

cs304

Software Engineering

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Slides adapted from cs427 (UIUC) and cs409 (SUSTech)

Administrative Info

- **Project Progress Report Uploaded:**
 - due on 26 April 2021, 12.01am
 - You need to know how to run and read the results for the **3 static analysis tools thought in the lab last week**
 - The leader needs to go to GitHub discussion to put the selected time slot
 - Choose the time based on the registered lab time
- All lab exercise should be submitted before next lab to avoid accumulating too much assignments
 - Reverse engineering lab not many students have submitted
- **Ask question on GitHub discussion instead of Wechat:**
 - Wechat group is for posting announcement

UI Design

User Interface Design

- ☐ Important
- ☐ Hard
- ☐ Isn't covered well by most software development processes

elegant
themes

Themes Plugins Blog Contact Login

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10 Rules of Good UI Design to Follow On Every Web Design Project



From: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RFv53AxxQAo>

10 rules of Good UI Design

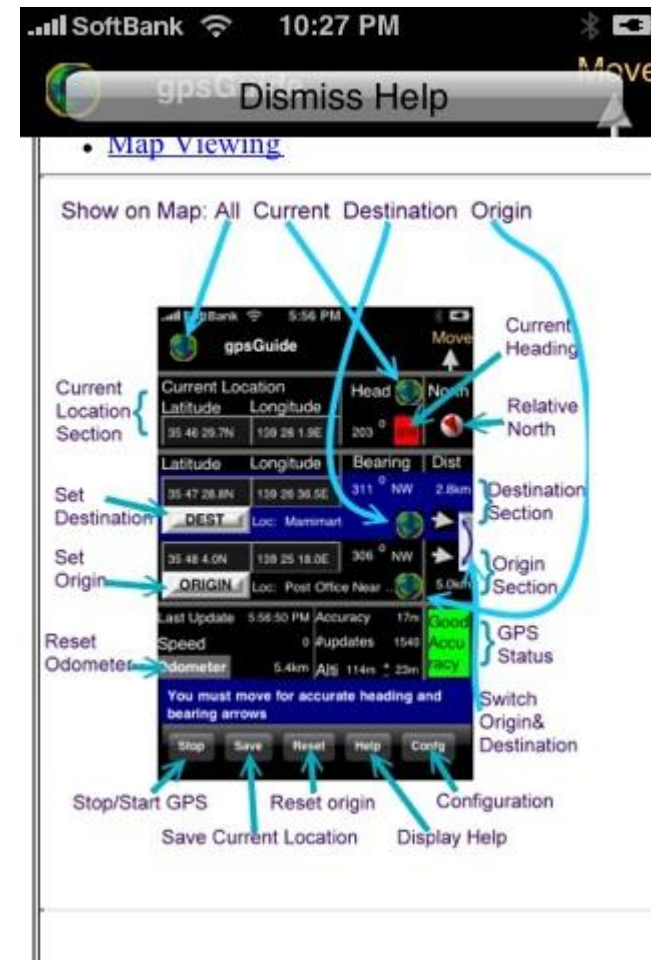
1. Make Everything the User Needs Readily Accessible
2. Be Consistent
3. Be Clear
4. Give Feedback
5. Use Recognition, Not Recall
6. Choose How People Will Interact First
7. Follow Design Standards
8. Elemental Hierarchy Matters
9. Keep Things Simple
10. Keep Your Users Free & In Control

<https://www.elegantthemes.com/blog/resources/10-rules-of-good-ui-design-to-follow-on-every-web-design-project>

Reading

- Joel Spolsky on Software
- Read nine “chapters” of the “book” on UI design for programmers at the link
<https://www.joelonsoftware.com/category/uibook/>

UI Hall of Fame or Shame?



Desktop vs. Mobile



Small Screen



“Fat Finger”



Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets of Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker which included versions of Lorem Ipsum.

Text Input



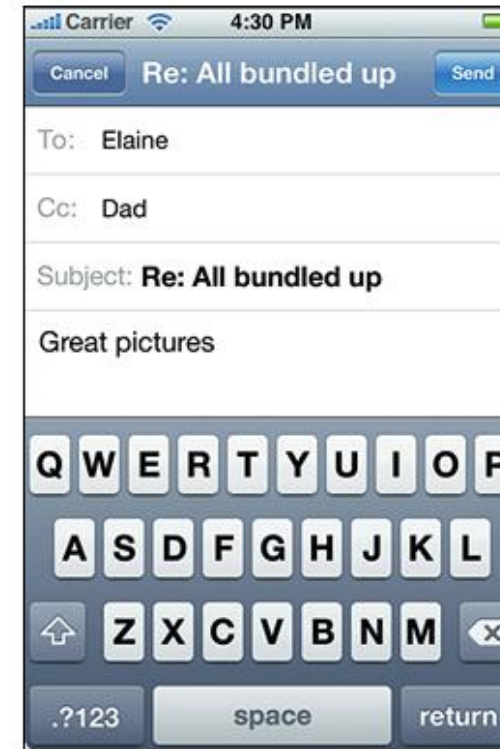
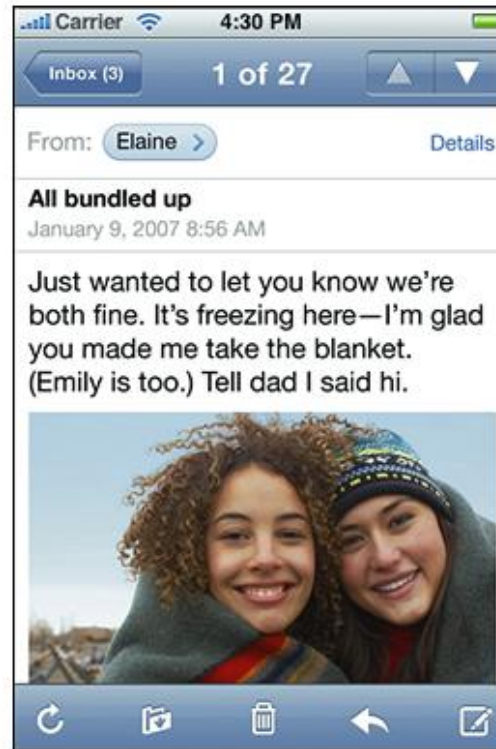
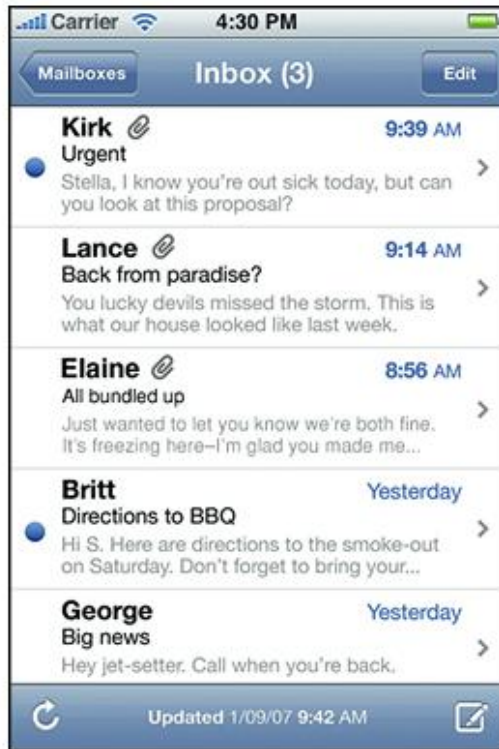
Context



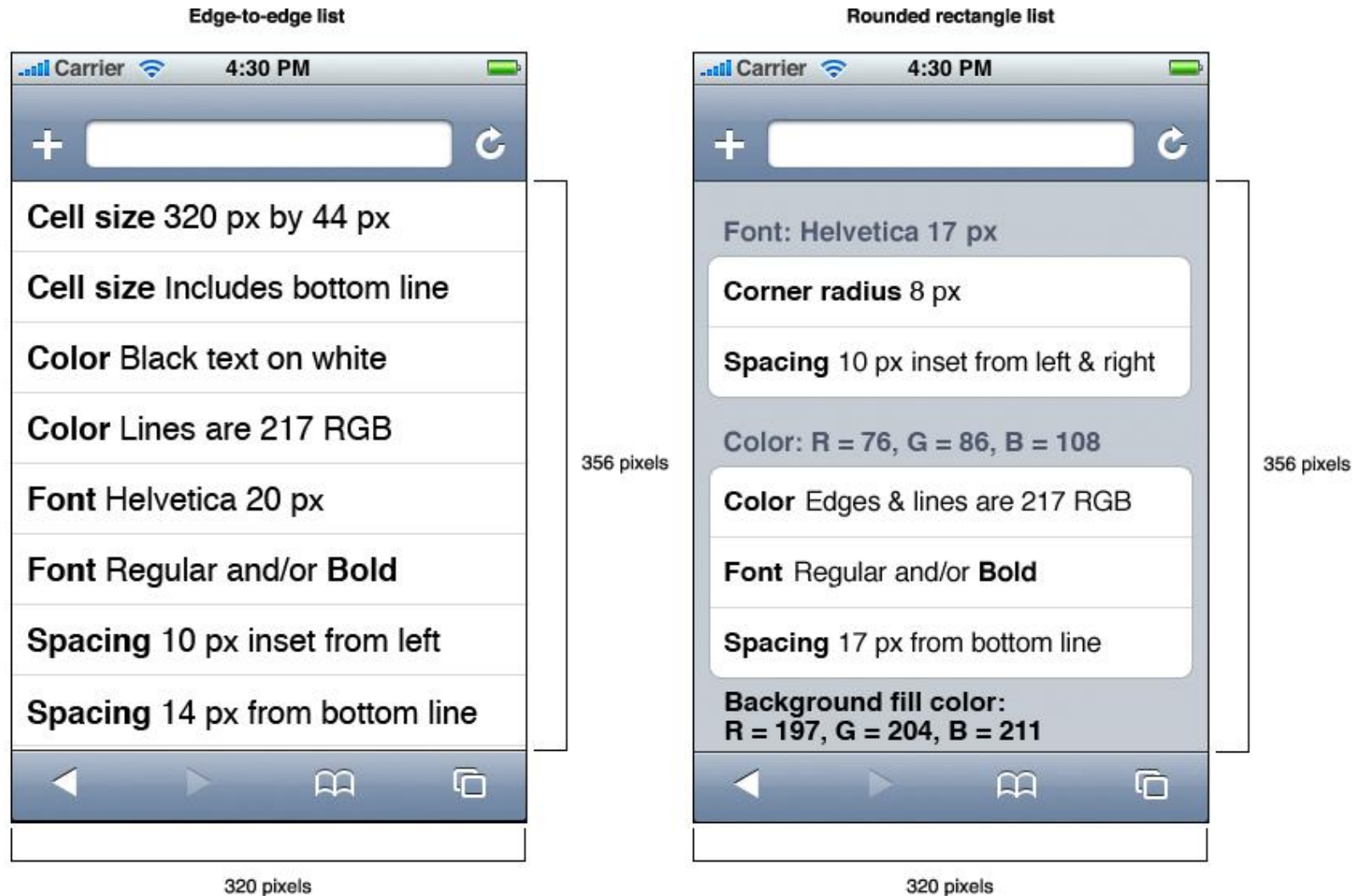
Other Issues in Mobile

- Power & battery life
- Network latency, bandwidth, inconsistency
- CPU speed

Distinct Screens



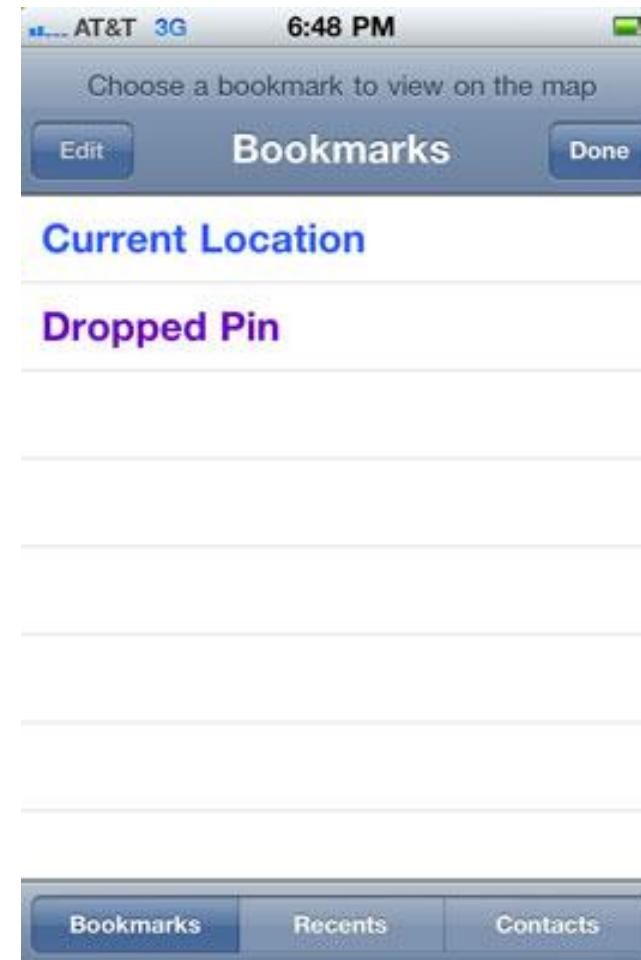
Scrolling Lists



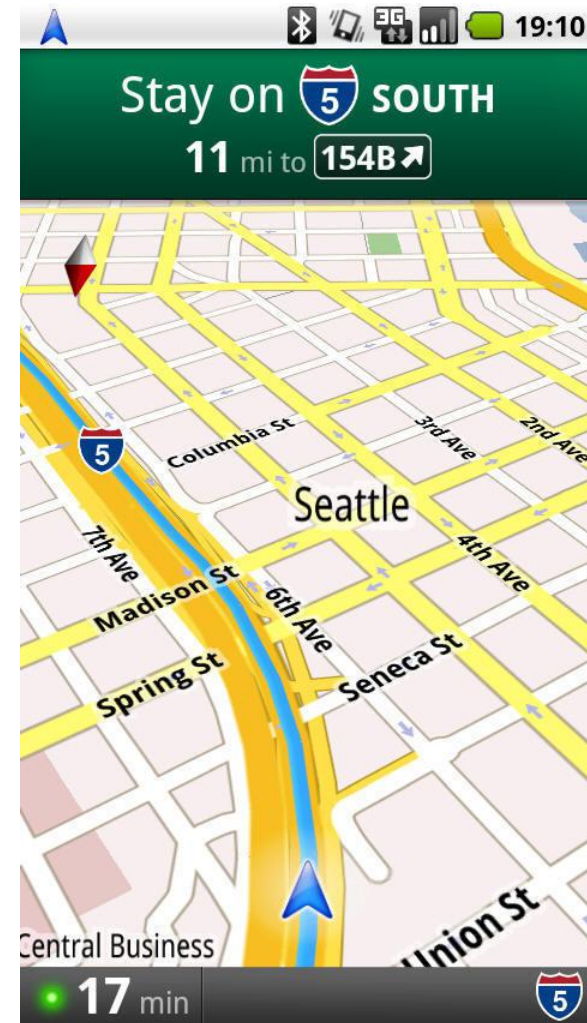
Finger-Sized Targets



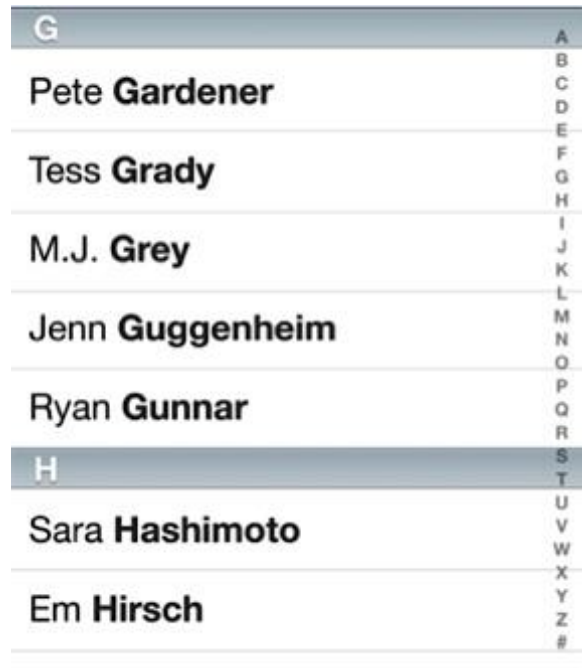
Minimize Text Input



Simplify, Simplify, Simplify!



Mobile Widgets



Many Kinds of Menus

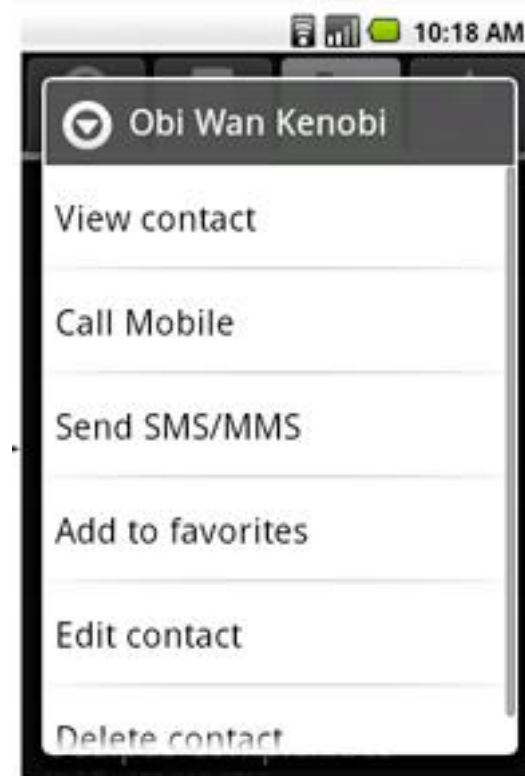


Options icon menu

Touch



Options expanded menu



Context Menu

Touch Gestures



Summary of Mobile UI Design

- Mobile UI design faces new challenges
 - Small screens
 - Fat fingers
 - Poor text entry
- Simplify
 - Follow design patterns
 - Use touch gestures where possible

Group Discussion

- Form a group with 2-3 students
- Each student identifies a mobile app that she/he feels to be the best in UI/usability
- Each student identifies a mobile app that she/he feels to be the worst in UI/usability
- Discuss in your group what UI designs make the mobile app best/worst
 - Share some commonalities in answers across students

Principle

- UI design is more like film-making than bridge-building
 - About communication
 - Requires understanding audience
 - Requires specialized skills
 - Requires iteration

Back to Joel: Golden Rules

- Let the user be in control
 - Ask the user whether he/she is sure about making this change
- Reduce the user's memory load
 - Ask for saving passwords, saving preferences, etc.
- Be consistent
 - If you are using a shortcut in one program, keep it consistent in the other programs

Let the User be in Control (1)

- ☐ Undo
- ☐ Macros
- ☐ Direct manipulation

Let the User be in Control (2)

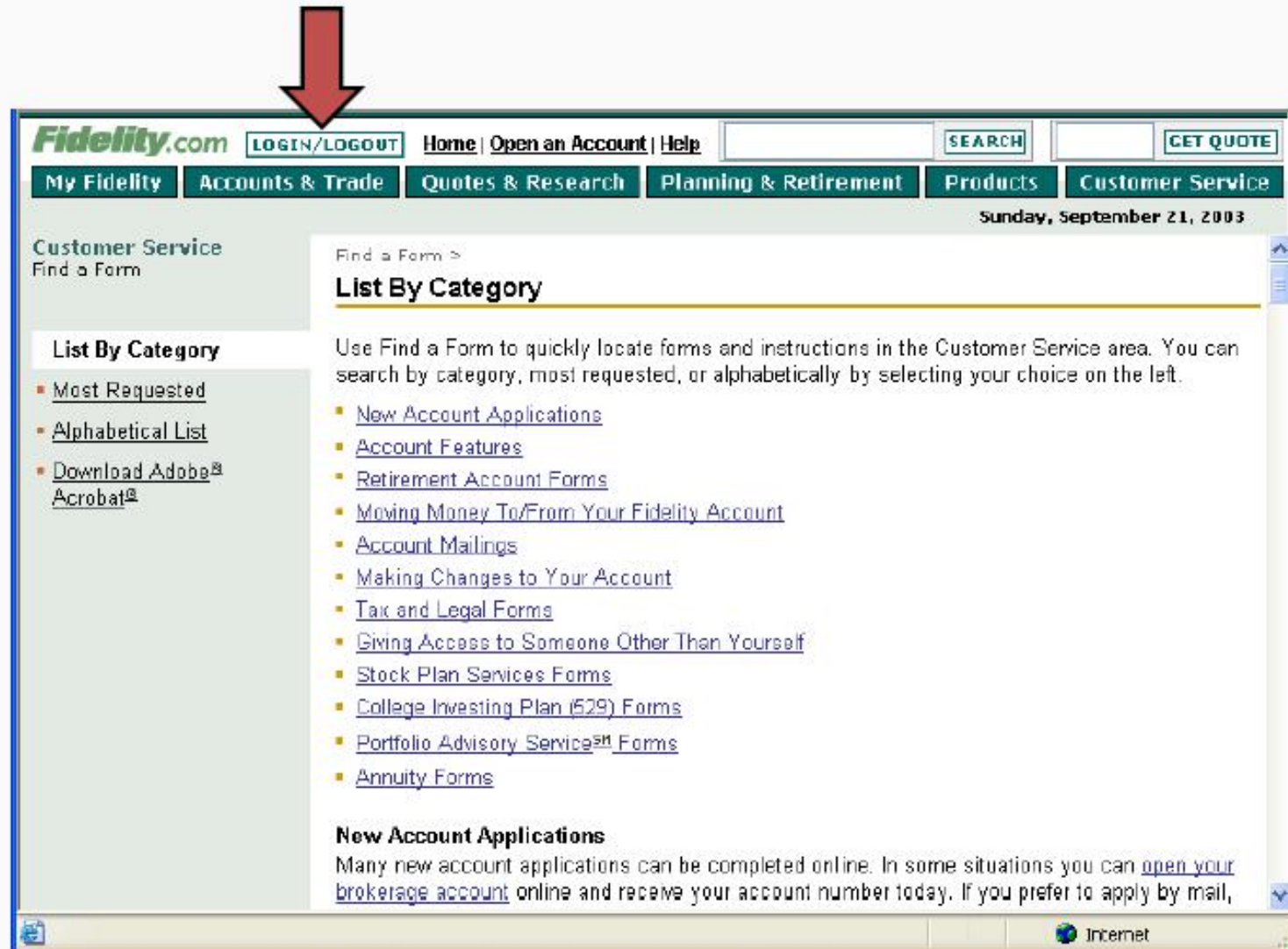
□ Modes

- Use a new window instead of a new mode
- Make modes visible (signed in/logged out)



Visual indicator of
application mode

Let the User be in Control (3)



Wizards



- ❑ No uncommon tasks for beginners
- ❑ Guide through steps with option to leave
- ❑ Different versions for different level of expertise

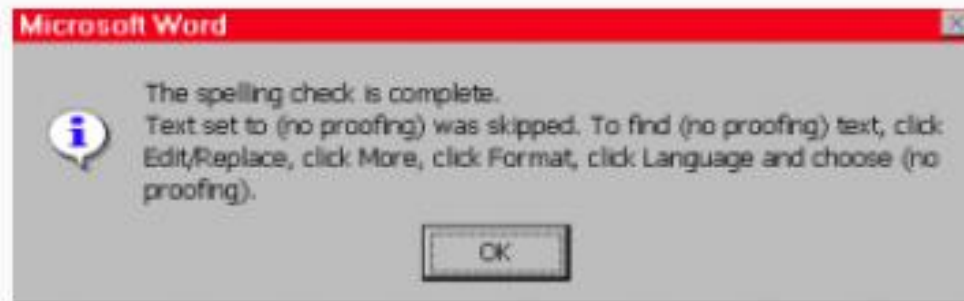
Reduce Memory Load (1)

- ☐ Reduce demand on short-term memory
- ☐ Establish meaningful defaults
- ☐ Define intuitive shortcuts
- ☐ Use real-world metaphors
- ☐ Speak user's language
- ☐ Let user recognize, not remember

TEENS REACT TO WINDOWS 95:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ucCxtgN6sc>

Reduce Memory Load (2)



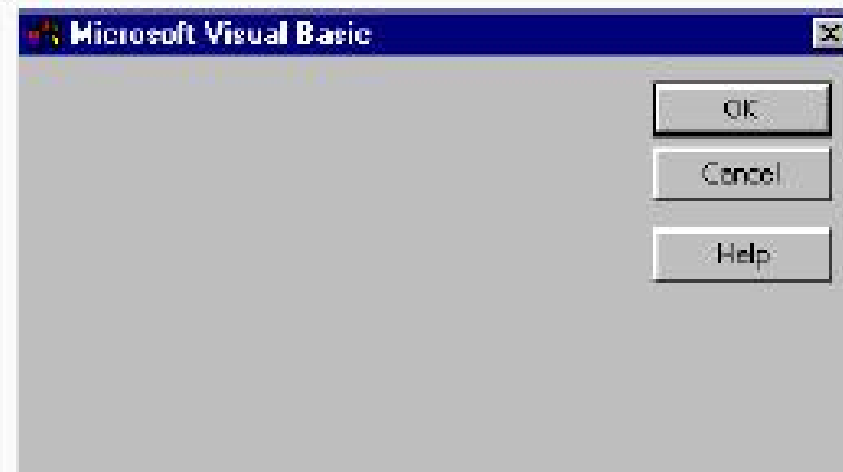
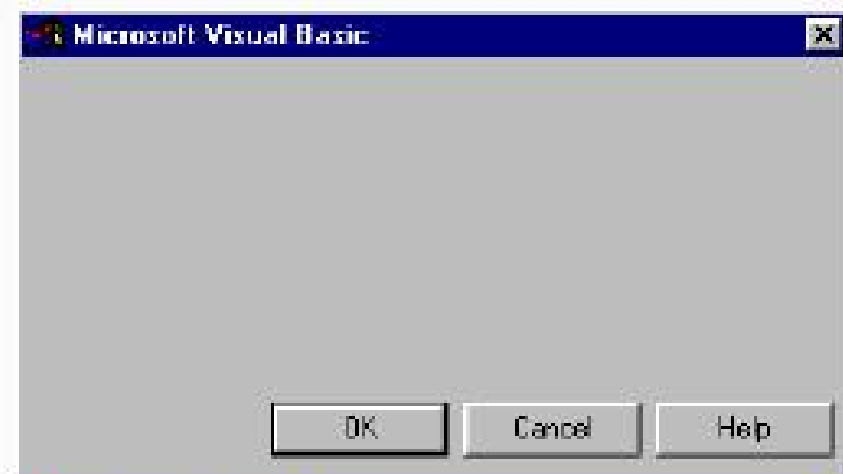
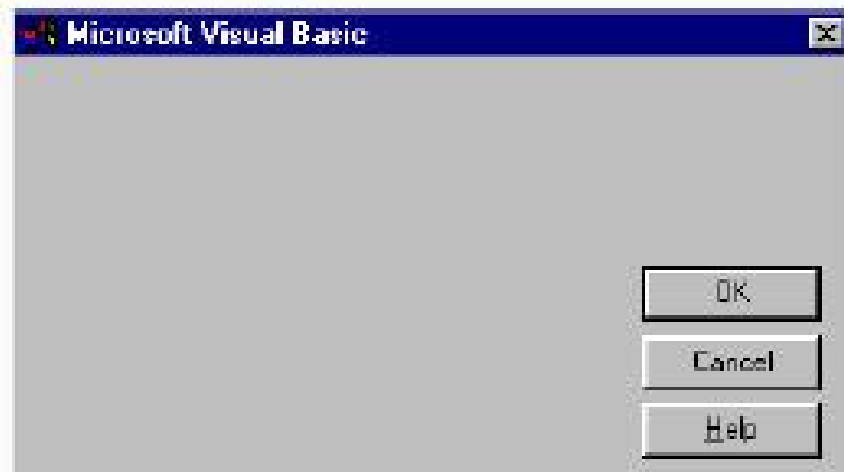
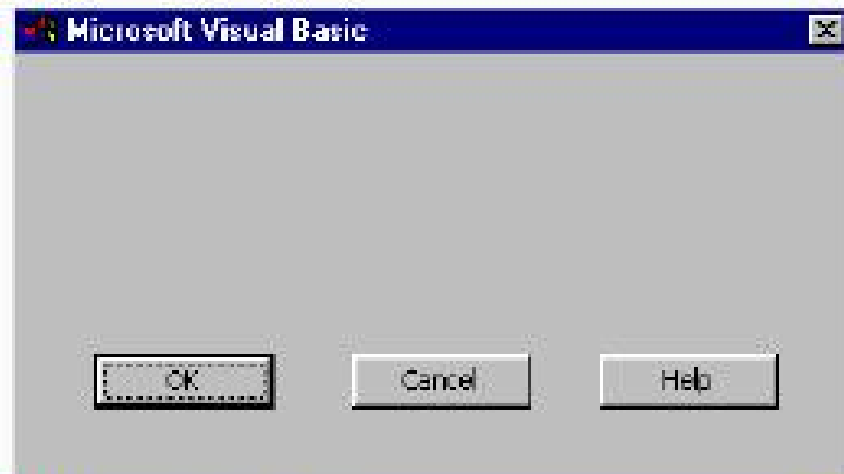
Common techniques

- ☐ Menus with keyboard shortcuts
- ☐ Dialog boxes
- ☐ Tabs
- ☐ Toolbar

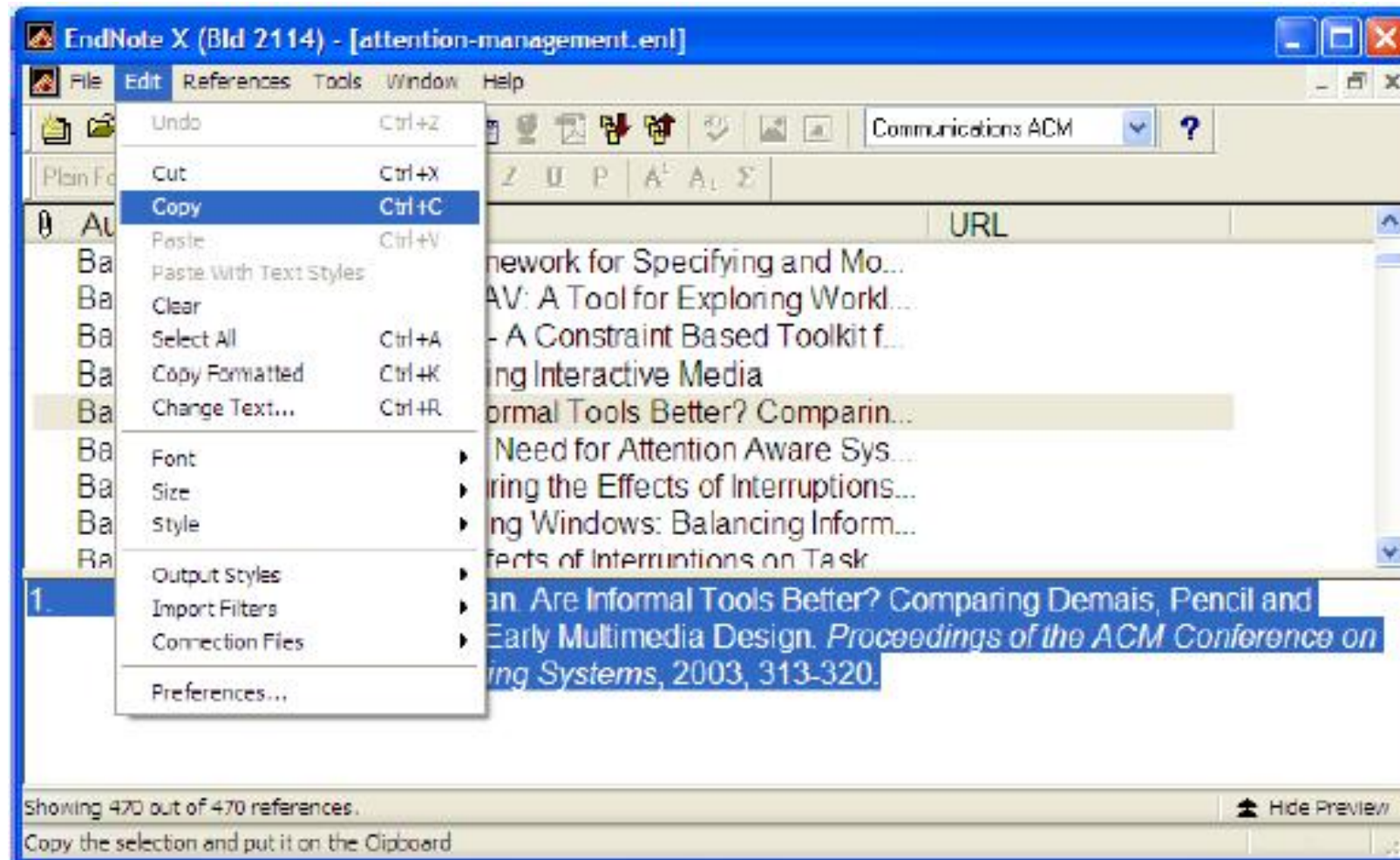
Be Consistent (1)

- Use visual interface standards
 - For operating system
 - For organization
 - For product or set of products
- Keep user from getting lost
- System will explain itself

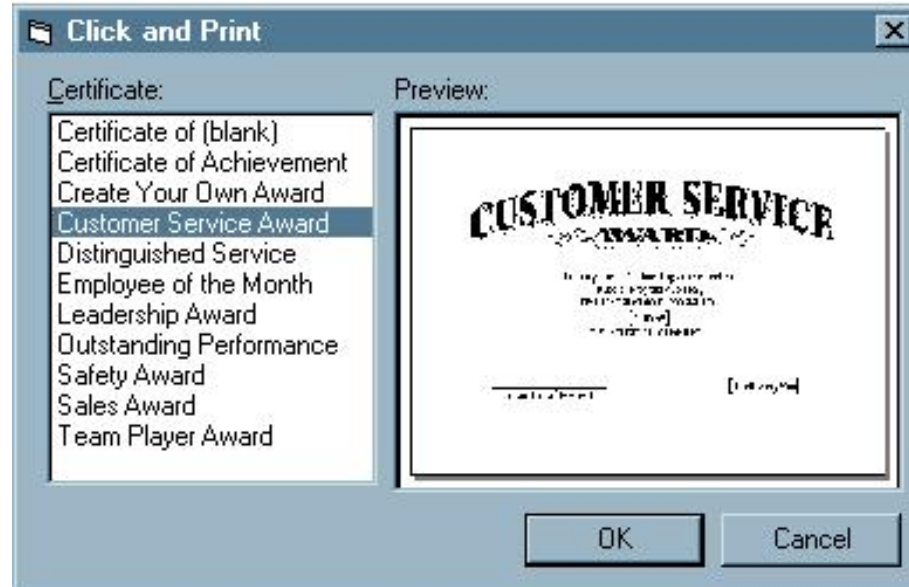
Be Consistent (2)



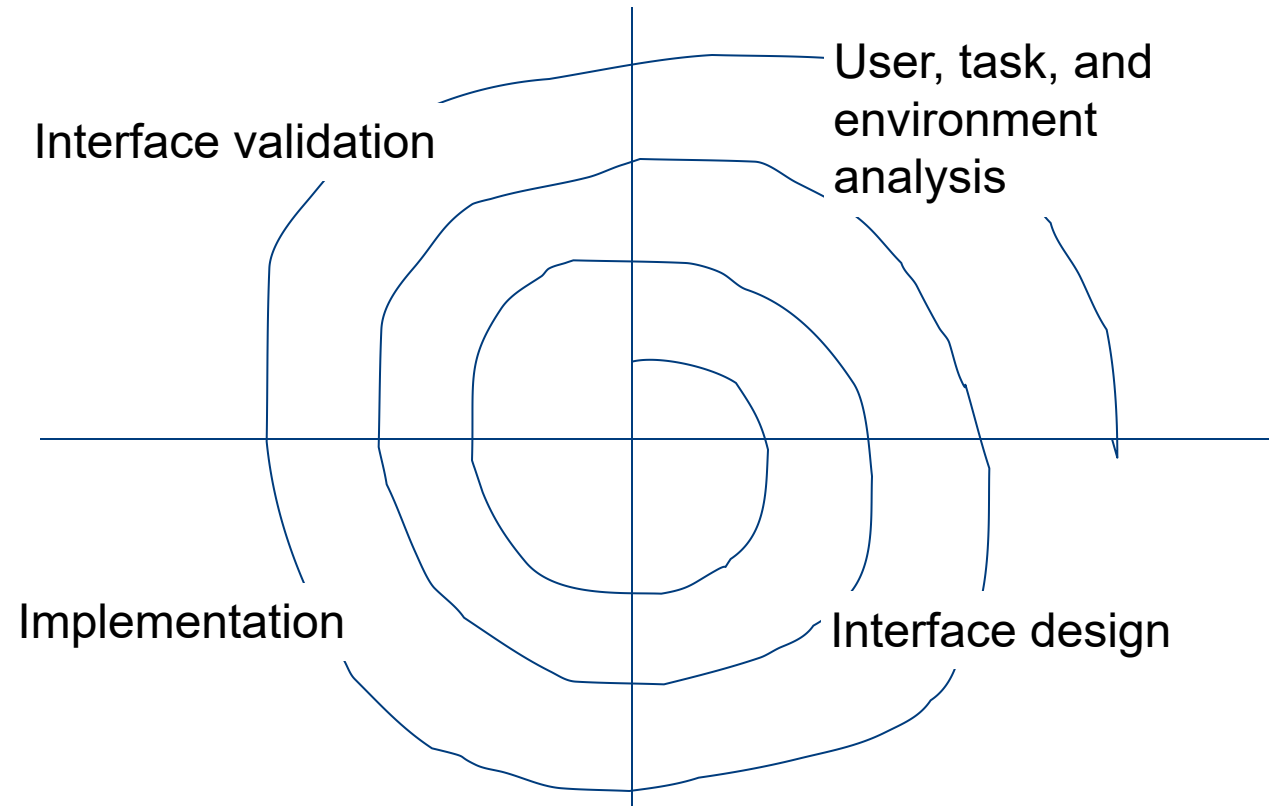
Be Consistent (3)



Easier to navigate



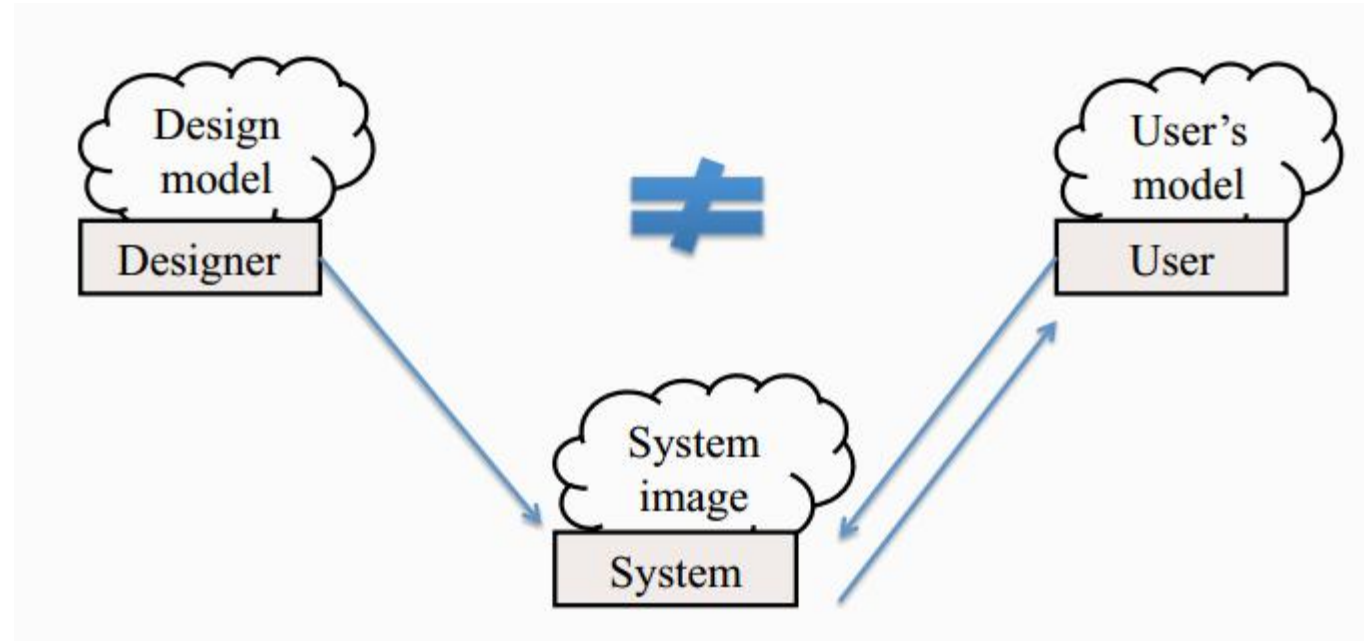
The UI Design Process



Models (1)

- Design model - what the designer thinks about the system
- User model - what the user thinks about the system
- System image - interface, manuals, training material, web site

Models (2)



Design in nutshell

Pressman says:

“The role of interface designer is to reconcile these differences and derive a consistent representation of the interface”

Early phases

- What are users like?
- What do they think the system should be like?
- What is a single, consistent model of the system that can satisfy all the users?

Later phases

Design

- What should system be like?
- How can we make the users understand it?
- For each aspect of the system, design the system image to match the desired user model

Validation

- Does user model match our goal?

Task Analysis and Modeling

- What tasks will a user of the system perform?
- High level - why people use the system
- Low level - tasks involved in using the system

Tasks and Use Cases

- Use cases are high-level tasks
 - Decompose high-level ones into low-level ones
 - Find ones that are missing
 - Simplify by generalizing
- UI design requires more detail than use case analysis usually provides

Tasks

□ For each task:

- Is it easy to start the task?
- Is all the needed information easily accessible?
- Is it easy to see what to do next?

User Interface Design

- UI communicates with the user
- Like any form of communication
 - Needs feedback and iteration
 - There are standard ways of making a UI
 - Great UIs are rare and require creativity

Stages of UX Design



From: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K44tP606seE>

Low-level design

- Map task into actions that can be directly implemented by standard widgets
- Use consistent labels across tasks
- Use consistent widgets across tasks

E-mail

□ Tasks

- Read a message
- Check to see if there is more mail
- Reply to a new message
- Send a message to a set of people
- Stop half-way through writing a message and wait till tomorrow
- Save a message

Design model

- ☐ Message
- ☐ Mailbox
- ☐ Incoming messages go to in-box
- ☐ Messages in out-box can be marked “ready to be sent”
- ☐ New messages created in out-box
- ☐ Can move messages from one mailbox to another

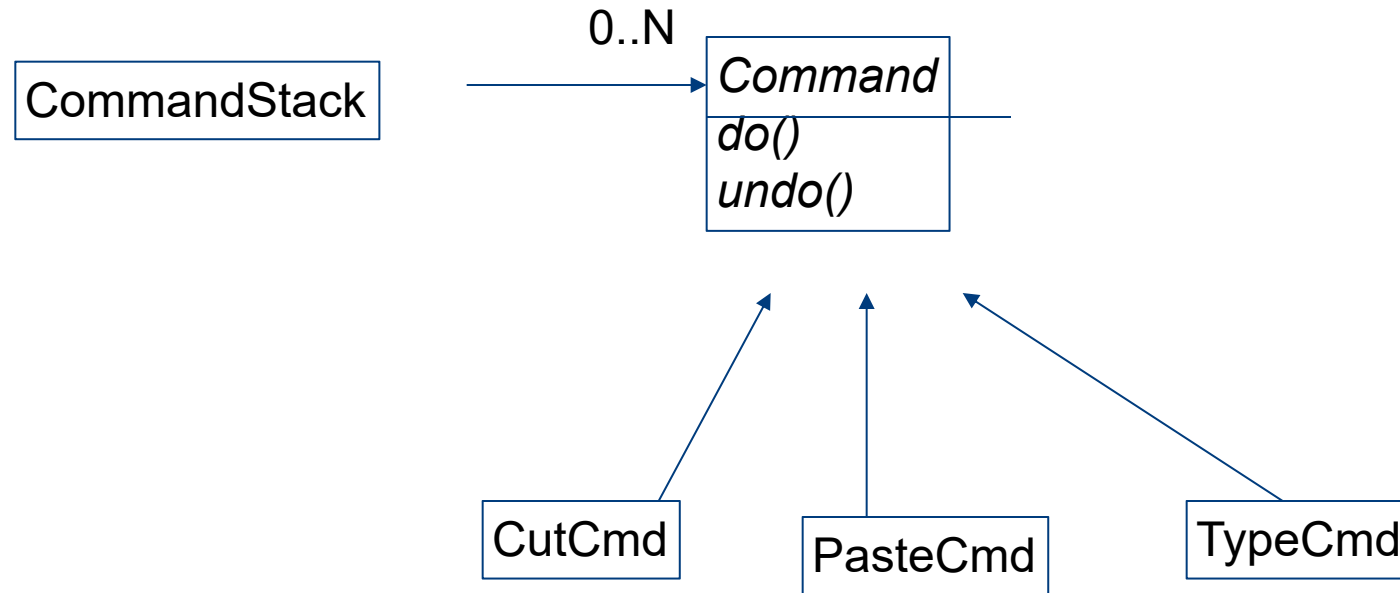
Object-oriented UI

- ❑ Objects represented by lists, icons
- ❑ Operations are on menus, buttons
- ❑ Perform operation on selected object
- ❑ Make a few operations that work on many kinds of objects
- ❑ Specify arguments by:
 - Dialog box
 - Multiple selection

Relate UI to design

- Window for domain object
 - Commands taken from operations on object
 - Direct manipulation interface
- Window for use case
 - Several windows on same domain object
 - Window might display state of use case
 - Window might display argument (dialog box)
 - Commands are steps in use case

Command design pattern



Example Code – Not Using Command Design Pattern

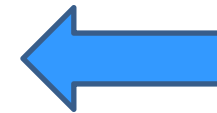
```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
{
    Object o = e.getSource();
    if (o instanceof fileNewMenuItem)
        doFileNewAction();
    else if (o instanceof fileOpenMenuItem)
        doFileOpenAction();
    else if (o instanceof fileOpenRecentMenuItem)
        doFileOpenRecentAction();
    else if (o instanceof fileSaveMenuItem)
        doFileSaveAction();
    // and more ...
}
```

Example Code – Using Command Design Pattern

```
// the Command Pattern in Java
public interface Command
{
    public void execute();
}
```

```
public class FileOpenMenuItem extends JMenuItem implements Command
{
    public void execute()
    {
        // your business logic goes here
    }
}
```

```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e)
{
    Command command = (Command)e.getSource();
    command.execute();
}
```



Joel on Software

- “In most UI decisions, before you design anything from scratch, you absolutely have to look at what other popular programs are doing and emulate that as closely as possible.”
- “Users don't have the manual, and if they did, they wouldn't read it.”
- “In fact, users can't read anything, and if they could, they wouldn't want to.”

Response times

From *Usability Engineering* by Jakob Nielsen

- 0.1 sec - limit for “instantaneous”
- 1 sec - limit for “doesn’t interrupt flow”
 - Consider progress indicator
- 10 sec - limit for “keeping attention focused on dialog”
 - Consider making it a background task

Evaluating UI

- Must evaluate UI
 - To see how to improve it
 - To see whether it is good enough to be released

UI metrics

- ☐ Size of written specification
- ☐ Number of user tasks
- ☐ Number of actions per task
- ☐ Number of system states
- ☐ Number of help messages

UI evaluation with users

- Once system has users ...
 - Surveys
 - Focus groups
 - Mailing list for support
 - Analyze help desk logs
 - Analyze access logs for web apps

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MI92QEqE-RQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ELYVpikRNEE>

Early UI evaluation

- Have people use the system
 - Give them tasks
- Find out what is wrong with it
 - Surveys
 - Direct observation
 - Qualitative - did they seem to be having trouble?
 - Quantitative - measure time for tasks

Very early UI evaluation

- Evaluate paper prototypes
- Evaluation team
 - Person to talk to user
 - Person to record observations
 - Person to play computer
- UI made from paper, plastic (pop up menus), and colored ink

UI evaluation

□ Be purposeful

- Decide on purpose of evaluation
 - “Is this menu confusing?”
 - “Can someone start using the system without reading a manual?”
- Choose tasks
- Make goals and measure to see if goals are met

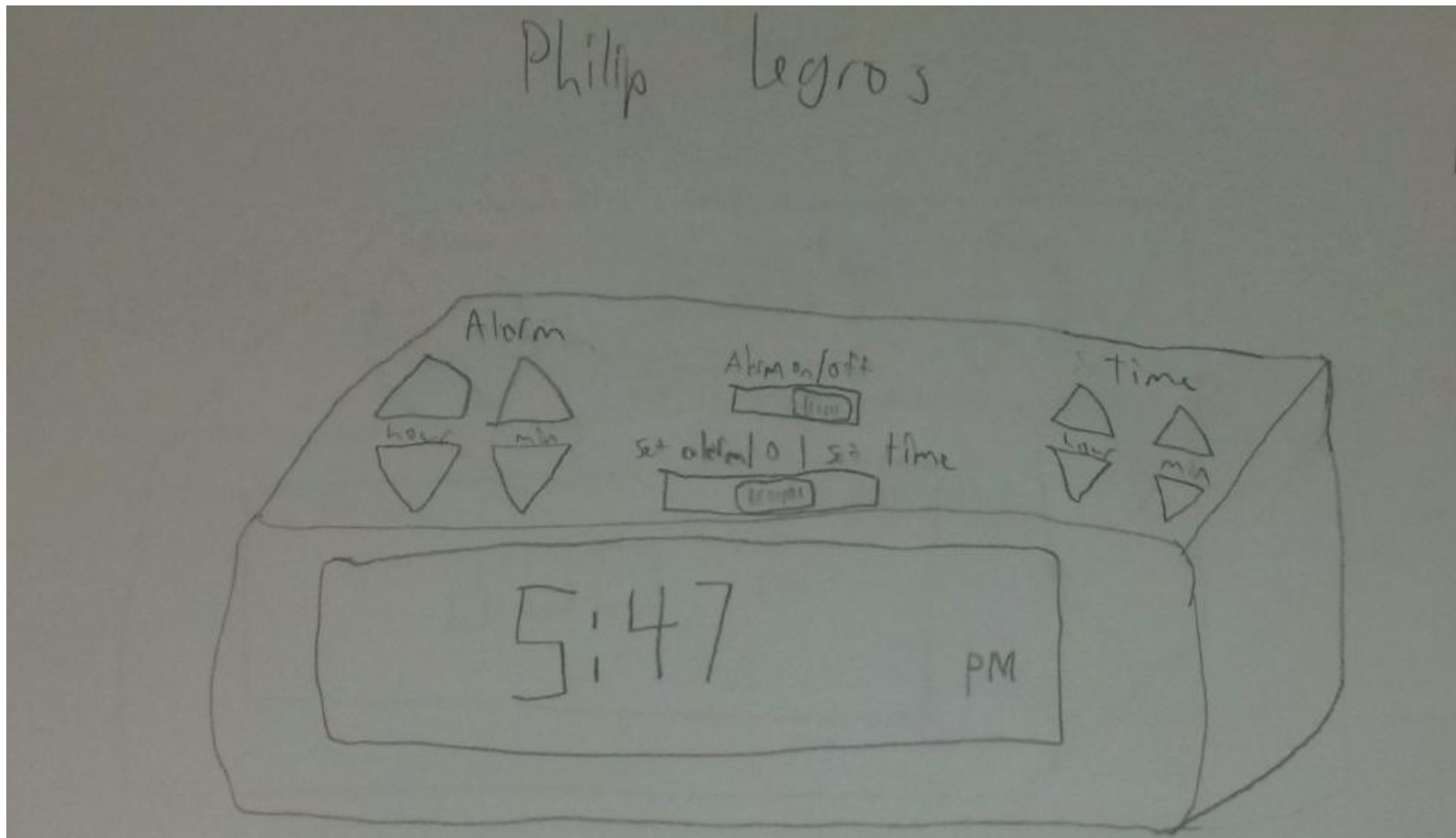
Size of evaluation

- Statistically valid sample maybe: 20-100
- Most common size: 5
- Purpose is to invent good UI
- Perform evaluations after every iteration

Alarm Clock Prototype - 1

1: Default Clock State

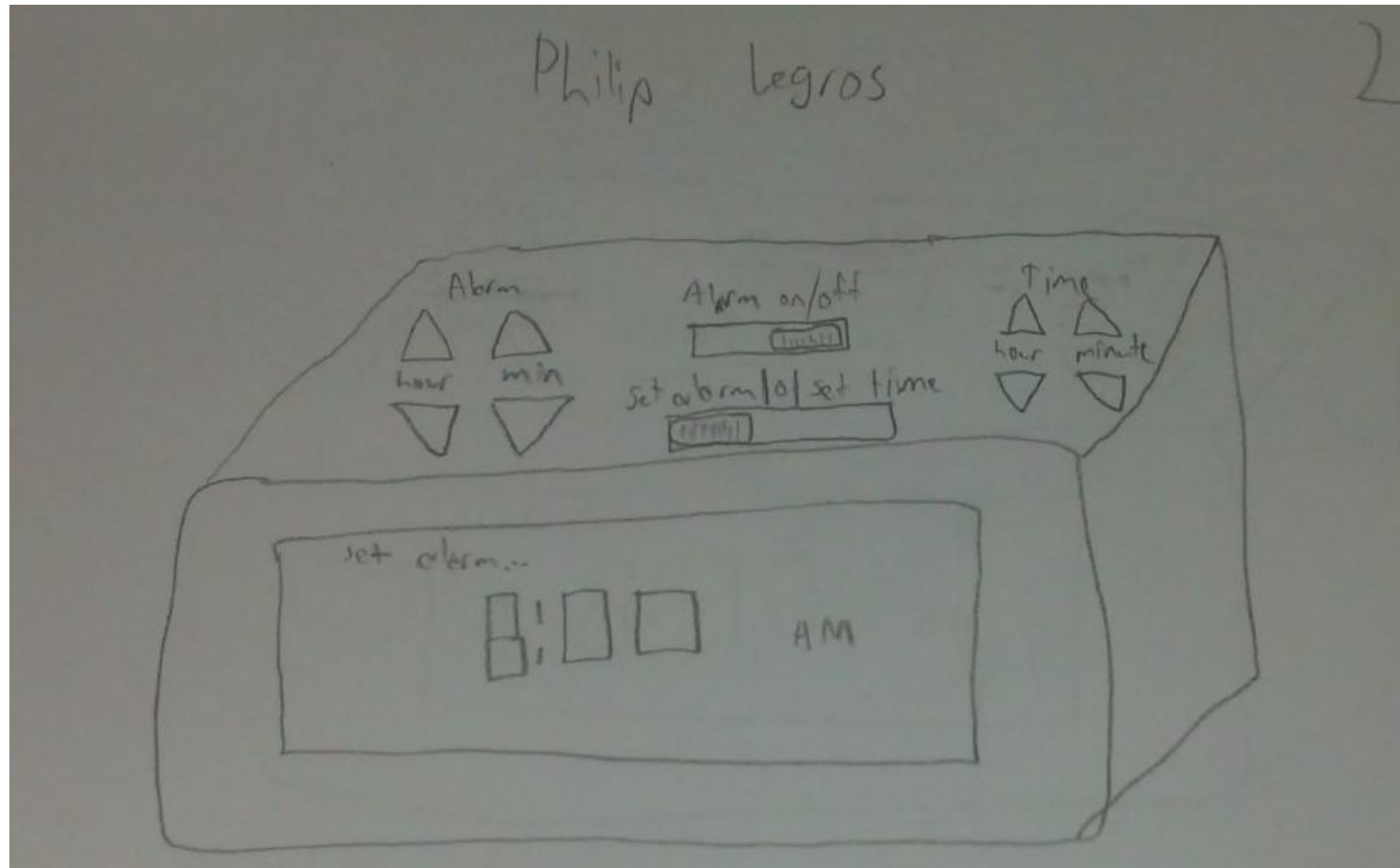
Alarm off, time set to 5:47PM.



Alarm Clock Prototype - 2

2: Set Alarm

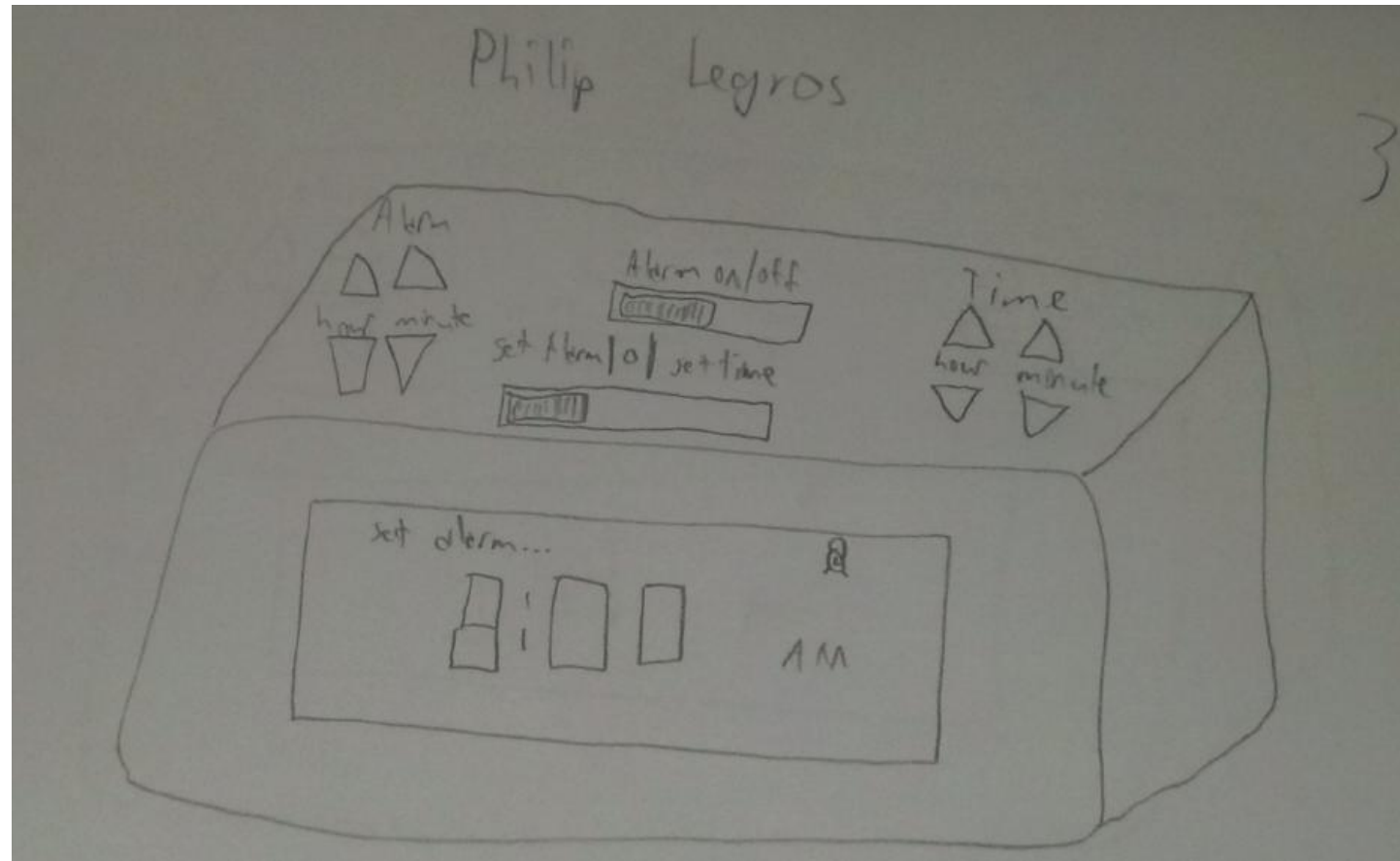
User sets alarm to 8AM.



Alarm Clock Prototype - 3

3: Activate Alarm

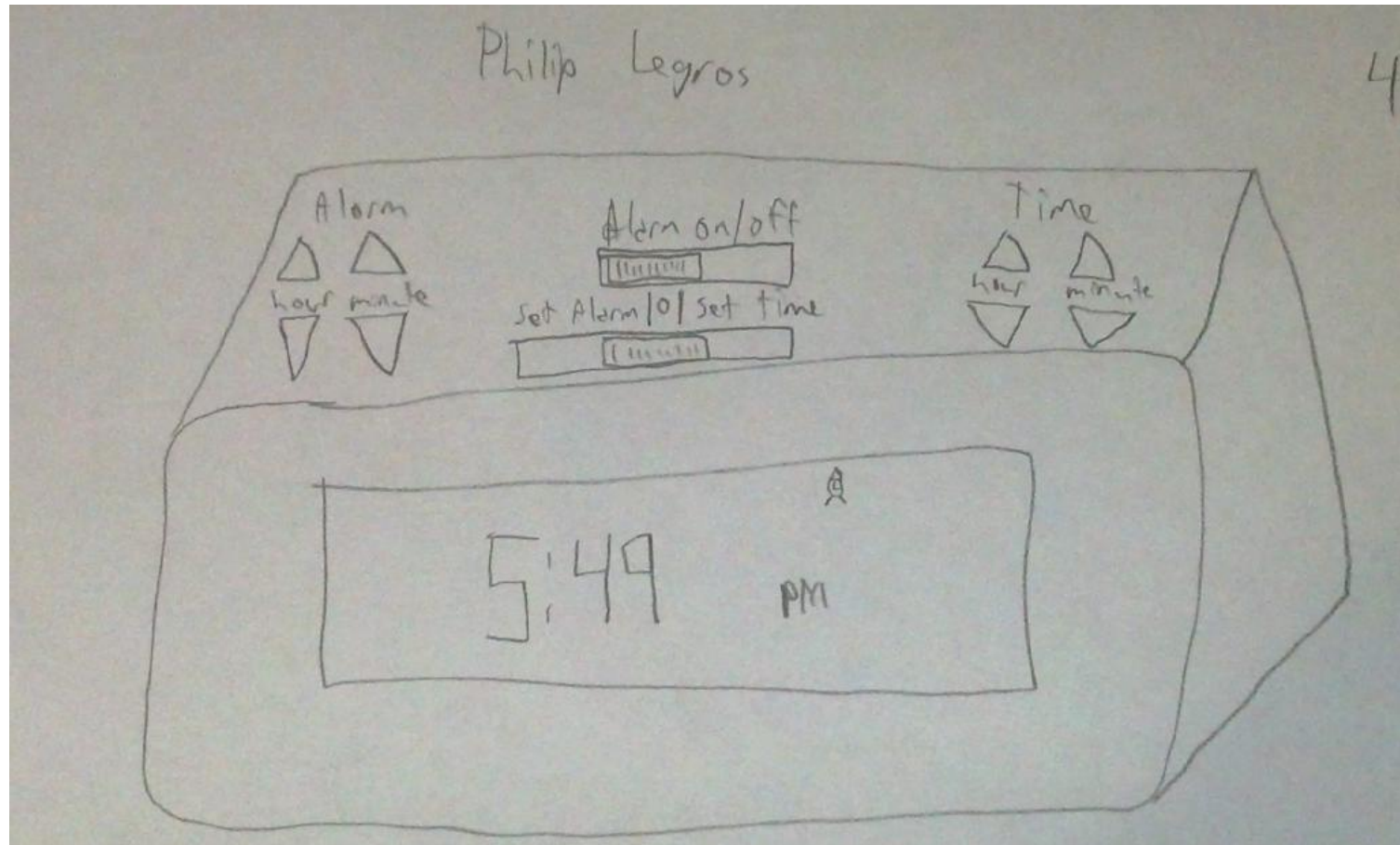
User turns on the alarm.



Alarm Clock Prototype - 4

4: Return to Display

User returns to current time mode.



Group Exercise: Paper Prototyping

- Get into group of 2 students
 - or 3 if you there are an odd number of students in the lecture
- **Make a low-fidelity UI prototype of an alarm clock smartphone app OR part of your own project (6 mins)**
 - Each of you should draw your own alarm clock at the same time; don't discuss it with your partner yet
- **Then simulate your prototype (4 mins)**, acting as the phone, while your partner acts as user. Use these tasks:
 - Is the alarm set to wake me up at 9am?
 - Suppose not; set the alarm to wake me up at 9am
 - Set the current time one hour backward for a daylight savings time switch
- Then switch roles, so that the other person acts as the phone simulating their own prototype on you

Microsoft Customer Experience Improvement Program (CEIP)

❑ Multiple channels for user feedback

- Usability test, surveys, focus groups & other field studies
- Limited customer base

❑ CEIP

- Providing all customers with ability to contribute to the design and development of Microsoft products
- Voluntary participation
- Anonymous

CEIP data

□ Usage

- How software is used
- Examples: general feature usage, commands on Ribbon, actions taken in wizards, etc.

□ Reliability and performance

- Whether software performs as expected
- Examples: assertions for logical inconsistency, measuring execution speed, etc.

□ Hardware/software configuration

- Providing context for data interpretation
- Example: long document loading time only on machines with low RAM or a particular processor speed?

Questions answered by usage data

□ Command usage

- How frequently is it used? *[Prominence on UI]*
- How many people use it? *[Impact]*
- What is the most frequent way of accessing it? *[Ease of access]*
- Does this command occur as part of a clear workflow? *[Better support]*

□ Feature usage

- How many files contain a Table? *[Impact]*
- How big is the average Table? *[Optimization choice]*
- What are the most frequently used Table styles? *[Design choices]*
- What other features are used in files containing Tables?
[interaction with other features]

Design alternatives

□ Novice users

- Menus
- Make it look like something else
- Simple

□ Expert users

- Commands
- Specialize to make users efficient
- Powerful

Design alternatives

- Standard IO vs. new IO
- Existing metaphors/idioms vs. new metaphors/idioms
- Narrow market vs. broad market

Implementation concerns

- Simplicity
- Safety
- Use standard libraries/toolkits
- Separate UI from application
 - Model-View-Controller (MVC)
 - Three-tier: presentation, application, data

1. Simplicity

- ❑ Tradeoff between number of features and simplicity
- ❑ Don't compromise usability for function
- ❑ A well-designed interface fades into the background
- ❑ Basic functions should be obvious
- ❑ Advanced functions can be hidden

Make controls obvious & intuitive

- ☐ Is the trash-can obvious and intuitive?
- ☐ Are tabbed dialog boxes obvious and intuitive?
- ☐ Is a mouse obvious and intuitive?

2. Safety

- Make actions predictable and reversible
- Each action does one thing
- Effects are visible
 - User should be able to tell whether operation has been performed
- Undo

3. Use standard libraries

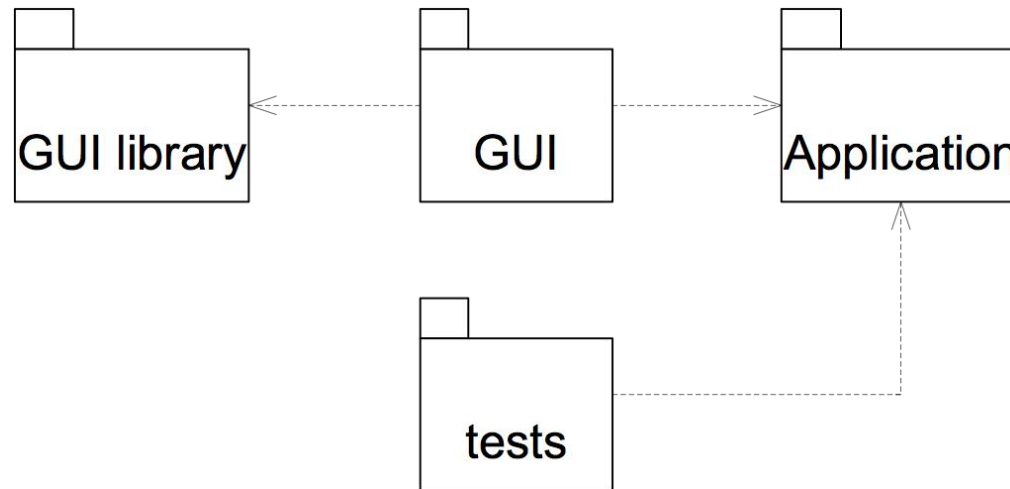
- ❑ Don't build your own!
 - If necessary, add to it, but try to use standard parts instead of building your own
- ❑ Provide familiar controls
- ❑ Provide consistency
- ❑ Reduce cost of implementation
- ❑ Library designers probably better UI designers than you are

When to build your own

- ☐ You are a platform provider or
- ☐ You have special needs and a lot of money and
- ☐ You are not in a hurry and
- ☐ You know what you are doing

4. Separate UI and application

- UI and application change independently
- UI and application built by different people



UI in Web: ASP/JSP/Rails...

- Embed code in your HTML
 - VB code in ASP, Java code in JSP, Ruby code in Rails...
- Can call other code
- Need to decide on how much code goes in the web page, and how much goes outside

Separate UI from application

- HTML is UI
- Put as little code on web page as possible
- Web page has just enough code to call the actual application logic

Benefits

- Write automatic tests for application objects, not for UI
- People who write HTML don't need to know how to program well
- Programmers don't need to be good UI designers

Downside

- Application objects generate HTML
 - But you can make standard set of “adapters” and so don’t have to duplicate code
 - Lists, radio buttons, etc.
- Code tends to creep into web pages
 - Refactor
 - Review

Results

□ Easier to test

- Automatic tests for application objects
- Test GUI manually or with automatic “smoke tests” or use something like Selenium

□ Easier to change

- Can change “business rule” independently of GUI
- Can add web interface, speech interface, etc.

One issue: selecting colors

- ☐ Leave it to a graphic designer
- ☐ Use system colors (actually pull them from config)
- ☐ Use the company/university colors
- ☐ Use a color palette generator

Summary

- UI design is hard
 - Must understand users
 - Must understand problems
 - Must understand technology
 - Must understand how to evaluate
- UI design is important
 - UI is what the users see
 - UI can “make it or break it” for software