

# **CSC 484 Lecture Notes Week 6**

## **Different Types of Interfaces and Interactions**

# **I. Relevant reading -- Textbook Chapter 6.**

## II. Project Overview and Milestone 2.

A. See handout from last week.

B. Important revisions online:

1. Presentations moved to *Weeks 8 and 11*.
2. New Section 1.3.3, on  
**"Usability Study Participants"**.

# **Project Overview and Milestone 2, cont'd**

**3. References section at the end.**

### **III. Class schedule updates.**

**A.** Revised online.

**B.** Noteworthy updates:

## Schedule updates, cont'd

1. Project presentations moved.
2. Monday finals for presentations.
3. Weeks 9 and 10 labs for usability studies.
4. Quiz 4 Fri lecture Week 9, 6% of grade.

## IV. Intro to Chapter 6 (Section 6.1).

A. Covers wide range of interface types.

1. *WIMP* -- windows, icons, menus, pointing
2. *Advanced GUIs* -- multi-media, VR
3. *Ubiquitous* -- wearable, mobile, envir'tal

## **Intro to Chapter 6, cont'd**

- B.** Design issues relevant to different UI types.
- C.** Guidance about what type(s) to choose.



## V. Interface paradigms (Section 6.2).

A. *Paradigm* = "a way of doing business".

B. Commonly agreed practices:

## Interface paradigms, cont'd

1. scientific questions to ask,
2. phenomena to observe,
3. kind of experiments to conduct.

## Interface paradigms, cont'd

C. In ID, questions include:

1. How many people will be interacting?
2. Desktop, web browser, ubiquitous?
3. Forms of user inputs?
4. Forms of system output?

## Interface paradigms, cont'd

- D.** ID phenomena to observe:
1. Can people use system effectively?
  2. What psychological phenomena?
  3. What social phenomena?
  4. When do users enjoy or not enjoy?

## **-- Administrative Matters --**

- Network outages limited to  
*2-4 PM Friday, May 16.*
- Move Monday quiz to Wed.

## Interface paradigms, cont'd

### E. Experimental findings in ID research:

1. *Qualitative results.*
2. *Quantitative results.*
3. *Theory-based results.*

## Interface types (Section 6.3).

### A. Interaction styles:

1. *Command-based* -- typed text, spoken
2. *Graphical* -- mouse or pen
3. *Multi-media* -- audio/video

## Interface types, cont'd

### B. Interactive system properties:

1. *intelligent* -- add AI
2. *adaptive* -- changes dynamically
3. *ambient* -- beyond the desktop
4. *mobile* -- device goes with user



## Interface types, cont'd

### C. Book's chronological grouping:

#### 1. 1980s

a. command

b. GUI

# Chronological grouping, cont'd

## 2. 1990s

- a. advanced GUI (multi-media, visual)
- b. web-based
- c. speech
- d. pen, gesturing, touch
- e. appliance, i.e., device-embedded

## Chronological grouping, cont'd

### 3. 2000s

- a. mobile
- b. multi-modal (beyond kbd, mouse)
- c. sharable
- d. tangible (sensor-based i/o devices)
- e. augmented, virtual, mixed reality
- f. wearable
- g. robotic

## Chronological grouping, cont'd

- D. Chronology aligned with PhD-level research.
  - 1. 90s research now being commercialized.
  - 2. E.g.,

## Chronological grouping, cont'd

- a. Google Docs and SketchUp
- b. Apple Spaces and Expose
- c. Windows desktop improvements
- d. MS Office Galleries
- e. iPod scroll wheel

## **VI. 1980s UIs (Sec 6.3.1).**

**A.** Well-known to us all.

**B.** Activity 6.1, Box 6.1 not that cogent.

## Command and GUIs, cont'd

- C. Research, design issues (relevant today).
  1. *Command vocabulary.*
  2. *Mnemonic icon design.*
  3. *Window management.*

## Command and GUIs, cont'd

4. *Menu design and layout.*
5. Other means to *display, navigate, abstract* large amounts of information.



## Command and GUIs, cont'd

- D.** Menu design issues.
  - 1.** Many published guidelines.
  - 2.** Consider ISO standards in Figure 6.8.

## Command and GUIs, cont'd

### E. Icon design issues.

1. Visual appearance has improved.
2. Research suggests icon recognition may not involve *graphics cognition*.
3. Hence icons may just be more *vocabulary*.

## -- Administrative --

- Quiz 3 review and quiz itself moved.
  - Quiz review *Wednesday*.
  - Quiz taking *Friday*.
- *Today*: brief team meetings.

## -- Assignment 3 --

- Participate in *other teams'* studies.
- Week 9: 2d3d coordinators.
- Week 10: Subjects in five other studies.

## Assignment 3, cont'd

- Human experimental subjects.
- Rights and responsibilities.

## -- Milestones 3 and 4 --

- M3 entails:
  - prototype
  - design and conduct of usability study

## Milestones 3 and 4, cont'd

- M4 entails:
  - final presentation
  - analysis, other project deliverables

## **Milestones 3 and 4, cont'd**

- **Further Details on Milestone Tasks**
- **Week 8 Lab Presentations**
- **Weeks 9 and 10 Usability Studies**
- **Specific Project Deliverables**



**Now continuing with Notes Week 6 ...**

## **VII. Multi-Media (pp. 240-244).**

- A.** Mix graphics, text, audio, video, animation, hyper-links.
  
- B.** Encourage interaction and exploration.

## Multi-media, cont'd

### C. Book caveats:

1. *General belief* that 'more is more'.
2. 'Added value' *assumed*.
3. May promote *fragmented interactions*.

## Multi-media, cont'd

### D. Usage guidelines:

1. *Stimulate user with audio/video.*
2. *Present high-level diagrams.*
3. *Show details in hypertext.*

## **VIII. Virtual reality (pp. 244-249).**

**A.** Create illusion of participation.

**B.** Provide cognitive sense of presence.

## Virtual Reality, cont'd

### C. Physical I/O.

1. 3D projections or shutter glasses.
2. Joystick controls.
3. Headsets (can be problematic).

## Virtual Reality, cont'd

### D. Perspectives.

1. First person direct control,  
e.g., flight simulations.
2. Third person control via avatar,  
e.g., games.

## Virtual Reality, cont'd

### E. 2D versus 3D.

1. Does 3D help with productivity?
2. Does it help with engagement?
3. Is it more fun?



## Virtual Reality, cont'd

### F. Design issues.

1. Degree of realism.
2. Type of i/o.
3. Cognition of navigation.
4. What it takes to "suspend disbelief".

## **IX. Information Visualization (pp. 249-251).**

- A.** Visual abstraction for large data sets.
- B.** Alternate views for complex data.

## Visualization, cont'd

### C. Application areas.

1. Geographic data.

2. Algorithm animation.

3. Many other attempts, e.g.,  
Marketmap, newsmap.

## Visualization, cont'd

### D. R&D issues.

1. Appropriate spatial metaphors.
2. 2D versus 3D (again).
3. Do visualizations really work?

## **X. Web-based UIs (pp. 251-258).**

**A.** Vanilla versus multi-flavor.

**B.** Nielson says vanilla.

**C.** Many others say glitz.

**D.** The world jury is *way out*.

## Web-based UIs, cont'd

**E.** Plead to your own jury, i.e.,

**a.** *know your users*

**b.** know what you want from them

## Web-based UIs, cont'd

**F.** Do people read any of this?

1. Recent research says around 20% of it.
2. See [useit.com](http://useit.com) for discussion.

## Web-based UIs, cont'd

### G. Design issues.

1. Gazillions of guidelines.
2. Copious research.



## Web-based design issues, cont'd

3. Increasingly like non-web UIs.

4. *May be* organized around

a. *Where am I?*

b. *What's here?*

c. *Where can I go?*

## **XI. Speech (pp. 258-260).**

**A.** Used successfully in certain applications.

**B.** IVRs coming along  
(Interactive Voice-Response systems).

## Speech, cont'd

### C. Research and design issues.

1. *Much* still to do.
2. Parsing remains a major problem.
3. Genuine conversation is difficult.

## Speech R&D, cont'd

4. Speech APIs quite complicated, e.g.
  - a. Sun's *FreeTTS* synthesizer
  - b. CMU's *Sphinx-4* recognizer
  - c. CMU's *Speech Graffiti*

## **XII. Pen, gesture, touch (pp. 258-260).**

**A.** Pen-based products started in 90s.

**B.** Much R&D continues.

## Pen, gesture, touch, cont'd

### C. R&D issues:

1. Distinguishing gestures.
2. Gesture accuracy, efficiency,  
vis a vis keyboard and mouse.

## XIII. Appliance UIs (pp. 264-5)

A. Your toaster and frig with brains.

B. Design issues:

1. Keep it simple (*really*, this time).

2. Tradeoffs between hard vs soft UIs,  
e.g., *knobs, levers vs LCD.*

## **XIV. 21st Century UIs (Sec 6.3.3).**

**A.** We'll cover later in the quarter.

**B.** Also visualization and speech in more depth.