

The Marketplace of User Interface Real Estate

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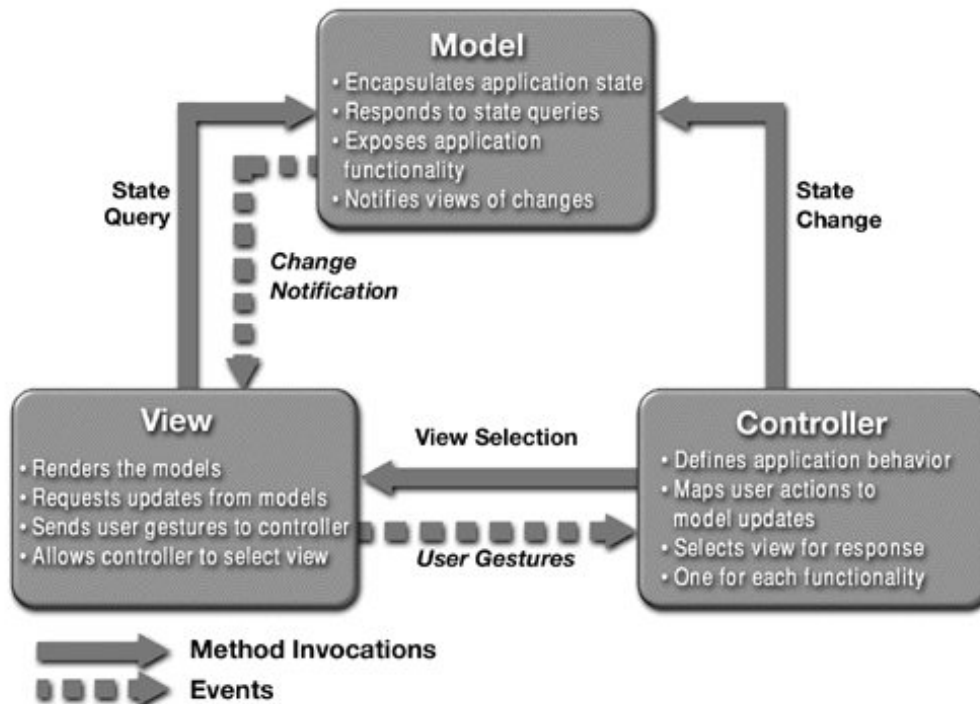


Graphical User Interface Assets



- **The UI assets can be different according to the interface features.**
 - Typical assets are screen regions, audio channels and input devices.
- **Each asset is characterized by properties that make it more or less suitable for the application needs.**
- **Moreover, some assets can result more appealing than others.**
 - For instance, eye tracking studies have proved that the upper-left quadrant gets more the user attention.
- **Applications do not know the number and qualities of assets at design time.**

Coordinating a GUI



- **Coordination of GUIs**
- **Cooperative approach:**
 - Model-View-Controller
- **Question: Is cooperation necessary in order to coordinate the User Interface?**

Resource Allocation



- **A logic to assign a discrete set of resources to a set of agents**
- **Strategies:**
 - Cooperative
 - Supervised
 - Optimized
 - Competitive

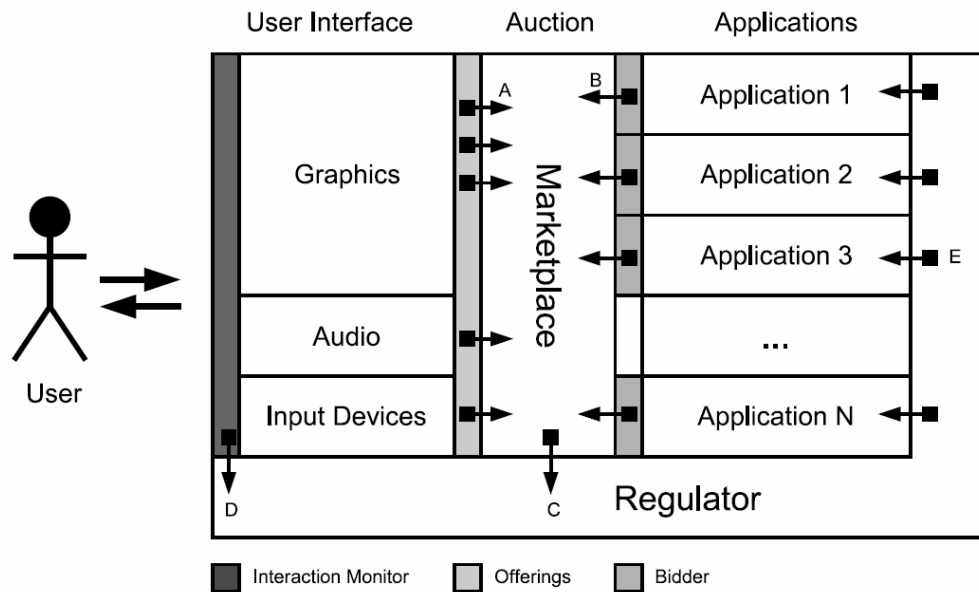
Key Idea



0.075	0.100	-	1.16%	↓	0.186
0.1123	1.1601	-	1.16%	↓	0.186
0.118	1.662	+	0.16%	↑	11.600
1.121	0.1201	+	0.16%	↑	N/A
20.232	1.0233	-	1.53%	↓	10.201
0.186	1.1611	+	1.15%	↑	13.203
1.1601	0.1602	-	0.87%	↓	N/A
1.662	0.105	-	0.11%	↓	20.160
0.1201	1.1577	+	0.11%	↑	N/A
1.0233	1.1577	+	1.12%	↑	1.662
1.1611	0.073	+	3.28%	↑	10.201
0.1602	0.1100	-	3.14%	↓	0.073
0.1602	0.1100	+	2.78%	↑	1.123
0.105	0.110	+	1.18%	↑	N/A
0.105	1.101	+	1.98%	↑	N/A
0.105	1.101	+	1.98%	↑	N/A
0.105	1.101	+	1.98%	↑	N/A

- A competitive approach in analogy to financial and stock markets
- User Interface is regarded as a set of discrete resources (assets)
- Each application holds a credit used to gain control of UI assets for a limited time
- Useful applications are rewarded by receiving back credits

A Reference Model



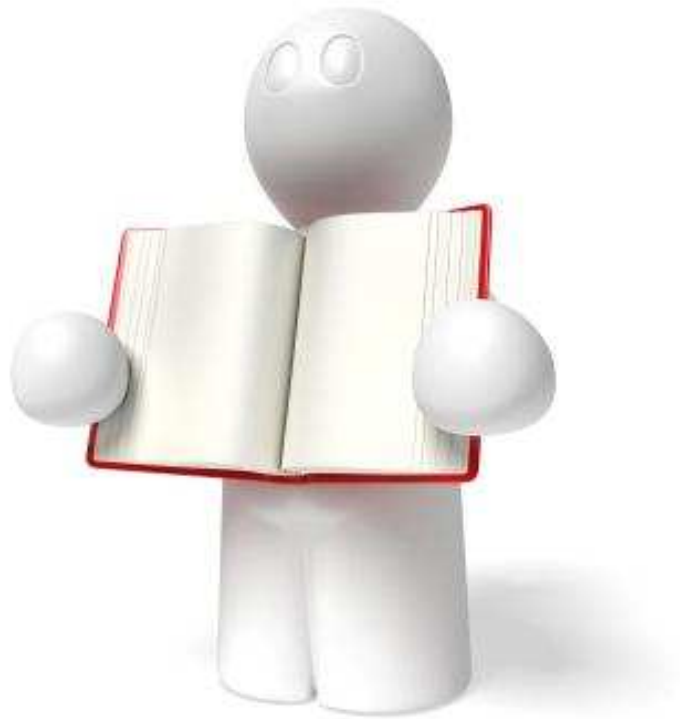
- When the asset is released it goes on the market for sale (A).
- Bidders make an assessment and decide which proposals to make bid on (B).
- Marketplace run the auction, deciding the winner and collecting the credits.
- Taxes and auction revenues are given to the Regulator (C).
- Credit is collected by the Regulator according to the user interaction (D).
- The Regulator redistributes credits, on the basis of two main policies (E):
 - Capitalism: the more applications are used, the more they receive capital gains
 - Welfare State: for assisting application with a lower credit availability.



- **Auction vs Out-of The-Counter (OTC)**

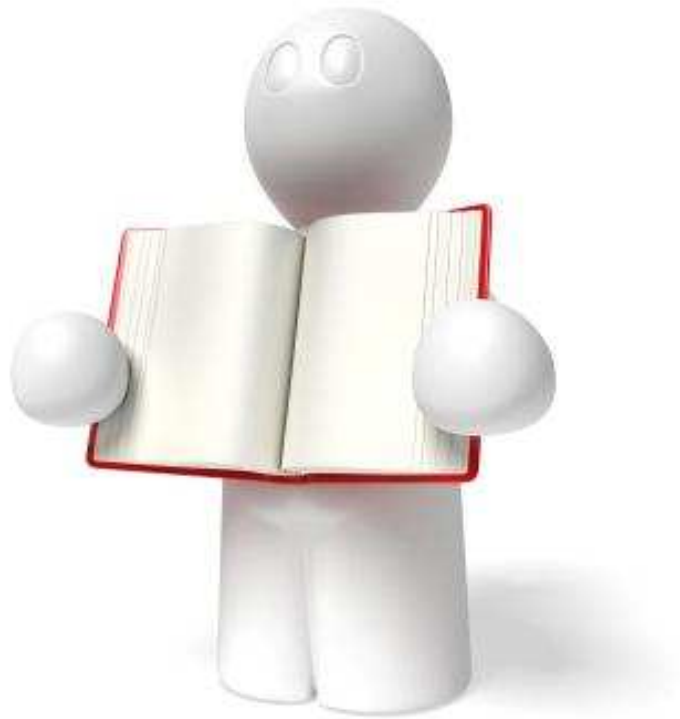
- **Types of Auction:**
 - Open Ascending Price (English) auction, where participants bids each against one another;
 - Open Descending Price (Dutch) auction, where auctioneer starts from a high initial asking price that is lowered until there is a participant who accepts the ask price
 - First-Price Sealed-Bid (FPSB) auction, where participants make a simultaneous bid without knowing the bids made by the others;
 - Sealed-Bid Second-Price (Vickrey) auction, similar to FPSB but the winner pays the second highest bid plus an increment.

Market Features and Rules (1)



- **Application can express a high/normal level of interest for an asset.**
- **The minimum asset ask price is determined by considering bids on the asset within a time interval.**
- **Holding taxes should be related to the asset value the application gained the control for.**
- **Two or more winning bids can have the same value.**

Market Features and Rules (2)



- **The capital revenue should be distributed among all applications, in order to give to each participants enough credits to gain assets in the future, but preventing application from monopolizing assets.**
- **Bankruptcy is an event inevitable in every financial system.**
- **The system can register inflation and deflation trends in the asset prices.**
- **Capital growth should be limited, in order to avoid a liquidity crisis in the market.**



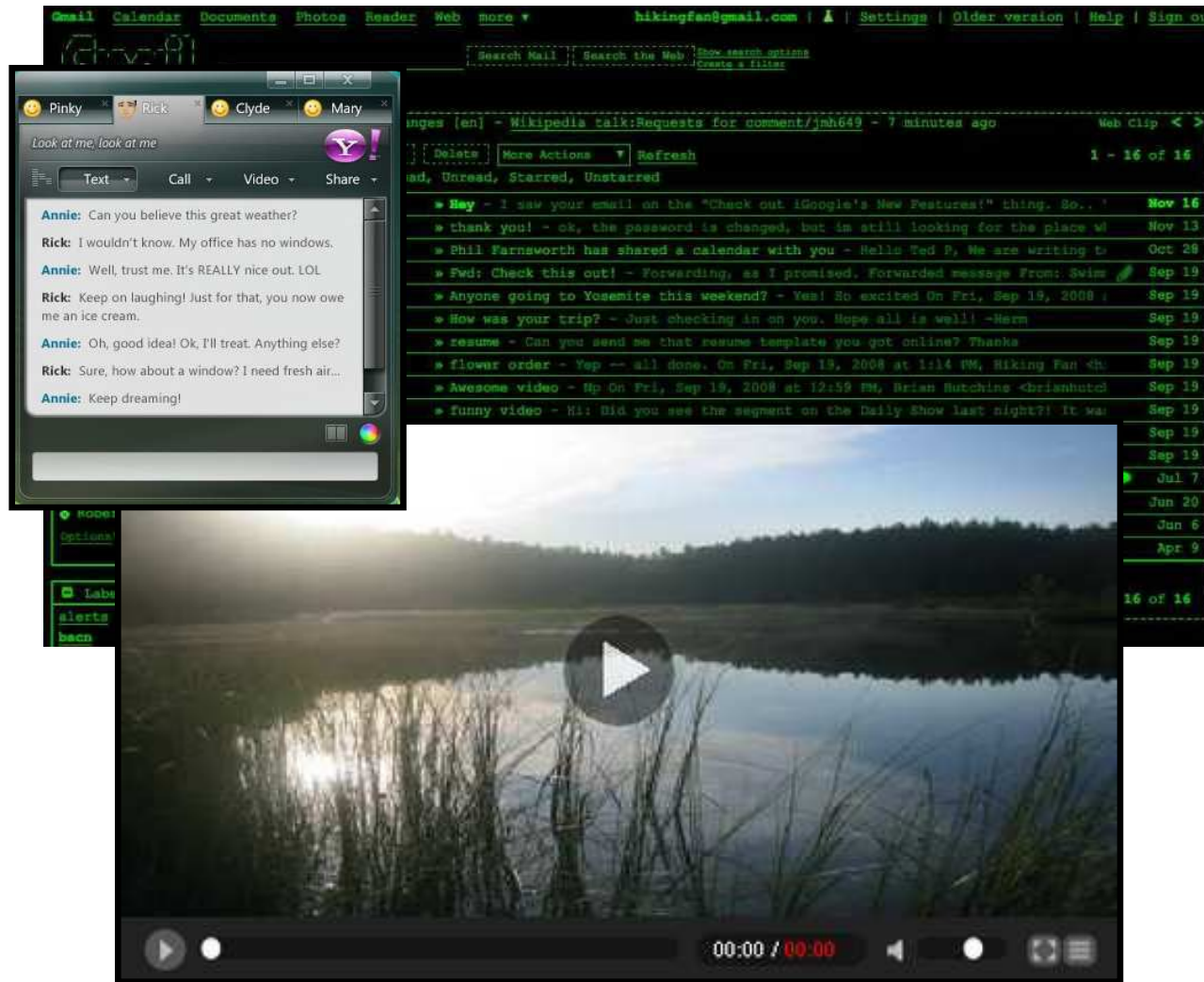
▪ **Goal:**

- to provide a set of usable applications to the user.

▪ **Rationale: Satisfaction of needs**

- user aims at interacting with applications
- applications have been designed and implemented in order to deliver functionalities to the user
- each application attempts in isolation to capture the user attention gaining the control of parts of the user interface
- for this reason, applications are ready to compete and pursue their goal
- the application gains some space in the UI, it is able to interact with the user.
- if an application results as useful to the user, it will produce a capital gain,
- more useful applications will gain more chances to acquire resources

Example: Applications



▪ 3 Applications:

– Media Player

- Selection List
- Video Display
- Control Panel

– Mailer

- Login Dialog
- Message List
- Message Window
- Compose Dialog

– Instant Messenger

- Contact List
- Chat Dialogs

Example: GUI assets and allocation

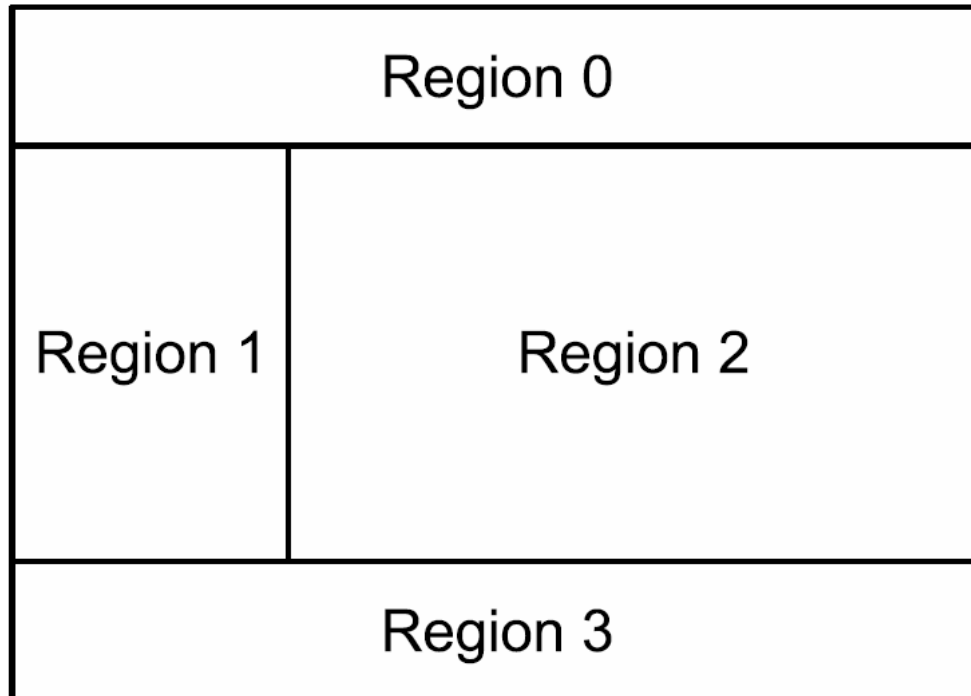
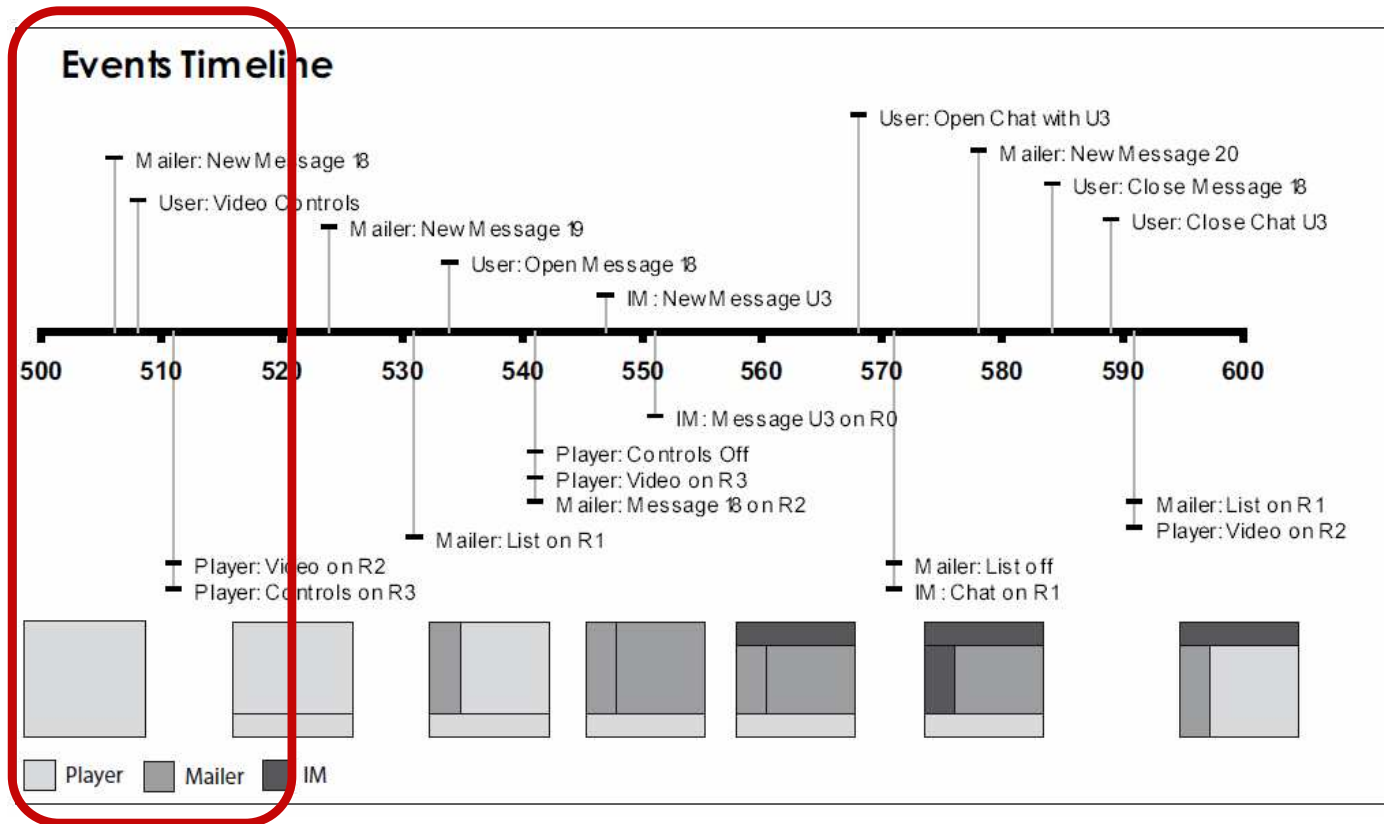


Figure 2. The UI real estate.

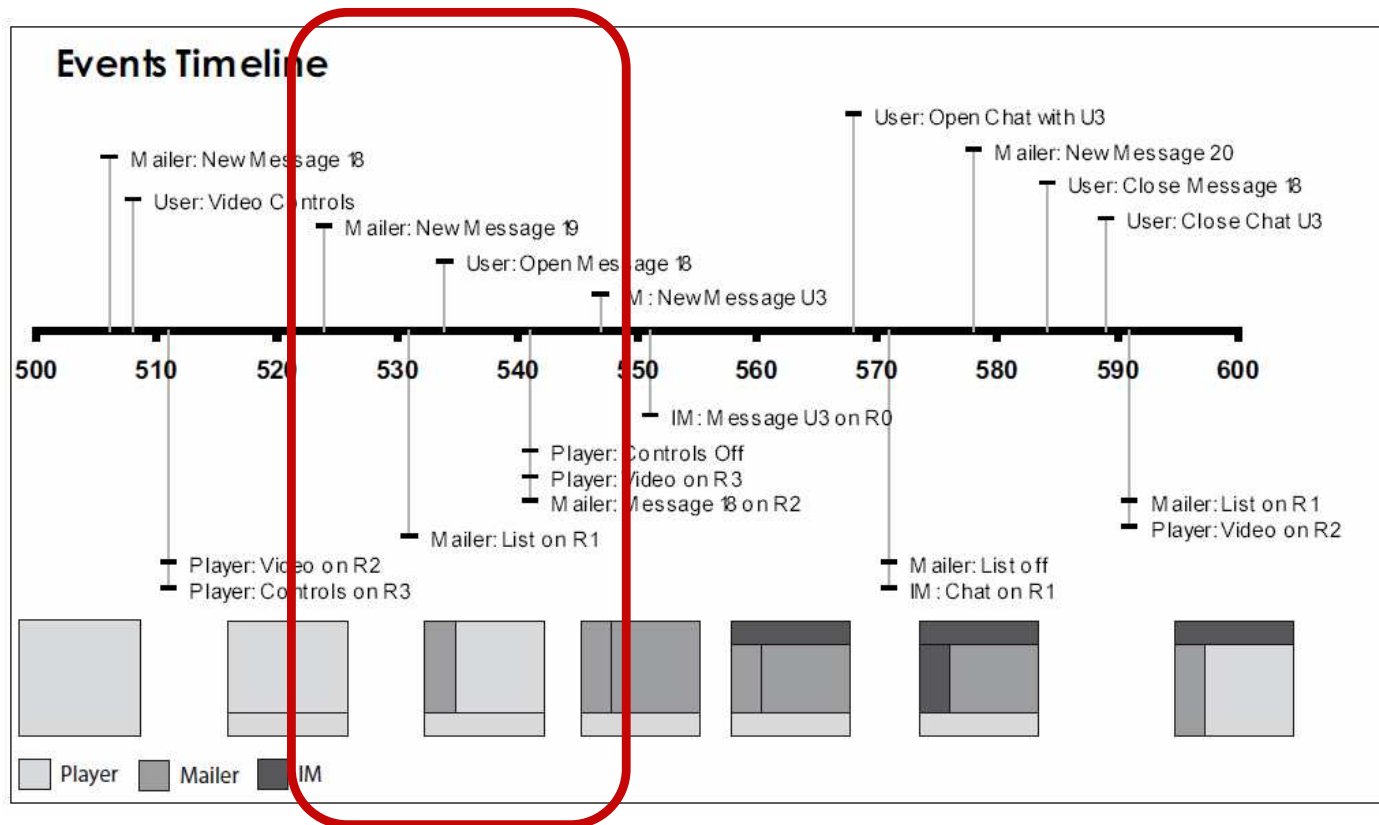
- **Display split in 4 regions**
- **Regions are able to expand when not required**
- **Applications respond to events**
 - Selection of new video
 - New mail message
 - New contact on-line
 - ...
- **Regions are dynamically assigned to applications**

Example: Scenario 1/4



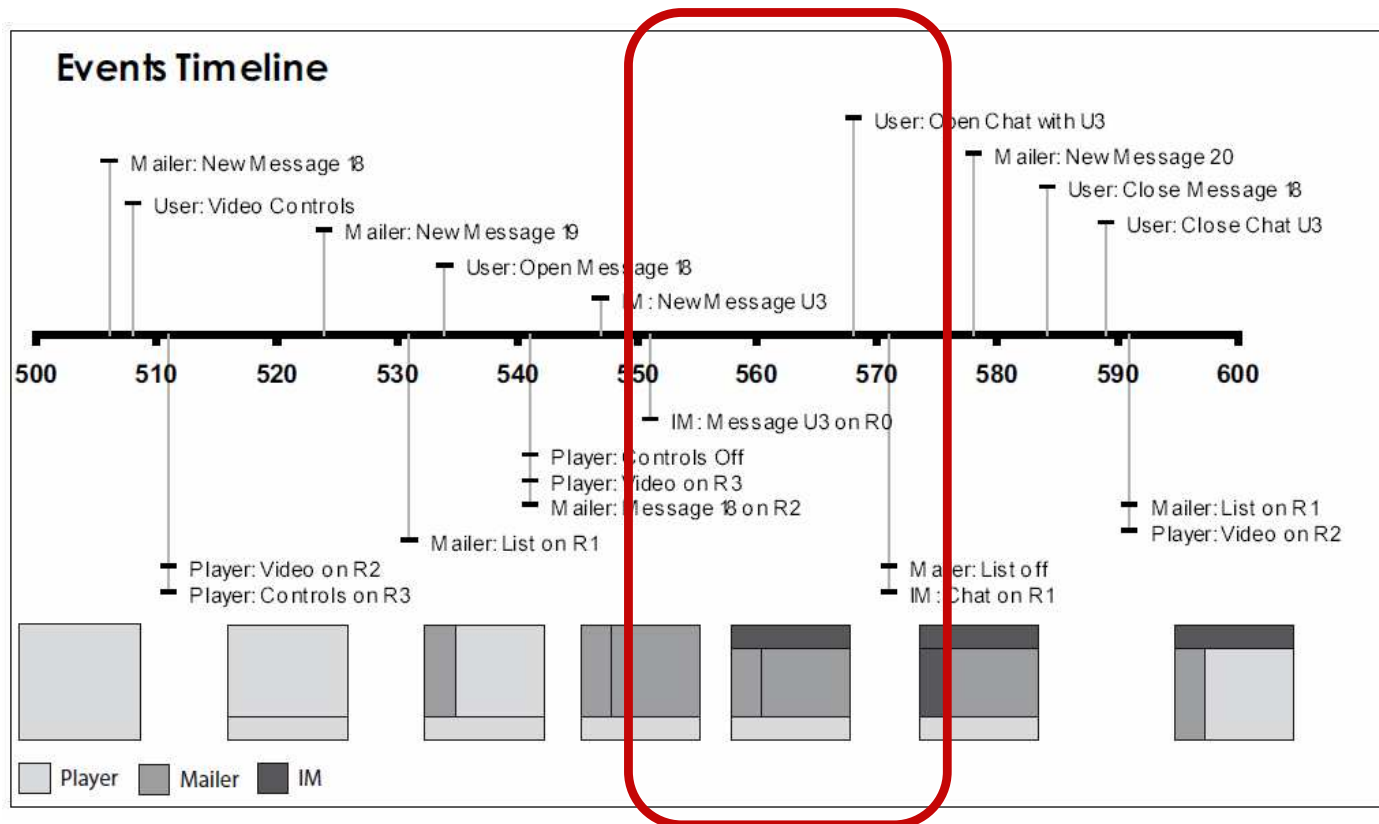
- The user is watching a video
- The user requires to control the video volume and timeline

Example: Scenario 2/4



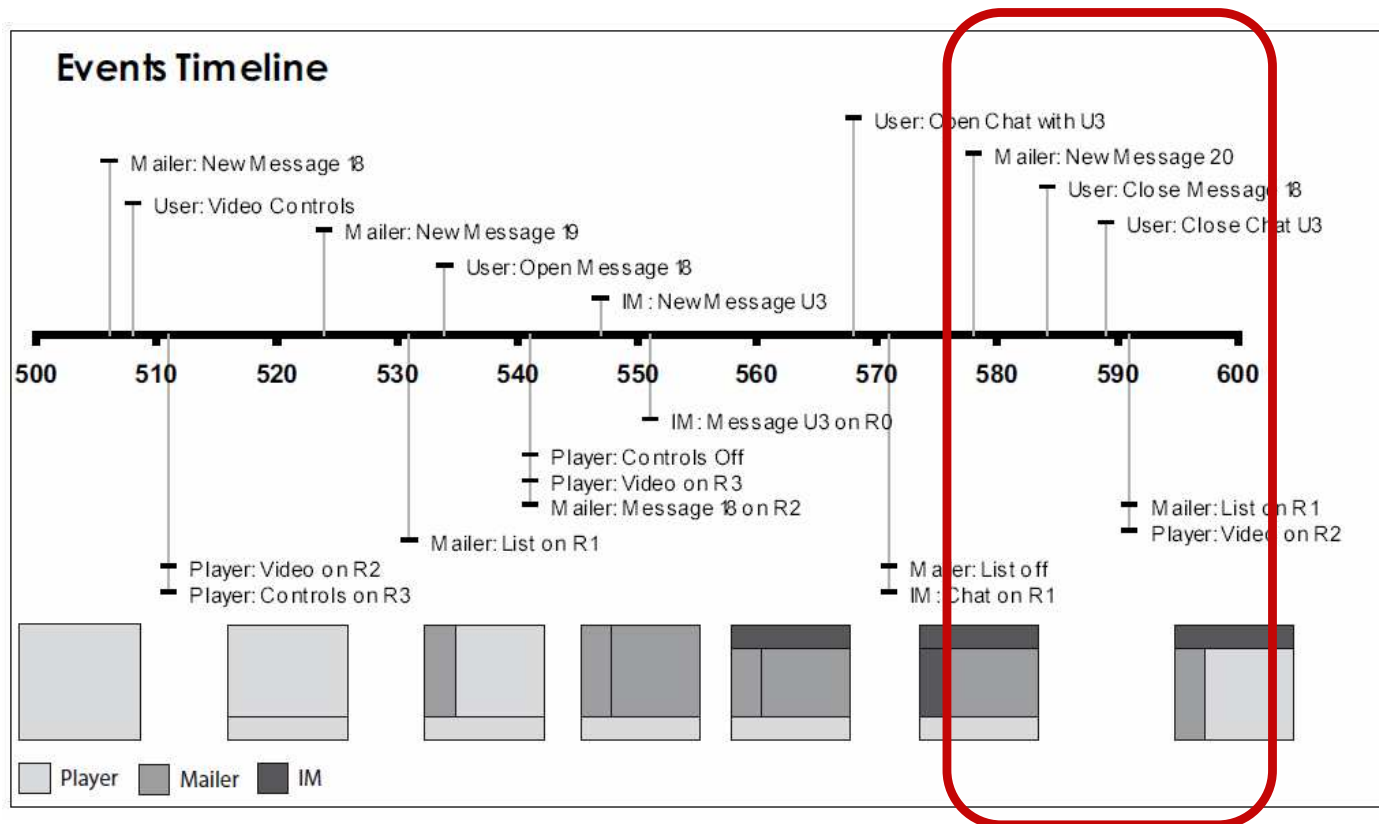
- A new mail message arrives in the mailbox
- The user get access to the message
- The user reply to the message

Example: Scenario 3/4



- Meanwhile the user is composing the message, a new instant message arrives
- The user starts to chat

Example: Scenario 3/4



- A new message arrives
- The user read briefly and close the message

Conclusions

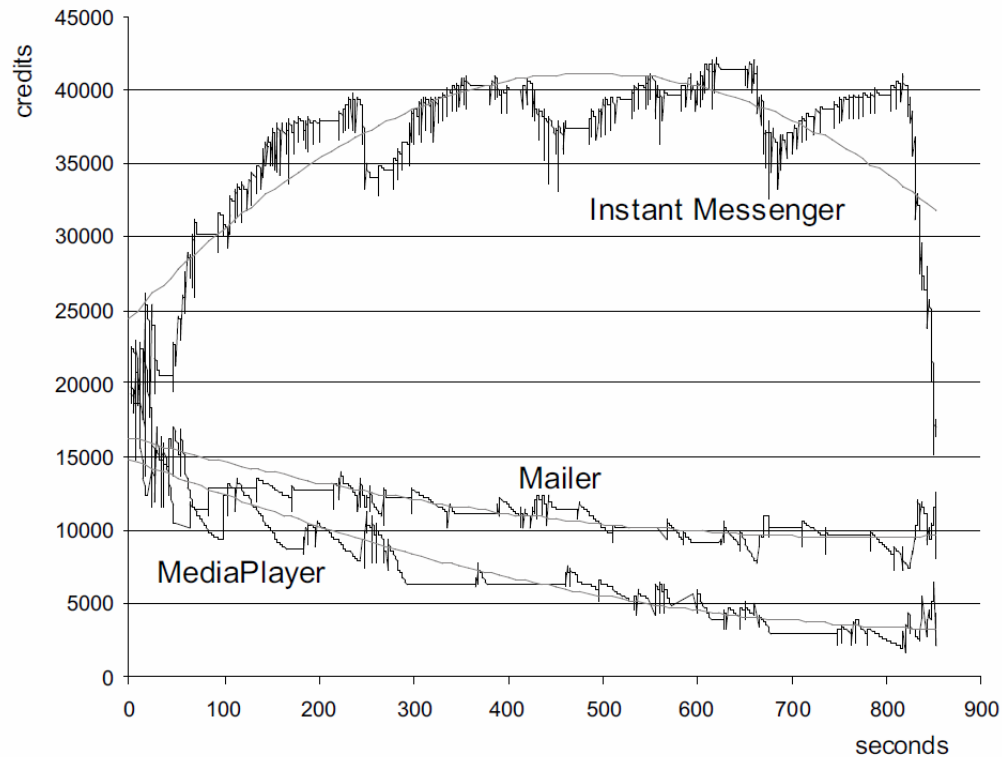


Figure 4. Application capital time series.

■ Findings:

- Cooperation is not required
- Competition is an alternative
- Needs and resources can be a drive

■ Open questions:

- How to choose a winning strategy
- How to test applications
- How to decompose the UI in components
- How to self-rule the market
- How to assign credits
- ...

Future Directions



▪ **On going:**

- Developing a prototype
- Identifying basic bidding strategies

▪ **Future:**

- Experimentation of Econometric tools
- Application to other resource mgt. problems
- Definition of design guidelines

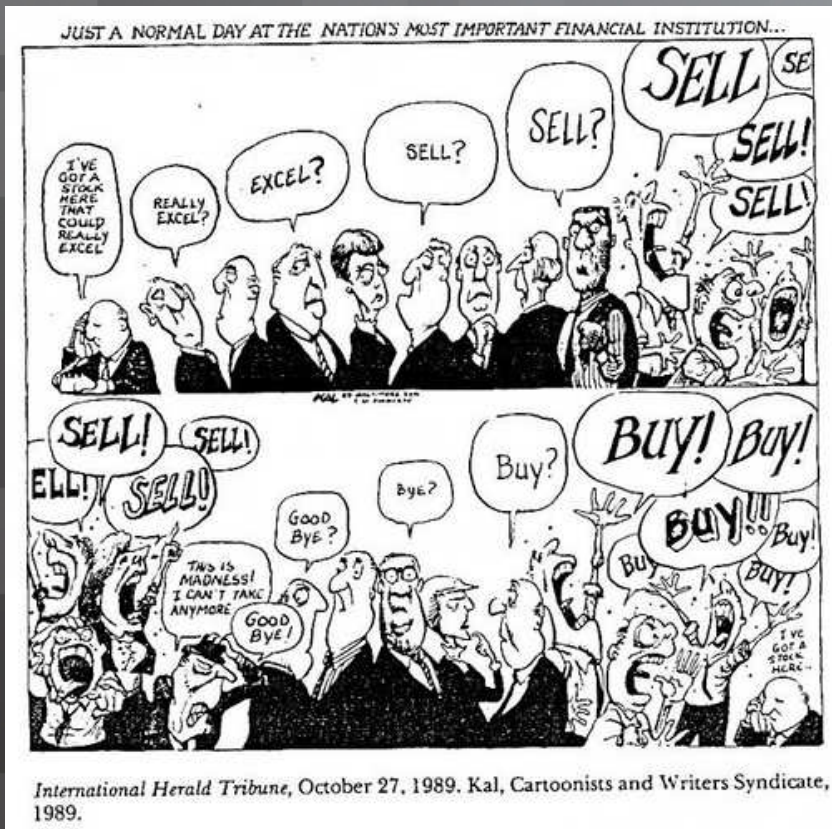
An Interesting Question



- **Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH):**
 - prices on traded assets already reflect all known information, and rapidly change to reflect new information

- **Is EMH met by the UI Market?**
 - YES,
 - Independent Application Behavior
 - Robust Interface Evolution
 - NO,
 - A certain level of cooperation is required

- **How can we assure the EMH?**



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