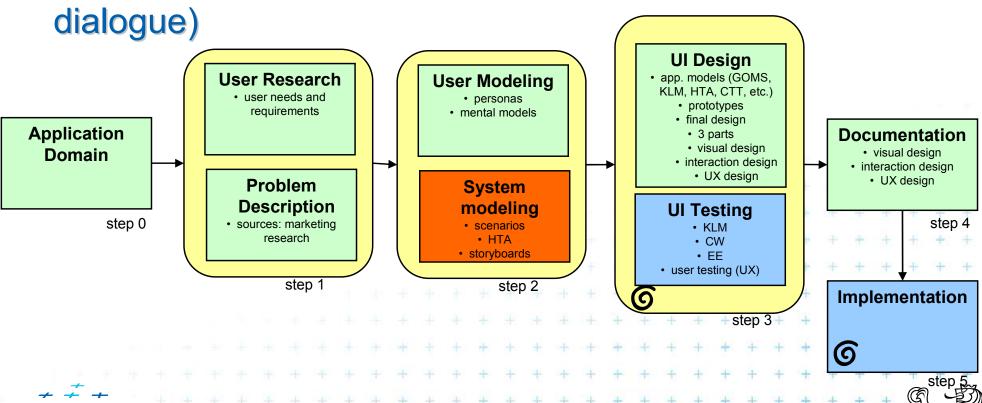


NUR- Formal description/models of user interfaces

Task models

User requirements

- Analysis of user activities (task analysis)
- Description of the course of the dialogue. The description will be used to the subsequent implementation of UI (methods of formal description of





Hierarchical Task Analysis (HTA)





Task analysis

- Important phase of the UI design is the Task analysis.
- Analysis of technical requirements is "projected" into hardware requirements
- Specification of programming tools determines performance of software created
- Task analysis determines in certain way performance of the user during execution of task





Task analysis

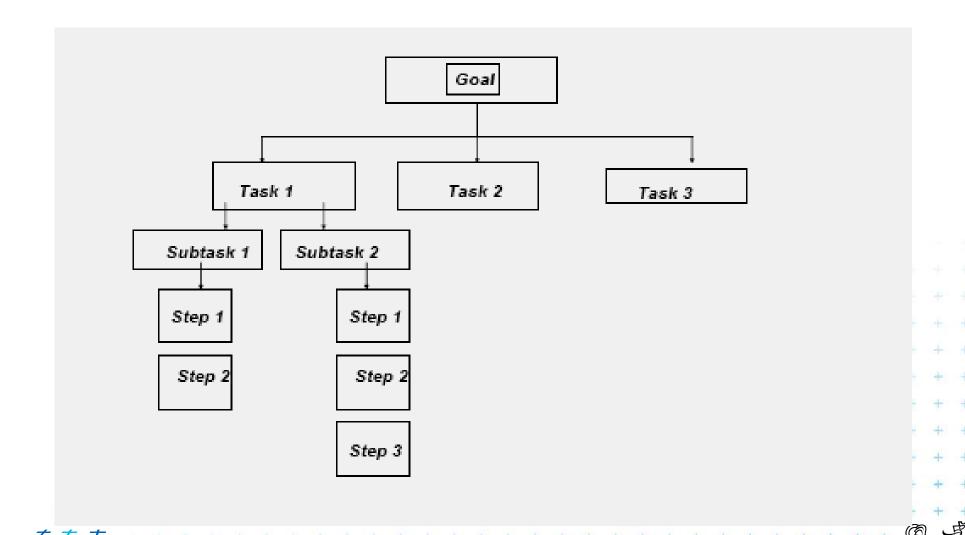
What we need to know:

- what the users are doing
- what they need for their activity (tools etc.)
- what they need to know
- It is necessary to divide the task into subtasks (hierarchically) and to analyze single steps
- Method: HTA (Hierarchical Task Analysis)









Example: how to prepare tea

- Pay attention to the level of decomposition
- Question: can we continue in decomposition?
- Do we know in which order to execute single subtasks?
- Is it (always) important?





Diagramatic HTA

- Line under box means no further expansion
- Plans shown on diagram or written elsewhere

0. make a cup of tea

```
plan 0.

do 1

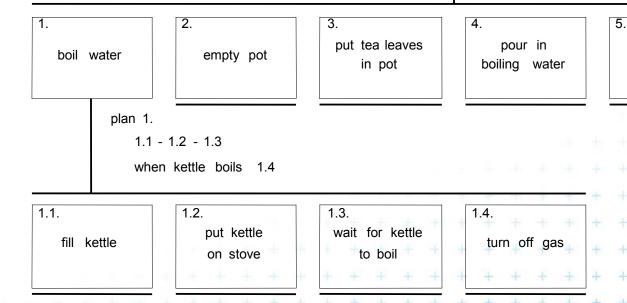
at the same time, if the pot is full 2

then 3 - 4

after four or five minutes do 5
```

wait 4 or 5

minutes





pour tea

Diagramatic HTA

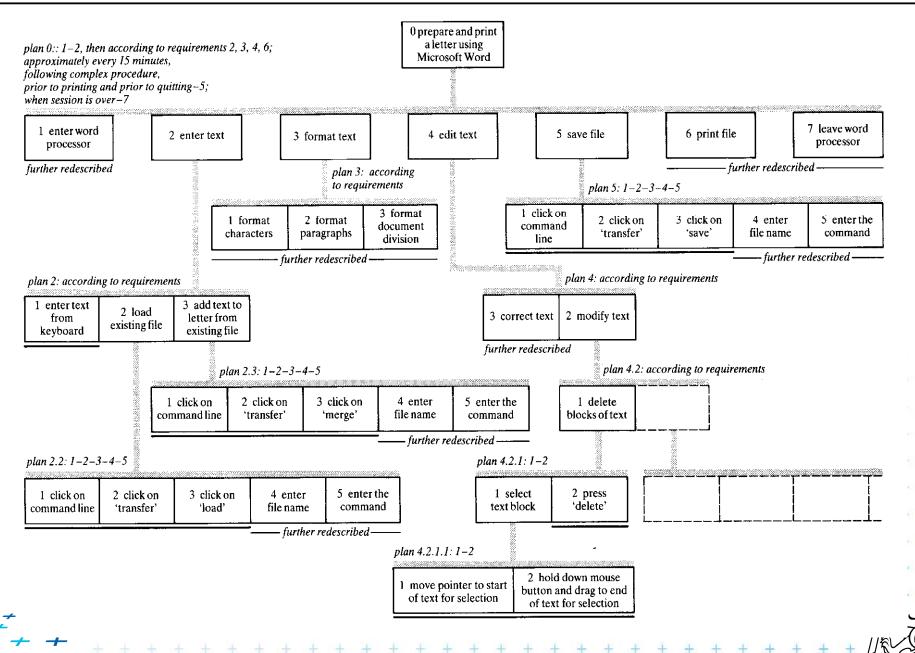
- Decomposition: tree
- Plans: execution

- What is important on planes?
- They tell us in which order should be individual steps executed





Example of a complex HTA - homework



DCGI

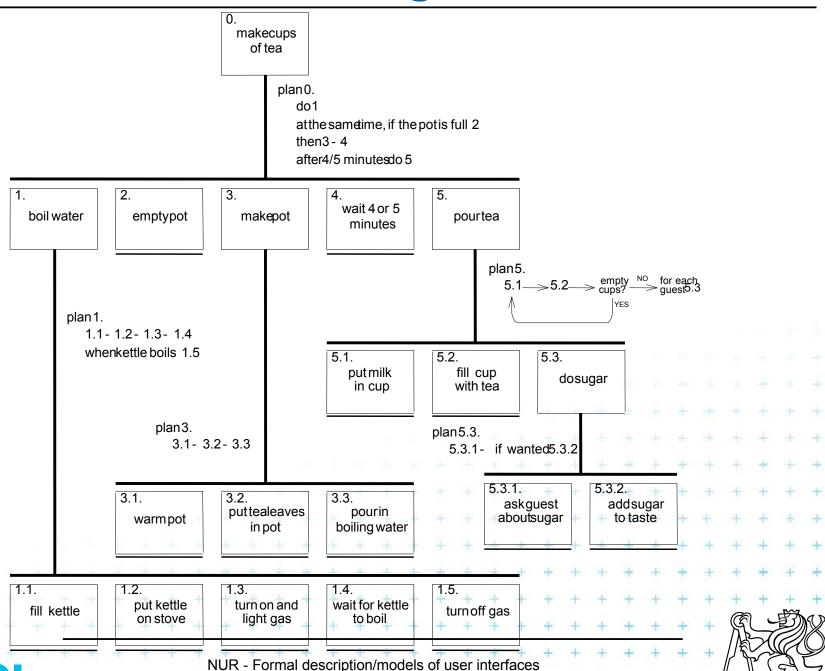
Answers to some questions

Given above

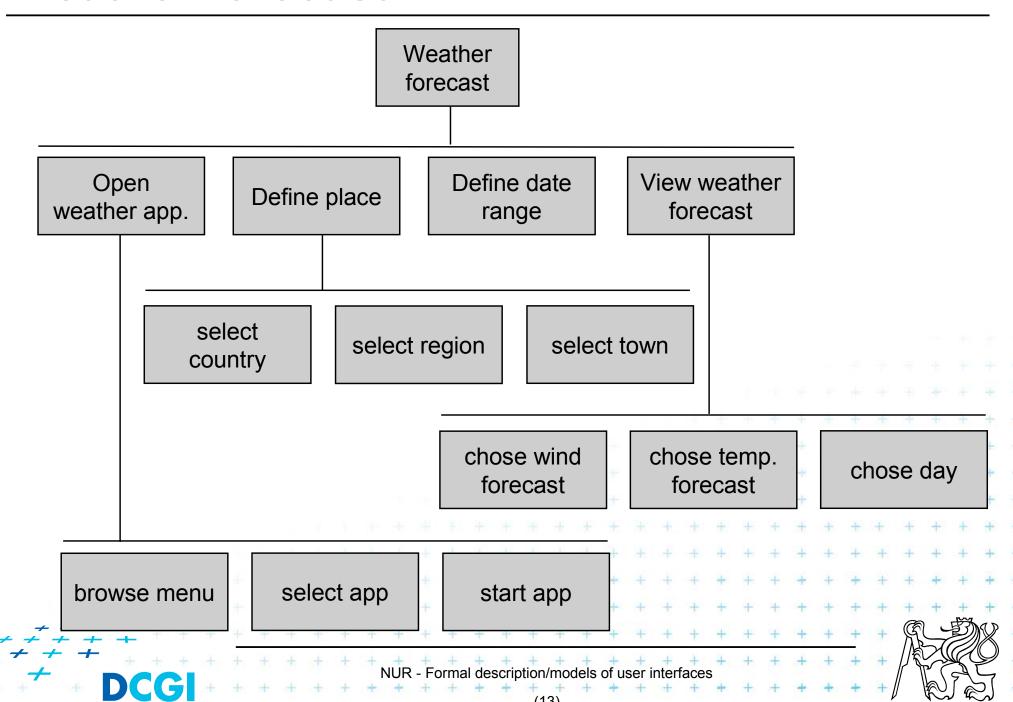




Redefined HTA For Making Tea



Weather forecast HTA



HTA – what we have gained when using it

 We have some idea about the sequence of individual steps that bring us to the desired goal (e.g. tea ready for drinking, letter written, ...)





Concurrent Task Tree (CTT)





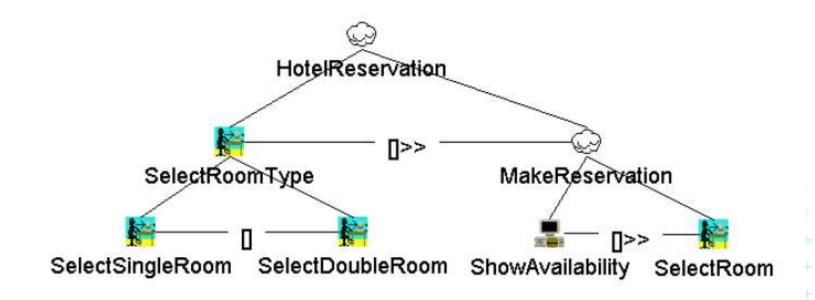
CTT – operators used

Enabling	T1 >> T2 or T1 [] >> T2
Disabling	T1 [> T2
Interruption	T1 > T2
Choice	T1 [] T2
Iteration	T1* or T1 _{n}
Concurrency	T1 T2
Optionality	T + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +





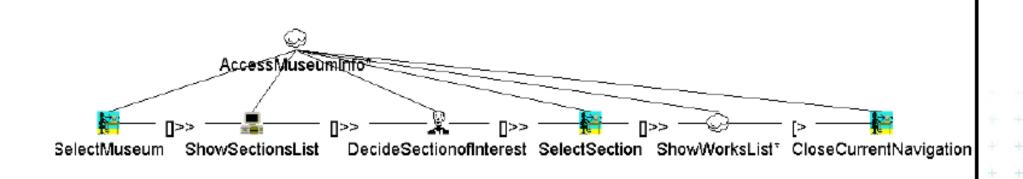
CTT example







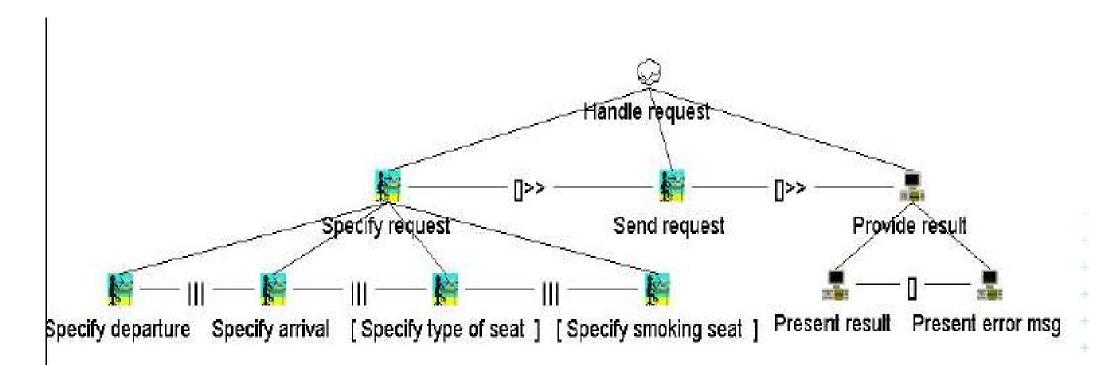
Another CTT example







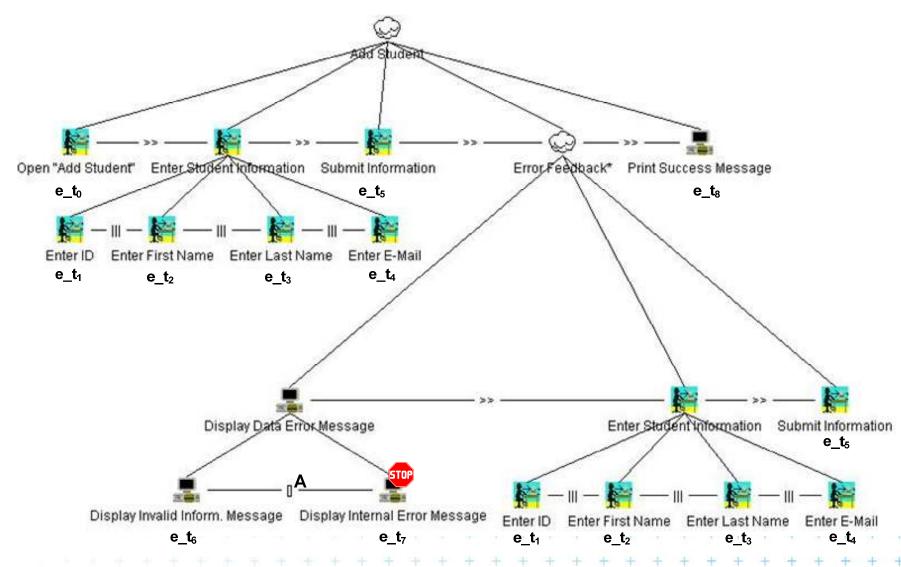
CTT example – what task is it?







CCT - "KOS - like" example

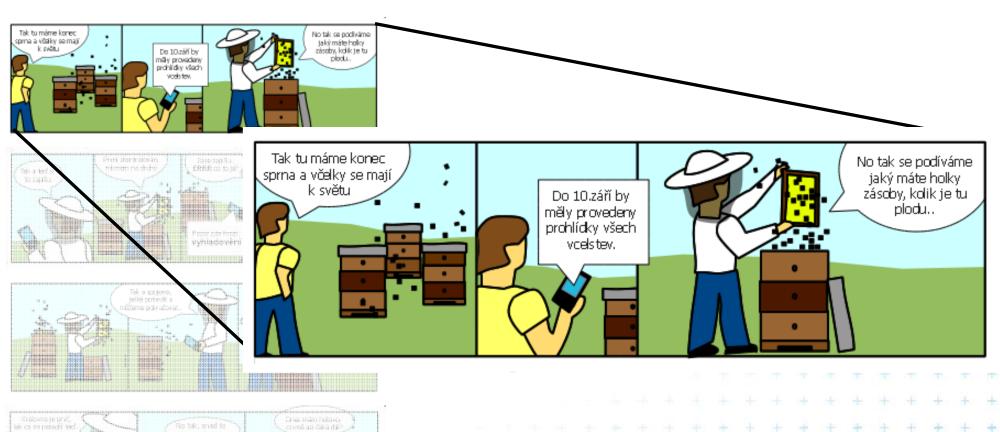


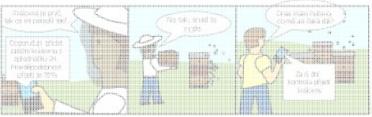


Storyboard

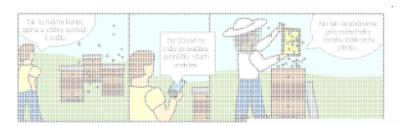




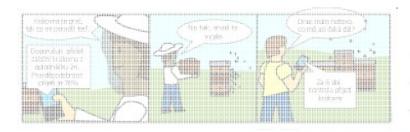






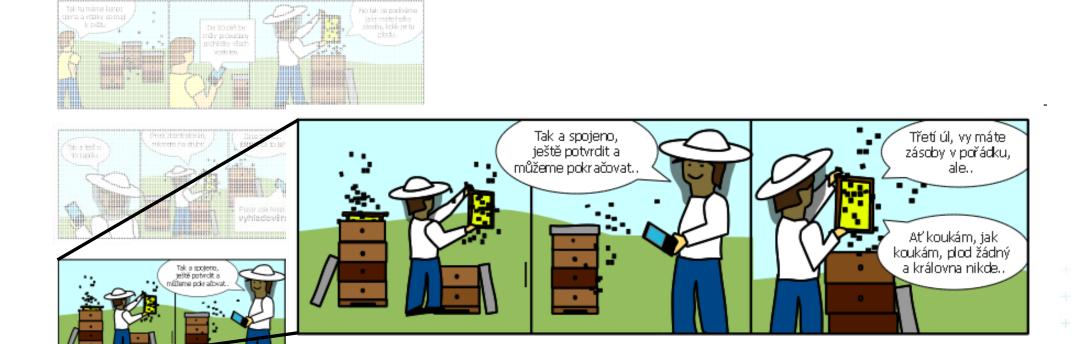


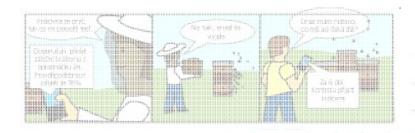


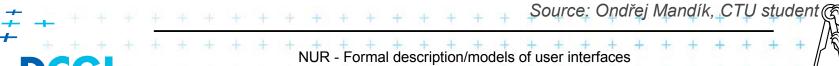


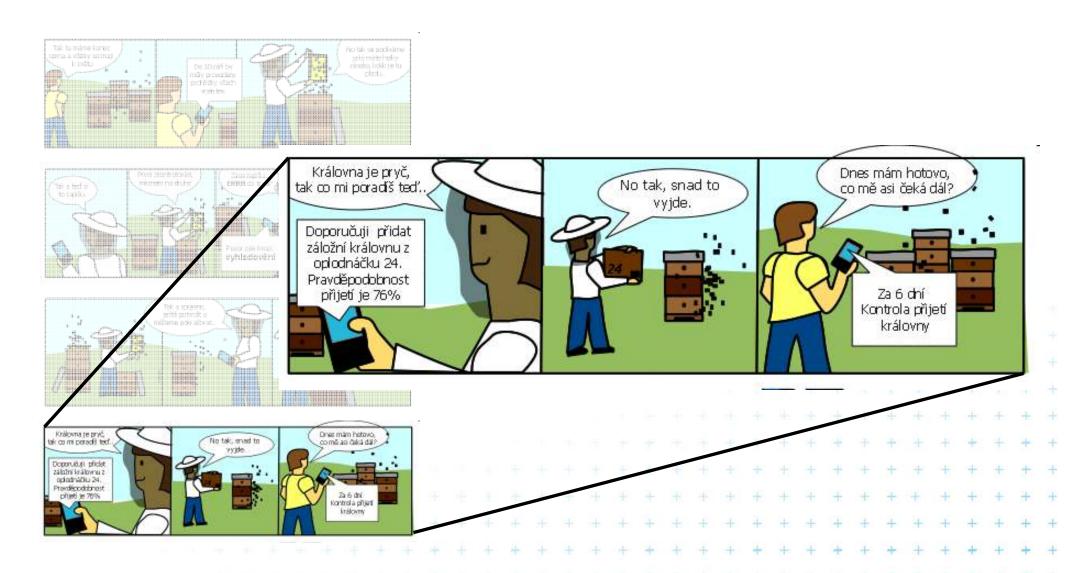








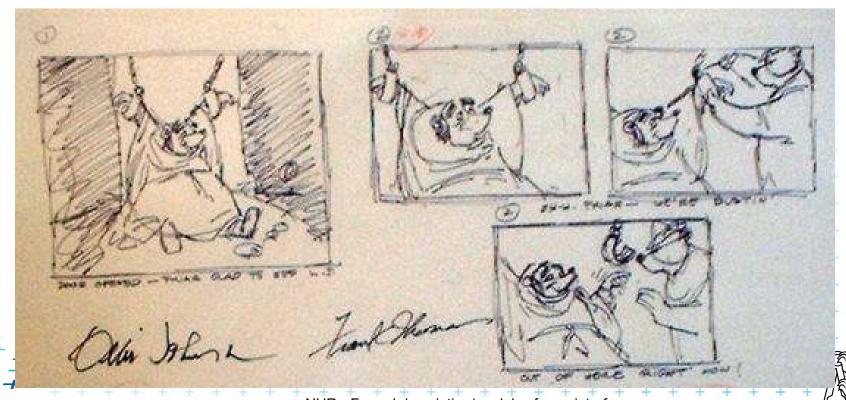






Storyboarding

- a series of key frames as sketches
 - originally from film industry; used to get the idea of a scene
 - snapshots of the interface at particular points in the interaction
- users can evaluate quickly the direction the interface is heading



NUR - Formal description/models of user interfaces

Excerpts from the first bin Hood storyboard, www.animaart.com/Cellar/disneyart/90robin%20storyboard.jpg.html

Storyboarding

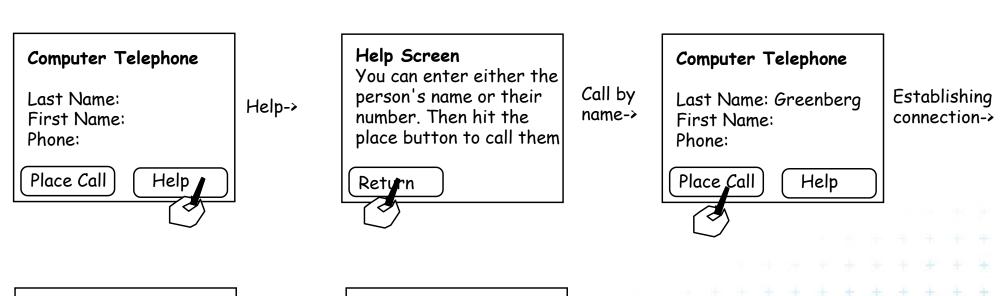
Spotlight: an interactive foam core and paper sketch/storyboard Credit: Sue-Tze Tan, Dept Industrial Design, University of Washington



From Design for the Wild, Bill Buxton (in press) with permission + + +



Storyboard of a computer telephone - homework





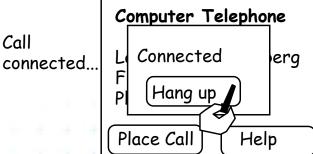
Computer Telephone

Dialling....

Cancel

Call

erg



Call completed...



Thank for your attention



