

13

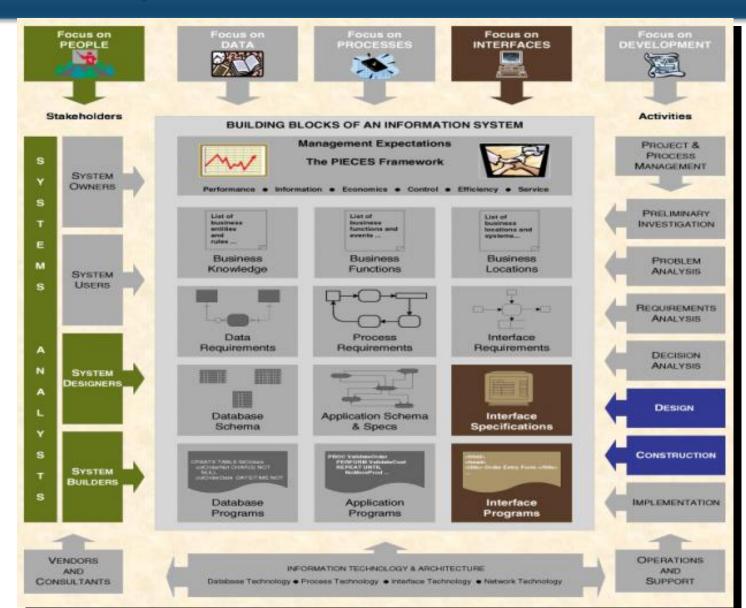
系统分析与设计 (System Analysis and Design)

Output Design and Prototyping

Content Structure

- Output Design Concepts and Guidelines
- How to Design and Prototype Outputs?
 - 工具;原则;设计过程;与互联网和 Web 相关的输出设计。

Chapter Map



Output Design Concepts and Guidelines

Outputs

- Outputs present information to system users.
- Outputs are most visible component of a working information system.
- © Outputs are often the basis for the users' and management's final assessment of the system's value.

Internal Outputs

- Internal outputs are intended for the internal system owners and system users within an organization.
 - Detailed reports present information with little or no filtering.
 - Summary reports categorize information for managers who do not want to wade through details.
 - Increasingly presented in graphical formats using charts.
 - Exception reports filter detailed information before presenting it.
 - Only include exceptions to some condition or standard.

Detailed Report

SoundStage Entertainment Club Detailed PRODUCTS ORDERED ON 1/25/2000 P.O.Quantity Product Product Quantity In Stock Number Number On Order Type 112312 Merchandise 102774 232 232322 Title 23 Title 232332 121212 <u>Merchandise</u> 115 132 222332 546566 Title 667 11,234 232554 Title 343 200992 Title 54,321 Title 232323 1212343 1,324 Merchandise 3434434 6,561 4343434 Merchandise 112 Title 3434344 232

Close

Return to Summary

Summary Report

| 🞇 SoundStage Ent | ertainment Club Summ | ary | _ D × | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | PRODUCT SALES SUM | | | | |
| | AS OF 1/25/2000 | | | | |
| Product Type | Product Category | Current Month's Unit Sales | Current Year Unit Sales | | |
| Merchandise | Clothing | 784 | 4,312 | | |
| | Media Accessory | 541 | 2,079 | | |
| | Total: | 1,325 | 6,391 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Title | Audio | 667 | 20,439 | | |
| | Game Title | 11,234 | 12,445 | | |
| | Video Title | | 998,872 | | |
| | Total: | 66,222 | 1,031,756 | | |
| | | | | | |
| <u>V</u> iew Additional Reports <u>C</u> lose | | | | | |

Exception Report

SoundStage Entertainment Club Exception



DELINQUENT MEMBER ACCOUNTS AS OF 1/25/2000

| Number | Name | Area Code | Phone | Balan ce Due |
|--------|---------------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| 112312 | Joe Dunn | 323 | 459-6565 | \$ 58.56 |
| 112121 | Bob Fischer | 232 | 878-4554 | \$ 1.56 |
| 323232 | Mary Slatter | 234 | 136-5445 | \$ 789.36 |
| 121212 | Harold Martin | 561 | 895-4784 | \$ 45.63 |
| 232112 | Kevin Dittman | 623 | 985-5587 | \$ 29.95 |
| 232321 | Rick Carlina | 787 | 985-5548 | \$ 15.22 |
| 767676 | Barb Kitts | 454 | 966-5586 | \$ 7.56 |
| 232323 | Kenny Bum | 454 | 789-5589 | \$ 11.00 |
| | _ | | | |

Return to Summary

<u>C</u>lose

External Outputs

- External outputs leave an organization.
 - Intended for customers, suppliers, partners, or regulatory agencies.
 - Turnaround (回转) documents are external outputs that eventually re-enter the system as inputs
 - Most "bills" and invoices include a stub (存根) to be returned by the customer with payment.

External Document



SoundStage Entertainment Club Fax 317-494-5222

The following number must appear on all related correspondence, shipping papers, and invoices: P.O. NUMBER: 712812

To:

CBS Fox Video Distribution 26253 Rodeo DR Hollywood, CA Ship To:

SoundStage Entertainment Club Shipping/Receiving Station Building A 2630 Darwin Drive Indianapolis, IN 45213

| P.O. DATE | REQUISITIONER | SHIP VIA | F.O.B. POINT | TERMS |
|-----------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| 5-3-01 | LDB | UPS | | Net 30 |

| QTY | DESCRIPTION | UNIT PRICE | TOTAL |
|-------|---|------------|------------|
| 20000 | Star Wars: The Phantom Menace (VHS) | 15.99 | 319,800.00 |
| 3000 | Star Wars: The Phantom Menace (DVD Dolby Digital) | 19.99 | 59,970.00 |
| 500 | Star Wars: The Phantom Menace (DVD DTS) | 24.99 | 12,496.00 |
| 8000 | Star Wars: The Phantom Menace (PlayStation II) | 16.99 | 135,920.00 |
| 400 | Star Wars: The Phantom Menace Soundtrack (CD) | 16.99 | 6,796.00 |
| 600 | Star Wars: The Phanton Menace Theater Poster | 4.99 | 2,994.00 |
| | | | |

Subtotal 537,975.00
Tax 37,688.25
Total 575,633.25

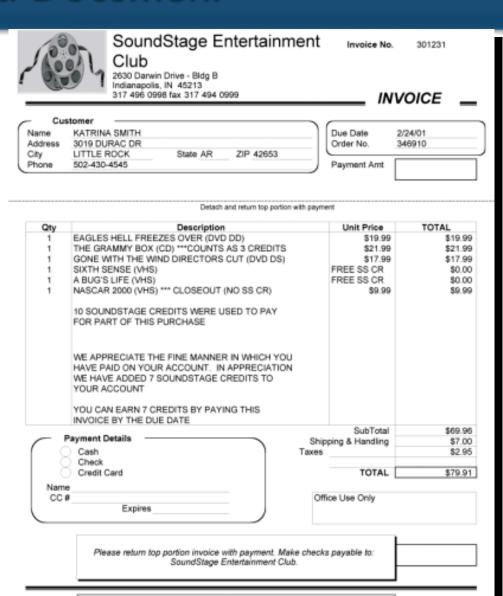
- 1. Please send two copies of your invoice.
- Enter this order in accordance with the prices, terms, delivery method, and specifications listed above.
- 3. Please notify us immediately if you are unable to ship as specified.

Madge Worthy4-0:

Authorized by

onte

Turnaround Document



RETURN TOP PORTION WITH PAYMENT

Taxonomy (分类) for Computer-Generated Outputs

| Distribution Delivery | Internal Output (reporting) | Turnaround Output (external; then internal) | External Output (transactions) |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| Printer | Detailed, summary, or exception information printed on hardcopy reports for internal business use. Common examples: management reports | Business transactions printed on business forms that will eventually be returned as input business transactions. Common examples: phone bills and credit card bills | Business transactions printed on business forms that conclude the business transactions. Common examples: paychecks and bank statements. |
| Screen | Detailed, summary, or exception information displayed on monitors for internal business use. Reports may be tabular or graphical. Examples: on-line management reports and responses to inquiries | Business transactions displayed on monitors in forms or windows that will also be used to input other data to initiate a related transaction. Examples: web-based display of stock prices with the point-and-click purchase option. | Business transactions displayed on business forms that conclude the business transactions. Examples: web-based report detailing banking transactions |
| Point-of-Sale Terminals | Information printed or displayed on a special purpose terminals dedicated to specific internal business functions. Includes wireless communication information transmission. Examples: end-of-shift cash register balancing report. | Information printed or displayed on a special purpose terminal for the purpose of initiating a follow -up business transaction. Examples: Grocery store monitor that allows customer to monitor scanned prices to be followed by input of debit or credit card payment authorization. | Information printed or displayed on a special purpose terminals dedicated to customers. Examples: Account balances display at an ATM machine or printout of lottery tickets. Also, account information displayed via television over cable or satellite. |

Taxonomy for Computer-Generated Outputs (concluded)

| Distribution Delivery | Internal Output (reporting) | Turnaround Output (external; then internal) | External Output (transactions) |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Multimedia (audio or video) | Information transformed into speech for internal users. Not commonly implemented for | Information transformed into speech for external users who respond with speech or tone input data. | Information transformed into speech for external users. Examples: movie trailer for prospective on-line |
| E-mail | Displayed messages related to internal business information. Examples: e-mail messages announcing availability of new on-line business report. | Displayed messages intended to initiate business transaction. Examples: e-mail messages whose responses are required to continue processing a business transaction. | Messages related to Business transactions. Examples: e-mail message confirmations of business transactions conducted via e-commerce on the Web. |
| Hyperlinks | Web-based links to internal information that is enabled via HTML or XML formats. Examples: Integration of all information system reports into a Web-based archival system for online archival access. | Web-based links incorporated into Web- based input pages to provide users with access to additional information. Examples: On a Web auction page, hyperlinks into a seller's performance history with an invitation to add a new comment. | Web-based links incorporated into Web-based transactions. Examples: hyperlinks to privacy policy or an explanation as to how to interpret or respond to information in a report or transaction. |
| Microfiche | Archival of internal management reports to microfilm that requires minimal physical storage space. Examples: Computer output on microfilm (COM) | Not applicable unless there is an internal need to archive turnaround documents. Examples: Computer output on microfilm (COM) | Not applicable unless there is an internal need for copies of external reports : Computer output on microfilm (COM) |

Output Implementation Methods

- Printed output
 - Tabular output presents information in columns.
 - Zoned output places text and numbers into designated "areas"
- Screen output
 - Graphic output is the use of pictorial charts to convey information in ways that demonstrate trends and relationships that cannot be easily seen in tabular formats.

Chart Types

| | Sample | Selection Criteria |
|--------------|--------|---|
| Line Chart | | Line charts show one or more series of data over a period of time. They are useful for summarizing and showing data at regular intervals. Each line represents one series or category of data. |
| Area Chart | | Area charts are similar to line charts except that the focus is on the area under the line. That area is useful for summarizing and showing the change in data over time. Each line represents one series or category of data. |
| Bar Chart | | Bar charts are useful for comparing series or categories of data. Each bar represents one series or category of data. |
| Column Chart | | Column charts are similar to bar charts except that the bars are vertical. Also, a series of column charts may be used to compare the same categories at different times or time intervals. Each bar represents one series or category of data. |

Chart Types (concluded)

| | Sample | Selection Criteria |
|---------------|--------|---|
| Pie Chart | | Pie charts show the relationship of parts to a whole. They are useful for summarizing percentages of a whole within a single series of data. Each slice represents one item in that series of data. |
| Donut Chart | | Donut charts are similar to pie charts except that they can show multiple series or categories of data, each as its own concentric ring. Within each ring, a slice of that ring represents one item in that series of data. |
| Radar Chart | | Radar charts are useful for comparing different aspects of more than one series or category of data. Each data series is represented as a geometric shape around a central point. Multiple series are overlaid so that can be compared. |
| Scatter Chart | | Scatter charts are useful for showing the relationship between two or more series or categories of data measured at uneven intervals of time. Each series is represented by data points using either different colors or bullets. |

Output Implementation Methods (concluded)

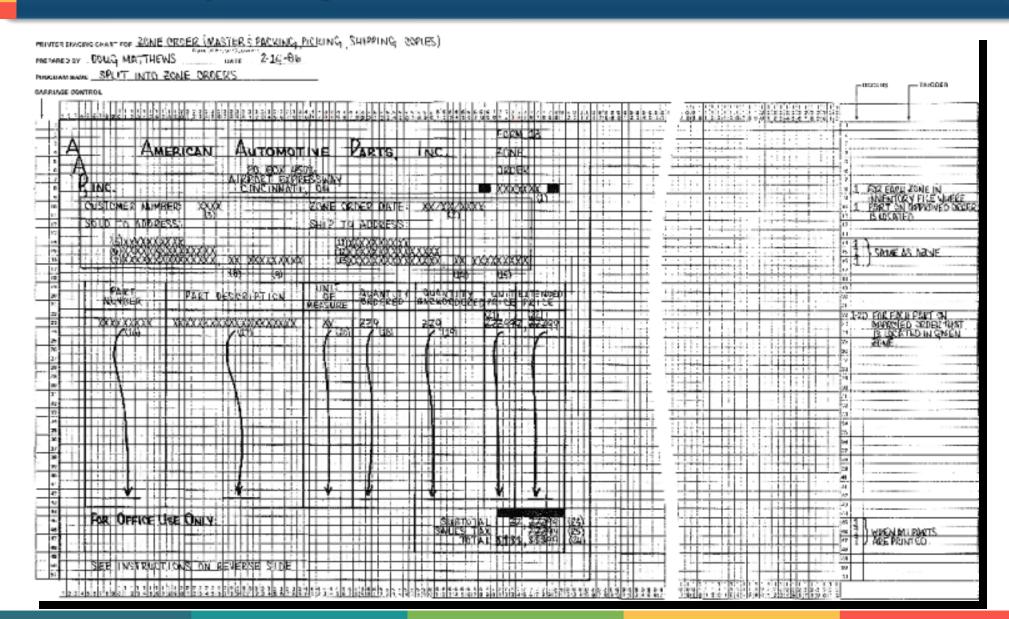
- Printed output
 - Tabular (表格式的) output presents information in columns.
 - Zoned (分区式的) output places text and numbers into designated "areas"
- Screen output
 - Graphic output is the use of pictorial charts to convey information in ways that demonstrate trends and relationships that cannot be easily seen in tabular formats.
- Service Point-of-sale terminals (POS)
- Multimedia ...
- 🖐 E-mail
- Hyperlinks
- 🖇 Microfilm (缩微胶卷)
 - Or microfiche (缩微胶片)

How to Design and Prototype Outputs?

Automated Tools

Printer space charts.

Printer Spacing Chart

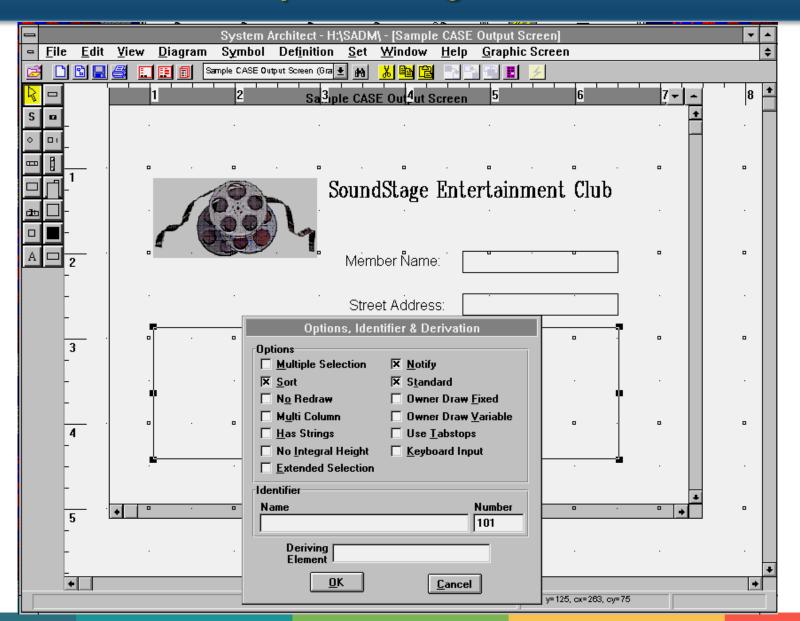


Automated Tools (concluded)

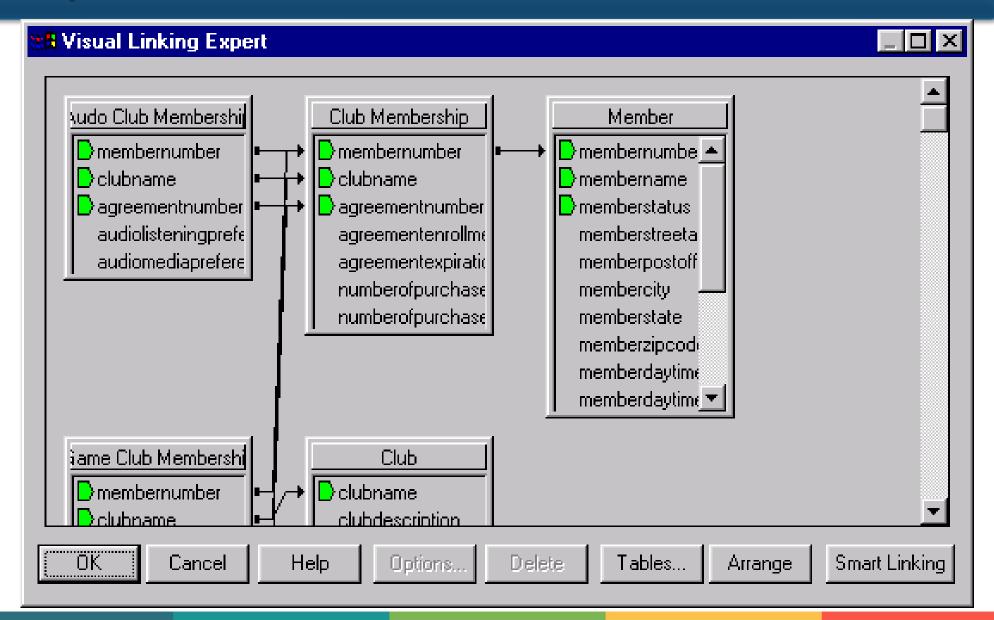
- Printer space charts.
- © Common spreadsheets (as a prototyping tool), e.g., *Lotus 1-2-3* and *Microsoft Excel*.
- PC database application development environment, e.g.,

 Microsoft Access.
- Separation of the Case tools, e.g., System Architect 2001 and IBM VisualAge.

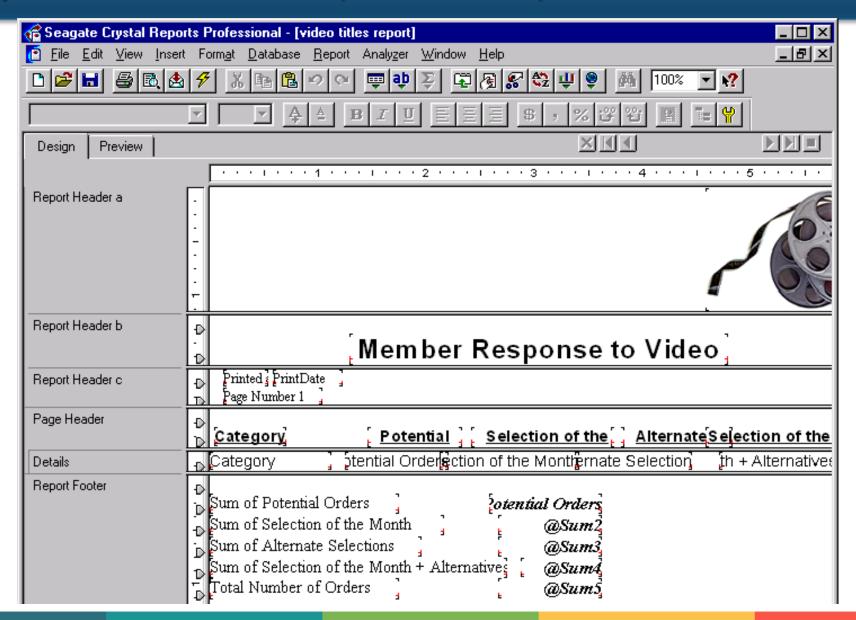
CASE Tool for Output Design



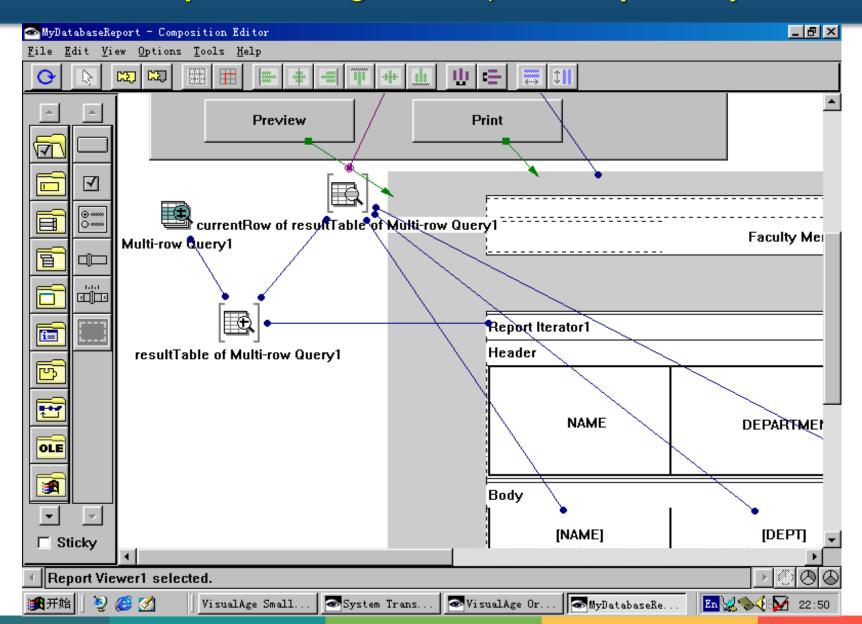
Report Writer Tool



Report Writer Tool (continued)



A Chinese Report Design Tool (Developed by XDSEI)



Output Design Guidelines

- Outputs should be simple to read and interpret.
 - Every output must have a title.
 - Every output should time and date stamped (时标).
 - Reports and screens should include headings.
 - Fields and columns should be clearly labeled.
 - Reports should include legends (图例) for all abbreviations (缩写).
 - Use information hiding to expand and contract information.
 - Information should never have to be manually edited to become useful.
 - Information should be balanced across the page or screen.
 - Provide for easy navigation within information.
 - Avoid computer jargon and most error messages.
- The timing of outputs is important.
- The distribution of (or access to) outputs must be sufficient to assist all relevant users.
- Outputs must be acceptable to the system users who will receive them.

- § Identify system outputs and review logical requirements.
- Specify physical output requirements.
- As necessary, design any preprinted forms.
- Sesign, validate and test outputs using some combination of:
 - Layout tools (e.g., hand sketches, spacing charts, or CASE tools).
 - Prototyping tools (e.g., spreadsheet, PC DBMS, 4GL)
 - Code generating tools (e.g., report writer)

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A Logical Data Structure for Output Requirements

```
INVOICE - INVOICE NUMBER
        INVOICE DATE

    CUSTOMER NUMBER

    CUSTOMER NAME

        CUSTOMER BILLING ADDRESS = ADDRESS >
        + 1 { SERVICE DATE +
              SERVICE PROVIDED +
              SERVICE CHARGE } n
        + PREVIOUS BALANCE DUE

    PAYMENTS RECEIVED

        + TOTAL NEW SERVICE CHARGES
        + INTEREST CHARGES

    NEW BALANCE DUE

    MINIMUM PAYMENT DUE

    PAYMENT DUE DATE

        + ( DEFAULT CREDIT CARD NUMBER )
           CREDIT MESSAGE, PAYMENT MESSAGE
ADDRESS = ( POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER )
        STREET ADDRESS
        + CITY
        + STATE
        POSTAL ZONE
```

- § Identify system outputs and review logical requirements.
- Specify physical output requirements.
- As necessary, de
- Design, validate
 - Layout toolsCASE tools.
 - Prototyping to
 - Code generatir

Decisions:

- Types and purpose of the output.
- Operational, technical, and economic feasibility.
- Design issues:
 - Implementation method report format, type of form or paper, user's display device limitations, etc.
 - Output frequency on demand, scheduled, etc.
 - Pages of a single copy.
 - Multiple copies?
 - Distribution (printed output) / access (on-line output) controls?

- § Identify system outputs and review logical requirements.
- Specify physical output requirements.
- As necessary, design any preprinted forms.
- Design, validat
 - Layout tools
 CASE tools.
 - Prototyping to
 - Code generati

• Design issues:

- Preprinted information.
- For mailing or not.
- How many forms for printing each day / week / month / year?
- Format size.
- As a turnaround document?
- Legends, policies, and instructions to be printed.
- Colors.

- § Identify system outputs and review logical requirements.
- Specify physical output requirements.
- As necessary, design any preprinted forms.
- Sesign, validate and test outputs using some combination of:
 - Layout tools (e.g., hand sketches, spacing charts, or CASE tools.
 - Prototyping tools (e.g., spreadsheet, PC DBMS, 4GL)
 - Code generating tools (e.g., report writer)

Tabular Report Design Principles

| Design Issue | Design Guideline | Examples |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Page Size | At one time, most reports were printed on oversized paper. This required special binding and storage. Today, the page sizes of choice are standard (8 ½" x 11") and legal (8 ½" x 14"). These sizes are compatible with the predominance of laser printers in the modern business. | Not applicable. |
| Page Orientation | Page orientation is the width and length of a page as it is rotated. The portrait orientation (e.g., 8 ½ W x 11 L) is often preferred because it is oriented the way we orient most books and reports; however, (e.g., 11 W x 8 ½L) is often necessitated for tabular reports because more columns can be printed. | Portrait Landscape |
| Page Headings | Page headers should appear on every page. At a minimum, they should include a recognizable report title, date and time, and page numbers. Headers may be consolidated into one line or use multiple lines. | JAN 4, 2001 OVERSUBSCRIPTIONS BY COURSE |
| Report Legends | A legend is an explanation of abbreviations, colors, or codes used in a report. In a printed report, a legend can be printed on only the first page, or on every page. On a display screen, a legend can | REPORT LEGEND: SEATS NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE CLASSROOM LIM COURSE ENROLLMENT LIMIT REQ NUMBER OF SEATS REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT RES NUMBER OF RESERVED FOR DEPARTMENT USED NUMBER OF SEATS USED BY DEPARTMENT AVL NUMBER OF SEATS AVAILABLE FOR DEPARTMENT OVR NUMBER OF OVERSUBSCRIPTIONS FOR DEPARTMENT |

Tabular Report Design Principles (concluded)

| Design Issue | Design Guideline | Examples |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Column Headings | Column headings should be short and descriptive. If possible, avoid abbreviations. Unfortunately, this is not always possible. If abbreviations are used, include a legend (see above). | Self-explanatory. |
| Heading Alignments | The relationship of column headings to the actual column data under those headings can greatly affect readability. Alignment should be tested with users for preferences with a special emphasis on the risk of misinterpretation of the information. See examples for possibilities (that can b combined) | Left justification (good for longer and variable length fields) NAME XXXXXXXX X XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX |
| Column Spacing | The spacing between columns impacts readability. If the columns are too close, users may not properly differentiate between the columns. If they are spaced too far apart, the user may have difficulty following a single row all the way across a page. As a general rule of thumb, place 3 5 spaces between each column. | Self-explanatory. |

Tabular Report Design Principles (concluded)

| Design Issue | Design Guideline | Examples |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Row Headings | The first one or two columns should serve as the identification data that differentiates each row. Rows should be sequenced in a fashion that supports their use. Frequently rows are sorted on a numerical key or alphabetically | By number: STUDENT ID 999-38-8476 999-39-5857 By alpha: SERVICE CANCEL SUBSCR TOTAL |
| | Data is after a second with and form atting | HBO 45 345 7665 |
| Formatting | Data is often stored without formatting characters to save storage space. Outputs should reformat that data to match the users' norms. | As stored: As output: 307877262 307-87-7262 8004445454 (800) 444 -5454 |
| | | 02272000 Feb 27, 2000 |
| Control Breaks | Frequently, rows represent groups of meaningful data. Those groups should be logically grouped in the report. The transition from group to the next is called a control break and is frequently followed by sub-totals for the group. | RANK NAME SALARY === |
| | | CAPTAINS TOTAL 765,000 |
| End of Report | The end of a report should be clearly indicated to ensure that users have the entire report. | *** END OF REPORT *** |

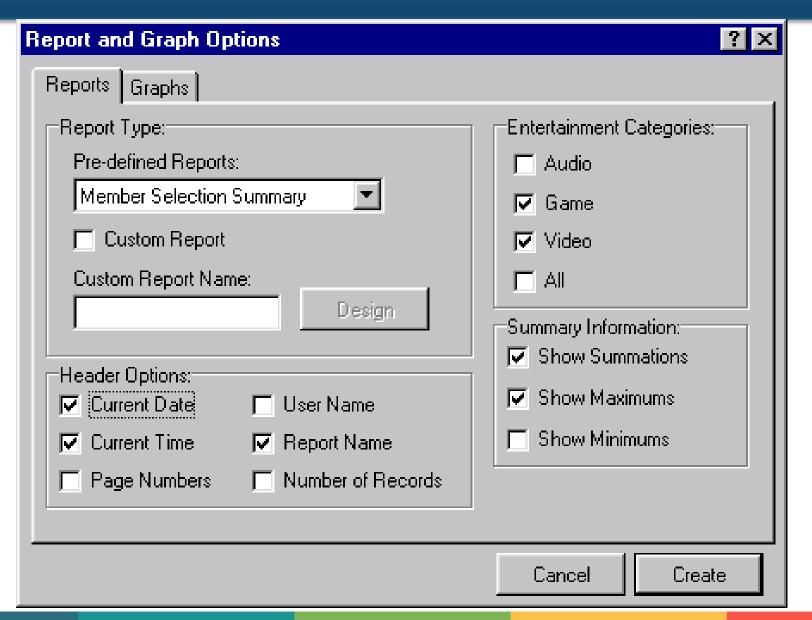
Screen Output Design Principles

| Screen Design Consideration | Design Guidelines | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Size | Different displays support different resolutions. The designer should consider the "lowest Common denominator." | | | |
| | The default window size should be less than or equal to the worst resolution display in the user community. For instance, if some users will have only a 640 x 480 pixel resolution display, don't design windows to open at an 800 x 600 pixel resolution. | | | |
| Scrolling | On-line outputs have the advantage of not being limited by the physical page. This can also be a disadvantage if important information such as column headings scrolls off the screen. If possible, freeze important headings at the top of a screen. | | | |
| Navigation | Users should always have a sense of where they are in a network of-online screens. Given that, users also require the ability to navigate between screens. | | | |
| | WINDOWS: Outputs appear in windows called <i>forms</i> . A form may display one record or many. The scroll bar should indicate where you are in the report. Buttons are frequently provided to move forward and backward through records in the report, and to exit The report. | | | |
| | INTERNET: Outputs appear in windows called <i>pages</i> . A page may display one record or many. Buttons or hyperlinks may be used to navigate through records. Custom search engines can also be used to navigate to specific locations within a report. | | | |
| Partitioning | WINDOWS: Zones are forms within forms. Each form is independent of the other but can be related. The zones can be independently scrollable. The Microsoft Outlook bar is one example. Zones can be used for legends or control breaks that take the user to different sections within a report. | | | |
| | INTERNET: Frames are pages within pages. Users can scroll independently within pages. Frames can enhance reports in many ways. They can be used for a legend, table of contents, or summary information. | | | |

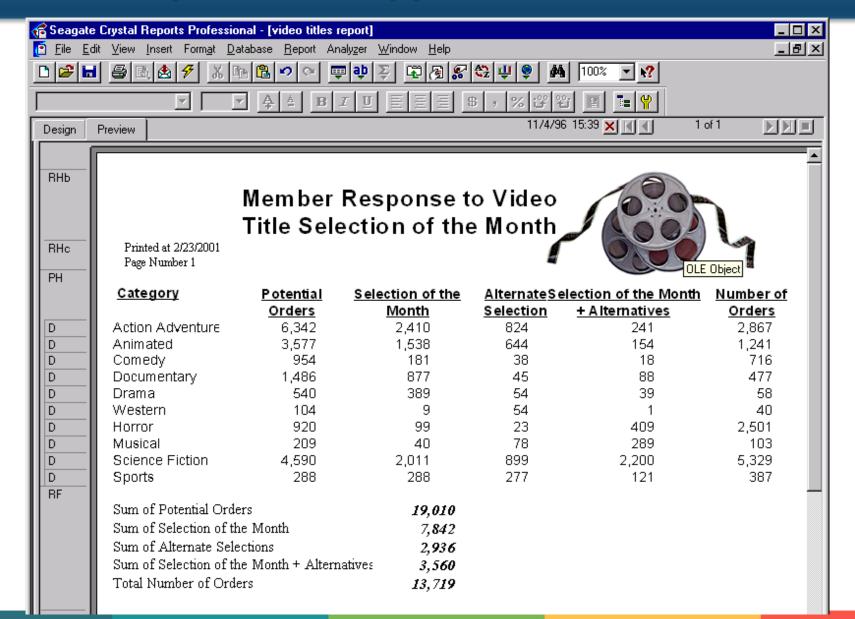
Screen Output Design Principles (concluded)

| Screen Design Consideration | Design Guidelines | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Information Hiding | On-line applications such as those that run under <i>Windows</i> or within an Internet browser offer capabilities to hide information until it is either needed or becomes important. Examples of such information hiding include: | | |
| | Drill-down controls that show minimal information and provide readers with simple ways to expand or contract the level of detail displayed. In Windows outputs the use of a small plus- or minus-sign in a small box to the left of a data record offers the option of expanding or contracting the record into more or less detail. All of this expansion and contraction occurs within the output's window. In Intranet applications, any given piece of summary information can be highlighted as a hyperlink to expand that information into greater detail. Typically, the expanded information is opened in a separate Window so the reader can use the browser's forward and backward buttons to switch between levels of detail. Pop-up dialog boxes may be triggered by information | | |
| Highlighting | Highlighting can be used in reports to call users' attention to erroneous data, exception data, or specific problems. Highlighting can also be a distraction if misused. On-going human factors research will continue to guide our future use of highlighting. Examples of highlighting include: Color (avoid colors that the colorblind cannot distinguish) Font and case (changing case can draw attention) Justification (left, right, or centered) Hyphenation (not recommended in reports) Blinking (can draw attention or become annoying) Reverse video | | |
| Printing | For many users, there is still comfort in printed reports. Always provide users the option to print a permanent copy of the report. For Internet use, reports may need to be made available in industry standard formats such as Adobe <i>Acrobat</i> , which allows users to open and read those reports using free and widely available software. | | |

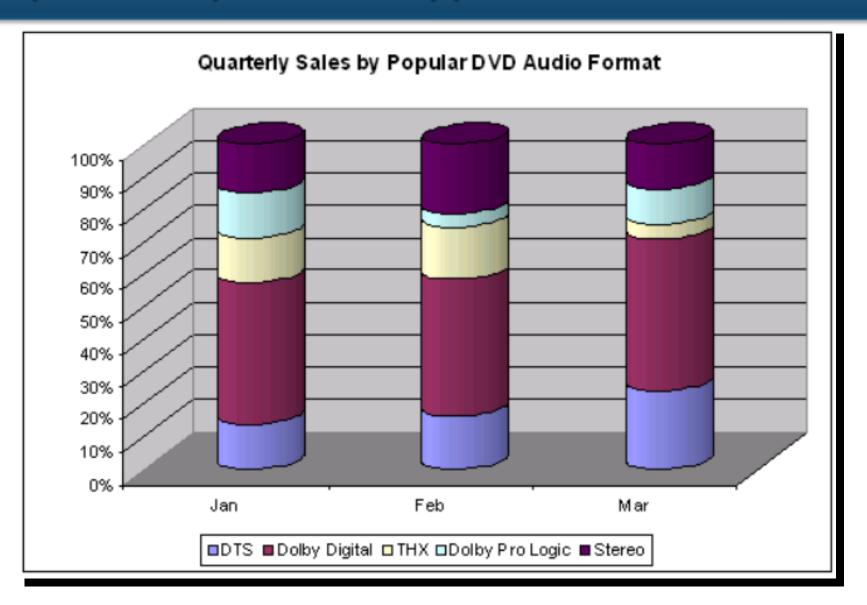
Report Customization



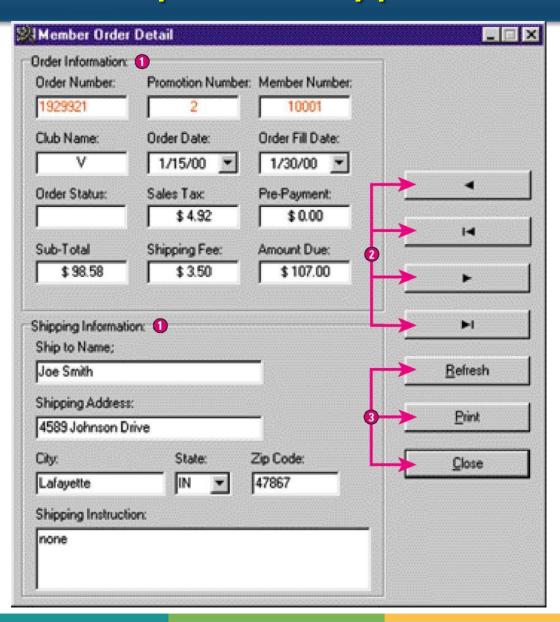
Tabular Report Prototype



Graphical Report Prototype



Single Record Output Prototype



Web Database (Use frames to allow the user to focus

Use frames to allow the user to focus separately on navigation and output.



SoundStage Entertainment Club



<u>Videos</u> | <u>Help</u> | <u>Order Tracking</u> | <u>Basket</u> | <u>Checkout</u>

Click box cover for preview



<u>Special</u> <u>Features</u>

The Matrix 1999

SoundStage Price: \$18.99

Retail Price: \$24.98 You save: \$5.99

Availability: InStock

Starring: Keanu Reeves Laurence Fishburne Carrie-Anne

Moss Hugo Weaving

Director: Andy Wachowski Larry Wachowski

Features: Collector's Edition, Anamorphic Widescreen, 2.35:1 Aspect Ratio, Behind-The-Scenes, Commentary,

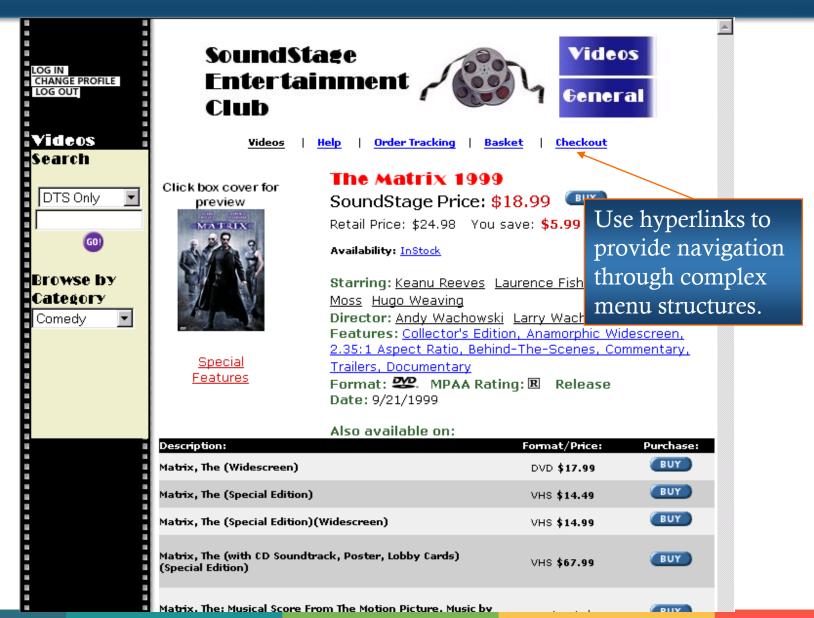
Trailers, Documentary

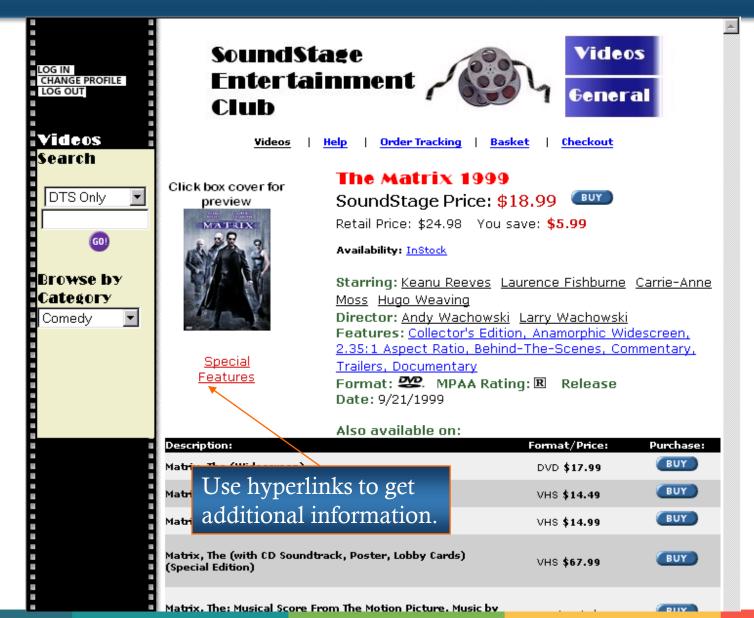
Format: 👺 MPAA Rating: 🗷 Release

Date: 9/21/1999

Also available on:

| Description: | Format/Price: | Purchase: | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------|--|--|
| Matrix, The (Widescreen) | DVD \$17.99 | BUY | | |
| Matrix, The (Special Edition) | VHS \$14.49 | BUY | | |
| Matrix, The (Special Edition)(Widescreen) | VHS \$14.99 | BUY | | |
| Matrix, The (with CD Soundtrack, Poster, Lobby Cards) (Special Edition) | VHS \$67.99 | BUY | | |
| Matrix. The: Musical Score From The Motion Picture. Music by | | PHY | | |







Shading is used to separate each detail line.

SoundStage Entertainment Club



Videos General

Videos | Help | Order Tracking | Basket | Checkout

Click box cover for preview



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Trailers, Documentary

Format: SMPAA Rating: Release

Date: 9/21/1999

Matrix. The: Musical Score From The Motion Picture. Music by

Also available on:

| Description: | Format/Price: | Purchase: |
|--|--------------------|-----------|
| Matrix, The (Widescreen) | DVD \$17.99 | BUY |
| Matrix, The (Special Edition) | VHS \$14.49 | BUY |
| Matrix, The (Special Edition)(Widescreen) | VHS \$14.99 | BUY |
| Matrix, The (with CD Soundtrack, Poster, Lobby Cards) (Special Edition) | VHS \$67.99 | BUY |
| | | |



A picture can be a selectable object.

SoundStage Entertainment Club



Videos General

<u>Videos</u> | <u>Help</u> | <u>Order Tracking</u> | <u>Basket</u> | <u>Checkout</u>

Click box cover for



<u>Special</u> <u>Features</u>

The Matrix 1999

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Trailers, Documentary

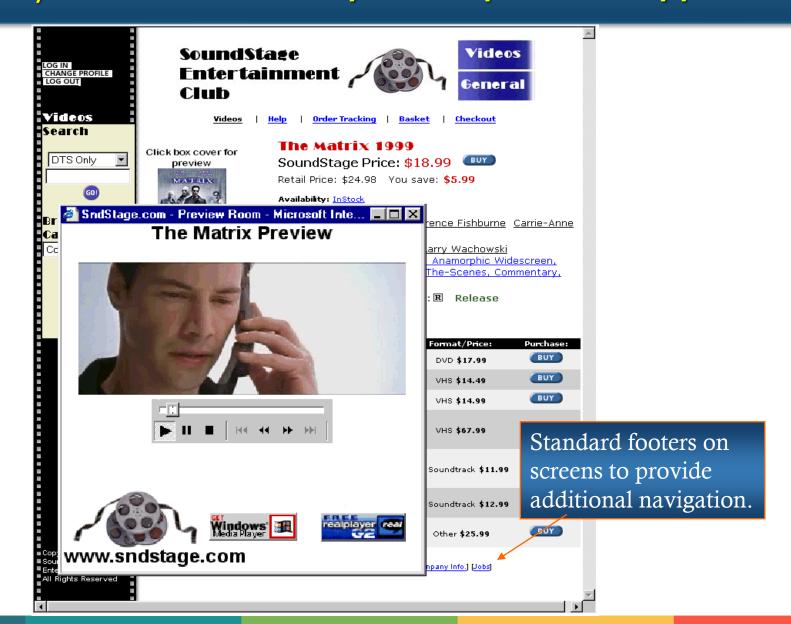
Format: SMPAA Rating: Release

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Also available on:

| Description: | Format/Price: | Purchase: |
|--|--------------------|-----------|
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| Matrix, The (Special Edition)(Widescreen) | VHS \$14.99 | BUY |
| Matrix, The (with CD Soundtrack, Poster, Lobby Cards) (Special Edition) | VHS \$67.99 | BUY |
| Matrix. The: Musical Score From The Motion Picture. Music by | | PHY |

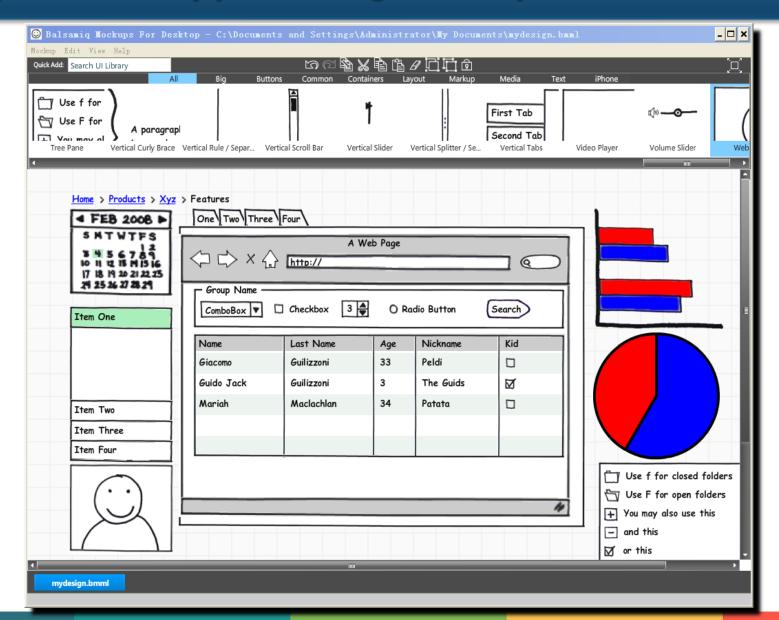
Windows/Web Media Player Output Prototype



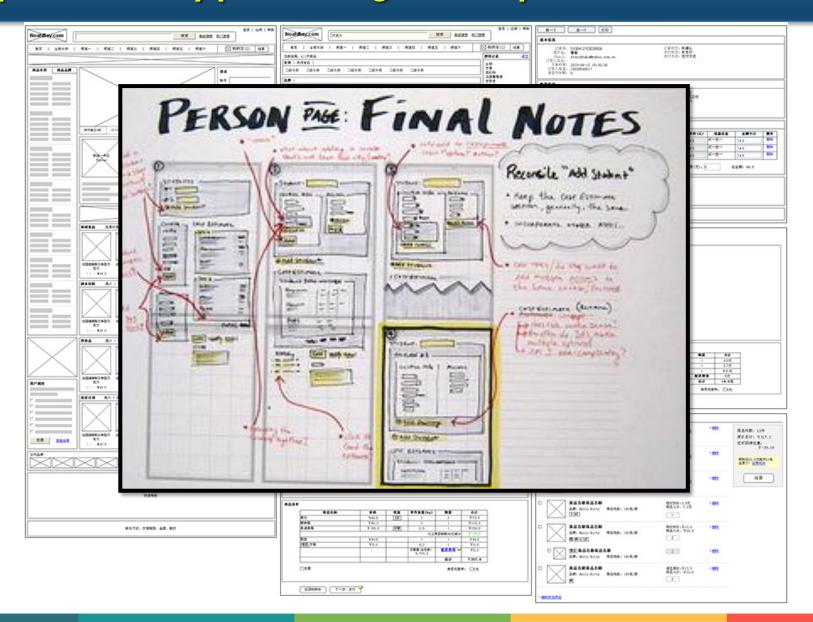
Windows/Web Media Player Output Prototype



Output Prototype Design Samples



Output Prototype Design Samples



Output Prototype Design Samples









要点与引申

- 輸出(特別是硬拷贝輸出)是一个信息系统与它的用户接触时间最长的产品。
- 輸出的设计,要充分考虑到用户使用的合理性、经济性与方便性。
- 输出的设计,注重的是将用户眼睛的焦点引导到应当注意的地方,而不是为了表现设计者的个性,使得用户感觉上很"灿烂",实际上却无所适从。