Professors d'IDI - UPC

# **IDI** – Interaction Design (II)

#### **Outline**

#### Session 1:

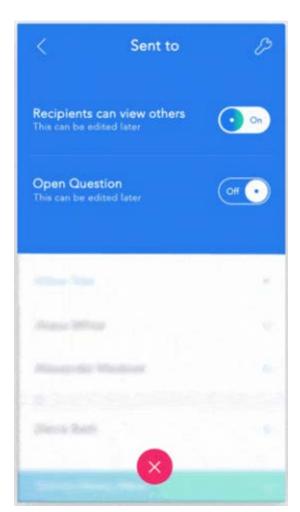
- Understanding the fundamentals of basic interaction in UI
  - Background (Information Theory)
  - · Hick-Hyman Law: Measuring Choice-Reaction Time
  - Fitts' Law: Measuring Pointing Time
  - Crossing and Steering Laws: Continuous Gestures
- Fitts' Law in UI Design
  - Applications in UI Design
  - Accelerating Target Acquisition
- Exercises

#### Session 2:

- Pointing Devices
- Typing & Keyboards
- Mobile Interaction Design

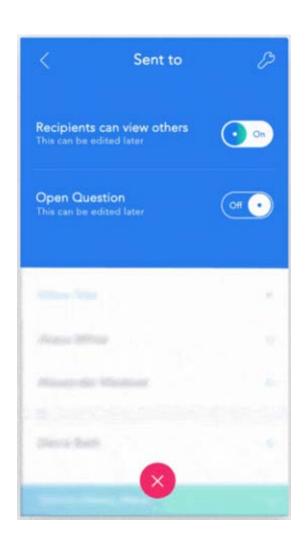
# Mobile Interaction Design

- Mobile devices have different requirements for design:
  - More personal
  - The environment where users use them competes for their attention
  - Entering data is difficult
  - Small screen sizes



# Mobile Interaction Design

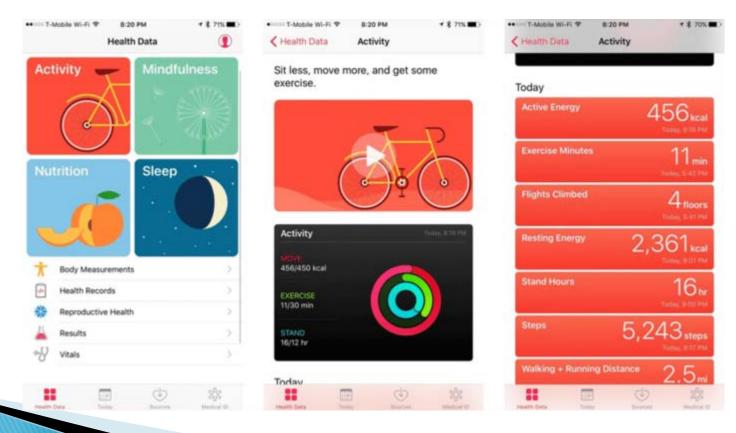
- Desired features for mobile UIs:
  - Quick find what they intend to
  - Minimum cognitive load for interaction
  - Information presented in small chunks
- User Interface and Interaction
  Design different from desktop



#### Keep navigation simple

- Ensure navigation feels familiar
- Design good information architecture
- Navigation should not grab user attention
- Ensure users know their location
- Strive for consistency
- Clear path to objectives
- Clear visual hierarchy

Keep navigation simple: Communicating the current section of the app



#### Finger-friendly tap targets

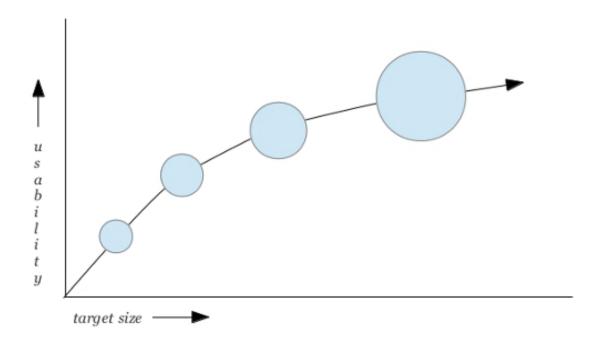
- Around 10x10mm minimum
- Keep good spacing between elements





#### Finger-friendly tap targets

Predicted usability of a button according to its size



#### Finger-friendly tap targets

- For mobile take into account the thumb zones
  - Consider Fitts only within the operation range of the thumb
  - Outside elements require extra effort







#### Progressive disclosure and cognitive load reduction

- Cognitive load: amount of brain power required to use the app
  - Keep amounts of information (required to remember) low
  - Progressively show new features or tasks
  - Helps simplifying UI



#### Make text legible

- Choose typeface that works well in multiple sizes and weights
- Use legible font sizes: at least 11 points
- Use adequate contrast
- Correct vocabulary

#### Make text legible

#### Heading Sub-Headline

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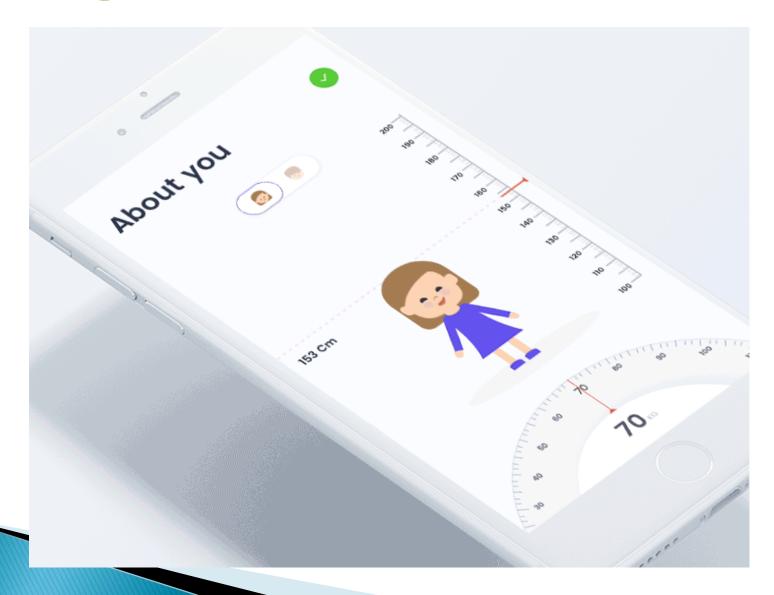
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#### Provide feedback on interactions

- Use microinteractions if possible
- Add progress indicators when required



#### Reduce clutter

- Keep content to a minimum
- Keep interface elements to a minimum
- Alternatively, use progressive discovery
- Strive for minimalism





#### Reduce user inputs

- Simplify procedures: onboarding, logon...
- Onboarding:
  - Break in multiple steps
  - Delay information retrieval
  - Inform properly on the needs
- Logon:
  - Use one-time passwords or QRs when possible

#### Reduce user inputs: recommendations

- Keep forms as short as possible
- Provide input masks
- Use smart features such as autocomplete
- Dynamically validate field values
- Customize the keyboard for the type of entry
- When possible, substitute text entry for options





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#### Manage friction

- Some alternative to increase the size that improve usability:
  - Visual stimulus, undo,...
- Some "editing" actions must be dealt with care (send, upload, download, burn, share):
  - Possibility of undoing (even temporarily)
    - E. g. Google's mail
  - Highlight relevant elements
    - E.g. Call To Action buttons (they guide users towards your goal conversion)





2 conversations archived.

#### Manage friction

- Design with friction to avoid mistakes. Rule of the thumb:
  - Make destructive/delicate tasks more difficult
  - Increasing the effort to prevent accidents
    - Buttons for non-destructive
    - Slides for destructive



#### Don't make users wait for content

- Mobile connections are not stable: don't present blank pages to the user
- Use skeletons, lower resolution images...
- Update as soon as possible





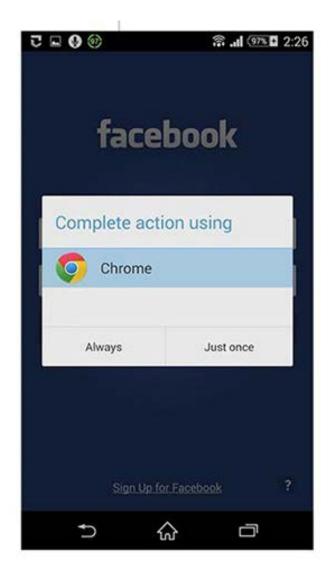
#### Use gestures prudently

- Gestures can save space: they do not require visual representations
  - Hard to remember and use
  - Not currently standarized
  - Make use of standard gestures
  - Don't use standard gestures for non-standard tasks

#### Continuous integrated experience

- When possible, synchronize app with desktop interaction (tasks can be continued on different devices)
- Do not replicate exact (web) experience on mobile
- Be consistent with users' expectations: in terms of visual elements, interactions...
- Don't open external web browsers to complete tasks
- Don't create dead end pages





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