



Principles of GUI Design and Programming



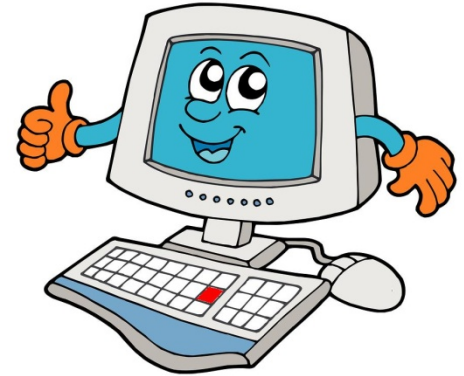
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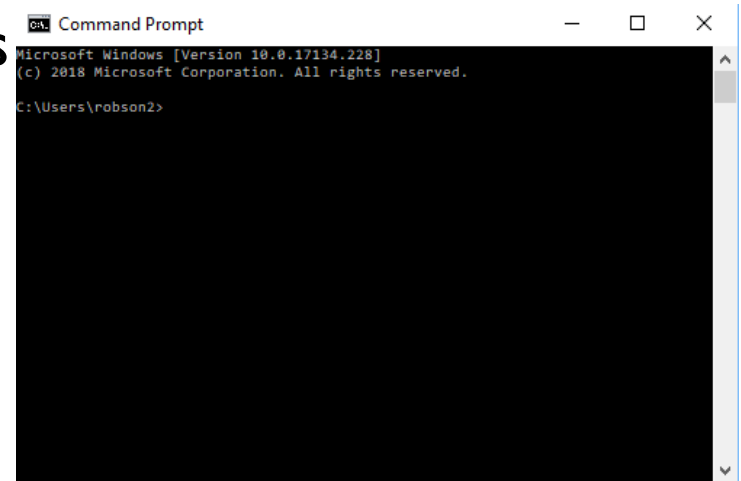
Human Computer Interaction

- ▶ Human Computer Interaction
 - ▶ Studies how humans interact with computers with the goal of improving the interface between humans and computers
 - ▶ Determine how to design interfaces that will make it
 - ▶ Easier to interact with computers
 - ▶ More intuitive to interact with computers
 - ▶ Reduce errors when interacting with computers



HCI – The Beginnings

- ▶ People interacted with computers through command line interfaces
- ▶ Command line interfaces
 - ▶ Required that you learn a language
 - ▶ Required that you understand underlying computer concepts
 - ▶ Were not user friendly
 - ▶ Were often poorly documented



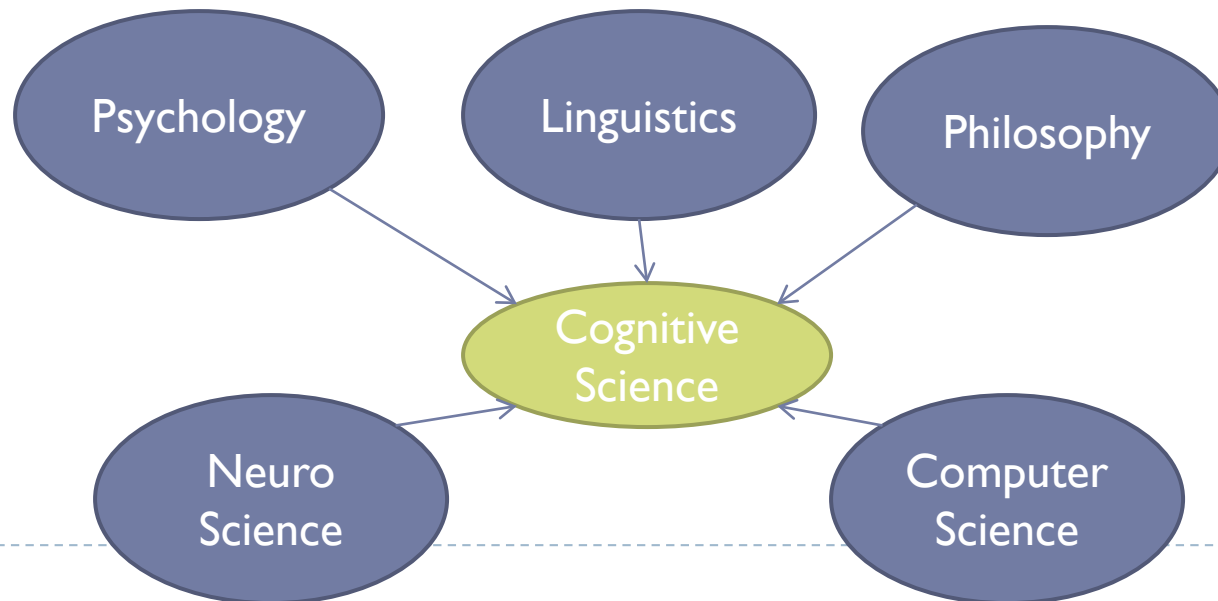
HCI – 1980

- ▶ In the beginning only professionals and dedicated hobbyists used computers
- ▶ This changed in 1980 with the introduction of the personal computer
- ▶ Suddenly,
 - ▶ Untrained people wanted to use computers
 - ▶ They did not want a long learning curve
 - ▶ They wanted to use computers as tools



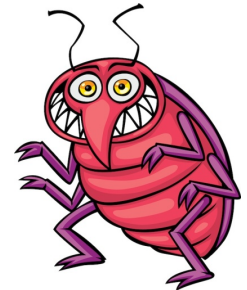
HCI – the 1980's

- ▶ At the same time that the general population wanted to use computers, there were advances in other fields like cognitive science and computer graphics



HCI – The Software Crisis

- ▶ The software crisis arose in the 1970's
- ▶ Software was
 - ▶ Overly complex
 - ▶ Bug ridden
 - ▶ Over budget
- ▶ This was another reason why we needed to produce software with better interfaces



HCI – the 1980's

- ▶ HCI began as a branch of computer science
 - ▶ Focused on desktop applications
- ▶ It has spread to include
 - ▶ Documentation
 - ▶ Web applications
 - ▶ Mobile applications



HCI – Direct Manipulation

- ▶ Research at Xerox PARC led to
 - ▶ The mouse as a practical input device (1970's)
 - ▶ Direct manipulation interface (Xerox Star, 198
- ▶ There were rapid developments in hardware to support the increasing graphics requirements to support GUI's
- ▶ Workstations introduced software to develop GUI applications



GUI Software

	UNIX	Mac	Windows	Java	Web
1970s	SUN Windows DEC Windows				
1982		Lisa			
1984	X Windows	Macintosh			
1993			Windows 3.1		
1995				AWT	HTML 2.0
1998				Swing	
2014				JavaFX	HTML 5.0



Consequences of Poor UI's

- ▶ Poor UI design leads to
 - ▶ Unintuitive software
 - ▶ Mistakes being made
 - ▶ No idea how to perform operations
 - ▶ Reduced productivity
 - ▶ Possible disasters



Poor UIs



Elevator Controls



Adapting to technology



Example – MS Word Tables ('96)

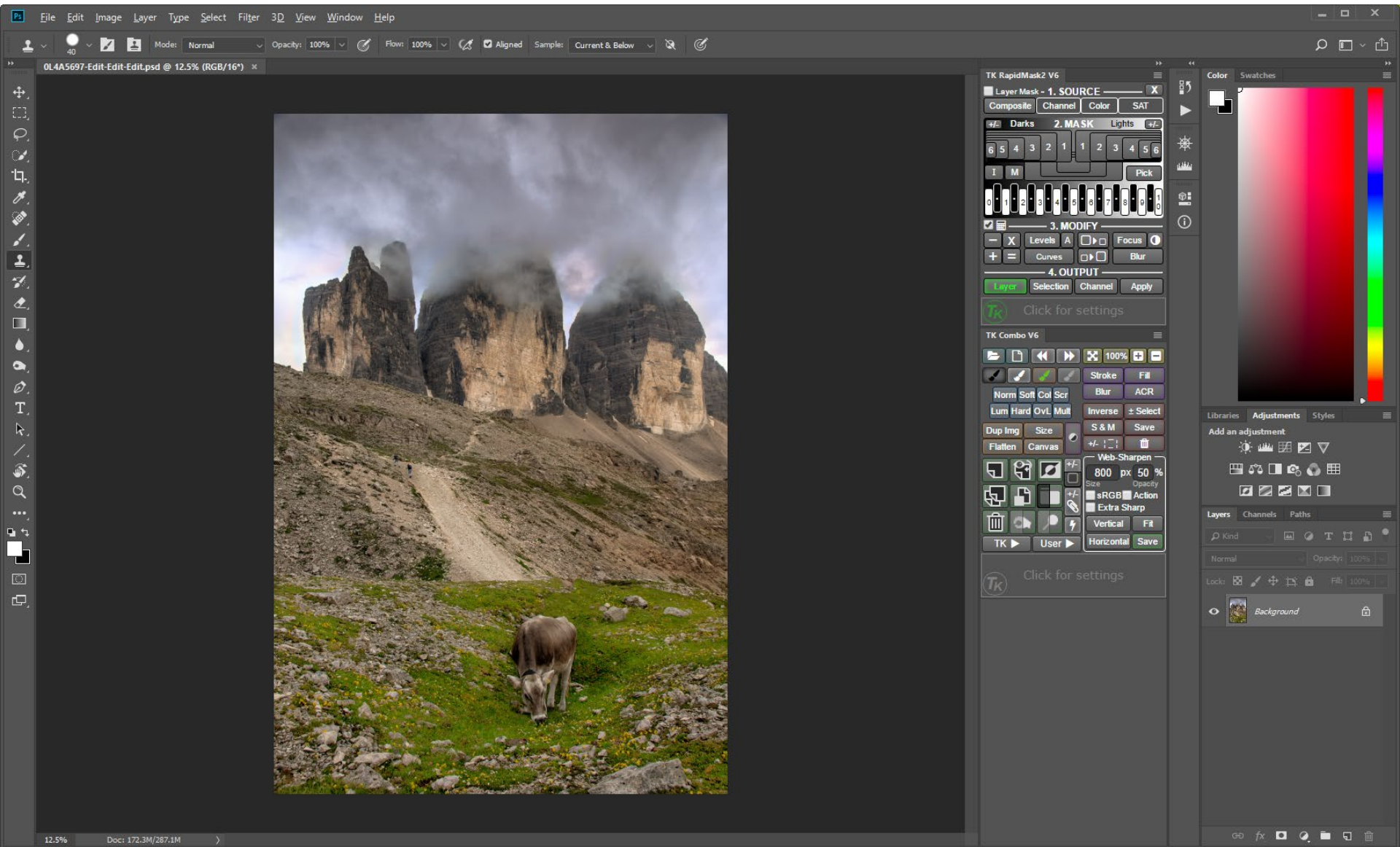
- ▶ Internally, tables were represented as a tree of cells
- ▶ The editor allowed you to edit this tree
 - ▶ Made no sense until you realized you were editing a tree
 - ▶ Caused it to not perform like a table should
- ▶ Lotus AMI Pro had a table editor that performed like a table should
- ▶ Lotus had moved the UI from the programmer's space to the user's space

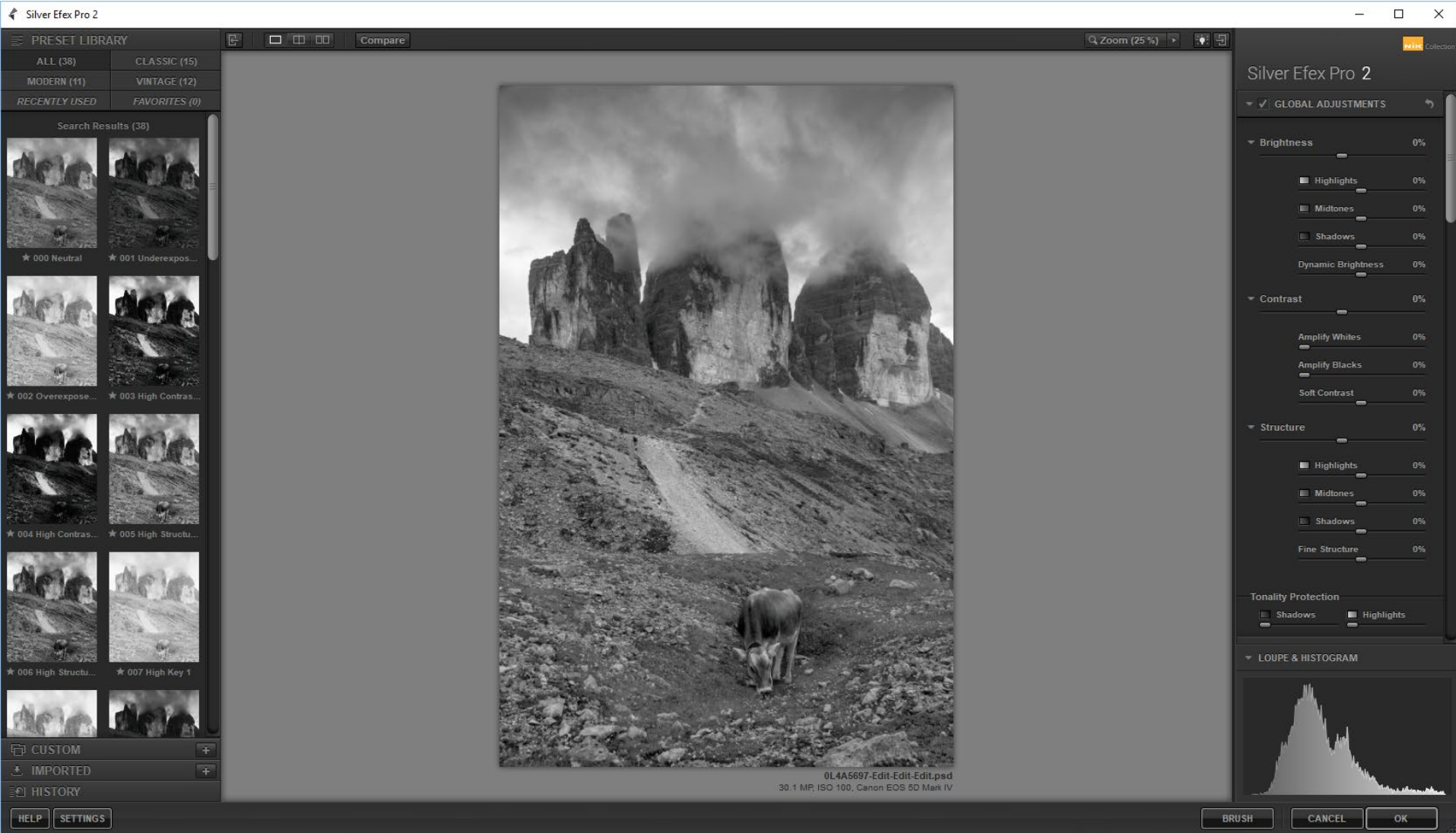


Example – Adobe Photoshop

- ▶ Presents the user with a set of image processing operations
- ▶ Most users have no idea how to use these operations to do something useful
- ▶ The result is a long, complex learning curve
- ▶ Nik Filters provide
 - ▶ Examples of images to start with
 - ▶ Operations familiar to photographers







Usability

- ▶ **Usability** refers to
 - ▶ Software which is easy to learn
 - ▶ Software which is efficient to use
 - ▶ Software which results in the user having a satisfying experience



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Usability Goals

- ▶ Software which is intuitive and easy to learn
- ▶ Is efficient in performing tasks
- ▶ Is memorable so that they can return later and remember how to do things
- ▶ Reduces the errors made and provides a way to recover from them
- ▶ Reduces the load on the user's memory
- ▶ Provides a model of the system that is easy to understand
- ▶ Provides the user with a satisfying experience

