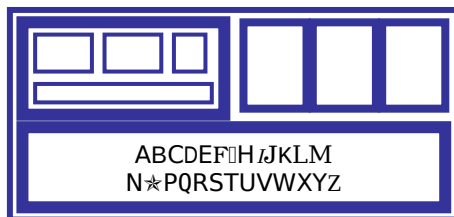


Dix , Alan
Finlay, Janet
Abowd, Gregory
Beale, Russell



screen design and layout

basic principles
grouping, structure, order
alignment
use of white space



available tools

- grouping of items
- order of items
- decoration - fonts, boxes etc.
- alignment of items
- white space between items

grouping and structure

logically together \Rightarrow physically together

Billing details:

Name

Address: ...

Credit card no

Delivery details:

Name

Address: ...

Delivery time

Order details:

item

size 10 screws (boxes)

.....

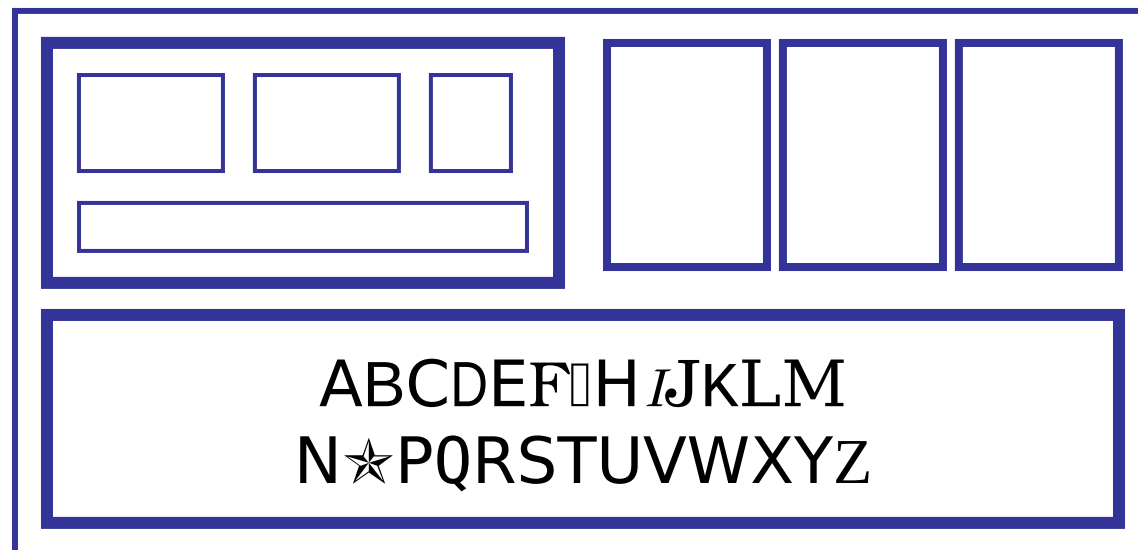
quantity cost/item cost

7 3.71 25.97

... ...

decoration

- use boxes to group logical items
- use fonts for emphasis, headings
- but not too many!!



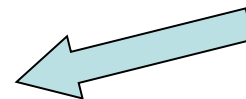
alignment - text

- you read from left to right (English and European)

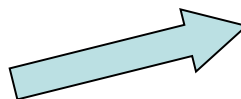
⇒ align left hand side

Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory
Winston Churchill - A Biography
Wizard of Oz
Xena - Warrior Princess

boring but
readable!



fine for special effects
but hard to scan




Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory
Winston Churchill - A Biography
Wizard of Oz
Xena - Warrior Princess


alignment - names

- Usually scanning for surnames
⇒ make it easy!


Alan Dix
Janet Finlay
Gregory Abowd
Russell Beale



Alan	Dix
Janet	Finlay
Gregory	Abowd
Russell	Beale



Dix , Alan
Finlay, Janet
Abowd, Gregory
Beale, Russell





alignment - numbers

think purpose!

which is biggest?

532.56
179.3
256.317
15
73.948
1035
3.142
497.6256



alignment - numbers

visually:

long number = big number

align decimal points

or right align integers

627.865
1.005763
382.583
2502.56
432.935
2.0175
652.87
56.34

multiple columns

- scanning across gaps hard:

sherbert	75
toffee	120
chocolate	35
fruit gums	27
coconut dreams	85

multiple columns - 2

- use leaders

sherbert	75
toffee	120
chocolate	35
fruit gums	27
coconut dreams	85

multiple columns - 3

- or greying (vertical too)

sherbert	75
toffee	120
chocolate	35
fruit gums	27
coconut dreams	85

multiple columns - 4

- or even (with care!) ‘bad’ alignment

sherbert	75
toffee	120
chocolate	35
fruit gums	27
coconut dreams	85

White space to separate



space to structure



physical controls

- grouping of items

defrost settings

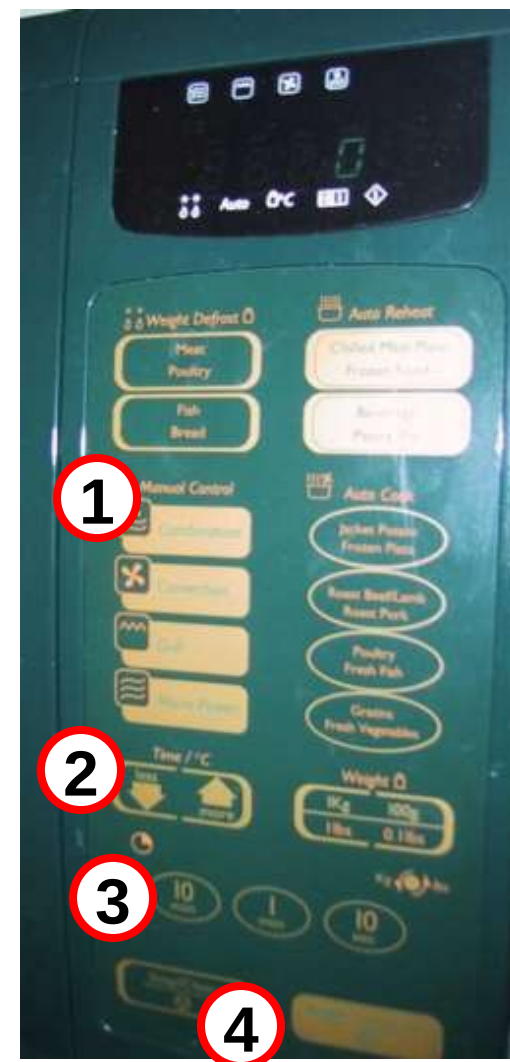
type of food

time to cook



physical controls

- grouping of items
- order of items
 - 1) type of heating
 - 2) temperature
 - 3) time to cook
 - 4) start

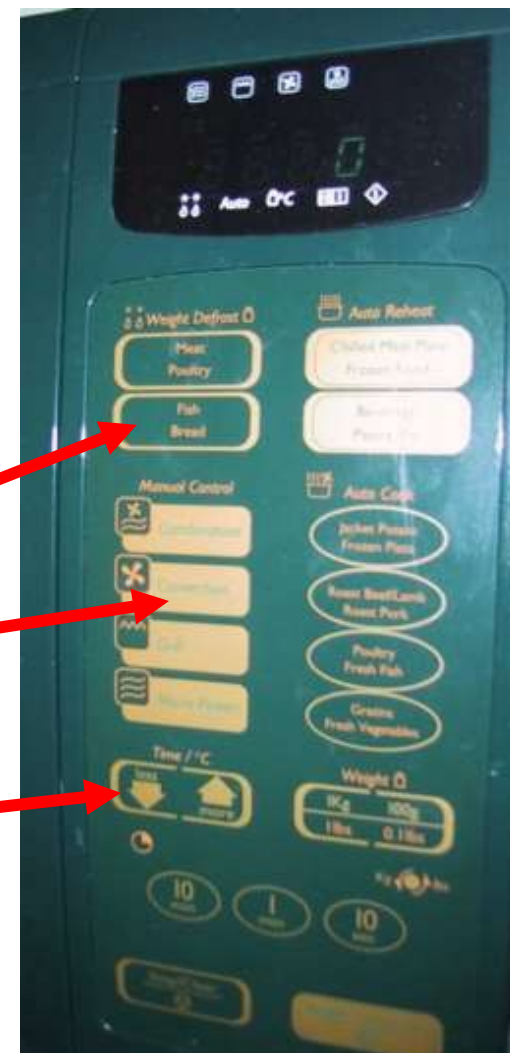


physical controls

- grouping of items
- order of items
- decoration

different colours for
different functions

lines around related
buttons (temp up/down)



physical controls

- grouping of items
- order of items
- decoration
- alignment

centred text in buttons

? easy to scan ?



physical controls

- grouping of items
- order of items
- decoration
- alignment
- white space

gaps to aid grouping

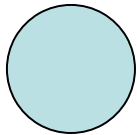




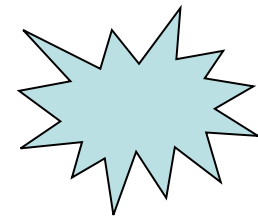
Navigation Design

goal seeking

start

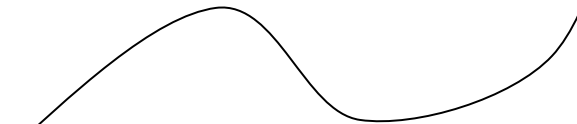
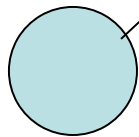


goal

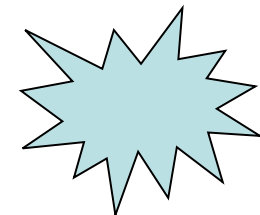


goal seeking

start

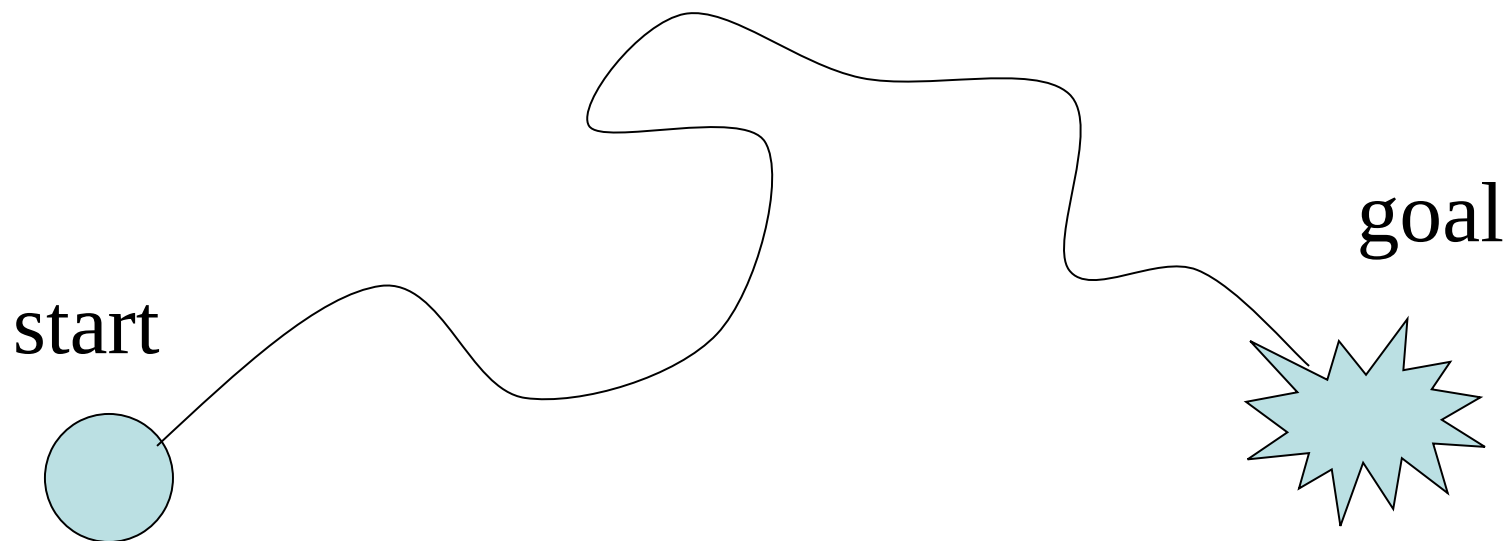


goal



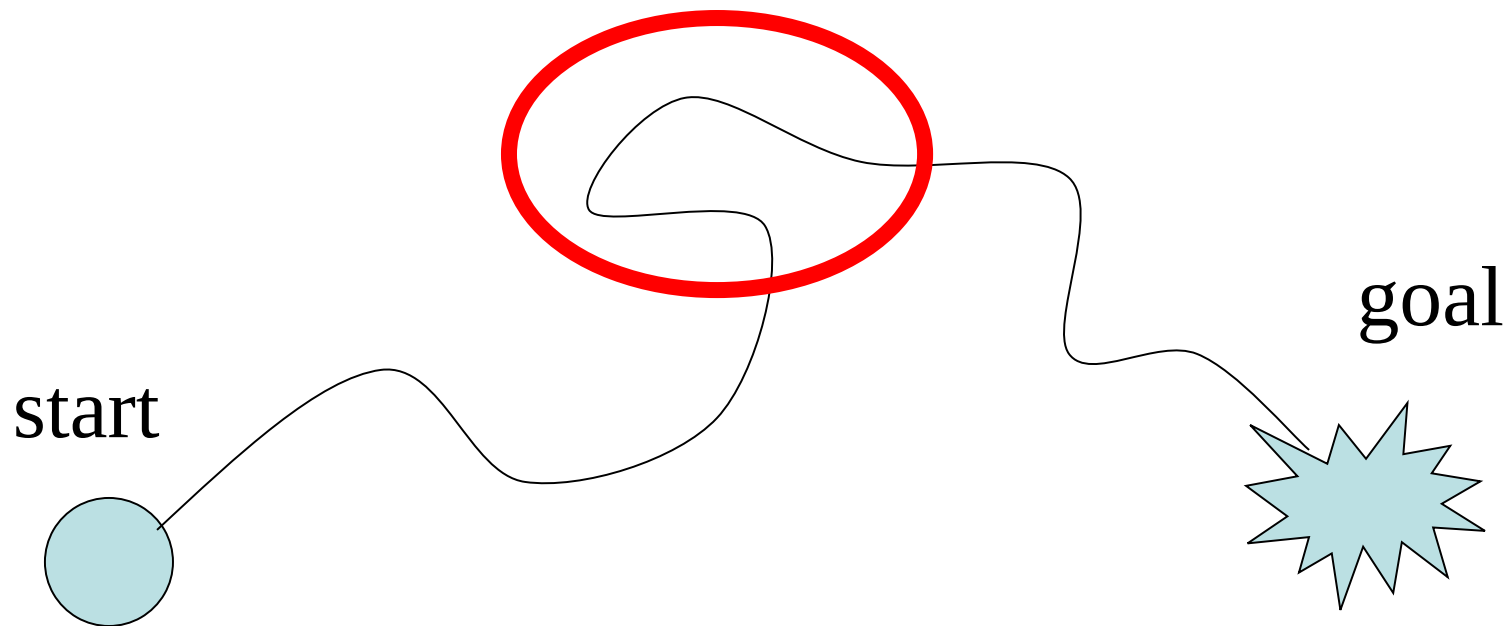
progress with local knowledge only ...

goal seeking



... but can get to the goal

goal seeking



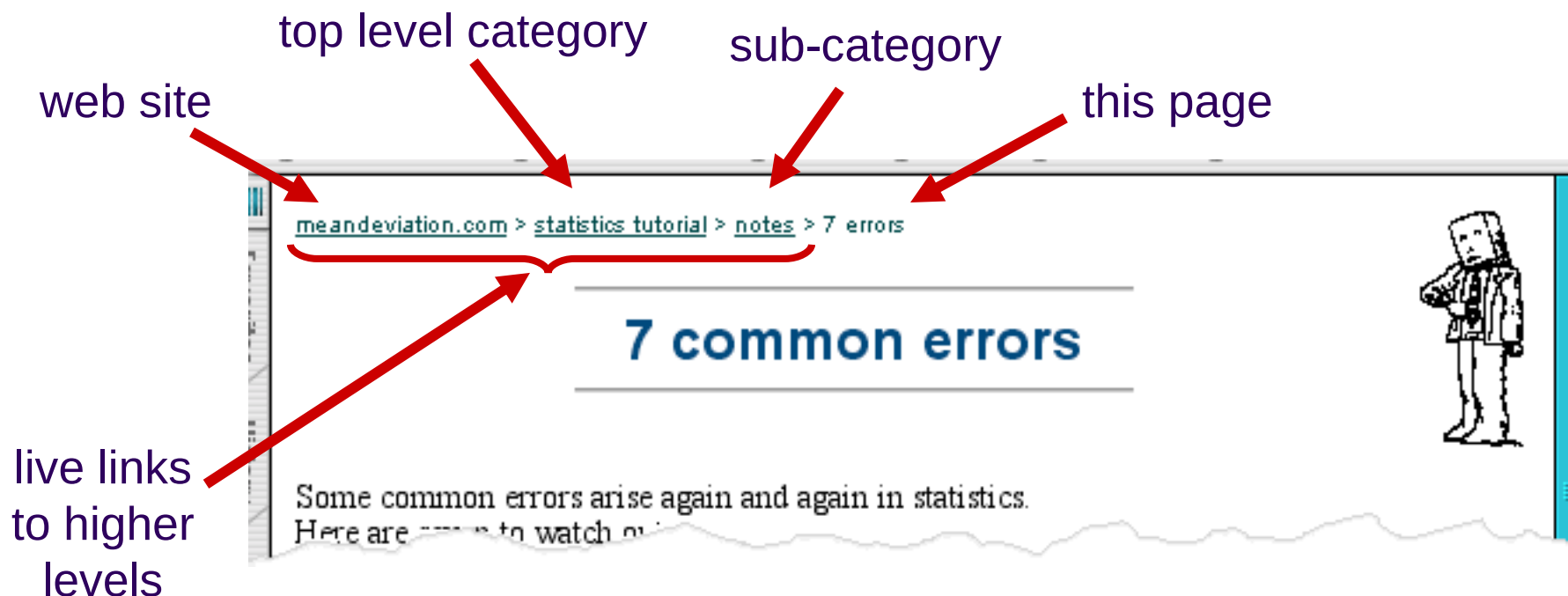
... try to avoid these bits!

four golden rules

- knowing where you are
- knowing what you can do
- knowing where you are going
 - or what will happen
- knowing where you've been
 - or what you've done

where you are – breadcrumbs

shows path through web site hierarchy

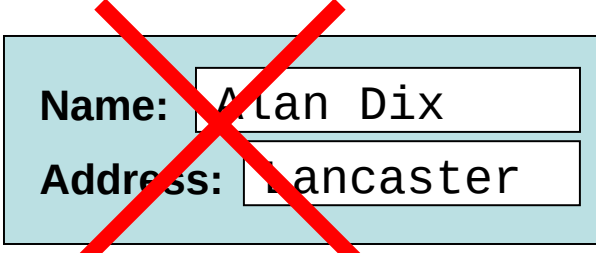


user action and control

entering information
knowing what to do
affordances

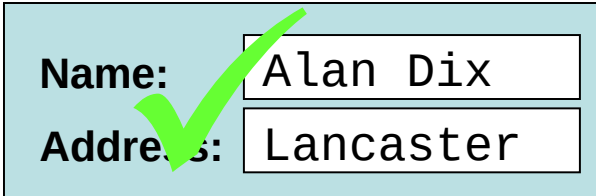
entering information

- forms, dialogue boxes
 - presentation + data input
 - alignment
- logical layout
 - groupings
 - natural order for entering information
 - top-bottom, left-right (depending on)
 - set tab order for keyboard entry



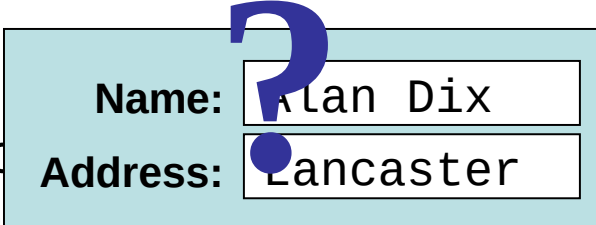
Name: Alan Dix
Address: Lancaster

A light blue rectangular box containing two input fields. The top field is labeled 'Name:' and contains the text 'Alan Dix'. The bottom field is labeled 'Address:' and contains the text 'Lancaster'. A large red 'X' is drawn over the entire box, indicating that this layout is poor or incorrect.



Name: Alan Dix
Address: Lancaster

A light blue rectangular box containing two input fields. The top field is labeled 'Name:' and contains the text 'Alan Dix'. The bottom field is labeled 'Address:' and contains the text 'Lancaster'. A large green checkmark is drawn over the entire box, indicating that this layout is good or correct.



Name: Alan Dix
Address: Lancaster

A light blue rectangular box containing two input fields. The top field is labeled 'Name:' and contains the text 'Alan Dix'. The bottom field is labeled 'Address:' and contains the text 'Lancaster'. A large blue question mark is drawn over the entire box, indicating uncertainty or a question about the layout.

knowing what to do

- what is active what is passive
 - where do you click
 - where do you type
- consistent style helps
 - e.g. web [underlined links](#)
- labels and icons
 - standards for common actions

affordances

- The psychological idea of affordance says that things may suggest by their shape and other attributes what you can do to them.
 - shape and size suggest actions
 - pick up, twist, throw
- for screen objects
 - button-like object ‘affords’ mouse click
- culture of computer use
 - icons ‘afford’ clicking
 - or even double clicking ... not like real buttons!



mug handle

‘affords’
grasping



appropriate appearance

presenting information

aesthetics and utility

colour and 3D

localisation & internationalisation

presenting information

- purpose matters
 - sort order (which column, numeric alphabetic)
 - text vs. diagram
 - scatter graph vs. histogram
- use paper presentation principles!
- but add interactivity
 - softens design choices
 - e.g. re-ordering columns

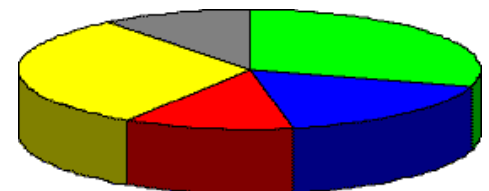
name	size
chap10	12
chap5	16
chap1	17
chap14	22
chap20	27
chap8	32
...	...

aesthetics and utility

- aesthetically pleasing designs
 - increase user satisfaction and improve productivity
- beauty and utility may conflict
 - mixed up visual styles \Rightarrow easy to distinguish
 - clean design - little differentiation \Rightarrow confusing
 - backgrounds behind text
 - ... good to look at, but hard to read

colour and 3D

- both often used very badly!
- Colour
 - colour over used because ‘it is there’
 - beware colour blind!
 - use carefully to **reinforce** other information
- 3D effects
 - good for physical information and some graphs
 - but if over used ...
e.g. text in perspective!! 3D pie charts





bad use of colour

- over use – without very good reason (e.g. kids' site)
- colour blindness
- poor use of contrast
- do adjust your set!
 - adjust your monitor to greys only
 - can you still read your screen?

across countries and cultures

- localisation & internationalisation
 - changing interfaces for particular cultures/languages
- globalisation
 - try to choose symbols etc. that work everywhere
- deeper issues
 - cultural assumptions and values
 - meanings of symbols

Gesture	Country	Meaning
	most countries	OK
	Japan	money
	France	zero
	Brazil	rude
	Germany	
	the US	great/good job
	Nigeria	rude
	Germany	No.1
	Japan	