

Interaction Design Concepts

- Design principles
- Affordance, Constraints, and Mapping
- Feedback
- Visibility
- Conceptual models
- Other factors:
 - transfer effects
 - cultural associations
 - individual differences



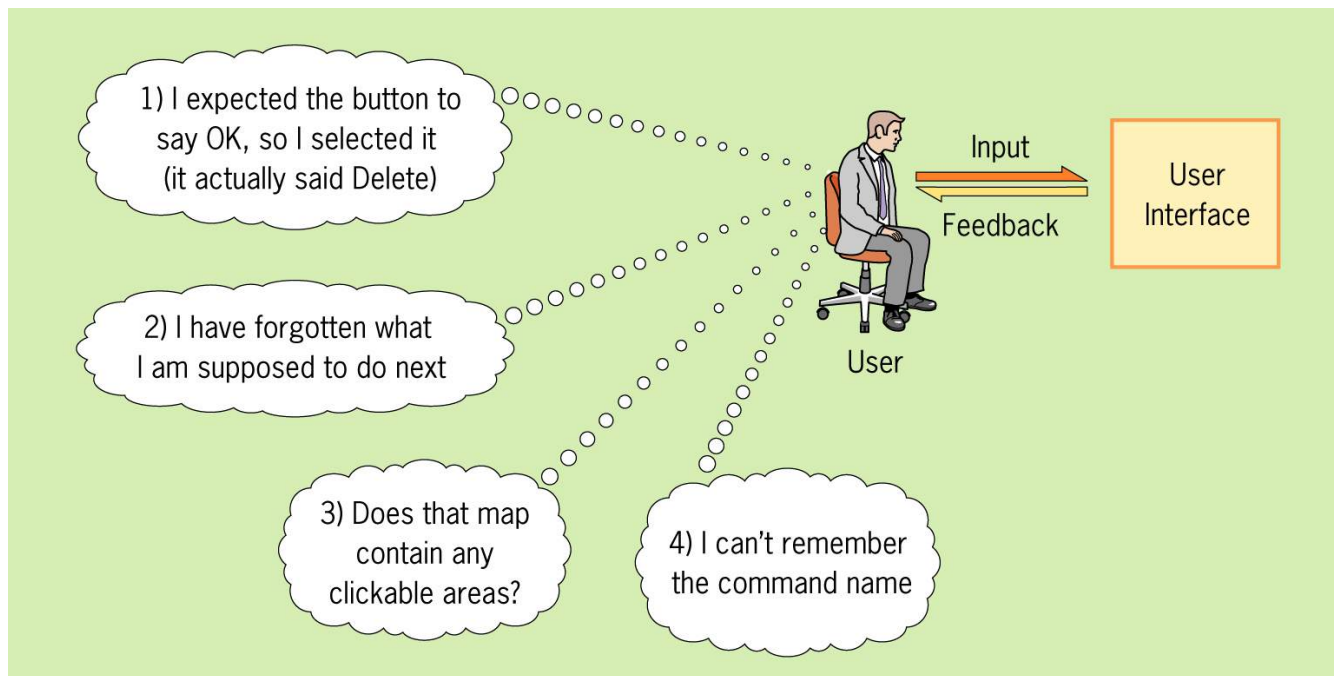
Start with **people**, not specs

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

Principle 1

User's confusions with the UI:



see what they want to see
people don't read

THE CAT

exploiting
prior knowledge
consistency

Principle 2

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

- The Cocktail Party Effect
 - Principle of Perceptual Organization
 - Group alike things together
 - Principle of Importance
 - Prominent display for important items

Principle 3

It Is Easier to Perceive a Structured Layout

Destination	Flight	Carrier	Depart	Arrive	Rates	
					Business	Standard
Aberdeen	4171	BA	0845	0945	£155	£102
Dublin	664	FR	1035	1135	£149	£100
Toulouse	8064	AF	1110	1410	£307	£182
Frankfurt	4618	LH	1115	1355	£222	£152
Amsterdam	2045	UK	1130	1335	£222	£152
Copenhagen	8363	BA	1145	1445	£315	£187
Paris-CDG	1803	BA	1150	1400	£248	£165
Exeter	446	JY	1205	1305	£155	£102
Glasgow	1903	BA	1210	1310	£155	£102
Munich	4526	LH	1225	1525	£301	£179
Geneva	8413	BA	1235	1420	£222	£152
Aberdeen	4172	BA	1245	1345	£155	£102

(a)

```

Dest: Aberdeen (BA4171) Dep: 0845; Arr: 0945
      (B/S: £155/102)
Dest: Dublin (FR664) Dep: 1035; Arr: 1135
      (B/S: £149/100)
Dest: Toulouse (AF8064) Dep: 1110; Arr: 1410
      (B/S: £307/182)
Dest: Frankfurt (LH4618) Dep: 1115; Arr: 1355
      (B/S: £222/152)
Dest: Amsterdam (UK2045) Dep: 1130; Arr: 1335
      (B/S: £222/152)
Dest: Copenhagen (BA8363) Dep: 1145; Arr: 1445
      (B/S: £315/187)
Dest: Paris-CDG (BA1803) Dep: 1150; Arr: 1400
      (B/S: £248/165)
Dest: Exeter (JY446) Dep: 1205; Arr: 1305
      (B/S: £155/102)
Dest: Glasgow (BA1903) Dep: 1210; Arr: 1310
      (B/S: £155/102)
Dest: Munich (LH4526) Dep: 1225; Arr: 1525
      (B/S: £301/179)
Dest: Geneva (BA8413) Dep: 1235; Arr: 1420
      (B/S: £222/152)
Dest: Aberdeen (BA4172) Dep: 1245; Arr: 1345
      (B/S: £155/102)
    
```

(b)

- Law of proximity
- Law of similarity
- Law of closure
- Law of continuity
- Law of symmetry

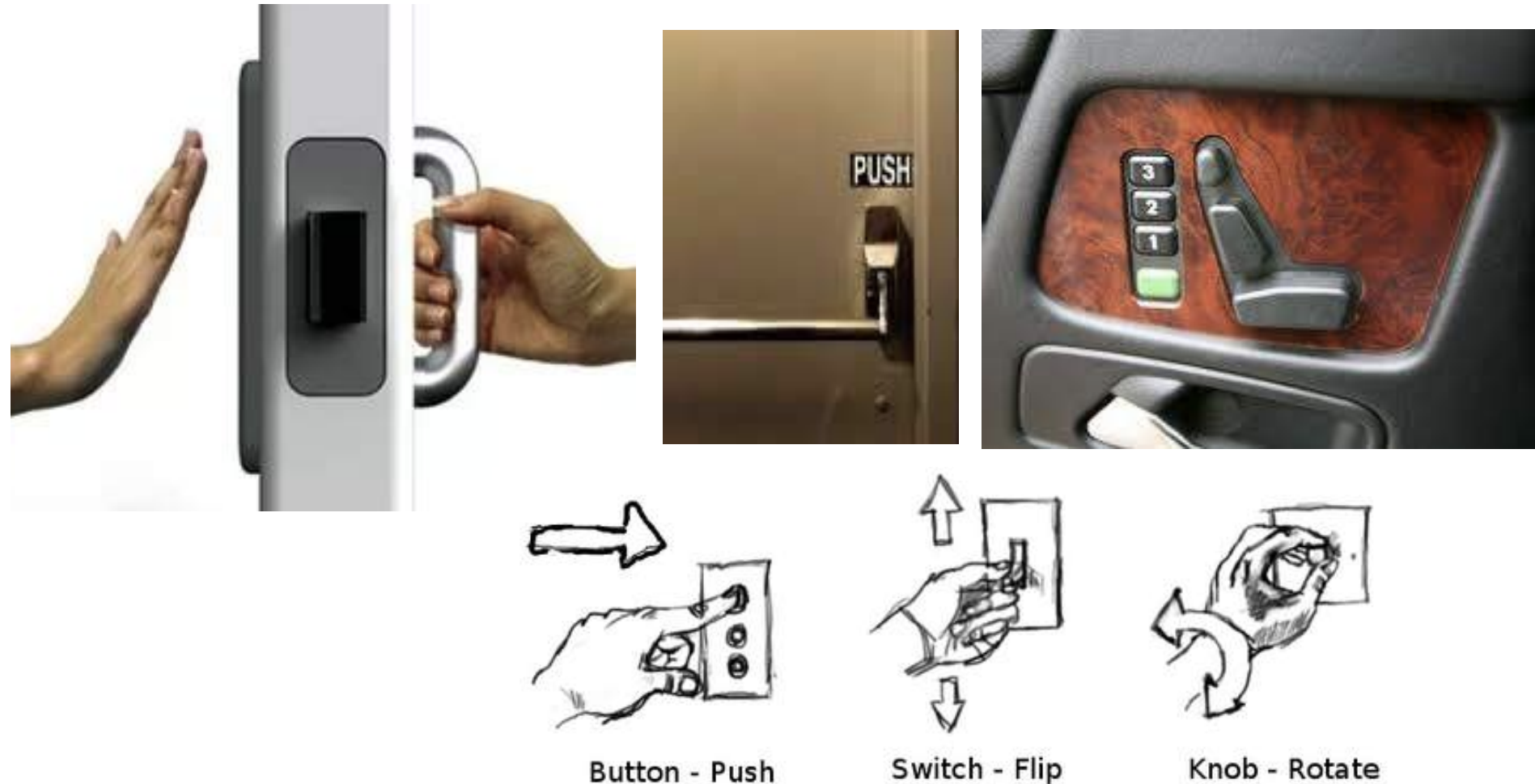
Principle 4

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

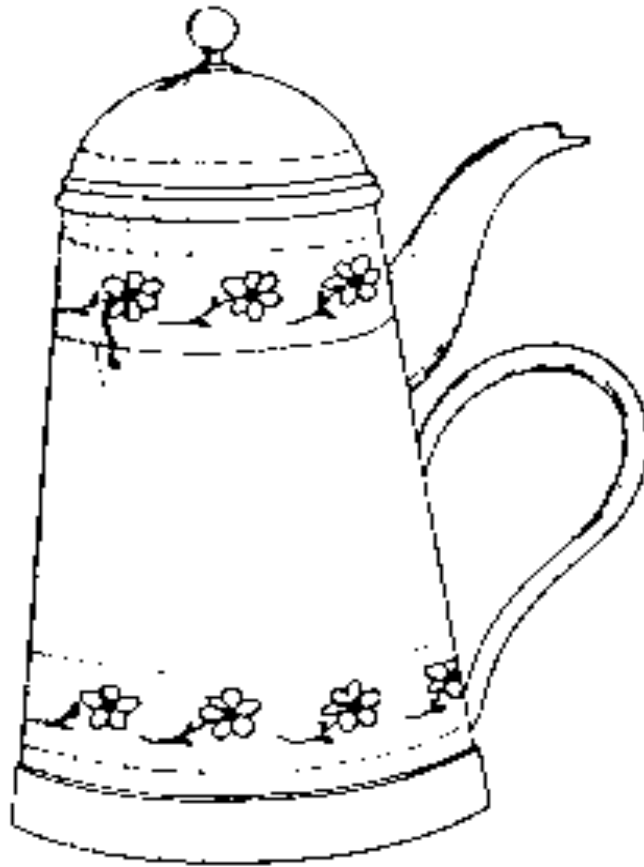
It Should Be Obvious How a Control Is Used



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?



Affordances of a Teapot?

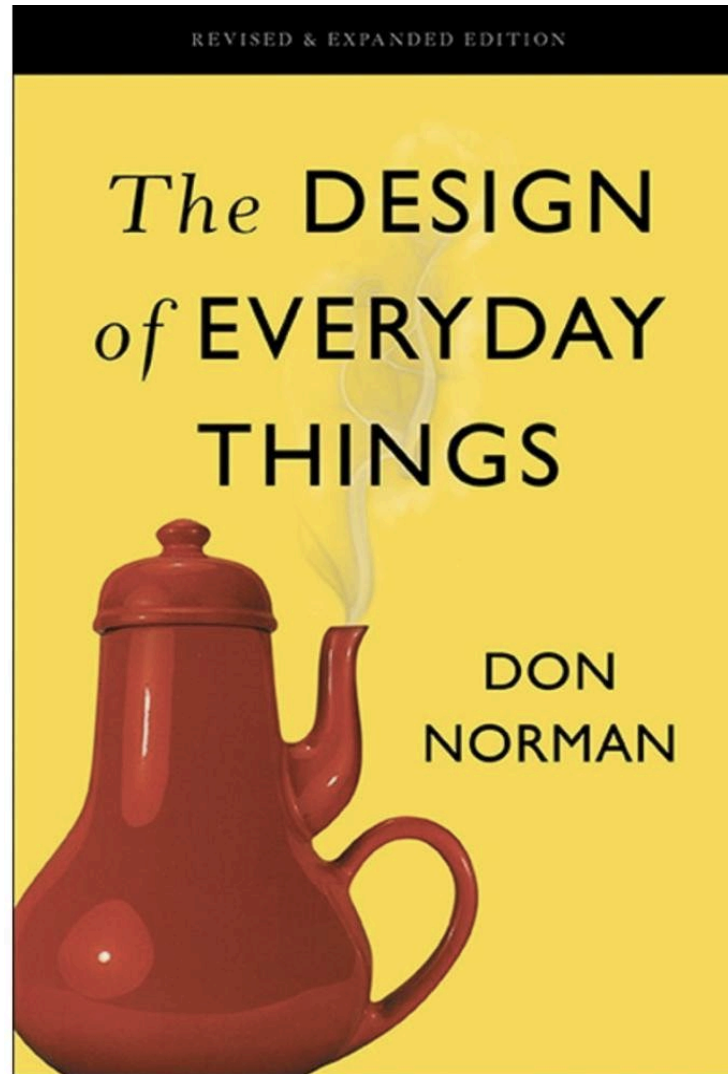


1.1 Carelman's Coffeepot for Masochists. The French artist Jacques Carelman in his series of books *Catalogue d'objets introuvables* (*Catalog of unfindable objects*) provides delightful examples of everyday things that are deliberately unworkable, outrageous, or otherwise ill-formed. Jacques Carelman: "Coffeepot for Masochists." Copyright © 1969-76-80 by Jacques Carelman and A. D. A. G. P. Paris. From Jacques Carelman, *Catalog of Unfindable Objects*, Balland, éditeur, Paris-France. Used by permission of the artist.

Affordances of a Teapot?



Affordances of a Teapot?



Affordances in Screen-based UI

In graphical, screen-based UI:

– designer has control over perceived affordances

- display screen
- pointing device
- selection buttons
- keyboard

– afford touching

– pointing

– looking

– clicking on every pixel of the display

• Buttons & links



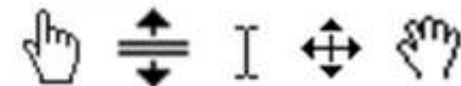
• Drop-down arrows



• Texture



• Mouse cursor

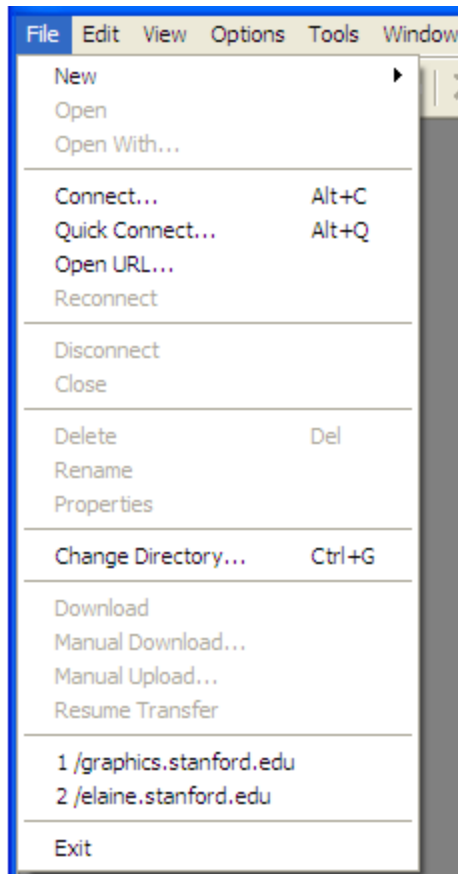


• Highlight on mouseover



Constraints

- Restricting interaction to reduce errors

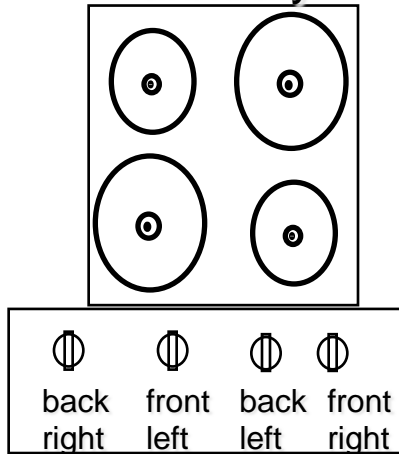


Mappings

- 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

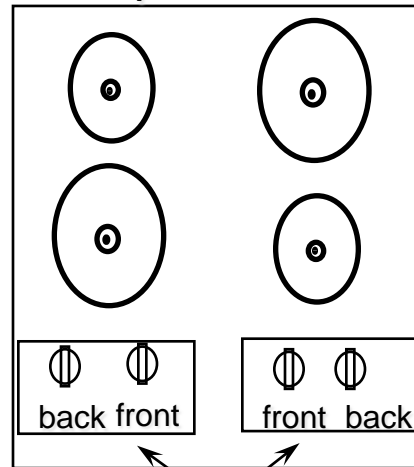
Mapping Controls to Physical Outcomes

arbitrary



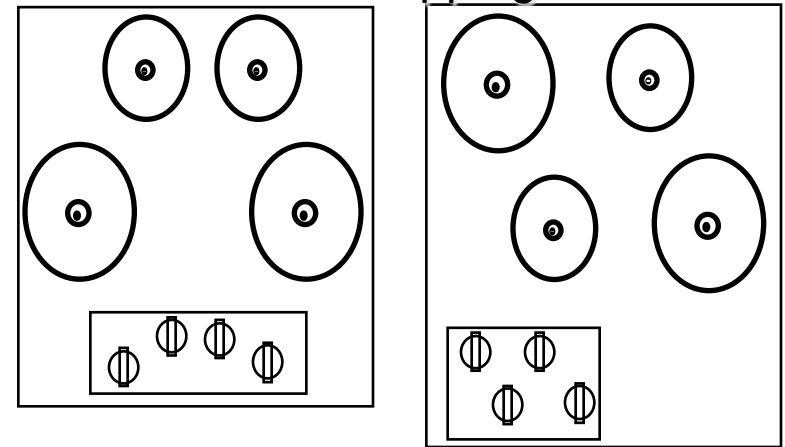
24 possibilities, requires:
-visible labels
-memory

paired



2 possibilities per side
=4 total possibilities

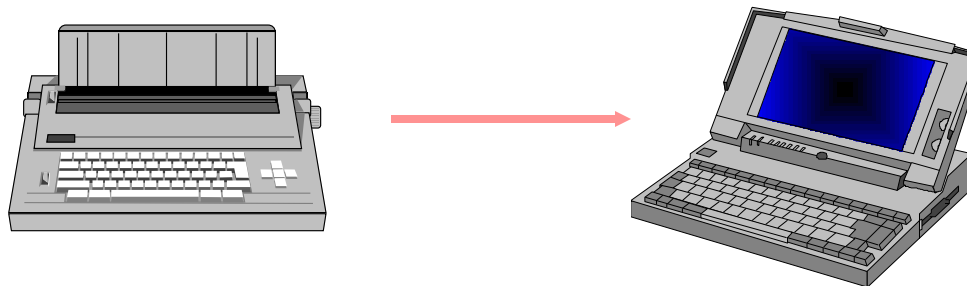
full mapping



Transfer Effects

People transfer their expectations from familiar objects to similar new ones

- positive transfer: previous experience applies to new situation
- negative transfer: previous experience conflicts with new situation



Visibility

- Making it obvious which actions are available

Consistency

- Similar functions are performed in the same way
- Identical terminology for identical operations

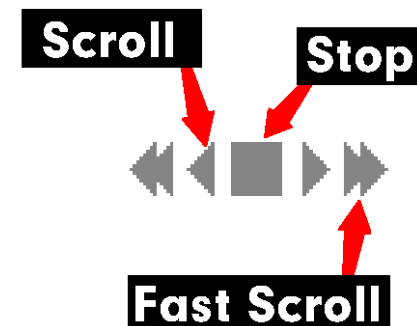
Feedback

- Send information about what is happening back to the user

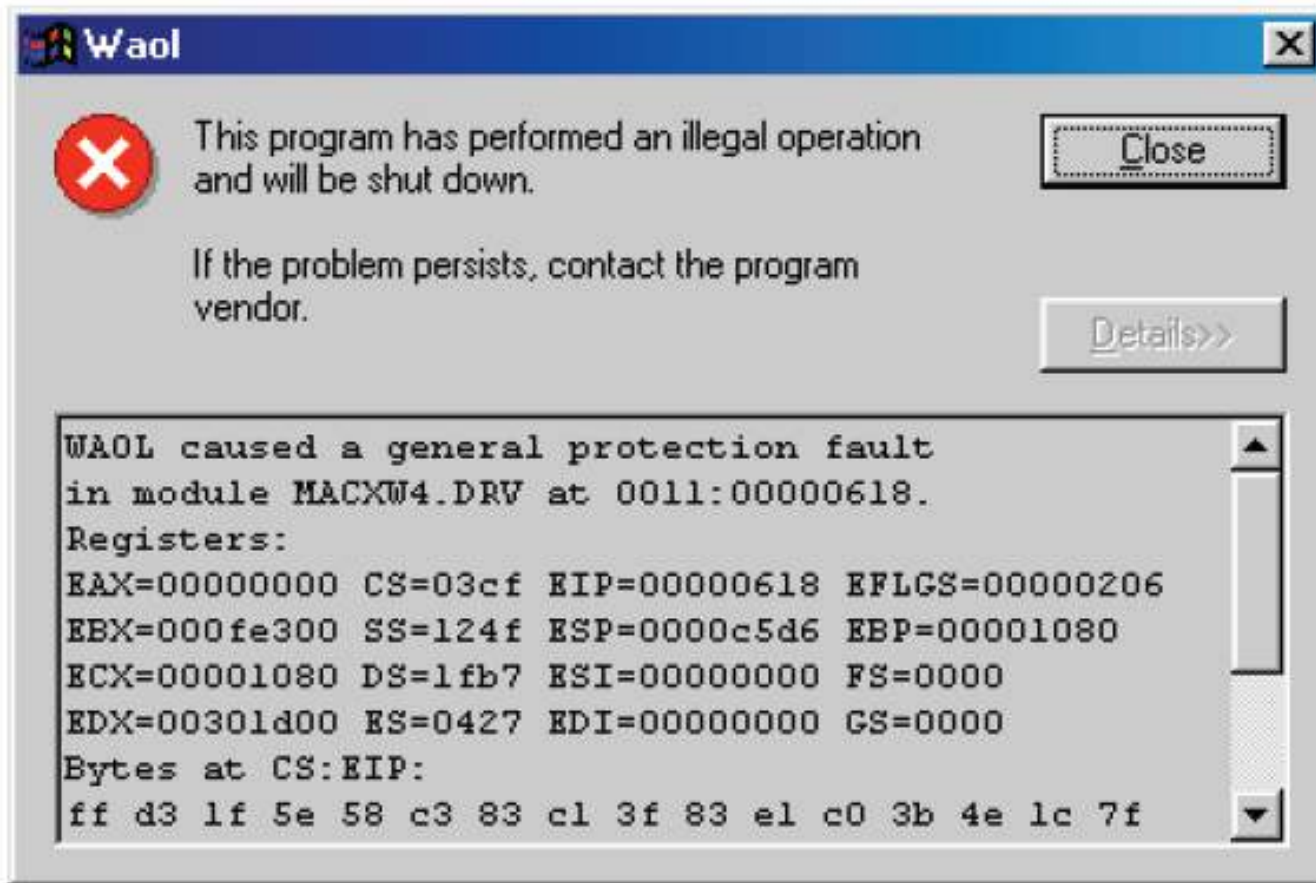
Feedback

The Principle of Feedback:

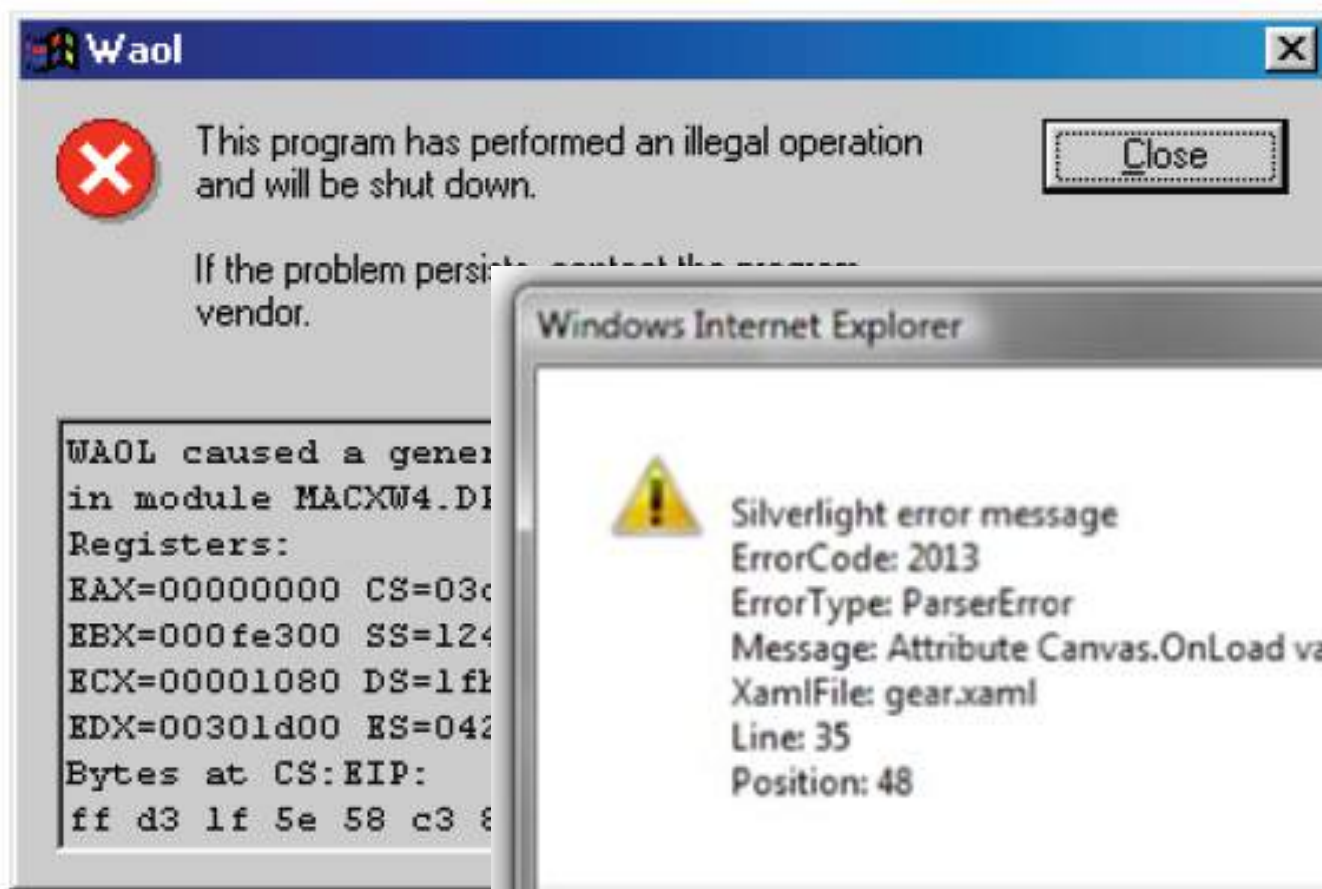
- It Should Be Obvious When a Control Has Been Used



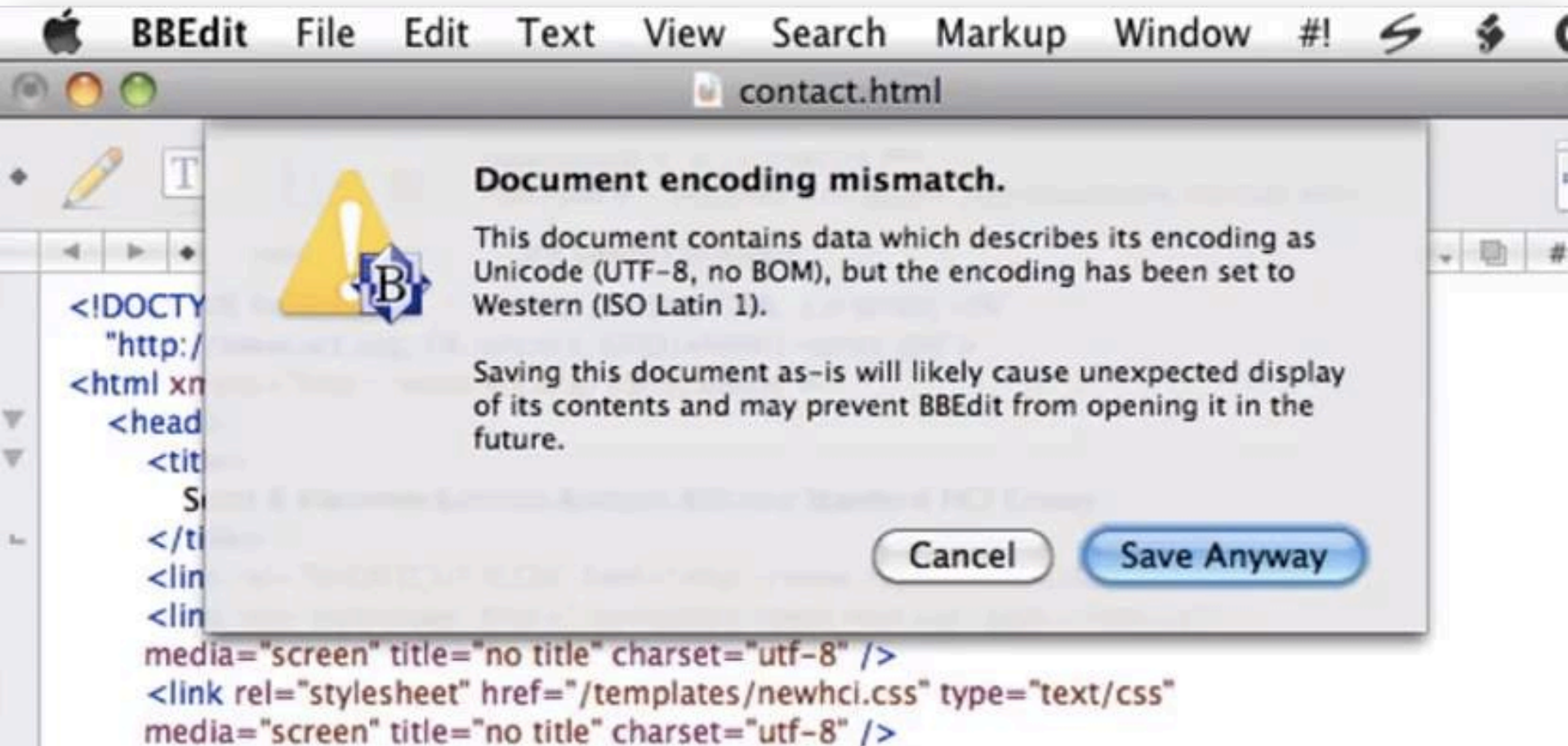
Feedback and Explanations



Feedback and Explanations



Feedback and Explanations



Feedback and Explanations



Feedback and Explanations



Feedback and Explanations

Duplicate Contact Detected

Click with the mouse or tablet to draw with

The name or email address of this contact already exists in the Contacts folder. Would you like to:

- ☐ Add new contact
- ☒ Update information of selected Contact. A backup copy will be saved in Deleted Items Folder

Full Name	Job Title	Company	E-mail
Maneesh Agrawala	Assistant Professor	Berkeley	

Preview of Updated Business Card:



Maneesh Agrawala
Berkeley
Assistant Professor



Changes to Selected Contact:

Full Name: Maneesh Agrawala
Job Title: Assistant Professor
Company: Berkeley
E-mail: 
Business Phone: 
Contact Picture: No change
Notes: No change

Update

Cancel

Feedback and Explanations

Google Search for anyone

Lora

Contacts

Lora Aroyo

- All contacts
- Frequently contacted
- Groups
- Circles
- Find duplicates**
- More

Find duplicates

Frank Geshwind Dismiss Merge

Frank Geshwind
frank.geshwind@shorelinetech.com

Frank Geshwind
frank@tagasauris.com

Julia Noordegraaf Dismiss Merge

Julia Noordegraaf
j.j.noordegraaf@uva.nl

Work
Mobile
Mobile

Julia Noordegraaf (Google Drive)
julianoordegraaf@gmail.com

Feedback and Explanations

Google Search for anyone

Contacts

Lora Aroyo

All contacts
Frequently cont
Groups
Circles
Find duplicates
More

Find duplicates Merge all (7)

Frank Geshwind Dismiss Merge

Frank Geshwind
frank.geshwind@shorelinetech.com
frank.geshwind@shorelinetech.com

Find duplicates Merge all (6)

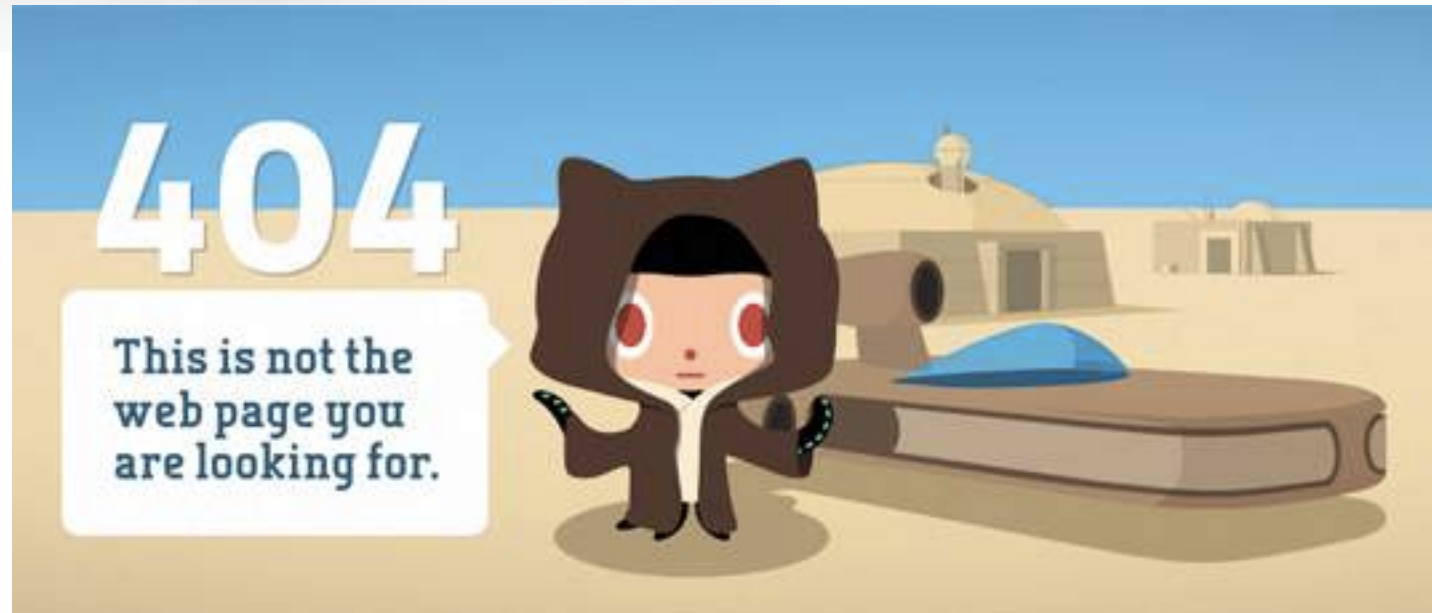
Frank Geshwind ✓ Merged
frank.geshwind@shorelinetech.com
frank@tagasauris.com

Julia Noordegraaf Dismiss Merge

Julia Noordegraaf
j.j.noordegraaf@uva.nl
Work
Mobile
Mobile

Julia Noordegraaf (Google Drive)
julianoordegraaf@gmail.com

Page not found



 **magnt**

Sign up for free or [Login](#)

Venn of a 404

Please take me to the home page



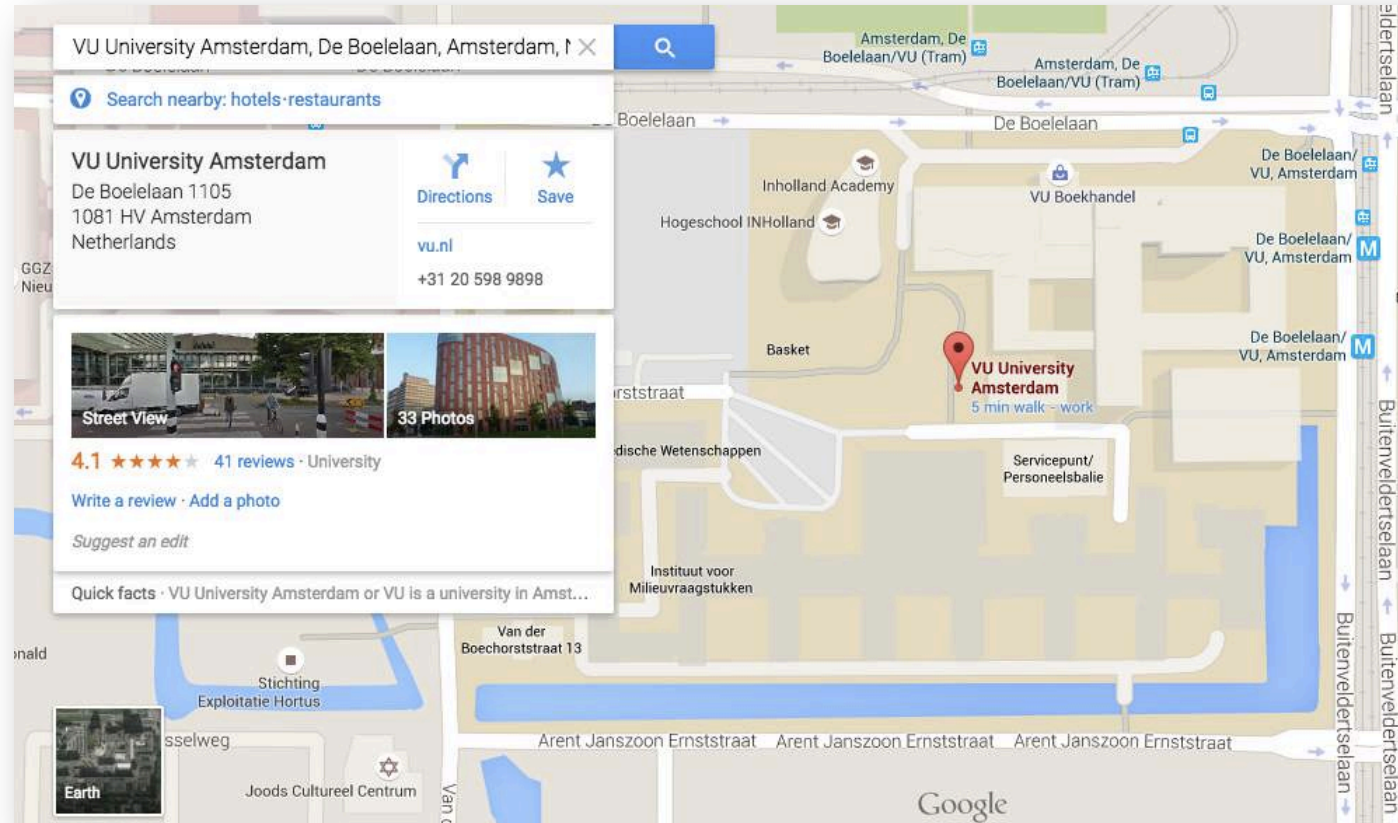
The Venn Diagram

Venn diagrams or set diagrams are diagrams that show all hypothetically possible logical relations between a finite collection of sets (groups of things). Venn diagrams were conceived around 1880 by John Venn. They are used in many fields, including set theory, probability, logic, statistics, computer science, and trying to visit web pages that don't exist.

From Bad to Better



Feedback





Create visual *priority*

Visibility (perceived affordance)

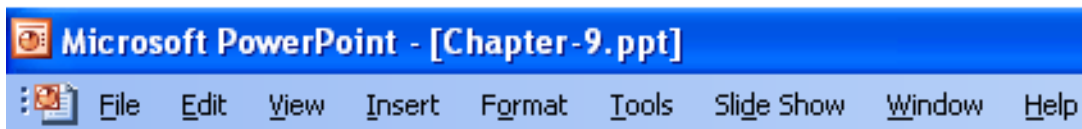
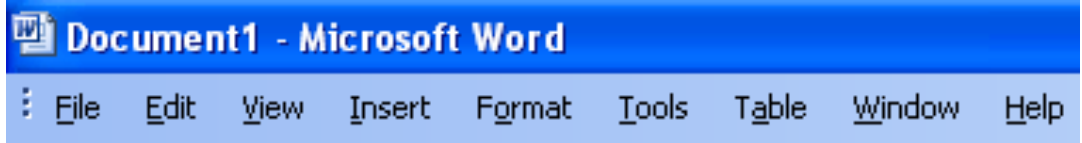
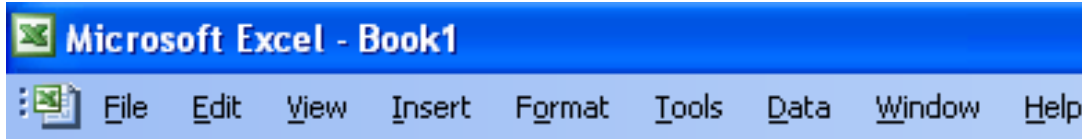
The Principle of Visibility:

It Should Be Obvious What a Control Is Used For

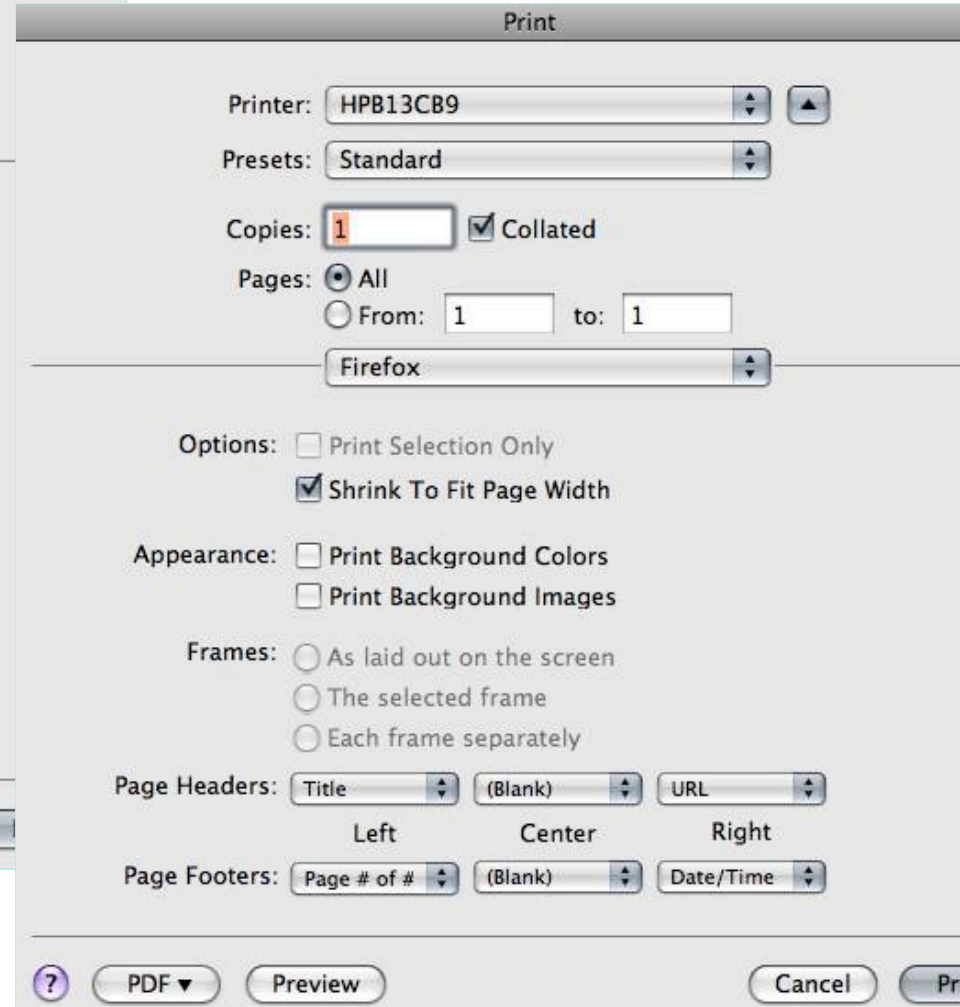
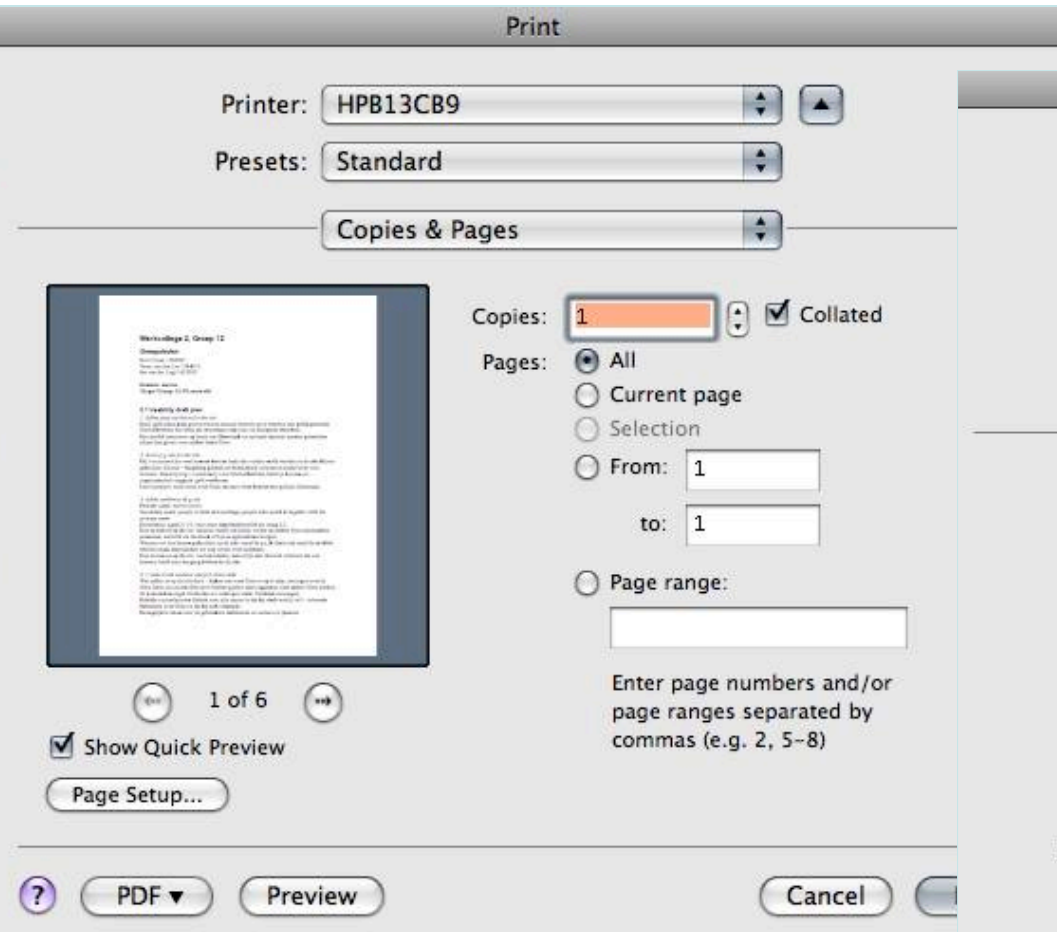


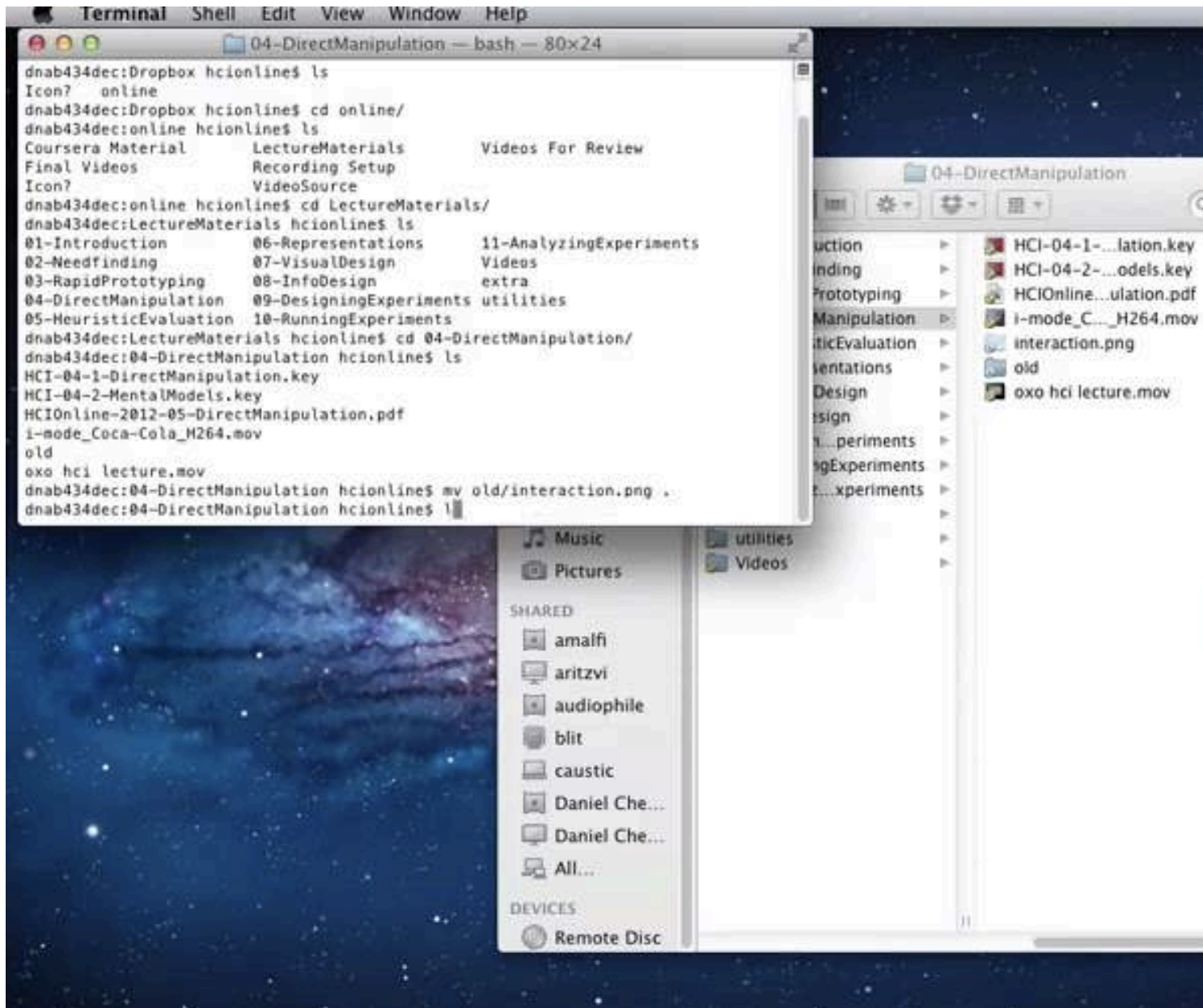
Consistency

Uniformity in appearance, placement, and behavior



Structure & Consistency





Cultural Associations

- Groups of people learn idioms
 - red = danger, green = go
- But these differ in different places
 - Light switches
 - America: down is off
 - Britain: down is on
 - Faucets
 - America: counter-clockwise is on
 - Britain: counter-clockwise is off

Metaphors

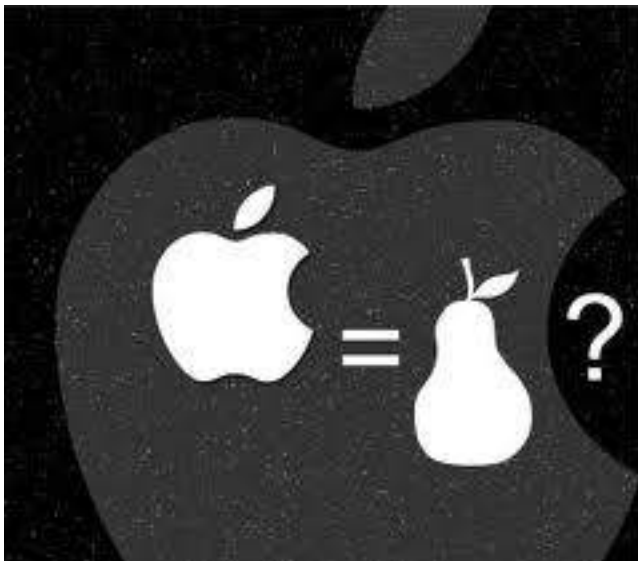


Metaphors



Facebook Timeline

Bookmark

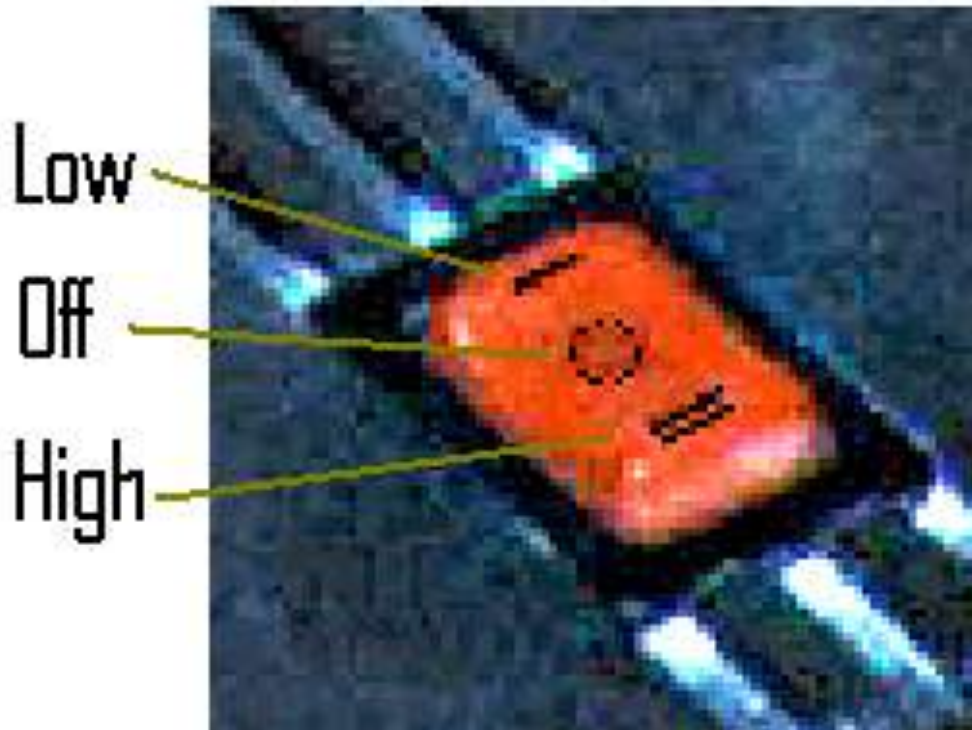


```

Terminal — bash — 49x16
Fiordiligi% ls
Applications/  Music/        dwhelper/
Desktop/      Pictures/     hg/
Documents/    Projects/     ontologies/
Downloads/    Public/       private/
Dropbox/      Sites/        profile
Library/     VirtualBox VMs/  screensaver/
Movies/       archive/      www/
Fiordiligi%
    
```

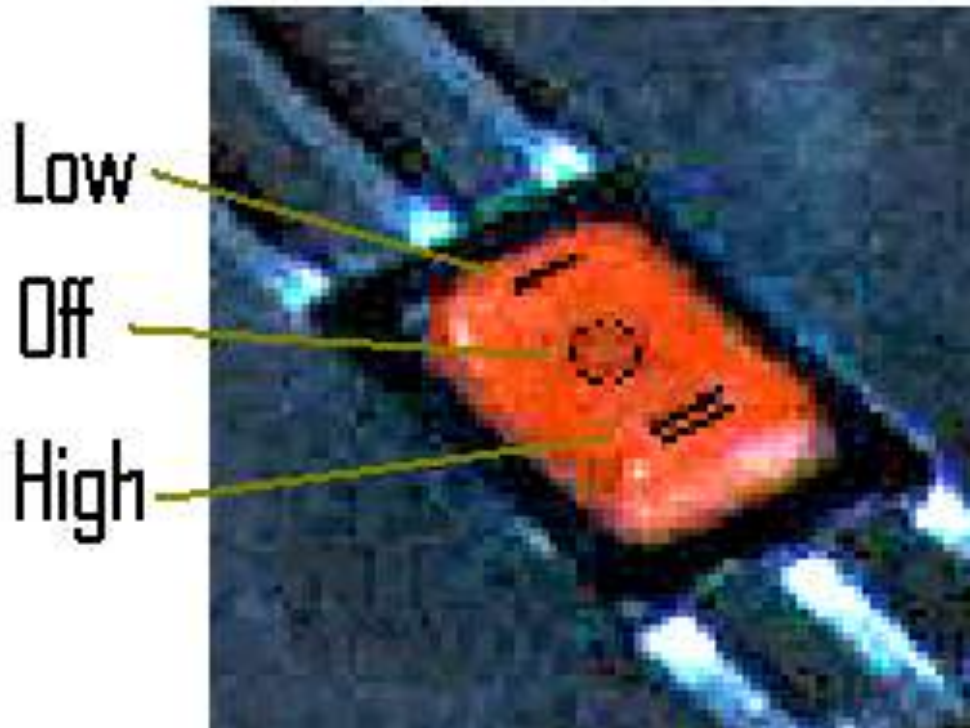
What's Wrong?

Lamp Switch



What's Wrong?

Lamp Switch



Mapping – we'd expect to go off, low, high

Feedback – when lamp is on, hard to tell from switch position whether it's in low or high mode

What's Wrong?



To set timer, turn to desired time.

For times less than 15 minutes,
turn past 15 minutes, then turn
back to desired time.

What's Wrong?



To set timer, turn to desired time.

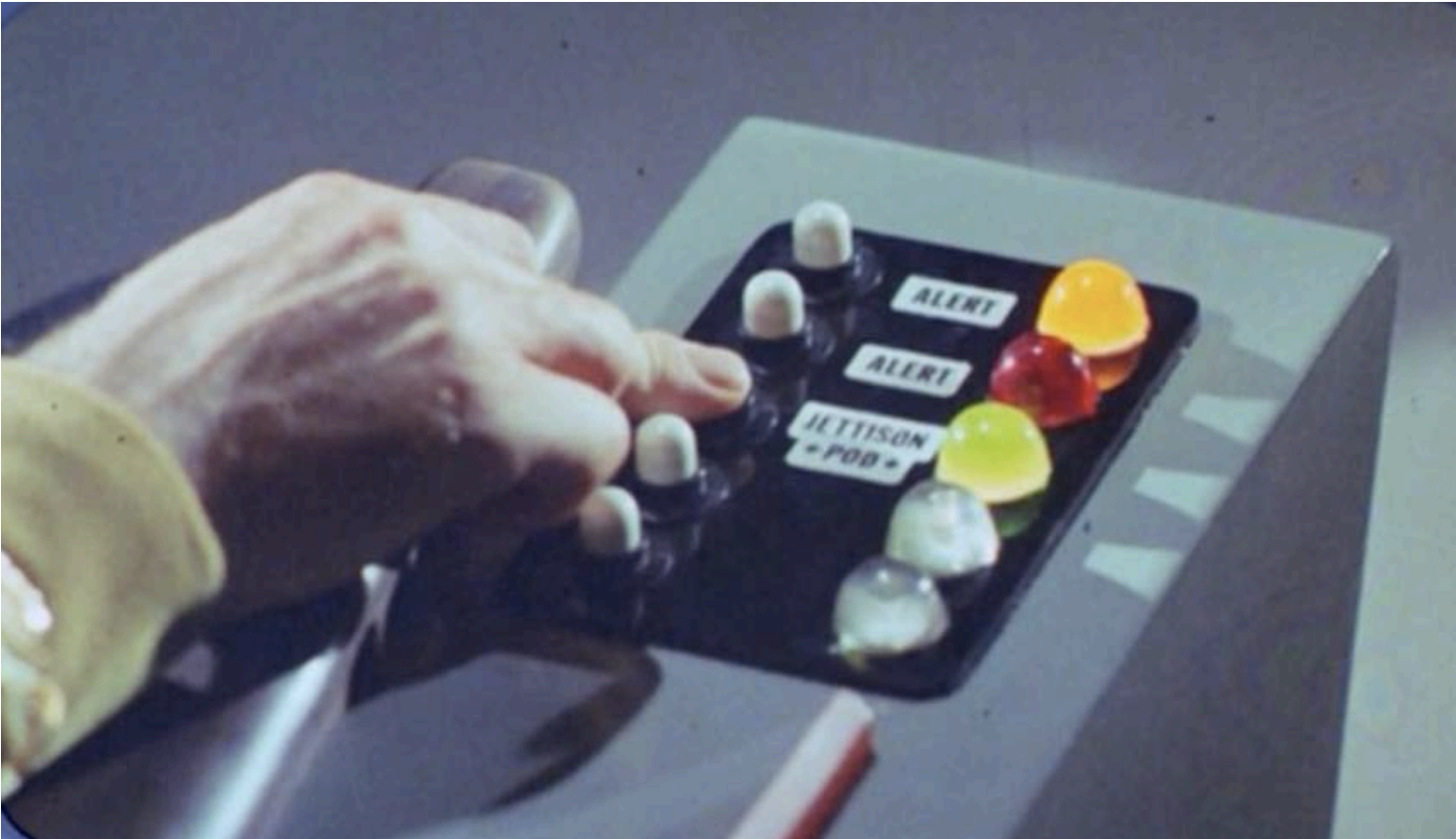
For times less than 15 minutes,
turn past 15 minutes, then turn
back to desired time.

CONSISTENCY: Different procedure for setting different intervals of time.

FEEDBACK: When timer is at a time under 15 minutes, hard to tell if it's actually on or not (silent failure).

Star Trek TOS: Command Controls

What's Wrong?




What's Wrong?



Design Knowledge

- 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>

A hand in a blue suit sleeve holds a glowing Earth globe. The background is a dark blue field filled with various digital data visualizations, including bar charts, line graphs, pie charts, and world maps. Some of the text visible in the background includes 'BUSINESS', 'NETWORK SEARCH', 'WORLD', 'MEDIA', and 'LONGING 100%'.

DESIGN GUIDELINES & RATIONALE

Standards

- **ISO 9241:** *Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs)*
 - defines usability as effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction with which users accomplish tasks
- **ISO 14915:** *Software ergonomics for multimedia user interfaces*
 - guidelines for design of multimedia interfaces
- **ISO 13407:** *Human-centered design processes for interactive systems*
 - management guidance through the development life-cycle
- **ISO/CD 20282:** *Ease of operation of everyday products*
 - four-part standard to ensure products can be used as consumers expect them to

Guidelines (1/2)

- For optimizing the user experience
 - ***abstract guidelines (principles)*** applicable during early life cycle activities
 - ***detailed guidelines (style guides)*** applicable during later life cycle activities
- <http://www.usability.gov/pdfs/guidelines.html>

Guidelines (2/2)

- Accessibility
- Page Layout
 - Navigation, Scrolling and Paging, Headings, Titles, and Labels
- Content Organization
 - Text Appearance
 - Lists
 - Links
 - Screen–Based Controls (Widgets)
 - Graphics, Images, and Multimedia
- Search



DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Keep it Simple



“Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication”

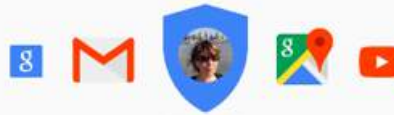


Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky






“Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication”



Welcome, Lora Aroyo

Control, protect and secure your account, all in one place

My Account gives you quick access to the settings and tools that let you safeguard your data, protect your privacy and decide how your information can make Google tools and services work better for you.

 Sign-in & security >	 Personal info & privacy >	 Account preferences >
<p>Manage your password and account-access settings.</p> <p>Signing in to Google</p> <p>Device activity & notifications</p> <p>Connected apps & sites</p>	<p>Manage your visibility settings and the data we use to personalise your experience.</p> <p>Your personal info</p> <p>Account history</p> <p>Ads settings</p> <p>Account overview</p> <p>Control your content</p>	<p>Set language, accessibility, and other settings that help you use Google.</p> <p>Language & Input Tools</p> <p>Accessibility</p> <p>Your Google Drive storage</p> <p>Delete your account or services</p>
<div data-bbox="272 1068 363 1163"> </div> <p>Security Check-up</p> <p>Protect your account in just a few minutes by reviewing your security settings and activity.</p> <p>GET STARTED</p> <p>Last check-up: 10 February, 19:35</p>	<div data-bbox="780 1135 871 1230"> </div> <p>Privacy Check-up</p> <p>Take this quick check-up to review important privacy settings, and adjust them to your preference.</p> <p>GET STARTED</p>	

All-in-One Doesn't Work



“

Everything should be made
as simple as possible, but not
simpler.

ALBERT EINSTEIN



- In his TED Talk “Towards a science of simplicity”, Harvard professor George Whitesides breaks ‘simple’ down into three characteristics:
- They are predictable
- They are accessible
- They serve as building blocks

http://www.ted.com/talks/george_whitesides_toward_a_science_of_simplicity

Buy a drink with your cell phone



A Way to Achieve It

“Progressive disclosure defers advanced or rarely used features to a secondary screen, making applications easier to learn and less error-prone.”

Wolfram Nieberr (<http://www.danm.com/subscribe/progressive-disclosure.html>)



hci

Search

About 13,400,000 results (0.18 seconds)

Advanced search

Everything

Images

Videos

News

Books

More

[Human-computer interaction - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

Jump to [Regional and general HCI](#): Graphics Interface: Annual Canadian computer graphics and HCI conference. The oldest regularly scheduled conference ...
Goals - Differences with related fields - Design principles - Design methodologies
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human-computer_interaction](#) - Cached - Similar

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[Human Capital Institute | The Global Association for Strategic ...](#)

Human Capital Institute's (HCI) Research in partnership with Lee Hecht Harrison finds compelling business advantages in Leaders Developing Leaders programs ...
[www.hci.org/](#) - Cached - Similar

[Bouwcenter HCI](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

Bouwen, verbouwen of renoveren? HCI heeft de beste materialen onder één dak! Klik hier voor meer informatie!
[www.bouwcenterhci.nl/](#) - Cached - Similar

[HCI Bibliography : Human-Computer Interaction Resources](#)

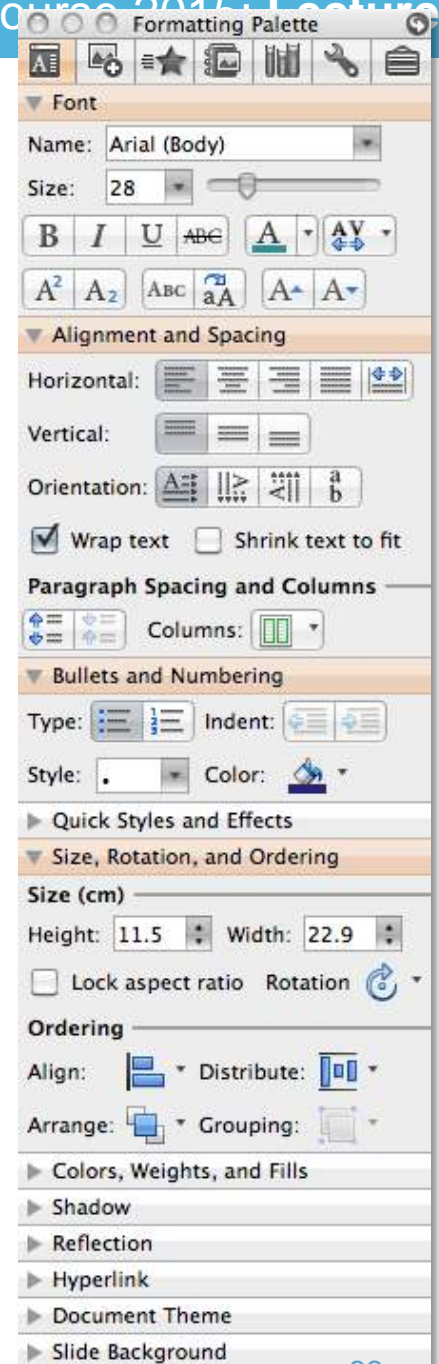
9 Apr 2011 ... The HCI Bibliography (HCIBIB) is a free-access bibliography on Human-Computer Interaction, with over 50000 records in a searchable database.

The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for 'Human-computer interaction'. Two orange boxes highlight specific text:

- [1] An important facet of HCI is the securing of user satisfaction (see Computer user ...**
- Due to the multidisciplinary nature of HCI, people with different ...**

The article text includes a definition of HCI as the study of how people interact with computers and the design of those interactions. It also lists various sub-fields like HCI in education, HCI in medicine, and HCI in the workplace.

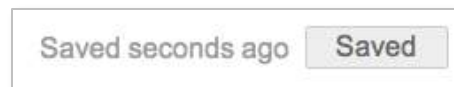
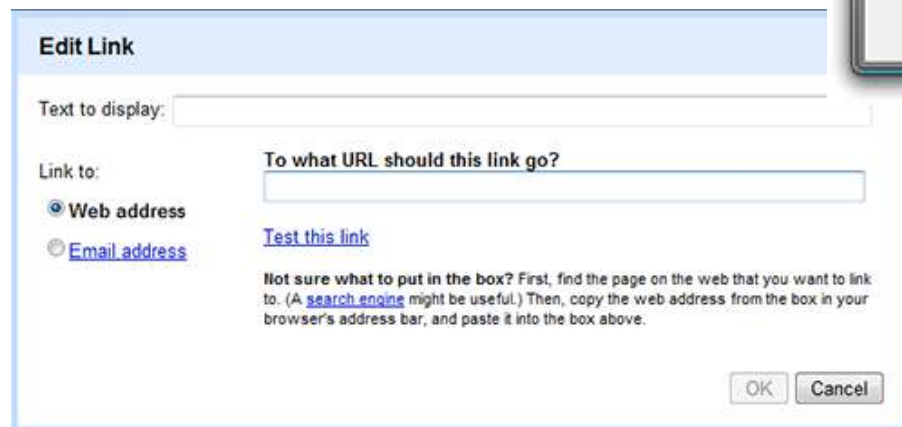
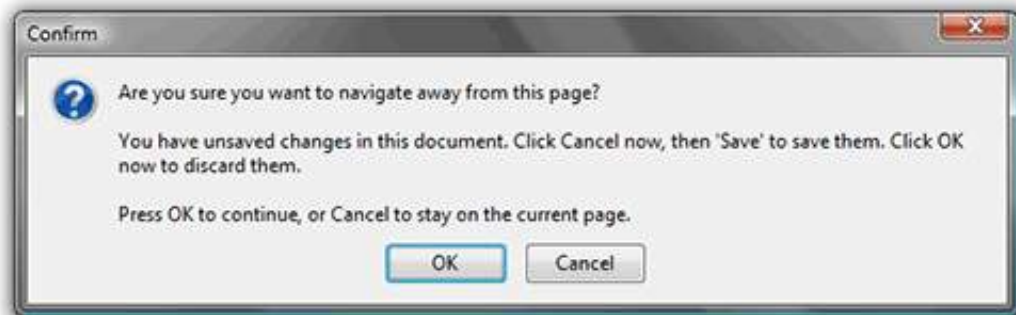
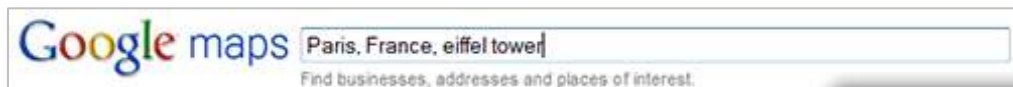
Organization of the UI in a meaningful way



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*



Location on the screen

Mind the typical Ads location
Use typical locations

Eyetracking



Image courtesy Ed Cutrell, Microsoft Research

Design for glanceability



The Poynter Institute www.poynter.org/extra/eyetrack2004

W3C Accessibility Guidelines

W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

<http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/>


1. Provide alternatives to auditory and visual content
2. Don't rely on color alone
3. Use markup and style sheets properly
4. Clarify natural language usage
 - abbreviation and foreign text
5. Create tables that transform gracefully
6. New technology pages transform gracefully
 - accessible when newer technologies are not supported

W3C Accessibility Guidelines

7. Ensure user *control of time-sensitive* content
 - pausing/stopping of animation, scrolling, etc.
8. Ensure direct *accessibility of embedded UI*
9. Design for *device independence*
 - various input devices
10. Use interim solutions (for older browsers to function)
11. Use *W3C technologies and guidelines*
12. Provide *context and orientation* information
13. Provide *clear navigation* mechanisms
14. Ensure that documents are *clear and simple*

Style Guides

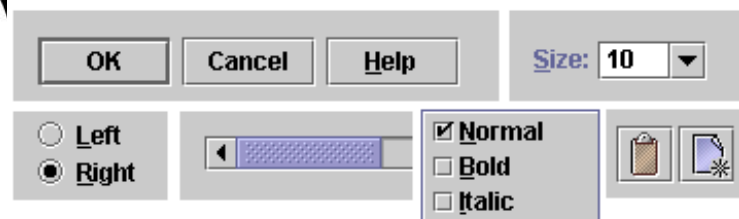
- A typical guide includes:
 - description of required interaction styles & user interface controls
 - guidance on when and how to use the various styles or controls
 - illustrations of styles and controls
 - screen templates



Design with **brand** in mind

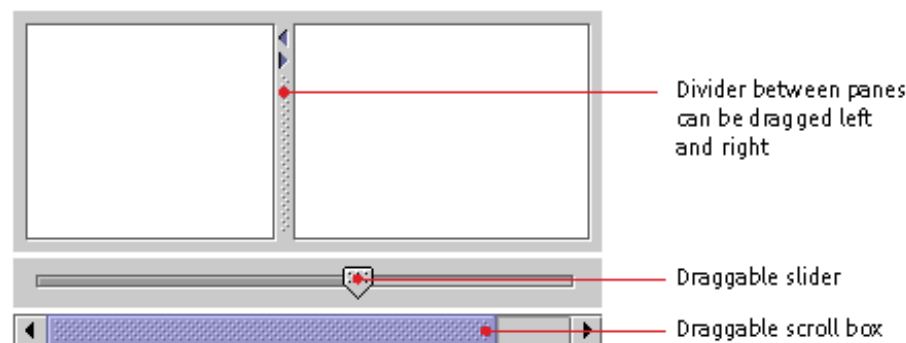
Example Style Guides

- Apple Interface Guidelines
 - <http://developer.apple.com/DOCUMENTATION/UserExperience/Conceptual/AppleHIGuidelines/>
- Microsoft Windows XP UI Guidelines
 - <http://www.microsoft.com/whdc/Resources/windowsxp/default.mspx>
- IBM' s Common User Access
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_User_Access
- Motif Style Guide
 - <http://www.opengroup.org/motif/motif.data.sheet.htm>
- Sun Microsystems' Java Look and Feel
 - <http://java.sun.com/products/jlf/ed2/book/HIGTitle.html>

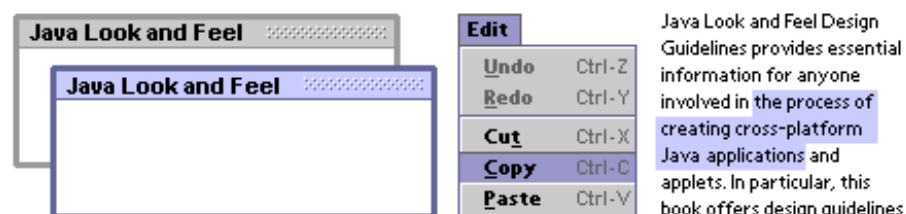
Figure 1 Consistent Use of the Flush 3D Style

The clean, modern appearance reduces the visual noise associated with beveled edges. Flush 3D components fit in with a variety of applications and operating systems. For details on the flush 3D style, see [Producing the Flush 3D Effect](#).

A textured pattern, used throughout the Java look and feel, indicates items that users can drag. Such an indication cues cross-platform users in a reliable way. The following figure demonstrates several uses of the drag texture.

Figure 2 Consistent Use of the Drag Texture

A simple and flexible color model ensures compatibility with platforms and devices capable of displaying quite different color depths. The default colors provide an aesthetically pleasing and comfortable scheme for interface elements, as shown in the following figure. For more on the Java look and feel default color theme, see [Themes](#).

Figure 3 Consistent Use of Color Across Design Elements

Design Rationale

- Design rationale is information that *explains why a system is the way it is*
- Benefits of design rationale
 - communication throughout life cycle
 - reuse of design knowledge across products
 - enforces design discipline
 - presents arguments for design trade-offs
 - organizes potentially large design space
 - capturing contextual information
- *Process-oriented*
 - preserves order of deliberation and decision making
- *Structure-oriented*
 - emphasizes post hoc structuring of considered design alternatives



Design with **words** as well

Read more ...

- User Interface Engineering, *Designing for the Scent of Information*
- Peter Pirolli, *Information Foraging Theory*
- Jakob Nielsen, *Alertbox*,
www.useit.com/alertbox