Interaction Design COMP1649

Course Introduction

Dr Ralph Barthel

Course Team

- Ralph Barthel (course leader)
- Fotios Spyridonis (course tutor)

The course handbook

Contains everything you need to know about the course:

- Dates and times of Lectures and Labs
- Staff details
- Learning Outcomes
- Coursework
- Coursework deadlines
- Marking scheme

Course Aims

 to provide students with an in-depth knowledge of how users interact with products and how we can design better interactive systems;

 to enable students to gain an appreciation of established design principles and methodologies to solve interaction design problems;

 to provide a comprehension of how complex multimedia systems and services can be designed and implemented.

Learning Outcomes

- A. demonstrate a critically level of comprehension of the nature of cognitive psychology and how it influences the ways in which users interact with computer systems;
- B. use established design principles and methodologies to solve interaction design problems;
- C. develop multimedia applications which incorporate the critical selection and use of advanced interaction design techniques;
- D. demonstrate the synthesis of theory and application;
- E. demonstrate a critical evaluation of current issues in Interaction Design.

Learning Outcomes

Ethical, Legal, Social & Professional Issues. The student will:

- understand and apply the ethical and social implications of accessibility policies and legal standards plus professional standards and codes of conduct;
- gain an understanding of the external factors which may impact on the work of the Interaction Designer including accepting responsibility for work which affects the wellbeing of society, environmental, economic and commercial factors and globalization.

Personal and Professional Skills. The student will:

- develop high level cognitive skills with respect to relating theoretical concepts to practical implementations;
- develop high level key transferable skills in, problem solving and decision making;
 communication skills;
- working with others and working to deadlines;
- present work in a variety of ways e.g report writing and demonstrations.

Teaching and Learning Activities

 Concepts will be introduced in a lecture and practical exercises and problem solving will be done through tutorials.

Student time will be: Lecture 1/3, Tutorial 1/3
 (note these two activities take place in what
 your timetable refers to as a Lecture), and
 Laboratory 1/3 in tutor groups

Assessment

- The course is 100% coursework which will provide the opportunity for you to provide evidence that you have met the course learning outcomes.
- The planning, research and low-fidelity prototypes will be undertaken in teams with formative feedback provided.
- The high fidelity prototype and final report will be completed on an individual basis.

Job Market - Salary range £30-100k

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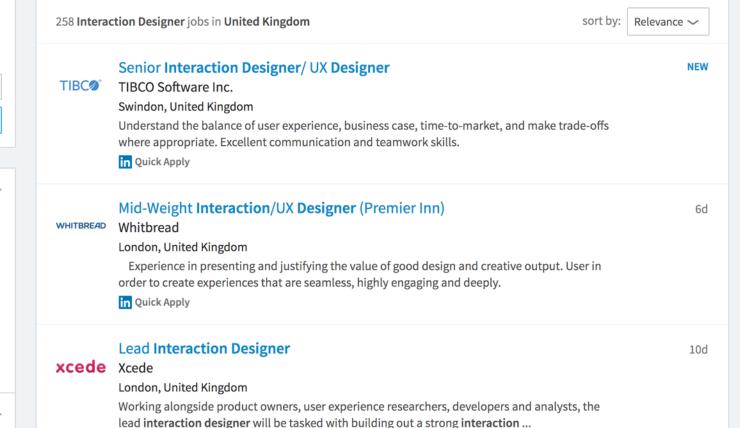
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Location

- ☐ London, Greater London, United
 - Kingdom
- Leeds, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom
- Birmingham, West Midlands, United Kingdom
- Edinburgh, City of Edinburgh, United Kingdom
- Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, United Kingdom

Company

- Source LF (18)
- ☐ Michael Page (7)



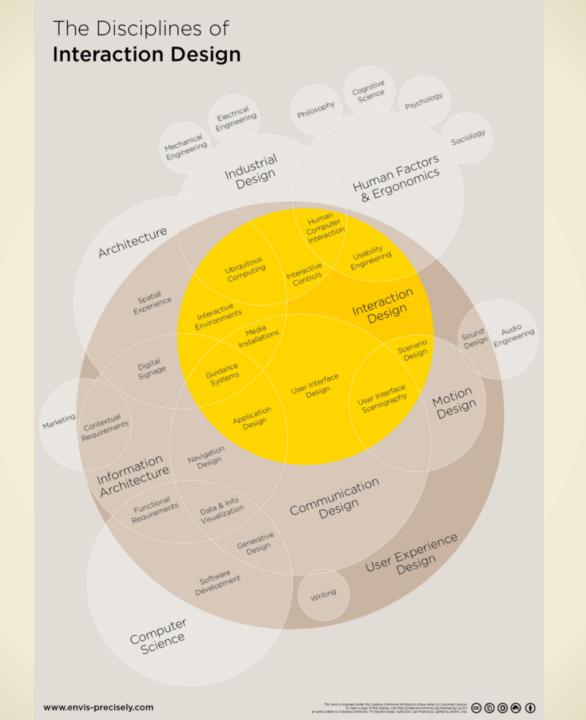
Job Market - Salary range £30-100k

The Candidate:

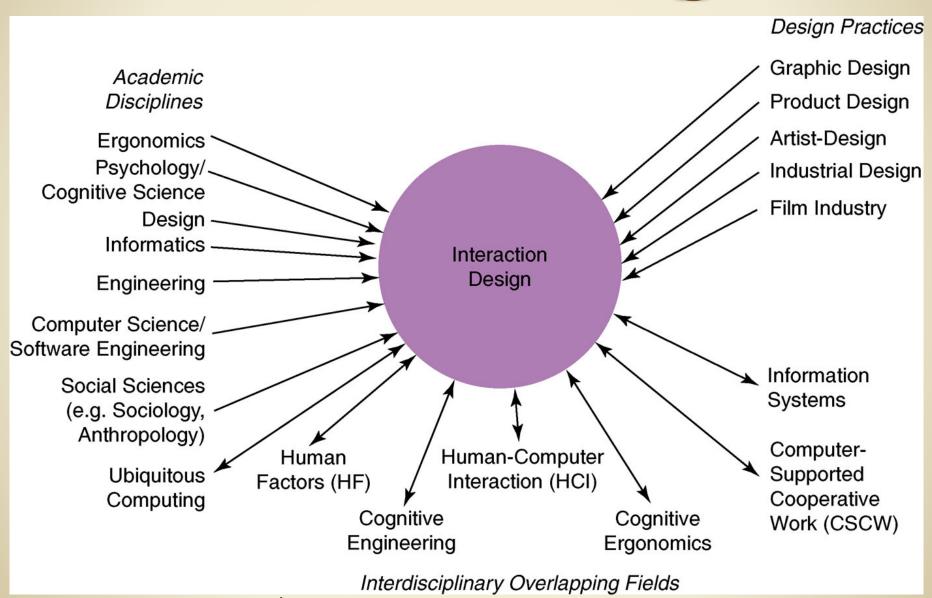
- The successful candidate will have a degree or post-graduate qualification in Interaction Design, HCI, Product design, other design field or have had relevant work experience.
- 3+ years of hands on experience with a range of UI/UX and interactive work and the accompanying portfolio of mobile digital experiences.
- You will need to be an experienced and well-rounded UX professional connecting the dots between business needs, innovation and good design
- Strong Interaction design work: ability to convey concepts through wireframes, flows and mock-ups.
- Understanding and practicing common UX methodologies will come natural to you and you will be able to apply these to native iOS, Android and responsive web design experiences
- Experience with UX research will help you within this role and guide you on your product designs
- Creating prototypes will be part of your design lifecycle and you will have used Axure,
 Invision or other prototyping tools to test and articulate your designs

Activity (5 minutes)

What are the differences between Interaction Design (IxD) and User Experience Design (UxD)?



What is Interaction Design?



(Rogers, Preece and Sharp, 2015)

What is Interaction Design?

Interaction Design (IxD) defines the structure and behaviour of interactive systems. Interaction Designers strive to create meaningful relationships between people and the products and services that they use, from computers to mobile devices to appliances and beyond.



What is Interaction Design?

 Designing interactive products to support people in their everyday and working lives

Sharp, Rogers and Preece (2002)

 The design of spaces for human communication and interaction

Winograd (1997)

Goals of Interaction Design

 Develop usable products that provide a desirable user experience

Involve users in the design process

What is User Experience Design?

User experience (UX) design is the process of creating products that provide meaningful and personally relevant experiences. This involves the careful design of both a product's usability and the pleasure consumers will derive from using it. It is also concerned with the entire process of acquiring and integrating the product, including aspects of branding, design, usability, and function.



What does a UXD designer do?

"To be a user experience designer means to practice a set of methods and techniques for researching what users want and need, and to design products and services for them. Through good UX, you are trying to reduce the friction between the task someone wants to accomplish and the tool that they are using to complete that task."

(Buley, 2013)

Job Market - Roles

- Usability engineers people who focus on evaluating products, using usability methods and principles
- Visual designers people who develop and create the visual design of websites, such as layouts
- Information architects people who come up with ideas of how to plan and structure interactive products, information design
- Interaction designers (IxD) people involved in the design of all the interactive aspects of a product
- User experience designers (UX) people who do all the above but who may also carry out field studies to inform the design of products

(Rogers, Preece and Sharp, 2015)

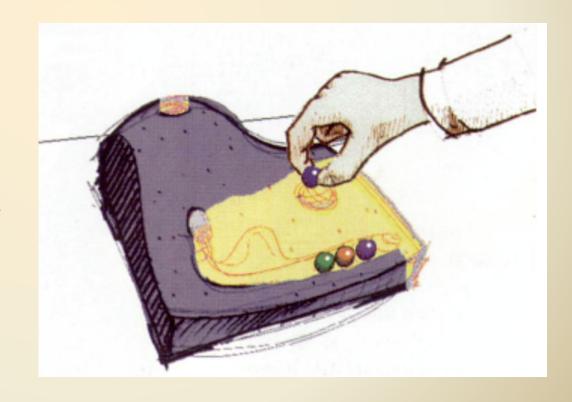
Interaction Design Consultancies

- Nielsen Norman Group: "conducts groundbreaking research, evaluates user interfaces, and reports real findings – not just what's popular or expected. With our approach, NN/g will help you create better user experiences and improve the bottom line for your business."
- Cooper: "Design leadership increases profit, drives innovation, and creates social good. Let's do this."
- IDEO: "is a global design company. We create positive impact through design."
- frog "We transform businesses at scale by creating systems of brand, product and service that deliver a distinctly better experience."

An Interaction Design example

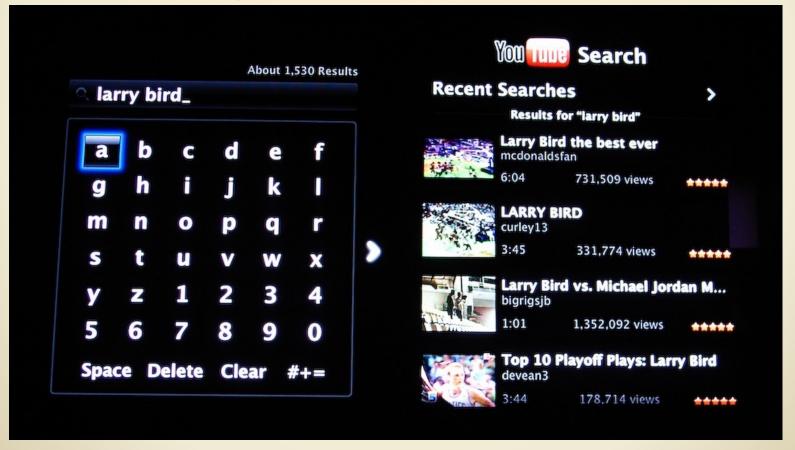
Durrell Bishop's answering machine

Video of Interactions



Another example

 Typing text on Smart TV's - How many clicks to type a letter 'v'?

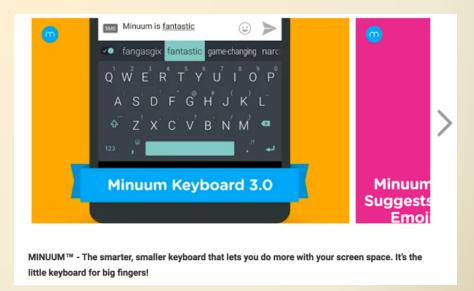


Source: http://minuum.com/who-forgot-the-smart-tv/

Another example







Video of Interactions

Interaction Design Process

Identify needs and establish requirements

Develop alternative designs

 Build interactive prototypes that can be communicated and assessed

Evaluate what is being built throughout the process

Core characteristics of Interaction Design

- users should be involved through the development of the project
- specific usability and user experience goals need to be identified, clearly documented and agreed at the beginning of the project
- iteration is needed through the core activities

Usability Goals

- Effective to use
- Efficient to use
- Safe to use
- Have good utility
- Easy to learn
- Easy to remember how to use

User Experience Goals

- -Satisfying
- Fun
- Enjoyable
- Entertaining
- Helpful
- Motivating
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Motivating

- Rewarding
- Support creativity
- Emotionally fulfilling

... and more

Usability and UX Goals

- How do usability goals differ from user experience goals?
- Are there trade-offs between the two kinds of goals? e.g. can a product be both fun and safe?
- How easy is it to measure usability versus user experience goals?

Individual Activity (20 minutes)

Here are links to a brief info video and a questionnaire about three novel IoT products. Each one of you will be allocated one product and survey to complete.

- Bluesmart luggage https://goo.gl/forms/fiyryVooBkZTIBJ32
- Amazon Dash https://goo.gl/forms/IMthml1VnzYYp1qK2
- Kerastase Hair Coach https://goo.gl/forms/H715SVzmYKNVRjcc2

As interaction designer how could you go about evaluating the user experience goals of these products?

Usability and UX Goals

 For measuring of usability a number of standard methods and questionnaires exist e.g. <u>SUS</u>, <u>Heuristic Evaluation</u>

 Measuring the user experience is more complex; Some methods include the <u>HEART</u> <u>framework</u> and the Microsoft <u>Desirability Toolkit</u>

Design Principles

- Generalisable abstractions for thinking about different aspects of design
- The do's and don'ts of interaction design
- Help the designer to decide what to provide and what not to provide at the interface
- Derived from a mix of theory-based knowledge,
 experience and common-sense

Design Principles

- Visibility
- Feedback
- Predictability
- Learnability
- Constraints
- Consistency
- Affordance
- Discoverability

Usability Principles

Similar to design principles, except more prescriptive

Used mainly as the basis for evaluating systems

Provide a framework for heuristic evaluation

Usability Principles (Nielsen, 1995)

- Visibility of system status
- Match between system and the real world
- User control and freedom
- Consistency and standards
- Help users recognize, diagnose and recover from errors
- Error prevention
- Recognition rather than recall
- Flexibility and efficiency of use
- Aesthetic and minimalist design
- Help and documentation

Summary

- IxD is concerned with designing interactive products to support people in their everyday and working live
- IxD is a multi-disciplinary field
- IxD can be a career option
- Ixd strives for achieving usability and user experience goals
- Design and usability principles are useful heuristics for analysing and evaluating interactive products

Additional Reading

- UxD versus IxD
- Interaction Design: Beyond Human-Computer
 Interaction 3rd Edition (Rogers, Preece and Sharp,
 2015)
- The User Experience Team of One: A Research and Design Survival Guide (Buley, 2013)