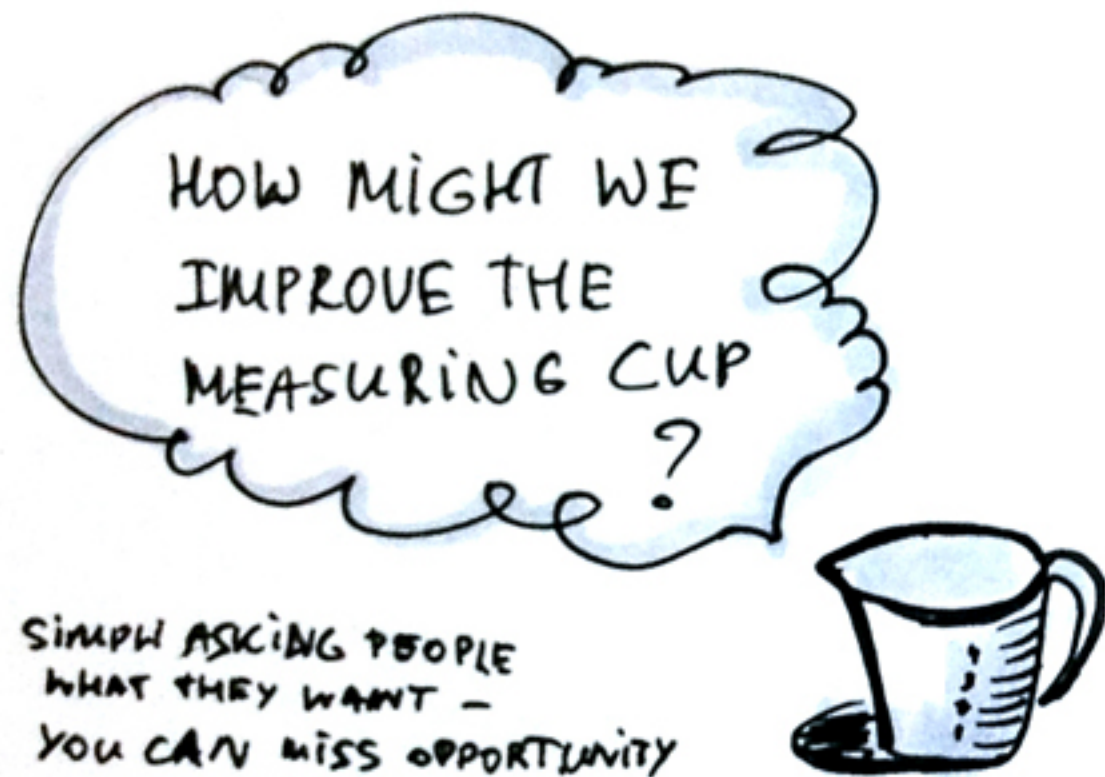


# 5.1. DIRECT MANIPULATION



I. ACTION

II. EVALUATION OF OUTCOME

## PRINCIPLES



- DON NORMAN, THE DESIGN OF EVERYDAY THINGS
- HUTCHINS, NORMAN, DIRECT MANIPULATION INTERFACES, 1985

## 5.2. MENTAL MODELS

1. What makes UI learnable?
2. What leads to errors?



### THE SOURCE OF MENTAL MODELS

Experience, metaphor, analogical reasoning



VS.



### DIRECT MANIPULATION

- real world metaphors
- physical UI disclosure of functionality



COURSERA

NEW TECH

MINIMIZE gap

CURRENT PRACTICE

HOW THE USER KNOW

- WHAT TO DO
- WHAT HAPPEN

HOW EASILY CAN SOMEONE

TELL WHAT STATE THE SYSTEM IS IN?

PERFORM THE ACTION

DETERMINE THE FUNCTION

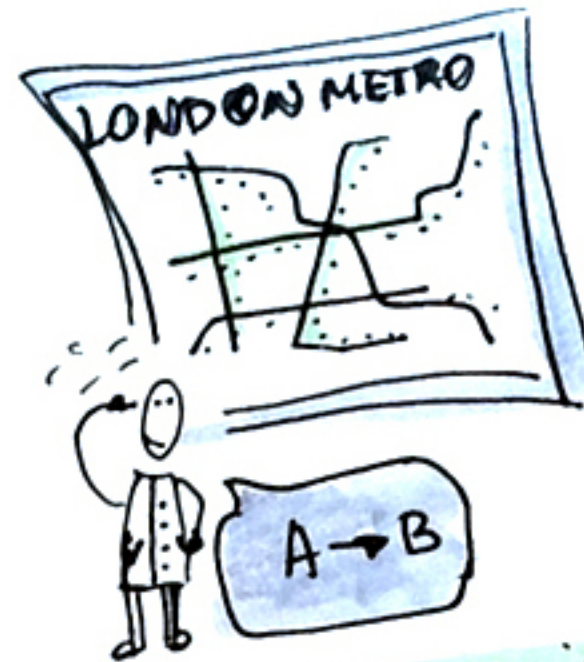
WHAT ACTIONS ARE POSSIBLE



# 5.3 PRESENTATION MATTERS



RE



TASK SPECIFIC  
(LANDSCAPE, DISTANCES)  
GOOD REPRESENTAT.  
IS TIED TO THE  
TASK THE USER  
WANTS TO PERFORM

EXPERTISE  
OF USER

informational  
equivalent  
≠  
computation  
equivalent

THE DIFFICULTY OF SOLVING  
A PROBLEM DEPENDS ON  
THE WAY YOU REPRESENT IT



TIC TAC TOE

DONT REQUIRE  
USER TO KEEP  
ANYTHING IN MIND  
THAT YOU CAN PUT  
ON THE SCREEN



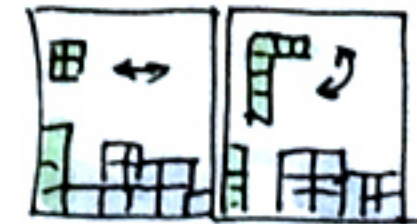
VS 10%  
WORDS

## 5.4 DISTRI-BUTING COGNITION

THE WAY YOU REPRESENT  
THE PROBLEM HAS  
DRASTIC INFLUENCES  
ON OUR ABILITY  
TO SOLVE IT

OFFLOAD WORKING  
MEMORY (2 ± 2)

WHAT  
if?

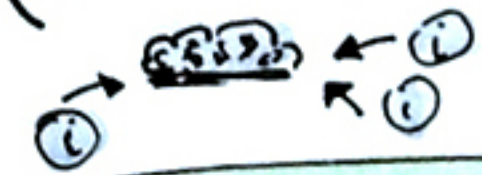


the power of  
providing a visual  
ophysical instantiation of abstract ideas

DIALOG BOXES  
SHOULD BE ACTION  
ORIENTED AND  
GUIDE USER  
TOWARDS NEXT  
STEP IS TO  
BE + INFO  
TO ACCOMPLISH  
THAT  
STEP

UI HELPS DISTRIB.  
COGNITION WHEN:

- encourage experim. (TETRIS)
- SHOW ONLY DIFF. THAT MATTER (LONDON)
- CONVERT CALCULATION INTO FAST PERCEPTION (MAP COLORING)
- INCREASE EFFICIENCY



HERB SIMON • THE SCIENCE  
OF THE ARTIFICIAL

Edward Tufte  
VISUAL DESIGN

DON NORMAN  
THINGS THAT  
MAKE US  
SMART