

"ISO 9241" → Standard for HCI

Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited

Date: / /

## # Interaction Design (Ch-5 from books)

Goals (desired outcome, intended audience, etc)

Constraints (resource constraints, layout constraints, etc)

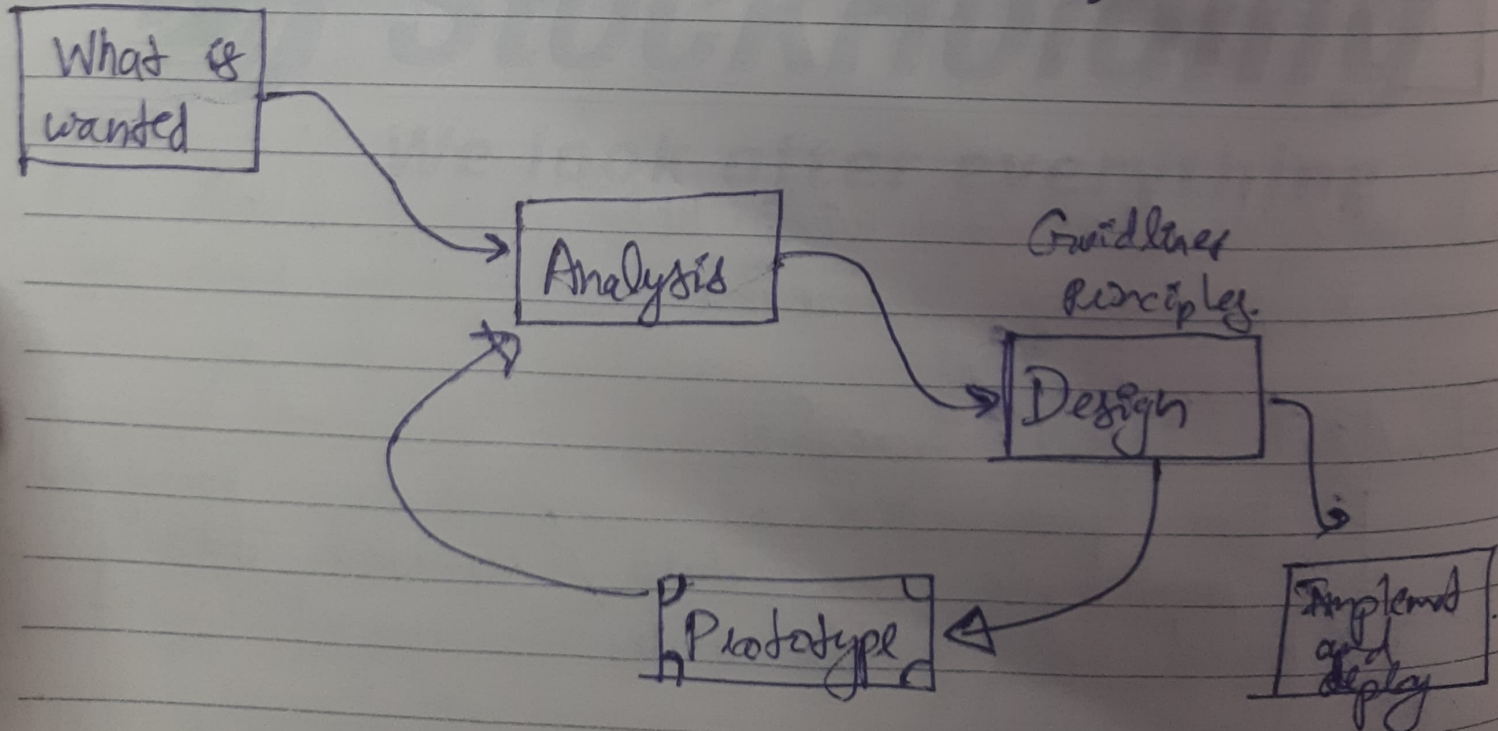
Trade off &

## \* Golden Rule of Design

"Understand your materials"

↳ Understand computers and people.

## # Process of Design (Sec. 5.3)





## \* Points for good interaction design

### ① Discoverability:

↳ user should be able to figure out what can be done and how can it be done.

### ② Simplicity:

↳ Only relevant info should be displayed.

### ③ Affordance:

↳ figure out the use of a object/button from its properties.

### ④ Mapping: ↳ Should have user oriented terms and not system oriented terms

### ⑤ Perceptability: ↳ should be able to perceive that something/work is going on. Ex: splash screen on click of word processor.

### ⑥ Consistency: (Ex: Blue color of hyperlinks)

### ⑦ Structure: ↳ Organisation of controls on screen ↳ grouping similar items together.

### ⑧ Flexibility: ↳ Multiple ways of doing one thing.

Ex: drag and drop, cut and copy the file etc

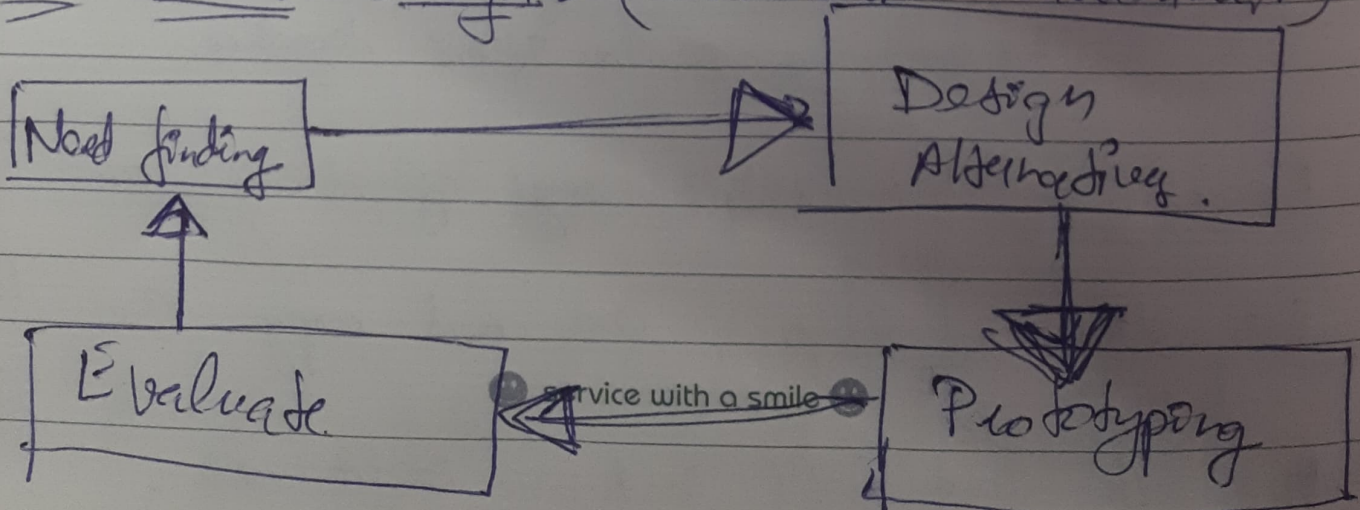
😊 service with a smile 😊

↳ We talk about all inclusive softwares.



- (9) Ease:  $\rightarrow$  Minimal fatigue, minimum mouse click & key strokes.  
 $\rightarrow$  Minimal cognition.  
 $\rightarrow$  Recognition is better than recall.
- (10) Error Prevention: (Ex: confirm password).
- (11) Tolerance:  $\rightarrow$  do not penalize the user.  
 $\rightarrow$  reduce the cost of mistakes.
- (12) User specific / Audience specific
- (13) Customizable: (Resize window, theme, brightness, font-size)
- (14) Feedback:  $\rightarrow$  Need to have user in the loop.  
 $\rightarrow$  Should be informative and immediate
- (15) Troubleshooting:  $\rightarrow$  User manuals are a part of troubleshooting. should have text with well labelled diagram.

(16) User Centred Design: (User - task - environment)





① Need findings: → Observe user in natural habitat or lab setting.

→ Conduct structured interviews, surveys, etc.  
→ Invoke probes, etc.

② Design Alternative: → Avoid "tunnel vision".  
↓  
generalisation.

→ Analyse from user's point of view

③ Prototypes: ① low fidelity. ② High fidelity.  
wireframe and mockups.

→ Can have horizontal prototype → Aim to get feedback on functionality.  
(shallow representation of system)

→ Vertical prototype (detailed representation of a particular module of system) → Aim to get feedback on performance.

④ Evaluation:

→ Qualitative: based on live demonstration of a prototype.

→ Quantitative: metrics to be measured

→ accuracy, precision, throughput, reliability, response time, etc.