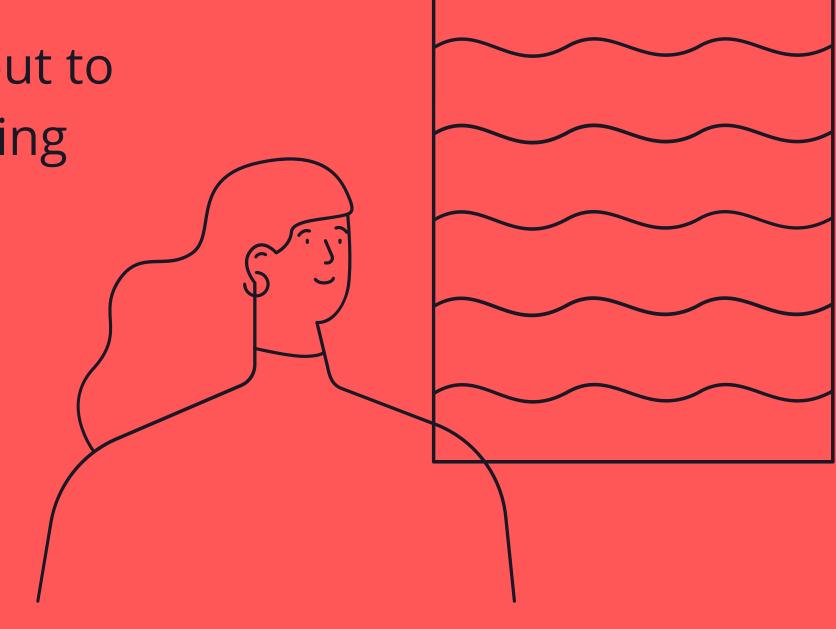


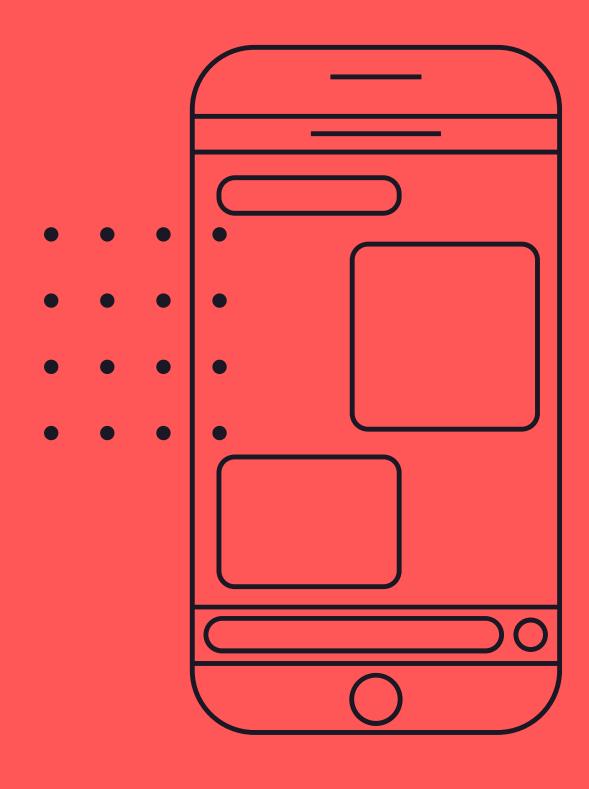
Feedback.

Allows the user to predict what's about to happen, be aware of what is happening now and understand what has just happened.



Constraints.

Allows the user to predict what's about to happen, be Prevents users from making too many mistakes by providing smart defaults and appropriate visual design of UI controlsaware of what is happening now and understand what has just happened.



0

Examples of Feedback



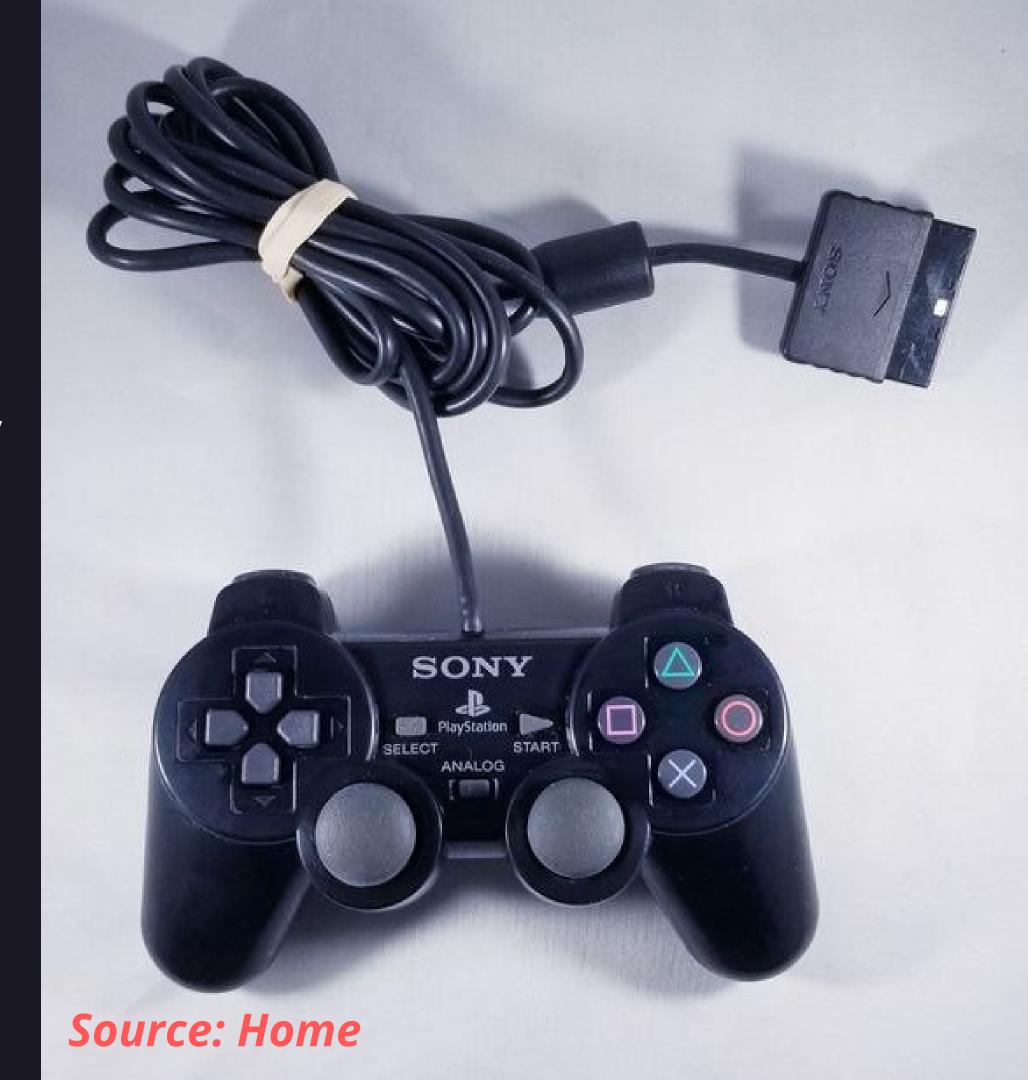
THE SOUND OF LAPTOP CHARGING

After I plug my laptop to the charging pin, it makes a sound to ensure that the laptop is charging. Sometimes, we forget to switch on the electric switch and just connect the charger to the laptop, due to which the laptop doesn't actually charge.



PLAYSTATION JOYSTICK

The remote/joystick that I have for my PlayStation has a vibrating feature. For example, if your character in the game, gets hit, the joystick vibrates. This vibration is a feedback to the player that something bad has happened.



CLICKING AND CLACKING OF MOUSE AND KEYBOARD

Modern day keyboards and mouses, do not make "clicking sounds" on typing or clicking. Befroe, the mouse would make a "CLICK" sound on clicking, thereby the user knows that the mouse has been clicked. Or the keyboards would make the "CLACKING" sound when we press the keys, so that the user can specifically know how many keys have been pressed.



LIGHT ON MOBILE CHARGING

A red flashlight appears on the top of my mobile when I put it on charging.

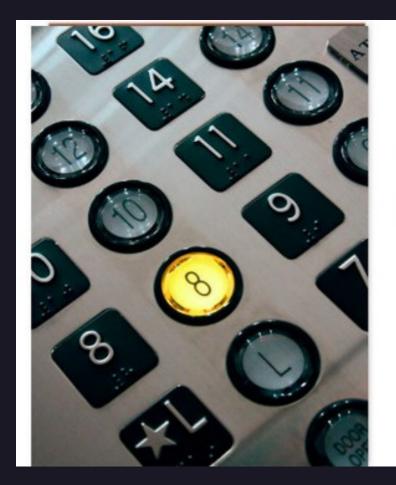
Many times, I put the phone on charging but forget to turn the electric switch on. The red light on the top is an assurance that the mobile is charging now.



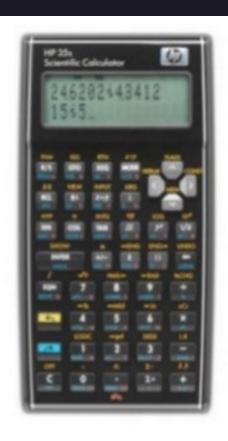


0 0 0

0 0 0







0 0







Source: www.sunyoungkim.org

Examples of Constraints

Relationship between actions and results in the world, between interface controls (their layout and movement) and their effect.

- Restricting the possible actions that can be performed
- Helps prevent users from selecting incorrect options

USE FLASH DRIVE CONSTRAINT

The other part of pen drive is locked and cannot be inserted in a wrong way, so that the detectable part is inserted correctly.



Source: Home



INSERTING BREAD IN TOASTER

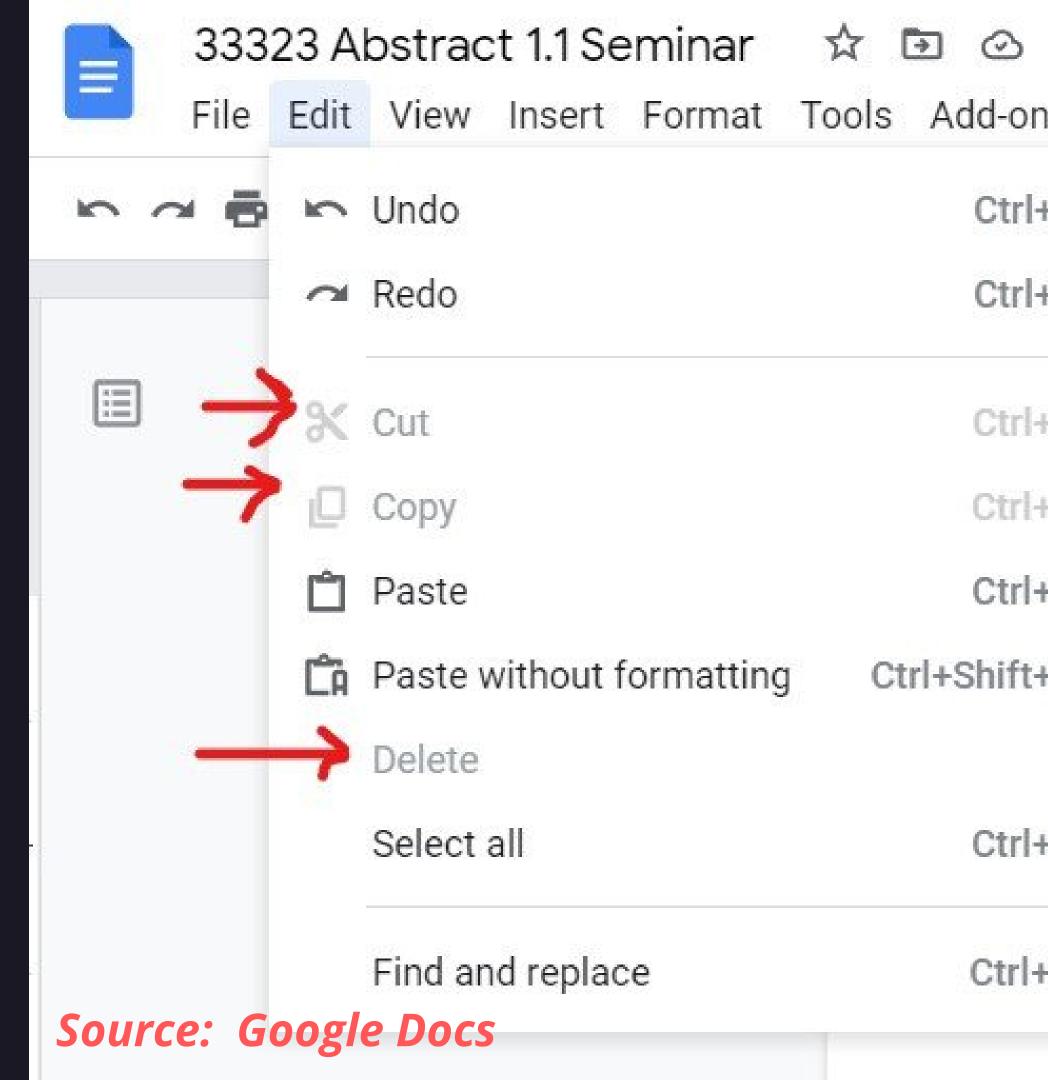
The toaster has a particular way in which we can put the bread in it. So that only the needed part of the bread will be grilled.

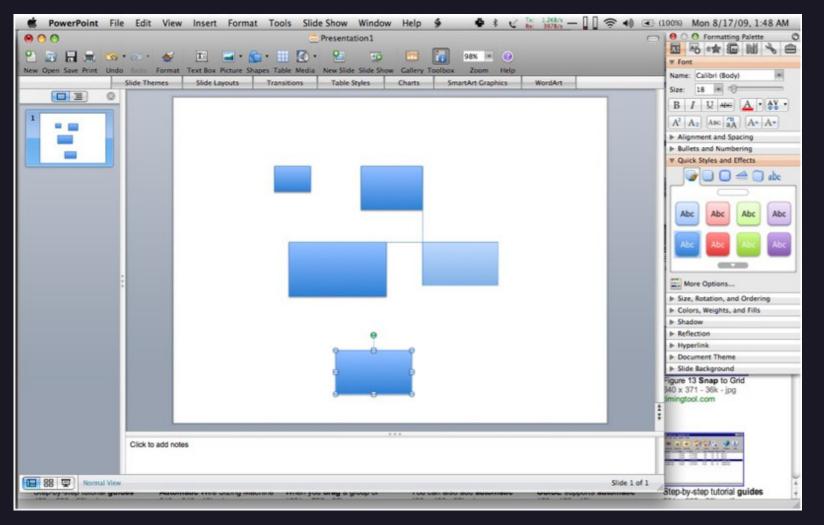


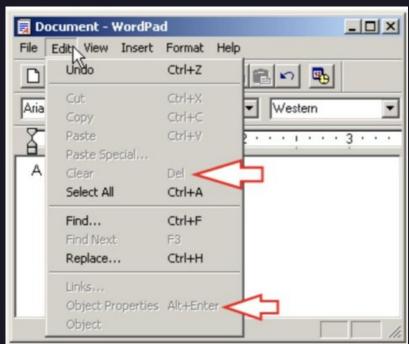
Source: https://hfeindividualassignme

HIGHLIGHTED PART IN DOCUMENTS

If we select a text, then only can we cut, copy or delete it in a text document. Hence the features that are not of use are made unclickable and unhighlighted.

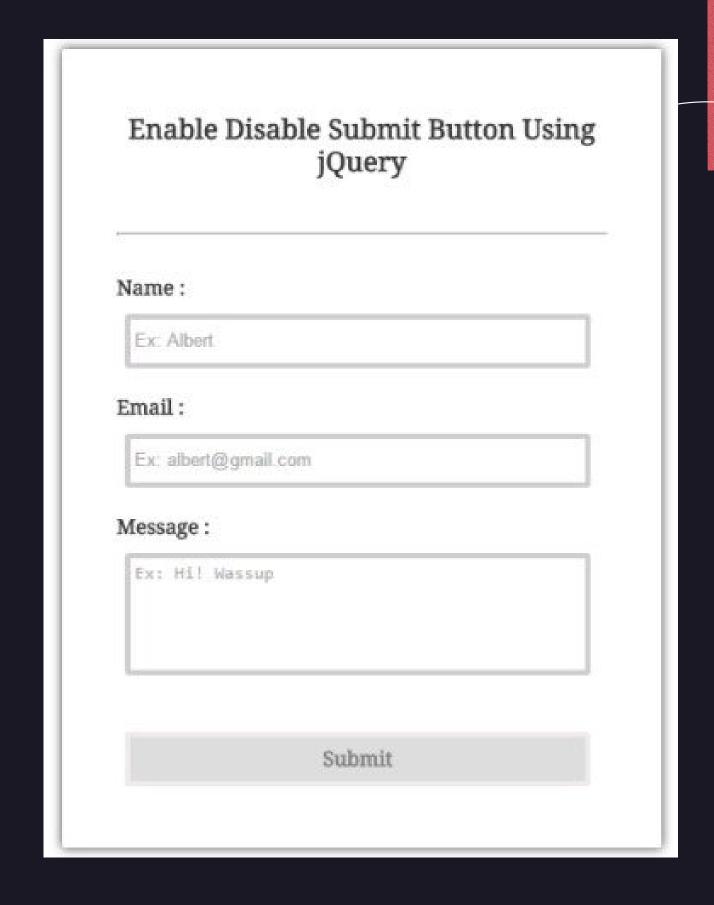






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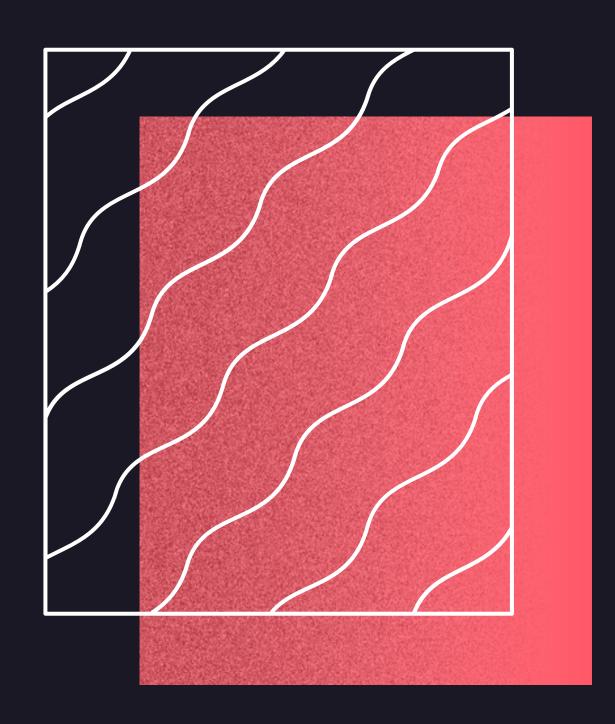
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Source: www.sunyoungkim.org

All of these principles aid in the usability of a system, and dictates a user's interaction with an object. They are designed for humans and any challenges that may arise as a result, hence the term, human-centered design.





CONCLUSION

After looking at these various principles we can learn that user experience and humancomputer interaction are tightly interwoven practices that share the same common goal of usability. Many of these principles are related and play off one another, but all share the same theme. All experiences stemming from these core principles aim to make the user's daily interactions easier and more intuitive.

"We must design for the way people behave, not for how we would wish them to behave."

Donald A. Norman, Living with Complexity



