - ♦ Advantages
    - ♦ Can be used as a general tool across many different kinds of visualizations
    - ♦ Indicates how easy or difficult it is to use the software
  - ♦ If more cognitive resources are available while using the new software, those resources can be used for more in-depth processing of the data.
    - ♦ Errors should be less likely and gaining new insights into the data should be more likely

# Summary Slide

- ♦ Goal of Literature Review
  - ♦ To educate the team members
    - ♦ **We read and discussed about 200 papers**
  - ♦ To stimulate discussion and generate ideas on
    - ♦ Application evaluation
      - ♦ **Examined different types of evaluations**
    - ♦ User interviews and knowledge elicitation
      - ♦ **Discussed some methodologies for this**
      - ♦ **Read some papers that were about IC specifically**
  - ♦ To look for gaps in the current methodologies
    - ♦ **These are the next steps – we are already discussing possibilities**

# Time for Discussion

- ♦ How do we know if the NGC tools . . .
  - ♦ save analysts time?
  - ♦ reduce effort?
  - ♦ help to minimize errors?
  - ♦ enable analyses that weren't possible before?
  - ♦ change the analysts' work flow?
  - ♦ account for differences in individual analysts' styles
- ♦ How do we know if the NGC team's evaluation . . .
  - ♦ has a large enough sample size
  - ♦ does a fair comparison between old and new ways of doing things.