

# UI and HUD Design

Principles of UI Design

Game Programming Foundations

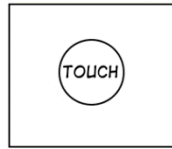
Last modified 09/02/15 by Sam Cartwright

# Topics

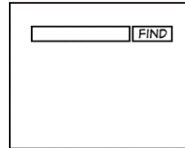
- Structure
- Simplicity
- Visibility
- Feedback
- Tolerance
- Reuse
- Suitability



TYPICAL APPLE PRODUCT...



A GOOGLE PRODUCT...



YOUR COMPANY'S APP...

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# Terms

- UI
  - User Interface
  - The space where interactions between humans and machines occur
- GUI
  - Graphical User Interface
  - Interface that allows interaction through graphical icons and visual indicators
- UX
  - User Experience
  - Sometimes (incorrectly) used interchangeably with UI
  - A person's behaviours, attitudes and emotions about using a product, system or device
- HUD
  - Heads-Up Display
  - Information visually relayed to the player as part of a game's GUI

# Structure

- Design should be purposeful
- It should be consistent
- Related things Grouped together and unrelated things kept separate
- Differentiate dissimilar things and make similar things resemble one another

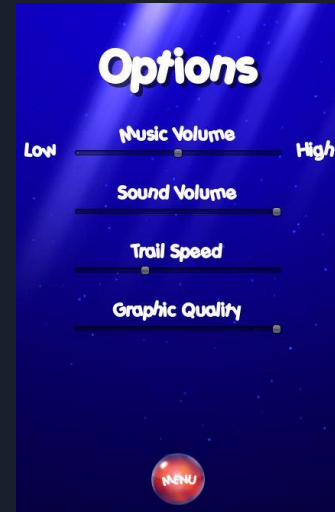
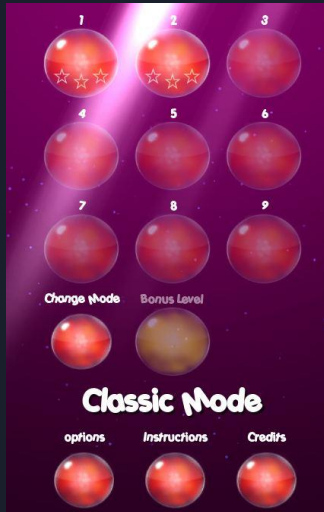


Designing a good UI is difficult... We shouldn't need to train our users how to use our UI.

It should be intuitive automatically to the majority of our users

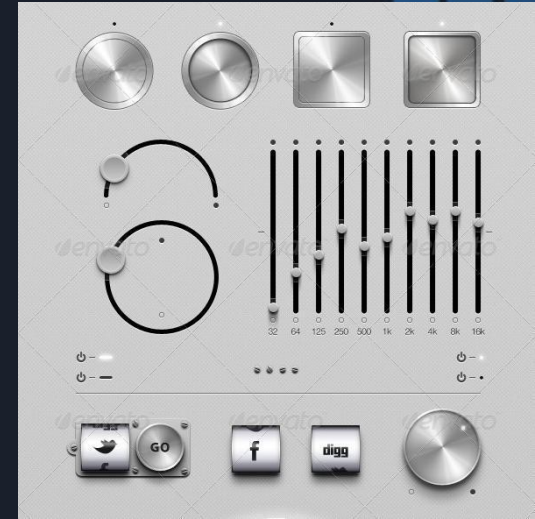
# Structure

- Top level access to grouped tasks
- Sub-menus with logically grouped options



# Simplicity

- The design should make simple and common tasks easy.
- Communicate complex systems clearly and simply in the users own language
- Providing good shortcuts that are meaningfully related to longer procedures



This audio editor has a complex interface, however it uses controls that are familiar with its target audience, and therefore is intuitive for them to use

# Simplicity

- Good HUD design keeps the screen uncluttered and only displays elements when they are relevant



# Visibility

- The design should make all needed options and materials for a given task clearly visible
- Do not distract the user with extraneous or redundant information
- Do not overwhelm users with alternative



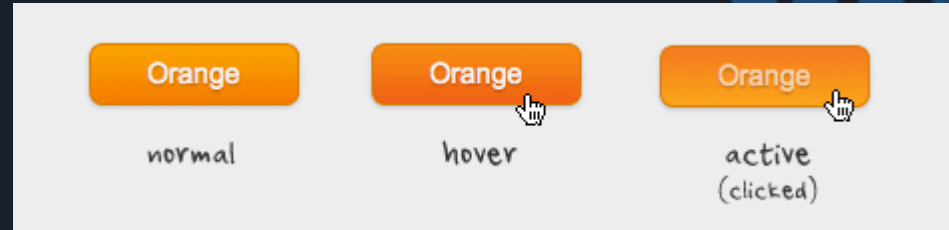
Which is the selection option?

This conundrum can easily be fixed by making one of the options stand out more than the other. For example: adding an arrow or pulsating animation.



# Visibility

- Always provide the user with visual feedback when interacting with intractable components
- Use appropriate controls
- Use pop-ups carefully



# Visibility

- Try to keep everything consistent and simple
- Keep a consistent look and feel through out your application

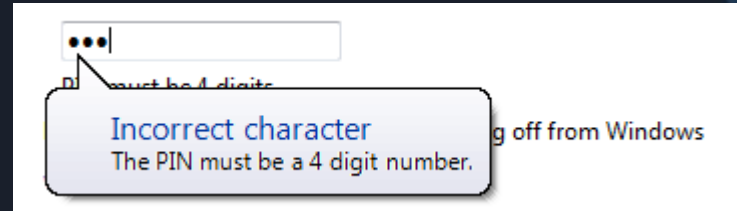
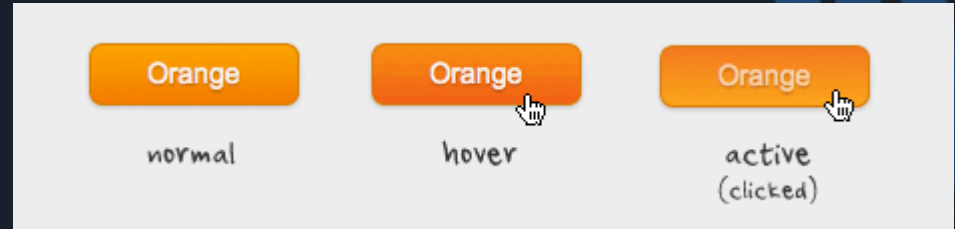


When there is too much information, allow the user to customize



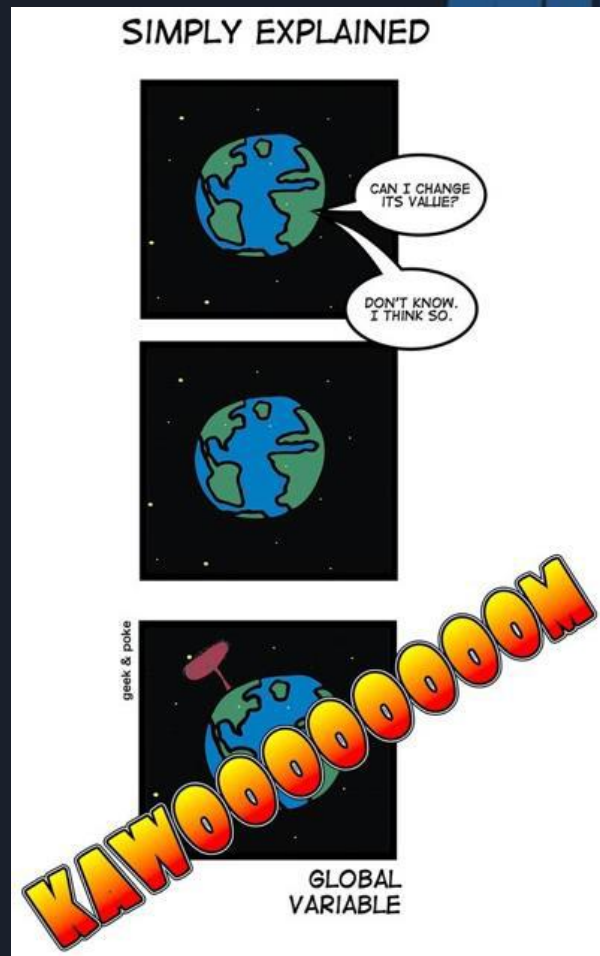
# Feedback

- Keep users informed of actions or changes of state
- Report errors that are relevant and of interest to the user
- Use clear, concise, and unambiguous language familiar to users



# Tolerance

- Your UI should be flexible
- Should never crash based on invalid information entered by the user
- Do not provide the means for entering invalid data



# Tolerance

- Reduce the cost of mistakes and misuse by allowing undoing and redoing
- Tolerating varied inputs and sequences and by interpreting all reasonable actions

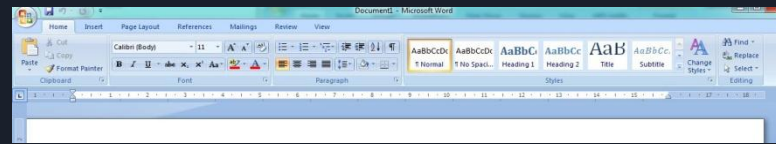
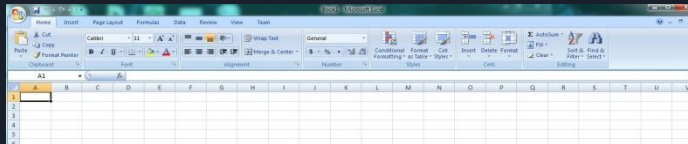


# Reuse

- The design should reuse internal and external components and behaviours
- Maintaining consistency with a purpose, rather than merely arbitrary consistency
- Reduce the need for users to re-think and remember
- Helps make interfaces intuitive

# Reuse

- Reuse technology and familiar metaphors
  - Microsoft products have very similar interfaces





# Suitability for input devices

- Design for the target hardware and platform
- A touch device will suit a subtly different UI to a PC with mouse. A Game pad is different again
- Don't produce one UI and assume it works on all devices



The PC version of Skyrim received a lot of criticism for its console centric interface



# Tips

- Grouping
  - Too many options confuse, group related options together into sub-menus
- Feedback
  - Always give feedback when users perform actions
- Layout
  - Use a layout that users are familiar with
- The 2-Click Rule
  - If an option/setting is more than 2 clicks away, its probably too convoluted

# Example HUDs

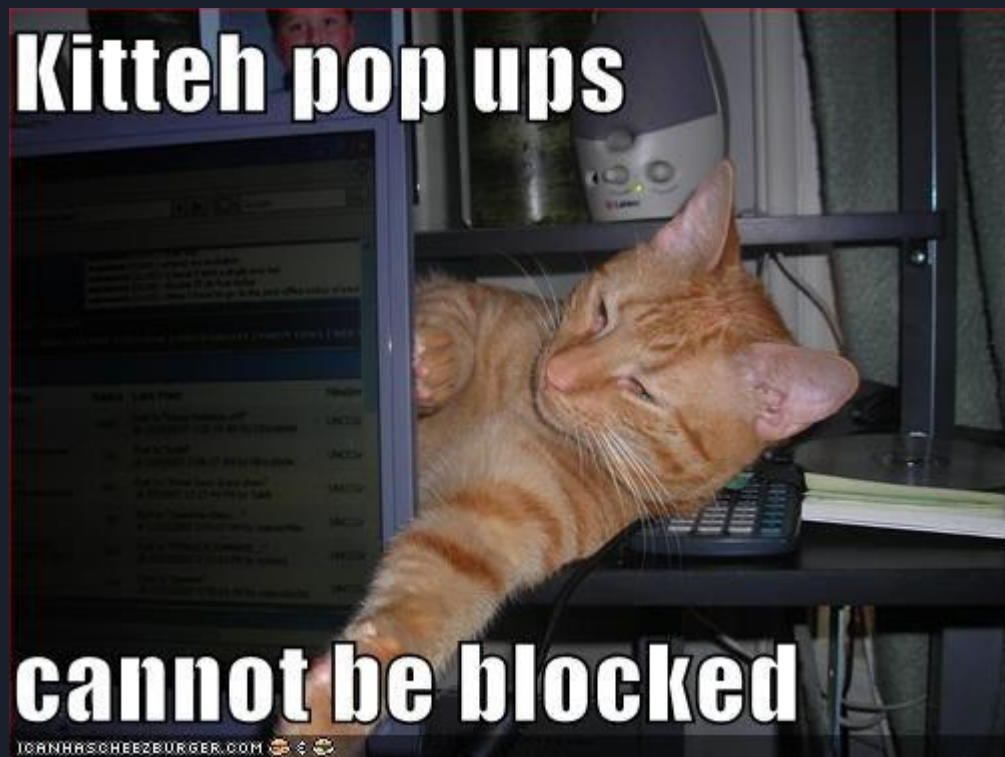


- Make sure you submit 2 (different) HUD designs with your assignment

# Summary

- Always give users feedback when they perform an action
- Use a layout with which the users are familiar
- Too many options may confuse – group related ones into sub menus
- Note that complex nested menus are difficult for users to navigate

# Questions



# References

- <http://www.gizmodo.com.au/2014/01/14-design-trends-for-2014/>
- <http://gamedevelopment.tutsplus.com/tutorials/game-ui-by-example-a-crash-course-in-the-good-and-the-bad--gamedev-3943>