## CS 160 Introduction

Professor John Canny Spring 2006

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#### Outline

Who am I?
Course Info
Administrivia
User-Centered Design
Projects

## Who am I?

Professor in EECS
Ph.D. in CS from MIT 1987
Research in Human-computer interaction, especially:

- \* Mobile devices
- \* Perceptual interfaces speech and vision
- \* Computer-aided learning
- \* Privacy
- \* Technology for developing regions

# TA

Ryan Aipperspach **BS** in Computer Science from Rice University Graduate student in HCI Interested in designing domestic technology Also doing work in artificial intelligence and sensor modeling

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#### Course Overview

Process of prototyping, evaluating, and designing interfaces
 Designing for (ordinary) people
 A course about *design process* as well as technology
 Team project - Human Centered Design Process

## Skills

Understanding users and their needs
Design ideation
Rapid prototyping
Evaluation
Design evolution
Team work!

## Course Content

#### Technical

\* UI toolkits and architecture

#### Formal Human Models

\* Vision, Memory, Cognition

#### Design Pragmatics

- \* User needs assessment
- \* Then prototype->design->evaluate cycles
- Draws on less formal social sciences anthropology etc.

# What's coming

Semester-long team project
 Next week - your own individual project proposal
 Team match-making (by us) next week
 Third week on... team work!

## Enrolment

If you're not already enrolled, make sure you fill out the petition form from class, and that you're on the waitlist.

Please hand the petition forms in to 529 Soda by 10am (this) Friday morning. We'll make the decisions and inform you by email on Friday.

#### Team Make-up

Our goal is to give you some experience in working in an inter-disciplinary team.

For this reason, we recruit one non-EECS-major for each group.

Target is 10 groups of 5.

#### Administrivia

#### John's office hours

- \* Tu 2-3, Th 4-5 (529 Soda)
- \* email *jfc@cs* for appointments at other times
- Teaching assistant
  - \* Ryan Aipperspach ryanaip@cs
  - \* Office hours MW 1:30-2:30 in 330 Soda

## Administrivia (cont.)

#### Discussion sections

- \* Tuesday 11-12, 3-4 in 320 Soda
- \* new material covered in section -you should attend
- No sections this week
- Class ombudsman appointed next class (need volunteer). Relay student concerns to staff.

#### Books

Most readings will be online. There is no required textbook for the course.

#### Two recommended texts

- \* <u>Human-Computer Interaction</u> by Alan Dix, et. al., 2nd edition, 1998.
- \* <u>Designing the User Interface</u> by Ben Shneiderman and Catherine Plaisant, 4th edition, 2005.

Other recommended books on web page

# Grading

#### A combination of

- \* Midterm (15%)
- \* Final (15%)
- \* Individual assignments (15%)
- \* Group project (40%)
  - + demos/presentation (group component)
  - + project write-ups and exercises
  - + ratings given by other team members
- \* In-class quizzes (10%)
- \* In-class participation (5%)

#### **No** curve

#### Assessment

- Guidelines will be given in each assignment
- You should read readings and prepare for class, participation is graded
- Good communication expected in oral and written presentations
- Midterm and final
- Groups self-assess participation should monitor it throughout the projects
- Meet with us as soon as problems emerge

#### Tidbits

#### Late Policy

\* no lates on group assignments

\* individual assignments lose 20% per day

#### Cheating policy (official)

\* will get you an **F** in the course

\* more than once can get you dismissed from Cal

More information

http://www-inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs160

# Questions?

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# Why is UI Design Important?

#### In a typical program with a GUI (Graphical User Interface):

- \* More than 50% of the code is in the UI, many estimates say 70%!
- \* The interface determines the user's experience of the product, and their judgment of its quality.
- \* i.e. good UI design sells...

## Why is UI Design Important?

- Usability problems incur ongoing costs in support and lost productivity.
- Supporting a software product usually costs at least as much as developing it poor UI design sharply increases support costs.
- Productivity losses are felt at the customer end difficult to know these but they are huge (\$B's).

## Life-Threatening Errors

Analysis of transcript of 911 call announcing bomb in Centennial Park at Atlanta Olympics indicated that 10 minutes were needed to call dispatchers

- \* Dispatch system required an address for Centennial Park
- \* Dispatch operators could not find anyone who knew address
- \* Bomb was set to go off 22 minutes after call

## Life-Threatening Errors

- American Airlines passenger jet crashed in 1995 into a canyon wall on approach to airport in Colombia killing all aboard
  - \* Pilots skipped some of the approach procedures
  - \* Pilot typed in "R" rather than full name of airport
  - \* Guidance system executed a confusion between the approach procedure and arrival procedure -both beginning with "R"
  - \* Plane approached too low and struck canyon wall

## Life-Threatening Errors

- Health care providers are increasingly dependent on IT for all their operations.
- Roughly <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of all Intel PCs go into the Health Care industry.
- No one really knows how many problems occur, except in a few cases - e.g. medication alerts.

Good UI design is critical to minimize the number of errors.

## Who Designs UI's (ideally)

- Best is an interdisciplinary team with engineering and social science (e.g. anthropology or psychology), or Design expertise (e.g. architecture or ID).
- Sometimes these groups are split, and meet periodically (extreme programming).

Some engineers become very good at usercentered design, but its not for everyone.

## Challenges of UI Design

First one: understanding user needs

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## Quick survey

Have you ever been to a foreign country?

- Think that heavier objects fall faster than light ones (in a vacuum)?
- Throwing a series of tails makes a head more likely on the next toss?
- Do you watch more than 4 hours of TV per day?

## "Normal" responses

Have you ever been to a foreign country? N Think that heavier objects fall faster than light ones (in a vacuum)? Y Throwing a series of tails makes a head more likely on the next toss? Y Do you watch more than 4 hours of TV per day? Y

#### Average Users are not Like You!

- About half of Americans read at 8<sup>th</sup> grade level or lower
- The median age of the US population is
   > 35 years, with tremendous growth in over 65s

#### Average Users are not Like You!

- One of the biggest challenges in HCI is figuring out the needs of the other 99% of the population.
- The best way to find out users' needs of course, is to ask them! But this is trickier than it sounds.

Techniques for User Needs

Questionnaires, surveys
Interviews
Observation (ethnography)
Contextual Inquiry

And (today) personnae

#### Personae

Personae are fictional characters that you create to represent your user group.



#### Users: Personae

- A portrait of a character (with a name)
  - \* Name: Jack
  - \* Occupation: Professor
  - \* Values: liberal politics
  - \* Likes: water (swimming, sailing, lying on a beach), Asian food, French food, Italian food, seafood,...
  - \* Dislikes: traffic, bad comedians, bureaucracy,
  - \* Goals: start family, get good education for kids (probably private), build a leading research group in area,...

#### Users: Personae

- \* Name: Alice
- \* Occupation: Just graduated MBA, looking,...
- \* Values: Family, friends, work in a humane workplace
- \* Likes: Dinner parties, Working out, One quiet night per week, Paris, Lemon drops (drink), foot massages.
- Dislikes: Chauvinism, aggressive drivers, people who drink more than they should, working after 9pm.
- \* Goals: management role in a mid-size company making it a better place

#### Personae

More like a story character than a description of a community or group

Q: Why the "unnecessary" detail?



#### Personae

- Q: Why the "unnecessary" detail?
- A: Narrative detail is generative
  - \* It helps you generate design ideas
  - \* helps you visualize the character, and anticipate their needs and wants based on all your life experience.



- \* It helps avoid stereotypes and incorrect assumptions
- \* Avoids specifying users in terms of your product e.g "dislikes waiting for music downloads"

## Multiple Personae

- With multiple characters, you can explicitly cover a range of user traits: age, education, wealth, culture.
- Several personae (e.g. 5-10) will allow you to summarize the breadth of the user community.



Personae give you a useful shorthand for design choices: Feature X wouldn't work for Alice...

#### What a Persona is not

#### A description of a real person

 but it can be based on real people, just like a story character

# A description of common traits of a group of people

#### A stereotype

## Creating personas

Is hard to do - like creating a good story character

Exercise - pick someone you know, and try listing their values, likes, dislikes etc. then ask them as a reality check

Helps separate fact from assumption

#### Next Time

We'll create some personae, and use them to help us brainstorm your project ideas.

Your individual project idea will be used to build the groups next week.

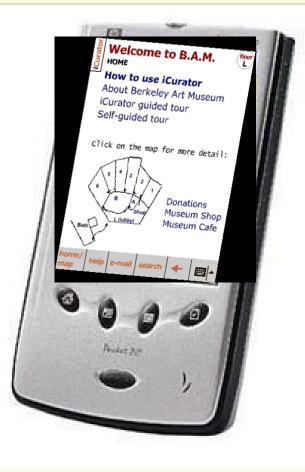
This semester we have an emphasis on small device/mobile apps.

Your project can have a regular computer interface as well, but part of it should run on the small device.

## Why small devices?

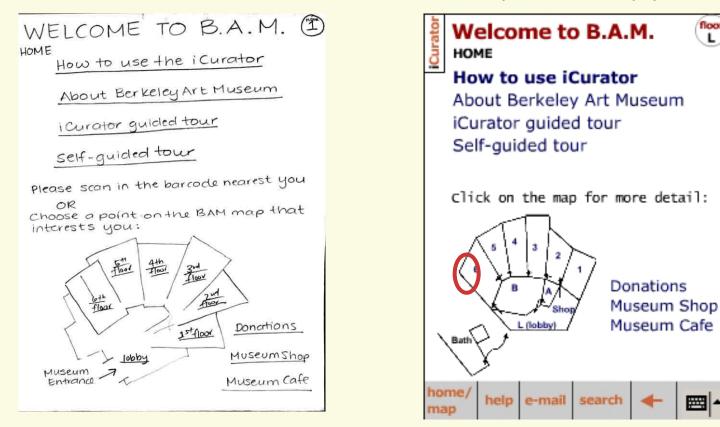
Many well-compensated IT gurus believe cell phones are the future of computing. Small device GUIs raise many of the challenges of desktop GUIs, only more so. Small device UIs can often use advanced input modes, like speech and gesture. Small device applications can make use of sensing, such as motion, light, sound etc.

#### iCurator: Intelligent museum guide



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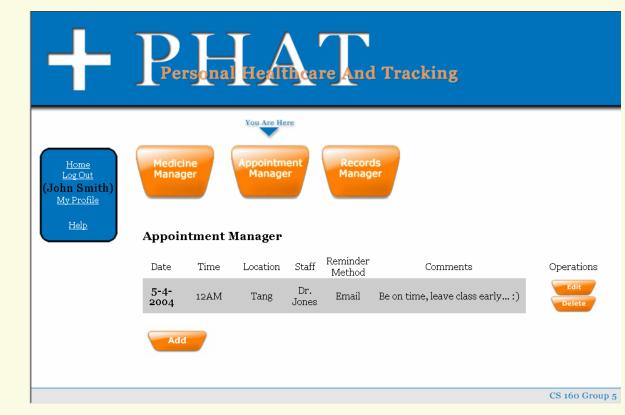
#### iCurator: lo-fi and hi-fi prototypes



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#### PHAT: Personal Healthcare and Tracking



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Newsalert: Context-aware notification for smart phones

Based on Qualcomm's BREW API

Related: Stock Alert and Context-awareness



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## Summary

Good UI design is an inter-disciplinary process

- It starts with user needs assessment, which personae can help with
- Note: review quizzes start next week, at the beginning of class
- Hand in petitions by Friday 10am, we will email you with results on Friday