

# CSE 428

# Human Computer Interaction

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# Design Principles I

**How do people learn a new UI?**



reading a manual? **X**

Hi, I'm Clippy! I'm the browser assistant and my job is to help you navigate this page. Do you need assistance?



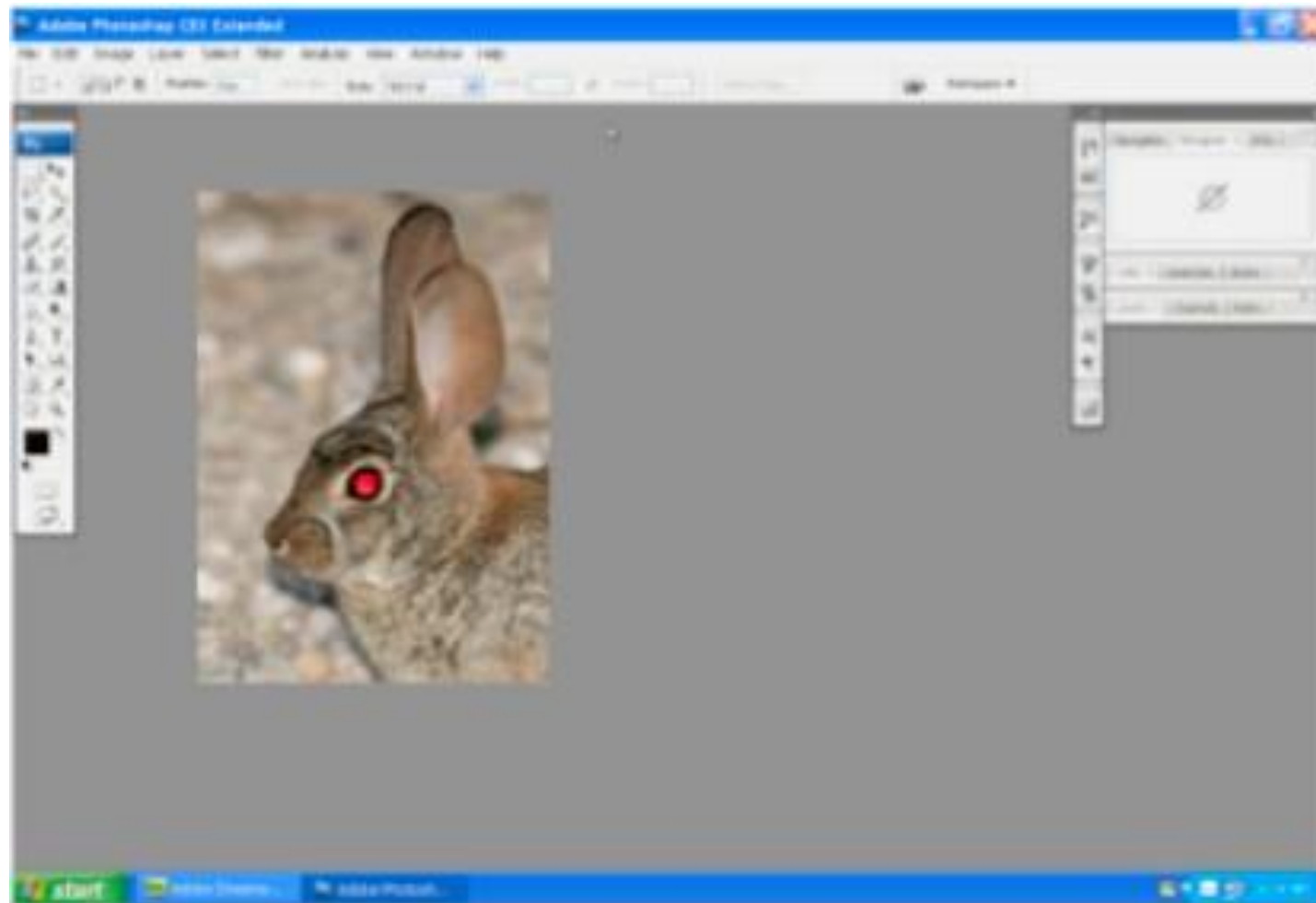
consult the help page /  
anthropomorphized

paperclip? **X**



taking a class? **X**

# Learn by Doing

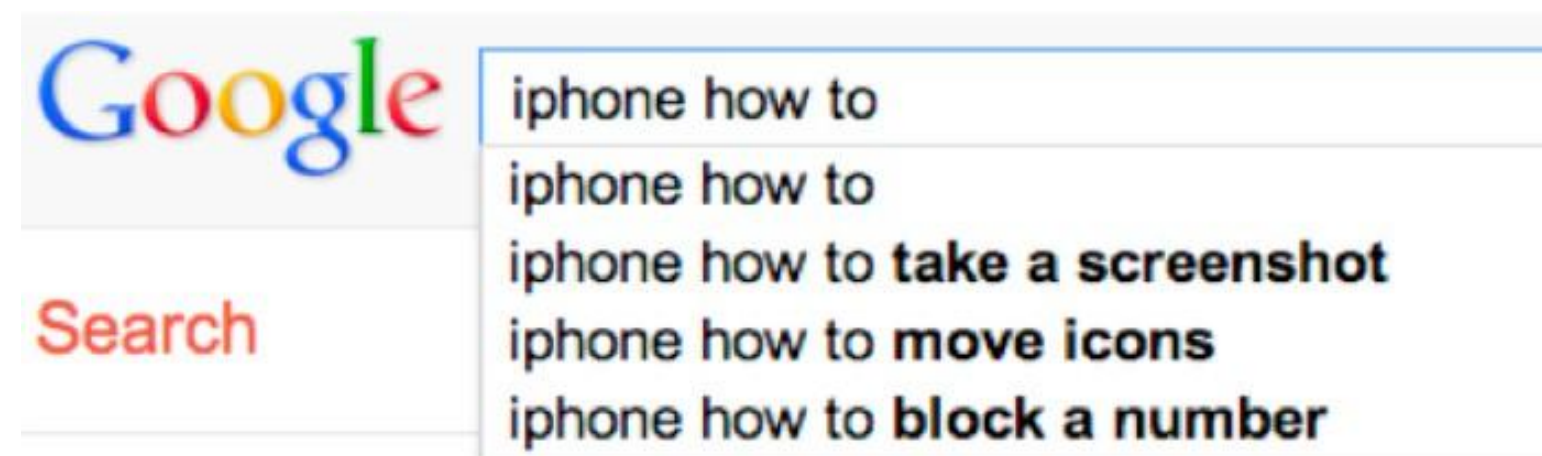
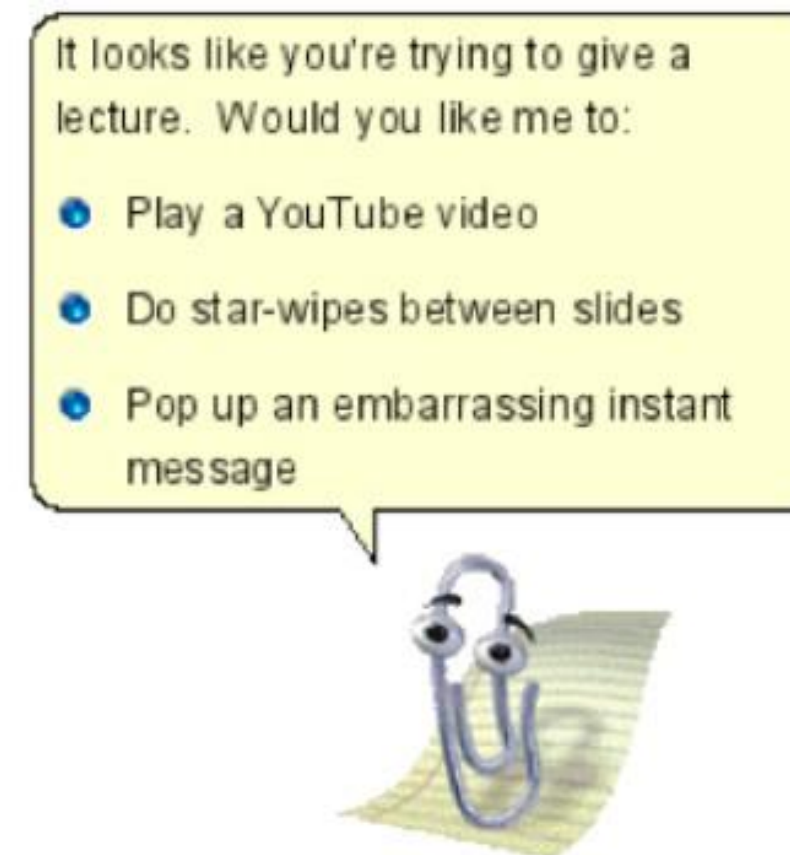
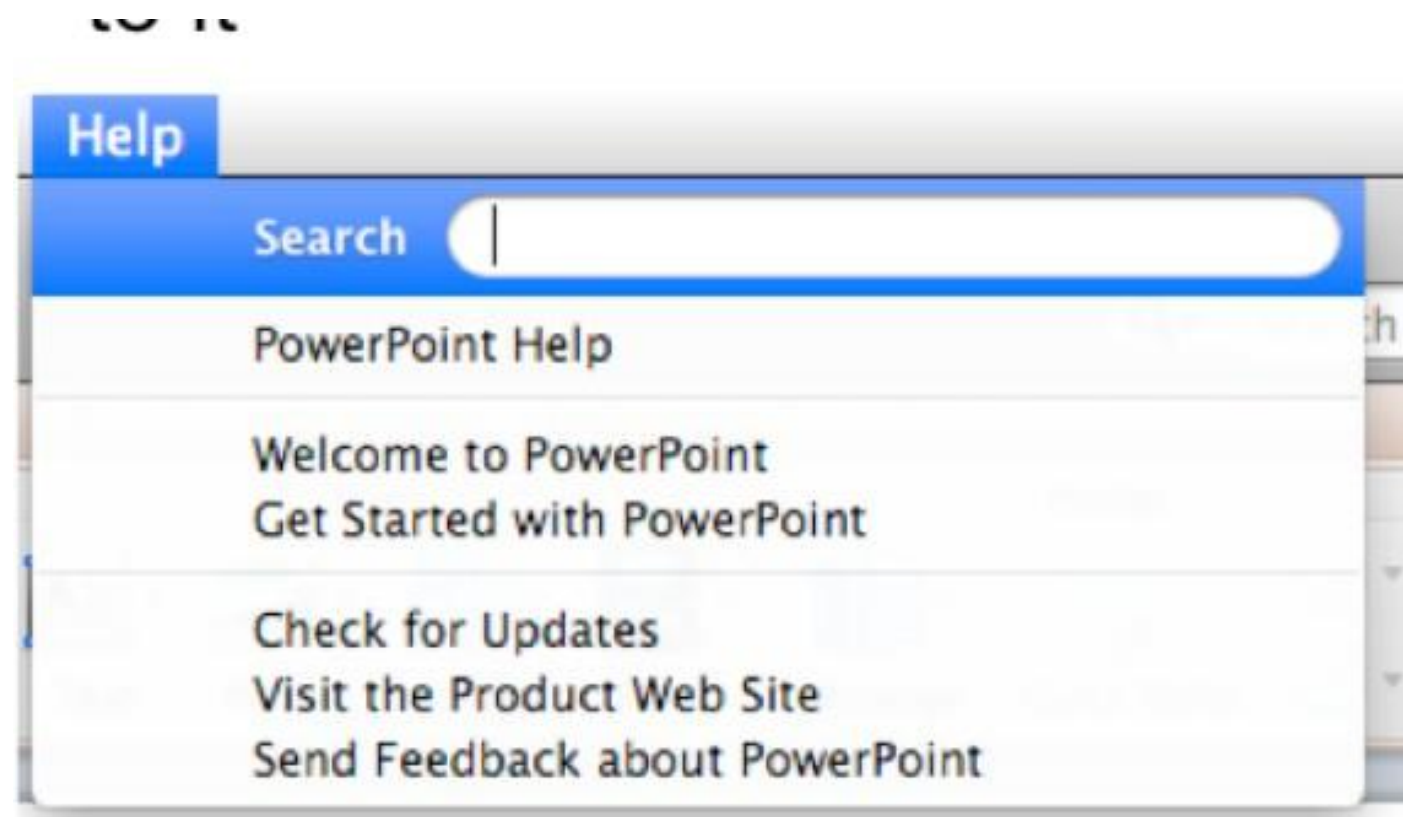


- A user has a **goal** they want to achieve
  - “Get rid of the redevye from my photo”
- The user **explores** the interface for features that satisfy the goal



# Learn by Doing

- Only when they are stuck, do they resort to seeking help or going back to read instructions





# Learn by Watching



- Since people mostly learn by doing when it comes to UIs, **we should know the user's goals when we design.**
- The UI should **itself** communicate how it works and how to use it. This *doesn't* mean lots of explanatory text (because people will oftentimes ignore that).



**How can we design more  
learnable UIs?**







MIT Confessions

2h · 🌐



#49398 I'm an alum and I still lie awake at night sometimes thinking about the fact that I accidentally threw away my trash in the outgoing mail slot next to the trash slot in building 56 and 66 for an entire year before realizing. The number of mostly finished Cosi soups that got dumped in there...still haunts me.

😂😭👍 15

4 Comments  ▼

👍 Like

💬 Comment

➦ Share

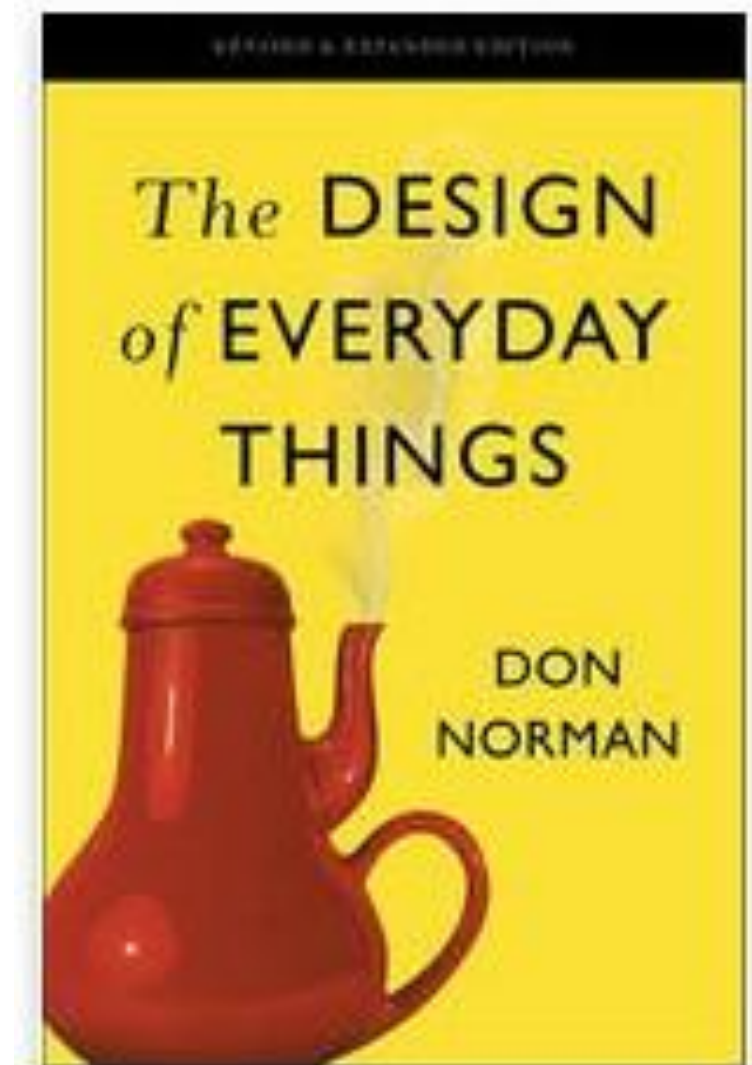






# Design in *Affordances*

- Affordances refer to both the **perceived** and **actual** properties of a thing—primarily, the visual cues and properties that clue us in to how the thing could be operated.

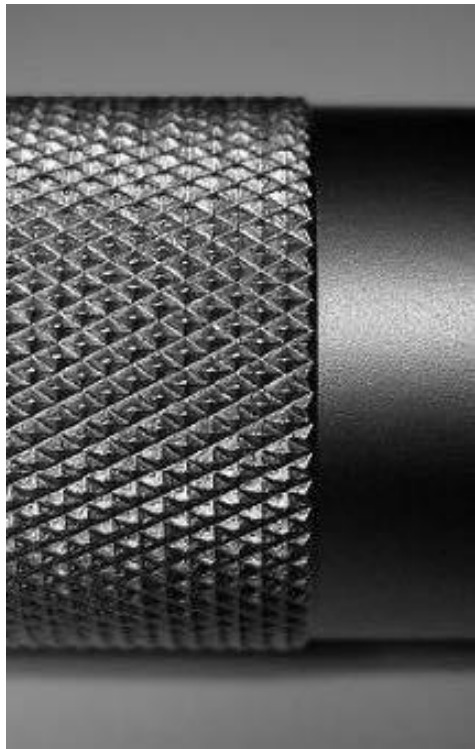
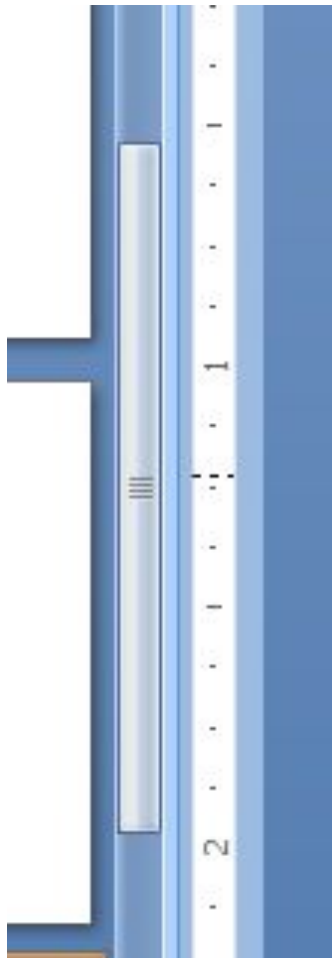
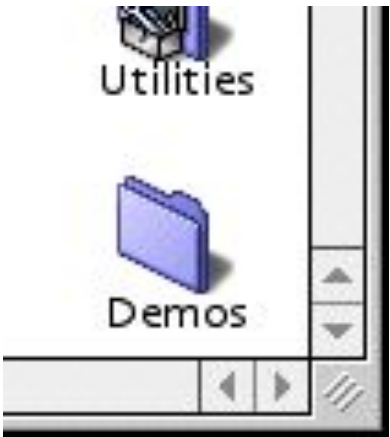








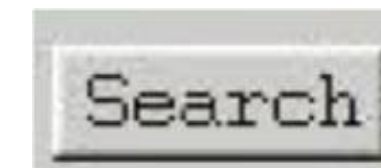
Technology affordances are often based in affordances from the physical world





Some affordances, like the underlined hyperlink, have become an affordance all on its own, without reference to any physical metaphor.

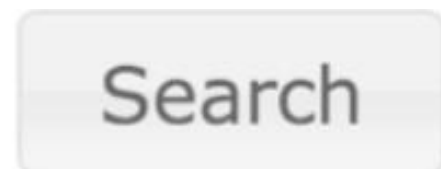
- Buttons & links



- Drop-down arrows



- Mouse cursor



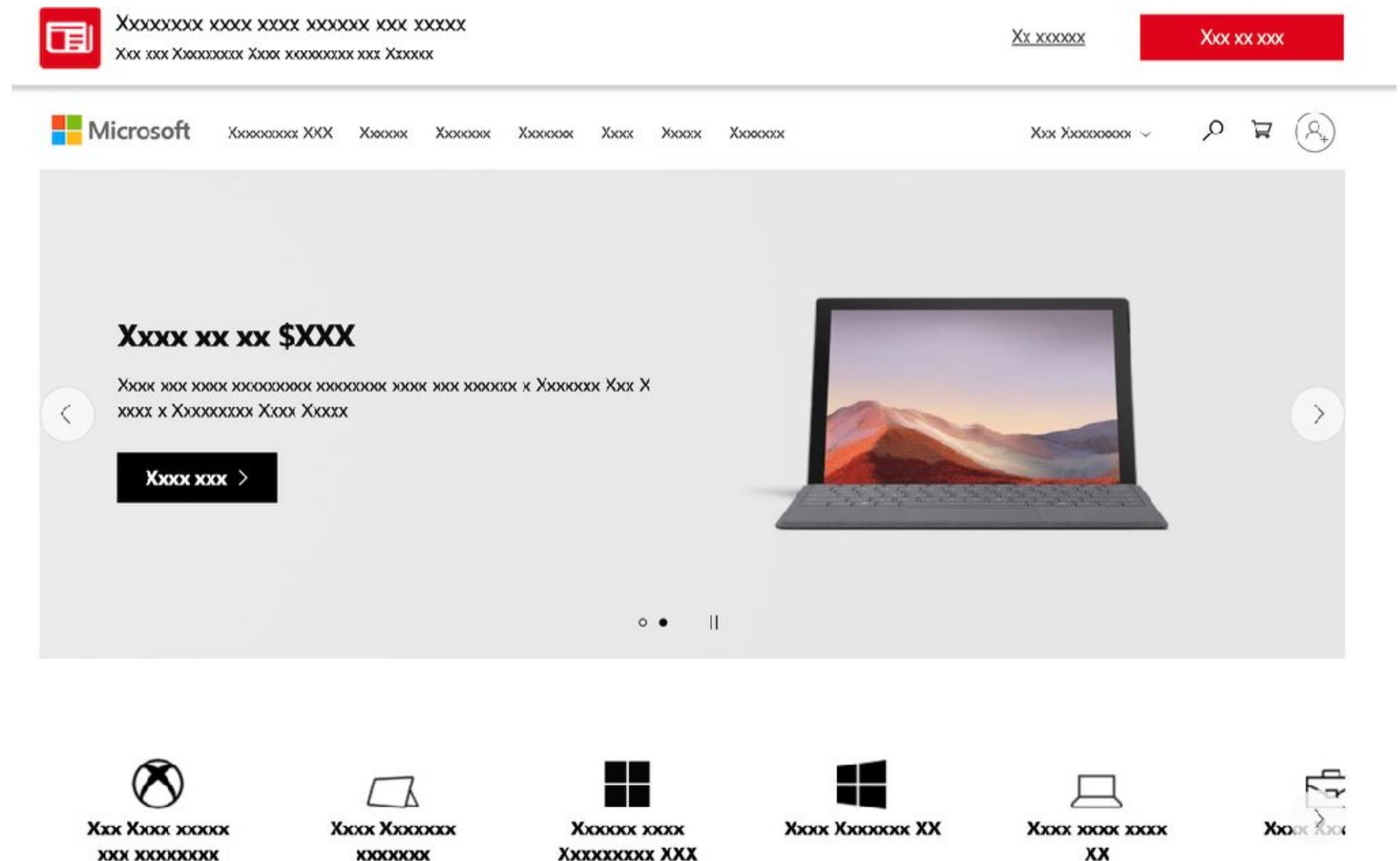
# Feedback

- actions should have immediate visible effects
  - low-level feedback (button press, highlight on hover, cursor change)
  - high-level feedback (new page loads)



# Activity (10 min)!

- Work in groups - at least one person needs a laptop, preferably with Chrome installed
- Use Javascript to obscure all the text on a webpage.
- What do the affordances tell you nonverbally?
- Are any of the affordances lying to you?



**Using Recognition over Recall**



# Recognition vs. Recall

- Recognition: remembering with the help of a visual cue
  - uses **knowledge in the world** (external information)
- Recall: remembering with no help
  - uses **knowledge in the head** (memorization)
- Recognition is much easier!!

```
john@ubuntu:~$ ls
john_directory john_file
john@ubuntu:~$ ls -l
total 8
drwxrwxr-x 2 john john  40 Oct  1 11:10 john_directory
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john john 5120 Oct  1 11:17 john_file
john@ubuntu:~$ ls -l -h
total 8.0K
drwxrwxr-x 2 john john  40 Oct  1 11:10 john_directory
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john john 5.0K Oct  1 11:17 john_file
john@ubuntu:~$ ls -lh john_file
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john john 5.0K Oct  1 11:17 john_file
john@ubuntu:~$ ls -l --human-readable john_file
-rw-rw-r-- 1 john john 5.0K Oct  1 11:17 john_file
john@ubuntu:~$
```



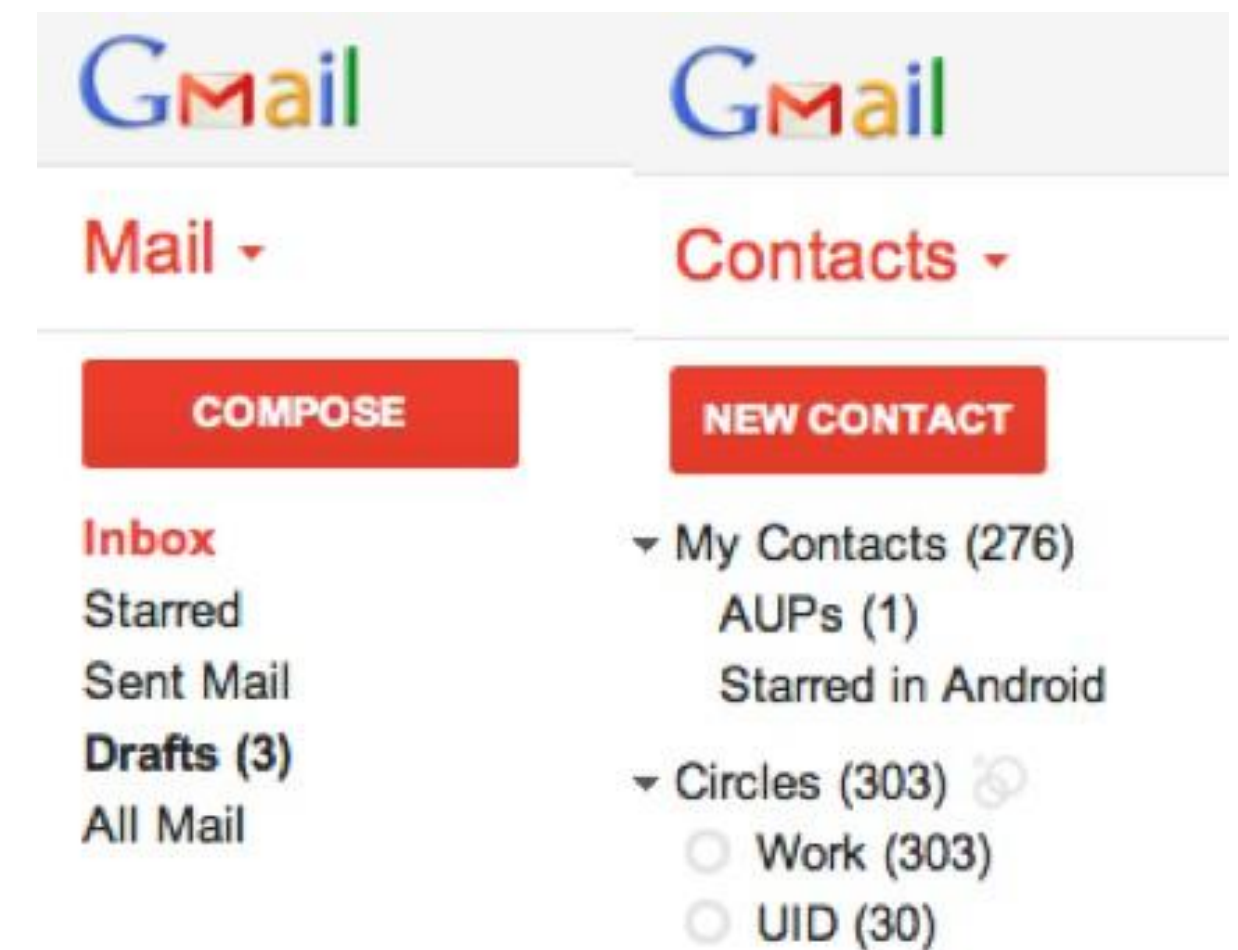
# Use Multiple Interaction Styles



**Consistency**

# Consistency

- Similar things should look and act similarly
- Different things should look different
- Types of Consistency
  - **Internal** consistency - within your application
    - e.g., same terminology and layout throughout
  - **External** consistency - with other applications
    - e.g., common widget appearance
    - e.g., design patterns common across applications





# Metaphors

# Metaphors

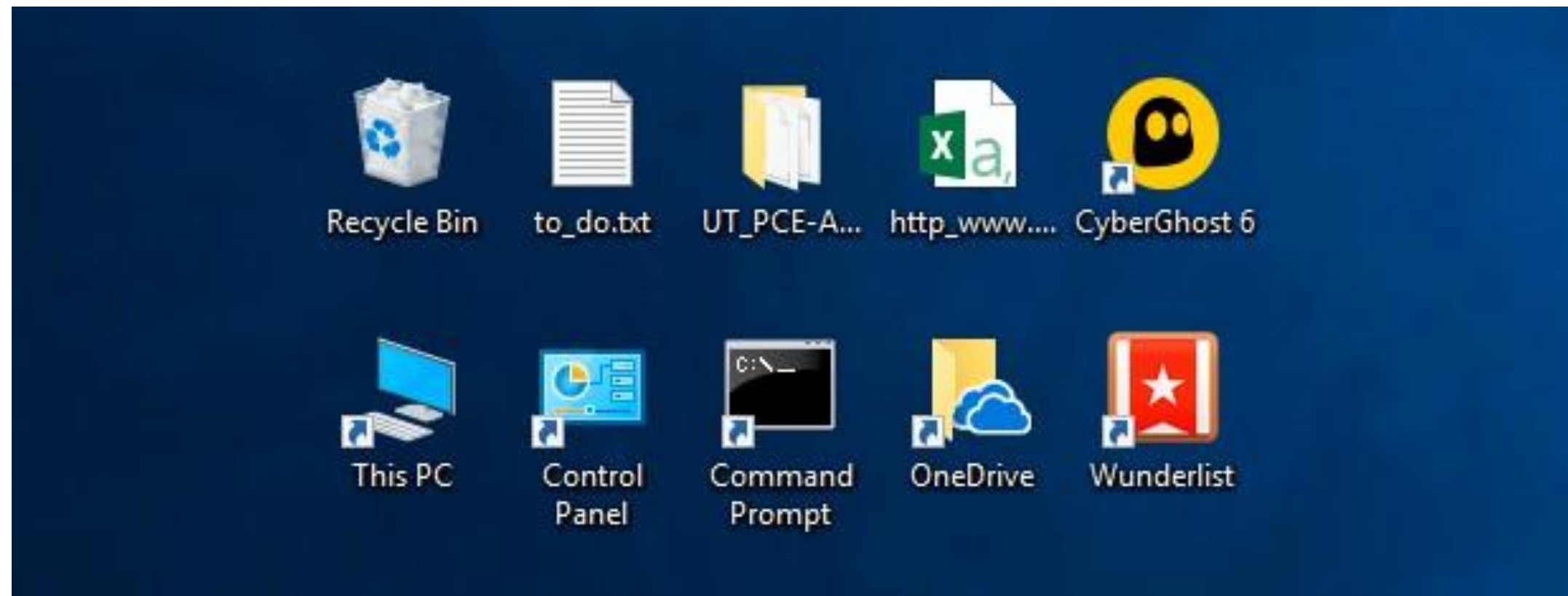
A way to bring the outside world into your interface so the user has less to learn.

## Desktop metaphor:

Not a perfect attempt to simulate a real desktop

But it leverages knowledge of files, folders, trash

Explains why some windows can be overlapping each other



# Should you use metaphors?

## Advantages

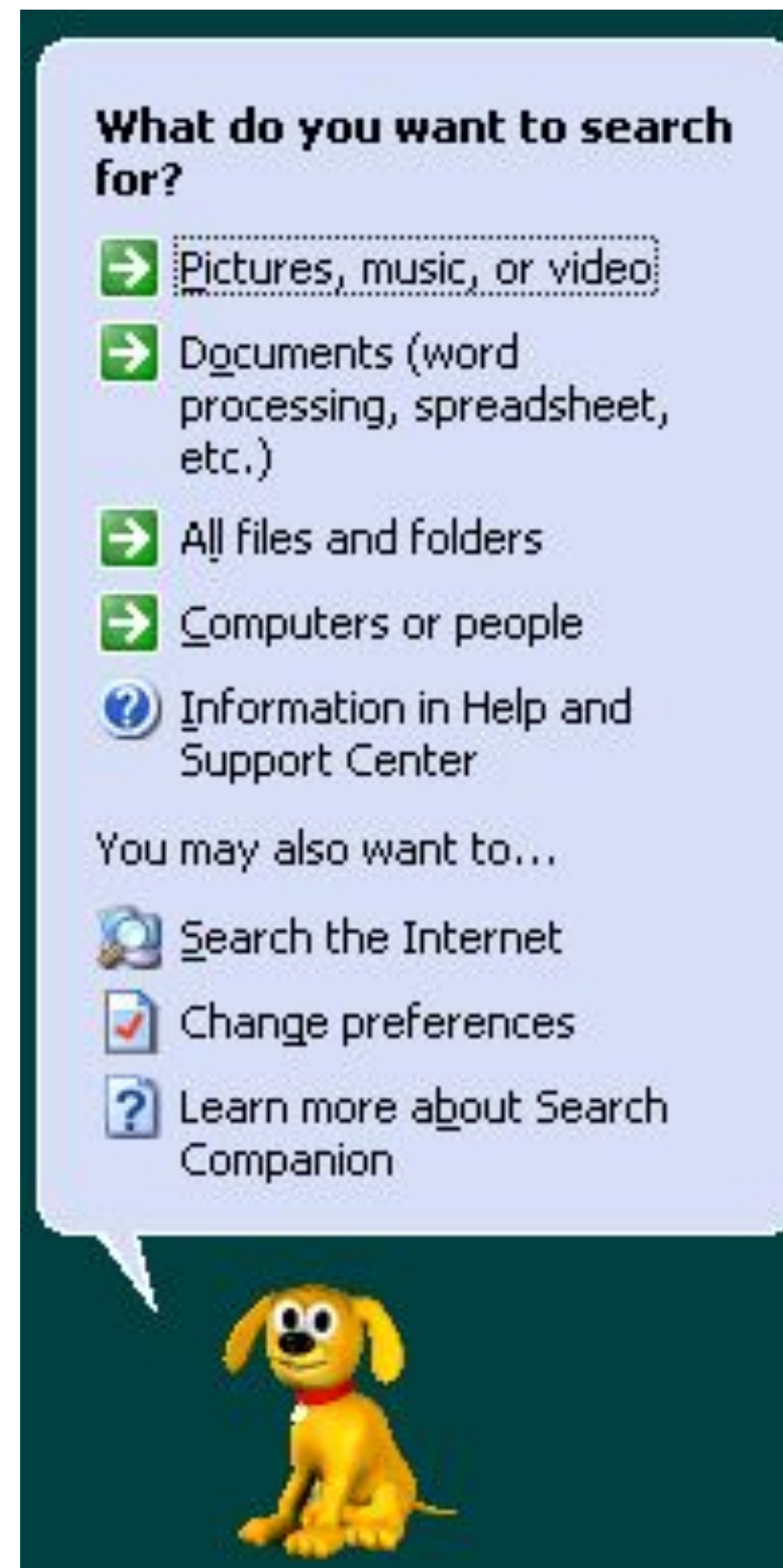
- Highly learnable when appropriate
- Hooks into a user's existing mental model easily

## Dangers

- May be constraining
- Metaphors always break down at some point
- Metaphors can be not useful
- Metaphors can die

Use it if you have a good one, but don't stretch to force one if you don't!

# Not a useful metaphor



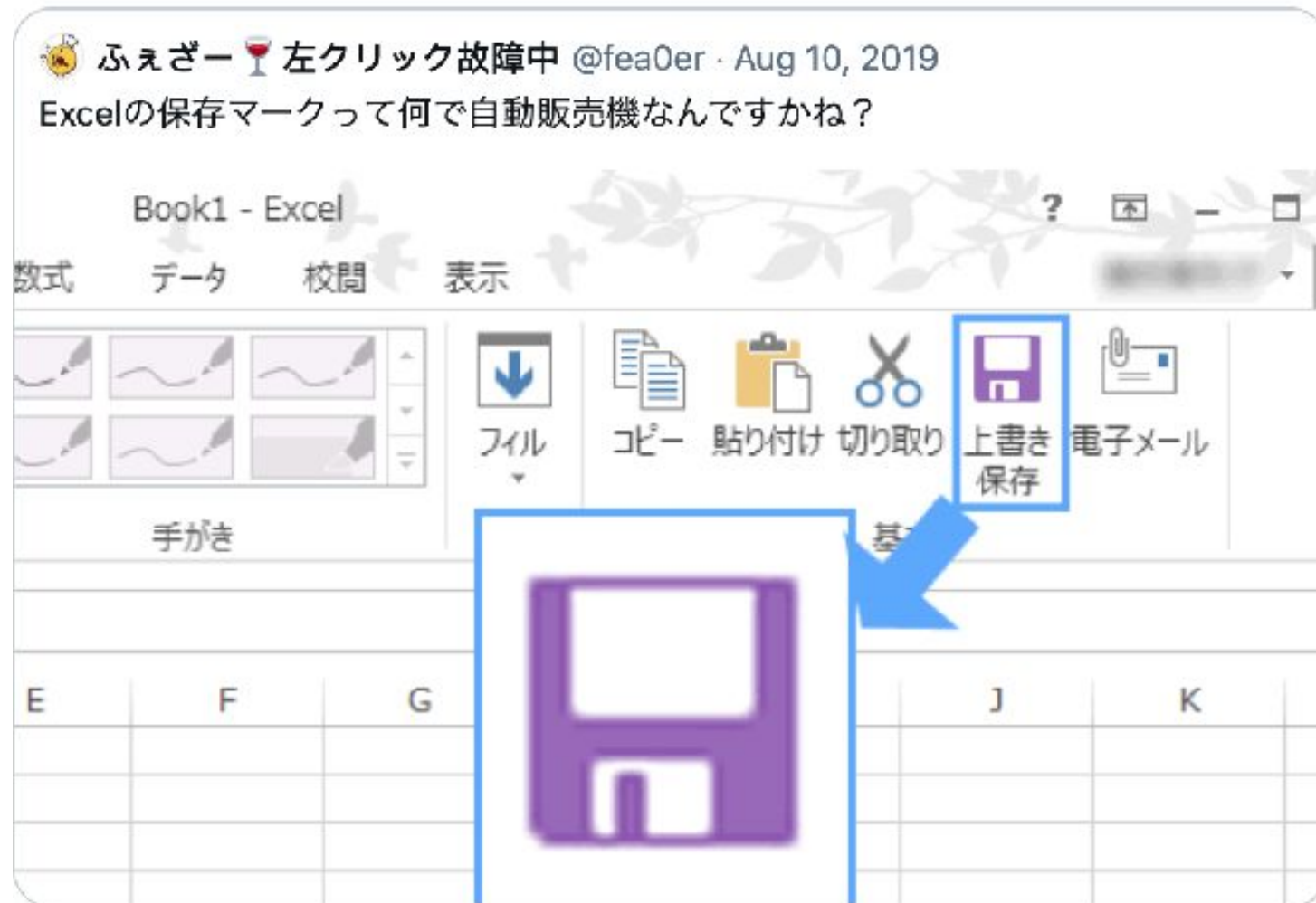


trihex  
@trihex

...

Oh my, I'M DEAD! Japanese user of Microsoft Excel asks "Why is the SAVE ICON a 'Vending Machine w/ a Beverage dispensed?' "

(Would a 10 y/o in 2019 even know what a VHS tape is at this point, much less a Floppy Disc? 🤔)



11:33 AM · Aug 11, 2019 · Twitter Web App

5.9K Retweets 617 Quote Tweets 17.7K Likes

# Dead Metaphors

Lost the original imagery of their meaning



- ☐ Milk
  - ☒ Butter
  - ☐ Cheese
- 
- ☐ Water
  - ☐ Beer
  - ☒ Wine



# Mapping

# Mapping

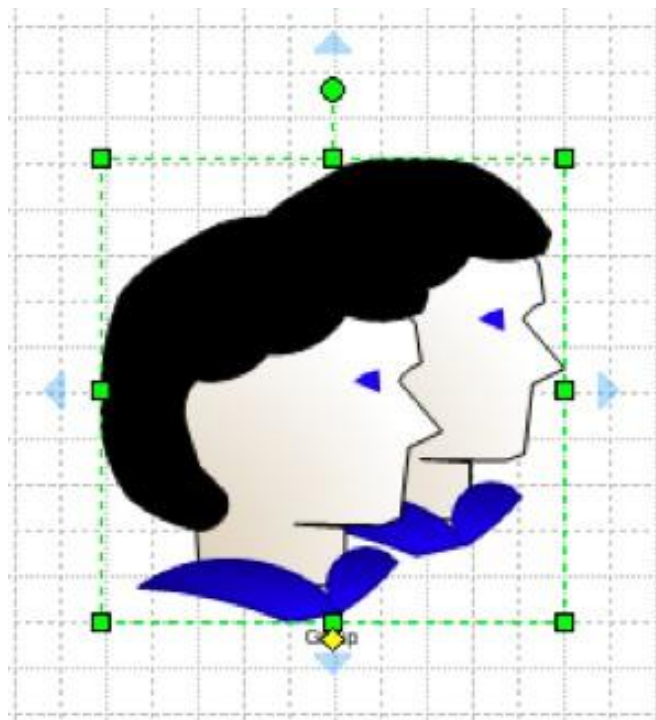
The physical arrangement of controls should match arrangement of function



# Visibility and Exposing State

# Visible Selection State

selection highlight



. Manage your synced data on [Google Dashboard](#)

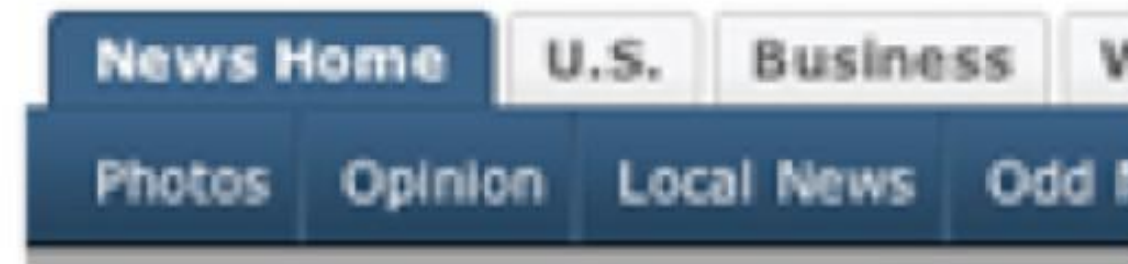
- When the user selects an object to operate on, highlight the object somehow. Don't just leave the selection invisible and implicit.
- Visible selection provides important feedback that the selection operation was successful; it also shows the current state of the selection if the user has forgotten what was previously selected.

# Visible Navigation State

- Breadcrumbs [Travel](#) > [Guides](#) > North America

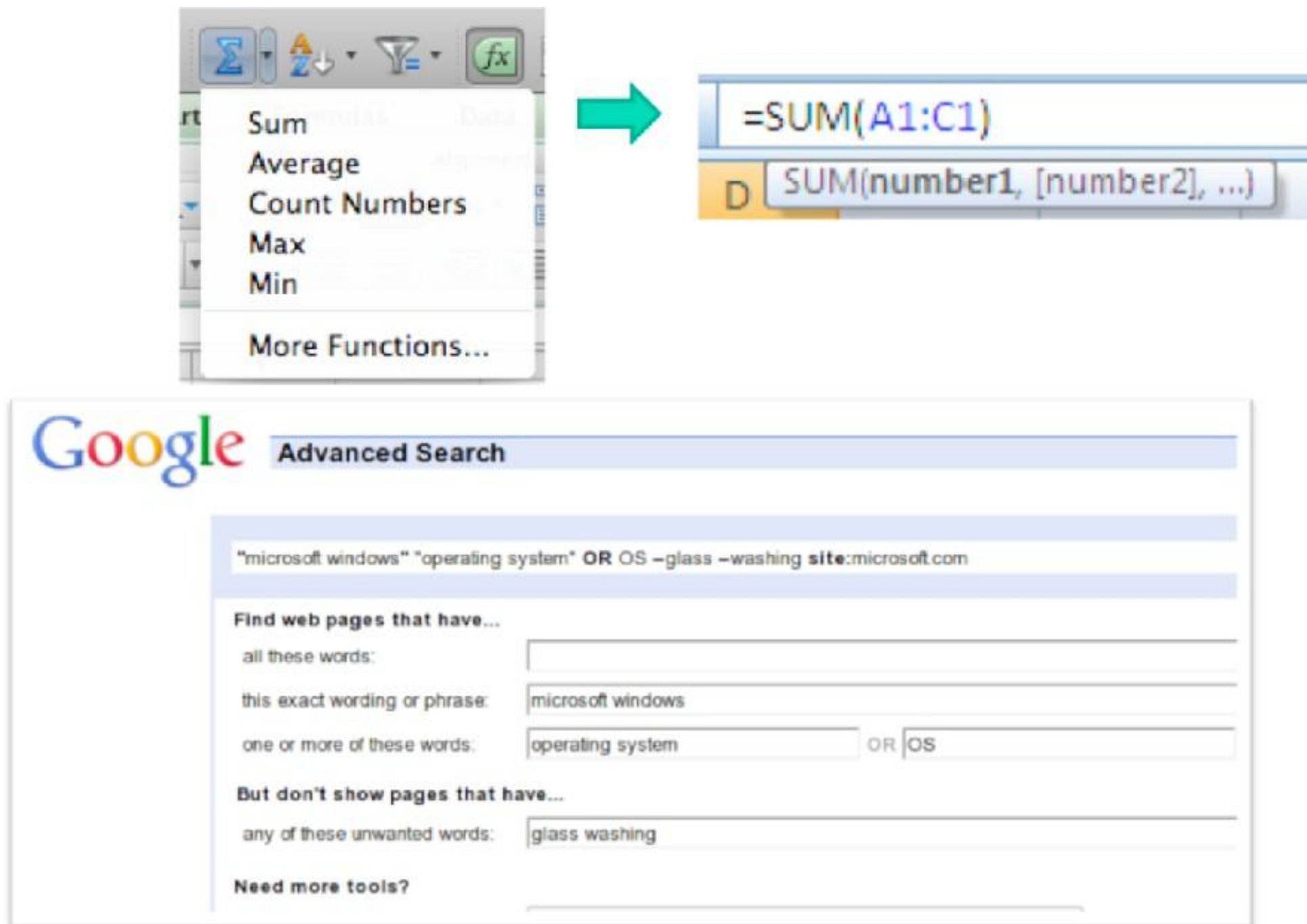
- Pagination **Results Page:**  
1 [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) ▶ [Next](#)

- Tabs





# Self-Disclosure



- A technique for making a command language more visible, helping the user learn the available commands and syntax.
- Self-disclosure is useful for interfaces that have both a traditional GUI (with menus and forms and possibly direct manipulation) as well as a command language (for scripting).

# Visible Modes

- Modes = state changer: Same action, different results (ex: Caps Lock key, Shift key)
- Use spring-loaded modes (need the finger down to activate the mode) or otherwise have a lot of visual cues to clue users in on the currently active mode

+ ADD NEW RECORD

ProductName	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Discontinued	
<input type="text" value="Chai T"/>	<input type="text" value="\$1..."/>	<input type="text" value="39.00"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div><div>✓ UPDATE</div><div>⌂ CANCEL</div></div>
Chang	\$19.00	17	false	<div><div>✎ EDIT</div><div>✕ DELETE</div></div>
Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00	13	false	<div><div>✎ EDIT</div><div>✕ DELETE</div></div>
Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	\$22.00	53	false	<div><div>✎ EDIT</div><div>✕ DELETE</div></div>
Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	\$21.35	0	true	<div><div>✎ EDIT</div><div>✕ DELETE</div></div>
Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	\$25.00	120	false	<div><div>✎ EDIT</div><div>✕ DELETE</div></div>

1 2 3 4

1 - 20 of 77 items

**How does learning break down?**



# Models

- There are 3 models in UI Design:
  - **System** model (implementation model) - how the system actually works
  - **Interface** model (manifest model) - the model the interface presents to the user
  - **User** mental model (conceptual model) - how the user thinks the system works
- Mismatch between system and interface model should always happen to some degree
- Same for mismatch between user and system.

# User's Mental Model could be Wrong

- Electricity flows like water
- Thermostat



System model

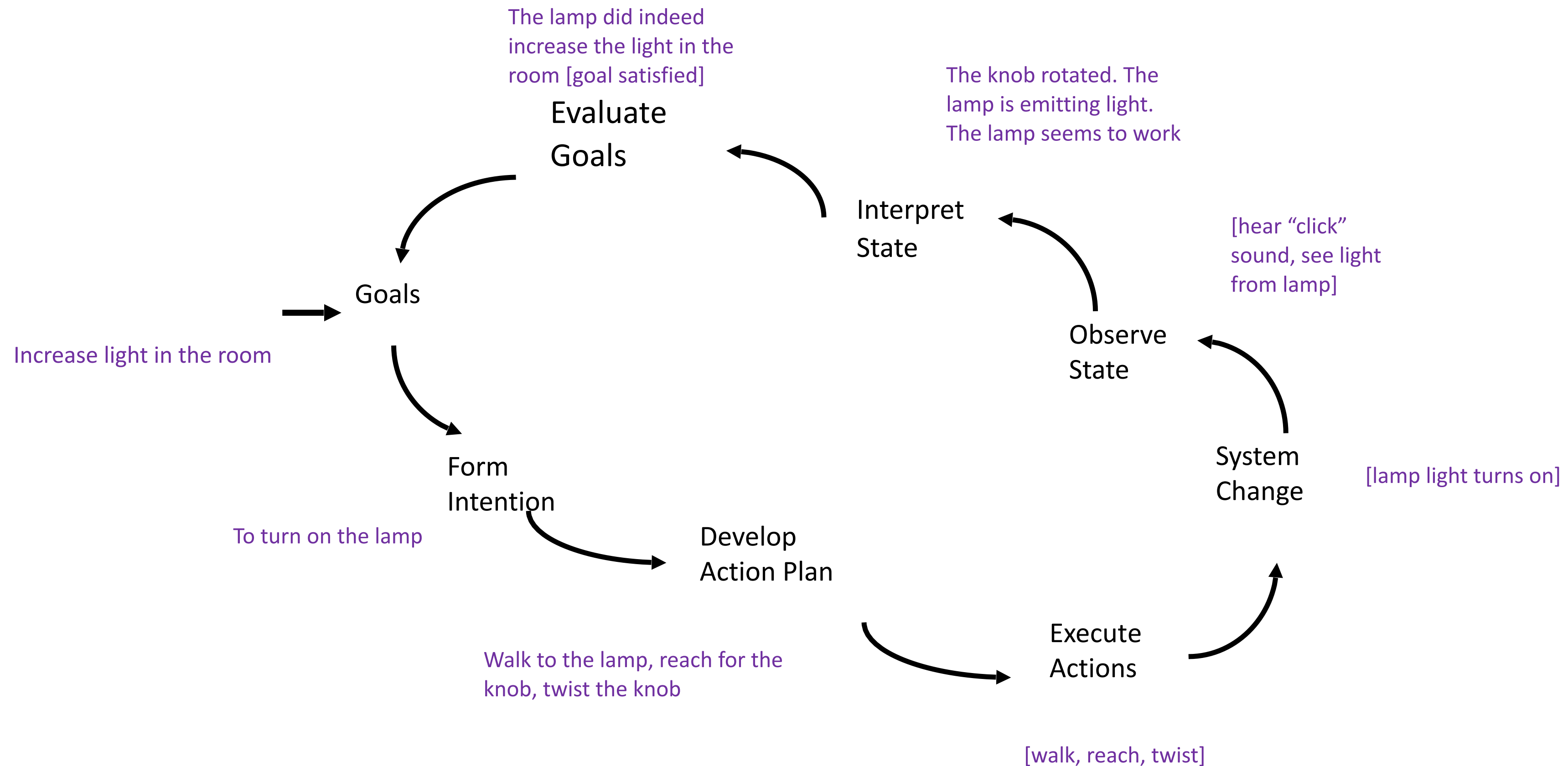


Interface model



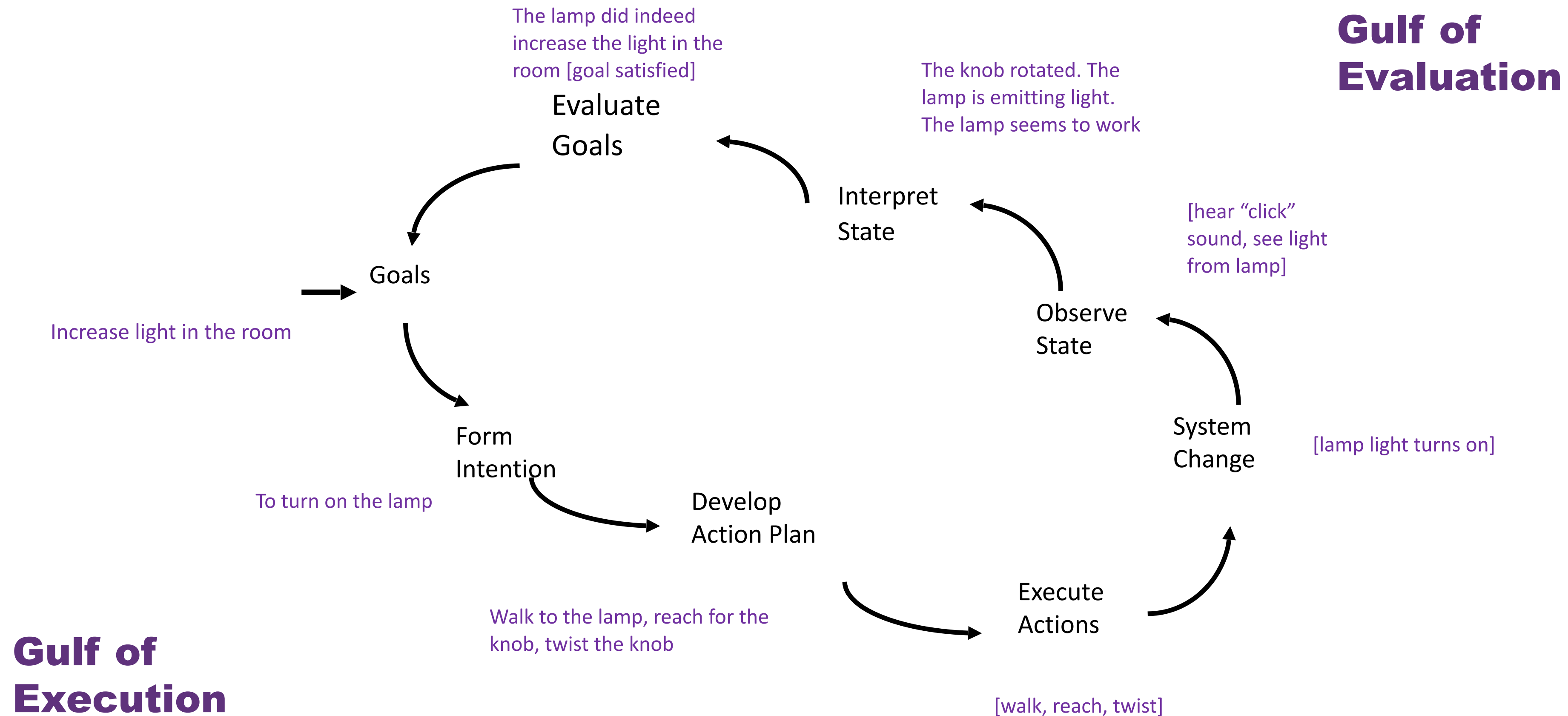
User model

# Norman's Execution/Evaluation Cycle





# Norman's Execution/Evaluation Cycle



**THANK  
YOU**