



# Why User Interface Design? What

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# UI guidelines in Android

## Android Design

GET STARTED ^ Creative Vision < PREVIOUS NEXT >

Creative Vision

Design Principles

UI Overview

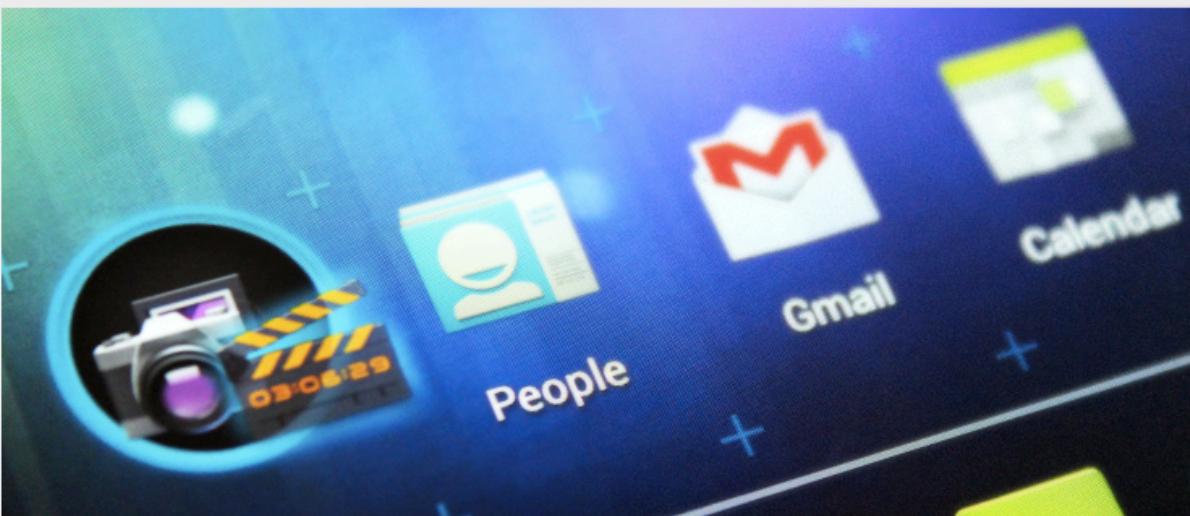
STYLE

PATTERNS

BUILDING BLOCKS

DOWNLOADS

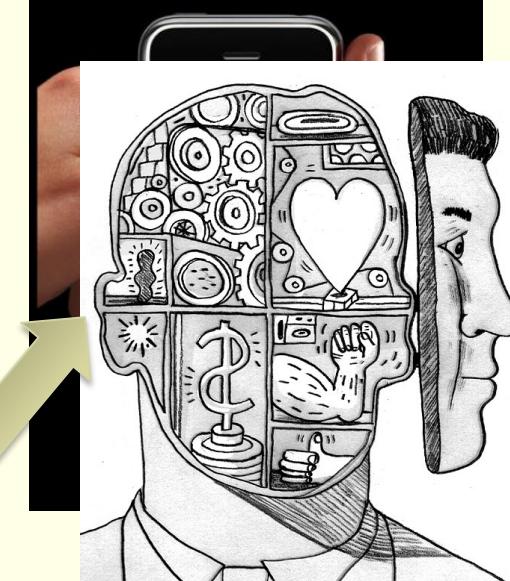
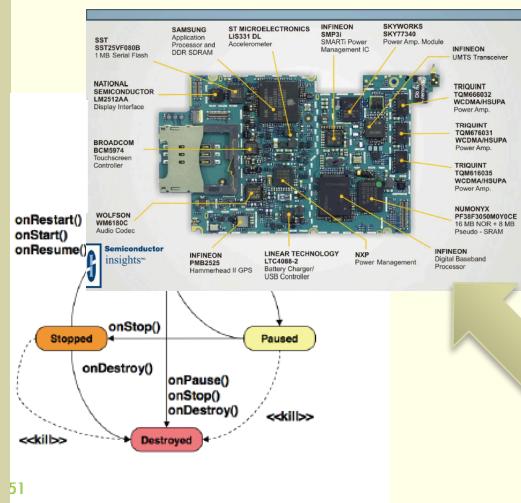
DEVELOPERS



Ice Cream Sandwich (Android 4.0) marks a major milestone for Android design. We touched nearly every pixel of the system as we expanded the new design approaches introduced in Honeycomb tablets to all types of mobile devices. Starting with the most basic elements, we introduced a new font, Roboto, designed for high-resolution displays. Other big changes include framework-level action bars on phones and support for new phones without physical buttons.

We focused the design work with three overarching goals for our core apps and the system at large. As you design apps to work with Android, consider these goals:

# User Interface





# On Terminology

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- UI design does not stop at displaying Information via a GUI, MUI or VUI
- That is where it starts!
- That is when the human-machine interaction can be grounded into actions as simple as:
  - Clicks, Taps, Swipes, Gestures, Typing
  - In order to accomplish a task ("Compose an email")
- It applies to designing human-machine interactive systems and NOT only



# Why

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- In a typical mid-large SW project the UI designer function should be present
- In small project teams ( people < 2-3 ) might not be available.
- He/She a minority whereas the team is mostly made of programmers/managers
- It is important that programmers know what UI design is about.
  - Better Communicate SW system development team.
- Programmers might turn into UI designers!



# Lecture Plan

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## ■ 1st Part

### ■ User Interface Design

- Principles ( applicable to any Human-Machine Interface System )
- Psychological and Cognitive Motivations

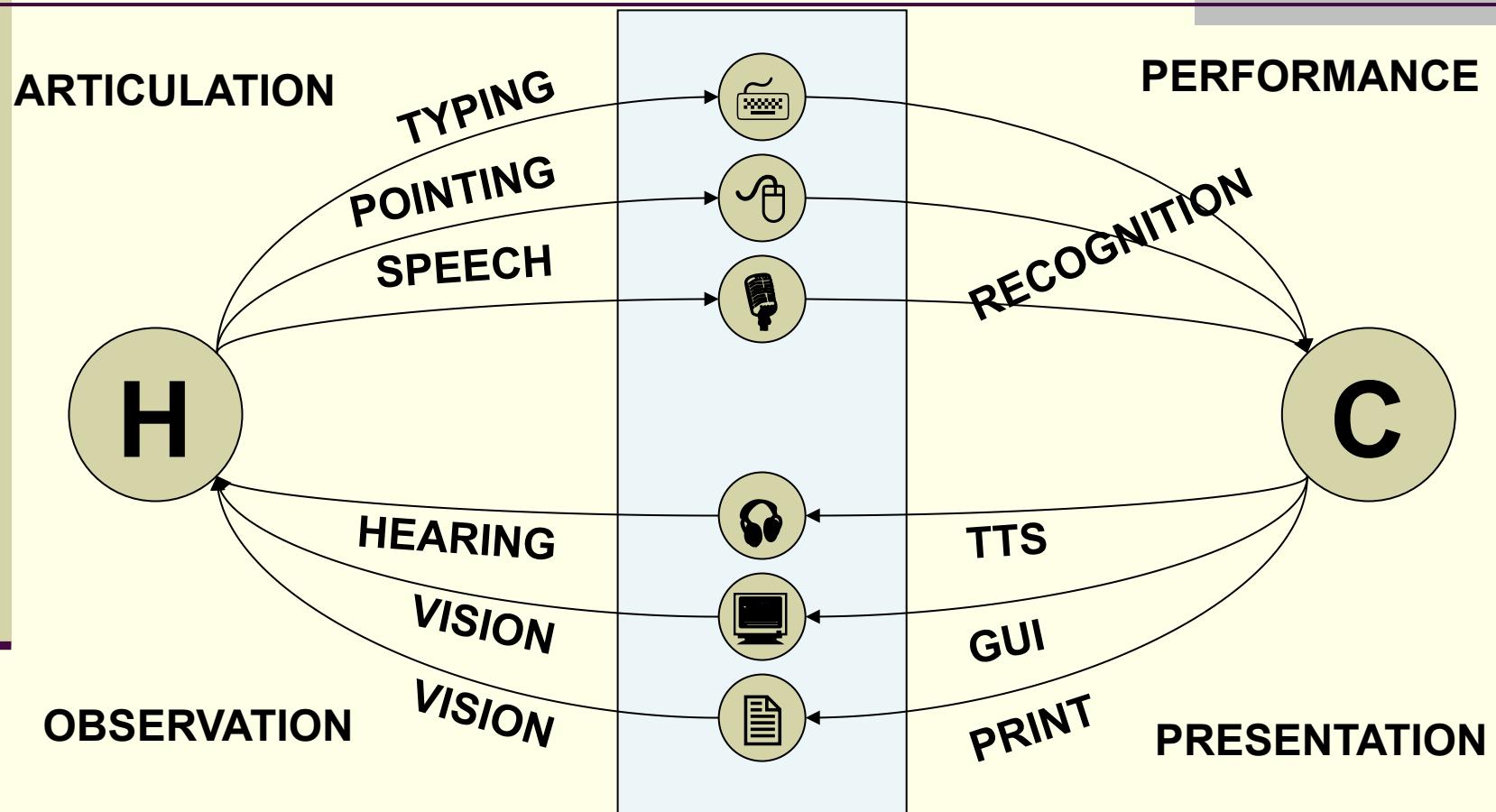
## ■ 2° Part

### ■ Mobile UI guidelines

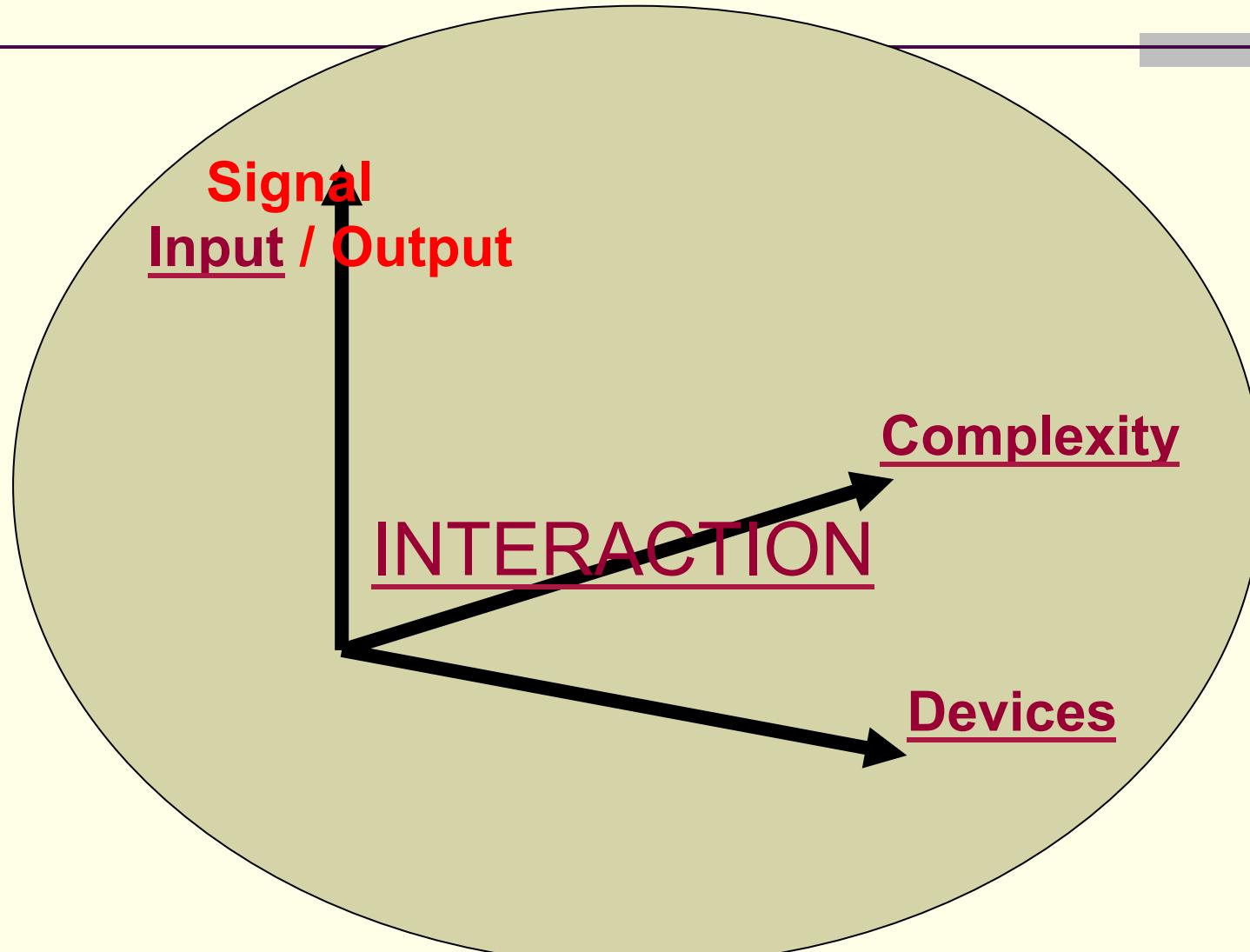
### ■ Prototyping: WireFraming

### ■ Examples

# Human - Computer Interaction



# De-Constructing Communication





# Human Computer Interaction

## The Interface

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### ■ Device

- Input Device: Mouse, Keyboard, Joystick, Audio, ..
- Output: Screen, Speakers, Virtual Reality goggles

### ■ Interface

- GUI
- WIMP (Windows, Icons, Menus & Pointers) [Xerox '70s]

### ■ Human-Machine Interaction

- Multimodal ( Speech, Text, Gestures )

### ■ HCI principles

- U<sup>3</sup>: Useful & **Usable** & **Used**

# Demo

## Mobile Phone 1990



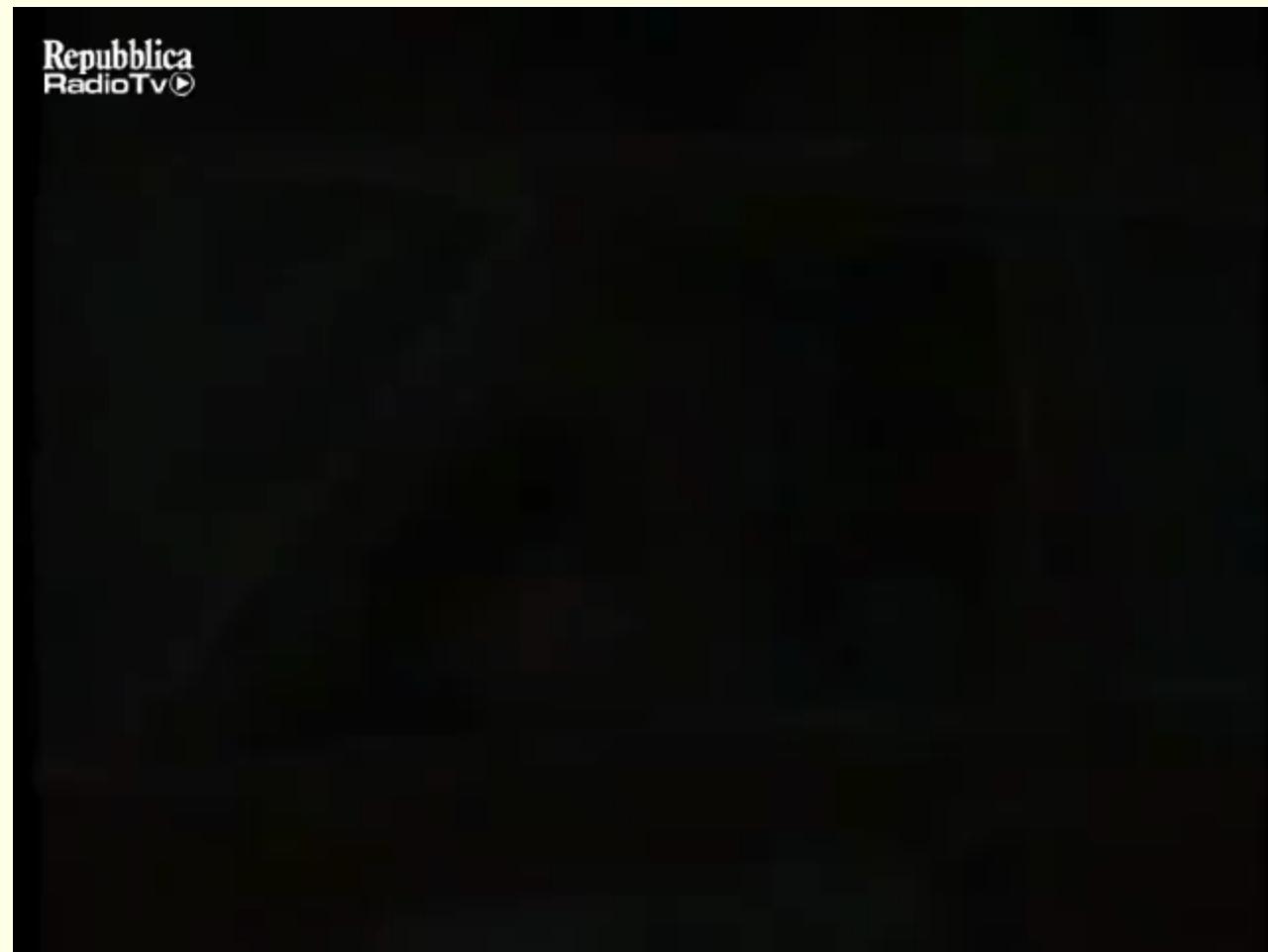
Useful



Usable



Used





# Outline

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- Intro
- Principles ( Design Rules )
- Foundations
  - Perception
  - Vision
  - Attention
  - Memory
  - Task Execution

Reference for the lectures : “**Designing with the mind in mind**”, Jeff Johnson



# User Interface Design

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## ■ Educated ART

- Creativity
- Human Interaction Understanding

## ■ Based on

- Science (Cognitive, Psychology)
- Engineering

## ■ Goal of Designing interactive systems based on requirements

- SW, HW
- Interaction System (User, Machine)



# Bridge Design and Engineering (0)

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- Many solutions to the problem of

**"Design and Build a bridge from point A to B, that can carry car/truck traffic, pedestrians, be stable in super-windy conditions, earthquakes etc.."**



# Bridge Design and Engineering (1)

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# Bridge Design and Engineering (2)





# House design

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- Given a set of requirements
  - Location
  - Real estate space
  - Energy saving materials
  - Project costs
- There are many solutions
  - Different Aesthetic appeal
  - Space layouts
  - Expected people behavior

# House design: Project 1

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# House design: Project 2





# Artifact requires

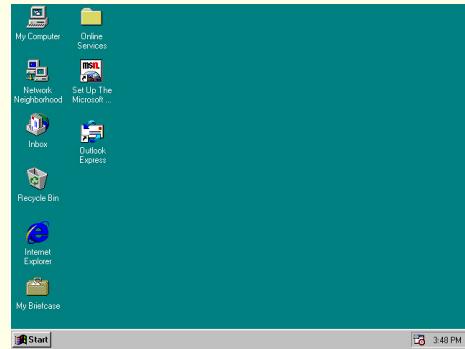
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- Engineering (Technology & Systems)
- Science (Cognitive, Psychology..)
- User/Social acceptance
  - Reward ("it takes from A to B, it saves time, it is safe, it is fun! It is beautiful! ")
  - Aesthetics ( sensorial information ) universals
- Architecture, Industrial, User design
  - Require all of the above to reach a point equilibrium == solution
  - **Not unique!**
  - **Overt time!**



# GUI design: Microsoft OS

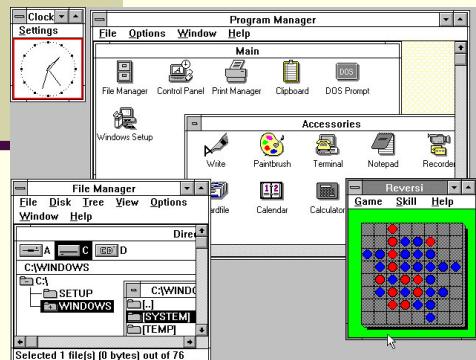
## Windows 95



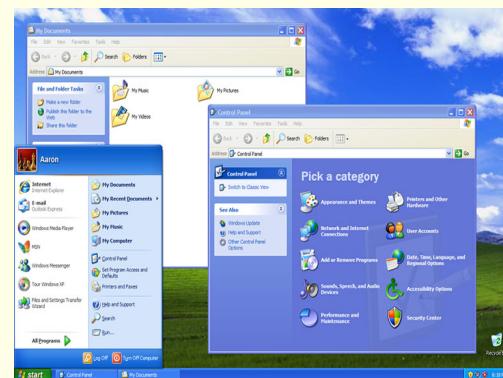
## Windows 7



## Windows 3.0



## Windows XP



## Windows 8



1990

Spring 2013

1995

2001

2009

2012

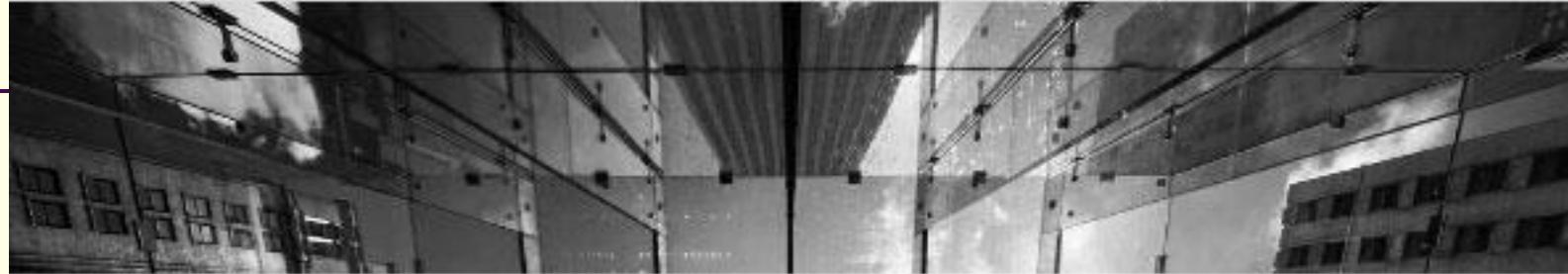


# Towards a Science of HCI Systems

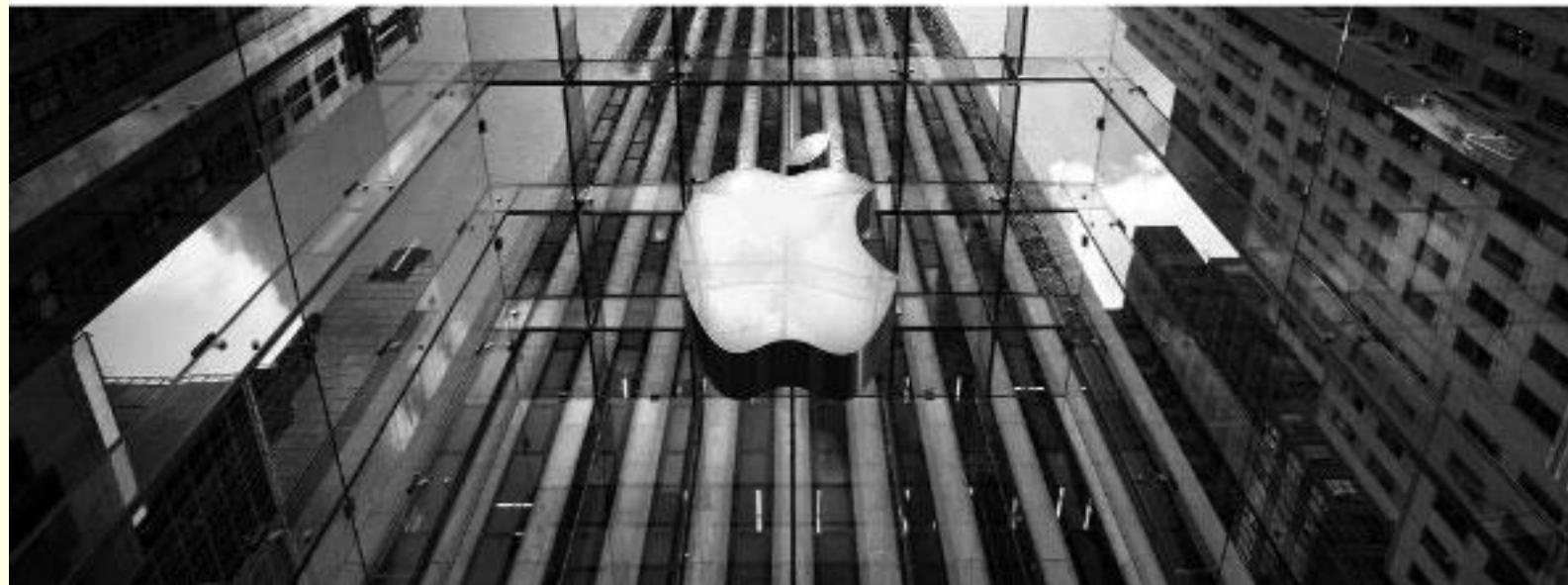
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- Engineering of Bridge Building
  - DOES not need people to evaluate the solution!
- In HCI systems, users are part of it.
  - They are needed to study and evaluate
- Usability Testing
  - Limited by the number of users and delay btw prototype and final engineered solution

# A word of advice from S. Jobs:



“You can't just ask customers what they want and then try to give that to them. By the time you get it built, they'll want something new.”





# UI Design Principles

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- They guide towards optimal equilibrium of requirements
- Do not provide analytical solution
- Should allow to avoid errors in early phases
  - System, User Requirements, Prototyping
- And not to rediscover each time dos and donts
  - "color blindness"
- They may be **Ambiguous** and **Contradictory**
- Goal to **UNDERSTAND** the motivations of such principles so to **GUIDED** in executive decisions.



# Guidelines - A

## (Shneiderman 1987)

- Strive for Consistency
- Cater to Universal Usability
- Offer Informative Feedback
- Design Tasks Flows to yield closure
- Prevent Errors
- Permit Easy Reversal of Actions
- Make Users feel They are in Control
- Minimize Short-Term Memory Load



# Guidelines - B

## (Nielsen and Molich 1990)

- Consistency and Standards
- Visibility of System Status
- Match between System and Real World
- User Control and Freedom
- Error Prevention
- Flexibility and Efficiency of Use
- Aesthetics and Minimalist Design
- Help Users Recognize, Diagnose and Recover from Errors
- Provide Online Documentation and Help