

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 (Elliso6)
 - ♦ Complexity of visualizations (Elliso6)
 - ♦ **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, Teoho3)
- ♦ Determination of Domain Parameters (Amaro4)
- ♦ Multivariate Explanation (Amaro4)
- ♦ Confirm Hypotheses (Amaro4)
- ♦ Answering questions you didn't know you had (Plaisant04, Teoho3)
- ♦ Looking at the same data from different perspectives over a long time period (Plaisant04)
- ♦ Discovery of Patterns (Teoho3)

Analytic Functions

- ♦ Retrieve Value (Amaro5, Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Valiatio6, Ardito06)
- ♦ Filter (Amaro5, Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Ardito06)
- ♦ 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, Ardito06)
- ♦ Zoom (Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Ardito06)
- ♦ **IDEA:** Pan or Scroll
- ♦ Relate (Crafto5, Shneiderman96)
- ♦ History of the analytic process (Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Ardito06)
- ♦ Extract important findings (Crafto5, Shneiderman96, Ardito06)
- ♦ 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 (Huang08, Korner04, 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 (Bertini06)
- ♦ Visual Effectiveness Metrics (Bertini06)
- ♦ Feature Preservation Metrics (Bertini06)
- ♦ **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, Andrews06, Wharton94)
- ♦ Case studies of tools in realistic settings (Plaisant04)
- ♦ MILC (Multi-dimensional in-depth long-term case studies) (Valiatio6, Lamo8, Andrews06, Shneiderman06)
- ♦ Process Centric Evaluation (McNee08)
- ♦ Grounded Evaluation – evaluation in context (Isenberg08)
- ♦ 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.