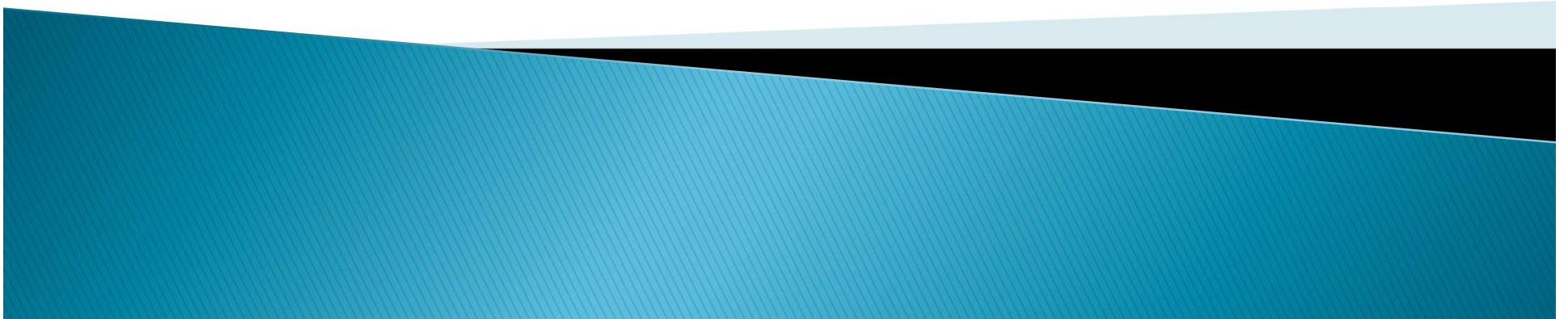


# **Applied Human Computer Interface (HCI)**

**Dr. Wafa Basit**



# Introduce Yourselves



# About the course

1. Mental and physical presence
2. Participation
3. Research oriented
4. Term project
5. Surprise Quizzes
6. Tools and technologies



# Traditional Computing System: HCI

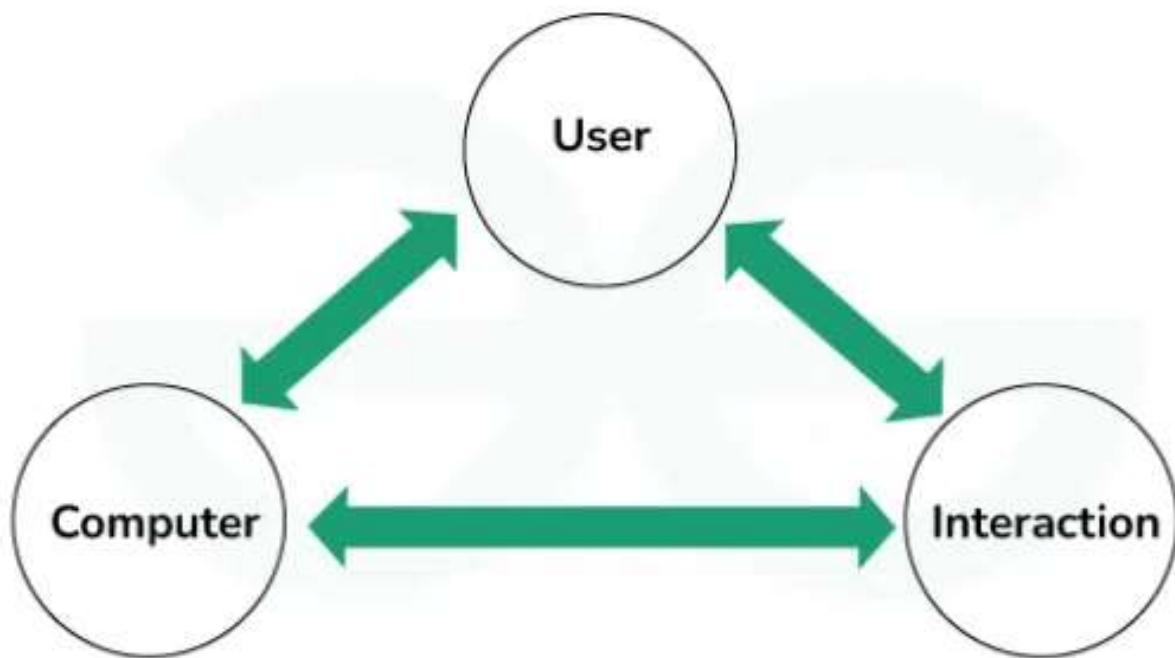


*"Human-computer interaction is a discipline concerned with the design, evaluation and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them."* -- Association for Computing Machinery

# HCI

- ▶ HCI (Human Computer Interaction) is a field of study that refers to communication between the human user and a computer system.
- ▶ Here interface refers to a medium or interaction between the computer and the end user. It is also known as CHI (Computer Human Interface) or MMI (Man Machine Interaction).
- ▶ It is concerned with design, evaluation, and implementation. It is used to provide a user-friendly environment.



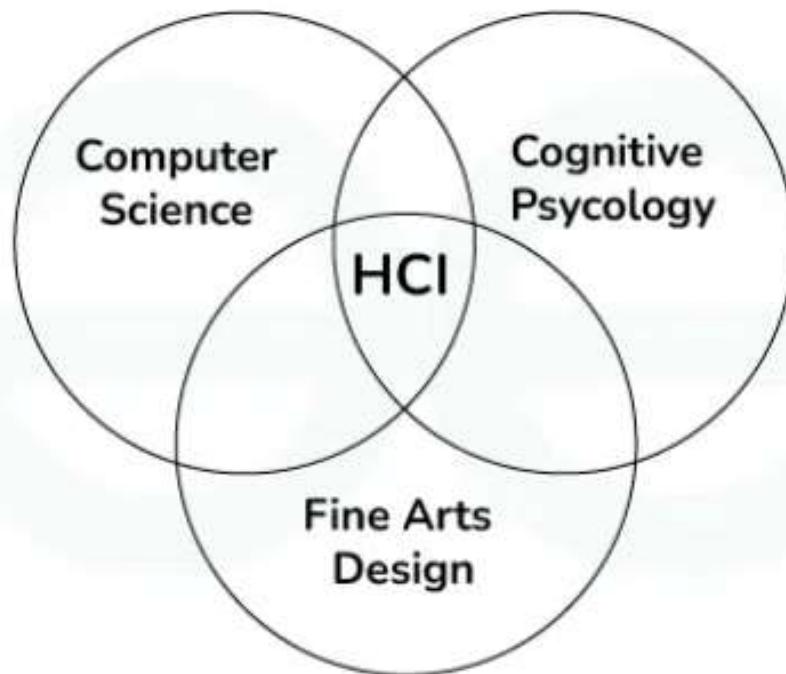


Interaction between humans and machine

# Objective

- ▶ Human uses digital devices to perform various activities.
- ▶ HCI is to design a systems in such a way that make them efficient, stable, usable and attainable.
- ▶ Lack of communication can result in poor designed user interfaces.
- ▶ It provides a ways to reduce design time through various task models. There are some disciplines contributing to HCI.

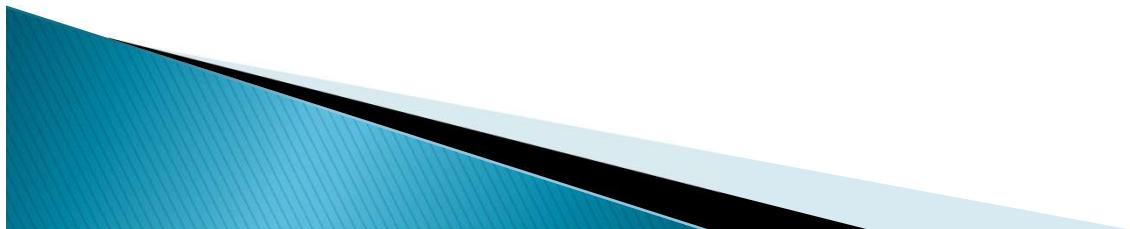
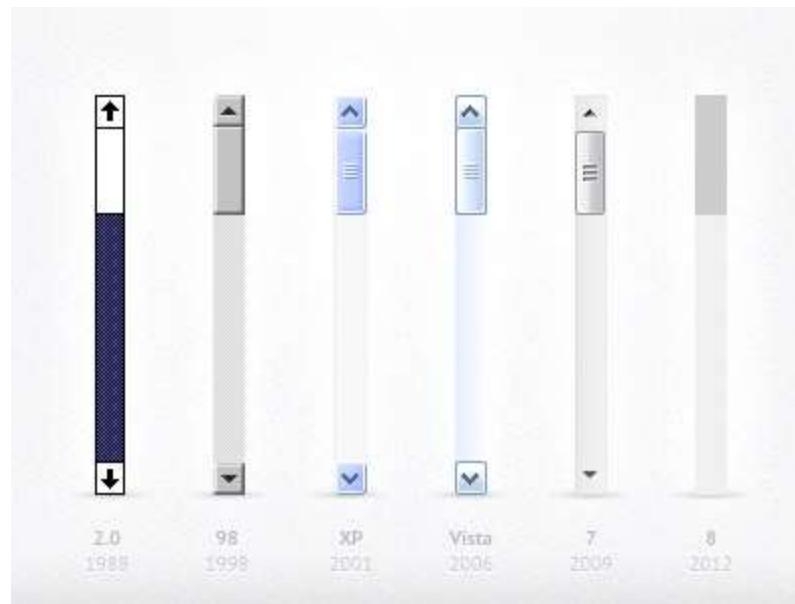




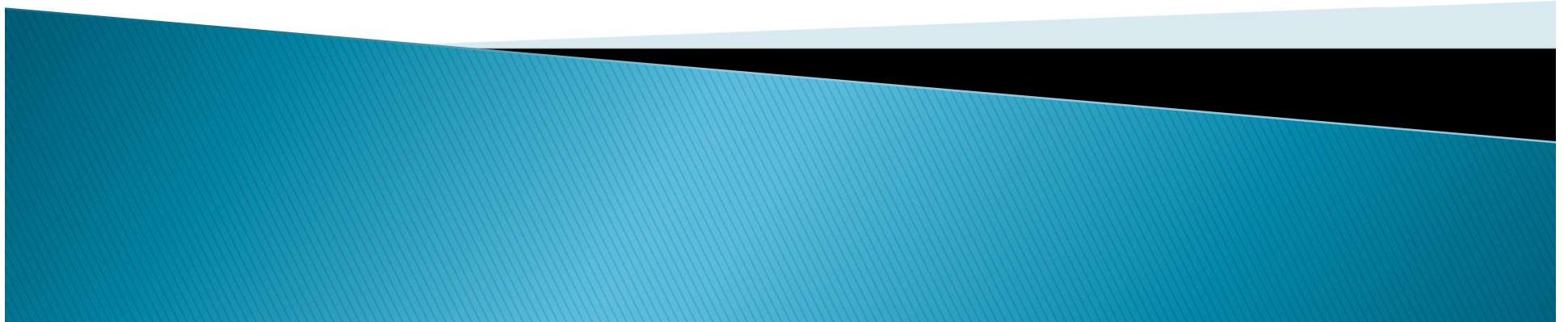
Disciplines Contributing to HCI

## User Interface Evolution Map





# Bad Design



# What to do?



"Why not just let the air out of  
the tires?"

# wGetGUI v1.0 | You are using GNU Wget 1.9-beta - 1.7 is minimum.

URL:

Hosts

Span All

Allow List ->

Reject List ->

Accept/Reject

Accept:  Reject:

htm(l)  gif

jpg  txt

zip  exe

doc  All

Custom list:

\*thm\*



Clear

\*thumb\*

\*small\*

Save settings

Load settings

Running Options

Go to background

No info

All info

Some info

Append to logfile

Overwrite Logfile

Logfile: default.log

Retrieval Options

No clobber

Timestamping

Continue file download

Quota (kB): 0

Spider (check for files)

No directories

Force directories

Save to custom dir:

Clear Server Cache

Recursive Retrieval

Depth: 0

Download "as-is"

Mirror site

add HTML suffix

Only go deeper

Special

Retries: 10

Additional Parameters:

Act like a browser

Convert links

Ignore robots.txt

Configure Proxy

Running Options

Go to background

No info

All info

Some info

Append to logfile

Overwrite Logfile

Logfile: default.log

About

Exit

Start wGetStart.bat

Add to wGetStart.bat

Empty wGetStart.bat

Pro Mode

## LOG IN

E-mail adress

Password

**LOGIN ME**

**SIGN UP**

**FORGOT PASSWORD?**



## LOG IN

E-mail adress

Password

**LOGIN ME**

**SIGN UP**

Forgot Password?





Figure 1-2 Thanks for sharing. Why didn't the program notify the library? What did it want to notify the library about? Why is it telling us? And what are we OKing, anyway? It is not OK that the program failed!

# (Bad) Examples of User Interfaces



# (Bad) Examples of User Interfaces



# Bad Design Example

The image displays two side-by-side wireframe mockups of a login interface, separated by a vertical blue bar. Both mockups feature a light blue header bar and a white content area.

**Left Mockup:**

- E-mail:** Labeled above a text input field containing "me@domain.com".
- Password:** Labeled above a text input field containing "\*\*\*\*\*".
- Error!** A red error message displayed below the password field.

**Right Mockup:**

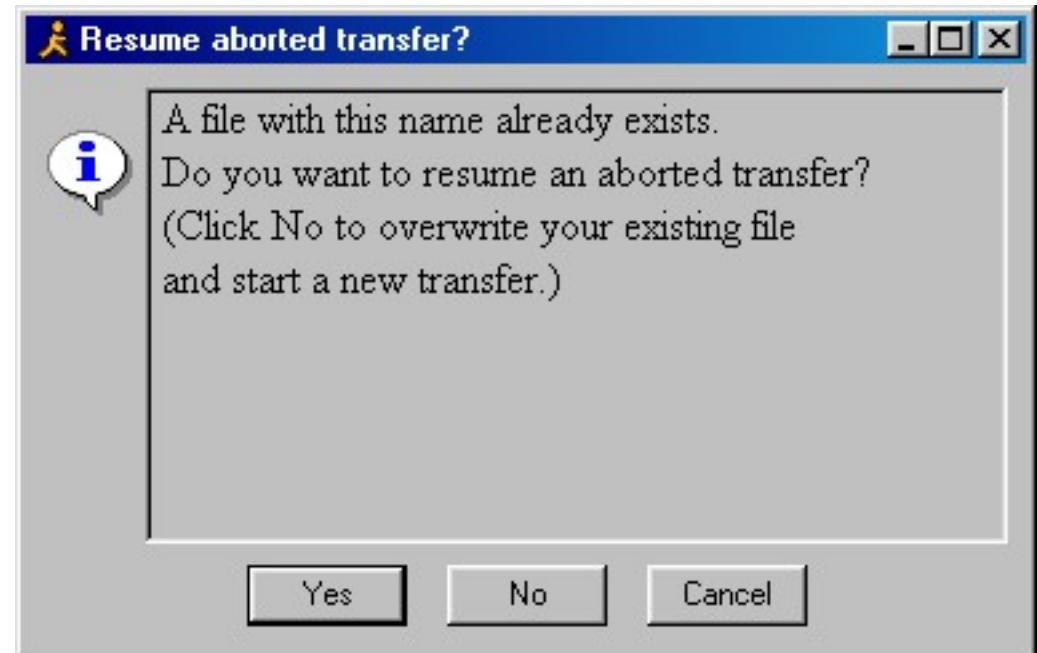
- E-mail:** Labeled above a text input field containing "me@domain.com".
- Password:** Labeled above a text input field containing "\*\*\*\*\*".
- Error Message:** A red message below the password field stating "Password incorrect. If you don't remember your password, reset it".

The key difference between the two designs is the use of color to highlight errors. In the left design, the error message is red and placed directly below the password field. In the right design, the error message is also red but is placed below both the email and password fields, indicating a more general error or validation failure.

# (Bad) Examples of User Interfaces



# (Bad) Examples of User Interfaces



Suggested for You



Follow 



Follow 



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Suggested for You



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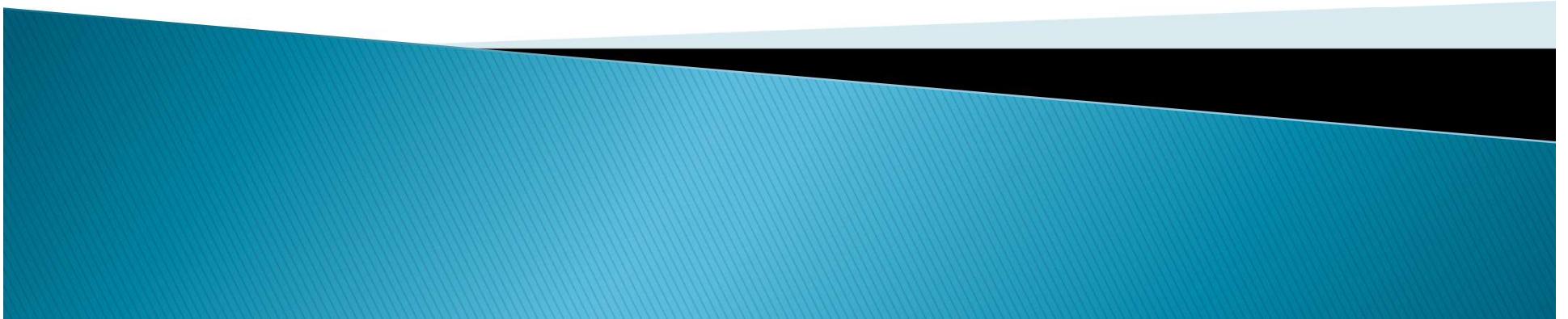


Follow 

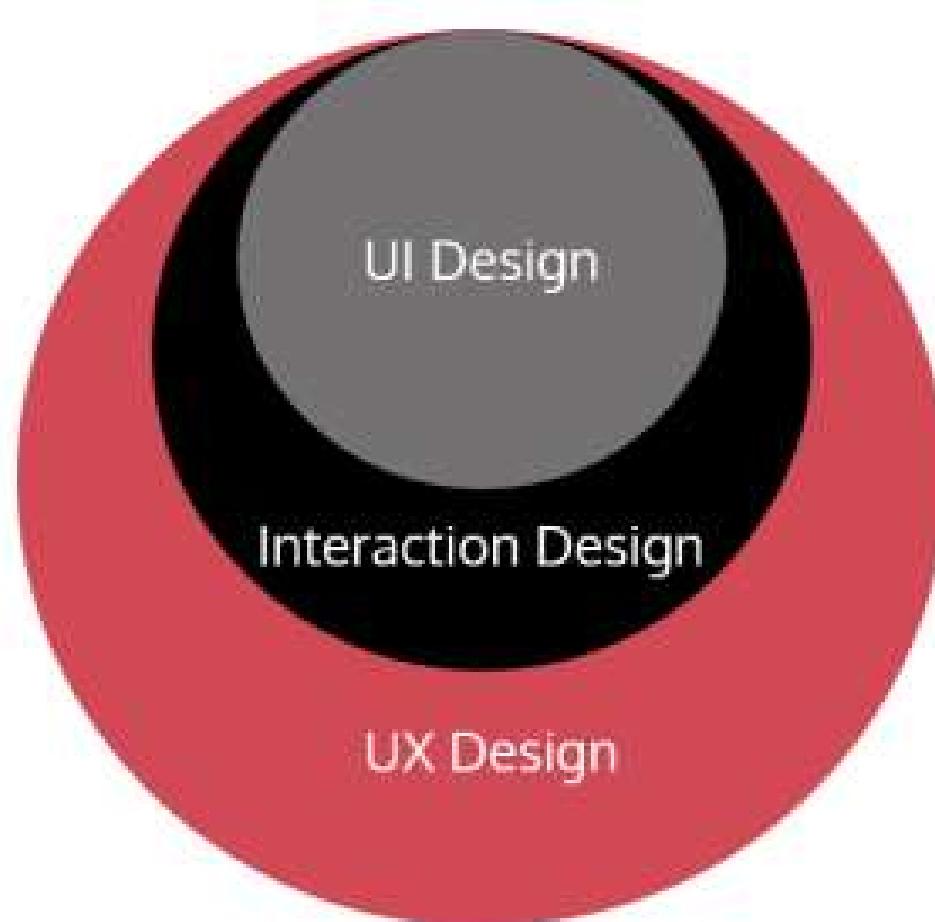


Follow 

# Definitions / Comparisons



# UI Design vs UX Design vs Interaction Design: Similar but different



# user experience (UX).

- ▶ *user experience (UX) can be defined* as an umbrella under which many different design and usability disciplines collaborate to create products, systems, and services.
- ▶ User experience design, as its name suggests, is about designing the ideal experience of using a service or product.



# UI and UX design – the differences

... although the two concepts are very closely related

A UI is often a part of UX

Both could be applied to (almost) any product (category type).

Both refer to solving the problem statement related to the “design” aspect of the product.

Both are targeted at the user’s comfort.



# The user experience!

- ▶ User experience relates to a person's behavior, attitude, and emotions about using a particular product, system or service.
- ▶ UX includes the practical, experiential, effective, meaningful and valuable aspects of human-computer interaction and product ownership.
- ▶ Additionally, it includes a person's perceptions of system aspects such as utility, ease of use and efficiency.



# User experience

User experience may be considered **subjective** in nature to the degree that it is about *individual perception* and thought with respect to the use of the system.

User experience is **dynamic** as it is constantly modified over time due to **changing usage circumstances** and changes to individual systems as well as the wider usage context in which they can be found.



# UX: User experience design

- ▶ User experience design starts with a solid understanding of your user-base, generating '**personas**' for the dominant character types within your user-base, then setting specific requirements for the project at hand.
- ▶ Sort out your information architecture through **generating a data inventory** and organize a solid information hierarchy which would help a ton once the prototyping process begins.
- ▶ Choose the **best prototyping method** that would be both cost-efficient and would allow you to gather feedback and reiterate in a fast and easy fashion.

# Definitions

**Form** refers to the work's style, technique and media used and how the elements are implemented

**UX** is focused on the user's journey to solve a problem... the complete experience

**Content** refers to a work's essence *or* what is being depicted

**UI** is focused on how the product's surface looks and functions

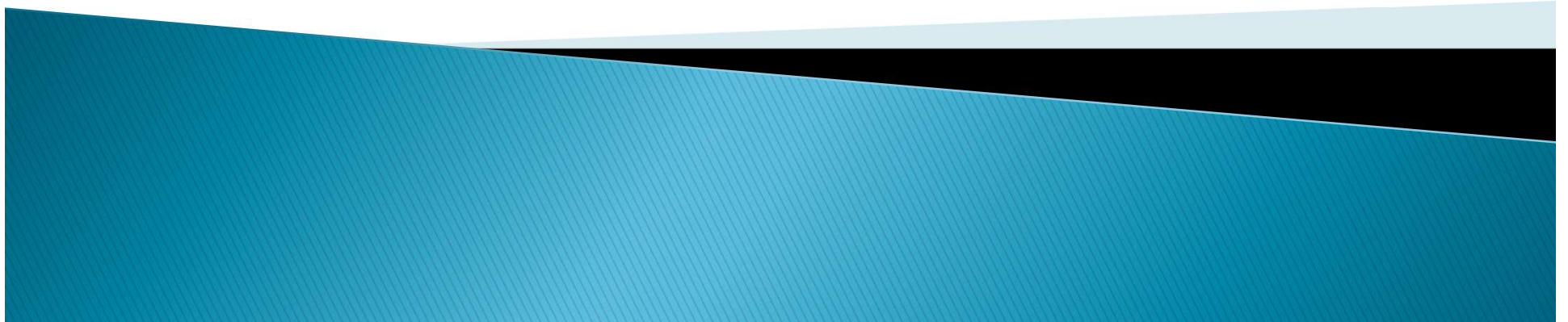
## Analogy

**UX** is the feeling you get being able to ride the horse

**UI** is the saddle, stirrups and the reigns...

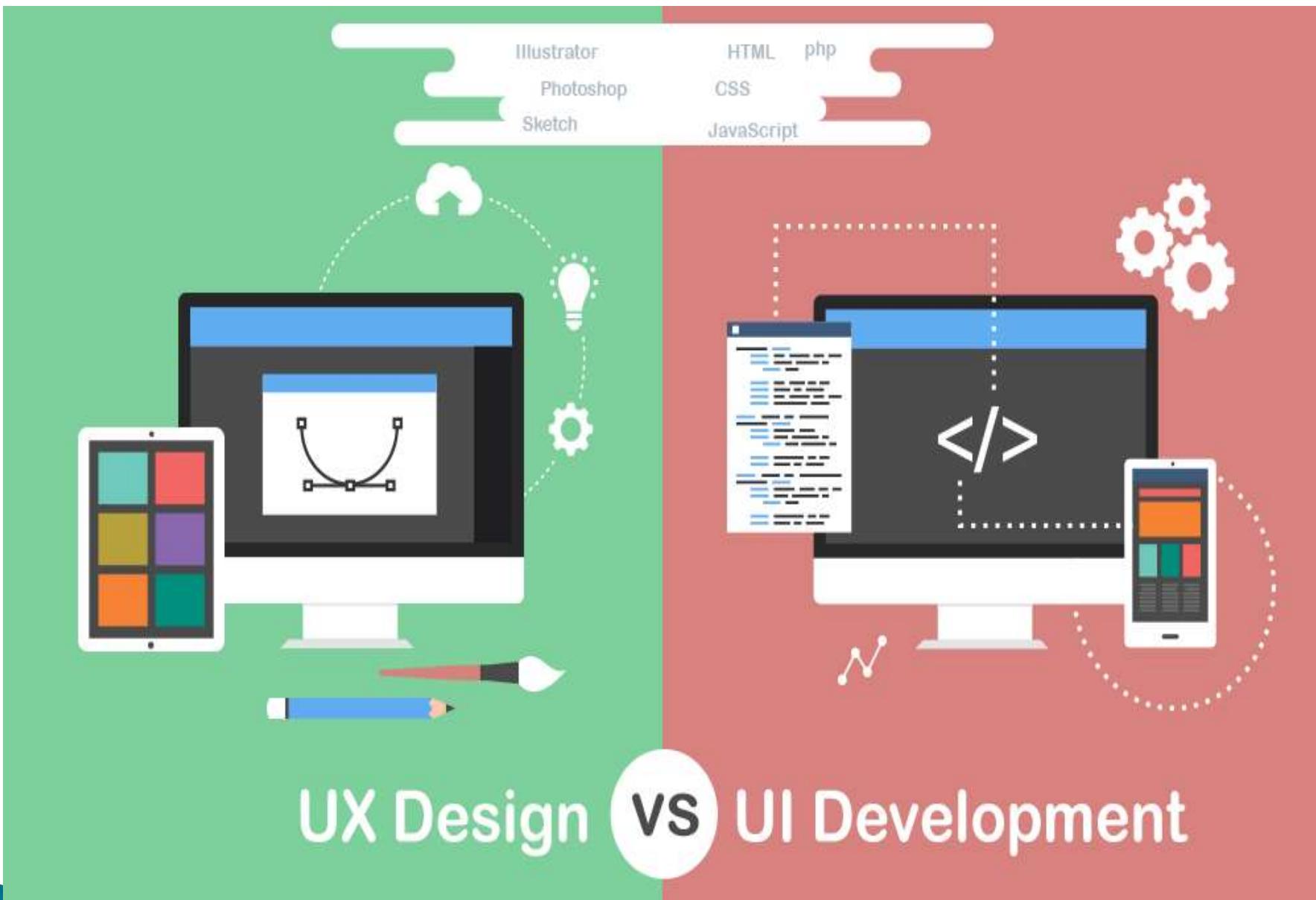


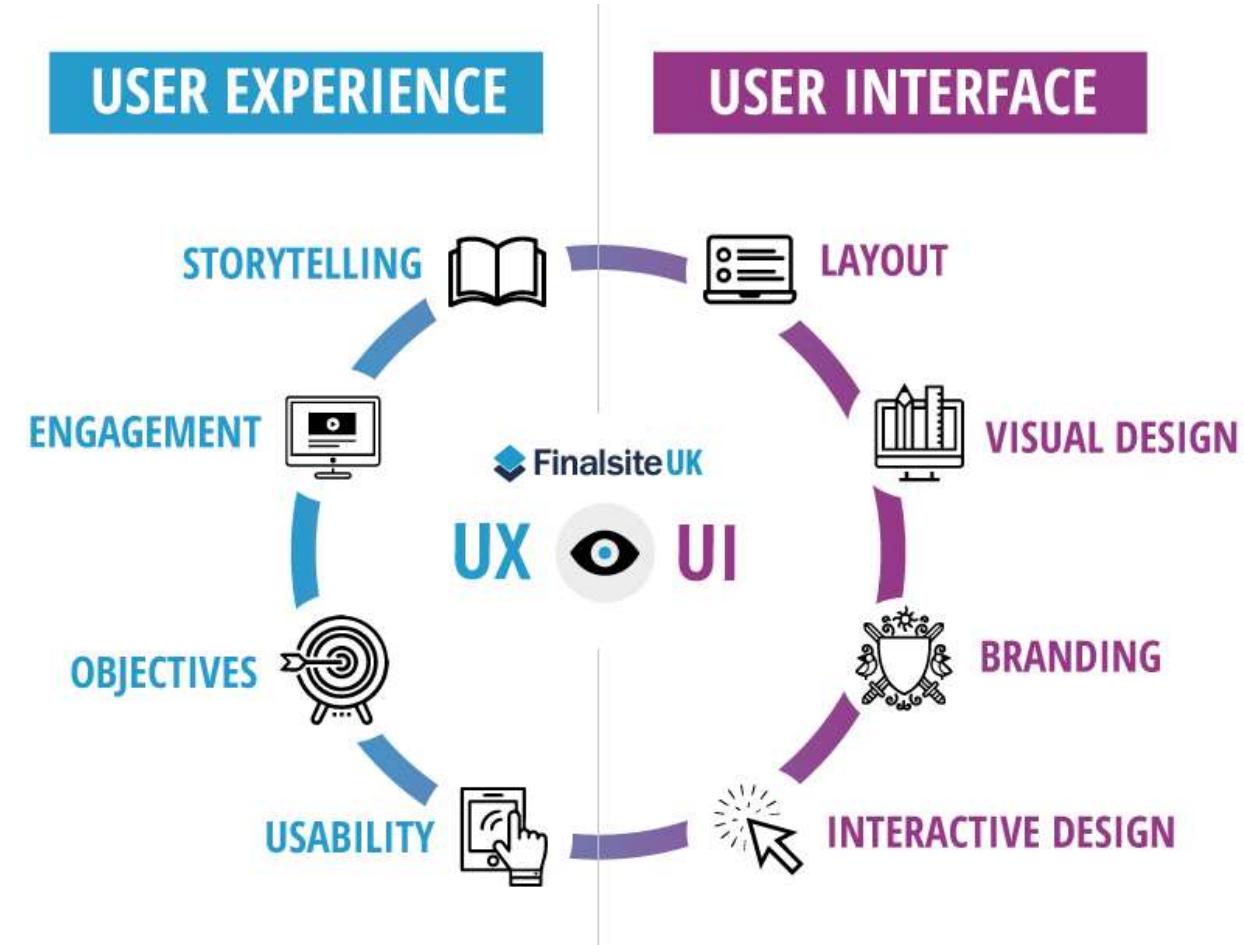
# Lecture # 2



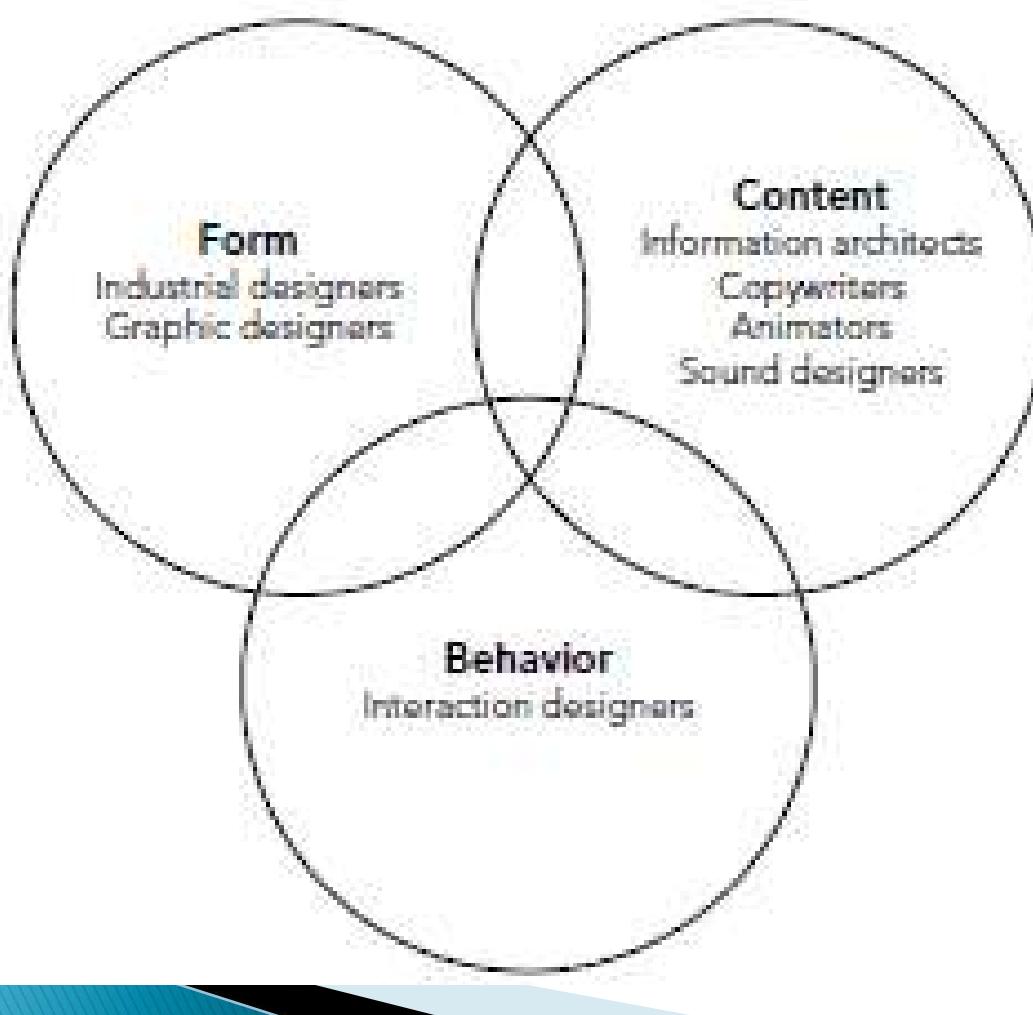
# Interaction Design vs user interface design

- ▶ User interface design is used occasionally to connote the arrangement of widgets on the screen.
- ▶ However, Interaction Design is a discipline broader than the design of user interfaces.
- ▶ In the world of digital technology, form, function, content, and behavior are so inextricably linked that many of the challenges of designing an interactive product go right to the heart of what a digital product *is and what it does*.





# User Experience Design (UX)



# Power of interaction design

- ▶ Interaction design has emerged as an incredibly powerful software construction management tool.
- ▶ It is a description of the software as it will be when it is finally written, it acts as a blueprint, not only helping programmers
- ▶ know what to build but also helping managers measure the progress of the programmers.
- ▶ Interaction design has also shown its power as a marketing tool, communicating with great clarity and specificity about exactly whom will be using the product.





# Digital Products Need Better Design Methods

- ▶ Most digital products today emerge from the development process like a creature emerging from a bubbling tank.
- ▶ Developers, instead of planning and executing with a mind towards satisfying the needs of the people who purchase and use their products, end up creating technologically focused solutions that are difficult to use and control.



# Design

Design is the conscious and intuitive effort to impose meaningful order. :

- Understanding users' desires, needs, motivations, and contexts
- Understanding business, technical, and domain opportunities, requirements, and constraints
- Using this knowledge as a foundation for plans to create products whose form, content, and behavior is useful, usable, and desirable, as well as economically viable and technically feasible



