Turn on your video if possible. Get Paper and Drawing Implements ready – you will use them in class today.

CS1320 Creating Modern Web and Mobile Applications Lecture 26

Human-Computer Interaction II

Redesign

• Go to http://bdognom-v2.cs.brown.edu:5002

o Start lesson 3 (Redesign)

• Click on Show Feedback to bring up all the feedback on your design

• Now do a (complete?) redesign

- Based on the feedback
- o Based on looking at other peoples designs
- o Based on a weekend of thought
- o You have 10 minutes
- Submit image or pdf of the design through the lesson
- Raise hand (virtual) or thumbs up when done

Evaluating a Design

- Do you think your second design is better?
- Why?
 - How would you evaluate the design?
 - What basis would you use for saying its better?
- Lets look at some criteria
 - Culled from 38 years of workstation experience
 - o Culled from a variety of books and other expert sources
 - o Culled from talking to and working with designers
 - o Feedback (from designers and others) would be helpful



Steve's Golden Rules of Design

- Common Sense
- Simplicity
- Consistency
- Feedback
- Handle Errors
- Accommodate all levels of users
- Make it look good (aesthetics)



Common Sense

- Principle of LEAST ASTONISHMENT
 - Surprise the user as little as possible
 - The system should do what the user expects



- What they expect can be different (scrolling)
- Their model is often very different from the programmer's model
- The UI should guide the user to the right system model
- Many UI issues come from mismatched models



CS132 Lecture 26 Human Centri

User's Mental Model



Controlling the User's Model



Models in UI Design

System Model

How the system actual worksImplementation model

Interface Model

• The model the system presents to the users

Conceptual model

User Model

• How the user **THINKS** the system works

Ideally there should be simple mappings between these

- Lack of mapping yields poor user experience
- Lack of mapping is more common than you think

A mental model is based on belief, not facts. It is a model of what users know, or rather think they know about how a system works.

Common Sense

Commands should do the logical thing

- Command names should fit the user model
- Command names should be meaningful to the USER
- Direct manipulation should be available and meaningful
- Gestures should have a logical meaning

• Spoken conversation is a good model

- The user is telling the computer what to do
- But the computer is pretty stupid

Appeal to your intuition

- Easier when looking at someone else's design
- Use the user's knowledge of the world and the application
- Have the application give the user the proper cues



Common Sense

- Make the system do what the user means
- Examples: DWIM, Clippie, automatic spelling correction
 - Good in principle, difficult to achieve in practice
 - Will AI come to the rescue?



Simplicity





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Simplicity

- Simpler interfaces are generally better
 - Google search, Early Mac versus PC
- Minimize the amount of interaction required
 - Search: providing the user with likely search strings
 - No more than 3 clicks for any action
- Simpler makes it easier for users to find what they need
 - Users aren't going to read a manual, help file, or FAQ
- Simpler makes the conceptual model more obvious
- DON'T MAKE ME THINK
- DON'T MAKE ME WORK



Problems With Simplicity

• You can get too simple



o Early mac: no keyboard shortcuts, only menu items for editing

• Some interfaces are inherently complex

o 3D design has lots of options and a 2D interface is non-intuitive

• Simplicity is difficult to achieve

- o Different users have different needs
- o Hiding system complexity can provide wrong system model to user
- Adaptive simplicity can be confusing (adaptive menus)



BEHAVIORGAP. COM

Consistency















Consistency

• Consistency make the interface easier to use

- User can build on what they already know
- Only have to learn things once

• Application should be consistent throughout the interface

- Consistent use of colors
- Consistent look and feel
- Consistent navigation and menus
- o Consistent screen layout
- Consistent gestures and interactions
- Clicking on most things should be meaningful & consistent



Consistency

Consistent with other applications

- What do users expect in this type of application
 - For example: web apps, phone apps, ...
- What do similar applications do
 - For example: shopping carts
- Consistent conceptual model
- Use Common Sense
 - Don't go overboard you can be too consistent
 - What does moving an icon from one folder to another do?



Feedback













Feedback

• Keep the user informed

- The user needs to know if actions are accepted
 - Especially for actions that may take a long time
- The user wants to know what is happening
 - This is part of their mental model of the system
- This is why I want video rather than audio only
- Conversational model

• Showing feedback

- Generally this should be non-obtrusive
 - Sometimes, its needs to be more blatant
- Should be easy to view



"You can't just punch in 'let there be light' without writing the code underlying the user interface functions."

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Feedback

- Prevent the user from harming themselves
 - o Don't let the user click twice on a one-click item
 - Such as Buy or Send
 - o If the system doesn't respond immediately
 - Did the user click or not
 - The user will click again
 - This has to be done before sending request to the server
- Settings

• Do they need to be accepted or do they take effect immediately



Problems with Feedback

Making it too overt or not overt enough

o Difficult to achieve the proper balance

Providing meaningful information

• % of work done, how much longer is needed

Avoiding user frustration

• Matching mental and system models of what is being done



Next Time

More Human-Computer Interaction

o More crits and your chance to do another redesign

If you are off-line, do the design exercise

Before the next class

Office hours today 1-3

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