

# *Formal Methods for Interactive Systems*

Part 6 — Cognitive Models

**Antonio Cerone**

*United Nations University*

*International Institute for Software Technology*

*Macau SAR China*

email: `antonio@iist.unu.edu`

web: `www.iist.unu.edu`

# *Analysis of Interactive Systems*

## Purposes:

- Understand the **internal cognitive processes** of a person performing a task  
⇒ analyse **complexity, learnability, ...**

# *Analysis of Interactive Systems*

## Purposes:

- Understand the **internal cognitive processes** of a person performing a task  
⇒ analyse **complexity, learnability, ...**
- Look at the **observable behaviour** of a person performing a task  
⇒ analyse **requirement capture, interface design, system design, documentation**

# *Cognitive Models* of the **user**

# *Cognitive Models*

of the user

- competence models represent expected behaviour

# *Cognitive Models*

of the user

- **competence models** represent **expected behaviour**
- **performance models** represent and analyse **routine behaviour**

# *Cognitive Models*

of the user

- **competence models** represent **expected behaviour**
- **performance models** represent and analyse **routine behaviour**

deal with three different levels:

- **goal and task hierarchies**: GOMS, Cognitive Complexity Theory (CCT)

# *Cognitive Models*

of the user

- **competence models** represent **expected behaviour**
- **performance models** represent and analyse **routine behaviour**

deal with three different levels:

- **goal and task hierarchies**: GOMS, Cognitive Complexity Theory (CCT)
- **human understanding**: BNF, Task-action Grammar (TAG)



# *Cognitive Models*

of the user

- **competence models** represent **expected behaviour**
- **performance models** represent and analyse **routine behaviour**

deal with three different levels:

- **goal and task hierarchies**: GOMS, Cognitive Complexity Theory (CCT)
- **human understanding**: BNF, Task-action Grammar (TAG)
- **physical/device**: Keystroke-level Model (KLM)

# *Model and Meta-models*

- developed when most interactive systems were command line or at most keyboard and cursor based

# *Model and Meta-models*

- developed when most interactive systems were command line or at most keyboard and cursor based
- how can they deal with **windowed** and **mouse-driven** interface

# *Model and Meta-models*

- developed when most interactive systems were command line or at most keyboard and cursor based
- how can they deal with **windowed** and **mouse-driven** interface
- incorporate implicit and explicit models of **cognitive processing**

# *Model and Meta-models*

- developed when most interactive systems were command line or at most keyboard and cursor based
- how can they deal with **windowed** and **mouse-driven** interface
- incorporate implicit and explicit models of **cognitive processing**
- tend to be competence models

# *Model and Meta-models*

- developed when most interactive systems were command line or at most keyboard and cursor based
- how can they deal with **windowed** and **mouse-driven** interface
- incorporate implicit and explicit models of **cognitive processing**
- tend to be competence models
- **seldom include the system**

# *Model and Meta-models*

- developed when most interactive systems were command line or at most keyboard and cursor based
  - how can they deal with **windowed** and **mouse-driven** interface
  - incorporate implicit and explicit models of **cognitive processing**
  - tend to be competence models
  - **seldom include the system**
- ⇒ need for **meta-model**, expressive and flexible and able to address **performance** and be instantiated as **overall system model**

# *Formal Methods*

- Z and B
- Statecharts
- Petri nets
- Process Algebras
- Temporal Logic
- ...



# *FM Advantages*

- expressive and flexible

# *FM Advantages*

- expressive and flexible
- can describe both User and System

# *FM Advantages*

- expressive and flexible
- can describe both User and System
- address verification ( $\implies$  performance models)

# *FM Advantages*

- expressive and flexible
- can describe both User and System
- address verification ( $\implies$  performance models)
- address safety and security standards

# *Operator Choice Model*

**Scanning:** The operator searches the interface for a certain property.

# *Operator Choice Model*

**Scanning:** The operator searches the interface for a certain property.

**Identification:** The operator identifies part of the interface that may represent the property.

# *Operator Choice Model*

**Scanning:** The operator searches the interface for a certain property.

**Identification:** The operator identifies part of the interface that may represent the property.

**Classification:** The operator

- assesses whether the property is **in need of further interest**;
- if so, gives some form of priority to the property.

# *Operator Choice Model*

**Scanning:** The operator searches the interface for a certain property.

**Identification:** The operator identifies part of the interface that may represent the property.

**Classification:** The operator

- assesses whether the property is **in need of further interest**;
- if so, gives some form of priority to the property.

**Decision** on how to **resolve the situation**.



# *Operator Choice Model*

**Scanning:** The operator searches the interface for a certain property.

**Identification:** The operator identifies part of the interface that may represent the property.

**Classification:** The operator

- assesses whether the property is **in need of further interest**;
- if so, gives some form of priority to the property.

**Decision** on how to **resolve the situation**.

**Action** to be performed as a series of interaction with the interface.

# *OCM for Nuclear Plant*

**Scanning:** The operator scans among each of the individual reactor readouts on the interface **searching for any anomalies.**

**Identification:** The operator identifies a particular readout.

**Classification:** The operator

- assesses whether the identified readout describes a **normal** or **abnormal** operation of the plant;
- if abnormal, gives a priority to the operation according to its urgency to be resolved.

**Decision** on how to **resolve the abnormal situation.**

**Action** to be performed as a series of interaction with the interface and with internal and/or external authorities.

# *OCM for Air Traffic Control*

**Scanning:** The operator scans among each pair of aircraft searching for a pair that may violate separation.

**Identification:** The operator identifies a pair of aircraft.

**Classification:** The operator

- assesses whether the identified pair of aircraft will eventually violate separation (**in conflict**) or not (**not in conflict**);
- if so, gives a priority to the conflict according to its urgency to be resolved.

**Decision** on how to **resolve the conflict**.

**Action** to be performed as a series of interaction with the interface.

# *Operator Choice Model*

**Scanning:** The operator searches the interface for a certain property.

**Identification:** The operator identifies part of the interface that may represent the property.

**Classification:** The operator

- assesses whether the property is **in need of further interest**;
- if so, gives some form of priority to the property.

**Decision** on how to **resolve the situation**.

**Action** to be performed as a series of interaction with the interface.

# Scanning

**Scan:**  
The operator searches the interface for a certain property.



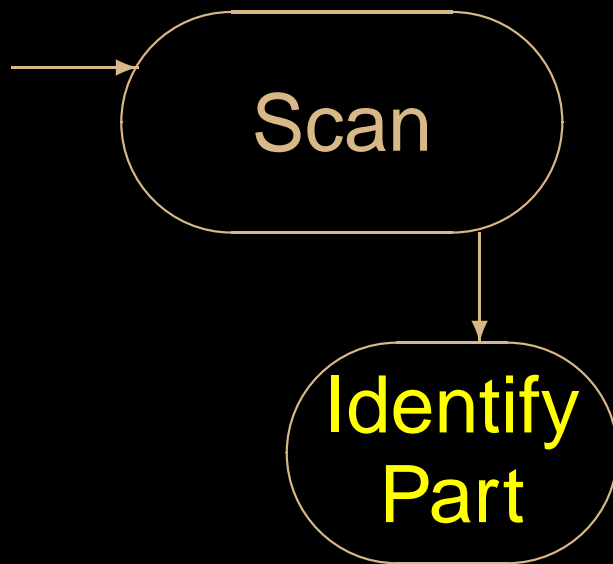
# *Identifying Part*



# Identifying Part

## Identify Part:

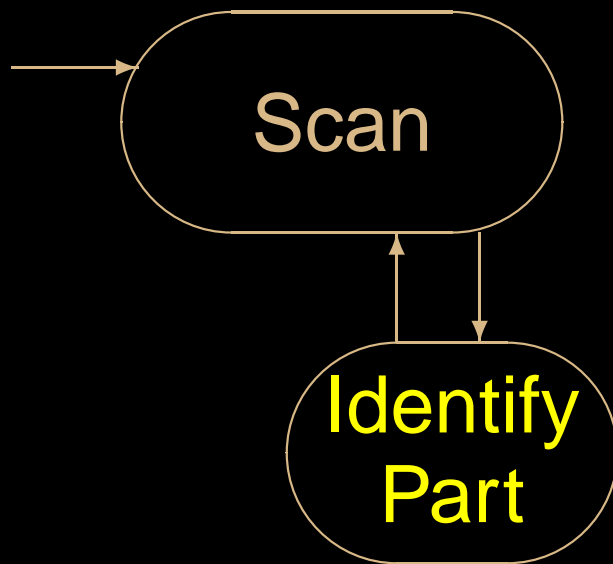
The operator identifies a part  $p$  of the interface that may represent the property of interest.



# Identifying Part

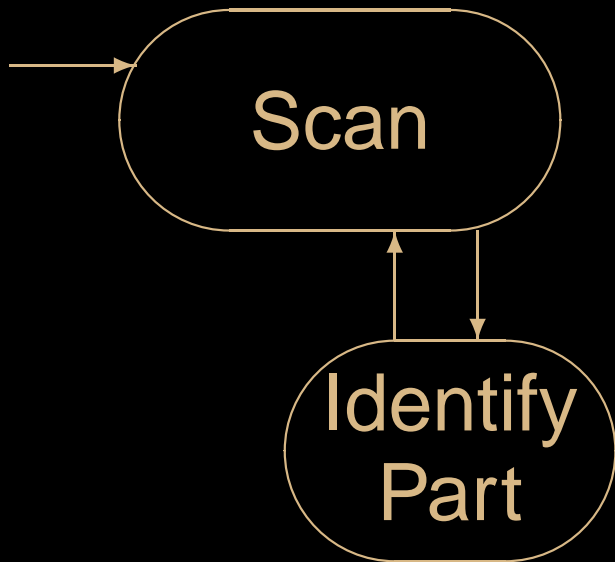
## Identify Part:

The operator identifies a part  $p$  of the interface that may represent the property of interest.

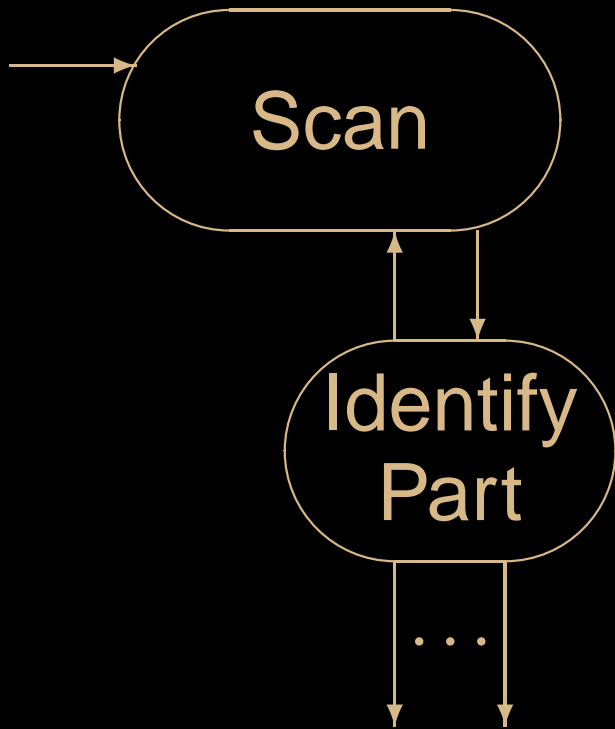




# Classification



# Classification

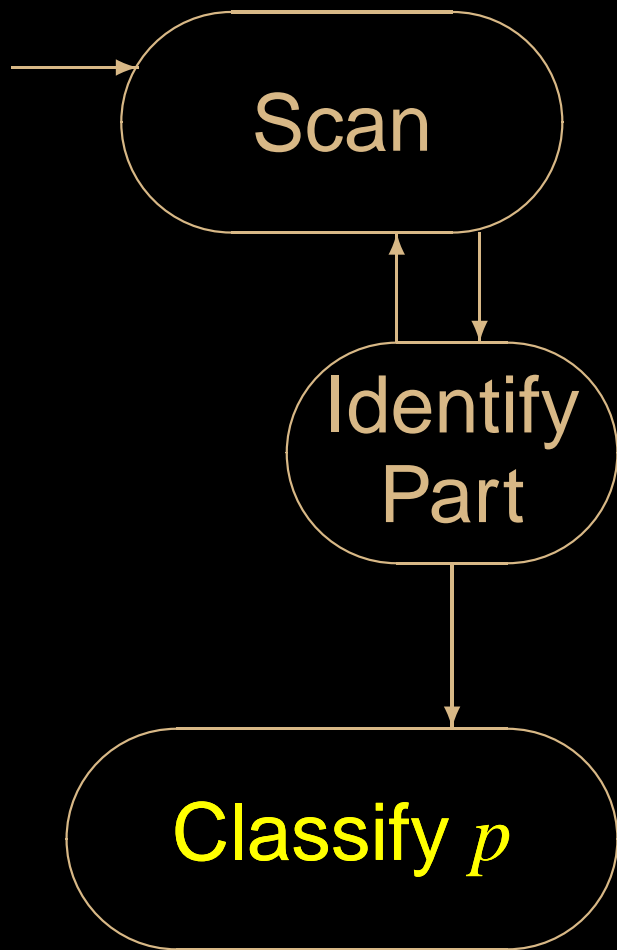


# Classification

## Classify $p$ :

The operator

- assesses whether the property is in need of further interest;
- if so, gives some form of priority to the property.

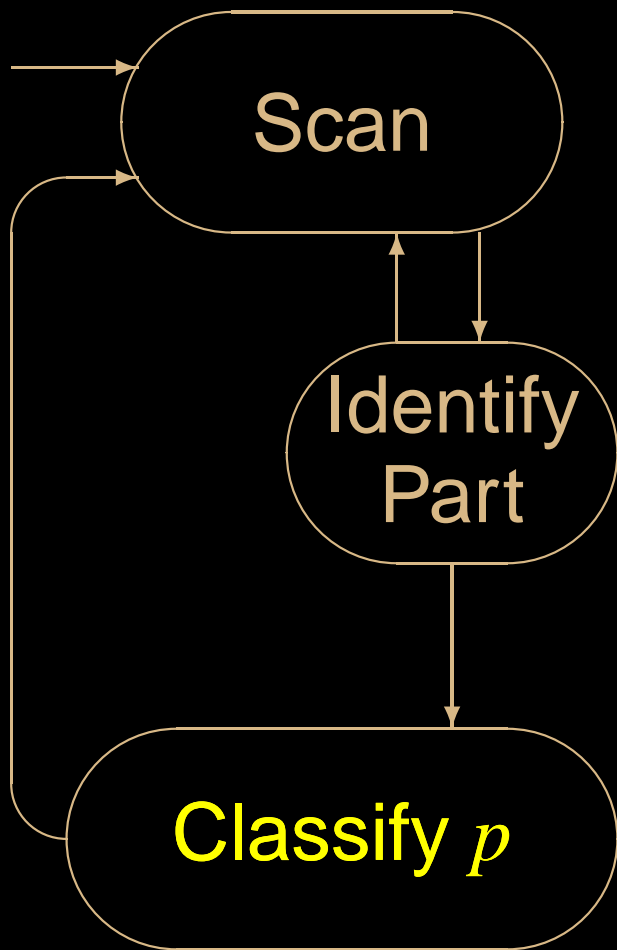


# Classification

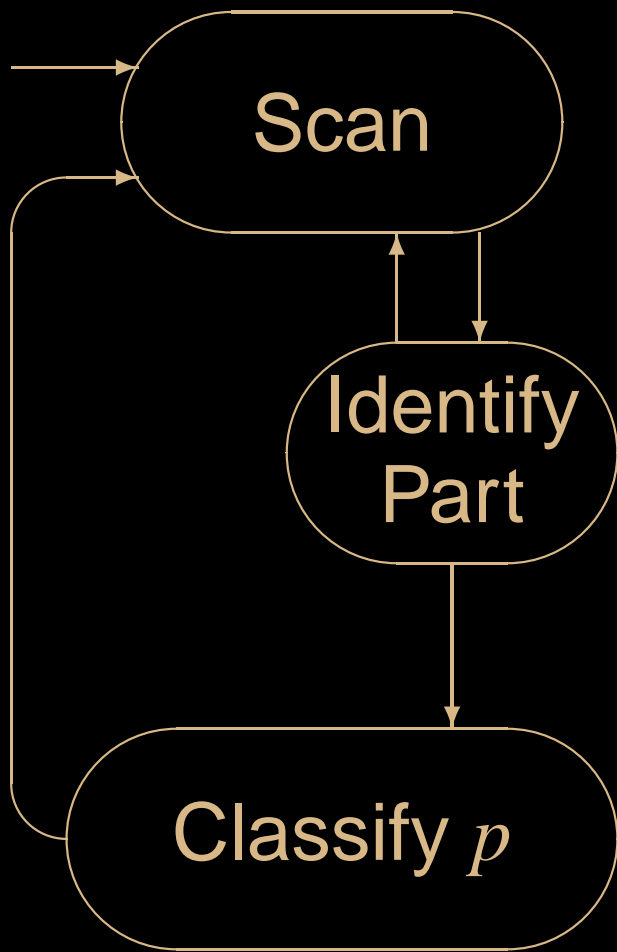
## Classify $p$ :

The operator

- assesses whether the property is in need of further interest;
- if so, gives some form of priority to the property.

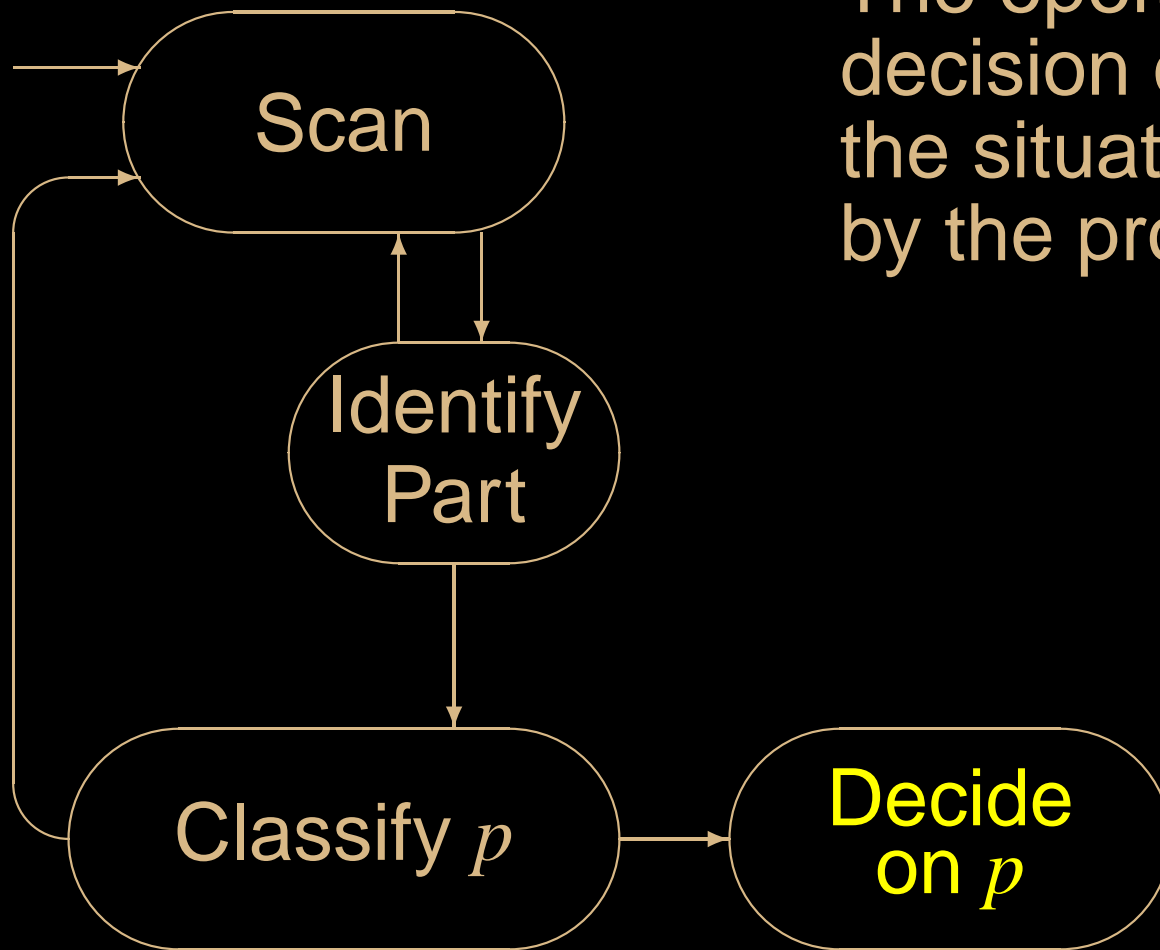


# Decision Making



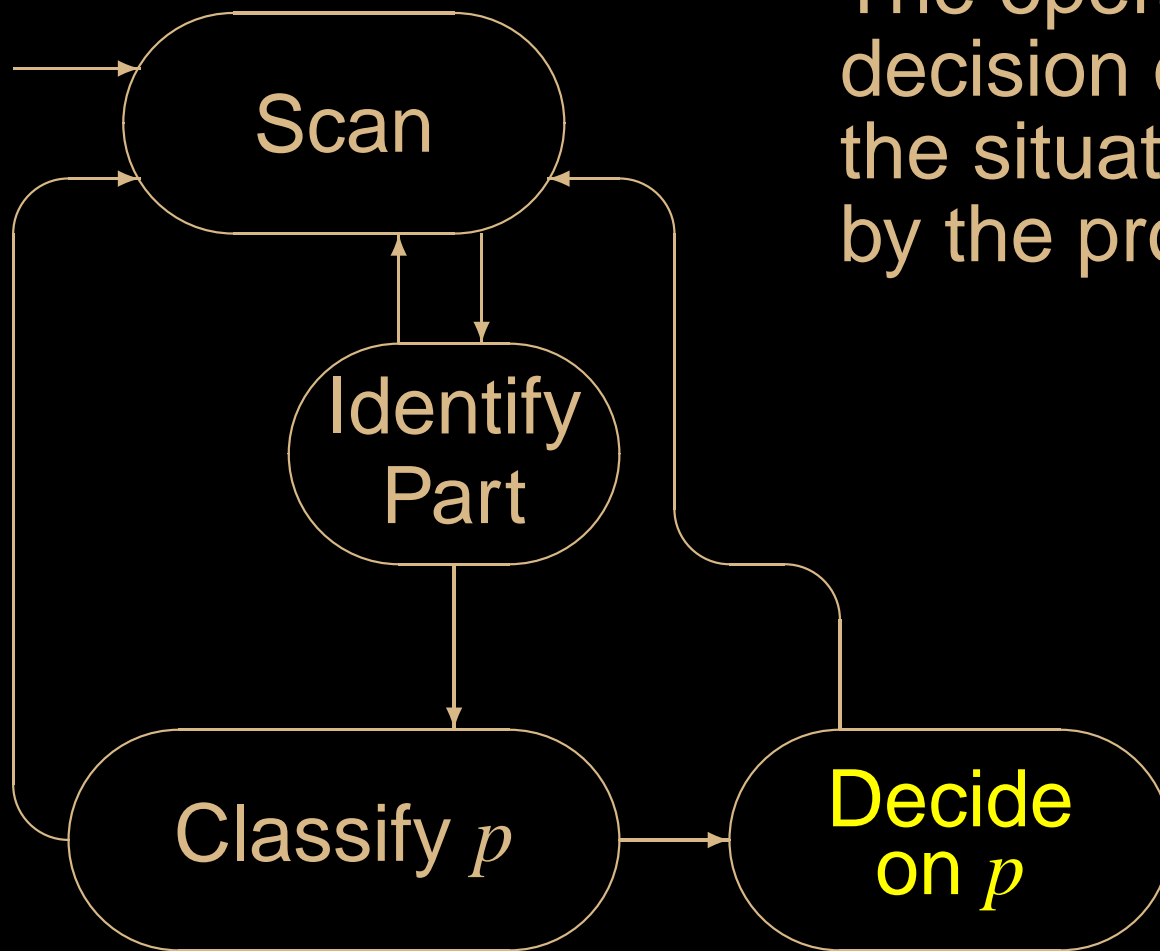
# Decision Making

**Make Decision on  $p$ :**  
The operator makes a decision on how to resolve the situation determined by the property of  $p$ .

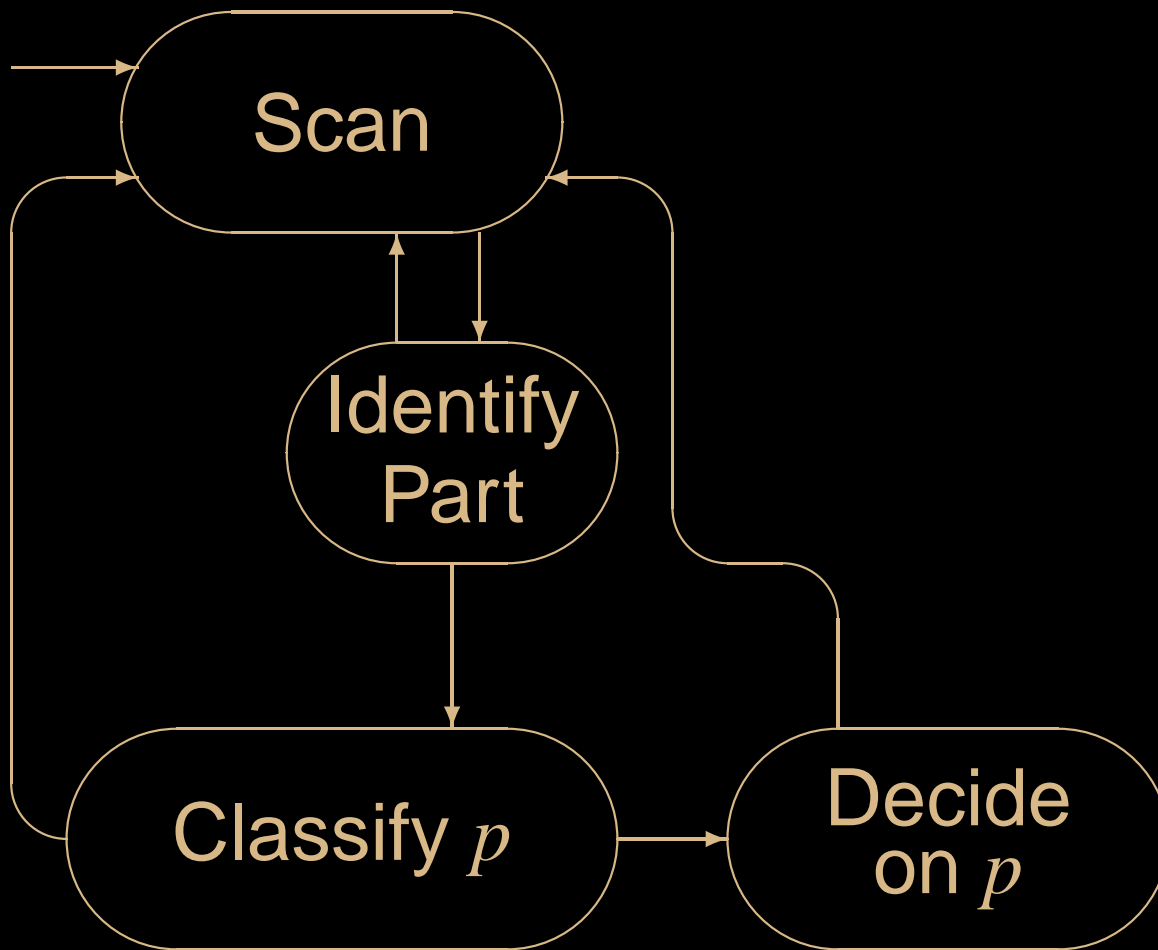


# Decision Making

**Make Decision on  $p$ :**  
The operator makes a decision on how to resolve the situation determined by the property of  $p$ .



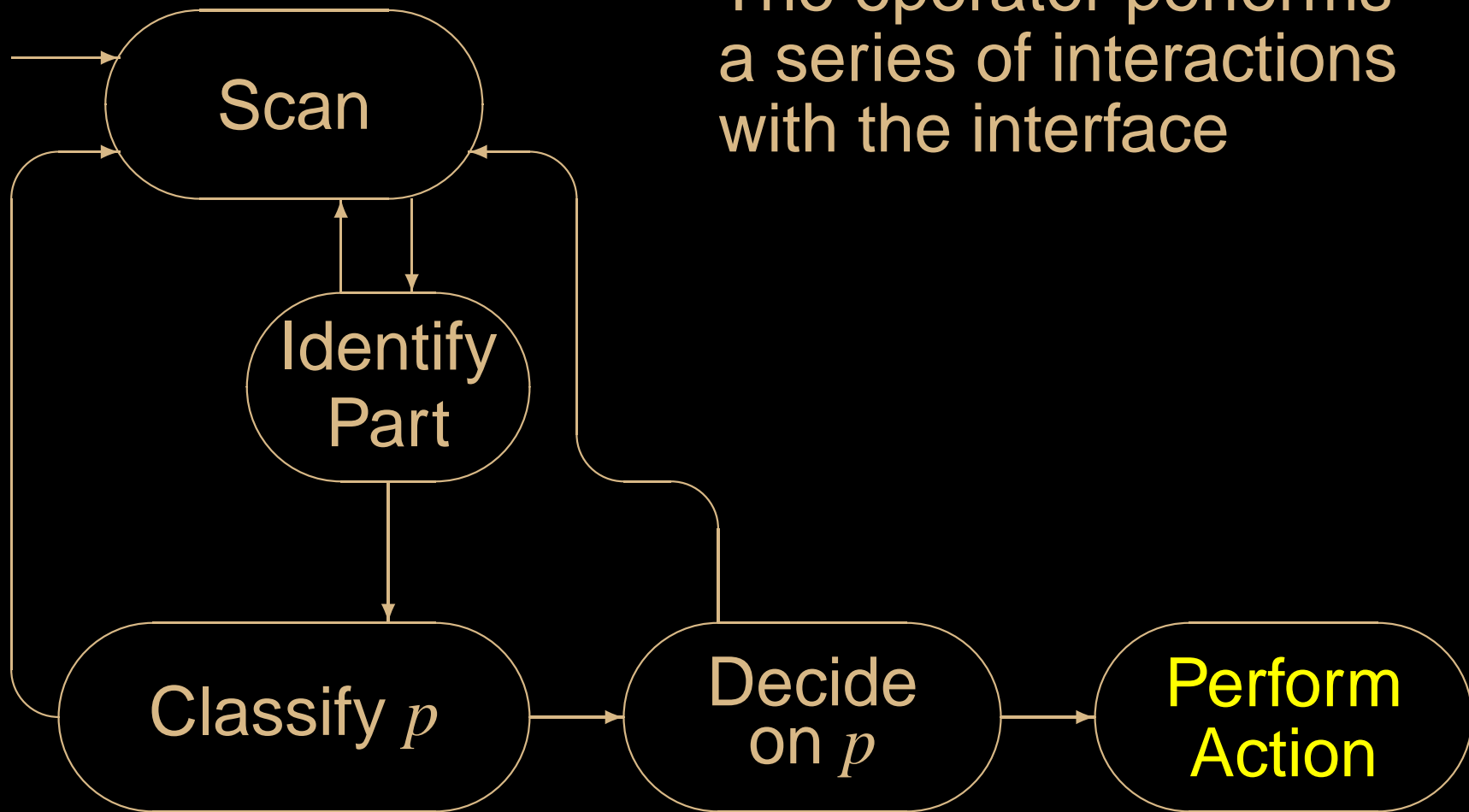
# Action





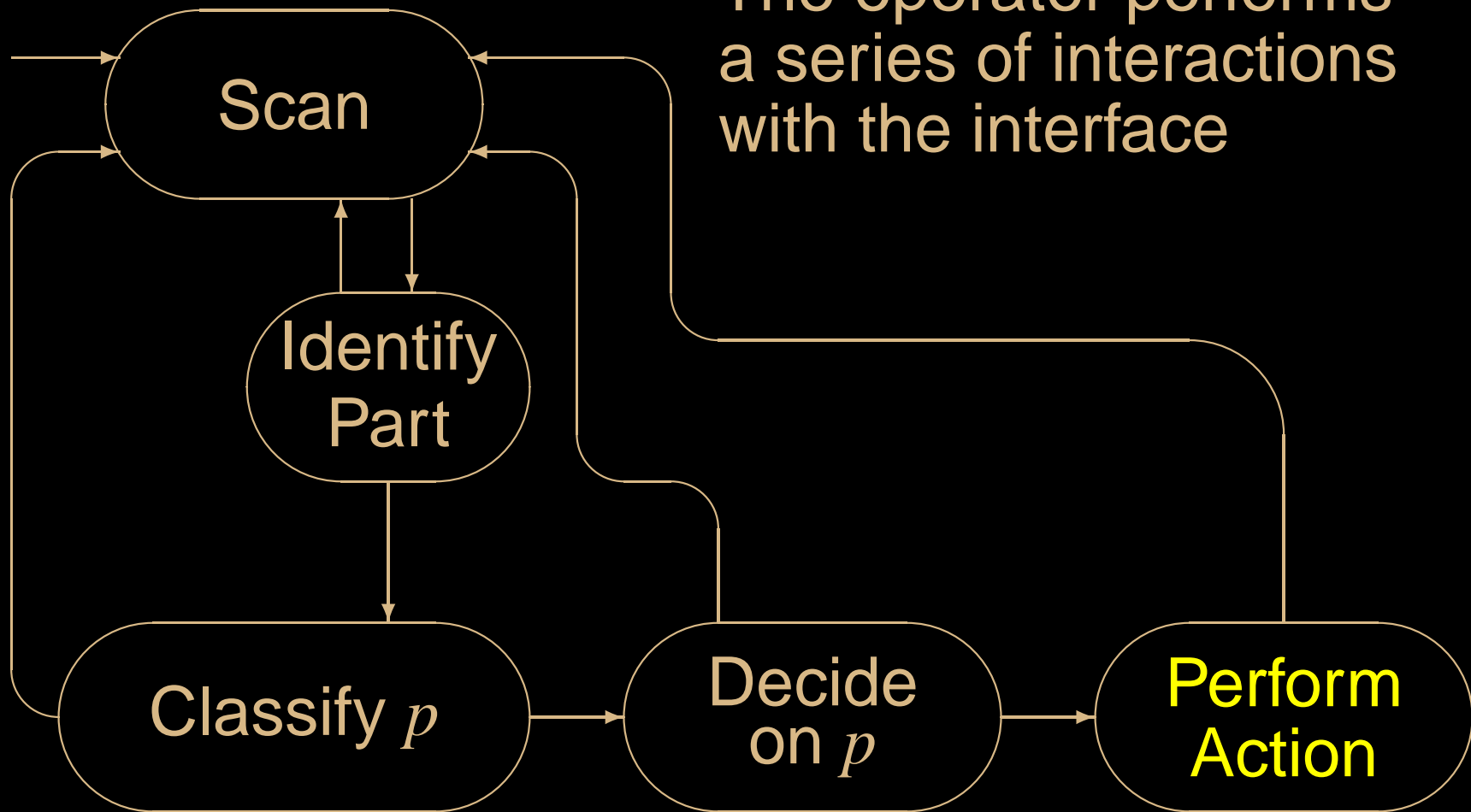
# Action

**Perform Action:**  
The operator performs a series of interactions with the interface

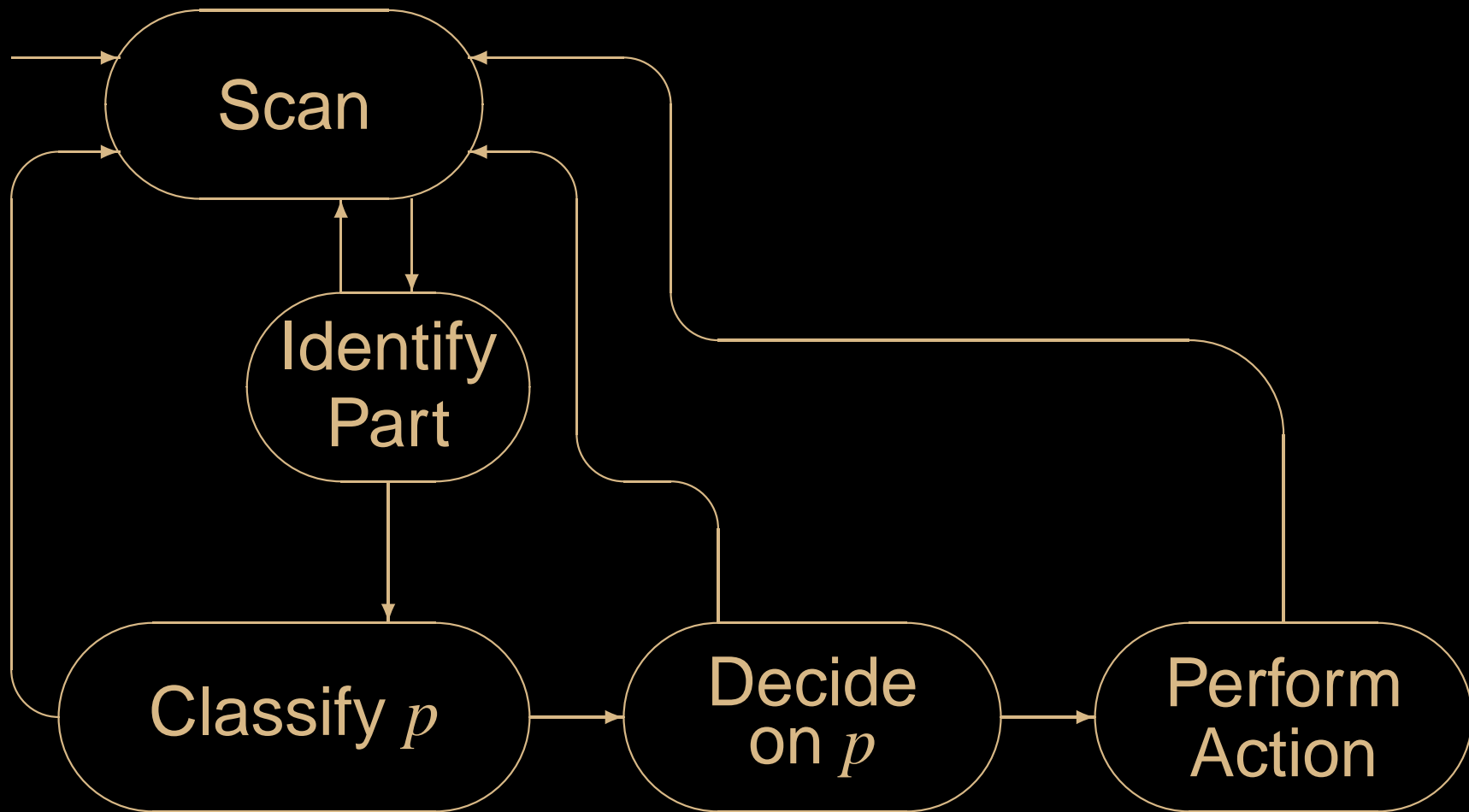


# Action

**Perform Action:**  
The operator performs a series of interactions with the interface

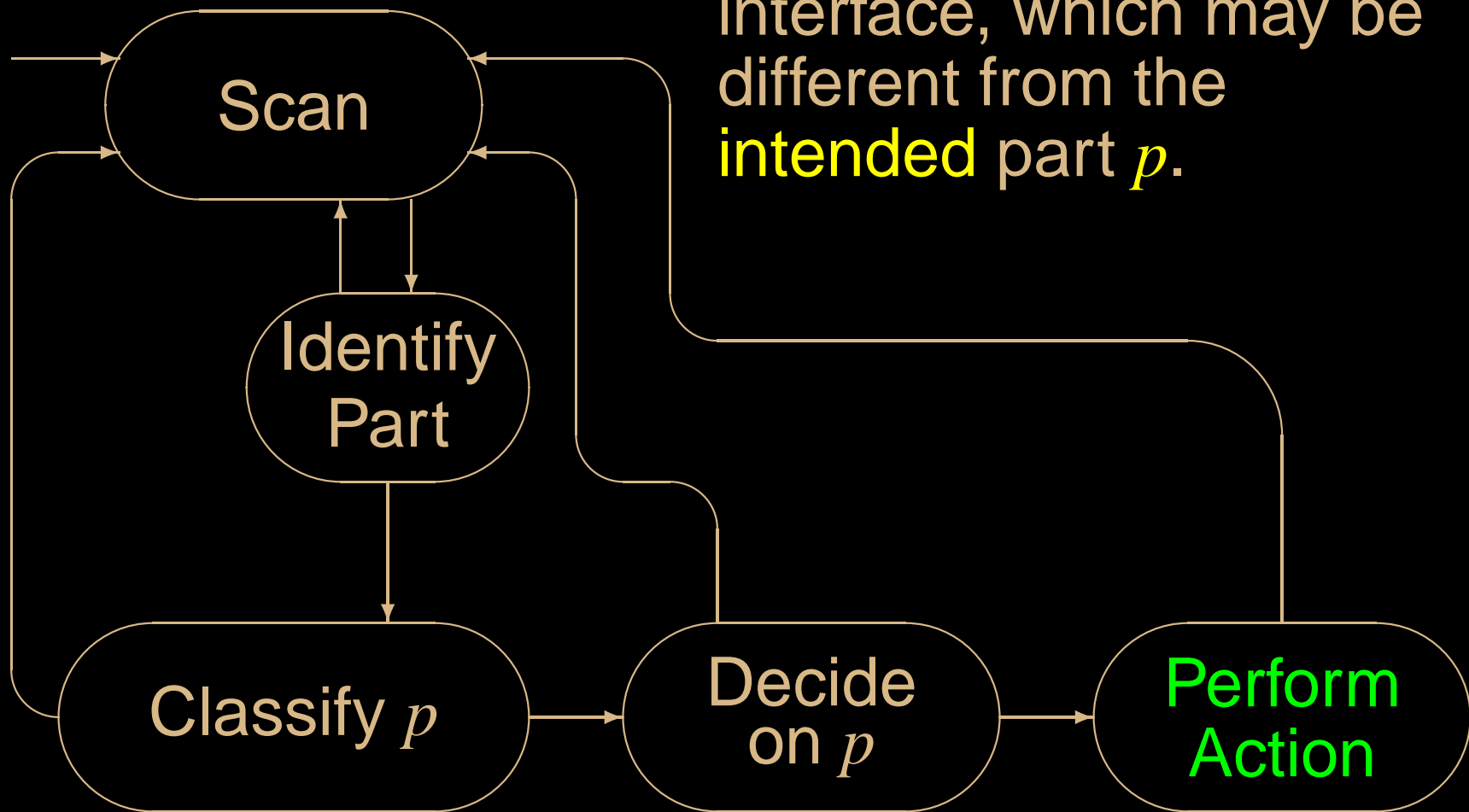


# Intention vs. Action



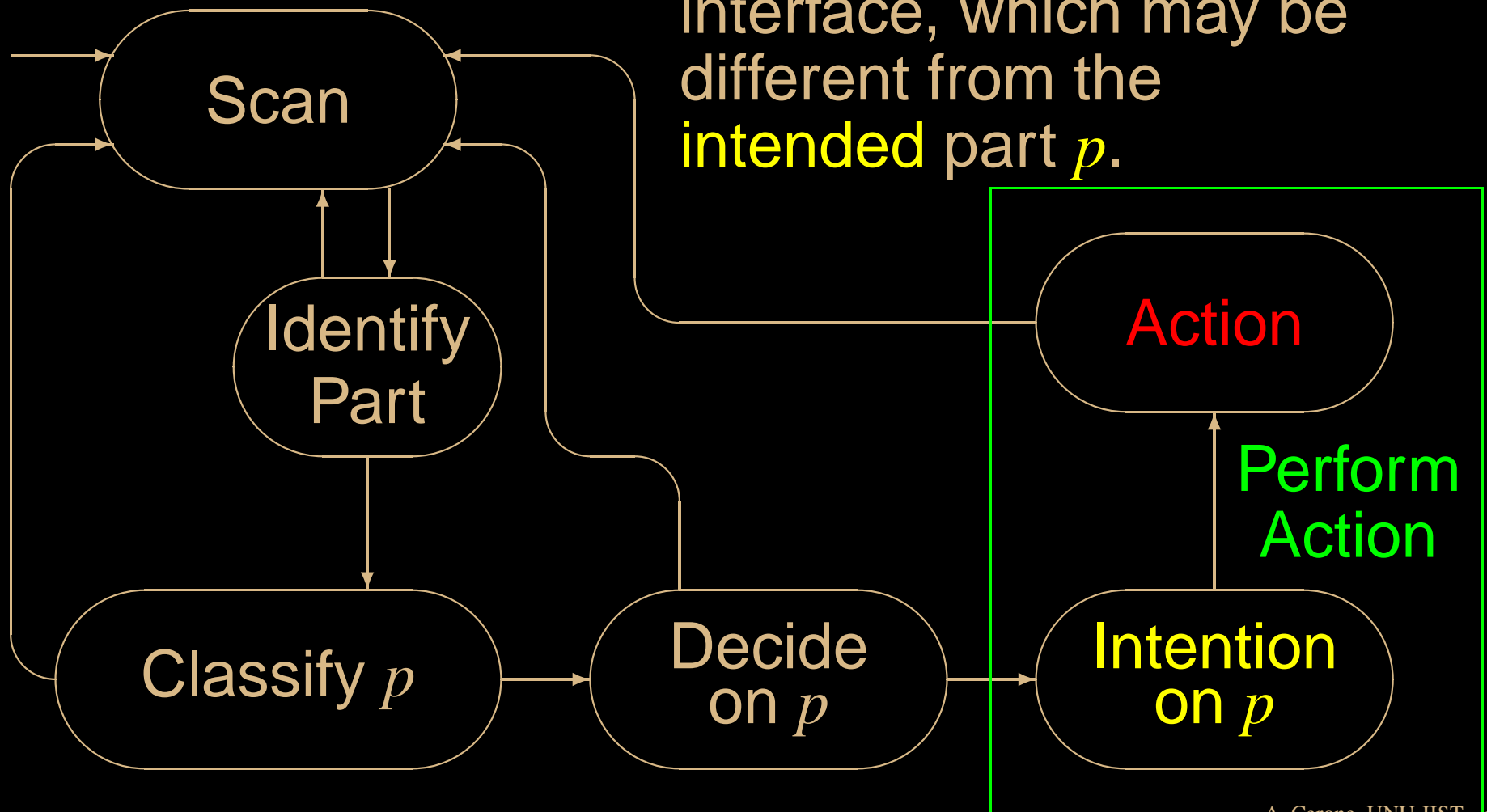
# Intention vs. Action

The **Action** is performed on the **selected** part of the interface, which may be different from the **intended** part  $p$ .



# Intention vs. Action

The **Action** is performed on the **selected** part of the interface, which may be different from the **intended** part  $p$ .



# *CSP Notation*

## Communication Sequential Processes

Actions:  $a, b, c, \dots$

Processes:  $P, Q, R, \dots$

# CSP Notation

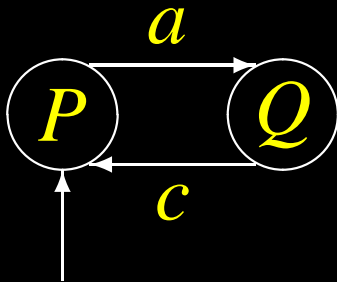
## Communication Sequential Processes

Actions:  $a, b, c, \dots$

Processes:  $P, Q, R, \dots$

### Basic Operators

Prefix:  $\rightarrow$        $P = a \rightarrow Q, \quad Q = c \rightarrow P$



# CSP Notation

## Communication Sequential Processes

Actions:  $a, b, c, \dots$

Processes:  $P, Q, R, \dots$

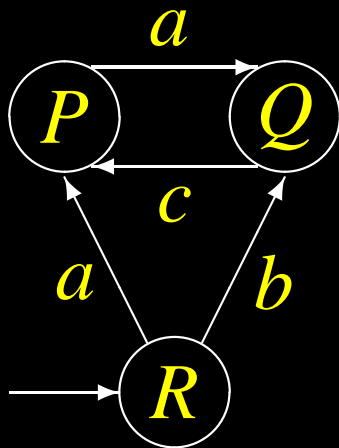
### Basic Operators

Prefix:  $\rightarrow$

$$P = a \rightarrow Q, \quad Q = c \rightarrow P$$

Choice:  $\square$

$$R = (a \rightarrow P) \square (b \rightarrow Q)$$





# CSP Notation

## Communication Sequential Processes

Actions:  $a, b, c, \dots$

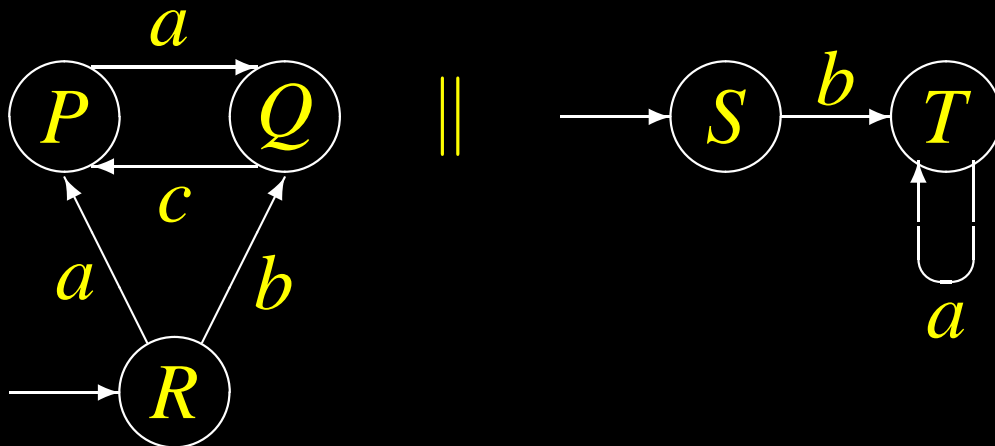
Processes:  $P, Q, R, \dots$

### Basic Operators

Prefix:  $\rightarrow$        $P = a \rightarrow Q, \quad Q = c \rightarrow P$

Choice:  $\square$        $R = (a \rightarrow P) \square (b \rightarrow Q)$

Parallel:  $\parallel$        $R \parallel S, \quad S = b \rightarrow T, \quad T = a \rightarrow T$



# CSP Notation

## Communication Sequential Processes

Actions:  $a, b, c, \dots$

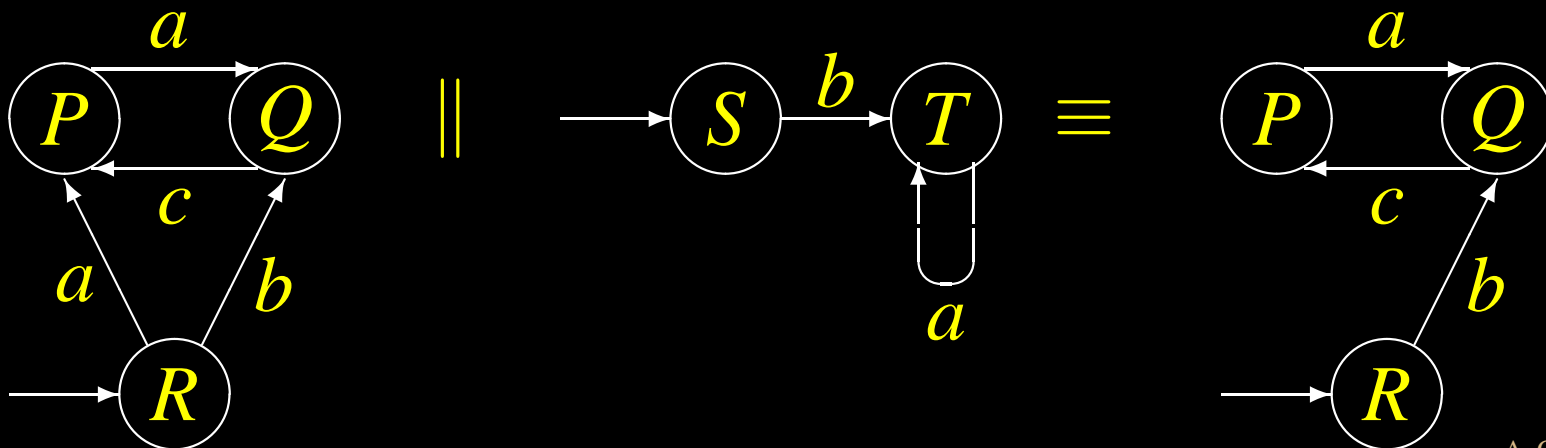
Processes:  $P, Q, R, \dots$

### Basic Operators

Prefix:  $\rightarrow$        $P = a \rightarrow Q, \quad Q = c \rightarrow P$

Choice:  $\square$        $R = (a \rightarrow P) \square (b \rightarrow Q)$

Parallel:  $\parallel$        $R \parallel S, \quad S = b \rightarrow T, \quad T = a \rightarrow T$



# *CSP: Parallel Composition*

used to

- compose parts of the system

# *CSP: Parallel Composition*

used to

- compose parts of the system
- compose user and system/environment

# *CSP: Parallel Composition*

used to

- compose parts of the system
- compose user and system/environment
- define assumptions

# *CSP: Parallel Composition*

used to

- compose **parts of the system**
- compose **user and system/environment**
- define **assumptions**

*Assumptions* || *User* || *System*

where *System* = *System*<sub>1</sub> || ... || *System*<sub>*n*</sub>

# *CSP: Parallel Composition*

used to

- compose **parts of the system**
- compose **user and system/environment**
- define **assumptions**

*Assumptions* || *User* || *System*

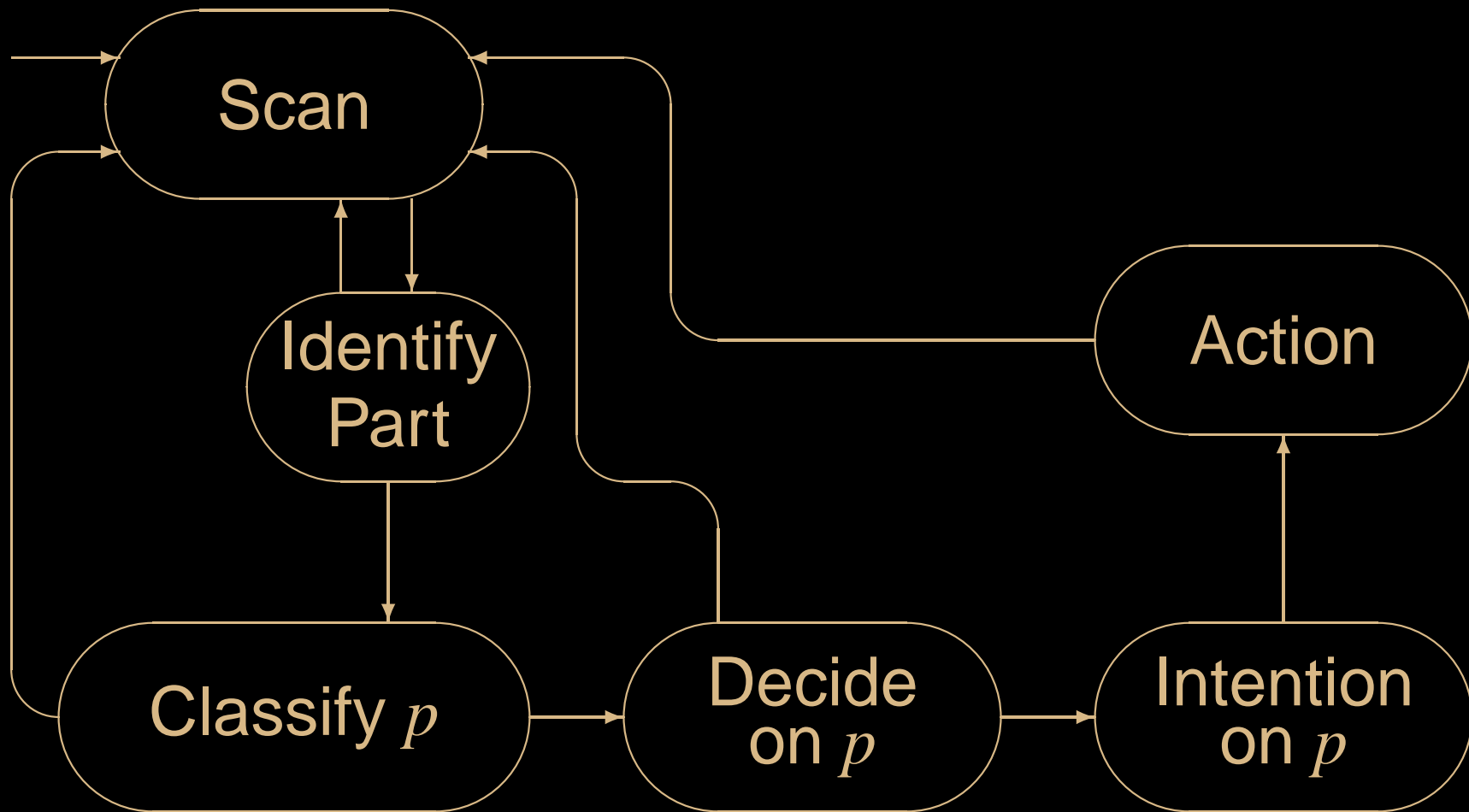
where *System* = *System*<sub>1</sub> || ... || *System*<sub>*n*</sub>

*User* || *System*

*User* || *Environment*

with possibly *User* = *User*<sub>1</sub> || ... || *User*<sub>*m*</sub>

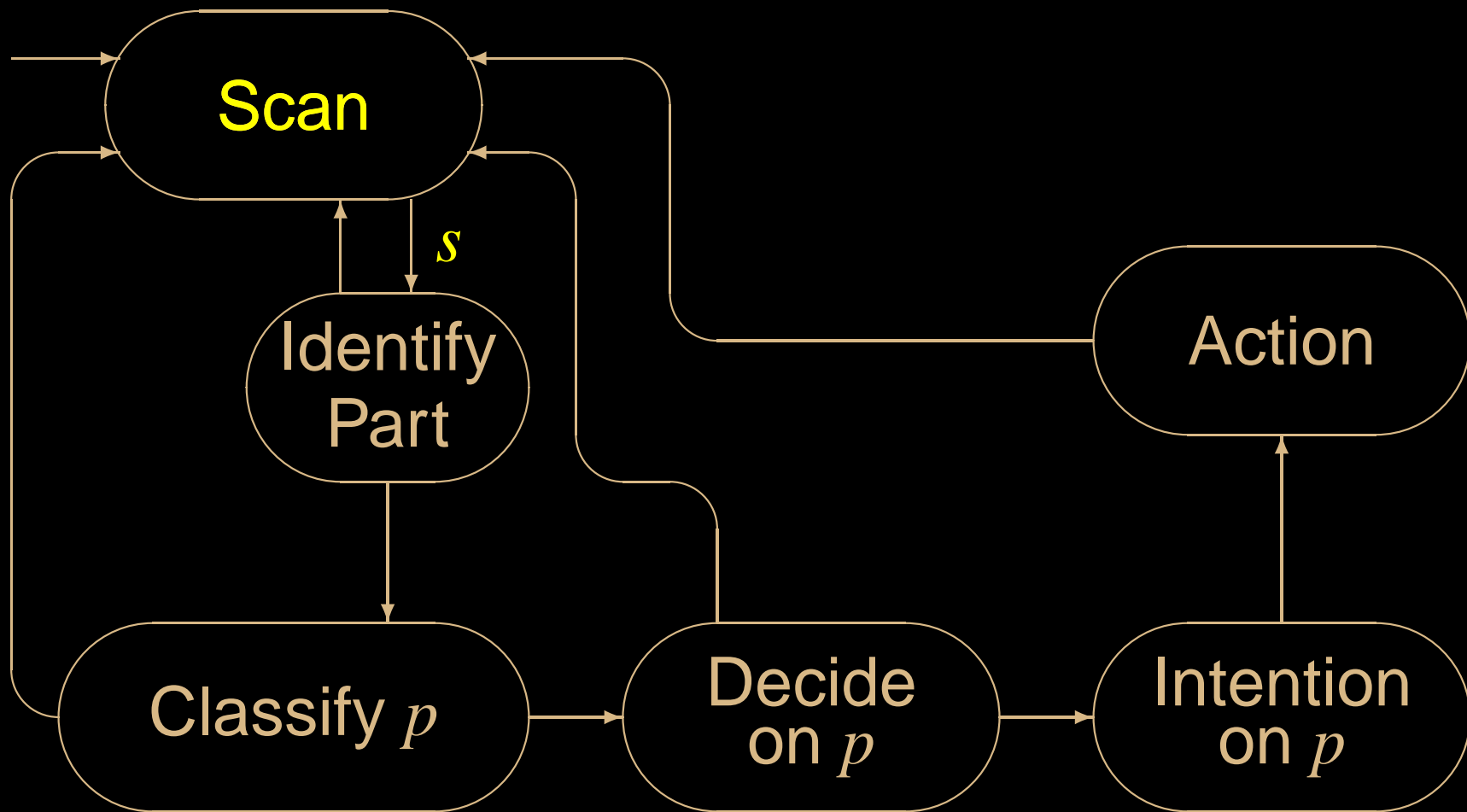
# Formal Model using CSP





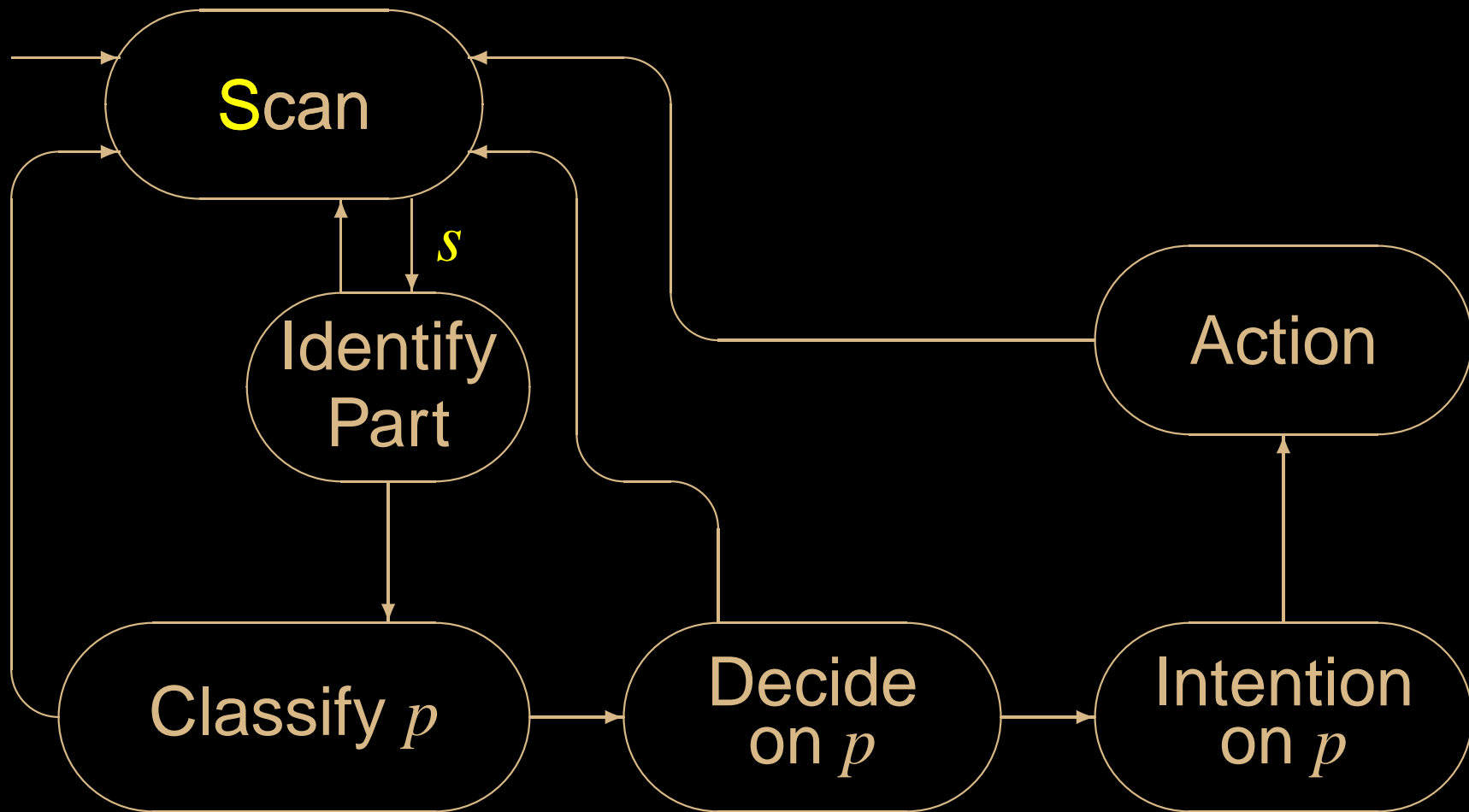
# Formal Model using CSP

**Scanning:** The operator searches the interface for a certain property



# Formal Model using CSP

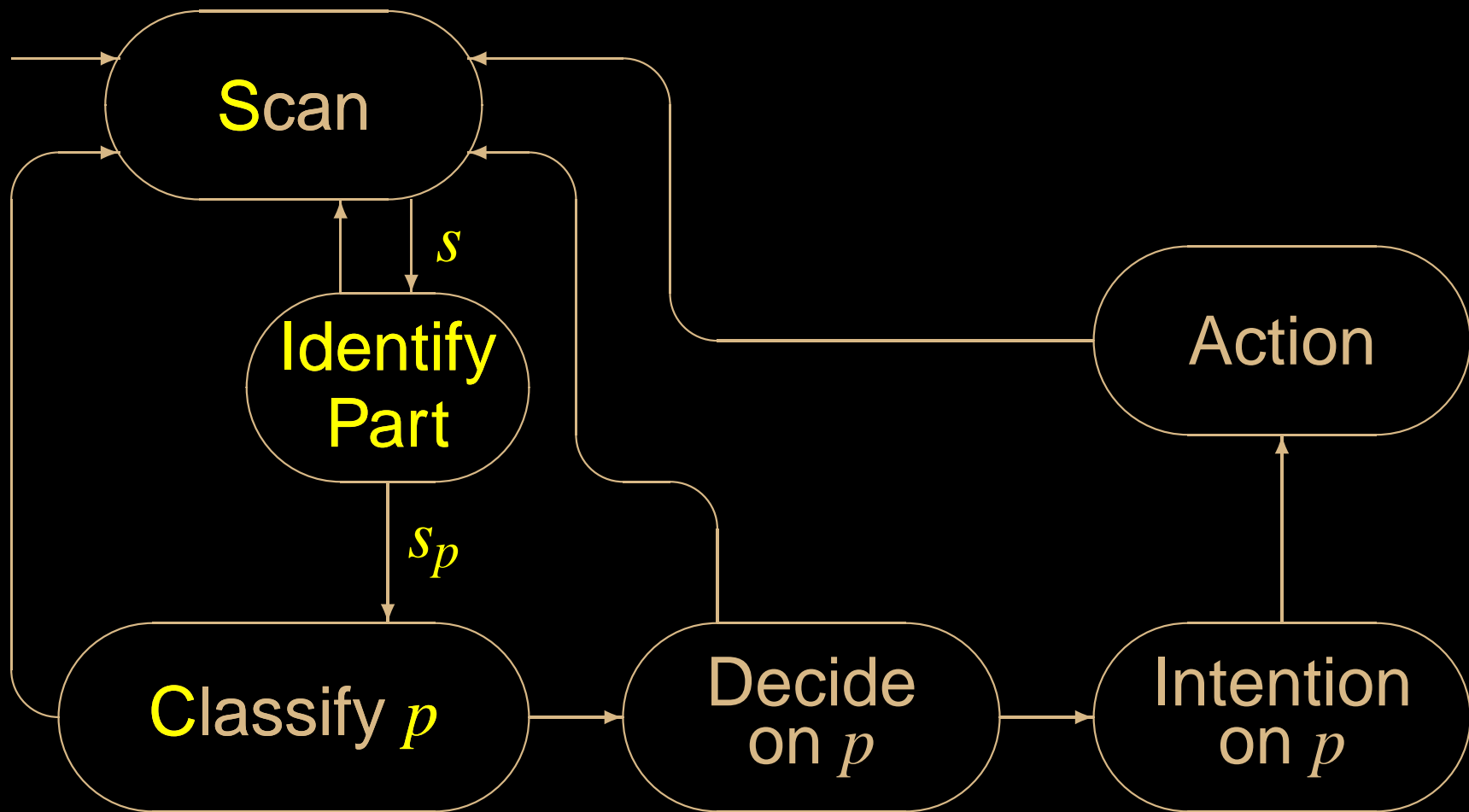
$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} \dots) \parallel S)$$



# Formal Model using CSP

**Identification:** The operator identifies part of the interface that may represent the property

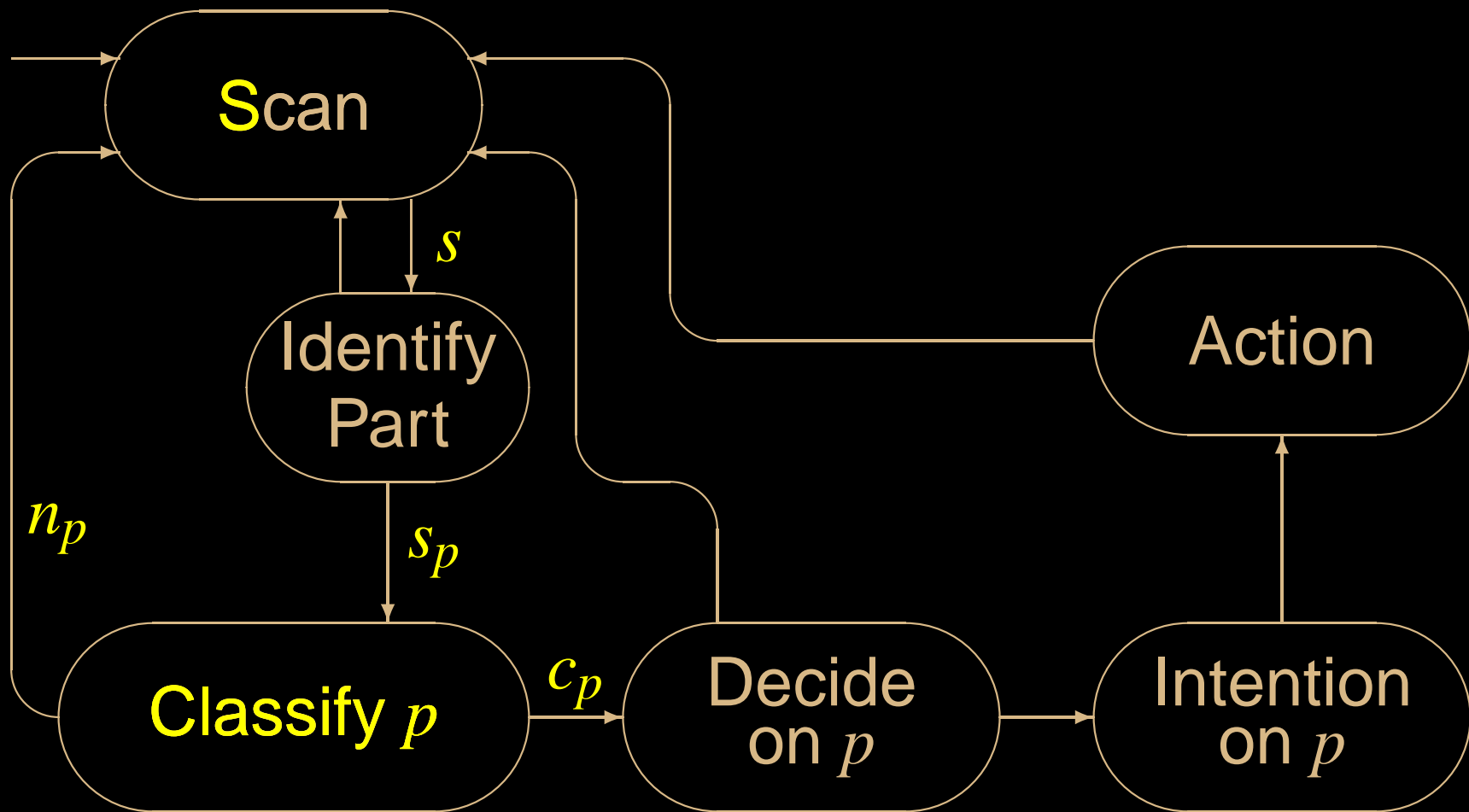
$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$



# Formal Model using CSP

**Classification:** The operator assesses whether the property is in need of further interest

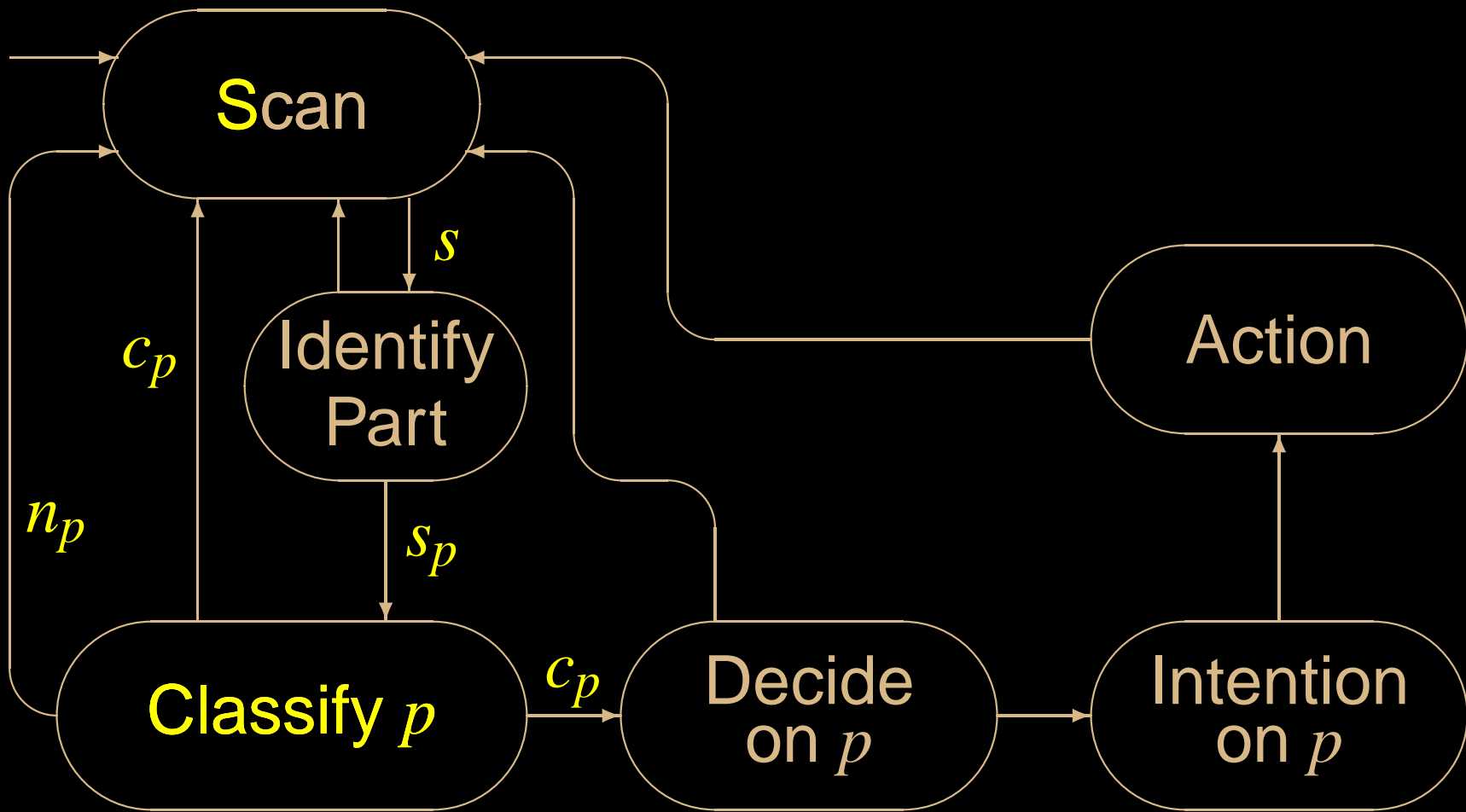
$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$



# Formal Model using CSP

**Classification:** If so, the operator gives some form of priority to the property

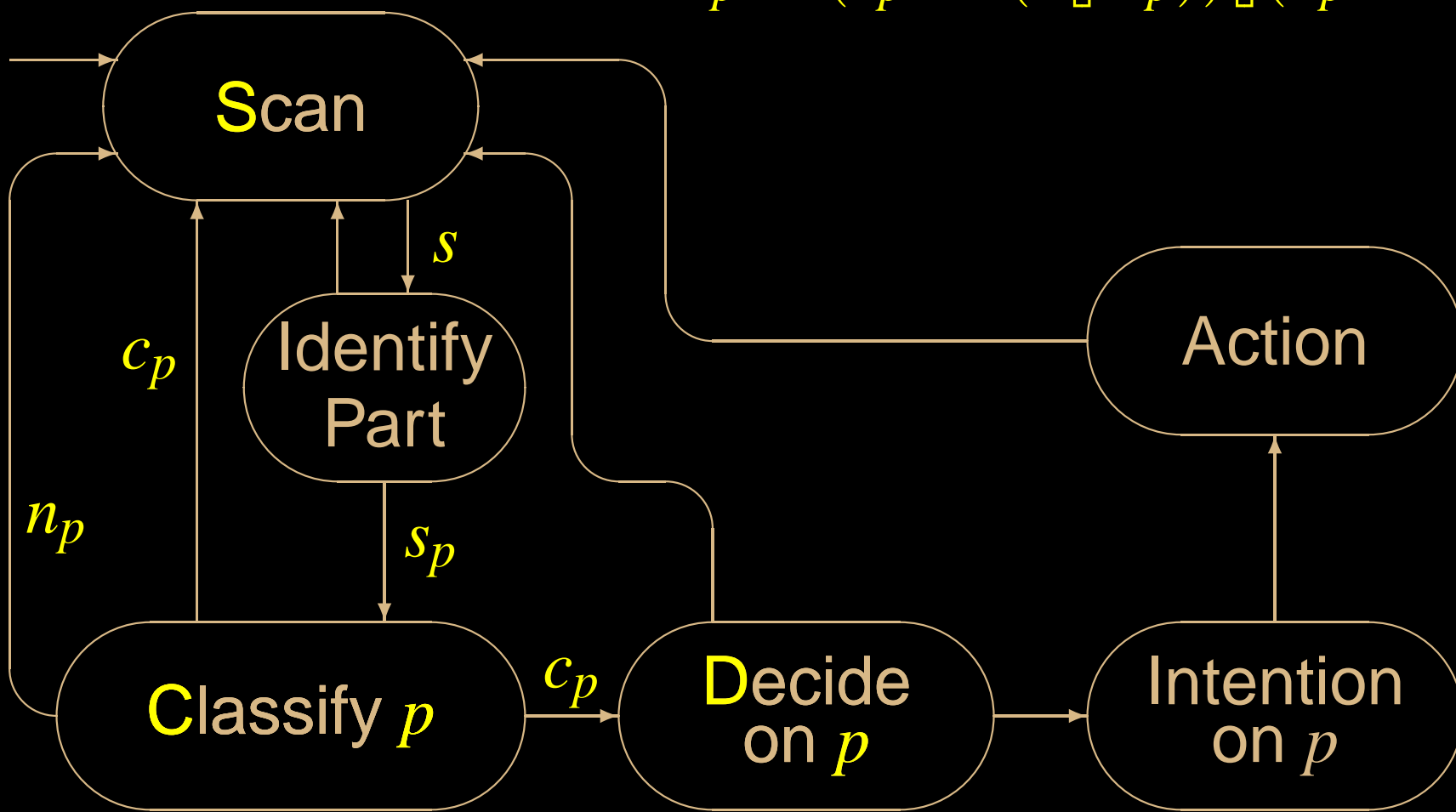
$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$



# Formal Model using CSP

$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$

$$C_p = (c_p \rightarrow (S \parallel D_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$

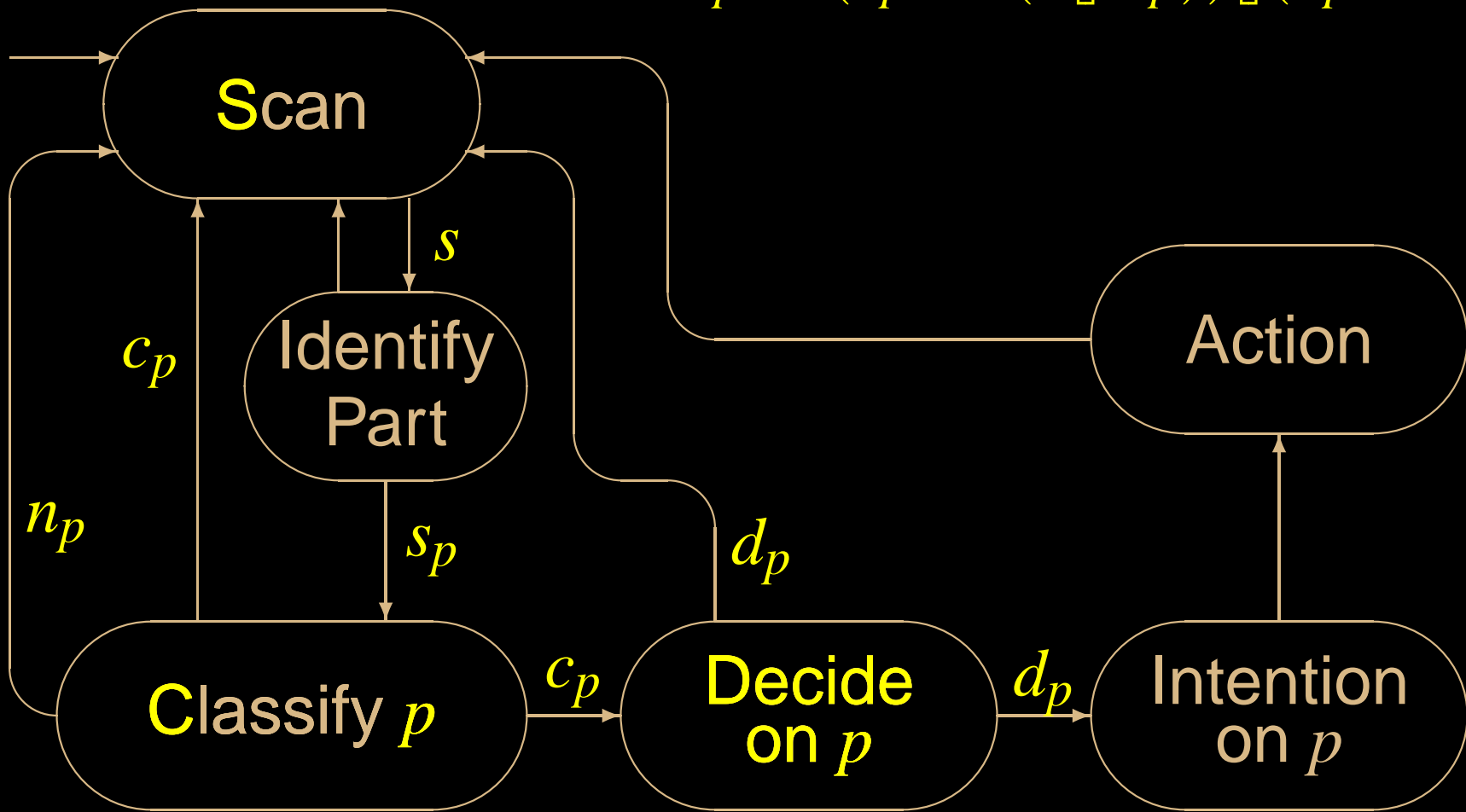


# Formal Model using CSP

Decision on how to resolve the situation

$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$

$$C_p = (c_p \rightarrow (S \parallel D_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$



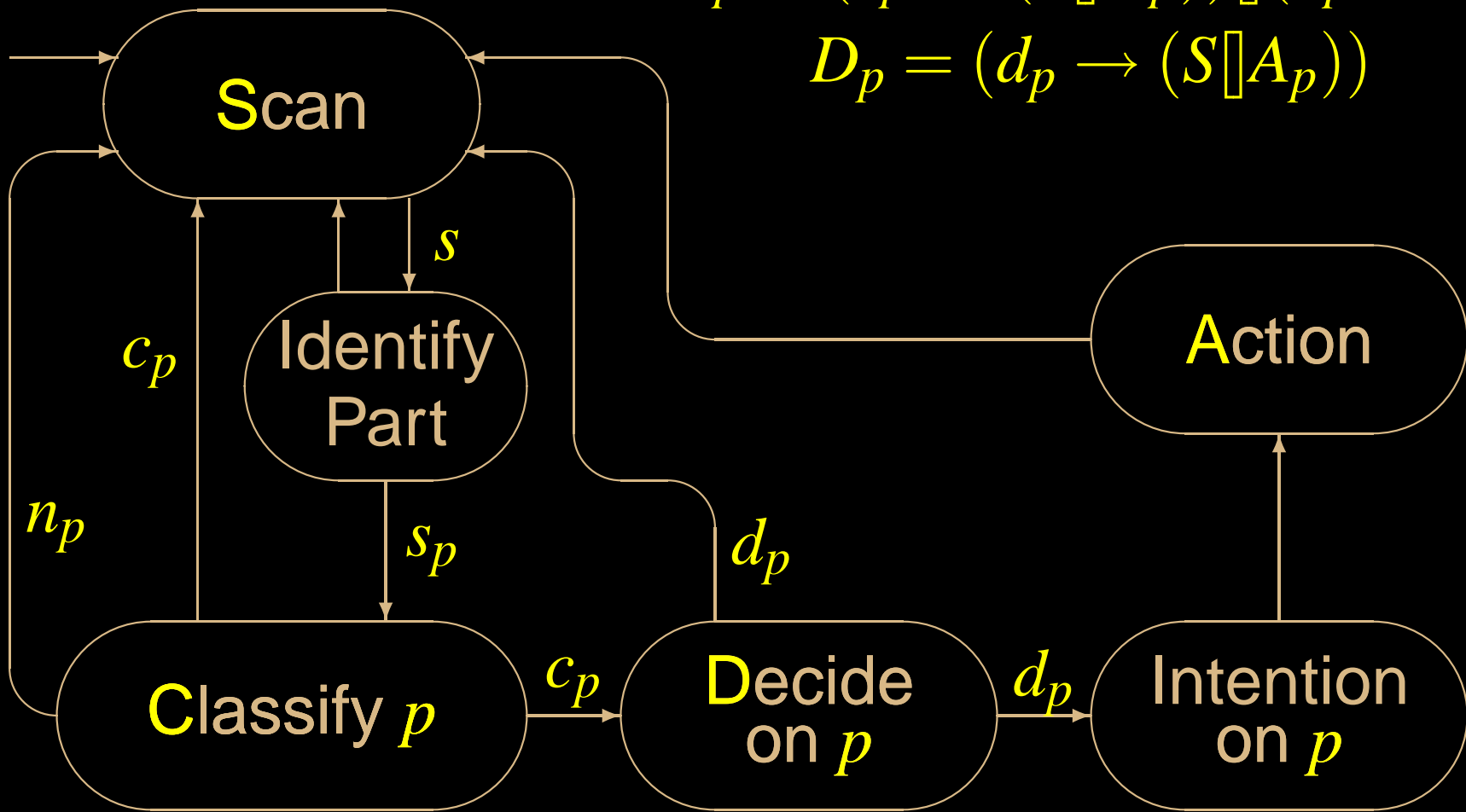
# Formal Model using CSP

Decision on how to resolve the situation

$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$

$$C_p = (c_p \rightarrow (S \parallel D_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$

$$D_p = (d_p \rightarrow (S \parallel A_p))$$



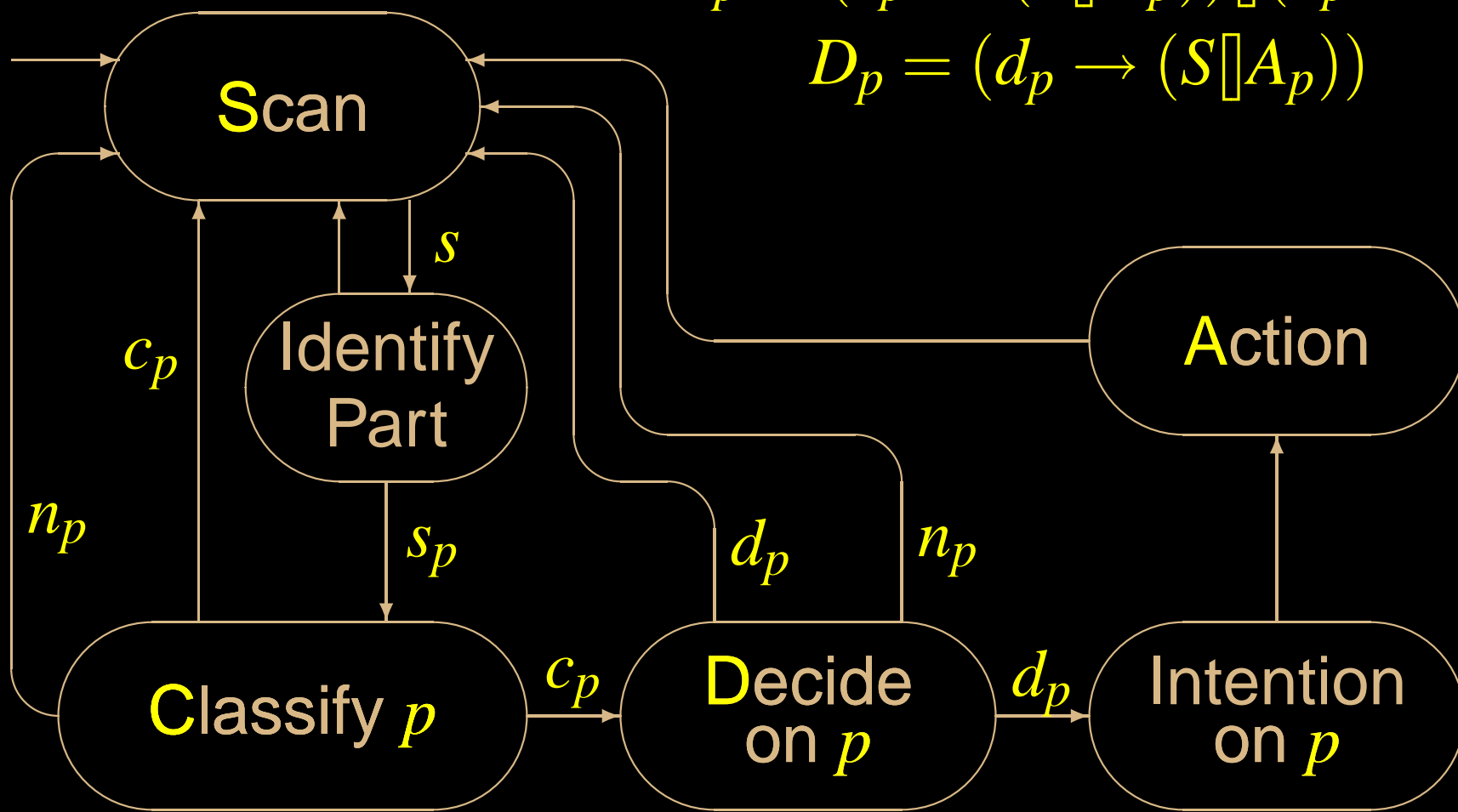


# Formal Model using CSP

$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$

$$C_p = (c_p \rightarrow (S \parallel D_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$

$$D_p = (d_p \rightarrow (S \parallel A_p))$$

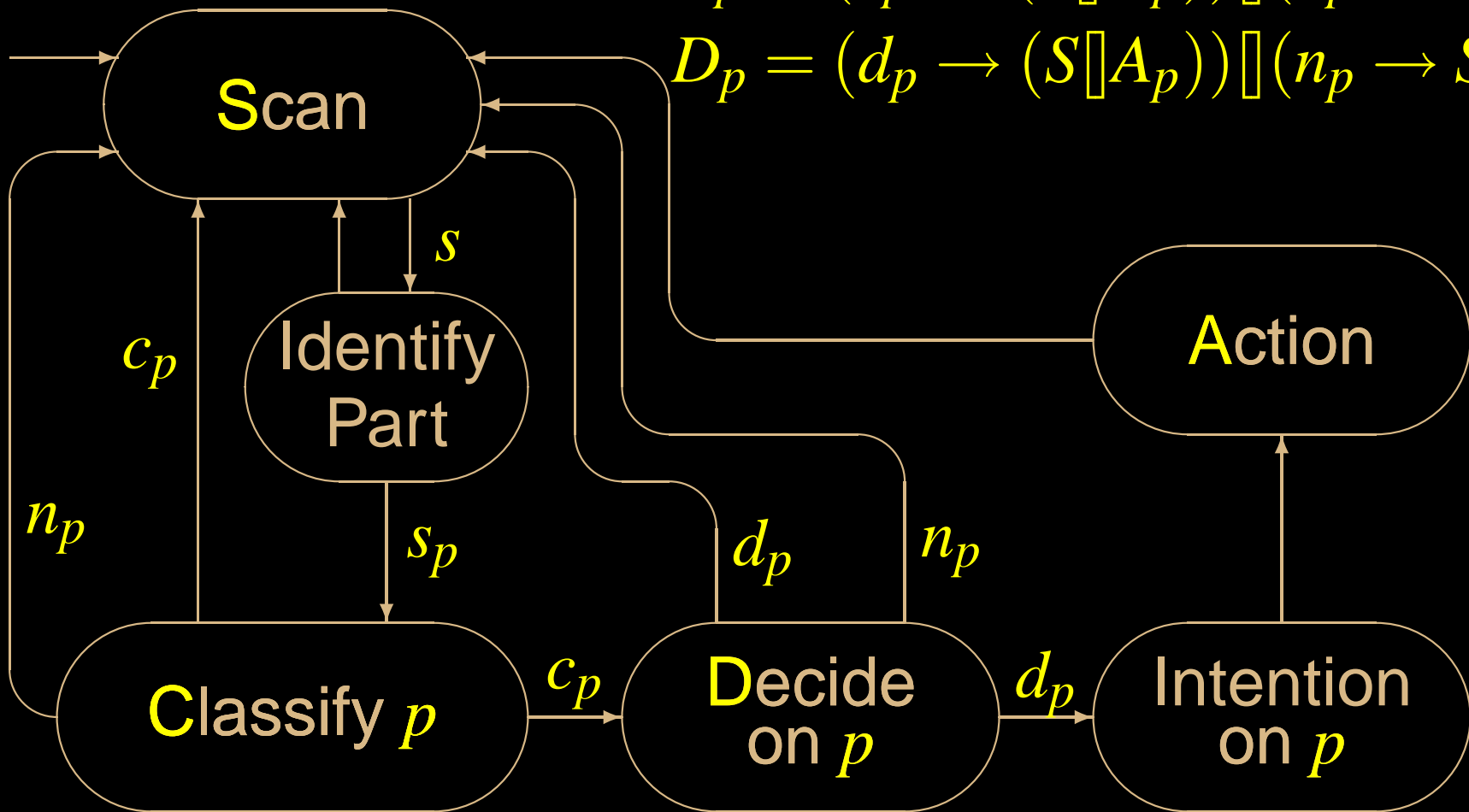


# Formal Model using CSP

$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$

$$C_p = (c_p \rightarrow (S \parallel D_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$

$$D_p = (d_p \rightarrow (S \parallel A_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$



# Formal Model using CSP

**Action** to be performed as a series of interactions with the interface

$$S = s \rightarrow ((\prod_{p:Part} (s_p \rightarrow C_p)) \parallel S)$$

$$C_p = (c_p \rightarrow (S \parallel D_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$

$$D_p = (d_p \rightarrow (S \parallel A_p)) \parallel (n_p \rightarrow S)$$

$$A_p = (i_p \rightarrow a \rightarrow S)$$

