

# **COMP90018**

## **Mobile GUIs**

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# Programming Mobile Devices

- **Server-based approach**

- Create a web service
- Client (the mobile device) accesses the content via a browser

- **Device-based approach**

- Develop application with an SDK
- Deploy the application locally on the mobile device

# UX Design Principles I

- **Minimize the amount of work required for a task**
  - ▣ Progressive disclosure: show only some information and let users choose if they require more details
  - ▣ Use examples: instead of (long-winded) descriptions use examples
  - ▣ Affordances of objects: if an object is clickable make sure it looks like it
  - ▣ Limit features: only provide the features that users need; otherwise you end up with a bad user experience
  - ▣ Use defaults: less typing and interaction speeds up tasks

# UX Design Principles II

- **Acknowledge limitations of users**
  - Focus: only show information that is required
  - Easy readability: use headers and short blocks of information
  - Avoid multitasking: humans are not good at this
  - Preference or performance: people prefer short line lengths but read better at longer ones

# UX Design Principles III

## □ Acknowledge user mistakes

- Anticipation: be prepared for user mistakes, i.e., anticipate and prevent them
- Use confirmation: if actions or errors have significant implication, use confirmation dialogs
- Prefer prevention: preventions of errors is better than correction
- Break difficult tasks up into smaller ones: easier for users to avoid errors
- Transparent automatic error correction: support this but make it explicit to users

# UX Design Principles IV

- **Acknowledge human memory**
  - Monitor user behavior: user action is more reliable than user surveys
  - Do not rely on human memory: keep tasks simple between views and pages (remind them!)
  - People can only remember 3 to 4 things at a time according to newer research

# UX Design Principles V

## □ Various tidbits

- Attention: decide whether to stand out in terms of being different or novel (colors, design, fonts, etc.) or if a task has to avoid distraction
- Feedback: users have to know what happens, in particular, for long lasting tasks
- Easy access to more information: people crave for information
- Grouping: objects that are close (or of the same color) are assumed to go together
- Canonical perspectives: help to identify objects

# History of J2ME/Java ME

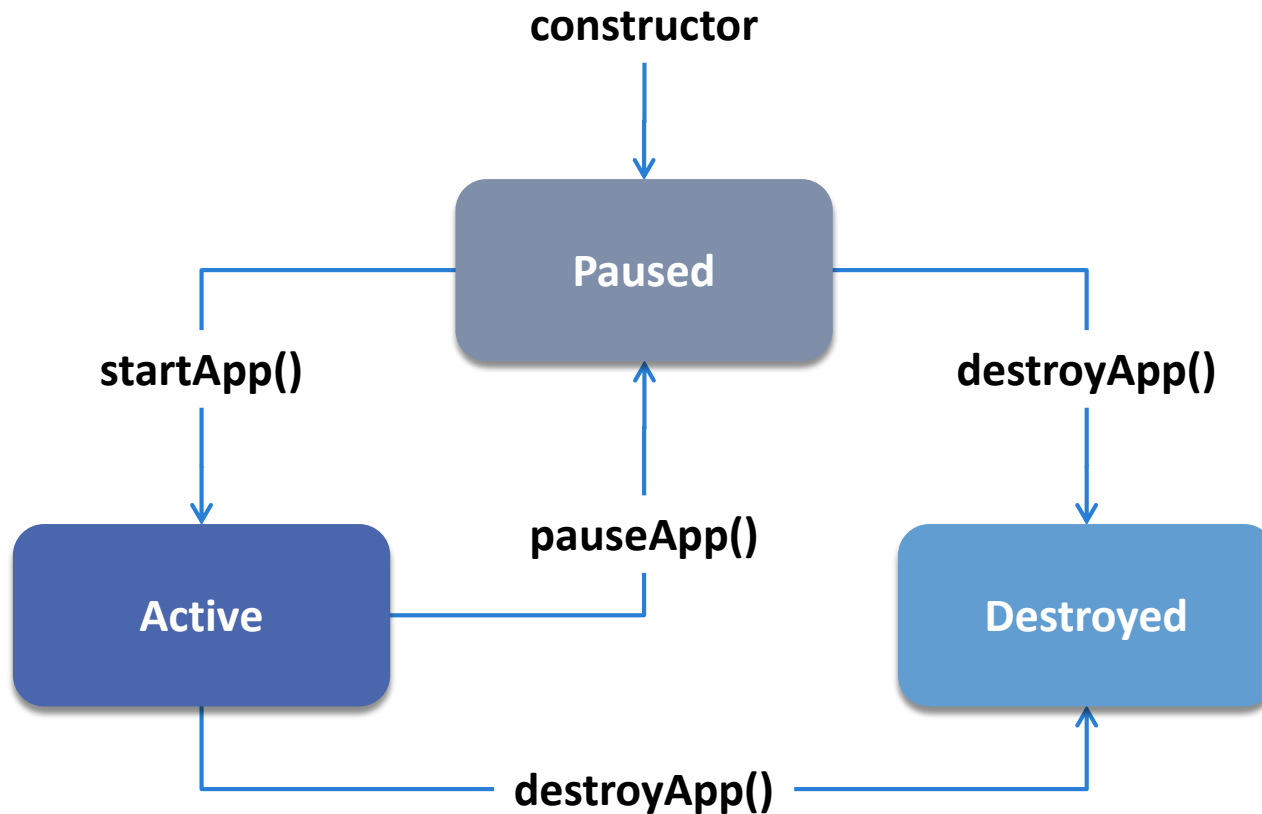
- **1990: Java**
  - Internal project at Sun Microsystems
- **1995: JDK 1.0**
  - Applets & servlets
- **1999: Division of Java**
  - Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE)
  - Java 2 Standard Edition (J2SE)
  - Java 2 Micro Edition (J2ME)



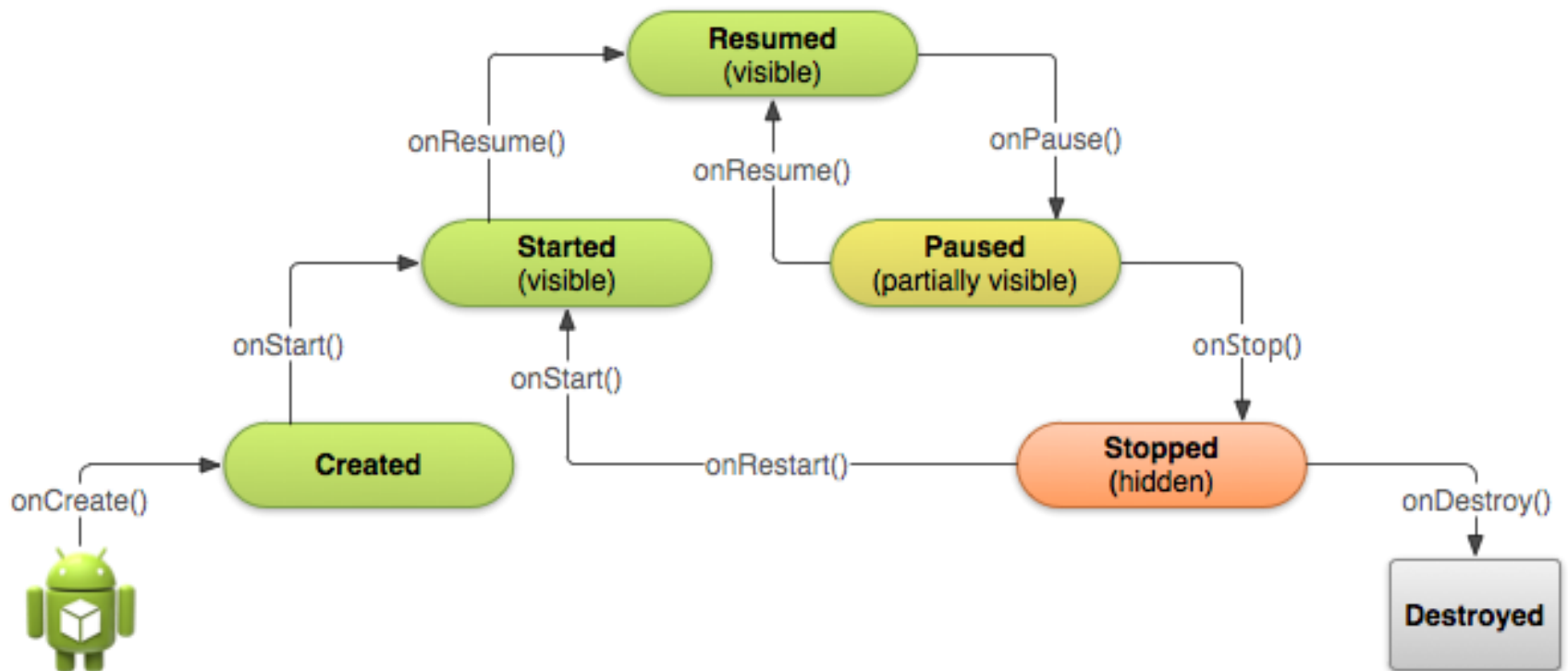
# Mobile Phones & Java ME

- **2000**
  - ▣ Mobile phones begin to support J2ME
- **2004**
  - ▣ 250 million mobile phones support J2ME
- **2005**
  - ▣ 700 million mobile phones support J2ME
  - ▣ Most mobile phone manufacturer support J2ME
- **MIDlet**
  - ▣ Like applets or servlets MIDlets (MID = mobile information device) have a small number of states

# The Life Cycle of a MIDlet



# Android Activities



# MIDP GUI Programming

## □ MIDP vs AWT

- AWT (abstract window toolkit) is designed for PCs
- AWT is designed for a pointing device (mouse)
- AWT supports window managements (resize windows, move windows)

## □ Smartphones have different requirements

- A single screen; no overlapping windows (no window manager required); no complex tables
- Input often limited to keypad or virtual keyboards

# Input Mechanisms I

## □ Keypad input

- Mobile phones: 12-digit keypad
- Good for numbers, cumbersome for text
- Predictive input technology: T9 = text on 9 buttons; only one button press per letter required

## □ Keyboard input

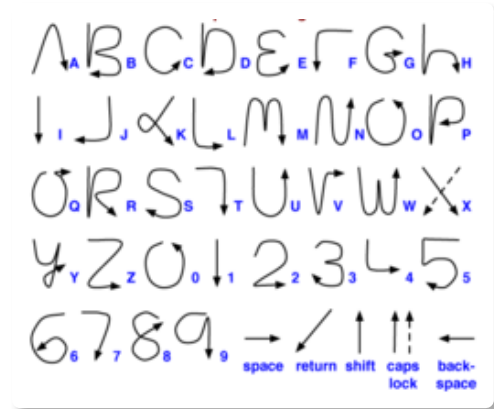
- Bluetooth keyboards
- Thumb-based keyboards (BlackBerry devices)
- Virtual keyboards



# Input Mechanisms II

## □ Pen-based input

- Touchscreen with a stylus
- Soft keyboards
- Character recognition
- Handwriting recognition
- Graffiti (Palm OS)



## □ Voice input

- Simple commands
- Earlier: VoiceXML where complex commands are recognized by a server
- Now: Siri

# “Text Input is Terrible” (J. Hong)

## □ Standard phones

- Multi-tap: 8 – 20 wpm, world record: 29 wpm
- T9: approximately 20 wpm

## □ Special hardware

- Twiddler, 26 to 47 wpm

## □ Pen

- QWERTY keyboard: 34 wpm (world record: 212 wpm)
- IBM SHARK: 60 – 80 wpm



# UI Support

- ❑ **Large heterogeneity of mobile devices**
  - ❑ Screen size, screen orientation, input capabilities, ...
- ❑ **Abstraction**
  - ❑ Use abstract descriptions: provide a “Cancel” button (instead of specifying where to draw a button)
  - ❑ Less code in your application
- ❑ **Discovery**
  - ❑ Learn a device’s capabilities at runtime



# High-Level User Interfaces

## Goal: portability

- High degree of abstraction
- No dedicated control of look and feel
- Benefit: application uses native look and feel!
- Good end-user experience

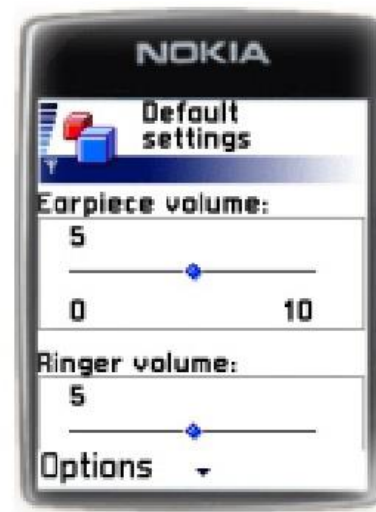


## Consequences

- Drawing is performed by the OS of the device
- Navigation & low-level functions are done by the device

# Same Code – Different UI Looks

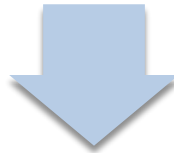
```
form = new Form("Default settings");  
form.append(new Gauge("Earpiece volume:",true,10,5));  
form.append(new Gauge("Ringer volume:",true,10,5));
```



# Low-Level User Interfaces

Goal: precise control and placement

- Games, charts, graphs, ...
- Control of what is drawn on the display
- Handle events such as key presses and releases
- Access specific keys



Consequences for portability

- Platform-independent methods (use keys defined in canvas)
- Discover the size of the display, orientation, other capabilities (e.g., sensors)

# (MIDP) GUI Guidelines

## **Ensure portability across different devices**

**Use high-level API**

**Use platform independent  
parts of low-level API**

**Discover screen resolutions**

## **KISS principle**

**Simple and easy to use UI**

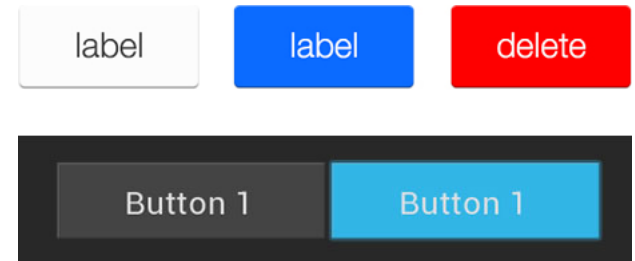
**Minimize user input  
and offer lists**

**Pre-select likely choices**

# UI Elements I

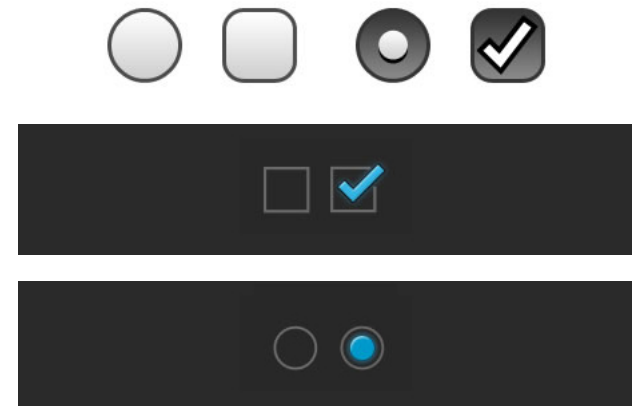
## □ Buttons

- iOS Developer Library (UIButton):  
“Intercepts touch events and sends an action message to a target object when tapped”
- Android API (Button):  
“Communicates what action occurs when the user touches it”



## □ Checkboxes & radio buttons

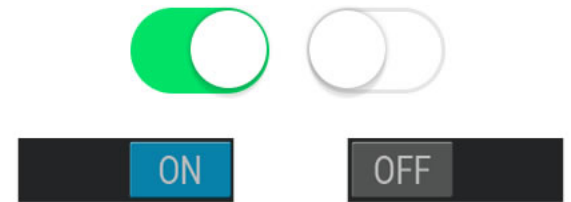
- *iOS Developer Library (UIButton)*
- Android API (Checkbox): “Select one or **more** options from a set”
- Android API (Radio Button): “Select one option from a set”; options are **mutually exclusive**



# UI Elements II

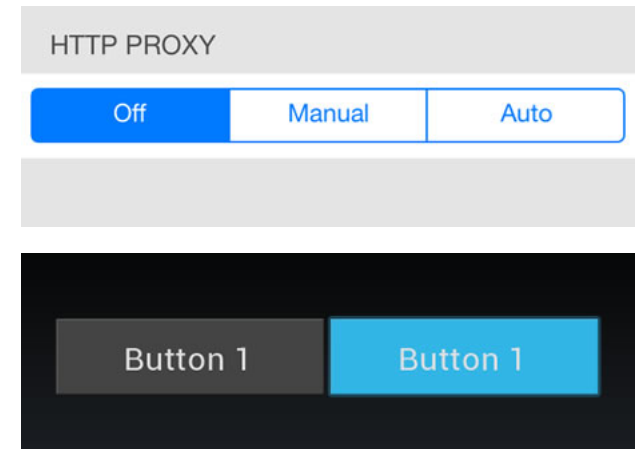
## □ Switches

- iOS Developer Library (UISwitch): “Create and manage the On/Off buttons”
- Android API (Toggle Button): “Change a setting between two states”



## □ Segmented controls

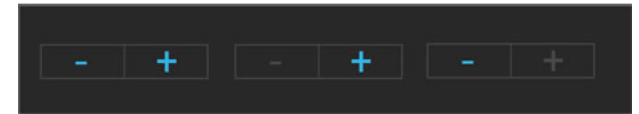
- iOS Developer Library (UISegmentedControl): “Horizontal control made of multiple segments, each segment functioning as a discrete button”
- *Android API (Button)*



# UI Elements III

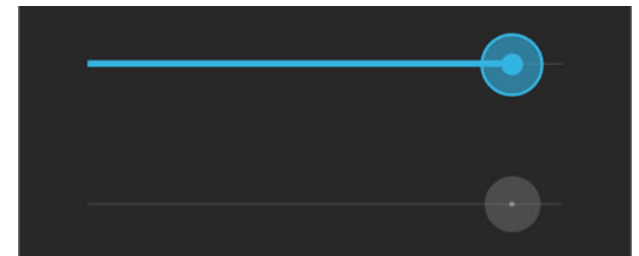
## □ Stepper

- iOS Developer Library (UISlider): “User interface for incrementing or decrementing a value”
- *Android API (Button)*



## □ Slider

- iOS Developer Library (UISlider): “Select a single value from a continuous range of values”
- Android API (Seek Bar): “Select a value from a continuous or **discrete** range of values”



# UI Elements IV

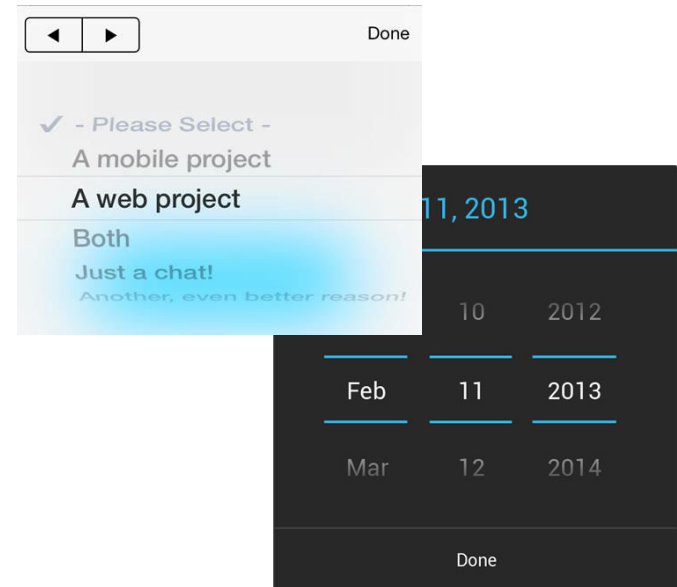
## □ Popup menus

- iOS Developer Library (UIMenuController): “Menu interface for the Cut, Copy, Paste, Select, Select All, and Delete commands”
- Android API (Popup Menu): “Modal menu anchored to a View”



## □ Pickers

- iOS Developer Library (UIPickerView): “Spinning-wheel or slot-machine metaphor to show one or more sets of values”; there is also UIDatePicker
- Android API (Picker): “Pick a **time** or pick a **date** as ready-to-use dialogs”





# UI Elements V: Text Fields iOS

## □ UITextField

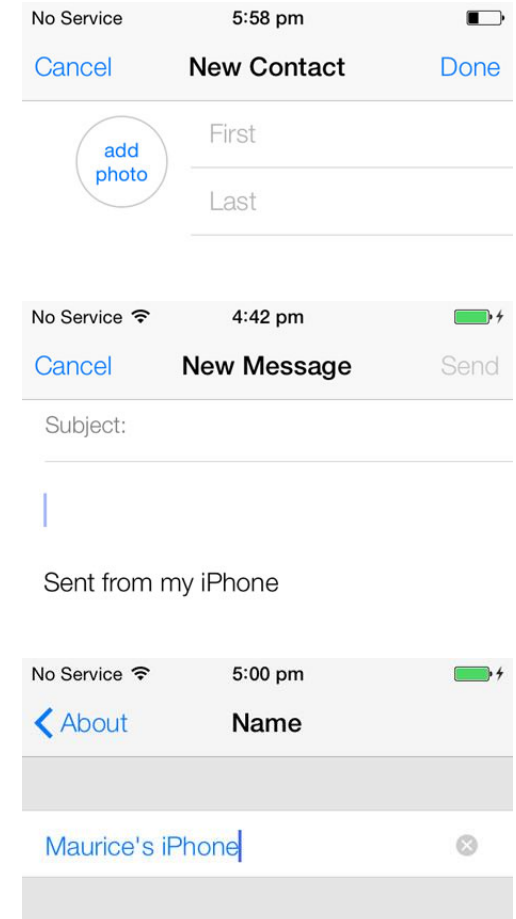
- “Displays editable text and sends an action message to a target object when the user presses the return button”
- Get small amounts of text from a user to perform an immediate action such as a search

## □ UITextView

- Supports a scrollable, multiline, editable text region for larger texts

## □ UILabel

- “Implements a read-only text view”



# UI Elements VI: Text Fields Android

## □ TextView

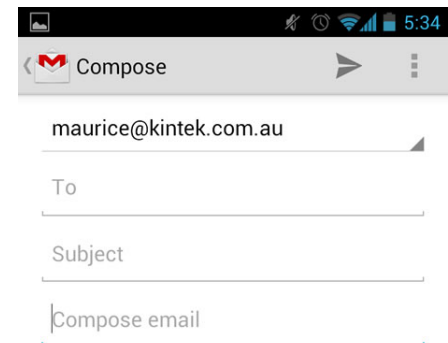
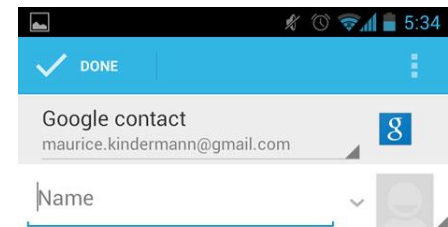
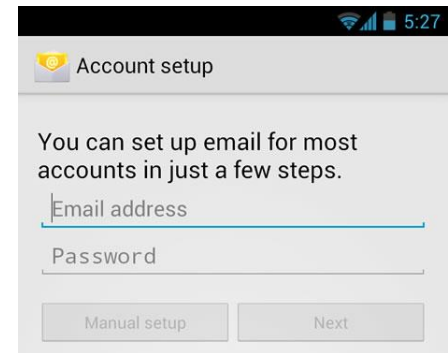
- ▣ “Displays text to the user and optionally allows them to edit it”
- ▣ Provides “a complete text editor, however the basic class is configured to not allow editing”

## □ EditText

- ▣ A layer “over TextView that configures itself to be editable”

## □ Attributes

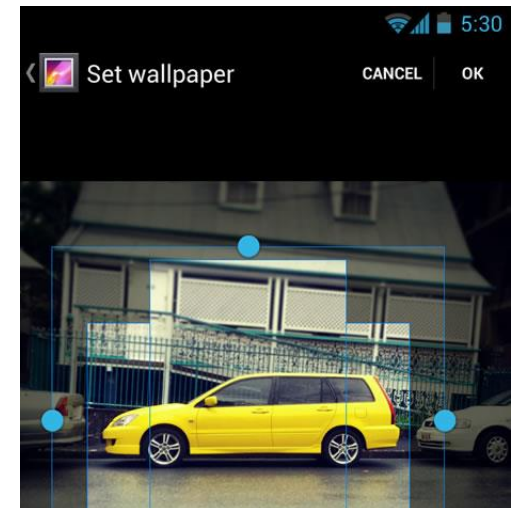
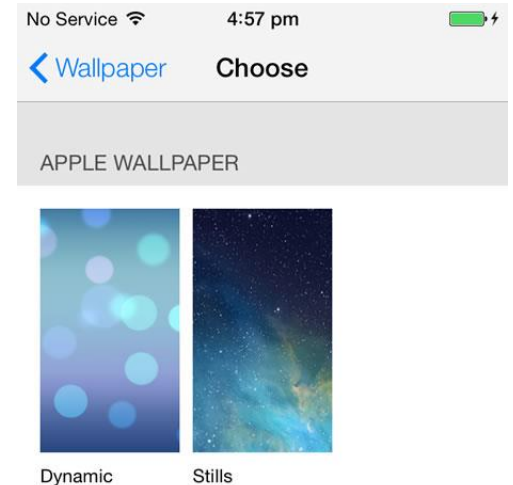
- ▣ autoLink: “URLs and email addresses are ... converted to clickable links”
- ▣ autoText: “automatically correct ... common spelling errors”
- ▣ password: “characters are displayed as password dots instead of themselves”
- ▣ phoneNumber, capitalize, ...



# UI Elements VII

## □ Images

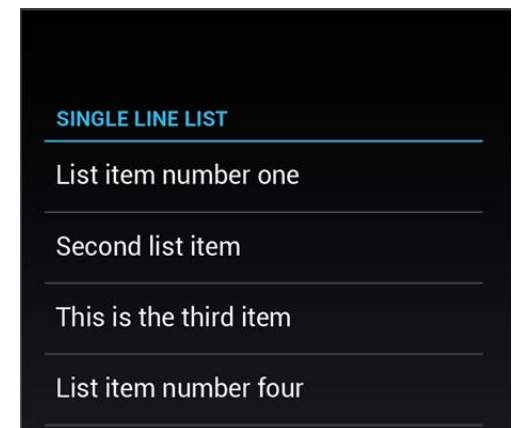
- iOS Developer Library (UIImageView): “a view-based container for displaying either a single image or for animating a series of images”
- Android API (ImageView): “displays an arbitrary image”



# UI Elements VIII

## □ Lists

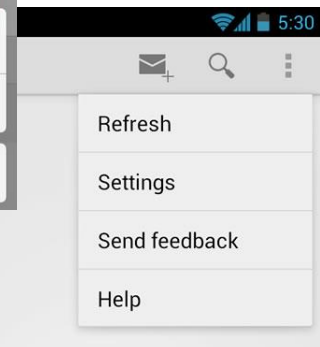
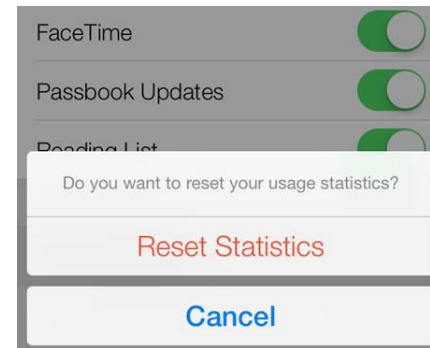
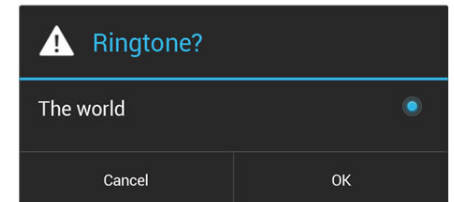
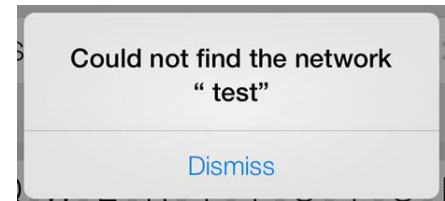
- iOS Developer Library (UITableView): “means for displaying and editing hierarchical lists of information”
- Android API (List View): “view group that displays a list of scrollable items”



# UI Elements IX

## □ Alerts & Dialogs

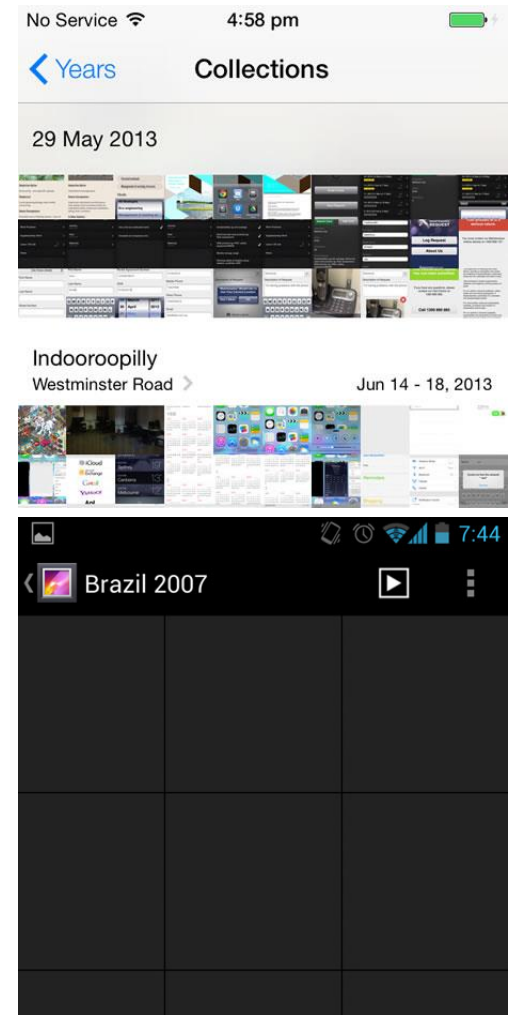
- iOS Developer Library (UIAlertView): “display an alert message to the user”
- Android API (Dialog): “small window that prompts the user to make a decision or enter additional information”
- iOS Developer Library (UIActionSheet): “set of alternatives for how to proceed with a given task”
- Android API (Spinner): “select one value from a set”



# UI Elements X

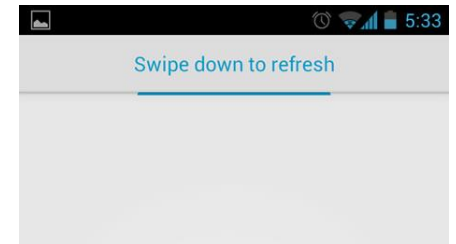
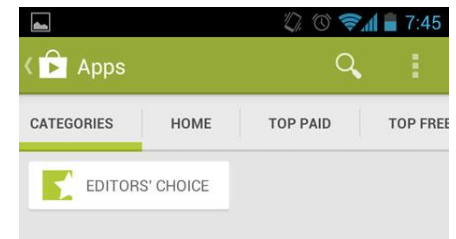
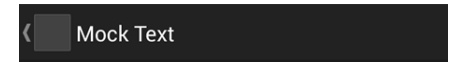
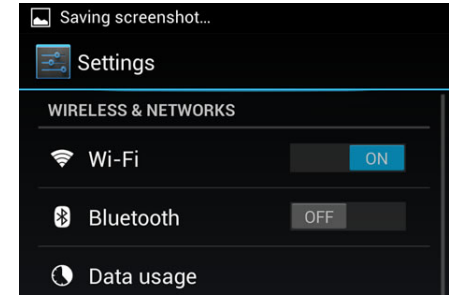
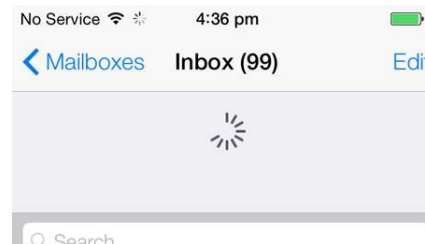
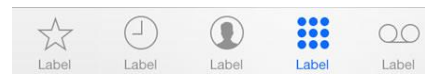
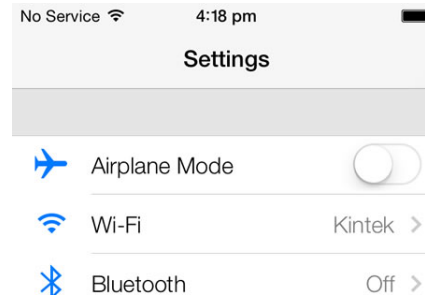
## □ Collections

- iOS Developer Library (UICollectionView): “ordered collection of data items and presents them using customizable layouts”
- Android API (GridView): “shows items in [a] two-dimensional scrolling grid”

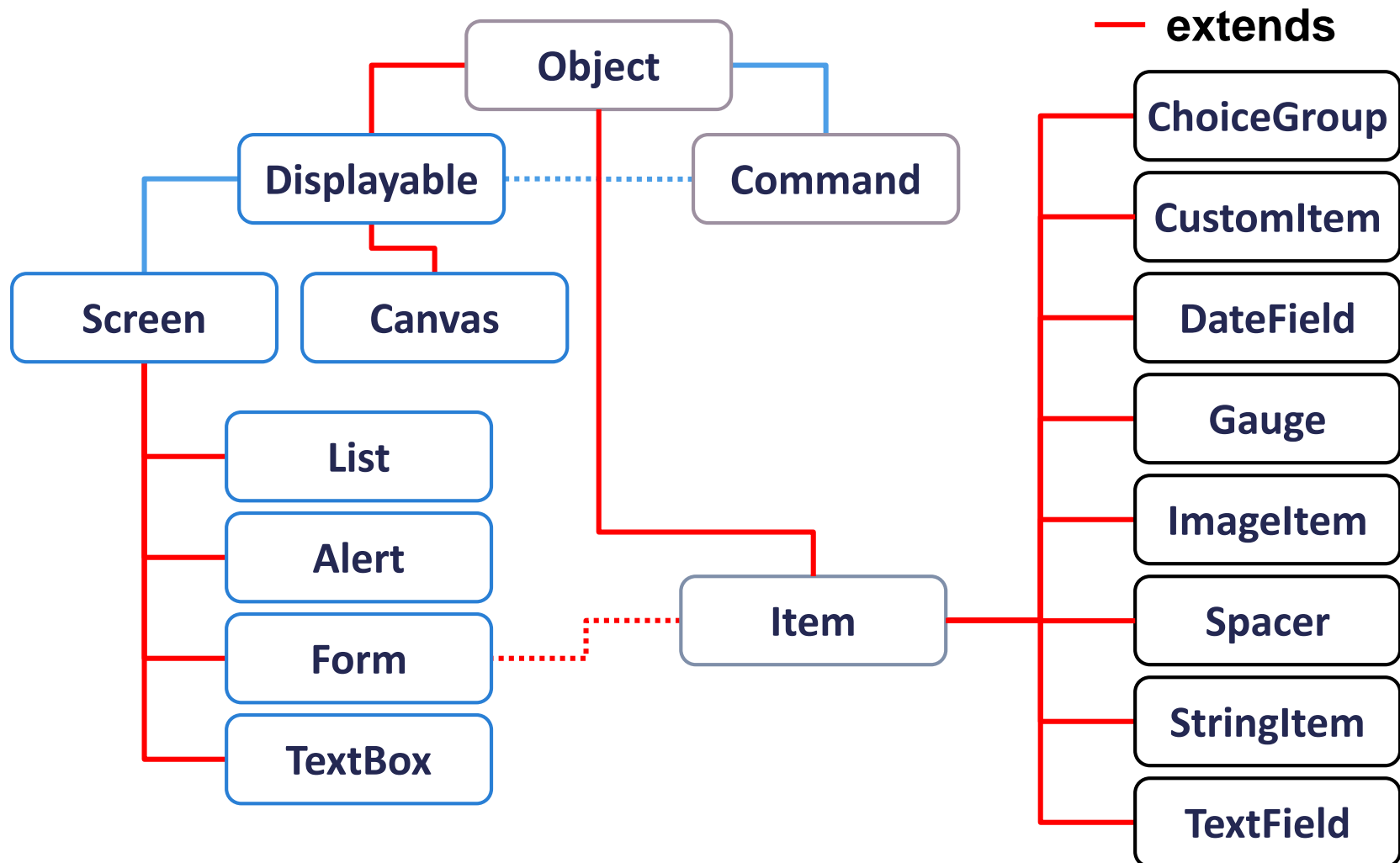


# UI Elements XI

- **Scroll views**
  - iOS (UIScrollView) and Android (ScrollView)
- **Navigation**
  - iOS (UIBarButtonItem & UITabBar & UI Page Control) and Android (ActionBar)
- **Refresh**
  - iOS (UIRefreshControl)



# A Blast from the Past: LCDUI Package

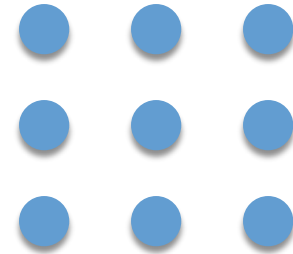




# Mobile GUI: Think “Off Canvas”

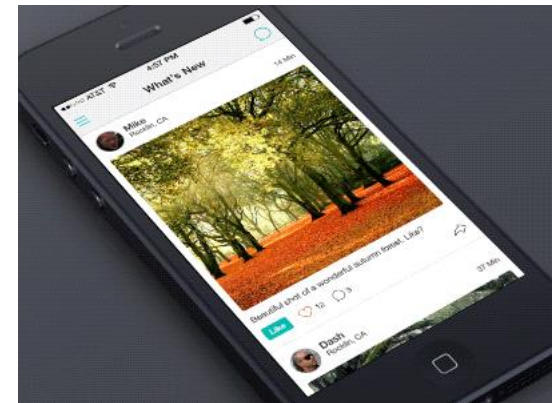
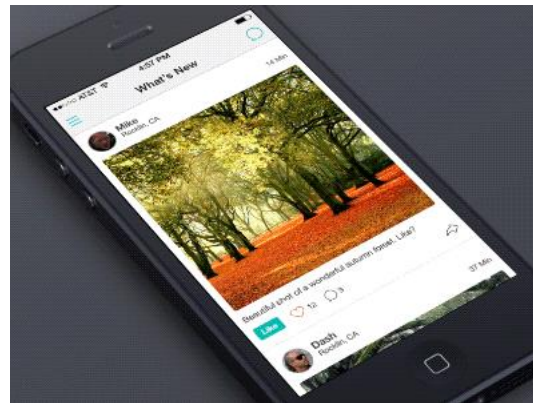
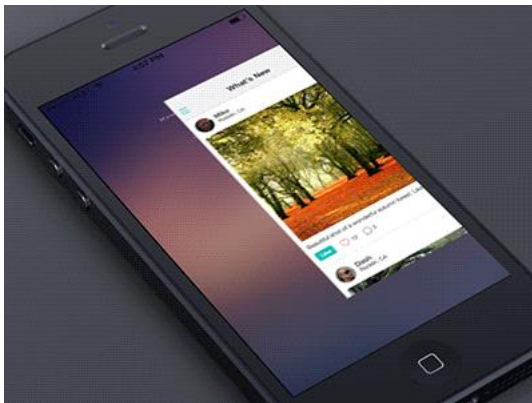
## □ Connect 9 dots

- Use 4 lines (or less)
- Solution: break free of the confined space of the dots

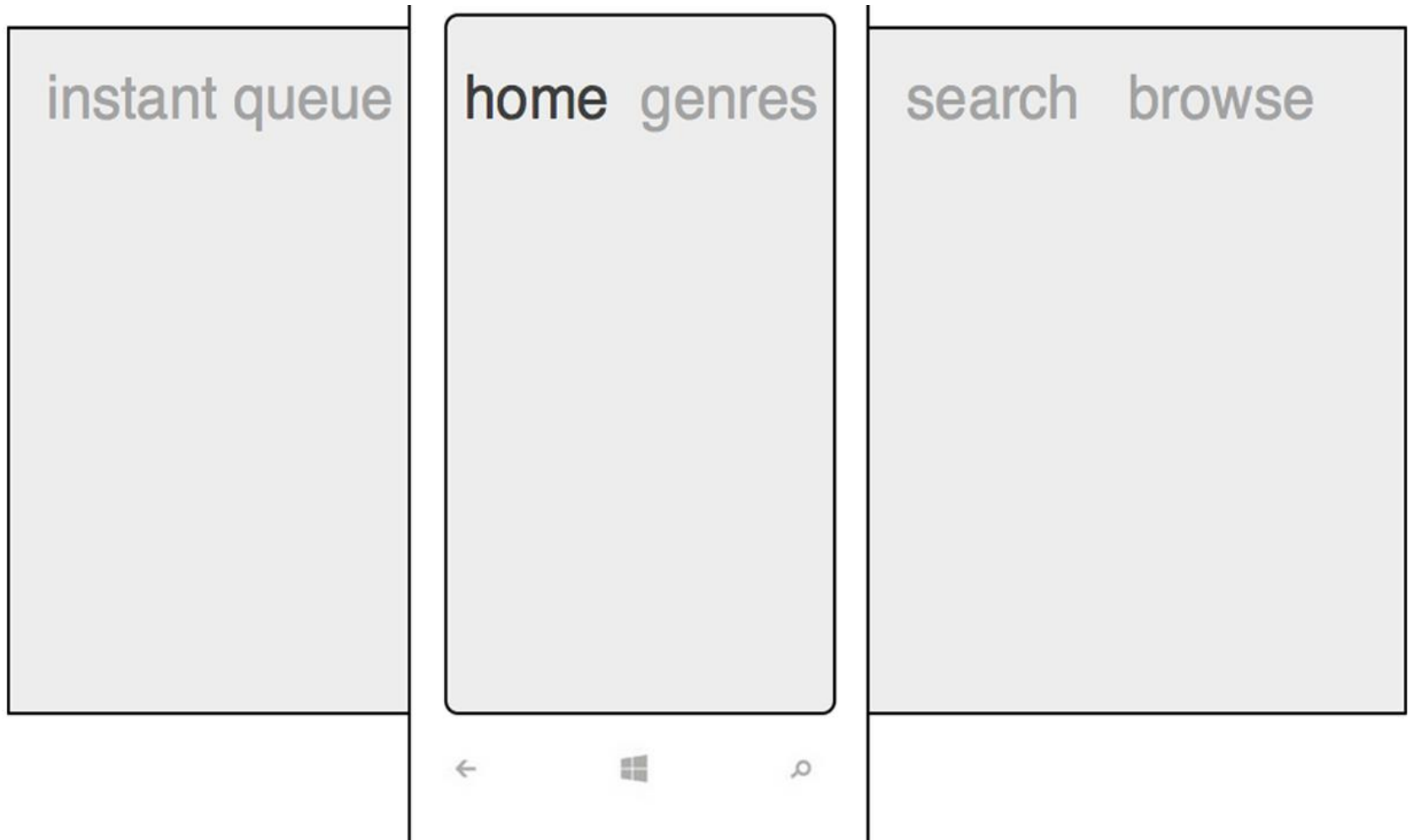


## □ Mobile GUI

- Use side drawers

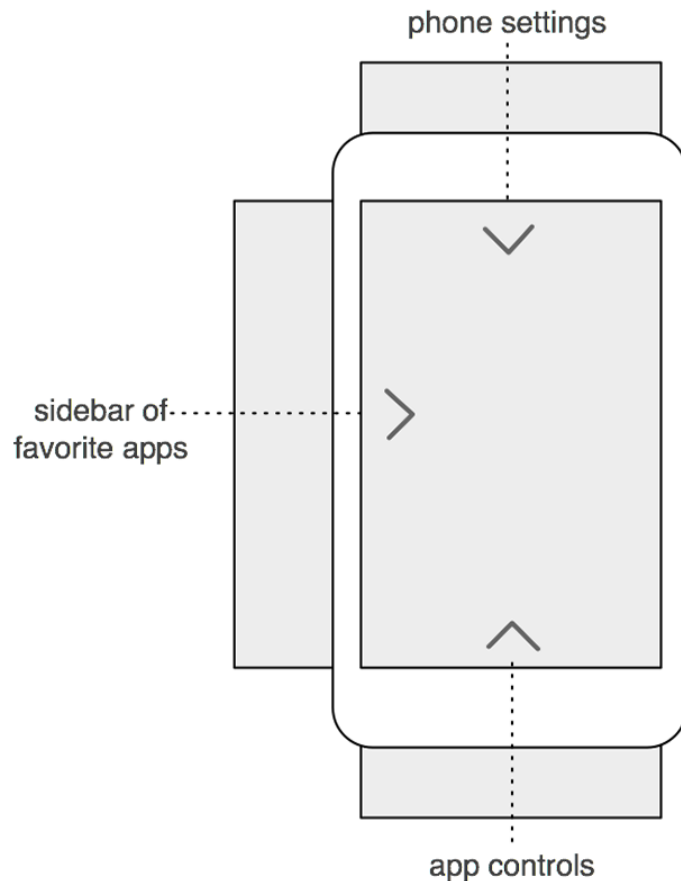


# Windows Phone: Panorama Control

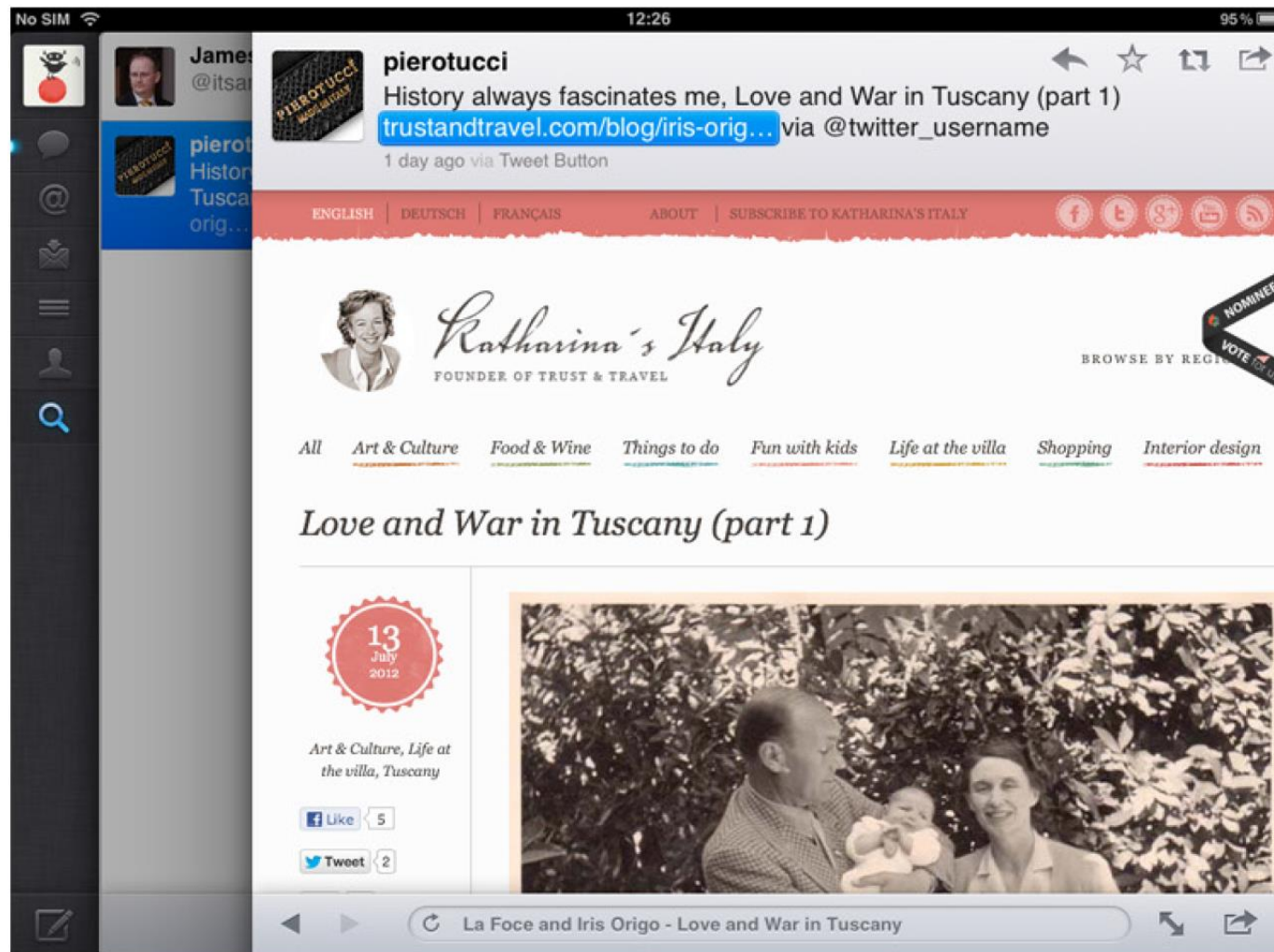


# Ubuntu

- **Leave the screen entirely for the application!**



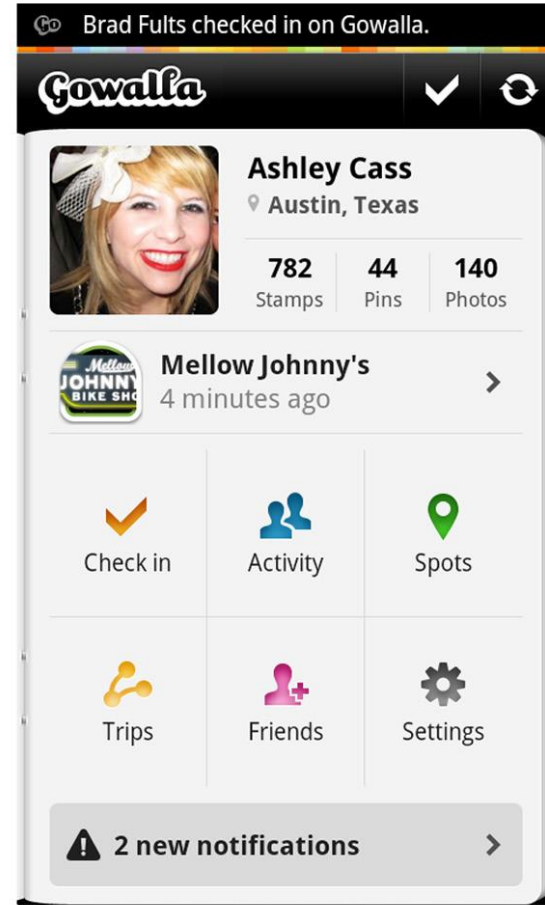
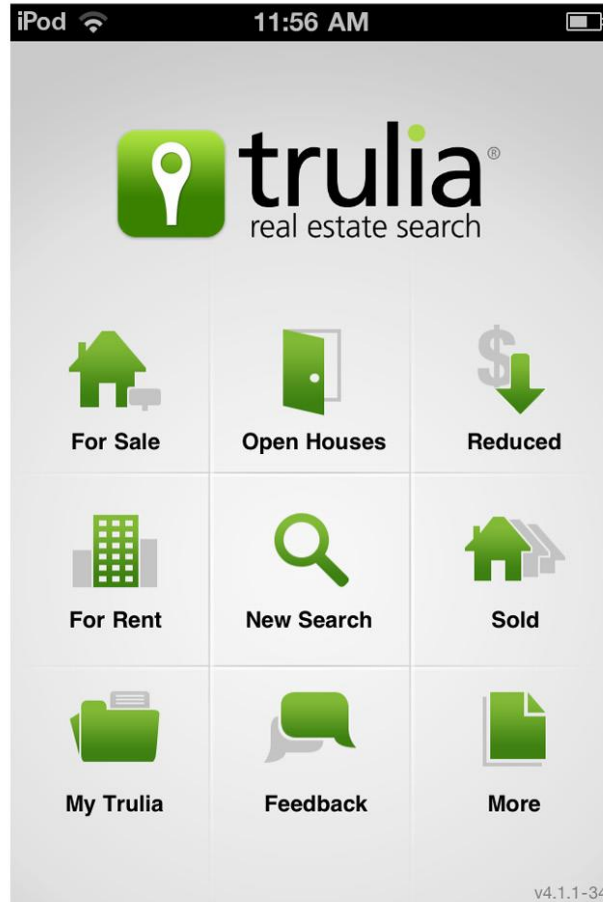
# Early Version of Twitter: iPad



# Springboards: Same Level of Importance



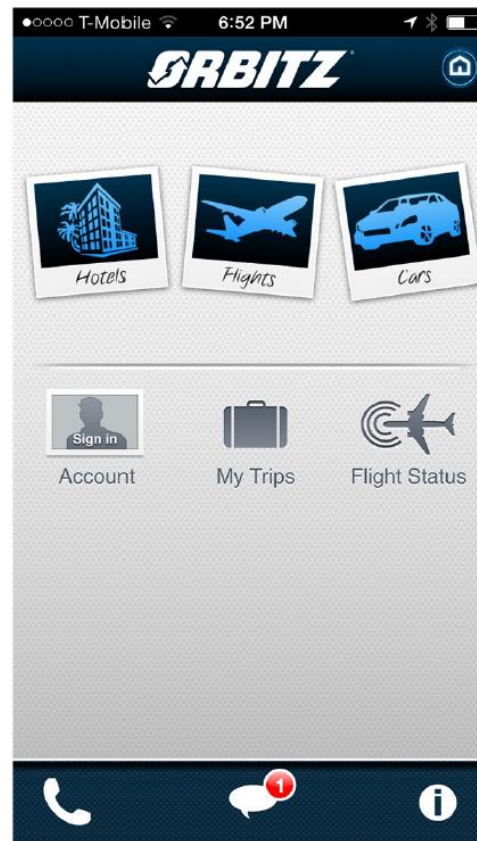
# Springboards: Same Level of Importance





# Advanced Springboards

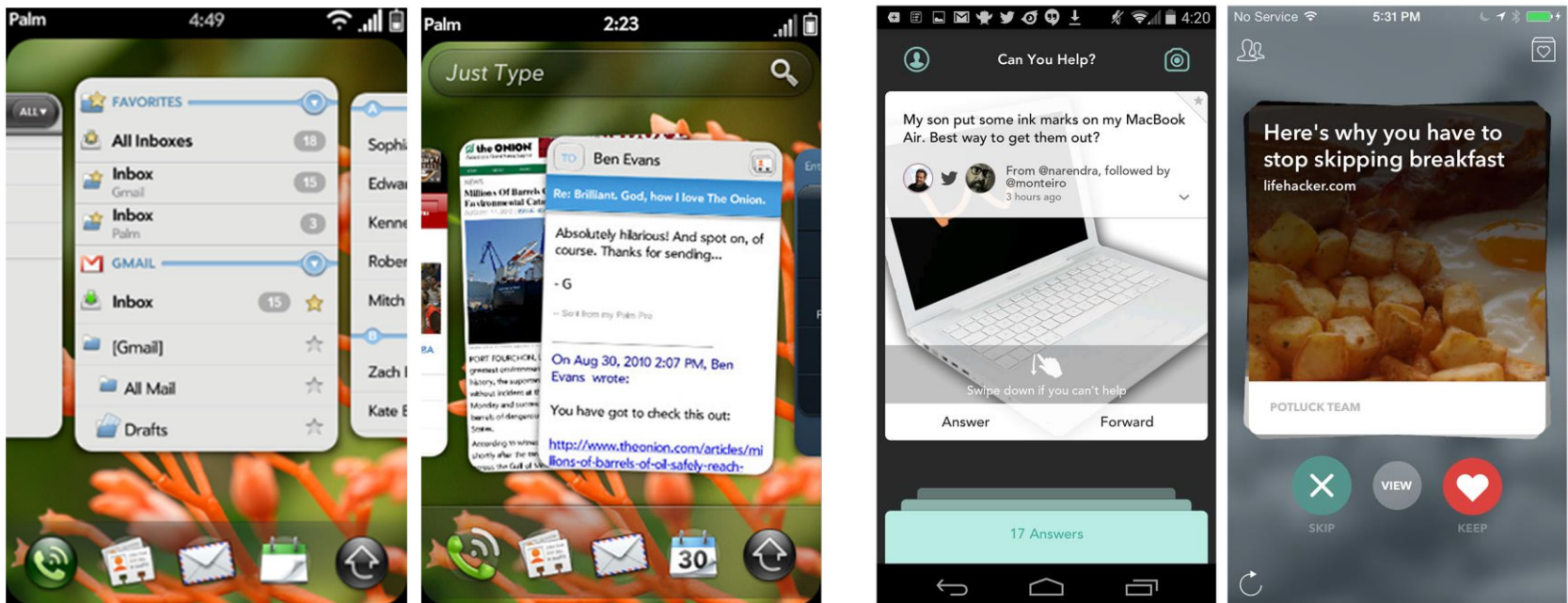
- Different graphics and layout implies hierarchy



# Cards

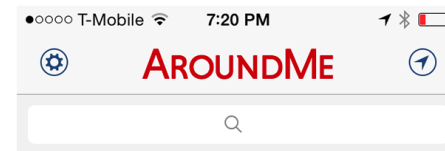
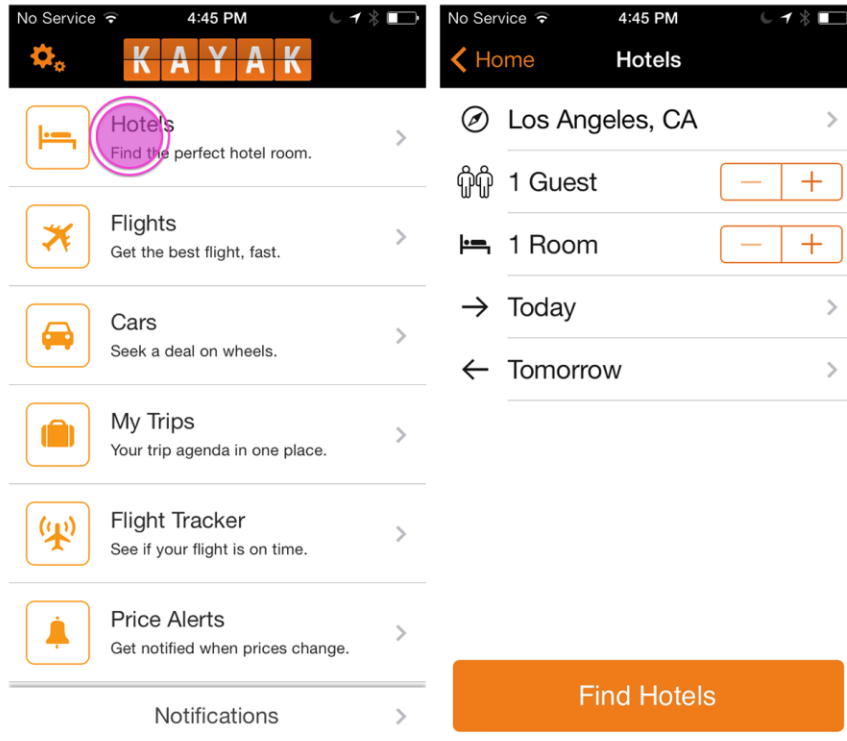
## ❑ Card deck metaphor









- ❑ Stack, shuffle, discard, flip
- ❑ Used in Palm webOS (2010/2011) or Jelly in iOS

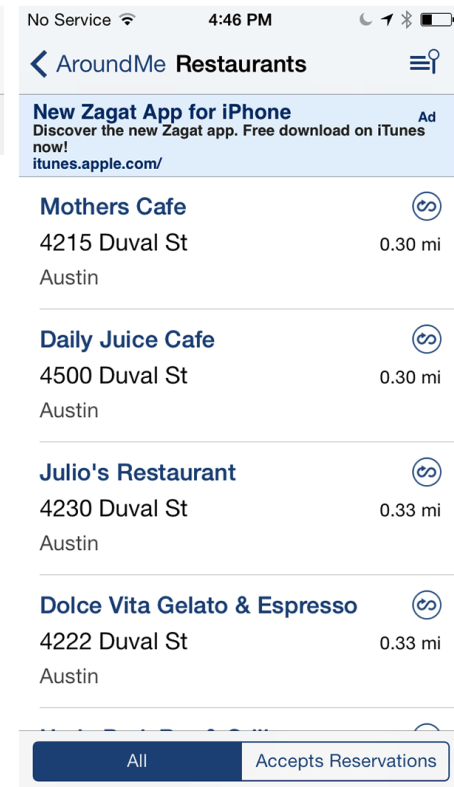




# List Menus: Hierarchical Navigation

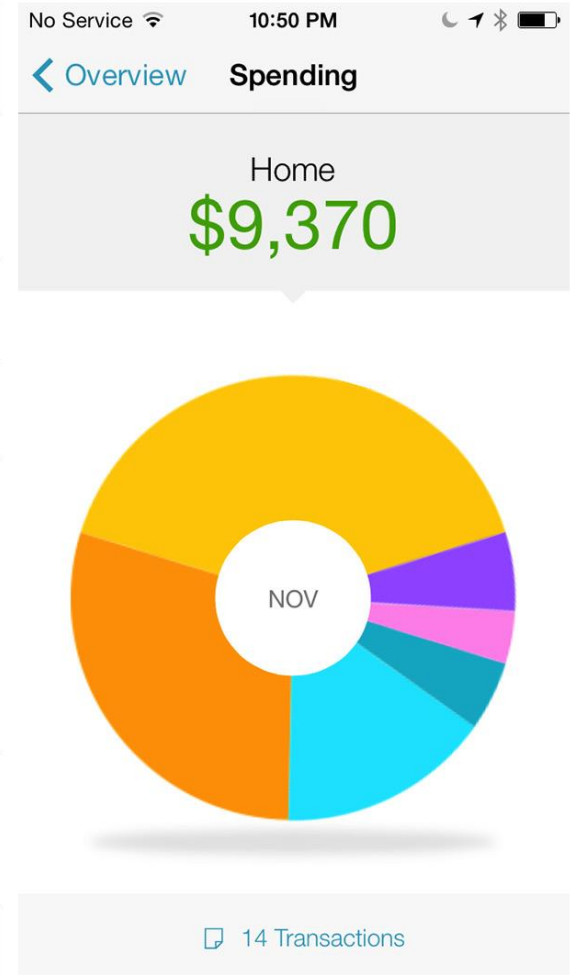
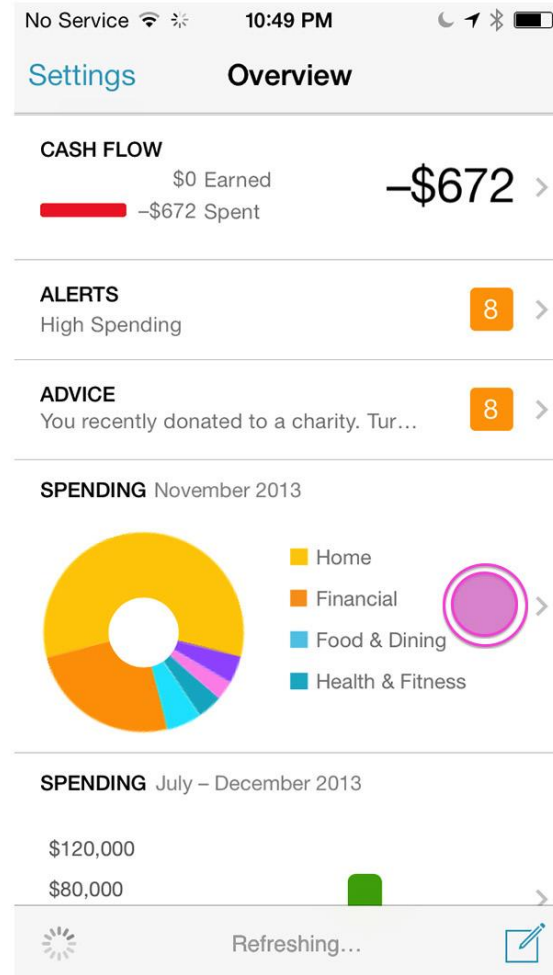


-  Banks/ATM
-  Bars
-  Coffee Shops
-  Gas Stations
-  Hospitals
-  Hotels
-  Local Guides
-  Movie Theatres



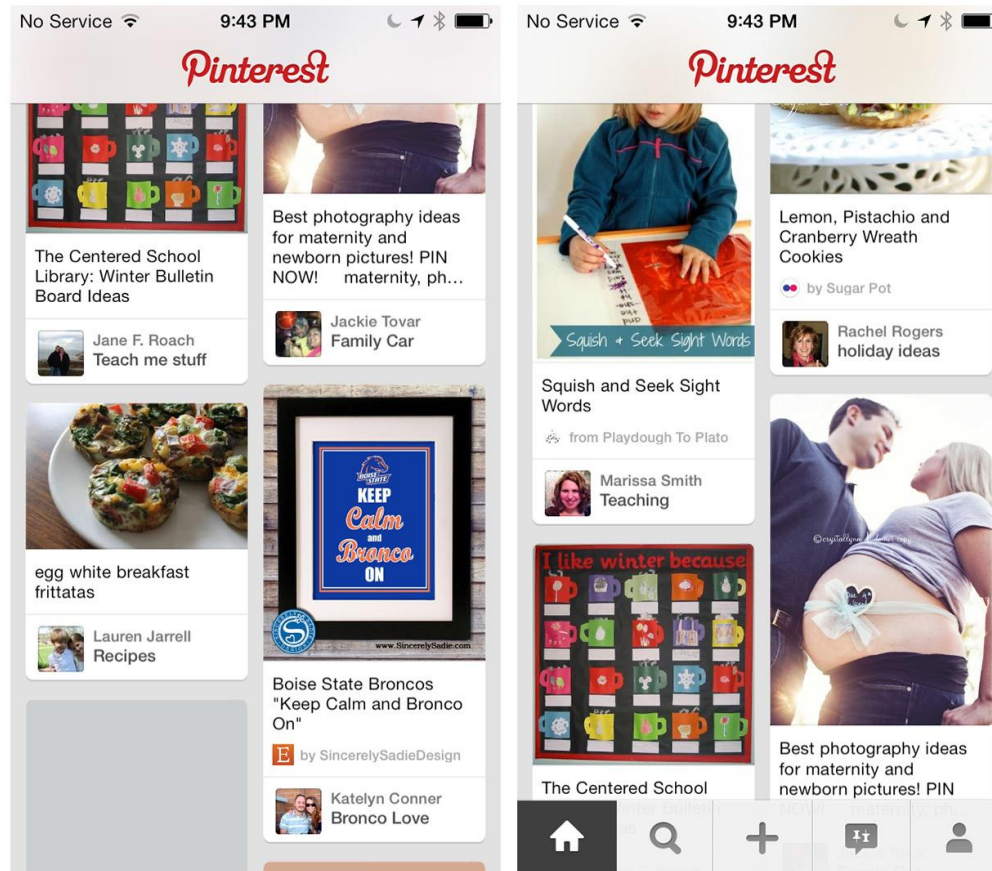
# Dashboards

## □ Mint for iOS



# Emerging Patterns: Toolbar

## □ Pinterest for iOS: hiding and revealing the Toolbar



# Emerging Patterns: Skeuomorphism

## □ Cross DJ & Flightboard for iOS

