



TOOLKIT SUPPORT FOR GESTURAL INPUT TECHNIQUES

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What is a gesture?


- “A gesture is a motion of the body that contains information. Waving goodbye is a gesture. Pressing a key on a keyboard is not a gesture because the motion of a finger on its way to hitting a key is neither observed nor significant. All that matters is which key was pressed”.
 - Kurtenbach and Hulteen (1990)

What is gesture recognition?

- A topic in computer science and language technology with the goal of interpreting human gestures via mathematical algorithms.
- Can originate from body motion, but mostly associated with movement of the hand



Our obsession/fantasy with gestural inputs as seen in movies:

- [Iron Man](#)
 - [Minority Report](#)
- 







Benefit of gestural based interfaces

- Higher degree of freedom
- Natural to humans compared to traditional GUI
- Control or interact with devices without physically touching them
- A way for computers to understand our language – bridging human and machine interactions
- Faster/easier interaction: example – slide to unlock smart phones

Major application areas of gesture recognition currently trending

- Automotive sector
- Consumer Electronics sector
- Transit sector
- Gaming sector

Gesture types:

- Offline gestures: Those gestures that are processed after the user interaction with the object. An example is the gesture to activate a menu.
- Online gestures: Direct manipulation gestures. They are used to scale or rotate a tangible object.

Gesture types:

- Offline gestures: A \$1 Recognizer
- Online gestures: Smartphones, 3D gestural recognition

Gestures without Libraries, Toolkits or Training: A \$1 Recognizer for User Interface Prototypes

- Created by students and researcher at University of Washington and Microsoft
- 2-D single-stroke recognizer designed for rapid prototyping of gesture-based user interfaces
- Wanted to offer tool for rapid prototyping in design oriented environment
- present a “\$1 recognizer” that is easy, cheap, and usable almost anywhere in about 100 lines of code.

\$1 Goals

- be resilient to variations in sampling due to movement speed or sensing
- support optional and configurable rotation, scale, and position invariance;
- require no advanced mathematical techniques (e.g., matrix inversions, derivatives, integrals);
- be easily written in few lines of code;
- be fast enough for interactive purposes (no lag);
- allow developers and application end-users to “teach” it new gestures with only one example;



\$1 \$1 \$1

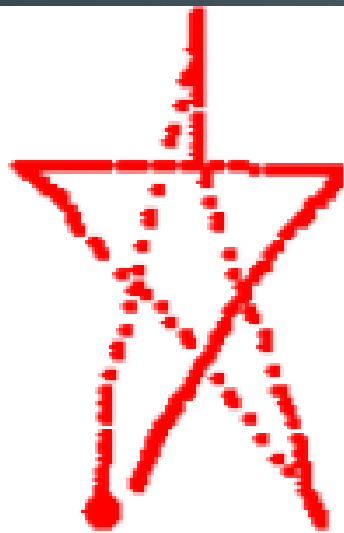
- <http://depts.washington.edu/madlab/proj/dollar/index.html>



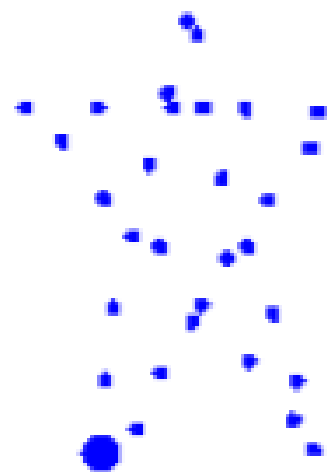
\$1 – four step algorithm

- 1. Resample
- 2. rotate once
- 3. scaled and translate
- 4. Find optimal angle for the best score

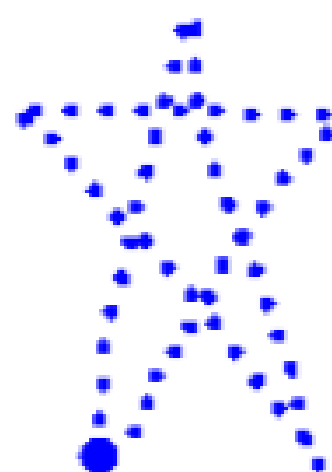
Step 1: resample



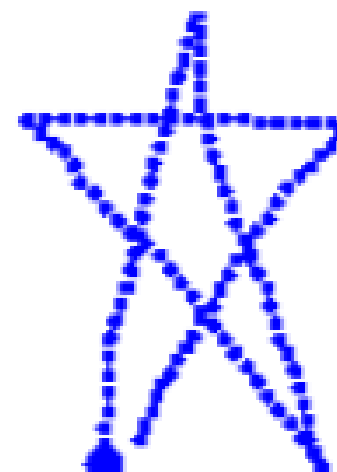
Raw gesture



$N = 32$

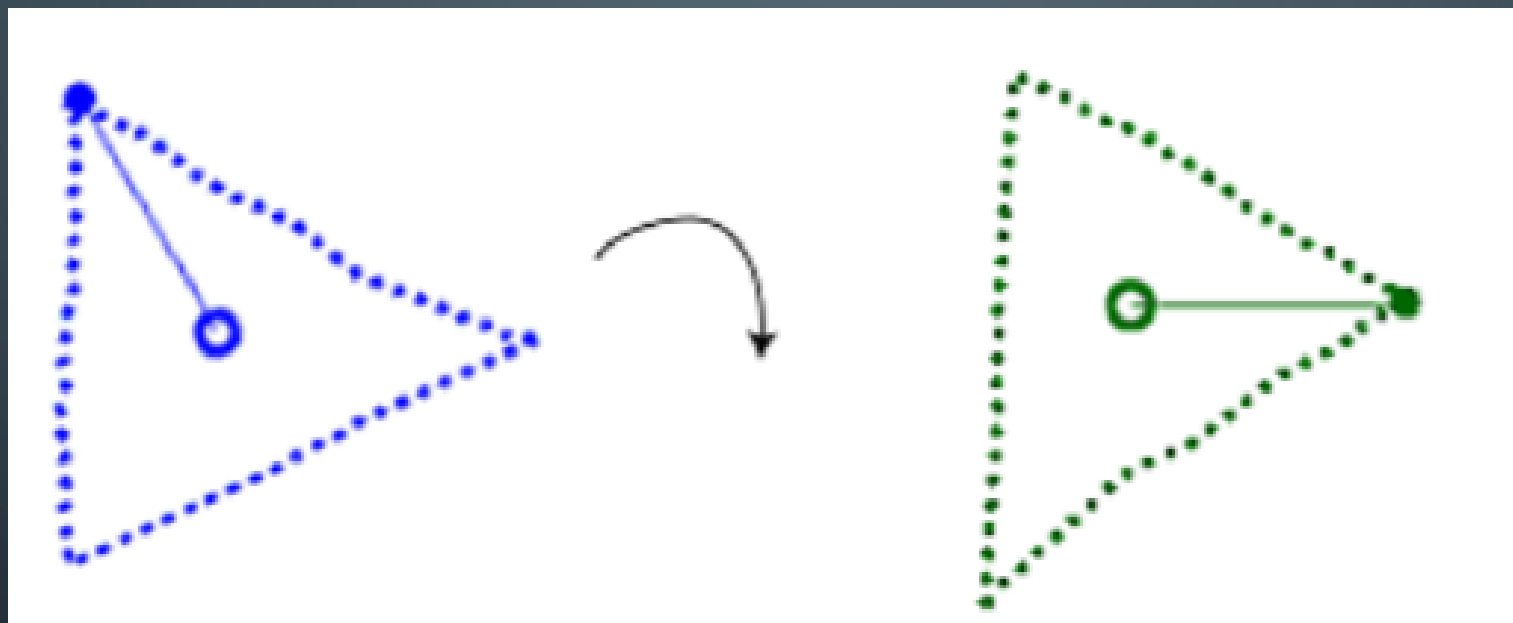


$N = 64$



$N = 128$

Step 2: rotate once



Step 3: scale and translate

- scaled to a reference square.



Step 4: Find Optimal Angle for the Best Score

- Recognition based on pre-defined shapes
- 
- 

Defining Multiple Instances



Limitations

- recognizer is a geometric template matcher
- cannot distinguish gestures whose identities depend on specific orientations, aspect ratios, or locations. For example, separating squares from rectangles, circles from ovals, or up-arrows from down-arrows is not possible without modifying the algorithm.
- does not use time, so gestures cannot be differentiated on the basis of speed

Online gestures: Smartphones

Tap



Briefly touch surface with fingertip

Double tap



Rapidly touch surface twice with fingertip

Drag



Move fingertip over surface without losing contact

Flick



Quickly brush surface with fingertip

Pinch



Touch surface with two fingers and bring them closer together

Spread



Touch surface with two fingers and move them apart

Press



Touch surface for extended period of time

Press and tap



Press surface with one finger and briefly touch surface with second finger

Gestures on the IOS

- Apple provides sets of HCI guidelines and standards for reference and best practice
- <https://developer.apple.com/ios/human-interface-guidelines/interaction/gestures/>

Gestures on the IOS

- Apple provides framework called UIKit
- UIKit responds to user interactions and system events, access various device features, enable accessibility, and work with animations, text, and images.

Gestures on the IOS

- The UIGestureRecognizer class as an abstract class
- Series of sub classes for common gestures...
 - UITapGestureRecognizer
 - UISwipeGestureRecognizer
 - UIPanGestureRecognizer
 - UIPinchGestureRecognizer:
 - UIRotationGestureRecognizer
 - UILongPressGestureRecognizer
 - UIScreenEdgePanGestureRecognizer

Gestures on the IOS

```
override func viewDidLoad() {
    super.viewDidLoad()

    let gestureRecognizer = UITapGestureRecognizer(target: self, action: "handleTap:")
    self.view.addGestureRecognizer(gestureRecognizer)
}

func handleTap(gestureRecognizer: UIGestureRecognizer) {
    let alertController = UIAlertController(title: nil, message: "You tapped at \((gestureRecognizer.locationInView(self.view))", preferredStyle: .Alert)
    alertController.addAction(UIAlertAction(title: "Dismiss", style: .Cancel, handler: { _ in }))
    self.presentViewController(alertController, animated: true, completion: nil)
}
```

Gestures on the Android

- Similar to IOS, Android provides GestureDetector class for detecting common gestures.
- Some of the gestures it supports include `onDown()`, `onLongPress()`, `onFling()`, and so on.
- You can use GestureDetector in conjunction with the `onTouchEvent()` method for event handling



3D gesture handling



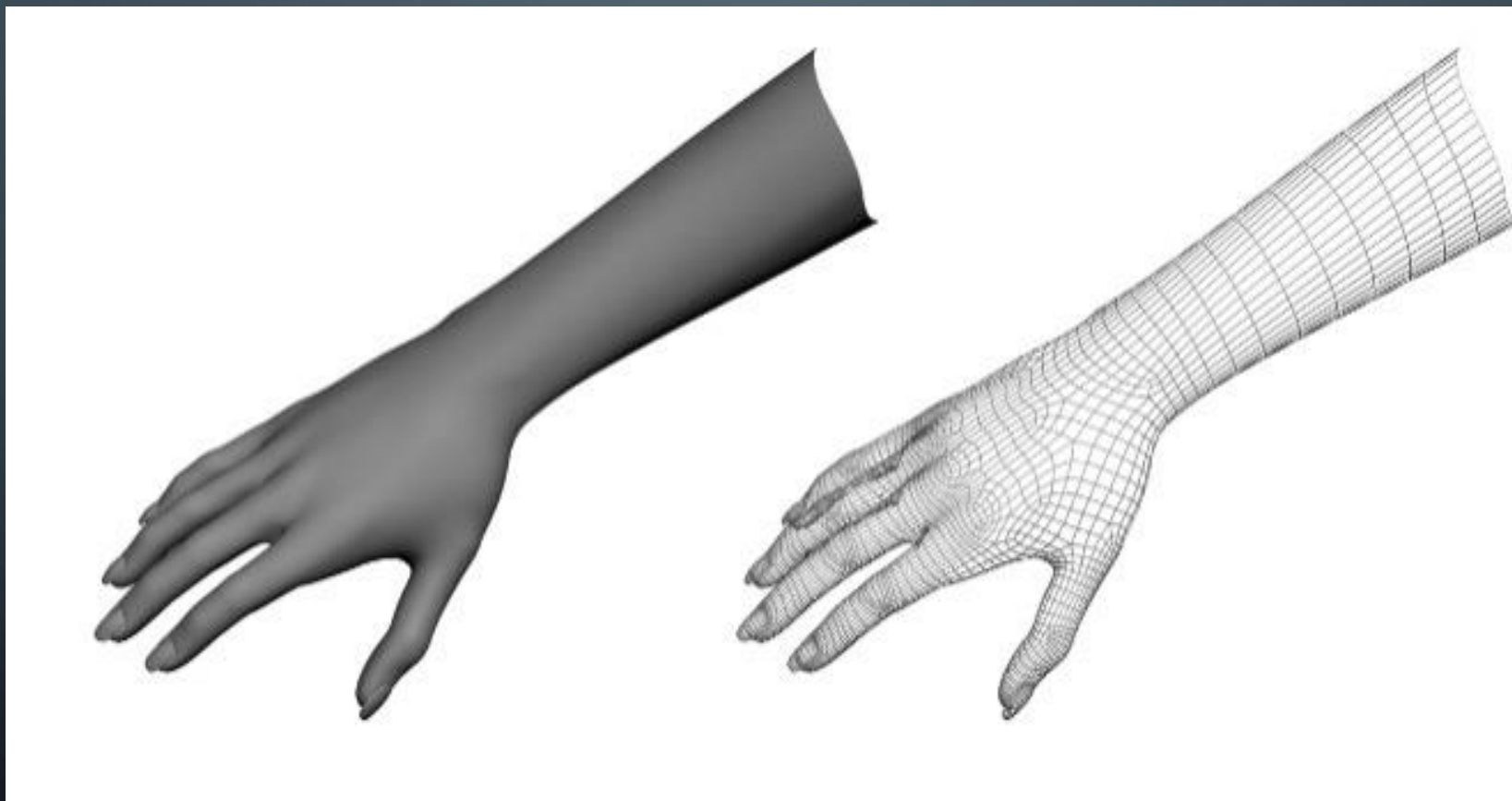
3D gesture handling - inputs

- The kinetic user interfaces (KUIs) are an emerging type of user interfaces that allow users to interact with computing devices through the motion of objects and bodies.

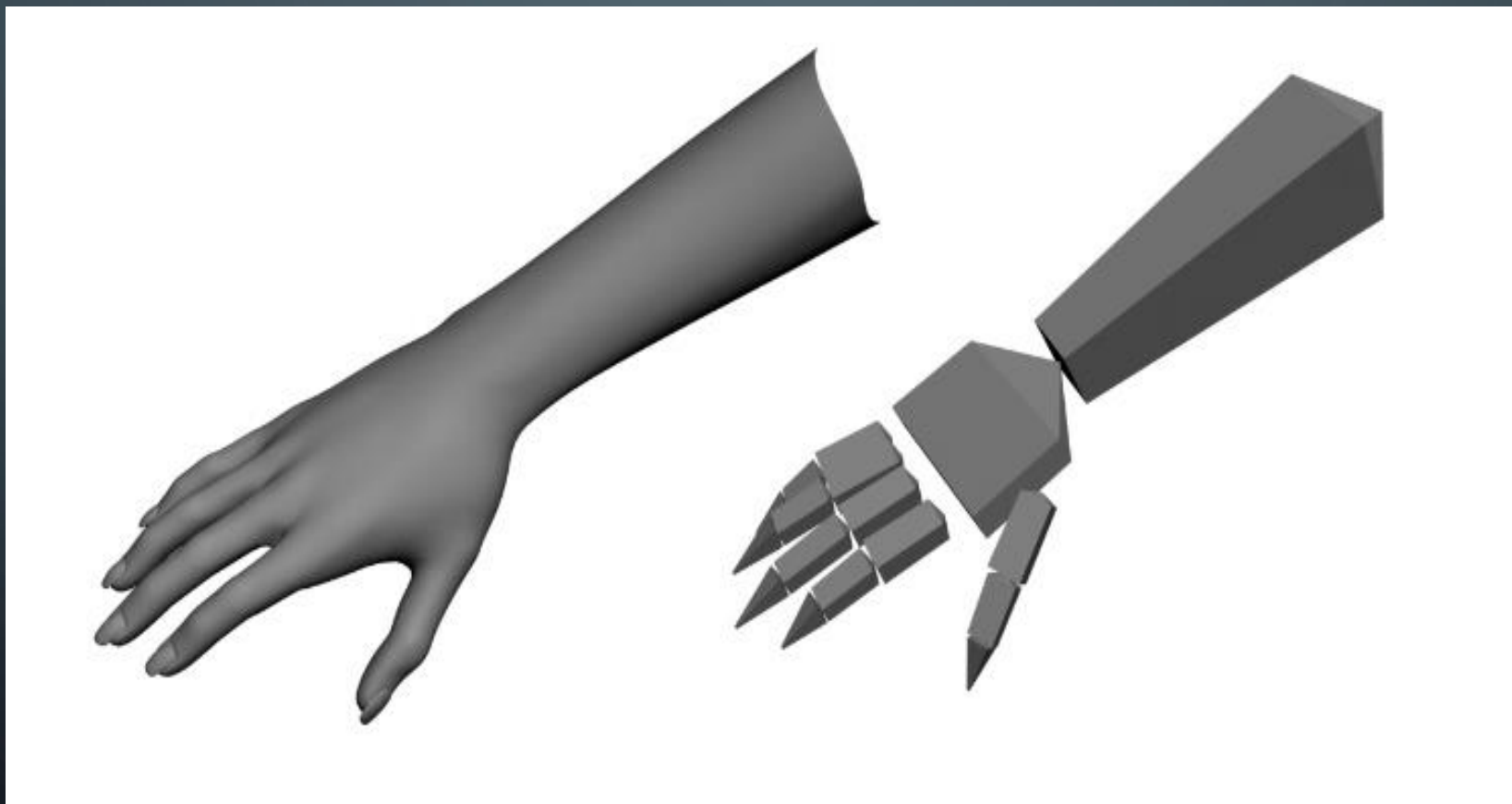
3D gesture handling - algorithm

- 3D model-based algorithms
- Skeletal-based algorithms
- Appearance-based models

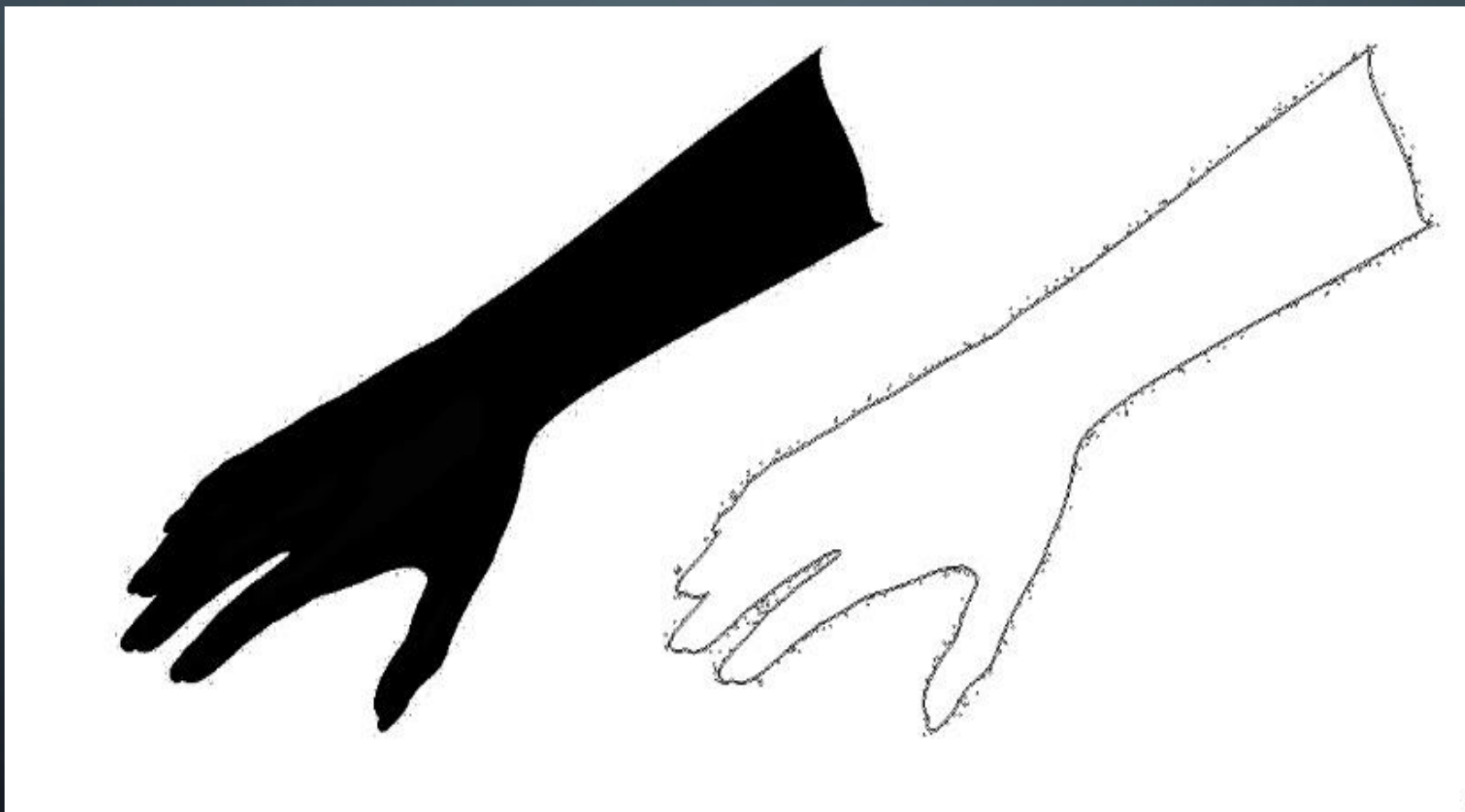
3D model-based algorithms



Skeletal-based algorithms



Appearance-based models



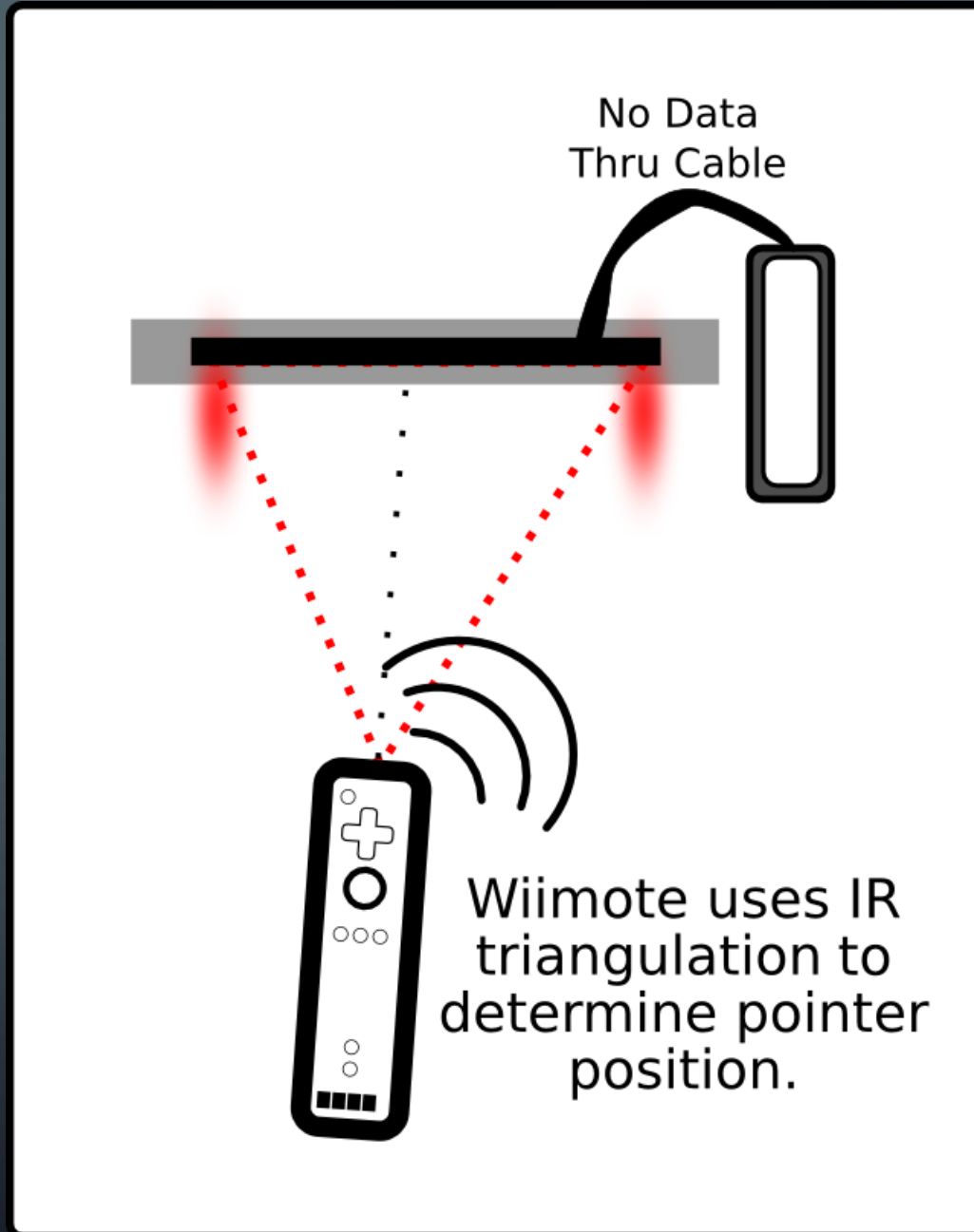
wired gloves



Gesture-based controllers

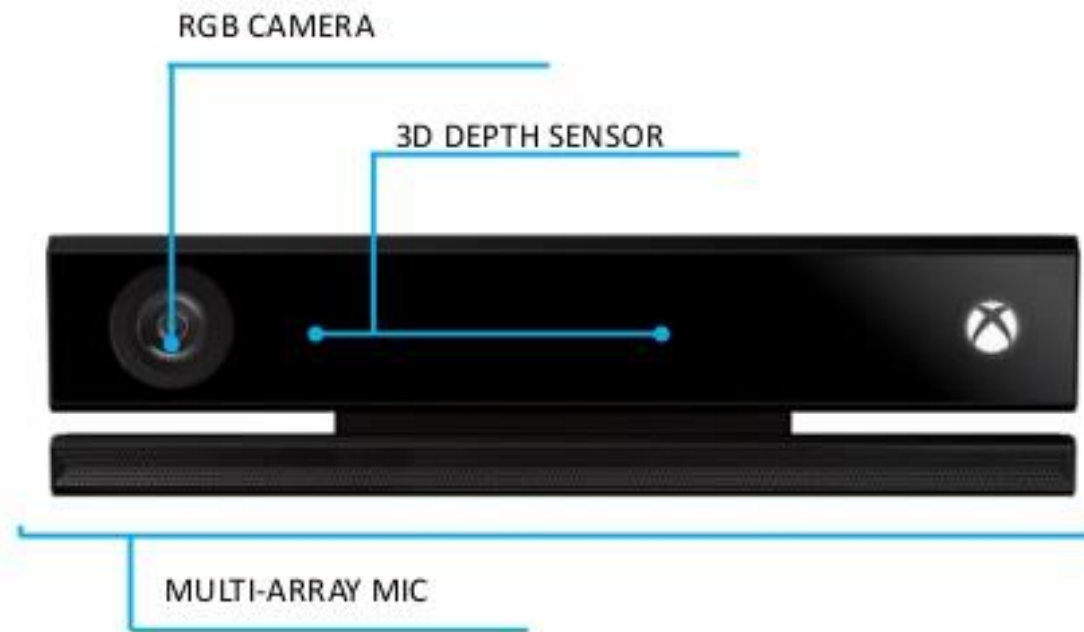


Wii Remote



Depth-aware cameras

Kinect 2 - Specs



Hardware:

Depth resolution:
512 × 424

RGB resolution:
1920 × 1080 (16:9)

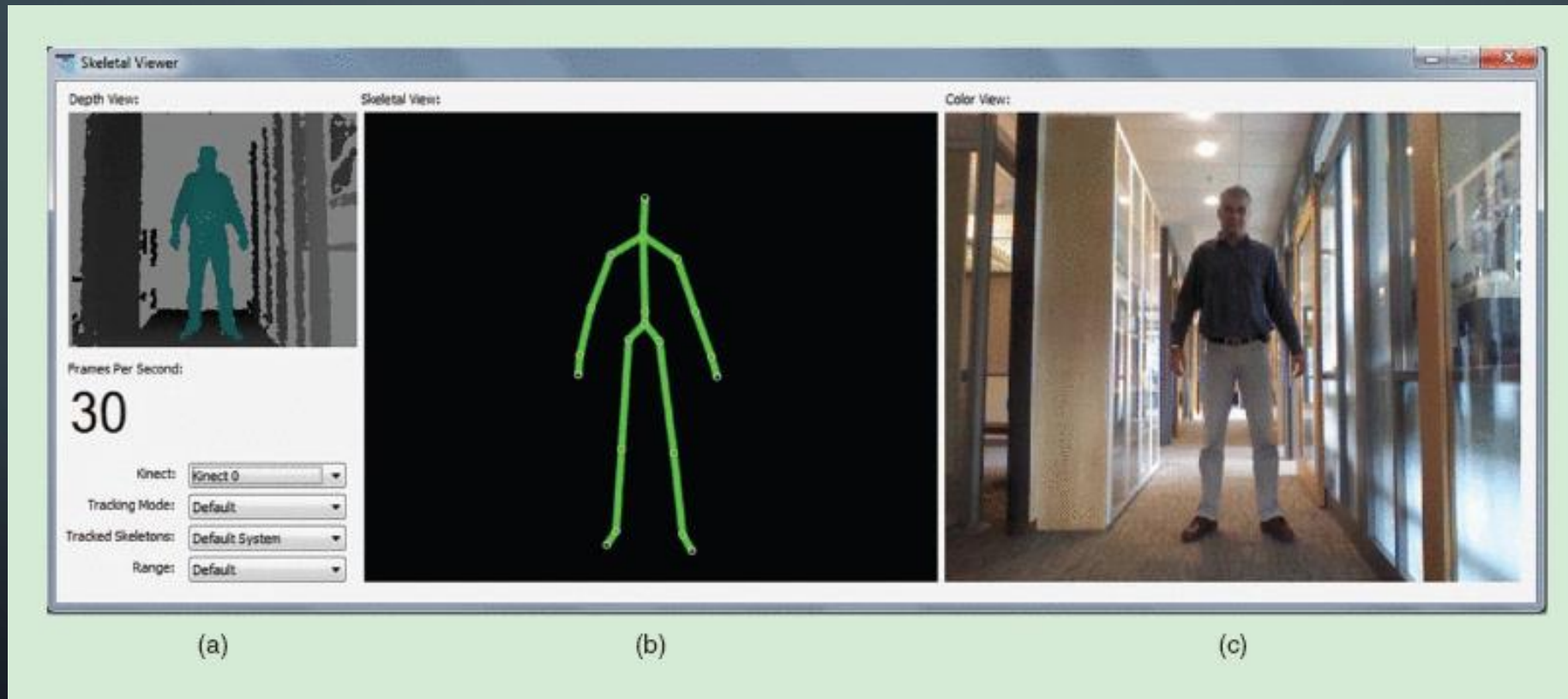
FrameRate:
60 FPS

Latency:
60 ms

Kinect Software Development kit

- designed for Windows applications (but many on the web have developed IOS friend wrappers and libraries)
- could lead to innovative Kinect-ready software for industries like education, healthcare and transportation
- Kinect for Windows SDK commercial license for app release

Kinect Software Development kit



Conclusion

- Exciting new field with a lot of research and development
- Becoming more popular with increasing popularity of smart phones and VR/AR applications
- There are still some limitations to gesture-based UI
 - Noise
 - Difficulty of recognizing the right thing
 - Tiredness?