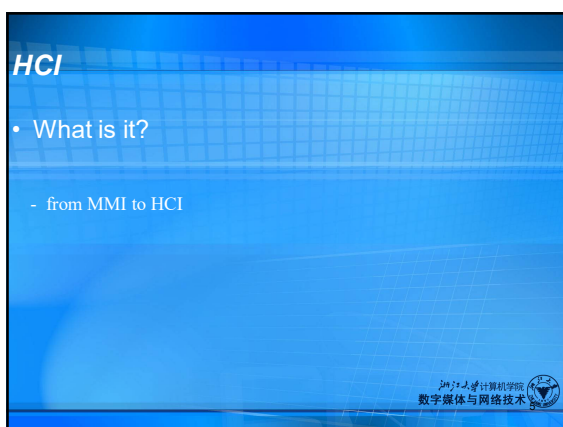
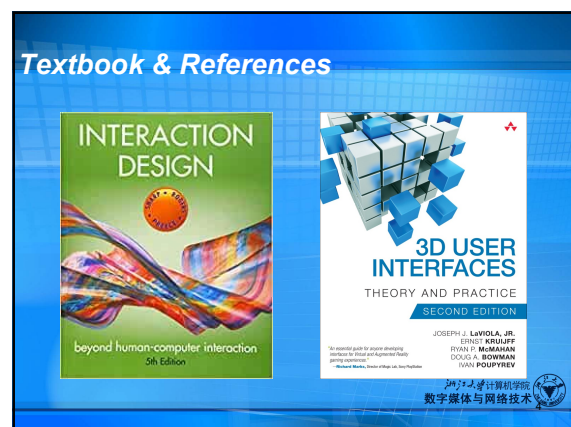


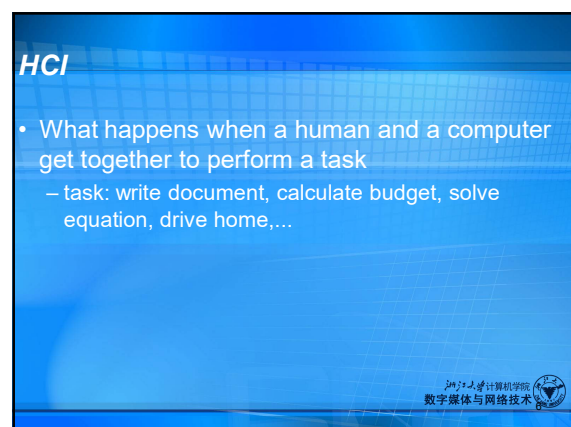
- 虚拟现实与数字娱乐
- 游戏程序设计
- 计算机图形
- 计算机动画
- 计算机视觉
- 数字视音频处理



- Steven Heim, The resonant Interface: HCI foundations for interaction design (李学庆等译, 和谐界面, 电子工业出版社, 2008.)
- Jennifer Preece et al., Interaction design: beyond human-computer interaction design. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2019.
- Joseph J. LaViola, et al., 3D User Interfaces, 2017
- Alan Dix, et al., Human Computer Interaction (蔡利栋等译, 人机交互 (第三版), 电子工业出版社, 2006.)



- What is it?
- from MMI to HCI



- What happens when a human and a computer get together to perform a task
 - task: write document, calculate budget, solve equation, drive home,...

Why is this important?

- Computers (in one way or another) now affect every person in society
- Product success may depend on **ease** of use, not necessarily power

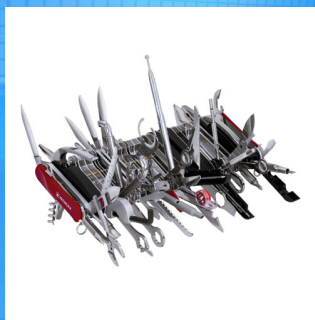
Why is this important?

- Ease of use**
- kitchen knife



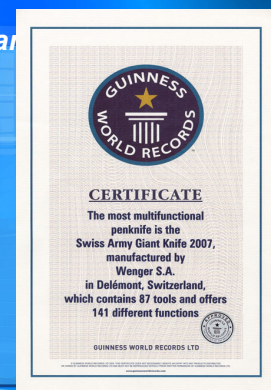
Why is this important?

- Ease of use**
- the world's largest Swiss army knife



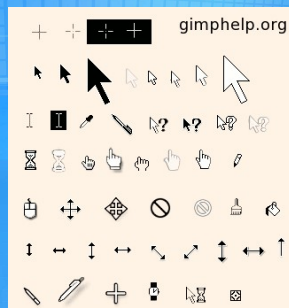
Why is this important?

- Ease of use**
- the world's largest Swiss army knife



Why is this important?

- Ease of use**
- cursor



Central topic

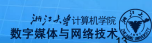
- Interaction design
- Not just a software interface on a desktop monitor!

Designing interactive products to support people in their everyday and working lives.

-- Jennifer Preece, Yvonne Rogers, Helen Sharp

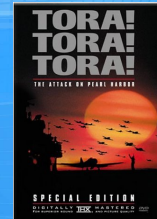
Goals of Interaction Design

- Allow users to carry out tasks
 - Safely
 - Effectively Having an intended or expected effect.
 - Efficiently Acting directly to produce an effect
Acting or producing effectively with a minimum of waste, expense, or unnecessary effort.
 - Enjoyably

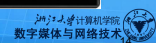


Goals of Interaction Design

- Allow users to carry out tasks safely, effectively, efficiently, and enjoyably.



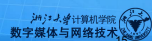
Location! Location! Location!



Goals of Interaction Design

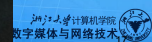
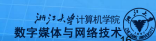
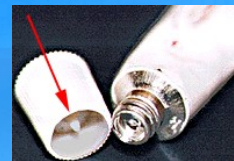
- Allow **users** to carry out tasks safely, effectively, efficiently, and enjoyably.

User! User!! User!!!



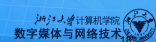
Two Crucial Errors

- Assume all users are alike
- Assume all users are like the designer



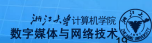
Improving Interfaces

- Know the User!
 - Physical abilities
 - Cognitive abilities * Cognition: the mental process or faculty of knowing, including aspects such as awareness, perception, reasoning, and judgment.
 - Skill differences
 - Cultural diversity ** 己所不欲，勿施于人
 - Personality differences One man's meat is another man's poison.
 - Motivation
 - Special needs



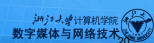
Improving Interfaces

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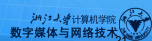
Improving Interfaces

- Know the User!
 - Physical abilities
 - Cognitive abilities
 - Skill differences
 - Cultural diversity
 - Personality differences
 - Motivation *
 - Special needs **



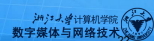
Aims of the course

- Consciousness raising
- Design Critic
- HCI foundations



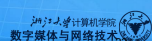
Syllabus

- Introduction
- Design principles & usability principles
- Conceptualizing interaction
- Identifying needs and establishing requirements
- Prototyping
- Interaction design models
- Evaluation
- Paper reading & Project demo



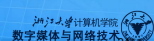
Grading

- Projects (50%)
- Final Examination (35%)
- Participation (10%+5%)



Aims of the course

- Consciousness raising
- Design Critic
- HCI foundations



Aims of the course

- Consciousness raising
- Design Critic
- HCI foundations

Useless Designs



- Invented by the French artist Jacques Carelman for coffee, not tea. "Coffeepot for masochists" is what he called it.
- It is quite unusable, for the handle is on the same side as the spout.
- It appears on the cover of "The Design of Everyday Things" (Norman, 1988) ----- (Normal, 2013)

Useless Designs



Useless Designs



Bad Designs

-Things that don't work the way you expect



Triathlon

WARNING: TO MAINTAIN WATER-RESISTANCE, DO NOT PRESS ANY BUTTONS UNDER WATER

Bad Designs

-Things that get in your way



Grass grows by the inch, dies by the foot

"natural" design

Bad Designs

-Controls that have unexpected functions



Ejection seat

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Discussions: Good design or bad design



数字媒体与网络技术

Discussions: Good design or bad design



数字媒体与网络技术

Discussions: Good design or bad design

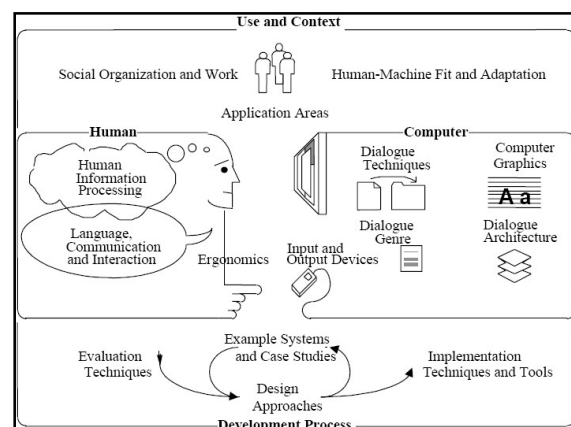


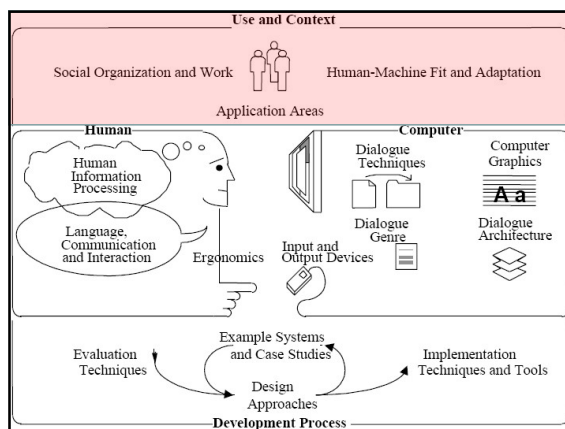
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Aims of the course

- Consciousness raising
- Design Critic
- HCI foundations

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Use and Context of Computers

Problems of fitting computers, their uses, and the context of use together

- **Social organization and work**
 - humans are interacting social beings
 - considers models of human activity:
 - small groups, organizations, socio-technical systems
 - quality of work life
 - ...

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Use and Context of Computers

Problems of fitting computers, their uses, and the context of use together

- **Social organization and work**
- **Application areas**
 - characteristics of application domains, e.g. individual vs group work
 - popular styles
 - document production, communications, design, tutorials and help, multi-media information kiosks, continuous control (cockpits, process control), embedded systems (copiers, home appliances)

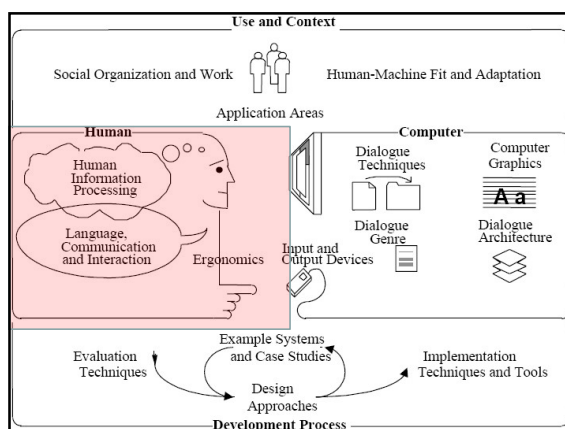
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Use and Context of Computers

Problems of fitting computers, their uses, and the context of use together

- **Social organization and work**
- **Application areas**
- **Human factors**
 - improve human performance
 - how to design systems that are easy to use
 - how to design systems that are robust to human error
 - how to design systems that are safe

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Human Characteristics

To understand the human as an information-processing system, how humans communicate, and people's physical and psychological requirements

- **Human information processing**
 - characteristics of the human as a processor of information
 - memory, perception, motor skills, attention, problem-solving, learning and skill acquisition, motivation, conceptual models, diversity...

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Human Characteristics

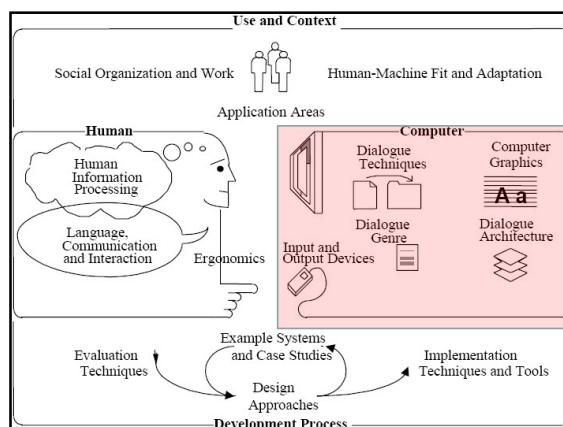
To understand the human as an information-processing system, how humans communicate, and people's physical and psychological requirements

- Human information processing
- Language, communication and interaction
 - aspects of language
 - syntax, semantics, pragmatics; conversational interaction, specialized languages

Human Characteristics

To understand the human as an information-processing system, how human communicate, and people's physical and psychological requirements

- Human information processing
- Language, communication and interaction
- Ergonomics
 - anthropometric and physiological characteristics of people and their relationship to workspace and the environment
 - arrangement of displays and controls; cognitive and sensory limits; effects of display technology; fatigue and health; furniture and lighting; design for stressful and hazardous environments; design for the disabled...



Computer System and Interface Architecture

The specialized components computers have for interacting with people

- Input and output devices
 - mechanics and characteristics of particular hardware devices, performance characteristics (human and system), esoteric devices, virtual devices
- Dialogue techniques
 - the basic software architecture and techniques for interacting with humans
 - e.g. dialog inputs and outputs; interaction styles; issues

Computer System and Interface Architecture

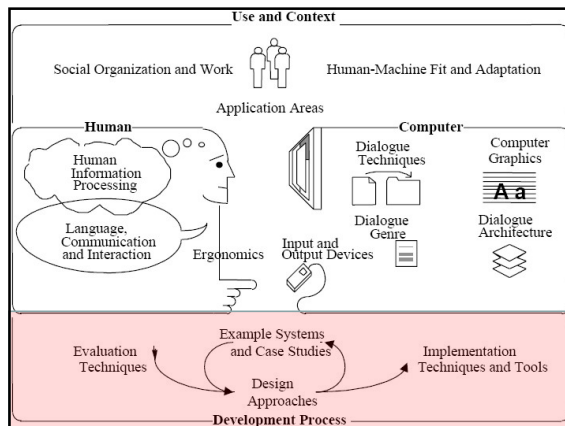
The specialized components computers have for interacting with people

- Input and output devices
- Dialogue techniques
- Dialog genre
 - The conceptual uses to which the technical means are put
 - e.g. interaction and content metaphors, transition management, style and aesthetics
- Computer graphics
 - basic concepts from computer graphics that are especially useful to HCI

Computer System and Interface Architecture

The specialized components computers have for interacting with people

- Input and output devices
- Dialogue techniques
- Dialog genre
- Computer graphics
- Dialogue architecture
 - software architecture and standards for interfaces
 - e.g., screen imaging; window managers; interface toolkits; multi-user architectures, look and feel, standardization and interoperability



The Development Process

The construction and evaluation of human interfaces

- **Design approaches**
 - the process of design
 - e.g. graphical design basics (typography, color, etc); software engineering; task analysis; industrial design...
- **Implementation techniques and tools**
 - tactics and tools for implementation, and the relationship between design, evaluation and implementation
 - e.g. prototyping techniques, dialog toolkits, object-oriented methods, data representation and algorithms

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The Development Process

The construction and evaluation of human interfaces

- **Design approaches**
- **Implementation techniques and tools**
- **Evaluation techniques**
 - philosophy and specific methods for evaluation
 - e.g. productivity, usability testing, formative and summative evaluation
- **Example systems and case studies**
 - classic designs to serve as example of interface design genres

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Project Team

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Thank you.

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