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INTERACTION DESIGN

PRECE • ROGEE • SHARP

beyond human-computer interaction

4th Edition

Chapter 9

THE PROCESS OF INTERACTION DESIGN

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## ไม่ต้องใช้โค้ดให้ยุ่งยาก

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THE PROCESS OF INTERACTION DESIGN

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Chapter 9

centered approaches to interaction design

By: Sarah Obenhaus Ray Evans Nate Lynch

CS305: HCI in SW Development

Software process and user-centered design

Readings: (1) ID-Book, Chapter 9 (2) Ch. 1 from Task-Centered User Interface Design (on web)

Chapter 4

Design Approaches and Methods

No agreed standards on design practice.

Different schools of thought, e.g. one school suggested that design should follow **formal**

Presentation on theme: "THE PROCESS OF INTERACTION DESIGN"— Presentation transcript:

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1 THE PROCESS OF INTERACTION DESIGN

Chapter 9

THE PROCESS OF INTERACTION DESIGN

2 Overview What is involved in Interaction Design? Some practical issues

Importance of involving users

Degrees of user involvement

What is a user-centered approach?

Four basic activities

Some practical issues

Who are the users?

What are 'needs'?

Where do alternatives come from?

How to choose among alternatives?

How to integrate interaction design activities in other lifecycle models?

3 What is involved in Interaction Design?

It is a process:

a goal-directed problem solving activity informed by intended use, target domain, materials, cost, and feasibility

a creative activity

a decision-making activity to balance trade-offs

Generating alternatives and choosing between them is key

Four approaches: user-centered design, activity-centered design, systems design, and genius design

4 Importance of involving users

Expectation management

Realistic expectations

No surprises, no disappointments

Timely training

Communication, but no hype

Ownership

Get the content and tools you need, all in one plan >

shut



Full time: constant input, but lose touch with users  
Part time: patchy input, and very stressful  
Short term: inconsistent across project life  
Long term: consistent, but lose touch with users  
Newsletters and other dissemination devices  
Reach wider selection of users  
Need communication both ways  
User involvement after product is released  
Combination of these approaches

6 What is a user-centered approach?

User-centered approach is based on:  
Early focus on users and tasks: directly studying cognitive, behavioral, anthropomorphic & attitudinal characteristics  
Empirical measurement: users’ reactions and performance to scenarios, manuals, simulations & prototypes are observed, recorded and analysed  
Iterative design: when problems are found in user testing, fix them and carry out more tests

7 Four basic activities in Interaction Design

Establishing requirements  
Designing alternatives  
Prototyping  
Evaluating

8 A simple interaction design lifecycle model

Exemplifies a user-centered design approach

9 Some practical issues Who are the users? What do we mean by ‘needs’?

How to generate alternatives  
How to choose among alternatives  
How to integrate interaction design activities with other lifecycle models?

10 Who are the users/stakeholders?

Not as obvious as you think:  
those who interact directly with the product  
those who manage direct users  
those who receive output from the product  
those who make the purchasing decision  
those who use competitors’ products  
Three categories of user (Eason, 1987):  
primary: frequent hands-on  
secondary: occasional or via someone else  
tertiary: affected by its introduction, or will influence its purchase

11 Who are the stakeholders?

Check-out operators  
• Suppliers  
• Local shop owners  
Customers  
Managers and owners

12 What do we mean by ‘needs’?

Users rarely know what is possible  
Users can’t tell you what they ‘need’ to help them achieve their goals  
Instead, look at existing tasks:  
their context  
what information do they require?  
who collaborates to achieve the task?  
why is the task achieved the way it is?  
Envisioned tasks:  
can be rooted in existing behaviour  
can be described as future scenarios

13 How to generate alternatives

Humans stick to what they know works  
But considering alternatives is important to ‘break out of the box’  
Designers are trained to consider alternatives, software people generally are not  
How do you generate alternatives?  
‘Flair and creativity’: research and synthesis  
Seek inspiration: look at similar products or look at very different products

14 IDEO TechBox Library, database and website all-in-one

Contains physical gizmos for inspiration

15 The TechBox

16 How to choose among alternatives

Evaluation with users or with peers, e.g. prototypes  
Technical feasibility: some not possible  
Quality thresholds: Usability goals lead to usability criteria set early on and check regularly  
safety: how safe?  
utility: which functions are superfluous?  
effectiveness: appropriate support? task coverage, information available  
efficiency: performance measurements  
learnability: is the time taken to learn a function acceptable to the users?  
memorability: can infrequent users remember how to achieve their goal?

17 Testing prototypes to choose among alternatives

18 How to integrate interaction design in other models

Integrating interaction design activities in lifecycle models from other disciplines needs careful planning  
Several software engineering lifecycle models have been considered  
Integrating with agile software development is promising  
it stresses the importance of iteration  
it champions early and regular feedback  
it handles emergent requirements  
it aims to strike a balance between flexibility and structure

19 Summary Four basic activities in the design process

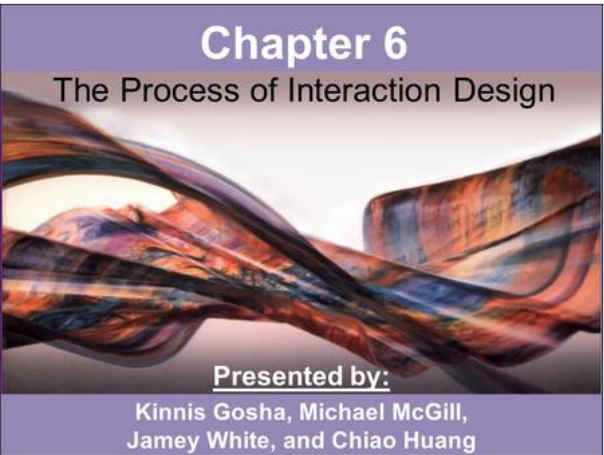
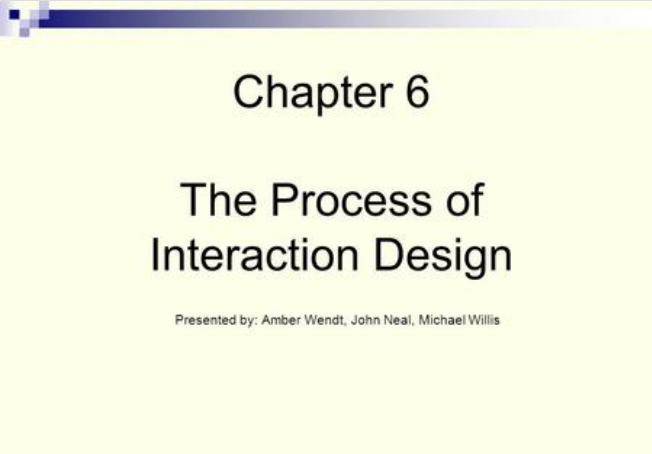
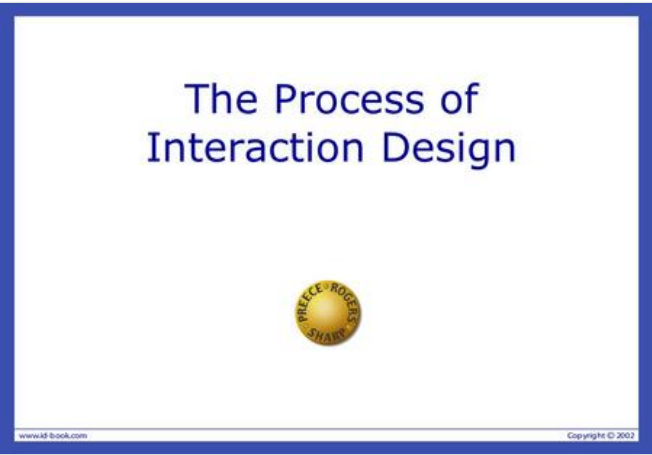
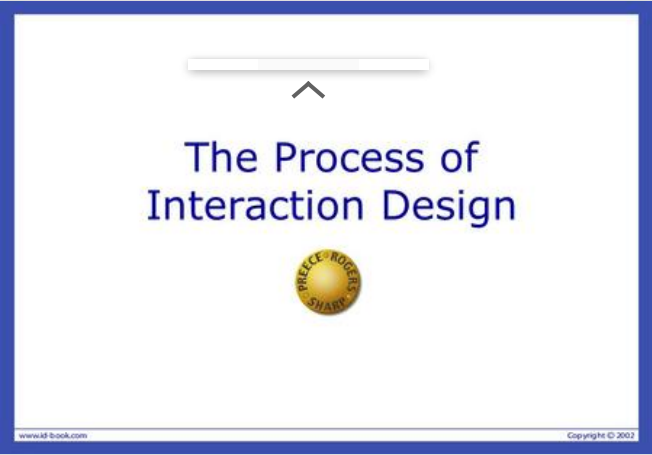
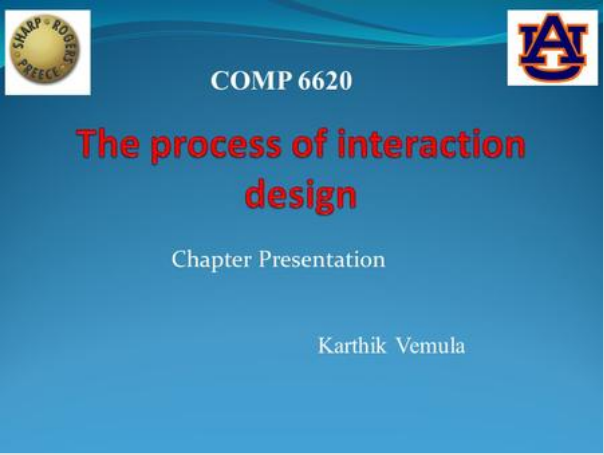
Establishing requirements  
Designing alternatives  
Prototyping  
Evaluating

SECOND MIDTERM  
REVIEW

CS 580  
Human Computer Interaction

Part 1: Introducing User Interface Design

- Chapter 1: Introduction
  - Why the User Interface Matters
  - Computers are Ubiquitous
  - The Importance of Good User Interface Design
  - Designing for Users
  - The Two Types of Knowledge Needed for UI Design
  - Evaluation





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User-Centered Design and Development

Instructor: Franz J. Kurfess  
Computer Science Dept.  
Cal Poly San Luis Obispo

User-Centered Design (UCD)

CS 352 Usability Engineering  
Summer 2010

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The Process of Interaction Design

- What is a good length of string?
  - Depends on its use
- How do you design a good length of string?
  - Can be determined by a process
- What is a good user interface?
  - Depends on its use
- How do you design a good user interface?
  - Can be determined by a process

INTRODUCTION

Desired Quality Characteristics in Cloud Application Development

Leah Riungu-Kalliosaari

Chapter 6

Design Thinking

Process of Interaction Design

CSCD 487/587  
Human Computer Interface

Winter 2013



Lecture 3  
HCI and Interactive Design

Design and Evaluation of Iterative Systems

- For most interactive systems , the 'design it right first' approach is not useful.
- The 3 basic steps in the development of an user-centered, iterative system are -- Design, Evaluation and Implementation.
- A good design takes into account characteristics of the intended users and the work they do.

Usability & Usability Engineering

Usability 2004 J T Burns

User Centered Design

Lecture # 5

Chapter 6

The Process of Interaction Design

- By:
  - Matt Bergstein
  - Kevin Clark
  - Carol Lawson
  - Angelo Mitsopoulos
  - Phil Townsend

Human-Computer Interaction - 8

Prototyping

Gary Marsden  
(gaz@cs.uct.ac.za)  
July 2002

University of Cape Town

CS 320 Interaction Design

DISCOVERY

Textbook:  
S. Helm, The Resonant Interface: HCI Foundations for Interaction Design [Chapter 4]  
Addison-Wesley, 2007

March 2, 2011

Chapter 9

The process of interaction design

Process of Interaction Design

User-centered approaches to interaction design

What is Interaction Design?

- "...designing interactive products to support people in their everyday and working lives."  
(Preece, Rogers, and Sharp - 2002)
- A multidisciplinary pursuit:
  - Anthropology
  - Computer Science
  - Cognitive Psychology
  - Engineering
  - Ergonomics
  - Graphic arts
  - Sociology
- A Little Bit of History...
  - Cards, flip switches, terminals, tablets/pucks, mice, windows, web...

The process of interaction design

RUP Implementation and Testing

- RUP Artifacts and Deliverables
- RUP Implementation Workflow
- RUP Test Workflow

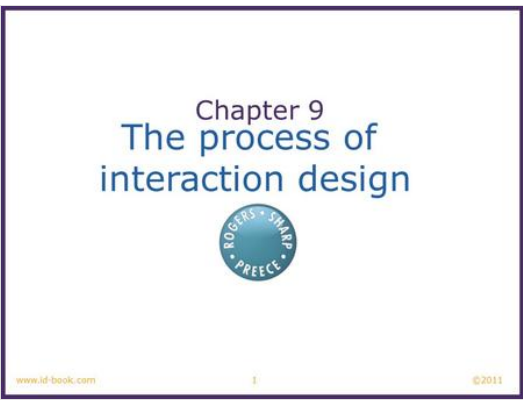
Interaktionsdesign Efteråret 2007 Lektion 1c

Interaktionsdesign-processen

Sharp Kapitel 9  
Anker Helms Jørgensen

27. august 2007 Lektion 1c

design process



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