HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION

THIRD EDITION







design rules





design rules

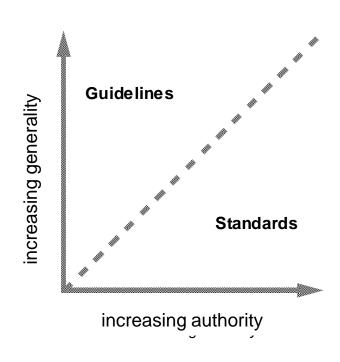
- Designing for maximum usability
 - the goal of interaction design
- Principles of usability
 - general understanding
- Standards and guidelines
 - direction for design
- Design patterns
 - capture and reuse design knowledge



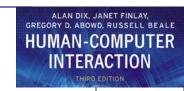


types of design rules

- principles
 - abstract design rules
 - low authority
 - high generality
- standards
 - specific design rules
 - high authority
 - limited application
- guidelines
 - lower authority
 - more general application







Principles to support usability

Learnability

the ease with which new users can begin effective interaction and achieve maximal performance

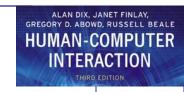
Flexibility

the multiplicity of ways the user and system exchange information

Robustness

the level of support provided the user in determining successful achievement and assessment of goal-directed behaviour



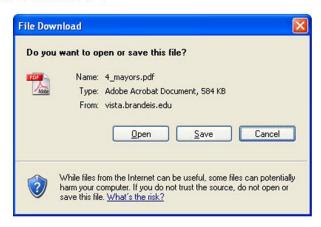


Principles of learnability

Predictability

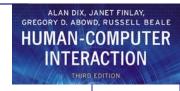
 determining effect of future actions based on past interaction history

Predictable?



Jan 20, 2011 IAT 334 20





operation visibility



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Visibility (perceived affordance)

The Principle of Visibility:

- It Should Be Obvious What a Control Is Used For

















Continued...

Operation visibility - NOT!





Next slide



6 Recognition rather than recall

"I know what I need to do here"

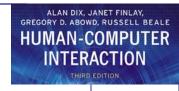


Important actions should be easy to access and identify.

In an earlier version of Windows 8, it was almost impossible to shut down the computer without googling how to do it.







Synthesizability

- assessing the effect of past actions
- immediate vs. eventual honesty

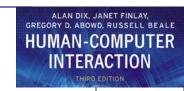
The typical global search and replace function performs this substitution without revealing the changes made to you. Suddenly, a careless typing error is transformed into unacceptable grammar as the sentence

We will prove the theorem holds as a corollary of the following lemma.

is transformed to

We will prove theorem holds as a corollary of the following lemma.





Principles of learnability (ctd)

Familiarity

- how prior knowledge applies to new system
- guessability; affordance



Familiarity

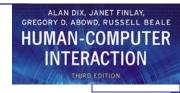
□ Familiarity: the extent to which a user's knowledge and experience in other real-world or computer-based domains can be applied when interacting with a new system.











Generalizability

extending specific interaction knowledge to new situations

Consistency

 likeness in input/output behaviour arising from similar situations or task objectives

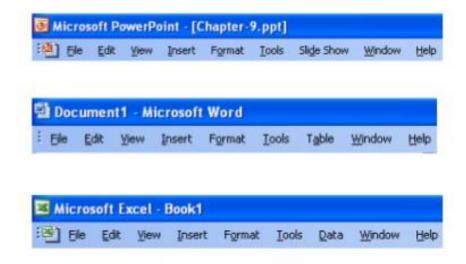




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Consistency

Uniformity in appearance, placement, and behavior





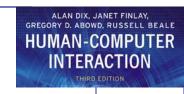


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Metaphors





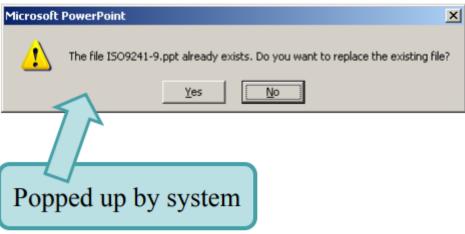


Principles of flexibility

Dialogue initiative

- freedom from system imposed constraints on input dialogue
- system vs. user pre-emptiveness

System initiated dialog



User initiated dialog

Replace	? ×					
Find what:	Find Next					
_	Close					
Replace with:						
	<u>R</u> eplace					
Match case	Replace <u>A</u> ll					
Find whole words only						
Popped up by user						



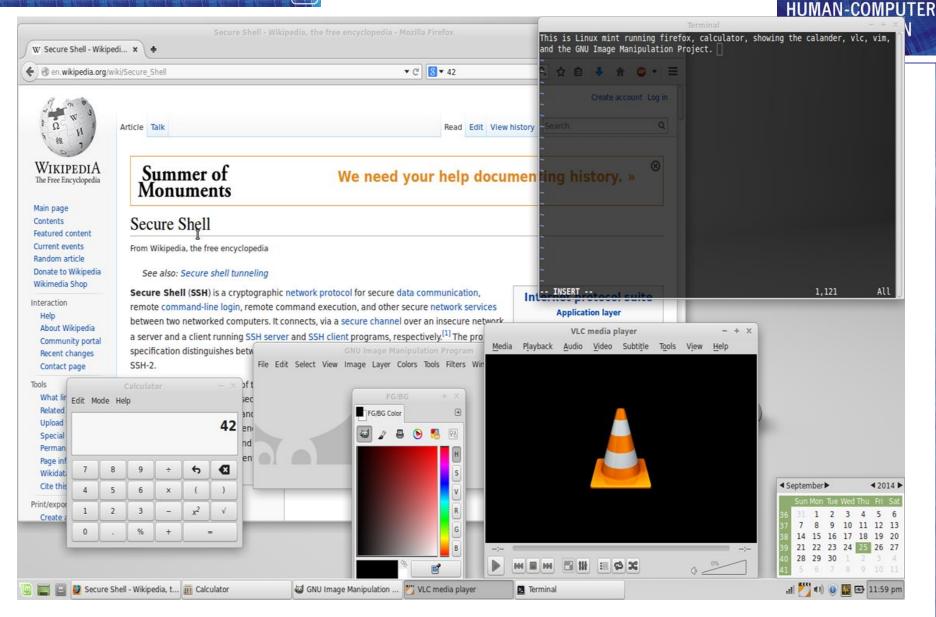


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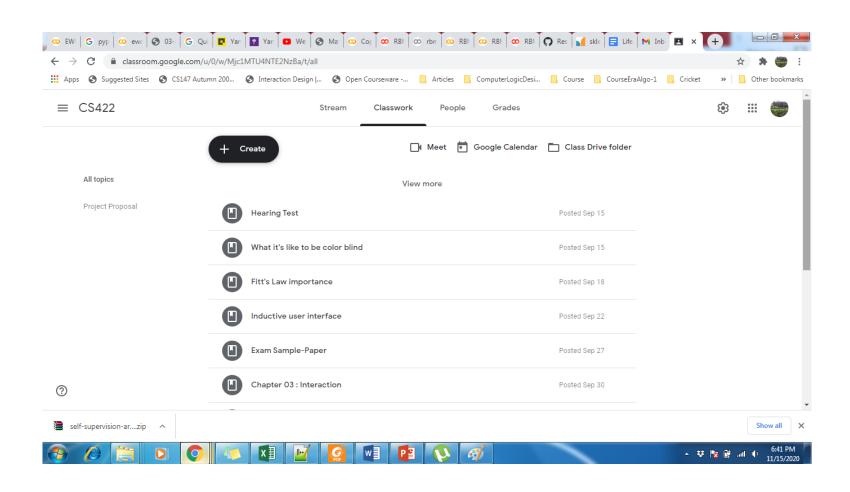
Multithreading

- ability of system to support user interaction for more than one task at a time
- concurrent vs. interleaving; multimodality











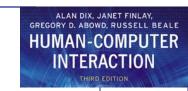


 Task migratability passing responsibility for task execution between user and system

- Task migratability
 - Passing responsibility user and system

Spell checking initiated by system with responsibility for corrections passed to user.



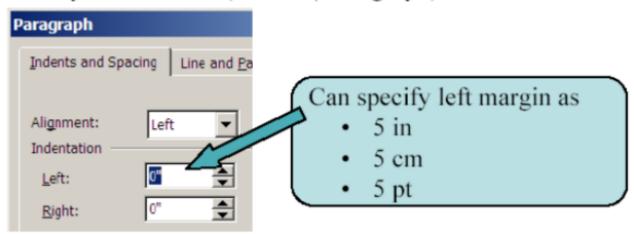


Principles of flexibility (ctd)

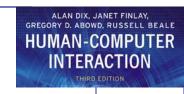
Substitutivity

- allowing equivalent values of input and output to be substituted for each other
- representation multiplicity; equal opportunity

Example: MS Word (Format | Paragraph)







Continued...

Customizability

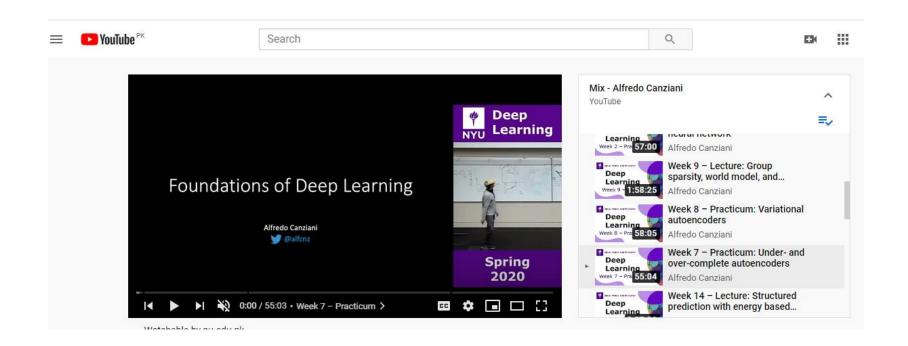
 modifiability of the user interface by user (adaptability) or system (adaptivity)





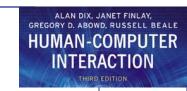
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Principles of robustness

Observability

- ability of user to evaluate the internal state of the system from its perceivable representation
- Browsability (outlines of a document); defaults;
 reachability; persistence; operation visibility

Recoverability

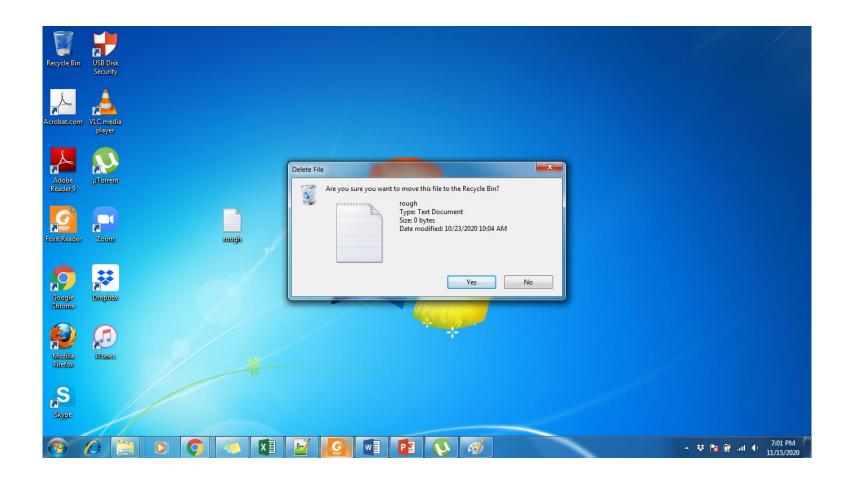
- ability of user to take corrective action once an error has been recognized
- forward/backward recovery; acceptance of the current state and negotiation from that state towards the desired state
 Forward/backward recovery



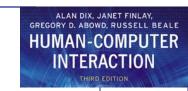


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commensurate effort







Principles of robustness (ctd)

Responsiveness

- how the user perceives the rate of communication with the system
- Stability

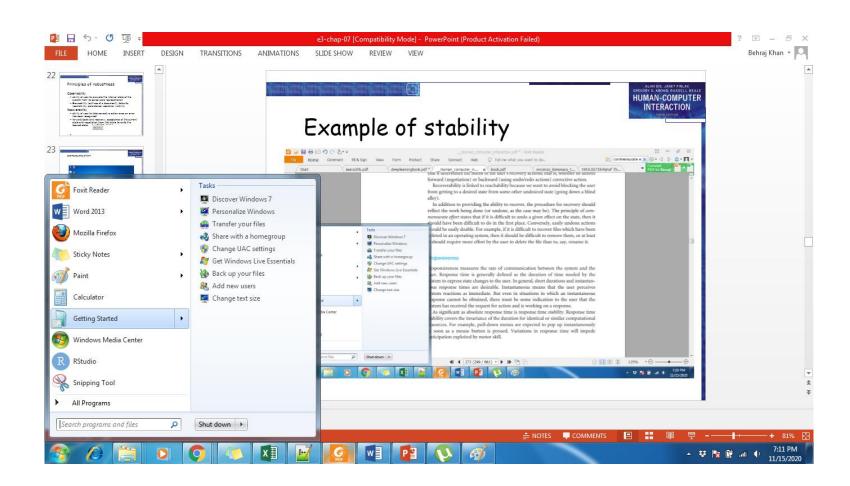
Task conformance

- degree to which system services support all of the user's tasks
- task completeness; task adequacy

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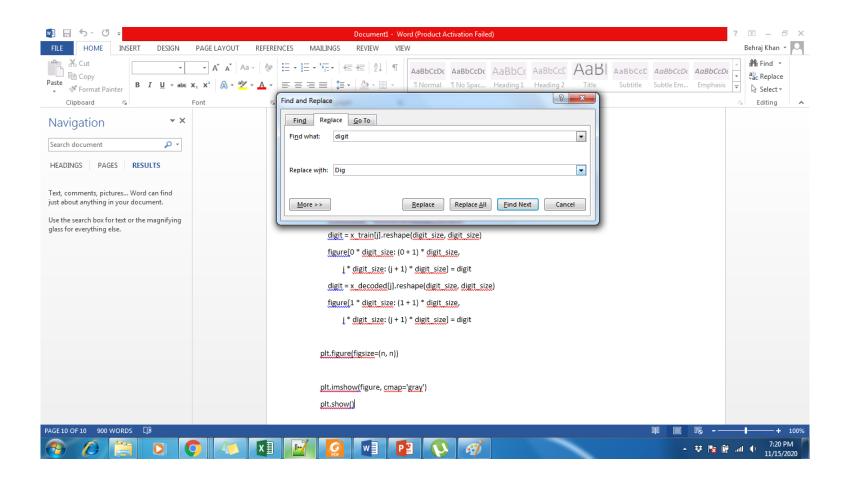
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Task conformance



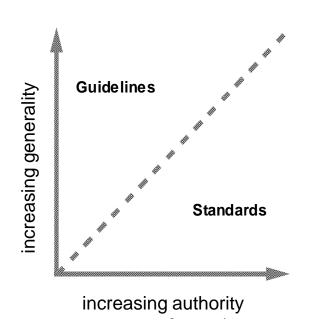




Using design rules

Design rules

- suggest how to increase usability
- differ in generality and authority



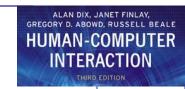




Standards

- set by national or international bodies to ensure compliance by a large community of designers standards require sound underlying theory and slowly changing technology
- hardware standards more common than software high authority and low level of detail
- ISO 9241 defines usability as effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction with which users accomplish tasks

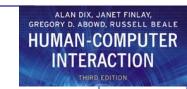




Guidelines

- more suggestive and general
- many textbooks and reports full of guidelines
- abstract guidelines (principles) applicable during early life cycle activities
- detailed guidelines (style guides) applicable during later life cycle activities
- understanding justification for guidelines aids in resolving conflicts





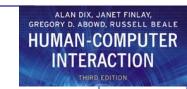
Golden rules and heuristics

- "Broad brush" design rules
- Useful check list for good design
- Better design using these than using nothing!
- Different collections e.g.
 - Nielsen's 10 Heuristics (see Chapter 9)
 - Shneiderman's 8 Golden Rules
 - Norman's 7 Principles



 Look at some of the principles outlined in this section, and use one or two to provide a usability specification for an electronic meetings diary or calendar. First identify some of the tasks that would be performed by a user trying to keep track of future meetings, and then complete the usability specification assuming that the electronic system will be replacing a paper-based system. What assumptions do you have to make about the user and the electronic diary in order to create a reasonable usability specification?





Shneiderman's 8 Golden Rules

- 1. Strive for consistency
- 2. Enable frequent users to use shortcuts
- 3. Offer informative feedback
- 4. Design dialogs to yield closure
- 5. Offer error prevention and simple error handling
- 6. Permit easy reversal of actions
- 7. Support internal locus of control
- 8. Reduce short-term memory load

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I. Strive for consistency

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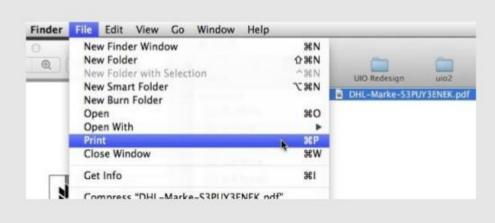
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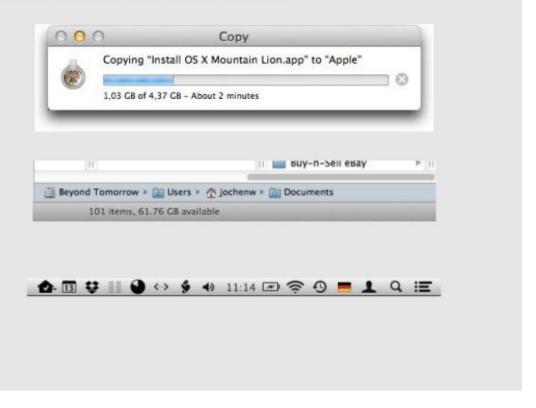


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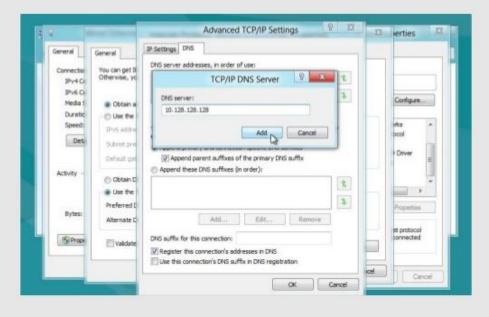
2. Enable frequent users to use shortcuts



3. Offer informative feedback



4. Design dialog to yield closure



5. Offer simple error handling





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6. Permit easy reversal of actions

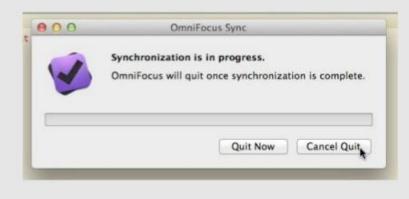
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7. Support internal locus of control



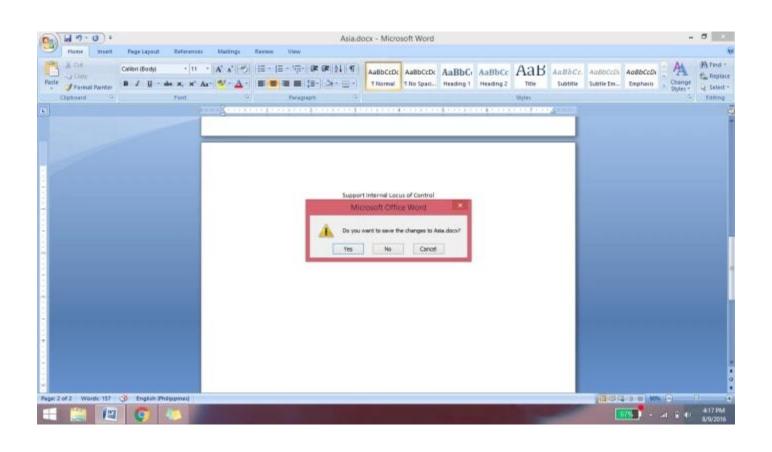


7. Support internal locus of control



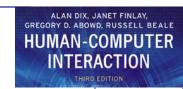
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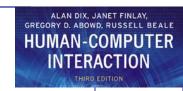




Norman's 7 Principles

- 1. Use both knowledge in the world and knowledge in the head.
- 2. Simplify the structure of tasks.
- 3. Make things visible: bridge the gulfs of Execution and Evaluation.
- 4. Get the mappings right.
- 5. Exploit the power of constraints, both natural and artificial.
- 6. Design for error.
- 7. When all else fails, standardize.

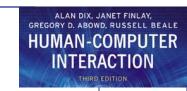




HCI design patterns

- An approach to reusing knowledge about successful design solutions
- Originated in architecture: Alexander
- A pattern is an invariant solution to a recurrent problem within a specific context.
- Examples
 - Light on Two Sides of Every Room (architecture)
 - Go back to a safe place (HCI)
- Patterns do not exist in isolation but are linked to other patterns in *languages* which enable complete designs to be generated





HCI design patterns (cont.)

- Characteristics of patterns
 - capture design practice not theory
 - capture the essential common properties of good examples of design
 - represent design knowledge at varying levels: social, organisational, conceptual, detailed
 - embody values and can express what is humane in interface design
 - are intuitive and readable and can therefore be used for communication between all stakeholders
 - a pattern language should be generative and assist in the development of complete designs.





Summary

Principles for usability

- repeatable design for usability relies on maximizing benefit of one good design by abstracting out the general properties which can direct purposeful design
- The success of designing for usability requires both creative insight (new paradigms) and purposeful principled practice

Using design rules

standards and guidelines to direct design activity