

# COSC368 Humans and Computers: Introduction to Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

Andy Cockburn  
University of Canterbury

# People

- Prof. Andy Cockburn
  - Course supervisor, lecturer
  - Room 313, andy.cockburn@canterbury.ac.nz
- Katia De Lu & Stewart Dowding
  - Tutors
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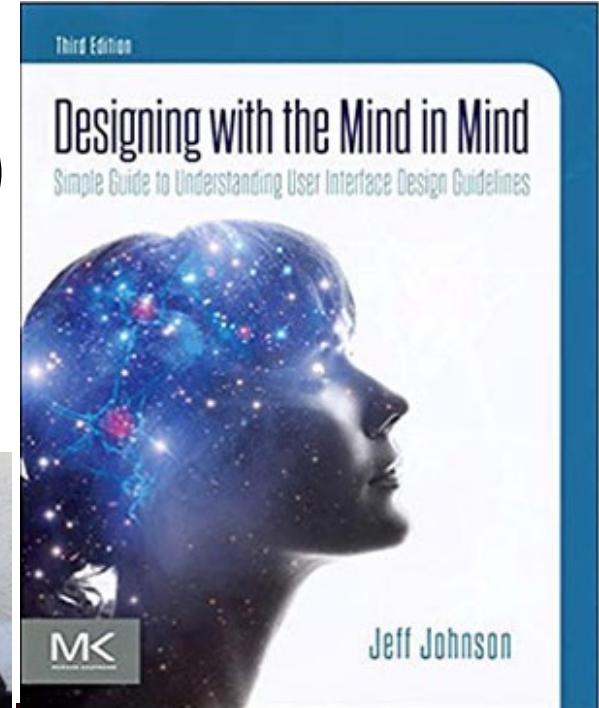


# Assessment

- **Labs**
  - 9% (1% per lab, starting this week)
- **Usability Analysis and Storyboard**
  - 25%
  - 5pm, Wed 22<sup>nd</sup> September
- **Design Specification and Rationale**
  - 15%
  - 5pm, Wed 20<sup>th</sup> October
- **Exam**
  - 51%
  - TBA

# Recommended Text & Resources

- “Designing with the Mind in Mind”,  
2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition  
Jeff Johnson, Morgan-Kaufmann
- (Based on Jeff teaching COSC368)
- Papers on ACM Digital Library:  
[canterbury.libguides.com/cosc](http://canterbury.libguides.com/cosc)
- Stuff posted on Learn



# Schedule (short)

- Introduction
- Models of interaction and interface technology
- The human
- Interface design
- Evaluation
- (UI intellectual property)

# Schedule (long)

<b>Week</b>	<b>Beginning</b>	<b>LECTURES</b>	<b>LABS</b>
1	19-July	Introduction to HCI	Lab 1: Python/TkInter refresher
2	26-July	Models of interaction	Lab 2: Python/TkInter: Keyboard GUI
3	2-Aug	The Human – senses	Lab 3: Python/TkInter: Canvas & Fitts law GUI
4	9-Aug	The Human – performance and phenomena	Lab 4: Fitts' law experiment and analysis
5	16-Aug	Interface Design – Iteration	Lab 5: Sketching Designs
6	23-Aug	Interface Design – Task Centred System Design	Assignment help
	30-Aug		
	6-Sept		
7	13-Sept	Interface Design – Heuristics	Lab 6: Visual search, decision, skill development
8	20-Sept	Interface Design – Heuristics II	Lab 7: Performance prediction
9	27-Sept	Interface Design – Graphical design	Lab 8: Heuristic evaluation
10	4-Oct	Interface Evaluation & Empirical Methods	Lab 9: Experimental data analysis
11	11-Oct	Interface Evaluation & Empirical Methods 2	Assignment help
12	18-Oct	Overflow and UI Intellectual Property	

✓

# Your Outcomes (my goals)

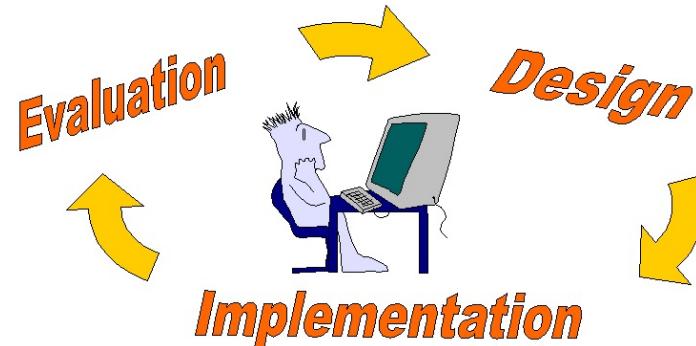
- Understand key human factors influencing human-computer interaction
- Know guidelines, models, and methods that aid interface design, and be able to apply them
- Be able to evaluate user interfaces and designs
- Make the interactive world better
- Stimulate your interest (please speak up!)

# Introduction



# Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)?

“HCI is a discipline concerned with the design, evaluation and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use, and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them.”  
ACM SIGCHI Curricula, 1992



# HCI Jobs

[seek.co.nz “UX”](https://seek.co.nz/_UX)

## UX Architect

Farrow Jamieson Ltd

[More jobs from this company](#)



### UX Architect

Trimble are seeking a UX Architect for their new user experience machine control team within the CTCT (Caterpillar Trimble Controls Technologies) Joint Venture. The successful candidate will act as the end user advocate in the design and implementation of machine control solutions that maximise the ease of doing business.

#### What is CTCT?

The CTCT division (a joint venture between Trimble and Caterpillar) develops positioning and control products for earth-moving and paving machines in the construction and mining industries, using technologies such as GPS, optical total stations, lasers and sonics. The products are used in a range of applications where the operator of the machine benefits from position and location data.

#### The Position

A successful candidate will assist the CTCT UX team with developing on-site, in-cab and office-based systems for precision control displays of the future for a vast array of construction and mining equipment.

#### Key Responsibilities

- Application of strategic thinking to deliver end-to-end user experience solutions with a focus on user needs and business goals
- Utilise end user requirements to create compelling representations of the solution's high-level interaction, navigation, and organisation design
- Expertly craft documentation to represent the user experience, including: user scenarios / use cases, design specifications, detailed wire-frames, flow diagrams, and schematics
- Develop meaningful prototypes (high and low fidelity) that communicate design, architecture and UI flow
- Utilise UI prototypes to communicate with software development teams to assure UX quality and vision is maintained
- Build effective, collaborative working relationships with program strategy, product management, marketing, and engineering to deliver best in class solutions
- Shift easily among projects in a variety of size and scope.

#### Skills & Experience Required

- Bachelor's degree preferred in design related discipline: Information Architecture, Interaction Design or Interface Design, Human Computer Interaction; Design Planning, or Psychology

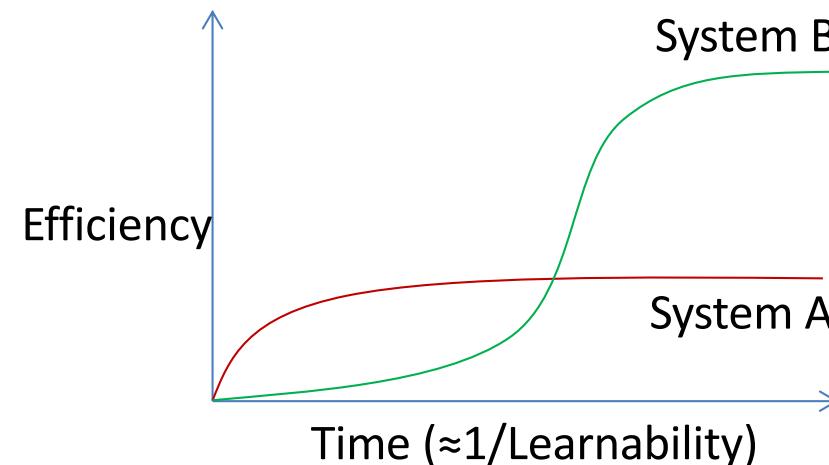
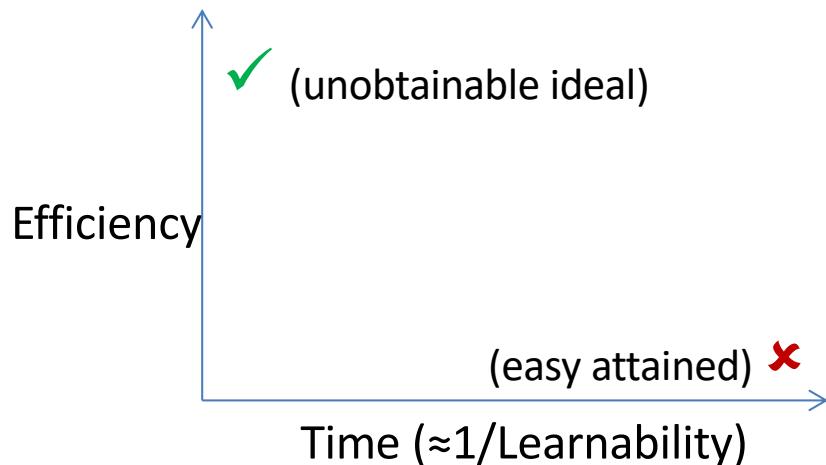
# Goals of HCI

Improved usability:

1. Learnability
2. Efficiency
3. Subjective satisfaction
4. *Memorability*
5. *Errors*

Jakob Nielsen's Alertbox: <http://www.useit.com/>  
“Usability 101”

# Alert: Goal tradeoffs abound!



- Design focus depends on user needs
- *Know the user!*

# Knowing the User: Preliminary Factors

- Safety considerations
- Need for throughput (efficiency)
- Frequency of use
- Physical space, lighting, noise, pollution
- Social context
- Cognitive factors: age, fatigue, stress, focus

# Usability problems

- Everywhere: doors, gadgets, software, ...
- “Usability is like oxygen... you only notice it when it’s absent”



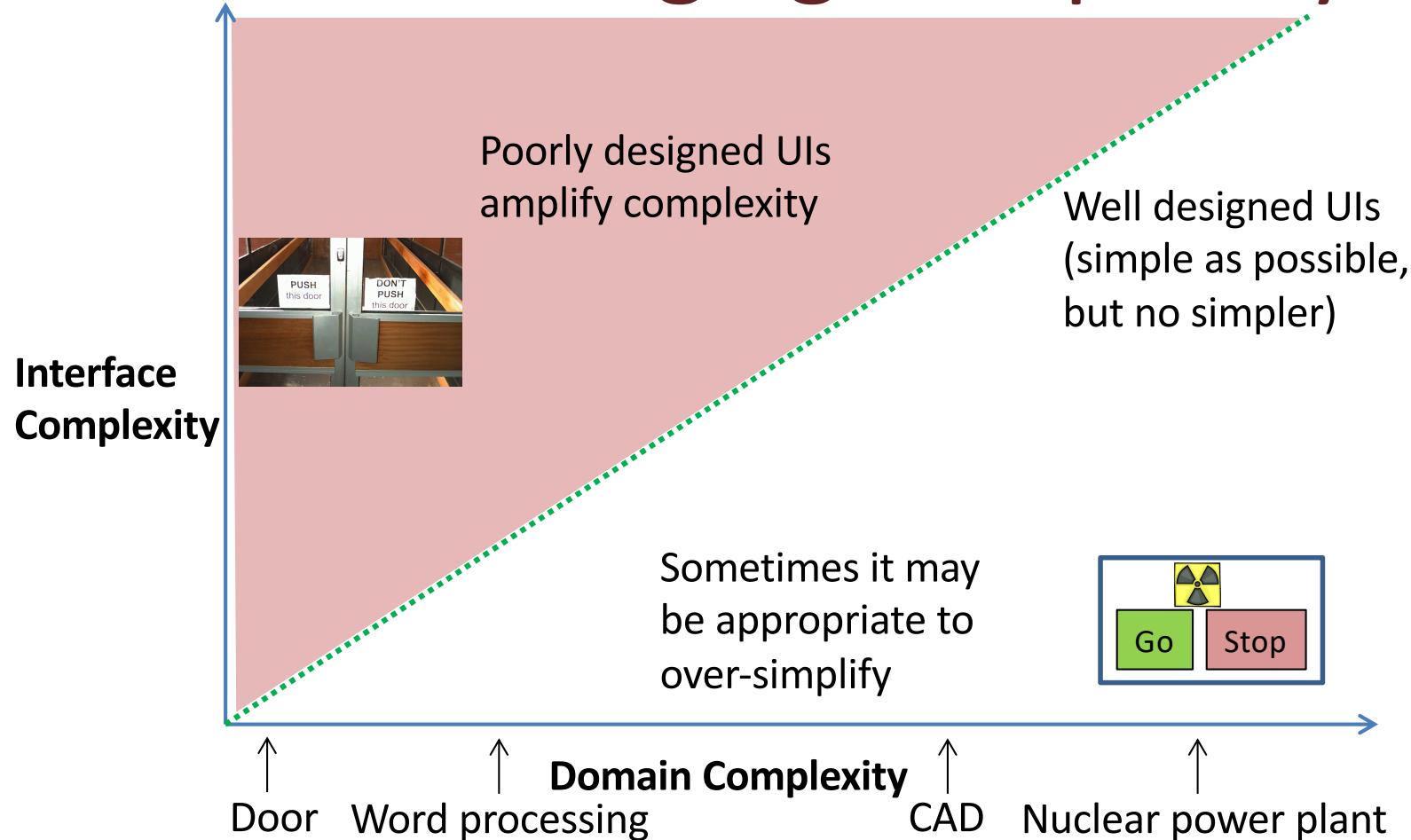


# The Job of HCI: Managing Complexity

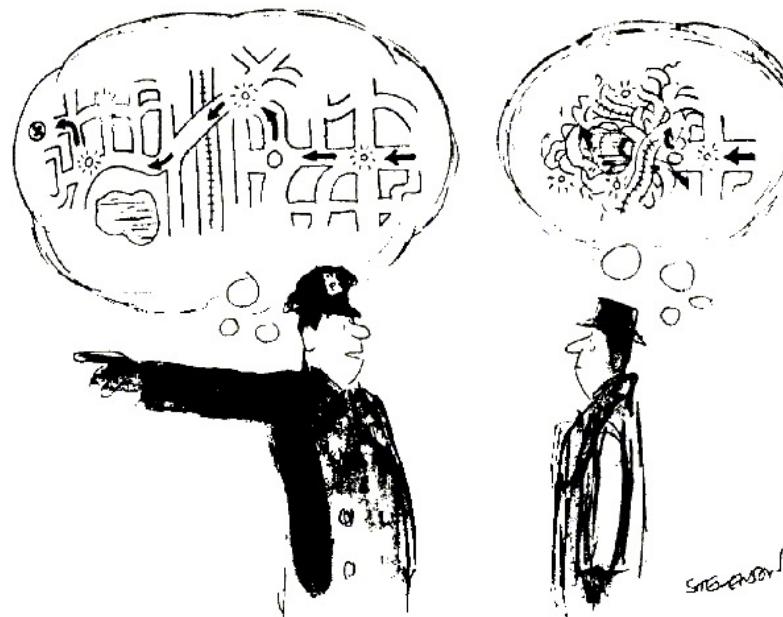
“Designing an object to be simple and clear... requires relentless pursuit of that simplicity even when obstacles appear which would seem to stand in the way” Ted Nelson, 1977

“Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler” A. Einstein (maybe).

# Managing Complexity

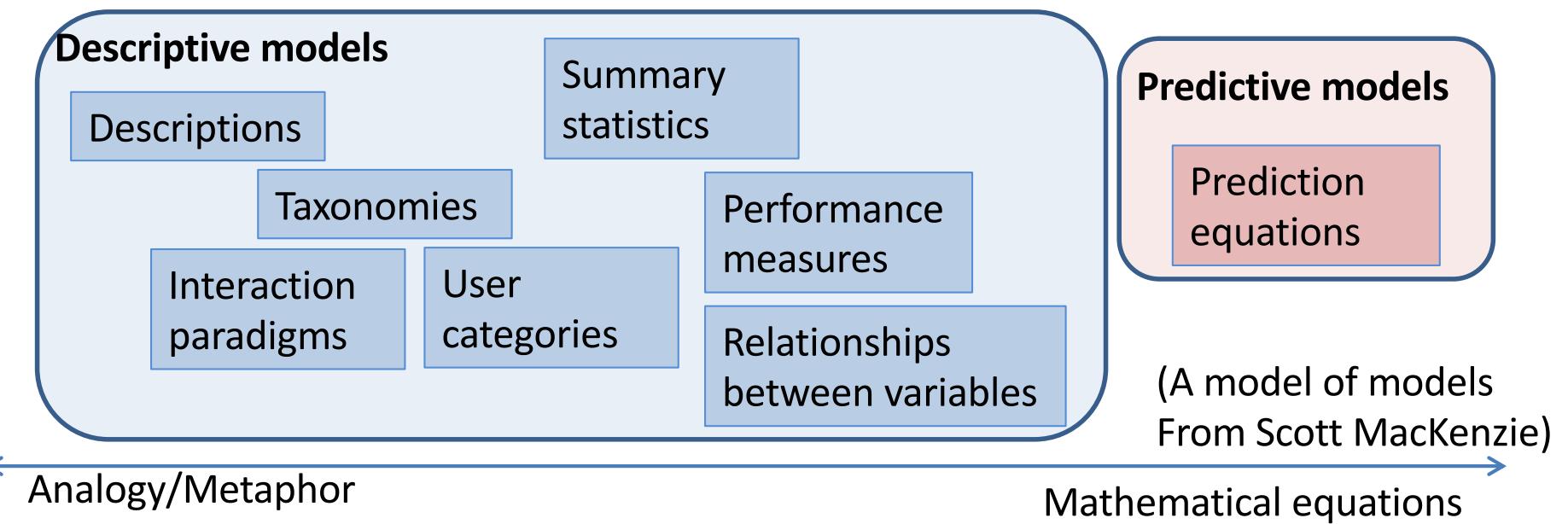


# Models of Interaction



# What is a model?

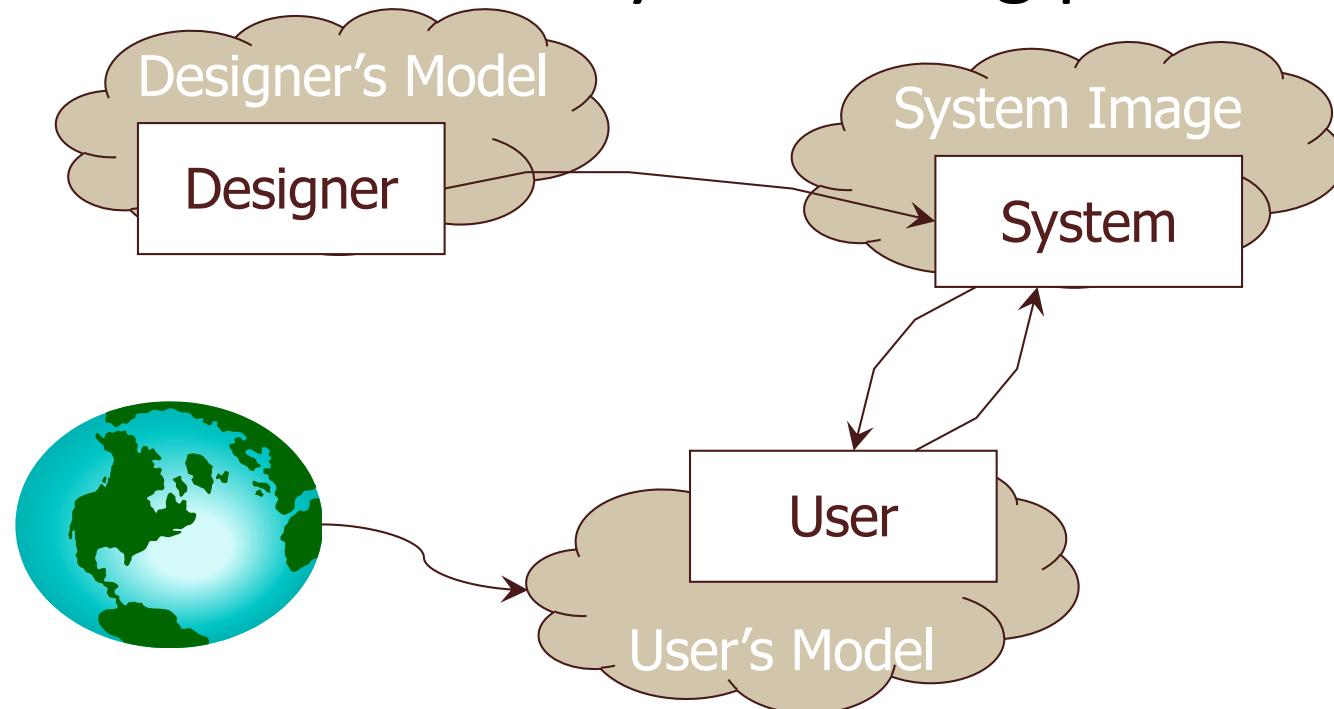
- A model is a simplification of reality
  - They are useful when they help understand a complex artifact (e.g., a computer system)



# Don Norman's Model of Interaction

(Norman, 'The Psychology/Design of Everyday Things', 1988)

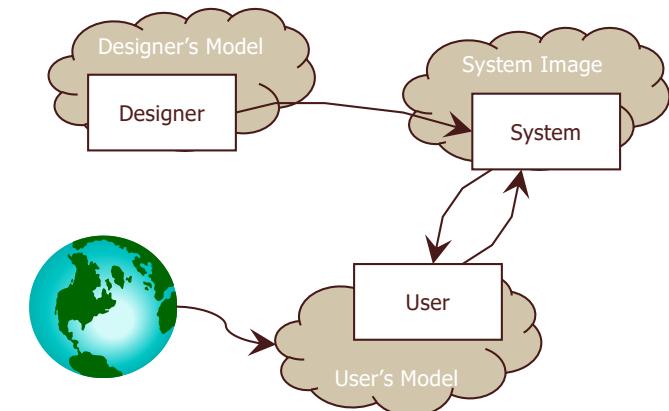
- Helps understand designer's role in creating a system that is used by a thinking person



# Don Norman's Model of Interaction

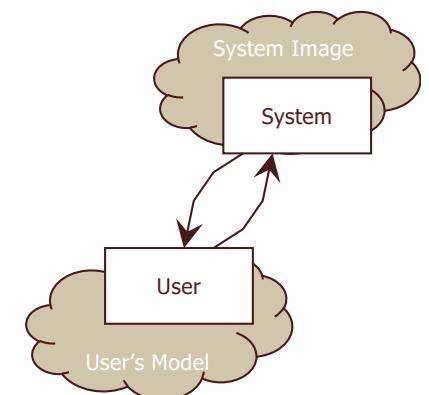
(Norman, 'The Psychology/Design of Everyday Things', 1988)

- Designer's model
  - Designer's conception of interaction
  - Hopefully intentional!
- System image
  - How the system *appears* to be used
  - Affordance
- User's model
  - Drawn on to predict behaviour
  - Built and refined from feedback



# Don Norman's Execute-Evaluate Cycle

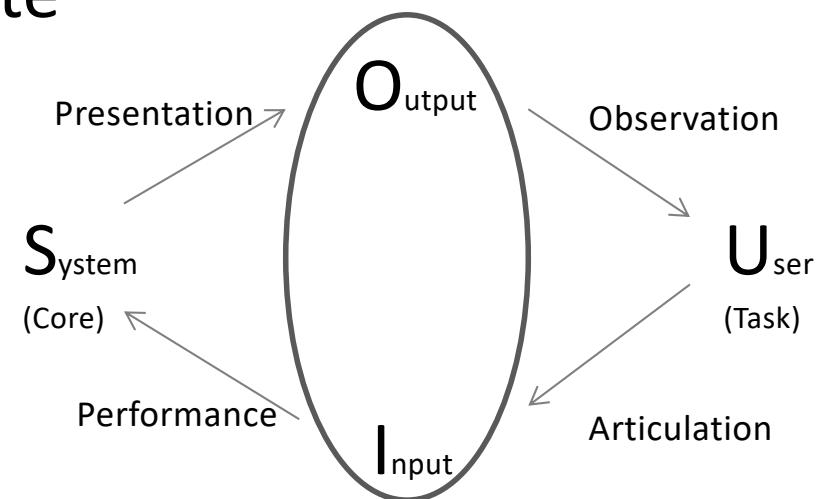
- Execute:
  - Goal > Intention > Actions > Execution
  - ‘Gulf of Execution’: problems executing intention/action
- Evaluate:
  - Perceive > Interpret > Evaluate
  - ‘Gulf of Evaluation’: problems assessing state, determining effect, etc.



# UISO Interaction Framework

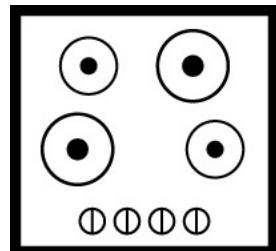
(Abowd and Beale '91)

- Emphasises **translations** during interaction
  - Articulation: user's task language to input language
  - Performance: callbacks, etc.
  - Presentation: show new state
  - Observation: interpretation

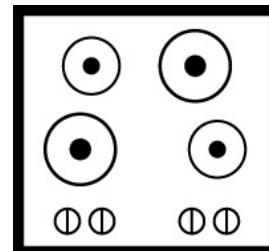


# Mappings

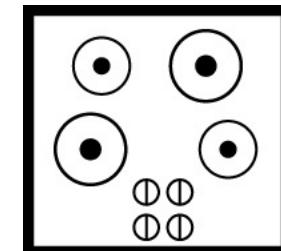
- Good mappings (relationships) between U and I/O increase usability



Arbitrary mapping



Slight disambiguation



Better (and better still?)

Stove tops

# Affordance

(Gibson, 1977; Norman '88)

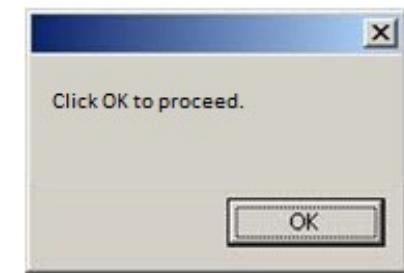
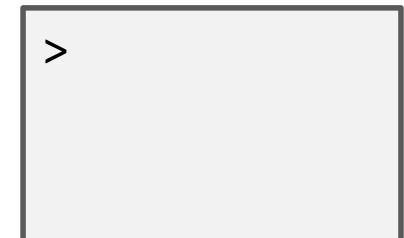
- Objects afford particular actions to users
  - Buttons afford pushing, chairs sitting, glass smashing, sliders sliding, dials turning, handles pulling
- Poor affordance encourages incorrect actions



- Strong affordance may stifle efficiency

# Over/Under-Determined Dialogues

- Ideally dialogue is ‘well-determined’ – natural translation from task to input language
- Under-determined – user knows what they want to do, but not how to do it
- Over-determined – user forced through unnecessary or unnatural steps



# Direct Manipulation

(Shneiderman, 1982)

- Visibility of objects
- Direct, rapid, incremental, reversible actions
- Rapid feedback
- Syntactic correctness
  - disable illegal actions
- Replace language with action

# Direct Manipulation

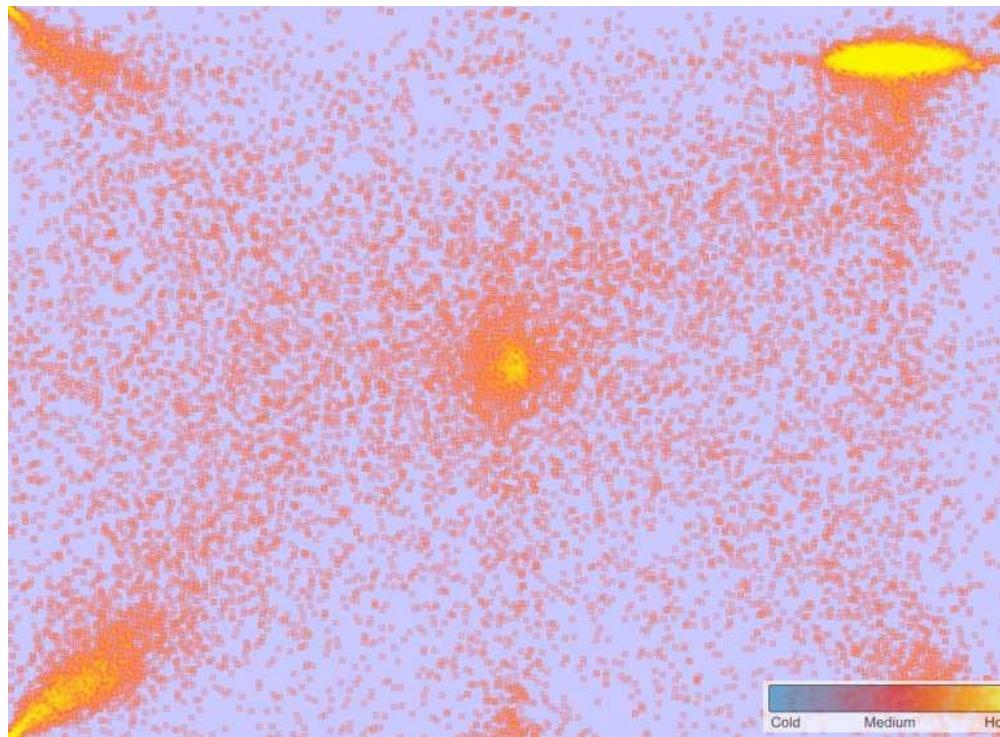
(Shneiderman, 1982)

- Advantages:
  - Easy to learn
  - Low memory requirements
  - Easy to undo
  - Immediate feedback to user actions
  - Enables user to use spatial cues
- Disadvantages:
  - Consumes screen real estate
  - High graphical system requirements
  - May trap user in ‘beginner mode’

# The Human

Finished files are the result  
of years of scientific study,  
combined with the  
experience of many years.

# [blogoscoped.com/click2](http://blogoscoped.com/click2)



# Human Factors

- Psychological and physiological abilities (users and designers) have implications for design
    - Perceptual: how we perceive things (input)
    - Cognitive: how we processes information
    - Motor: how we perform actions (output)
    - Social: how we interact with others
  - Understand efficiencies, problems, causes, etc.
  - Predict interaction
- Also: NASA Man-Systems Integration Standards:  
<https://msis.jsc.nasa.gov/Volume1.htm>

# The Human Information Processor

Card, Moran, Newell 1983

- Underlying psychology of interaction
- Predictive engineering models (GOMS/KLM)
- Extensive empirical validation
- Core computer science!

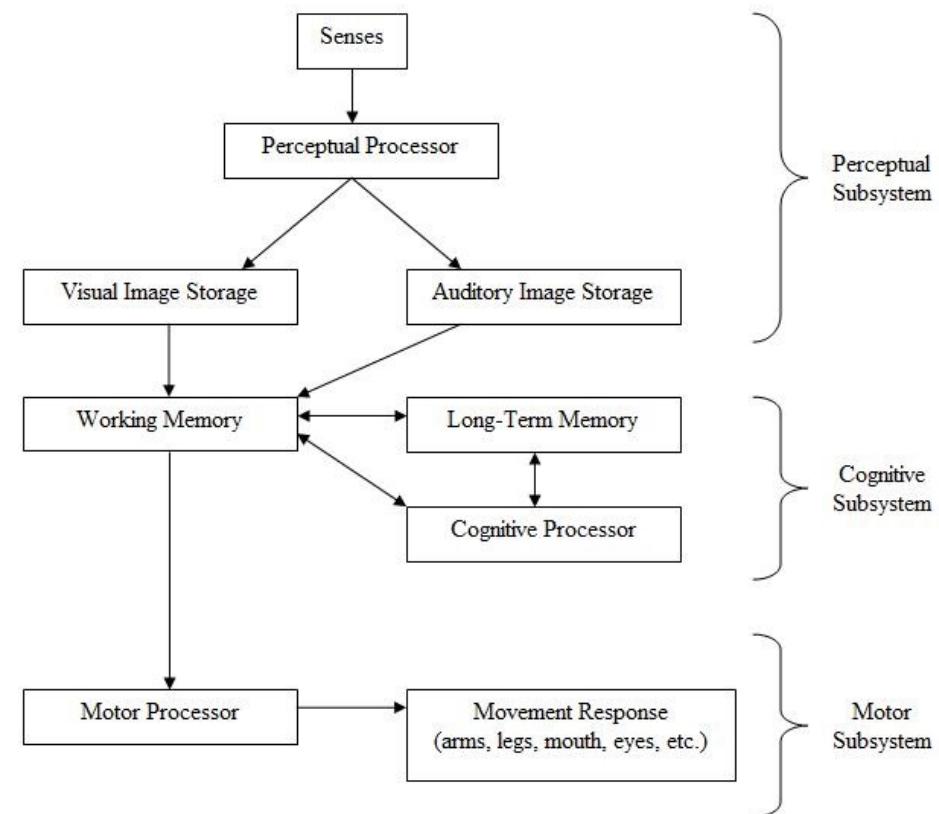
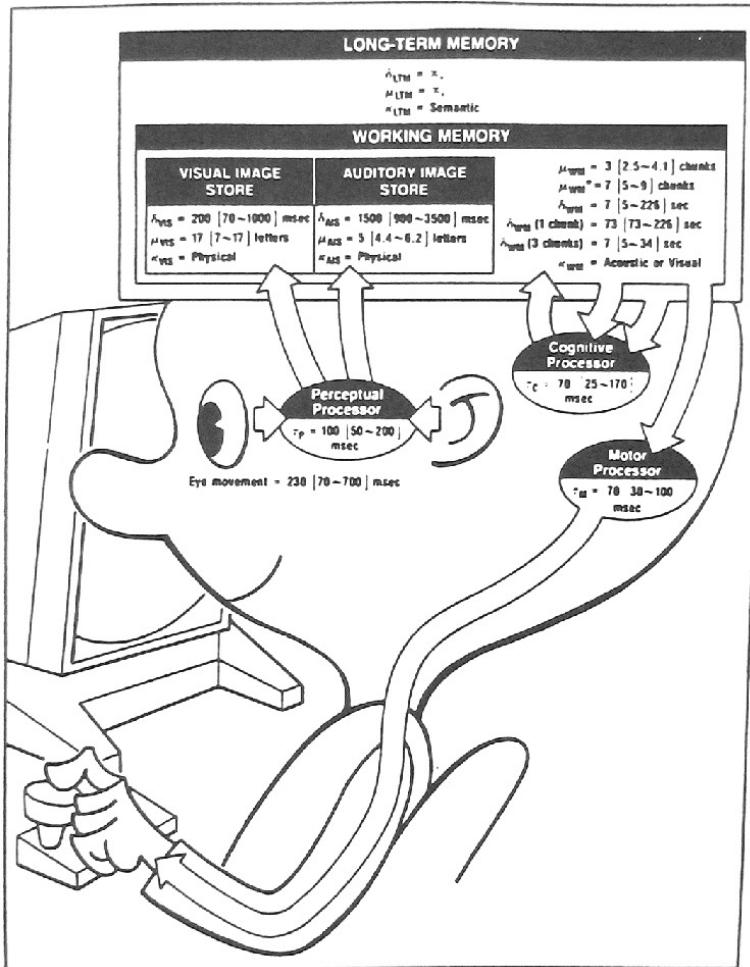
The  
Psychology  
of  
Human-Computer  
Interaction

STUART K. CARD  
THOMAS P. MORAN  
ALLEN NEWELL



# The Human Information Processor

Card, Moran, Newell 1983



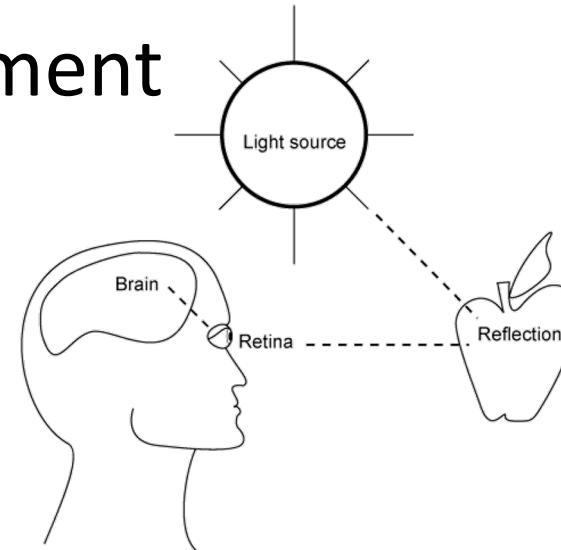
Also: NASA Man-Systems Integration Standards:  
<https://msis.jsc.nasa.gov/Volume1.htm>

# The Human: Overview

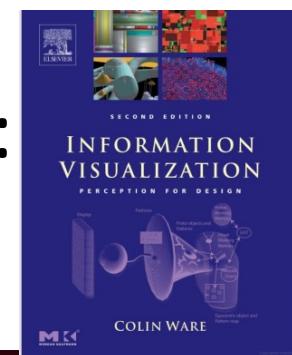
- Human Input
  - Vision, hearing, haptics, olfaction
- Human Output
  - Pointing, steering, speech, typing, ...
- Human Processing
  - Visual search, decision times, learning
- Human Memory
- Human Phenomena & Collaboration
- Human Error
- And UI implications of each

# Human Input: Vision

- Mechanics, acuity & movement
- Size and depth
- Colour
- Reading

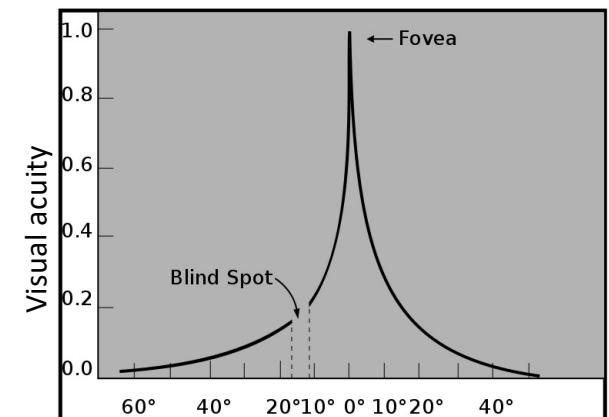
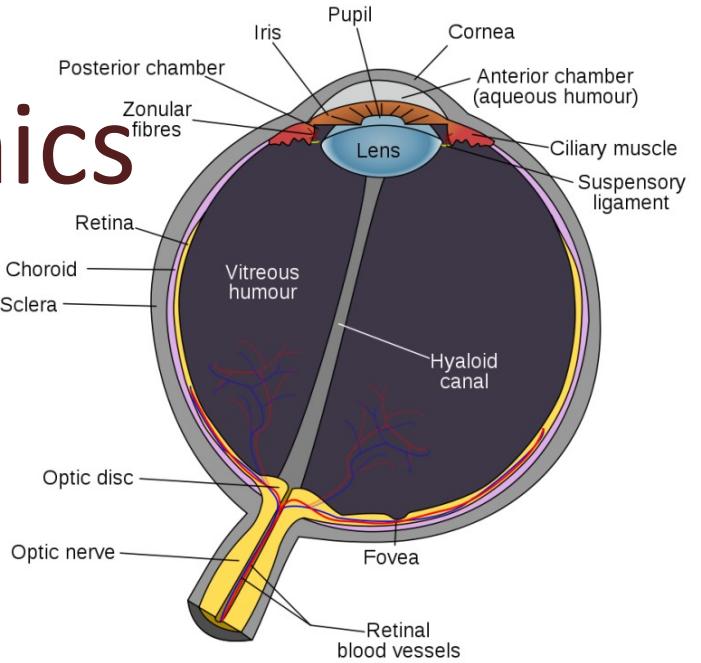


- Colin Ware. Information Visualization:  
Perception by Design



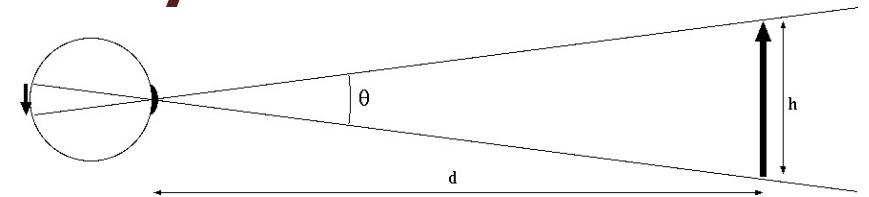
# Vision Mechanics

- Photoreceptors cells
  - Rods: low light, monochrome, 100M across retina (not fovea)
  - Cones: normal light, colour, 6M, in fovea
- Fovea: detailed vision of  $\approx 2^\circ$
- Retina: non-detailed vision of  $\approx 120^\circ$ ; sensitive to movement



# Visual Acuity

- Point acuity:  1 minute of arc
- Grating acuity:  1-2 minutes of arc
- Letter acuity:  5 minutes of arc
- Vernier acuity:  10 seconds of arc



# Eye movement

- Fixations: visual processing occurs when the eye is stationary (nearly)
- Saccades: rapid eye movements ( $900^\circ$  sec), blind
- Eye movement used as input via eye-tracker
  - “Midas touch” problem
- Smooth-pursuit: for tracking moving objects; up to  $100^\circ$  sec; cannot be induced voluntarily
  - relevant in scrolling, e.g. SDAZ

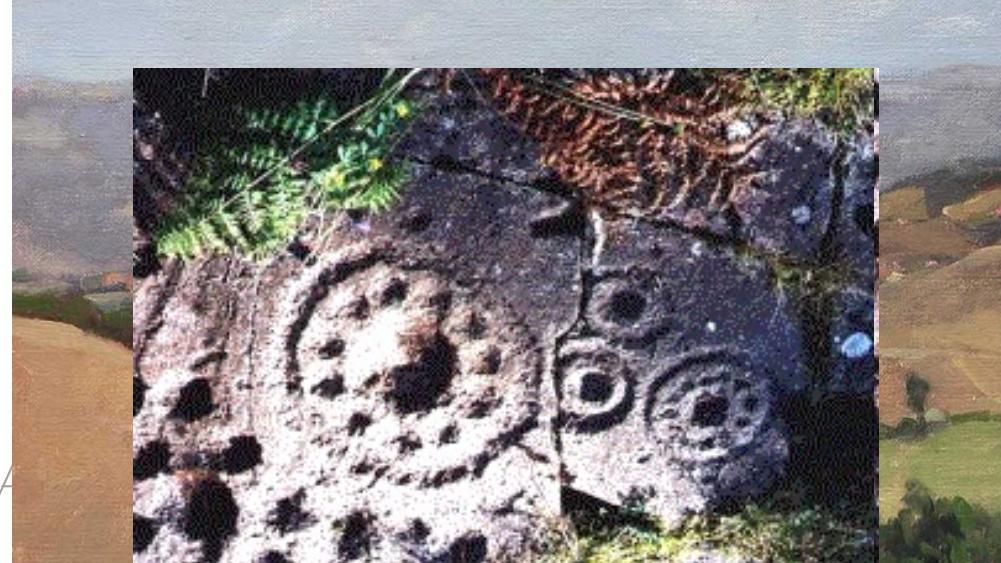
# Demo: SDAZ

- Speed-dependent automatic zooming:  
overcome motion blur...



# Size/Depth Cues

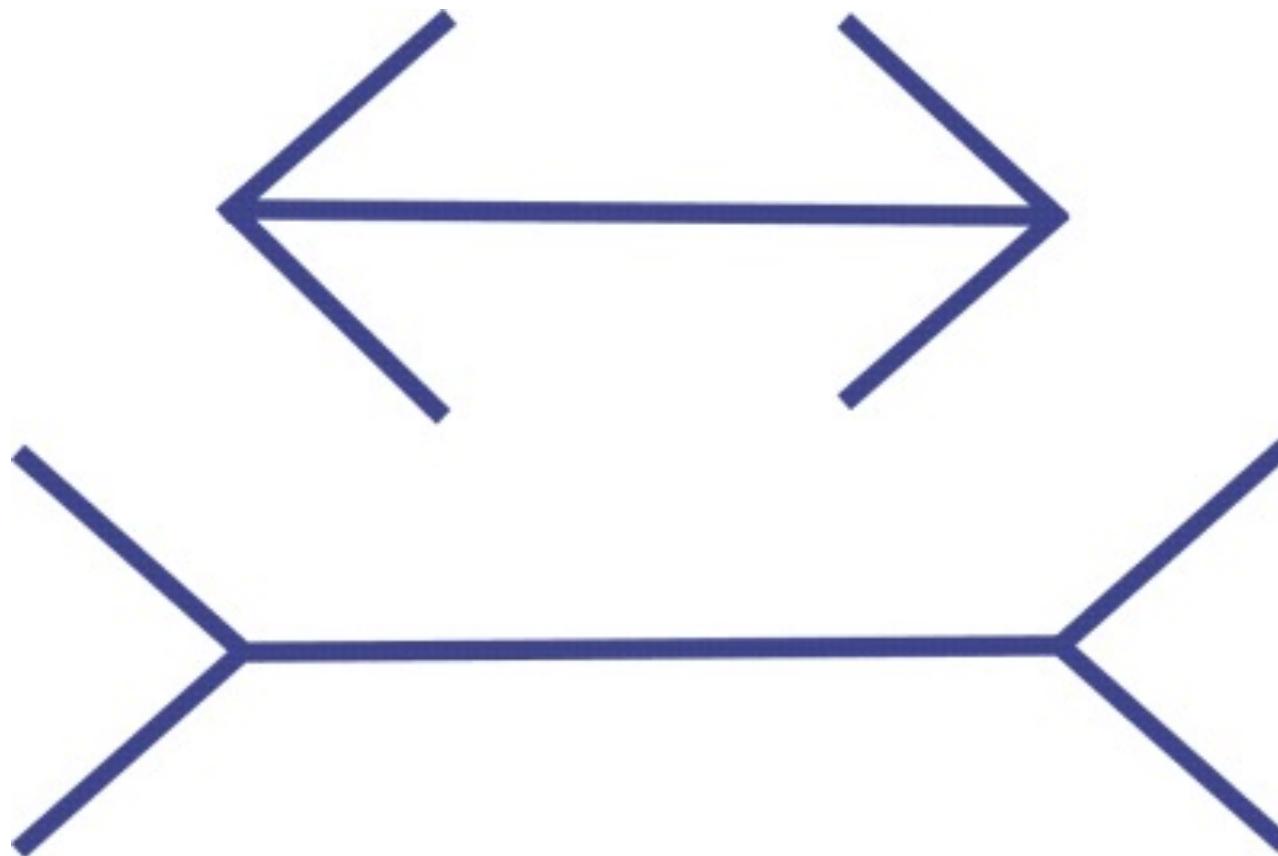
- Familiarity
- Linear perspective
- Horizon distance
- Size constancy
- Texture gradient
- Occlusion
- Depth of focus
- Aerial perspective
- Shadows/Shading
- Stereoscopy  
(ineffective beyond 10m; best within 1m)



John H Krantz

[psych.hanover.edu/Krantz/art](http://psych.hanover.edu/Krantz/art)

# Muller-Lyer Illusion



# Depth-based UIs: 3D

- The real world is 3D
- So all interaction should ideally be 3D, right?

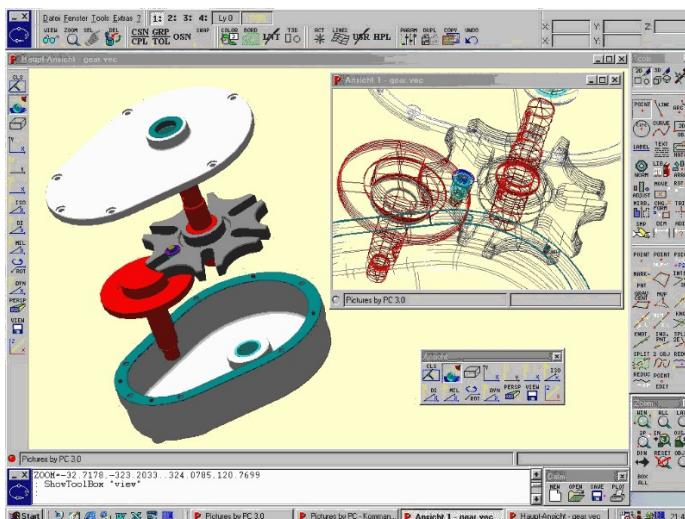


# Wrong!

(In my opinion.)

# Depth-based UIs: 3D

- 3D can be invaluable for interaction with 3D objects or in 3D environments



# Depth-based UIs: 3D

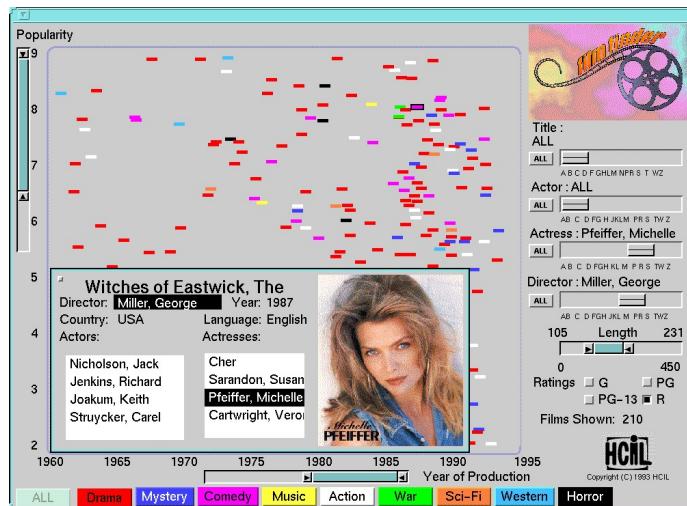
- 3D introduces problems for non 3D interactions:
  - Navigation/orientation
  - Occlusion
  - Layout efficiency
  - Layout complexity
  - Motion sickness
- Use with caution!



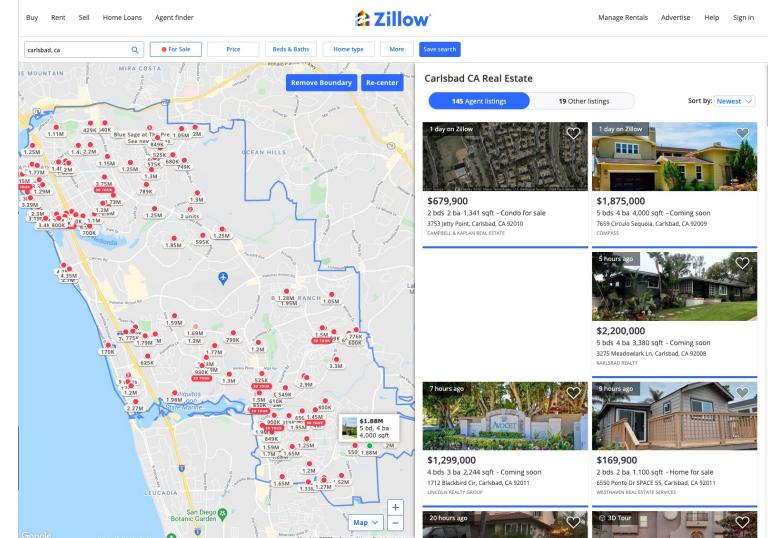
# Depth-based UIs: Zooming

- “Visual Information-Seeking Mantra”  
Ben Shneiderman

Overview first, zoom and filter, details on demand



Ahlberg & Shneiderman’s FilmFinder  
(1994) [www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/spotfire/](http://www.cs.umd.edu/hcil/spotfire/)



Zillow’s zooming web interface  
[www.zillow.com/carlsbad-ca](http://www.zillow.com/carlsbad-ca)

# Colour

- Colour can clarify information and enhance subjective experience
- 8% males, 0.4% females have some form of colour deficiency
  - Protanomaly : red; 1% M, 0.01% F
  - Deuteranomaly: green; 6% M, 0.4% F
  - Tritanomaly: blue, 0.01% M, F
- Sensitivity to blue is lowest (2% cones)

# Colour



Protanopic color vision. Normal trichromatic color vision. Deuteranopic color vision.

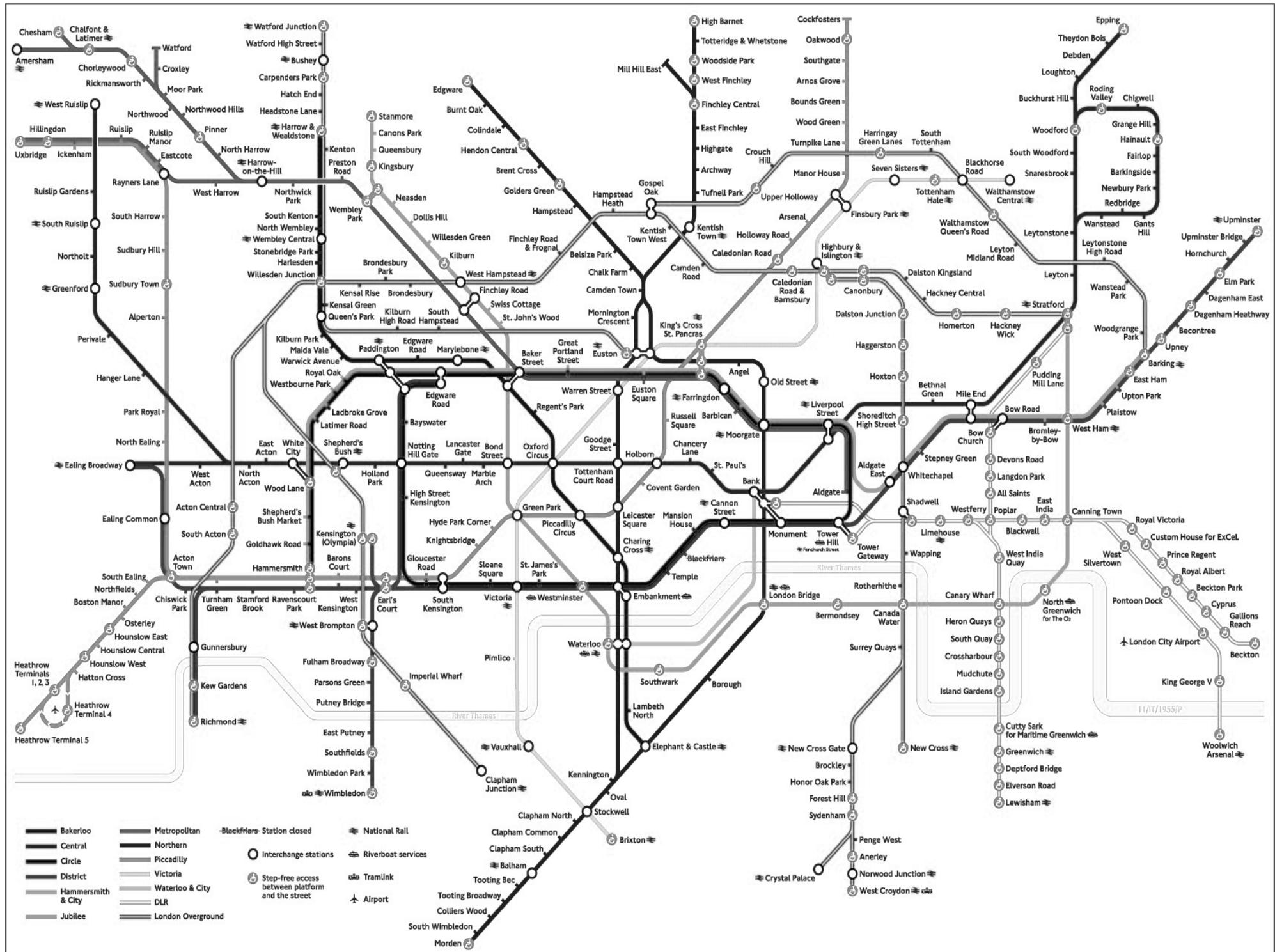
Image checker...

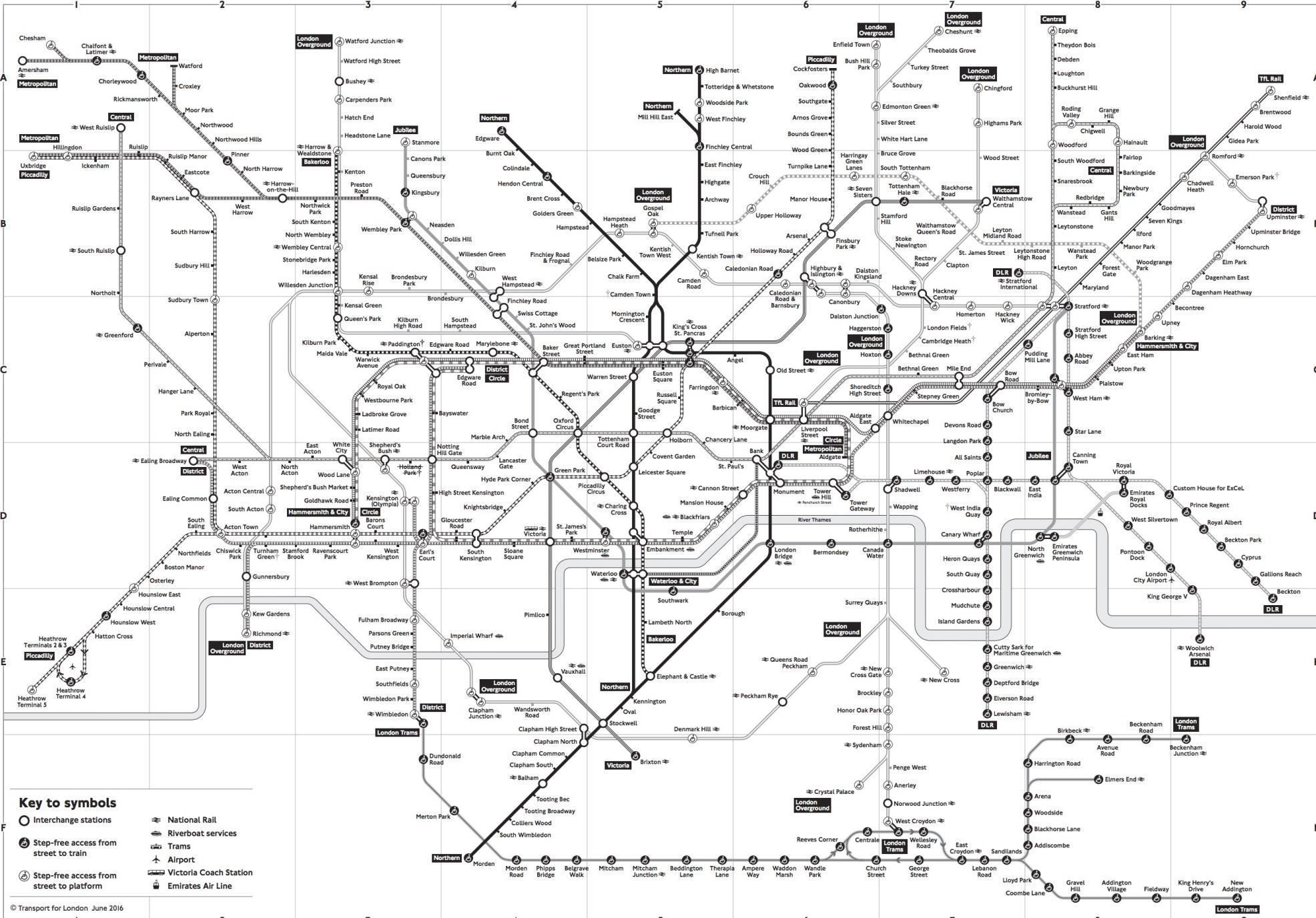
<http://www.vischeck.com/vischeck/vischeckImage.php>

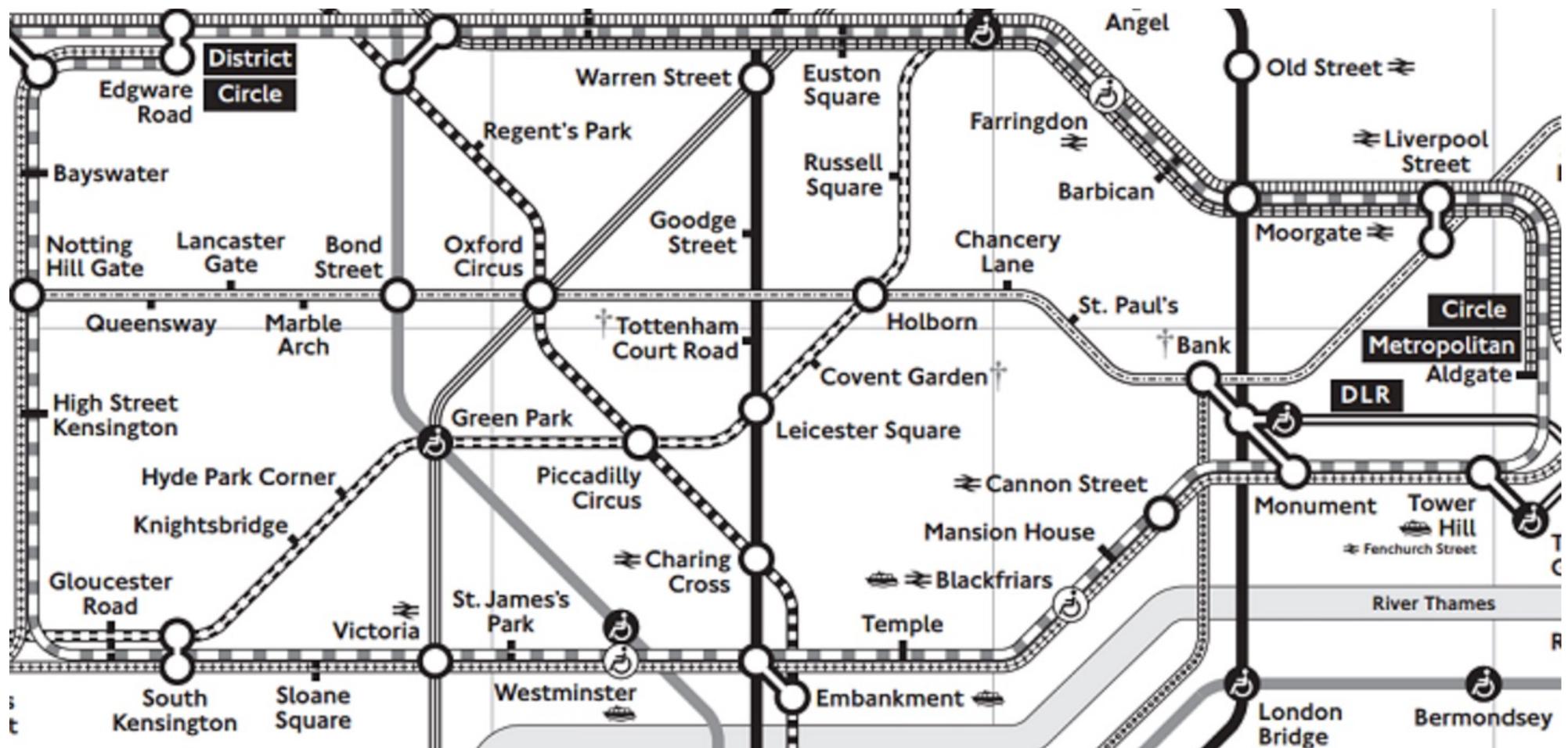


Bakerloo  
 Central  
 Circle  
 District  
 Hammersmith & City  
 Jubilee  
 Metropolitan  
 National Rail  
 Piccadilly  
 Victoria  
 Waterloo & City  
 DLR  
 London Overground

Blackfriars - Station closed  
 Step-free access between platform and the street  
 Interchange stations  
 Riverboat services  
 Tramlink  
 Airport  
 Tooting Bec  
 Colliers Wood  
 South Wimbledon  
 Morden  
 Clapham Common  
 Clapham South  
 Balham  
 Oval  
 Clapham North  
 Stockwell  
 Brixton  
 Penge West  
 Anerley  
 Norwood Junction  
 West Croydon  
 Crystal Palace  
 Cutty Sark for Maritime Greenwich  
 Greenwich  
 Deptford Bridge  
 Elewson Road  
 Lewisham  
 King George V  
 Woolwich Arsenal  
 II/IT/1955/P







# Reading

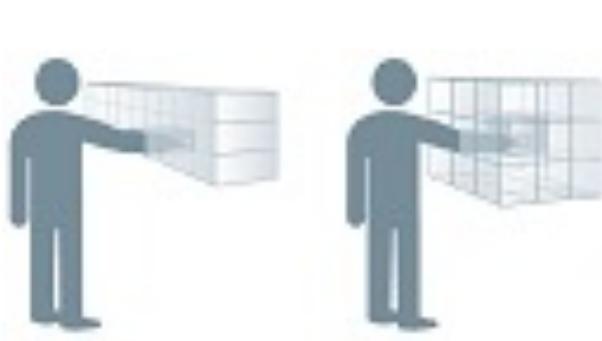
- Saccades, fixations (94% time), regressions
- $\approx 250$  words/min (first time)
- Reading speed impaired by ALL CAPS, probably due to reduced character legibility

# Human Input: Auditory

- Part of eyes-free interaction
- Pitch:  $\approx 20\text{Hz}$  to 15 KHz; good to poor distinction
- Many parameters: amplitude, timbre, direction
- Filtering capabilities (e.g., cocktail party effect)
- Problems with signal interference and noise!

# Human Input: Haptic

- Haptics =
  - Proprioception: sense of limb location +
  - Kinaesthesia: particularly limb movement +
  - Tactition: skin sensations
- Potentially powerful: eg Braille





# Human Input: Olfactory!



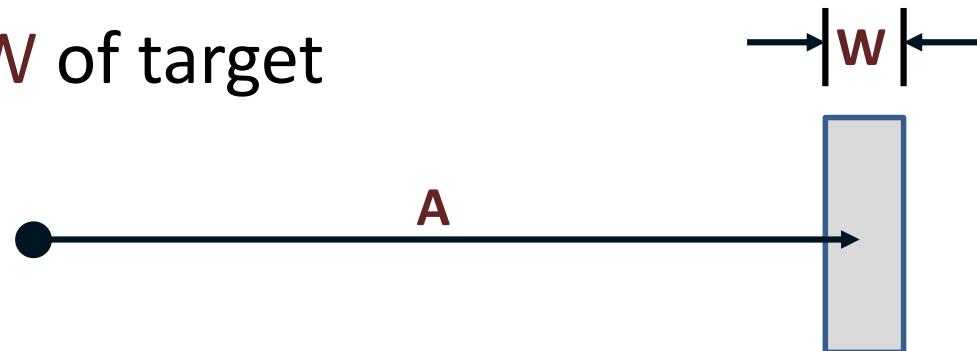
# Human Output

- Motor response times depend on stimuli:
  - Visual  $\approx$  200 ms, audio  $\approx$  150 ms, haptics  $\approx$  700 ms
  - Faster for combined signals
- Muscle actions:
  - Isotonic: contraction yields movement (e.g., mouse)
  - Isometric: contraction with no movement



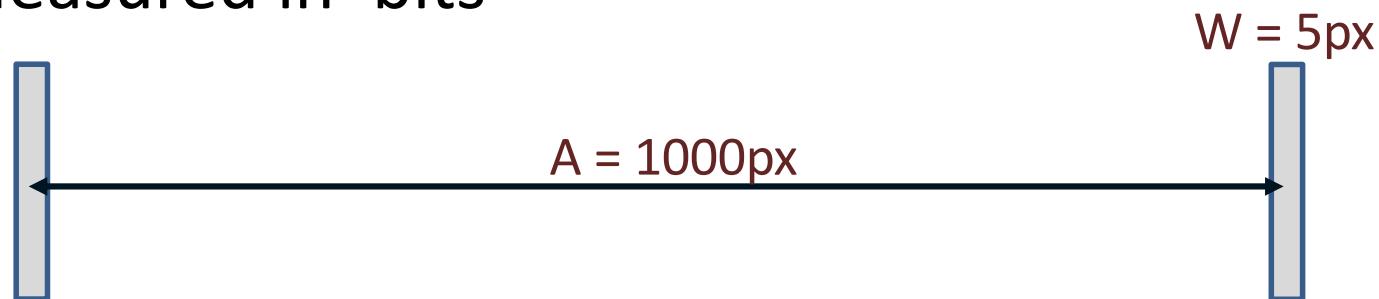
# Human Output: Pointing Fitts' Law

- A model of rapid, aimed human movement:
- Predictive of tasks; descriptive of devices
- Derived from Shannon's theory of capacity of information channels:
  - ‘Signal’: amplitude **A** of movement (or **D** for distance)
  - ‘Noise’: width **W** of target



# Human Output: Pointing Fitts' Law

- ‘Index of difficulty’ (ID) measures difficulty of rapid aimed movement:
  - $ID = \log_2 (A/W + 1)$
  - Measured in ‘bits’

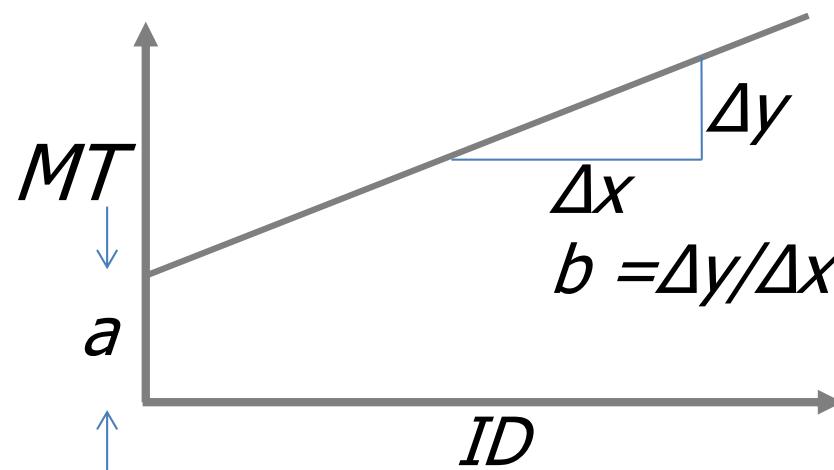


- $ID = \log_2 (1000/5 + 1) = 7.651 \text{ bits}$

# Human Output: Pointing

## Fitts' Law

- Fitts' Law: movement time ( $MT$ ) is linear with  $ID$ 
  - $MT = a + b ID$     or     $MT = a + b \log_2 (A/W + 1)$

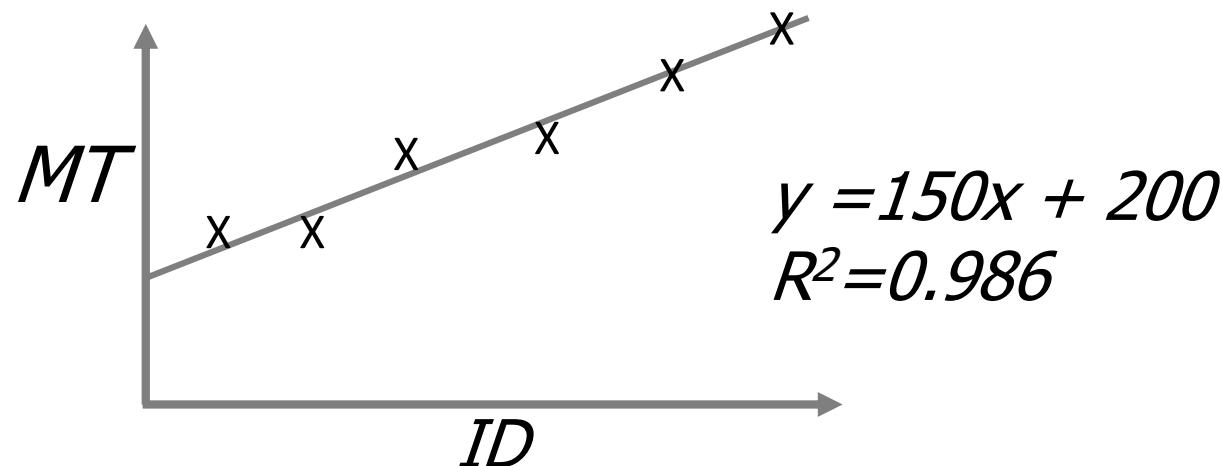


- Reciprocal of slope ( $1/b$ ) also called ‘throughput’ or ‘bandwidth’ of device; in bits/second

# Human Output: Pointing

## Fitts' Law

- $a$  and  $b$  empirically determined (regression)

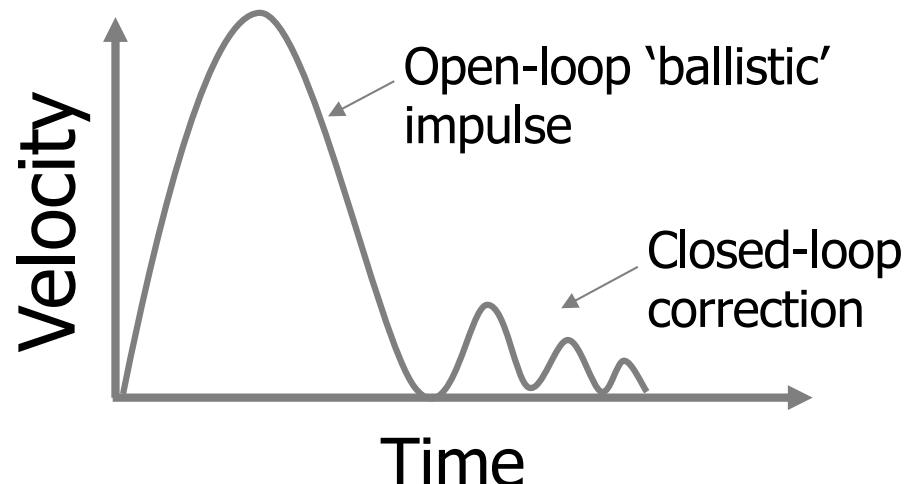


- For a mouse:
  - $a$  typically 200-500 ms
  - $b$  typically 100-300 ms/bit

# Human Output: Pointing

## Fitts' Law

- Accurate and extensively validated for many types of aimed pointing
  - Consider velocity profile

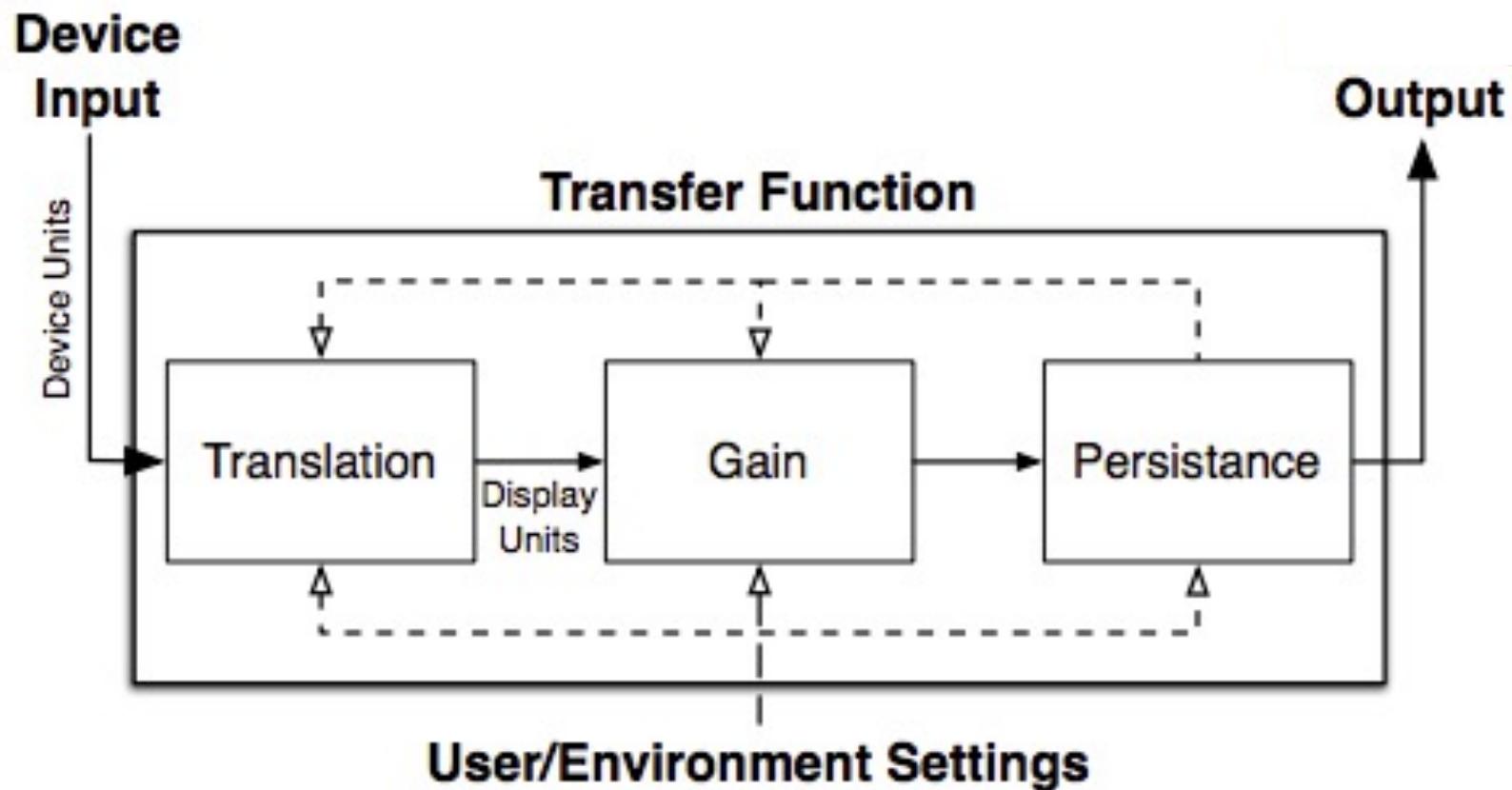


# Input Devices: Pointing & Scrolling

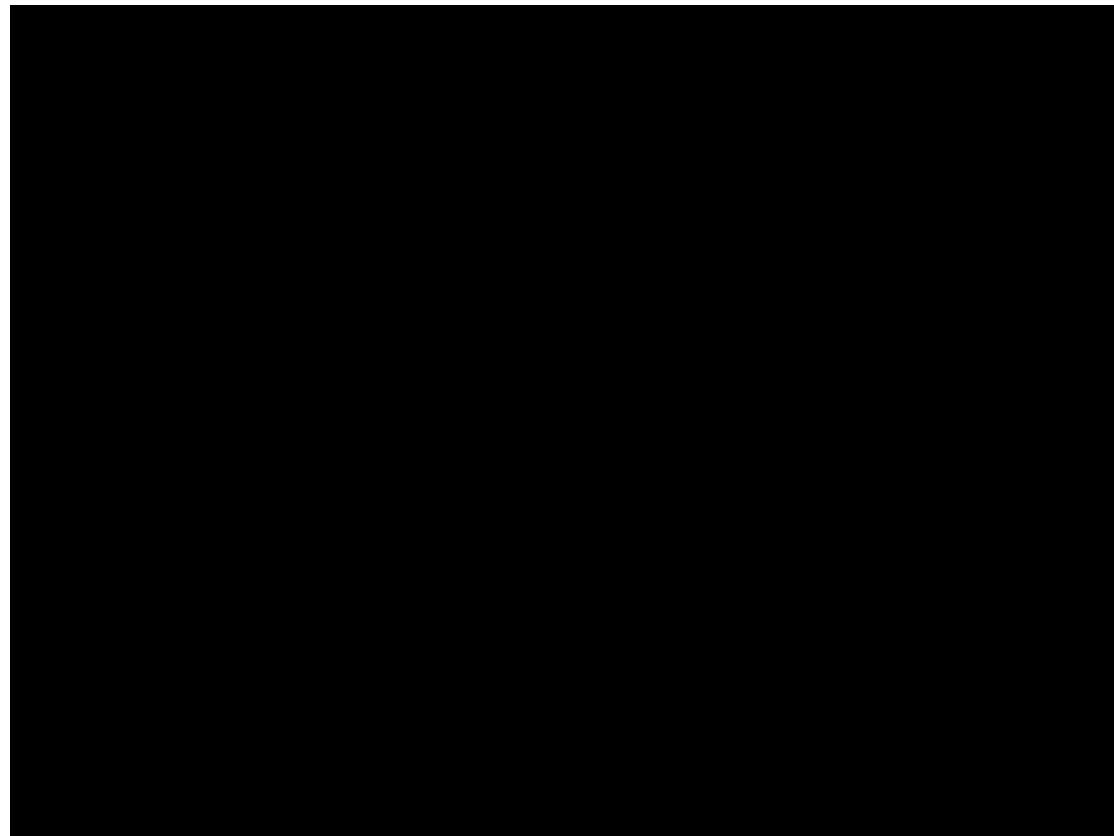
- Human Output received as System Input
- Direct vs Indirect
- Absolute vs Relative (Hybrid?)
- Control: position (zero-order),  
rate (first-order), acceleration (second-order)
- Isotonic (force with movement) vs Isometric  
(force without movement)
- Control-Display Gain and  
Transfer Functions



# Input Devices: Transfer Functions



# Input Devices: Scrolling Gain Example



DLD gain. Cockburn et al. 2012

# Input Devices: Touch Scrolling Transfer Function



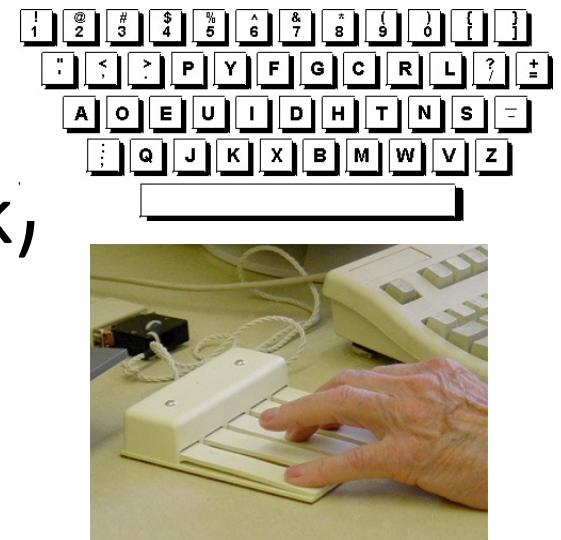
# Input Techniques: Bimanual input and 'magic lenses'



T3 Design.  
Kurtenbach et al.,  
1997!

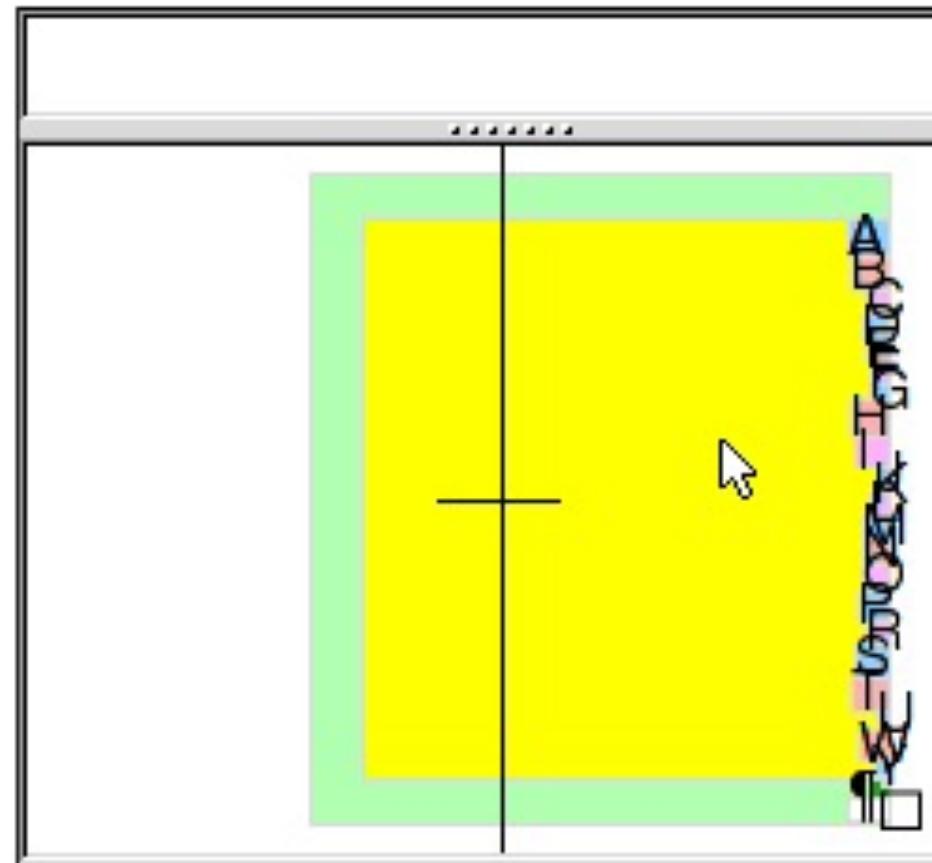
# Text Input

- Alternative keyboards (e.g., Dvorak)
- Chord keys
- Constrained keyboards
- Reactive/predictive systems (e.g., Dasher)
- Gestural input (unistrokes, ShapeWriter/Swipe)
- Hand-writing recognition



# Text Input

## Dasher

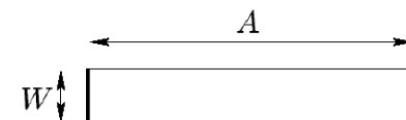


# Text Input On GoogleGlass?

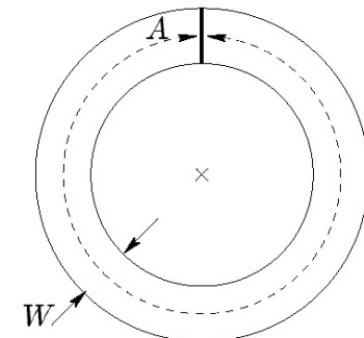


# Human Output: Steering Law

- A model of continuously controlled ‘steering’
  - $MT = a + b ID$  or  $MT = a + b (A/W)$
  - $A$  is the tunnel length;  $W$  is tunnel width
  - $(A/W)$  still called ‘index of difficulty’
- Also works when  $W$  varies



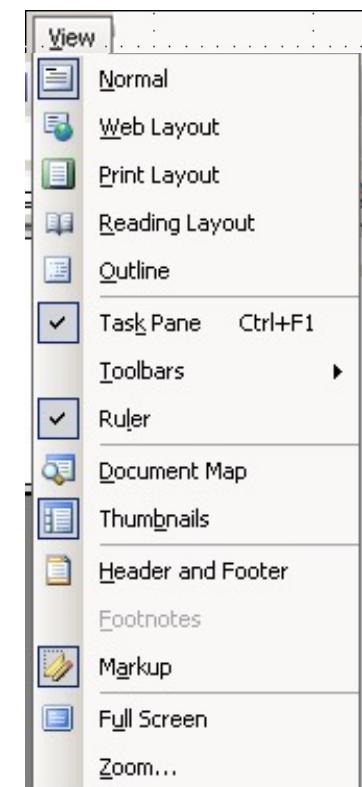
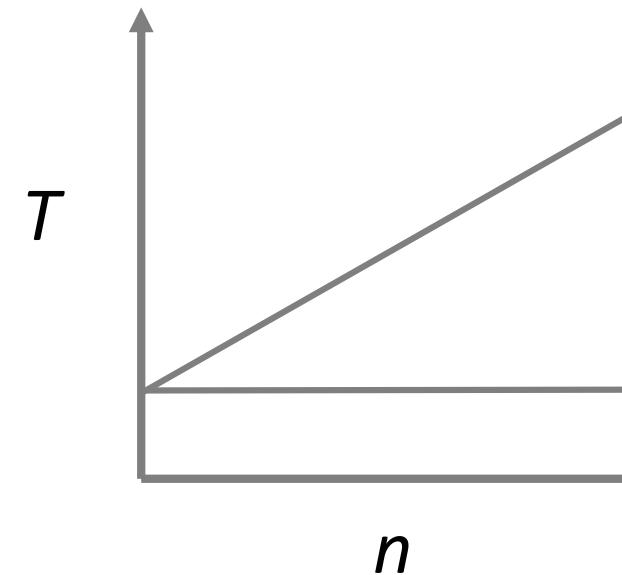
(a) Linear tunnel



(b) Circular tunnel

# Human Processing: Visual Search Time

- Extensively researched in psychology



Findlater, et al. CHI'09

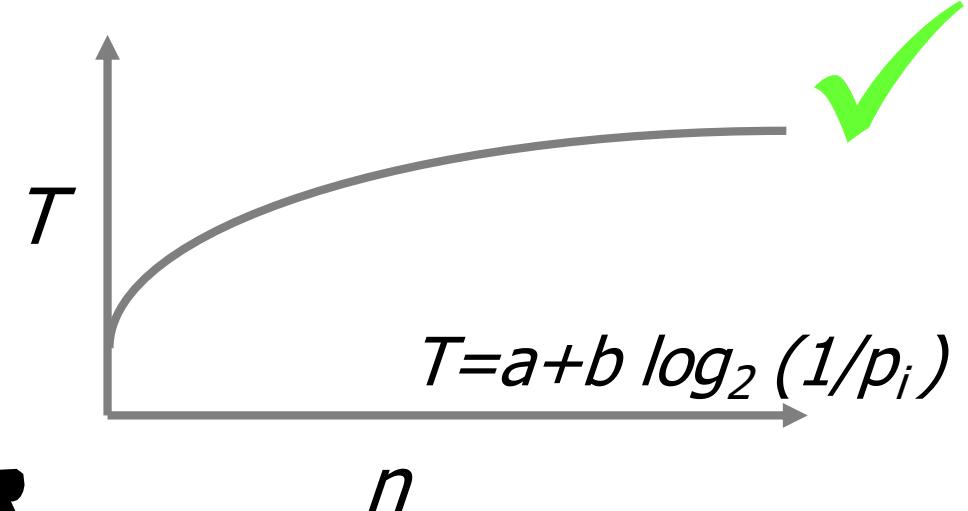
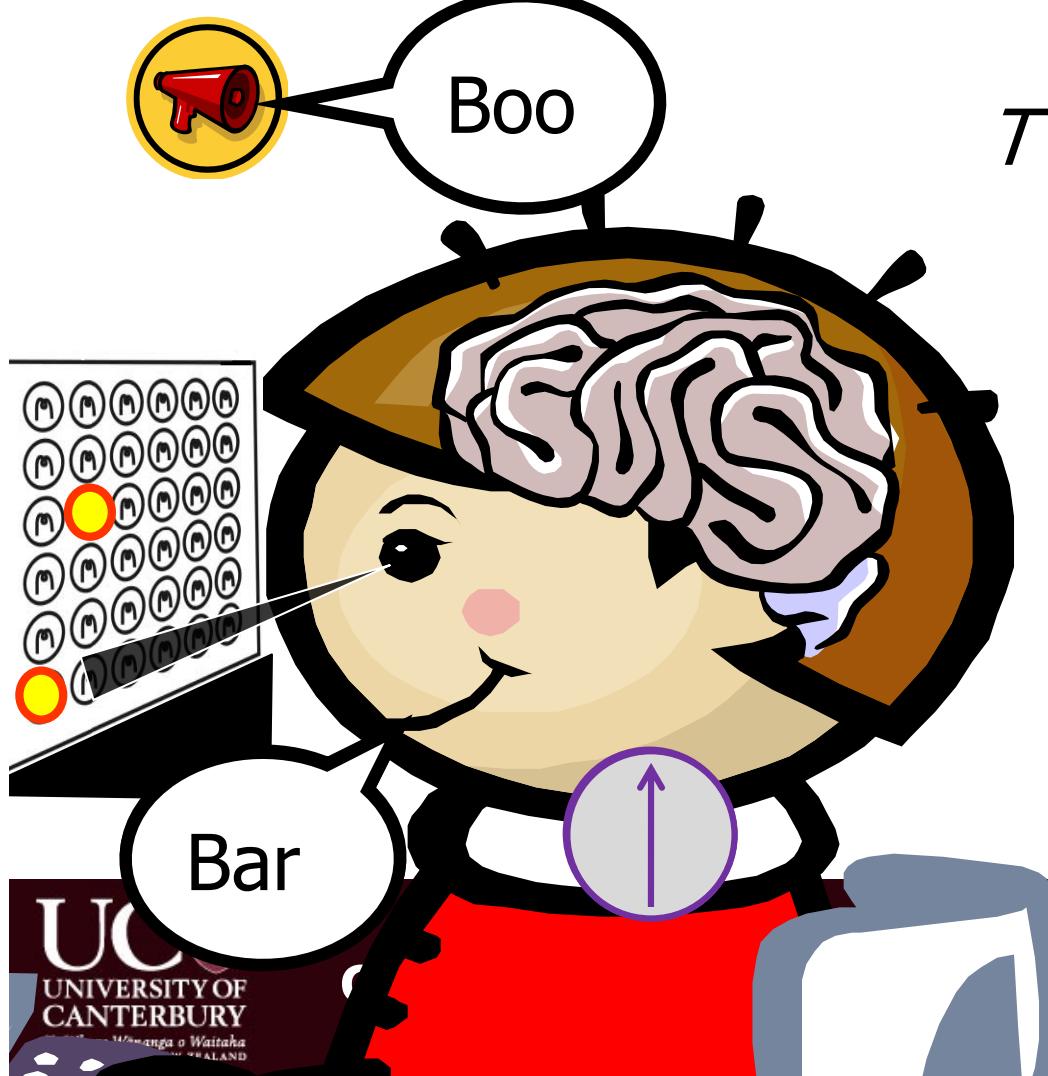
# Human Processing: Visual Search Time

- Extensively researched in psychology
- Visual search time is a linear function of the number of candidate items:  $O(n)$  , i.e.,  $T = a+b\times n$
- BUT, pop-out effects can reduce that to  $O(1)$
- Visual search is essential when novice, but ideally unnecessary with experience (more soon)

# Human Processing: Hick/Hyman Law of Decision Time

- Choice reaction time when optimally prepared
  - $T = a + b \times H$
  - H is ‘information entropy’
  - For item  $i$ , with probability  $p_i$ ,  $H_i = \log_2(1/p_i)$
  - For  $n$  equally probable items,  $H = \log_2(n)$
- We make frequent decisions quickly!

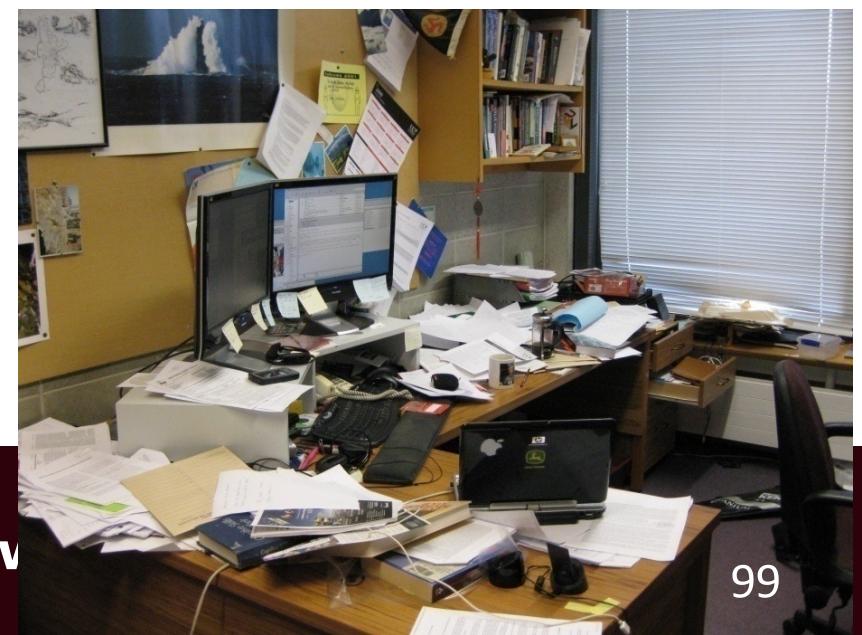
# Human Processing: Hick/Hyman Law of Decision Time



In our menu experiments,  
 $a=240\text{ms}$ ,  $b=80\text{ms/bit}$

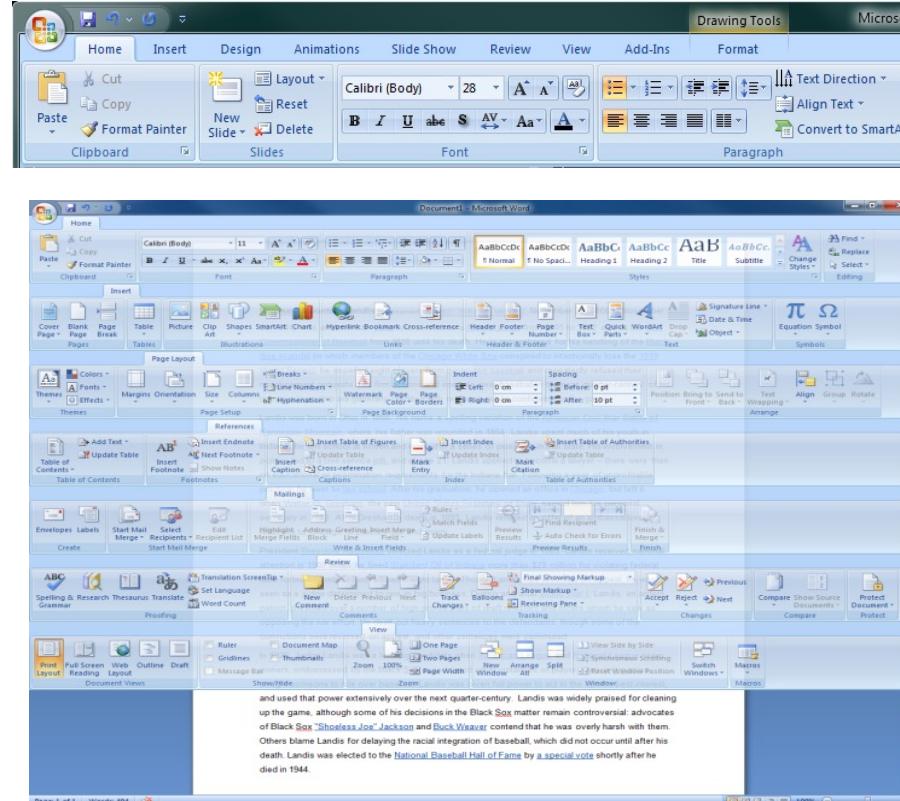
# Human Processing: Implications of Hick/Hyman Law

- Decisions are fast:  $O(\log n)$
- Applies to name retrieval (commands) and location retrieval
- In GUIs, replace visual search ( $O(n)$ ) with decision through spatial stability

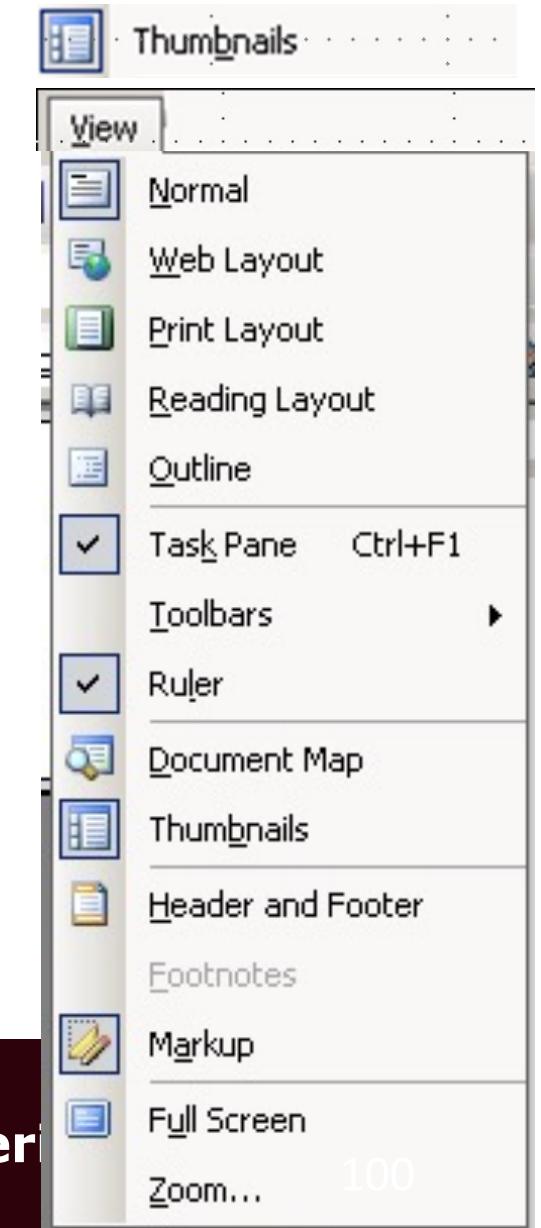
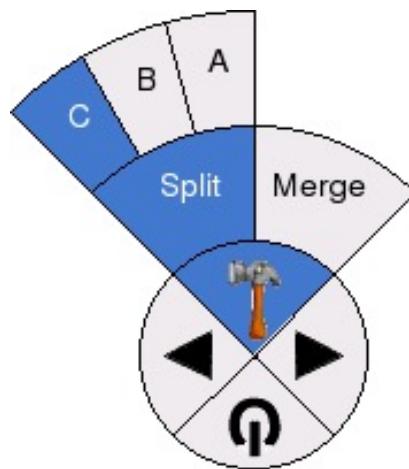


# Spatial consistent user interfaces

Morphing menus

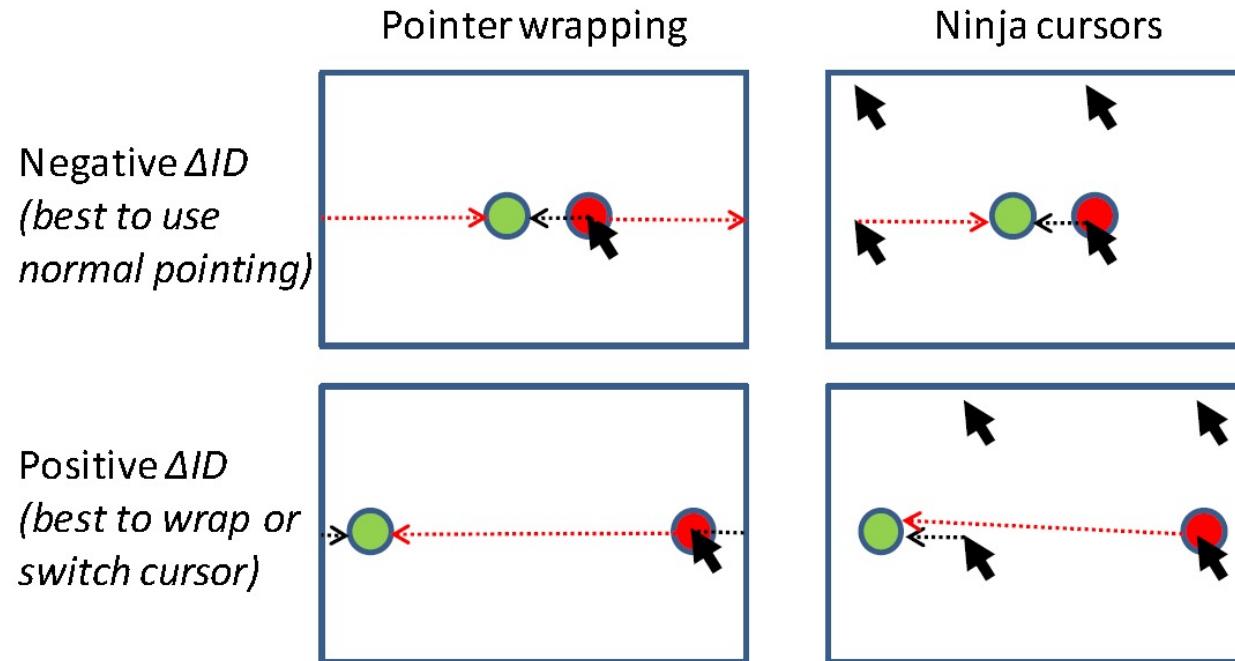


Pie/Marking menus



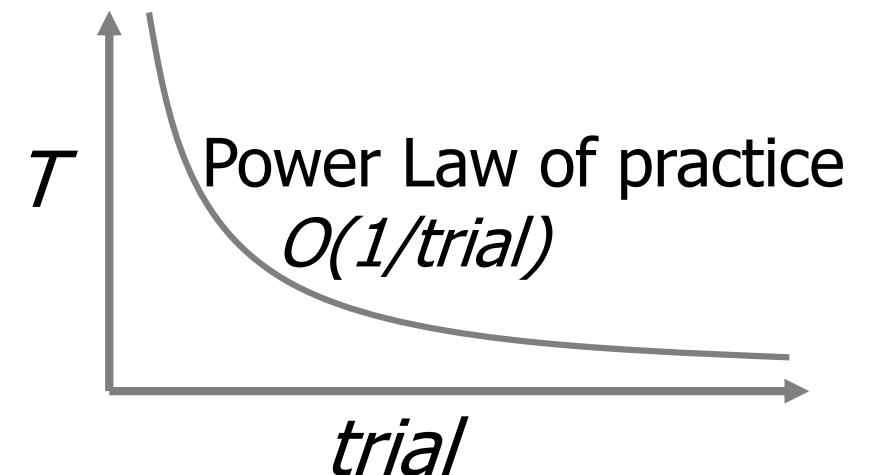
# Decision costs in pointing

- Torus pointing and “ninja-cursors”



# Human Processing: Power Law of Practice

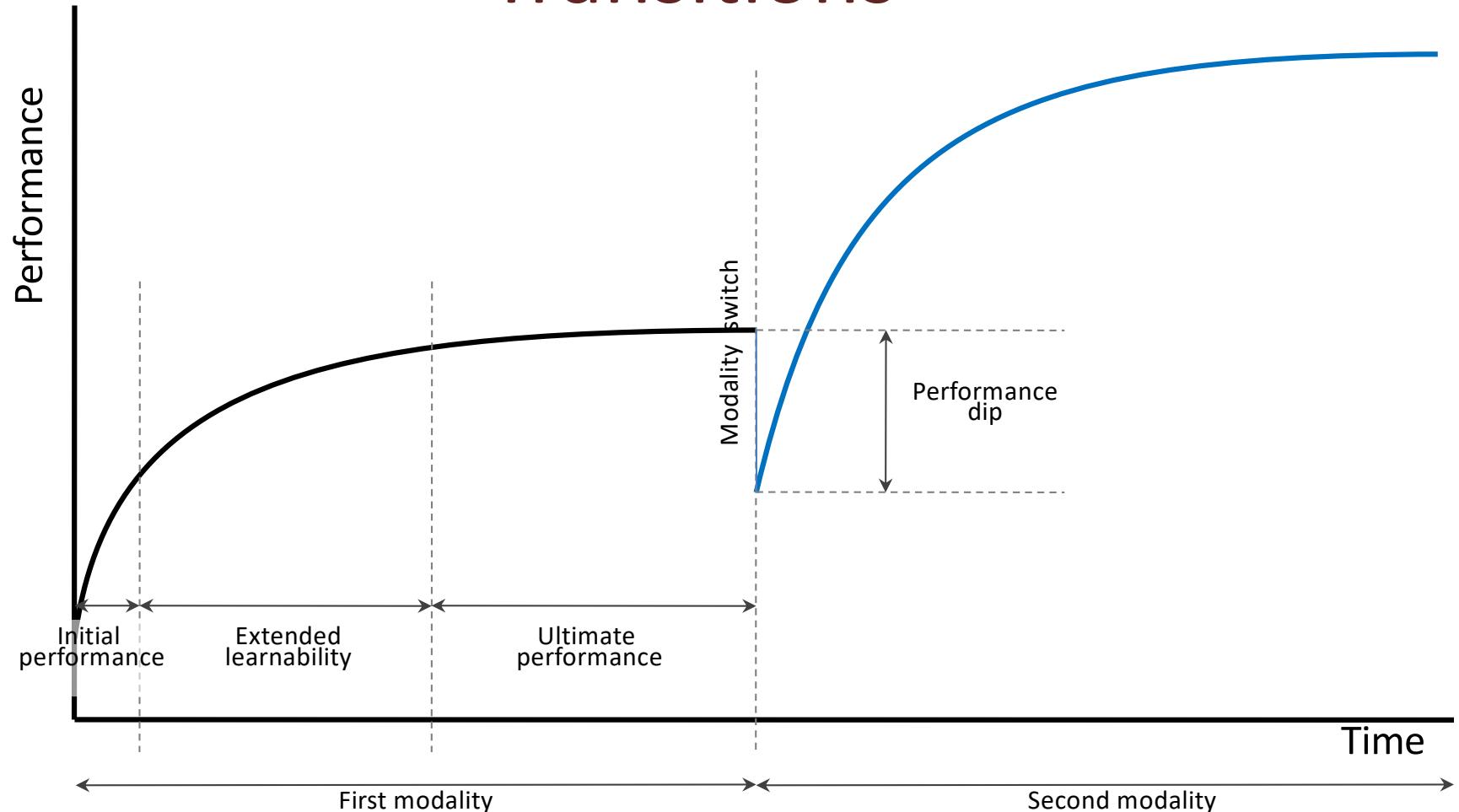
- Performance rapidly speeds up with practice
  - $T_n = Cn^{-\alpha}$  or  $\log(T_n) = C - \alpha \log(n)$
  - $T_n$  is time on trial n
  - C is time on trial 1
  - $\alpha$  is learning curve
- Applies to simple and complex tasks



# Novice to Expert Transitions

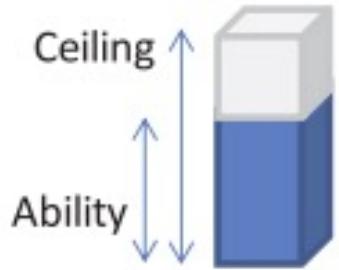
- People use the same tools for years/decades
- Yet shortcut vocabularies are small, and frequency of their use is low
- Many factors:
  - Satisficing (making do rather than optimising)
  - Lack of mnemonics (e.g., Ctrl P for print... paste?)
  - Lack of visibility
- How to support transition to expertise?

# Characterising Novice to Expert Transitions



# Domains of Interface Performance Improvement

1. Intra-modal improvement
  - E.g. *guidance* techniques

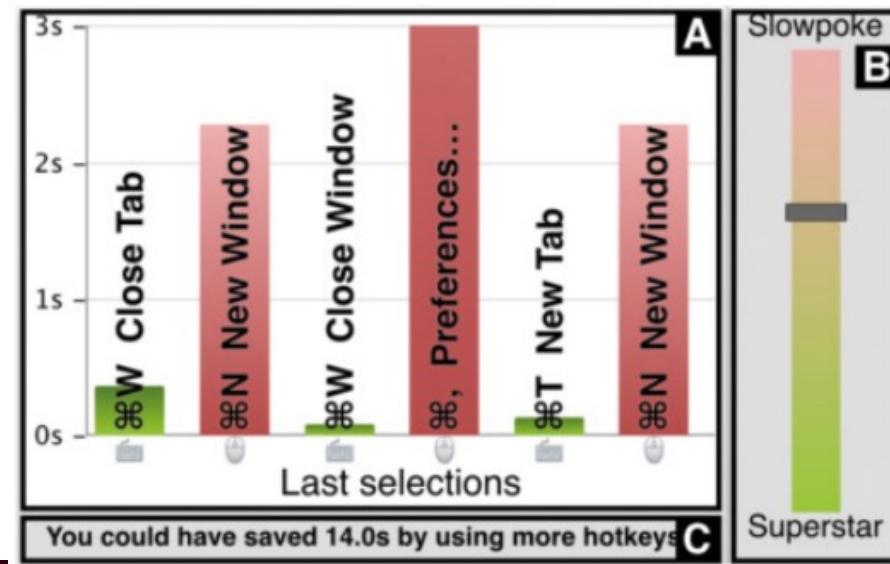
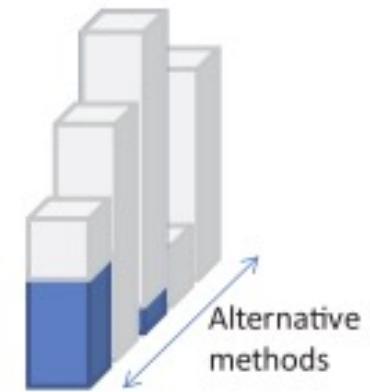


OctoPocus

A Dynamic Guide for Learning  
Gesture-Based Command Sets

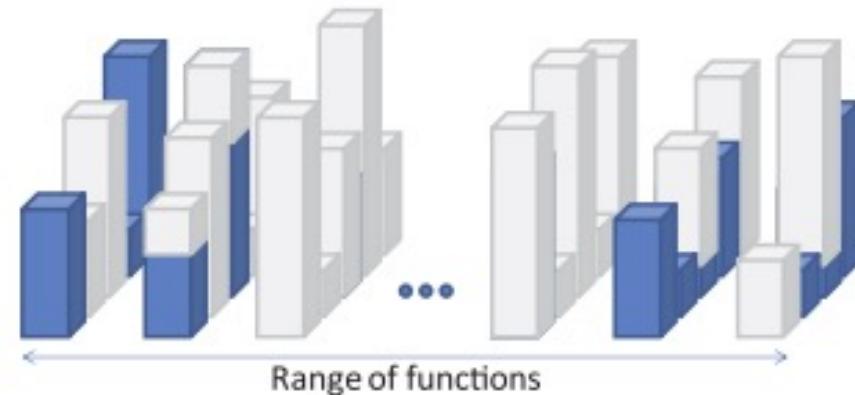
# Domains of Interface Performance Improvement

1. Intra-modal improvement
2. Inter-modal improvement
  - E.g., skillometers



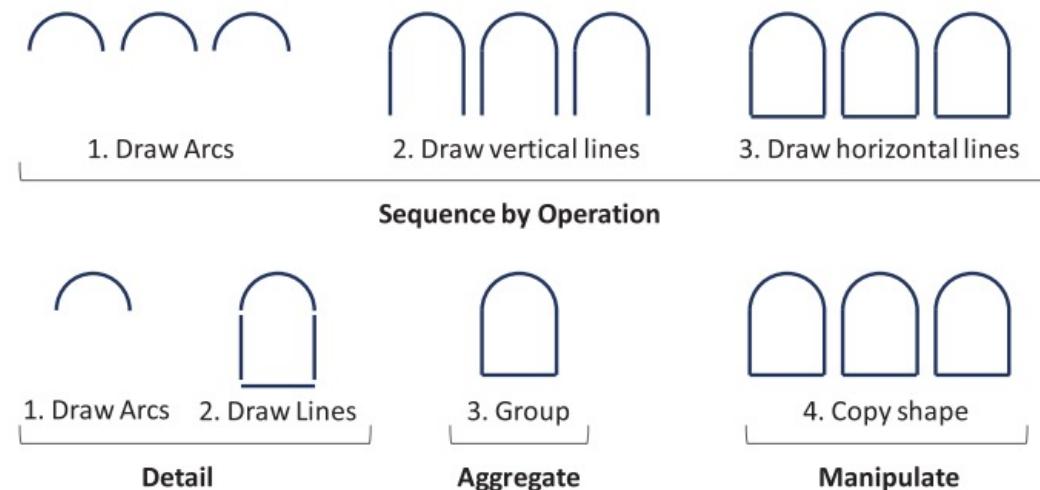
# Domains of Interface Performance Improvement

1. Intra-modal improvement
2. Inter-modal improvement
3. Vocabulary extension
  - E.g., community command use

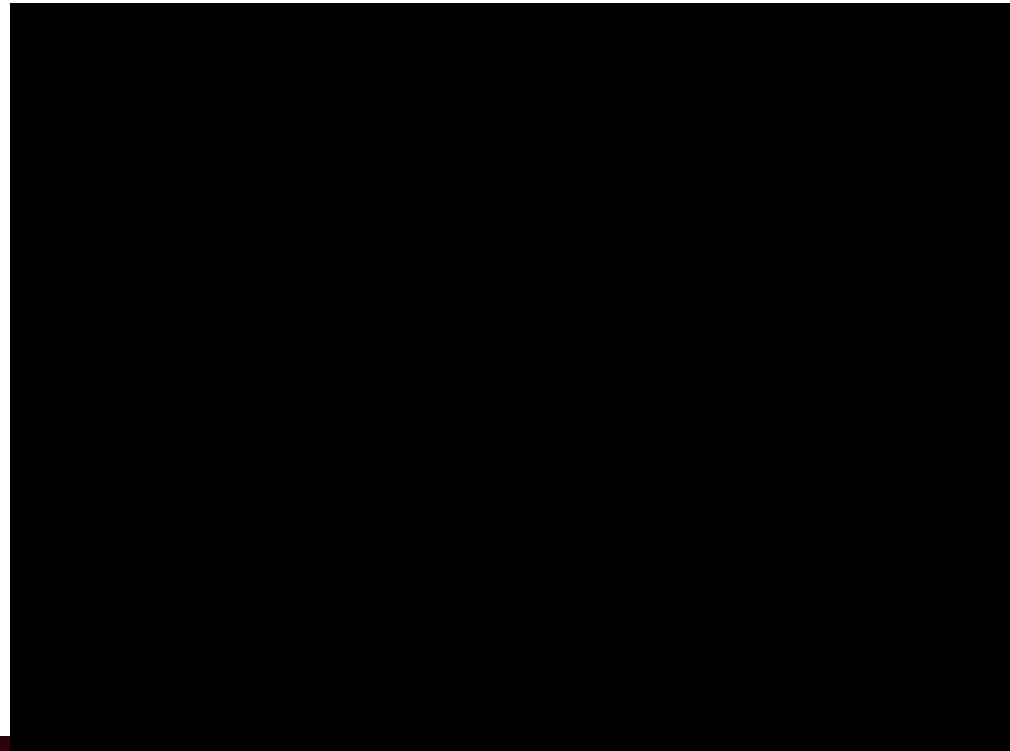


# Domains of Interface Performance Improvement

1. Intra-modal improvement
2. Inter-modal improvement
3. Vocabulary extension
4. Task strategy

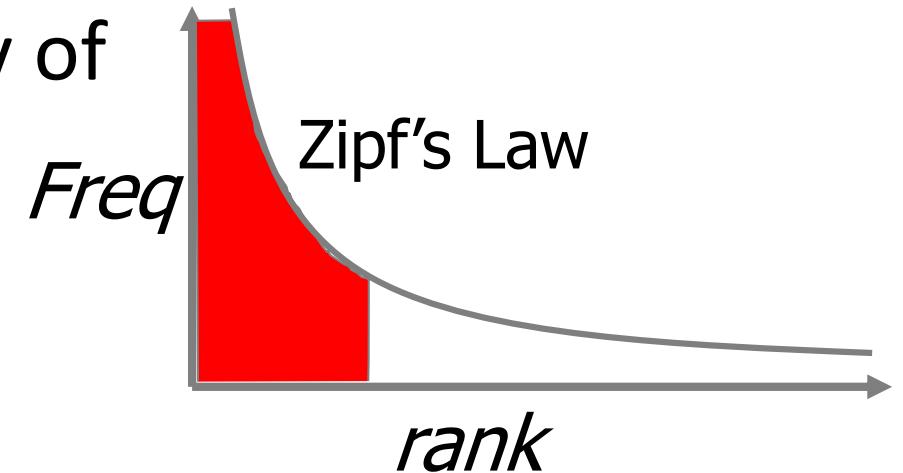


# Blur: Supporting Novice to Expert Transitions

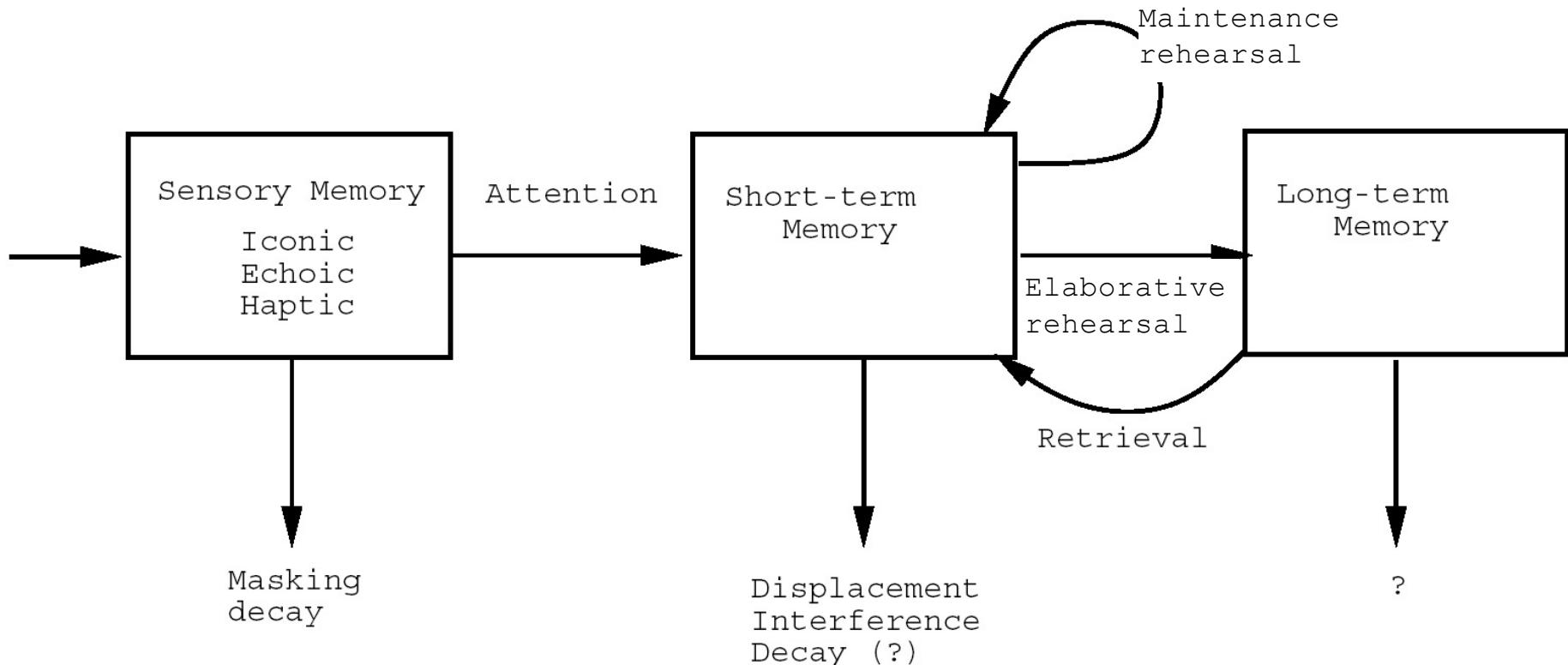


# Human Pattern of Behaviour: Zipf's Law, Pareto Principle, 80-20 rule

- Frequency of words (Zipf 1932)
  - $P_n \approx n^{-\alpha}$
  - $P_n$  is scaling factor of frequency of  $n^{\text{th}}$  ranked word
  - $\alpha \approx 1$
- Also applies to frequency of commands, URLs, apps, windows, ...
- 80% of time using 20%



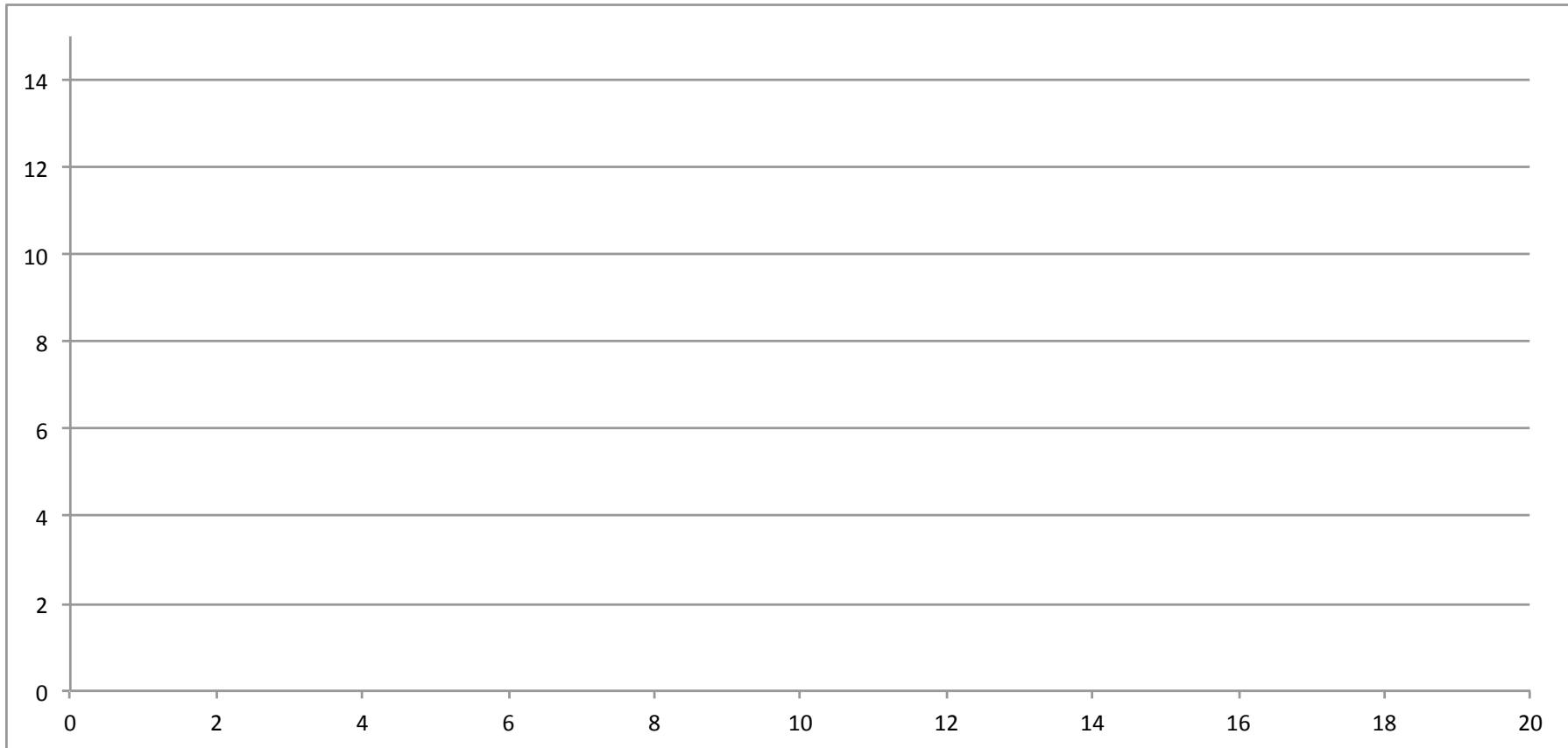
# Human Memory: Simplified Model



# Short-Term Memory

- Input from sensory or long-term memory
- Capacity up to  $7 \pm 2$  ‘chunks’ (abstractions)
- Chunks used to aid storage and reconstruction
- Fast access ( $\approx 70\text{ms}$ ); rapid decay ( $\approx 200\text{ms}$ )
- Constant update and interference
- Maintenance rehearsal

# Test of $7 \pm 2$



# Long-Term Memory

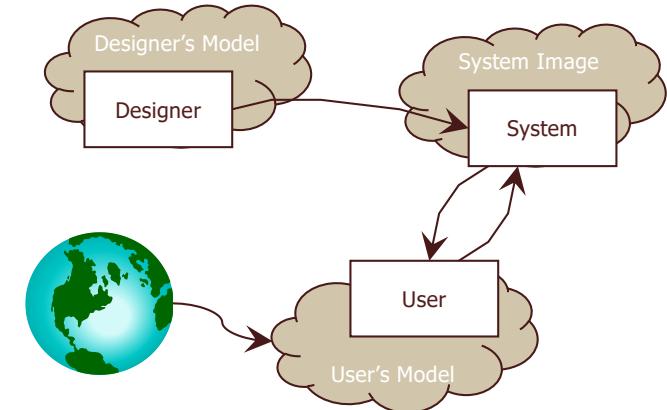
- Input through elaborative rehearsal and extensive repetition
- Slow access (>100ms)
- Decay?

## Lessons

- Support recognition; don't demand recall
- Support spatial processing

# Human Error: Mistakes

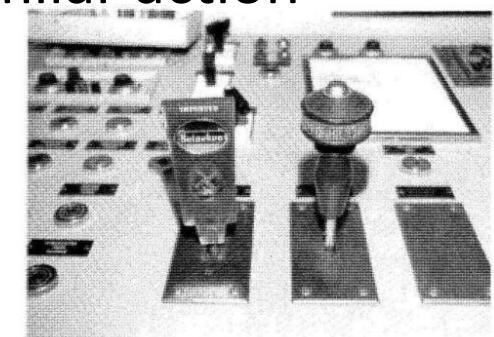
- Errors of conscious decision
- Due to incorrect or incomplete model of system
- Only detected with feedback



# Human Error: Slips

Errors of automatic and skilled behaviour

- Capture error
  - Two action sequences with common starting point(s)
  - Captured into wrong path (usually the more frequent one)
- Description error
  - More than one object allowing the same/similar action
  - Execute right action on wrong object
- Data-driven error
  - External data interferes with STM
- Associative activation error



# Stroop Effect

(Data-Driven Error)



# Human Error: Slips (continued)

- Loss-of-activation error
  - Goal displaced/decayed from STM completed
- Mode error
  - Right action, wrong system state
- Motor slip
  - Pointing/steering/keying error
- Premature closure error
  - ‘Dangling’ UI actions required after perceived goal completion

# Aside: What is a mode?

- **System partition**
  - Different set of commands available
  - Different interpretation of same commands/actions
  - Different display method
- **Modal dialog**
  - Grabs focus for application/desktop and must be dismissed to proceed
- Ensure modes are visible/noticeable

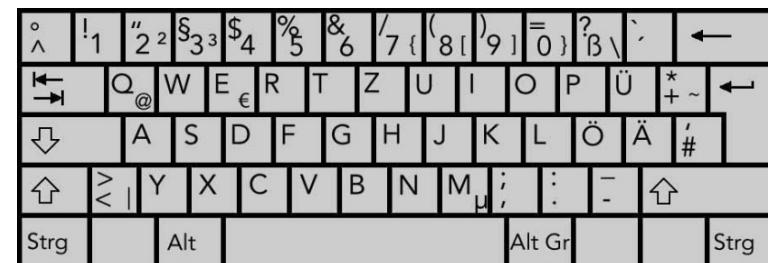
# Human Phenomena

But people don't conform to simple models

- International/cultural differences



Source: w3.org



On or off?

# Human Phenomena

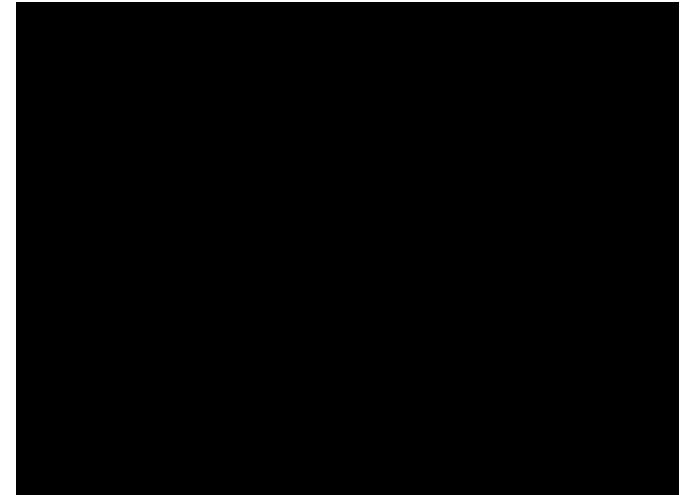
- Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis
  - Language influences the way we think
  - More generally, “Law of the instrument” or “Maslow’s hammer”
  - Our language/tools influence how we think about design/interaction

# Human Phenomena

- Cognitive Dissonance
  - Inconsistent cognitions are uncomfortable
  - Therefore rationalise beliefs
  - Festinger experiments with dull tasks:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kmVy1QPXn0>
  - “I spent 5 years learning to use this software”
    - “This software is slow and really hard to use” (I’m a mug)
    - *“I like this software and I can use it well”* (resolves dissonance)

# Human Phenomena

- Homeostasis
  - People maintain equilibrium
  - If a system makes things easier, it'll be used to do more difficult things
  - If a system makes things safer, it'll be used to do more dangerous things



# Human Phenomena

- Satisficing
  - People make do rather than optimise
  - E.g., ‘hunt-and-peck’ typing for decades because too busy right now to learn touch typing
  - How many keyboard shortcuts do you know and use?

# Human Phenomena

- Hawthorne Effect
  - People like being involved
  - Complicates evaluations



Dark

Blinding light

# Human Phenomena

- Explaining away errors
  - In hindsight, it's often easiest to blame the user



# Human Phenomena

- Fixation
  - Tendency to repeatedly reuse the same solution method rather than think of new/better methods

# Human Phenomena

- Perception versus reality
  - People's perception often differs from reality
  - E.g., perceived duration varies for filled versus unfilled time

# Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



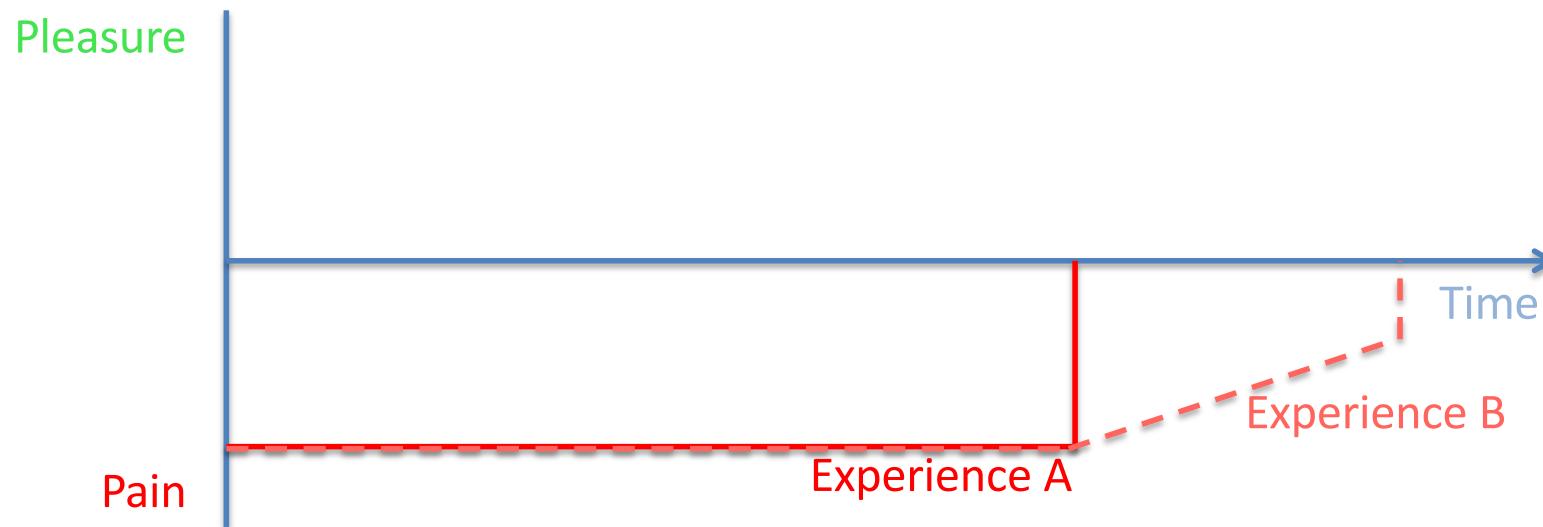
# Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



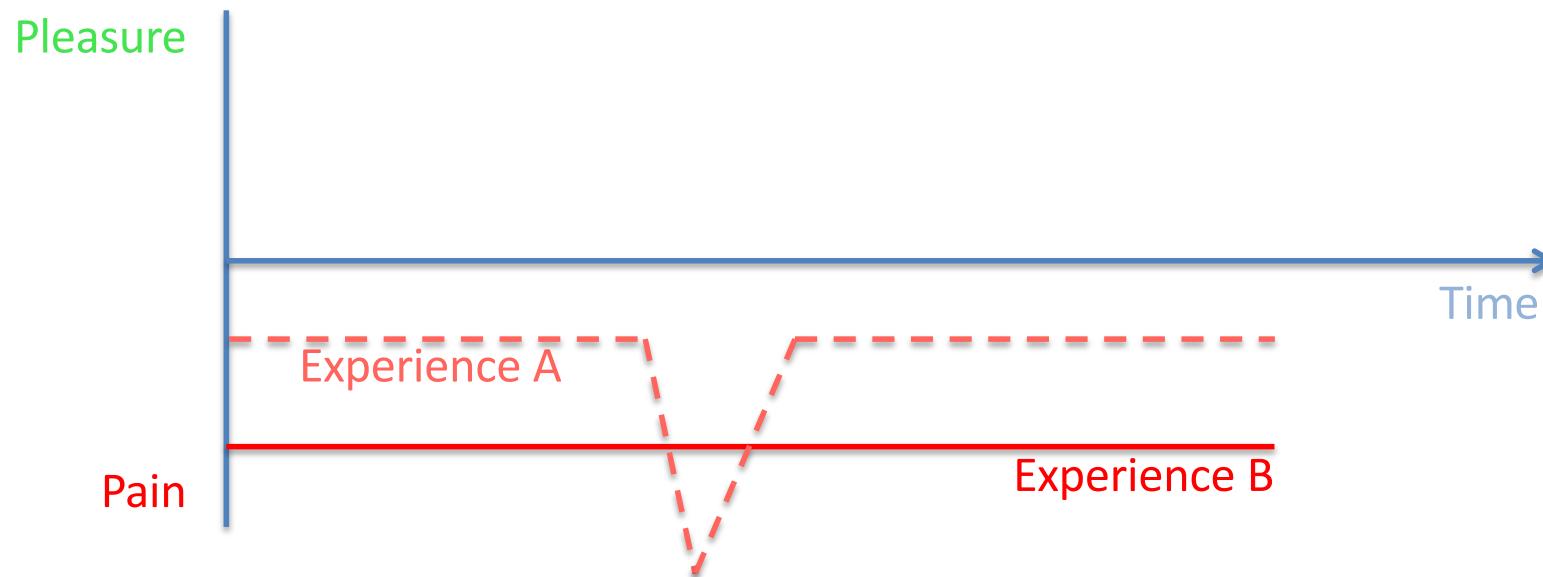
# Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



# Human Phenomena

- Peak-End Effects



# Human Phenomena

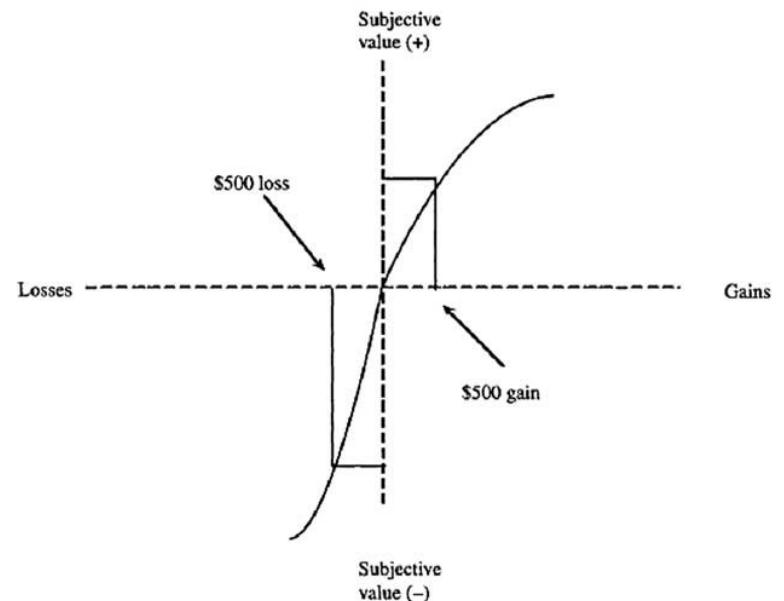
- Peak-End Effects
  - People's retrospective assessment of experience is heavily influenced by moments of peak and end intensity
  - (People prefer more pain to less, if it finishes better)

# Human Phenomena

- Negativity bias
  - One coin toss: win \$110 on heads; lose \$100 on tails  
will you take it?

# Human Phenomena

- Negativity bias
  - One coin toss: win \$110 on heads; lose \$100 on tails  
will you take it?
- Bad is stronger than good



# Human Phenomena

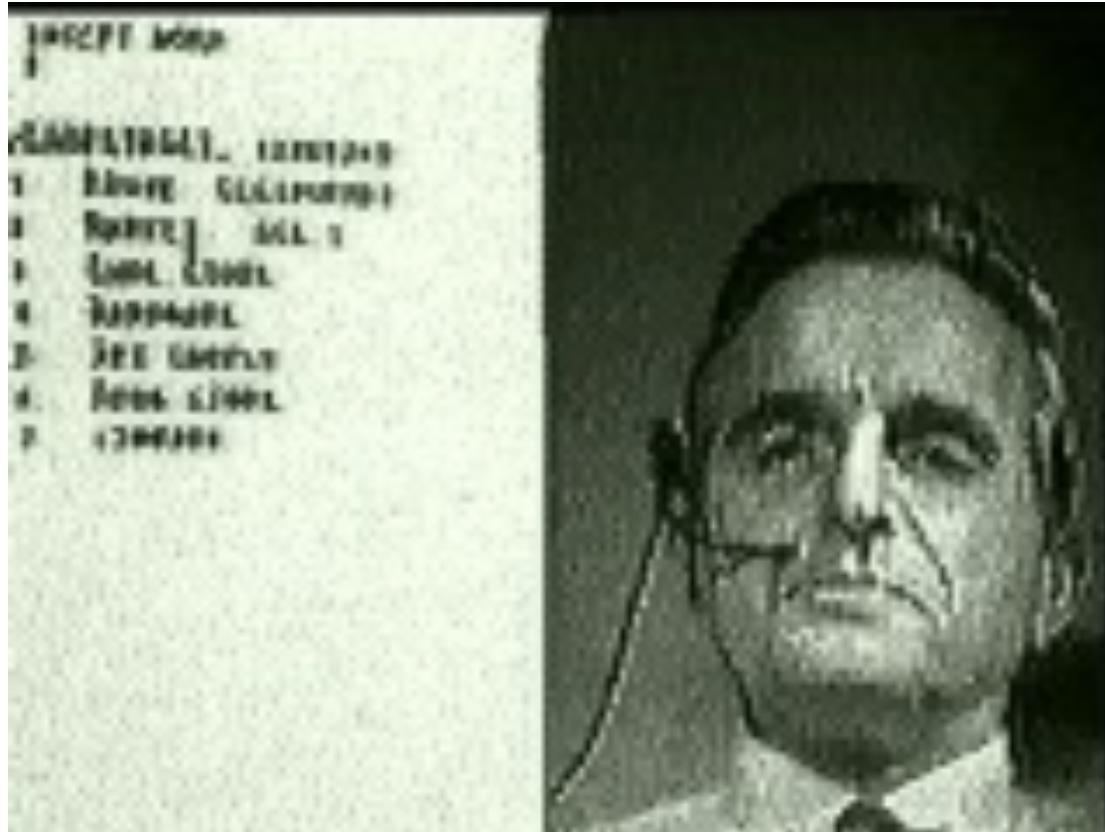
- Communication convergence:
  - Similarity of pace, gestures, phrases aids affinity, pro-social behaviour, & positive communication outcomes
  - Interfaces could (& should?) measure user pace and adapt effects to match
  - E.g., rate of speech, timeouts, speed of animations, etc.

# Human Phenomena

- Collaboration
  - Work is inherently collaborative
  - “Computer Supported Cooperative Work: (CSCW) investigates collaboration and how to support it
  - “Groupware” systems support collaborative work
  - Social software (e.g., Facebook) also fits here
  - *Very difficult to design!*

# CSCW

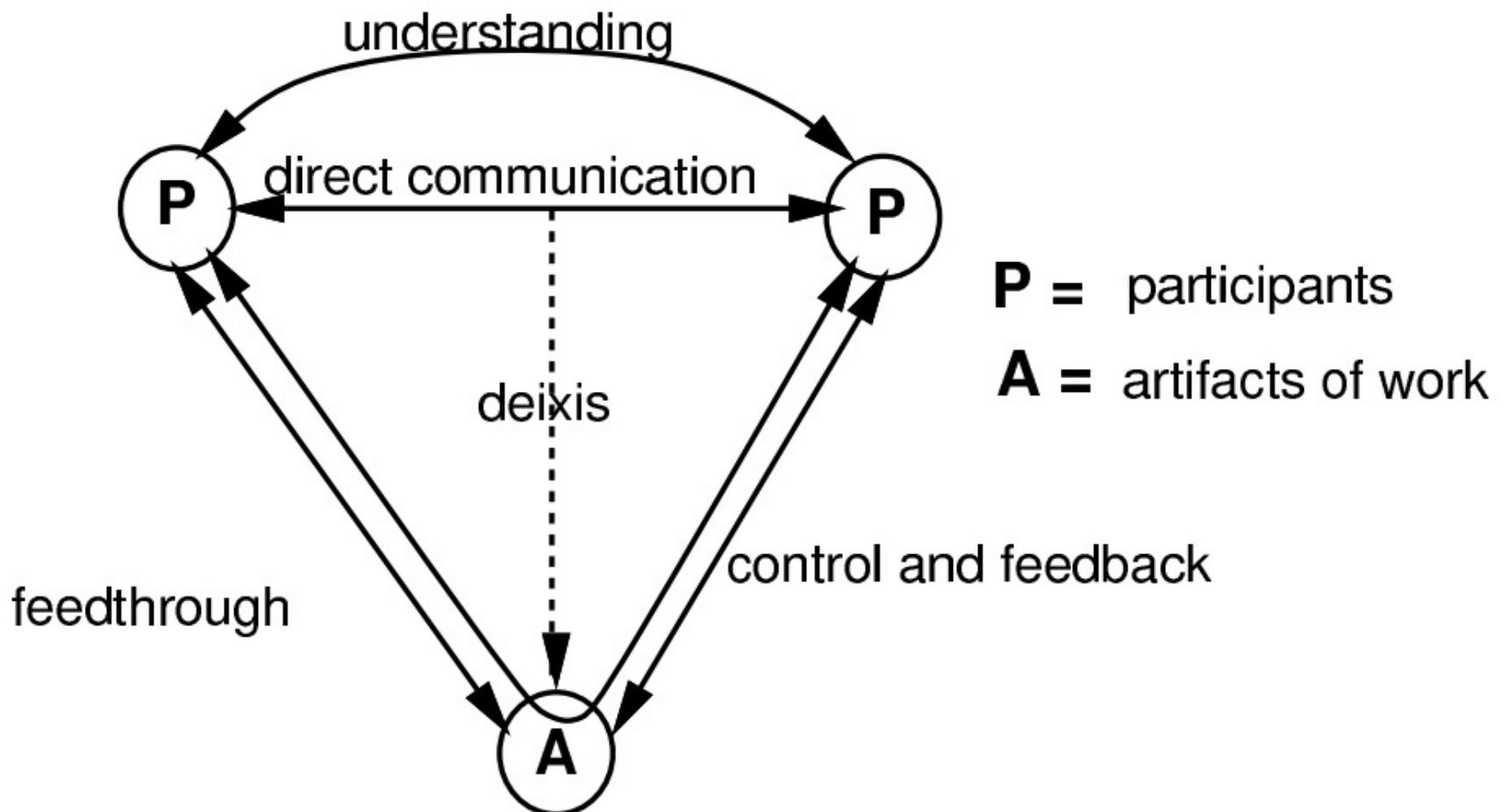
## Engelbart's "Mother of All Demos" 1968



Video link on “Extra Resources” on Learn

# CSCW

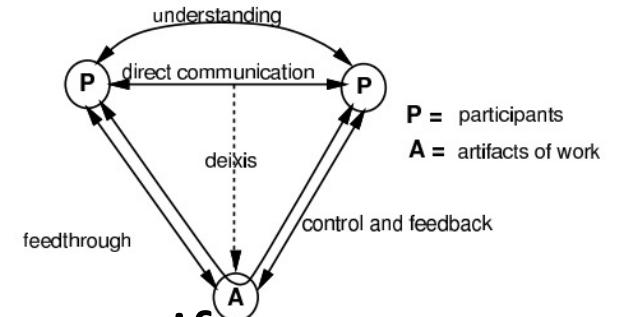
## Participant-Artifact-Participant Framework



# CSCW

## Participant-Artifact-Participant Framework

- Classifies:
  - What people do
  - What systems should support
- Feedthrough: communication through an artifact
- Direct communication takes many forms:
  - Obvious: text, speech
  - Subtle “back-channels”: nods, ‘uh-huh’, facial expression, gestures, etc.
- Deixis: communication coupled with contextual reference (e.g., “shift that”)
- WYSIWIS design principle



# CSCW: Awareness Framework

- **Focus:** the more an object is within your focus, the more aware you are of it
- **Nimbus:** the more an object is in your nimbus, the more aware it is of you

Tom Rodden, 1996

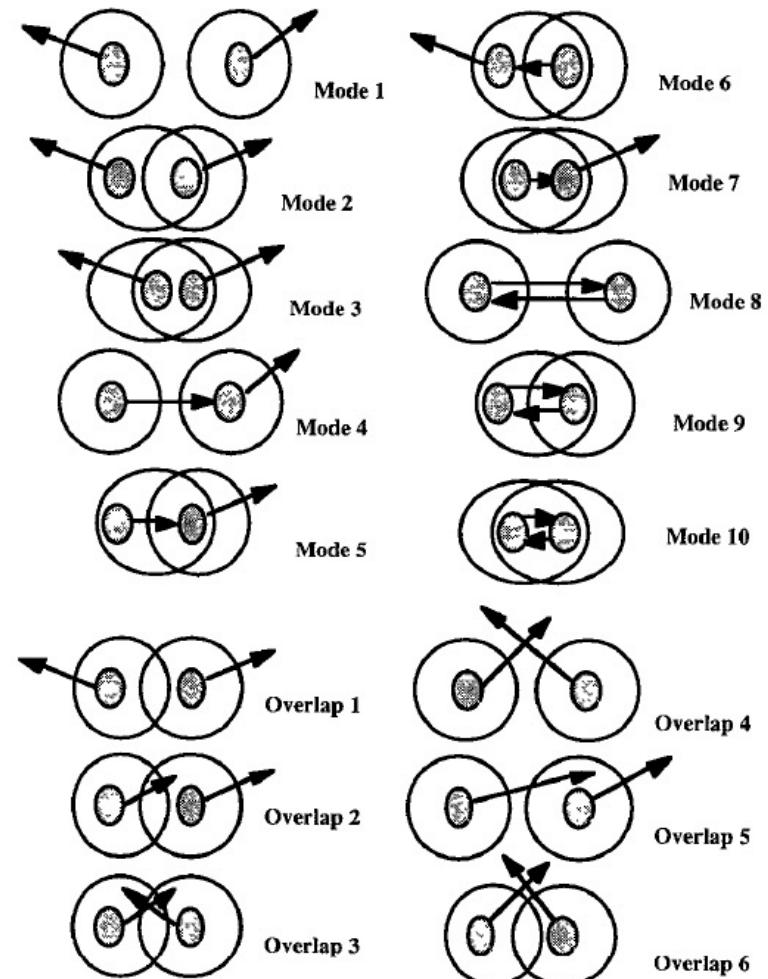


Figure 4 Different Modes of Awareness