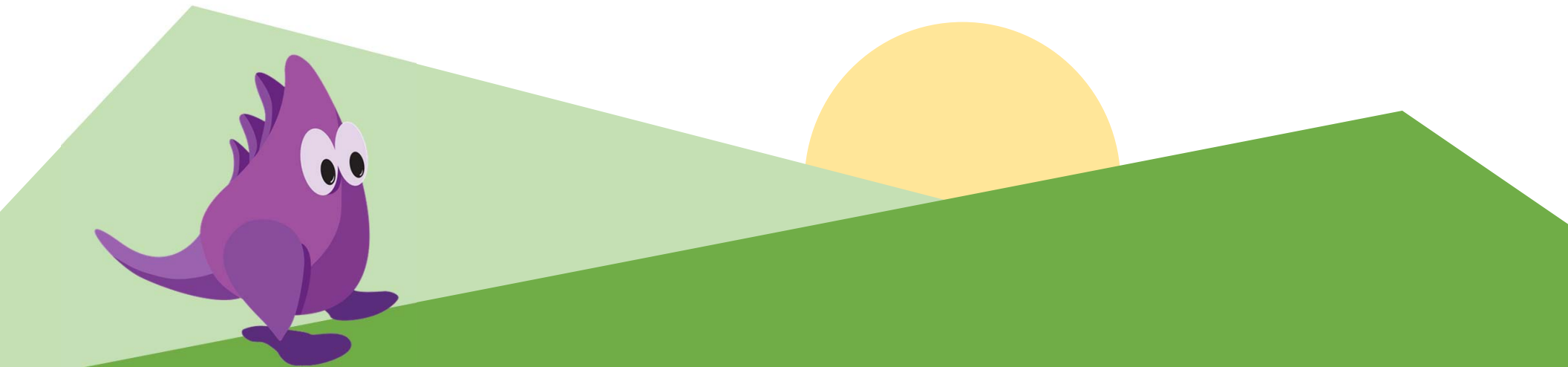
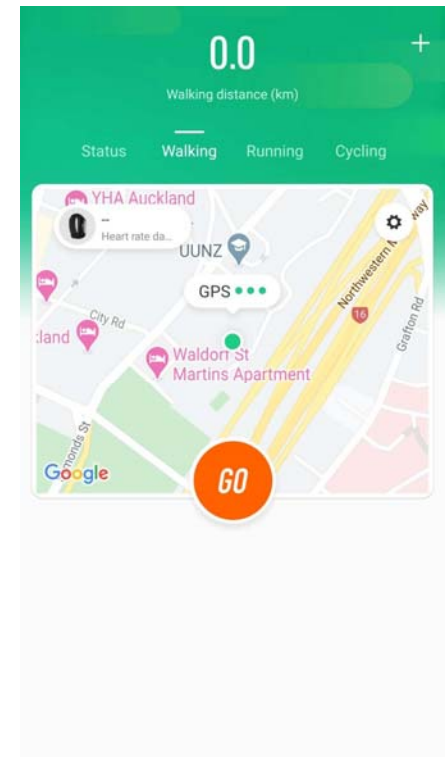
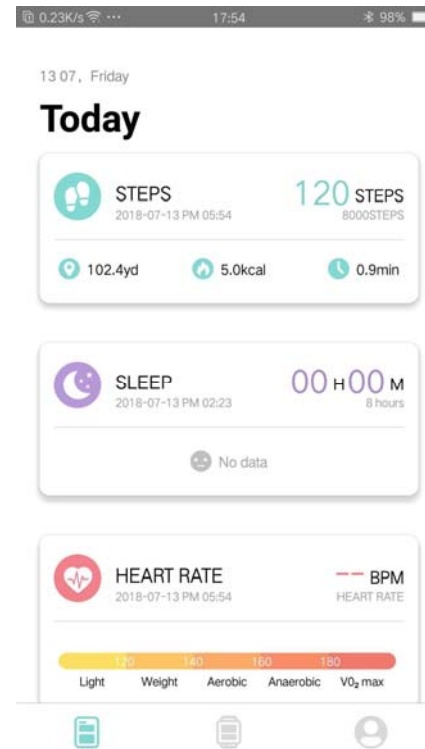


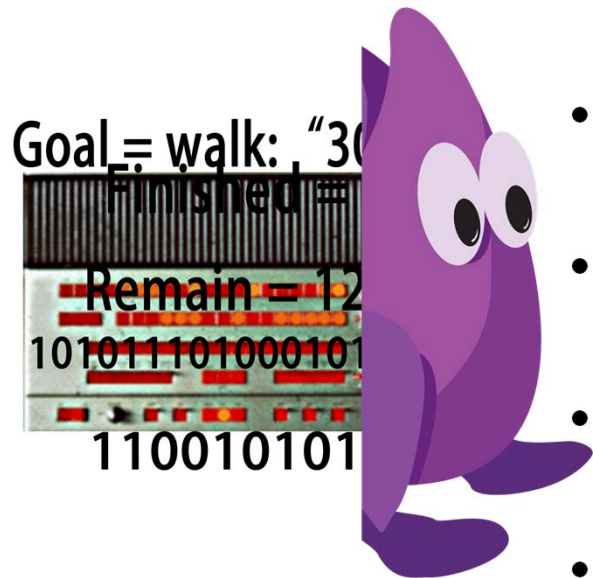
Designing Ambient Narrative-Based Interfaces to Reflect and Motivate Physical Activity



Innovation in expression



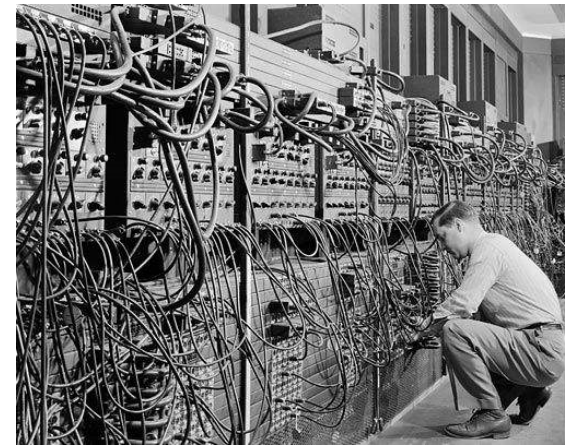
Human-computer interaction



- Make computer more friendly to people.
- Focus on Design of interface.
- Computer Science is a multifaceted field.
- Computer Science also requires artistic thinking.[1]
- Include the Study of computer design.[2]

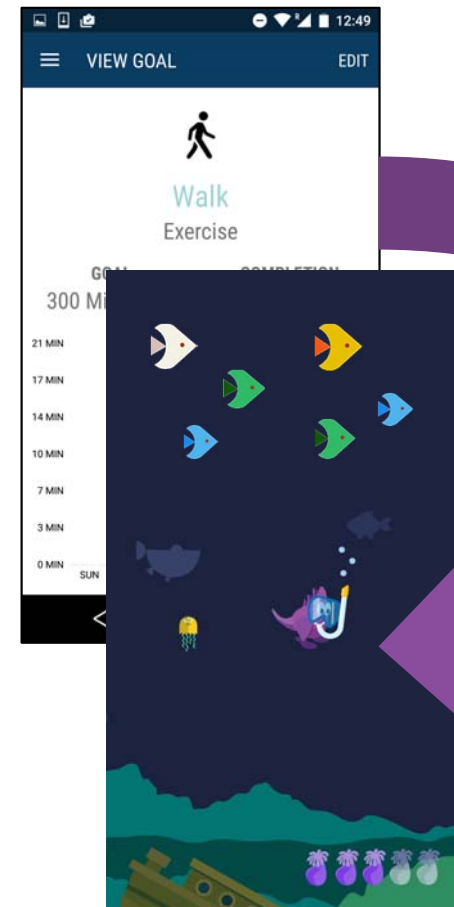
Importance of Human-Computer interaction[3]

- Not taken seriously until 1970.
- Promote the popularization of computers.
- Make computer more usable.
- Express information to user efficiently.



Who is Zuki

- Focus on motivate physical activity.
- Innovation in expression of exercise data.
- Introduce method from literature field.
- Pass exercise data selectively to user.
- Not focus on efficiently expressing





Objective of WholsZuki

- Reflect working out data vividly.
- Encourage physical activity.
- Reduce the prevalence of chronic diseases.
- Prevent negative mindset when reading data.

Keeping on!





Process of experiment

- 300 participants has involved in survey.
- Compare participants activity between different applications.
- Interview with participants to enhance quality.
- Get participants' needs by passing prototypes.

Introduce method of narratology

- Bring user a sense of immersive.
- Evoke user's empathy.
- Reduce cognitive resistance.
- Continually interact with user.



The illustration depicts a desert scene. In the foreground, a brown camel stands on a sandy ground, facing right. A small purple creature with large eyes is perched on its back. In the background, there are rolling brown hills under a light blue sky. Several stylized plants in purple, yellow, and blue are scattered across the landscape. In the bottom right corner, a small pile of sand contains three balloons in orange, purple, and green, with a dashed line leading towards them.

Positive feedback mechanism

- Display icons to represent activities.
- Put indicator show process of story.
- Congratulations when chapter cleared.
- Individual effects for every chapter.

Emotional attachment

- Empathy-building backstory.
- Excitement and suspense.
- Cooperators and antagonist.
- Keep logical relation in the story.



A stylized illustration of a purple, spiky creature with large eyes and a small mouth, wearing a black harness and climbing a thick brown rope. The rope is attached to a dark blue, jagged rock formation. The background is a light blue sky.

Multi-chapter designing

- More physical activity observed in multi-chapter.
- Half of multi-chapter participants' behavior improved.
- Get user's needs by passing prototypes.
- Transferred participants to data driven users.
- Multi-chapter participants check smartphone more frequently.

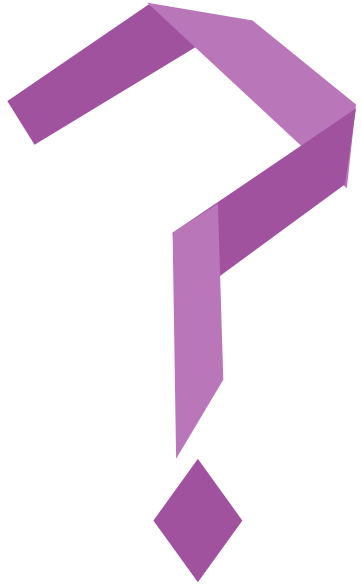


Engagement with the narrative

- More narrative engagement observed.
- Keep attract participants by fresh chapter.
- Use story to cultivate user stickiness.
- Give participants a sense of surprise.
- Introduce the ability of cross-cultural communication

Pros and Cons:

- Introduce methods from narratology to physical activity.
- Transferred some participants to data diveren users.
- Create an immersive environment for working out application.
- Compare with single-chapter only.
- Get response from small group.
- Participants from single cultural background.[4]
- Too childish for some participants.[5]



What future work can be done?

- Compare with traditional sport software.
- Get more response from variant of participants.
- Undertake experiment in different culture background.
- Try a serious story background.



- Introduced mature method from other field.
- Use wallpaper as interface.
- Story will call, but sport won't.

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- [1] O. Hazzan, T. Lapidot and N. Ragonis, “Overview of the Discipline of Computer Science” in *Guide to Teaching Computer Science*, London, UK: Springer, 2014, pp. 21-46.
- [2] “Computer Science” Auckland.ac.nz. <https://www.auckland.ac.nz/en/study/study-options/find-a-study-option/computer-science.html> (accessed Aug. 18, 2020).
- [3] J. Carroll “Human Computer Interaction - brief intro” Interaction-design.org. <https://www.interaction-design.org/literature/book/the-encyclopedia-of-human-computer-interaction-2nd-ed/human-computer-interaction-brief-intro> (accessed Aug 20, 2020).
- [4] S. Consolvo, D. McDonald, T. Toscos, M. Chen, J. Froehlich, B. Harrison, P. Klasnja, A. LaMarca, L. LeGrand, R. Libby, I. Smith, and J. Landay. “Activity sensing in the wild: a field trial of ubifit garden,” in *Conf. Proceedings of the SIGCHI conference on human factors in computing systems*. ACM, 1797–1806.
- [5] E. Murnane. X, Jiang. A, Kong. M, Park. W, Shi. C, Soohoo. L, Vink. I, Xia. Y, Xin. J, Yang-Sammataro. G, Young. J, Zhi. P, Moya. J, Landay. “Designing Ambient Narrative-Based Interfaces to Reflect and Motivate Physical Activity” in *Conf. CHI '20: Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing System*. Apr. 2020 pp,1-14.