User Interface Design

User Interface

- The interface is the part of the system that the user sees and interacts with.
 - User the interface is the software
 - No good meeting all functional requirements if user is frustrated with the usability
- Interfaces should be designed for people:
 - Humans are not perfect
 - Maximise the user's efficiency, not just the system's efficiency
 - Meet user's real needs, not developer's assumptions

Usability

A vital software quality

- Usability measures the quality of a user's experience when interacting with a product or system
 www.usability.gov
- Ease of Use is often a stated requirement but how can it be measured effectively?
 - Usability is tested with real end users
 - Where a sample of typical users are measured performing a set of benchmark tasks
 - The software is being tested not the users
 - Choose appropriate measures
 - Qualitative measures are subjective
 - Quantitative measures offer better comparison

Usability

www.usability.gov

- Usability is a combination of factors including:
 - Ease of learning How fast can new users learn to use the interface to accomplish basic tasks?
 - Memorability Can new users remember enough to use it effectively the next time or do they need to start learning again?
 - Efficiency of use Once experienced users have learned to use the system, how fast can they accomplish tasks?
 - Error frequency and severity How often do users make errors while using the system, how serious are these errors, and how do users recover from these errors?
 - Subjective satisfaction How much does the user like using the system?

Ben Shneiderman's Principles and Guidelines of User Interface Design

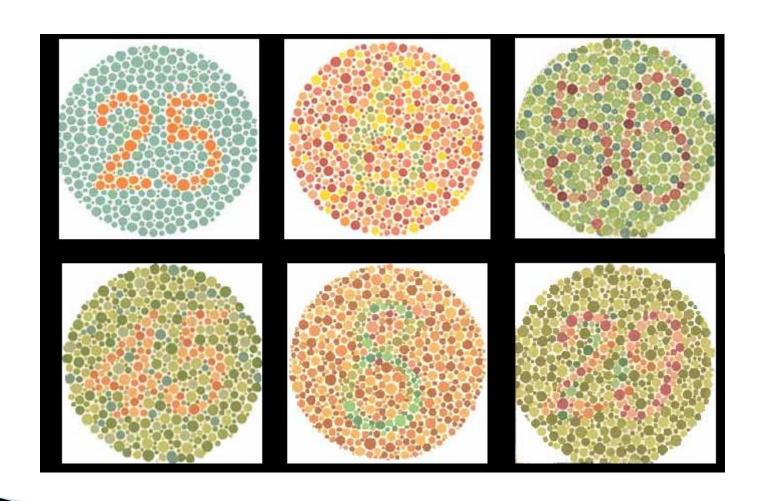
- Principle 1: Recognise the Diversity
- Principle 2: Use the Eight Golden Rules
- Principle 3: Prevent Errors
- Guidelines for Data Display
- Guidelines for Data Entry

Principle 1:

Recognise the Diversity - User Profiles

- Consider the range or different users that will use your system
 - age, disabilities, cultural differences, education, personality etc.
- Accessibility
 - E.g. For websites it is a legal requirement to comply with the disability discrimination act.
 - E.g. Colour Vision Deficiency Red/Green deficiency most common – about 10% in males, less than 1% in females
- Experience of Users
 - Different types of users have different needs
 - Consider novice, intermittent, expert users

Principle 1: Recognise the Diversity Ishihara Colour Vision Tests



Principle 1: Recognise the Diversity

- Task profiles
 - Analyse tasks: what are the most frequent tasks? most errorprone? slowest, fastest?
 - Decompose complex tasks
- Interaction Styles The right style for the right user and task
 - Direct Manipulation -Provides a visual representation of tasks and objects that closely maps to the user's experience
 - Menu Systems –Users select from options presented by the system
 - Form fill-in Users enter data in a set of related fields
 - Natural Language User types a command in a natural language
 - Command Language –User types commands to give instructions to the system

Principle 2: Use the Eight Golden Rules

- Consistent sequences of actions
- · Terminology is similar throughout
- Consistency through layout, fonts and colours.

- Strive for consistency
- 2. Shortcuts for frequent users
- 3. Offer informative feedback
- 4. Design dialogs to yield closure

- Provide facilities for frequent users to increase pace of interaction
- Users require indication of feedback from each action.
 - Informative feedback at end of a group of related actions gives sense of achievement
 - Give indication of progress.
- 5. Offer error prevention and simple error handling
- 6. Permit easy reversal of actions
- 7. Support internal locus of control
- 8. Reduce short-term memory load

- Avoid opportunities to cause critical error (e.g. use widgets, input validation, etc.)
- Error messages should state problem clearly and offer help for recovery.
- Design actions to be reversible
- Allow users to undo actions that might have been mistake

- Rule of thumb: Keep max. 7+/- 2 pieces of information at once
- Do not expect users to remember information between screens.

 Users want to feel in control, otherwise they feel anxiety and dissatisfaction

Principle 3: Prevent Errors

- Minimise error messages by preventing errors in the first place
 - Correct matching pairs includes parentheses, delimiters, tags
 - Where possible the editor should put open and closing markers on the screen to provide the template for entry
 - Complete sequences
 - Sequences are recognisable, frequent operations composed of simpler, more atomic operations
 - Correct commands
 - Select commands rather than type them listboxes, radiobuttons etc
 - Anticipate commands by automatic command completion

Guidelines for Data Display (1)

- Organising the Display
 - Consistency of data display between screens
 - Format should be familiar to user & related to the required task
 - Good layout of screens
 - Users should not need to remember information from one screen to another
 - Format of displayed (output) data linked to format of data entry
 - Flexibility for user to control of data display

Guidelines for Data Display (2)

Getting the user's attention

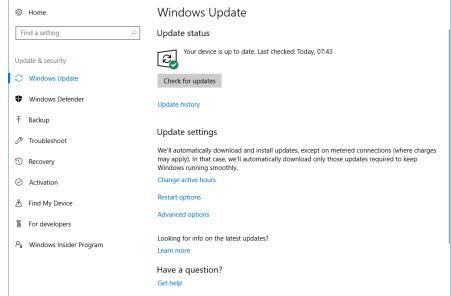
- Intensity: two levels only limit use of high intensity to draw attention
- Marking: underline, enclose in a box, arrow, and indicators such as asterisk, bullet, dash, plus, or X
- Size: up to four sizes
- Font: up to three fonts
- Inverse video: Use inverse colouring
- Blinking: 2-4 HZ, with great care and limited areas
- Colour: up to four standard colours with additional colours for occasional use
- Colour blinking: changes in colour used with great care in limited areas
- Audio: Soft tones for positive feedback and harsh for rare emergency conditions

Guidelines for Data Entry

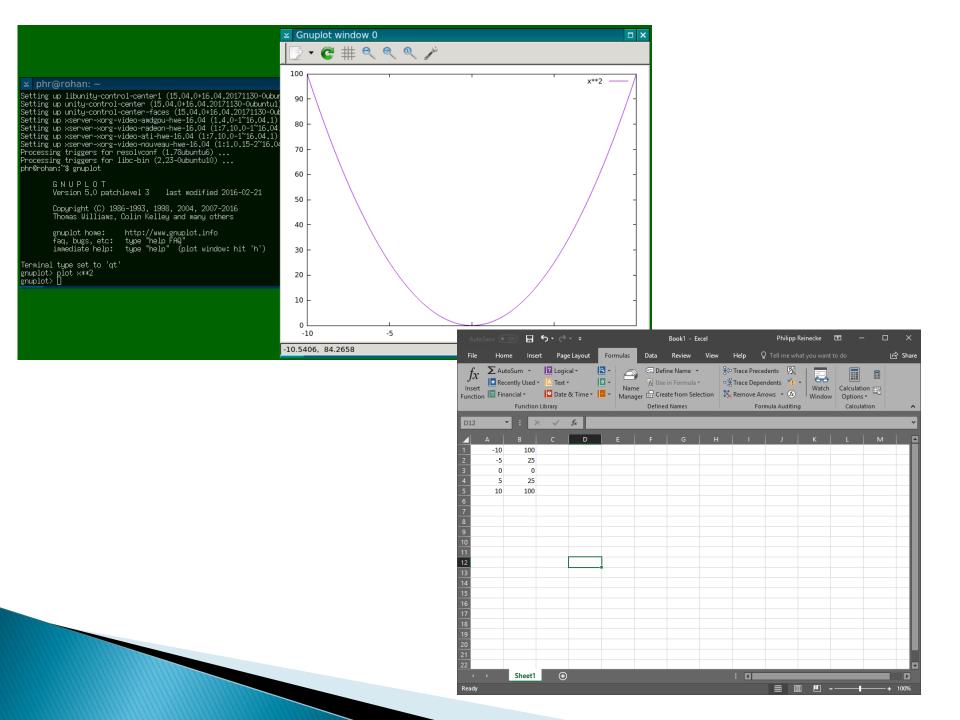
- Consistency of data entry transactions
- Minimal input actions by user
 - Choose appropriate controls for data input to reduce time for entry and minimise input errors
 - Redundant data entry should be avoided
- Minimal memory load
 - Users should not need to remember lengthy lists of codes, action sequences or complex command strings
- Compatibility of data entry with data display
- Flexibility for user control of data entry
 - Given to experienced users who may want to enter information in a sequence they can control

```
    yhr@rohan: ~

 amd64.deb ...
 npacking xserver-xorg-video-nouveau-hwe-16.04 (1:1.0.15-2~16.04.1) over (1:1.0.
14-0ubuntu1~16.04.1) ...
Processing triggers for systemd (229–4ubuntu21.1) ...
Processing triggers for ureadahead (0.100.0-19) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.7.5-1) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.23-Oubuntu10) ...
Processing triggers for gnome-menus (3.13.3-6ubuntu3.1) ...
Processing triggers for desktop-file-utils (0.22-1ubuntu5.1) ...
 rocessing triggers for bamfdaemon (0.5.3~bzrO+16.04.20160824-Oubuntu1) ...
Rebuilding /usr/share/applications/bamf-2.index...
Processing triggers for mime-support (3,59ubuntu1) ...
Processing triggers for hicolor-icon-theme (0.15-Oubuntul) ...
Setting up resolvconf (1,78ubuntu6) ...
Setting up libunity-control-center1 (15.04.0+16.04.20171130-0ubuntu1) ...
Setting up unity-control-center (15.04.0+16.04.20171130-Oubuntu1) ...
Setting up unity-control-center-faces (15.04.0+16.04.20171130-0ubuntu1) ...
Setting up xserver-xorg-video-amdgpu-hwe-16.04 (1.4.0-1~16.04.1) ...
Setting up xserver-xorg-video-radeon-hwe-16.04 (1:7.10.0-1~16.04.1) ...
Setting up xserver-xorg-video-ati-hwe-16.04 (1:7.10.0-1~16.04.1) ...
Setting up xserver-xorg-video-nouveau-hwe-16.04 (1:1.0.15-2~16.04.1) ...
Processing triggers for resolvconf (1,78ubuntu6) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.23–Oubuntu10) ...
phr@rohan:~$ ∏
```



Settings



References

Ben Shneiderman "Designing the User Interface – Strategies for effective Human-Computer Interaction" Addison-Wesley