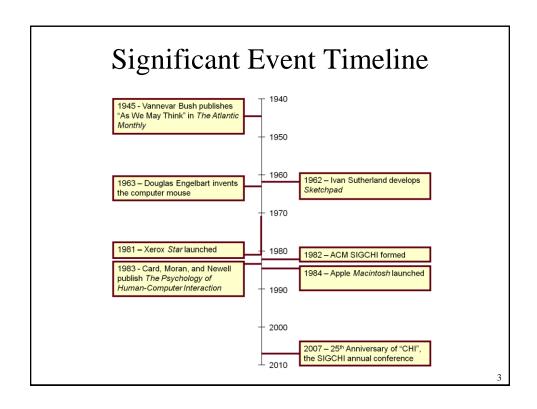
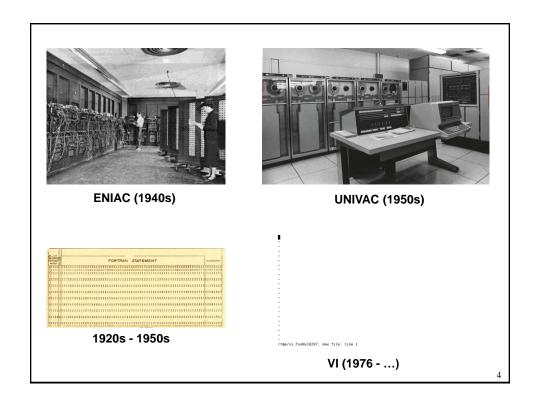
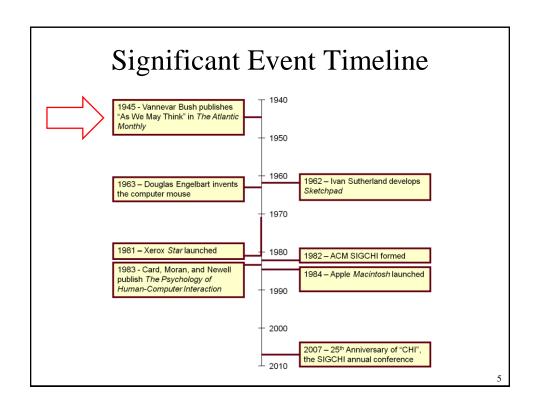


Human-Computer Interaction

- Emerged in 1980s
- It owes a lot of older disciplines: ergonomics, cognitive and experimental psychology, sociology, antropology, computer science, linguistics
- Human factors (ergonomics):
 - Is both a science and a field of engineering;
 - It is concerned with human capabilities, limitations and performance, and with the design of systems which are efficient, safe, comfortable, and even enjoyable for the humans who use them;
 - It is also an art in the sense of respecting and promoting creative ways for practitioners to apply their skills in designing systems.
 - Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI)

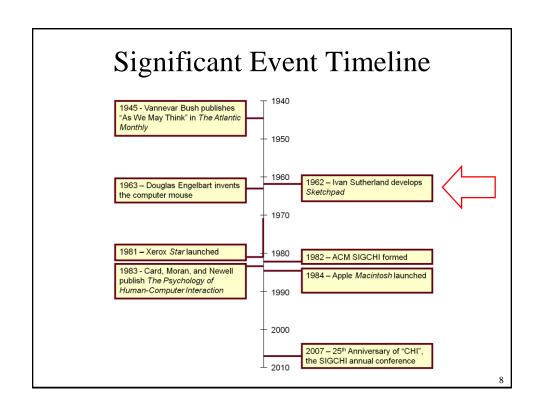












Sketchpad Ivan Sutherland (1962)





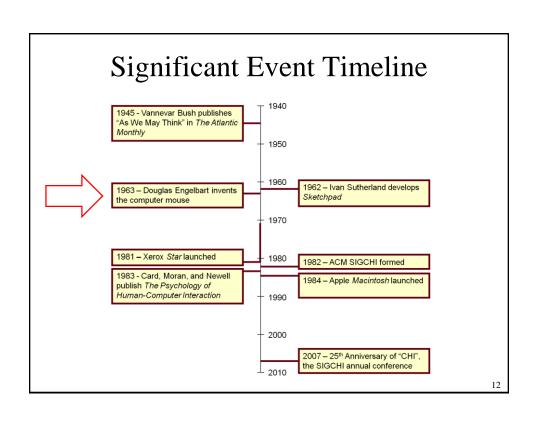
Sketchpad

Heretofore, most interaction between man and computers has been slowed down by the need to reduce all communication to written statements that can be typed; in the past, we have been writing letters to rather than conferring with our computers. (Sutherland, 1963)



Sketchpad: "Direct Manipulation"

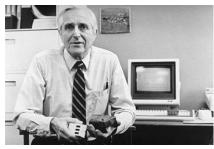
- Direct manipulation: correspond at least loosely to manipulation of physical objects
- Features:
 - Incremental action and rapid feedback
 - Reversibility
 - Exploration
 - Syntactic correctness of all actions
 - Replacing language with action
- Term coined by Ben Shneiderman¹



¹ Shneiderman, B., Direct manipulation: A step beyond programming languages, in *IEEE Computer*, 1983, August, 57-69.

Invention of the Mouse Doug Engelbart (1963)





- Turing award in 1997
- ACM SIGCHI Lifetime Achievement Award in 1998

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Read About Doug Engelbart at...







Click here

HCI's First User Study¹

A comparative evaluation of...



Mouse



Joystick



Lightpen



Grafacon



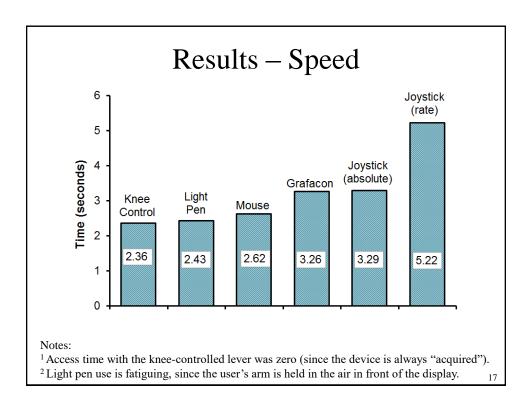
Knee-controlled lever

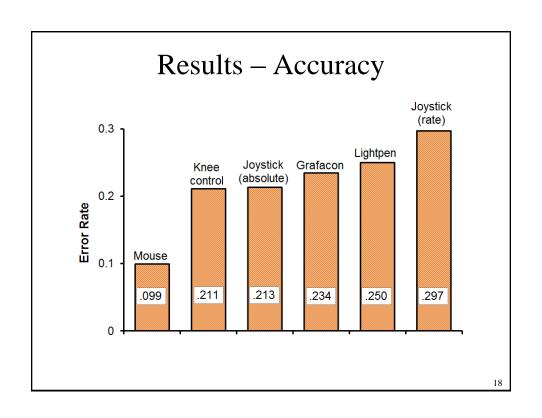
¹ English, W. K., Engelbart, D. C., & Berman, M. L. (1967). Display selection techniques for text manipulation. *IEEE Transactions on Human Factors in Electronics*, *HFE-8*(1), 5-15.

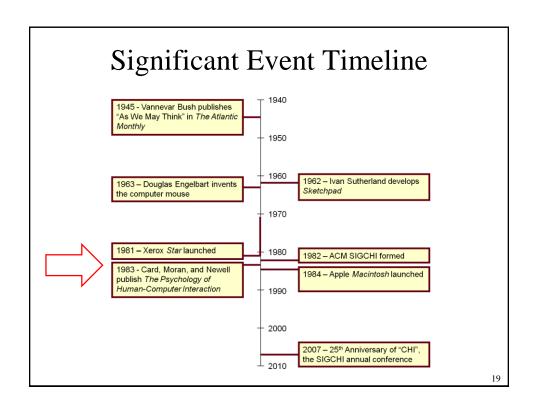
1.5

Experiment Design and Procedure

- Participants: 13
- · Independent variable
 - "Input method" with six levels: mouse, light pen, Grafacon, joystick (position-control), joystick (rate-control), knee-controlled lever
- Dependent variables
 - Task completion time, error rate
 - (Note: task completion time = access time + motion time)
- · Within-subjects, counterbalanced
- Task:
 - Press spacebar, acquire device, position cursor on target, select target





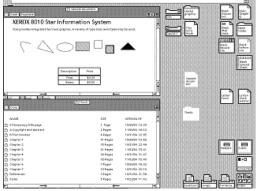


Xerox Star

- First commercially released computer system with a GUI (Graphical User Interface)
- It had windows, icons, menus and a pointing device (WIMP)
- It supported direct manipulation and whatyou-see-is-what-you-get (WYSIWYG) interaction

Xerox *Star* (1981)



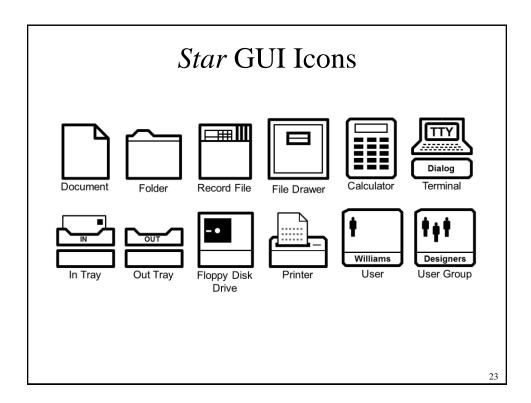


Price: 16,000 \$

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Desktop Metaphor

- Xerox Star used the Desktop Metaphor
 - Brings concepts from the office desktop to screen display: the user finds pictorial representations (icons) for things like documents, folders, trays and accessories
 - Metaphores are important in HCI: the user has existing knowledge from another domain
- Hidden details to increase usability: *open a document* instead of *invoke an editor*



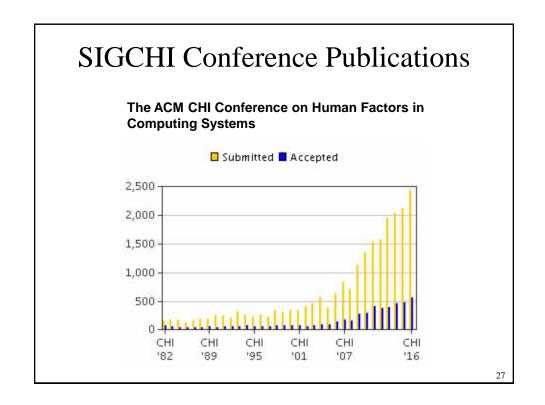
Birth of HCI - 1983

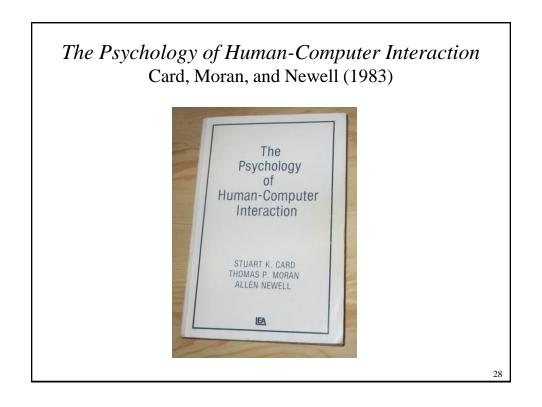
- Notable events:
 - 1. First ACM SIGCHI conference (1983)
 - 2. Publication of *The Psychology of Human-Computer Interaction* by Card, Moran, and Newell (1983)
 - 3. Apple *Macintosh* announced via brochures (December, 1983) and launched (January, 1984)

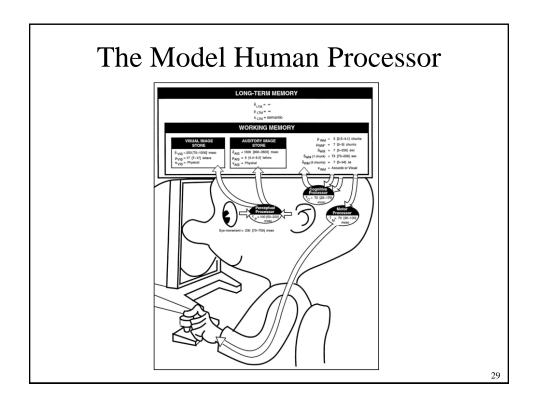
ACM SIGCHI Mission

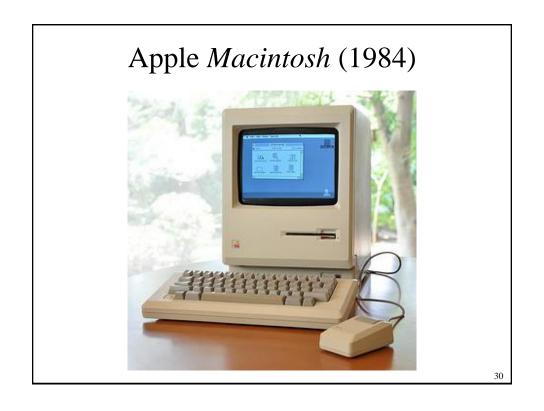
The ACM Special Interest Group on Computer-Human Interaction is the world's largest association of professionals who work in the research and practice of computer-human interaction. This interdisciplinary group is composed of computer scientists, software engineers, psychologists, interaction designers, graphic designers, sociologists, and anthropologists, just to name some of the domains whose special expertise come to bear in this area. They are brought together by a shared understanding that designing useful and usable technology is an interdisciplinary process, and believe that when done properly it has the power to transform persons' lives.

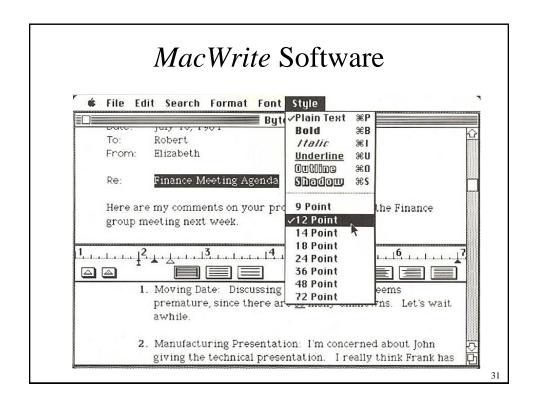








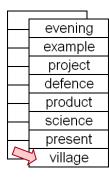


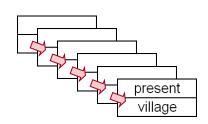




Growth of HCI (1983-...)

- Example of an early research topic
 - Breadth vs. depth in menu design





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HCI Research

- Research precedes products
- Consider...
 - Two-finger gestures
 Apple iPhone, 2007
 - Acceleration-sensing
 Nintendo Wiimote, 2005
 - Wheel mouse
 Microsoft Intellimouse, 1996
 - Single-stroke text input
 Palm's Graffiti, 1995
- Were these ideas born out of engineering or design brilliance? Not really...

Two-finger gestures:





1978 ¹

Acceleration-sensing:





1998 ²

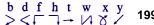
Wheel mouse:



1993³

Single-stroke text input:







Connect to: http://join.quizizz.com

QUESTION TIME

¹ Herot, C. F., & Weinzapfel, G. (1978). One-point touch input of vector information for computer displays. Proc SIGGRAPH '78, 210-216, New York: ACM.

² Harrison, B., Fishkin, K. P., Gujar, A., Mochon, C., & Want, R. (1998). Squeeze me, hold me, tilt me! An exploration of manipulative user interfaces. Proc CHI '98, 17-24, New York: ACM.

³ Venolia, D. (1993). Facile 3D manipulation. *Proc CHI '93*, 31-36, New York: ACM.

⁴ Goldberg, D., & Richardson, C. (1993). Touch-typing with a stylus. *Proc CHI* '93, 80-87, New York: ACM.