

CTT534 – Thiết Kế Giao Diện HK II 2013 – 2014

Graphics Design – Part 1

14/4/2016

Outline



- Graphic design
- Affordance
- Affordance in HCI design
- Visible constraints

Graphic design

 Graphic design: refers to a number of artistic and professional disciplines which focus on visual communication and presentation

In UI, it refers the look and feel portion of an

interface

- initially encountered by users
 - eye catching
- conveys an impression, mood, beauty, etc.
- facilitates finishing the task at hand
- suggests trust



What are they?





Affordance

- "Perceived and actual properties of a thing that determine how the thing could be used" – Don Norman
- An affordance is a quality of an object, or an environment, which allows an individual to perform an action
 - Related to look and feel of an object







Affordance (cont'd)

- Affordance
 - Perceived affordance
 - design invites people to take possible actions
 - Actual affordance
 - the actual actionable properties of the product



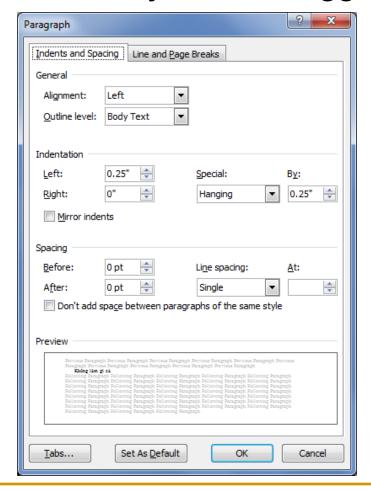


Perceived affordance

The perceived properties of the object that suggest

how one could use it

- buttons are for pressing
- switch for toggling



- Poor affordances
 - Pull or Push?

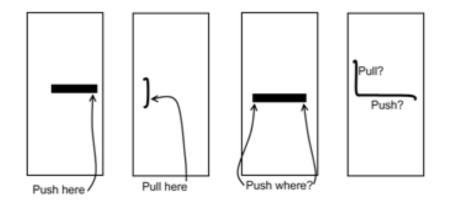


- Affordance can be dependent on the
 - Experience
 - Knowledge
 - Culture of the actor





Door handle – a classic affordance problem



- Vertical bar → pull
- Horizontal bar or flat surface → push
- Knob or handle → grab and twist
- Bar or handle location
- → door opens to the left or right



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- Affordance can be dependent on the
 - Context
 - Layout

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Locations of the objects placed

- Perceived affordance (perception) can differ from real affordance
 - the paper-made chair has a perceived affordance for sitting
 - but it doesn't actually afford sitting: it collapses under your weight





Paper-made chairs

Perceived and real affordance

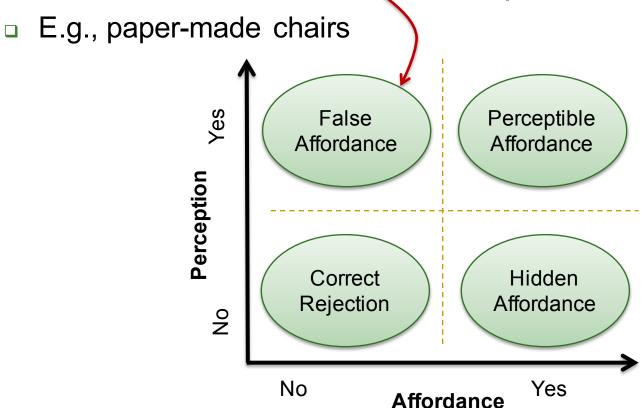
Affordance

- Perceived affordance (perception)
 - design invites people to take possible actions
- Actual affordance
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Problems occur when

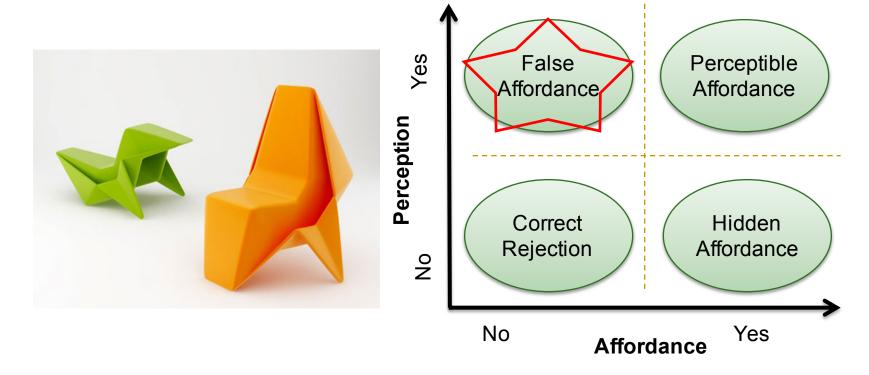
- these are not the same
- people's perceptions are not what the designer expects

A false affordance exists when there is no action offered but the information that specifies it is



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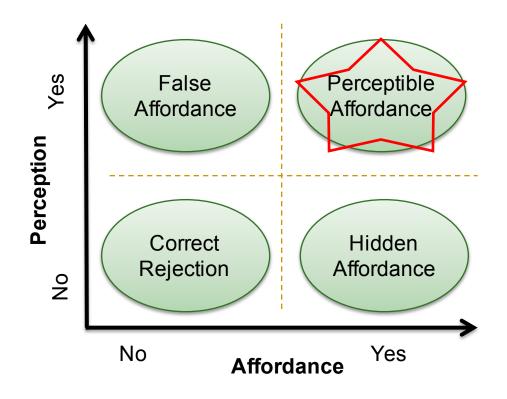
- A false affordance exists when there is no action offered but the information that specifies it is
 - E.g., paper-made chairs



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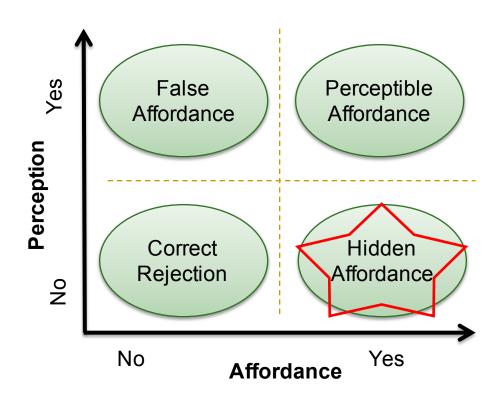
Perceptible affordance – real affordance





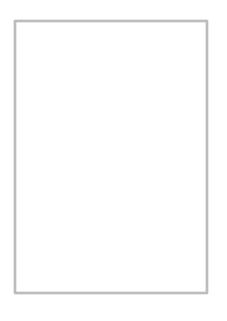
Hidden affordance

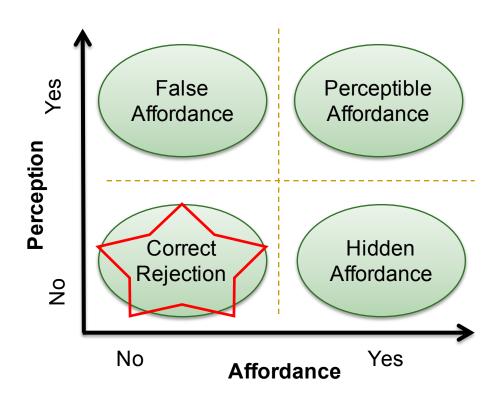




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Correct rejection





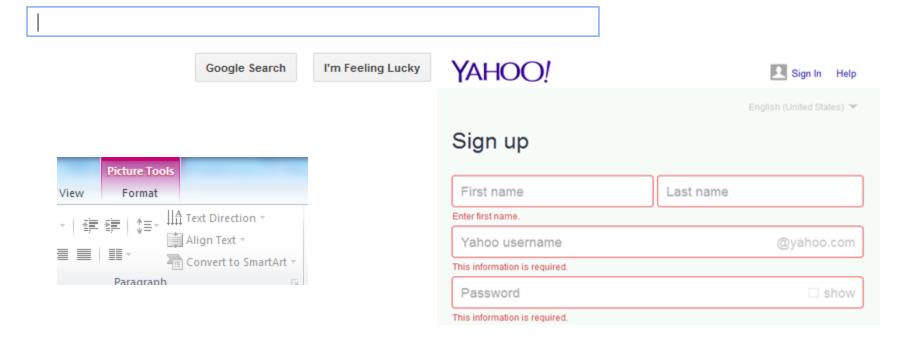
Signifiers

- An affordance is a quality of an object, or an environment, which allows an individual to perform an action
- A signifier is a thing that communicates the affordance of an object
- A signifier can be labels, instructions, shapes, colors, layouts, sound, videos, animations, mouse shapes, etc.
- In computer, we all use signifiers in design to communicate possible actions on UI

Signifiers (cont'd)

What are signifiers in the following?





Affordance in HCI design



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- In HCI, interfaces are virtual and do not have affordances like physical objects
- It does not make sense to talk about interfaces in terms of 'real' affordances - Norman
- Interfaces are better conceptualized as 'perceived' affordances
- In graphical, screen-based interfaces, the designer can control over perceived affordances
 - Display screen, pointing device, selection buttons, keyboard
 - Actions including touching, pointing, looking, clicking on every pixel of the display

- GUI design
 - perception only through visuals
 - designer creates appropriate visual affordances via
 - familiar idioms
 - metaphors

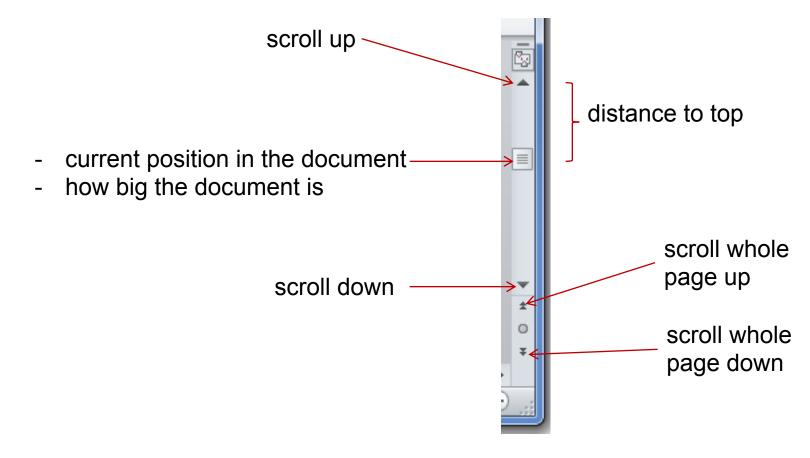








Windows' scrollbar affordance (MS Word)



- Cognitive considerations
 - Perceived affordances
- - Feedback
 - Mapping

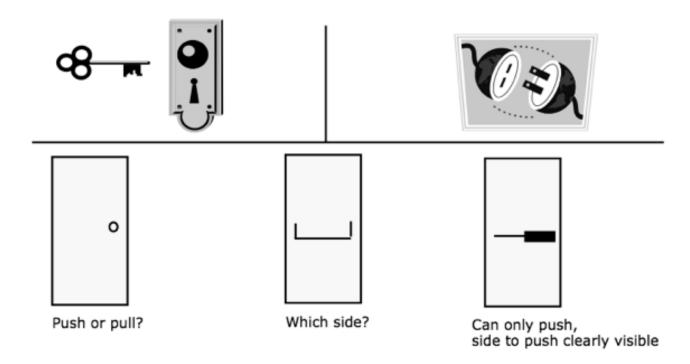
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- Mental Models
- Conceptual models

Source: Don Norman's book, The Psychology of Everyday Things

Visible constraints

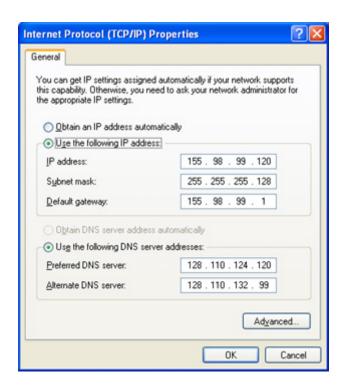
- Limitations of the actions possible perceived from object's appearance
 - provides people with a range of usage possibilities



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- The more constraints, the less opportunity for error
 - particularly important for managing user input

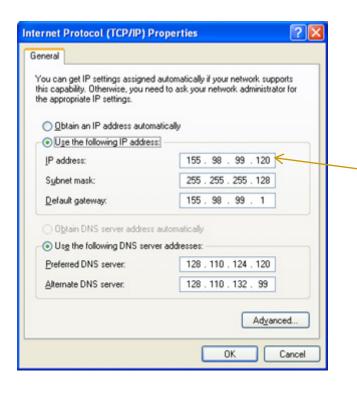




Benefits

- Restricting user actions to valid actions
- Helps prevent from selecting incorrect options
- Eliminate need for perfect knowledge
- Recognition over recall
- The more constraints, the less opportunity for error
 - But too much constraint, less flexible and less efficient
 - E.g., Expert users prefer typing than clicking to select choices

Constraints vs. flexibility and efficiency

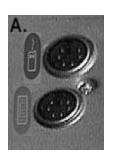


One has to click to set focus to enter IP at each part

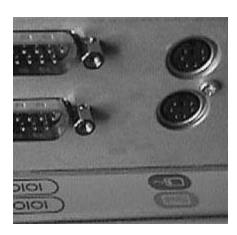
- Three main types (Norman, 1999)
 - physical
 - cultural
 - Logical
- Physical constraints
 - refer to the way physical objects restrict the movement of things
 - E.g. how many ways can you insert a CD or DVD disk into a computer?

Logical constraints

- Exploit people's everyday common sense reasoning about the way the world works
- E.g., the logical relationship between physical layout of a device and the way it works







- Cultural constraints
 - Groups of people learn idioms
 - red = danger, green = go
 - But these differ in different places, e.g.,
 - Colors
 - Red is not at all danger (preferable) in many countries
 - Light switches
 - America: down is off
 - Britain: down is on
 - Faucets
 - America: counter-clockwise is on

Summary of topics

- Graphic design
- Affordance
- Affordance in HCI design
- Visible constraints