Usability of Human Interfaces

Devclub.eu

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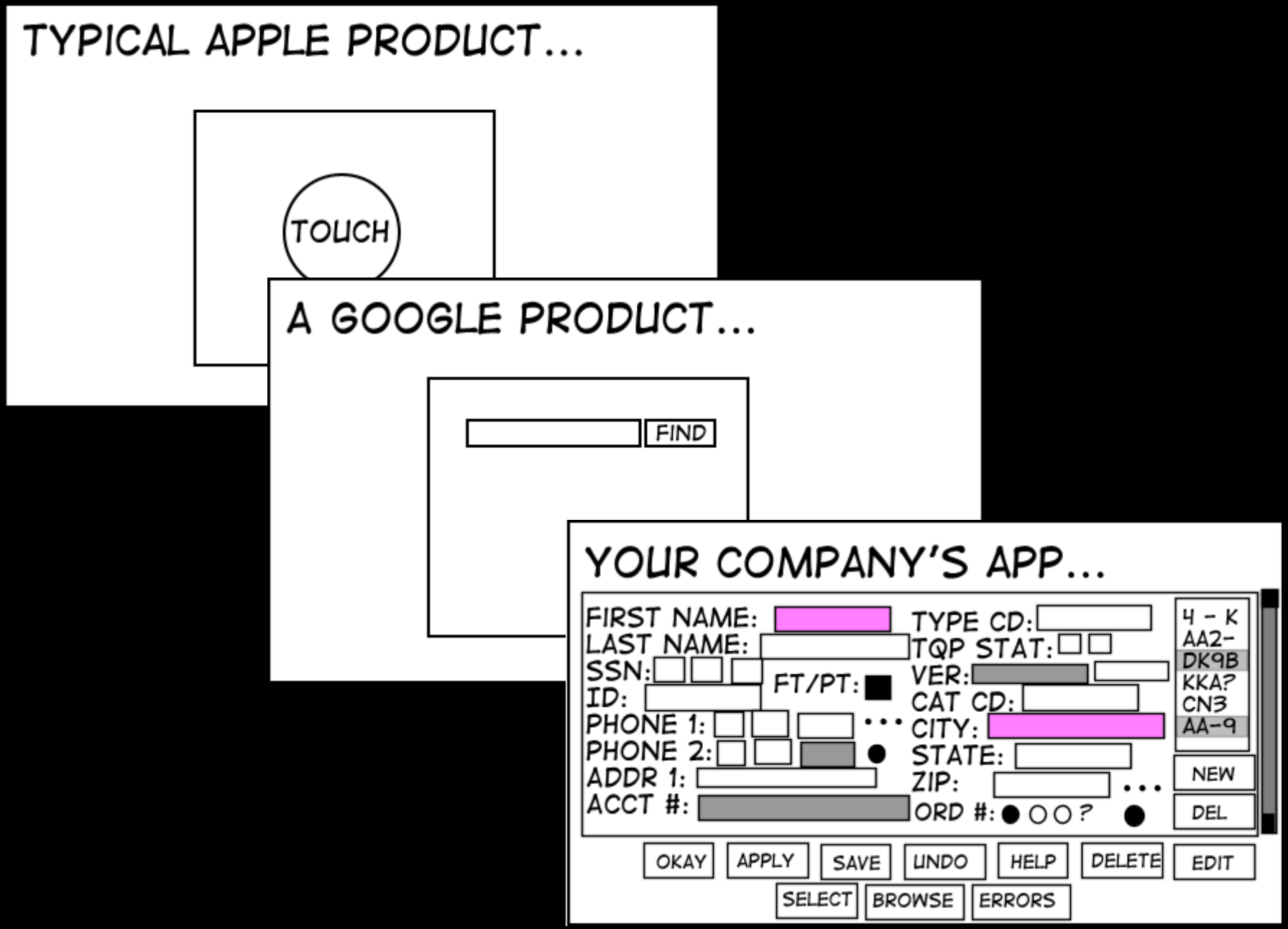
Why talk about it?

- Computer is a tool
- How much stuff that you do nowadays doesn't involve a computer?
  - and TVs, phones, airplanes, cars...
  - we are already entering the pervasive computing age
- HCI (Human-Computer Interaction) studies interaction between people and computers



Why talk about it?

- The are too many bad and ugly UIs out there
- Good UI can be the deciding factor of choosing the software
- “Once you put usability at the forefront of your project planning, you'll be surprised how quickly your users become convinced that you're one of the best developers out there”
- User interface skills are critical for all developers

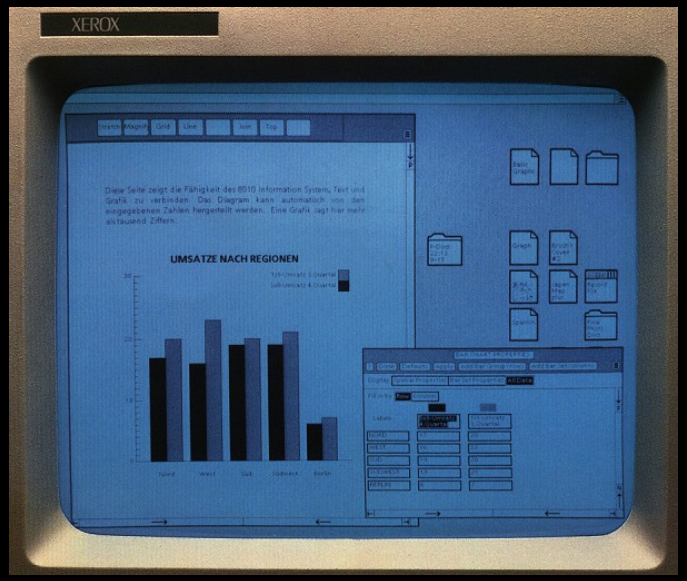
Engineering vs User centered design

Timeline of dominant computer UIs

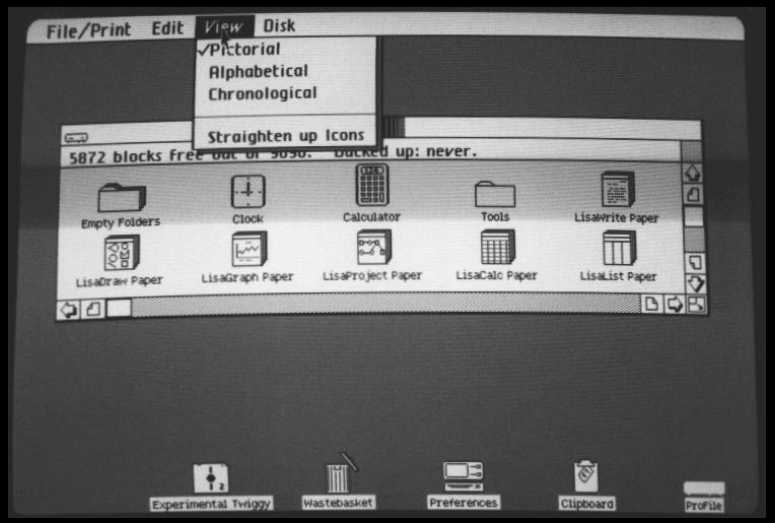
- Batch interface, 1945-1968
- Command-line user interface, 1969-1980
- Graphical user interface, 1981-present
  - Web user interface, 1991-present
  - Touch user interface, e.g. point of sale devices, iPhone
- Tangible interfaces / Pervasive computing, now, near future?

First GUIs

Xerox Alto, 1973
Never sold commercially



Xerox Star, 1981, a commercial failure



Apple Lisa, 1983, commercially successful

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Starting MS-DOS...

C:\>_
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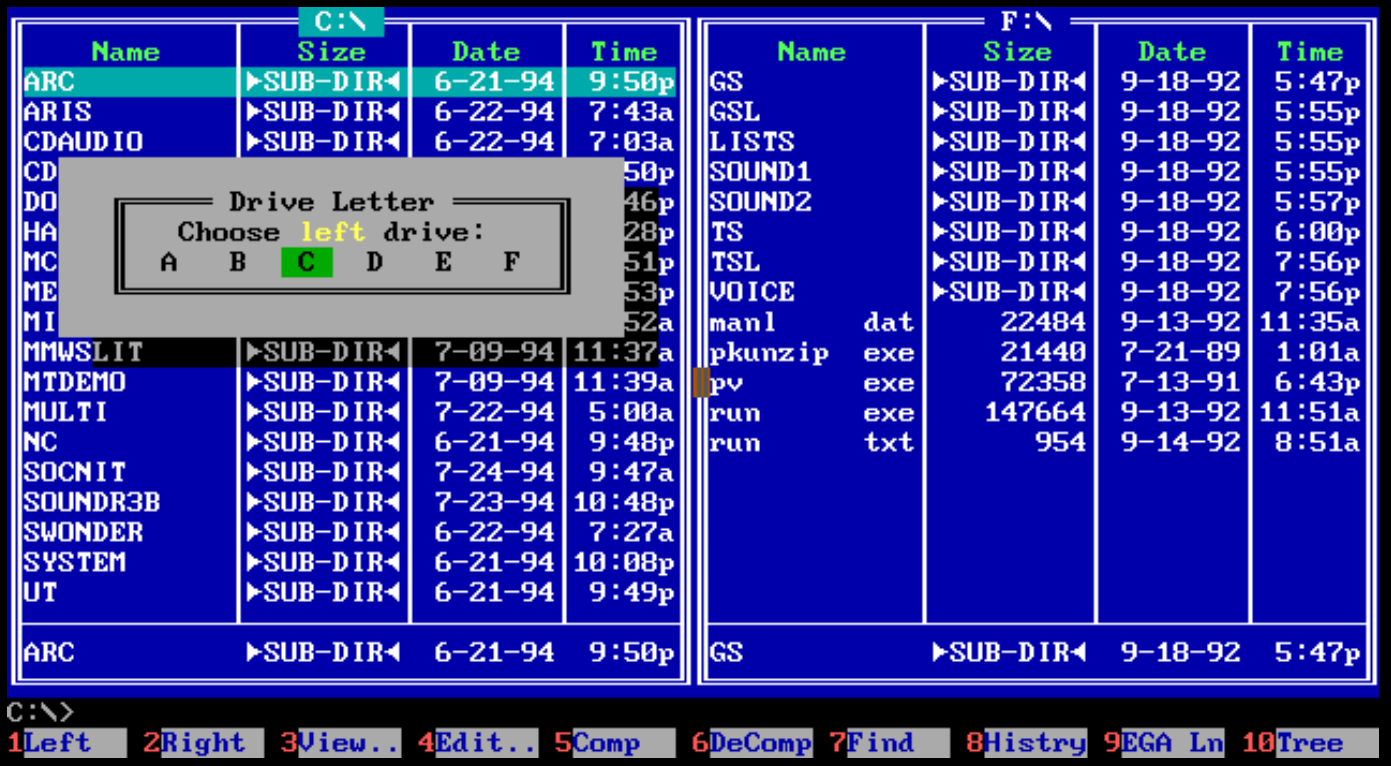
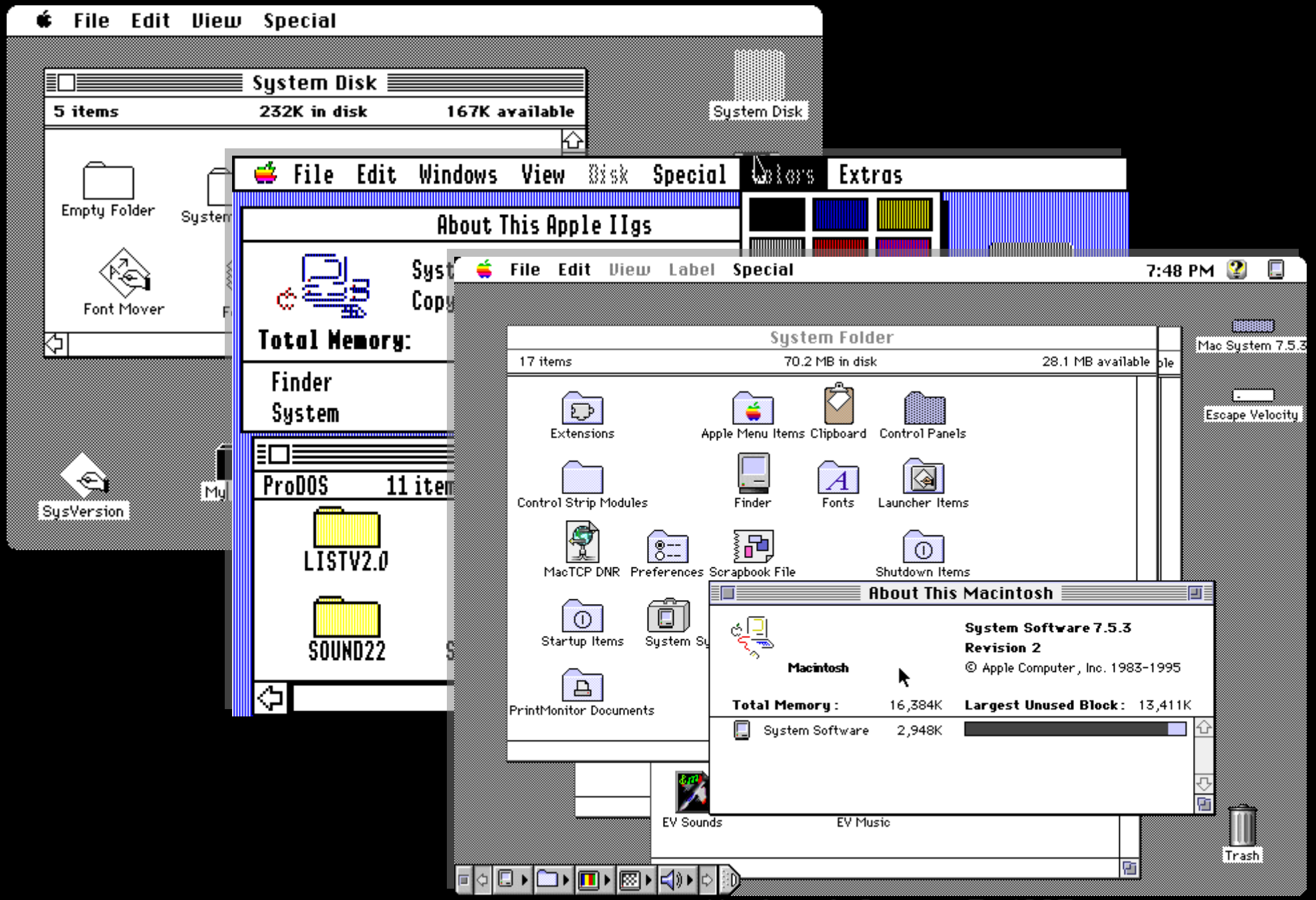
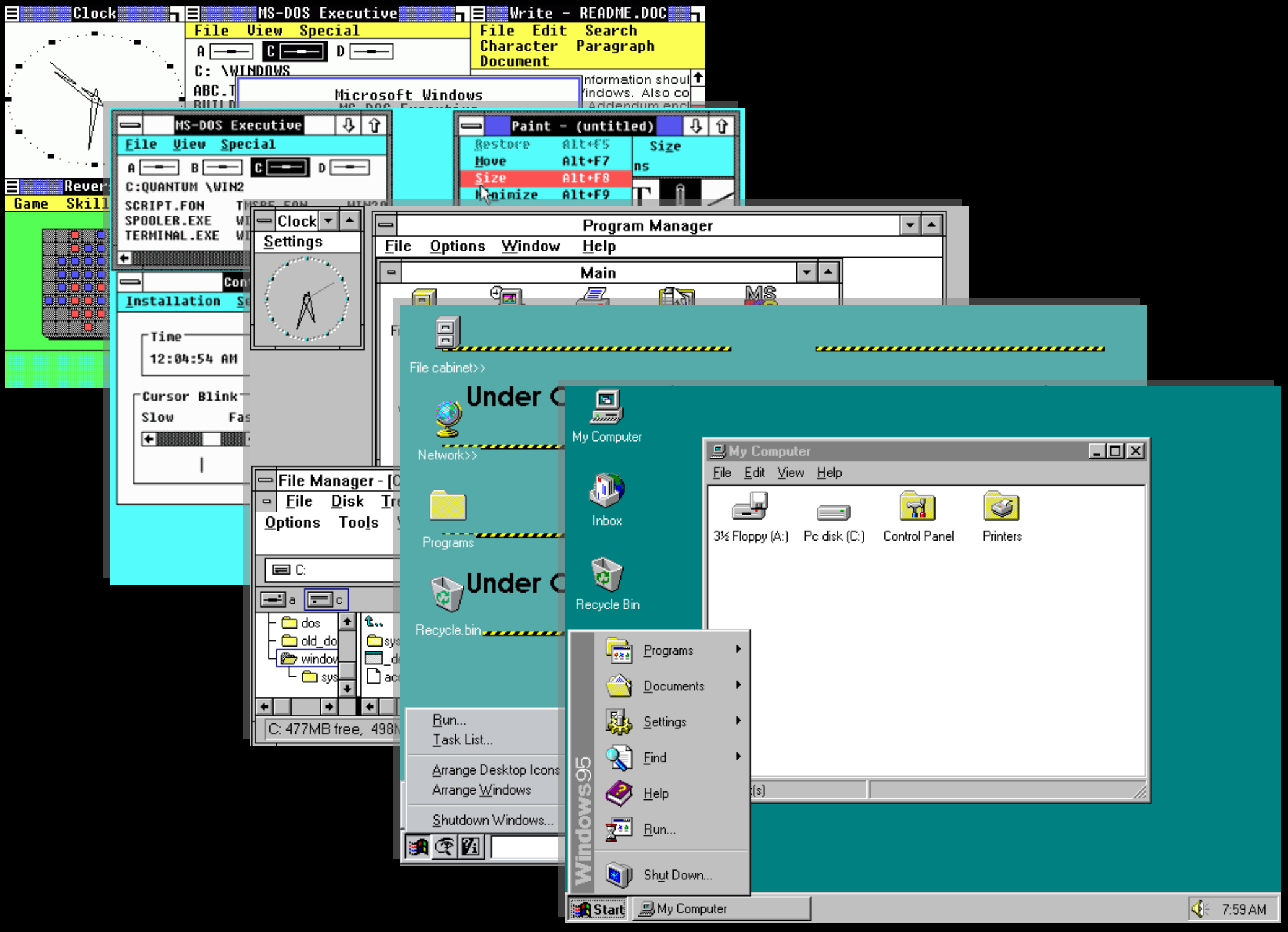
MS-DOS experience, 1981-2000



Norton Commander, 1986



Macintosh System 7, 1997


Clock
MS-DOS Executive
File View Special
Write - README.DOC
File Edit Search
Character Paragraph
Document
Microsoft Windows
Paint - (untitled)
Restore Alt+F5
Move Alt+F7
Size Alt+F8
Minimize Alt+F9
Size
C:QUANTUM \WIN2
SCRIPT.FON
SPOOLER.EXE
TERMINAL.EXE
Clock
Settings
Program Manager
File Options Window Help
Main
Installation
Time
12:04:54 AM
Cursor Blink
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File cabinet>>
Network>>
Programs
Recycle.bin
My Computer
Inbox
Recycle Bin
File Manager - [C
File Disk
Options Tools
C: 477MB free, 498
My Computer
File Edit View Help
3½ Floppy (A:)
Pc disk (C:)
Control Panel
Printers
Run...
Task List...
Arrange Desktop Icons
Arrange Windows
Shutdown Windows...
Programs
Documents
Settings
Find
Help
Run...
Shut Down...
Windows95
Start
My Computer
7:59 AM

What we primarily use now...

is often referred to as

WIMP

(Window-Icon-Menu-Pointer)

WIMP GUI

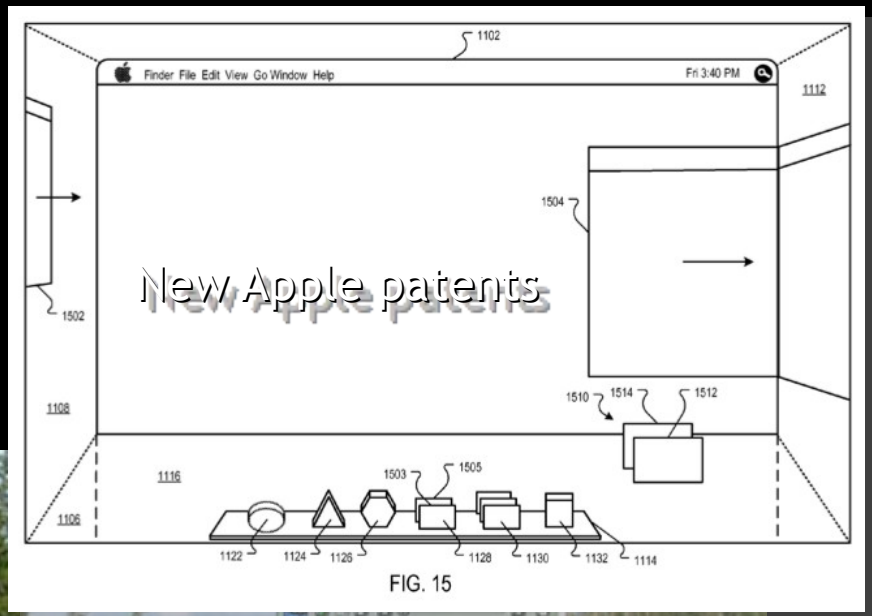
- Good enough at abstracting workspaces, documents, and their actions
- Easy to understand by novice users
- Suitable for multitasking environments
- Rectangular regions on a flat screen are easy to program
- 30 years old, but still dominant

Post-WIMP

- iPod, mobile phones (most notably iPhone)
- Computer games
- 3D desktops, e.g Compiz, Vista
- NUI – Natural User Interface
- New input methods
- More dynamic
- More eye-candy

Post-WIMP

BumpTop, Watch Video



New Apple patents

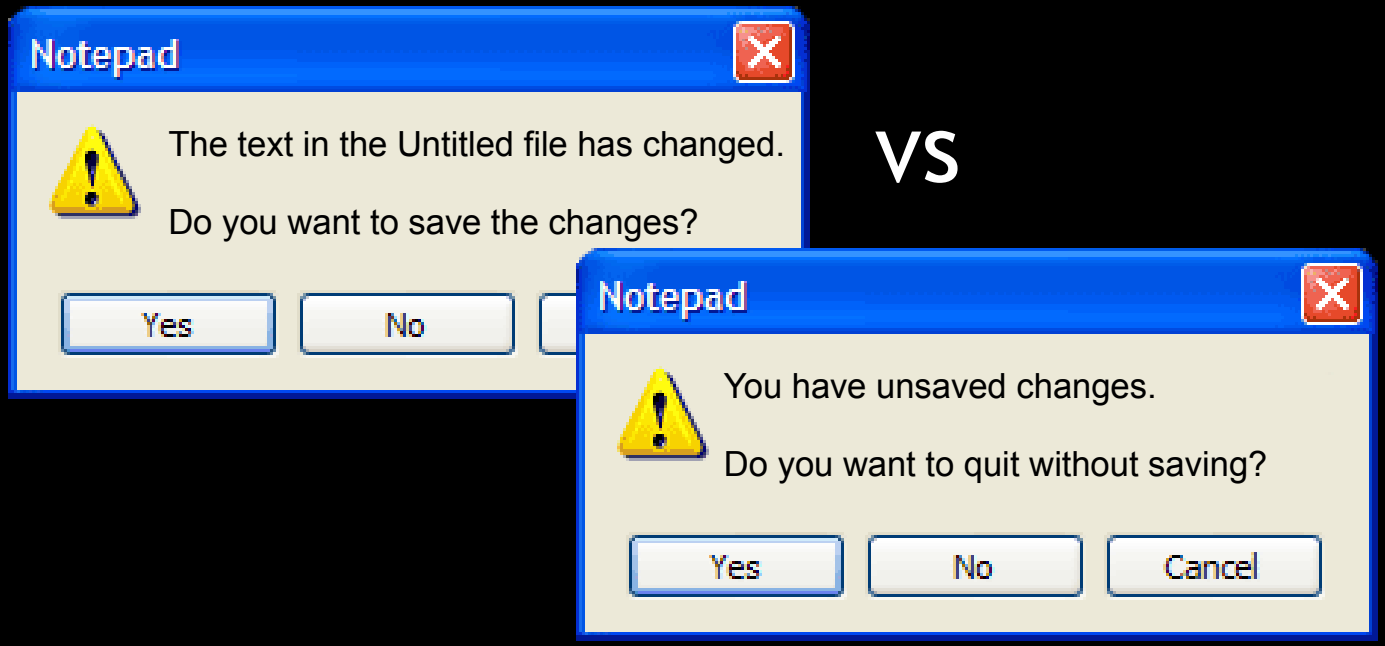
FIG. 15

Looking Glass project by Sun

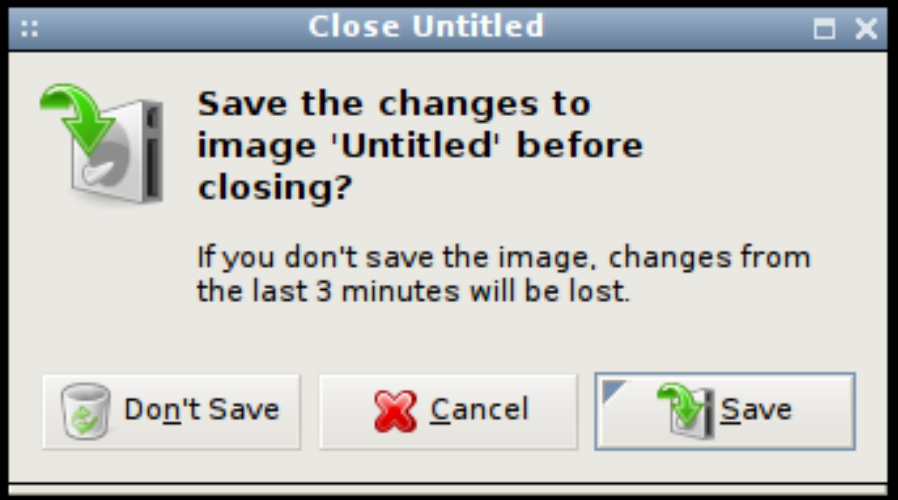
Usability

- Usable = Capable of being used
- User-centered design
- But only if the code underneath actually works

Usability



vs



See the difference?

The most common
User Interface
Design Principles

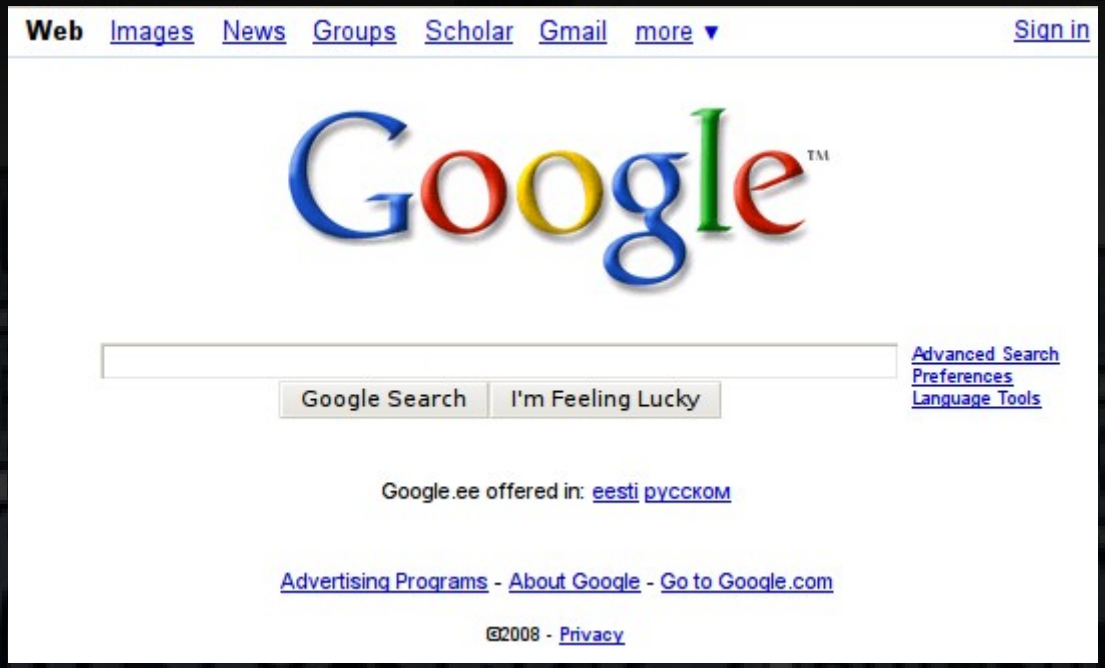
Clarity

If you can remember only one...

Consistency, Consistency, Consistency

- With itself and with other apps/environment!
- Important through all aspects of the UI
- Standard behaviors and intuitive interfaces require less explanation
- Inconsistency forces users to stop and deal with it - or make quick mistakes
- Creates sense of comfort and trust
- Includes colors, fonts, themes

Simplicity



People come here for searching!

I'm Feeling Lucky: “not useful, but gives personality”

Video: The Science and Art of User Experience at Google

Simplicity

- Enables concentration on the task
  - Show only useful and relevant stuff
  - Every UI element competes for attention
- Familiar things feel simpler (consistency)
- Every feature must benefit the users
- Try to make the UI obvious
- Provide reasonable defaults for the settings
  - most users won't bother changing them

“Don't Make Me Think”

- A program should let users accomplish their intended tasks as easily and directly as possible
- Is a much cited book by Steve Krug
- BTW, applies to **code** equally well!
  - “Any fool can write code that a computer can understand. Good programmers write code that humans can understand.”

    - Martin Fowler

Direct manipulation

- Allow users to act on objects directly
  - rather than dialogs or explicit commands
  - eg Drag and Drop
  - the effect must be obvious
- This is more intuitive and convenient
  - closer to the real world

Feedback

- Visual, audible, other (depends on hardware)
  - appropriate type of feedback for the task
  - redundancy is good
- Users must understand what they are doing
- Responsiveness = immediate feedback

Feedback types

- Mouse pointer
- Visual changes of objects during manipulation
- Clear error messages
- Animations
- Progress bars, checklists
- Modeless popups (notifications)

Responsiveness

- Users don't tolerate slow software
  - it must feel fast (timely feedback)
- Early showing of windows/results
  - fooling users that the app is faster/more responsive than it actually is
- Delay what can be delayed
  - use background processing
- Avoid overuse of system resources

Aesthetics

- Users react better to the visually appealing UI
- For most people, visual channel of information is the primary one - provide them with eye candy!
- Visual misalignment can annoy more users than an infrequent crasher bug
- Avoid clutter - every visual element competes for attention
- Simple animations can help to reduce confusion

Language

- Short, clear messages
- Consistent and precise terminology
- Avoid abbreviations, numeric codes
  - This is why we use DNS!
- Localization, locales, encodings
- Technology-based vs Goal-based language

User in Control

- Computers exist to serve humans
  - user initiates actions
- Feel in control rather than be controlled
  - avoid modes - users should be able to switch between tasks at any time
- Honor system/global settings!
- User should be allowed to tune and personalize the software
  - but not too much - only really useful things

WYSIWIG

- What You See Is What You Get
  - provide early insight on the final result
- Very old principle, still important
  - especially for non-technical people
  - technical users may want to avoid it

Keyboard

Keyboard

- Every computer has one!
- WIMPK?
- It must be usable even in GUI applications
  - 100+ keys
  - faster to use compared to mouse
  - Examples
    - PhotoShop, AutoCAD
    - even web apps, eg Gmail and MediaWiki

Accessibility

- Don't limit your user base!
- People with disabilities
  - Contrast
  - Font size
  - Color blindness
  - etc
- Redundancy
- Keyboard
- Internationalization

Annoyance

- What about now?
- Now?
- Now?
- Now?
- Just wanted to know if I should restart now?
- What about now?
- Are you ready to restart?
- Shall I restart now?
- Should I not restart later?
- I think I should restart now.
- Wouldn't it be good if I restarted now?
- Updates complete. Restart now?

Annoyances

- The infamous Clippy in MS Office
- Notification abuse (system tray in Windows)
- Paranoid confirmations in Vista
- Wizards
- Start menu bloat
- “Hanging windows” (no WM authority)
- Illogical menu structure (File->Exit)
- Non-resizable tiny dialogs
- Lack of style and consistency

Cross-platform

- Nowadays is a must
  - Don't limit your user base
  - Ensure your success doesn't depend on the success of some particular platform
- Web always is!
- Be consistent with the platform
- Testing

Usability Testing

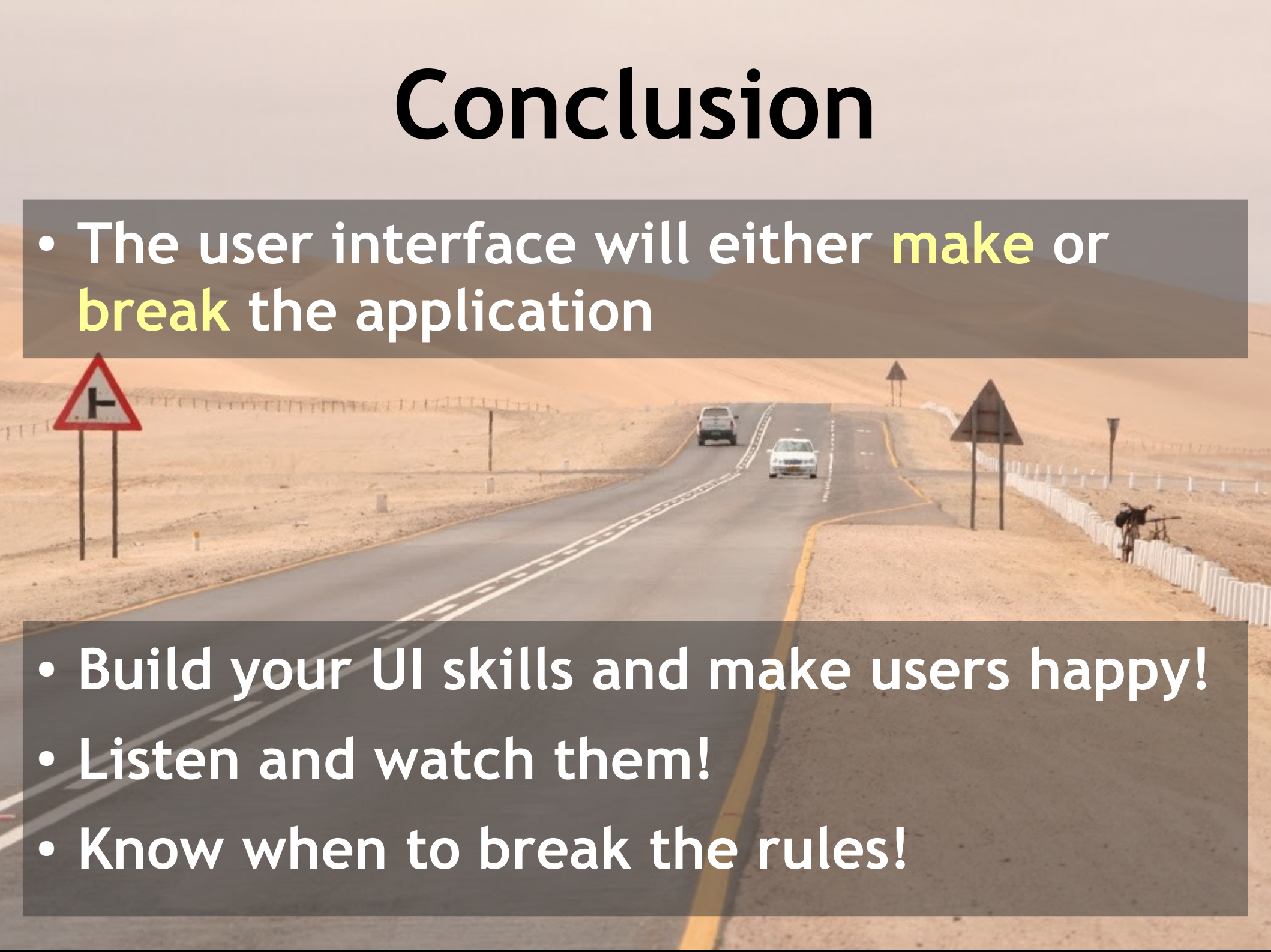
- “Corridor testing”
  - very easy to do, invaluable feedback
  - take any 3-4 persons, give them tasks, observe them having trouble
- More formal testing may involve measuring of
  - Performance
  - Accuracy
  - Recall
  - Emotional response

“Am I the only one who doesn't want a "user experience"? If I'm getting an "experience", the damned user interface is getting in my way. I just want to get the job done, not have an "experience".”

- someone on Slashdot

Conclusion

- The user interface will either make or break the application



- Build your UI skills and make users happy!
- Listen and watch them!
- Know when to break the rules!