

Designing the User and System Interfaces

Chapter 8

Systems Analysis and Design in a Changing World 6th Ed

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Chapter 8 Outline

- User and System Interfaces
- Understanding the User Interface
- User-Interface Design Concepts
- The Transition from Analysis to User-Interface Design
- User-Interface Design
- Identifying System Interfaces
- Designing System Inputs
- Designing System Outputs

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Learning Objectives

- Describe the difference between user interfaces and system interfaces
- Describe the historical development of the field of human-computer interaction (HCI)
- Discuss how visibility and affordance affect usability
- Describe user-interface guidelines that apply to all types of user-interface types and additional guidelines specific to Web pages and mobile applications

Learning Objectives (continued)

- Create storyboards to show the sequence of forms used in a dialog
- Discuss examples of system interfaces found in information systems
- Define system inputs and outputs based on the requirements of the application program
- Design printed and on-screen reports appropriate for recipients

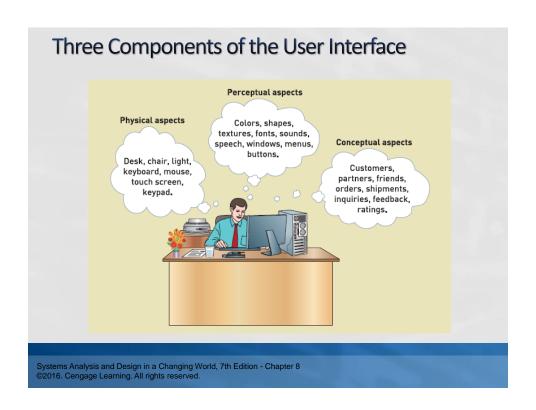
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Overview

- Information systems interact with people and other systems
- Poorly designed user interface can make the information system unusable
- Poorly designed system interfaces are a source of errors and inefficiency
- User and system interfaces involve both inputs and outputs and involve a large number of stakeholders

User Interfaces and System Interfaces

- User Interface inputs and outputs that directly involve a human user/actor
 - A dialog goes on between actor and system
- System Interface the inputs and outputs that require minimal human intervention
 - Inputs captured automatically
 - Outputs direct to other systems
 - Printed and distributed outputs (statements, reports)



Metaphors of Human Computer Interaction

Direct manipulation metaphor

 metaphor in which objects on a display are manipulated to look like physical objects (pictures) or graphic symbols that represent them (icons)

Desktop metaphor

metaphor in which the visual display is organized into distinct regions, with a large empty workspace in the middle and a collection of tool icons around the perimeter

Document metaphor

metaphor in which data is visually represented as paper pages or forms

Dialog metaphor

 metaphor in which user and computer accomplish a task by engaging in a conversation or dialog via text, voice, or tools such as labeled buttons

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Metaphor Details

Metaphor	Description	Example
Direct manipulation	Manipulating objects on a display that look like physical objects (pictures) or that repre- sent them (icons)	The user drags a folder icon to an image of a recycle bin or trash can to delete a collection of files.
Desktop	Organizing visual display into distinct regions, with a large empty workspace in the middle and a collection of tool icons around the perimeter	At computer startup, a Windows user sees a desktop, with icons for a clock, calendar, notepad, inbox and sticky notes (the computer interface version of a physical Post-It note).
Document	Visually representing the data in files as paper pages or forms. These pages can be linked together by references (hyperlinks)	The user fills in a form field for a product he or she owns, and the manufacturer's Web site finds and displays the product's manual as an Adobe Acrobat file, which contains a hyperlinked table of contents and embedded links to related documents.
Dialog	The user and computer accomplishing a task by engaging in a conversation or dialog by using text, voice, or tools, such as labeled buttons	The user clicks a button labeled "troubleshoot" because the printer isn't working. The computer prints questions on the display, and the user responds by typing answers or selecting responses from a printed list.



Use Cases and the Menu Hierarchy

- We design use case by use case
- Menus are a typical way to organize access to use case functionality
- Different types of users might have different menus
- Useful to design an overall menu hierarchy and then subsets for different users
- Once the hierarchy is established, menus can be implemented in a variety of ways

Some RMO Use Cases

Grouped by Actor and Subsystem

Subsystem	Use Case	Users/Actors
Sales	Search for item	Customer, customer service representative, store sales representative
Sales	View product comments and ratings	Customer, customer service representative, store sales representative
Sales	View accessory combinations	Customer, customer service representative, store sales representative
Sales	Fill shopping cart	Customer
Sales	Empty shopping cart	Customer
Sales	Check out shopping cart	Customer
Sales	Fill reserve cart	Customer
Sales	Empty reserve cart	Customer
Sales	Convert reserve cart	Customer
Sales	Create phone sale	Customer service representative
Sales	Create store sale	Store sales representative
Order fulfillment	Ship items	Shipping
Order fulfillment	Manage shippers	Shipping
Order fulfillment	Create backorder	Shipping
Order fulfillment	Create item return	Shipping, customer
Order fulfillment	Look up order status	Shipping, customer, management
Order fulfillment	Track shipment	Shipping, customer, marketing
Order fulfillment	Rate and comment on product	Customer
Order fulfillment	Provide suggestion	Customer

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RMO Use Cases

Grouped into First Cut Menu Hierarchy

Menu Description	Menu Choices (Use Cases)	Intended User(s)
Shopping cart functions (primary or reserve)	Search for item View product comments and ratings View accessory combinations Switch carts (primary to reserve or vice versa) Fill shopping cart Empty shopping cart Check out shopping cart	Customer
Sale creation	Search for item View product comments and ratings View accessory combinations Create sale	Customer service and store sales representatives
Order shipment	Ship items Manage shippers Create backorder Create item return Look up order status Track shipment	Customer service and store sales representatives
Customer order control	Look up order status Track shipment Create item return Rate and comment on product Provide suggestion	Customer

Dialog Design

- For each use case, think of the natural flow of a dialog between user and computer
 - Based on the flow of activities in use case description and/or the system sequence diagram
 - Use natural language to emphasize feedback to user
 - Create a storyboard of the dialog, showing the sequence of sketches of the screen each step of the dialog. (storyboarding)
 - Review the storyboard with users

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From Dialog to Storyboard (part 1)

Use case Check out shopping cart

System: What would you like to do?

User: I'd like to check out.

System: Okay. What is your e-mail address or account number?

User: My e-mail address is nwells22@gmail.com.

System: Fine. You are Nancy Wells at 1122 Silicon Avenue. Correct?

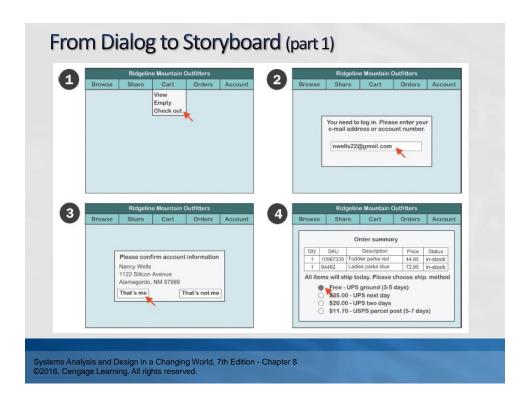
User: Yes.

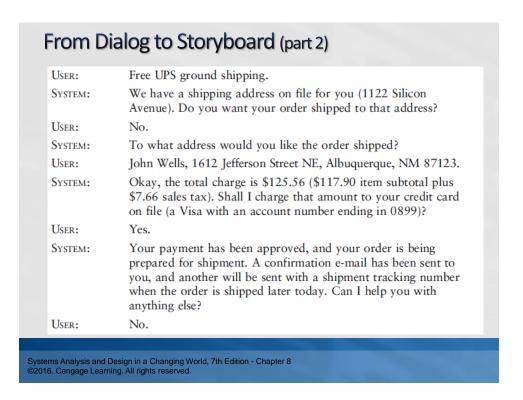
System: All items in your cart are in stock and can be shipped today.

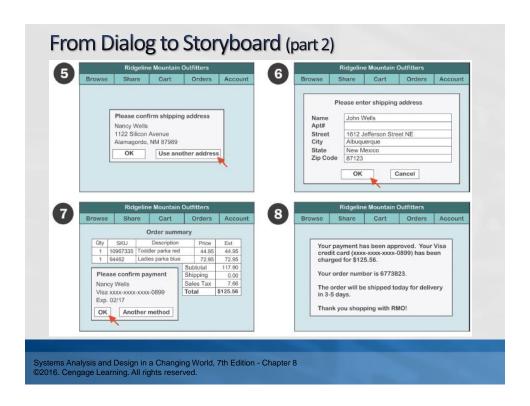
Because your order subtotal is over \$100, you qualify for free UPS ground shipping (3–5 days). Other shipping options

include next day (\$35.00), two day (\$20.00), and USPS parcel post (\$11.70, 5–7 days). How would you like your items to be

shipped?







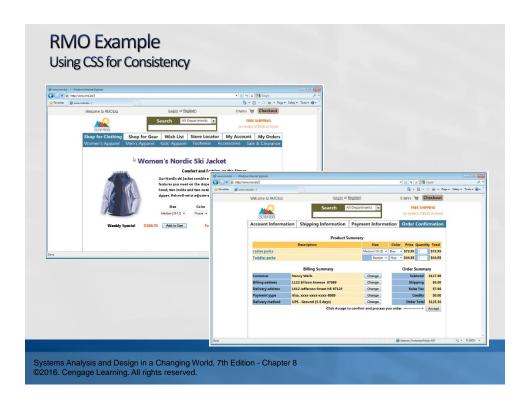
Guidelines for Windows and Forms

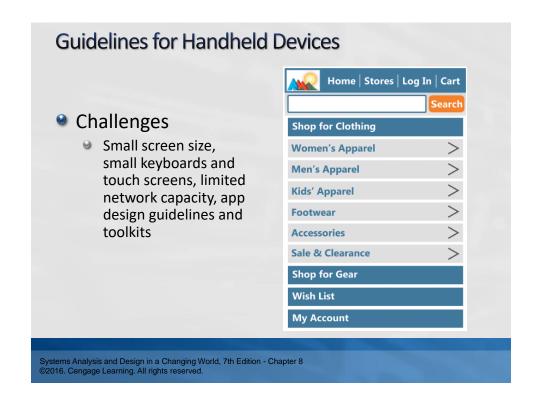
- Interface Layout and Formatting
 - Consistency, labels and headings, distribution and order, fonts and colors
- Data Entry
 - Text box, list box, combo box, radio buttons, check boxes
- Navigation and Support Controls
 - Minimize, maximize, close, scroll bars, resize

Product ID 10967335 Size 6 Color Red Product Description Toddlers medium-weight parks. Fleece lined. Hood with veltro closure. Elastic sleeve openings with glove/mitten hooks. One interior and two exterior pockets with veltro closures. Machine wash and dry. Nylon/polyester shell. Cotton lining. Search Criteria Key Words Price \$49.95 Sale Price \$449.95 Inventory ID COT77448 In Stock #11 On Order 0 Matches Next/Previous Next/Previous Matches Next/Previous	- militar	Product Detail Product Information Product Picture
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Guidelines for Web Browser User Interfaces

- Consistency
 - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Web page encoding standard that enables a Web site designer to specify parts of a page that will always look the same and parts that will vary by task or audience
- Performance Considerations
 - Sensitive to network connection, amount of information transmitted, type of information transmitted
- Pictures, Video, and Sound
 - Powerful, but compatibility issues arise
- Users with Disabilities
 - Assistive technologies -- software (such as text-to-speech and voice-recognition utilities) that adapts user interfaces to the special needs of persons with disabilities





Identifying System Interfaces

Inputs/outputs with minimal human intervention

- Inputs from and outputs to other systems
 - These are direct interfaces with other information systems, normally formatted as network messages.
- Highly automated inputs and outputs
 - These are captured by devices (such as scanners) or generated by persons who start a process that proceeds without further human intervention.
- Inputs and outputs to external databases
 - These can supply input to or accept output from a system.

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XML for System Interfaces

- Extensible Markup Language (XML) -- extension of HTML that embeds self-defining data structures within textual messages
 - XML tags -- character sequences (such as <name> and </name>) that define the beginning, end, and meaning of the text that appears between them

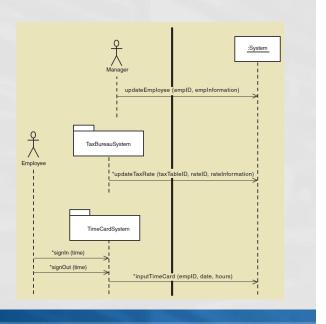
```
<customer record>
    <accountNumber>RMO10989</accountNumber>
    <name>William Jones</name>
    <br/>
<br/>
dillingAddress>
          <street>120 Roundabout Road
         <city>Los Angeles</city>
         <state>CA</state>
         <zip>98115</zip></billingAddress>
    <shippingAddress>
          <street>120 Roundabout Road
          <city>Los Angeles</city>
          <state>CA</state>
          <zip>98115</zip></shippingAddress>
    <dayPhone>215.767.2334</dayPhone>
    <nightPhone>215.899.8763</nightPhone>
</customer record>
```

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System Inputs

- Primary Objective is Error Free Input
 - Use electronic devices wherever possible
 - Avoid human involvement as much as possible
 - If information is already available in electronic form, use it instead of re-entering information
 - Validate and correct information at time and location entered
- Device Examples
 - Magnetic card strip readers, bar code readers, optical character recognition, radio frequency ID tags (RFID), touch screen, electronic pens, digitizers, speech recognition

- Defining System Inputs Details
 - SequenceDiagram
 - Details for messages



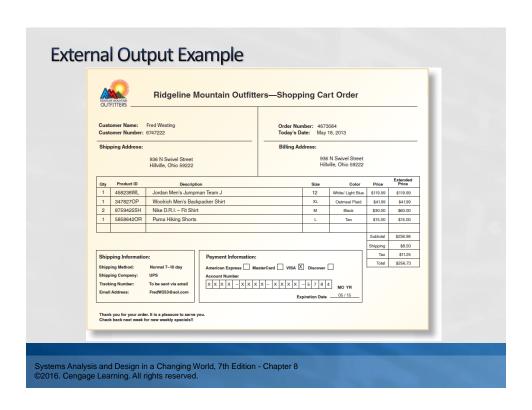
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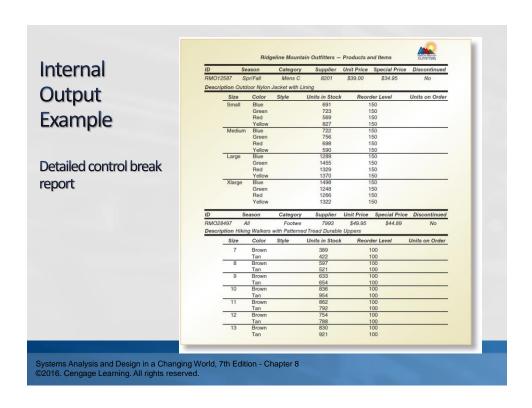
System Outputs

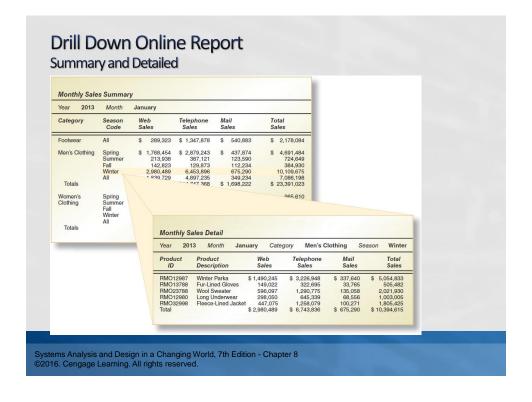
- Detailed reports -- reports that contain specific information on business transactions
- Summary reports -- reports that summarize detail or recap periodic activity
- Exception reports -- reports that provide details or summary information about transactions or operating results that fall outside a predefined normal range of values
- Executive reports -- reports used by high level managers to assess overall organizational health and performance

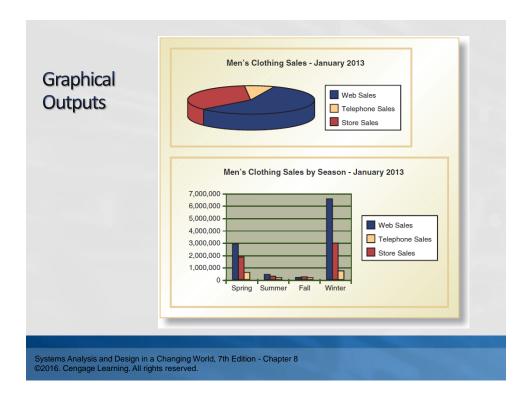
System Outputs

- Internal outputs -- reports or other outputs produced for use within the organization
 - Types of internal reports apply here
- External outputs -- reports or other outputs produced for use by people outside the organization
 - Statements, notices, stockholder reports
 - Higher quality, color, reflect image of organization
- Turnaround documents -- external outputs that includes one or more parts intended to be returned with new data or information
 - Bills









Summary

- There are two types of interfaces user interfaces and system interfaces
- User interfaces involve direct user interaction with the system. System interfaces require minimal or no user interaction
- The design of the user interface has a long history as human computer interaction (HCI) and relies on usercentered design, which focuses early on users, evaluates designs to ensure usability, and uses iterative development
- Metaphors are used to think about the nature of the user interface, and they include direct manipulation, desktop, document, and dialog metaphors.

Summary (continued)

- Key user interface concepts include affordance and visibility for controls
- Other key principles include consistency, shortcuts, feedback, dialog closure, error handling, reversal of actions, and reducing short term memory loads
- Use cases are organized into one or more menu hierarchies to arrange functionality for users
- Dialogs and storyboards are used to design the interaction for each use case based on use case flow of activates and system sequence diagrams
- Guidelines are available for designing for Windows,
 Web browsers, and Handheld devices

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Summary (continued)

- System interfaces include inputs and outputs to other systems, highly automated inputs and outputs, and inputs and outputs to external databases.
- Designing system inputs involves identifying devices and mechanisms, identifying inputs and the data content, and determining the controls necessary
- Designing system outputs includes designing detailed reports, summary report, exception reports, and executive reports
- Outputs are also classified as internal, external, or turnaround
- Electronic reports and other outputs can include drill down, graphics, and multimedia