- Yet again everything here is based on the book Designing with the Mind in Mind
- By Jeff Johnson

- Long term memory differs from short term memory in that it is actually a memory store
- as stated before there is no one specific neuron or group of neurons that store all memories
- because memories like perceptions involve a large group of neurons that fire in a given pattern
 - a pattern that is specific to the perception or memory

- Related memories are those that have overlapping neurons that fire on multiple memories
- thus every memory that is stored in the brain is stored in a distributed manner
- However long term memory has its weaknesses particularly in that it is easily biased or alterable
- we will examine some of these weaknesses here

Error prone

- everything in long term memory is not an accurate HD recording of our experiences
- you could thing of a long term memory having lossy compression applied
 - thus there is information lost
- some memories will have lots of detail others will have very little

- it is highly dependent on how frequently that memory is accessed
 - for example you will remember lots more details about your best friend/significant other that you would an acquaintance
 - but again it is a set of features that are stored and not an exact bitmap

- In human computer interaction people may remember that there is a function for doing a specific task
 - but may not remember where that task was exactly located
 - tasks that they commonly perform will be located with ease

- Long term memories are also weighted by emotions
 - humans are emotional creatures (yes including the men)
 - memories that carry strong emotions (positive or negative) will be stored more vividly in the human mind

- retroactively alterable
 - it is possible for the mind to adapt features of a memory so that they fit a common profile
 - for example if two people see a whale shark one might remember it as a whale and the other a shark
 - to fit the details to the profile
 - for example when words are memorised the concept is memorised not the word

- Implications of long term memory characteristics for UI design
 - The main thing you need to know is that people need tools to augment their long term memory
 - books, lists, stories, notches, computers etc etc

- Thus your applications and UIs should try and fulfill the need to augment user's long term memory
- instead of burdening it
- A prime example of this is authentication systems
 - many people have many different accounts with their own passwords
 - gets particularly troublesome when password restrictions are enforced (random characters, numbers symbols etc)

Instruction:

Change your PIN to a number that is easy for you to remember. A PIN can be 6-10 digits and cannot start with 0. Your PIN must be numeric.

New PIN:

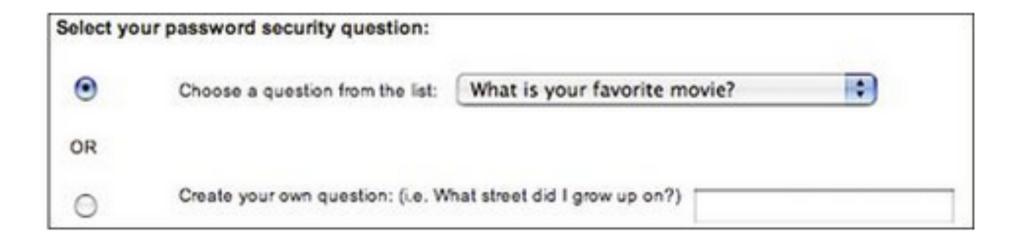
Confirm New PIN:

Remember: Please write down your PIN.

- Security questions are another example
 - what if you can't answer any of the questions?
 - what if their are multiple answers to the questions?
 - again places a burden on long term memory



- thus if there are multiple answers they may write them down
- so people may end up also having to remember where they placed them
- a better option would be to give a user a choice or make a question of their own



- another aspect is that UI design and long term memory is enhanced by interface consistency
- the more consistent the actions and UI interactions the less a user has to learn
- the increase in different actions and functions to learn will increase the burden on long term memory
- for example take a look at the following designs and see which is easiest

0bject	Document Editor Keyboard Shortcuts: Alternative Designs					
	Design A		Design B		Design C	
	Cut	Paste	Cut	Paste	Cut	Paste
Text	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V
Sketch	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V	CNTRL-C	CNTRL-P	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V
Table	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V	CNTRL-Z	CNTRL-Y	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V
Image	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V	CNTRL-M	CNTRL-N	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V
Video	CNTRL-X	CNTRL-V	CNTRL-Q	CNTRL-R	CNTRL-E	CNTRL-R

- Even though the concept of consistency has been critisised as ill-defined and easy to get wrong
- the fact remains that a user interface that is consistent will reduce the long term memory burden on a user
- also makes applications more intuitive to begin with.