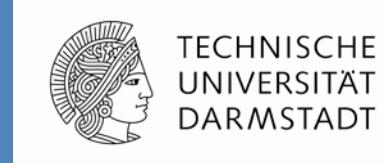


# Human-Computer Interaction

## 1—Introduction



WS 2010/2011

Dr. Jürgen Steimle

Jochen Huber

Mohammadreza Khalilbeigi

Simon Olberding

Technische Universität Darmstadt  
Department of Computer Science  
Telecooperation Lab



# Lehrstuhl Telekooperation

- Head: Prof. Dr. Max Mühlhäuser
- Telecooperation = targeted cooperation between and among *networked people, computers and things*
- Research Area: Ubiquitous Computing



# Lehrstuhl Telekooperation: Research Fields



## Cooperation

Peer-to-Peer Networks

Smart Environments

Ambient Learning & Knowledge Work

## Interaction

Tangible Interaction

Smart Interaction

Model Driven Interaction

Talk'n'Touch Interaction

## Protection

Security in UbiComp

Trust & Privacy Models

Public Security



# Tangible Interaction - Our Vision

Make user interfaces

- more natural
- more playful
- “invisible”: more seamlessly integrated into the everyday world

→ **Integrate user interfaces into objects of the everyday life**



# Who are we?



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DARMSTADT

- Dr. Jürgen Steimle
- Studied CS at U Freiburg & U Lyon
- Ph.D CS at TU Darmstadt
- Post-Doc & Area head at TU Darmstadt
- Research area: Tangible Interaction



# Who are we?



- Dipl.-Inform., Dipl.-Math. Jochen Huber
- Diplom, TU Darmstadt
- Doctoral Candidate TU Darmstadt
- Research area: Mobile multimedia interaction



# Who are we?



- Mohammadreza Khalilbeigi, M.Sc.
- B.Sc. Intl. University of Kish
- M.Sc. RWTH Aachen
- Doctoral Candidate TU Darmstadt
- Research area: Interactive surfaces



# Who are we?



TECHNISCHE  
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DARMSTADT

- Simon Olberding, M.Sc.
- B.Sc. & M.Sc. CS TU Darmstadt
- Doctoral Candidate TU Darmstadt
- Research area: Paper-based computing



# And you?



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????



# Organisation (1)

- V2 Lecture, 2 SWS, 3 CPs
- No assignments
- Final exam
  - written or oral (depending on number of participants)
  - in German language
- calendar week 9/2011 (Feb 28 – Mar 4)
- Registration via TUCaN is mandatory (starting Dec 1)
- Optional: practical lab course (vertiefendes Praktikum)
  - P4 Praktikum, 6 CPs
  - Topics will be announced next week



# Organisation (2)

## ■ Course webpage

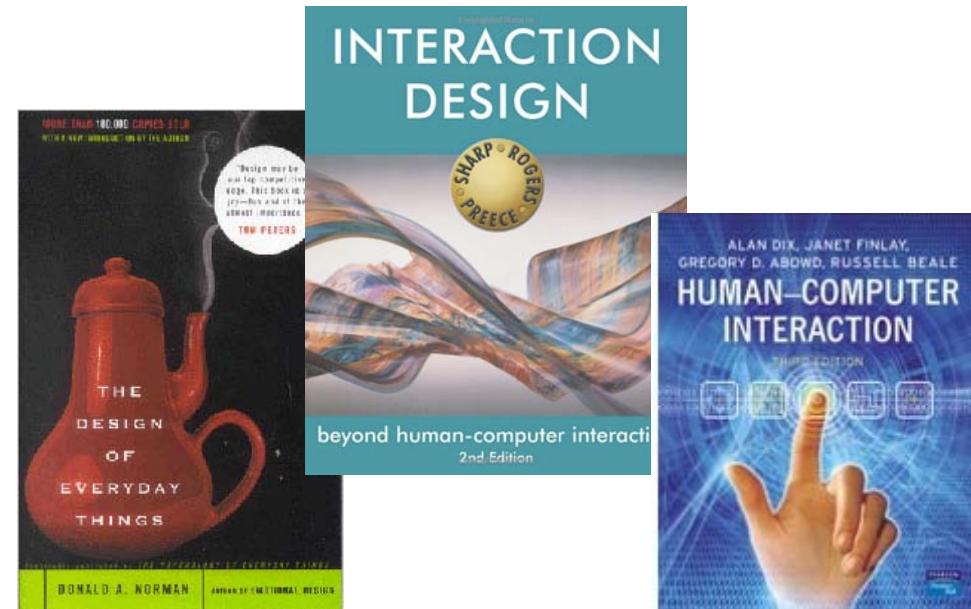
- [www.tk.informatik.tu-darmstadt.de](http://www.tk.informatik.tu-darmstadt.de) -> Teaching -> WS 2010/11 -> HCI
- Username: student
- Password: hcistd2010



# Literature



- Donald Norman:  
*The Design of Everyday Things (DOET)*
- Yvonne Rogers, Helen Sharp and Jenny Preece:  
Interaction Design: Beyond Human-Computer Interaction
- Alan Dix et al.:  
Human-computer Interaction



# Agenda

- **Approaching Human-Computer Interaction:  
Example videos**
- Definition of HCI, Course Topics
- What is good/poor design?
- Design goals: Usability and User experience



# Human-Computer Interaction: Example Videos

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- [BumpTop](#) 3D Desktop (U Toronto)
- [Inflatable Mouse](#) (KAIST)
- [Microsoft Surface](#) (Microsoft)
- CoScribe: Digital Pen and Paper (TU Darmstadt)
- Xpaaand: Rollable Display (TU Darmstadt)
- Wipe'n'Watch: Mobile Video Navigation (TU Darmstadt)
- [Sixth Sense](#) (MIT Media Lab)



# Agenda



- Approaching Human-Computer Interaction:  
Example videos
- **Definition of HCI, Course Topics**
- What is good/poor design?
- Design goals: Usability and User experience



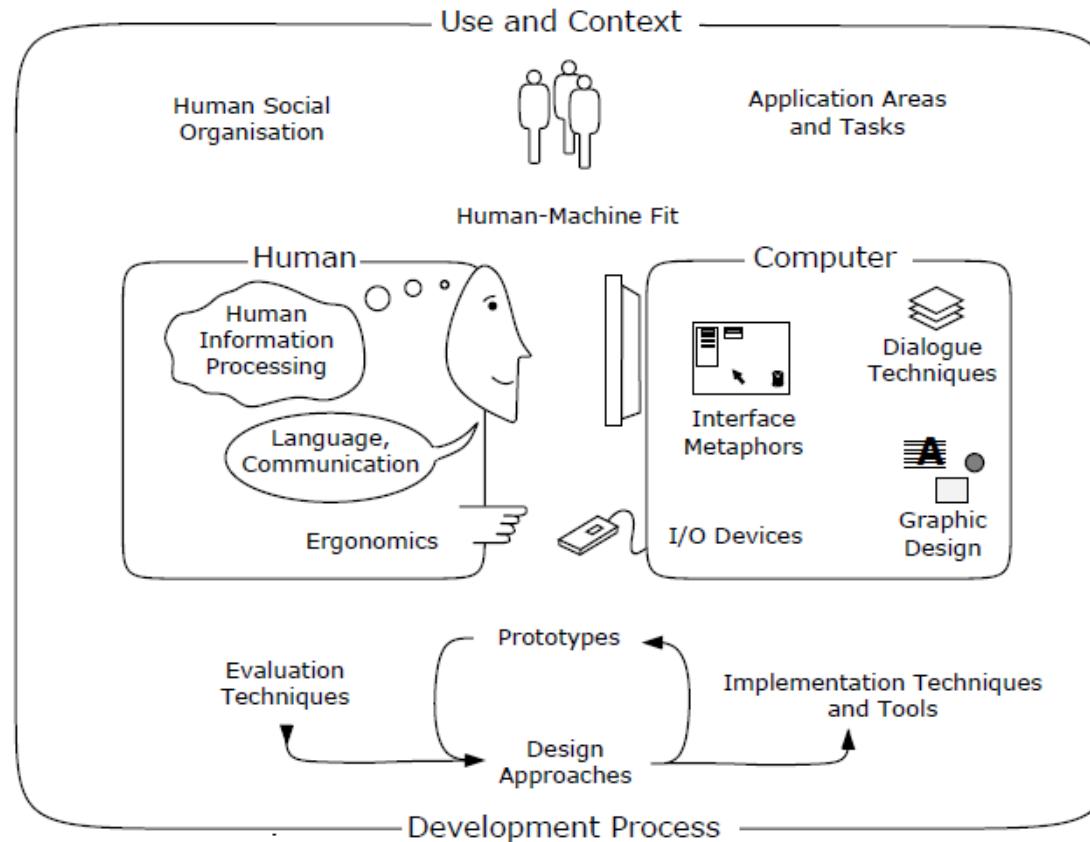
- Human-computer interaction is

“[...] 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 (1992)



# Human-Computer Interaction (2)



Adapted from the ACM SIGCHI Curriculum for HCI (Hewett et al., 2002)



# Involved Disciplines

## Academic Disciplines

- Computer Science
- Informatics
- Psychology
- Social Sciences
- Engineering
- Ergonomics

## Design Practices

- Graphic design
- Product design
- Media design
- Industrial design



- HCI consultancies emerge, e.g.

- Nielsen Norman Group

“The philosophy of the Nielsen Norman Group is simple: To help companies enter the age of the consumer, designing human-centered products and services.”, [nngroup.com](http://nngroup.com)



- Cooper

“We'll help you define, design and deliver digital products and services that inspire your team, your customers and your bottom line.”, [cooper.com](http://cooper.com)



- Digital District,

“Wir unterstützen unsere Kunden dabei, effektiver und effizienter zu kommunizieren.”, [digitaldistrict.de](http://digitaldistrict.de)



# Overview of Course Topics



- Understanding „human factors“: Fundamentals from psychology and cognitive Science
  - Human Perception
  - Cognitive Models and Theories
  - Models of Interaction
- Being creative: User-centered design process
  - Rules and principles
  - Prototyping
- Types of user interfaces and technologies
  - Command-line interfaces
  - Graphical user interfaces, e.g. Mac OS und Windows
  - Post-desktop user interfaces: Interactive Surfaces, Mobile user interfaces, Pen-based user interfaces, Tangible user interfaces, Speech-based user interfaces
- Assessing and measuring user interface characteristics: Evaluation and User studies
  - Methods
  - Data gathering
  - Empirical data analysis



# Agenda



- Approaching Human-Computer Interaction:  
Example videos
- Definition of HCI, Course Topics
- **What is good/poor design?**
- Design goals: Usability and User experience



# Activity

- How many interactive computing systems do you use frequently?
- How usable are they?
- Why?



→ Interactive computing systems which are easy to use – from the users' perspective



# Good and Poor Design (1)



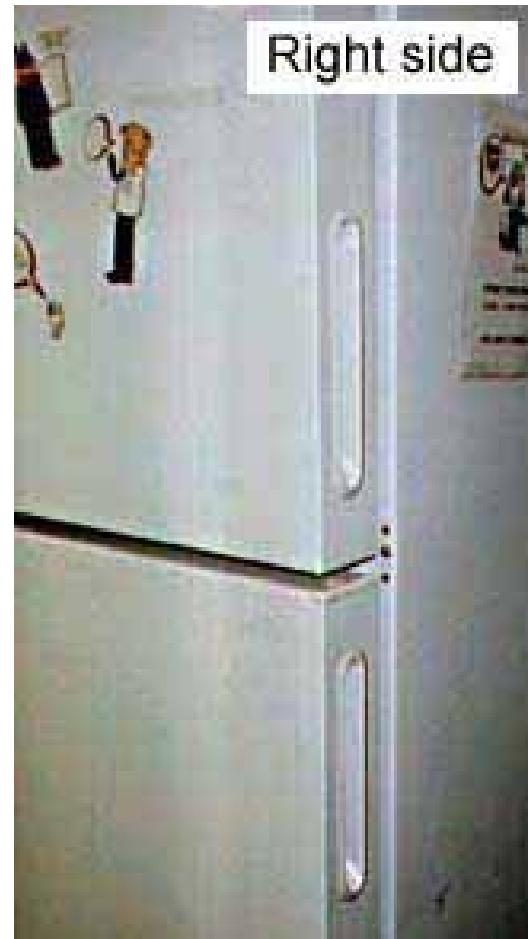
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# Good and Poor Design (2)



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From [www.baddesigns.com](http://www.baddesigns.com)



# Good and Poor Design (3)

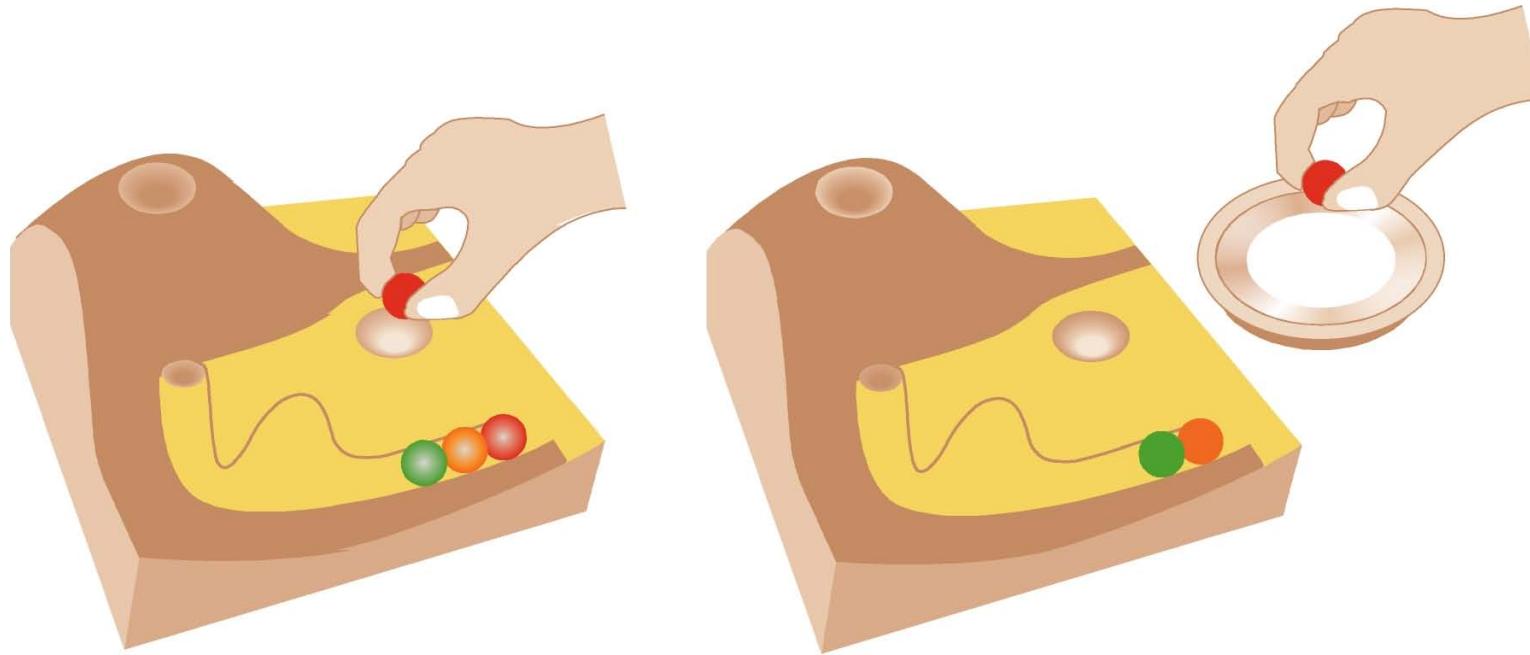


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# Good and Poor Design (4)

- The marble answering machine, Bishop 1995



# Good and Poor Design (5)

- Differences to traditional mailbox interfaces?
  - Haptic/tangible instead of audio
  - Familiar physical objects utilized to represent the messages
  - Amount of messages obvious
  - Requires only one-step actions
  - Simple but elegant design
- Drawbacks: robustness

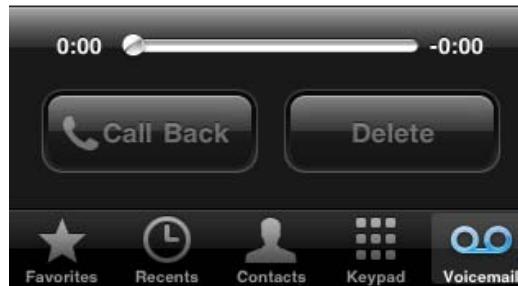
→ *Where will the product be deployed, who will be the users and how will it be used?*



# Good and Poor Design (6)



- Today's more advanced "marble" answering machine? ☺



# Activity



- How does making a phone call differ when using
  - a public phone box or
  - a cell phone?
- How have these devices been designed to take into account
  - the *kind of users*,
  - the *type of activity* being supported, and
  - the *context* of use?



# Process of Interaction Design

- Identifying needs and establishing requirements
- Developing alternative designs to meet these
- Building interactive prototypes that can be communicated and assessed
- Evaluating what is being built throughout the process



# Agenda



- Approaching Human-Computer Interaction:  
Example videos
- Definition of HCI, Course Topics
- What is good/poor design?
- **Design goals: Usability and User experience**



# Usability Goals (1)



## ▪ Effectiveness

“Is the product capable of allowing users to perform tasks accurately and completely?”

(doing “right” things, good quality results)

## ▪ Efficiency

“Once users have learned how to use a product to carry out their tasks, can they sustain a high level of productivity?”

(doing things in the most economical way)

## ▪ Safety

“What is the range of errors that are possible using the product and what measures are there to permit users to recover easily?”



# Usability Goals (2)



- **Utility**

“Does the product provide an appropriate set of functions that will enable users to carry out all their tasks in the way they want to do them?”

- **Learnability**

“Is it possible for the user to work out how to use the product by exploring the interface and trying out certain actions?”

- **Memorability**

“What kinds of interface support have been provided to help users remember how to carry out tasks?”

- Emerging usability criteria provide *objective, quantitative indicators* (e.g. with respect to time)



# Usability Metrics



- Standardized, DIN EN ISO 9241-110
  - Effectivity
  - Efficiency
  - User satisfaction
- Mix of both, objective and subjective goals



# Usability and User Experience

- Historically HCI focused on usability goals
- Currently a paradigm shift is going on:  
*user experience* is recognized as a key aspect in HCI

(But of course: Usability remains highly important)



# User Experience (UX)



- Behaviour of product, how it is being used
- How people feel about a product
- Design *for* a user experience, not the UX itself

“[...] every product that is used by someone has a user experience: newspapers, ketchup bottles, reclining armchairs, cardigan sweaters.”

- Jesse Garrett (2003)



# Activity



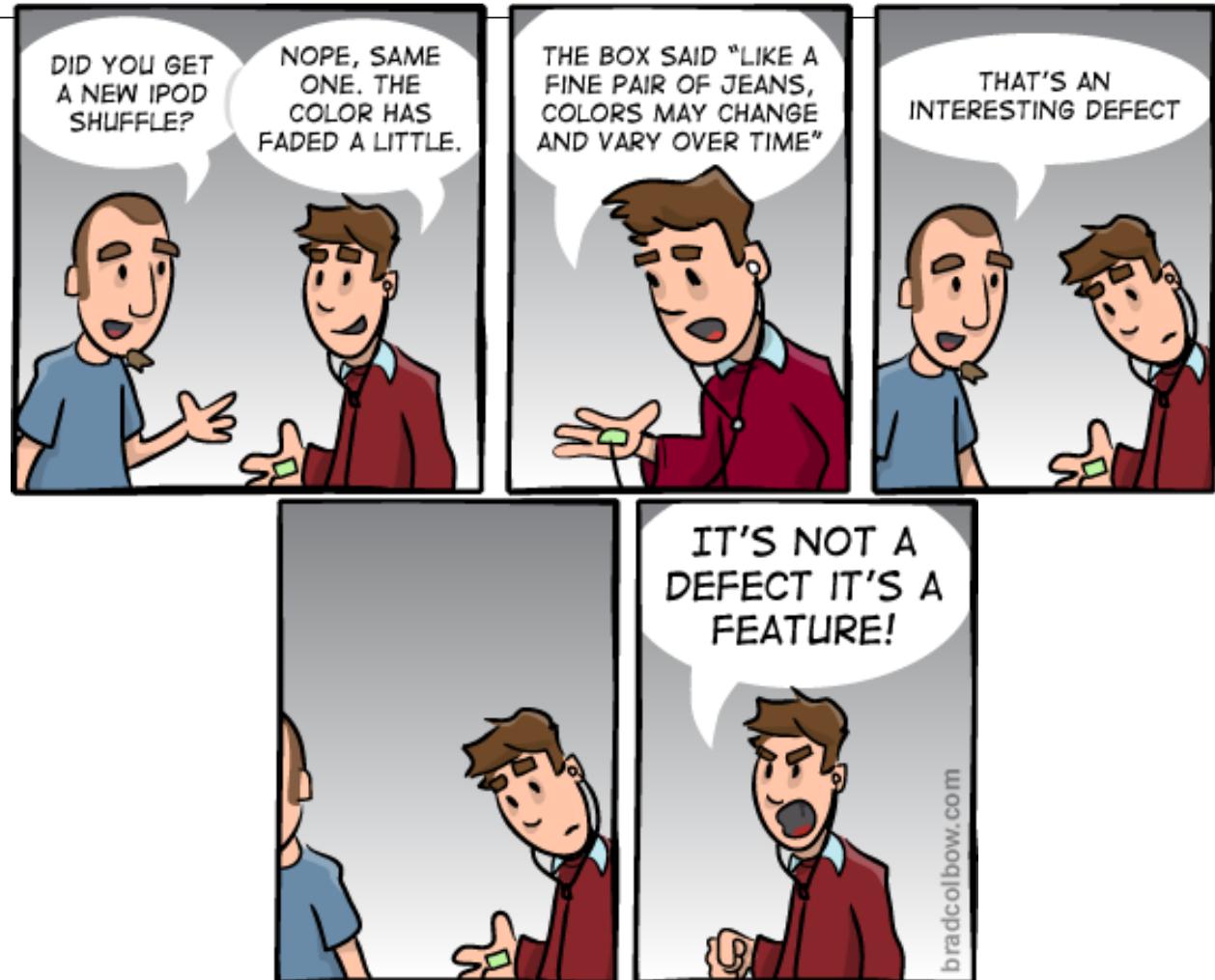
- Apple's iPods are a phenomenal success.
- Why?



# Activity



- Maybe another reason? ☺



# User Experience: Example

- Remote sketching and gesturing  
(by Marc Hassenzahl and Kathrin Völker)



# User Experience Goals



- satisfying
- enjoyable
- engaging
- exciting
- aesthetically pleasing
- supportive of creativity
- fun
- ...
- ...
- annoying
- ...

→ Subjective *qualities*



# What to Take Home

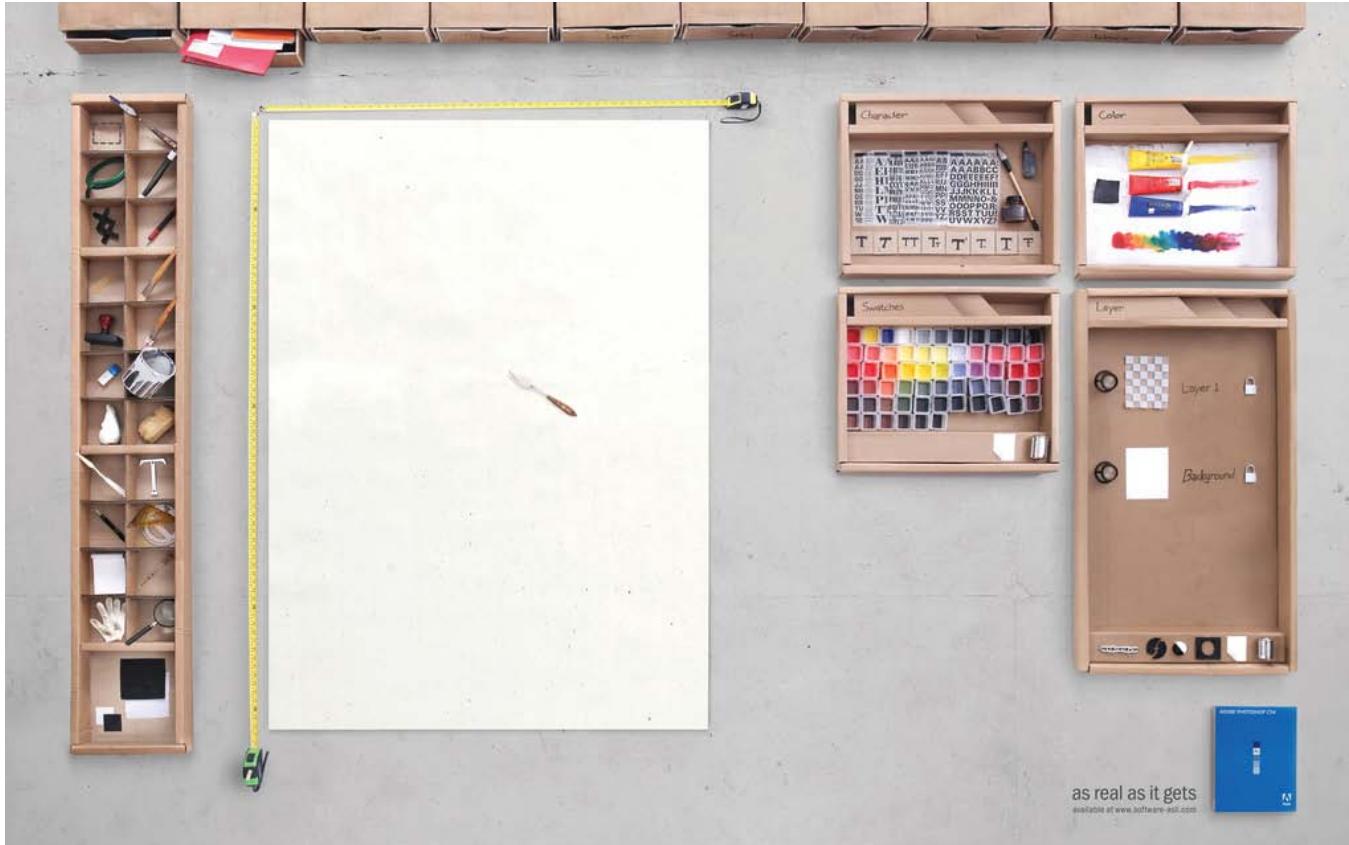
- Human Computer Interaction focuses on the human use of interactive computer system
- Usability and user experience goals are key factors for the design of good interactive products
- Remember interdependent factors like cultural differences, user groups, or context of use
- Suggestion: read chapters 1-3 from DOET until Nov 2



# Good Design? ☺



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“Real World Photoshop”, [Flickr photoset](#)

