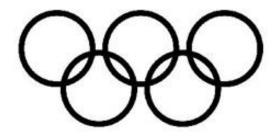
Midterm Review

Anna Loparev Intro HCI 03/19/2013

(CH 3) Perception: Gestalt laws

- Coré principle:
- Pragnanz
 - Regular, simple, orderly



www.id-book.com, http://www.borisfx.com/tutorials/olympic_promo.ph

(CH 2) Memory

- Includes creating and retrieving memories
- Don't remember everything
- · During creation, affected by:





Attention

Context (when, where)

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(CH 1) The user experience

- How a product behaves
- · How it is used by people in the real world
 - The way people feel about it
 - Their pleasure and satisfaction when doing anything with it
 - "Every product that is used by someone has a user experience: newspapers, ketchup bottles, reclining armchairs, cardigan sweaters." (Garrett, 2003)
- Aspects
 - From functionality to cultural identity
- Cannot design a user experience
 - Only design for a user experience

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4

(CH 2) Memory: The classic '7±2'

- George Miller's (1956)
- How much info people can remember
- Short-term memory capacity is limited



http://www.pawesome.net/2012/01/too-big-bulldog-and-the-too-small-box

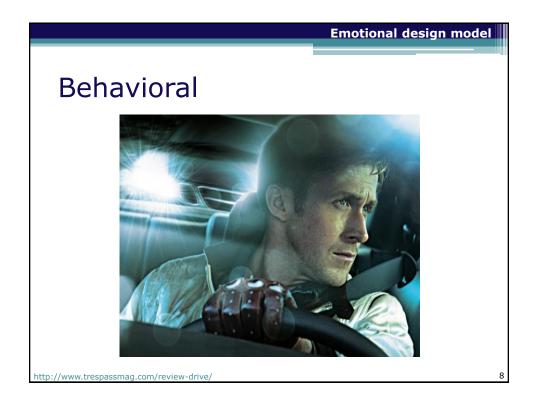
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Models of emotion

(CH 5) Models of Emotion: Emotional Design Model

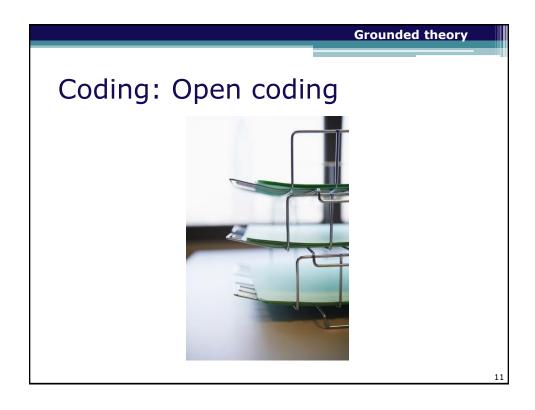
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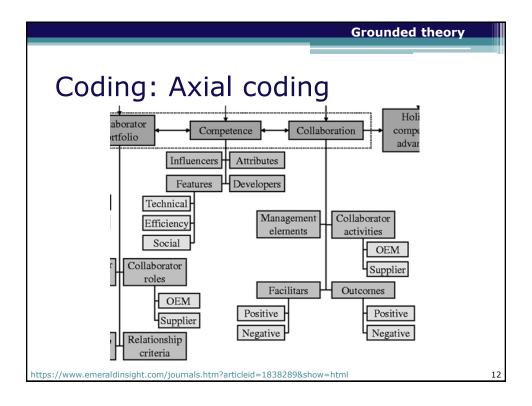












Grounded theory

Coding: Selective coding



13

(CH 2) Conceptual model

- High-level description
 - Organization
 - Operations
 - Concepts required for interaction



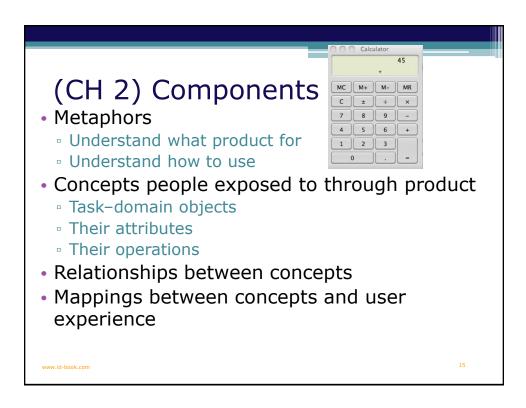


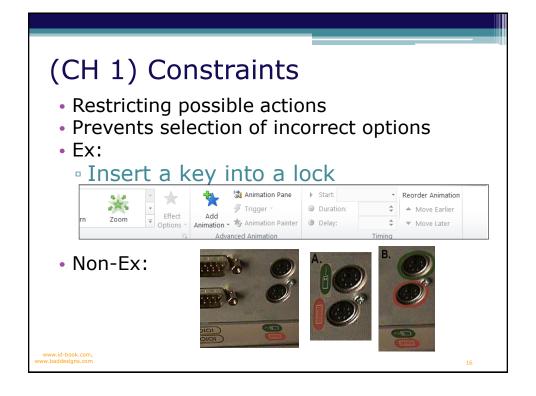


- In general, obvious models are best
- Designers "straighten out their thinking"

http://www.toysrus.com/product/index.jsp?productId=2267249

14





(CH 2) The Bad

- Constrain conceptualization of problem space
- Break conventional and cultural rules
 - Ex: Recycle bin on desktop
- · Limits designers' imagination
- Inadvertently reuse bad existing designs
 - Conflict with design principles
- Users only understand in terms of metaphor

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(CH 2) Paradigm

- General approach adopted by a community for carrying out research
 - Assumptions
 - Concepts
 - Values
 - Practices
- Ex:
 - Desktop
 - Ubiquitous computing





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(CH 2) Theory

- Explanation of a phenomenon
 - Ex: Information processing
- Can analyse and predict user performance

Can help identify factors

- Cognitive
- Social
- Emotional



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(CH 2) Models

- · Simplification of an aspect of HCI
- Easier to predict and evaluate alt. designs
- Abstracted from a contributing discipline
- Ex: Psychology keystroke model



www.id-book.com 2:

(CH 2) Framework

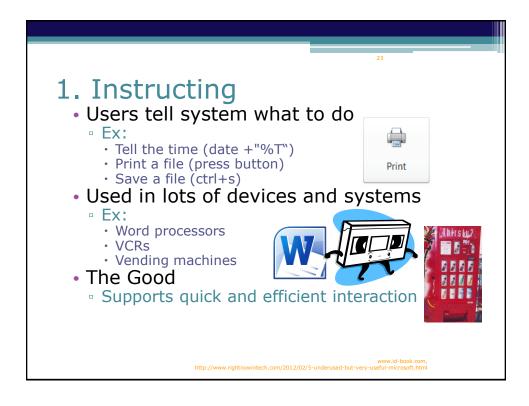
- Set of interrelated concepts
- · Advice in the form of
 - Steps
 - Challenges
 - Principles
 - Etc.
- Help constrain and scope



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(CH 2) Interaction types

- Way user interacts with product
- Instructing
 - Issuing commands
 - Selecting options
- Conversing
 - Interacting with system via "conversation"
- Manipulating
 - Interacting with objects via manipulation
- Exploring
 - Moving through environment



2. Conversing

User and computer have conversation

- Large range
 - Voice recognition menu-driven systems
 - 'Natural language' dialogs
- Ex:
 - Search engines
 - Advice-giving systems
 - Pet robots



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Pros and Cons

- The Good
 - Allows users to interact in familiar way
- The Bad
 - System does not always understand user







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3. Manipulating

- Interact with virtual objects
 - Drag
 - Select
 - Open/Close
 - Zoom
- Exploit knowledge of physical world
- Virtual or both physical and virtual
- Interaction with physical objects results in physical/digital events



Pros

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- Novices learn basic functionality quickly
- Experienced users have efficiency and breath
- Average users retain operational concepts
- Error messages rarely needed
- Immediate feedback
- Less anxiety
- Gain confidence and mastery
- Feel in control

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Cons

- People take metaphor too literally
- Not all tasks can be described by objects
- Not all actions can be done directly
- Some tasks better done via delegating
 - Ex: spell checking
- Some tasks faster via other methods
 - Ex: mouse vs function key
- Screen space 'gobblers'

4. Exploring

- Move through virtual/physical environments
- Physical environments + embedded sensors Context aware
- Exploit how navigate in real world
- Ex:



Best interaction type



Repetitive actions on multiple objects

Ex: spell-checking, file management



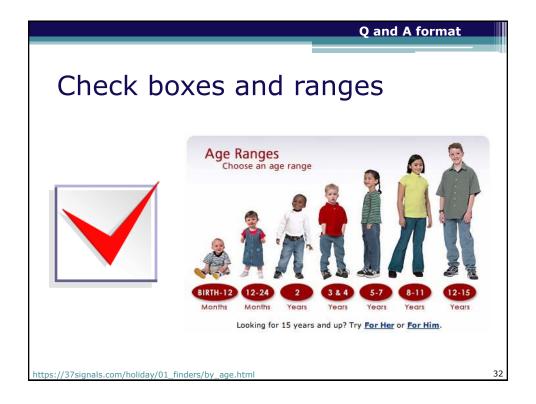
'doing' types of tasks

Ex: drawing, flying, driving, sizing windows

- Conversation
 - Children
 - Computer-phobic
 - Disabled users
 - Specialised applications
 - Phone services



(CH 7) Questionnaires: Q and A Format



33

Q and A format Rating Scales: Likert Answer these questions on a scale from 1 to 5. 5 is strongly agree. 1 is strongly disagree. 1. I felt like a strong math student at the start 2 of the year. 3 4 5 2. I feel like a strong math student now. 2 3 5 Please circle the number that represents how you feel about the computer software you have been using I am satisfied with it Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree It is simple to use Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

http://blog.mrmeyer.com/?p=261, http://www.hkadesigns.co.uk/websites/msc/reme/likert.htm

