

# What is HCI?

Jeffrey Bardzell, School of Informatics and Computing, Indiana University

Technologies	Application Domains
The User	Design Process

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## **Technologies**

#### Input Technologies

Keyboard, mouse, touchscreen, natural inputs, sensors

#### **Output Technologies**

Large-screen displays, mobile displays, tabletop interaction, ambient displays, tactile feedback

## **Technologies**

**Input Technologies** 



**Interaction Paradigms** 

**Output Technologies** 

## **Technologies**

Windows, Icons, Menus, Pointing Devices (WIMP)
Virtual, mixed, alternate reality
Web 2.0 / social media
Robotics
Pervasive computing
Tangible and haptic interaction
Shareable user interfaces
Multimodal user interfaces
Transmedial interaction
Ambient computing
Context-aware computin
... etc. ...

**Interaction Paradigms** 

Behavior
Cognition
Populations
Groups
Affect
Experience

#### Behavior -

Cognition

Populations

Groups

Affect

- Task sequences
- Information seeking
- Predicting performance times

#### Behavior

#### Cognition ·

Populations

Groups

Affect

- Elements of cognition (perception, thinking, evaluating, remembering, learning)
- External cognition
- Cognitive modeling

Behavior

Cognition

**Populations** 

Groups

Affect

- The elderly
- Children
- People with disabilities
- People in the developing world

Behavior

Cognition

Populations

Groups

Affect

- Distributed cognition
- Social behavior
- Collaboration
- Teams

**Behavior** 

Cognition

Populations

Groups

Affect -

- Systems that recognize emotion
- Systems that express emotion
- Human emotional responses to systems

Behavior

Cognition

Populations

Groups

Affect

- User engagement
- Aesthetics
- Play

### **HCI Application Domains**

Workplace productivity

Computer-Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)

Health

Ubiquitous computing

Creativity support

Persuasive computing

Data visualization

Domestic interaction design

Entertainment and leisure computing

Sustainable interaction design

Usable security

Information communication technologies for developing countries

<< etc. >>

General process strategies
User research
Needs and requirements
Information architecture
Sketching and prototyping
Interface evaluation



#### General process strategies

User research
Needs and requirements
Information architecture
Sketching and prototyping
Interface evaluation

- Traditional design process
- Iterative design (waterfall)
- Participatory design
- Agile computing
- User-centered design
- Science of design
- "Designerly" interaction design

General process strategies

#### User research -

Needs and requirements
Information architecture
Sketching and prototyping
Interface evaluation

- Qualitative and Quantitative user research methods
- Focus groups
- Interviews
- Surveys
- Cultural probes
- Experience sampling
- Rapid ethnography

General process strategies
User research
Needs and requirements
Information architecture
Sketching and prototyping
Interface evaluation

- Scenario development
- Use cases
- Personas
- Needs and requirements documentation

General process strategies
User research
Needs and requirements
Information architecture —
Sketching and prototyping
Interface evaluation

- Card sorting
- Labels
- Wireframes
- Flow model diagrams

General process strategies
User research
Needs and requirements
Information architecture
Sketching and prototyping
Interface evaluation

- Sketches
- Storyboards
- High-fidelity prototypes
- Low-fidelity prototypes
- Experience prototypes

General process strategies
User research
Needs and requirements
Information architecture
Sketching and prototyping
Interface evaluation —

- Designer-based (heuristics, crits)
- User-response-based (cognitive walkthroughs, Geneva emotion wheel)
- Physiological (GSR, heart and respiration rates)
- Behavioral (usability tests, Wizard of Oz technique, eye tracking)

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The User	Design Process