Comp 388/441 - Human-Computer Interface Design

Week 5 - 18th February 2016

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Design Considerations - Part I

- ensure interface is designed to reduce or eliminate need to memorise and recall
 - interface elements etc within structure
- Don Norman outlines this concept as the notion of
 - knowledge in the world vs knowledge in the head
- eg: creating menus or lists of options for users is a good example of
 - knowledge in the world
- user will be able to view the menu, read and recognise options, make selection
 - no need to recall or memorise related information beyond the basics...
- this same option on the command line requires memory of command...
 - user would need to recall knowledge in the head
 - increases potential for error and application issues

Design Considerations - Part 2

- we can guide users through sequenced tasks
 - provision of defined sequence of steps
 - guide user through the task flow step by step
- present forms and controls in a logical and sequential order
- might even consider a **wizard** style interface
 - user can navigate multiple pages with standard **next** & **previous** links
- trying to reduce the amount of navigation details required by the user
- thereby reducing the amount the user needs to memorise and recall

Design Considerations - Part 3

- interface design enhanced with recognisable icons and names
 - user can easily find interface elements as they scan a list, menu...
- icons can act as clarifying elements
 - icons should represent concrete and recognisable things
- goal is to make it easier for users to create hooks from working to long-term memory
- user should not have to memorise or struggle to recognise unfamiliar icons
 - defeats the point of using simpler graphical representations
- if you use abstract, original icons then add some accompanying text to help the user

Design Considerations - Part 4

- naming schemes & patterns in UIs are also important
 - helps users remember & recall information
 - arbitrary names are harder to recall than representative names
- non-representative naming schemes may add to user's cognitive burden
- command line interfaces violate this principle on a regular basis
 - consider Unix commands **more** & **less**

Design considerations - 5

- good help system and search tool
 - allows a user to quickly check and recall lost or forgotten information
 - user can quickly reference documentation, check usage pattern or concept...
- in search and index systems
 - allow users to use variations, synonyms
 - user may not remember the exact term, query, spelling...
- try to avoid personalised terminology for standard UI elements, interaction concepts
- try to avoid using abbreviations or acronyms unless they are obvious or standard practice
 - eg: **GUI**, **WYSIWYG** are well known examples...
- be consistent in your UIs application of actions and methods
 - eg: an action should perform in the same manner from one context to another

Cognitive Load - I

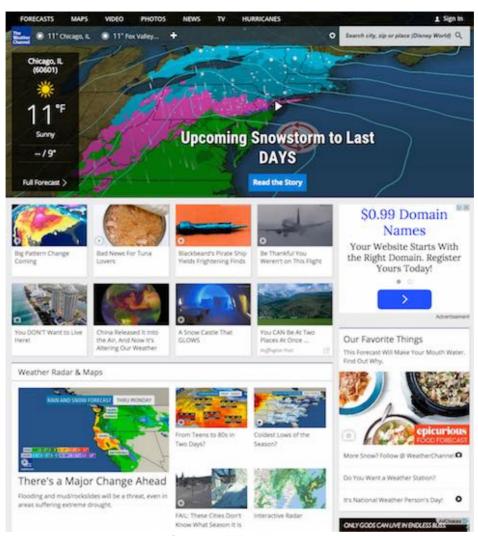
- consider the physical act of interacting with a computer
 - using a mouse, keyboard, touchscreen...touching, swiping, shaking
- physical actions incur a cost of time and effort
 - varying degrees of effort, both physical and mental
- cognitive load refers to the mental taxation exerted on a user
 - whilst performing a given task
 - refers to amount of sustained attention and cognitive effort required per task
- the more complex the task, the higher the level of focused attention
 - cognitive load will be higher as a result
- good design strategy to try to reduce a user's cognitive load
- try reducing the amount a user has to think about
 - general concepts, points of interaction, basic navigation, interface elements...
- "Don't make me think, revisited: A common sense approach to web usability."
 - Steve Krug, 2014.

Cognitive Load - 2

Cognitive load may be impacted by the following interactions:

- scrolling, navigating, searching within an application
- choosing options such as menus, lists, forms...
- reading instructions, labels, titles...
- switching contexts (eg: switching between windows, tabs, pages...)
- switching visual attention
 - reading text, then referring to an image, and then back to the text
- memory recall for a specific ID, name, action, task sequence...
- simply waiting for the system or application to respond...
- recovering from a specific distraction
 - such as an interruption not relevant to the current task at hand...

Cognitive Load - Weather.com



Source - Weather.com

Cognitive Load - Yahoo Weather App



Source - Yahoo! Weather Mobile App

References

- Card, S.K., Moran, T.P. and Newell, A. The psychology of human-computer interaction. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 1983.
- Krug, S. Don't make me think, revisited: A common sense approach to web usability. 3rd Edition. New Riders. 2014.