Formal Methods for Interactive Systems

Part 3 — Task Analysis

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Tasks and Task Analysis

Task: the activity that has to be performed to achieve a goal

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Task Analysis: the process of analysing the way people perform tasks:

- what people do
- what things they work with
- what they must know

Method for Task analysis General Method

- observe the user's behaviour
- collect unstructured lists of words and actions
- organise using notation or diagrams

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Focus on the user's objective obsevable behaviour rather than on the user's internal mental model However, it might involve building a conceptual model

Purpose of Task Analysis

 production of training material and documentation

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- production of training material and documentation
- contribute to the design of a new system
 - building a conceptual model
 - generation of user interfaces

Approaches to Task Analysis Three different approaches:

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Approaches to Task Analysis

Three different approaches:

- task decomposition
- knowledge-based techniques
- entity-relationship-based analysis

Task Decomposition

- describe the actions people do
- structure them within task-subtask hierarchy
- describe order of subtasks

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Hierarchical Task Analysis (HTA)

- text and diagrams to show hierarchy
- plans to describe order

HTA: Textual Notation Hierarchy description:

- 0. make a cup of tea
 - 1. boil water
 - 2. empty pot
 - 3. put tea leaves in pot
 - 4. pour in boiling water
 - 5. wait 5 minutes
 - 6. pour tea

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Plans

Plan 0. do 1 at the same time, if pot is full do 2 then do 3 - 4 - 5after 5 minutes do 6

Generating the Hierarchy

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- group tasks into higher level tasks
- decompose lower level tasks further

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How to know when to stop?

Stopping rules:

- Simplicity: Is the task simple enough?
- Purpose: Is the task relevant?
- Motor Action: lowest sensible level

HTA: Diagrammatic Notation



HTA: Decomposition



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HTA: Domain Expert



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put kettle

on stove

fill kettle



turn off gas

wait for kettle ____to boil

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pour tea













HTA: Further Decompositions



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HTA: Further Decompositions



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HTA: Final Decomposition



HTA: Fixed Sequence



HTA: Optional Tasks



HTA: Waiting for Events





HTA: Time-sharing





Decomposition Heuristics

- paired actions
 e.g., turn on and turn on gas
- restructure/balance e.g., generate make pot and decompose pour tea
- generalise

e.g., from make a cup of tea to make cups of tea

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- list actions performed
- build taxomomies of them

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Technique: Task Analysis for Knowledge Description — TAKD A. Cerone, UNU-IIST – p.24/38

Example: Kitchen Items kitchen items preparation bowl, plate, chopping board cooking frying pan, casserole, saucepan dining plate, soup bowl, casserole, glass

TDH notation **TDH** — Task Descriptive Hierarchy kitchen item OR preparation bowl, plate, chopping board cooking frying pan, casserole, saucepan dining plate, soup bowl, casserole, glass



Uniqueness Rule: A complete TDH can distinguish any two specific objects



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kitchen item/function{dining(for food)/shape(dished)}/ KRG — Knowledge Representation Grammar



kitchen item/function{dining(for drink)/shape(dished)}/ KRG — Knowledge Representation Grammar



kitchen item/function{preparation,dining(for food)/shape(flat)}/ KRG — Knowledge Representation Grammar

Faxomomy of Actions
kitchen job OR
preparation
beating, mixing
cooking
frying, boiling, baking
dining
pouring, eating, drinking

ER-based techniques

Entity-Relationship Based Techniques

- list objects used in tasks
- list actions performed
- define relationships between object and actions

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Entity-Relationship Based Techniques

- list objects used in tasks
- list actions performed
- define relationships between object and actions
- similar to techniques used in database and OO
- but includes non-computer entities
- emphasis on domain understanding rather than implementation

Example: Vera's Veggies

- Vera's Veggies a market gardening firm
- owner/manager: Vera
- employes: Sam and Tony
- tools include a tractor Fergie
- two fields and a glasshouse
- new computer controlled irrigation system

 concrete objects simple things: spade, plough, glasshouse

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actors

human: Vera, Sam, Tony, the customers

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 sets: the team = Vera, Sam, Tony

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composite objects
 sets: the team = Vera, Sam, Tony
 tuples: tractor = < Fergie, plough>



An irrigation pump may have:

- status: on/off/faulty
- capacity: 100 litres/minute

Attributes

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However, emphasis on object participation in tasks:

- keep only relevant attributes (e.g., status)
- no need for completeness, but convenient to be initially overinclusive and drop unnecessary attributes later



Agent performs Action to change Patient



AgentperformsActionto changePatientSamplantedthe leeks


AgentperformsActionto changePatientusingInstrumentSamplantedthe leeks



AgentperformsActionto changePatientusingInstrumentSamplantedthe leeksthe leeksthe spadeTonydugthe fieldwiththe spade

Vera		turns o	n the irrigation sy	stem	
Tony		dug	the field	with	the spade
Sam		planted	the leeks		
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irrigation system (control)	is turned on (automatically)			
Vera Indirect agent)	programmed	the irrigation s	system	
Vera (message)	told	Sam	to	
Vera as worker		(agents may act in several rol		voral ralae)
/era as manager				relationes)



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Actions: as worker

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 - IC1: turn on Pump 1 IC2: turn on Pump 2 IC3: turn on Pump 3



 performing of an action Sam dug the carrots

Events

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- spontaneous events the marrow seeds germinated the humidity drops below 25%
- timed events at midnight

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- **Relations** object-object
- location (Pump 1, glasshouse)
- **Relation** action-object
- patient (V3, Sam)
 - Vera tells Sam to dig
- patient (S2, the carrots)
 - Sam digs the carrots ...
- instrument (S2, spade)
 - ... with the spade

Relations action-event

Relations action-event before (V1, M1) — the marrow must be sown before it can germinate before (M1, M2) — the marrow must germinate before it can grow

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IC1: turn on Pump 1

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V2: programme irrigation controller IC1: turn on Pump 1

Relations action-event Relations action-event before (V1, M1) — the marrow must be sown before it can germinate before (M1, M2) the marrow must germinate before it can grow triggers (Ev2, IC1) when it is midnight the control turns on Pump 1 causes (V2, IC1) — the controller turns on Pump1 because Vera programmed it causes (V3, <u>S2</u>) - Sam digs the carrots because Vera told him to do so

V3: tell sam to dig the carrots

S2: dig carrots

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Ordering of events better described using HTA either to analyse order of subtasks and actions annotated with objects or to represent the life-cycle of a specific object

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- documentation and teaching