# Lecture-2

CS798H: Human Computer Interaction

### Logistics

- Slides for last class and FCH are up on Hello IITK
- If you are not added to Hello IITK, email the TAs.
- TAs for the course:
- In general, if you email copy TAs
  - Homeworks, delays, absent, extensions
- Exception: Personal things.

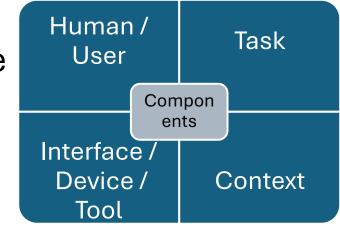
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## Recap

- HCI 

  how humans and computers communicate
  - To accomplish tasks, and in various contexts



- Brief history of HCI
  - Various flavors of research in HCI
  - Size/programming → designing icons/menus → Ethics/collaboration
  - Interdisciplinary -> CS, Design, Psychology, Sociology, to name a few.
- In this course:
  - Making <u>useful</u> "computing" stuff that are <u>usable</u>





### Today...

- How to make computers / computing systems usable!
  - What is usability?
  - What aspect of computer / computing needs to be usable?
  - What makes something usable vs. not?
  - Good vs. Bad Interfaces

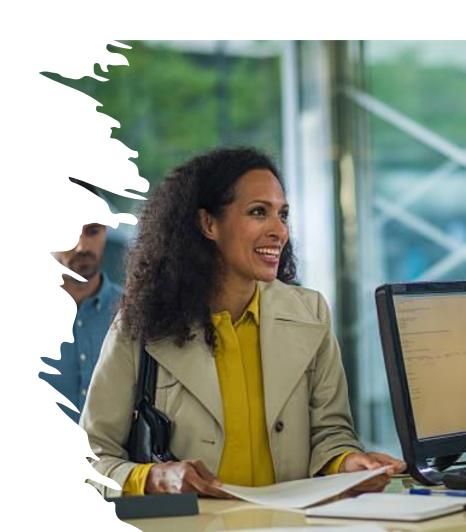
## Human Computer Interaction – Revisited

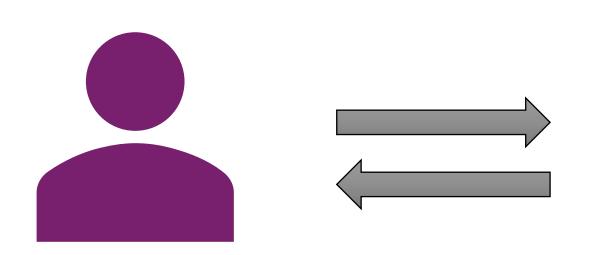
- What does it mean humans talk to computers?
  - Humans talking to some computer application (simple / complex)
  - Humans talking to other entities / humans through computers
  - Humans talking to entire computer (e.g., via OS)

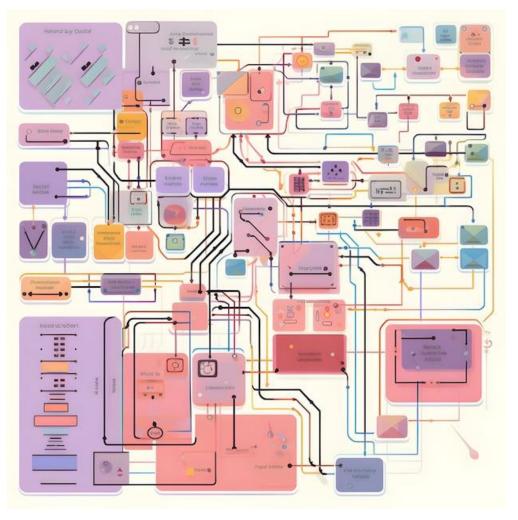
- Humans don't have to interact with entire software/entity/system
  - Only essential parts, needed to accomplish their task
  - This is through an interface

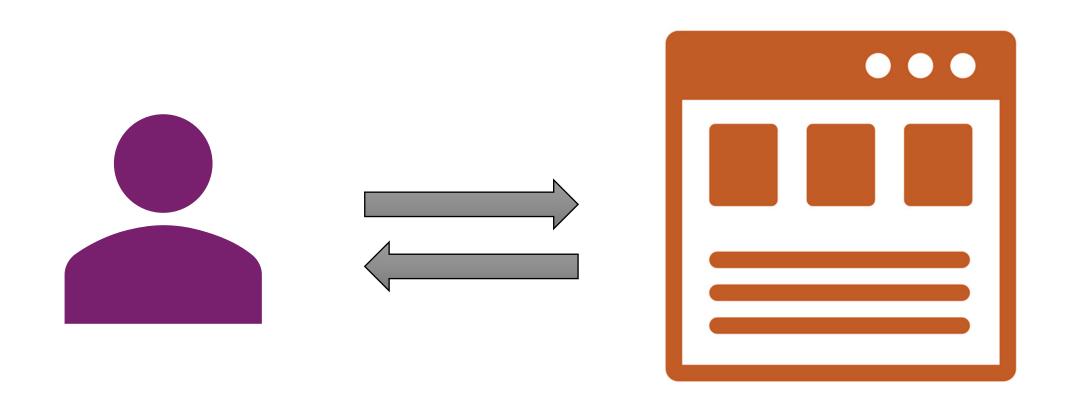
#### What is an Interface?

- Boundary between two entities, where they both communicate
- E.g., : When interacting with the Union government, we interfaced through an Agent.
- "Point of contact"
- In HCI, the interaction (often) happens through User Interface
  - Where the user interfaces with the computing system (for communication)
  - Is it part of the user or the computer?

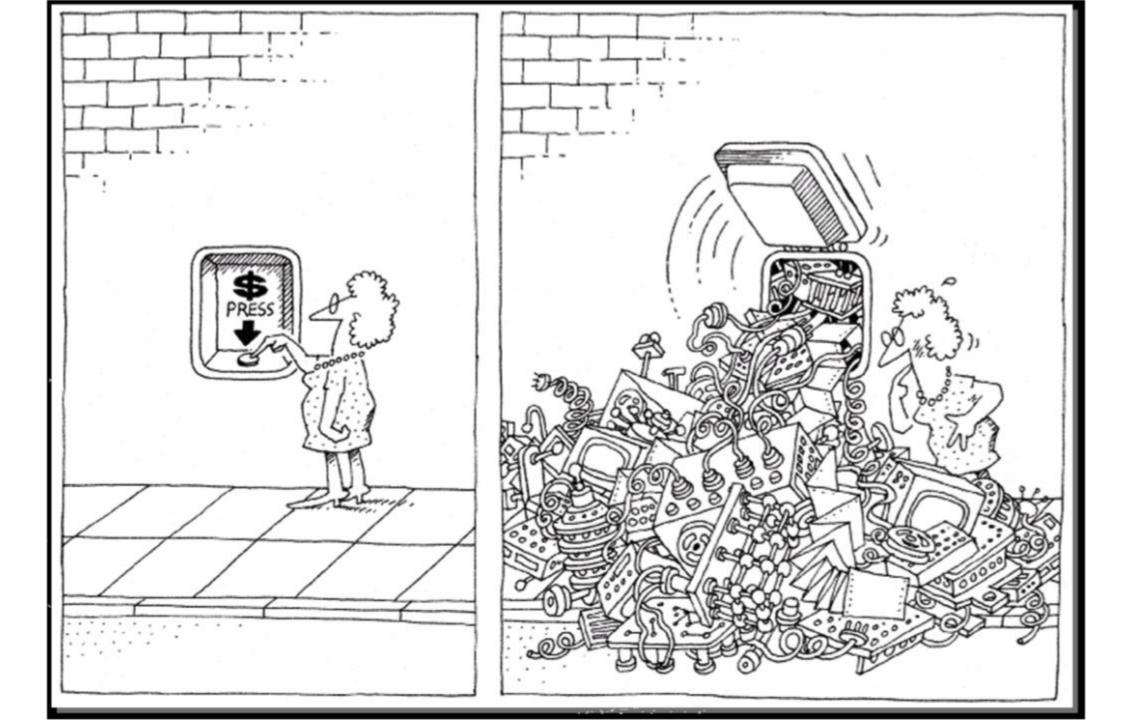








**USER INTERFACE** 

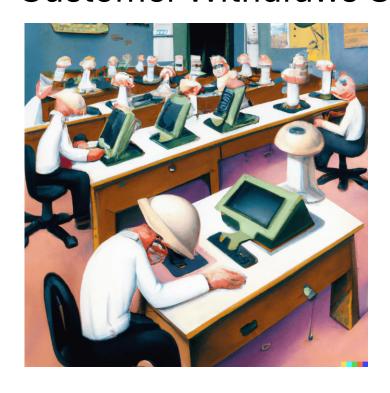


# Lesson #1:

Good Interfaces Hide / Avoid (Needless) Complexity

## Another Real World Example

Customer Withdraws Cash From Bank





## What happens to the customer experience?

- Running around desk to desk?
- One point of contact?

Why?

# Lesson #2:

Good user interfaces lead to better User experiences



We know this is a pen. How would you open it?





We know this is a fountain pen. How would you re-fill ink?



#### Good or Bad?



## Other instances of poor design

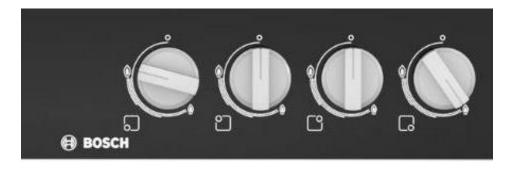












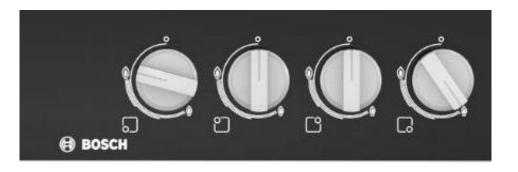
# Lesson #3:

Good design makes what to do/how/not to do obvious. Leaves little room for confusion (and so errors).

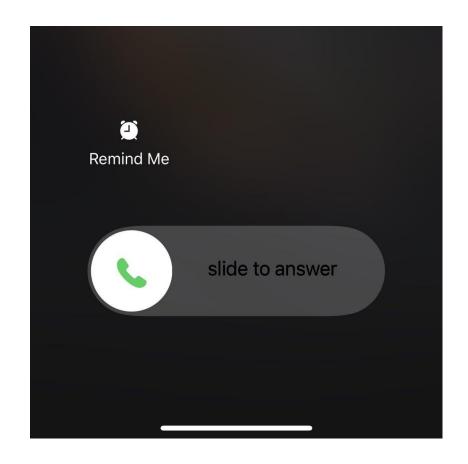
## How to make things obvious?

- NOT BY WRITING MANUALS / DOCUMENTATION
- Add signifiers to the object, for each affordance.

- Affordance is what the object lets a person do.
  - Push a switch up/down, Turn a knob, Screw/Pop a pen cap.
- Signifier tells the user what the affordance is for.
  - Switch up for ON/OFF, Turn right/left for what



## Some more examples

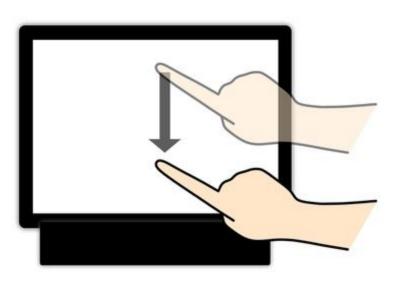


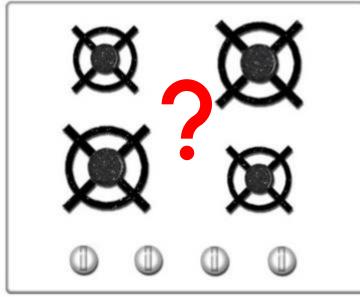


# Making things obvious

- Affordances and their signifiers
- Use direct / natural mappings







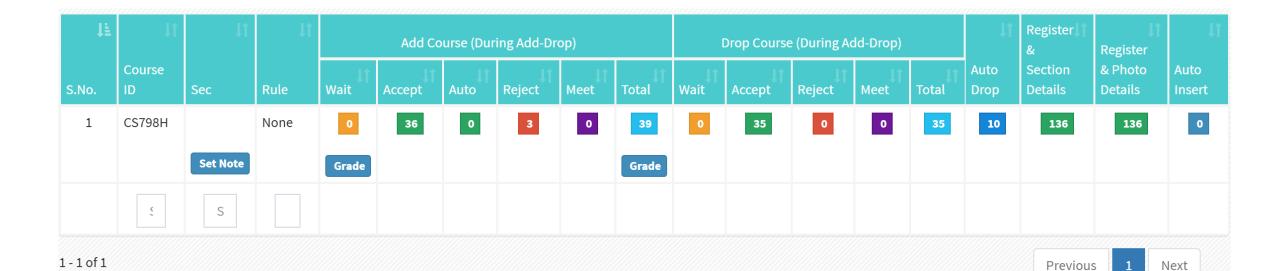
# Other (anti-) affordances and signifiers





#### HCI examples: Affordances, Signifiers, Metaphors

- Button enable, disable, grey (show only when allowed)
- Labels and Icons
- Tooltips
- Changing Mouse Pointers (On hover)



### Summary:

- What is Interface?
- Good UI design is important for Good UX
  - UX is more than just UI, though.
- Good UI design is not rocket science
  - Hide complexity
  - Make things obvious (add affordances, signifiers, disafford mistakes)

- Next class:
  - More along the lines => basics of humans

#### Exercise for the weekend

- Read "Design of Everyday Things" Chapter 1 & 2.
- Observe around you, look for common design mistakes.
  - Is it a design problem?