

Sissejuhatus inimese-arvuti interaktsiooni akadeemilisele suunale

Mati Mõttus <matim@tlu.ee>
2020

Mis on inimese-arvuti
interaktsioon ehk HCI?







Usability is a key issue in HCI

HCI has the potential to change human behaviour

HCI is transdisciplinair

HCI emphasizes human values and goals

HCI is vast

HCI enables the extension of human capabilities

HCI is a gap filler

HCI is good in predicting the future, Alan Kay way

HCI is about finding the perfect symbiosis between users and computer application

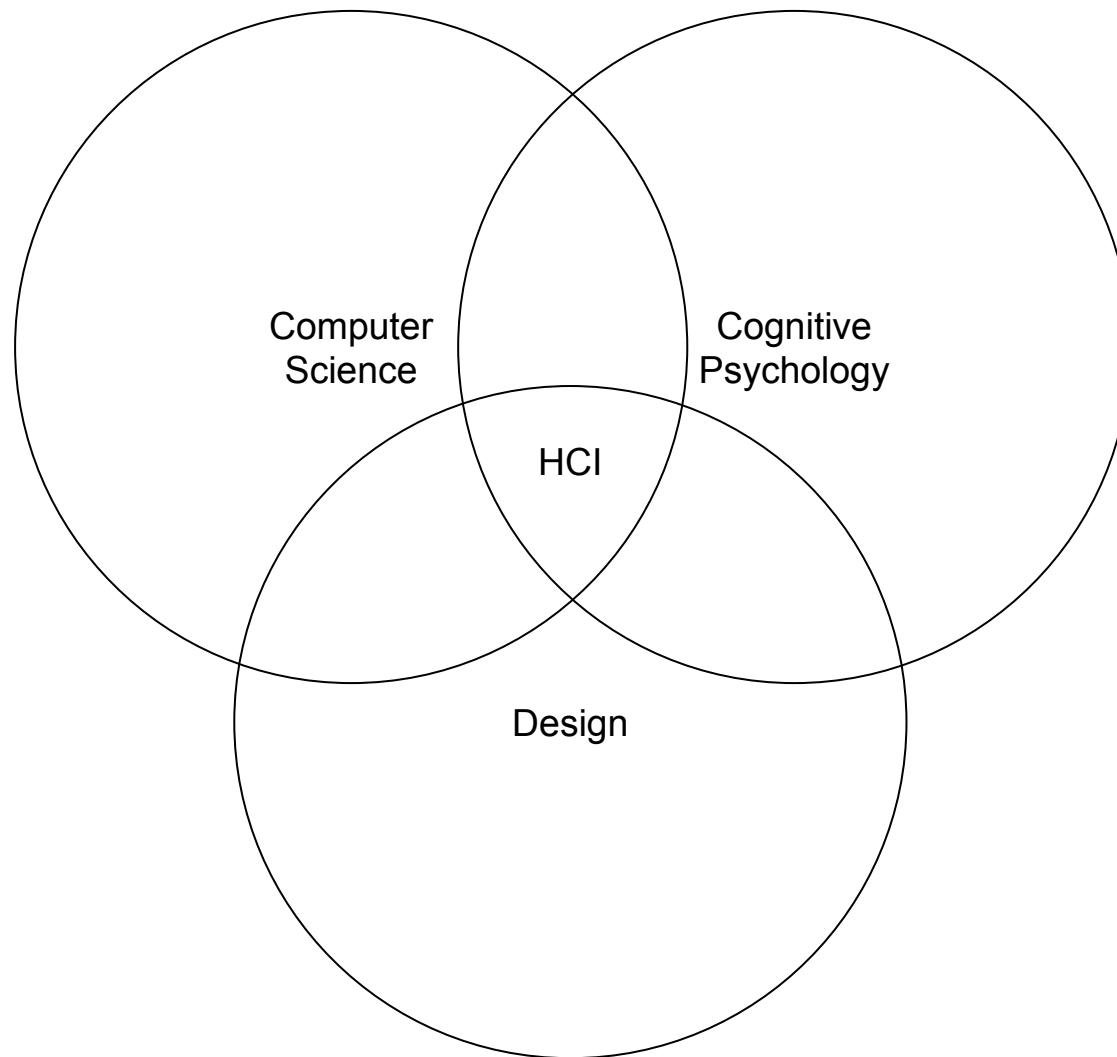
HCI serves as a bridge between science and practice

HCI build on human factors and cognitive sciences

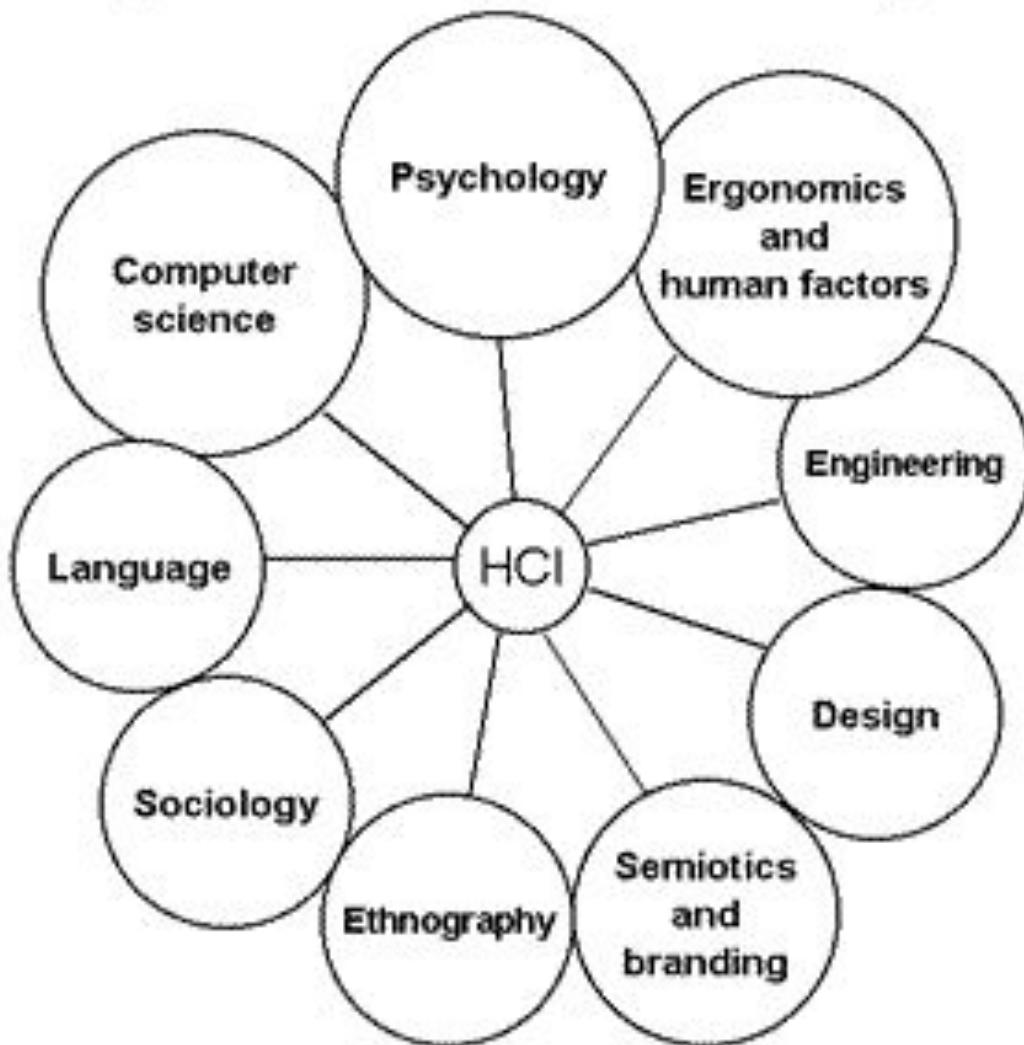
Termini "HCI" päritolu

- HCI sai alguse...
 - The 1982 US Bureau of Standards Conference
 - The 1984 IFIP INTERACT Conference
- HCI omandas järjest rohkem tähtsust ...
 - Stanford Research Labs
 - MIT
 - Xerox PARC

HCI põhitegevusalad



HCI täiendavad valdkonnad

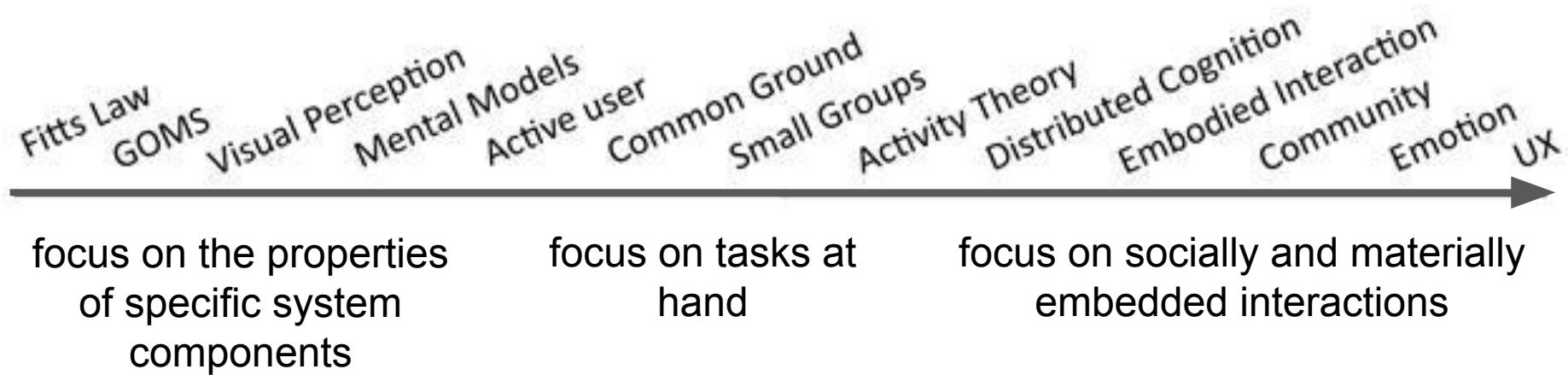


HCI suuna areng

Electrical	Symbolical	Textual	Graphical	Tangible
<p>First analog computers where operations were directly encoded in its circuits which needed to be configured for each new task.</p> <p>There were no “users”, only programmers.</p>	<p>First assembly languages appeared, that rendered machine level instructions into symbolic expressions.</p> <p>The actual interaction took still place with encoded punch cards, although the languages could already be considered textual.</p>	<p>With the appearance of teletype machines and video terminals, the primary form of interaction became textual.</p> <p>This can be considered the origin of interactive computing - “interactive loop” in which the interaction became an endless back and forth loop of instruction and response between user and system.</p>	<p>With the appearance of graphical UIs the interaction moved from the one dimensional stream of characters to a two dimensional space.</p> <p>The task of managing interaction became the task of managing space.</p>	<p>Interaction directly through physical artifacts rather than graphical interfaces or classical input devices</p>

Paul Dourish

HCI suuna areng



John M. Carroll

HCI suuna areng

1st Wave

Rigid guidelines.
Formal methods.
Systematic testing.

2nd Wave

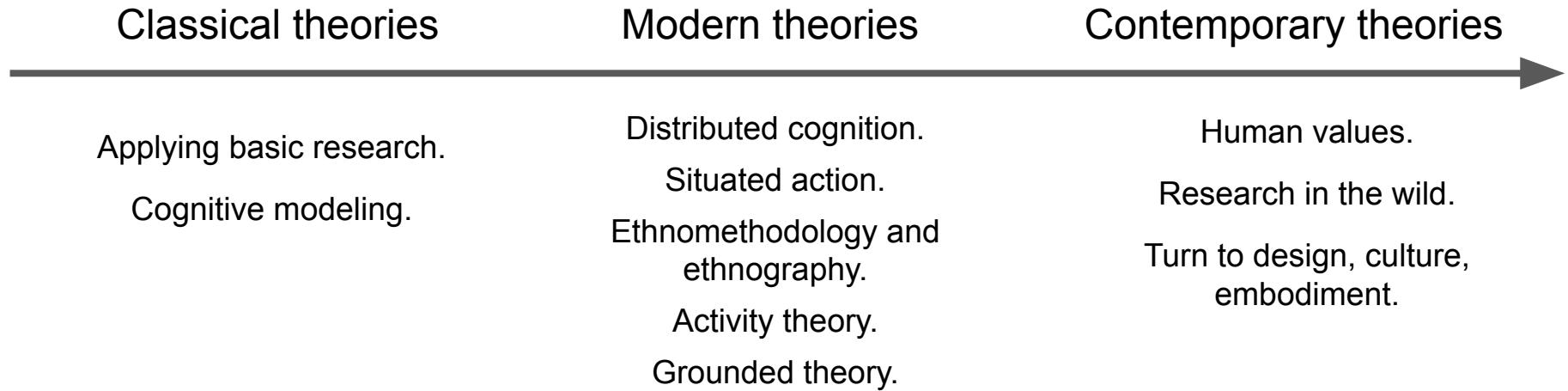
Focus on context and groups working with a collection of applications.
Theories: situated action, distributed cognition and activity theory.
Proactive methods: variety of participatory design workshops, prototyping and contextual inquiry, qualitative approaches studying use as it happens.

3rd Wave

Use of context and application types are broadened. Computers are increasingly being used in private and public spheres. Technology spreads from workplace to homes and everyday lives and culture.
Theoretical focus on aesthetics, cultural level, cognitive expands into emotional, cultural, historical focus on experience.
Methods moved away from commitment to users towards more exploratory take-it-or-leave it approach where designers seek inspiration from use.

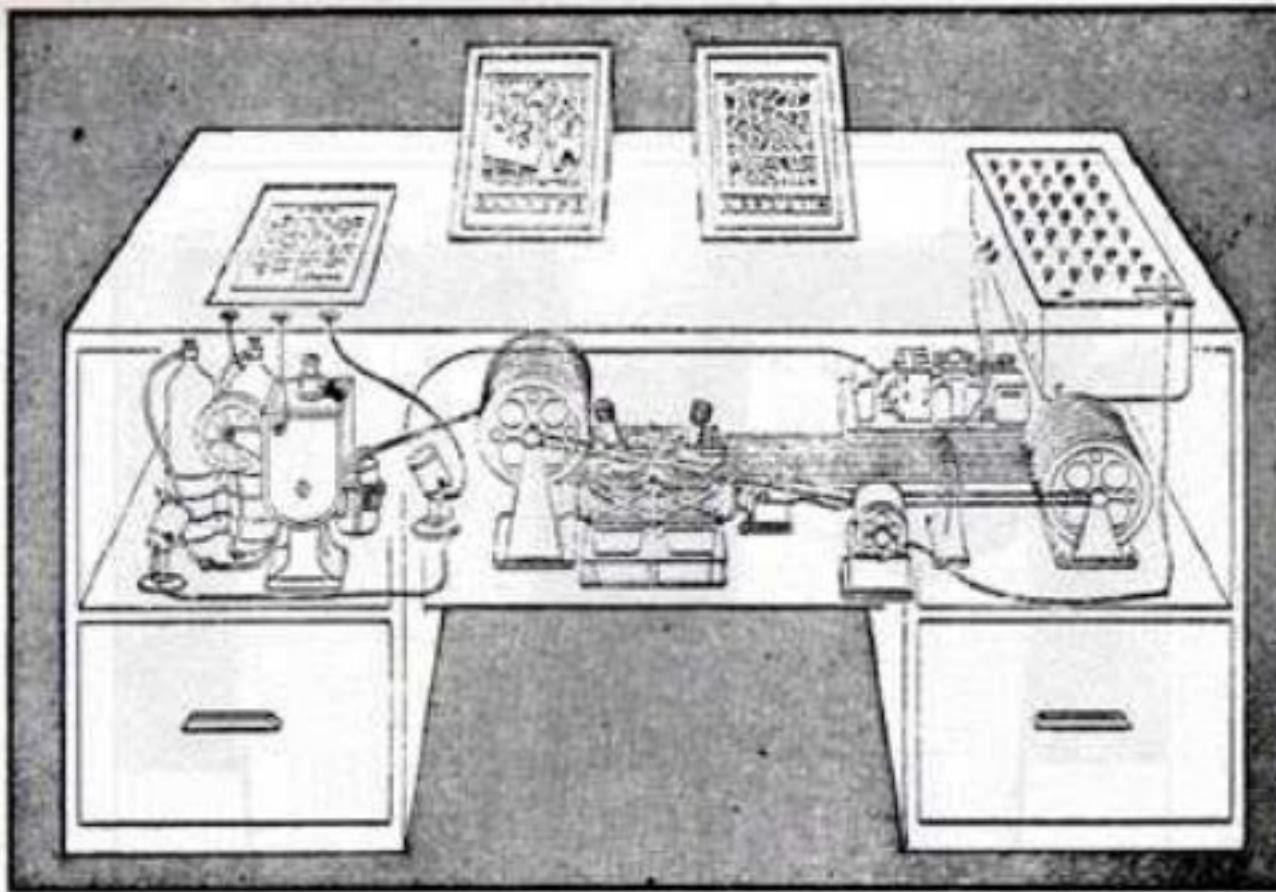
Susanne Bødker

HCI suuna areng



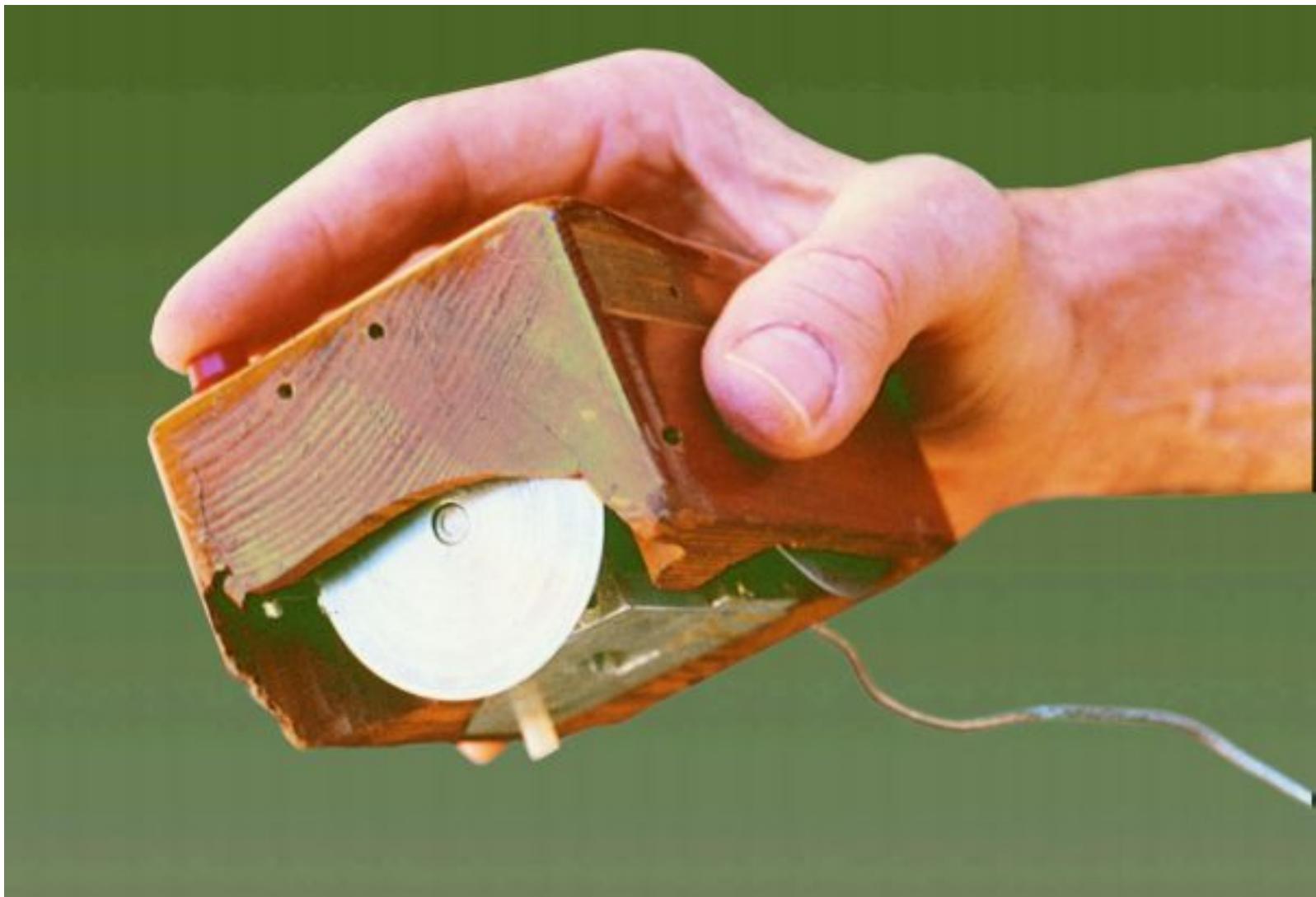
Yvonne Rogers

Enne HCI suuna algust: memex design sketch (1945)



Memex in the form of a desk would instantly bring files and material on any subject to the operator's fingertips. Slanting translucent viewing screens magnify supermicrofilm filed by code numbers. At left is a mechanism which automatically photographs longhand notes, pictures and letters, then files them in the desk for future reference (LIFE 19(11), p. 123).

Enne HCI suuna algust: First mouse by Douglas C. Engelbard at Stanford (1964)



Enne HCI suuna algust: SketchPad by Ivan Sutherland at MIT (1963)



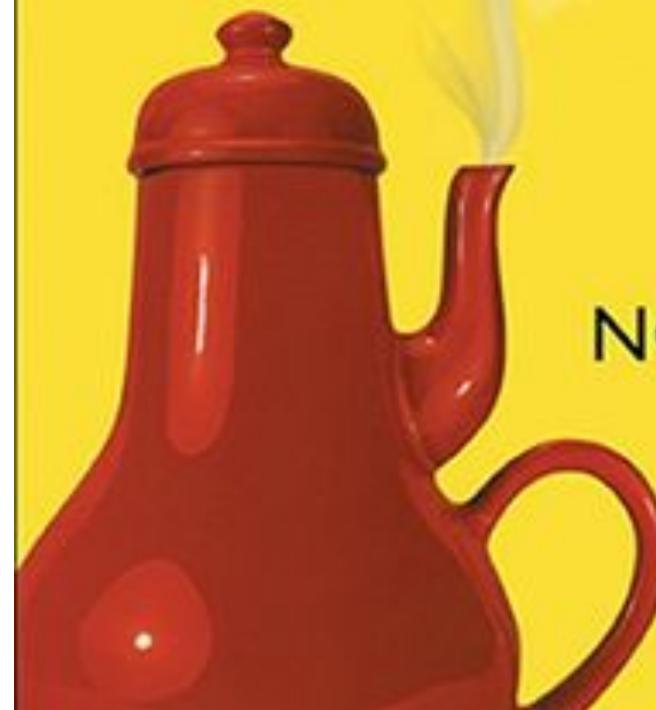
Areng: First Wave

- Ranged juhised
 - fookus ergonomikale ja inimfaktorile
- Formaalsed meetodid
 - peamiselt kvantitatiivne lähenemine
 - laboriuuringud
- Süstemaatiline testimine
 - eksperimentaalpsühholoogia
 - ülesandepõhine testimine

Esimene HCI
teemaline populaarne
raamat

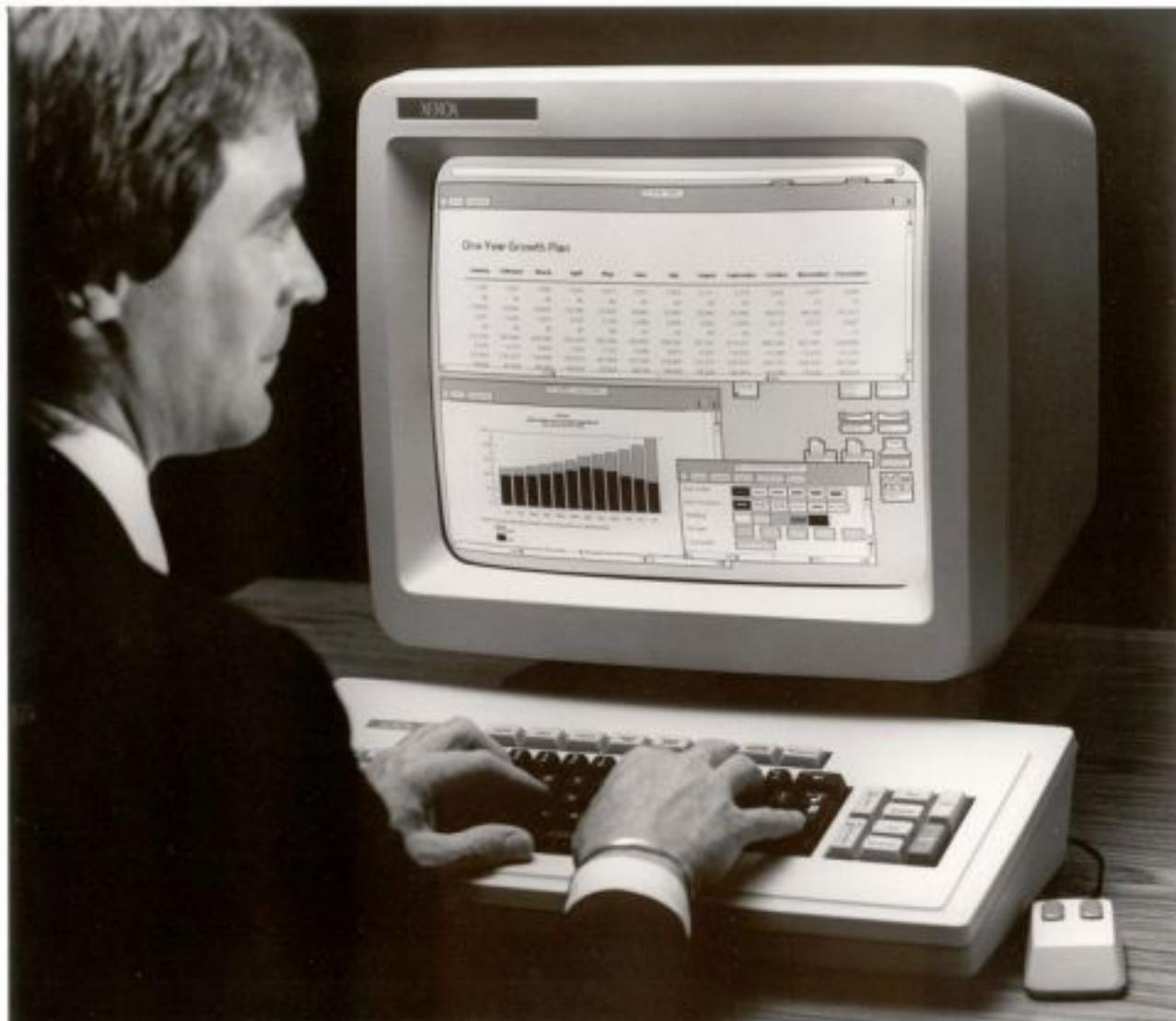
REVISED & EXPANDED EDITION

The DESIGN
of EVERYDAY
THINGS



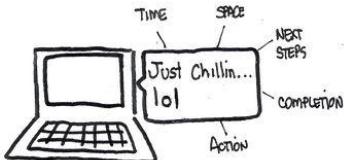
DON
NORMAN

Esimene seeriaotmises arvuti Xerox Star (1981)



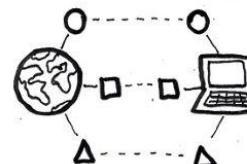
Ten Usability Heuristics by Jakob Nielsen

Jakob Nielsen 10 Heuristilist põhimõtet



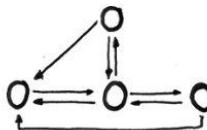
Visibility of system status

Give the users appropriate feedback about what is going on.



Match between system and the real world

Use real-world words, concepts and conventions familiar to the users in a natural and logical order.



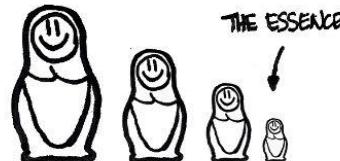
User control and freedom

Support undo, redo and exit points to help users leave an unwanted state caused by mistakes.



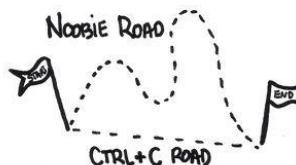
Error prevention

Prevent problems from occurring: eliminate error-prone conditions or check for them before users commit to the action.



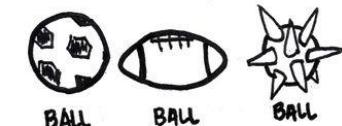
Aesthetic and minimalist design

Don't show irrelevant or rarely needed information since every extra elements diminishes the relevance of the others.



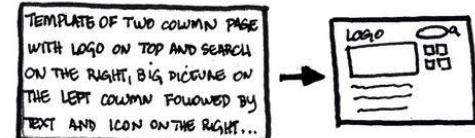
Flexibility and efficiency of use

Make the system efficient for different experience levels through shortcuts, advanced tools and frequent actions.



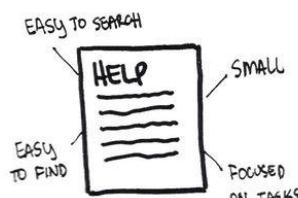
Consistency and standards

Follow platform conventions through consistent words, situations and actions.



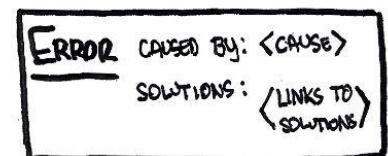
Recognition rather than recall

Make objects, actions, and options visible at the appropriate time to minimize users' memory load and facilitate decisions.



Help and documentation

Make necessary help and documentation easy to find and search, focused



Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

Express error messages in plain language (no codes) to indicate the problem and suggest solutions.

Põhimõttelised probleemid

- Eksperimentaalse teaduse piiratud võime selgitada käitumist
- Raskused uute kontekstide ja vahendite üldistamisel
- Ökoloogiaga arvestamine
- Grupikäitumise analüüs

Areng: Second Wave

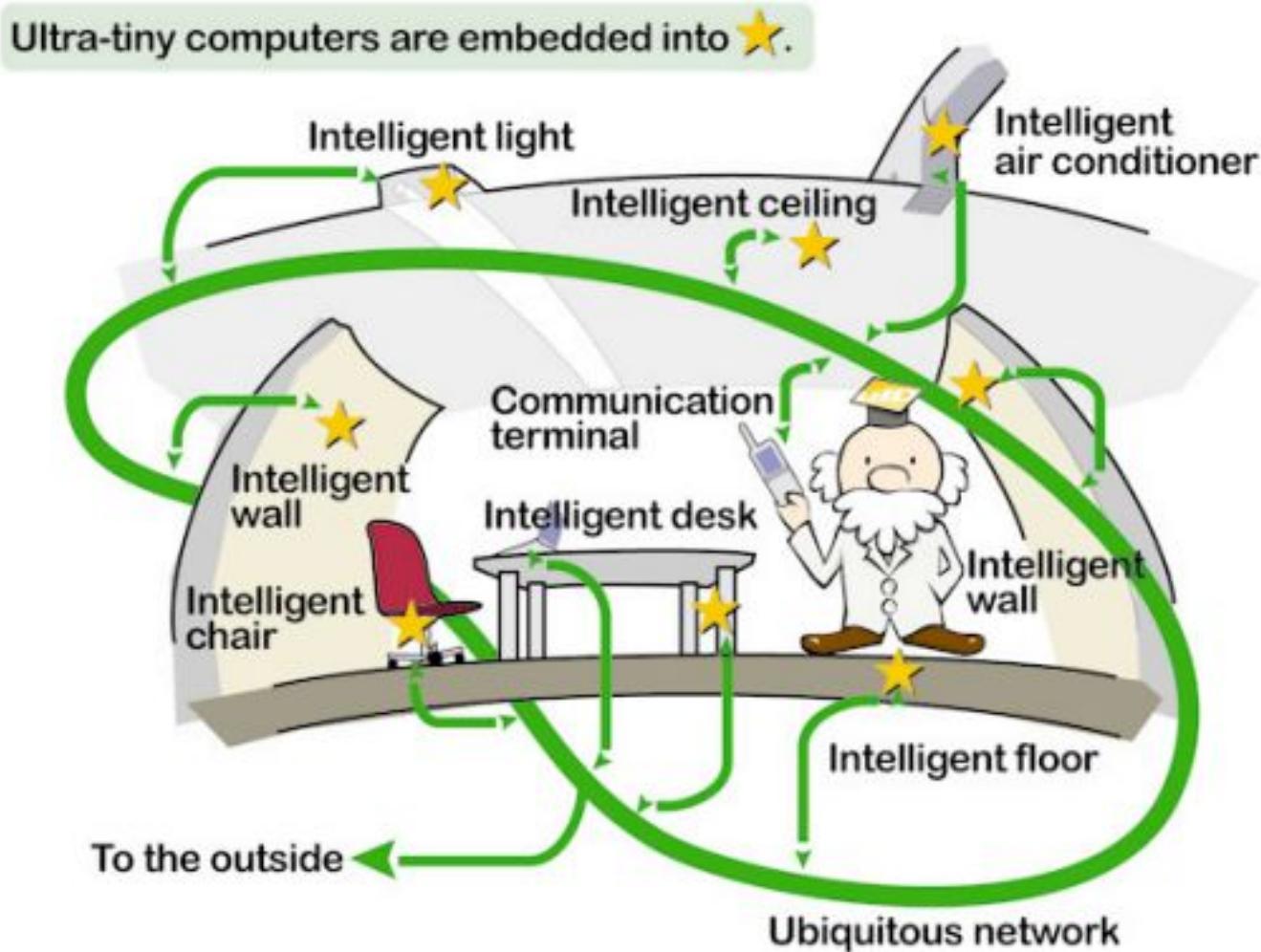
Kitchen stories - väliuuringud kasutajatega



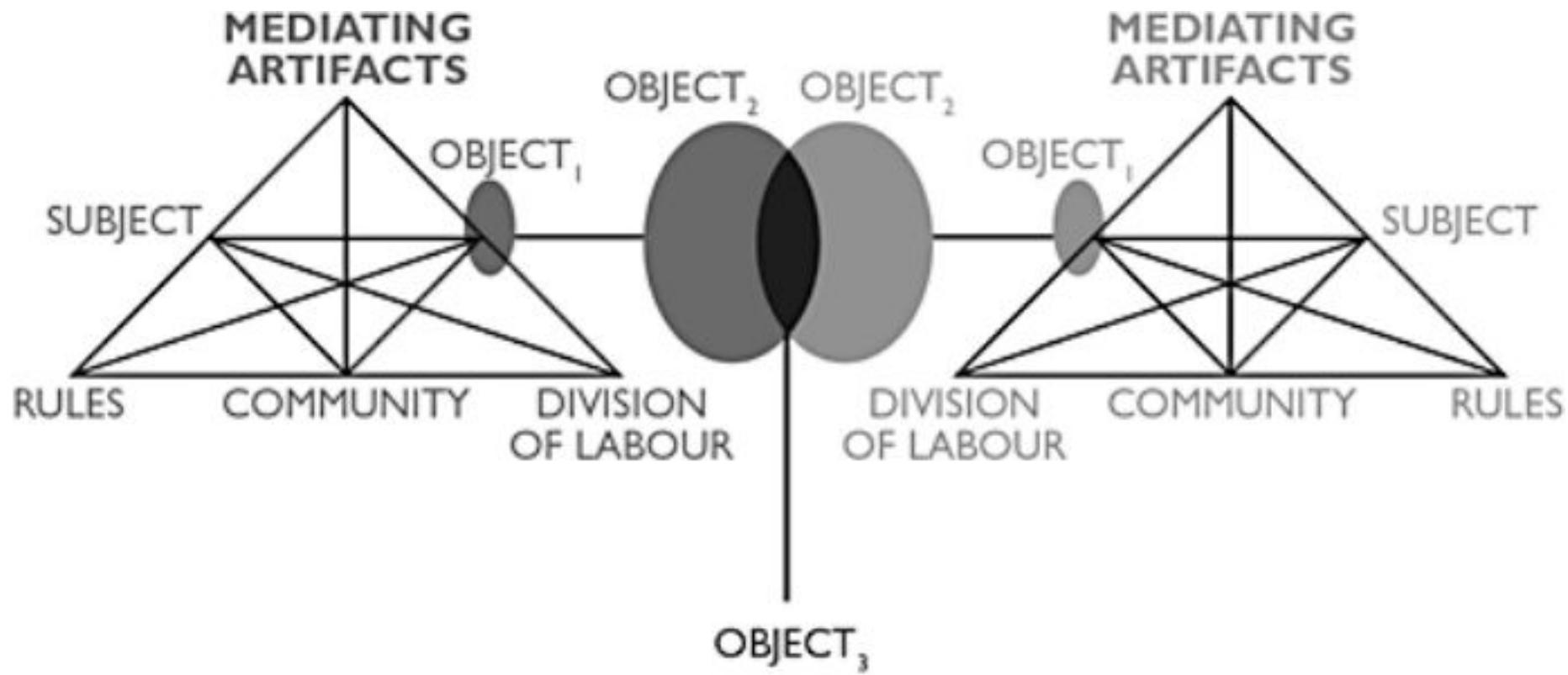
Interneti teke



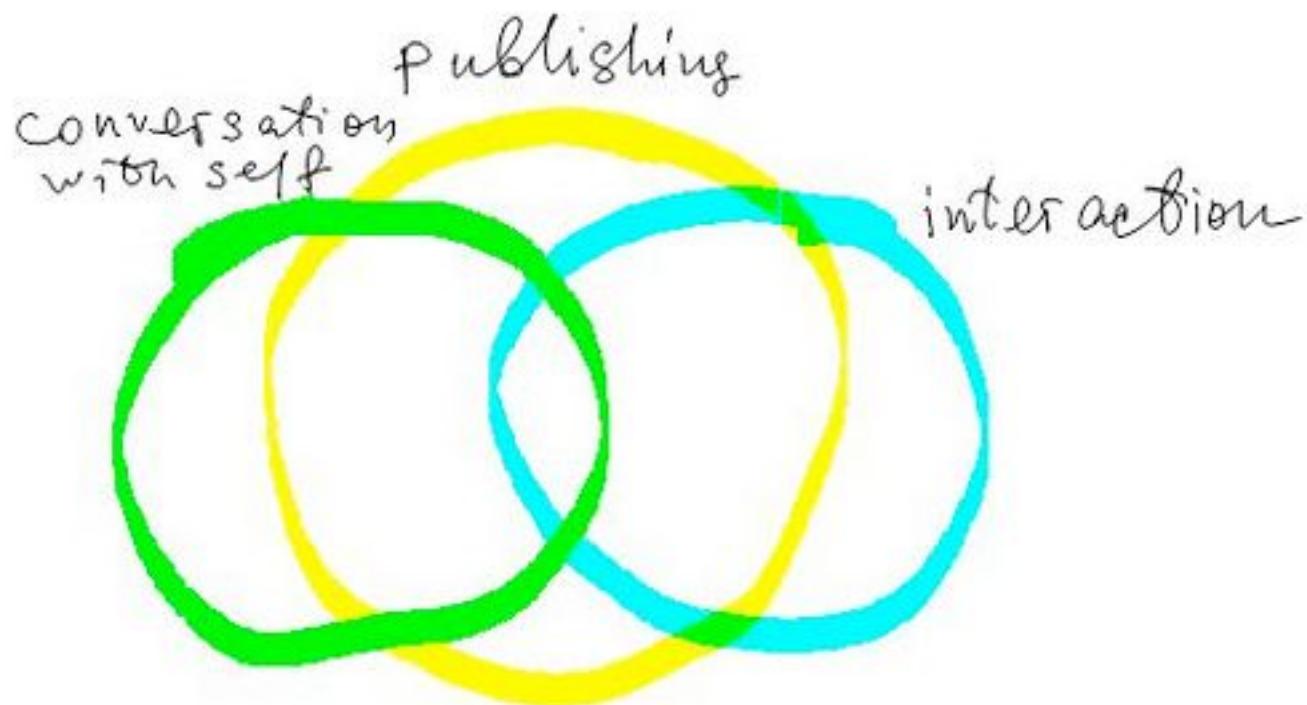
Kõikehõlmavad arvutisüsteemid



Kasutajate individuaalsete ja kogukondlike eripärade arvestamine



Kontekstiga arvestamine



Areng: Third Wave

Arvestamine
emotsioonidega

Design

Emotional Design

"The book pops with fresh paradigms, applying scientific rigor to our romance with the inanimate. You'll never see householders the same again." — WIRED

Why we
love
(or hate)
everyday
things

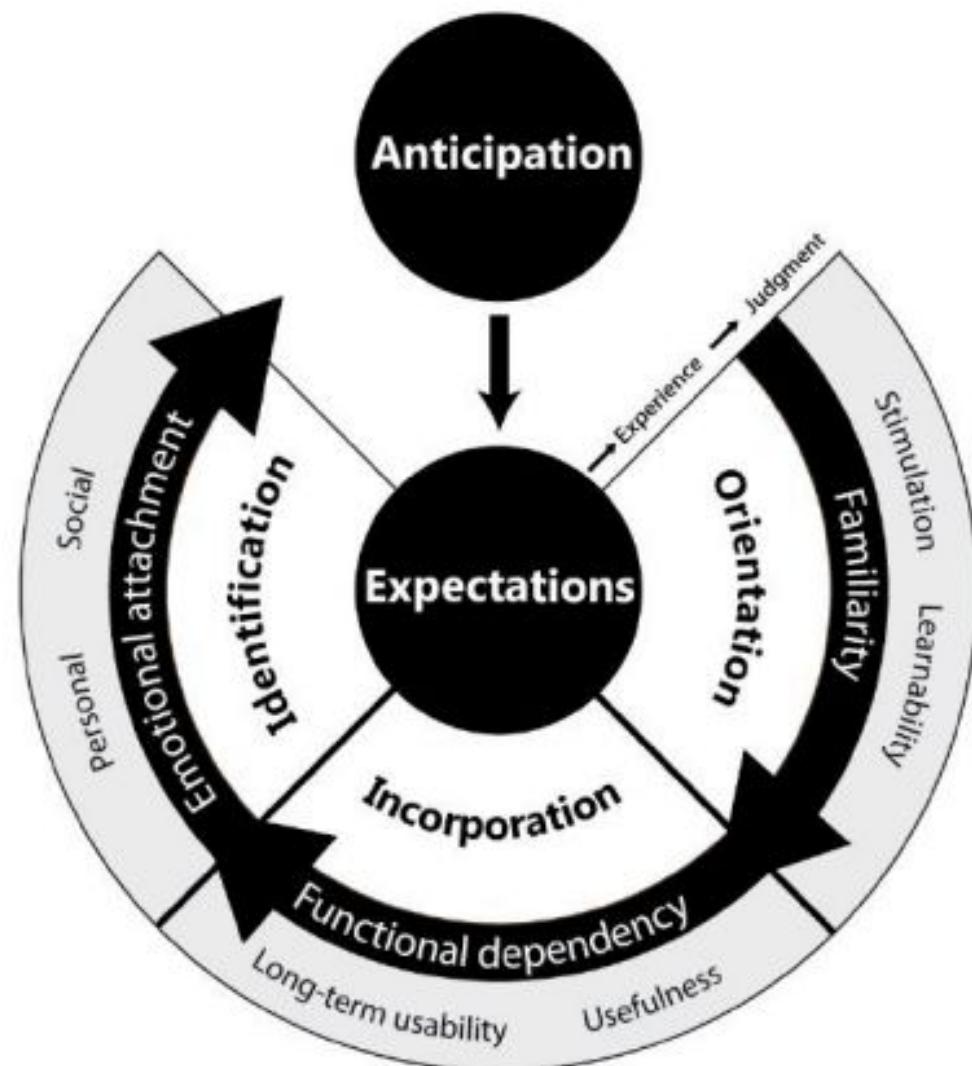
Donald A. Norman

By the author of *The Design of Everyday Things*

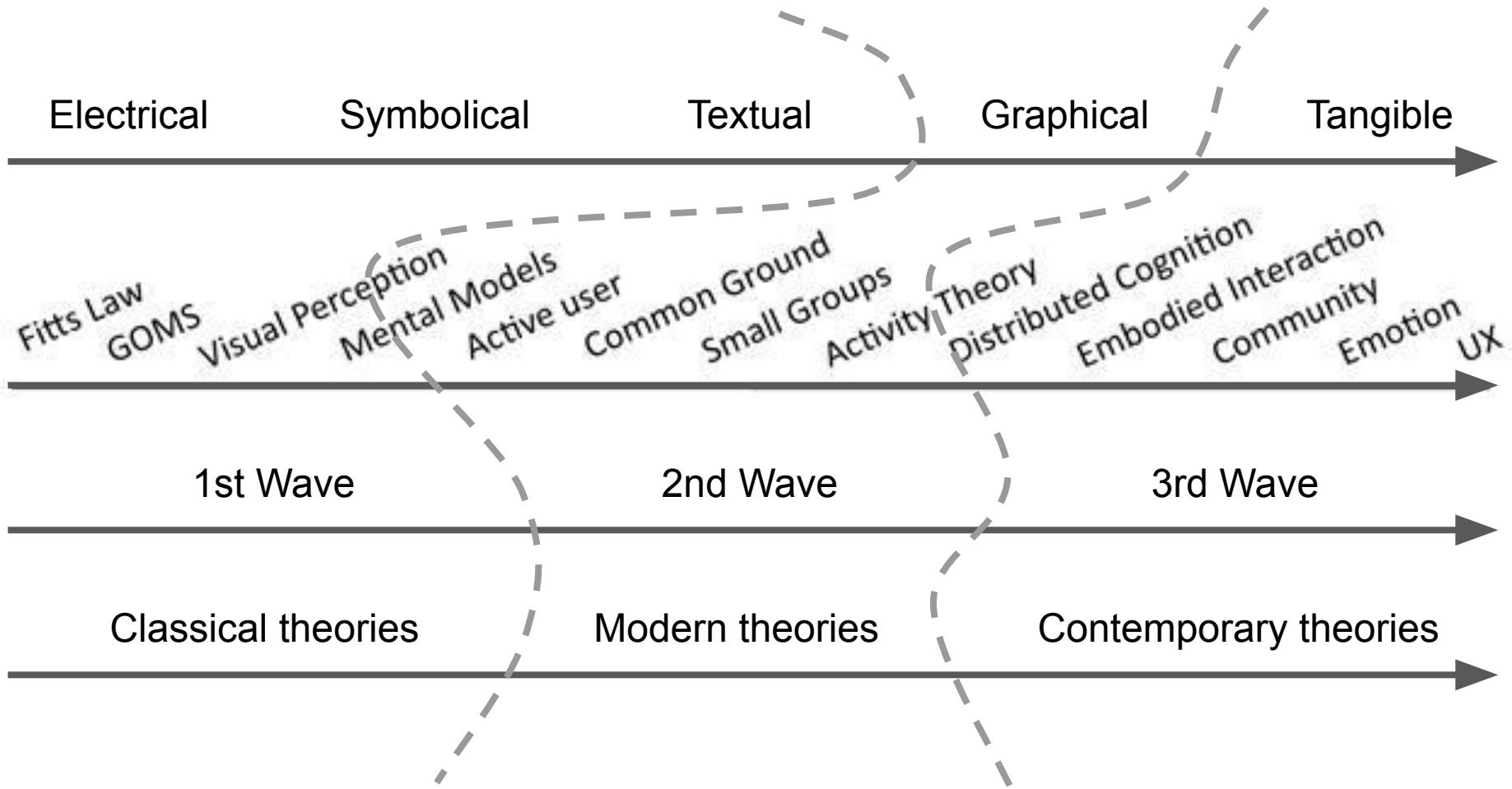
Emotsionaalne disain: iPhone



Kasutajakogemus UX ajas



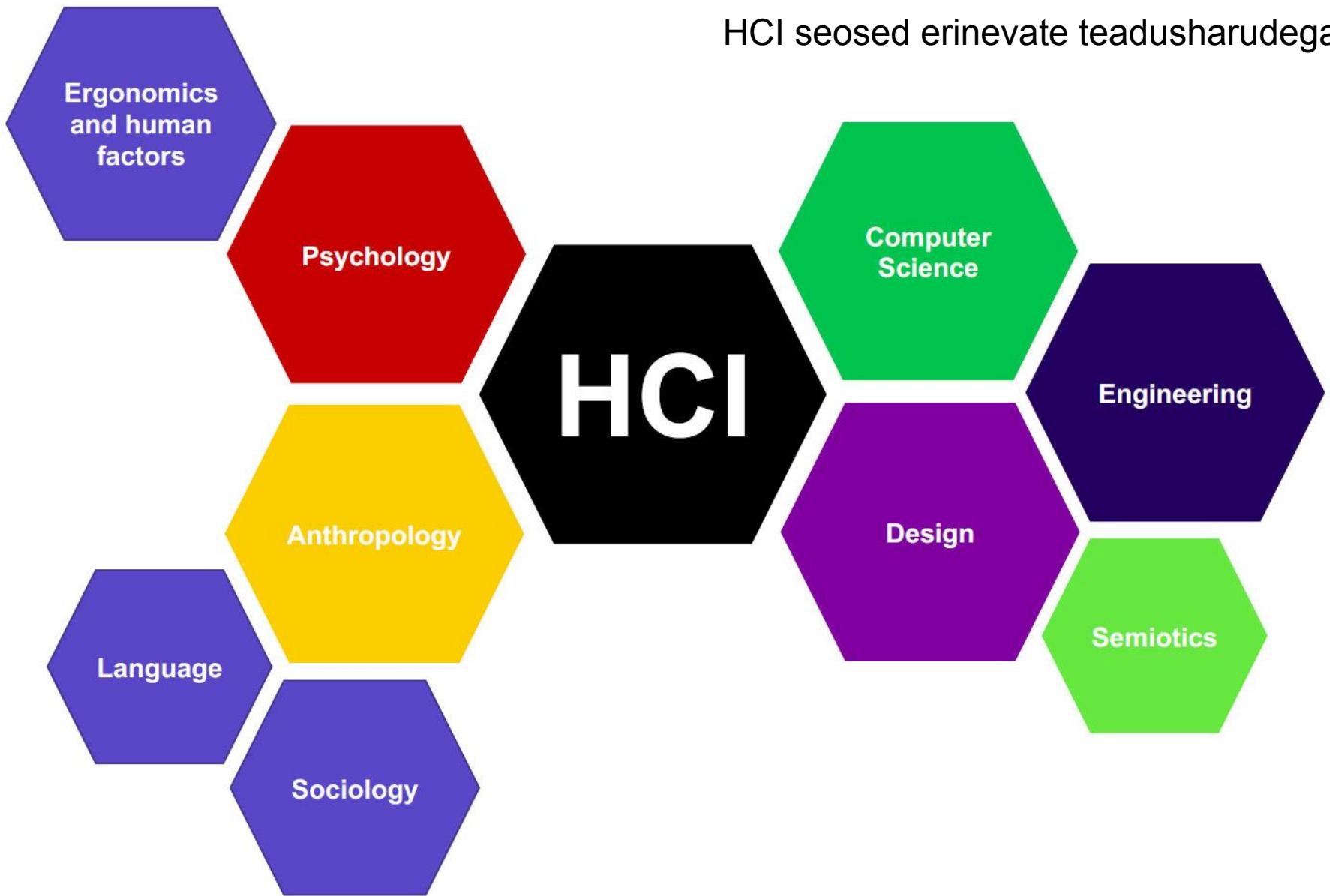
Arengu ajajoon kokkuvõttes



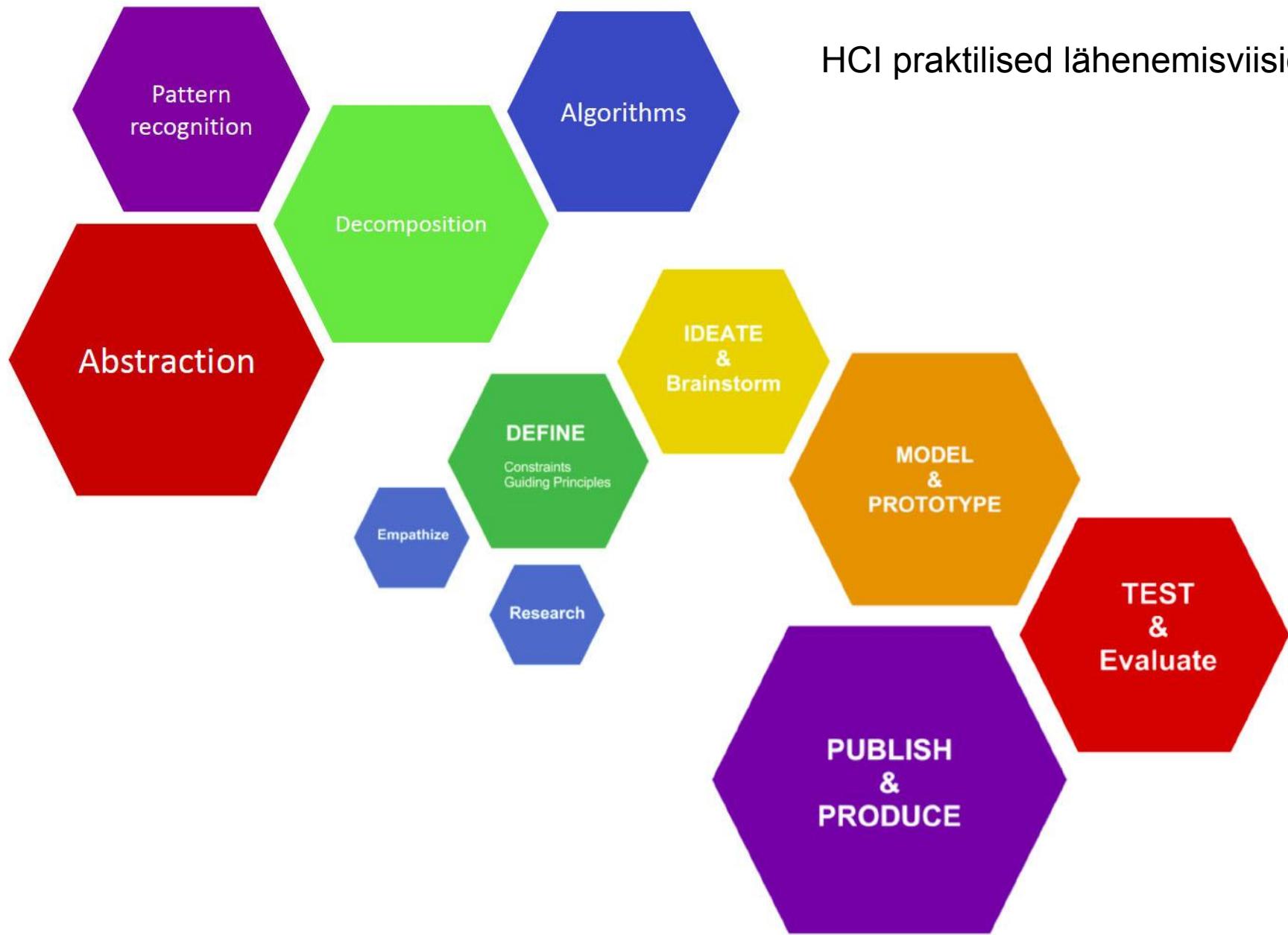
HCI õppekava

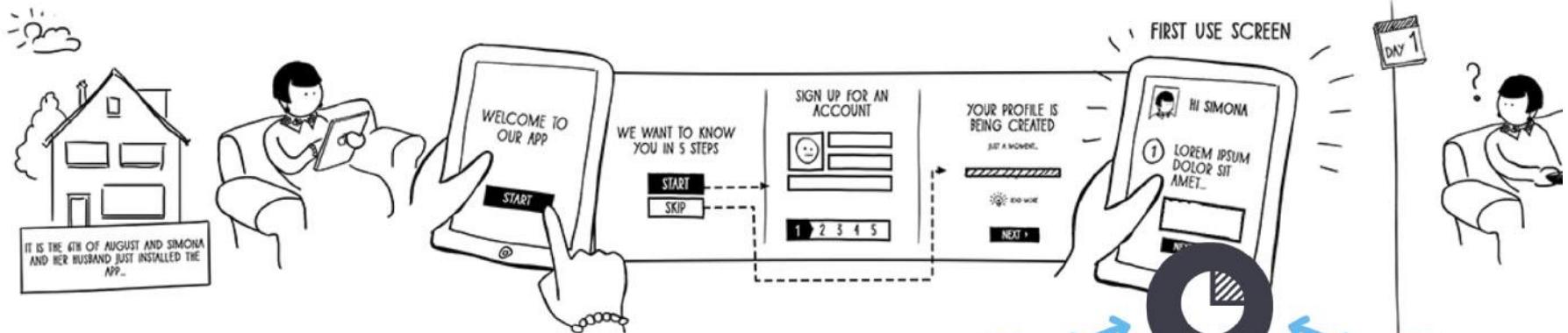
Me hindame tehnoloogiat, mis inimesele kasu toob

HCI seosed erinevate teadusharudega



HCI praktilised lähenemisviisid

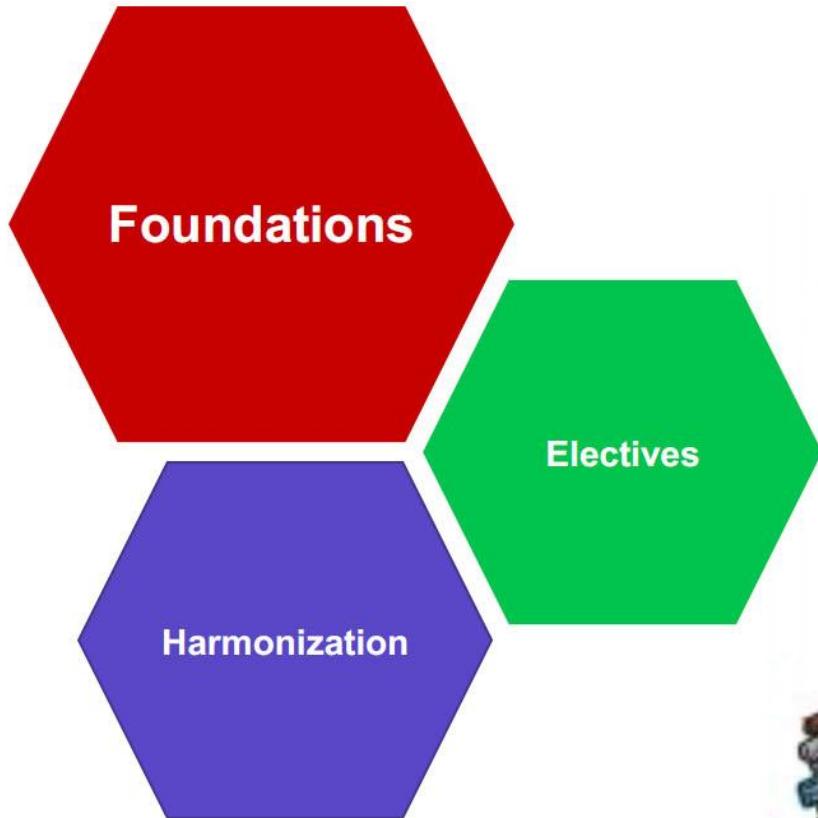




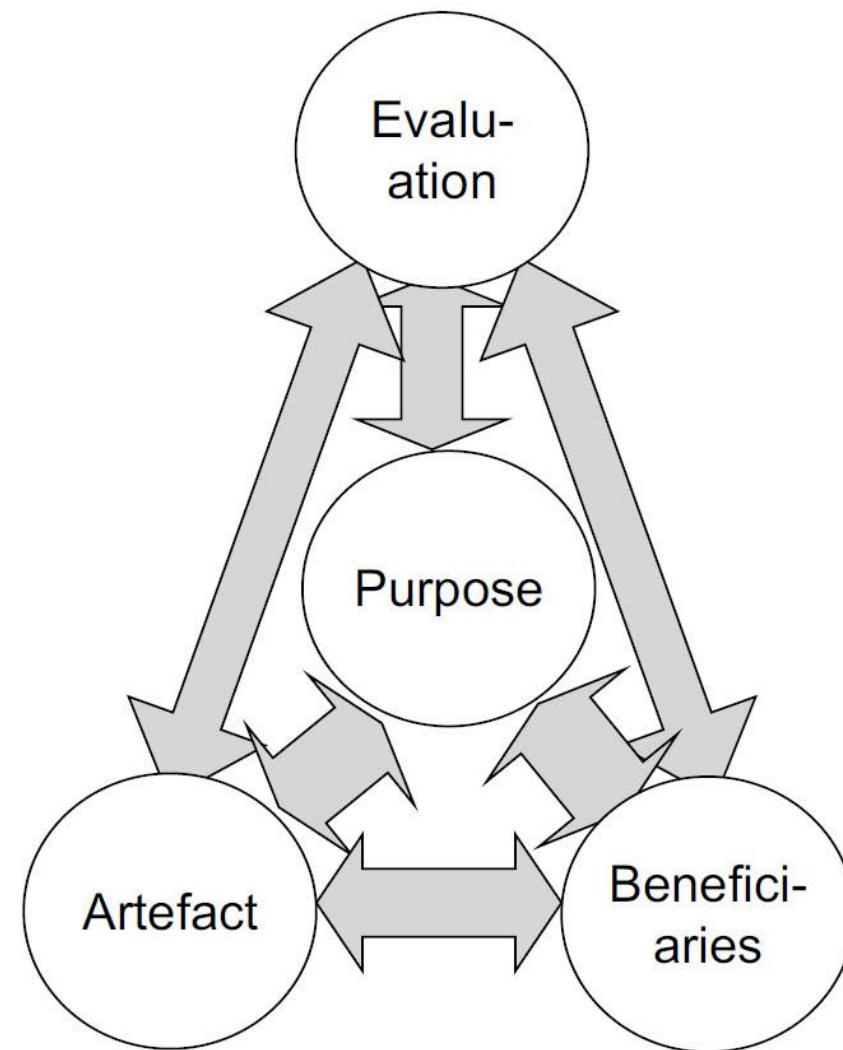
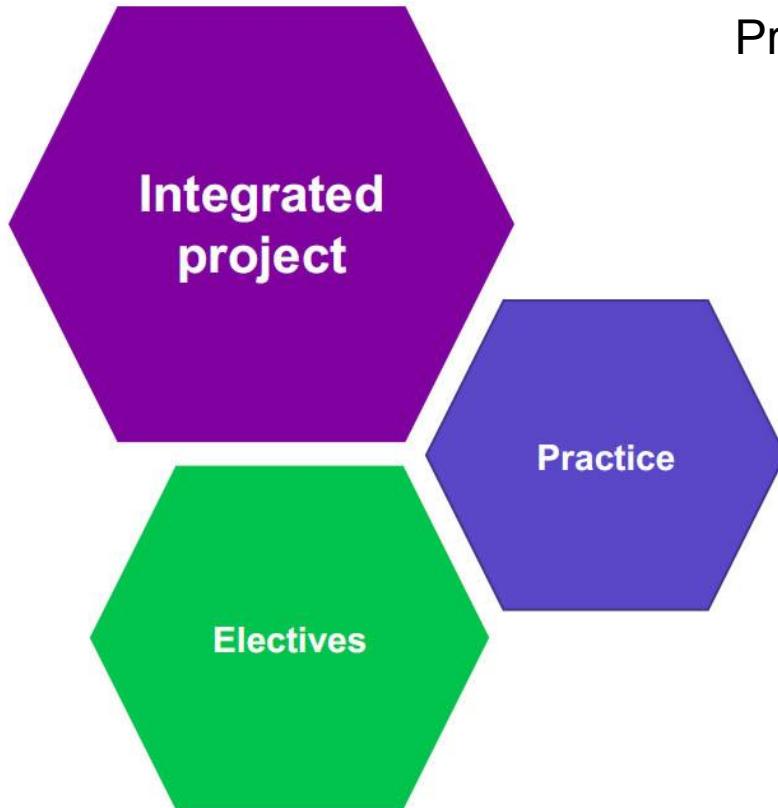
HCI magistriprogrammi ülesehitus



Öppeained



Praktilised projektid

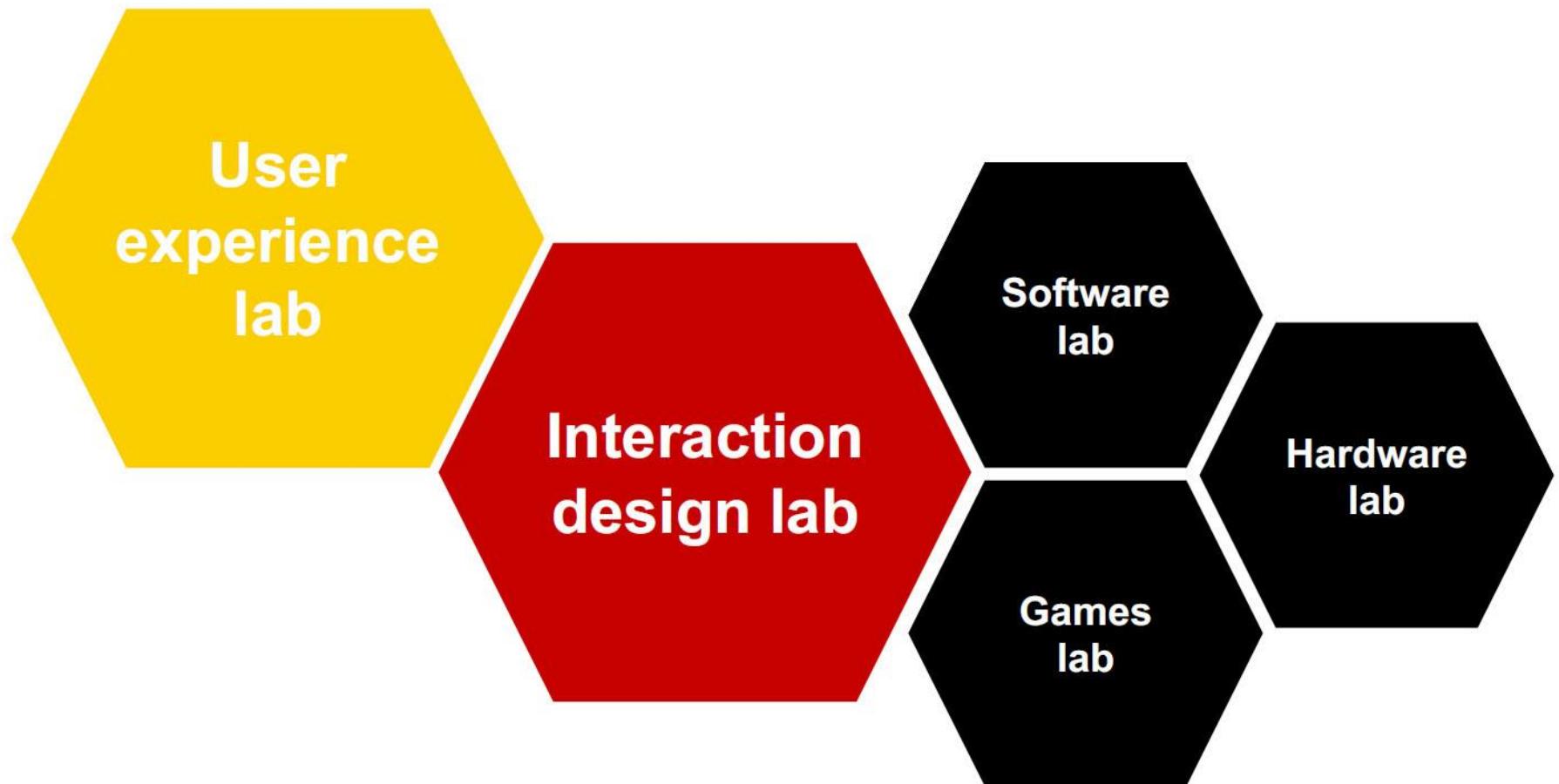


Õpilastelt ootame aktiivset huvi ja pühendumist

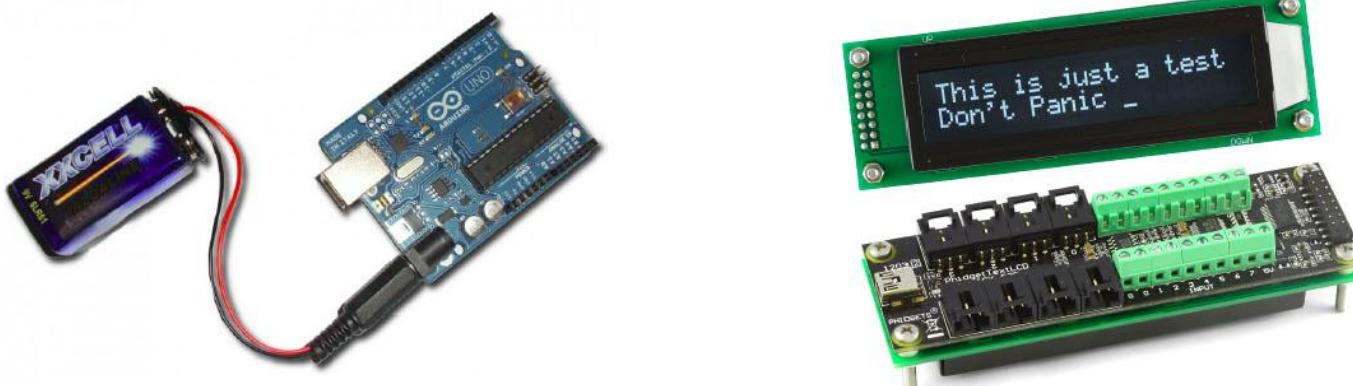
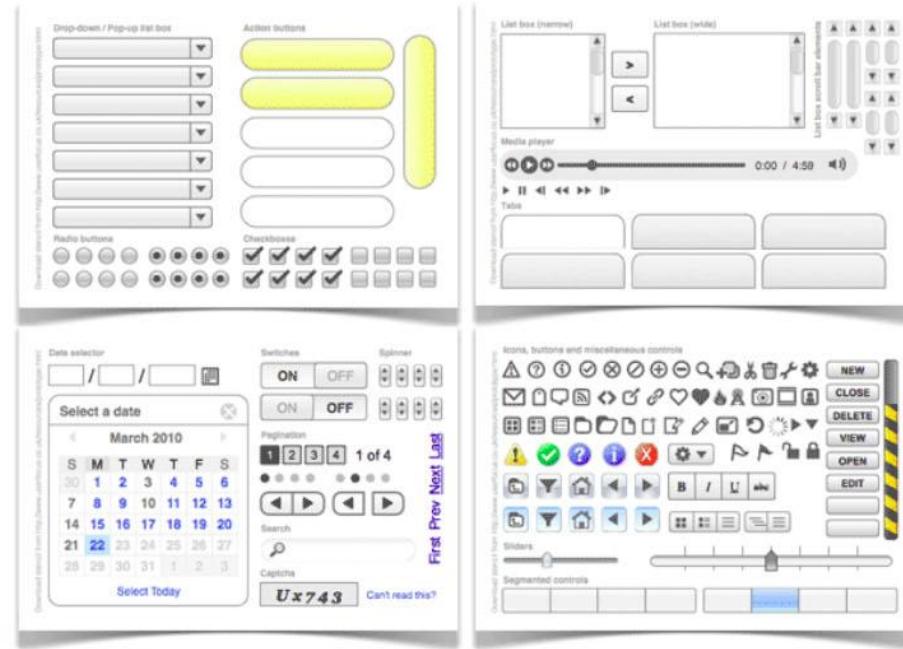


(Cartoons by S. Iwasawa from Pfeifer & Bongard: How the body shapes the way we think, 2007)

Laborid toetavad praktilist lähenemist HCI-le



Robootika- ja riistvaralabor



Interaktsioonidisaini labor







Future

Business Analyst, Chief Experience Officer,
Experience Manager, Head of Online
Channels, Information Architect, Interaction
Designer, Interface Designer, Marketing
Manager, Product Manager, Project Manager,
Usability Analyst, Usability Consultant, User
Experience Architect, User Experience
Designer, User Interface Designer, User
Researcher, Visual Designer

Programmi lõpetanud võivad soovi korral jätkata
Tallinna Ülikooli või mistahes maailma ülikooli
doktoriõppes!

Aga...
kui sooviksin kõike seda enne
sisseastumist proovida?

Siis osale
Eksperimentaalse Interaktsioonidisaini kursustel
winterschool.tlu.ee
summerschool.tlu.ee

Või tule ülemaailmse kasutatavuse päeva üritusele

Toimub virtuaalselt 23-27.11.2020
wud.tlu.ee

Aitäh!