Professors d'IDI - UPC

IDI – Interaction Design (II)

Outline

Session 1:

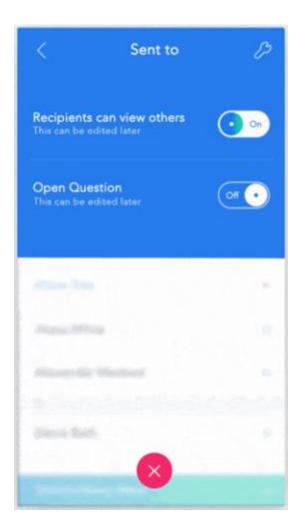
- Understanding the fundamentals of basic interaction in UI
 - Background (Information Theory)
 - Hick-Hyman Law: Measuring Choice-Reaction Time
 - Fitts' Law: Measuring Pointing Time
 - Crossing and Steering Laws: Continuous Gestures
- Fitts' Law in UI Design
 - Applications in UI Design
 - Accelerating Target Acquisition
- Exercises

Session 2:

- Pointing Devices
- Typing & Keyboards
- Mobile Interaction Design

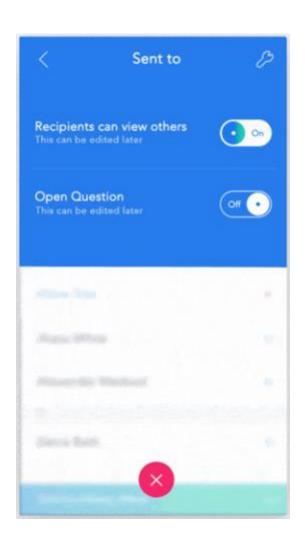
Mobile Interaction Design

- Mobile devices have different requirements for design:
 - More personal
 - The environment where users use them competes for their attention
 - Entering data is difficult
 - Small screen sizes



Mobile Interaction Design

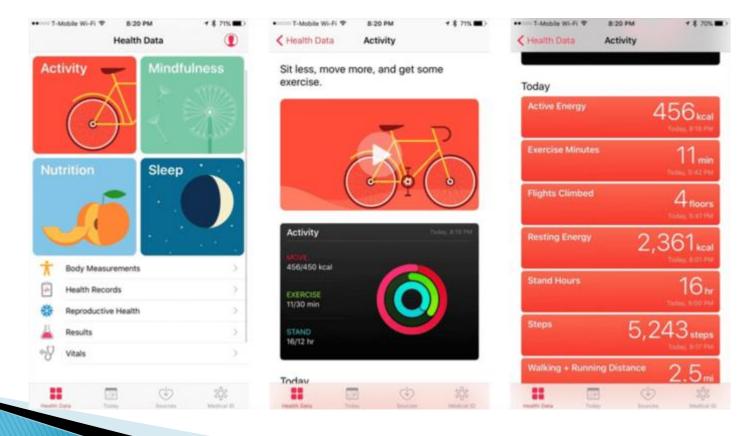
- Desired features for mobile UIs:
 - Quick find what they intend to
 - Minimum cognitive load for interaction
 - Information presented in small chunks
- User Interface and Interaction
 Design different from desktop



Keep navigation simple

- Ensure navigation feels familiar
- Design good information architecture
- Navigation should not grab user attention
- Ensure users know their location
- Strive for consistency
- Clear path to objectives
- Clear visual hierarchy

Keep navigation simple: Communicating the current section of the app



Finger-friendly tap targets

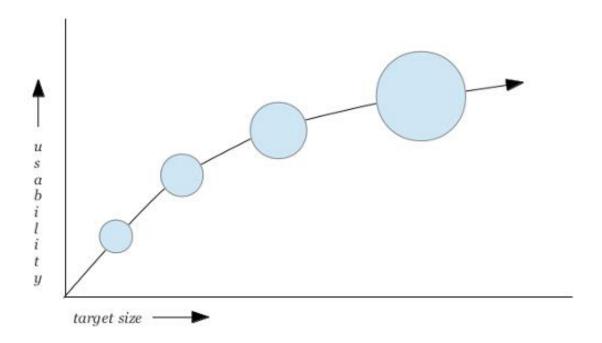
- Around 10x10mm minimum
- Keep good spacing between elements





Finger-friendly tap targets

Predicted usability of a button according to its size



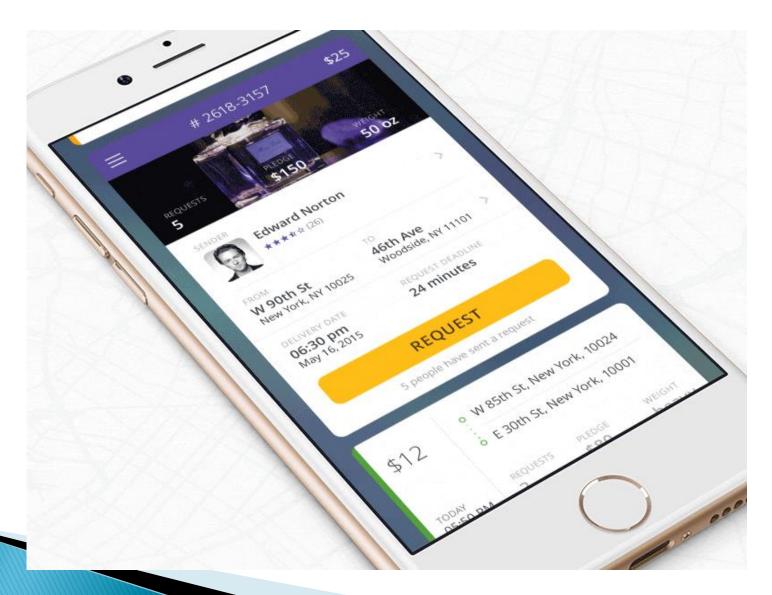
Finger-friendly tap targets

- For mobile take into account the thumb zones
 - Consider Fitts only within the operation range of the thumb
 - Outside elements require extra effort



Progressive disclosure and cognitive load reduction

- Cognitive load: amount of brain power required to use the app
 - Keep amounts of information (required to remember) low
 - Progressively show new features or tasks
 - Helps simplifying UI



Make text legible

- Choose typeface that works well in multiple sizes and weights
- Use legible font sizes: at least 11 points
- Use adequate contrast
- Correct vocabulary

Make text legible

Heading Sub-Headline

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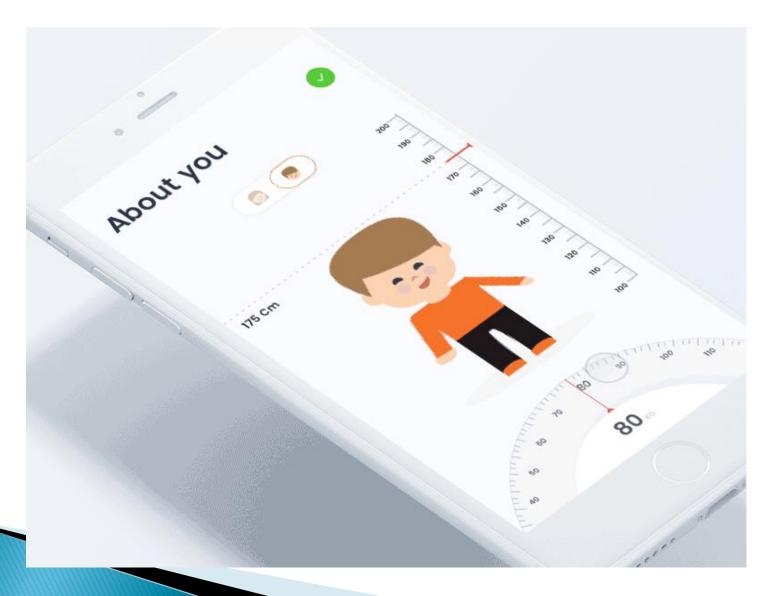
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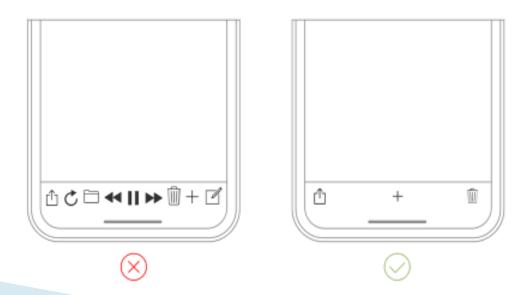
Provide feedback on interactions

- Use microinteractions if possible
- Add progress indicators when required



Reduce clutter

- Keep content to a minimum
- Keep interface elements to a minimum
- Alternatively, use progressive discovery
- Strive for minimalism

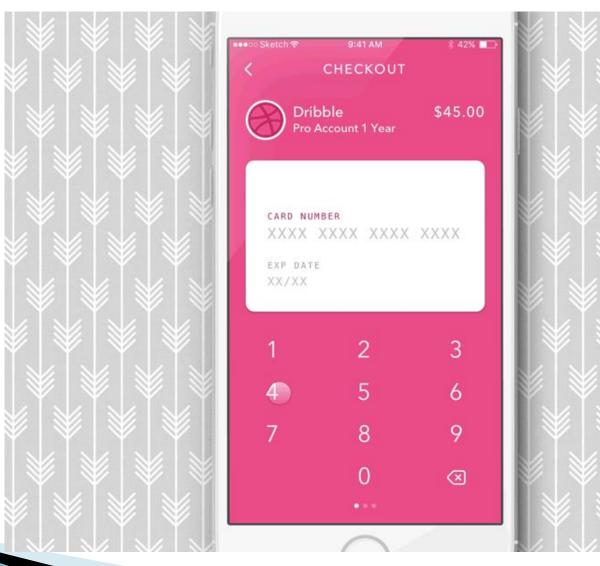


Reduce user inputs

- Simplify procedures: onboarding, logon...
- Onboarding:
 - Break in multiple steps
 - Delay information retrieval
 - Inform properly on the needs
- Logon:
 - Use one-time passwords or QRs when possible

Reduce user inputs: recommendations

- Keep forms as short as possible
- Provide input masks
- Use smart features such as autocomplete
- Dynamically validate field values
- Customize the keyboard for the type of entry
- When possible, substitute text entry for options



Manage friction

- Some alternative to increase the size that improve usability:
 - Visual stimulus, undo,...
- Some "editing" actions must be dealt with care (send, upload, download, burn, share):
 - Possibility of undoing (even temporarily)
 - E. g. Google's mail
 - Highlight relevant elements
 - E.g. Call To Action buttons (they guide users towards your goal conversion)







Manage friction

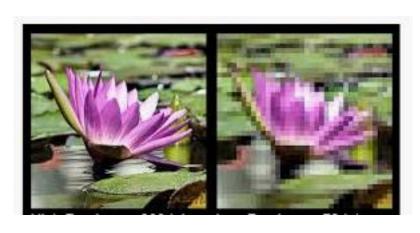
- Design with friction to avoid mistakes. Rule of the thumb:
 - Make destructive/delicate tasks more difficult
 - Increasing the effort to prevent accidents
 - Buttons for non-destructive
 - Slides for destructive



Don't make users wait for content

- Mobile connections are not stable: don't present blank pages to the user
- Use skeletons, lower resolution images...
- Update as soon as possible





Use gestures prudently

- Gestures can save space: they do not require visual representations
 - Hard to remember and use
 - Not currently standarized
 - Make use of standard gestures
 - Don't use standard gestures for non-standard tasks

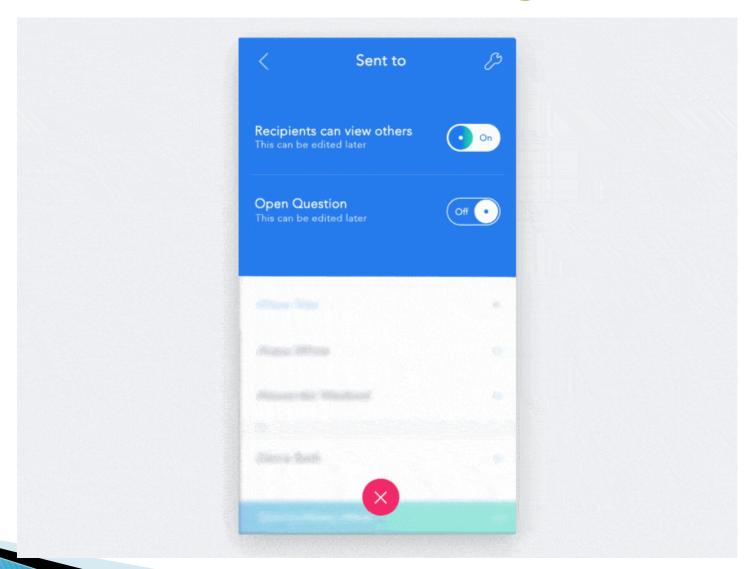
Continuous integrated experience

- When possible, synchronize app with desktop interaction (tasks can be continued on different devices)
- Do not replicate exact (web) experience on mobile
- Be consistent with users' expectations: in terms of visual elements, interactions...
- Don't open external web browsers to complete tasks
- Don't create dead end pages





Mobile Interaction Design



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