

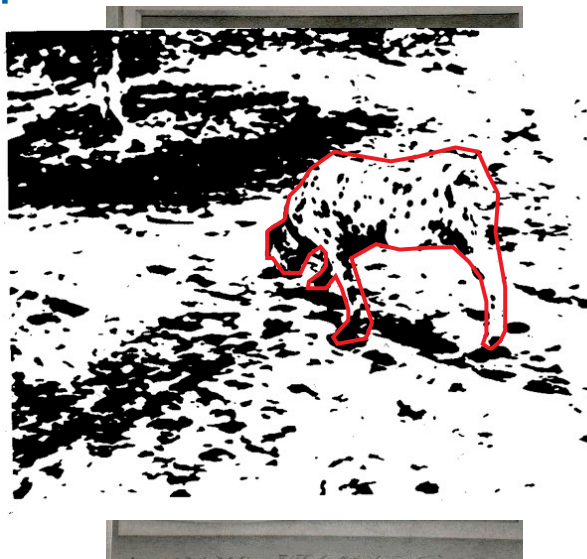
# Review

- What are the differences between mistakes and slips?
- What are the different types of slips?
- How do we tend to correct slips?
- What are forcing functions?
- How can UI design help to avoid errors?
- What are Norman's Seven Principles of Design?

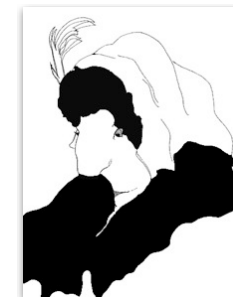


# Perception

Our brains are wired to make sense of what we perceive.



# Design Principles



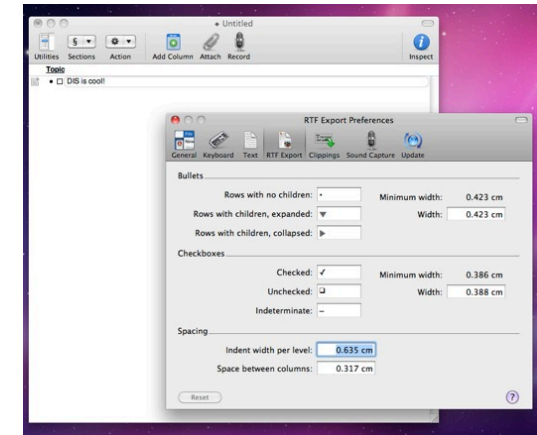
# Gestalt Theory

- Köhler, Koffka, Wertheimer (Berliner Schule):  
“Gestaltpsychologie”, 1912
- What do humans perceive as belonging together spatially or temporally?
- Basis of order in perception, movement, memory, thinking, learning, and acting
- Overall 100+ Gestalt laws



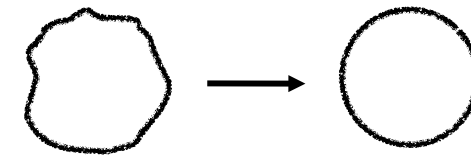
# Why Should I Care?

- Simple rules for visual (and auditory) UI design
- Hints how users will react to spatial and temporal order
- Good UIs respect and use Gestalt laws for understandability and intuitiveness



# In-class Experiment

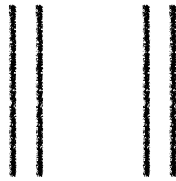
## Law I: Good Shape



- Perception has tendency towards remembering things as “good” / clear / simple shapes
- “Cognitive compression algorithm”!
- Easier shape ⇒ easier to remember



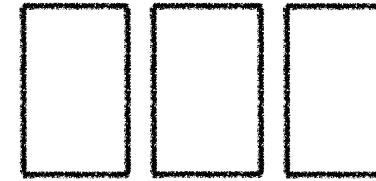
## Law 2: Proximity



- Spatially (or temporally!) close objects (events) are perceived as belonging together.
- Advantage: allows for order by position only, without other aides
- Helps to keep the interface simple



## Law 3: Closure

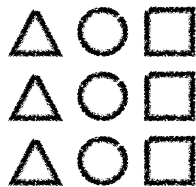


- Closed shapes appear as belonging together
  - Temporally?
- Foundation of window metaphor
- But: Don't Overdo It.

Too many boxes. (From Johnson: *GUI Bloopers*)



## Law 4: Similarity



- Similar shapes appear as belonging together
  - Temporally?
- Different objects have higher information content (i.e., cognitive effort)
  - This can be A Good Thing or A Bad Thing
- **Similar** is not necessarily **constant**
  - Linearity, “elegant curve”,...



```

Unread news in rec.humor.funny          1 article + 5 old
Unread news in rec.humor.funny.reruns  1 article + 5 old
Unread news in clari.living.columns.miss_manners 1 article + 1 old
Unread news in misc.taxes.moderated    98 articles + 383 old
Unread news in comp.dcom.telecom        35 articles + 74 old
Unread news in comp.dcom.modems         240 articles + 969 old
Unread news in alt.security              18 articles + 91 old
Unread news in comp.os.linux.announce   9 articles + 24 old
Unread news in comp.os.linux.development.apps 92 articles + 175 old
Unread news in comp.os.linux.development.system 115 articles + 187 old
Unread news in comp.os.linux.misc       400 articles + 924 old
Unread news in comp.os.linux.networking 301 articles + 560 old
Unread news in comp.os.linux.setup      264 articles + 1711 old
Unread news in comp.periphs.printers     5 articles + 839 old
Unread news in comp.protocols.kerberos  16 articles + 29 old
Unread news in comp.security.announce   2 articles + 0 old
Unread news in comp.security.gss-api    2 articles + 2 old
Unread news in comp.security.misc       36 articles + 60 old
Unread news in comp.security.unix       94 articles + 105 old
Unread news in comp.windows.x.announce  2 articles + 2 old
Unread news in comp.windows.x.apps      4 articles + 22 old
Unread news in gnu.emacs.bug             15 articles + 31 old
Unread news in news.announce.newgroups  18 articles + 5 old
Unread news in news.software.b          2 articles + 7 old
Unread news in news.software.nntp       90 articles + 90 old
Unread news in news.software.readers    42 articles + 163 old
Unread news in shore.sys                 1 article + 5 old
Unread news in shore.news               1 article + 2 old
Unread news in alt.sources               1 article + 5 old
Unread news in alt.source-code           1 article + 1 old
    
```

Operations apply to current selection or cursor position

## Law 5: Continuity



- A.k.a. “Law of the Good Curve”
- Continuous shapes appear as belonging together
  - Temporally?
- Example: music



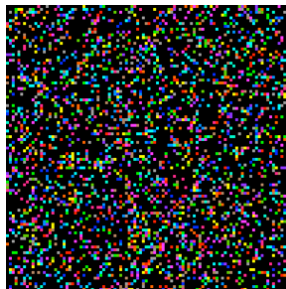
## Law 6: Experience



- We tend to “file” new things into categories we already know
- Uses existing knowledge, thereby saving learning effort and memory
- Foundation for the success of **metaphors** in UI design
  - Analog to real-world models
  - E.g., desktop metaphor



## Law 7: Common Fate



- A.k.a. “Law of Common Movement”
- Animated objects within a static environment appear as a group
- By-Law: Animation has a very strong effect in UI design
  - Here: Blinking in sync groups the items



Blinking text is perceived as a group



## Information Content in UIs

- Basic unit of information: **bit**
- Toggle button:
  - 2 states:    $\rightarrow \log_2(2) = 1$  bit
- Single digit
  - 10 states: 0...9  $\rightarrow \log_2(10) = 3.3$  bits
- Single letter, upper- and lowercase, U.S.:
  - 52 states: a...z | A...Z  $\rightarrow \log_2(52) = 5.7$  bits

## Information Content in UIs

- Analog scales (reading = estimate)
  - Unmarked scale (experiment)
    - 3 bits (8 different positions differentiable)
  - Audio pitch, volume, salt content
    - Pitch 2.5 bits (But: with perfect pitch 5–6 bits)
    - Volume 2 bits
    - Saltiness 1.8 bits



# Analog or Digital?

- Example: speedometer in the car
- Analog displays (scales, ...)
  - Quick estimate possible, range limits visible
  - Easy to detect trends
  - But: reading time increases linearly with number of significant digits
- Digital displays (digits, ...)
  - Reading time ~ constant up to 3 – 4 digits
  - But: hard to estimate quickly, trends hard to detect, limits invisible without external labeling



# Software Prototyping: On-Screen Storyboards

- Scripted simulations
- Using media tools such as PowerPoint or Photoshop layers
- More potential for interactivity:
  - Scene transition by simple input, timing, animation
- Prototype with slightly more vertical depth
- Use as click-through prototype or for pitching
- Pro: looks real, good for non-standard UIs, no programming
- Con: simulation fails when script is not followed



## Theory

- ✓ Models of interaction
  - ✓ Affordances, mappings, constraints, types of knowledge, errors
- ⇒ Design principles
- Human cognition and performance
- History and vision of HCI

## Practice

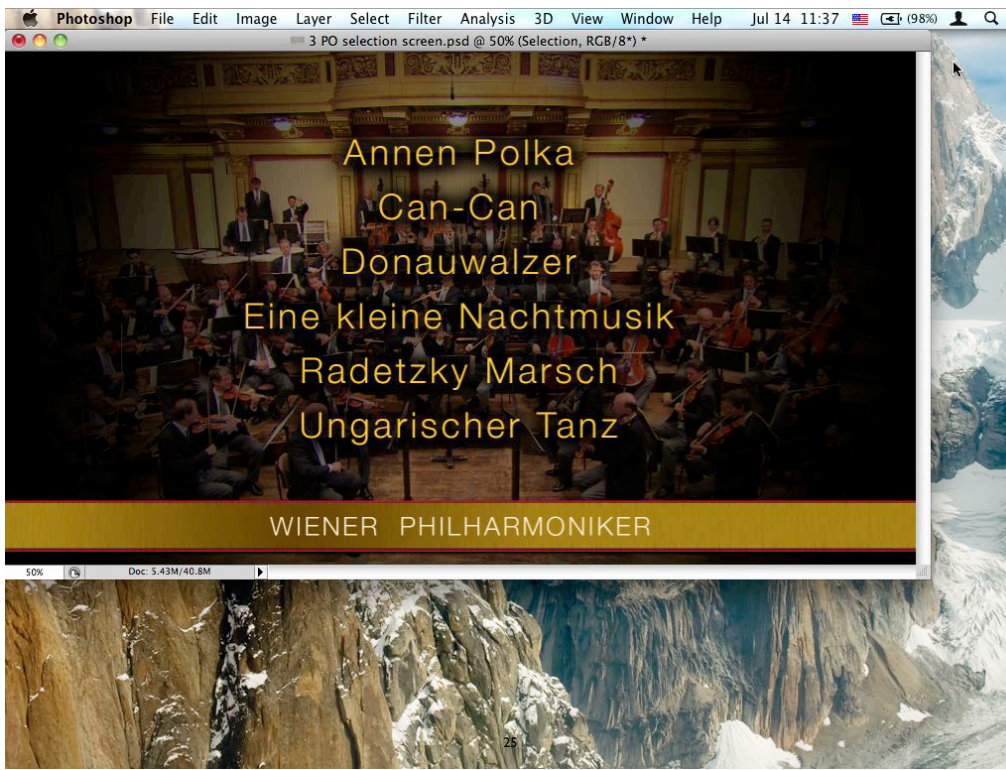
- ✓ Sketching
- ✓ User observation
- ✓ Iterative design
- ⇒ Prototyping
- ⇒ Ideation
- User study and evaluation



# In-Class Demonstration: Personal Orchestra Prototype

- Alternative to sequential interaction scripts
- Using Photoshop layers to simulate
  - Highlighting menu options
  - Moving to different screens
- Photoshop layers can do some magic
- Normally your Screenshot Prototype will look less polished
  - This example turned out to also become our final graphical layout



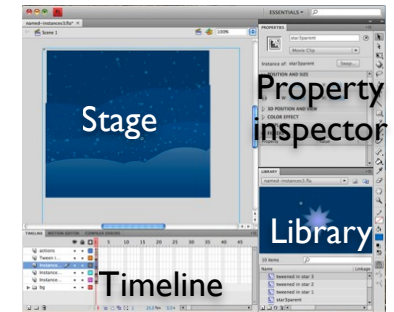


## Prototyping Tools: Animation Apps

- Usually implement timeline metaphor

- Good for intricate animations

- Pixel-based (Adobe Director)
  - Maximum control over appearance
- Vector-based (Flash)
  - Smaller files, editable objects



- Powerful when extended with scripts

- But: Scripting languages are clumsy by CS standards

- May allow for integration of non-standard hardware and other OS features (Director Xtras,...)

- Example: Virtual Vienna



## Prototyping Tools: Animation Apps

- Can even become final product
  - Virtual Vienna, Flash web content,...
- Distribution usually fairly easy
  - Free player apps
- But: Large designs become hard to manage
  - Virtual Vienna example



## Prototyping Tools: Web

- DHTML = HTML + JavaScript, etc.

- Natural choice for web interface design

- Can become final product

- Ubiquitous

- Many tools (Dreamweaver, FrontPage, ...)

- Cleartext format

- Viewable in any browser (in theory...), over the net

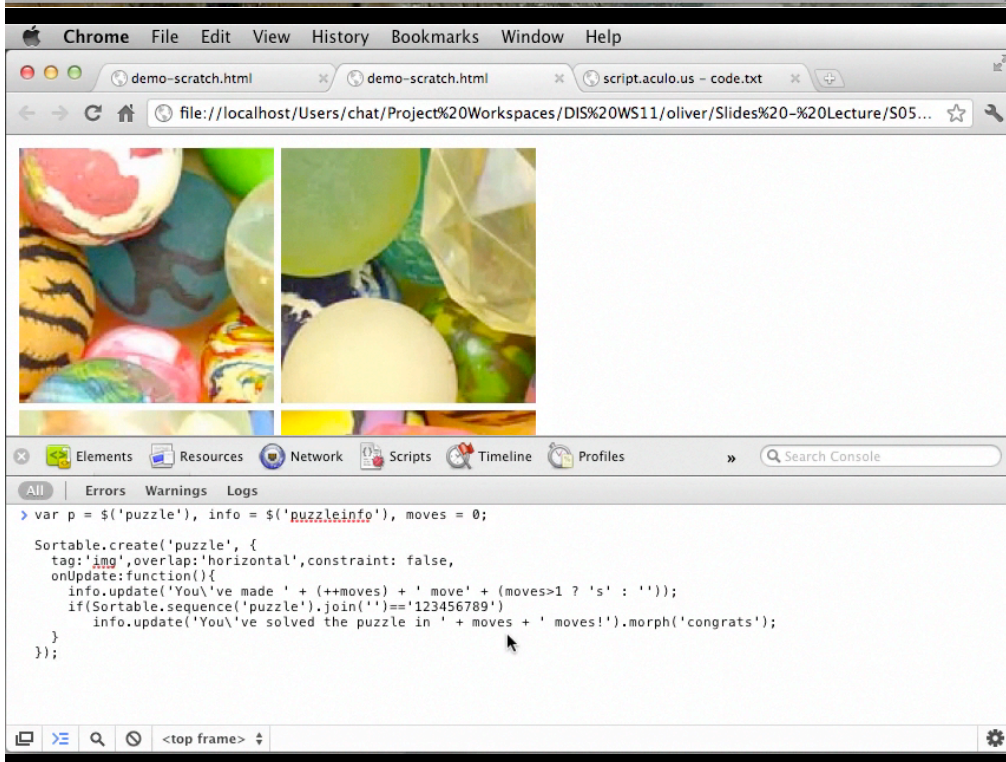
- But: No precise look & feel (nature of the web)





## Demo: Prototyping Interaction with Javascript

- Modern Javascript library allows prototyping the user interaction quickly
- script.aculo.us
  - Implementation of common animations and user interactions
  - Convenience `$()` function to access DOM elements (Prototype framework)
- Use your web browser as the IDE



## Prototyping Tools: Rapid Development Environments

- VisualBasic, Tcl/Tk, etc.
- Good for standard GUIs (create standard look & feel)
- Often become final product
- Partly interpreted
  - Quick development cycle, but potential performance issues





# Prototyping Tools: Rapid Development Environments

- Distribution: OK
  - Not always cross-platform
  - May require specific runtime environment
- “Programming for the rest of us”
  - End-user programming
  - Empowers users
  - E.g., Automator in Mac OS X

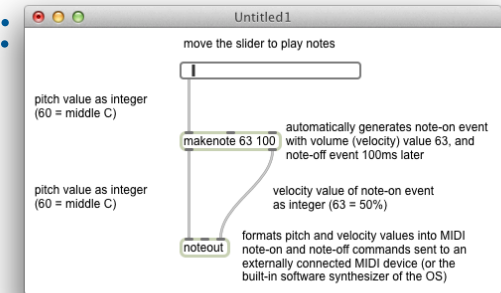


## User Interface Builders

- Graphical/textual tools to define UI of real software application
- Usually part of integrated development environment (IDE)
- Pro:
  - Finished design can be used for final implementation
  - Real look & feel
  - Vertical functionality can be added easily
- Con:
  - Limited to 1 window system and its toolkit (windows, buttons, ...)



# Prototyping Tools: Special-Purpose



- Example: MAX/MSP
  - Multimedia development environment
  - Originally for MIDI applications
  - Extended to handle graphics, audio, and video
  - Build applications by connecting “patches” that process incoming data
  - Very helpful for specific type of applications
    - MIDI/audio/video processing, interactive music systems
  - Can be used for end products (WorldBeat)
  - Distribution: Mac and Windows, free player pd for Linux



## Example: Interface Builder in Xcode



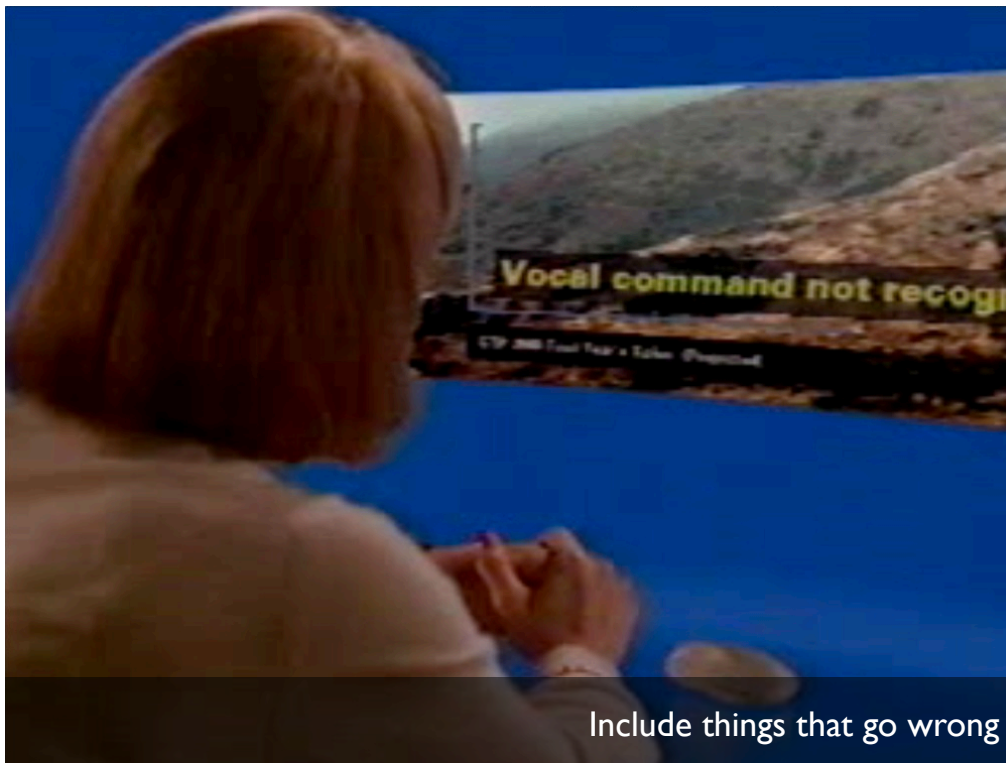
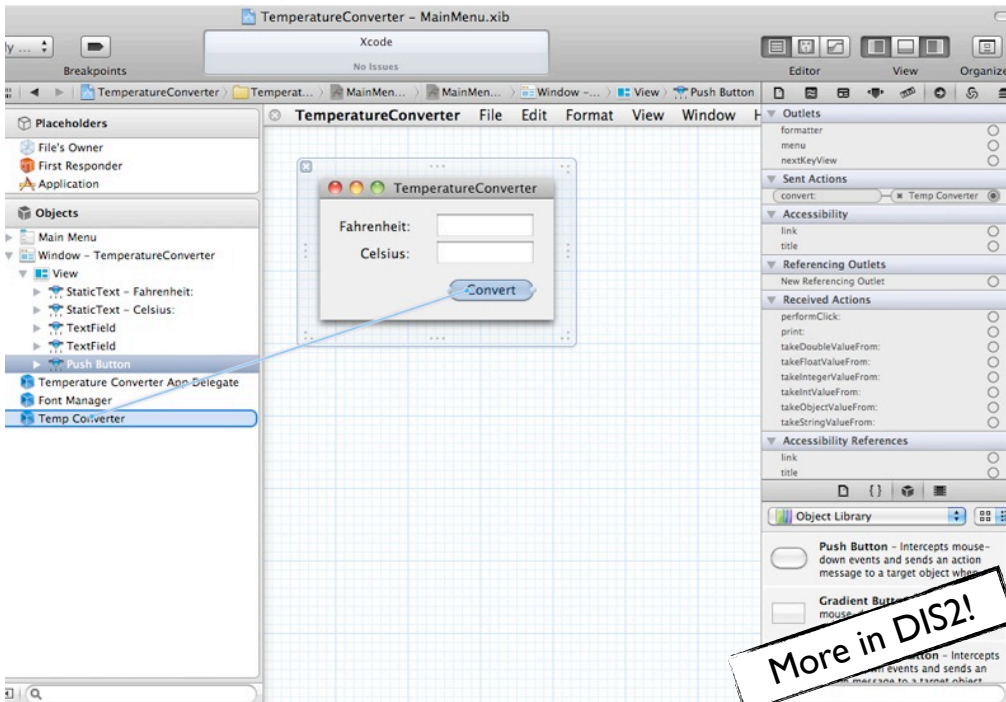
- Create UIs for Mac OS X and iOS applications
  - Design **static** layout, e.g., position of a button in a window
  - Connect **dynamic** behavior, e.g., connect a button to an action method in a class
- UI can be **tested** without compiling or writing any code
- Suggests a more user-centered implementation process
  - Start with the UI, not the application functionality
  - IB generates source code skeleton that can then be filled in
  - IB uses special constants to include hints about outlets and actions in the source code



# Video Prototyping

- Visualize the behavior of a system
- Videotape short scenes of the user interacting with the system
- Cut together to tell the story
- Great for envisioning futuristic system
- Example: Sun's [Starfire](#), Apple's [Knowledge Navigator](#)

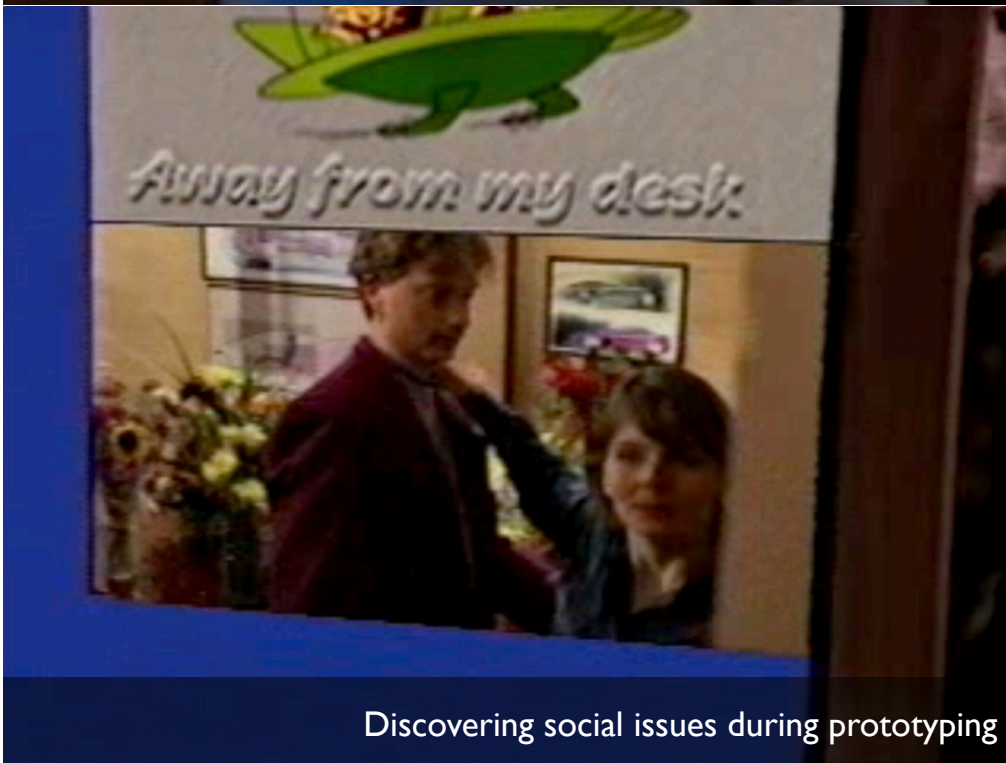
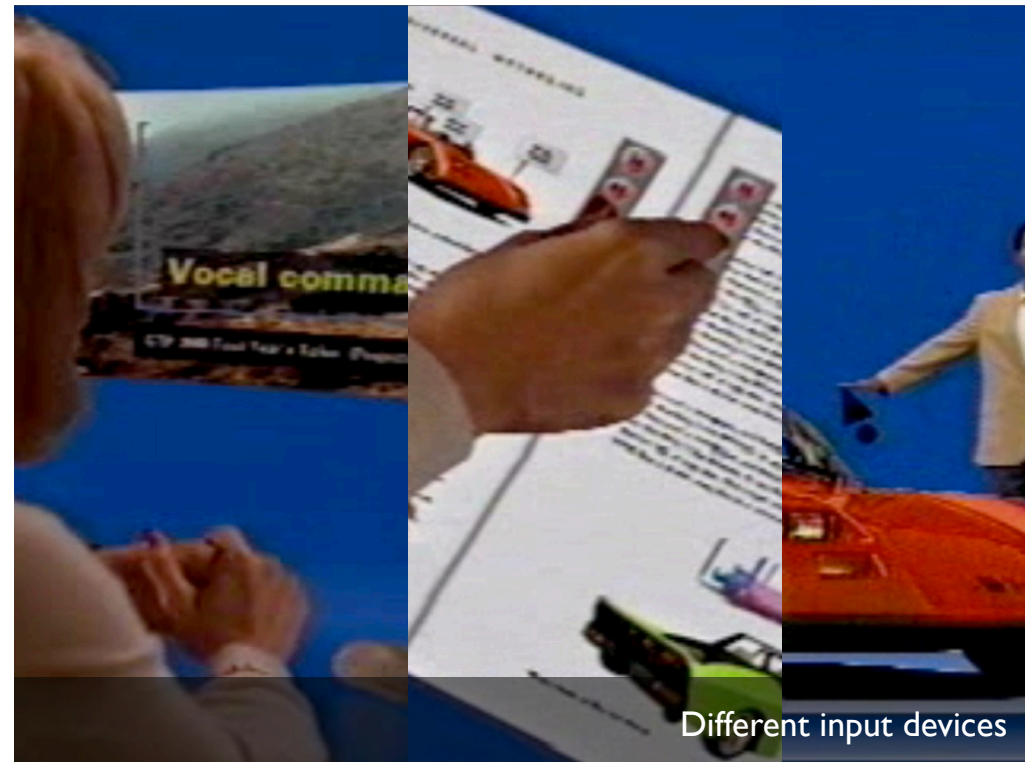
More in DIS2!



Include things that go wrong



Include things that go wrong



## Starfire Prototyping Guideline

- Continuously question if assumptions are realistic within 10-year timeframe
- Iterative nature, like any other prototype
- Include things that go wrong
- Avoid impossible hardware designs
- Design interface first, then decide film scenes based on budget
  - E.g., Mouse, voice, reverse angle much cheaper than gesture and pen



# Ideation



# Styles of Thinking

- When thinking about a problem, we try to do too much at once
  - Emotion, information, logic, hope, creativity,...

⇒ Instead: Think in *one* style at a time!

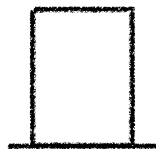
- Maximizes sensitivity of the brain in that direction
- Everybody has their own preferred styles of thinking
  - Correlated with personality, training, professional background, role, situation,...
- When people think in different styles, they argue

⇒ *Parallel thinking*:

- Let everybody think in the same style for a while
- Then move to the next style of thinking, to cover all styles



# Six Thinking “Hats” (Styles)



*Paper*

Objective, facts and figure



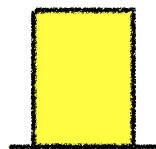
*Blood*

Intuition, gut feeling, emotion



*Serious*

Cautious, critical



*Sun*

Hope, benefits, positive thinking



*Growing Grass*

Creativity, new ideas



*The Sky Above*

Organize other hats

[de Bono, 2001]



# Six Thinking Hats

- Use hats to refer to thinking styles instead of people
  - ✓ “That was good black hat thinking; now let’s put the yellow hat on.”
  - ✗ “You are too critical. You should see the benefits of this.”
  - ✗ “You are a black hat!”

• When to use which hat?

- Preset: Determine hat sequence before meeting
- Evolving: Determine next hat on-the-fly (not for beginners)



# Six Thinking Hats Guideline

- Only moderator can trigger hat changes
- Short time per hat (1 min per participant)
  - Extend when new things come up — do not limit creativity
  - Red hat: Keep time short. Make statements as definite as possible.
- Example sequence
  - Blue: organize the meeting and hats
  - Red (if there is a strong preexisting feeling): let people lay down emotional burden
  - White: bring everyone up-to-date with information
  - First Yellow, then Green, and then Black (benefits motivate people to overcome difficulties, get the ideas, criticize the ideas)
  - White: assess the idea against existing information
  - Blue: conclude and summarize
  - Red: reflect on thinking performance



Go green: use sustainable energy source

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/30588268@N03/3576840442/>

# Your DISI Project

- Theme: “You make me want to be a better person”
  - Interactive system ⇒ persuades users ⇒ behavior change ⇒ improve quality of life
- Three directions
  - Go green
  - Go healthy
  - Go social
- Challenge: target users must not be university students between 20–30 years age group
  - Maximum grade without accepting the challenge: 2.0
  - Maximum grade with the challenge: 1.0
  - Groups of 4–6



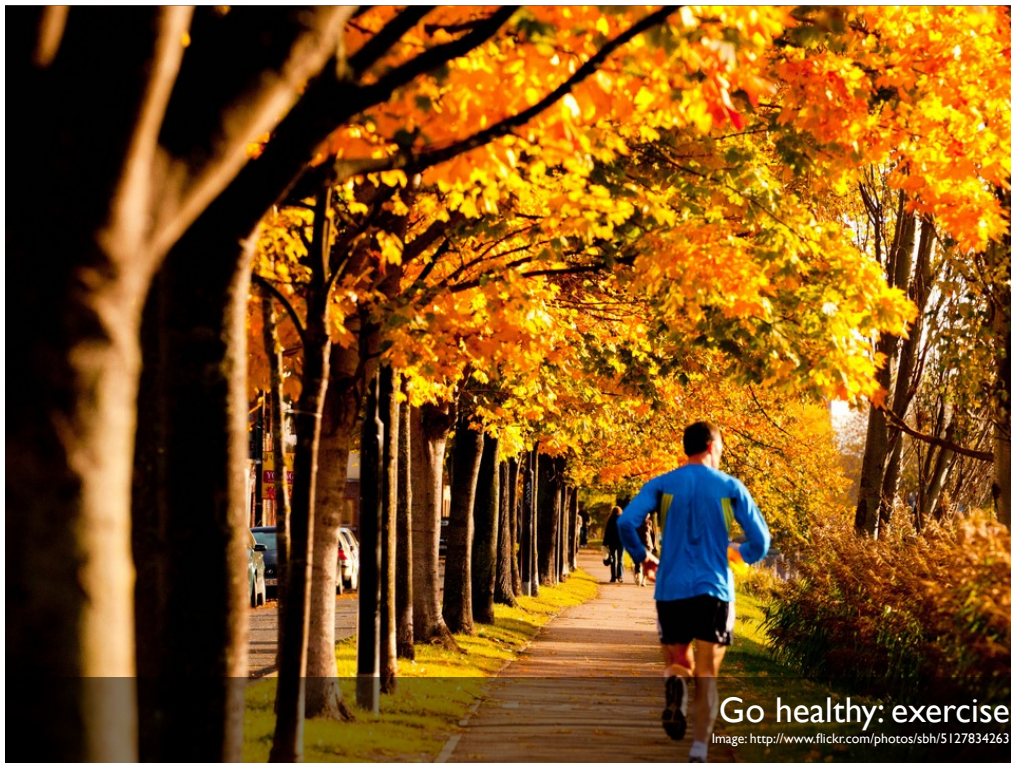
Go green: use public transport

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/mescon/3893805827/>



Go green: use energy-efficient lightbulbs

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/antonfomkin/5243218781>



Go healthy: exercise

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/sbh/5127834263>



Go healthy: regular health checks

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/seattlemunicipalarchives/4058808950/>



Go healthy: eat veggies

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/vinothchandar/5612099123>



Go social: help others

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/yourdon/2906764434>



Go social: be physically together

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/pocketwiley/2910495143>



Go social: bridge age gap

Image: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/sashapo/5547805558>

## Brainstorming

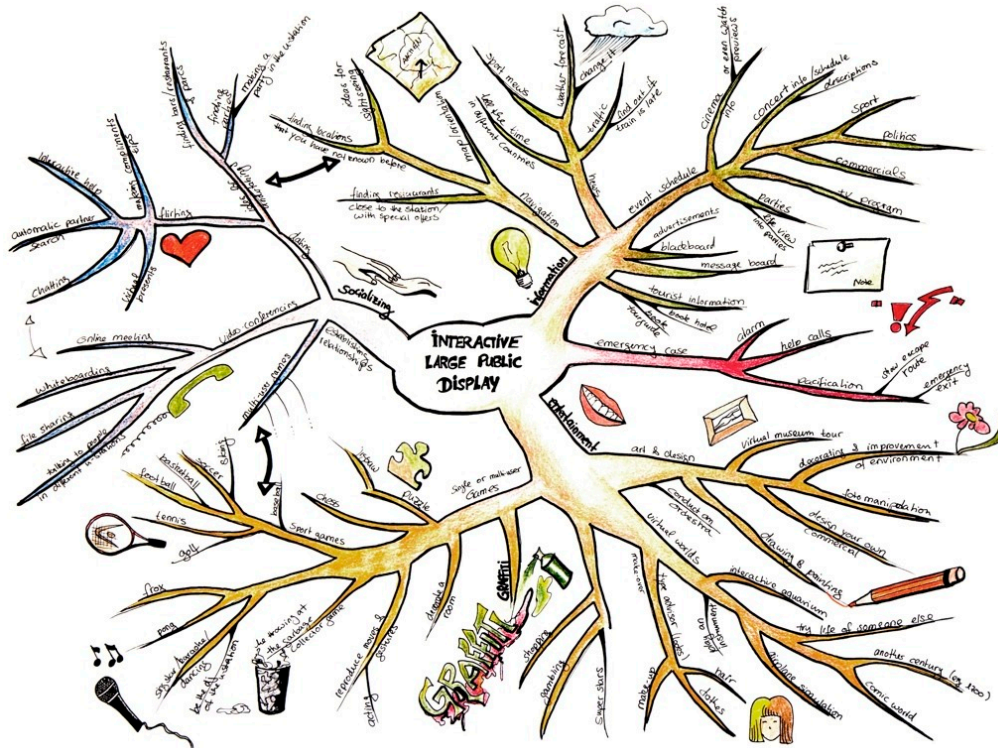
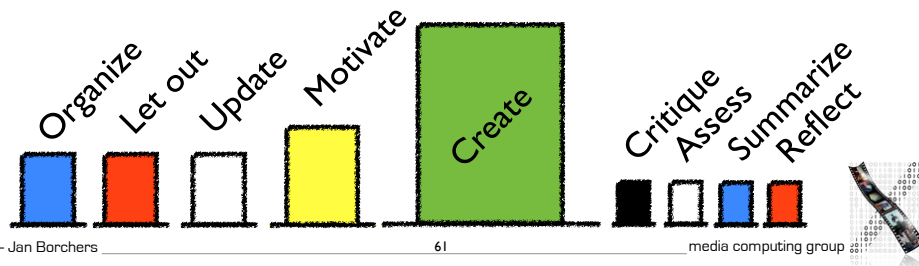
### An Initial Design Technique

- Goal: Collect as many ideas on a given topic as possible
  - **Quantity, not quality**; include crazy ideas
  - Go for a certain number of ideas, say, 100
- **Defer judgment**, don't criticize or argue (no black hat)
  - Instead, leapfrog on each other's ideas (green hat)
- Limit to 5–10 minutes
- Relax, have fun, invite good brainstormers
- Scribe collects ideas visible for all
- Trick: Cross-pollination who–what–where



# In-Class Exercise: Brainstorming

- Project Theme: “You make me want to be a better person”
- Brainstorm on
  - What behaviors could change to improve quality of life?
  - How to persuade users to change?



# Structuring Brainstorms: Concept Mapping

- Used since 1500s by Spanish monks
  - Mind Mapping trademarked by Tony Buzan in 70's
- Uses both brain sides, structures note-taking for overview, planning, learning... with a visual “gestalt”
  - Use A3 landscape, subject in middle, aspects on branches, subtopics on subbranches (software?)
  - Connect additional relationships with arrows
  - Use images/icons for keywords where they work
  - Use color for branches & connections (after pencil version becomes stable)
- Grows over time, combine individual maps

## Summary

- Gestalt laws allow us to leverage human perception in visual layout design
- Different software prototyping tools support different purpose of prototyping
- Six Thinking Hats and brainstorming allow early design ideas to be explored effectively