Introduction to HCI

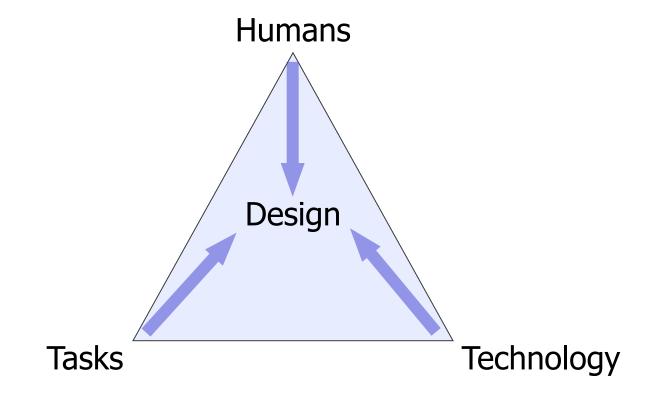
UI design process (UCD), UI issues





HCI definition

 Design, Implementation, and Evaluation of the interactive systems from the perspective of use by the human.







Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

- Human
 - End-user of an application
 - Collaborative environment
- Computer
 - The device running the application
 - Execution often distributed among client and server machines
- Interaction two-way communication
 - User tells the Computer what to do (commands)
 - Computer tells the User what happened (results)





Why study the HCI?

- User interface takes majority of the source code
 - Over 50% (Some authors report as much as 80%)
 - More than 50% of the implementation efforts go to the UI
- Risks of the bad UI
 - Financial (your product won't sell)
 - Lives (air or factory disasters, ...)
- Successful UI requires
 - Good knowledge of the human's abilities
 - Good knowledge of the principles of the UI design
 - Meaningful use case





Idea of HCI

"The old computing is about what computer can do, the new computing is about what people can do."

(Ben Scheniderman)





User Interface (UI)

- The part of the technology, allowing people to:
 - Perform their own tasks
 - Interact with the technology
 - Both are indivisible



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UI of pure physical nature



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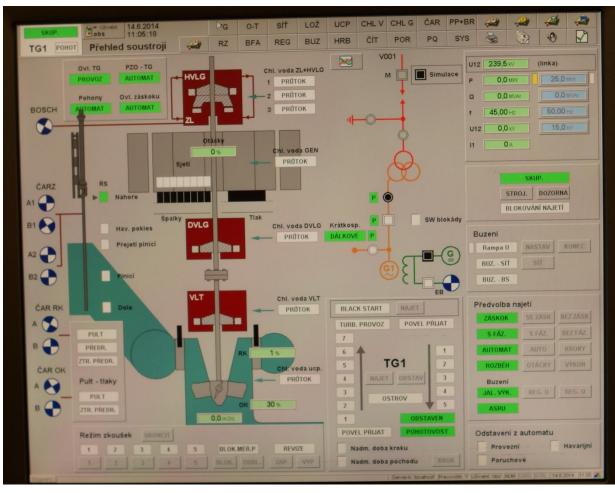


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UI mimics real world

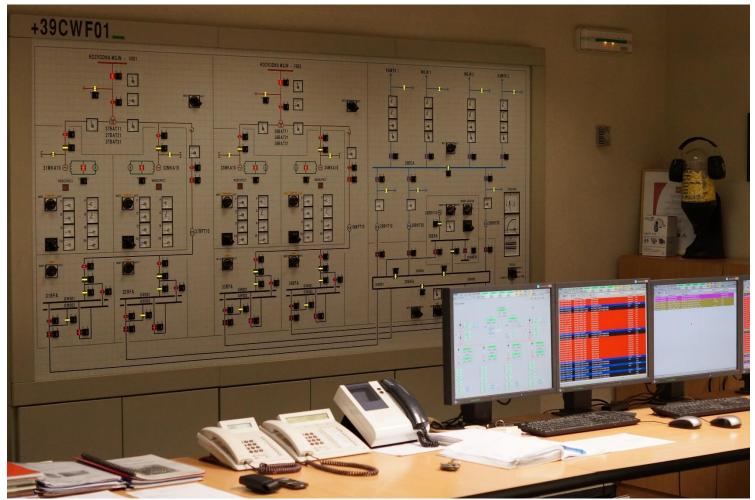


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UI of complex systems



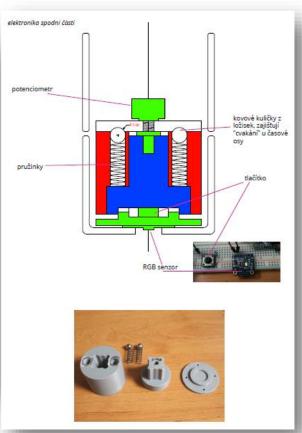
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Blending physical and electronic world





GraFooSha





DESIGN PROCESS



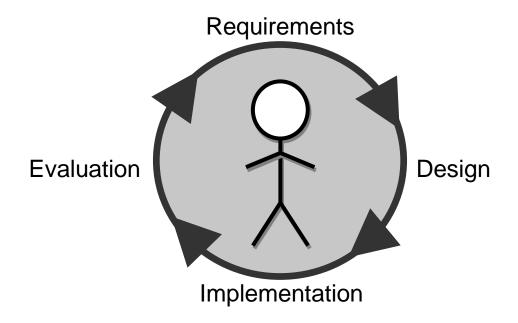


UI design

User Centered Design (UCD)

ISO 9241-210

- Find what are user needs and take them into account
- You should be in permanent contact with potential users during the whole design process
 - testing of UI prototypes







Examples of bad UI design





Examples of improper UI design

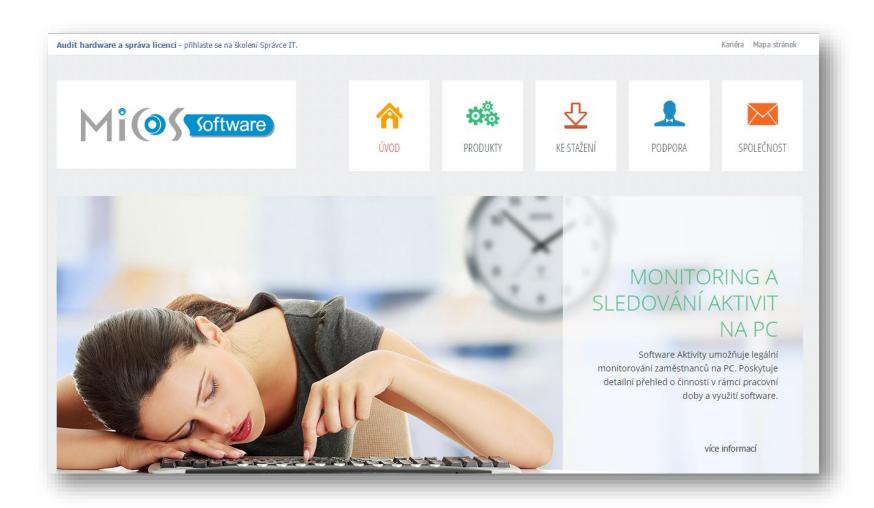


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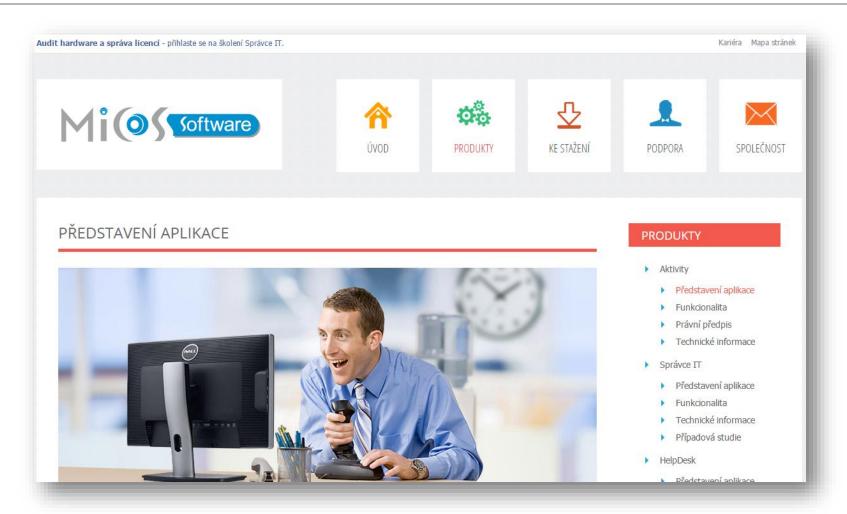
Interaction







Feedback, Where am I?







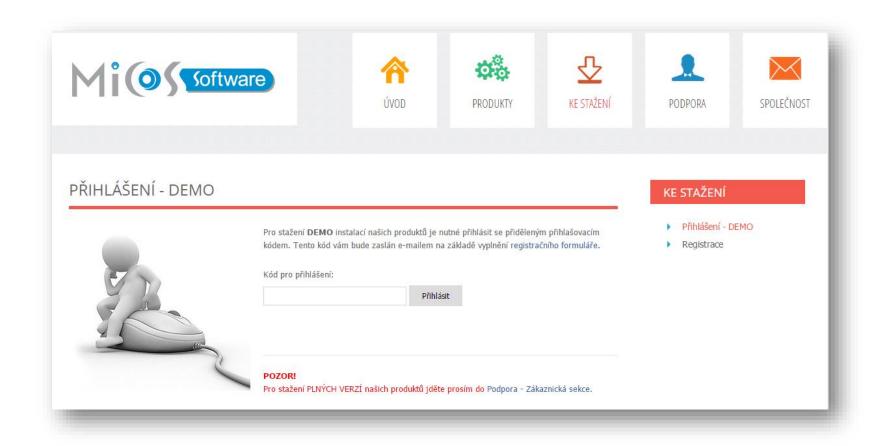
Functionality is not reachable







Standards







Usability

- Simplicity of learning to use the system
 - System can be learned easily and fast
- Memorability = Recall (Easy to remember)
 - Whether the user is able to use the system after a longer time
- Efficiency
 - Once the user learned how to use the system, the system will be fast to use
 - To carry out the task quickly and efficiently





Usability

- Minimum amount of errors
 - Preventing users from making errors
 - If encountered, inform the users on the cause and give an advice
- Satisfaction of the user
 - Subjectively pleasing
 - The users is convinced that the task has been successfully achieved





Design heuristics by Jakob Nielsen

- 1. Visibility of system status
- 2. Match between system and the real world
- 3. User control and freedom
- 4. Consistency and standards
- 5. Error prevention
- 6. Recognition rather than recall
- 7. Flexibility and efficiency of use
- 8. Aesthetic and minimalist design
- 9. Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors
- 10. Help and documentation





Thank you for attention



