

IKON-1



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Modul IKON

- **IKON-1:** Grundlagen der Mensch-Computer-Interaktion
- **IKON-2:** Informatiksysteme in Organisationen

Informatik im Kontext

- Kontext (lat.: *contextus*) steht für Zusammenhang bzw. (engl. *context*) zusammenhängende Bedingungen in denen etwas existiert oder auftaucht
- Informatik im Zusammenhang bzw. in ihrer Umgebung

Informatiksysteme

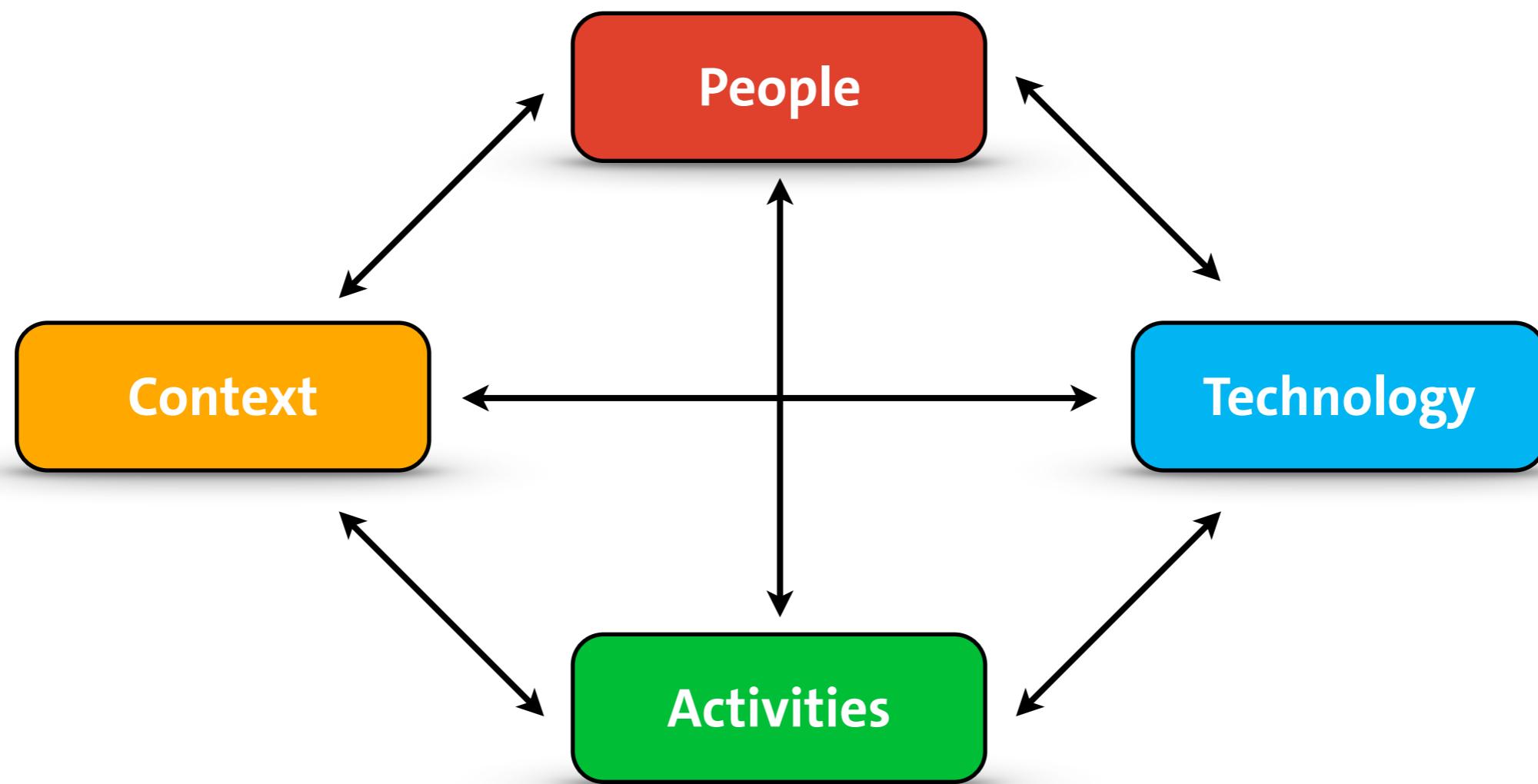
Kontexte

- Informatiksysteme im **Nutzungskontext**
 - BenutzerInnen, andere Systeme ...
- Informatiksysteme im **Herstellungskontext**
 - Gestaltung von Systemen, Kontext-(an-)passung, Automatisierung ...
- Informatik im **Kontext**

PACT-Framework

- Heterogene Menschen (*engl. People*) führen **verschiedenste Aufgaben/Aktivitäten** (*engl. Activities*) in **diversen Kontexten** (*engl. Context*) mit Hilfe von **unterschiedlichen Technologien** (*engl. Technologies*) durch
- **People, Activities, Context, Technology (PACT)**

PACT-Framework



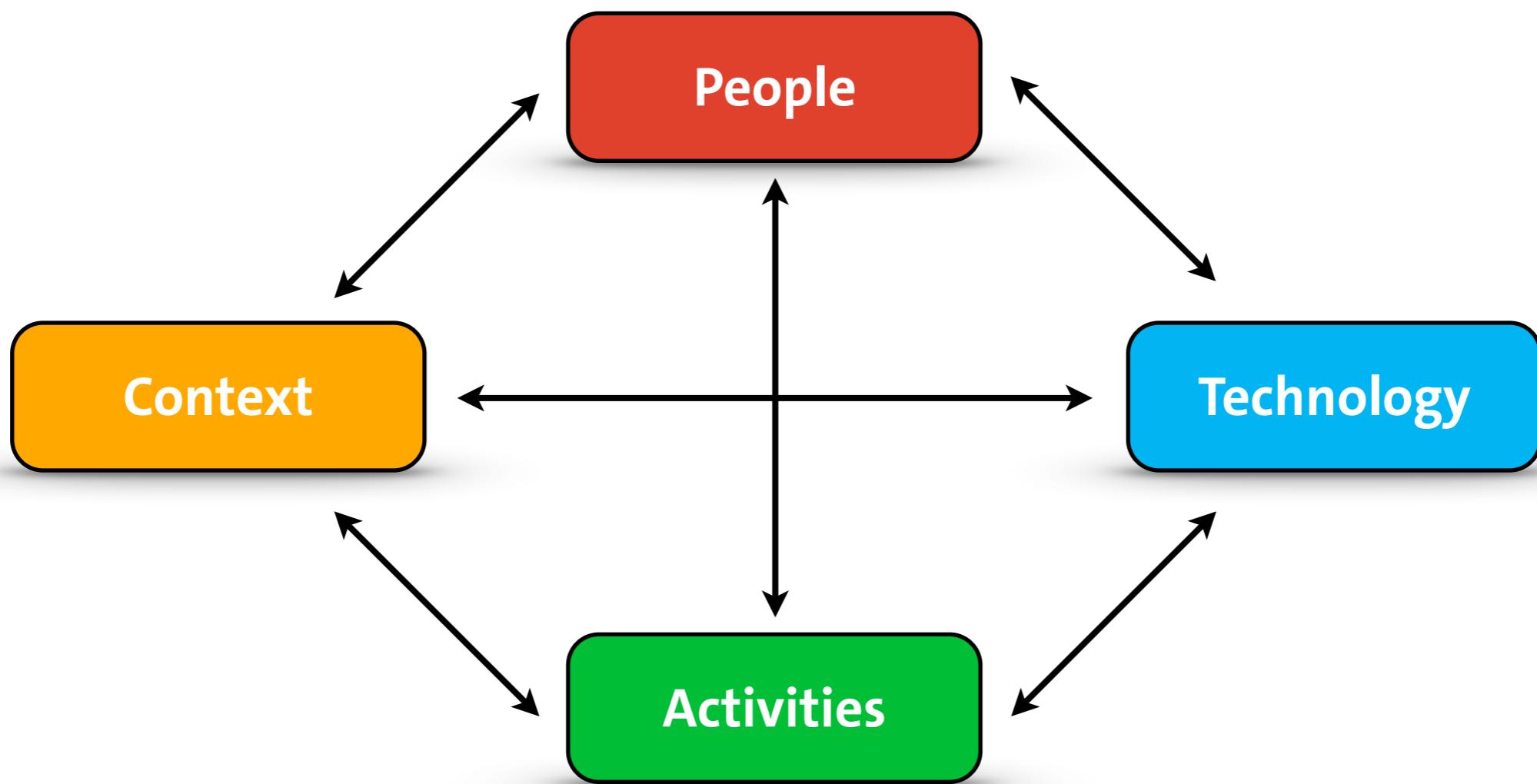
Informatiksysteme

Auswirkungen

- Einführung von interaktiven Systemen beeinflusst Prozesse der realen Welt
 - häufig verbunden mit Lernkurven oder Rationalisierung von Arbeitsabläufen
- Veränderung nicht immer willkommen

PACT-Framework

Anforderungen

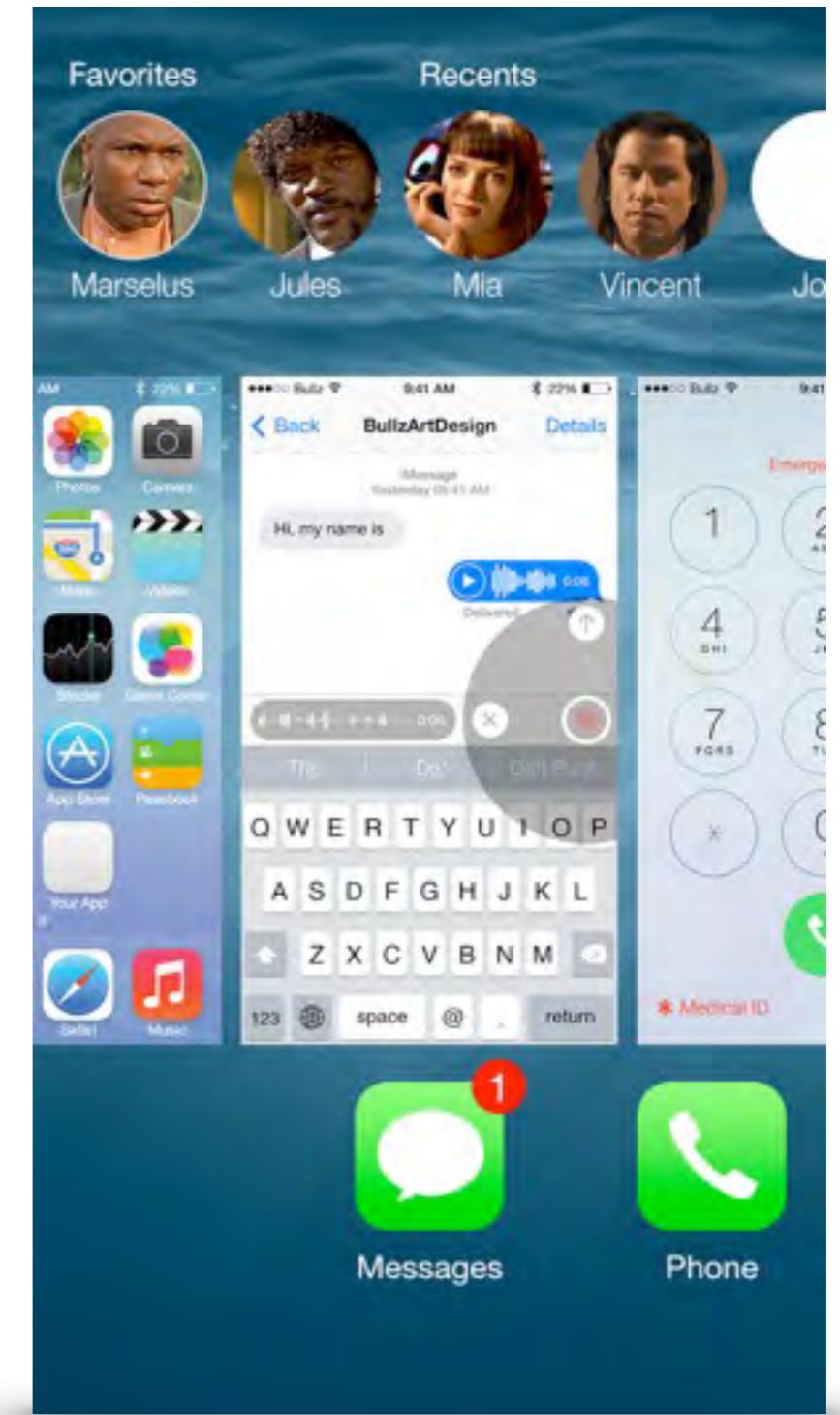


Möglichkeiten



Einführung & Verbreitung von Email als Kommunikationsmedium

Einführung & Verbreitung von Smartphones





Mensch-Computer-Interaktion

Kapitel Organisation

Prof. Dr. Frank Steinicke

Human-Computer Interaction, Universität Hamburg



Mensch-Computer-Interaktion

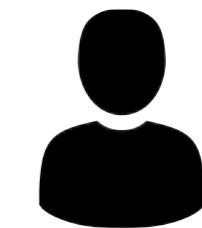
Kapitel Organisation

Was ist MCI?

1. Hardware → 2. Software → 3. Benutzer



Größe

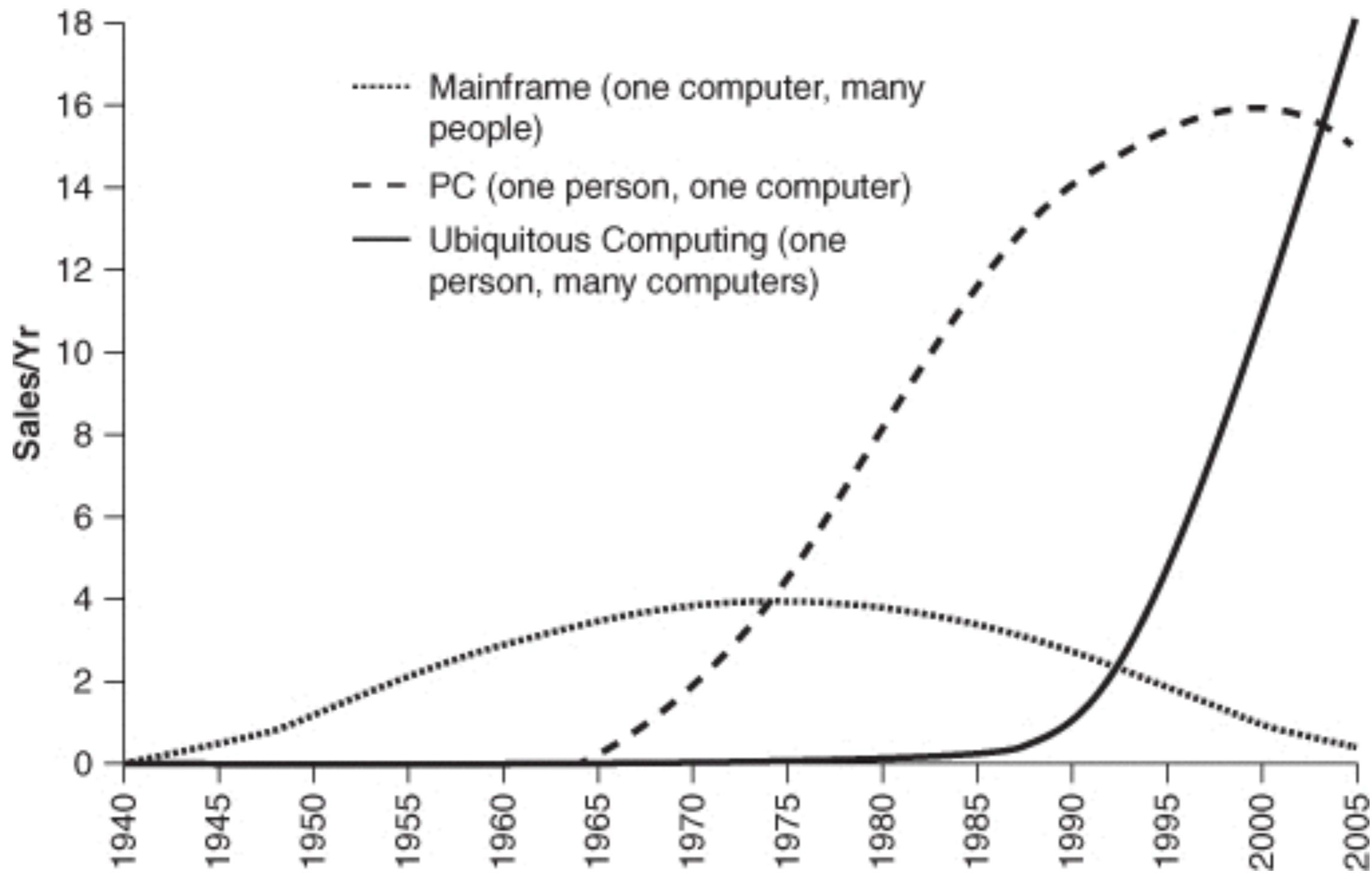


Anzahl

$1:n$

$1:1$

$n:1$



M. Weiser: Ubiquitous Computing, IEEE Computer, 1993



MCI heute

picture credits: Tesla, Apple, Samsung, Microsoft

MCI today



picture credits: Google, Facebook, Apple, Microsoft



MCI früher



Was ist MCI/HCI?

- **Mensch-Computer-Interaktion (MCI)**
(engl. Human–Computer Interaction (HCI)) als Teilgebiet der *Informatik* beschäftigt sich mit **benutzergerechter Gestaltung von allgegenwärtigen interaktiven Systemen und ihren Mensch-Maschine-Schnittstellen.**

Was ist MCI/HCI?

- *Human-computer interaction (HCI) is a discipline concerned with the design, evaluation and implementation of ubiquitous interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them.*



Mensch-Computer-Interaktion

Kapitel Organisation

Warum MCI/HCI?

Mode Error

Beispiel: IA-Flug 605 (1990)



Mode Error

Beispiel: IA-Flug 605 (1990)



Menschliches Versagen / Human Error



Iran Air (IA) Flug 655, 1988



USS Vincennes (CG-49), 1988

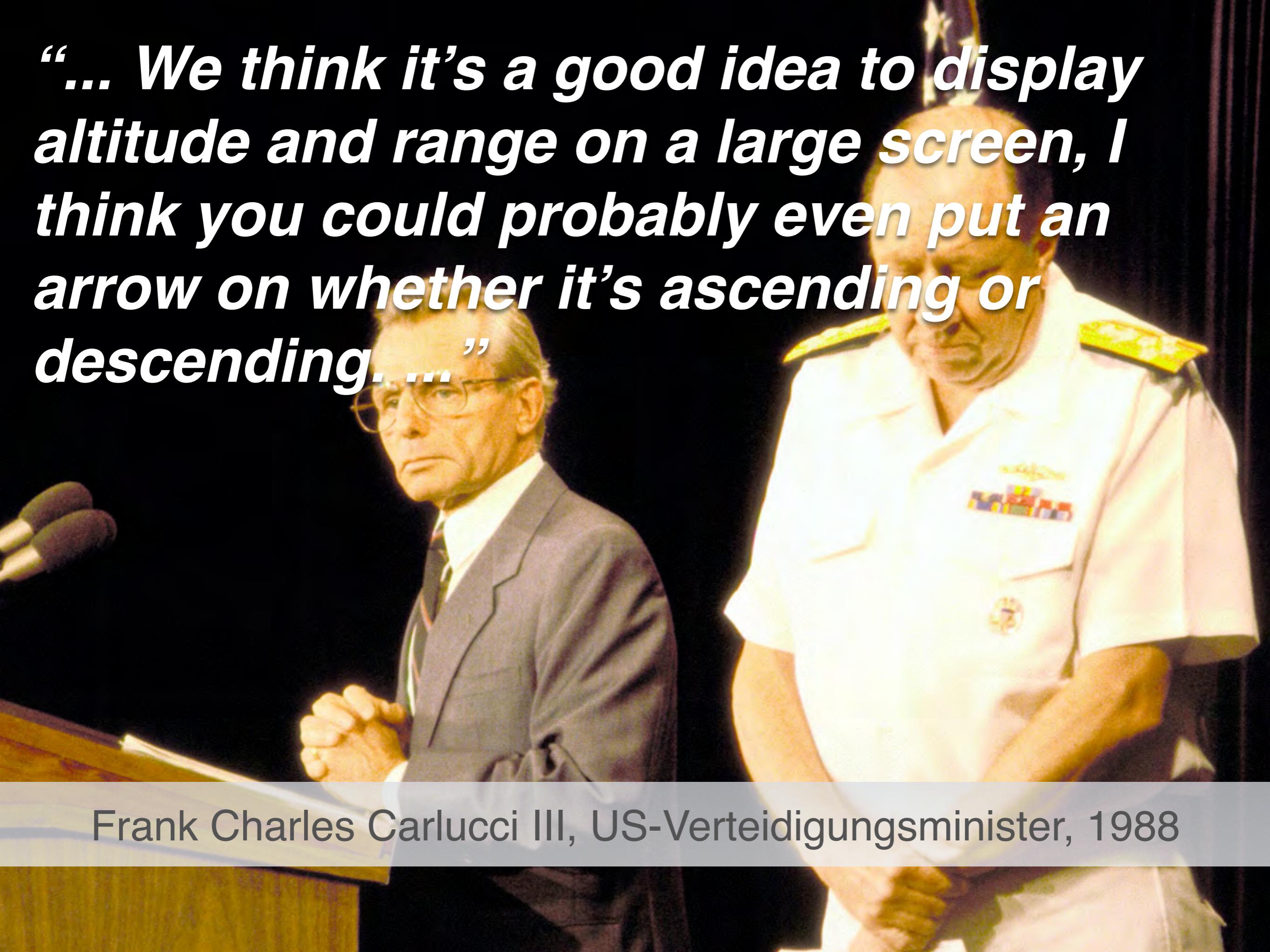
Menschliches Versagen / Human Error

“At the user interface there may be some room for improvement ... to make it even more user-friendly ...”



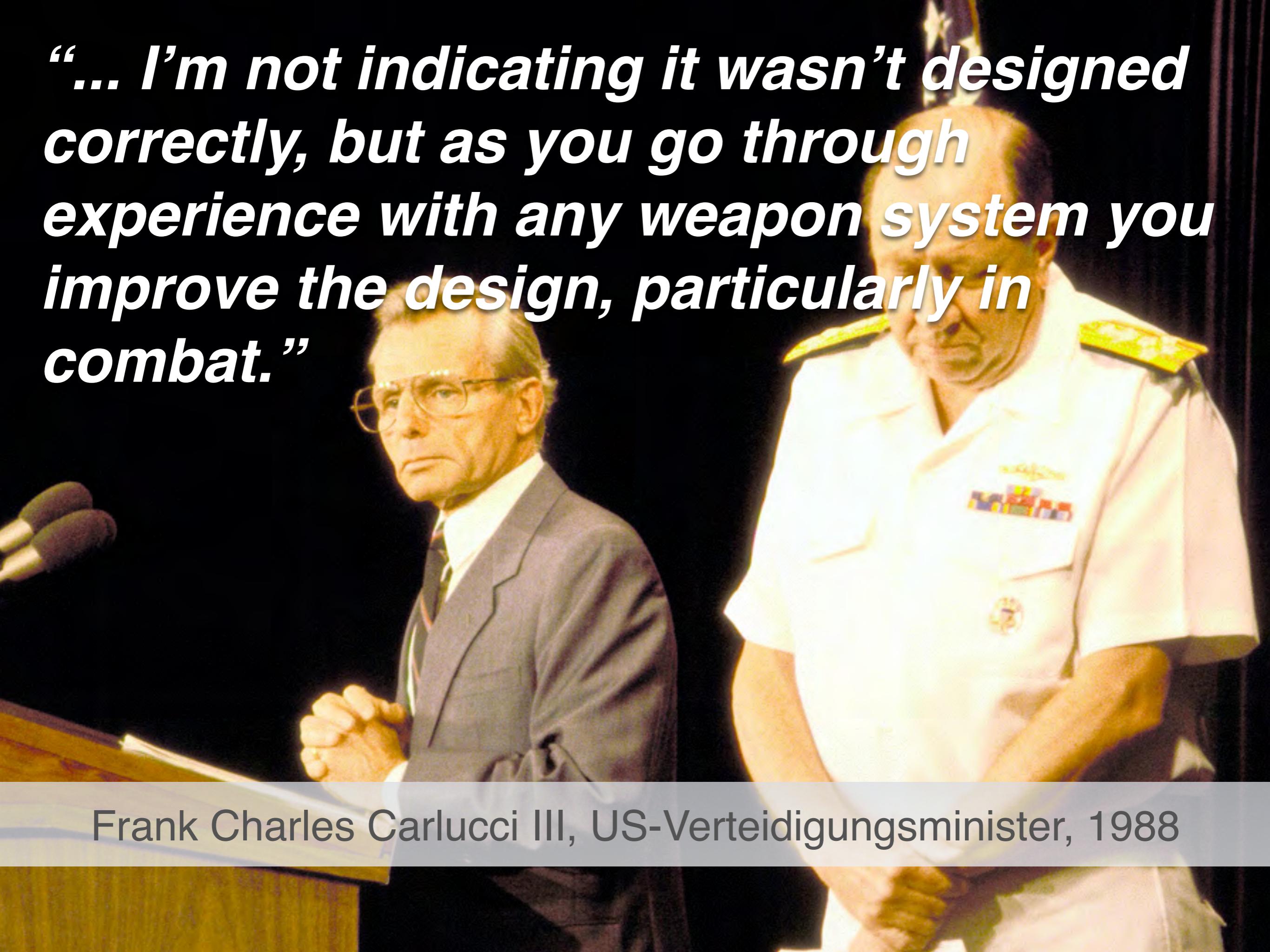
Frank Charles Carlucci III, US-Verteidigungsminister, 1988

“... We think it's a good idea to display altitude and range on a large screen, I think you could probably even put an arrow on whether it's ascending or descending.”



Frank Charles Carlucci III, US-Verteidigungsminister, 1988

“... I’m not indicating it wasn’t designed correctly, but as you go through experience with any weapon system you improve the design, particularly in combat.”



Frank Charles Carlucci III, US-Verteidigungsminister, 1988

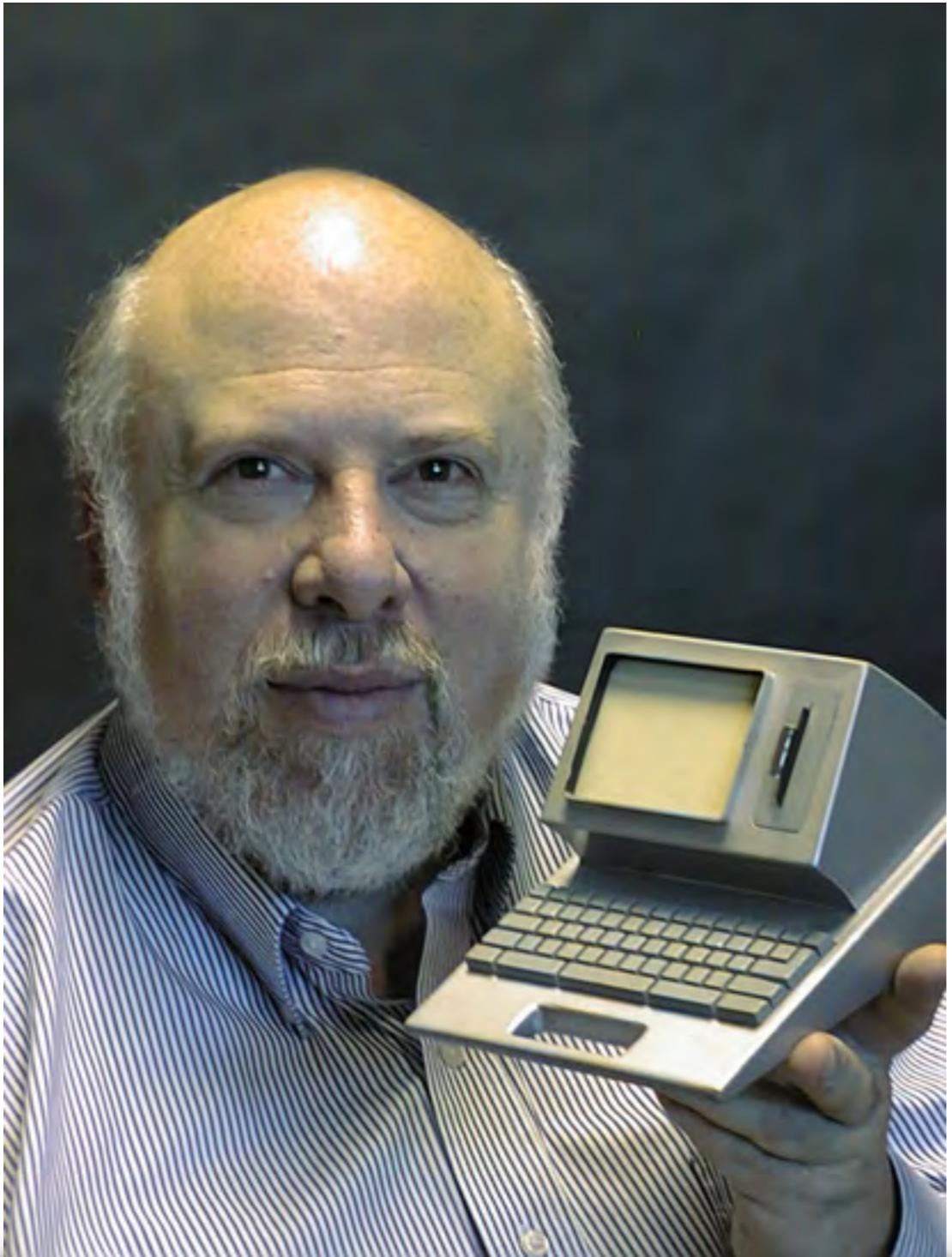
Menschliches Versagen / Human Error



CHAOS-Studie

- Interviews mit IT-Managern zur Identifikation von (Miss-)Erfolgsfaktoren von IT-Projekten

Project Success Factors	% of Responses
1. User Involvement	15.9%
2. Executive Management Support	13.9%
3. Clear Statement of Requirements	13.0%
4. Proper Planning	9.6%
5. Realistic Expectations	8.2%
6. Smaller Project Milestones	7.7%
7. Competent Staff	7.2%
8. Ownership	5.3%
9. Clear Vision & Objectives	2.9%
10. Hard-Working, Focused Staff	2.4%
Other	13.9%



“Creating an interface is much like building a house: If you don’t get the foundations right, no amount of decorating can fix the resulting structure.”



Mensch-Computer-Interaktion

Kapitel Organisation

Das große Ganze - *The Big Picture*

1. Hardware → 2. Software → 3. Benutzer



JUMP TO RETURN
1

MARKET

PRODUCTS

ORANGES

APPLES

BANANAS

CARROTS

LETUCE

BEANS

CANS

APPLE SAUCE

BEAN SOUP

TOMATO SOUP

CEREALS

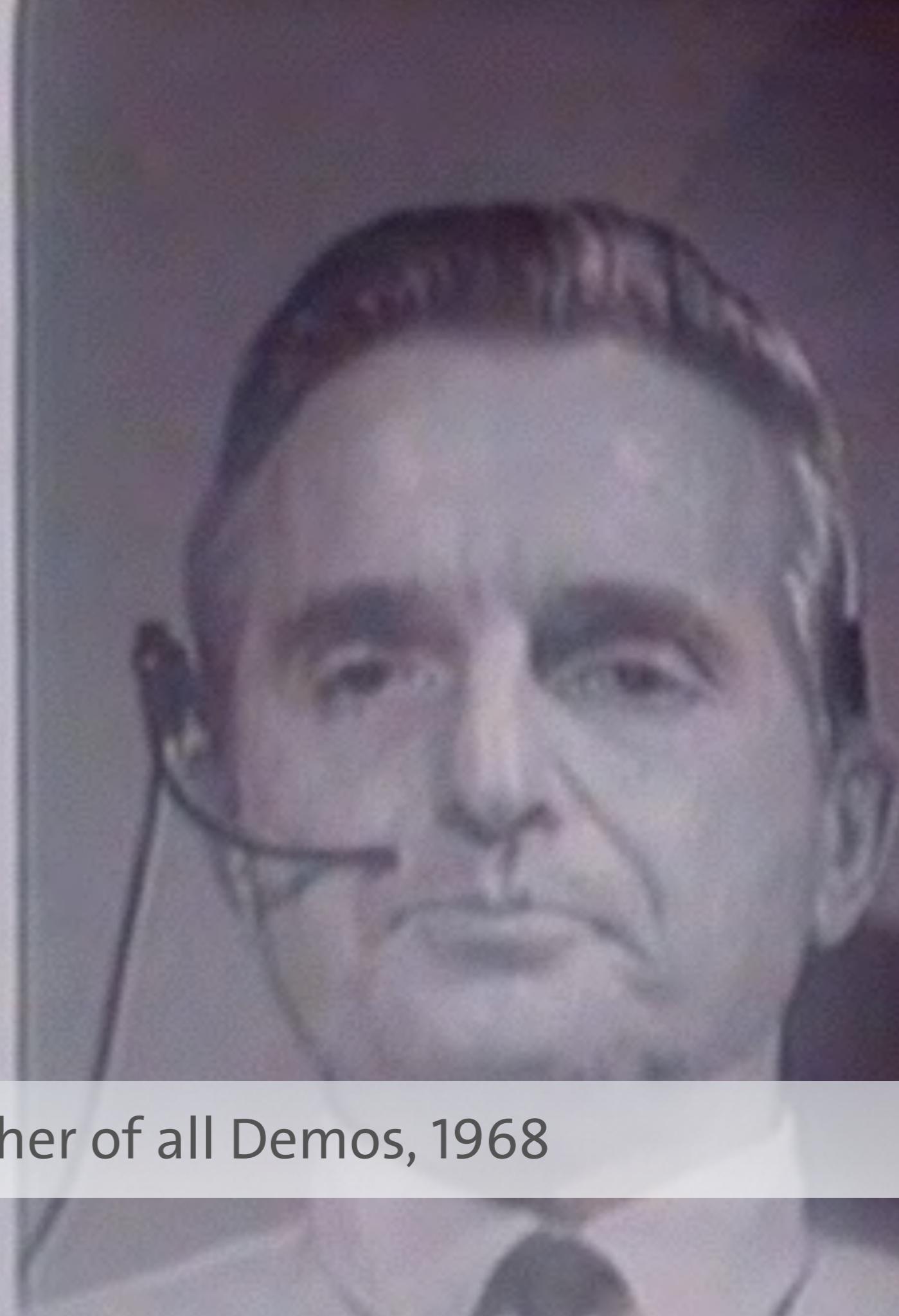
BREAD

NOODLES MACARONI

FRESH

COLD COFFEE

MILK



D. C. Engelbart: Mother of all Demos, 1968



Leben wir immer noch in 1968?



Xerox PARC: Xerox Alto, 1973

WINDOW MANAGER(1.7) copyright ICL 1983

h
> d
> c
> ■

Help command
tabbing abort help
Quit all

Search performance4
ace performance4

annual_report 2 2 73

File Quit Search Replace Global Delete Select Execute Edit

SH
ardware
LP
At present the standard Perq has a 1024x768 pixel A4 size display, a bit sliced cpu with 4K of Writeable Control Store, bit pad and puck, 24 Mbyte hard disc, 12 Mbyte floppy disc drive, and RS232C and IEEE 488 (GPIB) interfaces. A substantially redesigned machine, known as Perq2 became available towards the end of 1983, offering significantly improved performance at a similar price. The improvements include 16K Writeable Control Store, 35 Mbyte hard disc with roughly half the access time, new keyboard and tablet, a redesigned cpu housing with much reduced noise levels, and an extra RS232C interface. Further planned improvements include 1280x1024 pixel A3 size display.
LP
Part of the activity during the year has been to assess the rapidly-growing single user system market. Over 20 manufacturers have been contacted and in excess of 80 replies received. At present no device offers

Report 49

File Quit Search Replace Global Delete Select Execute Edit

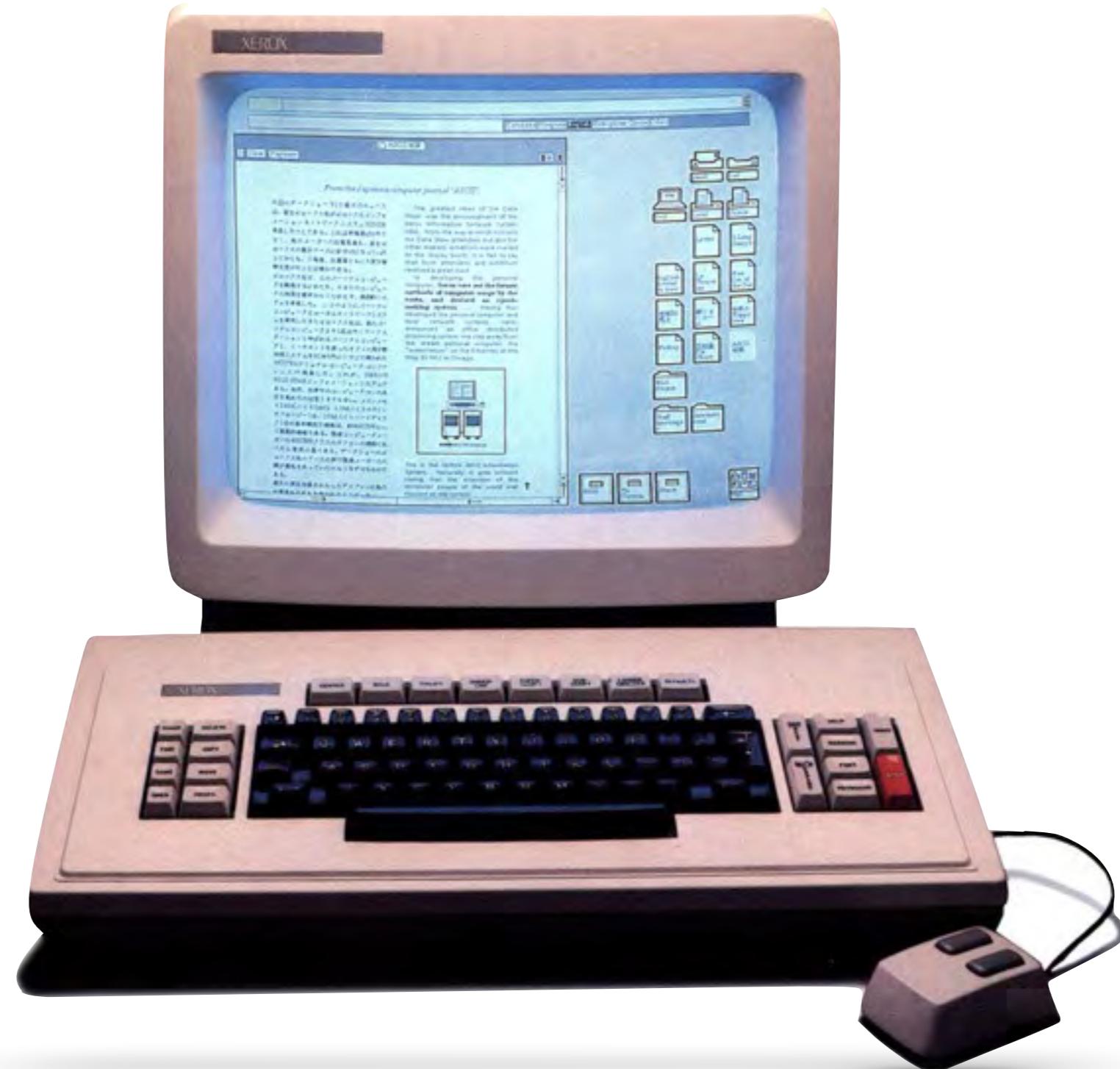
a) use standard hardware:
ICL Perq

b) use standard software:
UNIX operating system
FORTRAN77 compiler
Pascal compiler
Graphical Kernel System

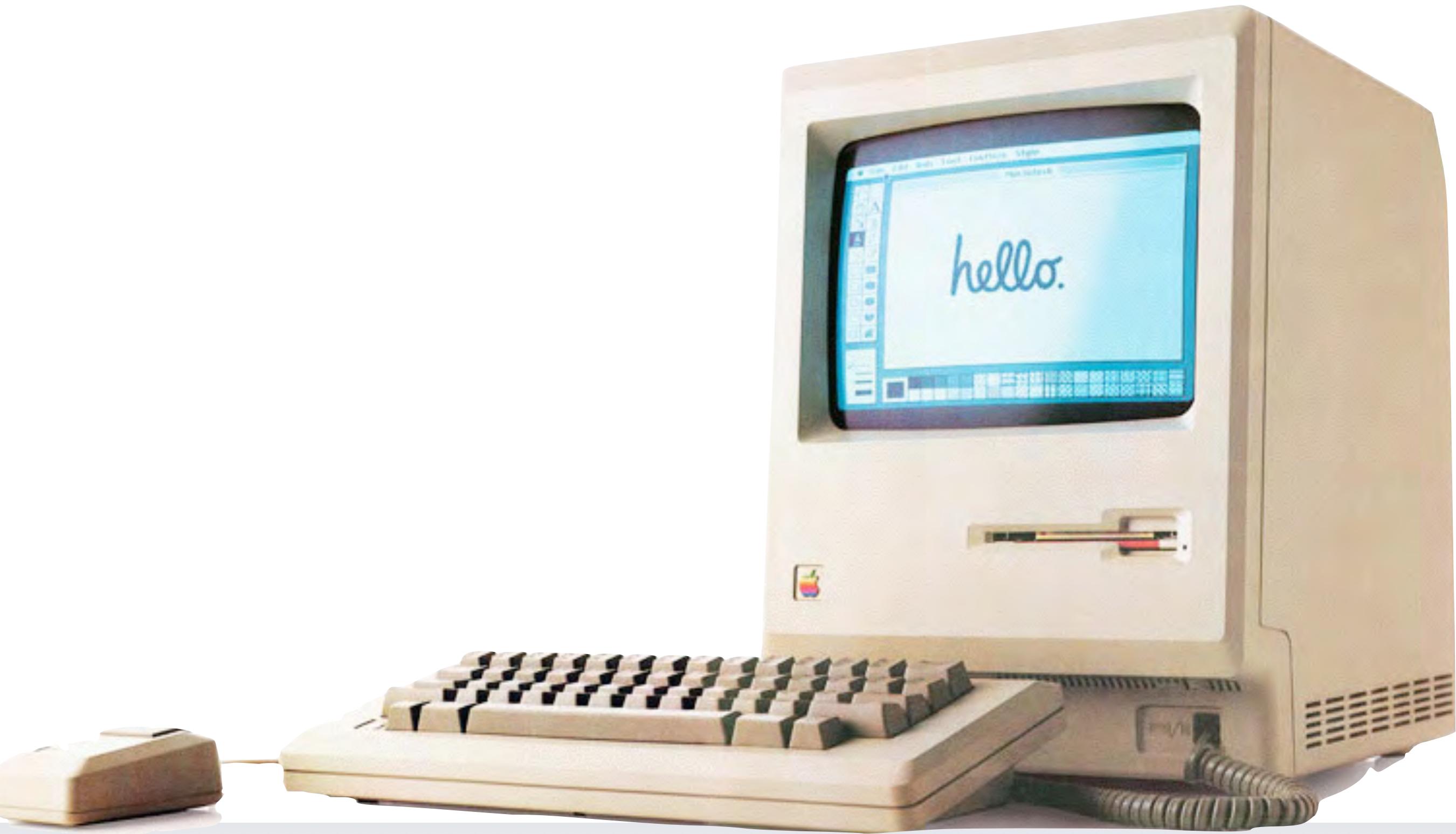
script 17

File Quit Search Replace Global Delete Select Execute Edit

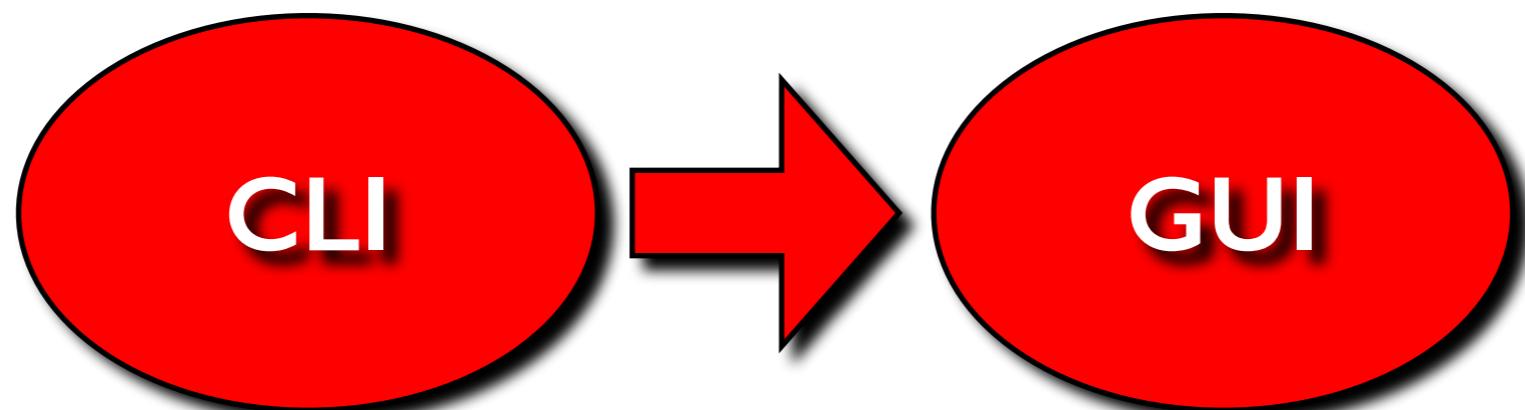
roff -ms annual_report >report
pell annual_report
byte
DP
erformance
ers
re



Xerox SDD, Star Interface, 1981



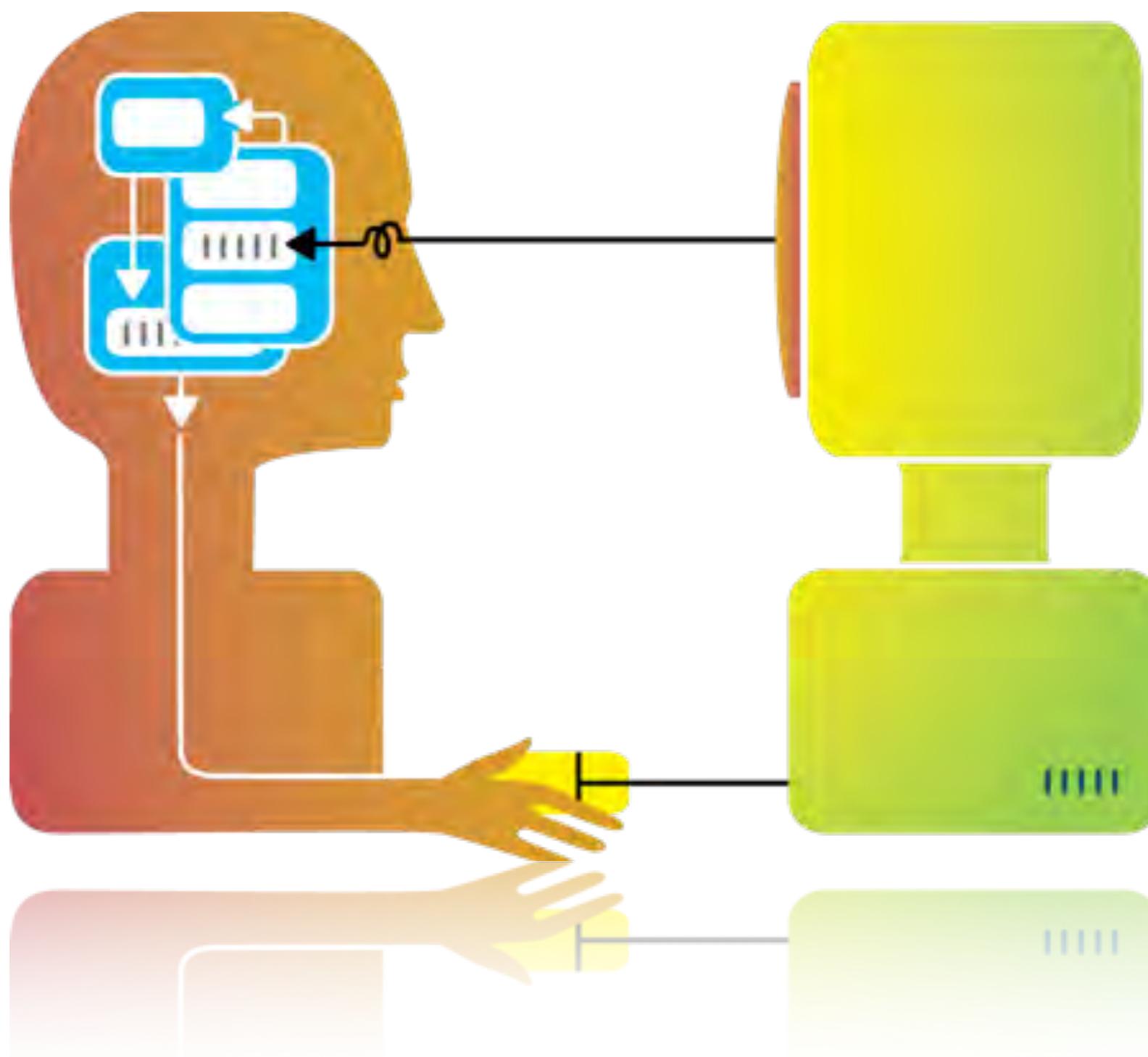
Apple Inc.: Apple Macintosh, 1984



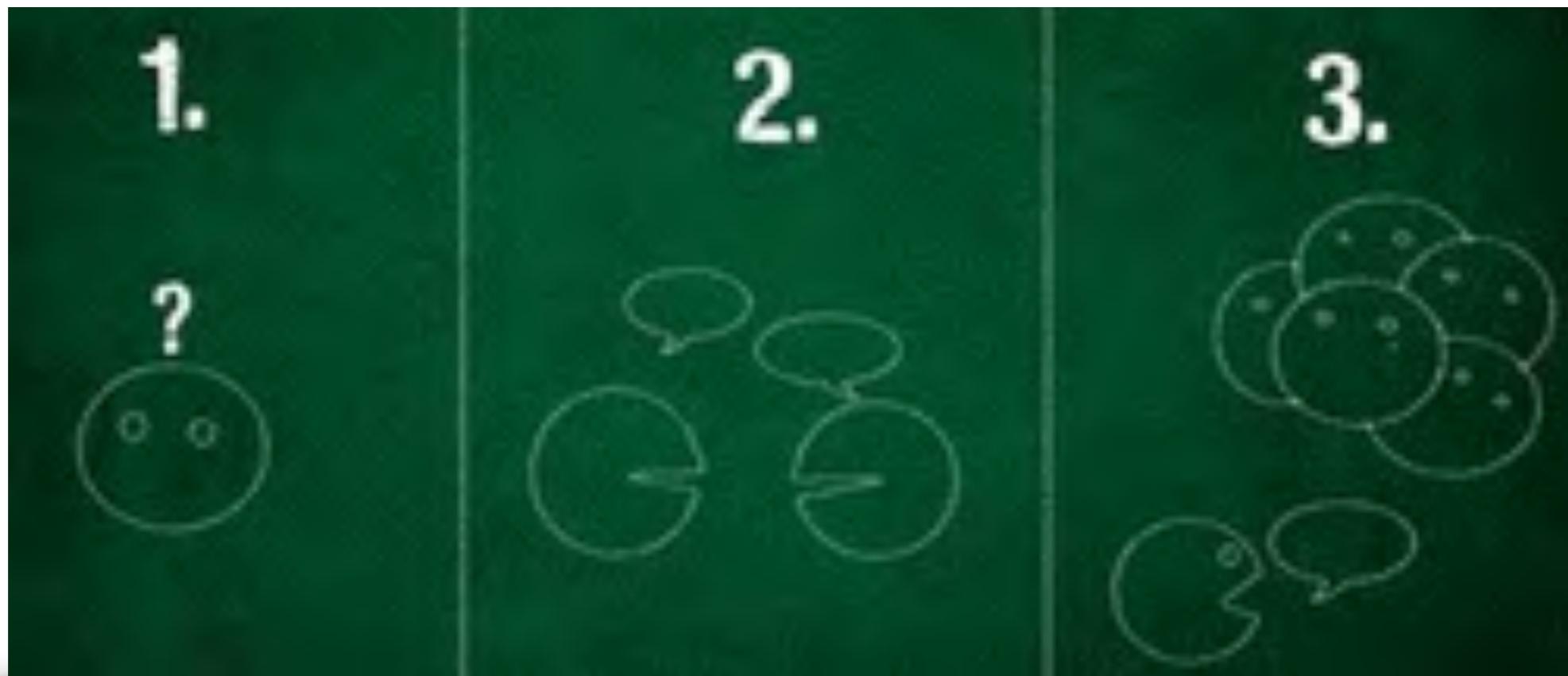
Kommandos
strikt

Metaphern
explorativ

HCI Traditionell



Think! Pair! Share!



Was ist die optimale Bildschirmschriftgröße?

GUI-Designaufgabe

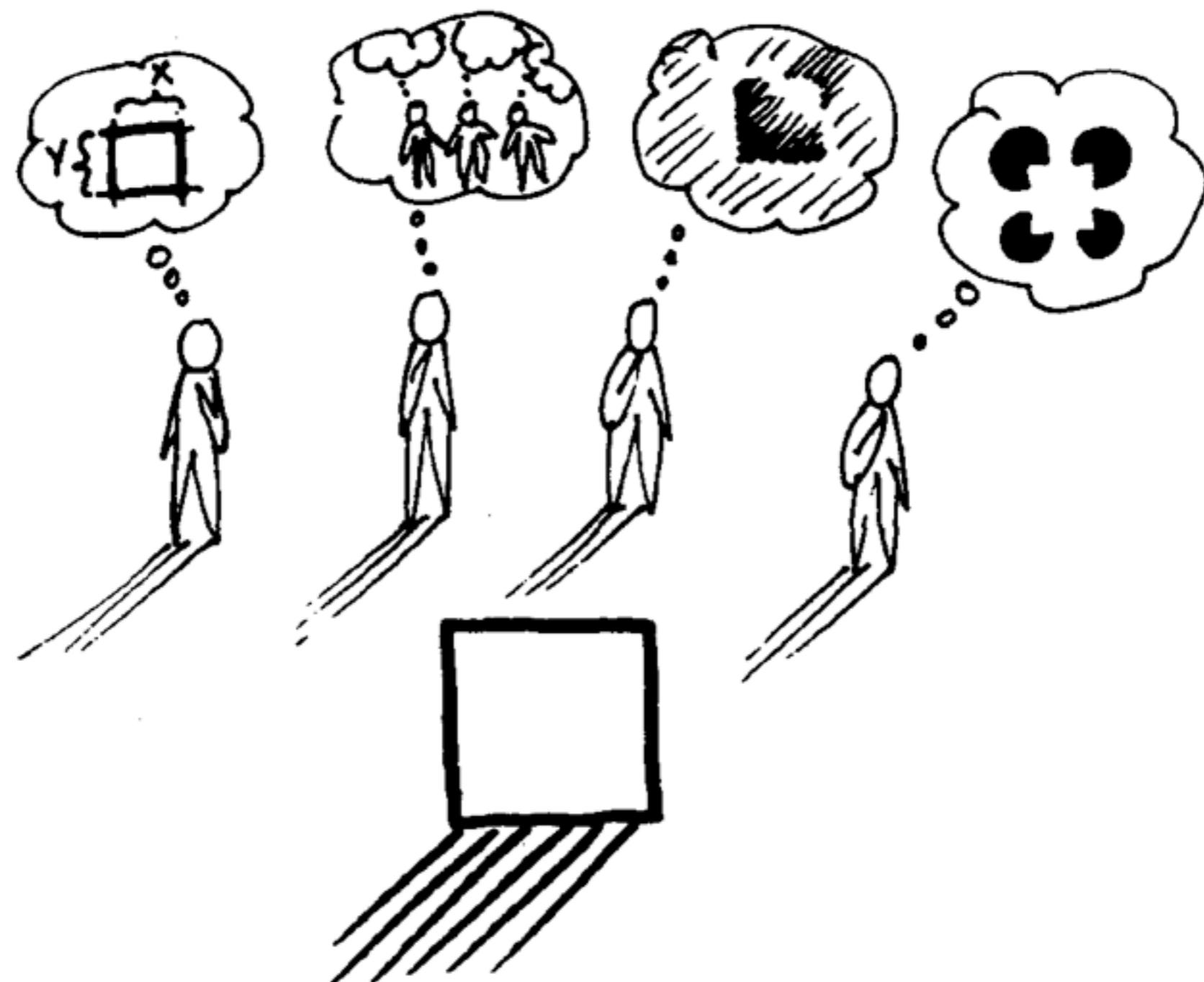
Bsp: Optimale Schriftgröße

- Optimale Schriftgröße in *mm* errechnet sich durch:

$$0.0022 \cdot d + k_1 + k_2$$

- d ist Augenabstand vom Bildschirm
- $k_1 = 1.5$ bei günstigen bzw. $k_1 = 4.5$ bei ungünstigen Lesebedingungen
- $k_2 = 0$ bei normalen bzw. $k_2 = 1.9$ bei kritischen Informationen

Interdisziplinarität



HCI Disziplinen

- HCI benötigt fundierte Kenntnisse aus **Informatik und Psychologie**, aber auch **Design, Arbeitswissenschaften, Kognitionswissenschaften, Ergonomie, Soziologie, Anthropologie, ...**

Informatik ist die Wissenschaft der systematischen Verarbeitung von Informationen mit Hilfen von Rechenmaschinen.

Psychologie erklärt das Verhalten des Menschen, seine Entwicklung im Laufe des Lebens und alle dafür maßgeblichen inneren und äußeren Ursachen.

Informatik

Design befasst sich mit Entwurf, Gestaltung und Formgebung von Funktionen von Objekten Produkten und Artefakten.

Psychologie

Design

Ergonomie

Soziologie

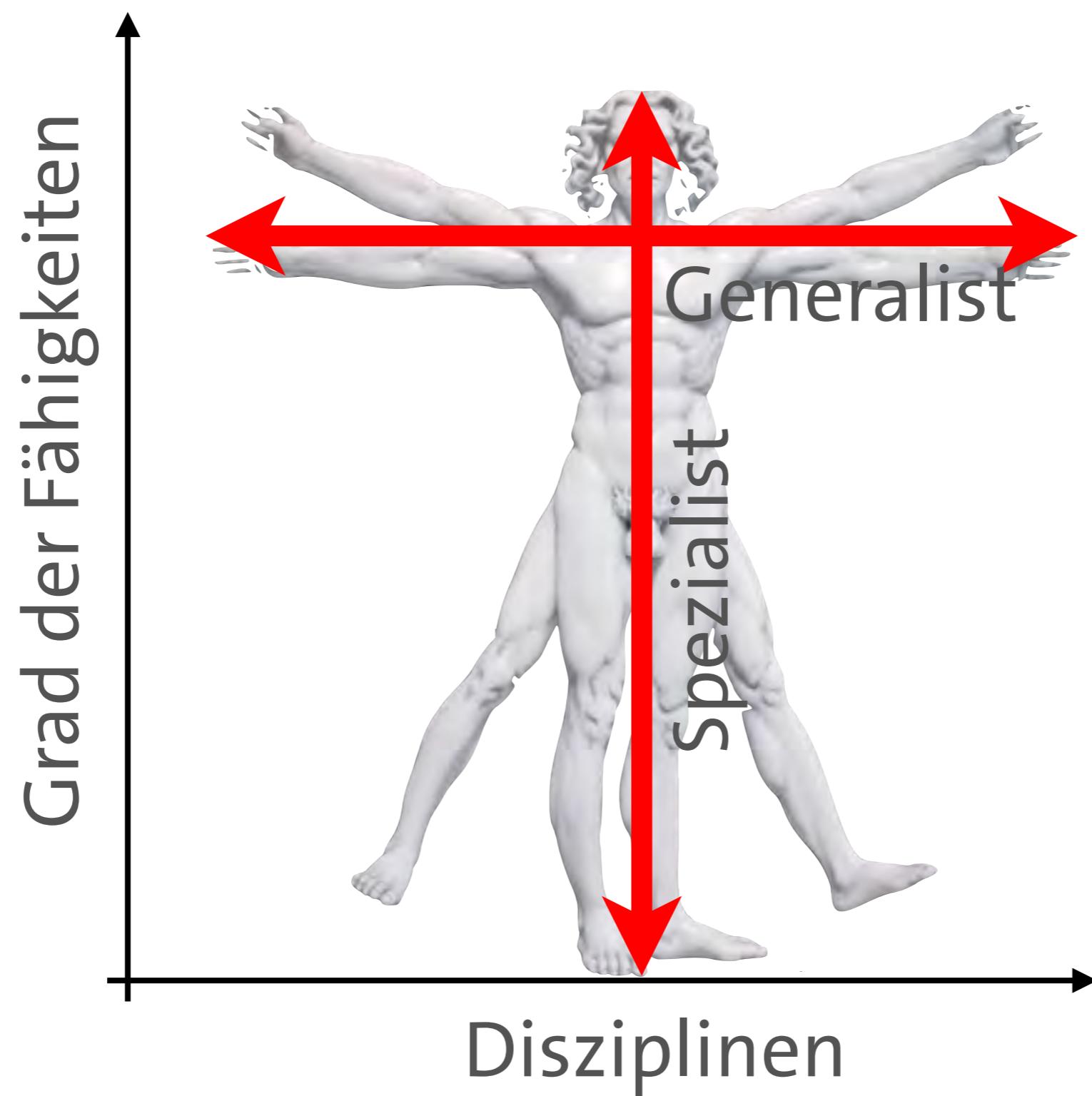
Ergonomie ist die Wissenschaft von der Gesetzmäßigkeit menschlicher bzw. automatisierter Arbeit.

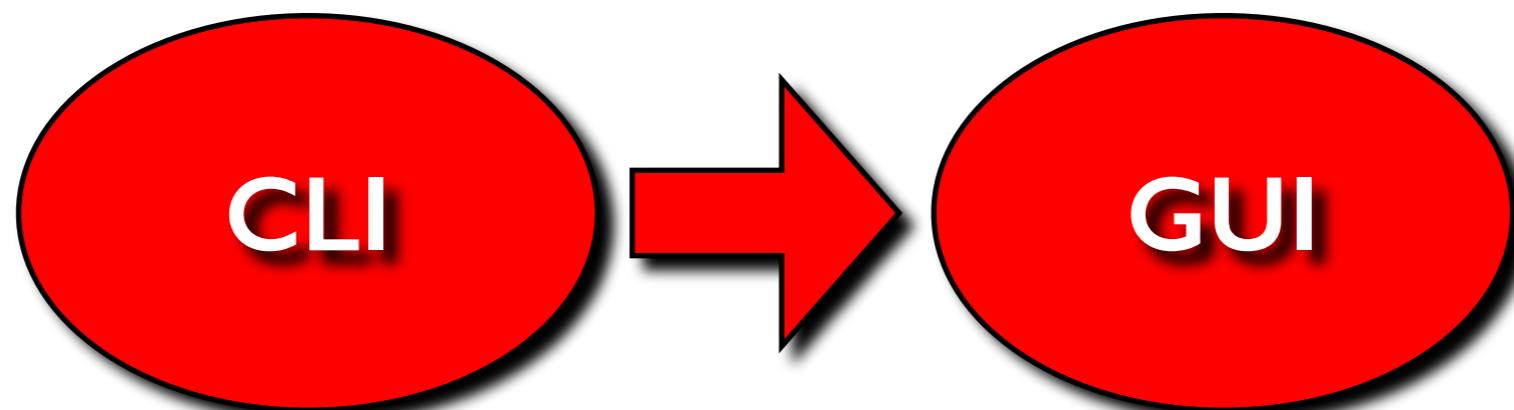
**Kognitions-
wissenschaft**

Soziologie beschäftigt sich mit der empirischen und theoretischen Erforschung des sozialen Verhaltens.

Kognitionswissenschaft ist eine interdisziplinäre Wissenschaft zur Erforschung bewusster und potentiell bewusster Vorgänge.

T-Shaped Persons





Kommandos
strikt

Metaphern
explorativ



Annahme in 60-90ern: Computer in Büros

Die Welt
verändert sich

Computer nur in Büros?



Sind Metaphern der 60-90er noch sinnvoll?



Current date is Tue 1-01-1980

Enter new date:

Current time is 7:48:27.13

Enter new time:

The IBM Personal Computer DOS
Version 1.10 (C)Copyright IBM Corp 1981, 1982

A>dir/w

COMMAND	COM	FORMAT	COM	CHKDSK	COM	SYS	COM	DISKCOPY	COM
DISKCOMP	COM	COMP	COM	EXE2BIN	EXE	MODE	COM	EDLIN	COM
DEBUG	COM	LINK	EXE	BASIC	COM	BASICA	COM	ART	BAS
SAMPLES	BAS	MORTGAGE	BAS	COLORBAR	BAS	CALENDAR	BAS	MUSIC	BAS
DONKEY	BAS	CIRCLE	BAS	PIECHART	BAS	SPACE	BAS	BALL	BAS
COMM	BAS								

26 File(s)

A>dir command.com

COMMAND	COM	4959	5-07-82	12:00p
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1 File(s)

A>

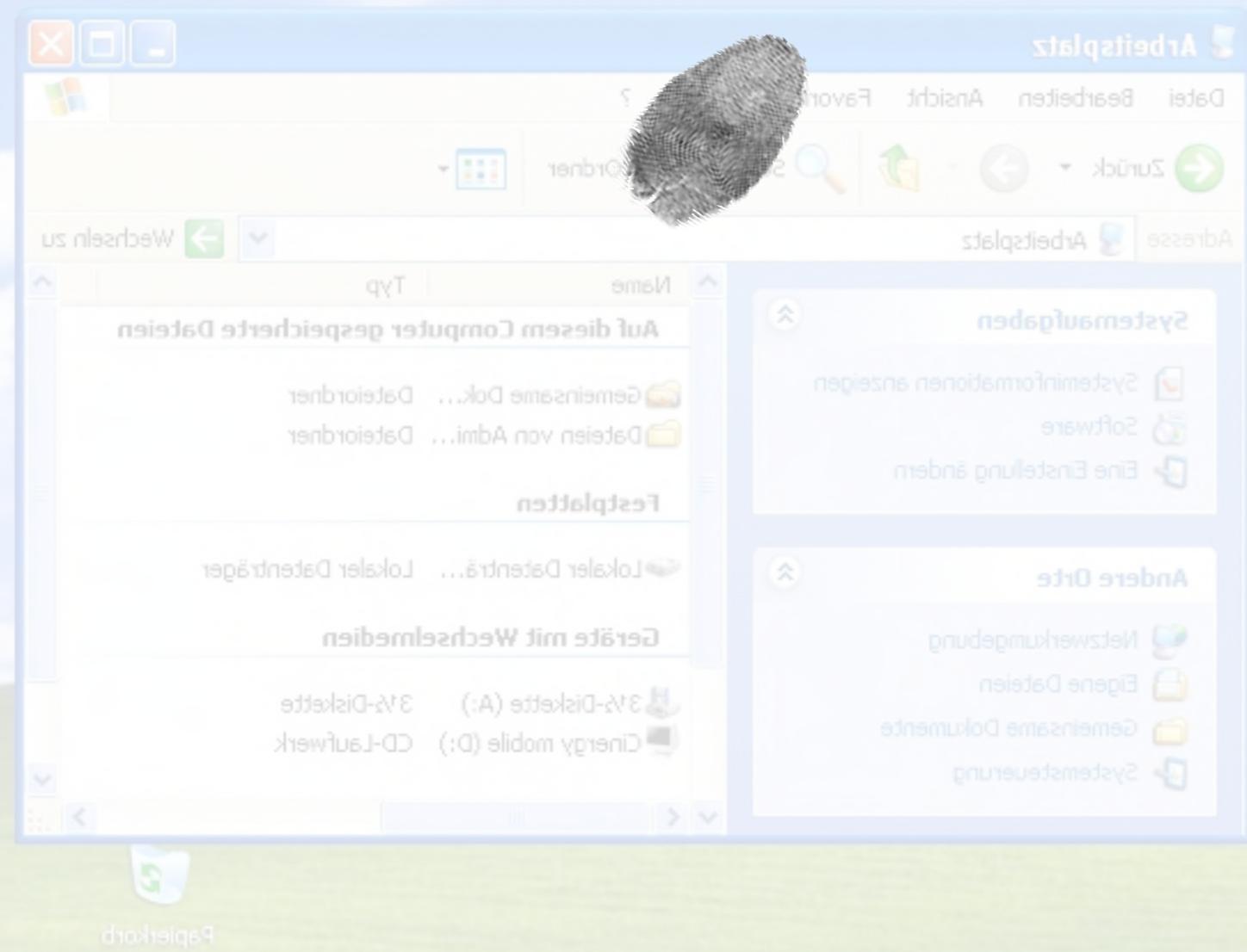
Interaktion zwischen Mensch und Computer ist asymmetrisch



Anwender sehen Computer mit hohem visuellen Detailgrad ...



user := MouseEvent | KeyEvent | TouchEvent

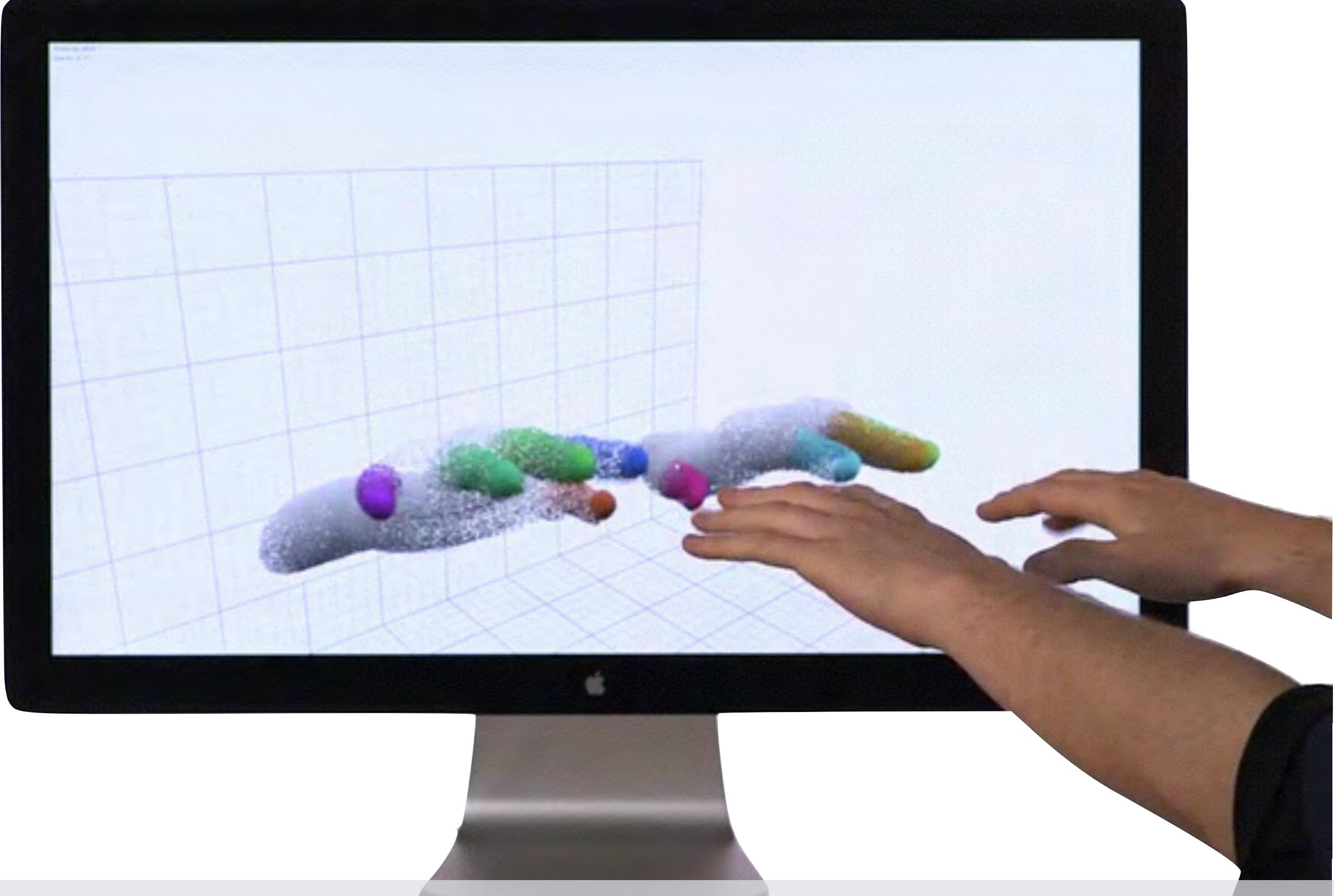


... Computer sieht Anwender als Menge **einfacher Ereignisse**.

Die Welt
verändert sich
#2



Computer beginnen uns zu **sehen, hören und fühlen** ...

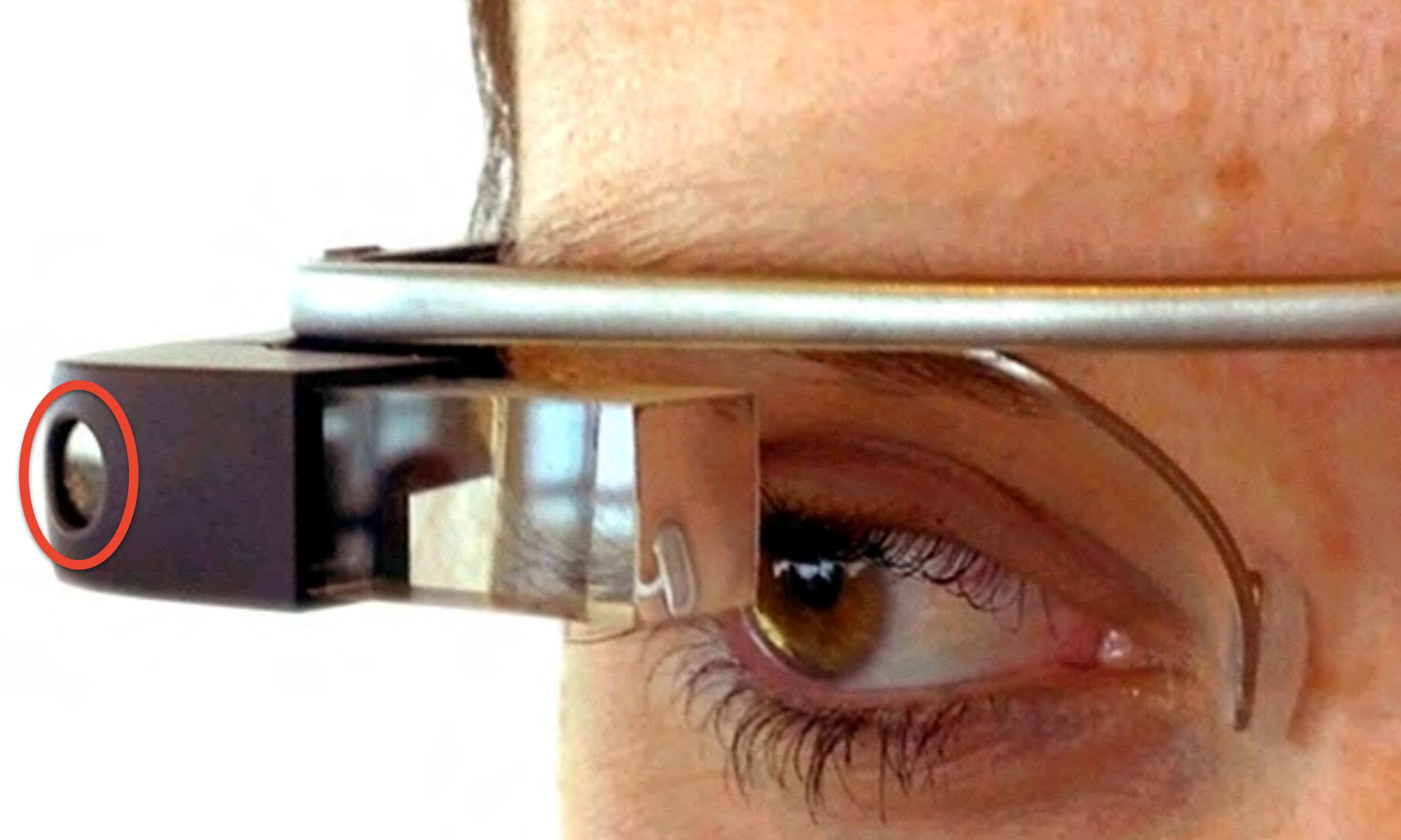


Computer beginnen uns zu **sehen, hören und fühlen** ...

Bildnachweis: Leap Motion Inc.



Computer beginnen uns zu **sehen, hören und fühlen** ...

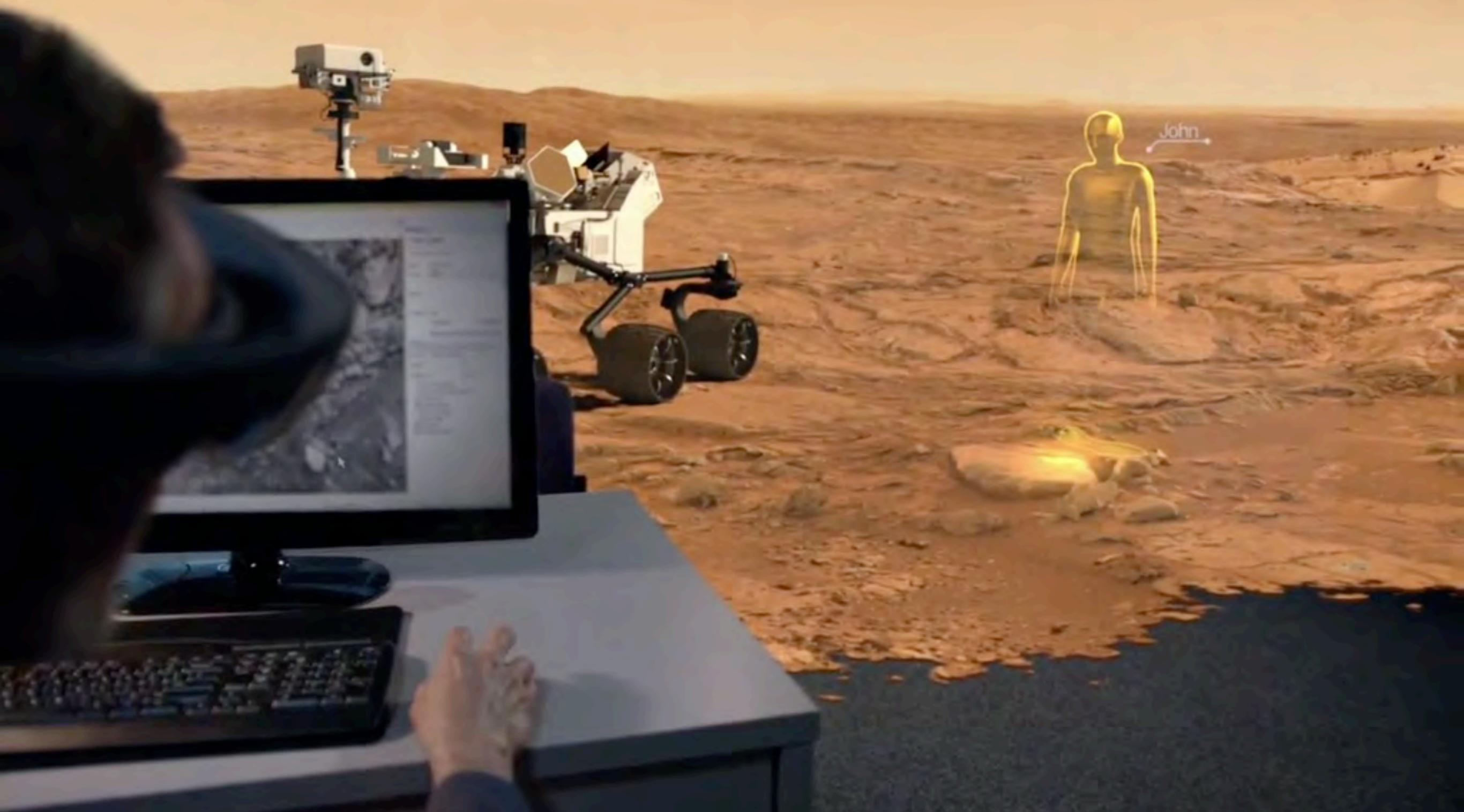


Computer beginnen mit uns zu **sehen, hören und fühlen** ...



Microsoft HoloLens, 2015

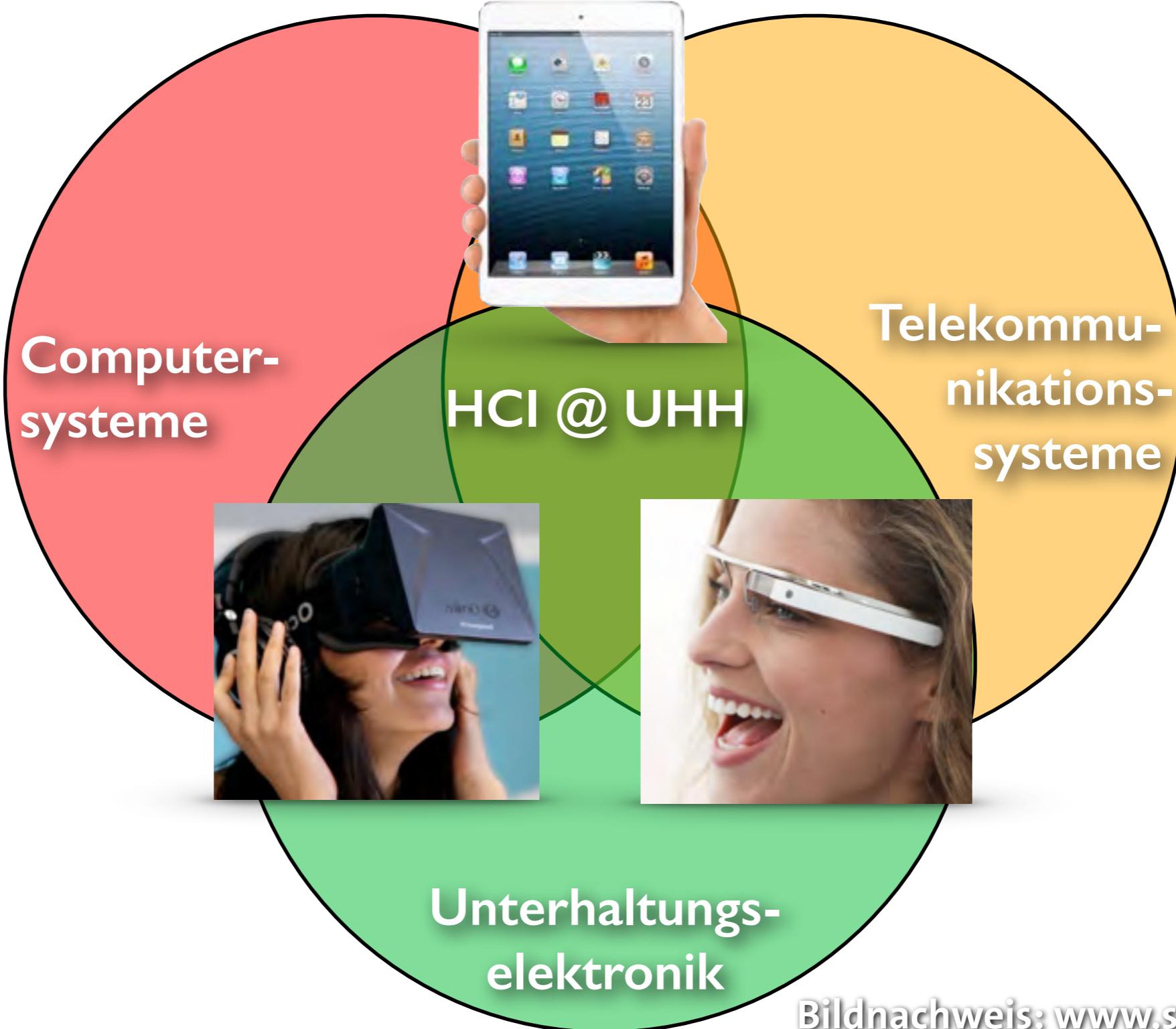
Bildnachweis: Microsoft Corporation

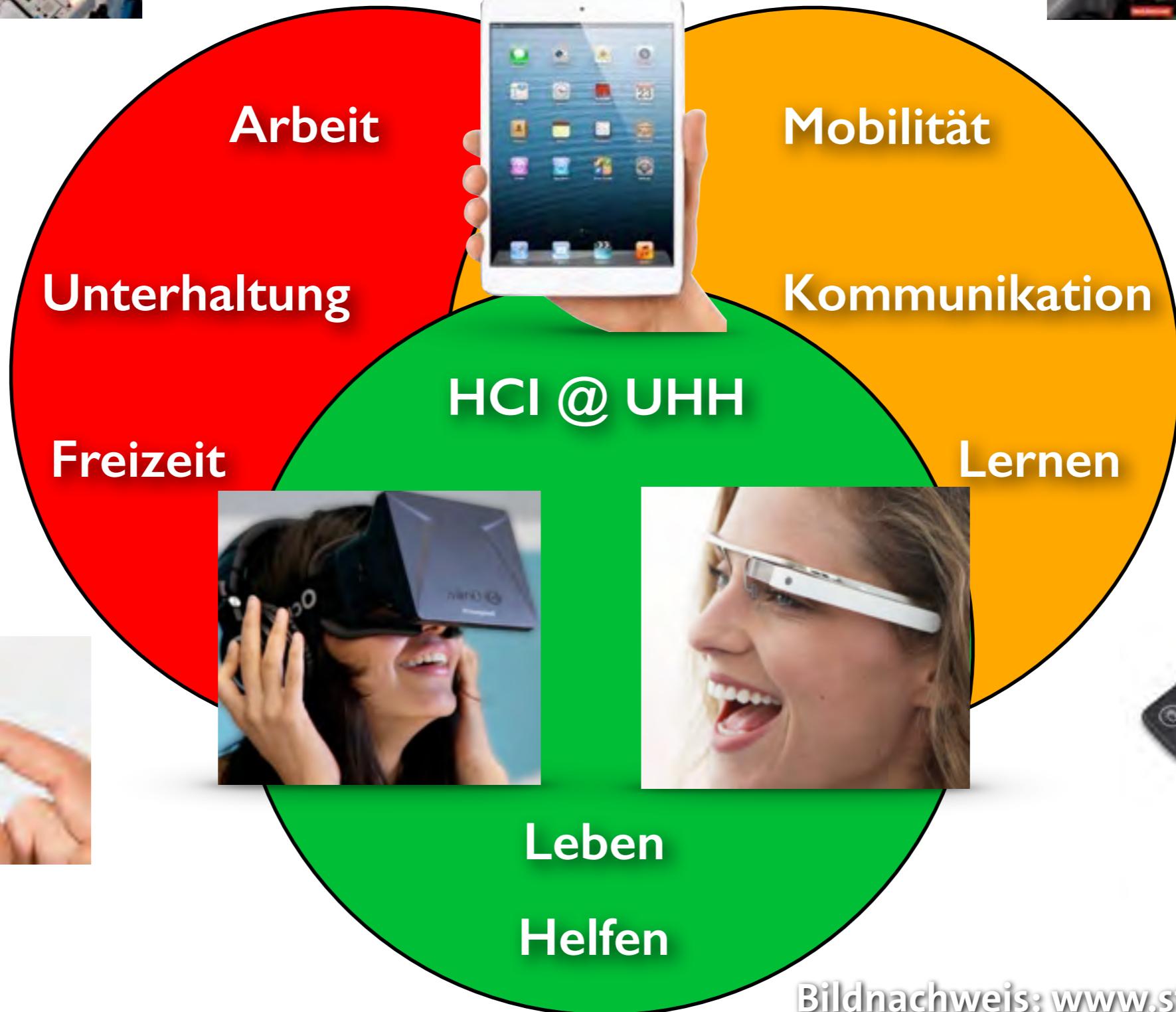


Microsoft HoloLens, 2015

Videonachweis: Microsoft Corporation

Medien & Technologie





Information Processing

Perception & Cognition

Motor System

Presence

Action

Media

Simulation

Collaboration

Communication

Edu-/Entertainment

Augmented Reality

Virtual Reality

Mixed Reality

Desktop

Mobile

GUIs

3D UIs

Touch Interaction

Spatial Interaction

Desktop Interaction



Human-Computer Interaction
Universität Hamburg

Berufsfelder

- Usability Engineer/Consultant

CID

- User Experience Engineer/Consultant



- Human Factors Engineer/Consultant



- User Interface Designer



- Interaction Designer



- Information Architect



- ...

Diefenbach & Ullrich: Branchenreport Usability, 2012



BERTELSMANN
media worldwide

Google™



N24



ARCHAEOLOGISCHES MUSEUM
HAMBURG
STADTMUSEUM HARBURG
HELMS-MUSEUM



CID

Nintendo®



living labs germany™

Lufthansa Systems

T-Systems



CRYTEK®

HealthNatives
Share for Care



NDR.de

KUKA



axel springer



CINEMAXX

Result

usability.de



SILPION

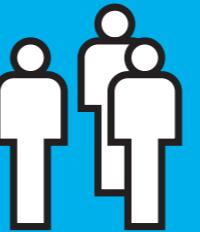


Mensch-Computer-Interaktion

Kapitel Organisation

Ablauf

Use and Context



U1 Social Organization and Work

U3 Human-Machine Fit and Adaptation

U2 Application Areas

Human

H1 Human Information Processing

H2 Language, Communication and Interaction

H3 Ergonomics

Computer

C2 Dialogue Techniques



C1 Input and Output Devices



C3 Dialogue Genre



C4 Computer Graphics



C5 Dialogue Architecture



D3 Evaluation Techniques

D4 Example Systems and Case Studies

D1 Design Approaches

D2 Implementation Techniques and Tools

Development Process

Lernziele

- Studierende haben ein **Verständnis** über die **Grundlagen der Mensch-Computer-Interaktion** in den Bereichen
 - **Mensch**
 - **Computer**
 - **Interaktion**

MCI

Human Computer Interaction

MCI

Human
Evaluierung

Computer
Entwicklung

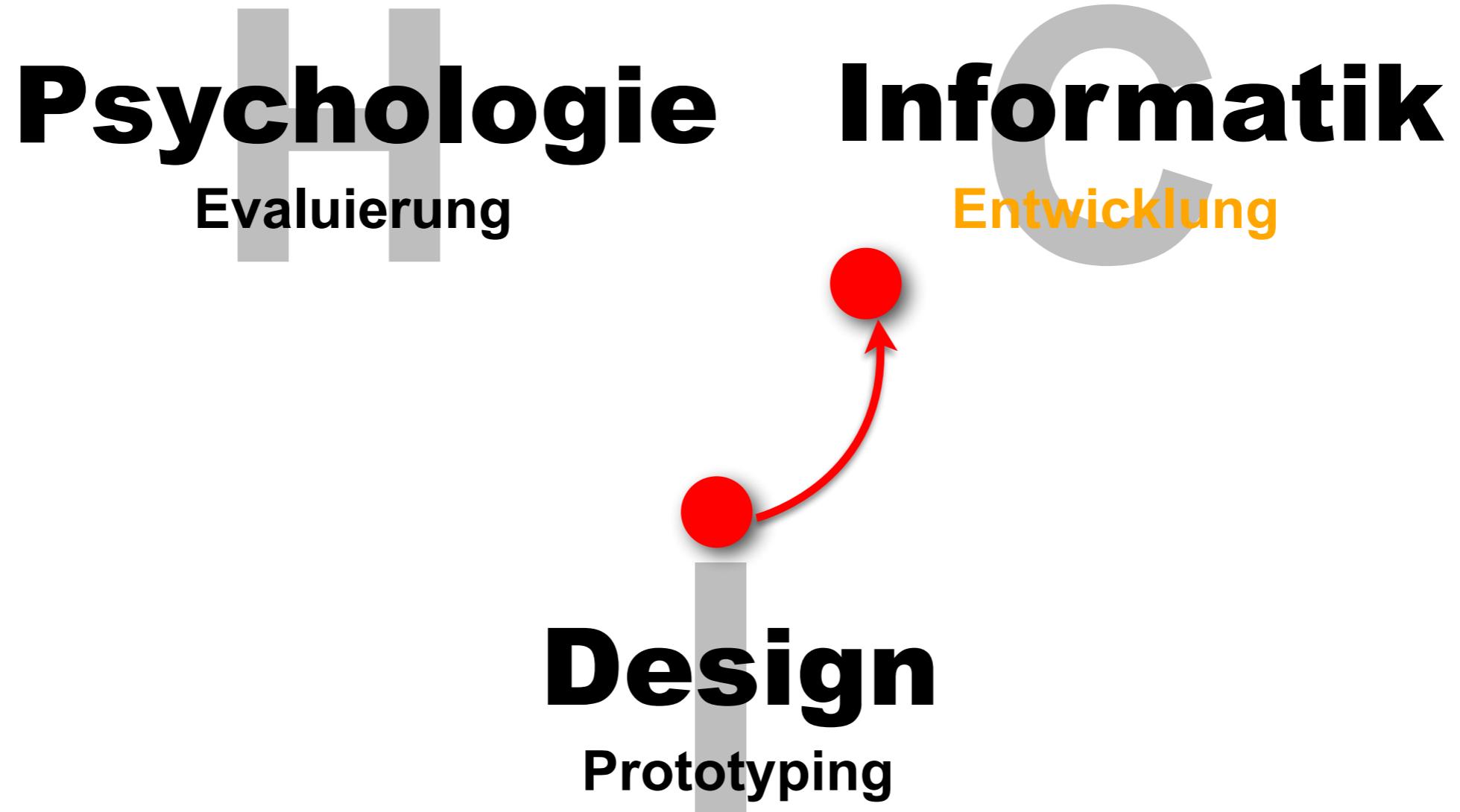
Interaction
Prototyping

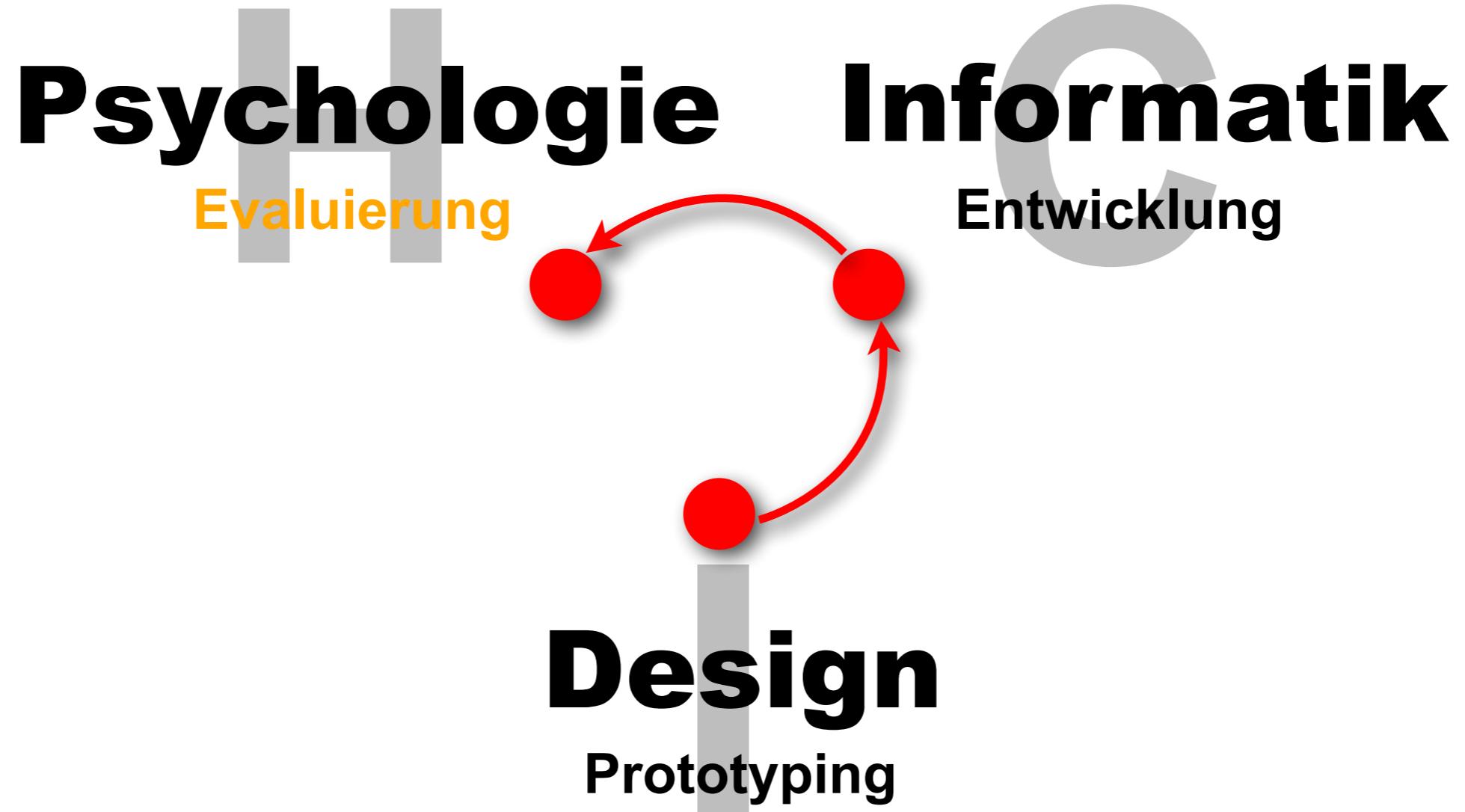
MCI

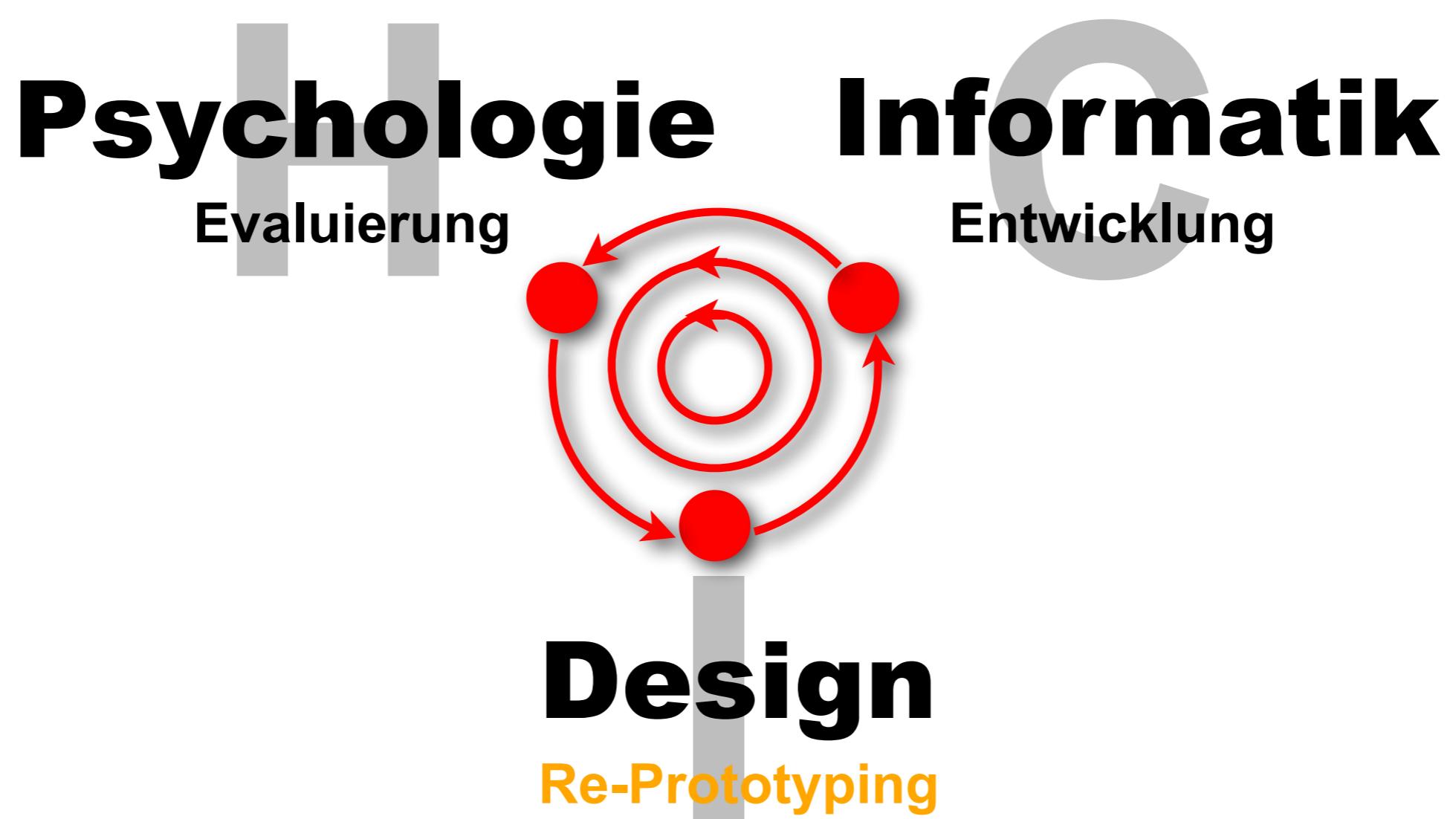
Psychologie **Informatik**
Evaluierung Entwicklung

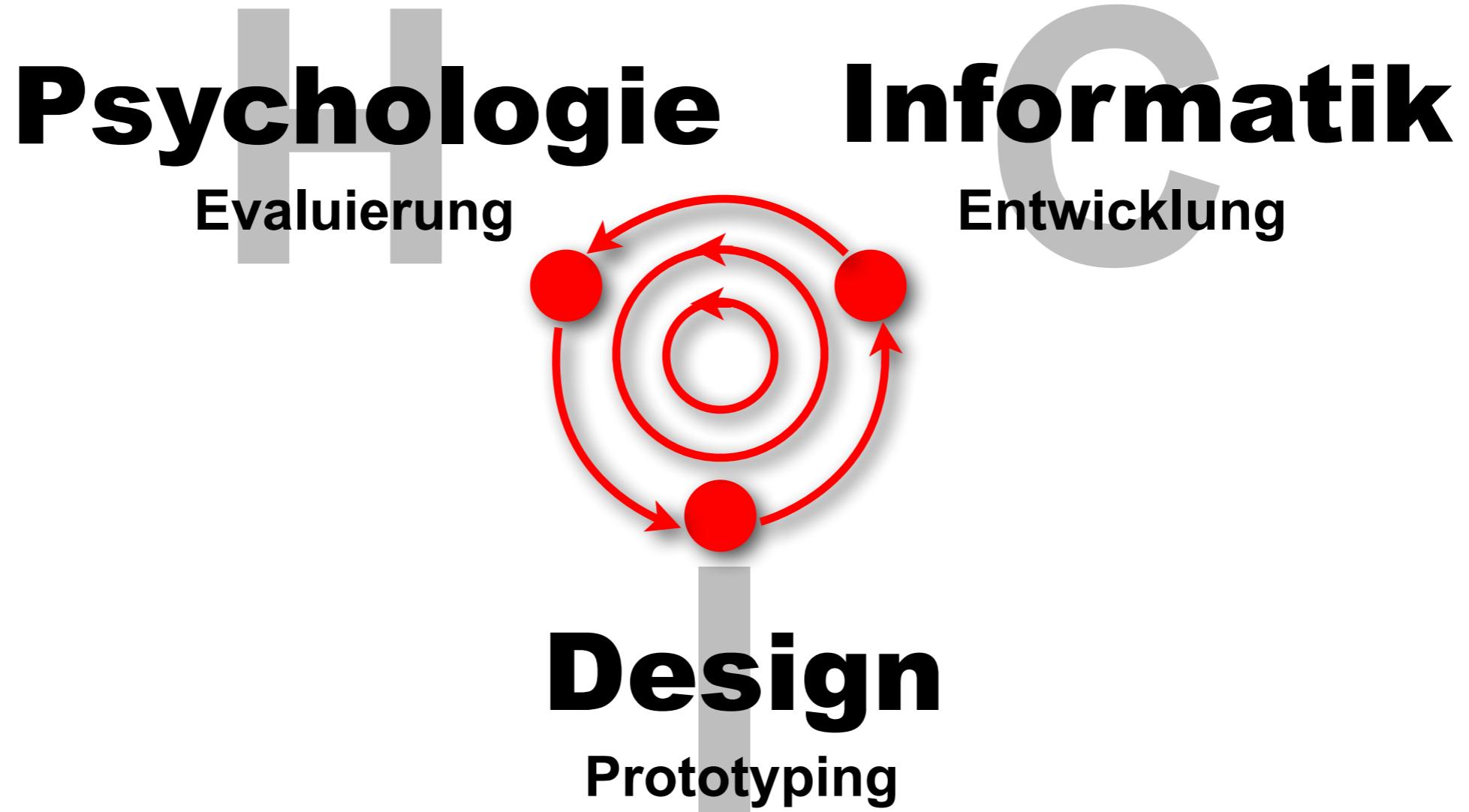
Design
Prototyping

MCI









Inhalt

1. Einführung (1 VL-W)
 - Organisation
 - Ablauf
 - Motivation
 - Definitionen und Grundlagen

Inhalt

2. Menschliche Informationsverarbeitung (2 VL-W)

- Modell der menschlichen Informationsverarbeitung
- Perzeption, Kognition und Motorik

LONG-TERM MEMORY

$\delta_{LTM} = \infty$,
 $\mu_{LTM} = \infty$,
 $\kappa_{LTM} = \text{Semantic}$

WORKING MEMORY

VISUAL IMAGE STORE

$\delta_{VIS} = 200 [70 \sim 1000] \text{ msec}$
 $\mu_{VIS} = 17 [7 \sim 17] \text{ letters}$
 $\kappa_{VIS} = \text{Physical}$

AUDITORY IMAGE STORE

$\delta_{AIS} = 1500 [900 \sim 3500] \text{ msec}$
 $\mu_{AIS} = 5 [4.4 \sim 6.2] \text{ letters}$
 $\kappa_{AIS} = \text{Physical}$

$\mu_{WM} = 3 [2.5 \sim 4.1] \text{ chunks}$
 $\mu_{WM}^* = 7 [5 \sim 9] \text{ chunks}$

$\delta_{WM} = 7 [5 \sim 226] \text{ sec}$

$\delta_{WM} (1 \text{ chunk}) = 73 [73 \sim 226] \text{ sec}$

$\delta_{WM} (3 \text{ chunks}) = 7 [5 \sim 34] \text{ sec}$

$\kappa_{WM} = \text{Acoustic or Visual}$

Perceptual Processor

$T_P = 100 [50 \sim 200] \text{ msec}$

Eye movement = $230 [70 \sim 700] \text{ msec}$

Cognitive Processor

$T_C = 70 [25 \sim 170] \text{ msec}$

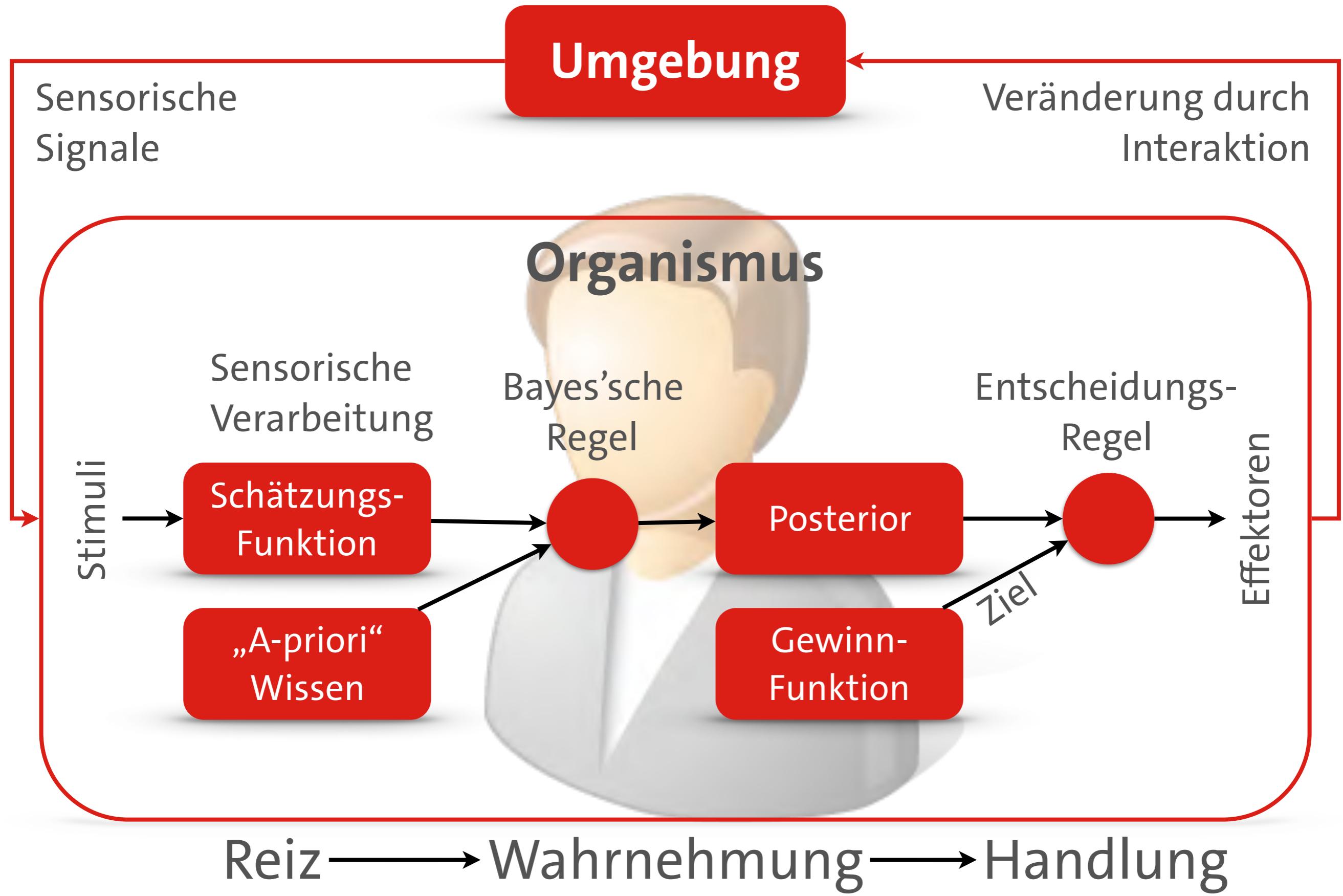
Motor Processor

$T_M = 70 [30 \sim 100] \text{ msec}$

S. Card: Model Human Processor, 1983

Inhalt

- 3. Perzeption (3-4 VL-W)
 - Visuelle Wahrnehmung
 - Auditive Wahrnehmung
 - Haptische Wahrnehmung
 - Multimodale Wahrnehmung
 - Psychophysik



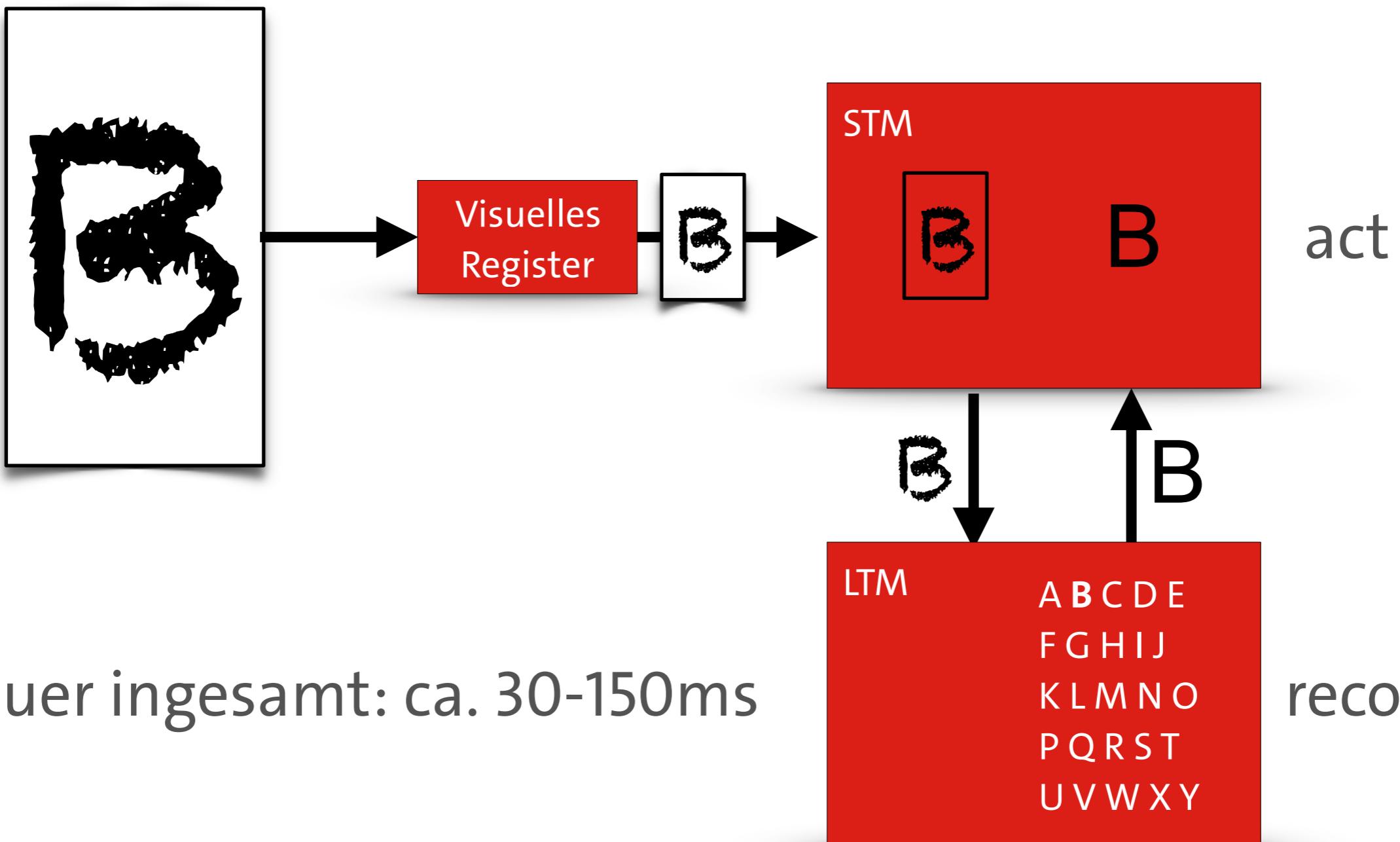
Inhalt

4. Kognition (5-6 VL-W)

- Gedächtnis
- Lernen und Fertigkeitserwerb
- Logisches Denken
- Entscheiden
- Aufmerksamkeit und Belastung

Recognize-Act-Zyklus

Beispiel



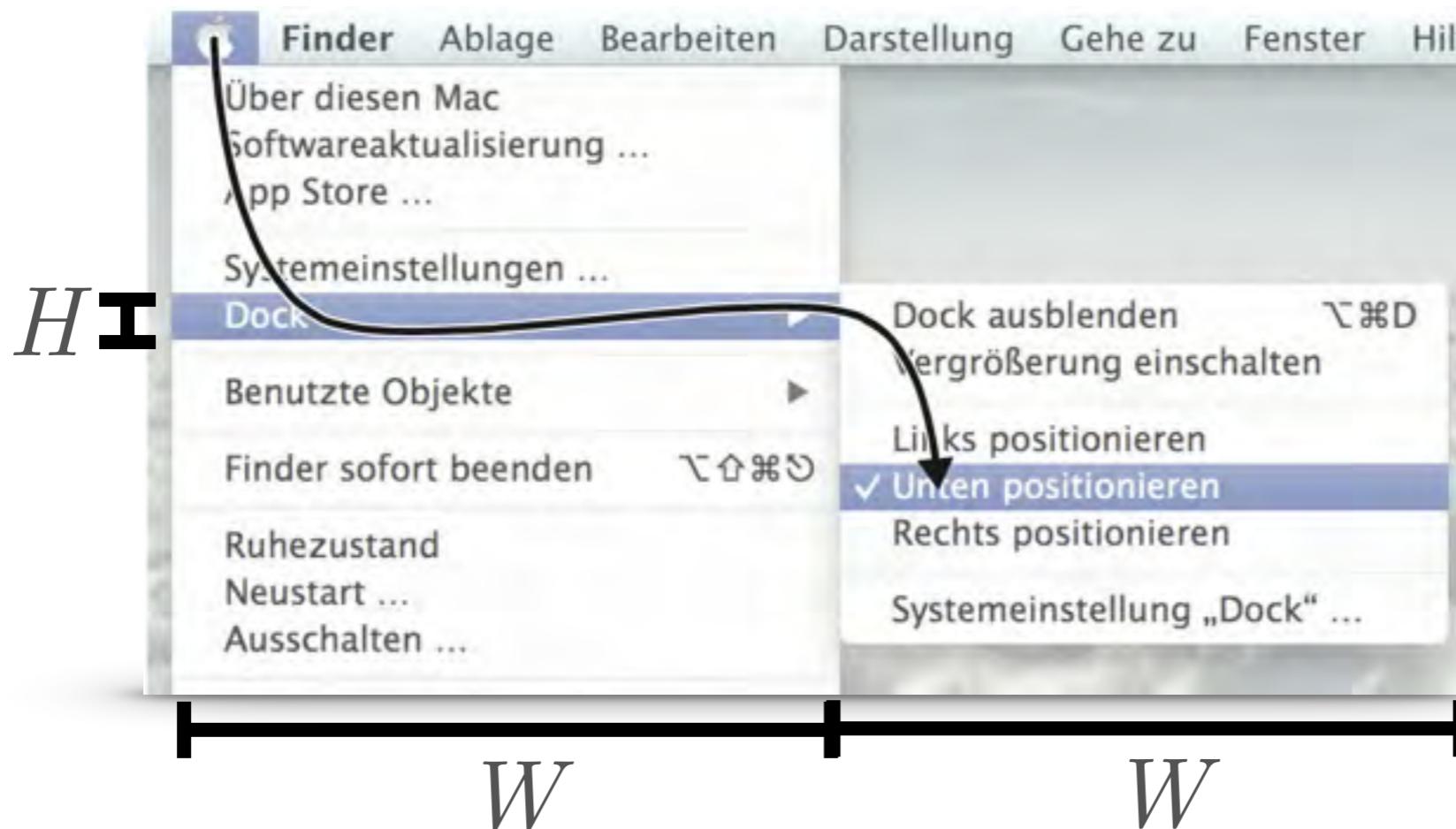
Inhalt

5. Kommunikation & Handeln (6 VL-W)

- Kommunikation und Handlungssysteme
- Fehler
- Aktion und Motorik
- Modelle

Fokus: IxD

Beispiel: Maus-Navigation



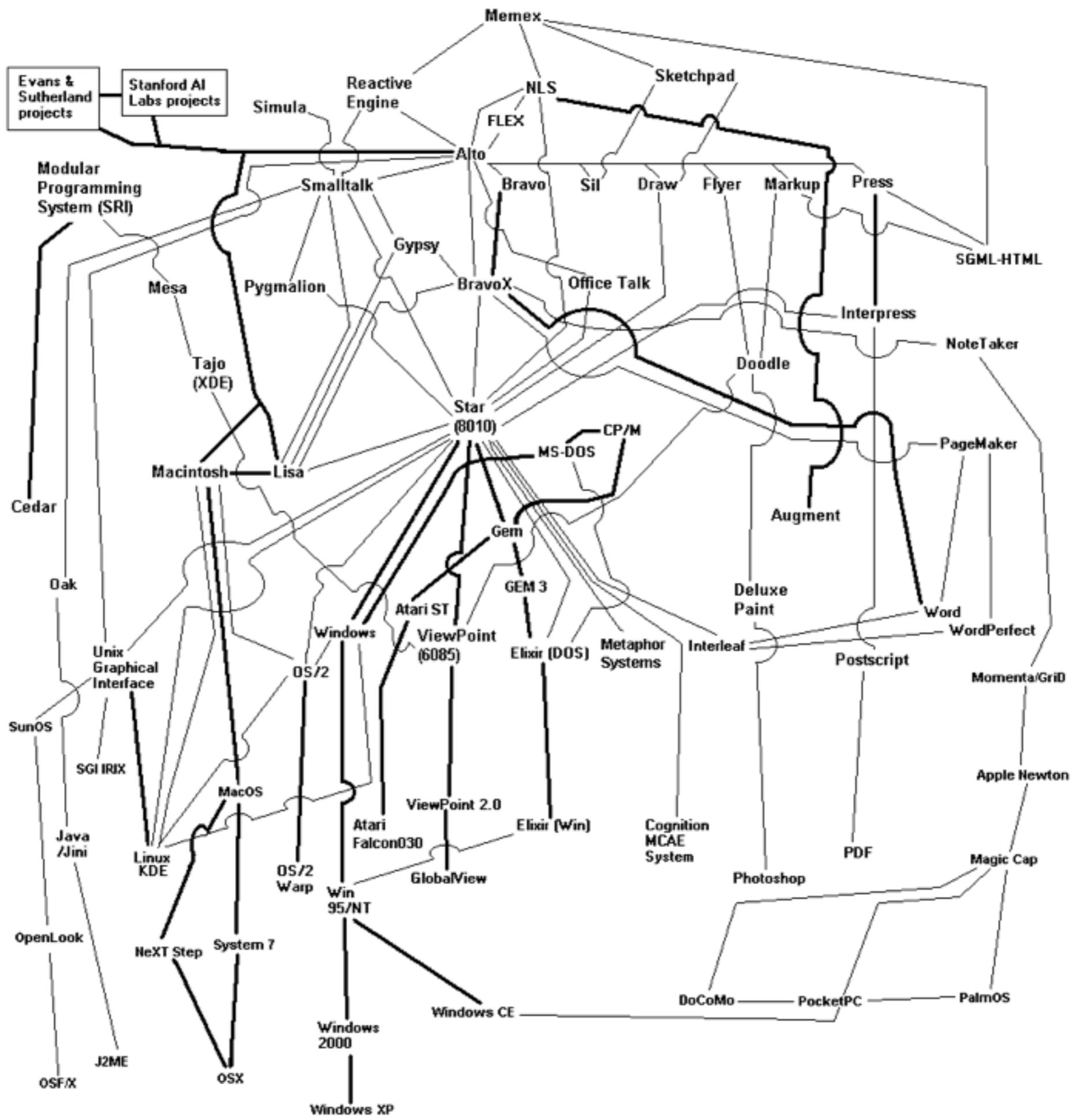
$$T = a_1 + b_1 \cdot \log_2 \left(\frac{n \cdot H}{H} + 1 \right) + a_2 + b_2 \cdot \frac{W}{H} + \dots$$

Fitts' Law **Steering Law**

Inhalt

6. Historie HCI (5-6 VL-W)

- Generationen der Informatik
- Historie von WIMP GUIs



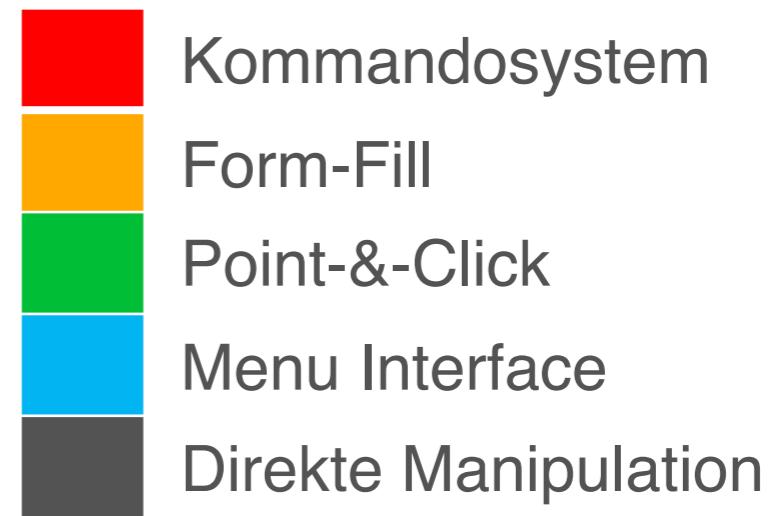
Inhalt

7. Systemparadigmen (6-7 VL-W)

- Kommandozeile
- Point-&-Click
- Grafische Benutzerschnittstellen
- WIMP

Zuordnung

- Suchmaschine
- Drag & Drop
- Texteditor
- Web-Seite
- Photoshop
- Geldautomat
- Emacs
- ...



Inhalt

8. Interaktionsdesign (8-9 VL-W)

- Design-/Gestaltungsdisziplinen
- Gestaltungskriterien und -theorien
- Design-Heuristiken
- Modelle und Konzepte

$a:b=b:c$



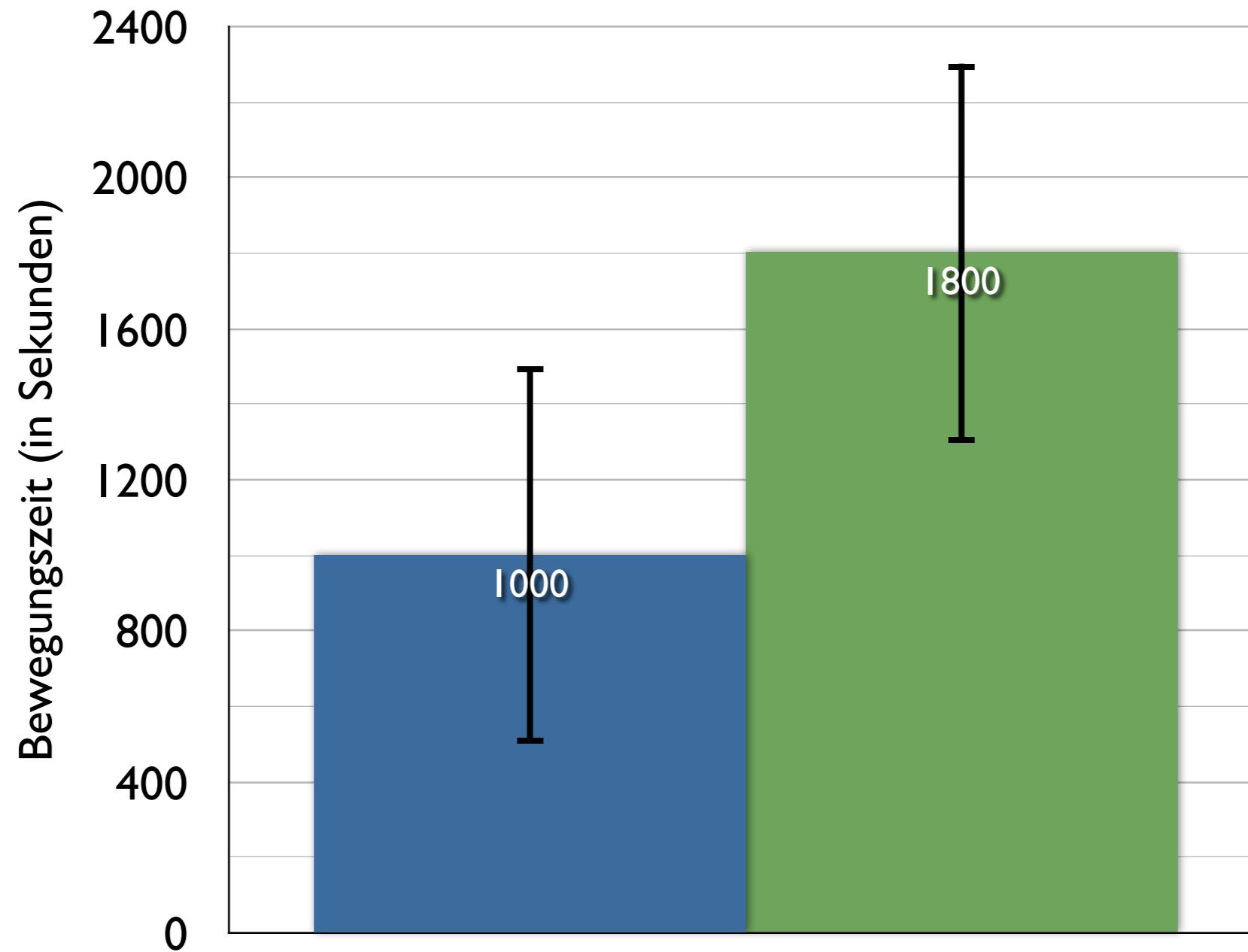
Apple iPod Classic, 2007

Inhalt

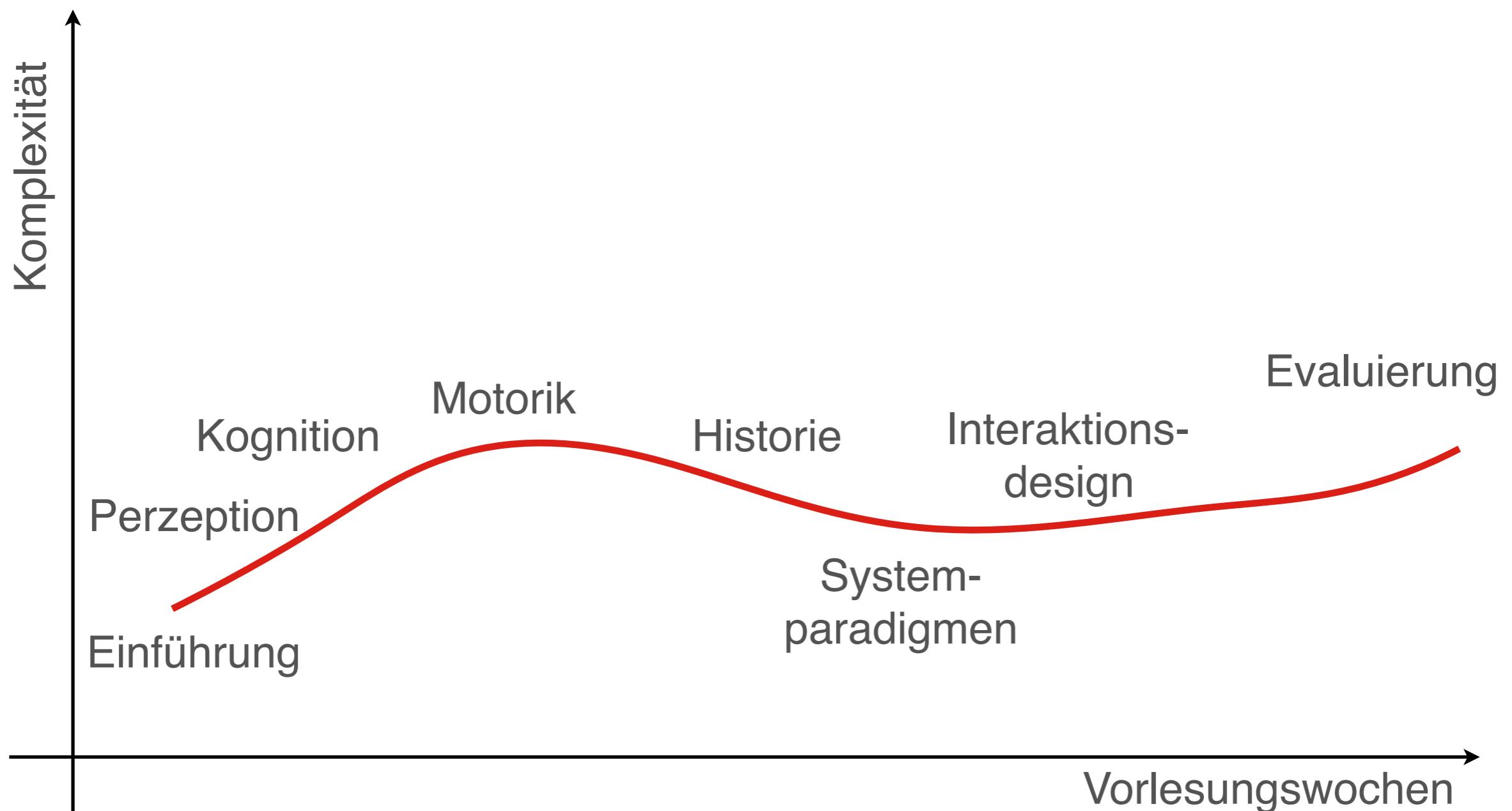
9. Evaluierung (12-14 VL-W)

- DECIDE-Framework
- Inspektion und Heuristiken
- Usability-Tests und Benutzerstudien
- Analytische Verfahren
- Empirische Verfahren

Gemessene Bewegungszeit für zwei Konditionen



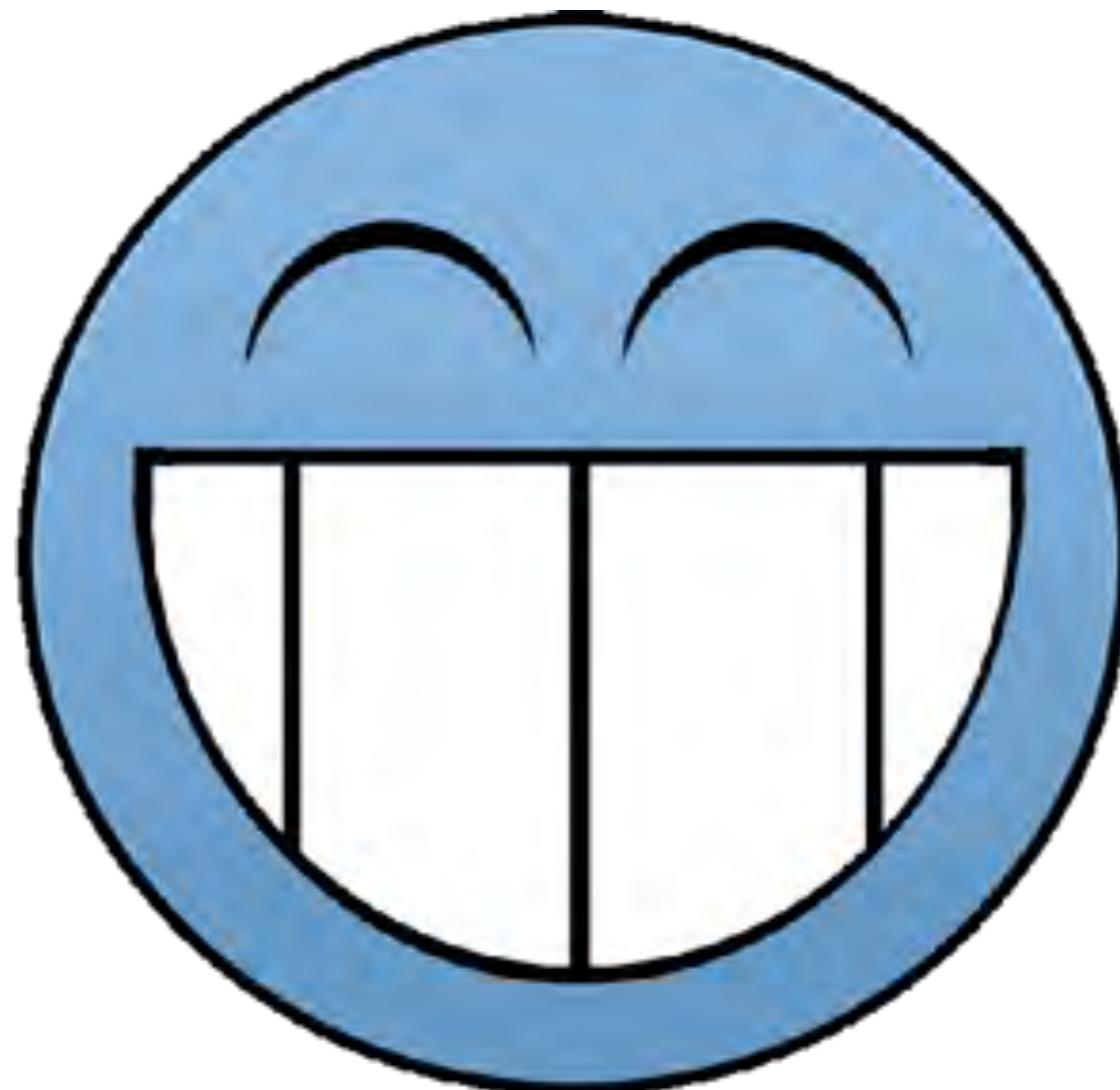
Vorlesungsverlauf



(Meta-)Ziele

- Analyse, Design, Entwicklung und Evaluierung von Schnittstellen aller Art
- Arbeiten im Team
- Kommunikation von Ergebnissen
(= Schlüsselqualifikation für zukünftigen Erfolg)
- ...

(Meta-)Ziele



Spaß haben!!!

Frank Steinicke

- seit 04/2014: W3-Professur für Informatik (insb. MCI), UHH
- 10/2012-03/2014: Geschäftsführer Institut MCM, JMU
- 05/2011-03/2014: W2-Professur für Medieninformatik, JMU
- 12/2010: Habilitation in Informatik, WWU
- 09/2009–01/2010: Gastprofessor, UMN, USA
- 08/2007-04/2011: Post-Doctoral Researcher, WWU
- 07/2006: Promotion in Informatik, WWU
- 12/2002–07/2007: Wissenschaftlicher Mitarbeiter, WWU
- 12/2001: Diplom in Mathematik mit Nebenfach Informatik, WWU

Kontakt



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Sekretariat: Frau Antje Lünstedt

Raum: F-113

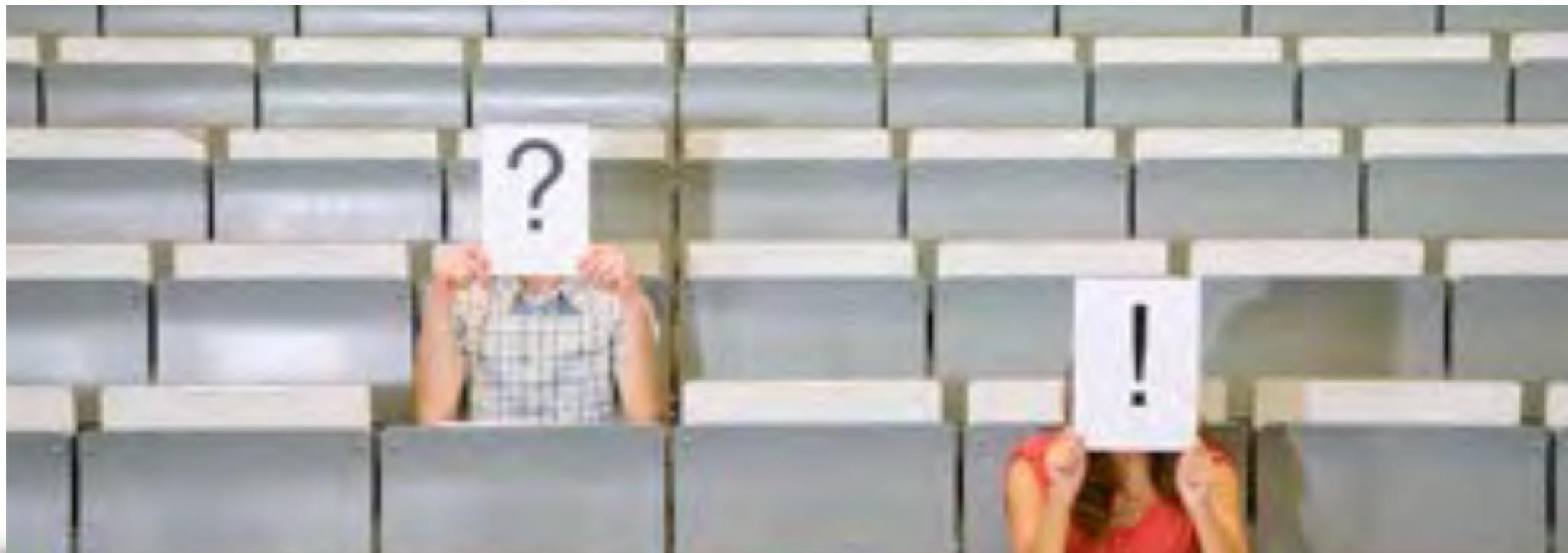
Tel: +49 (0)40 42 883 - 2439

Email: frank.steinicke@uni-hamburg.de

Sprechstunde: Donnerstags, 14 - 16 Uhr

Bitte mit Anmeldung!

Wer sind Sie?



- BSc Informatik, BSc Wirtschaftsinformatik, BSc Mensch-Computer-Interaktion, BSc Software-System-Entwicklung, BSc Computing in Science, Kontaktstudierende (AWW) ...

VL - Organisation

- Wann und Wo?
 - Zeit:
 - ▶ Donnerstags 8 - 10 Uhr (c.t.)
 - Raum:
 - ▶ ESA A



Es gibt keine Übungen ...

Lernen

Aktiv und integriert

- Lernen besteht aus
 - Wissensaufnahme und
 - Wissensverarbeitung
- Wissensverarbeitung wird in VL integriert und mit Wissensaufnahme und durch E-Learning ergänzt (engl. *Blended Learning*)

Aktives Lernen

Beispiele

- **Flipped Classroom:** Wissensaufnahme außerhalb der VL, -verarbeitung während VL
- **Peer-Instructions:** Studierende erklären
- **Peer-Grading:** Studierende bewerten
- **Study Group:** Lerngemeinschaften
- **Student Response System:** ARSnova
- ...

Organisation

Materialien

- Moodle-Projektraum: <https://moodle.informatik.uni-hamburg.de/course/view.php?id=2>
 - Folien, Aufgaben, Literatur, Diskussionen (Chat, Forum etc.), Deadlines ...

Vorlesung IKON1: Grundlagen der Mensch-Computer-Interaktion

[Dashboard](#) [IKON 1](#)[Bearbeiten einschalten](#)

Allgemeines



In diesem Block erhalten Sie Zugriff zu Basisfunktionen von Moodle, wie z.B. Forum, Chat oder Links.

- [Virtuelle Sprechstunde](#)
- [Ankündigungen](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Lecture2Go-Aufzeichnungen](#)
- [ARSNova](#)

Organisation

In diesem ersten Teil der Vorlesung erhalten Sie Informationen zur Organisation und zu Ablauf der Veranstaltung.

- [Vorlesungsfolien](#)
- [Übungsaufgabe](#)

Menschliche Informationsverarbeitung

Zu den Grundlagen der Mensch-Computer-Interaktion gehören natürlich Informationen zum Menschen. In diesem Teil der VL werden wir uns der menschlichen Informationsverarbeitung im allgemeinen beschäftigen.

- [Vorlesungsfolien](#)

NEUE ANKÜNDIGUNGEN

[Neues Thema hinzufügen...](#)**Herzlich Willkommen!**

9. Aug, 22:33 Frank Steinicke

[Ältere Themen ...](#)

AKTUELLE TERMINE

- [Vorlesung](#)
Donnerstag, 20. Oktober, 08:00
» 10:00
- [Vorlesung](#)
Donnerstag, 20. Oktober, 08:15
» 09:45

[Zum Kalender...](#)[Neuer Termin...](#)

Moodle-Projektraum

Registrierung innerhalb einer Woche!!!



Zugangsschlüssel: **mciws1617**

Vorlesung IKON

Dashboard > IKON 1

Allgemeines



In diesem Block erhalten Sie Zu-

- Virtuelle Sprechstunde
- Ankündigungen
- FAQs
- Lecture2Go-Aufzeichnungen
- ARSNova

Organisation

In diesem ersten Teil der Vorlesung...

- Vorlesungsfolien
- Übungsaufgabe

Menschliche Informationsverarbeitung

Zu den Grundlagen der Mensch-
Informationsverarbeitung im allge-

- Vorlesungsfolien



Bearbeiten einschalten

INDIGUNGEN

hinzufügen...

...mmen!

nk Steinicke

...

ERMINE

, 20. Oktober, 08:00

, 20. Oktober, 08:15

Voraussetzungen

Modul InfB-IKON-1 (3 ECTS)

- Bestehen der Abschluss-Klausur mit Inhalten aus
 - IKON-1: Grundlagen der Mensch-Computer-Interaktion
 - IKON-2: Informatiksysteme in Organisationen

Empfehlungen

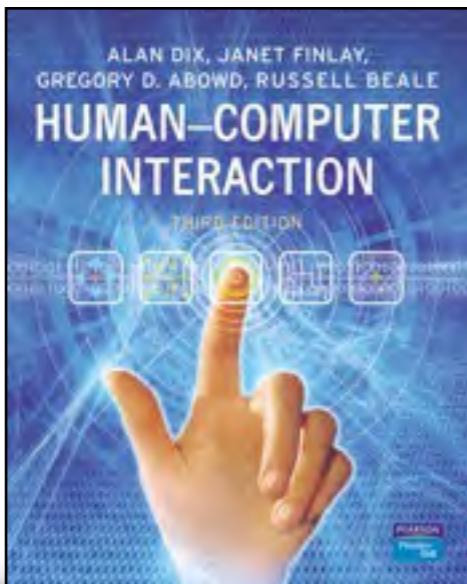
Modul InfB-IKON-1 (3 ECTS)

- Bestehen der Halbzeit-Klausur (nur IKON-1)
- Teilnahme an Vorlesungen
- Bearbeitung der Übungen
- Nachbereitung des Stoffes
- Teilnahme an Diskussion
- Diskussion mit Kommilitonen

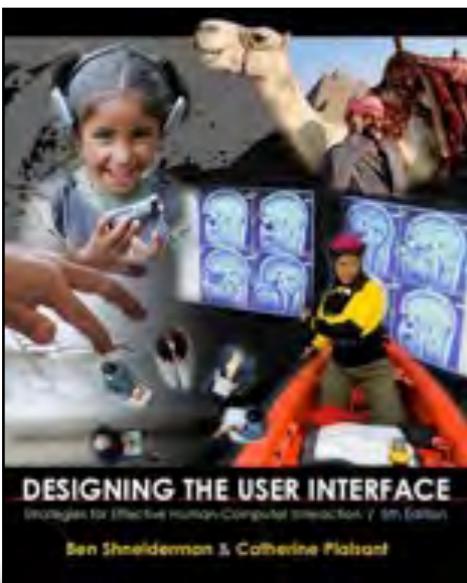
Benotung

- Klausur
 - Montag, 13.02.2017
9:30-10:30 Uhr, ESA A + ESA B
 - Montag, 13.03.2017
9:30-11:30 Uhr, ESA A + ESA B

Wesentliche Literatur

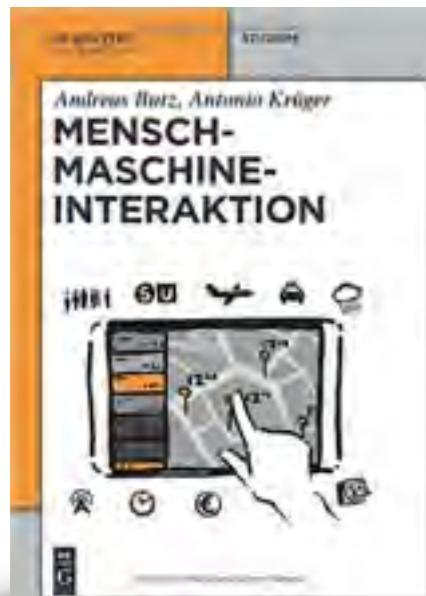


- Alan J. Dix et al.: Human-Computer Interaction, Pearson, 2003
- Ben Shneiderman et al.: Designing the User Interface: Strategies for Effective Human-Computer Interaction, 2010

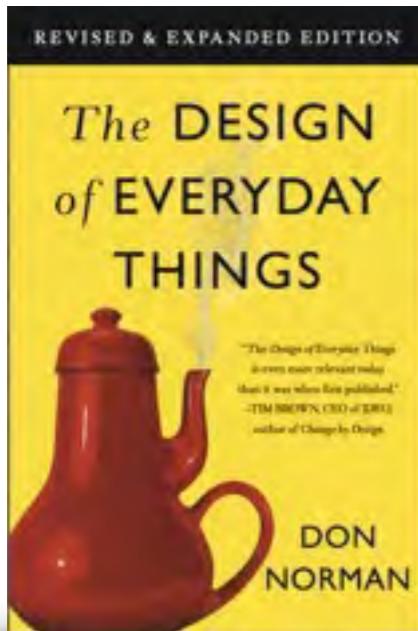


Wesentliche Literatur

- Andreas Butz, Antonio Krüger: Mensch-Maschine-Interaktion, 2014
- Markus Dahm: Grundlagen der Mensch-Computer-Interaktion, Pearson, 2005



Wesentliche Literatur

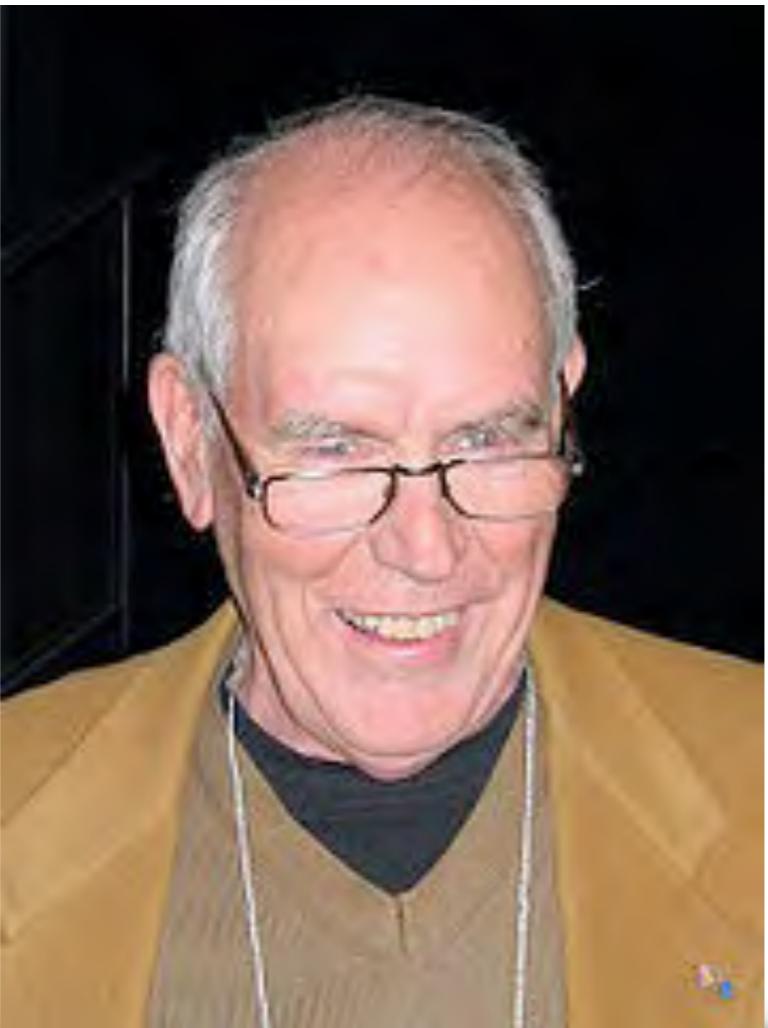


- Don A. Norman: *Design of Everyday Things: Revised and Expanded*, MIT Press, 2013
- Jakob Nielsen: *Usability Engineering*, Morgan Kaufmann, 1993



Lesen

Classic Readings



The Ultimate Display

Ivan E. Sutherland

Information Processing Techniques
Office, ARPA, OSD

We live in a physical world whose properties we have come to know well through long familiarity. We sense an involvement with this physical world which gives us the ability to predict its properties well. For example, we can predict where objects will fall, how well-known shapes look from other angles, and how much force is required to push objects against friction. We lack corresponding familiarity with the forces on charged particles, forces in non-uniform fields, the effects of nonprojective geometric transformations, and high-inertia, low friction motion. A display connected to a digital computer gives us a chance to gain familiarity with concepts not realizable in the physical world. It is a looking glass into a mathematical wonderland.

Computer displays today cover a variety of capabilities. Some have only the fundamental ability to plot dots. Displays being sold now generally have built in line-drawing capability. An ability to draw simple curves would be useful. Some available displays are able to plot very short line segments in arbitrary directions, to form characters or more complex curves. Each of these abilities has a history and a known utility.

It is equally possible for a computer to construct a picture made up of colored areas. Knowlton's movie language, BEFLIX [1], is an excellent example of how computers can produce area-filling pictures. No display available commercially today has the ability to present such area-filling pictures for direct human use. It is likely that new display equipment will have area-filling capability. We have much to learn about how to make good use of this new ability.

The most common direct computer input today is the typewriter keyboard. Typewriters are inexpensive, reliable, and produce easily transmitted signals. As more and more on-line systems are used, it is likely that many more typewriter consoles will come into use. Tomorrow's computer user will interact with a computer through a typewriter. He ought to know how to touch type.

A variety of other manual-input devices are possible. The light pen or RAND Tablet stylus serve a very useful function in pointing to displayed items and in drawing or printing For input to the computer. The possibilities for very smooth interaction with the computer through these devices is only just beginning to be exploited. RAND Corporation has in operation today a debugging tool which recognizes printed changes of register contents, and simple pointing and moving motions for format relocation. Using RAND's techniques you can change a digit printed on the screen by merely writing what you want on top of it. If you want to move the contents of one displayed register into another, merely point to the first and "drag" it over to the second. The facility with which such an interaction system lets its user interact with the computer is remarkable.

Knobs and joysticks of various kinds serve a useful function in adjusting parameters of some computation going on. For example, adjustment of the viewing angle of a perspective view is conveniently handled through a three-rotation joystick. Push buttons with lights are often useful. Syllable voice input should not be ignored.

In many cases the computer program needs to know which part of a picture the man is pointing at. The two-dimensional nature of pictures makes it impossible to order the parts of a picture by neighborhood. Converting from display coordinates to find the object pointed at is, therefore, a time-consuming process. A light pen can interrupt at the time th at the display circuits transfer the item being pointed at, thus automatically indicating its address and coordinates. Special circuits on the RAND Tablet or other position input device can make it serve the same function.

What the program actually needs to know is where in memory is the structure which the man is pointing to. In a display with its own memory, a light pen return tells where in the display file the thing pointed to is, but not necessarily where in main memory. Worse yet, the program really needs to know which sub part of which part the man is pointing to. No existing display equipment computes the depths of recursions that are needed. New displays with analog memories may well lose the pointing ability altogether.

Other Types of Display

If the task of the display is to serve as a looking-glass into the mathematical wonderland constructed in computer memory, it should serve as many senses as possible. So far as I know, no one seriously proposes computer displays of smell, or taste. Excellent audio displays exist, but unfortunately we have little ability to have the computer produce meaningful sounds. I want to describe for you a kinesthetic display.

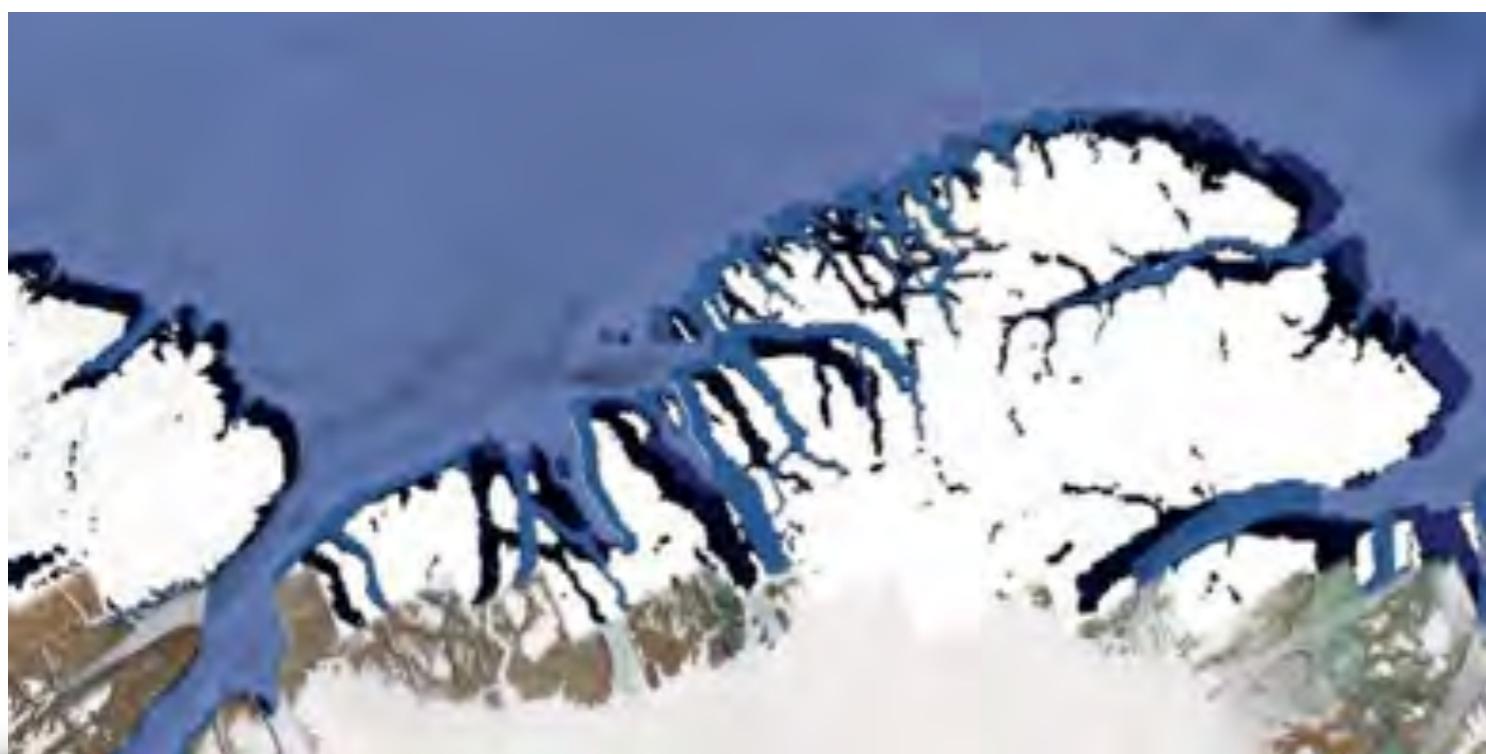
The force required to move a joystick could be computer controlled, just as the actuation force on the controls of a Link Trainer are changed to give the feel of a real airplane. With such a display, a computer model of particles in an electric field could combine manual control of the position, of a moving charge, replete with the sensation of forces on the charge, with visual presentation of the charge's position. Quite complicated "joysticks" with force feedback capability exist. For example, the controls on the General Electric "handyman" are nothing but joysticks with nearly as many degrees of freedom as the human arm. By use of such an input/output device, we can add a force display to our sight and sound capability.

I. Sutherland: The Ultimate Display, 1965

Deadline: 27. Oktober, 2016 um 8:00 Uhr

Bearbeiten

IxD Challenge



Diskutieren

Shame or Fame?



Erbsenzähler

- Verspätungen
 - werden nicht akzeptiert
 - Deadlines sind im Moodle-Projektraum eingetragen
- Betrug heißt keine ECTS!!!



