Screen Design

Guidelines for controls (Dix et al.)

- Place controls that are functionally related together.
- If controls are used sequentially, organize them sequentially.
- Make the most frequently-used controls the most accessible.
- Don't place a destructive control next to a frequently used one.

Issues in screen design

1. Layout: do you optimize, or let the user customize? How to organize?

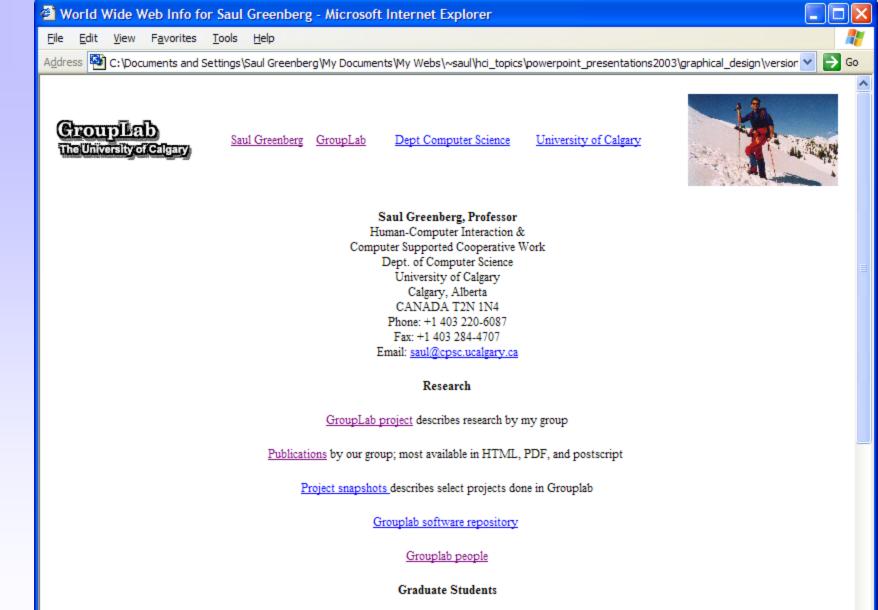
Layout issues

Some ways of optimizing layout:

- Layout by function, sequence, or frequency
- Automatic layouts: consistent location, cascading objects, tiling
- Stick to conventions

Or: You can let (make) the user choose.

Some examples from Saul Greenberg:



I have a few openings for MSc and PhD students who are interested in Human Computer Interaction and / or Computer Supported Cooperative Work. Some research and project ideas honors and graduate students

Courses offered this year

Original

CPSC 481: Foundations and Principles of Human Computer Intera

World Wide Web Info for Saul Greenberg - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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GroupLab The University of Calgar

Saul Greenberg GroupLab Dept Computer Science University of Calgary

Saul Greenberg, Professor Human-Computer Interaction & Computer Supported Cooperative Work

> Dept. of Computer Science University of Calgary Calgary, Alberta CANADA T2N 1N4

Phone: +1 403 220-6087 Fax: +1 403 284-4707 Email: <u>saul@cpsc.ucalgary.ca</u>



Research <u>GroupLab project</u> describes research by my group <u>Publications</u> by our group; most available in HTML, PDF, and postscript <u>Project snapshots</u> describes select projects done in Grouplab <u>Grouplab software repository</u> <u>Grouplab people</u>

Graduate Students

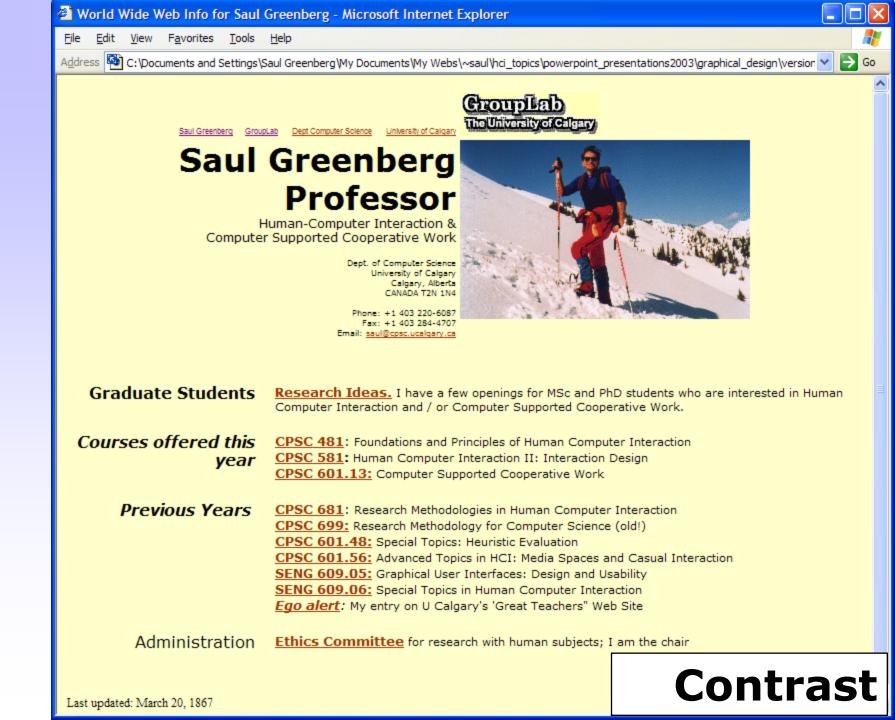
I have a few openings for MSc and PhD students who are interested in Human Computer Interaction and / or Computer Supported Cooperative Work. Some research and project ideas honors and graduate students

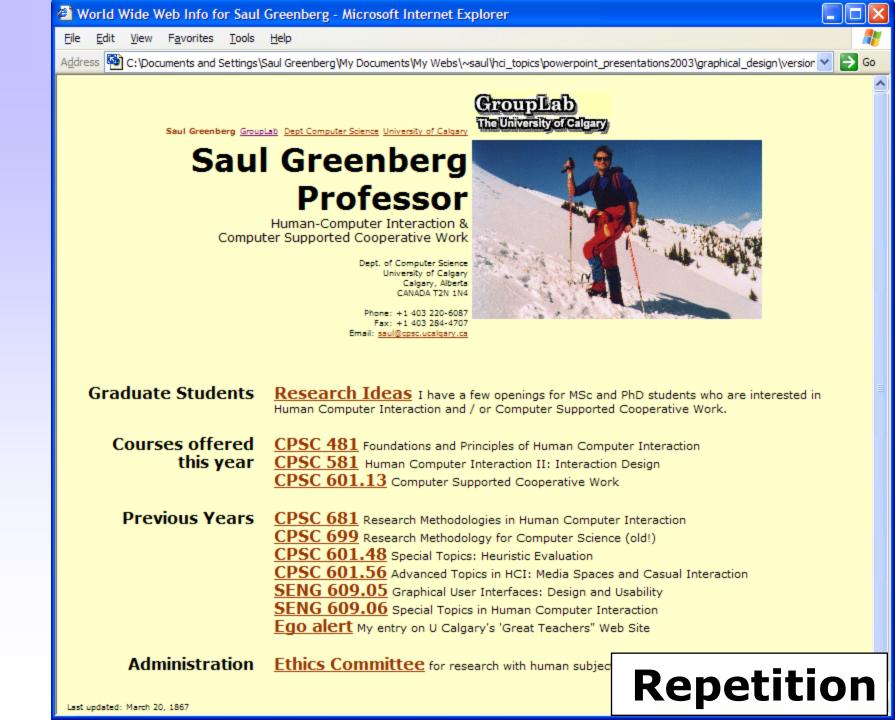
Courses offered this year <u>CPSC 481</u>: Foundations and Principles of Human Computer Intera <u>CPSC 581</u>: Human Computer Interaction II: Interaction Desig <u>CPSC 601.13</u>: Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Proximity

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	Saul Greenberg GroupLab	Dept Computer Science University of Calgary	GroupLab The University of Calgary	
		Saul Greenberg, Professor Human-Computer Interaction & Computer Supported Cooperative Work Dept. of Computer Science University of Calgary Calgary, Alberta CANADA T2N 1N4 Phone: +1 403 220-6087		
Research	Project snapshots describes se Grouplab software repository	st available in HTML, PDF, and postscript lect projects done in Grouplab		
Graduate Students		and PhD students who are interested in Huma arch and project ideas honors and graduate stud	n Computer Interaction and / or Computer Supported dents	
Courses offered this year		rinciples of Human Computer Interaction Interaction II: Interaction Design ported Cooperative Work		
Previous Years:		ologies in Human Computer Interaction ology for Computer Science (old!) Heuristic Evaluation	Alignmer	ηt

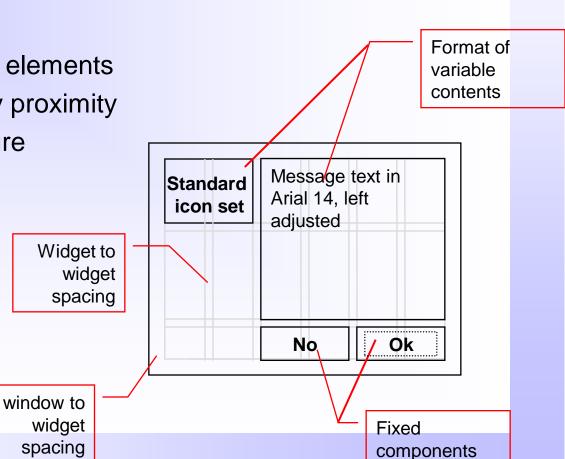




Grids

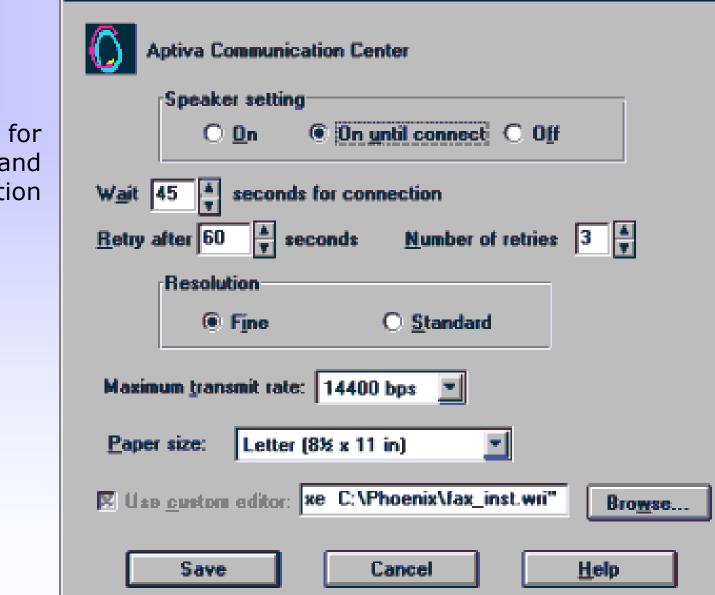
Horizontal and vertical lines to locate window components

- aligns related components
- Organization
 - contrast for dominant elements
 - element groupings by proximity
 - organizational structure
 - alignment
- Consistency
 - Iocation
 - format
 - element repetition
 - organization



Advanced FAX Settings

X



No regard for order and organization

IBM's Aptiva Communication Center

Haphazard layout

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Mullet & Sano

Repairing the layout

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Mullet & Sano

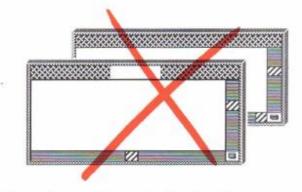
Issues in screen design

- 1. Layout: do you optimize, or let the user customize? How to organize?
- 2. How will you manage screen clutter and increase signal-to-noise? Edward Tufte on Screen design

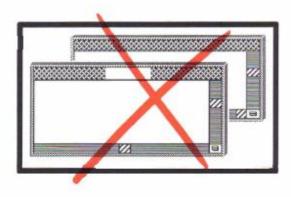
Edward Tufte on visual clutter

"Various elements collected together on the screen can create all sorts of incidental patterns simply by their combined presence. In these screen sketches, visual clutter results from prison grids of window frames, empty paths, and rectangles and blocks... Note also the effect of dark overscan borders, provoking vivid but contentfree shapes around screen images."

Tufte, E. (1989). Visual Design of the User Interface. IBM:Armonk NY, p. 8



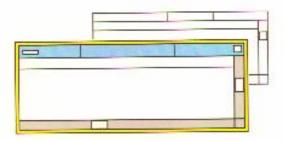
For example, various elements collected together on the screen can create all sorts of incidental patterns simply by their combined presence. In these screen sketches, visual clutter results from prison grids of window frames, empty paths, and rectangles and blocks. $\tau + \tau = 3$, all over again. Note also the effect of dark overscan borders, provoking vivid but content-free shapes around screen images.



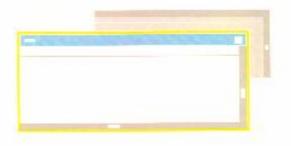
A better design:

"Here is a before/after redesign that seeks to reduce... noise. Above is a sketch of a conventional screen, with strong grid frames marching around everywhere, doing little to show data. What we seek is a more modest visual means, appropriate to the elementary task of delineating a window. Below, a de-gridded design, simple and elegant, which uses color to define edges."

Tufte, E. (1989). Visual Design of the User Interface. IBM:Armonk NY, p. 9



Here is a before (after radiasign that seeks to reduce i + i = j noise. Above is a sketch of a conventional screen, with growing grid formes matching around everywhere, doing little in show data. What we seek is a more medice visual means, appropriate to the elementary task of delineating a window. Below, a de-gridbal design, words and elegent, which we seek to define edges. By reducing contrast between figure and growed, higher noises (membrodered by dark line) will calm down background shops.



Screen elements interact.

The whole is not the sum of the parts!!

Consider the whole screen, not just the individual elements.

Review Gestalt principles: Proximity, similarity, good continuation, closure

Good designs:

pay attention to layout, color, typography, icons, graphics, and coherence.

do not consist of superficial cosmetic matters or simply decorative touches.

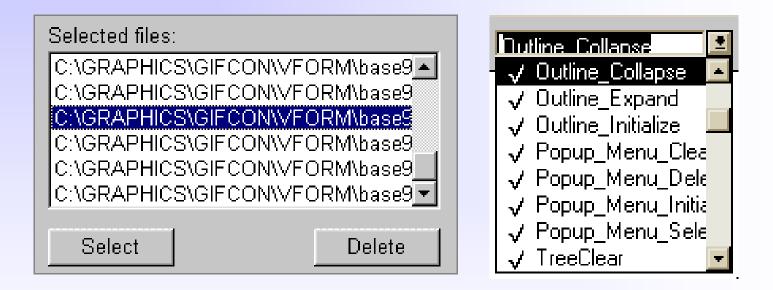
Bad examples:

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Export to Access Database	
C Export to text file (CSV)	
Purge responses from original table	
OK Cancel	

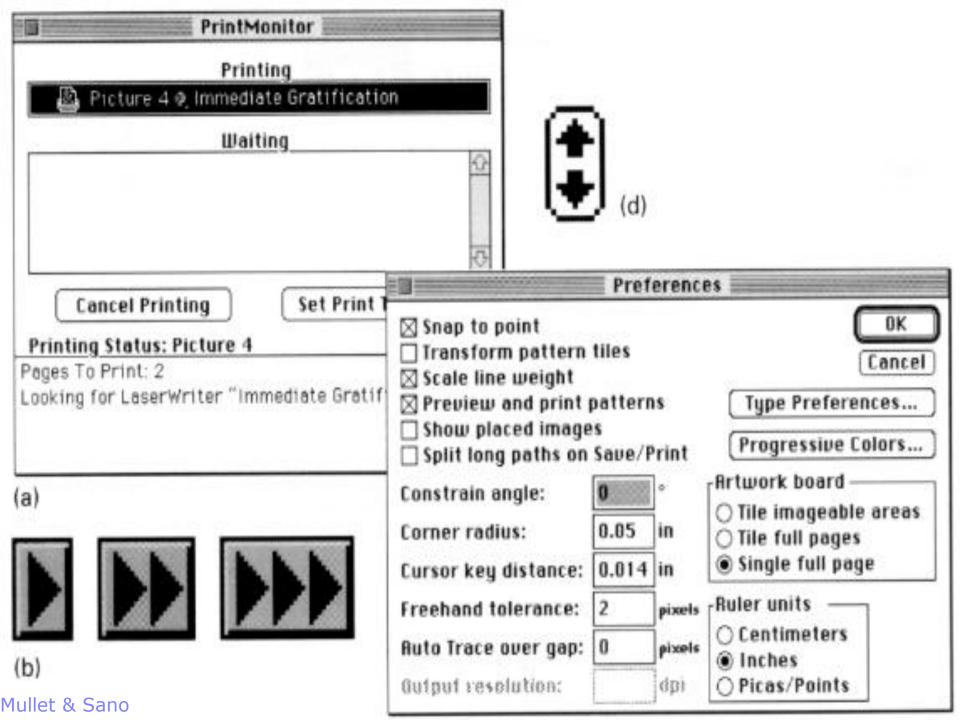
Here, 3-D elements are used both functionally (good!) and decoratively (bad!).

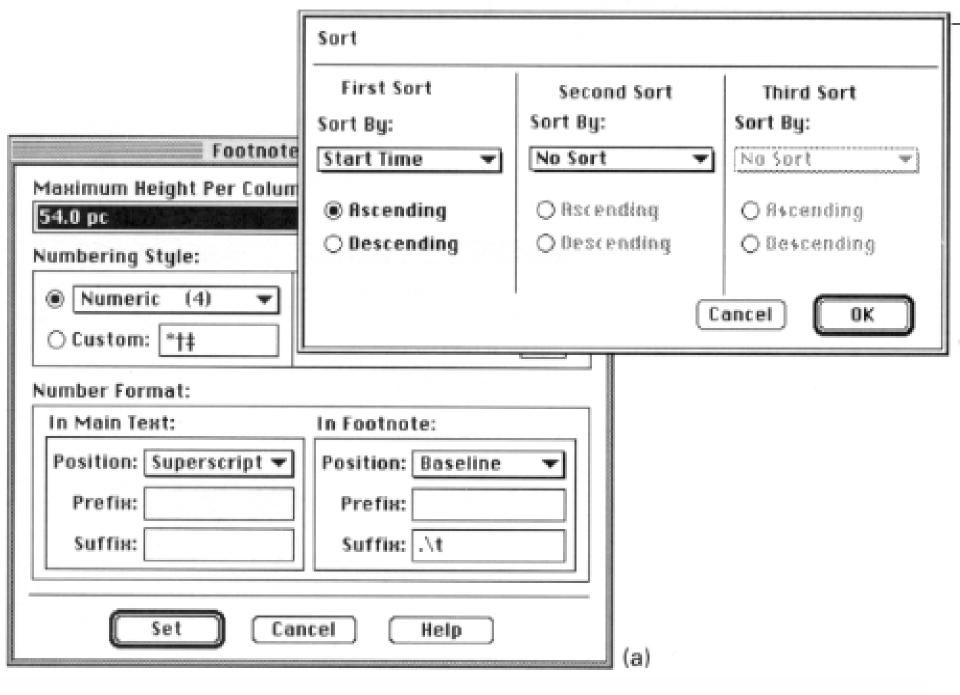
This makes the window too cluttered (and suggests an affordance where there shouldn't be one).

Avoid uninformative elements



How do you chose when you can't even discriminate the choices from each other?





Mullet & Sano

Issues in screen (& menu) design

- 1. Layout: do you optimize, or let the user customize? How to organize?
- 2. How will you manage screen clutter and increase signal-to-noise?
- 3. Should you represent all options at once, or limit options depending on the context?

How much info to provide: Tradeoff

Breadth v. depth - trade off searching v. selecting

how can window navigation be reduced? avoid long paths avoid deep hierarchies But: avoid information overload

Issues in screen design

- 1. Layout: do you optimize, or let the user customize? How to organize?
- 2. How will you manage screen clutter and increase signal-to-noise?
- 3. Should you represent all **options** at once, or limit options depending on the context?
- 4. How will you get the user's attention?

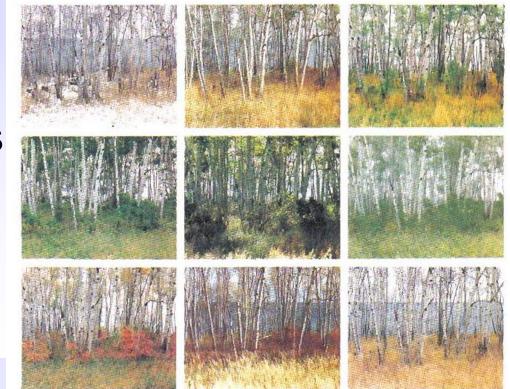
Getting a user's attention

- Make it pop out
- Make it darker
- Make it move
- Make it flash
- Make it larger
- Place it where the user is looking
- Use sound
- Use color

Using color on the screen (Tufte)

- use color to enhance information
- <u>avoid</u> strong colors that can produce after-images

when choosing colors, look at maps or nature for inspiration



Getting a user's attention

A caveat:

"when *every* function on the user interface receives special visual emphasis, then *nothing* at all has gained emphasis - only visual noise has increased, as stronger and stronger elements compete with each other."

- Tufte (1989). Visual Design of the User Interface, IBM, Armonk, NY, p. 7

- To get a user's attention, use a modality that isn't currently being used for the primary task, if possible (Baddeley's theory of working memory)
- But use interruptions sparingly. One study showed workers are interrupted every 11 minutes, then take 25 minutes to return to the previous task!
- (NYTimes Sunday Magazine, "Meet the Life Hackers" by Clive Thompson, 10/16/2005)

More issues in screen design

- How to represent states, modes, or contexts?
- How to use animation?
- How to represent transitions between contexts? (the "where am I" problem)
- How to represent dynamic information?
- How to incorporate conventions?
- What kind of representations to use?

Legibility and readability

typesetting

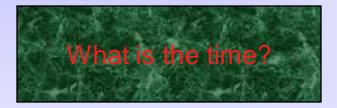
- ↗ point size
- word and line spacing
- Iine length
- indentation
- ↗ color
- → font

Legibility and readability

- Characters, symbols, graphical elements should be easily noticable and distinguishable TEXT SET IN
 - Text set in Helvetica (sans-serif)
 - Text set in Times Roman (serif)

- TEXT SET IN CAPITOLS
- Text set in Braggadocio
- Text set in Courier

Which is easiest to read?



What is the time?

What is the time?

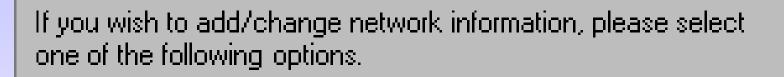
What is the time?

What is the time?

Whenever your local SMS Administrator sends you an artual software Parkage, the SMS Parkage Command Manager will appear (usually at network logon time) displaying the available Parkage(s). The following screenshots display scenes similar to what you will see when you receive an artual SMS Parkage.

To start the demonstration, click the "OLI OK SER<mark>OLI GARGERS</mark>e Obtom of the sensen.

Popkin Software's System Architect



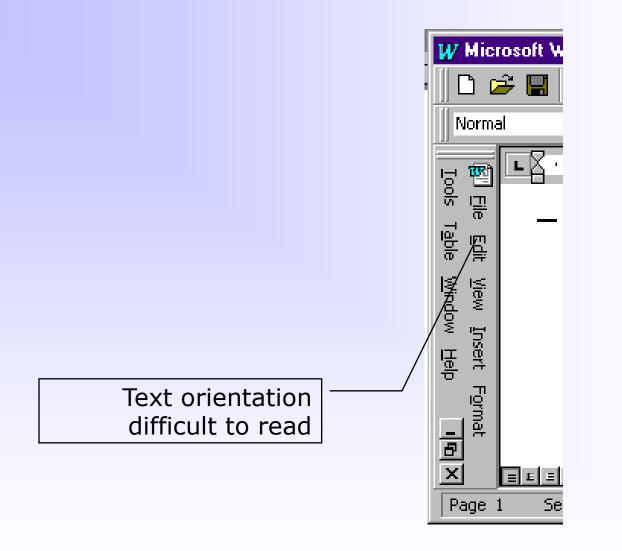


I WANT TO CONNECT TO AN EXISTING TIME & CHAOS WORKGROUP OR MODIFY THE CONNECTION SETTINGS.

○ I WANT TO BUILD A BRAND NEW WORKGROUP.

These choices must be really important, or are they?

Time & Chaos



Microsoft Word

Options ? 🗙	Options ?X
View General Edit Print Save Spelling Advanced General options Provide feedback with sound to screen elements Provide feedback with sound to screen elements Recently used file list: Image: Second to screen elements Macro virus grotection Link sounds with file size greater than 100 Kb User information Name: Saul Greenberg Initials: SG	Save Security Spelling and Style View General Edit Print Show Image: Show Image: Show Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Image: Status bar Im
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Tabs

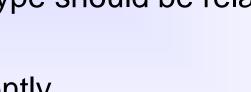
excellent means for factoring related itemsbut can be overdone

The power of a (good) representation

- Important in problem-solving
- Enables the user to make predictions
- Provides a natural constraints and mappings
- May suggest a useful metaphor
- "Graphical" doesn't mean easy to understand!

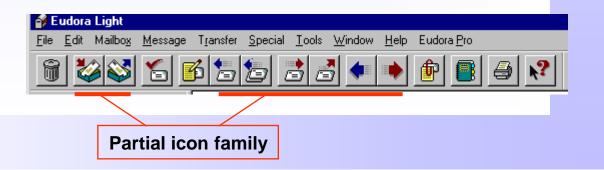
Imagery

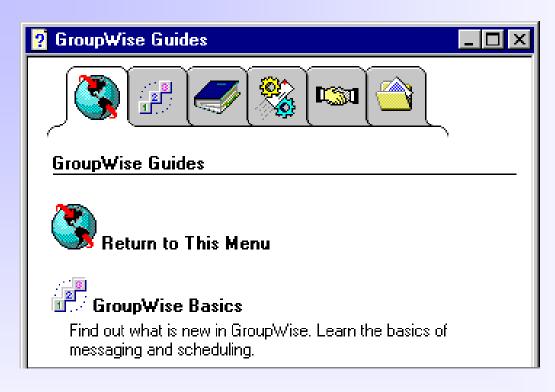
- Signs, icons, symbols
 - Range from concrete to abstract
- Icon design is very hard
 - react a second secon
- Image position and type should be related ↗ image "family"





Use images consistently





What do these images mean? One of the tabs is a glossary explaining these images! which one?

Icons can be just as cryptic as words!

Novell GroupWise 5.1

Space can be used to represent topic, relationships, temporal order, etc. different views are possible

Some links about design:

- GUI examples
- Tufte on screen design
- Norman: <u>Three Teapots</u>

Some references (suggested by Saul Greenberg)

Principles of Effective Visual Communication for GUI design, p.425-441, In Baecker, R., Grudin, J., Buxton, W., and Greenberg, S., eds (1995). *Readings in Human Computer Interaction: Towards the Year 2000.* Morgan-Kaufmann.

- **Designing visual interfaces: Communication oriented techniques.** Mullet, K. and Sano, D. (1995). Sunsoft Press.
- The Non-Designer's Design Book. Williams, Robin (1994). Peachpit Press Inc.

A few more examples, time permitting:

Form Title + (appears above URL in most browsers and is used by WWW search		Backgound Color:
Q&D Software Development Order Desk		FFFBFO
Form Heading (appears at top of Web page in bold type)		Text Color:
Q&D Software Development Order Desk	🗵 Center	000080
E-Mail respones to (will not appear on	Alternate (for mailto forms only)	Background Graphic
dversch@q-d.com		
Text to appear in Submit button	Text to appear in Reset button	O Mailto
Send Order	Clear Form	i CGI
Scrolling Status Bar Message (max length = 200 characters)		
WebMania 1.5b with Image Map Wizard is here!!		
KK Prev Tab		Next Tab >>

Terrible alignment

↗ no flow

Poor contrast

- cannot distinguish colored labels from editable fields
- Poor repetition
 - buttons do not look like buttons

Webforms

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SELECT - Select Window. ADJUST or MENU - Cancel.	

Redesigning a layout using alignment and factoring

Mullet & Sano