

Chapter 3 Web Interface Design

3.4 Overlays and Inlays



Introduction

Designing Web Interfaces

- Principle One: Make It Direct
- Principle Two: Keep It Lightweight
- Principle Three: Stay on the Page
- Principle Four: Provide an Invitation
- Principle Five: Use Transitions
- Principle Six: React Immediately





Overlay

- Overlays are lightweight pop up.
 - Example
 - https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto css overlay.asp
- Difference between Browser Pop up and Overlays
 - Browser pop ups display a new browser window. As a result these windows often take time and a sizeable chunk of system resources to create.
 - Browser pop ups often display browser interface controls (e.g., a URL bar).





Advantage of Overlay

- Lightweight Overlays
 - Lightweight overlays are just a lightweight in-page object. They are inexpensive to create and fast to display. (Dynamic HTML, AJAX)
 - The interface for lightweight overlays is controlled by the web application and not the browser.
 - There is complete control over the visual style for the overlay. This allows the overlay to be more visually integrated into the application's interface.





USe of Overlay

Lightweight overlays can be used for:

- asking questions,
- obtaining input,
- introducing features,
- indicating progress,
- giving instructions,
- or revealing information.





Types of Overlay

Overlays are either purposefully interruptive like modals or augmenting like popovers and tooltips.

Types of overlays can be used for:

- Dialog
- Detail
- Input





Dialog Overlay

Dialog Overlays replace the old style browser pop ups.



Overlay treatment

The confirmation dialog is shown in a lightweight overlay. Since the overlay is modal (interaction is only accepted in the overlay) the rest of the page is dimmed down. The user may also cancel the purchase.





Effects to Be Considered with Dialog Overlay

Lightbox Effect

The Lightbox Effect is useful when the Dialog Overlay contains important information that the user should not ignore.

If the overlay contains optional information, then the Lightbox Effect is overkill and should not be used.









Modality

- Overlays can be modal* or non-modal.
- A modal overlay requires the user to interact with it before she can return to the application.
- In Following example, the overlays are modal: users cannot interact with the main page until they perform the action or cancel the overlay.









Modality

Sometimes overlays are non-modal. An example of this can be found in the Netflix site. The Lightbox Effect emphasizes that we are in a separate mode.







Idiot Boxes



3 My Albums

Drag and drop

Photos are added to an album by drag and drop.



Album on drag over

The album provides no visual feed-back that it is a valid drop target.



Add Photos overlay

A confirmation overlay is posted that asks the users if they really want to drop the photos onto the album.



Add Complete overlay

Stating the obvious, the overlay repeats what just happened. Yes, the photos were added.



Album after drop

Notice that there is no difference between the album before or after the drop.





Best Practices for Dialog Overlay

- Always use Dialog Overlays instead of browser pop ups.
- Use the Lightbox Effect when the overlay contains important information, if the user should not ignore it, or if the interaction with the dialog should be modal.
- Avoid unnecessary Dialog Overlays (Idiot Boxes), as they interrupt the user's flow.
- Don't use an overlay when a simpler, in-page interaction would suffice
- Avoid JavaScript alert boxes, as they don't provide a consistent user experience between operating systems.





Detail Overlay

The second type of overlay is somewhat new to web applications.

- The Detail Overlay allows an overlay to present additional information when the user clicks or hovers over a link or section of content.
- Toolkits now make it easier to create overlays across different browsers and to request additional information from the server without refreshing the page.





Detail Overlay



Detail overlay activation

However, often more information is needed to decide whether a movie should be played or added to a movie queue.

By providing a synopsis along with personalized recommendation information, the user can quickly make a determination.

The movie detail information is displayed after a slight delay.





Activation

- Anti-pattern: Mouse Traps
- Anti-pattern: Non-Symmetrical Activation/Deactivation
- Anti-pattern: Needless Fanfare
- Anti-pattern: Hover and Cover





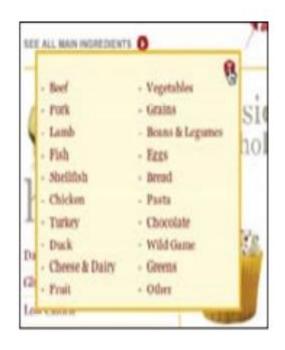
Activation Mouse Trap







Non-Symmetrical Activation/Deactivation



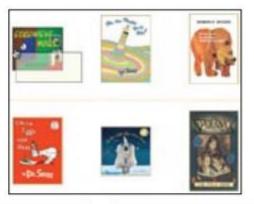
- When the user moves her mouse over the link, the overlay springs up immediately.
- The only way she can remove the overlay is by clicking the small close button in the upper right.
- Using Non-Symmetrical Activation/Deactivation is also a general anti-pattern that should be avoided.
- It should take the same amount of effort to dismiss an overlay as it took to open it.





Needless Fanfare











- There's a needless animation that zooms the box up into place and then back down when the mouse moves away from a book.
- Needless Fanfare is an anti-pattern to avoid.





Hover and Cover



Product display

On the Barnes & Noble home page, books are displayed with lots of detailed information.



Detail Overlay

The **Detail Overlay** is an exact copy of the information displayed on the page. Also notice that the overlay covers most of the other item (*Mad Men*).





Best Practices for Detail Overlay

- Use Detail Overlays to give a sneak peek at detailed information. This will avoid unnecessary page transitions.
- For hover-activated Detail Overlays, provide a slight delay for activation (about half a second). This will avoid the interface behaving like a Mouse Trap.
- For hover-activated Detail Overlays, provide a simple deactivation (e.g., simple mouse out).





Best Practices for Detail Overlay

- For Detail Overlays, make activation and deactivation symmetrical (don't make it harder to get out of the overlay than it was to activate it).
- Once activated, avoid lengthy animations or effects that delay showing a Detail Overlay. Use hover when clicking the object is reserved for a different action.
- In Yahoo! News, clicking on the link takes you to the news story page. Hovering gives you a sneak peek.
- Use hover when it is not obvious how to get more information.





Input Overlay

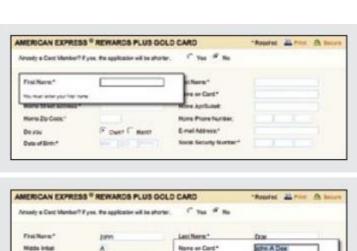
• Input Overlay is a lightweight overlay that brings additional input information for each field tabbed into.

- Use Input Overlays to simplify the visual style of a form.
- Place additional help in the overlay.
- For Input Overlays, make sure the only visual change between the field and the overlay field is intentional (e.g., making input field visually bolder).
- For Input Overlays, allow clicking anywhere to deactivate the overlay.





Input Overlay



Input overlay

Tabbing or clicking into any field wraps the field in an overlay. The overlay provides additional input information.



Obscuring fields

The overlay does obscure fields just below it, but not to the left or right.



Deactivation

Clicking anywhere removes the overlay. This lets the user click through the field covered by the overlay.





Best Practices for Input Overlay

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Dialog Inlay

A simple technique is to expand a part of the page, revealing a dialog area within the page.







Dialog Inlays

- Use Dialog Inlays for page customization. It is helpful to tweak the page and see the results at the same time.
- To smooth the introduction of the Dialog Inlay into the page, use a quick slide in animation.
- Use Dialog Inlays to connect the dialog with the element it slides out from.
- Use Dialog Inlays for secondary tools that aren't primary to the main flow of the page.





List inlays

- Lists are a great place to use Inlays.
- Instead of requiring the user to navigate to a new page for an item's detail or popping up the information in an Overlay.
- The List Inlay works as an effective way to hide detail until needed.





List Inlays

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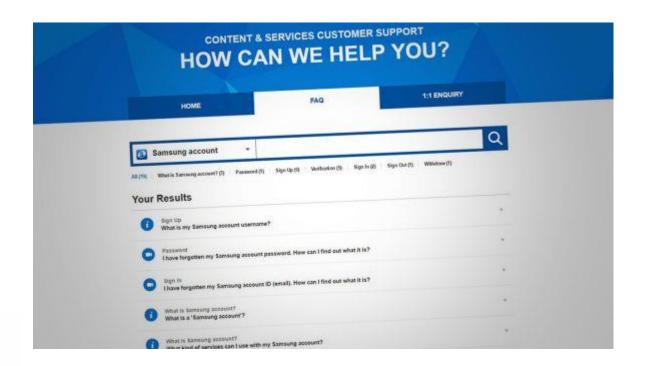






Accordion

- Accordion: One-at-a-time expand
- The Accordion is an interface element that employs the List Inlay pattern to show only one open panel in a list at a time







Accordion



One panel at a time

The weather demo uses an accordion to display a single panel of weather-related information at a time.



Opening and closing

Opening a new panel ("Current Conditions") closes the previous panel ("Moon").

The sliding transition makes it clear which panel is being switched to.





Accordions

Accordions work best when:

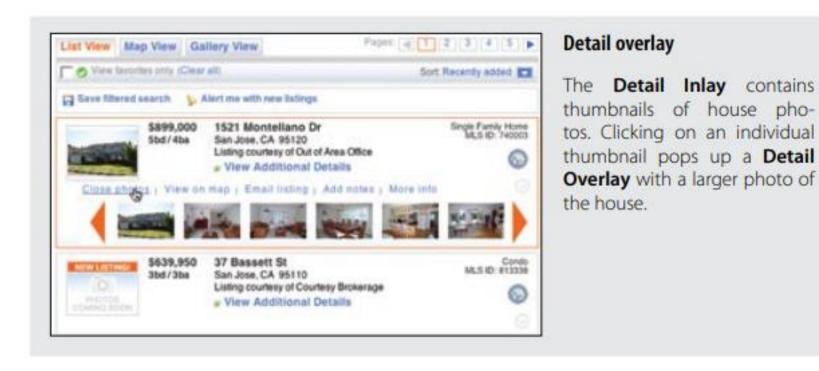
- Each pane of content is independent
- Only one pane is visible at a time
- Each pane can be logically titled





Detail Inlay

A common idiom is to provide additional detail about items shown on a page.







Best Practices for Detail Inlay

- Use Detail Inlay to provide additional information in context without hiding other information.
- Use Detail Inlay to avoid the anti-pattern Hover and Cover.
- Make it easy to dismiss the Detail Inlay





Tabs

- Tabs can be used as detail Inlay.
- Instead of moving the user from page to page (site navigation), tabs can be used to bring in content within the page, keeping the user in the page.







Inlay V/s Overlay

- Use an overlay when there may be more than one place a dialog can be activated from (the exception may be showing details for items in a list).
- Use an overlay to interrupt the process.
- Use an overlay if there is a multi-step process.
- Use an inlay when you are trying to avoid covering information on the page needed in the dialog.
- Use an inlay for contextual information or details about one of many items (as in a list): a typical example is expanding list items to show detail.





Virtual Page

- Overlays allow bringing additional interactions or content in a layer above the current page.
- Inlays allow doing this within the page itself.
- However, another powerful approach to keeping users engaged on the current page is to create a virtual page.





Virtual Page

Patterns that support virtual pages include:

- Virtual Scrolling
- Inline Paging
- Scrolled Paging
- Panning
- Zoomable User Interface





Virtual Scrolling

The traditional Web is defined by the "page."

In practically every implementation of websites pagination was the key way to get to additional content.

Of course, websites could preload data and allow the user to scroll through it. However, this process led to long delays in loading the page.

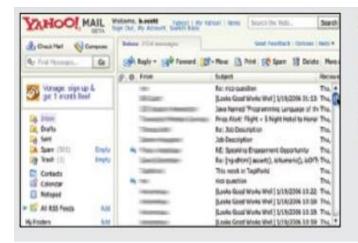
So most sites kept it simple: go fetch 10 items and display them as a page and let the user request the next page of content. Each fetch resulted in a page refresh.





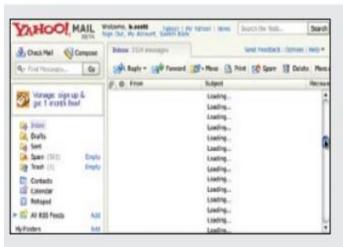


Virtual Scrolling



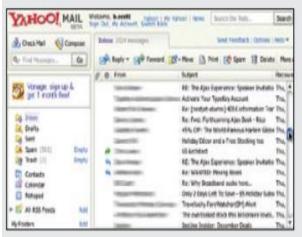
Scrolled list

Email messages are displayed as a scrolled list. This has been the normal approach on desktop mail clients. Yahoo! Mail brings that approach to the Web.



Scrolling

Messages are loaded on demand. As the user scrolls, the content items are filled in. While loading, the message lines are replaced with the text "Loading...".



Scroll completes

Messages are displayed based on where the user scrolled to.





Virtual Scrolling

• Microsoft has applied Virtual Scrolling to its image search.



Scrolled list

12,500,000 image results are represented as a scrolled list. Obviously there is no way to accurately represent that many items in a list with a scrollbar. Notice the scrollbar shows size relative to the amount of data that has been loaded.

The scrollbar reflects what has been loaded. Scrolling to the bottom causes more content to load into the page.





Virtual Scrolling Best Practices

- Keep the users informed about where they are. Either use a tool tip or status area to communicate the range of data they are scrolling into.
- Give feedback while waiting on data to load.
- Create the illusion of an entire loaded virtual space for when the data feels like a data set (e.g., Yahoo! Mail's mail messages).
- Extend the virtual space during scroll for search results (e.g., Microsoft Live Search).
- Keep a limited virtual space when the user is moving through search results in order to provide a nice back-and-forth experience (e.g., PicLens).





Inline Paging



Paginated results

Searching for "Men's athletic shoes" displays a traditional-looking set of search results. The pagination controls are familiar (shown as an exploded callout).



Inline Paging

Clicking to "page 3" causes just the search results area to update with the third page of results.



Page remains stable

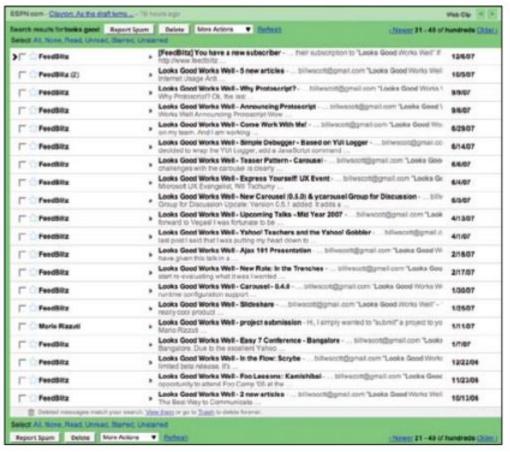
The rest of the page stays stable when the new "page" of results is brought into view.





Inline Paging – Natural Chunking

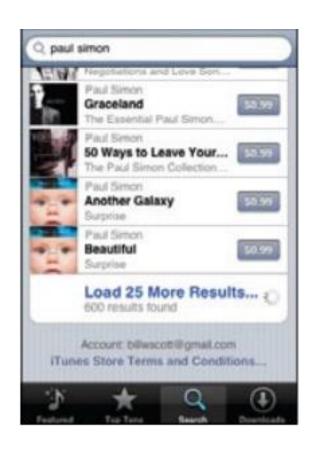


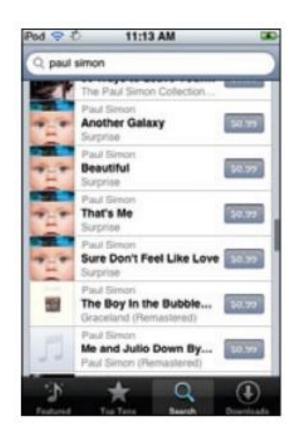






Inline Paging – Interactive Content Loading









Inline Paging – Best Practices

- Use Inline Paging for material that is naturally "chunked" but for which you still want to create a smooth viewing experience when moving between pages.
- Respect the back button. Make it work for paging (e.g., Gmail).
- Only update the "virtual page" and not the entire page when inline paging.
- Consider progressive loading as a way to page-in more content in a virtual space





Scrolled Paging: Carousel

• Besides Virtual Scrolling and Virtual Paging, there is another option. You can combine both scrolling and paging into Scrolled Paging.

- Time-based
 - Carousels work well for time-based content.







Carousel - Best Practices

- Carousels are best for visually distinct contents. Images, CD covers, and movie box shots are all natural items to place in a carousel.
- If the content is highly relevant at the beginning and relevancy drops off, a Carousel is a good solution, since it spotlights the most relevant items.
- If there is a lot of content to display, carousels provide too small of a window and thus can frustrate users when they actually try to find content.
- If there is limited space available for a set of content, a Carousel allows the virtual content to be placed in a row on the page.
- Placing arrows at each end can become tedious if the Carousel is not circular or if the user needs to go back and forth through the content





Carousel - Best Practices

- Placing back and forth arrows next to each other is simpler to operate but somewhat less discoverable.
- Make the content big enough to view easily, providing enough whitespace to make each item distinct.
- Allow a portion of the next item to be partially revealed. This invites the user to scroll the content to see the partial content fully.
- Clicking the left arrow should scroll content in from the left (left to right), and clicking the right arrow should scroll content in from the right (right to left).





Virtual Pane

- One way to create a virtual canvas is to allow users the freedom to roam in twodimensional space.
- A great place for Virtual Panning is on a map.
- Google Maps allows you to pan in any direction by clicking the mouse down and dragging the map around.









Zoomable User Interface (ZUI)

- A Zoomable User Interface (ZUI) is another way to create a virtual canvas.
- Unlike panning or flicking through a flat, two-dimensional space, a ZUI allows the user to also zoom in to elements on the page.
- This freedom of motion in both 2D and 3D supports the concept of an infinite interface.











Best Practices for Virtual Spaces

- Use a hybrid Scrolled Paging for content that is time-based.
- Use Virtual Panning for moving around in a canvas (e.g., Google Maps).
- Use ZUIs to work on large sets of information that have lots of detail.





Paging V/s Scrolling

- When the data feels "more owned" by the user—in other words, the data is not transient but something users want to interact with in various ways. If they want to sort it, filter it, and so on, consider Virtual Scrolling (as in Yahoo! Mail).
- When the data is more transient (as in search results) and will get less and less relevant the further users go in the data, Inline Paging works well (as with the iPhone).
- For transient data, if you don't care about jumping around in the data to specific sections, consider using Virtual Scrolling (as in Live Image Search).





Paging V/s Scrolling

- If you are concerned about scalability and performance, paging is usually the best choice. Originally Microsoft's Live Web Search also provided a scrollbar. However, the **scrollbar increased server-load considerably** since users are more likely to scroll than page.
- If the content is really continuous, scrolling is more natural than paging.
- If you get your revenue by page impressions, scrolling may not be an option for your business model.





Paging V/s Scrolling

- If paging causes actions for the content to become cumbersome, move to a scrolling model. This is an issue in Gmail. The user can only operate on the current page.
- Changing items across page boundaries is unexpected. Changing items in a continuous scrolled list is intuitive.





IA-1

- Report writing on Recent Trends in UI Programming
 - 2 Page original Report (Excluding Images)
 - 5-10 Pages (including Images)
 - Recent Trends in UI Programming
 - Research papers
 - Content summarization 3-5 papers
 - Example <u>Wireframe-based</u> <u>UI design</u> search through image autoencoder
 - Technology Trends
 - Detailed discussion with Example
 - Example UI rends for AR application



