## User Centered Design

and other topics
Professor Sylvan
IS4300

## Today's agenda

Lecture on UCD

Discuss the reading responses

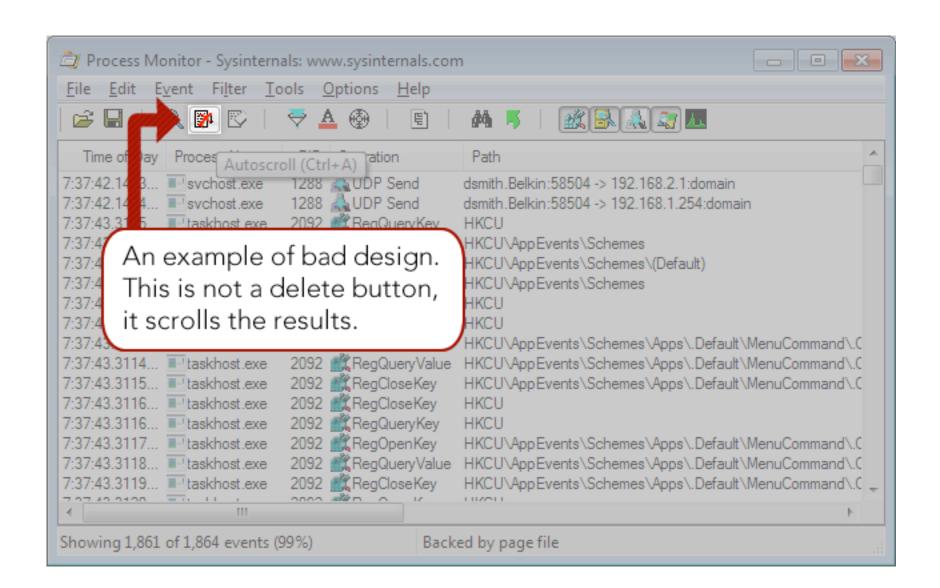
Brief overview of the homework and first team project

### Lecture on UCD

But how do we do it?

### WE WANT TO DESIGN WELL













Q

Peek ahead at image results with new related search previews. Learn more.





Personalize

Yahoo! Mail free email for life

Yahool Messenger

Yahoo! Auctions

coins, cards, stamps

Search

advanced search

Shopping - Auctions - Yellow Pages - People Search - Maps - Travel - Classifieds - Personals - Games - Chat - Clubs Mail - Calendar - Messenger - Companion - My Yahoo! - News - Sports - Weather - TV - Stock Quotes - more...

#### Yahoo! Shopping - Thousands of stores. Millions of products.

#### Departments

### Flowers

#### Stores Sports Authority

### Products

- Apparel Bath/Beauty Food/Drink
  - Gap

Digital cameras Pokemon

- Computers Music
- Eddie Bauer Macy's
- MP3 players DVD players

Electronics Arts & Humanities

### Video/DVD

Full Coverage, Newspapers, TV ...

### Business & Economy

Companies, Finance, Jobs...

Literature, Photography....

### Computers & Internet

Internet, WWW, Software, Games ...

#### Education

College and University, K-12...

### Entertainment

Cool Links, Movies, Humor, Music...

### News & Media

### Recreation & Sports

Sports, Travel, Autos, Outdoors ...

#### Reference

Libraries, Dictionaries, Quotations...

#### Regional

Countries, Regions, US States...

#### Science

Animals, Astronomy, Engineering...

#### In the News

- Scores killed in Nigerian nots
- Austria's Haider resigns as party leader
- Floods trap thousands in Mozambique

#### more...

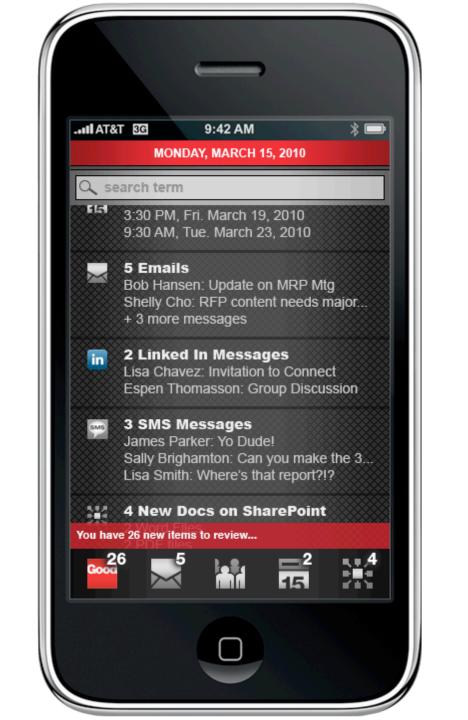
#### Marketplace

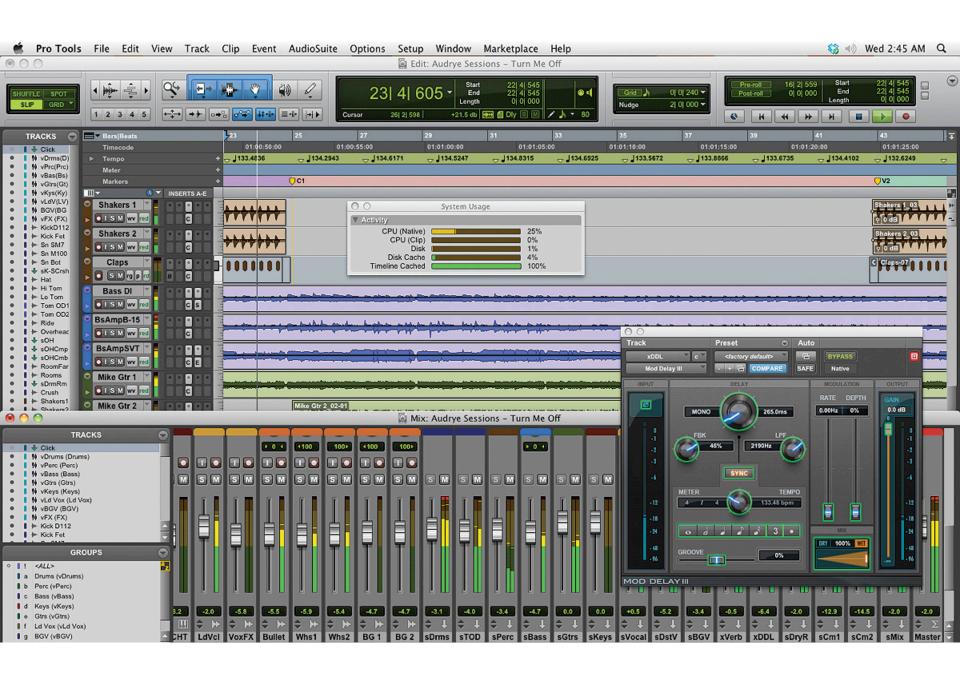
- Y! Auctions Peanuts. Pokemon, computers
- Free 56K Internet Access
- Yahoo! Bill Pay free 3month trial

#### more...

#### Inside Yahoo!

- Yahool GeoCities build your free home page
- Play free Fantasy Soccer
- Yahoo! Clubs create your







## What makes for good software

- Functionality
- Speed & efficiency
- Reliability, security, data integrity
- Standardization, consistency
- Usability

### **Good HCI**

- Systems are built for humans; must be designed for the user
- Recognize individual differences; appreciate design implications of these human factors
- Recognize the design of things, procedures, etc., influences human behavior and well-being
- Emphasize empirical data & evaluation
- Rely on the scientific method
- Things, procedures, environments, and people do not exist in isolation

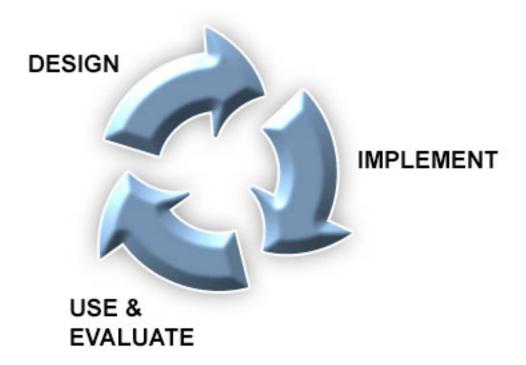
- NOT just applying checklists and guidelines
- NOT using oneself as the model user
- NOT just common sense

One way to get good design

### **USER CENTERED DESIGN**

### Benefits of UCD

- A way to force yourself to identify and consider the relevant human factors in your design
- Helps reduce the number of decisions made out of the blue, and helps focus design activities
- Helps document and defend decisions that may be reviewed later



## 9 steps of UCD

(AKA our team project process)

- 1. Define the Context
- 2. Describe the User
- 3. Needs Analysis and Task Analysis
- 4. Function Allocation
- 5. System Layout / Basic Design
- 6. Mockups & Prototypes
- 7. Usability Testing
- 8. Iterative Test & Redesign
- 9. Updates & Maintenance

## Step 1: Define the context

- Context: the "type" of uses, applications
  - Life critical systems, applications
  - Industrial, commercial, military, scientific, consumer
  - Office, home, entertainment
  - Exploratory, creative, cooperative
- Market
- Customer (not the same as the User)
  - → Design Impacts

## Step 2: Describe the User

- Physical attributes
   (age, gender, size, reach, visual angles, etc...)
- Perceptual abilities (hearing, vision, heat sensitivity...)
- Cognitive abilities (memory span, reading level, musical training, math...)
- Physical work places (table height, sound levels, lighting, software version...)
- Personality and social traits (likes, dislikes, preferences, patience...)
- Cultural and international diversity (languages, dialog box flow, symbols...)
- Special populations, (dis)abilities

# Step 3: Needs and Task Analysis

- Interviews, surveys, wants&needs study, field studies...
- Talk to and observe users doing what they do
- List each and every TASK
- Break tasks down into STEPS
- ABSTRACT into standard tasks
   (monitor, diagnose, predict, control, inspect, transmit, receive, decide, calculate, store, choose, operate, etc.)

## Step 3: Function allocation

- Consider the whole system
- Decide who or what is best suited to perform each task
- Base this on the knowledge of technical and human system
- Work within constraints: Effectiveness;
   Cognitive/affective; Cost

## Step 5: Basic Design

(Verification and Validation in the language of software engineering)

- Summary of the components and their basic design
- Cross-check with any Requirements
- Documents; Human Factors refs; Hardware specs; Budgets; Laws (ADA); etc.
- Ensure that the system will support the design and comply with constraints

## Step 6: Mockups and Prototypes

- "Informed Brainstorming"
- RAPIDLY mock up the user interfaces for testing with real people
- Pen and paper or whiteboard to start
- Increasingly functional
- List audio & visual details at same levels of detail in the prototypes
- Iterate, iterate, iterate!

## Step 7: Usability Test

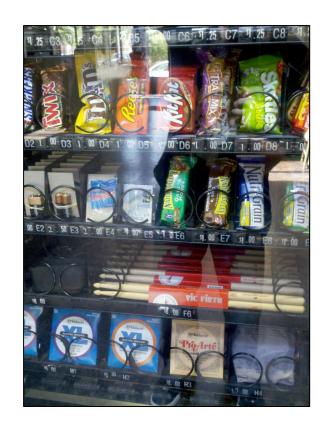
- Get real (or representative) users to use the prototypes
- Subjective and objective feedback.
- Sometimes users "want" features that actually yield poor performance
- Video tape, take notes
- Be rigorous wherever possible
- Feedback into the iterative evaluation & redesign of the system
- "Discount" usability testing can be very effective, using fewer subjects, more rapid results

## Step 8: Iterative test and design

- Repeat cycles of testing and reworking the system, subject to cost/time constraints
- Focus on functionality more than look-andfeel
- Plan for several versions during development

## Step 9: Updates and Maintenance

- Design so it can be fixed or updated
- In-the-field feedback, user data, logs, surveys, etc.
- Analyze and make iterative redesign/test recommendations
- Updates and maintenance plan as part of the design!



So focus on understanding your user

### **BUT THAT'S SO MUCH TO DO!**

# Your responses to the readings

## Feedback on reading responses

Good job, Great questions

- Answer all questions
- In your own words
- Share good links

### **VCRs?!?!**

"The article talks about Super Mario Brothers and MacPaint, both very dated." (Matthew)

"To be honest, I found the structure of the article to be very dense and time consuming to get through. While I definitely got a lot out of reading it, I feel a more simple and shorter article would have been better to introduce myself to the field of HCI."

### **VCRs?!?!**

"The article talks about Super Mario Brothers and MacPaint, both very dated." (Matthew) "It was not quite retro enough to be charming with its references to VCRs and its "Dude, what if you could like, *draw* on your computer?" speculations." (Reed)

I found it highly interesting to think about how Computers could change. at the end of section 2.2 there was a line of "Of course, personal computers in some form will continue to exist (although many might take the form of electronic notebooks) and there will still be the problem of designing interfaces so that users can operate them." we have to remember that what we know today may be radically different in the future. we went form computers taking up entire rooms to using more powerful tablets in just several decades.

-Richard VB

Given the copyright of 1996 on the text, the 'Likely Future Developments' section is understandably a bit dated; mentions of technology like VCRs is a little bit jarring, but it's also interesting to consider which of the predicted characteristics have been realized in the past decade-and-a-half (which is most of them), and which are still finding their footing (embedded computation, though being seen more and more, for the most part hasn't become as widespread and interconnected as they seem to have expected).

### HCI vs UCD

"HCI is a broad scientific discipline considering human interaction with computers. UCD is a set of practically applicable engineering principles meant to facilitate good design."

-William J.

### **Uses of Kinect**

- Surgery
- Physical therapy
- Big dog: <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNZPRsrwumQ">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cNZPRsrwumQ</a>
- Minecraft
- Touch-free displays in public areas reduces transfer of germs.
- 3D camera to produce 3D models of real objects and people. Use to create digital avatars for people online or in games and could also be used to study objects that might not be available long enough in the real world to get sufficient data from.

## Homework

### Homework

- Create a personal course web site and put it online.
- Email list with: your name, preferred email address, and URL of your site.
- Sketch three project ideas and put on your site.

# Team Project/looking ahead

- Team projects will be based on homework 1
- Before the next class, review your classmates project ideas on their websites