

# User Interface design

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**SoftEng**  
<http://softeng.polito.it>

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Or, Usability

(NF requirement)

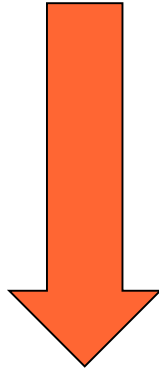
# For more

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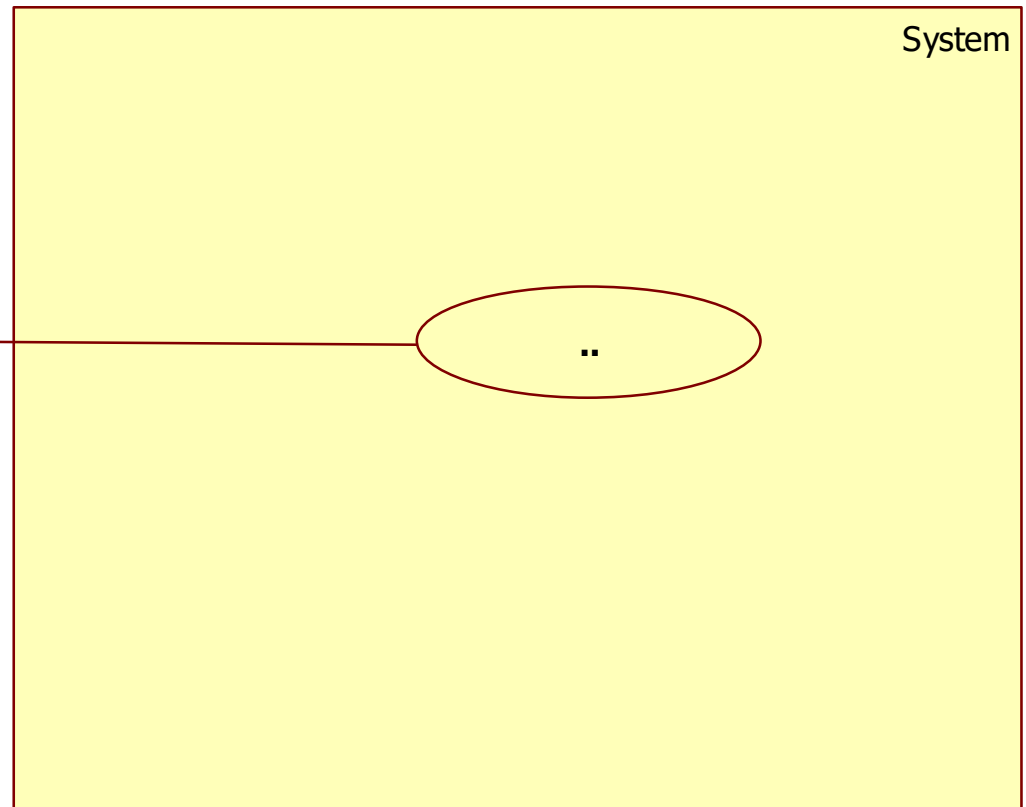
- 02JSKOV Human Computer Interaction
- Prof. Corno

- 
- When human actors are involved, designing the User Interface (often Graphical User Interface) is a key design choice
  - We assume that RE activity has been completed
    - ◆ (in practice RE and UI design may overlap)

(G) UI



**Human actor**



Actor	Physical interface	Logical interface
Human actor	Screen, keyboard	GUI
..		

# Key message #1

## Experimentation

- The UI should be experimented with the end users

# Key message #2

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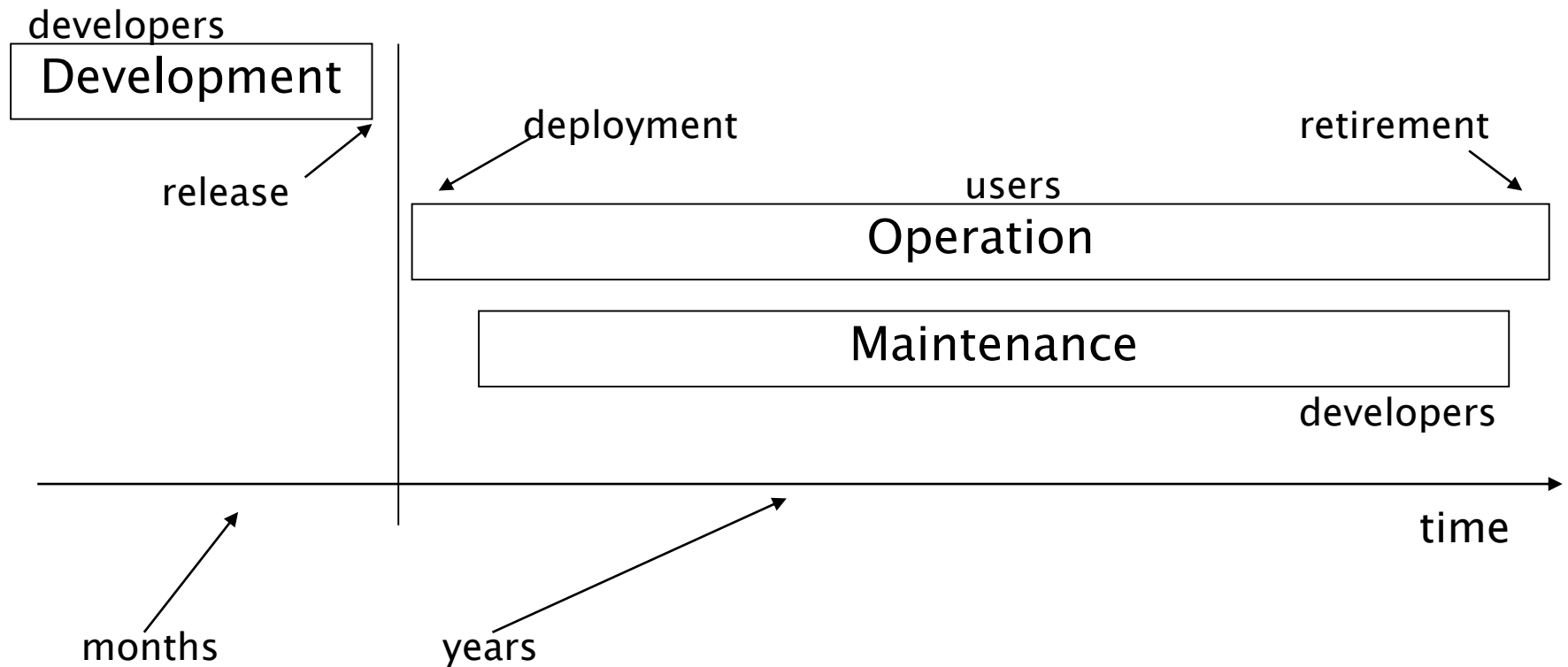
“A user interface is like a joke. If you have to explain it, it's not that good.”

MARTIN LEBLANC

- 
- Starting points are
    - ◆ Context diagrams, actors
    - ◆ Functional requirements
    - ◆ Use cases

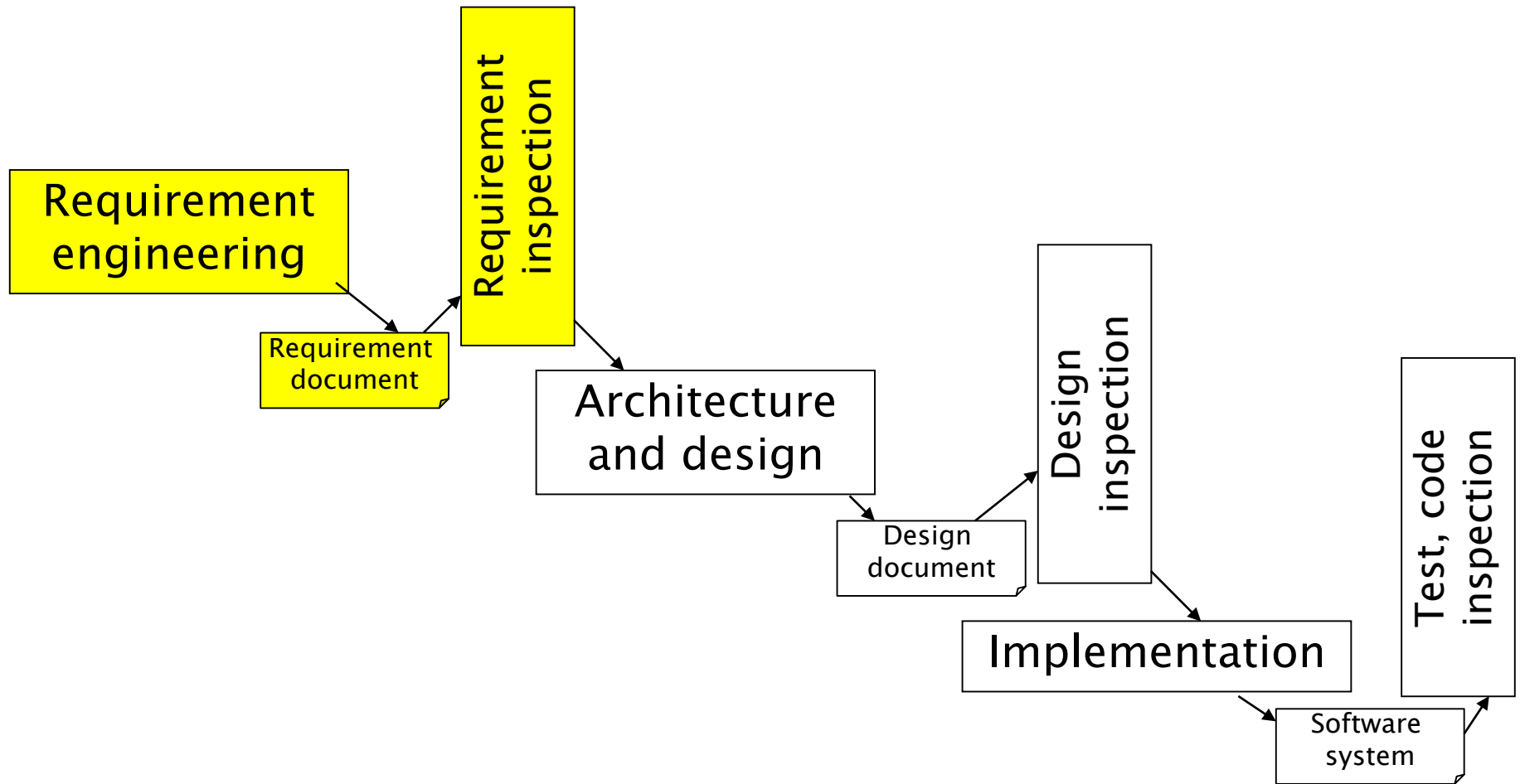


# The process – phases



# The process - development

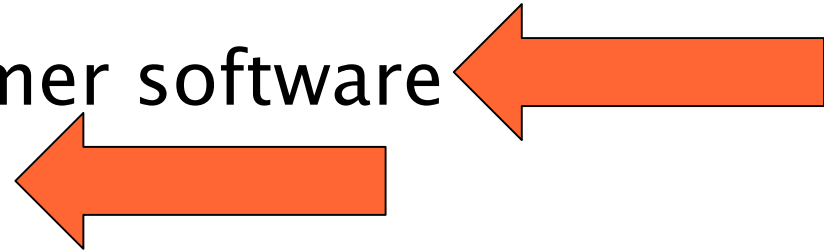
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# Context

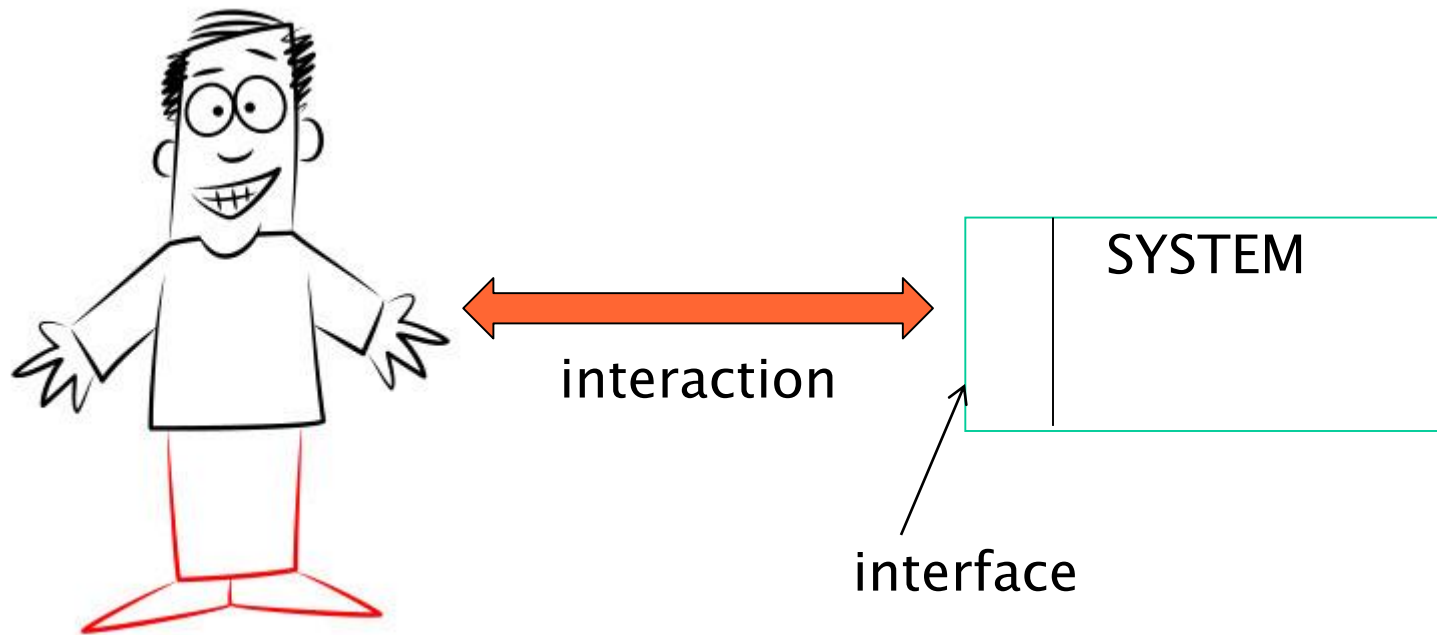
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- Software types
  - ◆ Embedded software
  - ◆ Mass market / consumer software
  - ◆ Enterprise software



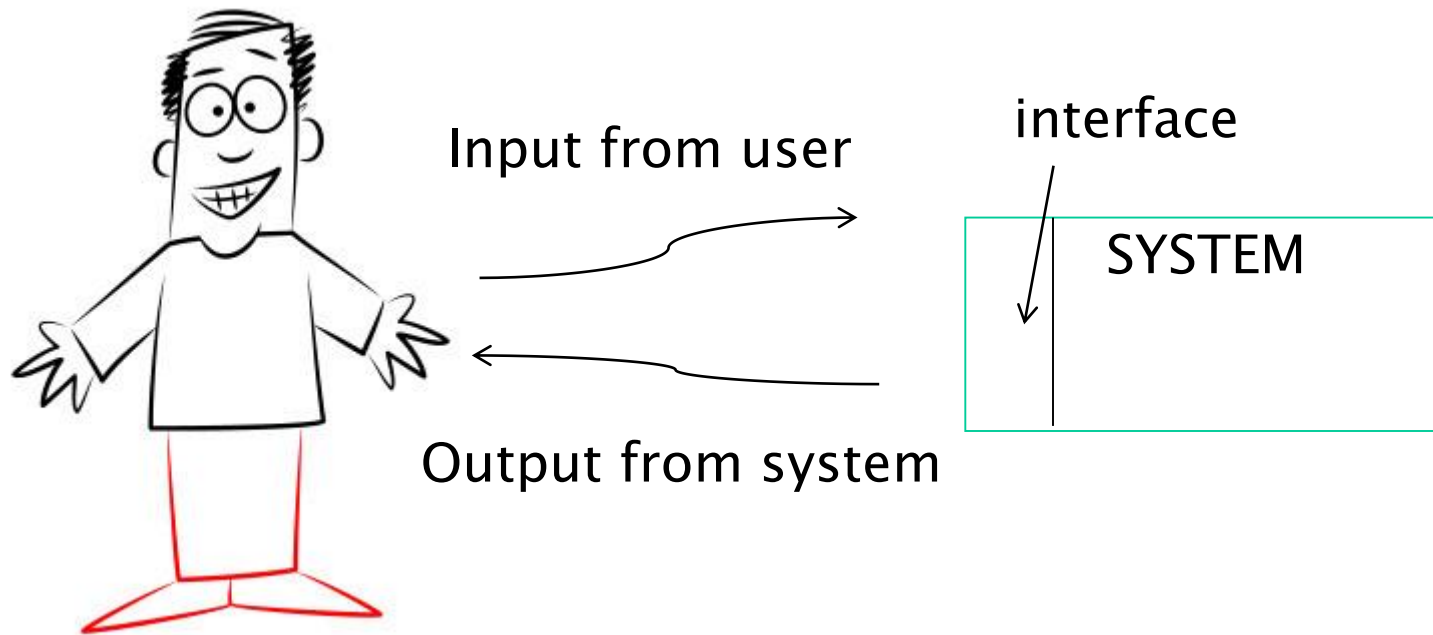
# Context

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# Interaction

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# Interaction means

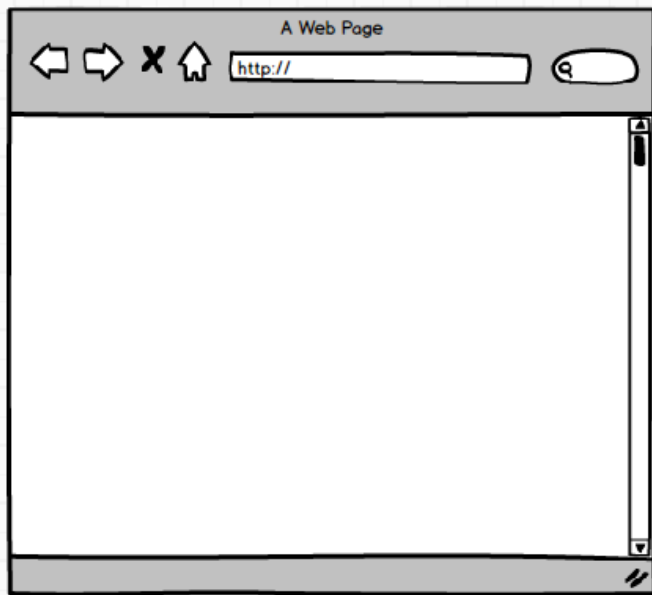
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User		System
Sight		Screen, printer, glasses, .
Hearing		Noise, music, voice synthesis
Touch		Glove
Hands		Keyboard, mouse, touchscreen, touchpad, glove
Voice		Voice recognition
Eyes		Eye tracking
Position, gesture		Gesture recognition

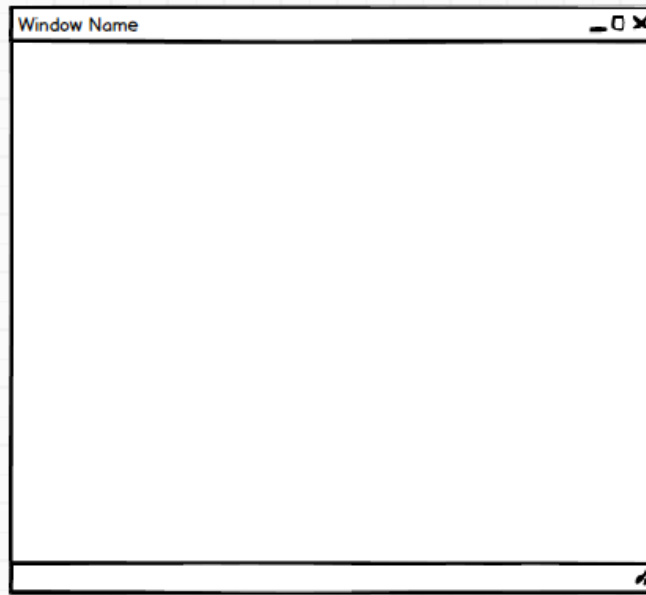
# Context

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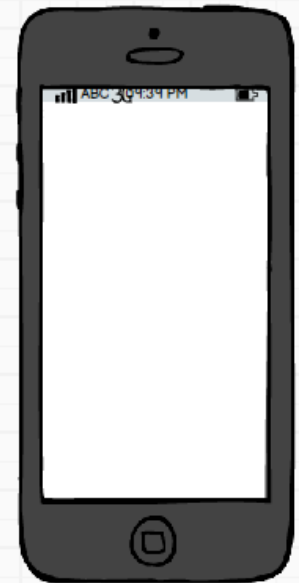
- One application, many UIs



Web



Desktop



Mobile

# Context

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- One application, many UIs



Tablet



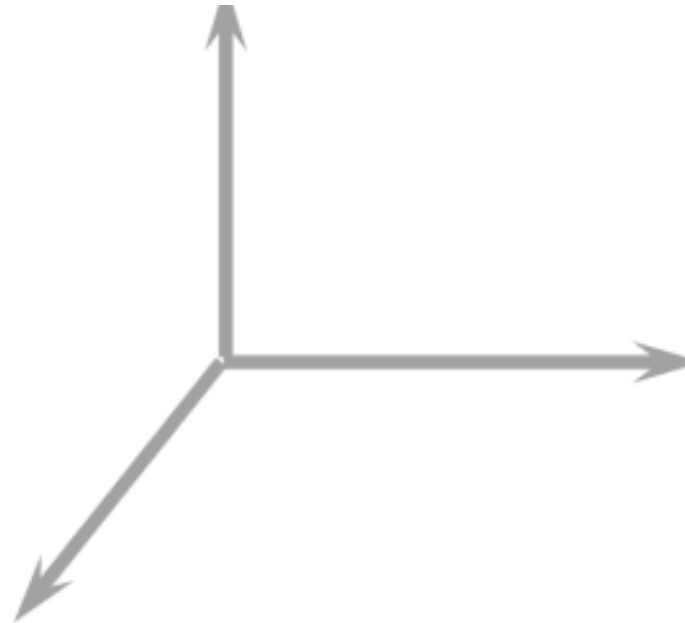
Smartwatch



# Principles – simplicity

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Complexity of usage



Complexity of  
functions

Complexity of  
structure

# Simplicity

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- UI should be as simple, as allowed by complexity of structure, of functionality

# Ex RVC

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# Ex RVC option 1

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- Structure: mid complexity (10–100 components)
  - ◆ 4 sensors, 4 wheels, 5–6 engines, one processor, one battery
- Functionality: mid / high complexity
  - ◆ Clean: simple
  - ◆ Map space, navigate space: complex
- UI
  - ◆ On off switch, start button

# Ex RVC option 2

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- Structure: mid complexity (10–100 components)
  - ◆ Same as above +
  - ◆ Smartphone app
- Functionality: mid / high complexity
  - ◆ Same as in option 1 +
  - ◆ Plan cleaning
  - ◆ Show results of cleaning, show map
  - ◆ Manage multiple spaces and houses

# Ex RVC option 2

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- UI

- ◆ Smartphone app with several windows for
  - Start stop
  - Plan cleaning
  - Show cleaning results
  - Manage multiple spaces
  - ..

# Ex RVC

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- UI becomes more complex as functionality (and structure) become more complex
- However, in any case UI should NOT be more complex than needed

# Ex RVC

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- Same functionality as in option 1
- Same structure as in option 1
- UI, only one button
  - ♦ Push 5 seconds, switch on
  - ♦ Push 3 times shortly, switch off
  - ♦ Push 2 times long, 2 times short, start cleaning
- ♦ Better or worse UI?



# Approaches

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- Ergonomy
  - ◆ Safety, adaptability, comfort, usability,...
- Emotional design
  - ◆ Beyond ergonomy, the interaction (object) should cause positive emotions in the user
- User eXperience (UX)
  - ◆ Usability + feelings + emotions + values

# Approaches

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- Transparent technology
  - ◆ No emphasis on technology
- Feedback, user centered design
  - ◆ No decision based on personal opinions, but feedback from real users

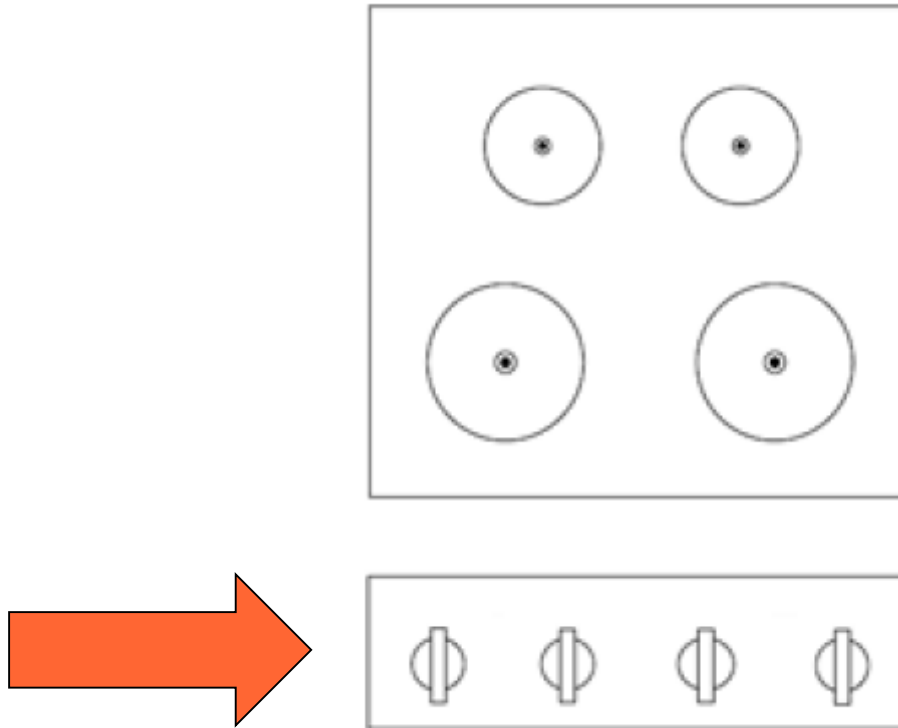
# Cooker

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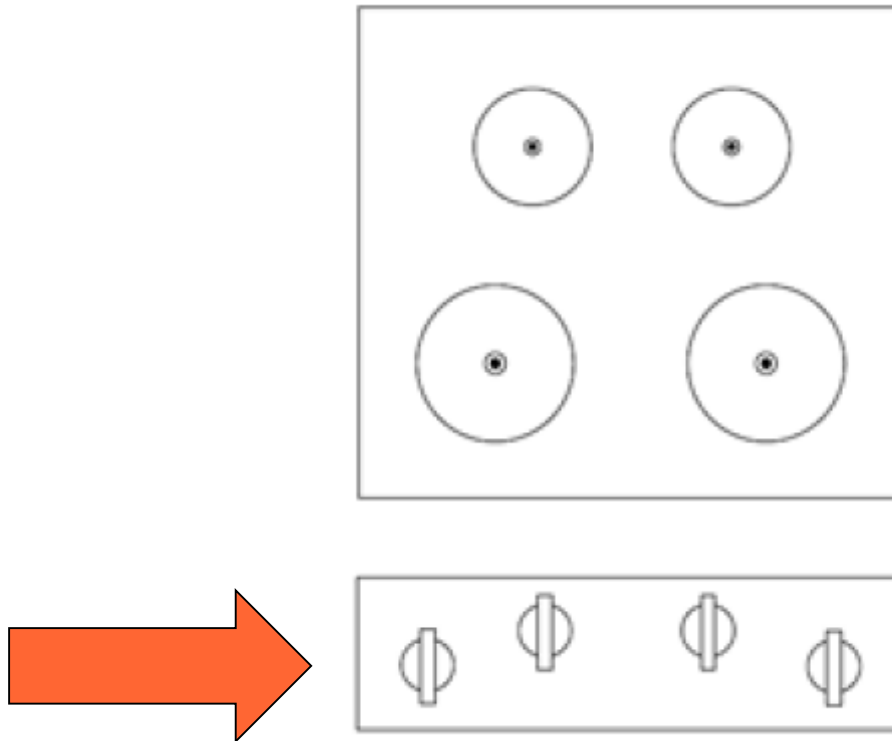
# Cooker UI

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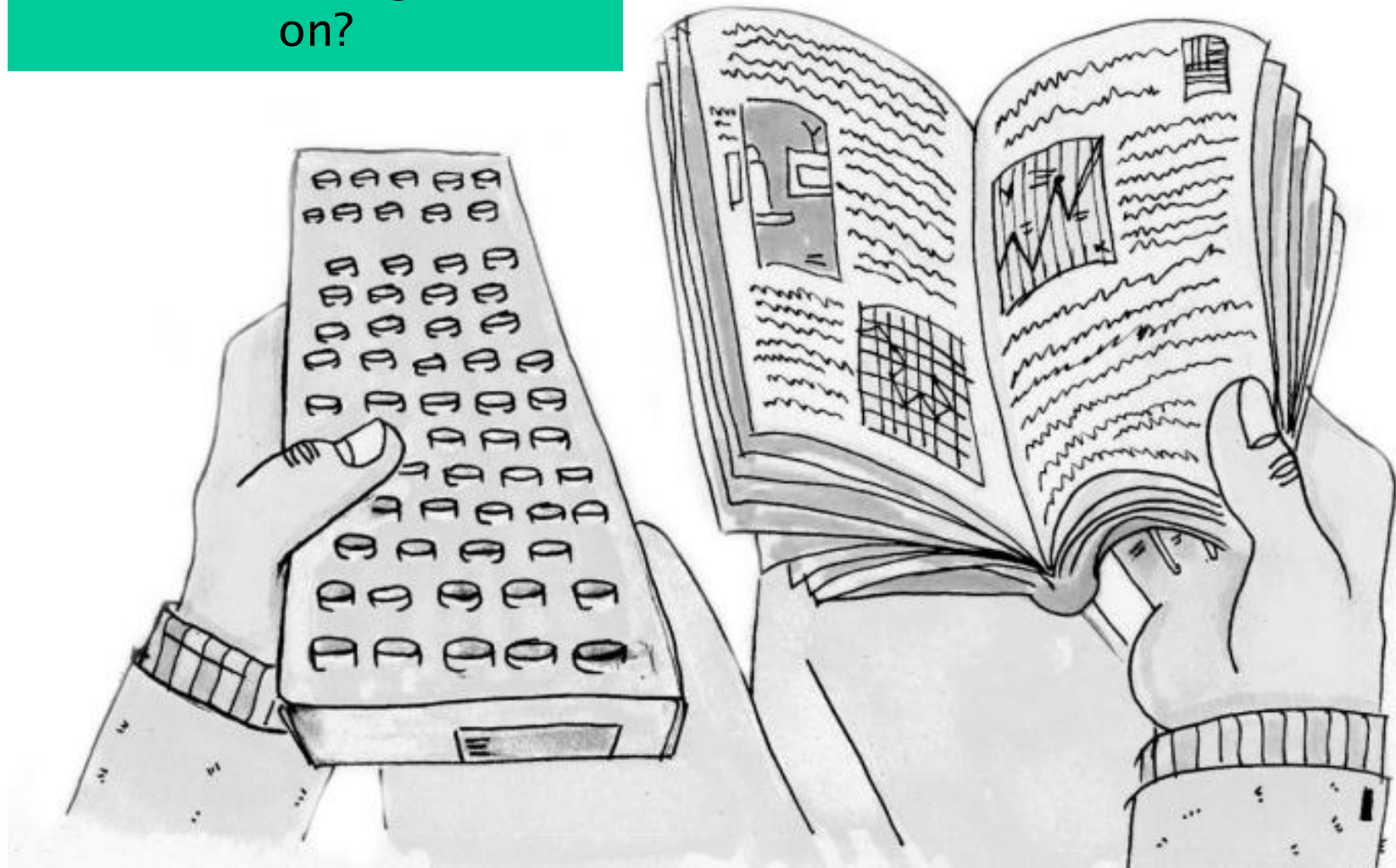


# Cooker UI

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And, for turning the TV  
on?





- Two screens and two keyboards





- One screen
- Keyboard + touchscreen

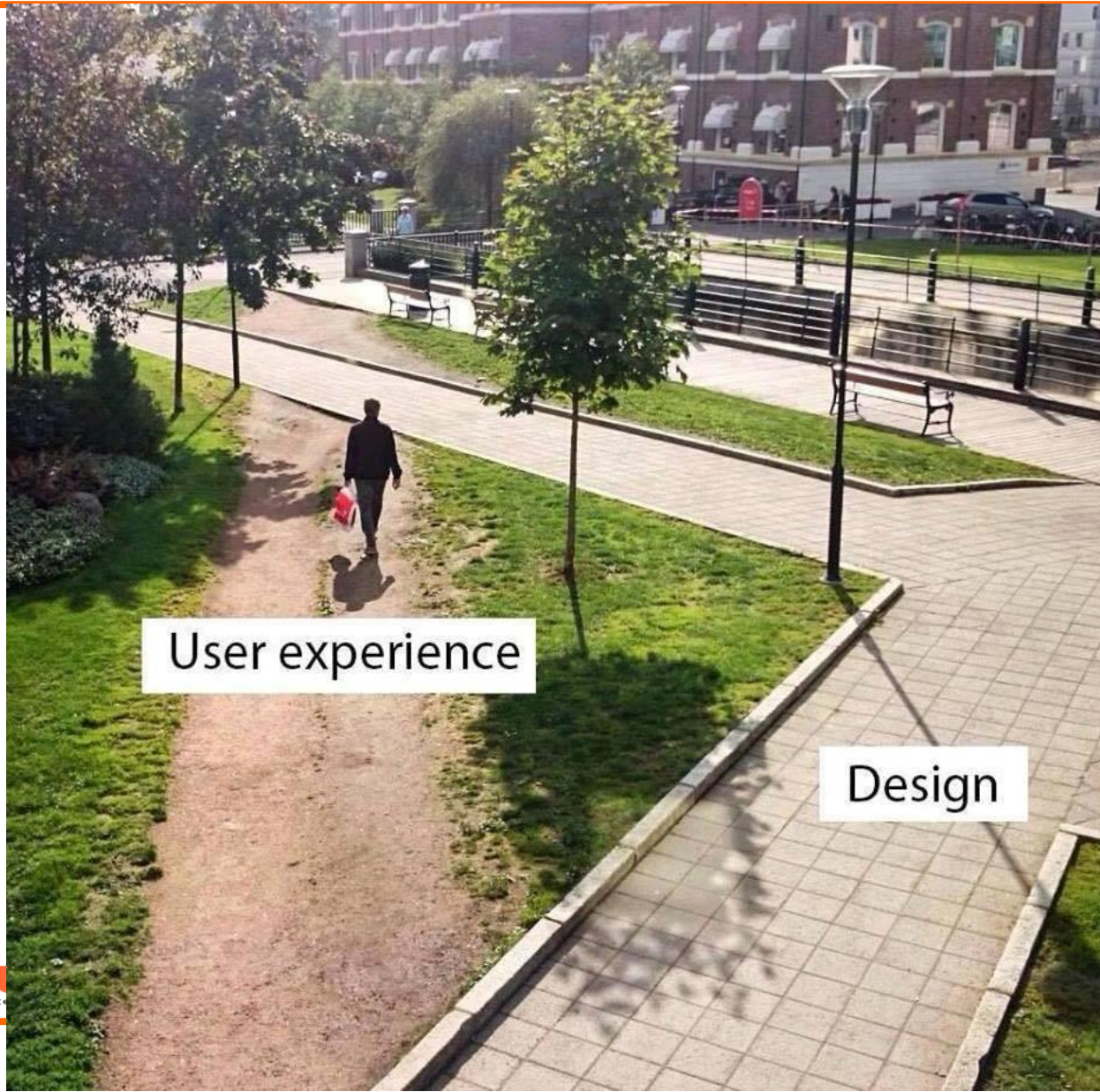




# And finally..



- ONE SINGLE interaction point



User experience

Design



REVISED & EXPANDED EDITION

# *The* DESIGN of EVERYDAY THINGS

DON  
NORMAN



Steve Krug



# DON'T MAKE ME THINK

*revisited*

and Mobile  
A Common Sense Approach to Web Usability

# User centered design

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- Context: mass market product

# UCD process – techniques

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Activity#	Activity	Techniques
1	Identify the users	Context diagram, personas / actors
2	Define requirements	Use cases, scenarios, functional requirements
3	Define system and interactions	Prototypes
4	In lab tests	Ethnographics, Interviews
5	In field tests	A/B testing Measurements

# Prototypes

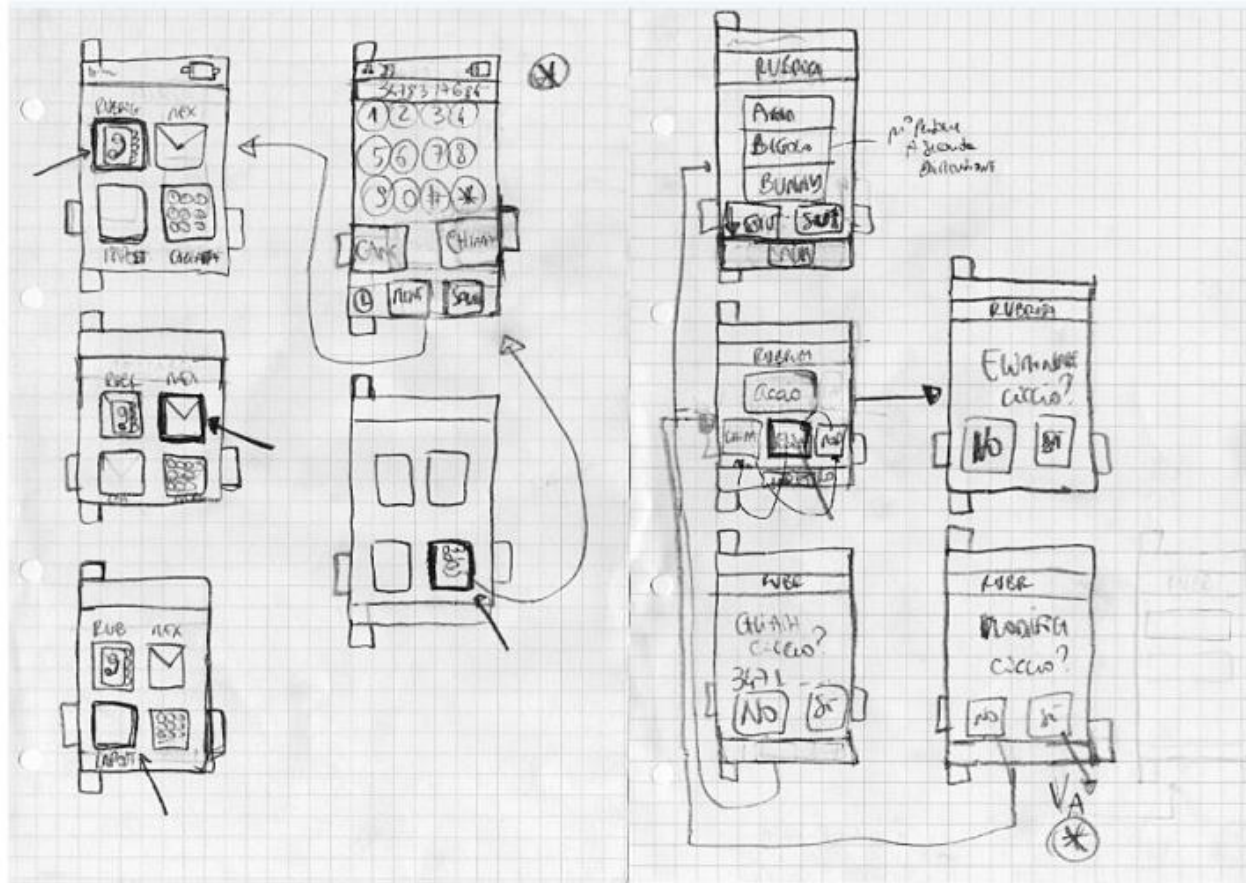
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- Low fidelity
  - ◆ Paper / pencil, sketches, post its
  
- High fidelity
  - ◆ Computer executable mock ups
    - Aka Powerpoint
    - Aka Balsamiq
  - ◆ Actual GUIs
    - GUI Builders:
      - WindowBuilder (Eclipse, Java)
      - NetBeans Gui Builder (Net Beans)

# Sketch



# Sketch / storyboard





# Sketch

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# Feedback – low fi prototype

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- Cognitive / ergonomics experts apply checklists / experience to identify possible issues

# Feed back – hi fi prototype

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- Selected users use the prototype in a lab
- Feedback via
  - ◆ Ethnographics
  - ◆ Interviews
  - ◆ Focus group

# Ethnographics

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- End users perform their usual activities, using prototype
- Researcher(s) observe(s) the behaviour of end users, and especially interaction with prototype
  - ◆ Researcher tries to be invisible as much as possible to avoid modify behaviour of users

# Interviews

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- End users use prototype
- After use, (a subset of users) is interviewed
  - ♦ Interview = set of predefined questions, with open or closed answers, about the prototype
  - ♦ Ex: questionnaire at end of Polito course

# Focus group

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- Users use prototype
- After use, they gather in a meeting, lead by a moderator
- Moderator invites users to express their opinions, ideas, suggestions
- Scribe takes notes, moderator draws conclusions

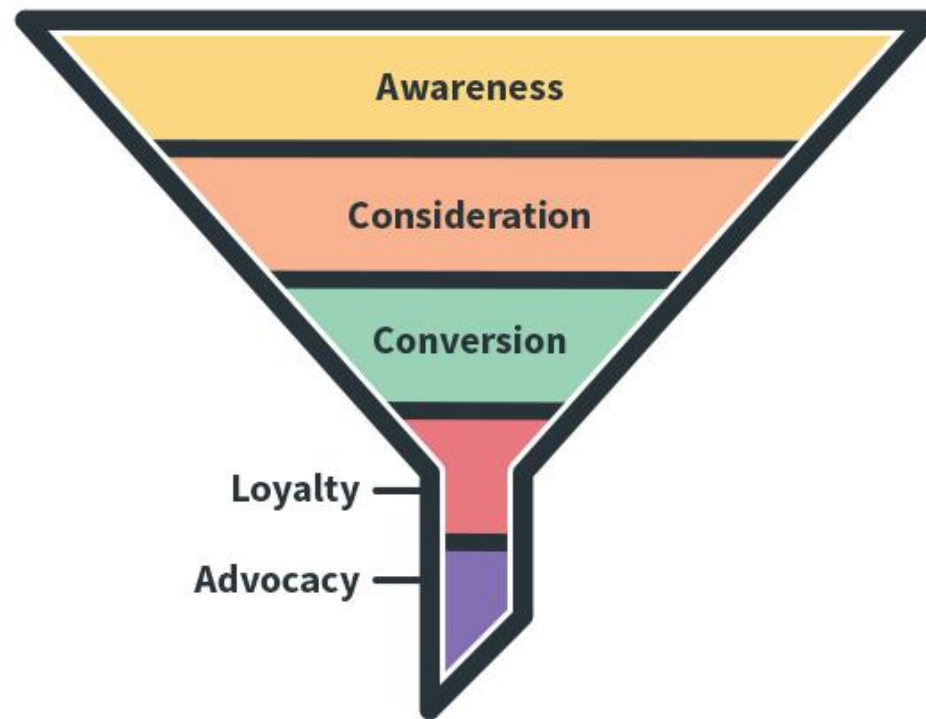
# Feedback, final system

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- Define and collect measures about
  - ♦ Usage of system (time spent on different pages / part of pages, errors)
  - ♦ Effect of system, conversion rate (ex rate from browse to purchase)

# Marketing funnel

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# Conversion rate

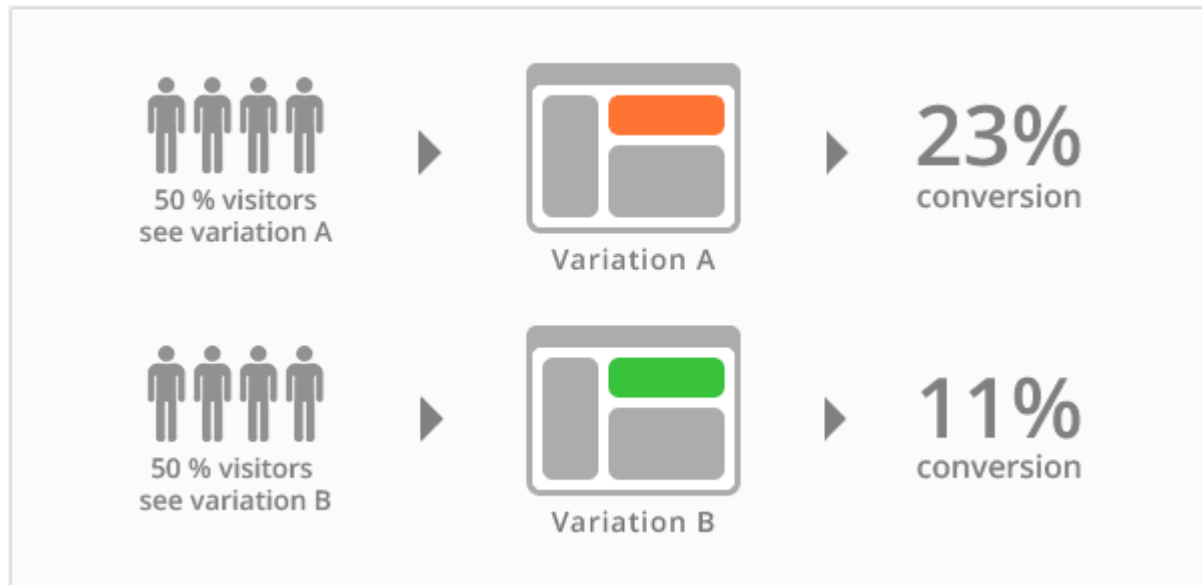
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- In general
  - ◆ From awareness of product / service
  - ◆ To customers purchasing
- On ecommerce website
  - ◆ From number of landing on web page per day by unique visitors
  - ◆ To number of purchases

# Feedback

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- A/B test



# Designing the GUI

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- Technical elements
- Usability guidelines

# Technical elements

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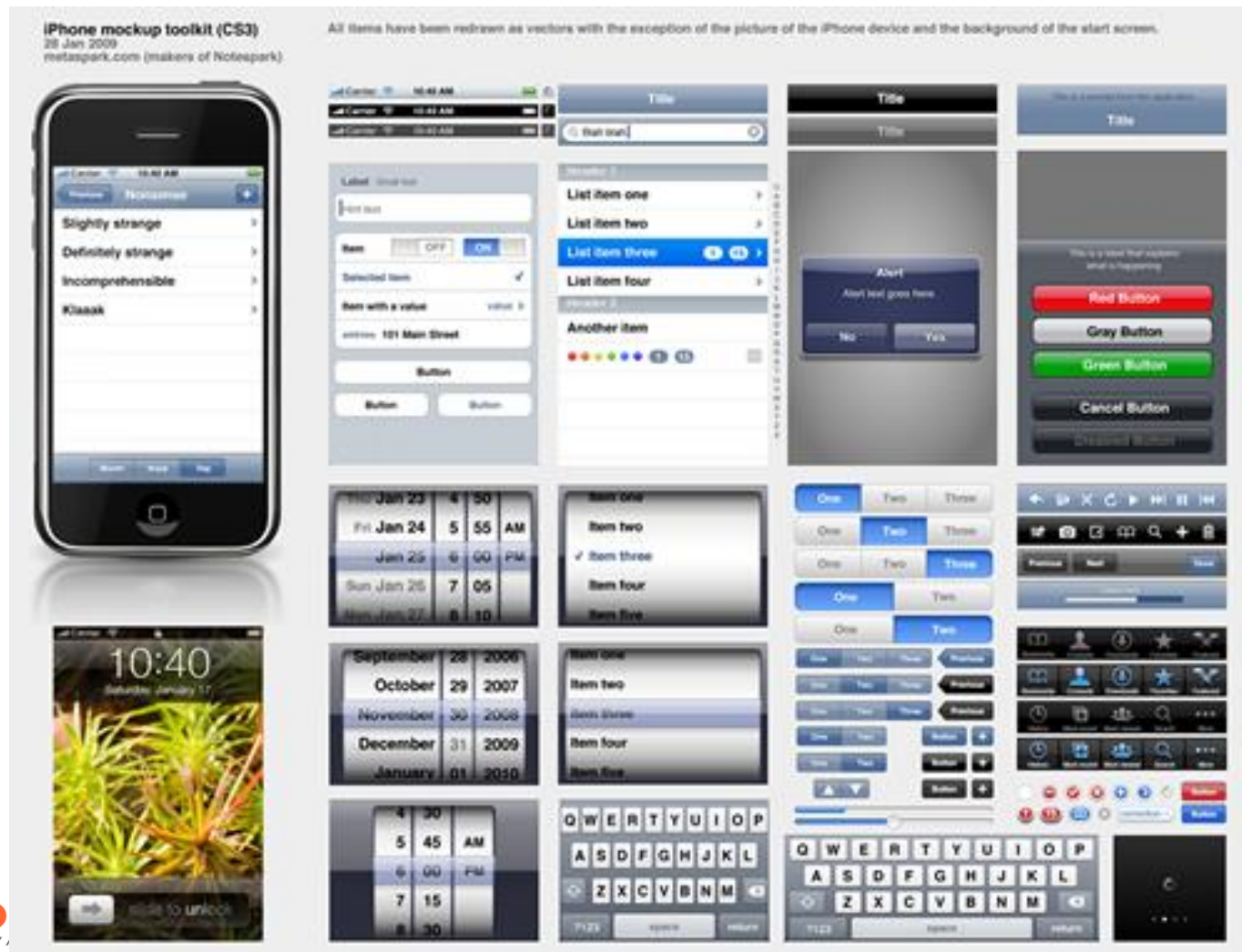
# Java



# Android



# IOS



# Windows

www.finndesign.fi

**FINNDESIGN**  
professional creativity

**Dynamic vs. Fixed Properties**

- Map the following properties to system settings instead of coding fixed values:
  - Colours
  - Fonts
  - Regional settings
- Do not use dynamic text strings in control labels

**Shortcut Keys**

Show shortcut key combinations in menus to support learning

- Ctrl+A: Select All
- Ctrl+C: Copy
- Ctrl+F: Find
- Ctrl+N: New
- Ctrl+O: Open
- Ctrl+P: Print
- Ctrl+S: Save
- Ctrl+V: Paste
- Ctrl+X: Cut
- Ctrl+Z: Undo
- ESC: Cancel
- F1: Contextual Help

**Command buttons**

- Default size in Visual Studio: 75 x 23 pixels
- Use this size as the minimum size
- Remember ellipsis (...)

**Option buttons**

- After 1 change display settings:
  - Best start the computer before
  - Apply the new display settin
  - Ask me before applying the
- One is always selected
- Layout of one set is always a vertical stack

**List boxes**

- Make it wide enough to show large enough portion of each choice
- Avoid using horizontal scrollbar

**Dropdown listboxes**

- Width should match other dropdown, text or spinboxes in the same group
- List shows a minimum of 3 and maximum of 8 choices

**Text fields**

- Background color indicates, if the field is for input or output
- Single line text field width should reflect the expected string length
- Grids of text boxes should have equal lengths

**Rescaling**

- Primary windows should be designed rescalable
- Consider window layout during install
- Define minimum size and design a usable layout for that size
- Define, which controls move or stretch in a rescale by appropriate Anchor and Dock properties
- Design good default sizes for user-resizable elements

**Toolbars**

- Place controls in toolbar in a task-based order
- Group toolbar controls in a logical way

**Reading Direction**

- User's task flow should follow normal reading direction
- In right-to-left languages layout may have to be mirrored

**Focus Order**

- Input focus movement by the TAB key should follow the reading direction
- and the user's task flow
- and the process workflow

**Toolbar buttons**

- Text label is recommended with toolbar buttons

**Statusbar**

- Avoid putting interactive controls in the statusbar

**Common Dropdown Menus**

- Application-specific menus go between View and Window menus

**Sliders**

- Best for settings only on approximate relative value between extremes
- Allow additional keyboard control
- Typically up and right arrow increases by one
- Shift + up or right arrow increases by 10

**Alignment**

- By default, use left-alignment for the layout of controls
- Command buttons are right-aligned

**Colours**

- Map all colours to system colours
- Fixed colours may have contrast problems, if the user changes Windows colour theme
- Colour should never be the only way to convey information

**System font**

- It is recommended to use the system font (default font) instead of any named font
- No italics, no different sizes

**Column headings**

- Each column heading should have a label
- Alignment: numerical values to the right, text to the left

**Taskbar Status Area**

- Contains status icons with:
  - Tooltip for explanation
  - Popup menu for actions
  - Double-click for default action
  - Ballon tip for notification
- Use only to notify user, when he is working with another application

**Grouping**

- Do not use Group Box with only one group
- Consider other grouping options
- Separator lines, extra margins, indentations
- Make the scope of controls clear to the user
- Some controls affect only another control
- Some controls affect the whole process

**Text Alignment**

- Left-alignment is default in Western languages
- Numerical values in lists are right-aligned (integers, dates) or aligned by the decimal point
- When showing numerical data, make sure that the font has equal-width numerals

**Punctuation**

- Add ellipsis (...) in menu items and buttons that require further input before the desired action
- Add colon (:) to the labels of controls
- Not in buttons, tabs or group boxes

**Selection and Activity**

- Only one active selection set at a time

**Progress Indicators**

- 0 -> 0.5 second response time: no indicator
- 0.5 -> 5 seconds: Hourglass pointer
- 5 -> n seconds: Progress bar
- If the progress cannot be monitored, use a continuously rotating animation

**Images, Icons and Animations**

- Use place-holder files until final graphics are available
- Locations are based on reserved areas (Bounding box), not visual content

**Dialog boxes**

- Leave 14 pixels between:
  - Window edges and contents
  - Tabbed page edges and contents
  - Group Box edges and contents
  - Unrelated controls
  - Paragraphs of text
- Leave 6 pixels between:
  - Related controls (controls forming a group)
  - Command buttons stacked or in a row
  - Text label and its associated control
- Dialog buttons should have positive action first (OK, Apply, Cancel)

**Split Windows**

- Save the split pane state, when the window is closed or minimized

**Internationalisation**

- Applications must be localisable without layout redesign
- Reserve at least 50% more space than required for English
- Reserve space for extra lines of text, too
- Placing the label above the control allows more horizontal space for the control and its label
- Avoid language-dependent layout
- E.g. using controls inside a sentence

All values are in pixels.

## Windows XP GUI Controls and Layout Quick Reference Guide



# Issue

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- Portability of the GUI
  - ◆ Redevelop GUI for each environment
  - ◆ Cross platform compilers
    - Ex Xamarin, Cordova, Flutter, ..
  - ◆ Cross platform GUI
    - Browser

# Usability guidelines

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- Have same style and format in all pages
- Do not ask same info twice
- Give feedback
  - ◆ When button clicked, when text inserted, when processing
- Make interactive objects obvious
  - ◆ Large buttons, blinking, ..

# Usability guidelines

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- Consider default values in input fields
- Clear success / error messages
- Show clearly navigation hierarchy
  - ♦ Use breadcrumb trails

# Usability guidelines

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- Simplicity / readability
  - ◆ Min number of pages
  - ◆ Min number of colors / fonts
  - ◆ Font min size
  - ◆ N elements in page
  - ◆ N pages
  
- Use conventions
  - ◆ Logo at top left
  - ◆ Click on logo brings to home
  - ◆ Links change color when mouse hovers
  - ◆ Next / back always in the same place

# Summary

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- In mass market products User interaction is key
- User centered design
  - ◆ Focuses on user feedback
  - ◆ Using several techniques in a defined process
- Key message: UI design must be validated with users
  - ◆ Never assume you did it right