


# User Interface Software Projects

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# Interaction design basics

Content derived from Dix, Finlay, Abowd, Beale <http://www.hcibook.com/>

What is design?

What is design?

# Achieving Goals Within Constraints



## Achieving Goals Within Constraints

- goals
  - who is it for?
  - why do they want it?
  - what is the designer trying to achieve?
- constraints
  - materials, platforms
- trade-offs



- Designing interactions not just interfaces
  - not just the immediate interaction
  - e.g. stapler in office – technology changes interaction style
    - manual: write, print, staple, write, print, staple, ...
    - electric: write, print, write, print, ..., staple
- designing interventions not just artifacts
  - not just the system, but also ...
    - documentation, manuals, tutorials
  - what we say and do as well as what we make



Understand your materials

## Understand your materials





## Understand your materials

- For Human-Computer Interactions
  - understand computers
    - limitations, capacities, tools, platforms
  - understand people
    - psychology, social
    - expect human error
  - understand the interaction between them



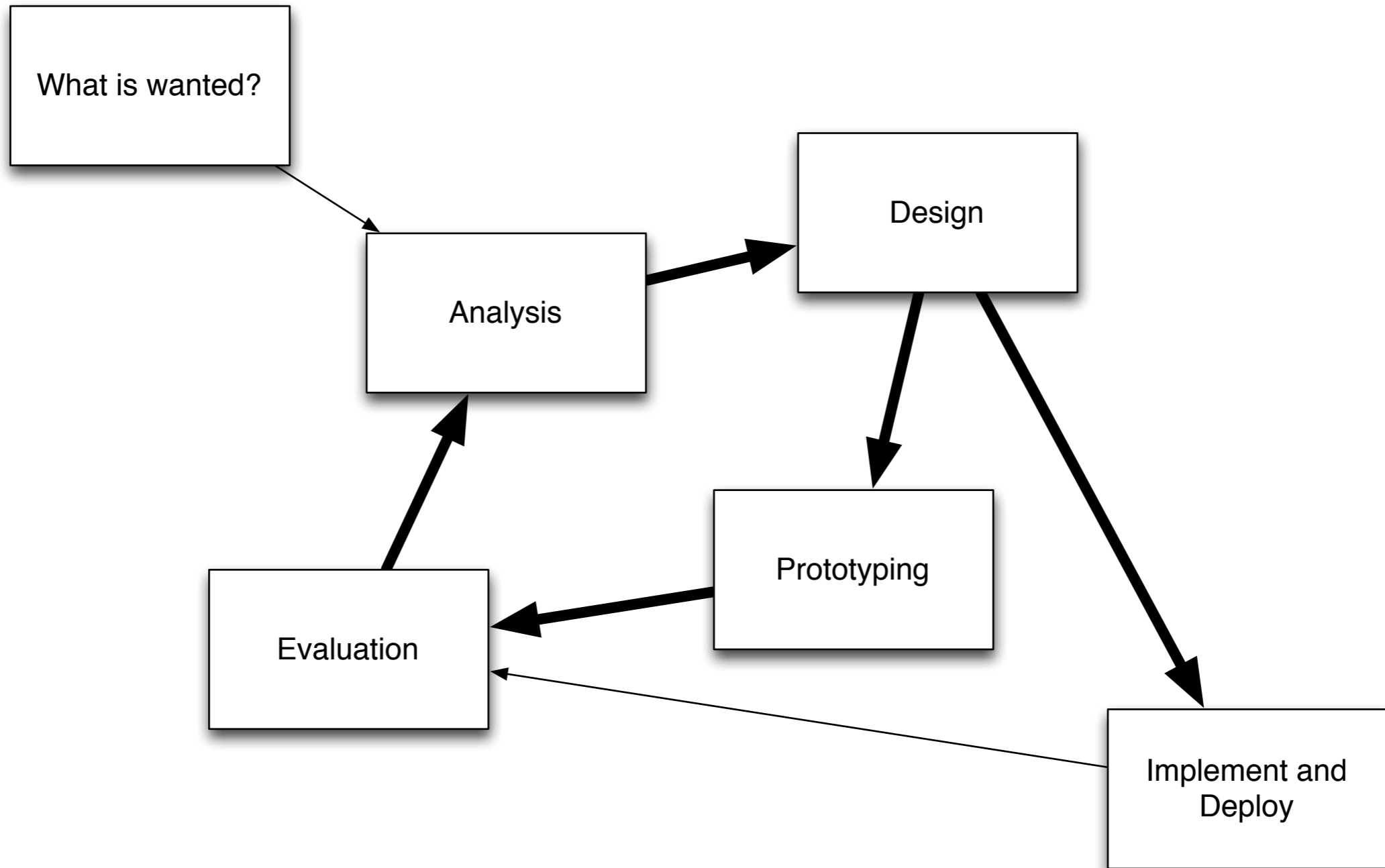
# To err is human

- accident reports ..
  - air crash, industrial accident, hospital mistake
  - inquiry ... blames ... 'human error'
- but ...
  - concrete platform breaks because too much weight
  - blame 'platform error' ?
    - ... no – it's a design error
    - we know how concrete behaves under stress
- human 'error' is normal
  - we know how users behave under stress
  - so design for it!
- treat the user at least as well as physical materials

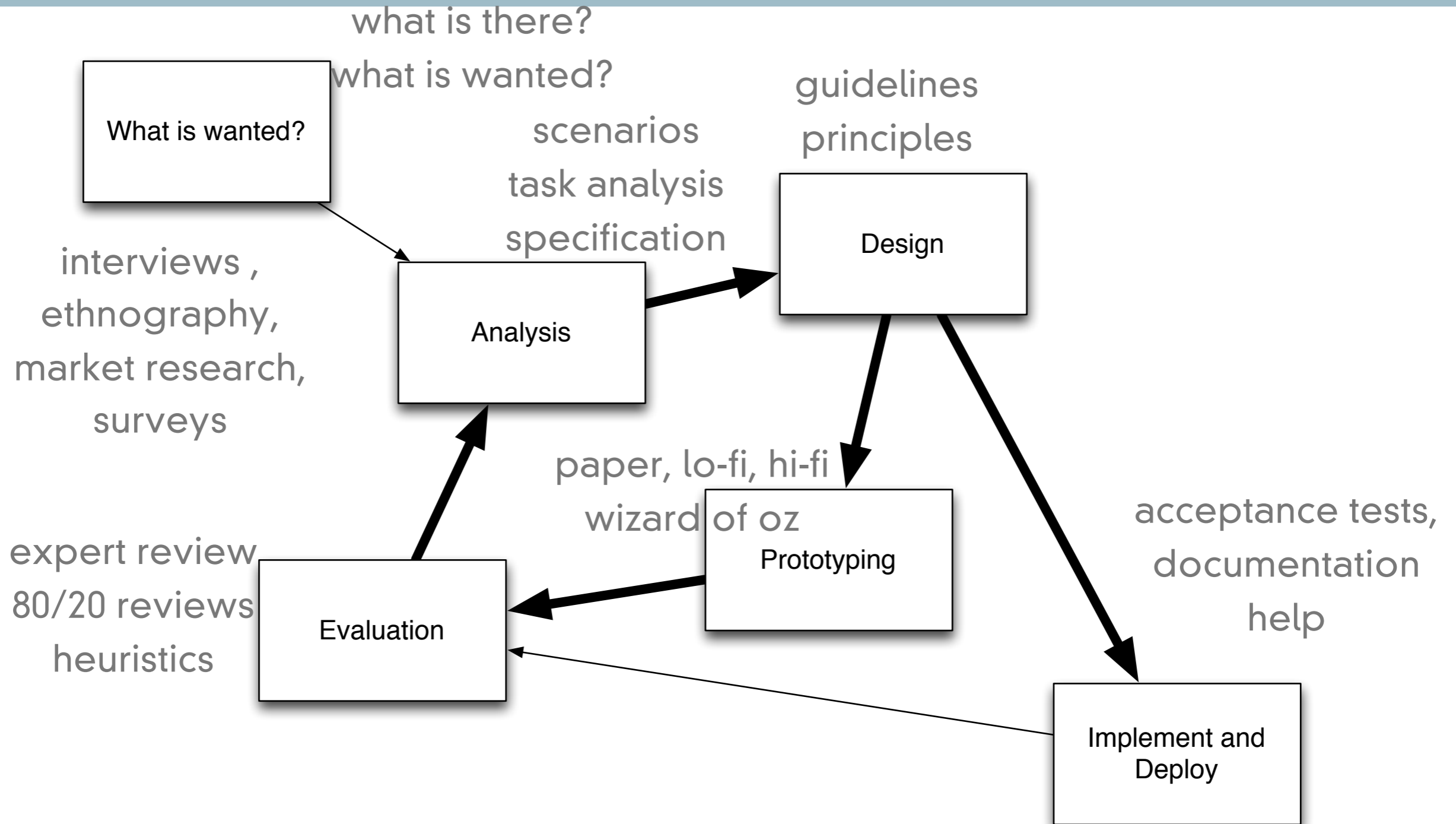


Focus on the user

# Design Process



# Design Process



# Steps...

- requirements
  - what is there and what is wanted ...
- analysis
  - ordering and understanding
- design
  - what to do and how to decide
- iteration and prototyping
  - getting it right ... and finding what is really needed!
- implementation and deployment
  - making it and getting it out there



# What is interaction design?

Content derived from Rogers, Sharp and Preece <http://www.id-book.com/>

# Bad Designs

- Elevator controls and labels on the bottom row all look the same, so it is easy to push a label by mistake instead of a control button

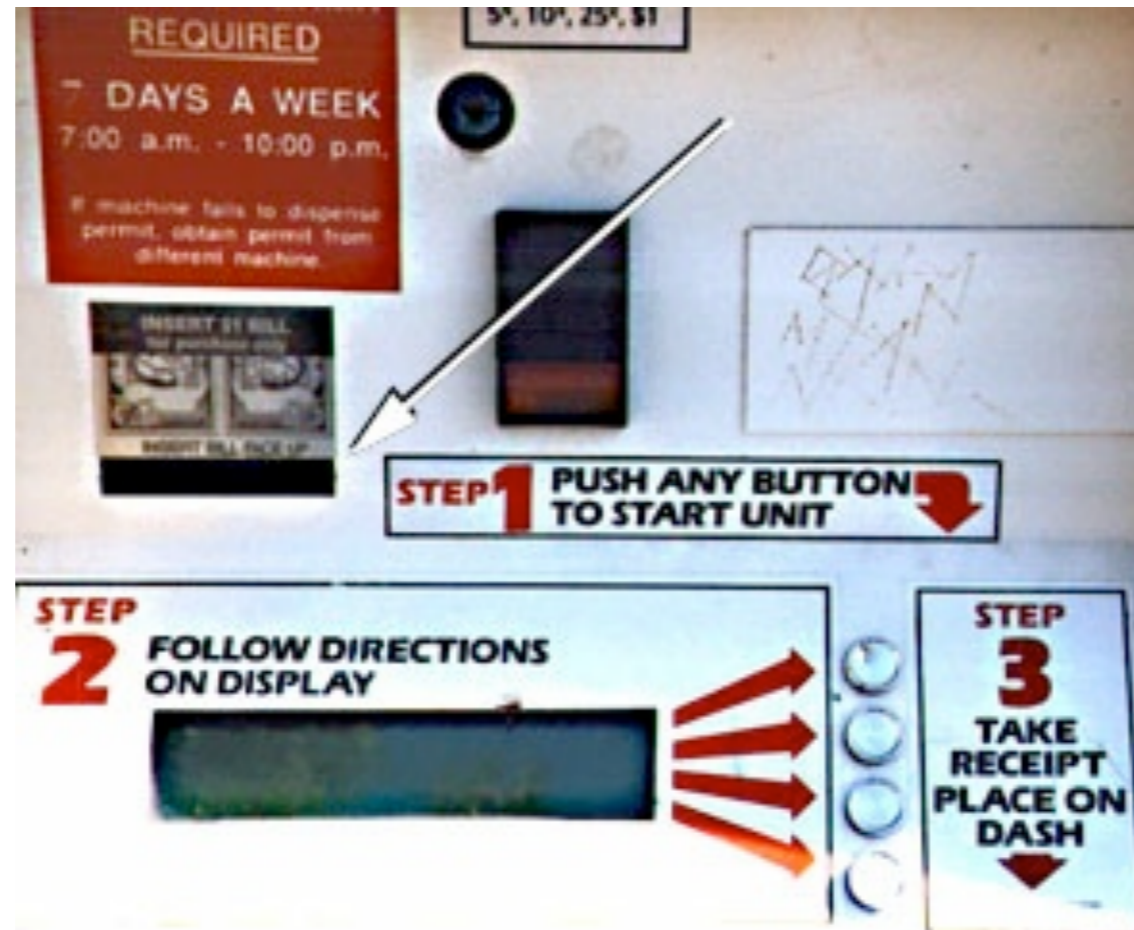


- People do not make same mistake for the labels and buttons on the top row. Why not?



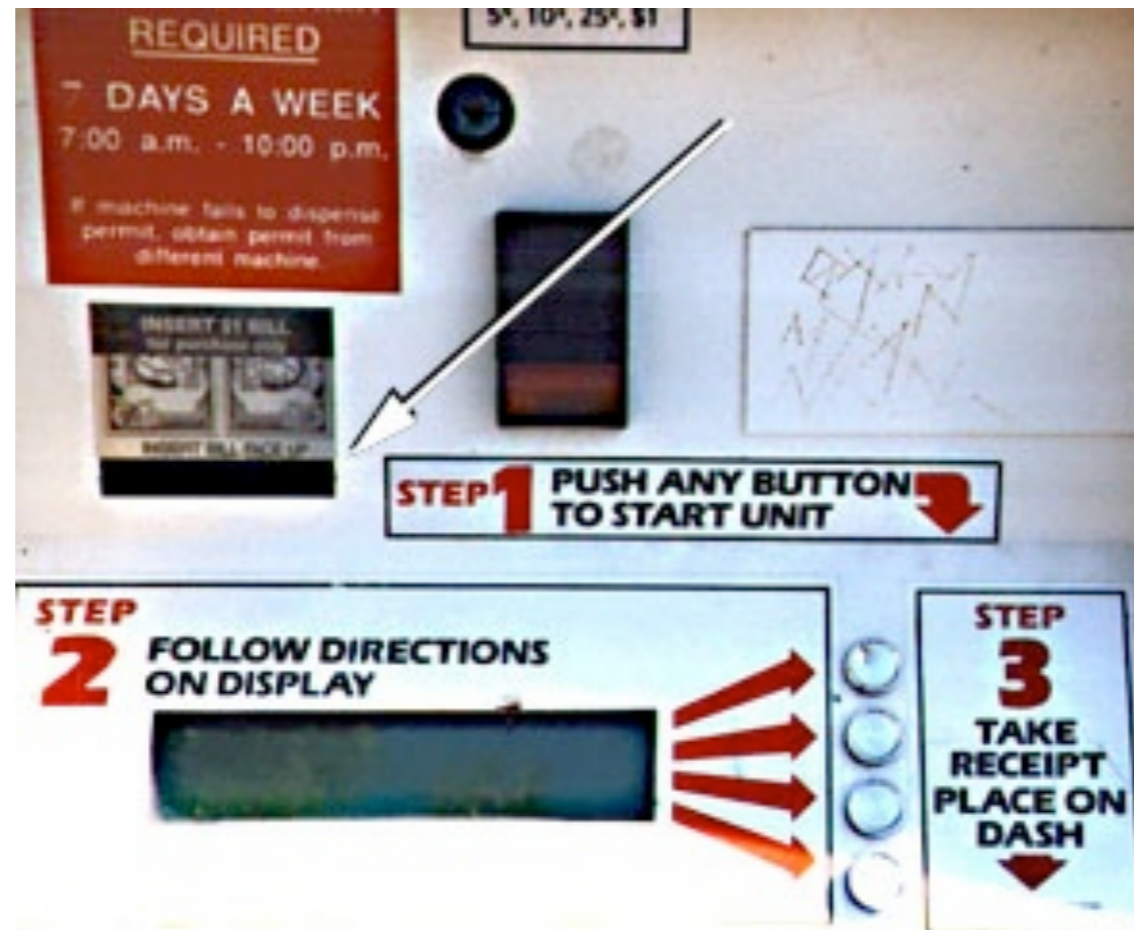
# Bad Designs

- Why is this vending machine so bad?



# Bad Designs

- Why is this vending machine so bad?



- Need to push button first to activate reader
- Normally insert bill first before making selection
- Contravenes well known convention

- Marble Answering Machine by Bishop



- Based on how everyday objects behave
- Easy, intuitive and a pleasure to use
- Only requires one-step actions to perform core tasks

# Good and Bad Designs

- Which remote is better designed?



# Good and Bad Designs

- Peanut shaped to fit in hand
- Logical layout and color-coded, distinctive buttons
- Easy to locate buttons



# What to design

- Need to take into account:
  - Who the users are
  - What activities are being carried out
  - Where the interaction is taking place
- Need to optimize the interactions users have with a product
  - So that they match the users' activities and needs

