Designing Interactive Systems II

Computer Science Graduate Programme SS 2010

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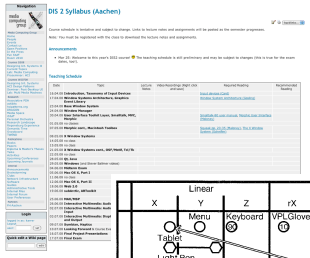
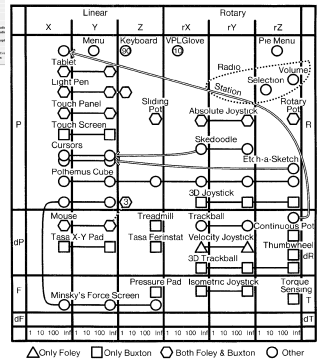
http://hci.rwth-aachen.de

Today



- Class syllabus
- About our group
- Device technology



Administrivia

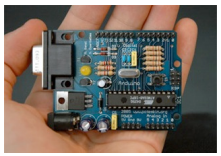
- New format: V3/Ü2
- Lecture: Wednesday, 9:00–12:00
- Lab: Monday, 15:30–17:00
- 6 credit points (8 with additional work if needed)
- Final grade:
  - 20% weekly assignments
  - 20% final project
  - 25% midterm exam
  - 35% final exam
- Requires MPO 2010
- Lecture recordings on iTunes U

DIS II Topics: The 1-Page Overview

- Central question:
  How do interactive systems work?
- Device technology
- Window systems
  - Own, existing
- Mobile and Physical Computing
- Interactive Web & Multimedia Systems
- Lab: From X to Mac OS X, Prototyping Environments

The Syllabus In Detail

- What makes a UI tick?
- Technical concepts, software paradigms and technologies behind HCI and user interface development
- Part I: Key concepts of UI systems
  - Window System Architecture Model
- Part II: Comparing seminal window systems
  - Mac, X11, AWT/Swing, Windows, NeXT/OS X, iPhoneOS, …
  - Paradigms & problems, designing future UI systems
  - Overview of UI prototyping tools



The Syllabus In Detail

- Part III: UIs Beyond The Desktop
  - Think beyond today's GUI desktop metaphor
  - UIs for Mobile, Haptics, Physical Computing, Ubicomp, Multimedia
- The Lab
  - Part I: Implementing Simple Reference Window System
  - Part II: Development using several existing GUI toolkits (such as Java/Swing, Interface Builder)
  - Part III: Working with iPhone, Quartz Composer, Arduino, etc.

Lab

- Register for the class in CAMPUS
- Join the L2P class room
- Register as iPhone Developer
  - developer.apple.com/iPhone
- lab sessions on Mondays

DIS 2 Team @ media computing group

- Prof. Dr. Jan Borchers
  - B.Sc. & M.Sc. CS, U Karlsruhe & U London
  - Ph.D. CS, U Linz, U Ulm & TU Darmstadt
  - Assist. Prof. at Stanford & ETH Zurich
  - Full Prof. of CS, RWTH Aachen Univ.
  - Research area:
    Interaction Design for New Media

DIS 2 Team @ media computing group

- Dipl.-Inform. Moritz Wittenhagen
  - Diplom, RWTH Aachen
  - Video Navigation
  - wittenhagen@cs.rwth-aachen.de

- Dipl.-Inform. Florian Heller
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  - Virtual Audio Spaces
  - flo@cs.rwth-aachen.de

- Chatchavan Wacharamanotham, M.Sc.
  - M.Sc., RWTH Aachen
  - Collaboration in meeting, HCI for seniors
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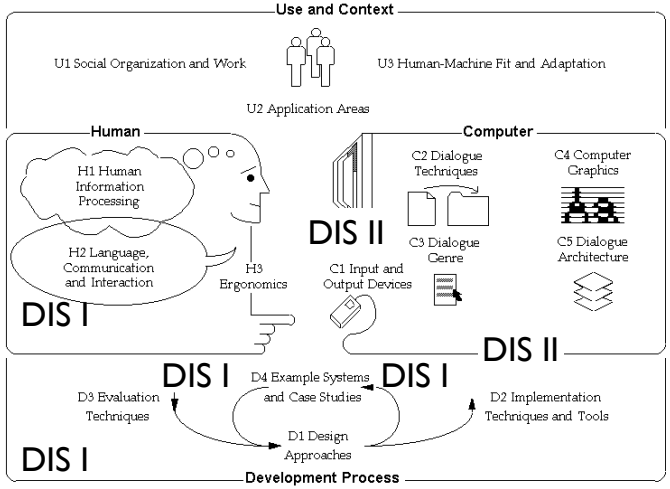
How DIS I and DIS II Cover HCI

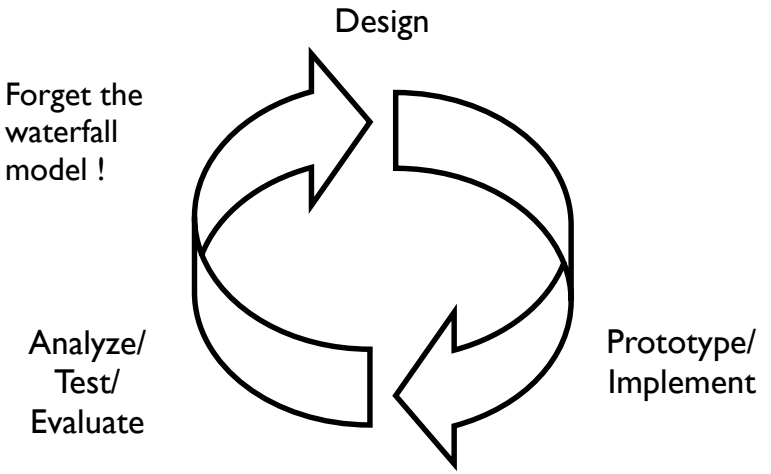


ACM SIGCHI 1992

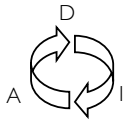
Some Core Aspects of DIS I Reviewed

- The question developers should be asking (but often forget):
  Not HOW, but WHAT to Design
- Technical viewpoint:
  "How do I build this?"
  - Easy to focus on for us CS folks
  - Important, but do not overlook…:
- User's viewpoint:
  "What does it do for me?"
  - An excellent system that nobody needs is useless!

Approach: Iterative Design—the DIA Cycle

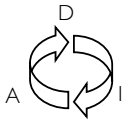


Prototyping & Testing



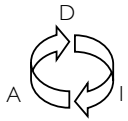
- D: Brainstorm/develop initial project idea
- I: Sketch scenario/storyboard of idea at work
- A: Ask real people (≠ students) about it
  - interviews, questionnaire
- D: Rework your feature set & user experience
- I: Paper prototype (crude for a reason)
  - Scenario, Storyboard, Post-It Prototype, …
- A: Have users use it to accomplish something

Prototyping & Testing



- D: Refine your feature set and user experience
  - Improve information and interaction design
- I: Interactive prototype
  - Director, Java, Visual Basic, ...
  - to throw away or keep
  - Limiting features: Vertical, horizontal, storyboard
- A: Have users "use" it to accomplish a goal
  - Intro, atmosphere, tasks, observation, interview, note-taking,...

Prototyping & Testing

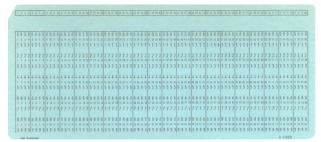


- Look for Style Guides for your development environment
  - Macintosh HI Guidelines, CUA, Motif Style Guide,…
- Check your system against "Golden Rules of Interface Design"
  - E.g., Ben Shneiderman: Designing the User Interface
  - Simple, Consistent, Language, Feedback, Errors, Exits, Memory, Help, Shortcuts,...

A Brief History of User Interfaces

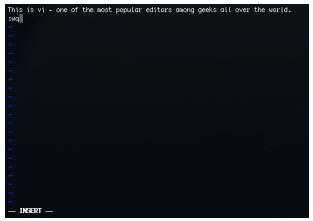
(Done in DIS I to understand the new interaction metaphors, reviewed here to understand the new programming paradigms)

- Batch-processing
  - No interactive capabilities
  - All user input specified in advance (punch cards, ...)
  - All system output collected at end of program run (printouts, ...)
  - → Applications have no user interface component distinguishable from File I/O
  - Job Control Languages (example: IBM3090–JCL, anyone?): specify job and parameters



A Brief History of User Interfaces

- Command-Line Systems
  - Command-line based interaction with simple terminal
  - Shorter turnaround (per-line), but similar program structure
  - → Applications read arguments from the command line, return results
  - Example: still visible in Unix commands



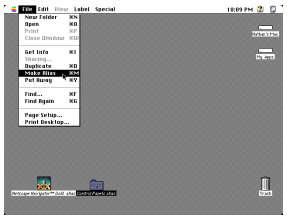
- Full-screen textual interfaces
  - Shorter turnaround (per-character)
  - Interaction starts to feel "real-time" (e.g. vi)
  - → Applications receive UI input and react immediately in main "loop" (threading becomes important)

A Brief History of User Interfaces

- Menu-based systems
  - Discover "Read & Select" over "Memorize & Type" advantage
  - Still text-based!
  - Example: VisiCalc
  - → Applications have explicit UI component
  - But: choices are limited to a particular menu item at a time (hierarchical selection)
  - → Application still "in control"

A Brief History of User Interfaces

- Graphical User Interface Systems
  - From character generator to bitmap display (Alto/Star/Lisa..)
  - Pointing devices in addition to keyboard
  - → Event-based program structure
    - Most dramatic paradigm shift for application development
    - User is "in control"
    - Application only reacts to user (or system) events
    - Callback paradigm
  - Event handling
    - Initially application-explicit
    - Later system-implicit



Design Space of Input Devices

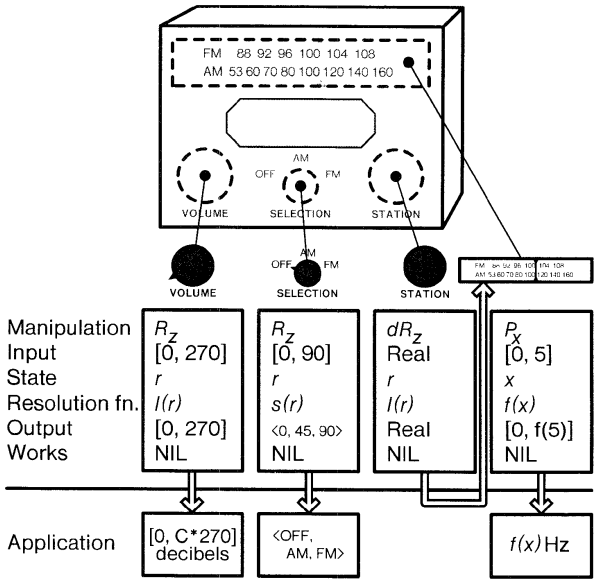
- Card, Mackinlay, Robertson 1991
- Goal: Understand input device design space
  - Insight in space, grouping, performance reasoning, new design ideas
- Idea: Characterize input devices according to physical/ mechanical/spatial properties
- Morphological approach
  - device designs = points in parameterized design space
  - combine primitive moves and composition operators

Primitive Movements

- Input device maps physical world to application logic
- Input device := <M, In, S, R, Out, W>
  - Manipulation operator
  - Input domain
  - Device State
  - Resolution function In->Out
  - Output domain
  - Additional work properties

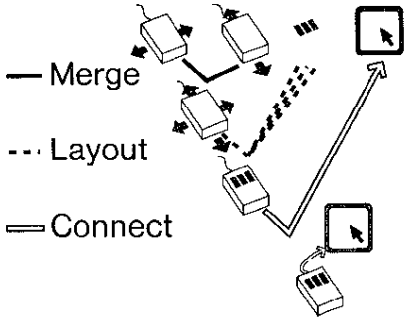
P, dP	R, dR
F, dF	T, dT

Radio Example

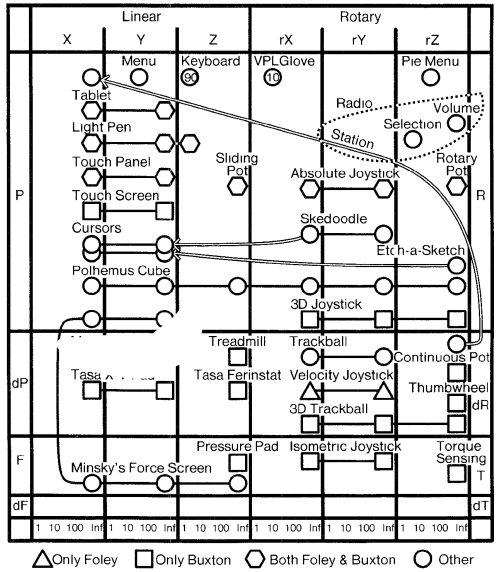


Composition

- Merge
  - Result = Cartesian product
  - E.g., mouse coordinates: X⊕Y = {(x, y)}
- Layout
  - Spatial collocation
  - E.g., mouse (x, y) & buttons
  - How different from merge?
- Connect
  - Chaining
  - E.g., mouse output & cursor
  - Virtual devices



Design Space (excerpt)



Complete space := {all possible combinations of primitives and composition operators}

Mouse = one point!

In-Class Group Exercise: SpaceBall

- Place the SpaceBall into the design space
  - Ball mounted on a plate with 12 buttons
  - Detects precise amount of pushing and twisting in all directions without moving
  - Auto-zeroes physically

Is This Space Complete?

- No – it focuses on mechanical movement
  - Voice
  - Other senses (touch, smell, ...)
- But: Already proposes new devices
  - Put circles into the diagram and connect them

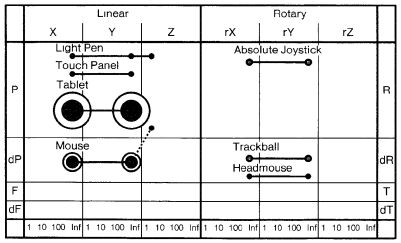
Testing Points

- Evaluate mappings according to
  - Expressiveness (conveys meaning exactly)
  - Effectiveness (felicity)
- Visual displays easily express unintended meanings
- For input devices, expressiveness suffers if |In|≠|Out|
  - |In| < |Out|: Cannot specify all legal values
  - |In| > |Out|: Can specify illegal values

Effectiveness

- How well can the intention be communicated?
- Various figures of merit possible
  - Performance-related
    - Device bandwidth (influences time to select target, ergonomics and cognitive load)
    - Precision
    - Error (% missed, final distance, statistical derivatives)
    - Learning time
    - Mounting / grasping time
  - Pragmatic
    - Device footprint, subjective preferences, cost,...

Example: Device Footprint



- Circle size ≔ device footprint
  - Black: with 12" monitor
  - White: with 19" monitor
- What do we see?
  - Tablet, mouse expensive
  - Worse with larger displays
- But:
  - Mouse Acceleration alleviates this (model of C:D ratio?)
  - Higher resolution mice

Assignments

- Register in CAMPUS by Monday 12:00
- For next class, read:
  - Read Stuart K. Card, Jock D. Mackinlay and George G. Robertson: "A morphological analysis of the design space of input devices", ACM Transactions on Information Systems, 9 (2), 99-122, 1991
  - Read Window System Architecture chapter from Gosling's NeWS book (James Gosling, David S. H. Rosenthal, and Michelle J. Arden, "The NeWS Book", Springer-Verlag, 1989, Chapter 3)
- See the L2P course room for all materials