Design of HCI: Who is involved?

- Computer scientists
 - Software designers
 - Hardware developers
- Psychologists
- Graphic designers
- Technical writers
- Anthropologists/Sociologists

Software Designers

- Implementation of the interface
- Develop more effective ways to organize and present information on the interface.
- Use different modalities to facilitate interaction
 - Sound
 - Animation
 - Video

Hardware Developers

- Design of novel keyboard and pointing devices.
- Higher resolution color displays
- New devices for multimodal interaction
 - Speech input and output
 - Gestural input
 - Tactile or force-feedback output
 - Touchscreen
 - Stylus and graphics tablets.

Psychologists

- Develop perceptual, cognitive and motor theories.
- Construct models of human performance

Graphic Designers

- Engaged in
 - Visual layout
 - Color selection
 - Animation

Technical writers

- Create
 - Online tutorials
 - Reference manuals
 - Demonstrations

Anthropologists/Sociologists

- Organizational impact
- Distributed teamwork
- Computer-supported cooperation strategies

Specific HCI Job Titles

- Interaction designers
 - People involved in the design of all the interactive aspects of a product.
- Web designers
 - People who create the visual design of web sites, such as layouts.
- Usability engineers
 - People who focus on evaluating products using usability principles.



System EngineeringInterface Design

Goals of System Engineering

- Proper functionality
- Achieve required reliability
- Foster design standardization
- Schedules and budgets

Proper functionality

- What tasks need to be carried out ?
- Task analysis is important
 - Inadequate functionality will frustrate users.
 - Excessive functionality will confuse users.

Reliability

- Ensure high availability for the system.
- Ensure privacy, security and data integrity.

Design Standardization

- Standardization
- Integration
- Consistency
- Portability

Standardization

 Common user-interface features across multiple applications.

- Microsoft Windows
- Mac OS

Integration

- To allow different application packages and software tools to work together.
- Example
 - Pipelining in Unix
 - ls -l|grep program.c
 - Cut and paste of data across different applications in Windows.

Consistency

- Similar command sequence results in similar actions.
- Strong determinant of system success.

Portability

- Potential to share data and applications across different platforms.
- Have to contend with
 - Different hardware architectures
 - Different operating systems
 - Different data formats
- Example: Java Virtual Machine (JVM)

Schedules and Budgets

- Important to complete projects
 - On schedule (time constraint)
 - Within budget (resource constraint)
- Delayed delivery or cost overruns will lead to
 - Customer dissatisfaction
 - Reduced profit

Goals of User-Interface Design

- Time to learn
- Speed of performance
- Rate of errors by users
- Retention over time
- Subjective satisfaction

Goals of UI Design (cont'd)

- Time to learn
 - How long does it take to learn the commands ?
- Speed of performance
 - How long does it take to carry out a task ?
- Rate of errors by users
 - How many errors do users make ?
 - What kinds of errors do users make ?

Goals of UI Design (cont'd)

Retention over time

- How well do users remember their knowledge ?
- Linked closely to time to learn and frequency of use.
- Subjective satisfaction
 - How much did users like using the system ?





UI Design: Another Viewpoint



Design

- Includes the following stages
 - Requirements specification
 - High-level design
 - Detailed design
- Requires the adoption of a set of principles and guidelines.

Prototyping

- Build prototypes using the suitable prototyping tool
 - Pen and paper
 - Presentation package (e.g. Powerpoint)
 - Interface builder (e.g. Visual Basic, Java)

Prototyping (cont'd)

- Advantages of prototyping
 - Low cost
 - Allow users to try out design alternatives.
 - Allow designers to discover potentially serious problems before it is too late.

Evaluation

Evaluation approaches

- Think aloud
- Questionnaires
- Interviews
- Formal usability experiments

Case Study: ActiveAd

- An ActiveAd analyzes the contents of a web page to identify some key terms.
- A relevant advert is then displayed based on these information.
- These ads are clickable and directly link to the company's website.

Case Study: ActiveAd

- We focus on the re-design of an ActiveAd for the company Betabet.
- Betabet runs a portal website to allow the placing of bets via the Internet.
- The betting odds are displayed for various sporting events such as soccer match and horse racing.
- The specific odds to be displayed are determined by the webpage contents.

Requirements Specification

The previous design needs improvement

- The advert should show the winnings for a £10 pound bet based on the odds displayed.
- The size of the advert is to be increased to 120×120 pixels.
- More of the advert should be clickable.

High Level Design

- Preliminary sketches of the interface are developed.
- The sketch indicates
 - where to put the main banner (at the top)
 - what the banner should contain (Betabet)
 - where and what to put in the other banner lines.





Detailed Design

- A more detailed sketch is developed which includes
 - the rows and their contents
 - the exact height of each row
- A Photoshop mockup is then produced to allow the designer to experiment with colors, typefaces, sizes and positioning.

Detailed Design



Detailed Design



Photoshop mockup
Implementation

- The executable version is then developed using Java.
- There are both static and animated elements.
- The static elements are developed first.
- The animated elements are superimposed on the background at a later stage.





static background



final ActiveAd

Implementation

- Initially, we directly specify the names of the teams and the odd values in the code to check its appearance.
- A webpage that contains an old advert is then taken offline.
- The new design is pasted on to the page to see how it looks.

Implementation



Evaluation

- Users are asked for their opinions and these will be adopted to further improve the interface.
- The interface is also tested on different platforms and different browsers to ensure that its appearance is the same.

Motivations of HCI Design

- Motivations of incorporating human factors are different for different systems:
 - Life-critical systems
 - Industrial and commercial users
 - Office, home and entertainment applications
 - Exploratory, creative and cooperative systems

Life-critical systems

- Examples include software for controlling air traffic, nuclear reactors, etc.
- Expectations and requirements
 - High cost
 - High reliability and effectiveness
 - Lengthy training periods are acceptable for error-free performance.

Example: Nuclear Power Plant



Industrial and commercial uses

- Examples include banking, airline and hotel reservations, utility billing, etc.
- Expectations and requirements
 - Lower cost is preferred
 - Some sacrifice in reliability is acceptable
 - Ease of learning is important.

Office, Home and Entertainment Applications

- Examples include word processing, video games, educational packages, etc.
- Expectations and requirements
 - Ease of learning
 - Low cost
 - Low error rates
 - High subjective satisfaction

Explorative, Creative and Cooperative Systems

- Examples include electronic encyclopedias, World Wide Web browsing, etc.
- Expectations and requirements:
 - Provide direct manipulation of the world of action.
 - Familiar selections or gestures as inputs.
 - Immediate feedback and a new set of choices as outputs.

Exploratory System Example: Drug Design



Accommodation of Human Diversity

- Perceptual, cognitive and physical abilities
- Differences in user preferences
- Cultural and international diversity
- Users with disabilities
- Elderly users

Perceptual, Cognitive and Physical Abilities

- No "average" user due to great diversity of human abilities.
- Multiple system versions or adjustment controls are required.
- Need to be aware of the ranges of different perceptual abilities
 - Vision (for display and visual interface design)
 - Hearing (for audible cues, speech I/O design)
 - Touch (for keyboard, touchscreen design)

Perceptual, Cognitive and Physical Abilities

- Need to understand
 - How users interpret sensory input (perceptual performance)
 - How users think (cognitive performance)
 - How users initiate actions (motor performance)



Two stages in vision

- Physical reception of stimulus
- Processing and interpretation of stimulus

Physical Reception: The Eyes

- The eyes receive light and transform it into electrical energy.
- Images are focused upside-down on retina.



Physical Reception: The Eyes

Retina contains

Rods for low light vision

Cones for color vision





Interpretation of Visual Stimuli

Brightness

- Subjective reaction to levels of light
- Affected by luminance of objects
- Visual acuity increases with luminance but flicker also becomes more noticeable.

Interpretation of Visual Stimuli

Color

- Made up of hue, intensity, saturation.
- Cones can resolve the different light wavelengths to provide the sensation of color.
- Blue acuity is lower.
- 8% males and 1% females are color blind.

Hearing

- Sound is characterized by
 - Pitch (sound frequency)
 - Loudness (amplitude)
 - Timbre (type or quality)

Hearing (cont'd)

- Humans can hear frequencies from 20Hz to 15kHz.
- More difficult to distinguish high frequencies than low frequencies.
- Auditory system can attend to sounds over background noise (cocktail party effect).

Touch

- Provides important feedback about environment.
- The key sense for someone who is visually impaired.
- Main receptors
 - Thermoreceptors-heat and cold
 - Nociceptors-pain
 - Mechanoreceptors-pressure

Reaction Time

- Reaction time-dependent on stimulus type
 - Visual~200ms
 - Auditory~150ms
 - Pain~700ms
- Time taken to respond to stimulus: reaction time+movement time

Memory

Three types of memory function

- Sensory memories
 - Buffers for stimuli
- Short-term or working memory
- Long-term memory





Short-term Memory (STM)

- Scratch-pad for temporary recall
 - Rapid access~70ms
 - Rapid decay~200ms
 - Limited capacity-4±1 chunks

Can you remember these items ?

- **20267**
- 23586650294560289
- LKJGL
- UOQPRTNGGNWQERT

Long-term memory (LTM)

- Repository for our knowledge
 - Less rapid access ~ 0.1s
 - Slow decay
 - Large capacity

Other Characteristics

- We recognize things much better than being able to recall things
 - Rise of GUI over command-based interfaces.
- Better at remembering images than words
 - The use of icons rather than names.

Accommodation of Different Abilities: Examples

Mouse Properties ?
Buttons Pointers Pointer Options Wheel Hardware Button configuration Switch primary and secondary buttons Select this check box to make the button on the right the one you use for primary functions such as selecting and dragging.
Double-click speed Double-click the folder to test your setting. If the folder does not open or close, try using a slower setting. Speed: Slow Fast
ClickLock Settings Enables you to highlight or drag without holding down the mouse button. To set, briefly press the mouse button. To release, click the mouse button and th
OK Cancel Apply

Mouse Properties
Buttons Pointers Pointer Options Wheel Hardware
Motion
Sele <u>c</u> t a pointer speed:
Slow Fast
☑ Enhance pointer precision
Snap To
Automatically move pointer to the default button in a dialog box
Visibility
Lisplay pointer trails
Short Long
Hide pointer while typing
Show location of pointer when I press the CTRL key

Keyboard Properties ? 🔀
Speed Hardware
Character repeat
Repeat <u>d</u> elay: Long
A Bepeat rate: Slow Fast
Click here and hold down a key to test repeat rate:
Cursor blink rate
None Fast

Differences in user preferences

- Users have different preferences for interfaces
 - GUI vs command language
 - text vs speech input/output
- A clear understanding of different personality styles is required.

Cultural and International Diversity

- Different interfaces are required for users with different cultural background.
- Internationalization is required for the worldwide computer market.
- Hardware and user-interface design concerns for internationalization should be addressed.





Example

-

Regional and La	anguage Options	? 🔀	
Regional Options	Languages Advanced		
Standards and formats			
This option af dates, and tim	fects how some programs format numbers, curre e.	encies,	
<u>S</u> elect an item your own form	n to match its preferences, or click Customize to nats:	choose	
English (Unite	ed States) 🛛 🔽 Cust	omize	
Samples			
Number:	123,456,789.00		
Currency:	\$123,456,789.00		
Time:	1:26:58 PM		
Short date:	9/4/2004		
Long date:	Saturday, September 04, 2004		
Location Io help servic weather, select	es provide you with local information, such as n et your present location: 3.A.R.	iews and	
	OK Cancel	Apply	

e <mark>gional</mark> and L	anguage Options 🛛 ?	
Regional Options	Languages Advanced	
C Standards and	l formats	
This option af dates, and tim	fects how some programs format numbers, currencies, ne.	
<u>S</u> elect an iten your own form	n to match its preferences, or click Customize to choose nats:	
French (Fran	ce) Customi <u>z</u> e	
Samples		
Number:	123 456 789,00	
Currency:	123 456 789,00 €	
Time:	13:27:32	
Short date:	04/09/2004	
Long date:	samedi 4 septembre 2004	
Location Io help servic weather, sele Hong Kong S	ces provide you with local information, such as news and ct your present location: S.A.R.	
	OK Cancel Apply	

Users with Disabilities

Users with visual impairments

- Text-to-speech conversion, speech recognition.
- Users with hearing impairments
 - Conversions of tones to visual signals
- Users with mobility impairments
 - Speech recognition, eye-gaze control, head-mounted optical mouse
Example: Visual Impairment

Bert over their instruments, three hundred Fastilizers were plunged, as the <u>Electics of Platcheres</u> and <u>Conditioning endered the room</u>, in the scarcely breathing silence, the absent minded, solloquizing hum or whistle, of absorbed concentration. A troop of newly amind students, very young, pink and callow, followed nervously, rather abjectly, at the Director's heals. Each of them carried a notebook, in which, whenever the great man spoke, he desperately scribbled. Straight from the horse's mouth. It was a rare privilege. The D.H.C. for Central London always made a point of personally conducting.

his new students round the various departments.

"Just to give you a general idea," he would explain to them. For of course some sort of general idea they must have, if they were to do their work intelligently -though as little of one, if they were to be good and happy members of society, as possible. For particulars, as every one knows, make for vitue and happiness; generalities are intellectually necessary evis. Not philosophers but firet-sawyers and stamp collectors compose the backhore of society.

"To-morrow," he would add, smiling at them with a slightly menacing geniality, "you'll be setting down to serious work. You won't have time for generalities. Meanwhile . . ."

Meanwhile, it was a privilege. Straight from the horse's mouth into the notebook. The boys scribbled like mad.

Tail and rather thin but upright, the Director advanced into the room. He had a long chin and big, rather prominent teeth, just covered, when he was not talking, by his full, fooldy curved lps. Od, young? Thirty? Fally? Entyber? It was hard to say. And anyhow the question didn't arise; in this year of stability, A.F.632, it didn't occur to you to ask it.

"I shall begin at the beginning," said the D.H.C. and the more zealous students recented bic intraction in their actebaction. Reals, at the basicales. "These " he second bic



Text Reader



Audio representation of images

Example: Hearing impairment

Accessibility Options
Keyboard Sound Display Mouse General
SoundSentry Use SoundSentry if you want Windows to generate visual warnings when your system makes a sound. Use SoundSentry Choose the visual warning: Diagram
ShowSounds Use ShowSounds to tell your programs to display captions for the speech and sounds they make.
Use ShowSounds
OK Cancel Apply

Example: Mobility impairments





- Some interface designs to improve access for elderly users:
 - Larger fonts
 - Higher display contrasts
 - Easier-to-use pointing devices
 - Louder audio tones
 - Simpler command languages

The Magnifier



Other Examples

Accessibility Options	Accessibility Options
Keyboard Sound Display Mouse General High Contrast Use this option if you want Windows to use colors and fonts designed for easy reading. Image: Settings Image: Use High Contrast Settings Cursor Options Settings Move the sliders to change the speed that the cursor blinks (cursor blink rate) and the width of the cursor. Blink Rate: None Image: Fast Width: Wide	Keyboard Sound Display Mouse General StickyKeys Use StickyKeys if you want to use SHIFT, CTRL, ALT, or Windows logo key by pressing one key at a time. Settings Use StickyKeys Settings FilterKeys Settings FilterKeys Settings Use FilterKeys if you want Windows to ignore brief or repeated keystrokes, or slow the repeat rate. Settings Use FilterKeys Settings ToggleKeys Settings Use ToggleKeys if you want to hear tones when pressing CAPS LOCK, NUM LOCK, and SCROLL LOCK. Settings Use ToggleKeys Settings Show extra keyboard help in programs Settings
OK Cancel Apply	OK Cancel Apply