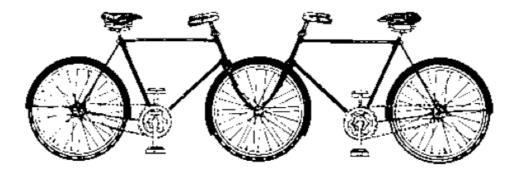


Usability and Interaction Design



Announcements

- Sprint 1 grading released by Thursday
 - Project planning do not scramble at the end
- Sprint 2 has been released
 - We will discuss it on Thursday
- Quizzes
 - Not possible to have make-ups
 - Thursday quizzes will likely be at the end of the class
 - We are going to drop one of the quizzes
 - Please plan accordingly



Interaction Design Concepts

- Usability goals
- Design principles
- Affordance
- Visibility, Consistency, Feedback
- Design guidelines



Nielsen's usability goals

- 1. Learnability
- 2. Efficiency
- 3. Memorability
- 4. Errors (safety)
- 5. Satisfaction



Class exercise

- For each goal, write down one software application where: (5 min)
 - The usability goal is very important
 - The usability goal is not very important
- Learnability
- Efficiency
- Memorability
- Errors (safety)
- Satisfaction



Put the other one back up.

Learnability

- How easy a system is to learn to use
- Questions:
 - Can the user figure out the system by exploring
 - How hard will it be to learn the whole set of functionality

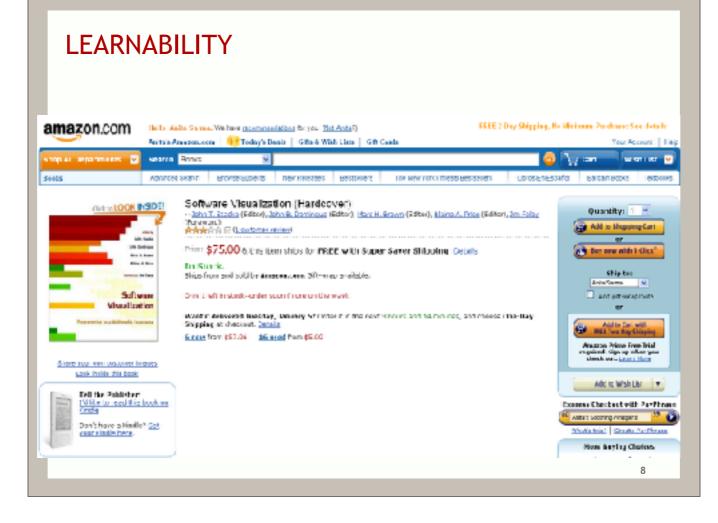


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This is the cockpit of an Airbus 319. It was not designed with learnability as one of the primary usability goals



This is the cockpit of an Airbus 319. It was not designed with learnability as one of the primary usability goals



EFFICIENCY

- The way a product supports users in carrying out their tasks
- Question: Once a user has learned the system can they sustain a high level of productivity?



EFFICIENCY



EFFICIENCY





MEMORABILITY

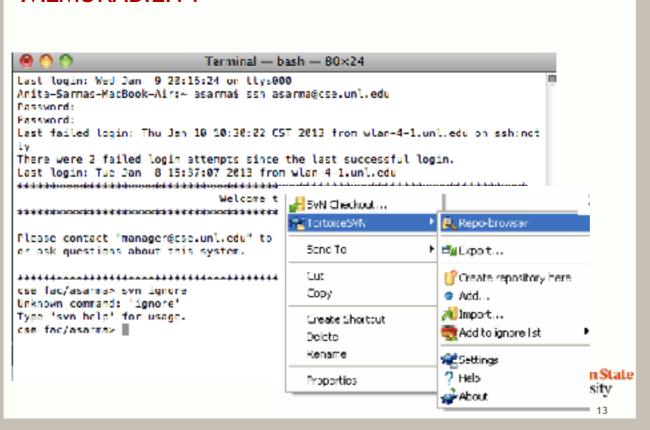
- How easy a product is to remember to use once learned
- Question: what kinds of interface support have been provided
- Especially important for interactive products that are used infrequently

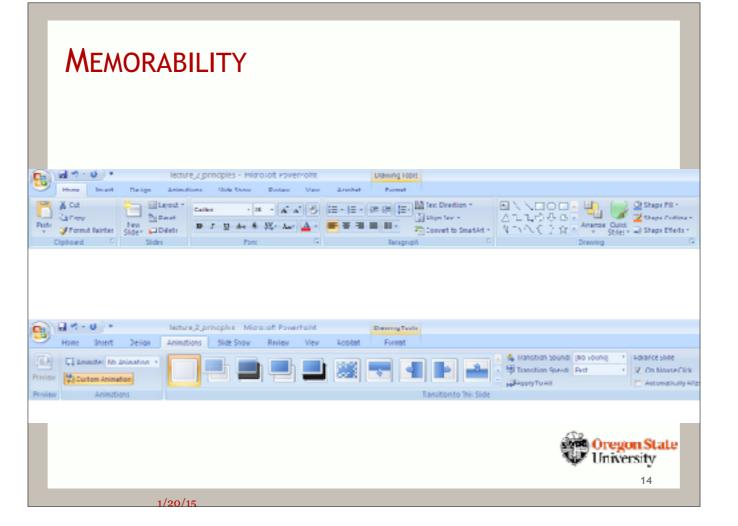


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Especially important for interactive products that are used infrequently - few months or longer

MEMORABILITY





ERRORS (SAFETY)

- Protecting the user from dangerous conditions and undesirable situations, also from perceived fear
- Question:
 - What is the range of errors possible
 - What measures to recover easily from them



1

1/20/15



Perceived fears of consequences of making errors and how users react to it

- Preventing users from making serious errors by reducing the risk of wrong key button (delete file, quit buttons close by)
- Providing users with means of recovery (are you sure you want to delete)



Perceived fears of consequences of making errors and how users react to it

- Preventing users from making serious errors by reducing the risk of wrong key button (delete file, quit buttons close by)

- Providing users with means of recovery (google - everything is archive)



 \mbox{Games} - \mbox{SIMS} , the oregon trail \mbox{Iphone}

SATISFACTION

- Subjective quality of how a system feels to a user
- Question: What is the user's response after finishing their task/interaction



1

1/20/15

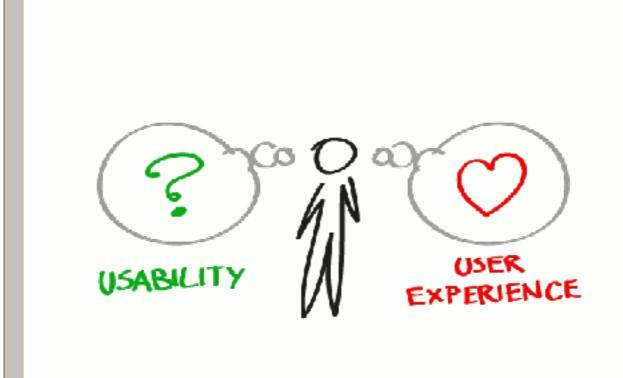
SATISFACTION







Games - SIMS , the oregon trail Iphone





Four psychological Principles

- 1. Users **See** What They Expect to See
- 2. Users Have Difficulty **Focusing** on More than One Activity at a Time
- 3. It Is Easier to Perceive a **Structured** Layout
- 4. It Is Easier to Recognize Something than to Recall It



User's confusions with the UI: 1) I expected the button to say OK, so I selected it (it actually said Delete) User Interface Feedback 2) I have forgotten what I am supposed to do next 3) Does that map 4) I can't remember contain any the command name clickable areas? Oregon State University 25

Principle 1

- People see what they want to see
- People don't read

TAE CAT

Design Guideline:

- Exploit prior knowledge
- Consistency in your UI



Principle 2

Users Have Difficulty Focusing on More Than One Activity at a Time

The Cocktail Party Effect

- Use the concept of Perceptual Organization
- Group alike things together
- Use Importance to highlight items
 - Prominent display for important items



Principle 3

It Is Easier to
Perceive a
Structured Layout

- Law of proximity
- Law of similarity
- Law of symmetry

Destination	Flight	Carrier	Dopart		Rates		
				Arrivo	Business	Standard	
Aberdeen	4171	BID	0845	0945	£155	6102	
Dublin	664	FR	1035	1135	£149	£100	
Foulouse	8064	AF	1110	1410	2307	£182	
Frankfurt	4618	LH	1115	1355	£222	£152	
Amaterdam	2045	UK	1130	L335	6000	6152	
Copenhagen	8363	BΛ	1145	1445	9315	£187	
Paris CDG	1803	EM	1150	1400	£248	£165	
Ecotor	446	36	1205	1305	£155	51102	
Glaspow	1903	EAD	1210	1310	£155	£102	
Munich	4526	LH	1225	1525	£301	£179	
Geneva	8413	849	1235	1420	2222	£152	
Aberdeen	4172	BA	1245	1345	£155	£102	

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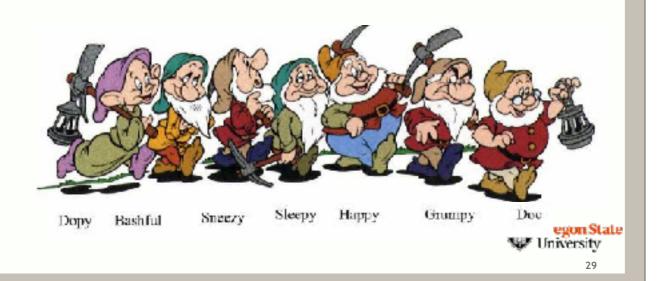
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(D/5: £155/102)
Dest: Dublin (FR664) Dep: 1005; Arr. 1135
(3/5: £149/100)
Dest: Toulouse (AF8064) Dep: 1110; Arr. 1410
(3/5: £307/132)
Dest: Faracture (BA618) Dep: 1115; Arr. 1355
(3/5: £222/152)
Dest: Amsterdam (UR2045) Dep: 1130; Arr. 1335
(3/5: £222/152)
Dest: Copenhagen (3A8363) Dep: 1145; Arr. 1445
(3/5: £315/137)
Dest: Paris-CDG (BA1803) Dep: 1150; Arr. 1400
(8/5: £343/165)
Dest: Exter (LW446) Dep: 1205; Arr. 1305
(3/5: £155/102)
Dest: Glascew (BA1903) Dep. 1210; Arr. 1310
(D/5: £155/102)
Dest: Munich (LH4525) Dep: 1225; Arr. 1525
(3/5: £301/179)
Dest: Gerava (608413) Dep: 1235; Arr. 1420
(3/5: £222/152)
Dest: Aberdeen (BA417) Dep: 1246; Arr. 1345
(3/5: £155/102)
```

bi



It Is Easier to Recognize Something Than to Recall It

- Principle of recognition
- Knowledge in the **head** & Knowledge in the **world**



Principles from experience: Affordance

The Principle of Affordance:

- It Should Be Obvious How a Control Is Used









Affordances

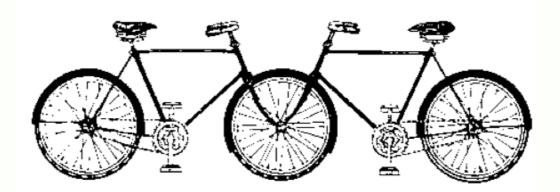
- The perceived and actual fundamental properties of the object that determine how it could possibly be used (Gibson 1977)
- Some affordances are obvious, some learned
- Have suggestions or clues about to how to use these properties
- Can be **dependent** on the
 - Experience
 - Knowledge
 - Culture of the actor
- Can make an action easy or difficult



Affordances of a Teapot?



Affordance of a tricycle?



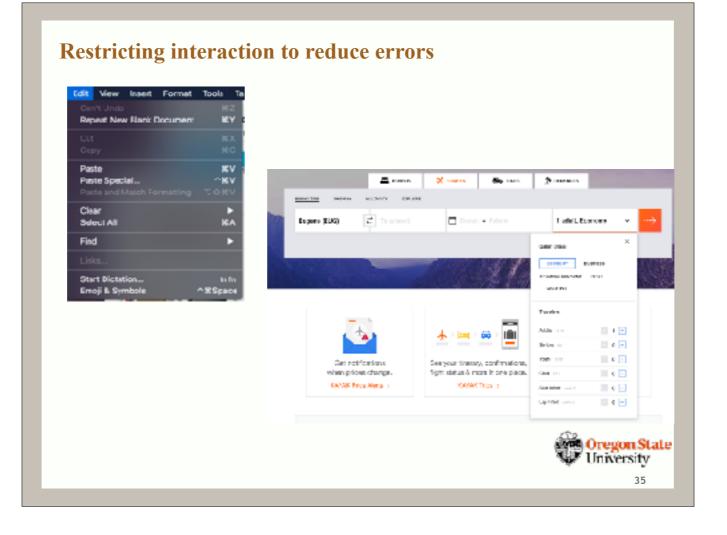


Affordances in Screen-based UI

In graphical, screen-based interfaces:

- designer has control over perceived affordances
 - display screen
 - pointing device
 - selection buttons
 - keyboard
- afford touching
- pointing
- looking
- clicking on which part/every pixel of the display



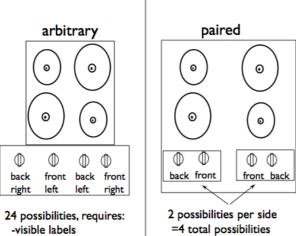


Mappings

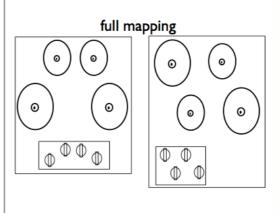
- Relationships between controls and their results
- For devices, appliances
 - natural mappings use constraints and correspondences in the physical world
 - Controls on a stove
 - Controls on a car
 - Radio volume
 - Knob goes left to right to control volume
 - Should also go in and out for front to rear speakers
- For computer UI design
 - mapping between controls and their actions on the computer
 - Controls on a digital watch
 - Controls on a word processor program



Mapping controls to physical outcomes



-memory



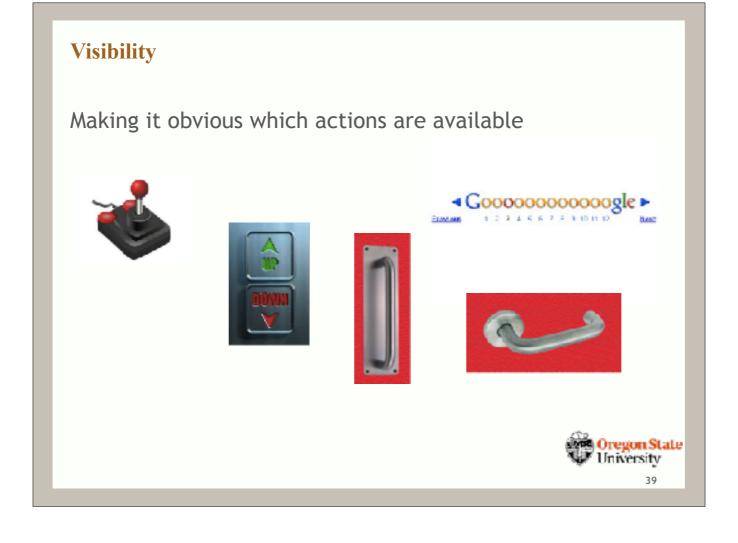


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Transfer effects

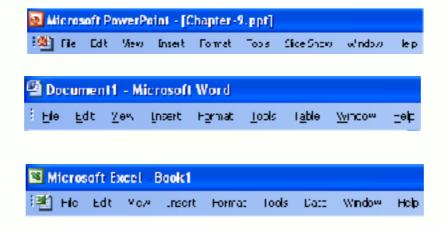
- People transfer expectations from known objects to similar new ones
 - Positive: previous experience applies to new situation
 - Negative: previous experience conflicts with new situation







Uniformity in appearance, placement, terminology, and behavior





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Feedback

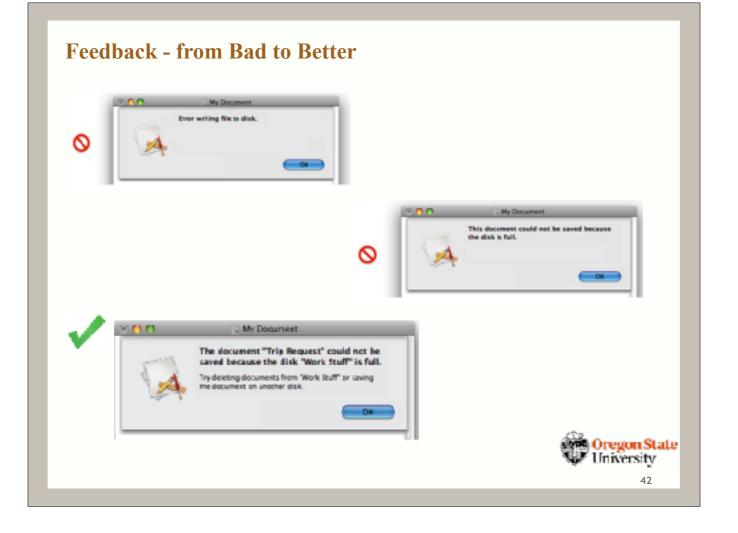
Send information about what is happening back to the user

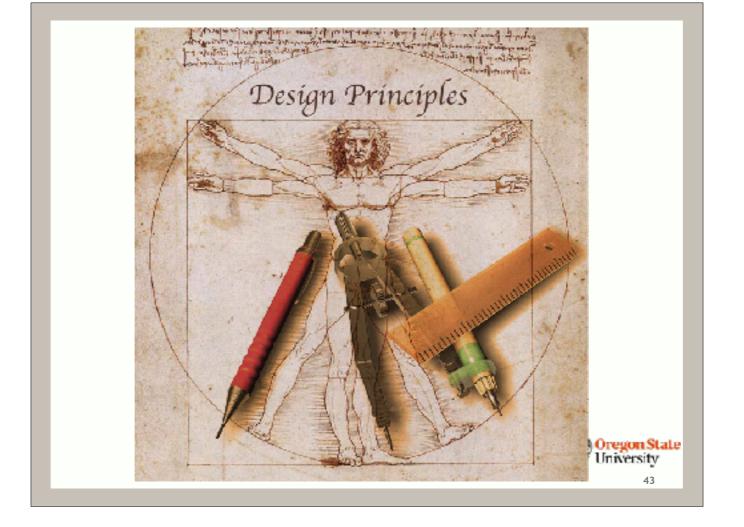








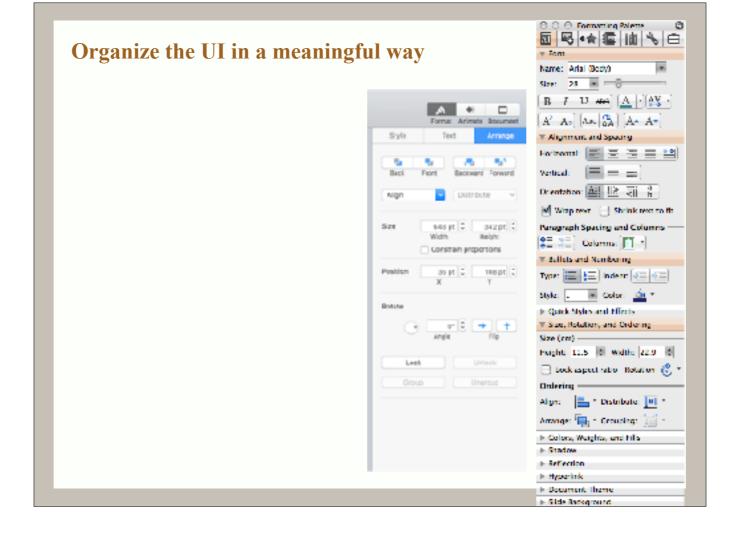








All in one doesn't work Oregon State University 46

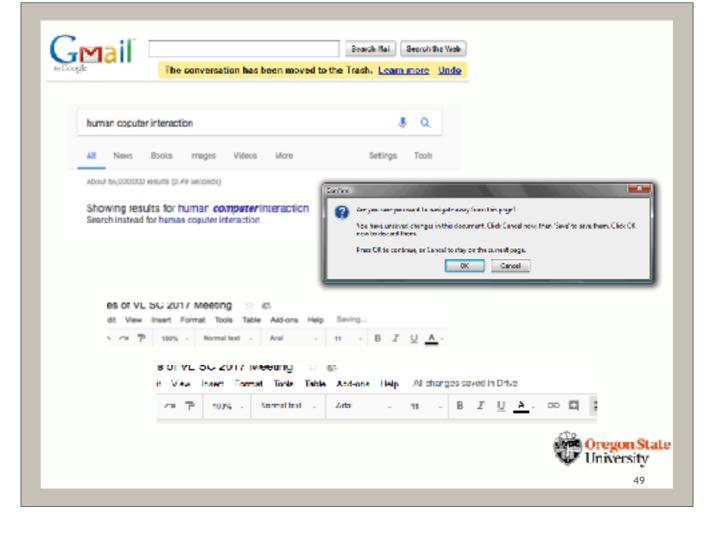


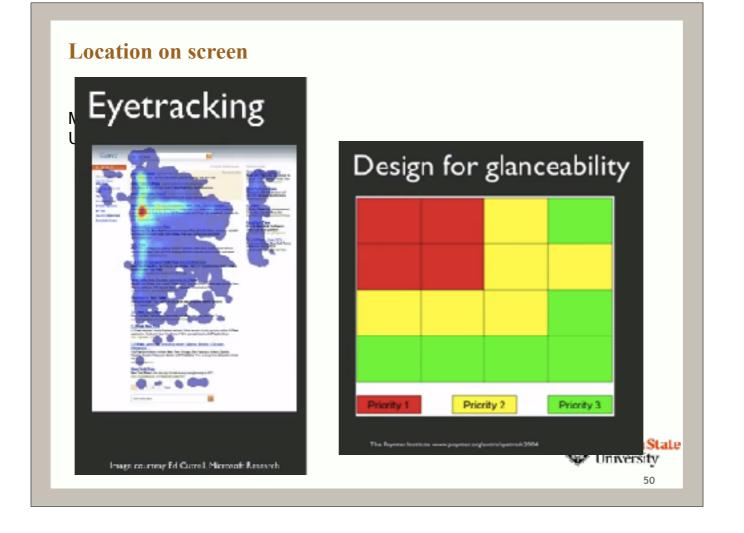
Tolerance

Prevent user from making mistakes

- Prevention
- Recoverability
 - Forward error recovery system accepts the error and helps the user to accomplish their goal
 - Backward error recovery undo the effects of the previous interaction







Resources

- Usability Goals: Nielson's 5 Goals

 https://www.nngroup.com/articles/usability-101-introduction-to-usability/
- Design principles: First Principles of Interactive Design http://www.asktog.com/basics/firstPrinciples.html
- Design Rules: 8 Golden Rules
 http://www.usask.ca/education/coursework/skaalid/theory/interface.htm



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