



# Human-Computer Interaction

Class Code: BSCS-F2015A

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# The Human, Computer and Interaction



- What's good about the design of this error box?
- What's poor about the design of this error box?
- Whose fault is this?

The image shows a student login interface. At the top, there is a yellow error box with a warning icon and the text: "Invalid Login Credentials. Please wait 2 seconds to login again." Below this is the header "بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ" in blue Arabic calligraphy, followed by "Student Login" in red. The form contains a "Username" field with a person icon and the text "sdfsdf", and a "Password" field with a key icon and the text "your password". A blue "Login" button is at the bottom.



- Design an Error message box for this case



# Did your design support?

- A customer who can't read English?
- A customer who is hearing impaired?
- A customer who has never seen **X** as indication of error before?
- A customer who loves/hates **red** color?
- A customer who has an IQ of less than 80?
- Did you design an interface for you?
- Is not that what someone already did?



# Definition of HCI

- “Human-computer interaction is a discipline concerned with the **design, evaluation** and **implementation** of **interactive computing systems** for **human use** and with the study of **major phenomena** surrounding them.”
  - ACM SIGCHI Curricula for HCI (Hewett et al. 1992)  
<http://sigchi.org/cdg/cdg2.html>



HCI consists of three parts:

- **Human**: could be an individual user or a group of users.
- **Computer**: could be any technology ranging from the general desktop computer to a large scale computer system.
- **Interaction**: any direct or indirect communication between a human and computer.

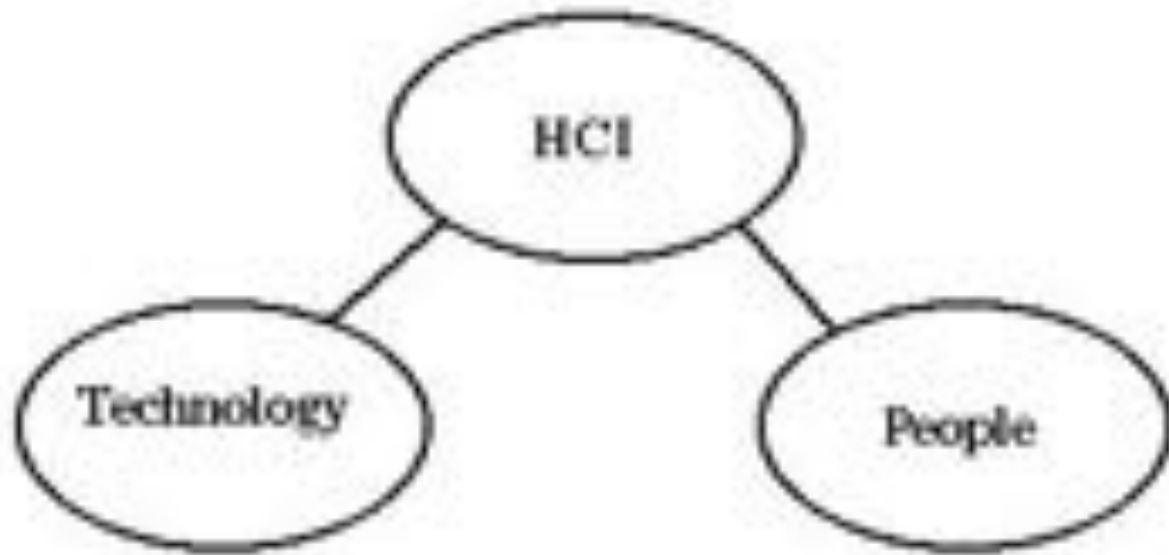


# Humans, Computer and Interaction

The H	Humans good at: Sensing low level stimuli, pattern recognition, inductive reasoning, multiple strategies, adapting “Hard and fuzzy things”.
The C	Computers good at: Counting and measuring, accurate storage and recall, rapid and consistent responses, data processing/calculation, repetitive actions, performance over time, “Simple and sharply defined things”.
The I	The list of skills is somewhat complementary. Let humans do what humans do best and computers do what computers do best.



# The HCI Challenge



What can it do?  
How can it be built?  
What are the possibilities?

What are people doing?  
How would it fit it?  
What would they do with the technology?

# Topics in HCI

## Use and Context

U1 Social Organization and Work



U3 Human-Machine Fit and Adaptation

U2 Application Areas

## Human

H1 Human Information Processing

H2 Language, Communication and Interaction

H3 Ergonomics

## Computer

C2 Dialogue Techniques

C4 Computer Graphics

C3 Dialogue Genre

C5 Dialogue Architecture

C1 Input and Output Devices

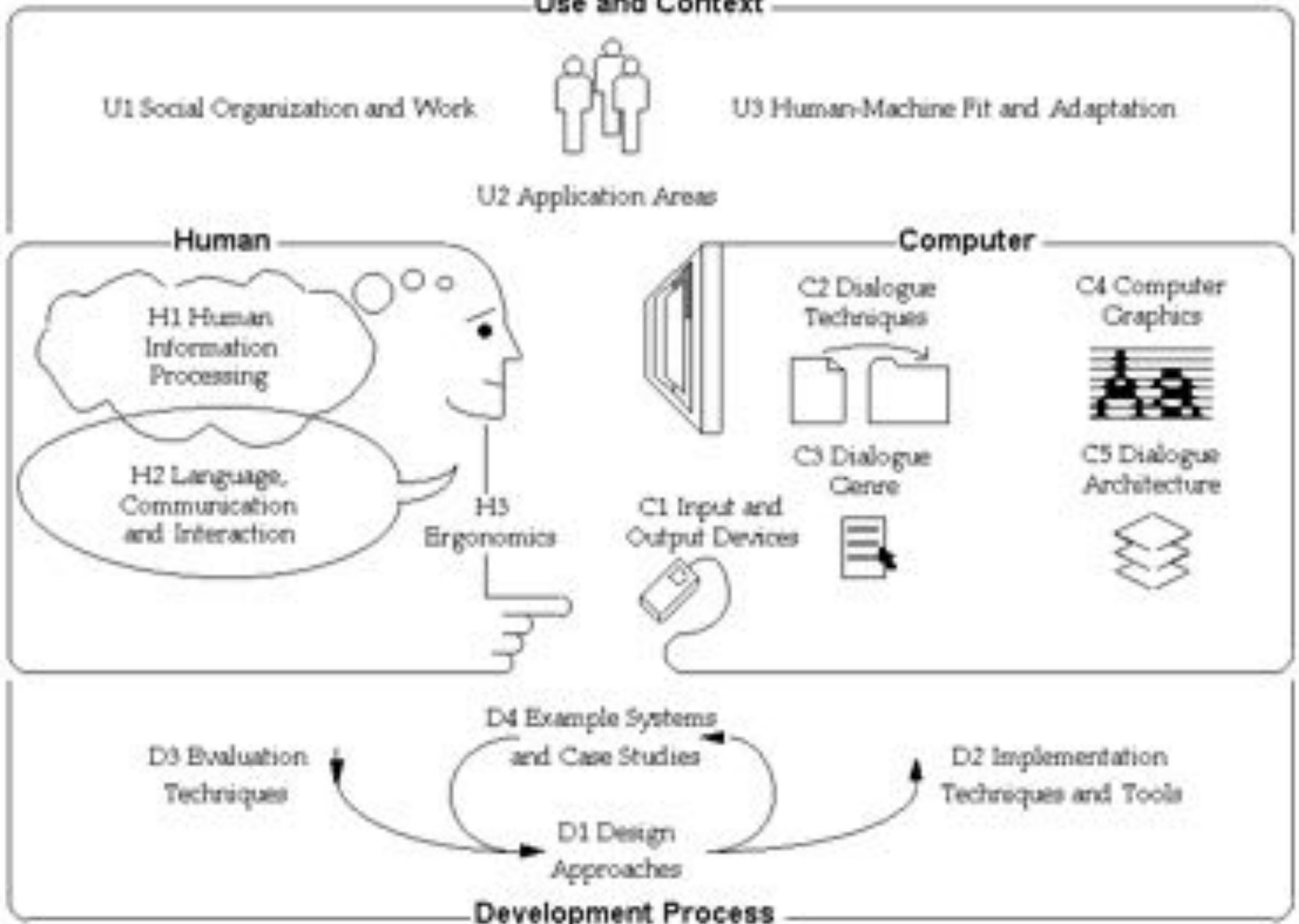
D3 Evaluation Techniques

D4 Example Systems and Case Studies

D2 Implementation Techniques and Tools

D1 Design Approaches

## Development Process





# Why HCI is Important

- Define the best interface that you have experience of?
  - Effectiveness
  - Productivity
  - Morale
  - Safety
- **Activity:** which mobile device you have?
  - How would you describe the interface?
  - How would you describe the product to your friend?
  - Would you buy the product again?
  - Would you buy a product from the same company again?



# HCI is **Not** about

- Making the interface look **pretty**
- Only about **desktop** computers (and that goes for computing as well!)
- Something that would be nice to do but usually there's **no time** for it



# HCI is about

- Understanding the users
- Understanding users tasks
- Understanding the surrounding environment
- GUI requirements gathering and analysis
- Design prototype
- Evaluate the system



# The goals of HCI

- The goal of HCI *“is to develop or improve the safety, utility, effectiveness, efficiency and usability of system that include computers.”*

(Interacting with computers, 1989, p3)



# The goals of HCI

- The goals of HCI are to produce usable and safe systems, as well as functional systems. In order to fulfill that, developers must attempt to:
  - Understand how people use technology
  - Building suitable systems
  - Achieve efficient, effective, and safe interaction
  - **Put people first**

People needs, capabilities and preferences should come first. People should not have to change the way that they use a system. Instead, the system should be designed to match their requirements

# Why HCI is Important in the Context of WWW?

- Competition is very close (just another link...)
- Comparison is easily possible (example – Online-Shop)
- Users who can't find the product in the shop can not buy it
- Users who are not able to fill in correctly the order form are not going to buy



# It is not **Simple** to Make Good User Interfaces



Basic misconceptions:

- If I (the developer) can use it, everyone can use it
- If our non-technical staff can use it, everyone can
- Good user interfaces are applied common sense
- A system is usable if all style guidelines are met

# Examples of good and bad design

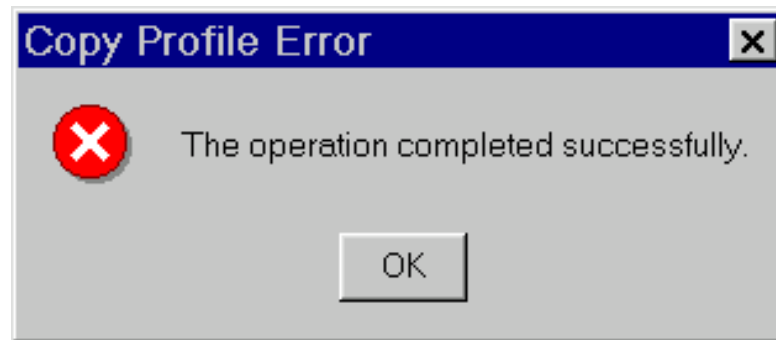


# Examples ..(cont.)

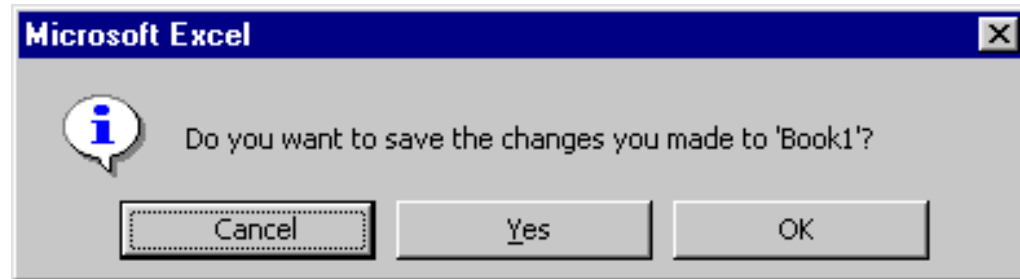
8) Age:

9)  Female  
 Male

# Examples ..(cont.)




# Examples ..(cont.)



# Examples ..(cont.)

[Web](#) [Images](#) [Videos](#) [Maps](#) [News](#) [Shopping](#) [Gmail](#) [more](#) ▼

## Google translate

From: [Arabic](#) ▼  To: [Arabic](#) ▼ [Translate](#)

Allow phonetic typing 

Google Translate for my: [Searches](#) [Videos](#) [Email](#) [Phone](#) [Chat](#) [Business](#)

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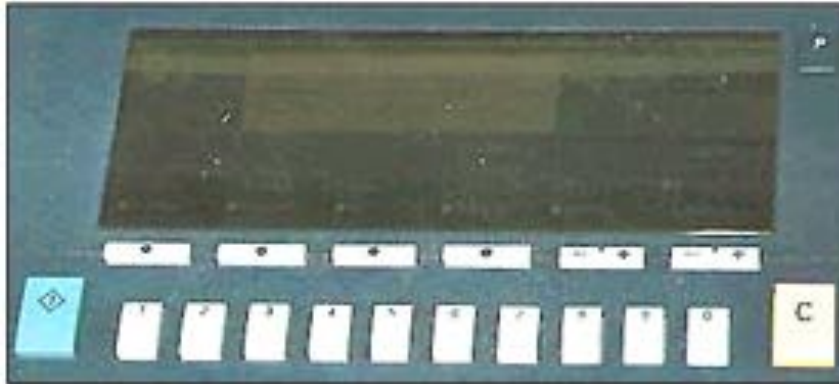
# Examples ..(cont.)





# Designer vs. Users

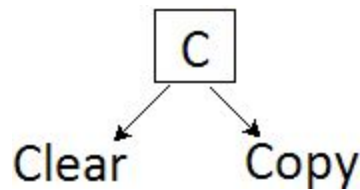
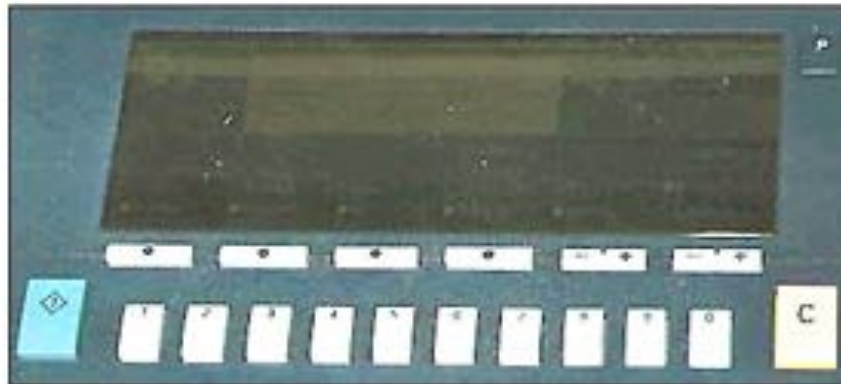
## Making a photocopy



- Why this photocopier does not work? What do you think!



# Designer vs. Users



Designer meant by 'C' = Clear

People thought that 'C' = Copy

# Examples ..(cont.)

Enter your Social Security Number:

-   -

Select your State

<input type="radio"/> Alabama	<input type="radio"/> Kansas
<input type="radio"/> Alaska	<input type="radio"/> Kentucky
<input type="radio"/> Arizona	<input type="radio"/> Maine
<input type="radio"/> Arkansas	<input type="radio"/> Maryland
<input type="radio"/> California	<input type="radio"/> Massachusetts
<input type="radio"/> Colorado	<input type="radio"/> Michigan
<input type="radio"/> Connecticut	<input type="radio"/> Minnesota
<input type="radio"/> Delaware	<input type="radio"/> Mississippi
<input type="radio"/> Florida	<input type="radio"/> Missouri
<input type="radio"/> Georgia	<input type="radio"/> Montana

# Examples ..(cont.)

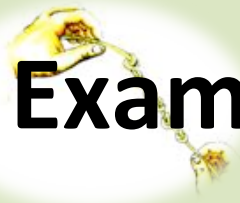
Enter your Social Security Number:

0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Select your State

<input type="radio"/> Alabama	<input type="radio"/> Kansas
<input type="radio"/> Alaska	<input type="radio"/> Kentucky
<input type="radio"/> Arizona	<input type="radio"/> Maine
<input type="radio"/> Arkansas	<input type="radio"/> Maryland
<input type="radio"/> California	<input type="radio"/> Massachusetts
<input type="radio"/> Colorado	<input type="radio"/> Michigan
<input type="radio"/> Connecticut	<input type="radio"/> Minnesota
<input type="radio"/> Delaware	<input type="radio"/> Mississippi
<input type="radio"/> Florida	<input type="radio"/> Missouri
<input type="radio"/> Georgia	<input type="radio"/> North Carolina

# Examples ..(cont.)



# Examples ..(cont.)





# Visibility and Affordance

**Visibility** – what is seen

**Affordance** – what operations and manipulation can be done to a particular object

What is visible must have a good mapping to their effect

**Perceived affordance** – what a person thinks can be done to the object



# Is HCl really Important?



# Time to Think!

- What is the percentage of software development projects that fails?
- A. 20%
- B. 35%
- C. 55%
- D. 85%





# Why Do IT Projects Fail?

- Project success:
  - On time?
  - Within budget?
  - Has all planned features and functionalities?
- The CHAOS studies also provides some insight as to the factors that influence project success/failure



## Summary of Factor Rankings for Challenged and Failed (Impaired) Projects

Source: Adapted from the Standish Group. CHAOS (West Yarmouth, MA: 1995)

Rank	Factors for Challenged Projects	Factors for Failed (Impaired) Projects
1	Lack of user input	Incomplete requirements
2	Incomplete requirements	Lack of user involvement
3	Changing requirements & specifications	Lack of resources
4	Lack of executive support	Unrealistic expectations
5	Technology incompetence	Lack of executive support
6	Lack of resources	Changing requirements & specifications
7	Unrealistic expectations	Lack of planning
8	Unclear objectives	Didn't need it any longer
9	Unrealistic time frames	Lack of IT management
10	New technology	Technology illiteracy



# The Software Crisis

- The CHAOS study published in 2009 by The Standish Group found that although the U.S spent over \$250 billion on IT projects, approximately...
  - 24% were cancelled before completion
  - 44% were completed but over budget, over schedule, & did not meet original specifications
    - The average cost overruns were 189%!

# A real life example

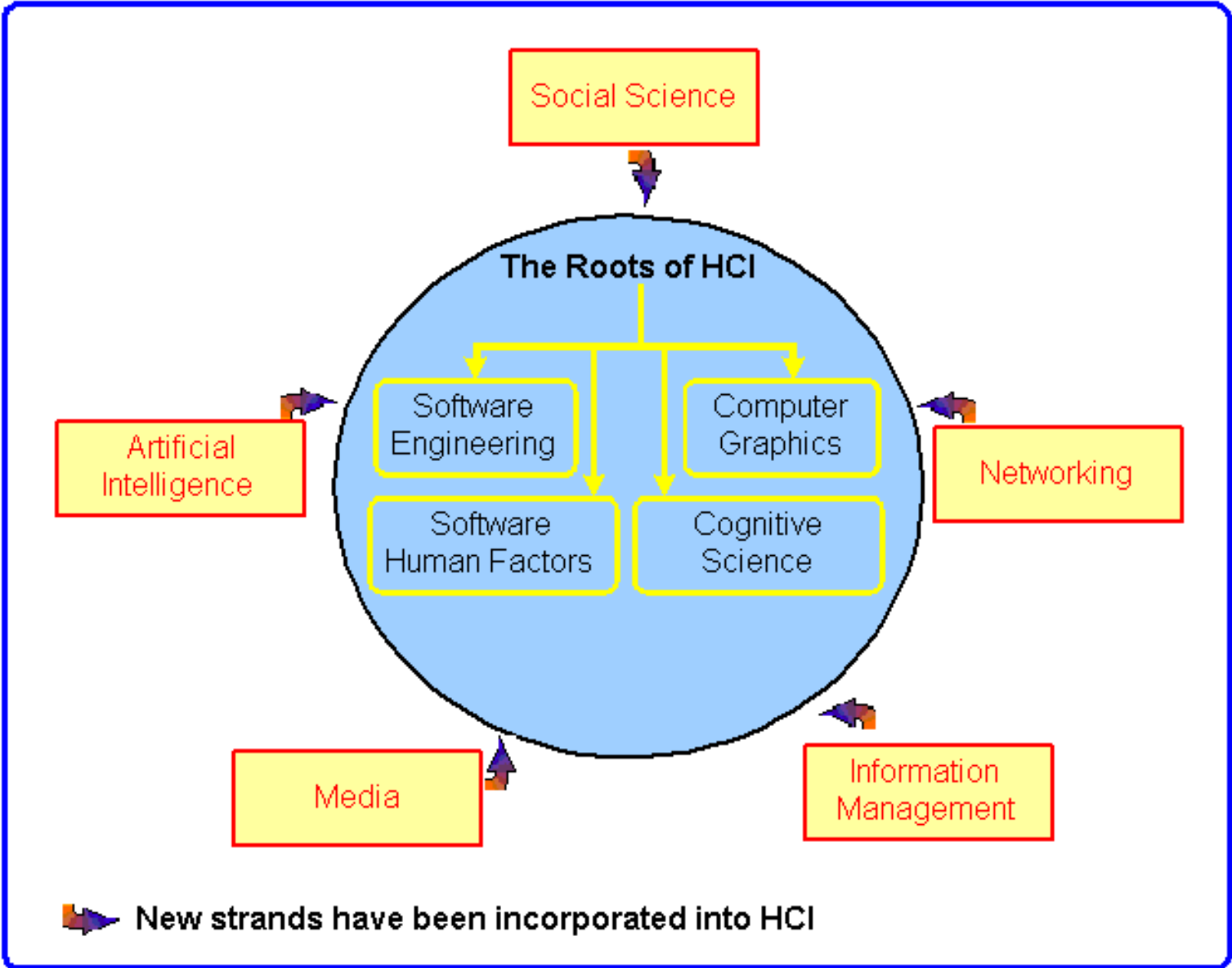
**Example about: Health and safety concerns**

If the video doesn't record a TV program because we pressed the wrong button, we are likely to feel angry.

**A real example:** a pilot shuts down the wrong engine and the plane crashes (as happened near Leicestershire, in England on the M1 motorway in 1989), this is obviously more serious. **47 died**



# Relationship of HCI to other disciplines





- Questions?
- What is the relationship between **cognitive load** and user interface design?
- From the “Reference Material” on Website ([tariqzaman.jimdo.com](http://tariqzaman.jimdo.com)), download (Bødker S.,2006); read and prepare one page notes for the discussion in next class