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Influence Power Factor for User Interface Recommendation System

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Agenda

Motivation

Problem formalization Interface definition Influence power idea Components features Component influence factor Data structure Recommender System Influence power evaluation

Conclusions



Motivation



Figure: Graph of "Internet users per 100 inhabitants 1997 to 2017", years on the x axis, number of users on the y axis, according to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



Motivation



Figure: Graph of "Registered Web Sites, according to http://www.internetlivestats.com



- User interface structure
- Ranking and reordering
- Knowledge about users and their preferences



Following formalism is used to identify heterogeneous structures:

 $\{e\} = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ – set of e elements (not changeable, sequence is irrelevant),

 $(e) = (e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ – tuple of e elements (not changeable, sequence is relevant),

 $\langle e \rangle = \langle e_1, \dots, e_n \rangle$ – list of e elements (changeable, sequence is relevant).



Problem formalization Interface definition

Interface I is defined as

$$I = \{s\} = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$$
(1)

where each state s is defined as tuple built from set of components C and a template t.

$$s = (C, t) \tag{2}$$

where

$$C = \{c\} = \langle c_1, \dots, c_n \rangle \tag{3}$$

and

$$t = \langle r \rangle. \tag{4}$$



Influence power idea

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Influence power idea

Item 1 Item 2	Item 3 🍐 Ite	m 4 Item 5
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Figure: Simplified physical adjustment affecting Influence Power



Problem formalization Components features

The component c is built from reference to region r, applied design characteristics d and a link l:

$$c = (r, d, l) \tag{5}$$

where

$$d = (P, a_a, a_m) \tag{6}$$

- P is a list of properties,
- a_a is additive influence power adjustment factor,
- ▶ *a_m* multiplicative influence power adjustment factor.



Problem formalization Components features

The set of properties is defined as:

$$P = \{p\} = \langle p_1, \dots, p_n \rangle \tag{7}$$

where each property is a tuple of feature list F and value list V:

$$p = (F, V) \tag{8}$$

where:

$$F = \langle f_1, \dots, f_n \rangle \tag{9}$$

$$V = \langle v \rangle = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle.$$
(10)



Problem formalization Component influence factor

The proposed factor is built according to following formula:

$$cip = pip + dip \tag{11}$$

where:

cip – component influence power,

pip – position influence power,

dip - design characteristic influence power.



Data structure



Figure: Database structure for data retrieval system expressed in AML



Influence power evaluation

$$L = [l_{ij}] \tag{12}$$

where each l_{ij} is computed according to following equation

$$l_{ij} = (c_s, c_e, cip) \tag{13}$$

where:

 c_s – start component in the link,

 c_e – end component in the link,

cip – computed influence power.



Influence power evaluation



15/19



Interface Design Effectiveness – IDE matrix for each of states as:

$$IDE = [ide_{ij}] \tag{14}$$

where each ide_{ij} is computed according to following equation

$$ide_{ij} = (c_s, c_e, uu) \tag{15}$$

where:

- c_s start component in the link,
- c_e end component in the link,
- uu user usage.



Influence power evaluation



Figure: Algorithm for user interface effectiveness assessment



Conclusions

the paper introduces general idea for definition of interfaces based on elements such as:

- templates,
- regions,
- characteristics components,
- interface states,
- the framework that may be used for evaluating of interfaces design and algorithms that aim at its recommendation is proposed,
- the effectiveness of interface design is assessed through computation of *IDE* matrices,
- the general algorithm for interface recommendation system evaluation has been proposed.



Thank you for your attention