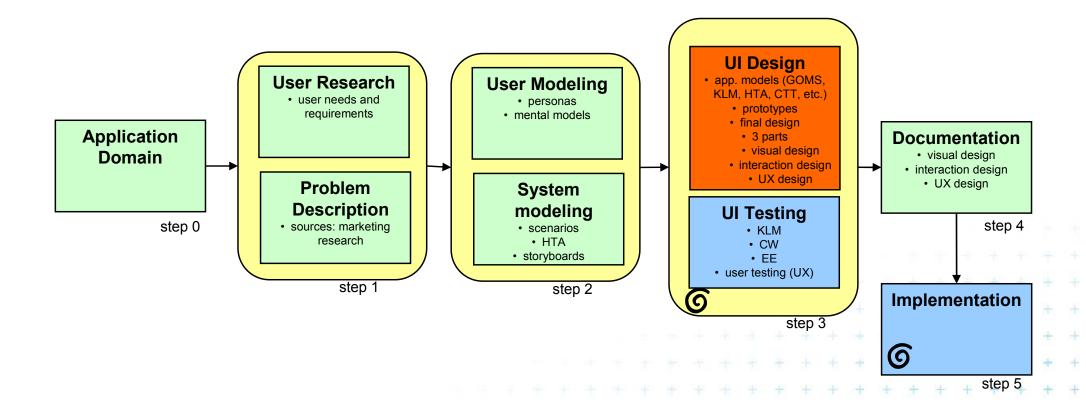


# **NUR - Interaction styles**

## **Big Picture**





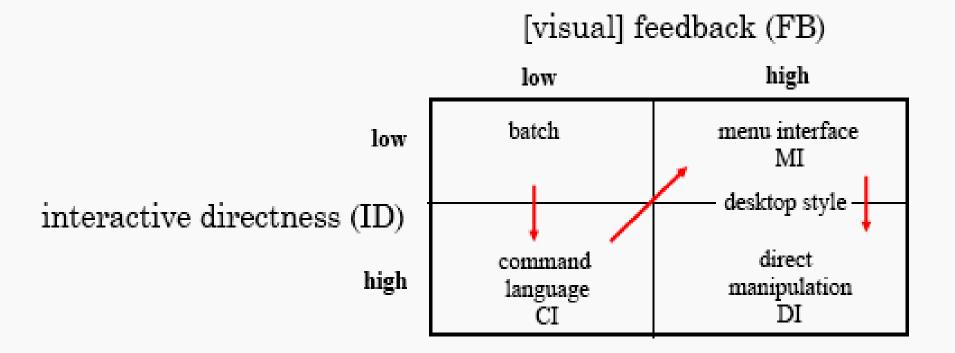


### **Interaction styles**

- Direct manipulation (games)
- Navigation: Menu, links (web)
- Form fill-in (web)
- Command Language (unix)
- Natural language
- · ...



### Classification of interaction styles



Rauterberg, M. (1998). About a method to measure the ergonomic quality of user interfaces in a task independent way. In: Technical proceedings of the workshop on emerging technologies in human engineering testing and evaluation (T.P. Enderwick & J. Geddie, eds.; pp. 128-144), unclassified Report No. AC/243(Panel 8)TP/17, NATO, Brussels.





# **Command language**



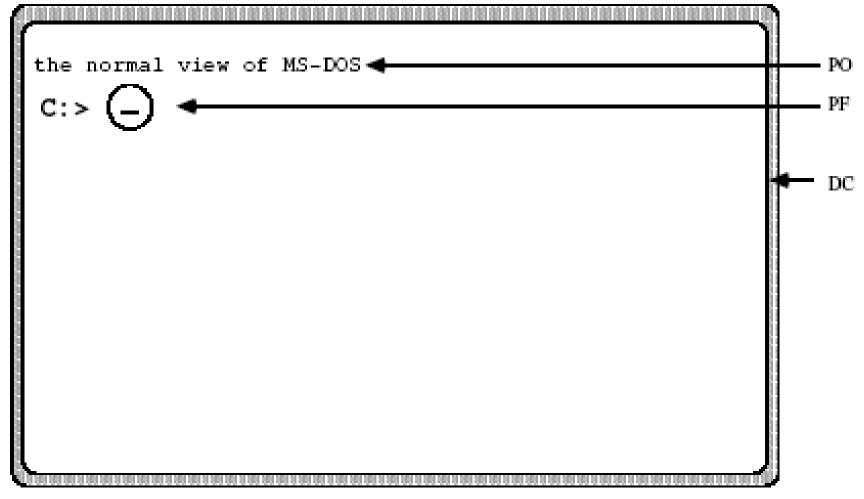


### **Command language**

- Abbreviations of commands rules
- CL was in fact the first method of communication between users and computers (in wider extent) (DOS, Shell, terminal system for air tickets reservation, etc....)







[PO: perceivable object; PF: perceivable function point; DC: dialogue context]

(source Rauterberg, 1995)

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DCGI

## Command name abbreviation design (2)

	Abbreviations			
Name	Poor:	Improved		
Move forward Move backward	MovF	MovF		
Move backward	Mvb	MovB		
Insert	I	Ins		
Delete	Dl	Del		
Replace	Repl	Rep		
Search	Srch	Sea		
Delete	X	Del		
Send	Sn	Sen		
Print	Prt	Pri		
Search	Srch	Sea		
Send	Sn	Sen		
Find	Fi	Fin		
Choose	Ch	Cho		

[Source: Mayhew (1992) chap 7]



377.40



## **Description of command syntax**

- BNF
- Syntactic diagram
- Finite state automaton (transition diagrams ...)
- Verbal description





## **Example of BNF description**

```
<simple> ::= command> [<command_separator> <command>]*
<command> := <command_name> ["[" <argument> ["[" <parameter> "]"]* "]"]*
<argument> ::= <letter> [<letter>* | <digit>*]
<parameter> ::= <letter> [<letter>* | <digit>*]
sprompt> ::= (SIMPLE:)
<command separator> ::= ""
                      (CANCEL | CA) | (UNDO | UN) | (WRITE | WR) | (COPY | CO)
<command name> ::=
                       (DELETE | DE)
 Např.:
WRITE filename [length]
COPY input-filename [copies] output-filename
```



## **Command Language**

#### **Advantages**

- Flexibility
- Loved by advanced users
- Supports user initiative
- Macros

#### **Disadvantages**

- Poor error handling
- Requires training





## Menu





#### Menu

#### **TYPES:**

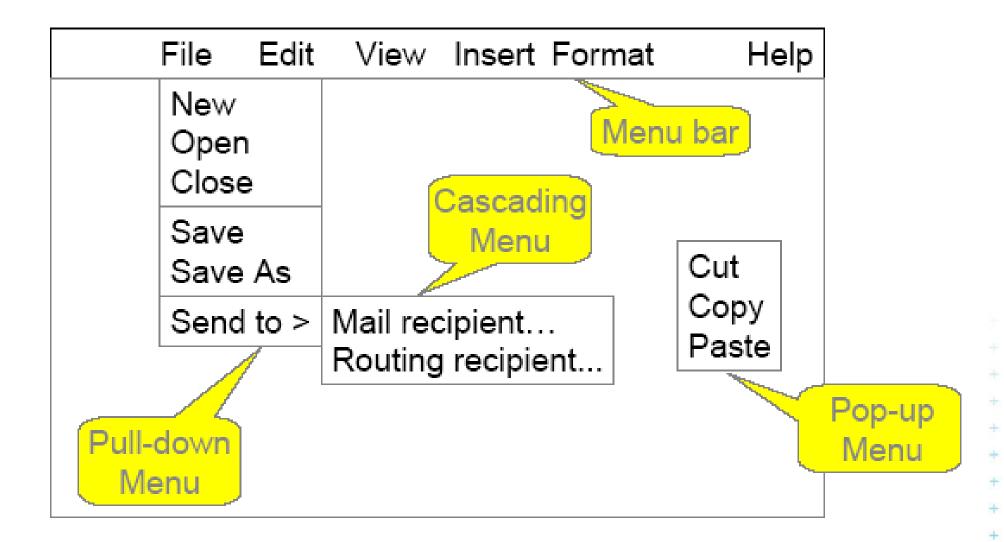
- Pop up
- Pull down
- Cascade

Advantage: it is not necessary to remember form of the command

Disadvantage: takes too much space on the screen (e.g. country selection)



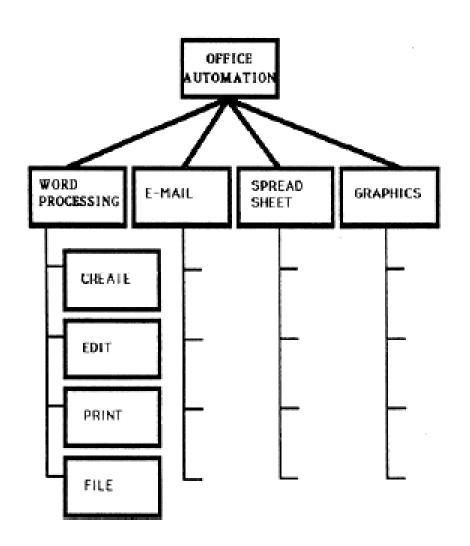




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### **Menu structure**



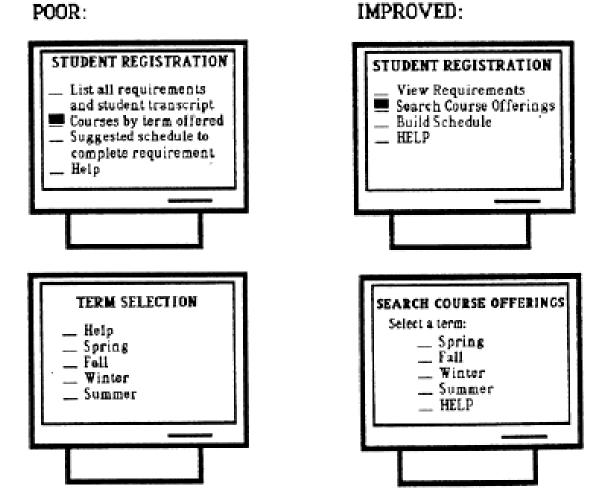
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NUR - Interaction styles

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Menu items should be brief, consistent in grammatical style and placement, and matched with corresponding menu titles.

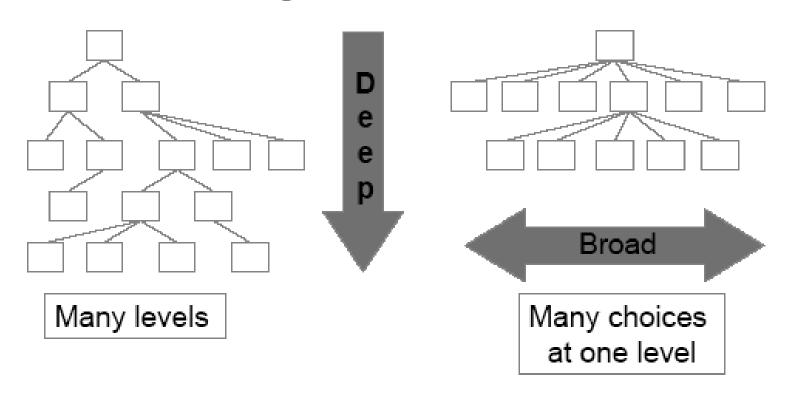


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### **Menu structure**

#### Depth vs. Breadth



What is better?





#### Menu

#### **Advantages**

- Quick learning
- Limited input from keyboard
- Structured decision processes
- Simple error handling

#### **Disadvantages**

- Coexistence of many menus
- Can slow down experienced users
- Takes too much space on the screen





# Form filling





## Form fill-in

NEW BOOK							
Title	ISBN						
Author	Price						
Publisher	Publication date						
Edition	Number of copies						
Classification	Loan						
Date of purchase	Order status						

©Ian Sommerville 2000

Software Engineering, 6th edition. Chapter 15

Slide 23



### Form fill-in

#### **Advantages**

- Simple data input
- No extensive training
- Gives good control over data input (checking letters, digits etc..)

#### <u>Disadavantage</u>

 It takes too much space on the screen





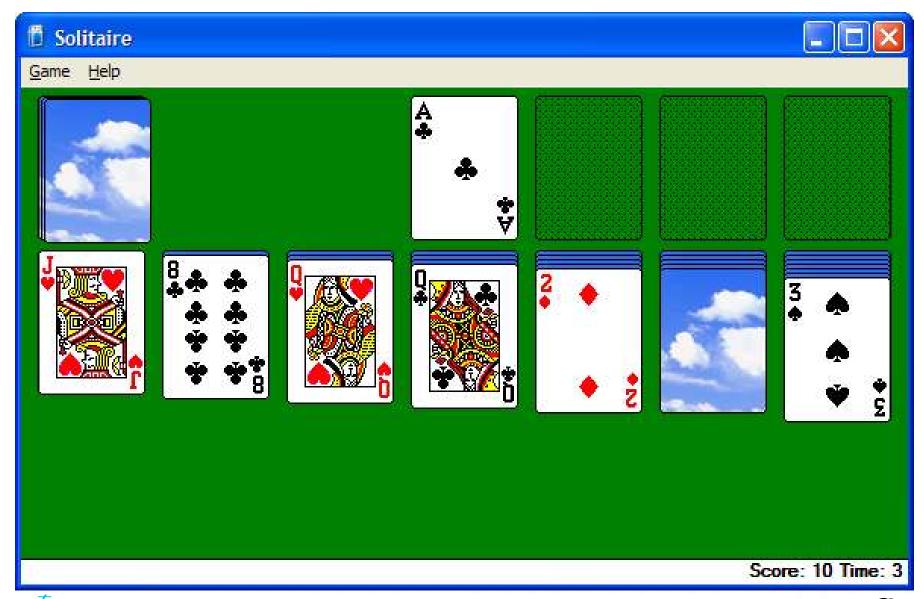




- Direct manipulation
  - UI gives feeling like the user works with real objects
  - Having feeling of the "real work"
- Main characteristics
  - Objects of interest are visible
  - Quick, reversible, incremental actions
  - Manipulation by means of pointing and cursor movement (e.g)
  - Immediate feedback
- Mostly based on metaphors e.g. house = database









#### **Advantages**

- Visual presentation of the task concept
- Easy learning
- Easy to remember (actions performed)
- Error proof
- Supports investigative spirit of the user
- High user satisfaction

#### **Disadvantage**

Extensive implementation requirements





### **INPUT: POINTING DEVICES**

WHICH ARE THE BEST ONES?





# Pros and Cons of Pointing Devices

	Cursor keys	Mouse	Joy stick	Trackball	Touch screen	Touch pad
Speed	Slow	Fast	Medium	Medium	Fast	medium
Accuracy	High	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
Speed control	Some	Yes	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes
Continuous movement	No	Yes	Soe	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fatigue	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Directness	Direction	Direction, distance, speed	Direction	Direction, speed	Direction, distance, speed	Direction, distance, speed
Best uses	Cursor	Cursor, point, select, draw, drag	Cursor, point, select, track, drag	Cursor, point, select, track	Point, select	Point, select

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### D.CV.

- Uvažujte nějakou známou aplikaci s daným stylem interakce.
- Pokuste se tento styl interakce nahradit jiným stylem a pokuste se oba případy porovnat
- Takový případ může např. nastat v případě modifikace UI pro postižené uživatele





# **New interaction styles**





## **New interaction styles**

- Speech based UI
- Gestures (Wii etc...) compter vision, gyro
- NVVI
- Haptic devices, force feedback (Phantom etc..)
- Bio signals
- Eyetracking
- VR (dataglove, data suit ,...)





## Natural language

#### **Advantages**

- No training in artificial language syntax
- Natural feeling in various environments (phone etc.)

#### <u>Disadvantages</u>

- Usually requires introductory dialogue
- Sometimes the context is not obvious
- Sometimes the dialogue is unpredictable





## **Eye tracking**

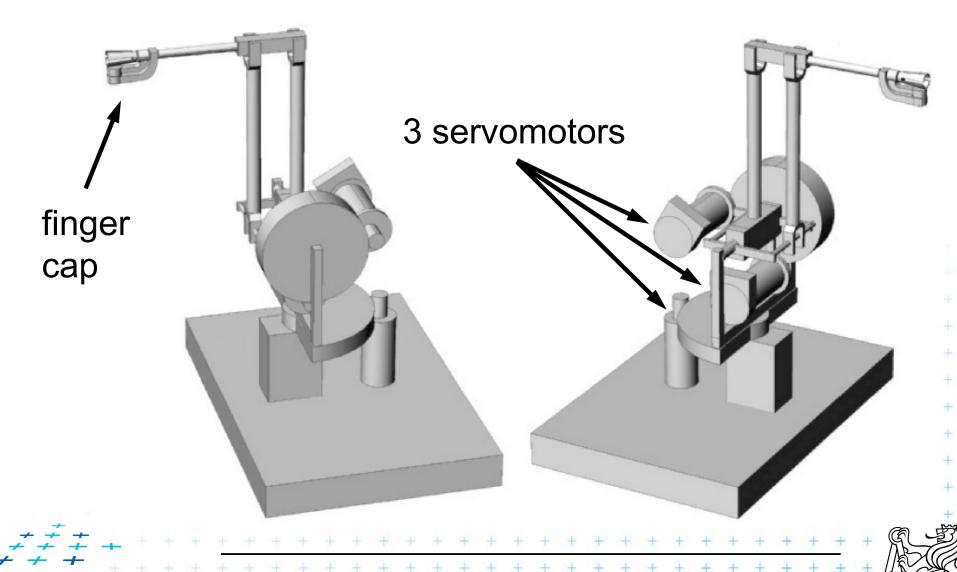
- Precision 1-2 degrees
- Applications: motoric handicapped users



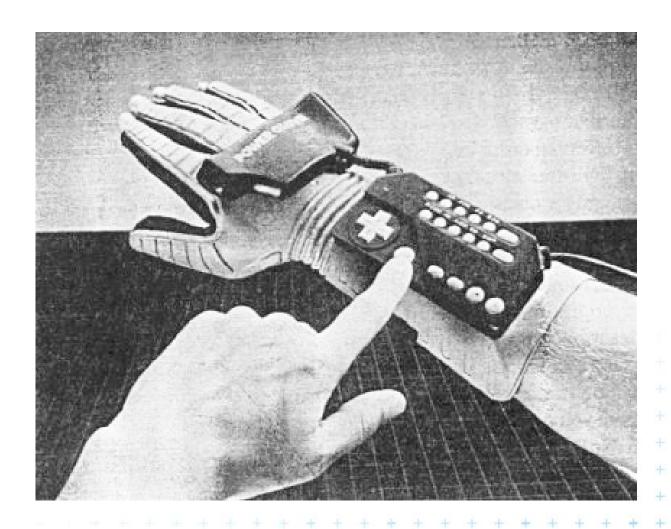




# **Phantom**



# Simple data glove (Mattel)

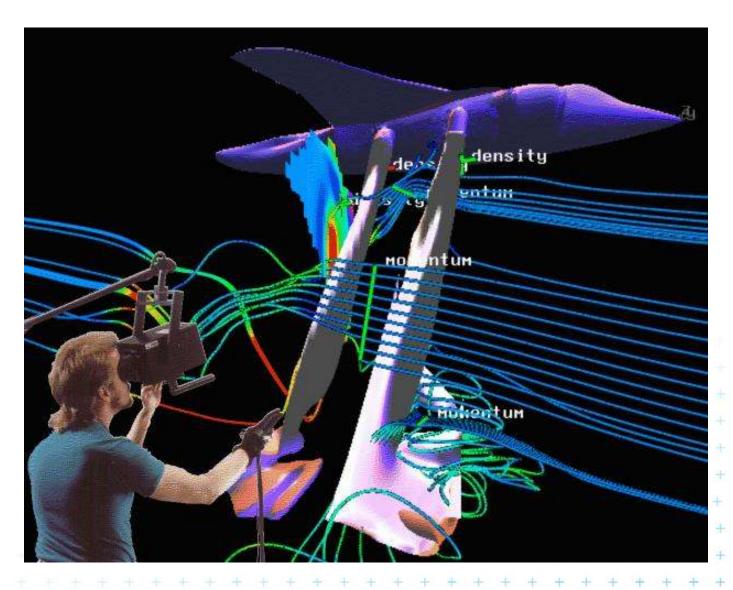


Power Glove





### **NASA Virtual Wind Tunnel**







# Thank for your attention



