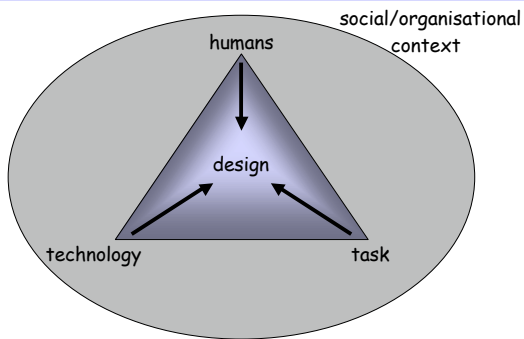
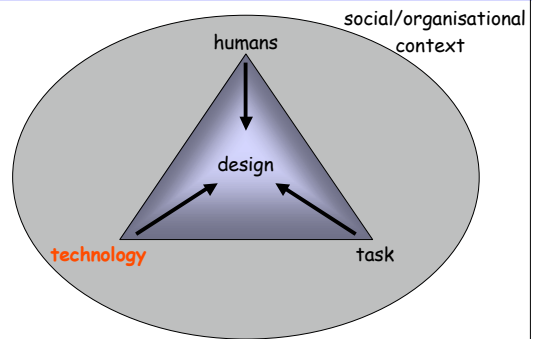


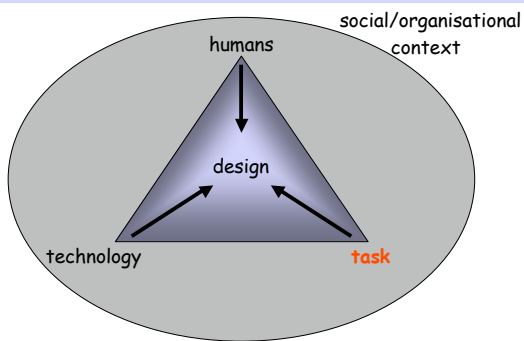
## what is HCI?



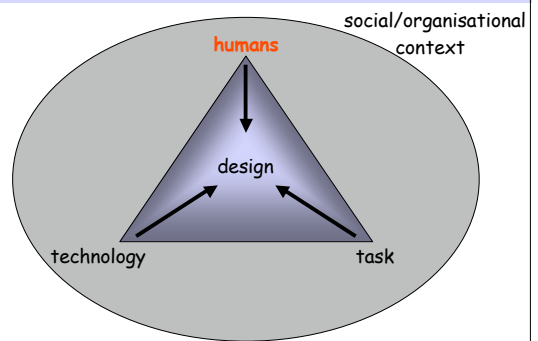
## what is HCI?



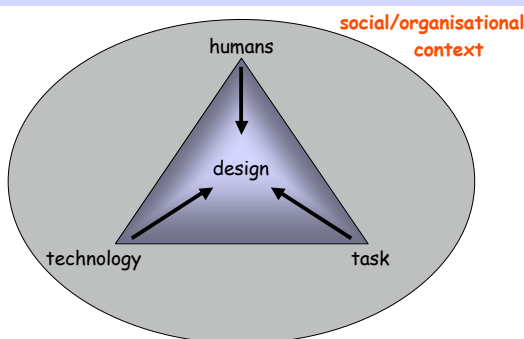
## what is HCI?



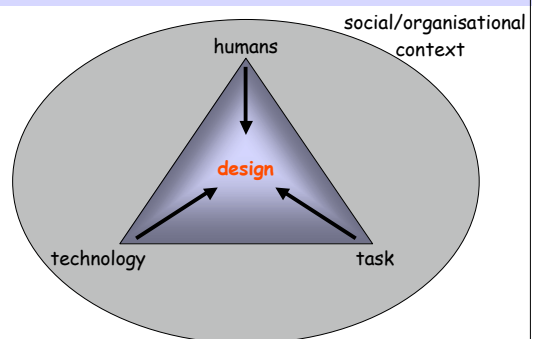
## what is HCI?



## what is HCI?



## what is HCI?



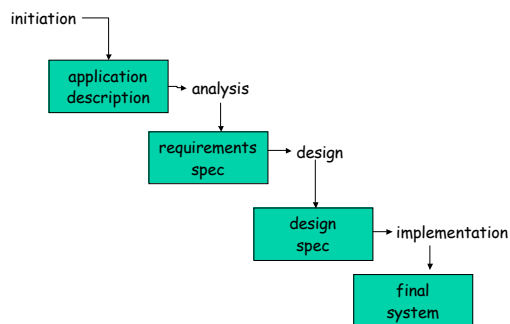
## engineering for usability

- usability doesn't just happen by accident
- usability as a feature of the engineering process
  - design process to ensure usable software
  - take usability as central, not tacked-on
    - remember, usability != interface

## usability

- ease of learning
  - do it faster the second time around...
- recall
  - remember how to do things from one session to next
- productivity
  - perform tasks quickly and efficiently
- minimal error rates
  - reduce number
  - if they occur, good feedback for better recovery
- high user satisfaction
  - users confident of success

## waterfall model



## user-centered design



## comparing the approaches

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• waterfall<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– structured</li><li>– customers, not users</li><li>– limited feedback<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• errors carry forward</li><li>• expensive to fix</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• iterative<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– focused on users</li><li>– continual evaluation<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– finds errors sooner</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul> |
|--|---|

## prototyping approaches

- rapid prototyping
  - build, test, throw it away
  - key focus: collecting requirements information
- incremental prototyping
  - building large systems in stages
  - key focus: reducing delays
- evolutionary prototyping
  - “design in place”
  - key focus: balancing prototyping with development
- the problems of premature commitment

## prototyping

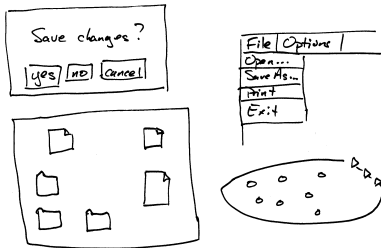
- the central problems of prototyping
  - the system is incomplete
    - what parts to build and use?
    - how to make them “work”?
  - getting to real user experience
    - creating a persuasive situation

## prototyping

- degree of integration
  - horizontal prototype
  - vertical prototype
- interaction style
  - chauffeured prototype
  - wizard-of-oz
- how polished?
  - low-fi prototype
  - high-fi prototype

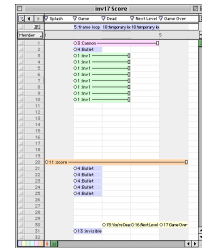
## prototyping

- “low-fi” prototypes



## prototyping

- high-fi prototypes
  - computer-based prototypes
  - Macromind Director
    - commonly used at Apple
    - basic metaphor
      - stage
      - actors
      - score



## prototypes

- trade-offs
  - “high-fi” prototypes can be more impressive
    - getting customer buy-in
      - note – this is NOT the purpose of UI prototypes!
    - more persuasive
      - good: users don’t need to suspend belief
      - bad: too “polished” can make people less critical
  - “low-fi” prototypes are easier to build
    - faster iteration

## immediate relevance...

- we don’t have the luxury of time in 105
  - 10 weeks is very short
  - but iteration is critical
    - we need to create more than one system
    - we need some evaluation input
  - so we’ll do some lo-fi prototyping
  - timetable:
    - week 2 -- swing fundamentals (and reading)
    - week 3 -- ideas, analysis (and discussion of readings)
    - week 4/5 -- designing and prototyping

## for next time #1

- readings
  - two papers per group
  - be ready to give 5-10 minute presentations in class the week after next (ie. week 3)
    - what are the papers about?
    - what are the take-home lessons?
    - what questions remain unanswered?

## for next time #2

- jaimlib exercise
  - get yourself an AOL Instant Messaging account
    - [www.aim.com](http://www.aim.com)
  - download a copy of the jaimlib jar file
    - pointer to jar file and documentation on class web site
  - write a trivially simple client
    - just something to show it works
      - e.g. connect, send a message, disconnect

## for next time #3

- next week's lectures
  - fundamentals of Swing programming
    - event-based programming
    - Swing's event model
    - layout management
    - basic widgets
    - painting