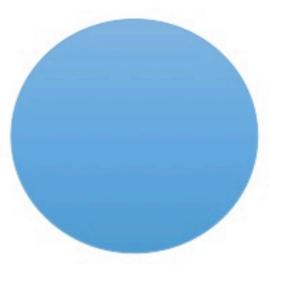
Minimize the user's memory load by making objects, actions, and options visible. The user should not have to remember information from one part of the dialogue to another. Instructions for use of the system should be visible or easily retrievable whenever appropriate.

- A familiar stimulus triggers retrieval from long-term memory
- Recall forces users to
  - recreate chain of associations themselves, or
  - · forcefully learn through elaborative rehearsal
- · Recall will fail unless remembered actions are
  - Frequent
  - Recent
  - Strongly associated

Direct manipulation



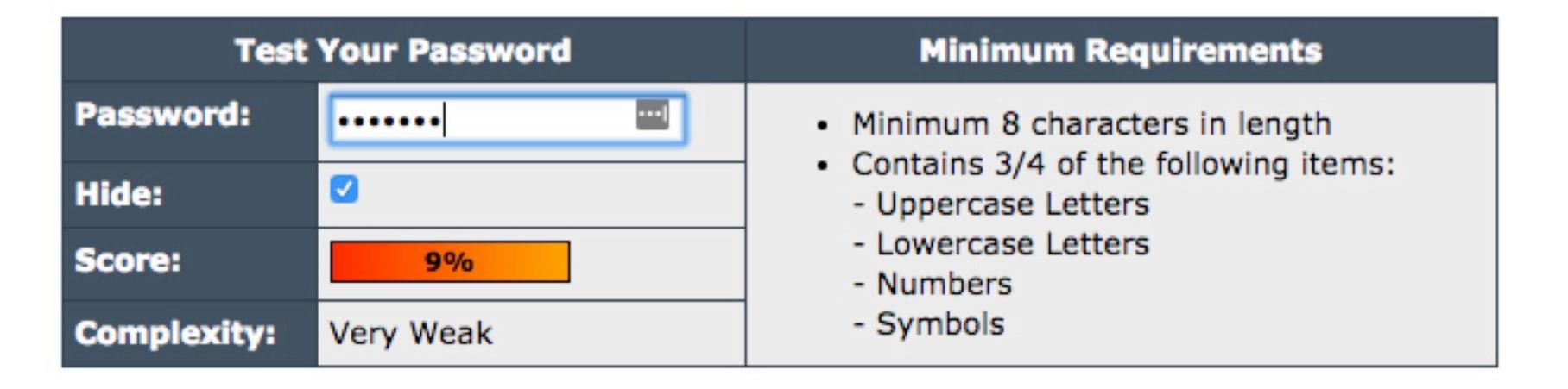
(Animation example)

Where does recall come up?

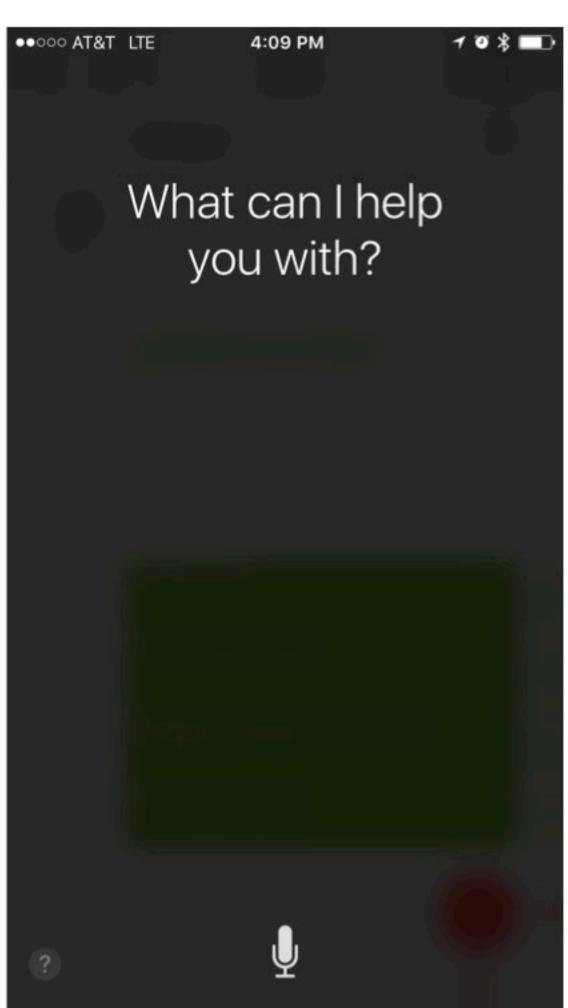
Textual Commands

```
[si-mwnewman-mbp:~ mwnewman$ cd ~
[si-mwnewman-mbp:~ mwnewman$ ls -ld .c*
drwx----- 3 mwnewman staff 102 Dec 18 2014 .cache
drwxr-xr-x 3 mwnewman staff 102 Dec 18 2014 .conda
drwxr-xr-x+ 4 mwnewman staff 136 Sep 23 2010 .config
drwxr-xr-x 2 mwnewman staff 68 Dec 18 2014 .continuum
-rwxrwxr-x+ 1 mwnewman staff 330 Jul 27 2010 .cshrc
drwx----+ 3 mwnewman staff 102 Jul 28 2010 .cups
[si-mwnewman-mbp:~ mwnewman$ ps auxw | grep initd
mwnewman 700 0.0 0.1 2542152 19784 ?? S
ec/secinitd
```

- Where does recall come up?
- Textual Commands
- Passwords

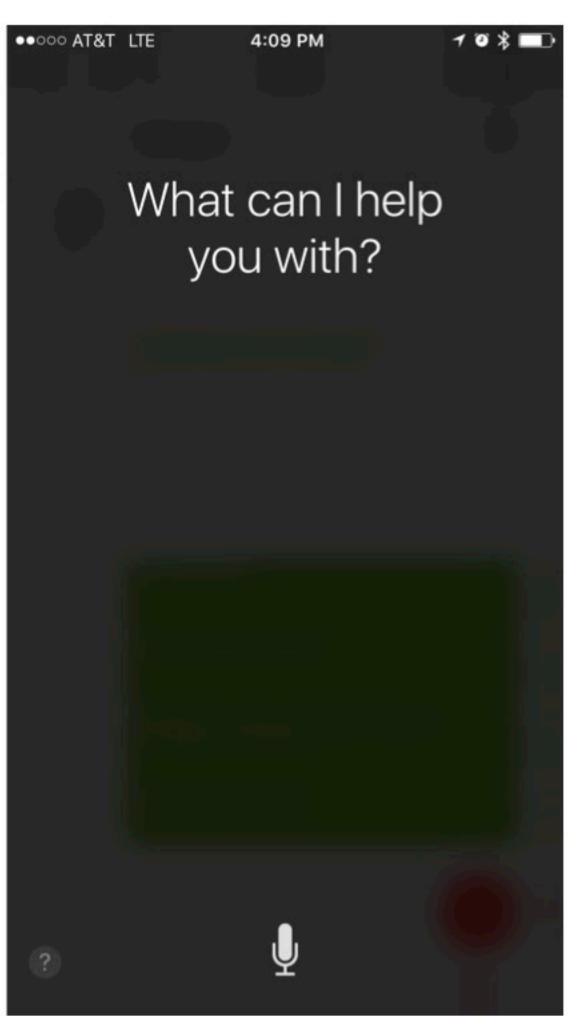


- Where does recall come up?
- Textual Commands
- Passwords
- Speech Uls



Where does recall come up?

- Textual Commands
- Passwords
- Speech Uls





- · Use recognition, not recall wherever possible
- If recall is required
  - Is it realistic to expect users to remember?
  - Are cues provided if recall fails?