

INTERACCIO I DISSENY D'INTERFICIES

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INTRODUCCIO A LA HCI

Human Computer Interaction es el camp que estudia com interactuen les humans amb les màquines.

uno de los focus originals del HCI es la usabilidad.

↳ La usabilidad es la habilidad en que un producto puede ser usado por usuarios especificos para hacer tareas especificas de manera efectiva y eficiente, y con satisfacción.

↓
Correctesa i
Completesa

↓
relació amb
Completesa i
ús de recursos

↓
confort i acceptació
del sistema pels usuaris

USER EXPERIENCE

↳ crear una experiencia significativa, i marcar un record i sentiment.

↳ useful, usable, findable, credible, desirable, accessible } → usable

DESKTOP SYSTEMS

- Large Screens
- Mouse pointer
- keyboard
- Large Resolution

USABILITY PROBLEMS

Inconsistency:

- usar les mateixes paraules per l'oplicacoe
- Utilitzar grafica paral·lela per element paral·lels.

Lack of feedback

Lack of progress indicator

Bad error messages

etc

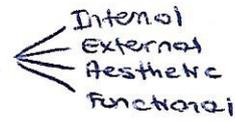
UX Principles & Laws

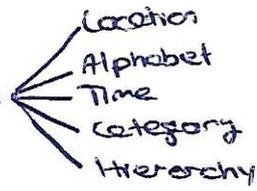
- Pareto principle → The 80/20 Rule

Ex.
↳ 80% dels errors son causats pel 20% dels components.

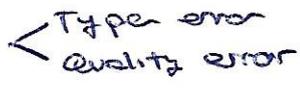
- Aesthetic-Usability Effect
- chunking → tècnica que consisteix en separar la informació en troços.

- Colour

- Consistency 

- LATCH principle → Redefinition of Five Rock Hats 

- Garbagein - Garbageout

↳ Input information often generates bad results 

etc.

Gestalt Laws

- Proximity Law → tendim a percebre figures simples 
- Law of closure → tendim a completar la figura 
- Law of similarity → tendim a agrupar 
- Law of proximity → tendim a col·lectar depenent de la proximitat 
- Law of symmetry → tendim a agrupar formes simètriques 
- Law of continuity → tendim a seguir una línia antes del color 
- Law of common fate → tendim a agrupar per moviments 

Usability principles

EIGHT GOLDEN RULES

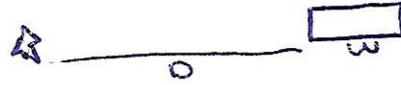
- Strive for consistency
- Enable frequent users to use shortcuts
- Offer informative feedback.
- Design dialog to yield closure.
- Offer simple error handling
- Permit easy reversal of actions
- Provide of the sense of control
- Reduce short then making local

INTERACCIO

FITT'S LAW

$$MT = a + b \log_2 \left(\frac{D}{w} + 1 \right)$$

$D \rightarrow$ distancia al target
 $w \rightarrow$ amplada del target

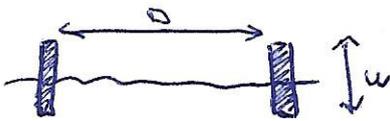


LAW OF CROSSING

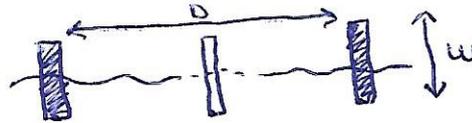
Ambe Fitt's law s'hoia de clicar, era simplement es passe per sobre

$$T = a + b \log_2 \left(\frac{D}{w} + 1 \right)$$

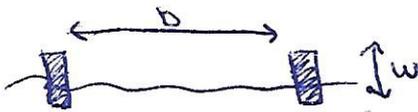
CONTINUOUS CROSSING



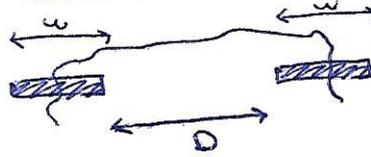
DISCRETE CROSSING



ORTHOGONAL CROSSING



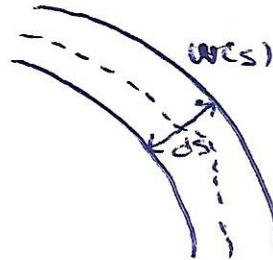
COLINEAR CROSSING



STEERING LAW

$$T_s = a + b \int_c \frac{ds}{w(s)}$$

ds → distancia
 $w(s)$ → amplitud



TYPING KEYBOARDS

- QWERTY
- DVORAK
- AZERTY

FITT'S LAW VARIANTS

Welfred

$$MT = a + b \log_2 \left(\frac{D + 0.5w}{w} \right)$$

Mackenzie

$$MT = a + b \log_2 \left(\frac{D}{w} + 1 \right)$$

HICK-HYMAN LAW

Time to make a decision

$$T = a + b H_T \rightarrow \text{transmitted information}$$

$$H_T = \log_2 (n + 1)$$

n → equiprobable alternatives

ORIGINAL FORMULATION

$$HT = a + b \log_2 \left(\frac{2A}{w} \right)$$

Crossin

$$MT = a + b \log_2 \left(\frac{2D}{w} \right) + c \log_2 \left(\frac{2D}{H} \right)$$

Accot:

$$MT = a + b \log_2 \left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{D}{w} \right)^2 + n \left(\frac{D}{H} \right)^2} + 1 \right)$$

COLORS

K_d → De que color soy?

K_s → De que color brillo?

N → cuanto brillo?