Metaphors and Direct Manipulation

Human Computer Interaction

Based on slide deck

Part 4: Designing and building visual interfaces. Metaphors and Direct Manipulation Human Computer Interaction I: Principles and Design

by

Saul Greenberg

Professor

University of Calgary, Canada

The new slides are marked with a *

Slide deck by Saul Greenberg. Permission is granted to use this for non-commercial purposes as long as general credit to Saul Greenberg is clearly maintained. Warning: some material in this deck is used from other sources without permission. Credit to the original source is given if it is known.

Metaphors and Direct Manipulation

Metaphors
Direct manipulation
Dynamic queries

Pervade excellent interfaces

	A	В	С	D
-			-	
1	Market value		Improvement	Total assess
2	140.0	65,850.	73,120.	138,970.
3	147.0	77,780.	72,070.	149,850.
4	151.0	74,850.	88,740.	163,590.
5	152.0	80,110.	99,410.	179,520.
6	155.0	79,050.	109,130.	188,180.
7	170.0	94,750.	50,960.	145,710.
8	172.0	82,150.	106,250.	188,400.
9	178.0	78,560.	132,660.	211,220.
10	180.0	92,840.	105,670.	198,510.
11	180.0	80,090.	103,130.	183,220.
12	182.0	76,650.	115,210.	191,860.
13	185.0	75,590.	152,710.	228,300.
14	185.0	85,870.	105,330.	191,200.
15	185.0	80,060.	113,600.	193,660.
16	193.4	80,140.	131,340.	211,480.
17	194.5	73,400.	176,210.	249,610.
18	197.0	84,960.	129,800.	214,760.
19	203.0	91,600.	119,170.	210,770.
20	205.0	79,460.	137,250.	216,710.
21	213.0	87,060.	124,350.	211,410.
22	221.0	97,330.	167,500.	264,830.
23	225.0	87,160.	157,290.	244,450.
24	245.0	79,520.	144,840.	224,360.
25	248.0	89,470.	183,500.	272,970.
26	278.0	82,150.	168,720.	250,870.
27	302.5	118,500.	109,800.	228,300.
28	308.0	83,100.	141,730.	224,830.

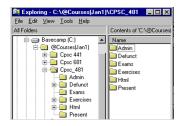
spreadsheet (actuary sheet)



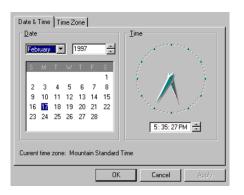
games (literal world)

Name:	
Address:	
City:	
Province:	
Postal Code:	

Forms



Hierarchical folders



Control Panels with familiar control

Definition

- represents a system object as if it were another type of object
 - disc / network file structure represented as file folders

Purpose

 leverages our knowledge of familiar, concrete objects to understand abstract computer and task concepts

Problem

metaphor portrays inaccurate/naive conceptual model of the system



Things to watch for

- Use metaphors that matches user's conceptual task
 - desktop metaphor for office workers
 - paintbrush metaphor for artists...
- Given a choice, choose the metaphor close to the way the system works
- Ensure emotional tone is appropriate to users
 - e.g. file deletion metaphors
 - trashcan
 - black hole
 - paper shredder
 - pit bull terrier
 - nuclear disposal unit...

Saul Greenberg

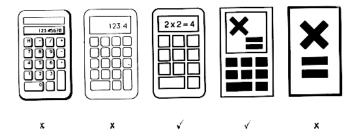


Things to watch for

- will it restrict what people could actually do?
 - strict file/folder hierarchy
 vs
 system allows links between directories
- will it set unrealistic expectations?
 - Chat-bot



Choosing levels of abstraction



Saul Gree 9b/227

Common pitfalls

- overly literal
 - unnecessary fidelity
 - excessive interactions
 - unnecessary restrictions
- overly cute
 - novelty quickly wears off



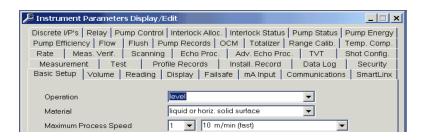


- mismatched
 - does not match user's task and/or thinking

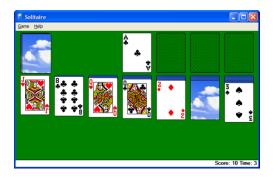


Metaphor misuses

Milltronics' Dolphin Plus - a configuration package for industrial level and flow sensors



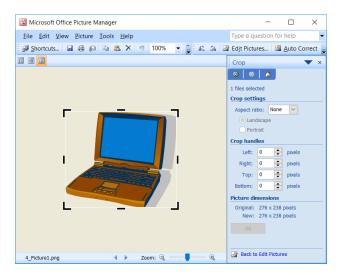
Microsoft Solitaire



"A subtle thing happens when everything is visible: the display becomes reality."

Xerox Star inventors

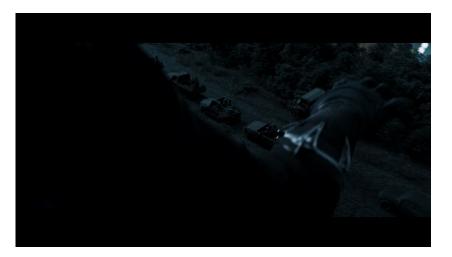
Cropping by drag and drop



Black Panther film



Black Panther film



Black Panther film



Direct Manipulation

- interface behaves as though the interaction was with a real-world object rather than with an abstract system
- the feeling of working directly on the task

Central ideas

- visibility of the objects of interest
- rapid, reversible, incremental actions
- manipulation by pointing and moving
- immediate and continuous display of results (dynamic queries)

Almost always based on a metaphor

- mapped onto some facet of the real world task semantics

objects understood in terms of their visual characteristics

- affordances, constraints

actions understood in terms of their effects on the screen

causality

intuitively reasonable actions can be performed at any time

- conceptual model

Object-Action vs Action-Object

Select object, then do action

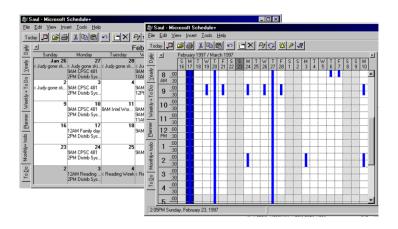
interface emphasizes 'nouns' (visible objects) rather than 'verbs' (actions)

Advantages

- closer than real world
- modeless interaction
- actions always within context of object
 - inappropriate ones can be hidden
- generic commands
 - the same type of action can be performed on the object
 - eg drag 'n drop:
 - folders
 - files
 - paragraphs
 - text
 - numbers…



Representation affects what can be directly manipulated



Is direct manipulation the way to go?

ill-suited for abstract operations

tedious

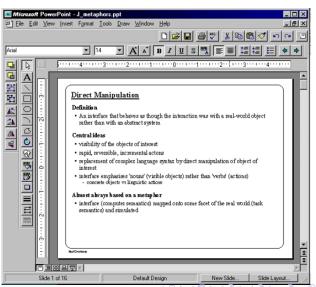
manually search large database vs query

solution

- most systems combine direct manipulation and abstractions
 - word processor:
 - WYSIWYG document (direct manipulation)
 - buttons, menus, dialog boxes (abstractions, but direct manipulation "in the small")

Direct and abstract manipulation

Most good applications mix the two for power



Dynamic queries

Searches and queries by

- adjust sliders, buttons, check boxes, and other control widgets
- display immediate updates as the control is adjusted

Why?

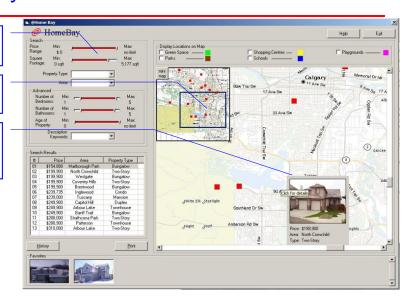
- rapid searching with imprecise queries
- people explore data interactions and limits

HomeBay

Dynamic Queries

Radar Overview

Progressive details on demand



What you now know

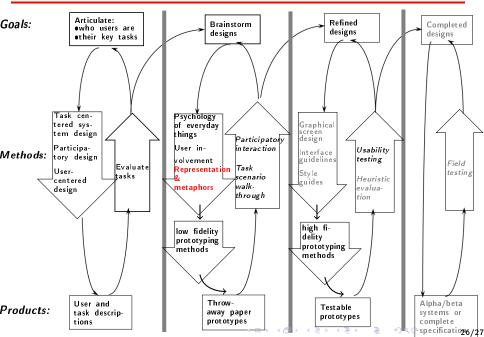
Metaphors

leverages our knowledge of the familiar and concrete

Direct manipulation

- visibility of the objects of interest
- rapid, reversible, incremental actions
- manipulation by pointing and moving
- immediate and continuous display of results (dynamic queries)

Interface Design and Usability Engineering



*Bibliography

- Saul Greenberg, Designing and building visual interfaces.
 Metaphors and Direct Manipulation, University of Calgary, Canada http://pages.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/~saul/481/
- Keith Andrews, Human Computer Interaction, Chapter
 12. Icon Design, TU Graz, Austria
 https://courses.isds.tugraz.at/hci/hci.pdf