



GUI 역사

- "User friendly"
 - ✓ Command-based
 - ✓ Menu-driven
 - ✓ Point & pick
- GUI (Graphic User Interface)
- HCI (Human Computer Interaction)
 → e.g., 아이폰, 3-D TV, VR, AI
- Story → Emotion → Mind (Mindware)

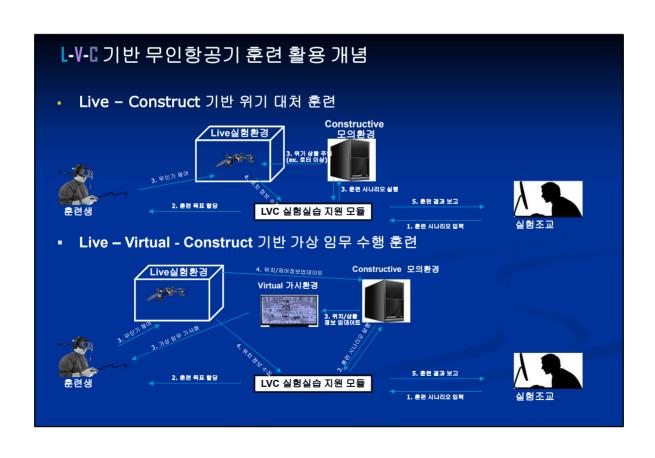




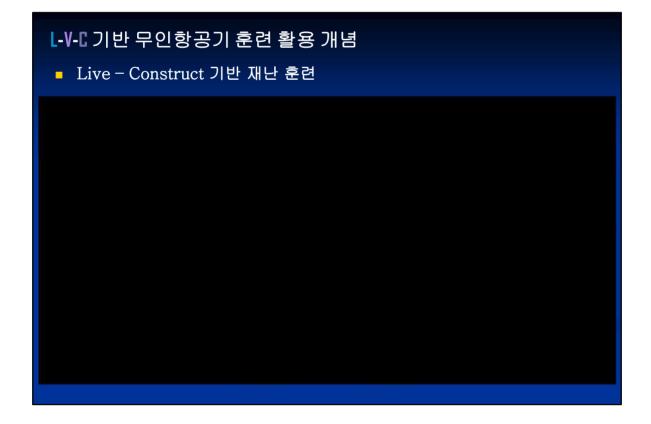












편대 비행 필드 테스트 동영상 I

Case: Obstacle Avoidance

편대 비행 필드 테스트 동영상 II

Case 1: Leader Following

편대 비행 필드 테스트 동영상 III

픽스호크 편대 비행 실험

EXPERIMENT OF FORMATION FLIGHT USING PIXHAWK DRONE

Korea Aerospace University

Department of Computer Engineering Intelligent System Lab.

KAUS-UAV 연구팀 소개

- ✓ 조직
- 교수 5명 (책임교수 지승도 chi@kau.ac.kr 연락처 02-300-0184)
- 석박사급 연구원 20여명
- ✓ 핵심 보유 기술
 - 자율 에이전트 설계 기술
 - 의사결정을 위한 인공지능 온톨로지 기술
 - LVC 연동 시뮬레이션 기술
 - 딥런닝 기반 제어 기술
 - 빅데이터 분석 기반 영상 처리 기술
- ✓ 진행중인 무인기 관련 프로젝트
 - 무인수상정 임무계획 에이전트 설계 및 적합도 분석
 - 다중 에이전트 기반 협업형 무인기 연구
 - 국방 C4ISR (command&Control) 모델링 및 시뮬레이션 연구
 - 무인기융합 특성화 연구

인터페이스 설계 Easy to learn? Easy to use? Easy to understand?



황금 법칙

- Place the user in control
- Reduce the user's memory load
- Make the interface consistent

인터페이스 설계 원칙: Place the User in Control

- Define interaction modes in a way that does not force a user into unnecessary or undesired actions.
- Provide for <u>flexible interaction</u>.
- Allow user interaction to be interruptible and undoable.
- Streamline interaction as <u>skill levels advance</u> and allow the interaction to be customized.
- Hide technical internals from the casual user.
- Design for direct interaction with objects that appear on the screen.

인터페이스 설계 원칙: Reduce the User's Memory Load

- Reduce demand on <u>short-term memory</u>. (remember past actions)
- Establish meaningful <u>defaults</u>.
- Define <u>shortcuts</u> that are intuitive. (e.g., ALT-P)
- The <u>visual layout</u> of the interface should be based on a real world metaphor.
- <u>Disclose information in a progressive fashion</u>. (e.g., menu-driven)

인터페이스 설계 원칙: Make the Interface Consistent

- Allow the user to put the <u>current task into a meaningful context</u>.
- Maintain consistency across a family of applications.
- If past interactive models have created user expectations, do not make changes unless there is a compelling reason to do so.

(e.g., CTRL-C)

User Interface Design Models

- User model a profile of all end users of the system (Novice, Kn SW Engineer (Human) Knowledgeable/frequent user)
- Design model a design realization of the user model (data, archite SW Engineer (Design)
- Mental model (system perception) the user's mental image of wh User atterface is
- Implementation model the interface "look and feel" coupled with support SW Engineer (Implementation) interface syntax and semantics
- → "Know the user, know the tasks"

interface Design Process user, task and environmentanalysis implementation interface design

User Analysis

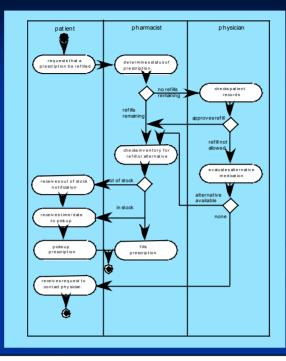
- User Interviews
- Sales Input
- Marketing Input
- Support Input

e.g., Big Data Analysis

Task Analysis and Modeling

- Use-cases define basic interaction
- Task elaboration refines interactive tasks
- Object elaboration identifies interface objects (classes)
- Workflow analysis defines how a work process is completed when several people (and roles) are involved
- <u>Hierarchical representation</u> is derived by a stepwise elaboration of each task identified for the user

Swimlane Diagram



Analysis of Display Content

- Character-based report (e.g., spreadsheet)
- Graphical display (e.g., histogram, 3-D model, picture)
- Specialized information

(e.g., audio or video files, AR, VR)

UI Design Issues

- Response time
- Help facilities
- Error handling
- Menu and command labeling
- Application accessibility
- Internationalization

Design Evaluation Cycle preliminary design build prototype #1 interface user evaluate's interface evaluation is studied by designer locations are made

Homework #5

- Design 모델 작성
 - 1. Class design (class diagram)
 - 2. Architecture design (DFD => Architecture)
 - 3. Component-level design (activity diagram, Statechart diagram, PDL/Flowchart/Table)
 - 4. Interface design (swimlane diagram, GUI sample)