Pen-Based Gestural User Interfaces

Lecture #6: Gestures Joseph J. LaViola Jr. Fall 2008

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What is a Pen Gesture?

- Simple ink stroke or strokes to convey an idea
 - fast to perform
 - easy to remember
- Typically disappear after they are recognized
- Supports in-band interaction



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Gesture Types

- Single stroke
- Multi-stroke
 - compound gestures
 - punctuated gestures
- Trade-off in recognition between single and multiple stroke gestures
- Used in
 - modeling
 - command languages
 - invoking interface widgets



Single stroke gesture



Multi-stroke gesture

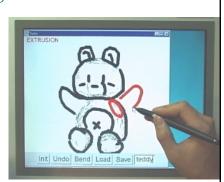
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Gestures in Modeling

- Used in 2D/3D object modeling
- Distinction between sketch-based modeling and gestures in modeling
- Used to
 - create geometry
 - manipulate geometry
 - guidance for computational algorithms



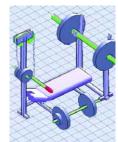
 $www-ui.is.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/\sim\!takeo/research/teddy/teddy.htm$

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SKETCH

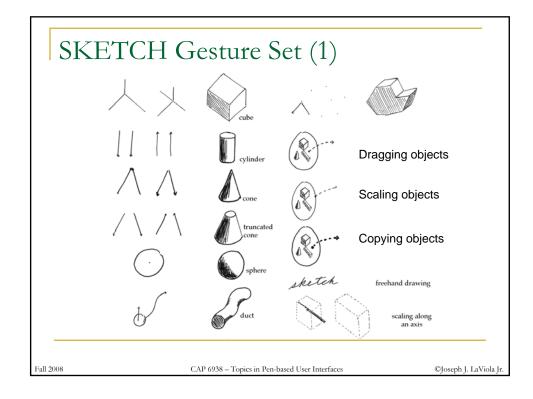
- Seminal work by Zeleznik et al. (1996)
- Conceptual modeling
- Uses simple lines and curves to build geometric primitives
 - cubes, cylinders. pyramids, etc...
- No machine learning-based recognition used
 - simple FSA
- Does make use of modifier keys

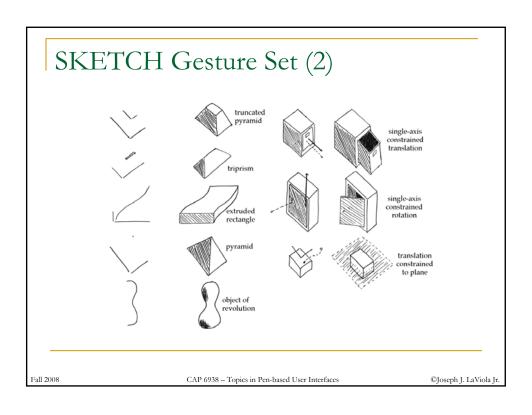


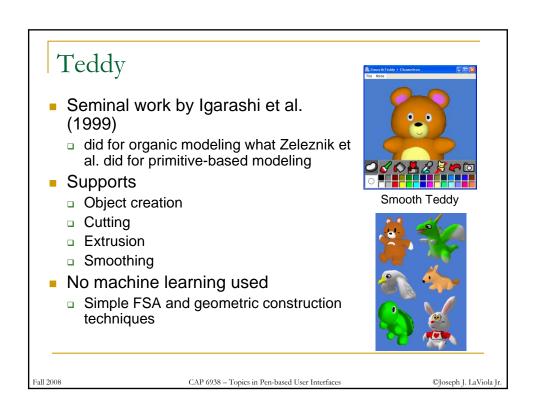


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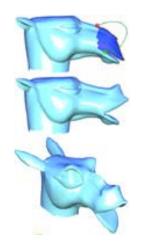






Surface/Mesh Editing

- Fine line between sketching and gestures
- Uses simple gesture as input to a surface editing algorithm
- This type of approach has been used for image processing as well
 - see work of Salesin



Nealen et al. (2005)

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Gestures as Command Languages

- Gestural commands
 - replace traditional WIMP user interfaces
 - also used to invoke interface widgets
- Notion of in-band gestures
 - invoking commands and operations at the location of interaction
 - contrasts with having to move to top/side of the screen to press a button or find a menu item
- Used in
 - entering text
 - text editing
 - note taking
 - mathematical apps
 - etc...

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Graffiti

- Language for entering text
- Maps to keyboard
- Used with Palm Pilot
- Single stroke language
 - Has prefix for some symbols
- Takes a while to learn



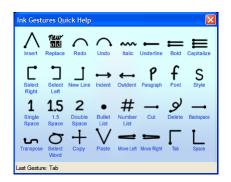
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Text Editing

- Example of a gesture set taken from real world and developed for pen computers
- Natural connection between pencil and paper and computer



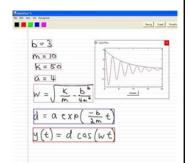
www.jumpingminds.com

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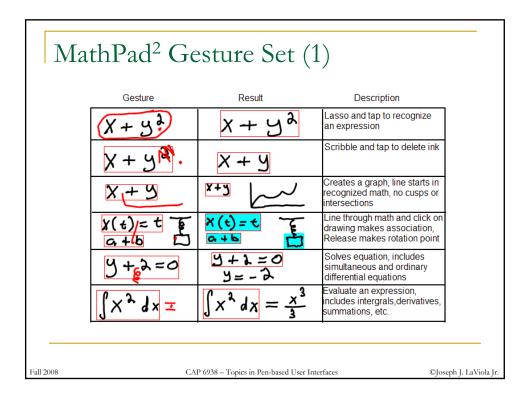
$MathPad^2$

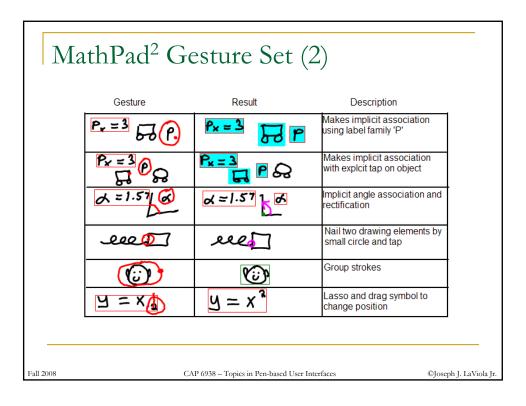
- Simple gesture set for
 - invoking operations
 - manipulating ink
- Uses notion of punctuated gestures
 - multi-stroke (gesture + punctuation)
 - makes use of context
- Why?
 - reduce number of gestures
 - overload appropriate gestures
 - reduce conflicts

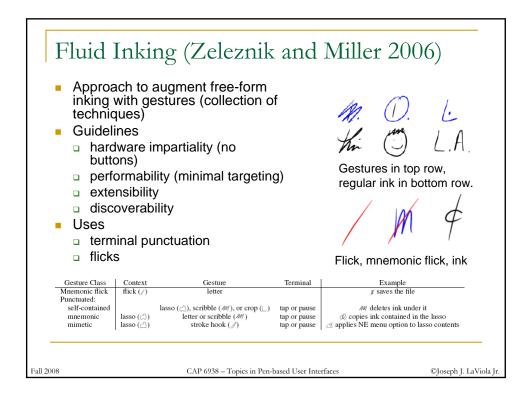


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Recognizing Gestures

- FSA's and simple primitive operators
 - conditionals and saving state from one event trigger to another
 - Operators can be features
 - same features used in machine learning!
 - features must be excellent discriminators
- Machine learning techniques
 - SVMs, K-nearest neighbor, AdaBoost
 - more on this soon!

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Anatomy of a Gesture

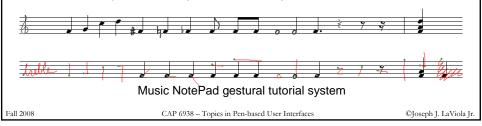
```
Input: Strokes s_{i-1} and s_{i-2}, a bounding box threshold \epsilon_{box}, and a line
                                                difference threshold \epsilon_{diff}.
 Detecting and equal
                                                Output: True or false.
 sign
                                                DetectEqualSign(s_{i-1}, s_{i-2}, \epsilon_{box}, \epsilon_{diff})
                                                          P \leftarrow Points(s_{i-1})
                                                          Q \leftarrow Points(s_{i-2})
                                                        b_1 \leftarrow BoundingBox(s_{i-1})
                                                        b_2 \leftarrow BoundingBox(s_{i-2})
                                                         \begin{array}{l} slen_1 \leftarrow \sum_{i=2}^n \|P_i - P_{i-1}\| \\ slen_2 \leftarrow \sum_{i=2}^n \|Q_i - Q_{i-1}\| \\ if \quad slen_1 > \frac{\epsilon_{box} \sqrt{Width(b_1)^2 + Height(b_1)^2}}{\epsilon_{box} \sqrt{Width(b_2)^2 + Height(b_2)^2}} \end{array}
                                                             return false
                                                          \mathbf{if} \ \mathit{Width}(b_1) < \mathit{Height}(b_1) \ \mathbf{or} \ \mathit{Width}(b_2) < \mathit{Height}(b_2)
                                                (9)
                                                (10)
                                                             return false
Note that as the gesture
                                                (11)
                                                          \mathit{diff}_1 = |X(P_1) - X(Q_1)|
set increases the more
                                                (12)
                                                          diff_2 = |X(P_n) - X(Q_n)|
tests you typically have
                                                (13)
                                                          if LineOverlap(P_1, P_n, Q_1, Q_n) and diff_1 < \epsilon_{diff} and diff_2 < \epsilon_{diff}
                                                (14)
                                                            return true
to employ to avoid
                                                          else
                                                (15)
conflicts.
                                                (16)
                                                              return false
```

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Learning Gestures

- How many gestures is too many?
- Learning strategies
 - Simple tutorials/manuals
 - Gesture practice tools
 - color coding (useful for multi-stroke gestures)
 - Showing gestures through animations
- Techniques not proven open research area



Readings

- Zeleznik, R., K. Herndon, and J. Hughes. SKETCH: An Interface for Sketching 3D Scenes. *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH'96*, ACM Press, 163-170, 1996.
- Igarashi, T., S. Matsuoka, and H. Tanaka. Teddy: A Sketching Interface for 3D Freeform Design. *Proceedings of* SIGGRAPH'99, ACM Press, 409-416, 1999.
- Robert Zeleznik and Timothy Miller. Fluid Inking: Augmenting the Medium of Free-Form Inking with Gestures. In *Graphics Interface*. Canadian Human-Computer Communications Society, p 155-162, June 2006.

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