#### Week1

1.Human Computer Interaciton(HCI): deal with interactions between humans and computing devices, understand how people make use of devices and systems, enhance human performance and experience (学习 HCI 的重要性会是考点)。

# 2.HCI Life Cycle

结合写 Assignment 的经历来记忆

Requirements gathering and definition (充分理解题目的意思)

Task and User Analysis(分析重要的需要完成的功能)

Design(从初步到复杂逐步完成设计)

Implementation(实际应用的过程)

Evaluation(检查缺陷的过程)

# 可能会出现在简答题里面,这几步也是后面知识概念的 outline

3.HCI (Design – Prototype — Build 的三大部分)Design(user analysis/task analysis/environment analysis 等方式搜集 design 的要求,设计出粗略的 conceptual model,physical model)

Build (利用软件,图纸等设计低复杂度(low – fidelity prototyping)/高复杂度的模型) Evaluation(利用 Heuristic evaluation, Nielson's ten heuristics 等方法去评价设计成果) Usability( the extent to which a product can be used by specified goals with effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction in a specified context of use)

UI design 的重要性会是简答题的考点,同样可以用来回答其他的简答题

- Cost saving
- 2. increase efficiency
- 3. improve customer satiification user center design 是 UI 设计的核心

#### Week2

Principle of discoverability(可见行原则 what it does, "what actions are possible? Where and how should they be done?"):设计的软件要具备可见性,必须具备一下几点要求。

Visibility 更多强调的是具体告诉你知道如何操作使用一个 system, discoverability 更多的是帮助你这个 system 能完成什么内容。

Affordance(示能):设计必须能有效的告诉别人这个东西能干嘛,怎么去使用它,展示其功能。

- 1. communicate the information about how we interact with them
- 2. a relationship between the object and the user who discovers how the object can be used
- 3. defines what actions we are able to perform on that object

Signifier(指示符):符号设计能告诉用户另外一样潜在的东西或者功能,或者用户即将使用的事物的功能。例如男厕女厕的符号标志。

Signifiers communicate what actions we can do and where the action should take place Feedback(反馈):当用户用错软件或者不知道如何使用时,需要有 feedback 告诉用户如何正确使用,接下来该怎么修改自己的错误。例如设置密码时,方框下面会出现红色字体告诉你首字母两个要大写,你设置不符合规定。

- 1. Feedback is communicating the results of an action
- 2. Some way of letting you know that the system is working
- 3. on your request

Constraint (限制):限制用户的行为,避免他们去犯错。例如让用户填写出生年月时,直接给 1-12 给他们选择月份,而不是让他们去填写,用户可能会出现填写 13 这种情况。

Constraints can limit the set of possible actions

Mapping(图示):设计的东西要符合自然规律,布局合理。例如厨房的灶台,左上角的旋钮就是控制左上角的火,而不是控制右下角的出火口,用户会云里雾里。
Mappings are the relationships between the elements of two sets of things

Cognitive Process(认知过程):认知是通过思维,体验和感官来获得知识和理解的心理活动流程。认知系统模拟我们的认知过程,通过感官的刺激等等一系列步骤帮助我们去建立认知,帮助我们去学习一个系统如何使用。

先要了解什么是 mental model

'mental models' that are created by experience, interaction with the product, or training

- A. Long term memory is the storage of our experiences and knowledge.
- B. In short memory, the user needs to create a mental model of how things work, learn about new elements and store them.

Cognitive processes include:

- attention (the first step), can be visual or auditory
- perception and recognition,
- memory,
- Learning (and then reading, speaking and listening) reasoning and problem solving (reflective cognition)

Week3 (最可能会出现在简答题里面的一周内容)

Observation:用主动或者被动的方式观察用户的习惯,用户的需求,这种方式耗时长,样本范围不大。

Focus group: key stakeholders 坐在一起讨论他们的经验,表达他们对一个新系统的观点。这种方式需要我们去保证每个人都有高的参与度,维护好讨论的纪律,避免收集到的数据有偏见。

Interviews:用开放性的问题,或者 Yes/No 这样的问题去搜集用户的需求,在设计问题时可能需要话很多时间考虑周全,避免很重要的东西没有问到。

Different types of interview: Structured/Semi-Structured/Unstructured;

Question type: close-ended questions/Open-ended questions;

Know Your User (了解你的用户特别重要):1、用户的技能, 学历背景;2、用户的年龄层, 性格特征;3、文化背景;4、消费心理;

# 如何去了解他们呢?

Scenarios(给定条件的情景讨论)/ Discussion(随性的会议讨论)/ Task analysis(任务分析)/ Hirarchical Task Analysis(分级式的任务分析,把一个工作分成不同 level,不同 task 去分析)

Norman 's Seven Stages of Action(诺曼的行为 7 步分析法):

- 1、Forming the goal(先有个想法,比如说我要坐火车去 City 了)
- 2、Planning the action (forming the intention) (然后计划我大概应该怎么做,比如要先走 10 分钟到火车站)
- 3、Specify the action sequence (大致看下我做这件事的顺序)。
- 4、Performing/executing the action sequence (开始去做)
- 5、Perceiving the state of the world(感受下每个动作的结果,例如我骑车去火车站感觉速度更快了)。
- 6、Interpreting the state (解释行为的结果,产生认知或者情绪,例如之后我就知道了骑车去比走路去更省时间。)
- 7、Comparing the outcome with the goal Have I succeeded?(比较目标与结果是否一致,进而给出结论或者评价)。

#### Week4

Navigation:导航栏在 Web 设计中十分重要所以会是考试的考察重点。

Structural Navigation(结构化的导航栏)由一级导航栏和次级导航栏构成,体现网站层级,联想到 Moodle 的导航这个例子;

Associative Navigation(关联导航):把相近相关的东西放一起,例如介绍公司的链接放在一起,工具箱链接放在一起。

Content Navigation(内容型导航):商品详情给个链接,博客正文给个链接这样的导航,提供一些功能性的购买链接这样。 Utility Navigation (功用导航): 语言选择器,功能工具箱选择导航栏。

2、 熟悉 UI 设计中一些英语术语:SpringBoard 是 iphone 用的一种页面设计模式,这种导航设计的有点是可以整合大量信息,一个屏幕可以有多个导航,能够整合大量的功能入口,缺点是这种扁平化的设计结构感不是很强,分级不是很明显。Tile 导航设计是 SpringBoard 的另外一种形式。Tabs(Fixed Tab 固定的标签由于屏幕空间有限,Scrollable Tabs 滚动的标签,Side Tabs 侧面标签)。

Primary navigation 突出内容的重点,Secondary navigation 详细介绍 app 内容。

#### Week5

1、 Form (表单)的设计,通常表单的设计问题会出现在平时作业的考点和考试中,因为这东西没设计好很容易对用户造成困扰。

## 常见的问题:

- · 表单太长,用户都懒得写
- · 不明确的目的,用户不知道填写这些东西是干嘛的
- · 提示不够充分,用户不知道空白地方以怎样的格式填写
- · 重复请求用户填写相同的信息
- · 没有很好的错误提示,例如用户出错了提示该如何改错

考试题目通常会是分析下图所示表单存在的问题,期末考试会重点考察移动端表单设计会存在的问题/缺陷。

# 2、 表单设计指南:

- · 逻辑排序合理
- · 使用网格布局使得表单简单易理解
- · 恰当的 error message 提示
- · 容易理解的标题解释
- · 一致的缩写习惯
- · 易理解的说明
- · 可见性强的数据输入区域

- · 布局视觉性好
- · 快速的响应和反馈

# 移动端的表单设计指南

- Keep the input fields to a minimum
- Eliminate redundant and less important entries
  - Is password or email confirmation necessary?
- Logical grouping of related items
- Use clear error messages
- Error correction: refocus on the field containing the error
- Consider all possible inputs by the user in the design
- Provide the user with the feedback on the current status and progress
- Inline feedback wherever appropriate
- Provide hint text using appropriate design pattern

#### Week6

Prototype 的定义: is a process of creating prototypes,allows designers to evaluate and improve the product based on the feedback from users 根据用户反馈优化产品。

会考察 prototype 的优缺点

- Prototyping enables designers to:
  - test their ideas.
  - test possible alternatives,
  - clarify requirements,
  - validate requirements,
  - solicit feedback,
  - identify problems
  - and improve the final product
- It reduces the cost and time by identifying problems and addressing them
- After a system is fully implemented, it is very expensive, difficult and time-consuming to make changes to it
- 1、 Low/Hight-Fidelity prototype(低/高拟真原型)考试会考察优缺点

建立的模型能实体呈现最基本,最核心的功能,低拟真的原型相当于是在正式的设计前的测试版本,避免出现不必要的功能设计,浪费了人力物力。

#### 低拟真原型的优点:

- · 简单,建立快捷方便
- · 有效率的结构化产品的功能
- · 方便在最终产品成型前优化设计
- · 使用便签纸等工作相对于设计者来说更方便友好
- 2、 Participatory Design(PICTIVE/Card Design): involves users directly in the design, 鼓励用户参与设计,发现核心需求。

PICTIVE 是 Participatory Design 的一种: uses 'low fidelity office items' and "a collection of design objects to investigate specific screen and window layouts for a system.

- Using low fidelity items, participants can discuss the user interface and the interaction with the system
- It focuses on what the system will do, and the tasks
- It enables a non-technical user to suggest ideas and participate in the design process
- It helps with understanding users' workflow

Card 也是低拟真度模型的一种,它使用了一些比较印刷好的纸张来体现不同 task, function 的联系。

#### Week7

Evaluation 的定义:Evaluation involves using different methods to test and assess a product, and solicit feedback;can be conducted at different stages of design. purpose is to check and ensure if a product meets the user needs, if there are any issues, and whether users like the product.

#### **Heuristic Evaluation**

Nielsen 's 10 Heuristics

- Visibility of system status
   Provide users with meaningful and useful feedback about system and tasks status.
- 2. Match between system and the real world User words or graphics familiar to the user.
- 3. User control and freedom
  Users can free to undo actions.
- 4. Consistency and standards Follow common standards and conventions.
- 5. Error prevention Use constraints

6. Recognition rather than recall

Reduce cognitive and short term memory load by making actions

7. Flexibility and efficiency of use

Provide shortcut

8. Aesthetic and minimalist design

Minimize design

9. Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

Error message clearly specify what's the problem

10. Help and documentation

provide effective and efficient search options to find information easy and fast.

The Eight Golden Rules

Strive for consistency

设计风格一致

Cater to universal usability

考虑到所有的用户

Offer informative feedback

用户使用某种功能之后有反馈(low level feedback)

Design dialogs to yield closure

每个阶段 each stage 给用户反馈

Prevent errors

使用下拉栏等帮助用户避免错误

Permit easy reversal of actions (undo)

取消应用

Support internal 'locus of control'

人控制程序,而不是程序控制人

Reduce short term memory

减少用户使用时记忆的点,例如 menu 从 a-z 排序可以减少记忆

Week8

Visual Elements 视觉设计元素

Line/Shape/Size/Position/colour

Colour and brand

颜色和品牌相挂钩

Typography 字体不会出现在考题里面

Visual Design Principle(视觉设计的原理)

Balance: balance the distribution of objects on the screen (分布均匀,在同一水平线上)

Contrast:某些特定的功能模块将颜色,图案设计的不同,增加对比度

Dominance (主导设计) :某一个元素相比其他有优先性, 更突出。

Hierarchy: 级连性高,分级明显。 Alignment:整齐排列,分布均匀

Repetitive:重复一些重要的色彩和元素保持一致性

Unity:相同功能的整合在一起。

**Group and Gestalt Laws** 

Week8

Iteration 人机交互的东西

Fitts Law: it takes more time to move the cursor and point at smaller targets that are further away, but it takes less time to hit bigger targets closer to you

Hick's Law: The amount of time it takes for the user to make a decision depends on the number of possible choices

Week10 (每种设计的优缺点会是考点)

Skeuomorphic Design(壳模型)

A design concept and style where digital interface elements mimic real world physical object

