Lesson 7

Ben Shneiderman 8 Golden Rules of

Interface Design

Shneiderman's Eight Golden Rules

- 1. Consistency (terms, icons, data / command flow)
- 2. Universal Usability (novices \rightarrow intermittent users \rightarrow experts)
- 3. Informative feedback
- **4.** Dialogs with closure (beginning \rightarrow end)
- **5. Prevent errors** (highlight required actions, selection rather than freestyle typing, automatic completion, well-defined messages)
- 6. Reversal of actions (undo)
- 7. User in control (automated adaptability can cause confusion)
- 8. Reduce short term memory (keep displays simple)

Golden Rule 1: Consistency

Strive for consistency in the way the system looks and works

Terminology

identical words/terms for prompts, menus and help screens

Aesthetics

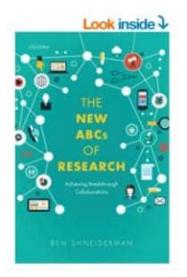
Consistent colour codes, layout, fonts, etc. across windows

Symbols

Consistent use of icons, symbols, graphics

Response

The system must respond to input in the same way every time



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Golden Rule 2: Universal Usability

- Allow frequent users to develop a clear idea of how the system works, and let them work faster
- Sometimes this takes the form of shortcuts, toolbars, and hotkeys



Golden Rule 3: Informative Feedback

- For every user action, there should be some feedback from the system
 - Frequent and minor actions response can be modest
 - Major actions response should be more substantial

Golden Rule 4: Dialogues with Closure

- Design interactions to have a beginning, middle and end
- For every user action, there should be some feedback from the system

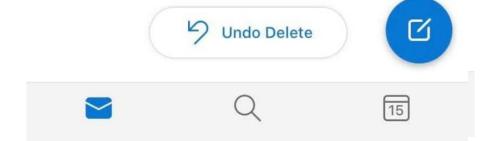
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Golden Rule 5: Error Prevention

- Try to design the system such that the users cannot make a serious error
- If they do make an error
 - the system must be able to detect it
 - and offer easy-to-understand instructions for recovery

Golden Rule 6: Reversal of Actions

- No matter how many times you warn people, they will always manage to do something catastrophic
- The famous Undo command!
 - relieves anxiety
- The units of reversibility
 - may be a single action, a data entry, or a complete group of actions
 - can be done with logs history viewers, or recovering the last thing



Golden Rule 7: Support Control

- Let the user feel in control of the system at all times
 - This concept originates from the 1980s, when users went from responding to a computer to initiating actions
- The user should have control at every point in the execution of an application
- Example:
 - ability to delete a print job
 - stop an attempt to connect to a Web site
 - call up the Windows Task Manager > ctrl + alt + del

Balancing Automation & Human Control

- Tedious/routine tasks
 - Give it to a robot
- Decision making/creative
 - Give it to a human



Balancing Automation & Human Control

Humans better at:

- Sense low level stimuli
- Detect stimuli in noise
- Recognize constant patterns in varying situations
- Sense unusual and unexpected events
- Remember principles and strategies
- Retrieve pertinent details a priori
- Draw on experience and adapt decisions
- Select alternatives
- Reason inductively; generalize from observations
- Act in emergency or novel situations
- Apply principles
- Make subjective evaluations
- Concentrate on important tasks when overload occurs
- Adapt physical response

Machines better at:

- Sense stimuli outside human range
- Count or measure physical quantities
- Store quantities of coded information accurately
- Monitor specified (and infrequent) events
- Make rapid and consistent responses to input signals
- Recall quantities of detailed information accurately
- Process quantitative data
- Reason deductively; infer from principles
- Perform repetitive pre-programmed actions reliably
- Exert high forces
- Perform simultaneous activities
- Maintain operation under heavy load
- Maintain performance over extended periods of time

Golden Rule 8: Reduce Memory Load

- Average human can remember seven chunks of information, and too much information is confusing
- This requires that:
 - displays are kept simple
 - complexity is reduced
 - sequences of actions to carry out a task are short
 - commonly used operations are visible on the first screen

Good User Interfaces Are...

- Easy to learn
 - Minimal training required
- Easy to remember
 - High transfer of learning
- Predictable
- Few Errors

- Easy to recover from errors
 - Aiding explorative learning
- Efficient
 - Users perform tasks quicker
- Engaging