Lecture Notes For Tutorial:

Graphic Design for Usable User Interfaces

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Tutorial Abstract

The tutorial will introduce terminology, principles, guidelines, and heuristics for using information-oriented, systematic graphic design in graphical user interfaces (GUIs), especially for the design of icons, dialogue boxes and control panels, metaphors, mental models, and other navigational devices that often are not prescribed by window management systems.

Participants will be exposed to a wide body of existing knowledge and practical advice that are immediately useful, as well as potential research topics in user interface design. They will observe and analyze techniques for making displays more intelligible, functional, aesthetic, and marketable.

Extensively illustrated lectures and demo excerpts will cover perceptual, conceptual, and communication issues in typography, symbol systems, color, spatial composition, animation, and sequencing, including the design of the following:

Metaphors
Mental models and navigation
Look and feel
Proportion and composition: grids
Color selection
Tables and forms

Charts and diagrams
Icons and cursors
Windows and menus
Dialogue boxes/control panels
Visual semiotics conventions
Style guides

Practical pen-and-paper design problems with critical review and commentary by the instructor will give participants experience in designing components of graphical user interfaces, such icons, dialogue boxes, and metaphors.

Instructor Biographies

Aaron Marcus, President

Aaron Marcus received a BA in Physics from Princeton University (1965) and a BFA and MFA in Graphic Design from Yale University Art School (1968). He is an internationally recognized authority on the design of user interfaces, interactive multimedia, and printing/publishing documents, including charts, forms, icons, and screens. Mr. Marcus has given tutorials at SIGGRAPH, NCGA, and SIGCHI conferences in addition to seminars at businesses and academic institutions in Australia, Canada, Finland, Israel, Singapore, South Korea, the USA, and Japan. He co-authored *Human Factors and Typography for More Readable Programs* (1990), *The Computer Image* (1982), and authored *Graphic Design for Electronic Documents and User Interfaces* (1992), all published by Addison-Wesley.

Mr. Marcus was the world's first professional graphic designer to be involved full-time in computer graphics (1967), the first graphic designer to program a desktop publishing system (for the AT+T Picturephone, 1969-71), the first graphic designer to design virtual realities (1971-73), the first graphic designer to establish an independent computer-based graphic design firm for the purpose of designing user interfaces, electronic documents, and multimedia (1982), the only graphic designer to be co-awarded a research grant (\$500,000 for three years) by the US Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to develop new document design standards for programming languages (1982-85), and the only graphic designer to receive the National Computer Graphics Association (NCGA/USA) Industry Achievement Award for contributions to computer graphics (1992).

John Armitage, Designer/Analyst Mr. Armitage received his BFA in Graphic Design from Miami University in 1985, and his MFA in Graphic Design from Rhode Island School of Design (RISD) in 1989. His professional design experience includes information graphics, signage, environments, publications, retail marketing, corporate identity, packaging, advertising, and educational multimedia. He has held design positions with The Procter & Gamble Company, Total Design BV in The Netherlands, The Limited, and Times Mirror Multimedia.

Since joining AM+A, Mr. Armitage has directed cross-platform, multi-cultural software application design projects for SABRE Travel Information Network; Justsystem, a major Japanese business productivity software company; and The Vantive Corporation, a leading customer asset management software firm. Also for SABRE, he conceived, wrote, and directed the development of Wayfinder, an interactive training tool/game for teaching travel agents how to use graphical user interfaces. He also provided image and information organization consulting for SABRE's consumer travel booking Website, Travelocity.com. Mr. Armitage has given user interface design presentations for SIGGRAPH-96, International Interactive Communications Society (IICS), and Web-97.

Volker Frank, Designer/Analyst Mr. Frank received his MA in Design in 1994 from the University of Cincinnati. Earlier, he studied visual communication in Mainz, Germany, where he also worked as a free-lance magazine designer and as a design consultant for DTV, a major German publishing house.

At AM+A, Mr. Frank has worked extensively on conceptualizing, designing, and managing the production of cross-platform computer-based training (CBT) CD-ROMs and software-integrated online help for corporate training

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and the consumer market. He worked on four projects for Oracle Corporation, and currently is working on the development of three suites of computer-based training (CBT) and educational CD-ROMs specializing in technical subjects for Cogito Learning Media.

Among other AM+A projects, Mr. Frank has consulted on the user interface design of a client/server productivity tool, a medical industry client/server productivity software product for Kaiser Permanente, customer asset management software for The Vantive Corporation, and a children's educational game for The Learning Company.

Andrew Thompson, Designer/Analyst

Mr. Thompson received his MFA in Graphic Design from the Savannah College of Art and Design in Savannah, Georgia, in 1994, where his thesis involved a self-directed study of user-centered information design. Mr. Thompson's professional experience includes corporate and publication design and the development of award-winning World Wide Web sites noted for their clarity and usability.

At AM+A, Mr. Thompson worked on user interface design consulting for the Web for Fujitsu Software Corporation and Zip2. Mr. Thompson currently is working on user interface design projects for SABRE, ConsenSys Software, and The Vantive Corporation. He also is managing the re-design and maintenance of AM+A's Website, and recently co-presented a tutorial on user interface design for the Web at the Web-97 conference in San Francisco.

Pamela Tien, Designer/Analyst Ms. Tien received her BFA in Graphic Design from the Rhode Island School of Design. Ms. Tien has won awards for writing and design, including the Honors Design Scholarship from the Women's Advertising Club of Rhode Island.

At AM+A, Ms. Tien has worked as a designer, writer, production artist, and project manager on several projects. She worked on the development of multi-cultural user interfaces of productivity tools for American Airlines/SABRE and has served as a user interface design consultant for educational software development firms. Recently, she worked on developing a computer-based training (CBT) CD-ROM for Oracle Corporation and on user interface design consulting for the Web for Fujitsu Software Corporation. Currently, Ms. Tien is working on the design and production of two cross-platform CBT CD-ROMs on technical subjects for Cogito Learning Media, and on the re-design and maintenance of AM+A's Website.

Agenda for the Tutorial

Tutorial

5 August 1997

Time	Topic	
Morning Session		
8:30-9:30	Lecture 1: Principles of Effective Visual Communication	
9:30-10:15	Lecture 2: Grid Systems in GUI Design	
10:15-10:30	Break	
10:30-11:15	Lecture 3: Icon Design, Semiotics	
11:15-12:00	Project 1: Icon Design	
12:00-1:30	Lunch	
Afternoon Session		
1:30-2:00	Lecture 4: Dialogue Design	
2:00-2:45	Project 2: Dialogue Design	
2:45-3:00	Break	
3:00-3:45	Lecture 5: UI Design for Multimedia and Services	
3:45-4:15	Lecture 6: Metaphor Design	
4:15-5:00	Project 3: Metaphor Design	

Lecture Materials

The following pages present materials for the lectures of the tutorial. Supplementary information may be found in the Appendices of the tutorial notes and in the accompanying text to the tutorial, *Graphic Design for Electronic Documents and User Interfaces*.

Principles of Effective Visual Communication

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What Is a User Interface?

- Metaphors: Basic images and concepts
- Mental Model: Organization of data, functions, tasks, roles, people
- Navigation: Movement through mental model
- Look: Appearance Characteristics
- Feel: Interaction Sequencing

What Is Graphic Design?

 Information-oriented graphic design is the systematic use of typography, symbols, color, and other static and dynamic graphics, in both two and three dimensions, to convey facts, concepts, and emotions.

How Can Graphic Design Help User Interface Design?

- Users
- Applications
- Platforms
- Graphical user interfaces (GUIs)

Graphical User Interfaces

- Screens
- Windows
- Menus
- Dialogue boxes and control panels
- Icons and cursors
- · Forms, charts, maps, and diagrams

Design Considerations for Successful User Interfaces

- Development factors
- Usability factors
- Acceptance factors

Development Factors

- Platform constraints
- Tool kits and component libraries
- Support for rapid prototyping
- Customizability

Usability Factors

- Human abilities
- Clear mental model
- Multiple representations
- Documentation and training

Acceptance Factors

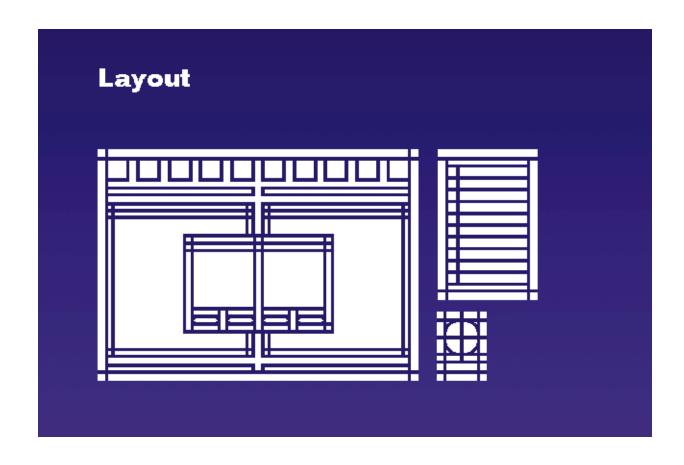
- Installed base
- Product identity
- International markets
- Diversity

User Interface Design Objectives

- Conceptually distinct organization
- Visually consistent presentation
- Effective visible language

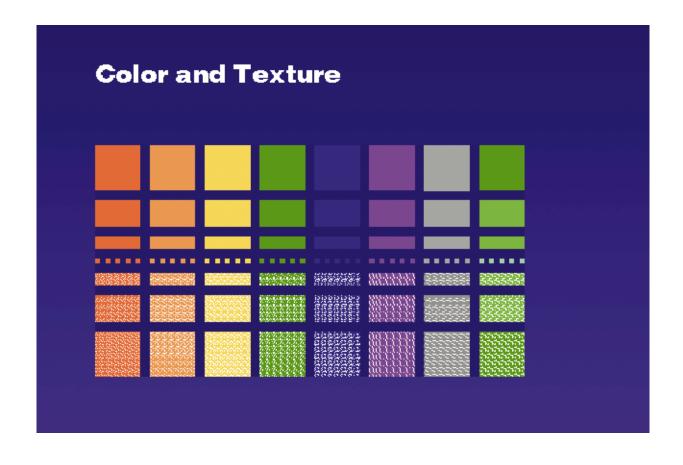
Visible Language

- Layout
- TypographyColor and texture
- Imagery: Signs, icons, and symbolsAnimation
- SequencingSound
- Visual identity



Typography

123 Abc Xyz XyzAbc 123 Xyz Abc 123 **Abcdefghi** Mnopqrstu 12345678 Abcdefghijkl Mnopqrstuvxy 1234567890 Abcdefgji Mnopgrstu 12345678



Imagery: Signs, Icons, Symbols

















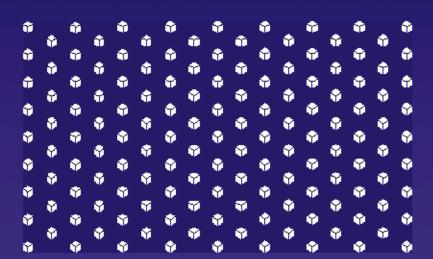


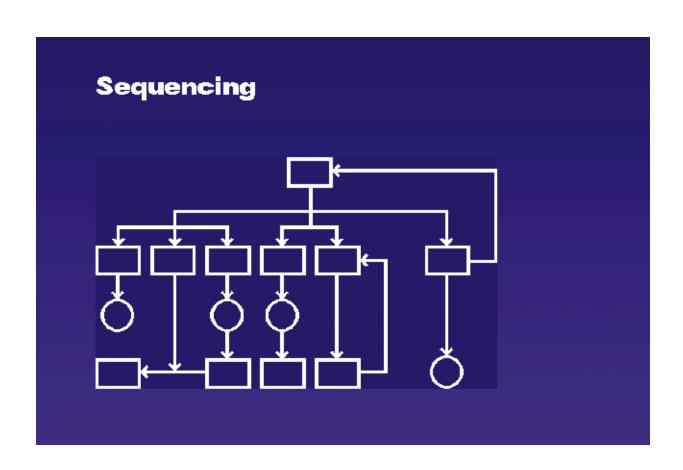


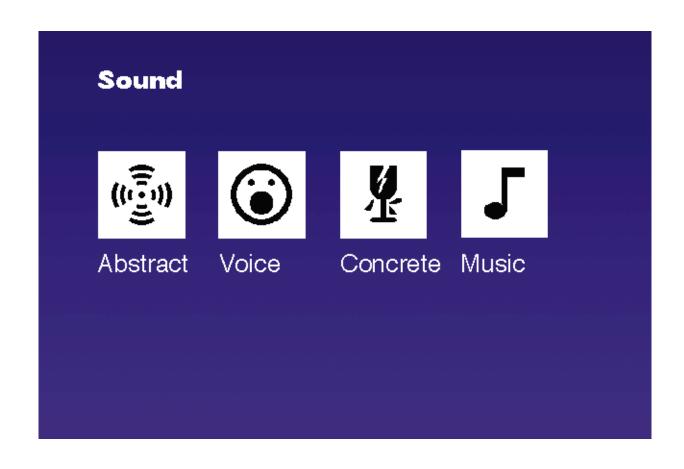


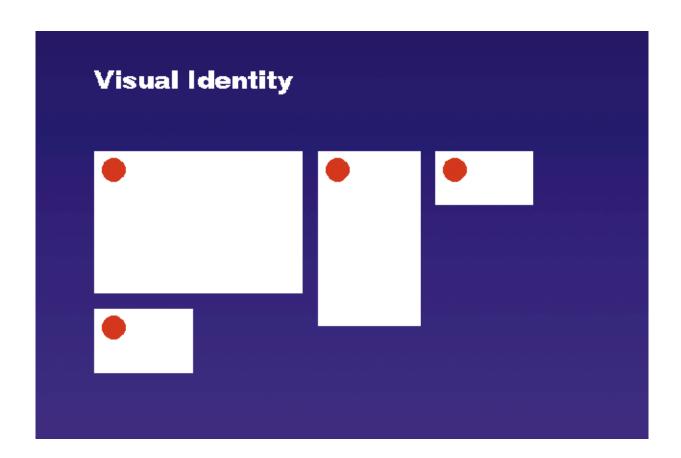


Animation









The Three Principles

- OrganizeEconomize
- Communicate

Organize

 Provide the user with a simple, clear, and consistent conceptual structure.

Economize

 Maximize the effectiveness of a minimal set of cues.

Communicate

 Match the presentation to the capabilities of the user.

Organize

"To design is to plan and organize, to order, to relate, and to control.

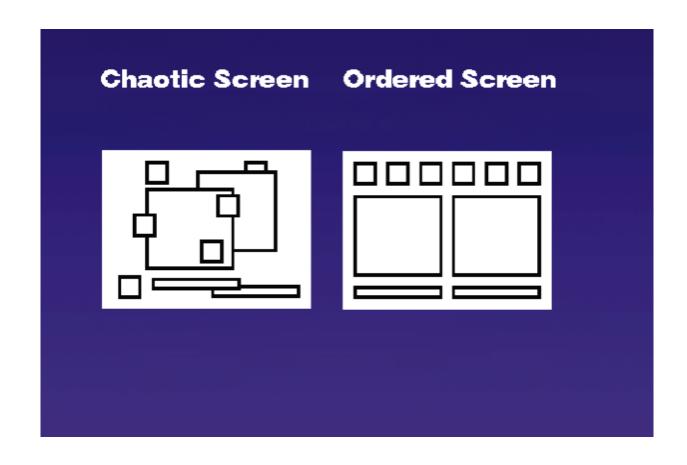
In short, it embraces all means opposing disorder and accident.

Therefore, it signifies a human need and qualifies man's thinking and doing."

Josef Albers

Organize

- Consistency
- Screen layoutRelationshipsNavigability



Consistency

- Internal consistency
- External consistency
- Real world consistency
- Innovation

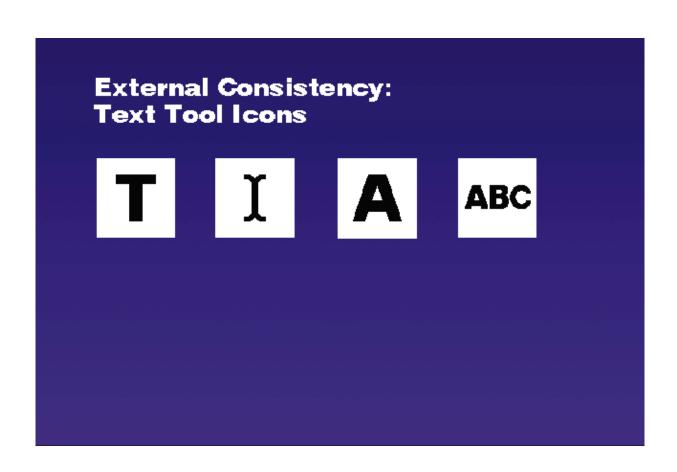
Internal Consistency

 Observe the same conventions and rules for all elements of the user interface.

Internal Consistency: **Dialogue Boxes** Title 2 Title 1 Item Item 4 **⊙**Text entry **○**Text Item 5 Item 2 OText entry OText Item 3 Item 6 OK Cancel OK Cancel

External Consistency

 Following existing platform and application conventions across user interfaces.



Real World Consistency

 Make the conventions consistent with real-world experience.

Real World Consistency: Highway Signage







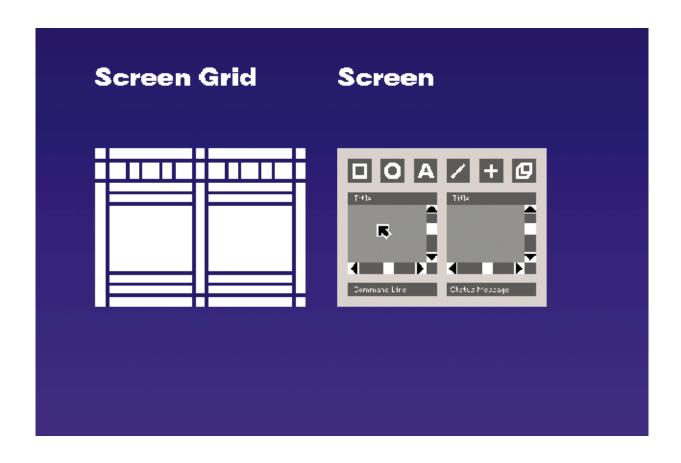


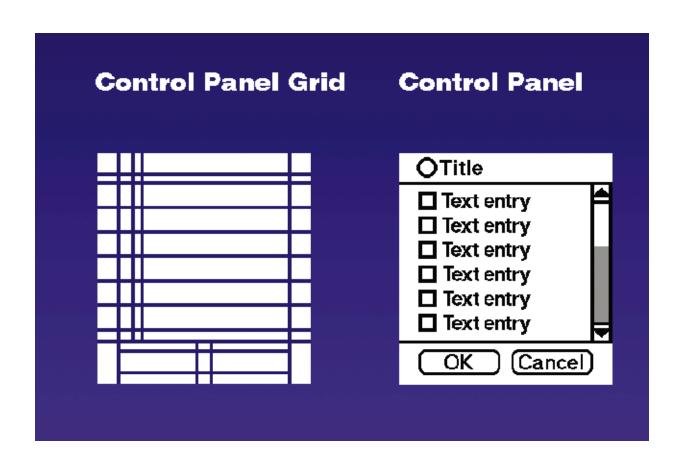
Innovation

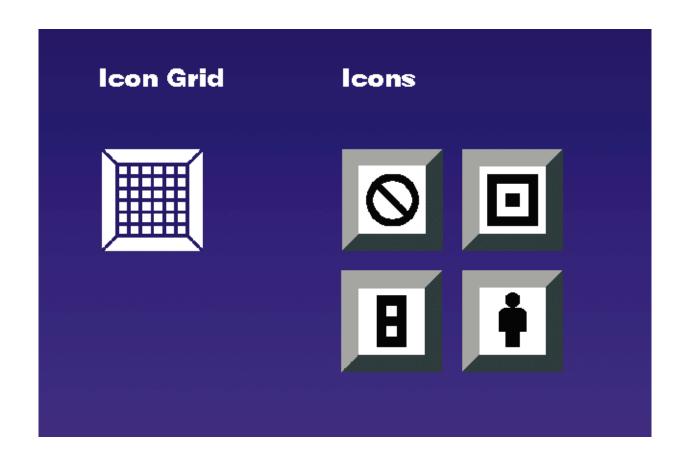
 Deviate from existing conventions only when doing so provides a clear benefit to the user.

Screen Layout

- Use a grid structure.Standardize the screen layout.Group the related elements.







Relationships

- Link related elements
- Separate unrelated elements



Navigability

- Provide an initial focus for the viewer's attention.
- Direct attention to important peripheral items.
- Assist in navigation throughout the material.



Economize

"How many controls does a device need?
The fewer the controls, the easier it looks
to use and the easier it is to find the relevant
controls... To make something look easy,
minimize the number of controls."

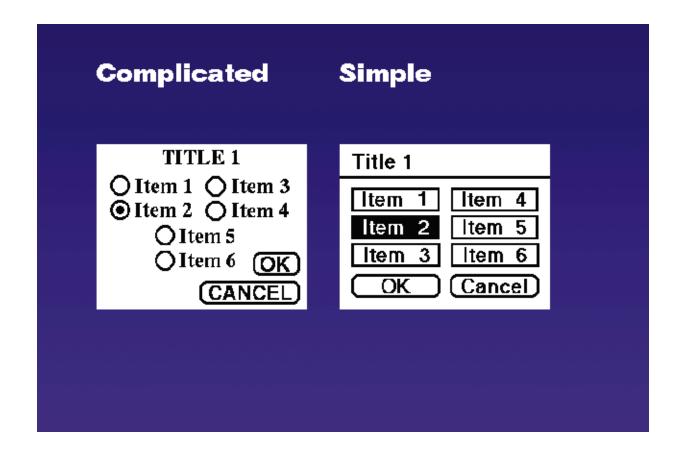
Don Norman

Economize

- Simplicity
- Clarity
- Distinctiveness
- Emphasis

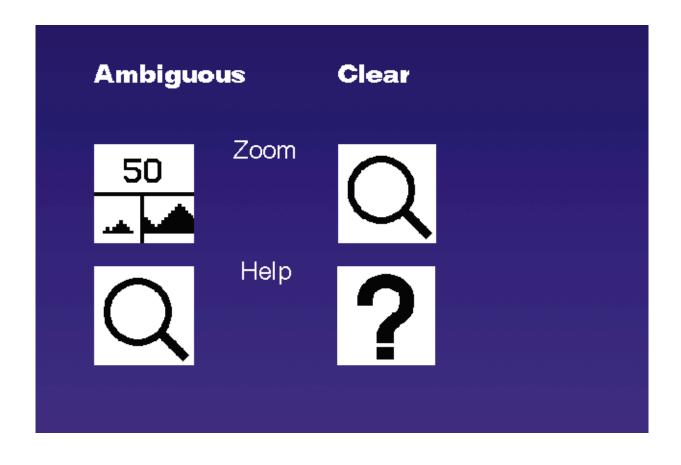
Simplicity

- Include only elements essential for communication.
- Be as unobtrusive as possible.



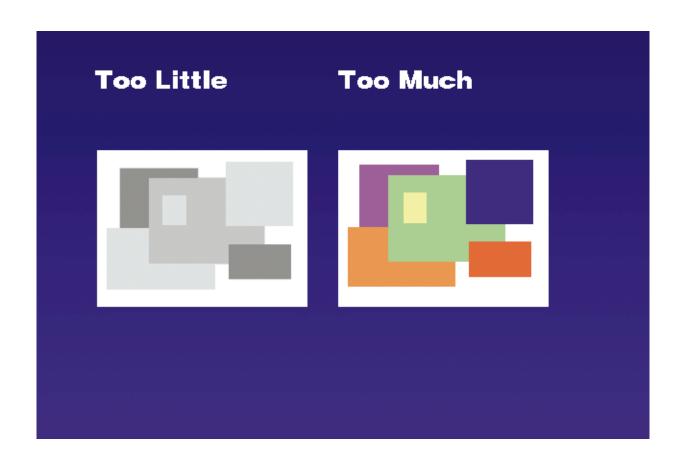
Clarity

Design all components so their meaning is unambiguous.



Distinctiveness

Distinguish important properties of essential elements



Emphasis

- Make the most important elements salient.
 De-emphasize non-critical elements.
 Minimize clutter so that critical information is not hidden.



Communicate

"Communication...is...a social process, within a specified context, in which signs are produced and transmitted, perceived, and treated as messages from which meaning can be inferred."

Sol Worth

Communicate

- Legibility
- Readability
- Typography
- Symbolism
- Multiple views
- Color and texture

Legibility

 Design individual characters, symbols, and graphic elements to be easily noticeable and distinguishable.

Illegible	Legible
Text set in Old English	Text set in Univers
Large Medium	Large Medium Small

Readability

- Design text and graphics to be easy to identify and interpret.
- Design displays to be inviting and attractive.

Communicate: Readability

Unreadable: Design components to be easy to interpret and understand.

Design components to be inviting and attractive.

Communicate: Readability

Readable

Design components to be easy to interpret and understand.

Design components to be inviting and attractive.

Typography

- Typefaces
- TypestylesTypesetting

Typefaces

 Use a small number of typefaces of suitable legibility, clarity, and distinctiveness to distinguish the different classes of information.

Typestyles

 Within each typeface, select a set of enhanced letterforms, punctuation marks, and symbols.

Typefaces

Typestyles

Univers
Helvetica
Times Roman
Garamond
Courier

ADCDEfghijkl ABCDEfghijkl AAaBBbCccDDd

Typesetting

 Adjust character size, word spacing, paragraph indentation, and line spacing to enhance readability and to emphasize critical information.

Typesetting

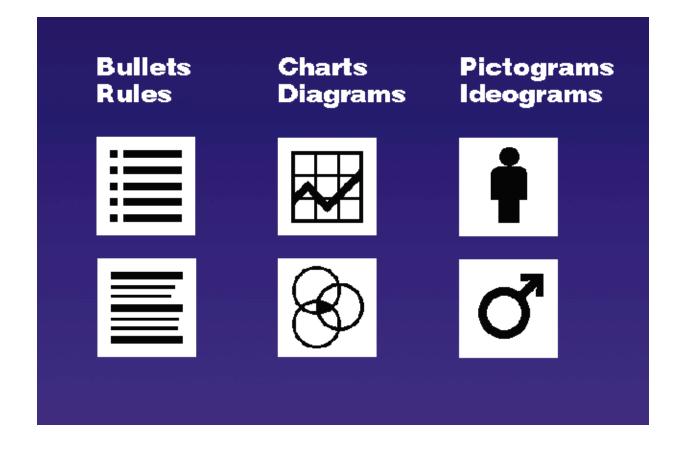
- Use 1-3 typefaces in 1-3 sizes.
- Lines should have a maximum of 40-60 characters.
- Space words correctly.
- Do not space words incorrectly.

Typesetting

- Set text in the appropriate formats
- Set Avoid Avoid text numbers centered short flush flush text in justified left right lists text
- Use upper- and lower-case characters whenever possible.
- AVOID ALL CAPITAL LINES OF TEXT.

Symbolism

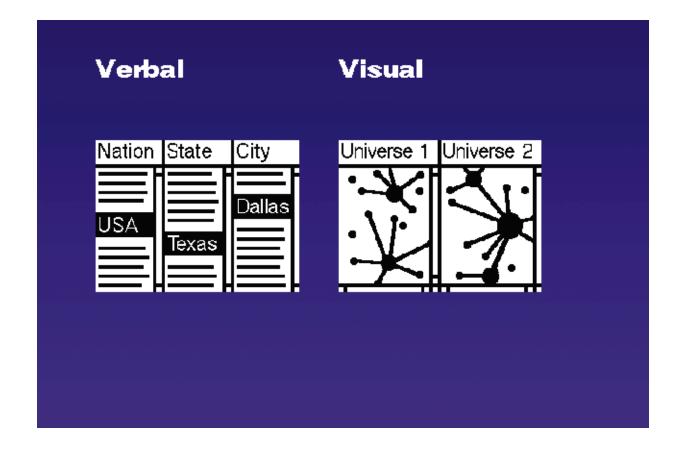
 Use appropriate visual signs (symbols, icons, charts, maps, and diagrams) to clearly communicate the intended meaning.



Multiple Views

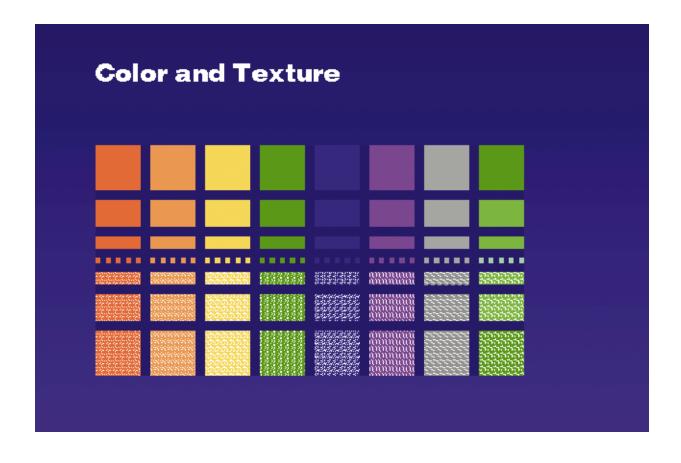
- Multiple forms of representation
 Multiple levels of abstraction
 Simultaneous alternative views

- · Links and cross references
- Metadata, metatext, metagraphics



Color and Texture

 Use appropriate highlighting and de-emphasis techniques to convey meaningful semantic distinctions.



Color

"Color can be a powerful tool to improve the usefulness of an information display in a wide variety of areas if color is used properly. Conversely, the inappropriate use of color can seriously reduce the functionality of a display system."

Gerald Murch

What is Color?

- Hue
- Value
- Chroma

Hue

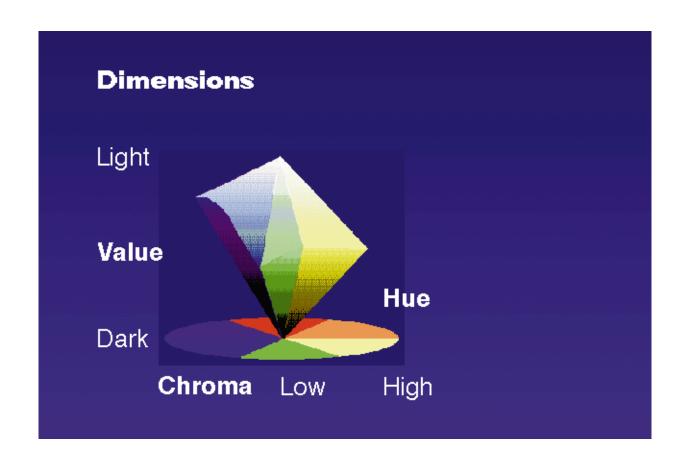
Wavelengths of light perceived as color

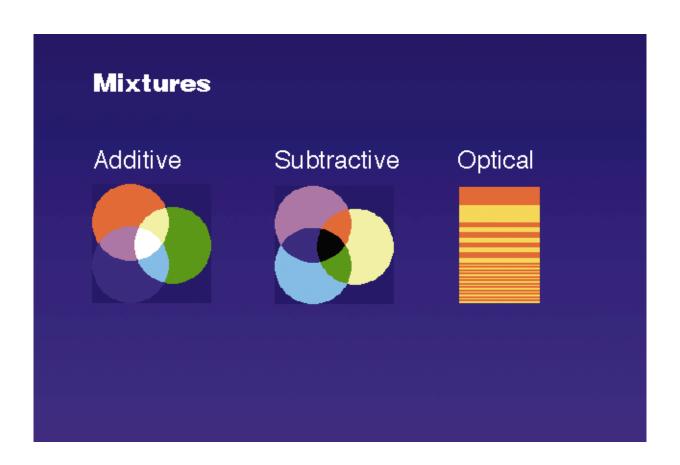
Value

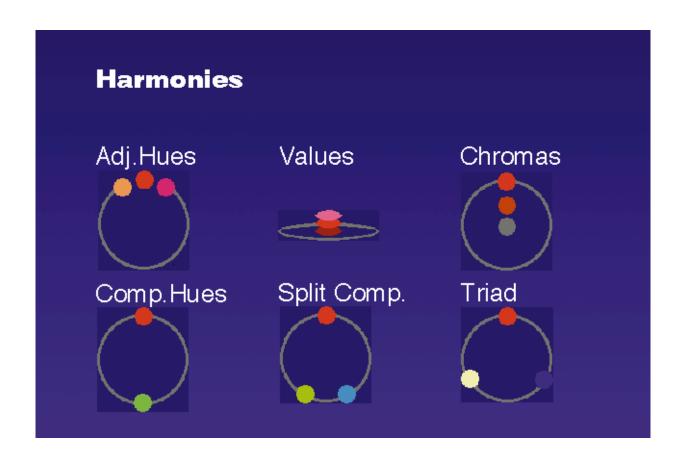
 Lightness or darkness of the color in a range from white to black

Chroma

• Purity of the color in a range from dull to vivid







Advantages of Color

- Emphasize important information
- · Identify subsystems or structures
- Portray time and progress
- Portray natural objects realistically
- Reduce errors of interpretation
- · Add coding dimensions
- Increase comprehensibility
- Increase believability and appeal

Disadvantages of Color

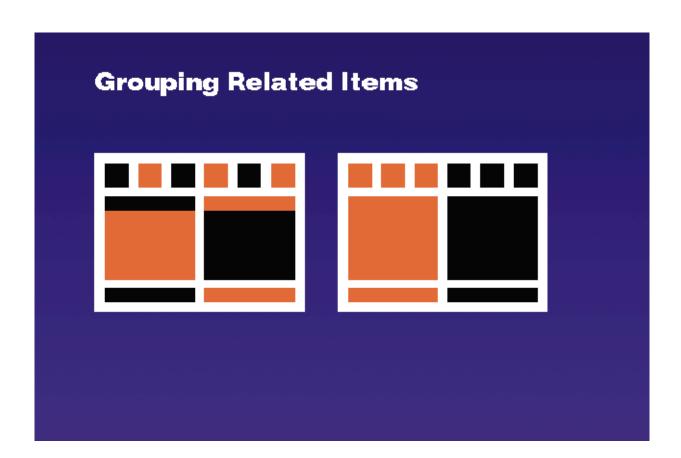
- More expensive display hardware
- More expensive display software
- Color-deficient viewers
- Unintended associations
- · Visual discomfort and afterimages
- Visual noise and confusion

Applying Color to the Three Principles

- Color organization
- Color economyColor communication

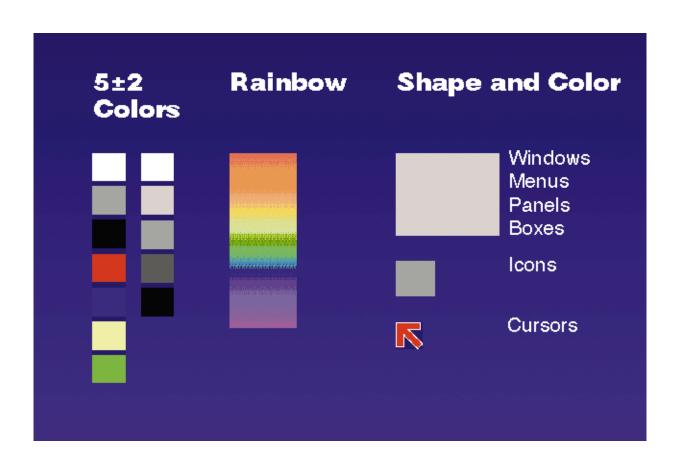
Color Consistency

- Use color to group related items.
- Use a consisent color code for screen displays, documentation, and training materials.



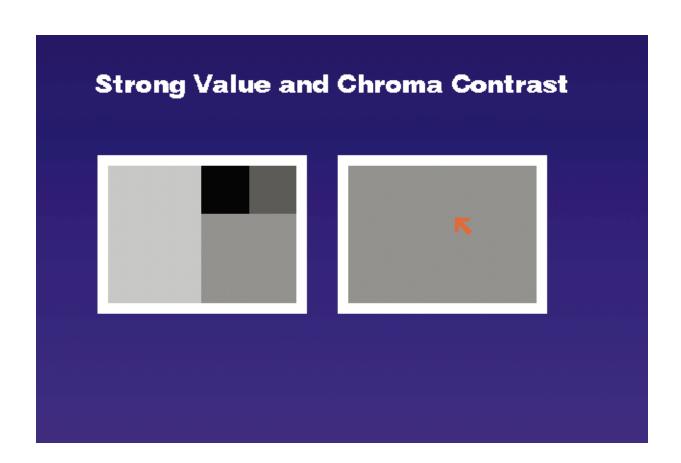
Color Simplicity

- Use a maximum of 5±2 colors where the meaning must be remembered.
- If appropriate, use redundant coding based on shape as well as color.
- Use color to enhance black-and-white information.



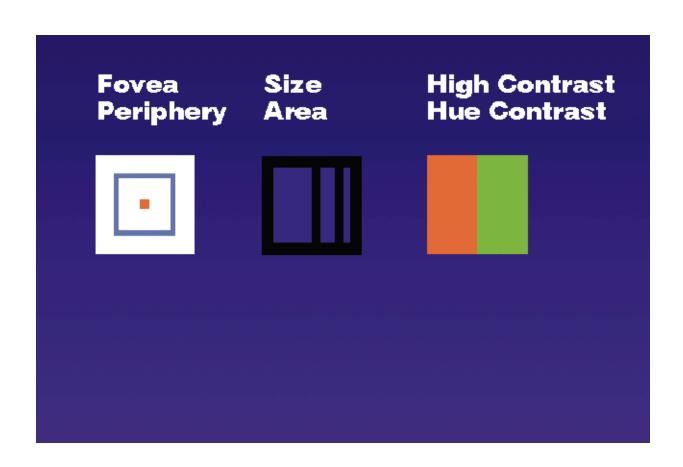
Color Emphasis

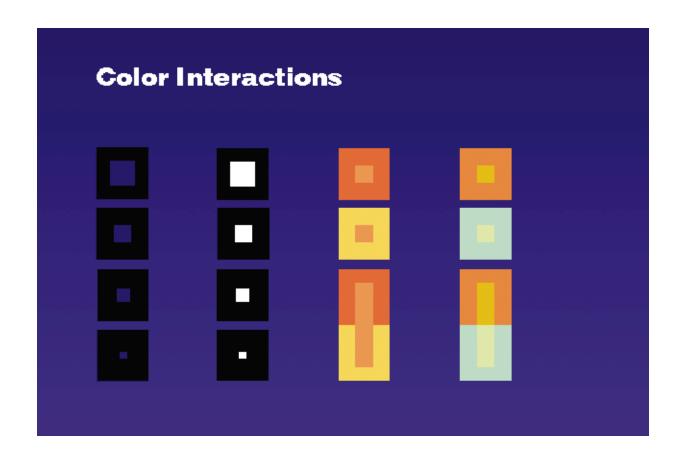
 Use strong contrast in value and chroma to focus the user's attention on critical information.



Color Legibility

- Use colors appropriate to the center and periphery of the visual field.
- Use color combinations with discriminability least influenced by the relative area of each color.
- Do not use colors that are simultaneously high in chroma and spectrally extreme.





Color Symbolism

 Use color codes that respect existing cultural and professional usage.



Conclusion: Three Basic Principles

- OrganizeEconomize
- Communicate

Grid Systems in Graphical User Interface Design

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Why Are Grids Needed?

- Grids unify design by imposing structure.
- Grids provide a basis for controlled variation in layout components.
- Grids simplify development by reducing uncertainty about object location, extent, and orientation.

Where Are Grids Used?

- Icons
- Menus
- Dialogue boxes
- Control panelsWindows
- Screens

Simple Grid



How Are Grids Used?

- · Grids are not graph paper.
- Grids incorporate complex rhythms and indicate spaces between objects.
- Grids define how objects are related, but their constraints may be violated to handle special cases.

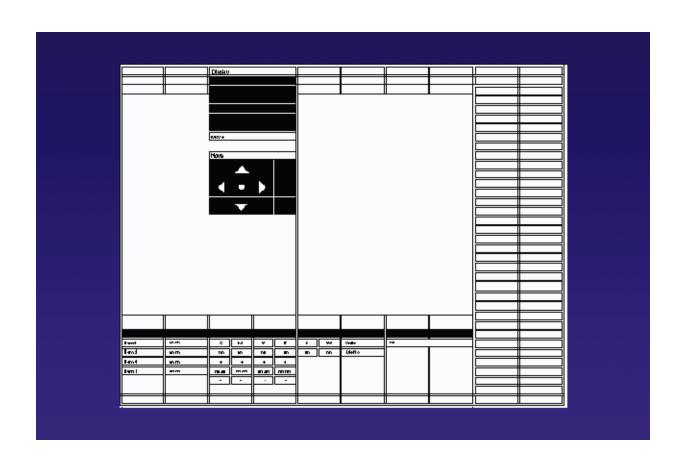
How Are Grids Used? (Continued)

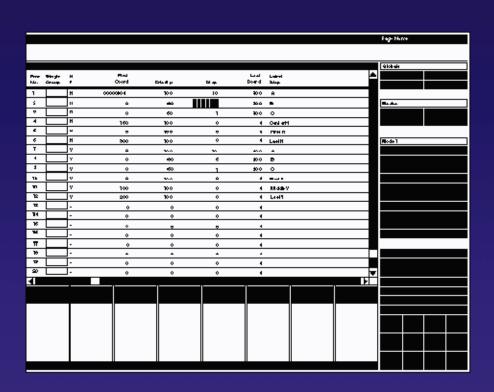
- Grids ensure that comparable objects are placed consistently across displays.
- Primary objects align visually with the grid lines so that key items always begin in the same location.
- Where possible, major object groups align with major grid subdivisions.

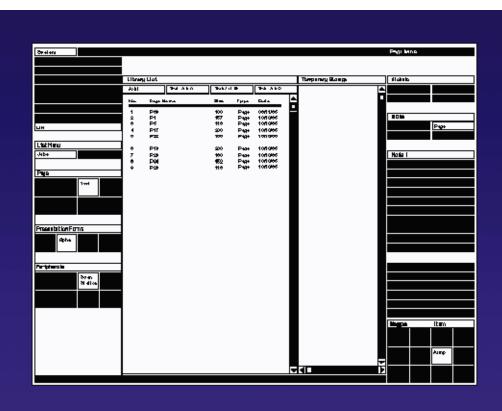
Algorithm for Grid Development

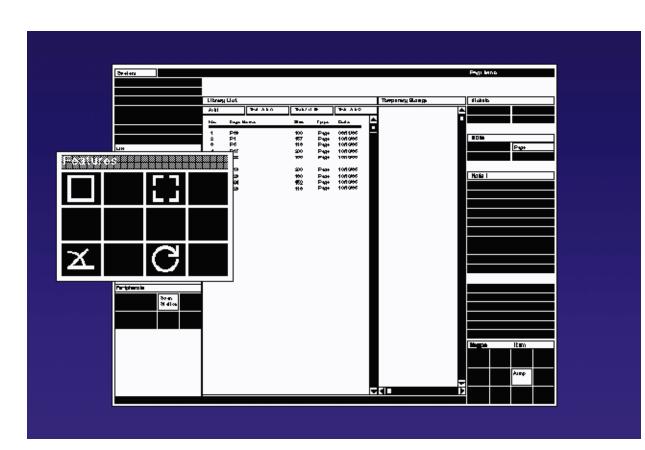
- Identify objects to be arranged.
- Identify display space constraints.
- Explore interrelation of objects.
- Develop single basic layout scheme.
- Determine measuring units (e.g., text size).
- Determine horizontal subdivisions.
- Determine vertical subdivisions.
- Determine oblique orientation lines.

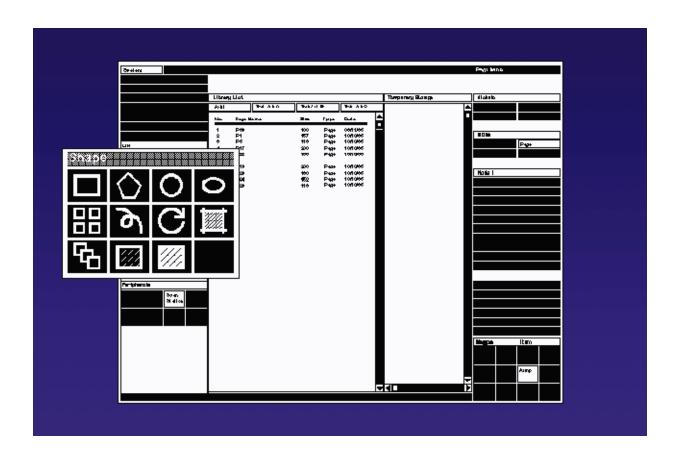
Example of a Grid-Based Screen Design

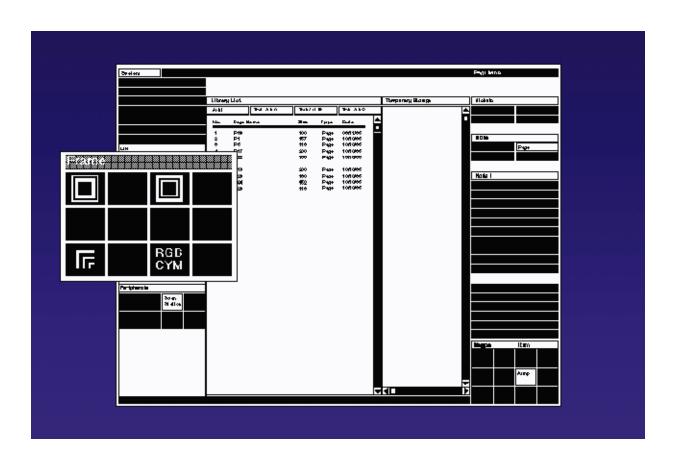


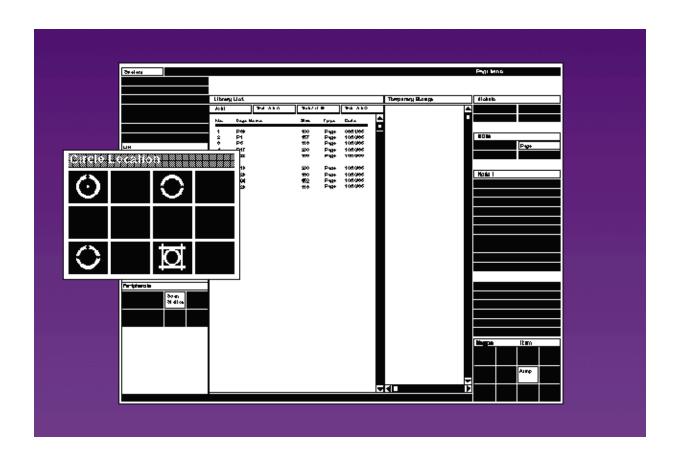








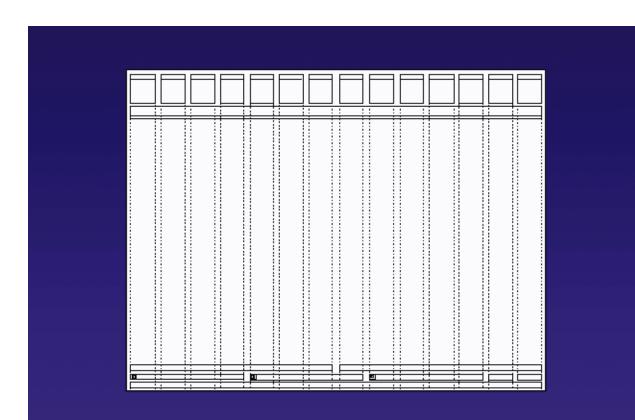


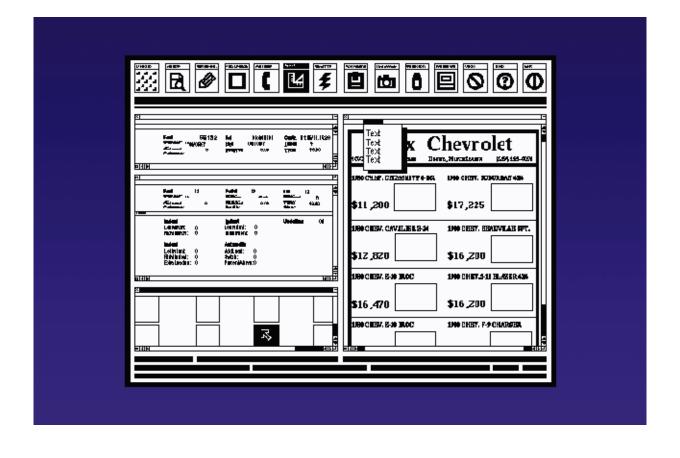


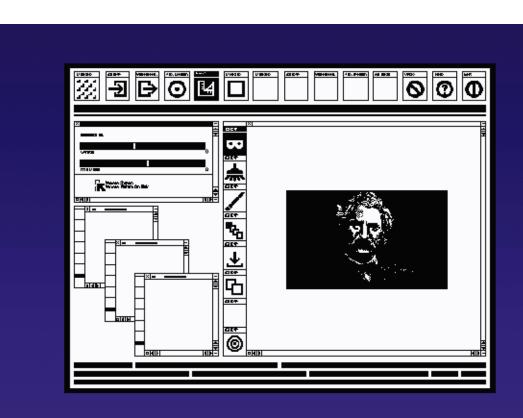
Goals of Screen Layout

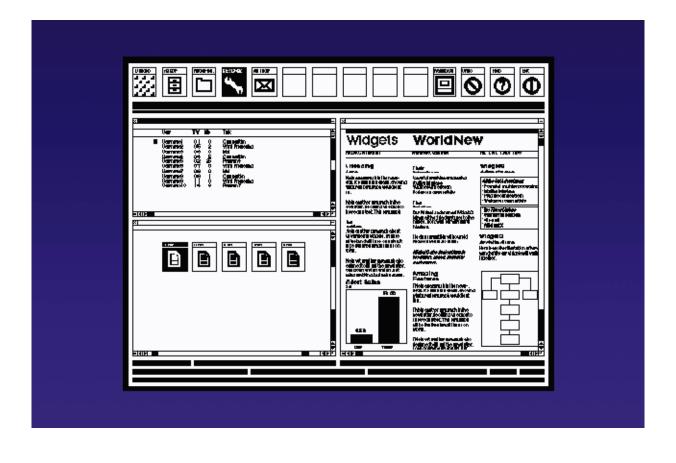
- Structure the display by clarifying the relation of windows, menus, dialogue boxes, and control panels.
- Isolate control, data, and status or feedback regions within the display.
- Ensure that frequent but transient objects appear in predictable locations.

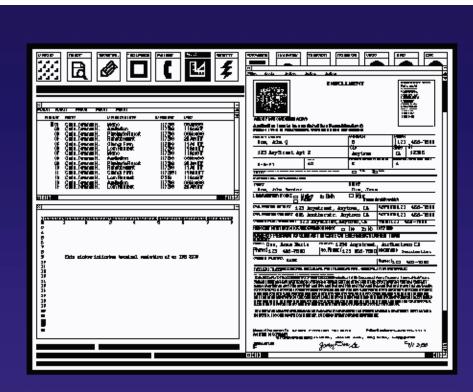
Example of Consistent Screen Layout Across Products











Algorithm for Screen Layout

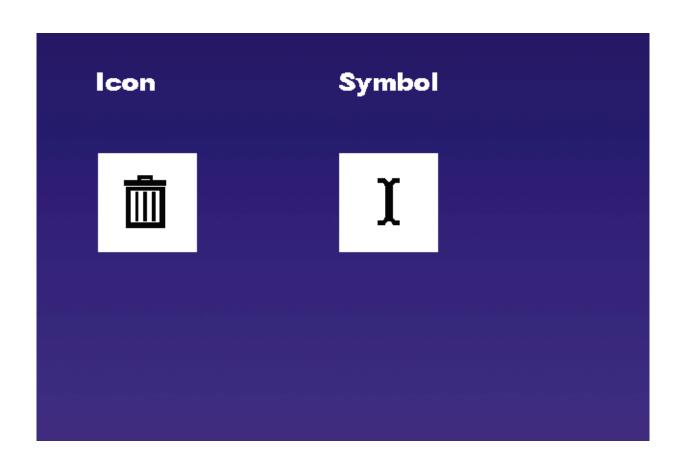
- · List major functional display objects.
- Identify object sizes and location needs.
- Determine size limit of display.
- Rank objects by importance.
- Sketch visual relation of objects.
- Establish positions for major objects.
- Establish positions for transient objects.

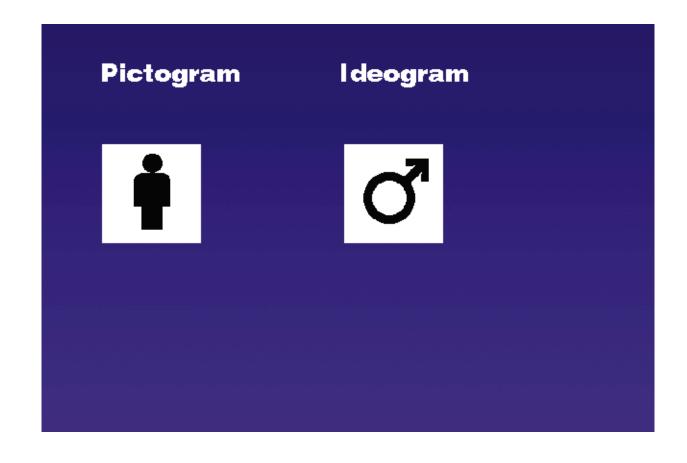
Icon Design

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Visual Semiotics

- Signs
- Icons, symbols, and indices
- Pictograms and ideograms





Semiotic Dimensions

• Lexical: Production

Syntactic: CombinationSemantic: Reference

Pragmatic: Consumption

Visual Semiotics: Case Study



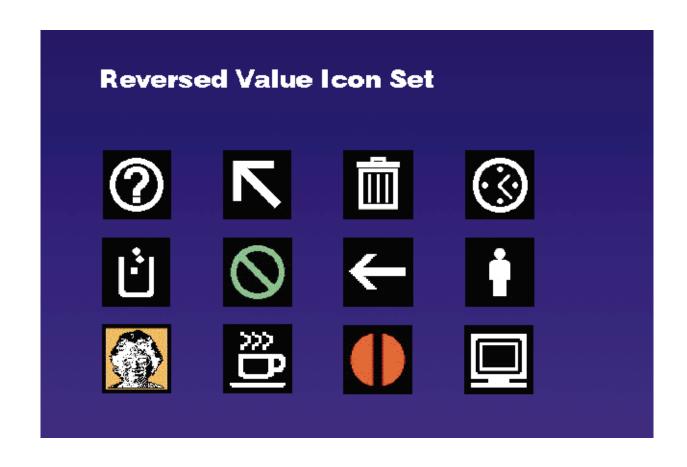


Static/Dynamic Visual Features of GUI Icons

- Shape
- Size
- Location
- Color (value/hue coding)
- Line attributes
- Rotation/flipping
- Attached text
- Combinatorial ability

Syntactic Design Principles

- Use simple, clear unitary imagery.
- Use large objects and bold lines.
- Match the icon to display limitations.
- Strive for dark/light balance and symmetry.
- Keep signs stylistically consistent.
- Limit variation in sizes, shapes, angles, line thickness, color, and empty space.



Semantic Design Principles

- Select a distinctive point of view.
- Emphasize archetypal features.
- Exploit user's knowledge of the world.
- Respect established conventions.
- · Use rhetorical techniques effectively.

Icon Rhetorical Techniques

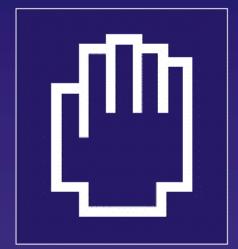
- · Allude to the familiar: Trash can, folders
- Repeat signs for emphasis: Tool kits
- Exaggerate/understate: Trash can = destroy
- Provide contrast: Selection value-reversal
- Repeat sign parts: Kinds of documents

Icon Rhetorical Techniques (Continued)

- Repeat same sign: Multiple documents
- Substitute: Skull for dangerous action
- Associate: Pen for graphics editing
- Part for a whole: Calculator keypad
- Imitate style: Brush-like signs

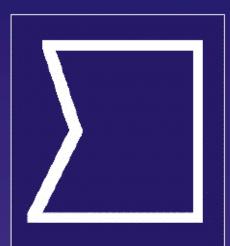
Signs Based on Real-world Knowledge





Signs Based on Cultural Convention

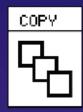


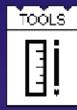


Pragmatic Design Principles

- Make distinctive features prominent.
- Make the icon readable at a glance.
- Avoid obscure visual puns.
- Make the icon appealing.

Grid-based Icon Design: Case Study







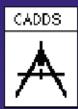


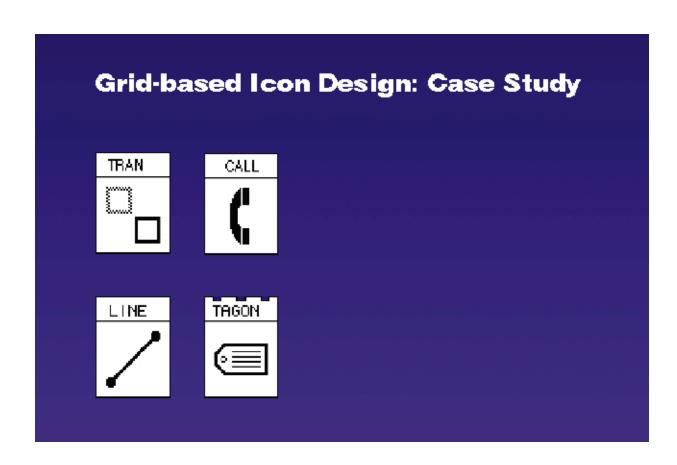
Grid-based Icon Design: Case Study

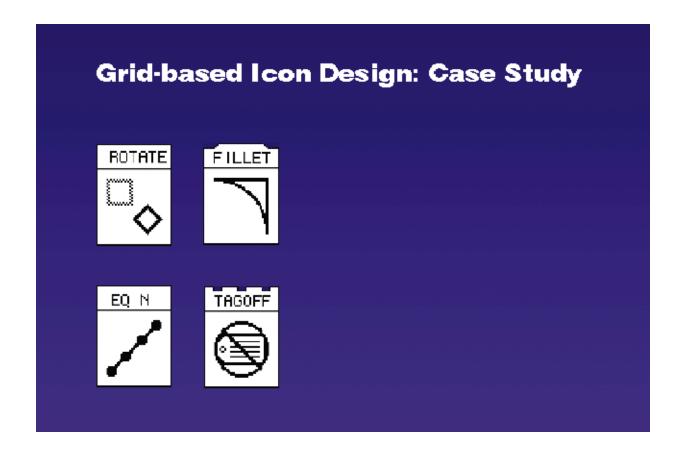












Algorithm for Designing an Icon Set

- Identify objects to be represented.
- Generate quick conceptual sketches.
- · Sort sketches by visual style.
- Select most promising sketches.
- Integrate style.
- Create layout grid for undefined style.
- Refine icons based on grid.

Icon Design Grid: Example

Icon Design Project

 Allows participants to develop skills in conceiving, developing, executing, and evaluating systematic design programs in specific context for representing objects, relationships, structures, and processes.

Project Assignment

 Use 32 x 32 grid as framework to develop iconic and/or symbolic signs that communicate these tools:

Text Editing tool
Texture/Pattern editing tool
Zoom-in/Zoom-out tool
Undo tool

Dialogue Design

Aaron Marcus and Associates, Inc. 1144 65th Street, Suite F Emeryville, CA 94608-1109 Tel: 510-601-0994

Algorithm for Menu Arrangement

- Identify top-level menus.
- List full item set (commands, objects, etc.).
- Identify groups of related items.
- · Identify sets of groups.
- Sort groups by top-level menus.
- Order groups by frequency of use.
- Order items by logical relation.
- Clarify items with visible language.

Goals for Menu Layout

- Group menu items according to easily recognizable logical relations to make them more easily learned.
- Group menu items to be clearly distinguishable perceptually.
- Position most likely selections (given the current context) for easy access.

Location Tradeoff for Tool Palettes and Pop-up Menus

- Extreme positions are easier to learn, remember, and locate.
- Interior positions are faster and easier to reach.

Rules for Menu Presentation

- Left justify all textual menu items.
- Capitalize only initial letters of items.
- Separate groups, icons, and hotkey codes.
- Restrict groups to 7±2 items.

Algorithm for Menu Arrangement

- Identify top-level menus.
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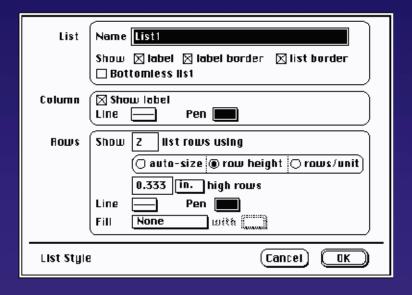
Goals for Dialogue Box Layout

- Display all parameters within the panel according to task groups.
- Present all controls required to complete the task.
- Make most frequently used controls easy to locate and manipulate.

Goals for Dialogue Box Layout (Continued)

- The spatial order of controls should reflect the typical interaction sequences.
- Establish a clear context for each dialogue box with prominent and consistently located titles.

Disorganized Dialogue Box



Organized Dialogue Box



Dialogue Box Analysis Process

- Analyze the contents.
- · Create a conceptual diagram.
- Sort the area into information zones.
- Set up a layout grid.
- Tell a story visually.
- Use color with discretion.
- · Let the typography tell the story.
- Minimize variations in lengths and widths.

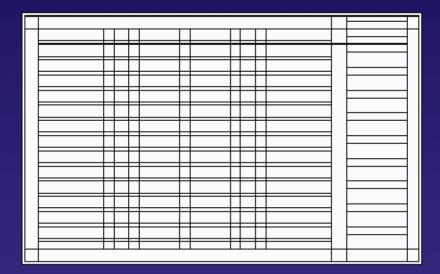
Dialogue Box Analysis Process (Continued)

- · Make any instructions clear.
- Leave enough space for date entry.
- Use a short, clear title.
- Evaluate the design with users.

Algorithm for Dialogue Box Design

- Identity parameters to be included.
- · Match parameters to control types.
- · Group related items in logical order.
- Rank control groups by importance.
- Determine appropriate panel size.
- Sketch spatial layout of groups.
- Position required response buttons.
- Place control groups according to a grid.

Control Panel Grid



Dialogue Box Design Project

- Enable users to determine the parameters of a "Print Document" dialogue box.
- Participants must determine the most appropriate and effective representation for each element.

Print Document Dialogue Box

- Print back to front, or front to back
- · Print both sides or a single-side
- Beginning/ending page numbers
- Print "thumbnails" or miniatures
- Number of copies
- Reduction or enlargement percentage
- Paper orientation (portrait/landscape)
- OK
- Cancel
- Help

User Interface Design for Multimedia and Online Services

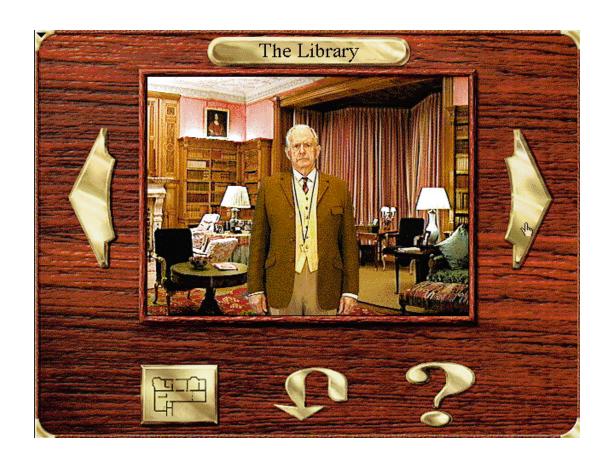
Aaron Marcus, President Aaron Marcus and Associates, Inc.

1144 65th Street, Suite F Emeryville, California 94608-1053 USA Tel: 510-601-0994, Fax: 510-547-6125

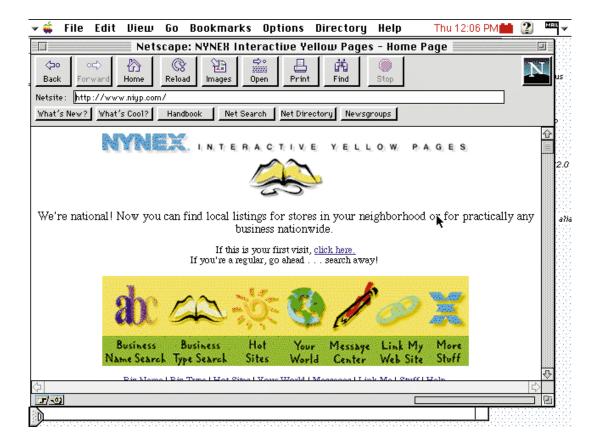
Email: Aaron@AMandA.com Web: http://www.AMandA.com

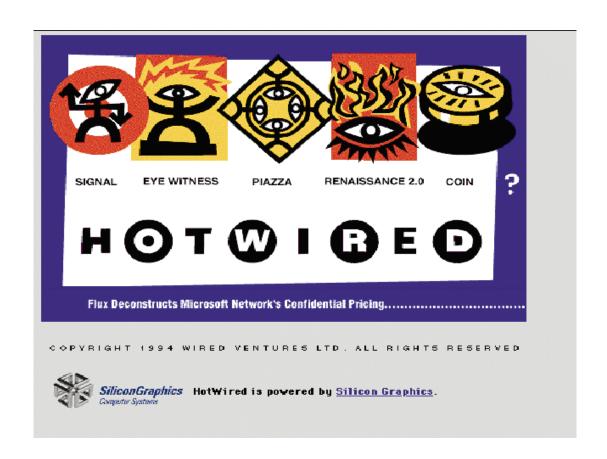
The New Media: Multimedia and Online Services

- Rapid international growth: 1992-96
- Mixture of graphics, video, sound, 3D
- Rapidly developing technology: MPEG, Java, VRML, Shockwave, Netscape, etc.
- Non-standard appearance and interaction









The Challenge: User Interface Design for New Media

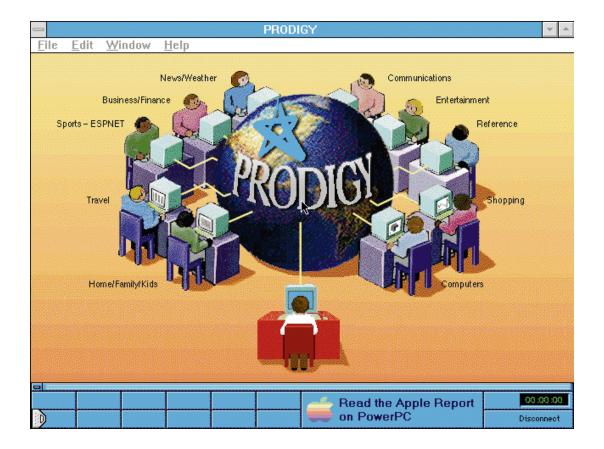
- Analyzing users
- Designing metaphors, mental models, navigation, appearance, and interaction
- · Evaluating usability
- Documenting designs

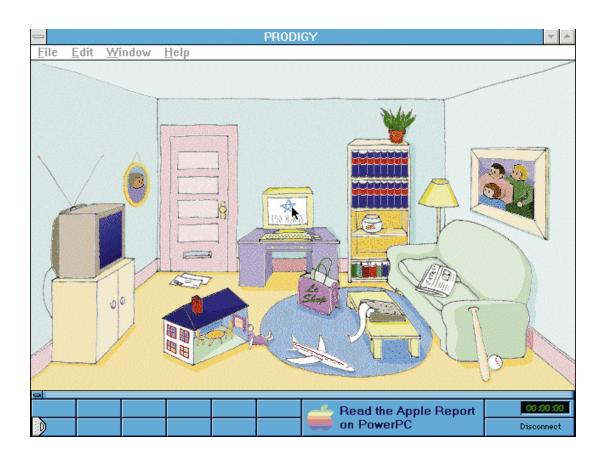
AM+A and New Media

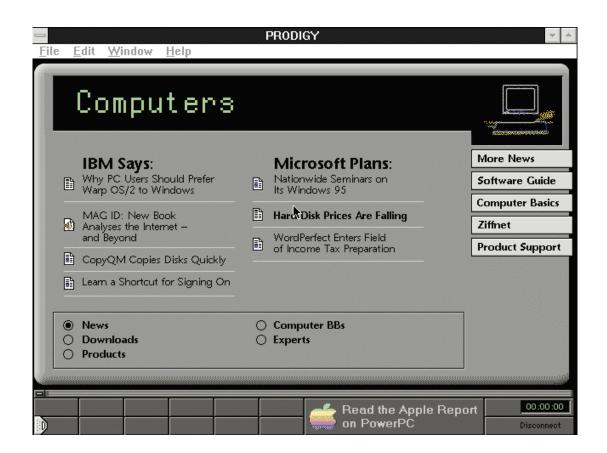
Previous Projects

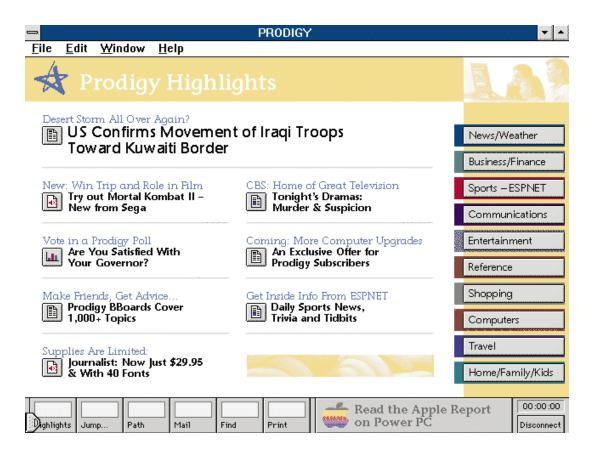
Prodigy

 AM+A designed variations of metaphors and prototypes for revised layout, color, typography, and graphics, then recommended conventions for Prodigy's new Windows user interface







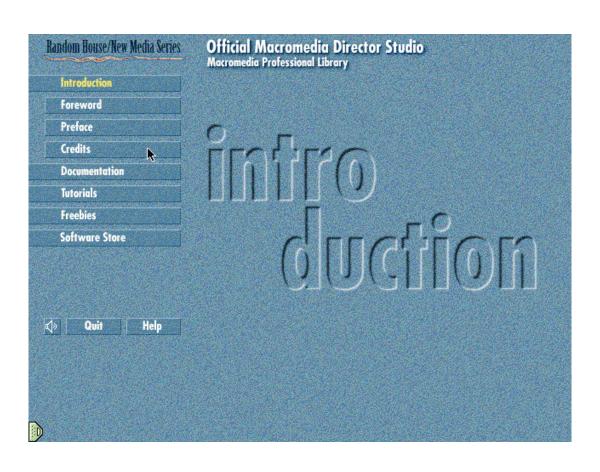




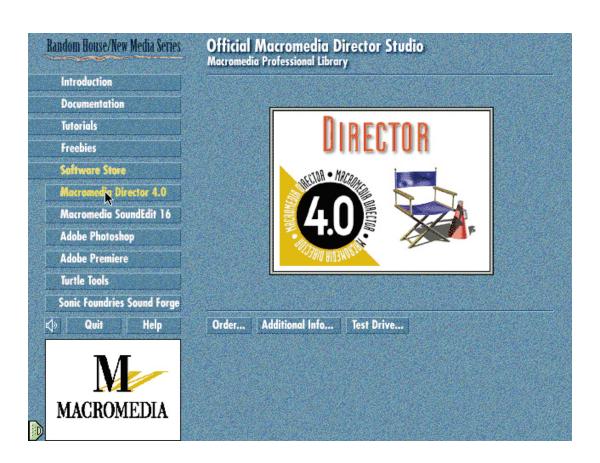
Random House/NewMedia

 AM+A designed and programmed the corporate/product user interface for a suite of 10 CD-ROMs for Macintosh and Windows platforms with interactive text, tutorials, clip content, and tools









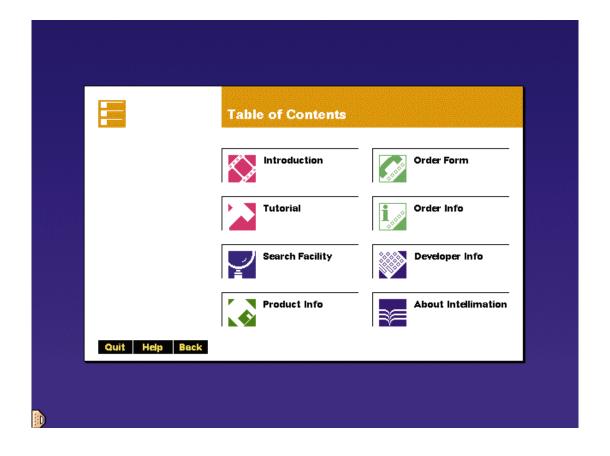
Intellimation's PreVue CD-ROM Software Library

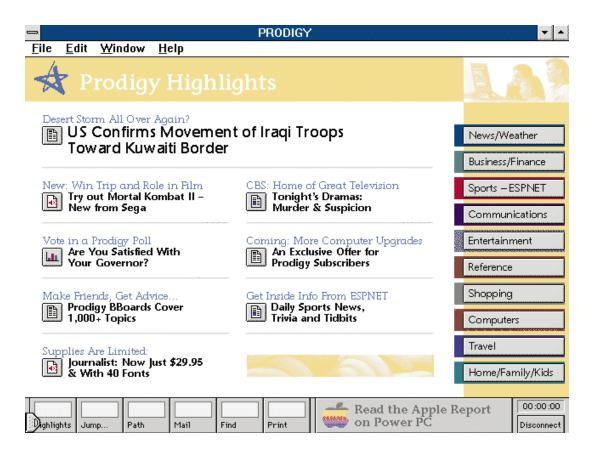
 AM+A used a Table of Contents screen and white, paper-like backgrounds to relate to traditional printed publications for the user interface of a CD-ROM software library



A Software and Multimedia Sampler





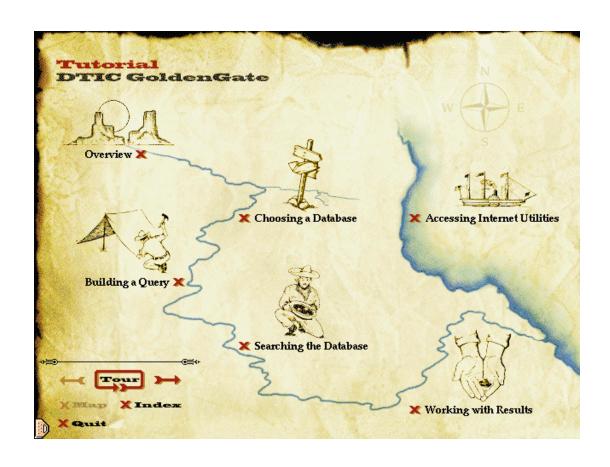


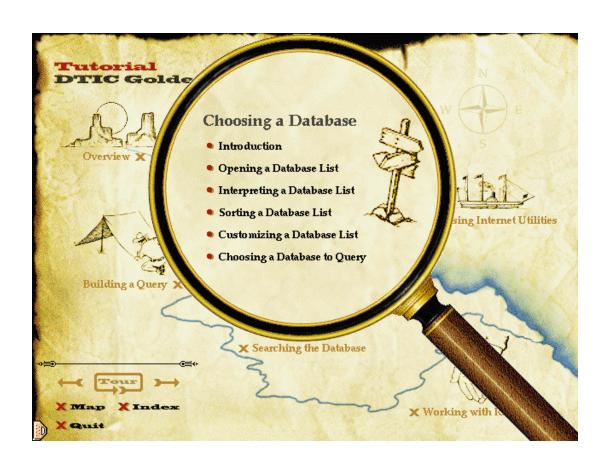


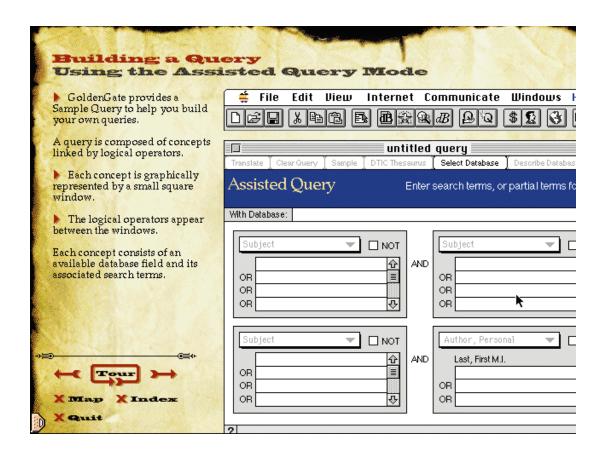


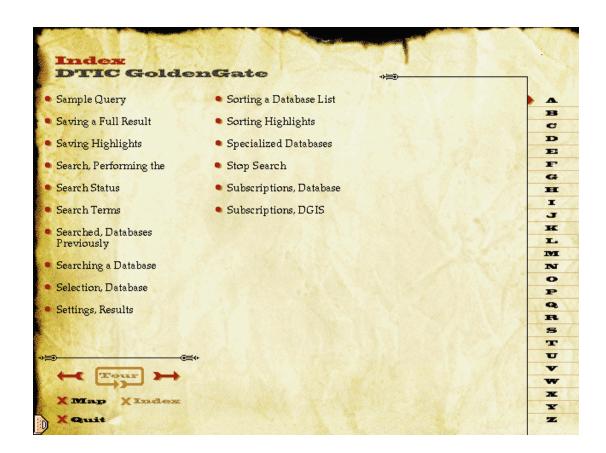
IITRI's Golden Gate Online Tutorial

 AM+A designed and programmed the user interface with a California Gold Rush Map for an online tutorial supporting a database search and retrieval application for Pentagon General's who wanted a non-Macintosh, non-Windows GUI in which to "pan for gold in the streams of data"









Map Metaphor: Motorola's ADVANCE In-Car Navigation System

- AM+A designed the look and feel and consulted on the mental model and navigation of a consumer product for trip planning, vehicle navigation, and map viewing
- User interface showed route guidance data as maps, arrows, or text for different consumer cognitive preferences

Motorola: Initial Screen Main Menu Trips Maps Traffic + Weather Directory

Motorola: Starting a Trip



Motorola: Route Guidance, Arrow



Motorola: Route Guidance, Selector



Motorola: Route Guidance, Map



Motorola: US Map



Motorola: California Map



Motorola: Keypad Selector



Motorola: Querty Keyboard



Case Study: AM+A and American Airlines

- Client: American Airlines
 SABRE Travel Information Network
- Server: AM+A
 User interface and information design Multimedia and hypertext
 Publications and printed do<u>cuments</u>
- Services: Start to Finish
 Planning, research, analysis
 Design, implementation, evaluation
 Documentation

American Airline/SABRE's Planet SABRE Reservation System

 AM+A designed and programmed an interactive planet metaphor, variable imagery, dialogue conventions, and data visualization of a new version of SABRE for travel agents

SABRE Travel Information Network

- Business and business model
- Origins and evolution
- Products, customers, competitors
- Organizational and project structure
- Client contacts and decision makers

Evolution of the Service

- Mainframe system of the 1970s
- Interactive applications strategy AA, Agents, Passengers
- Issues/Benefits
 37% of 1995 market share
 115,000 terminals
 4,000 transactions/sec max
 50-60,000 I/Os/sec max
- Issues of a Web site Volume, security, complexity

Highlights of the Service

- Organization and structure
- Navigation
- Special functions and innovations
- Examples of use

Design Team

Skills

User interface design

Illustration

Human factors

Marketing

Software engineering

Project management

 Internál vs. external skills Finding the right person

Design Process

Research methods
Content development
Customer models
Storyboards
User interface design
Rapid prototyping

Platforms, tools Coding Testing, fixing Rollout Timing, costs Maintenance

The Design Process; 1/2

- Listen to the client's objectives, goals
- Investigate the user's needs, wants
- Analyze all information gathered
- Plan and carry out design tasks

The Design Process: 2/2

- Evaluate usability with clients and users
- Improve designs with iterative revisions
- Integrate design with implementation
- Document designs in style guides

User Interface, Information Visualization Design Process: 1/3

 Users: Determine their experience base, tasks, workflow, and criteria for productivity, preferences

User Interfaces and Information Visualization Design Process: 2/3

- Metaphors: Determine fundamental images, terms, and concepts
- Mental Model: Organize data, functions, tasks, roles, people, and groups
- Navigation: Set movement in mental model via menus, dialogue, controls
- Look: Design appearance characteristics (sight, sound)
- Feel: Specify interaction techniques

User Interfaces and Information Visualization Design Process: 3/3

- Information visualization:
 Create charts, maps, and diagrams that clarify essential structures and processes
- Process: Develop a team to plan, research, analyze, design, implement, evaluate, and document the results

Planet SABRE Product Evolution

Evolution of Planet SABRE Metaphor

- Airport terminal
- Traveler's suitcase
- Urban scene
- View of a world from space

Example: Airport Terminal



Example: Traveler's Suitcase



Example: Urban Scene



Example: View of a World From Space

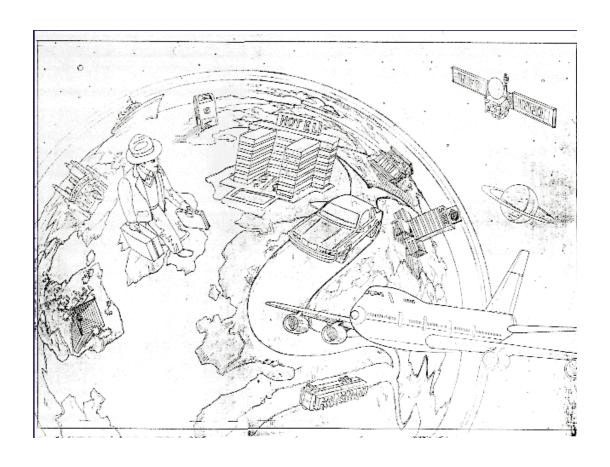


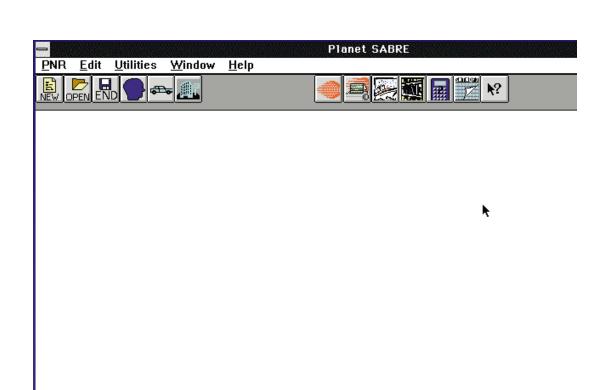
Style Issues: Pictographic, Cartoon, Realistic

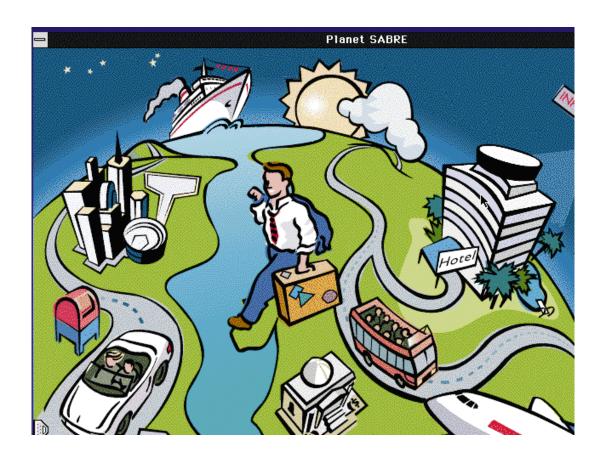
- Impact on travel agent self-image
- Initial, intermediate, final images
- Impact onlower levels of full system
- Evaluation results





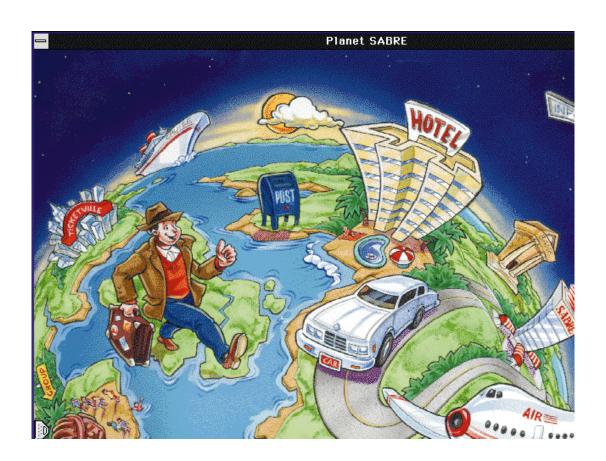


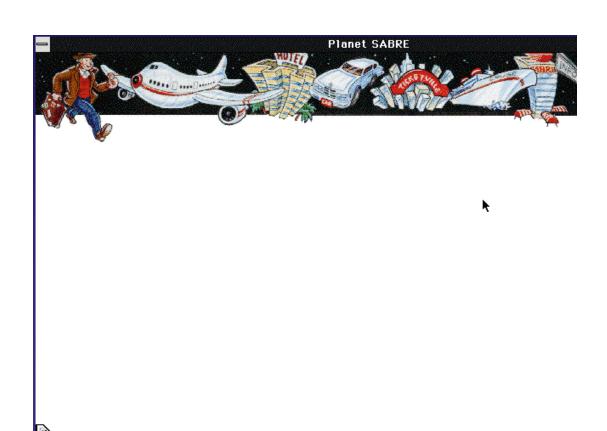








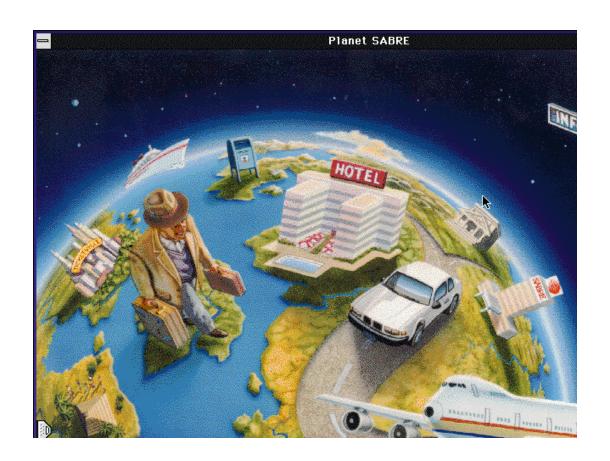






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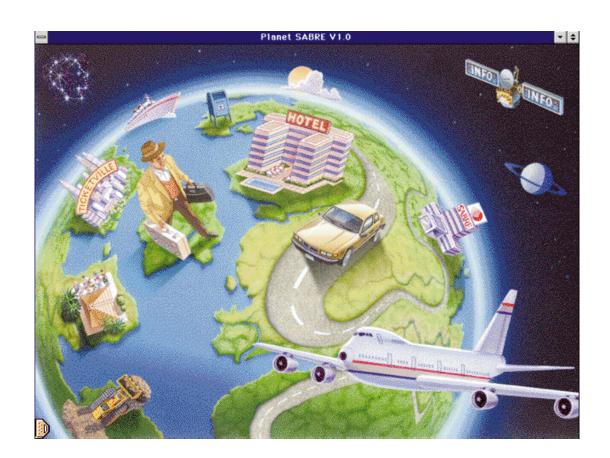






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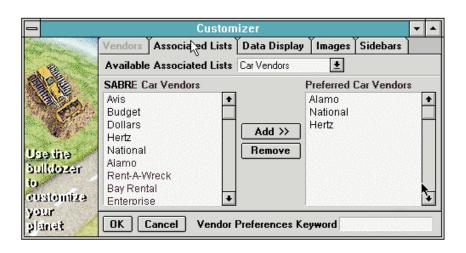




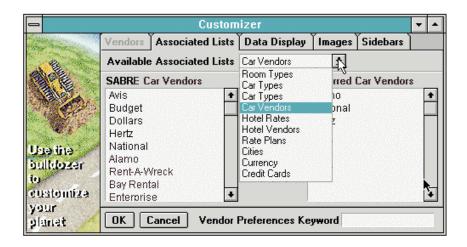


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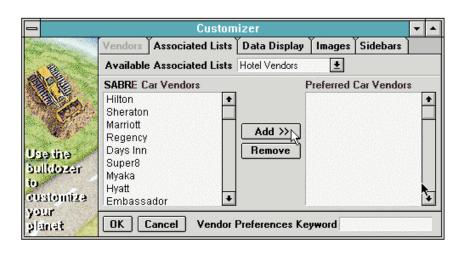




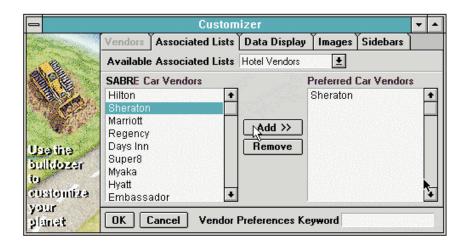




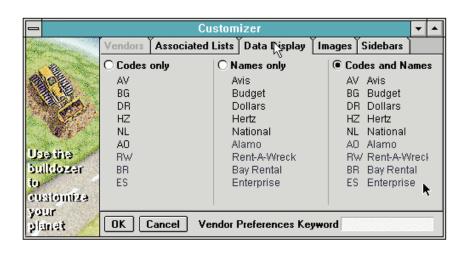




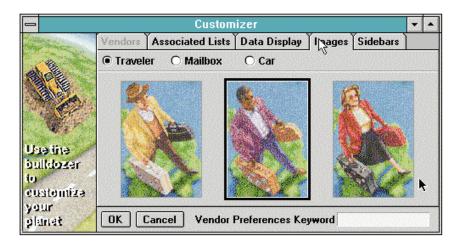




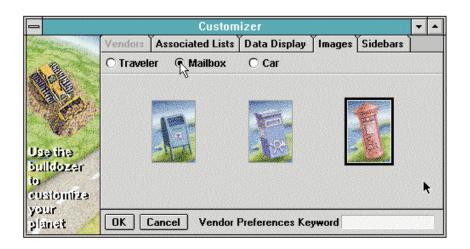




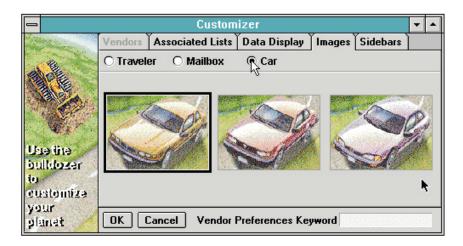


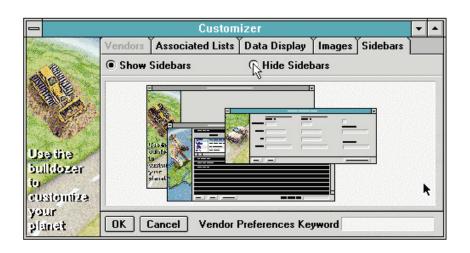




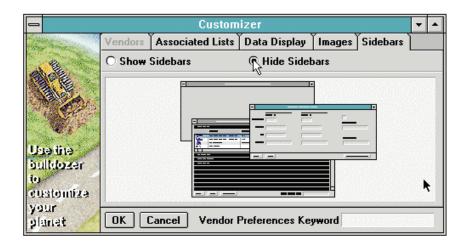




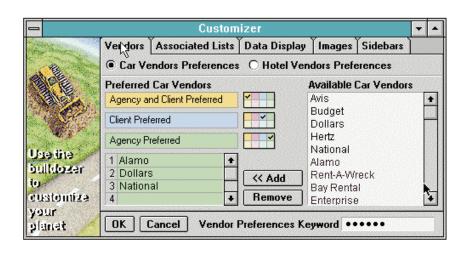




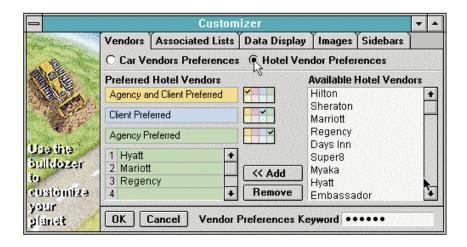




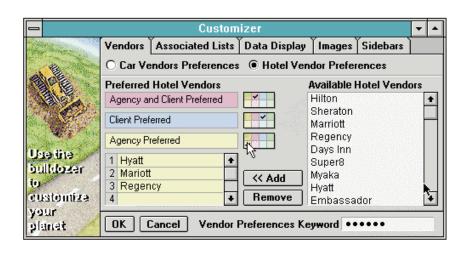






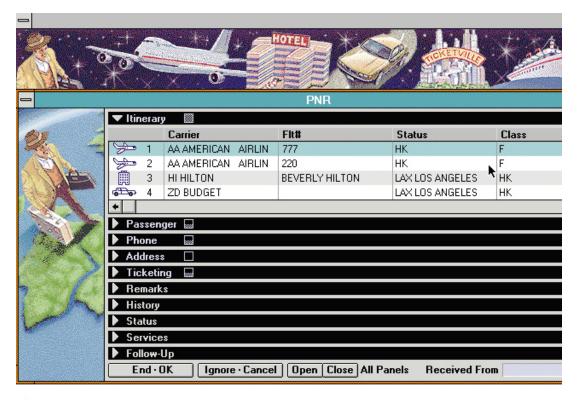




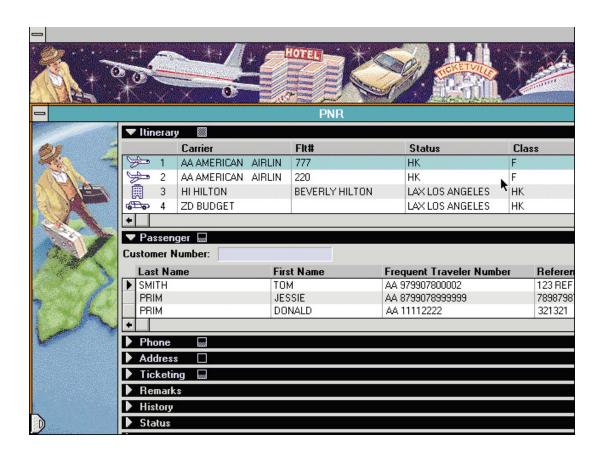


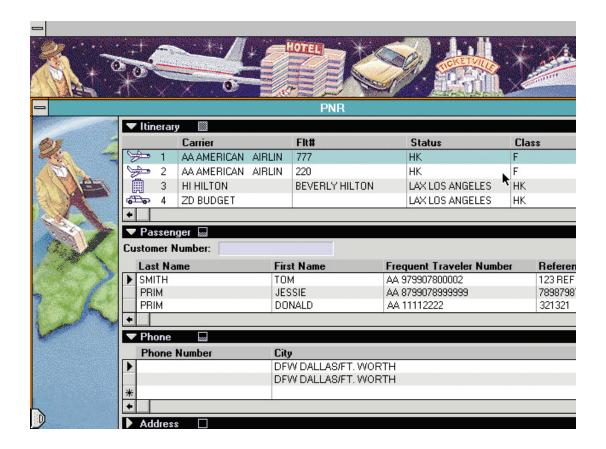


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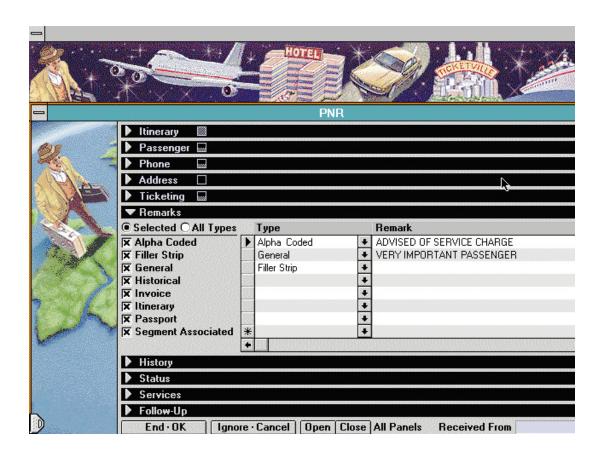








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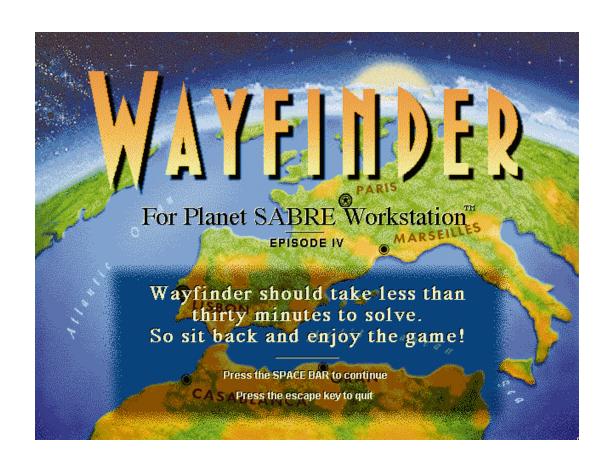


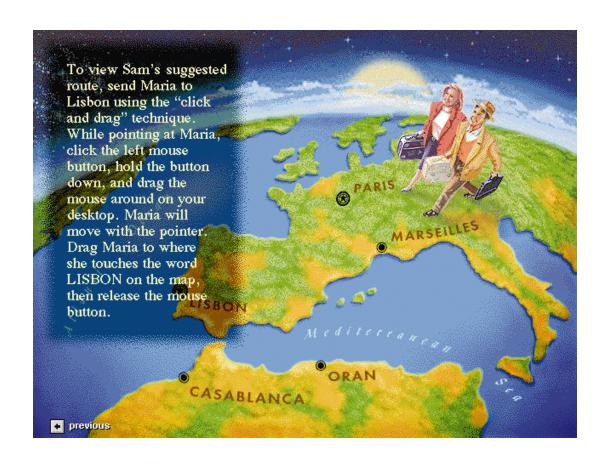
One Lesson Learned: Introducing New Metaphors

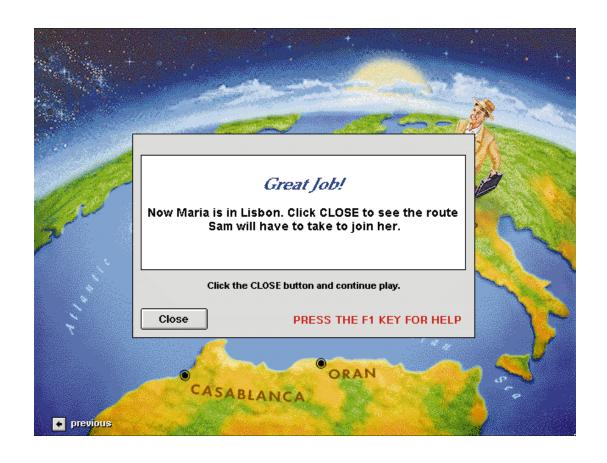
 Need for training to introduce Windows95 and Planet SABRE metaphors to travel agents

Development of Wayfinder: Metaphor-Intro Training Game

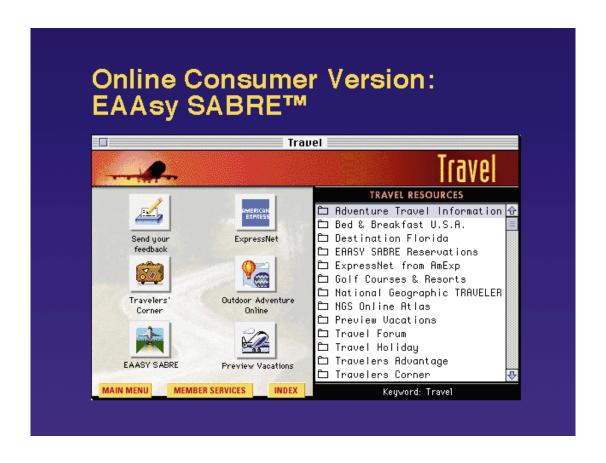
- Training in Microsoft Windows metaphors
- Training in Planet SABRE metaphors
- Both training and a game
- Use of Casablanca movie theme

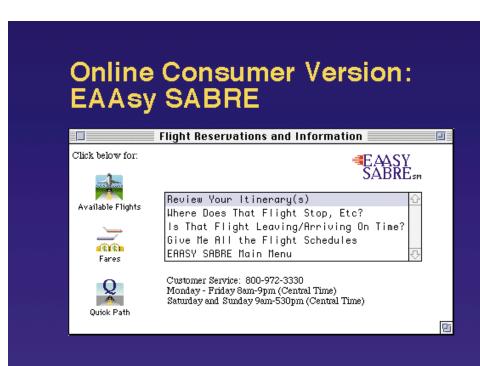






What If: The Web







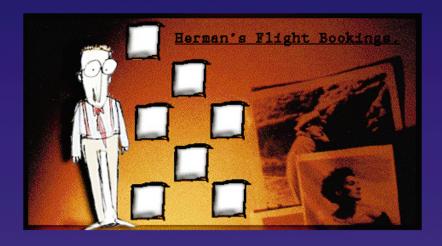
Web Travel: 2



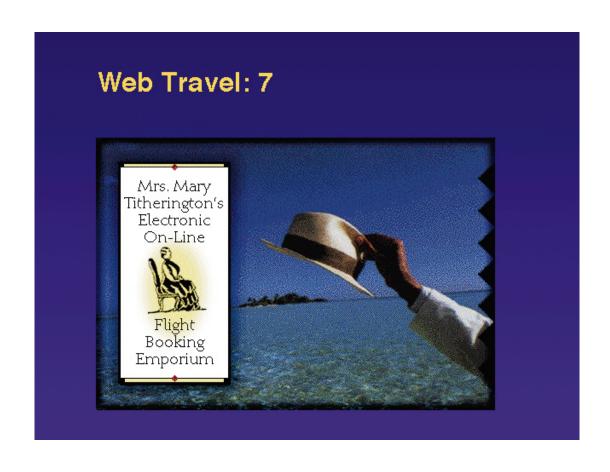
Web Travel: 4



Web Travel: 5

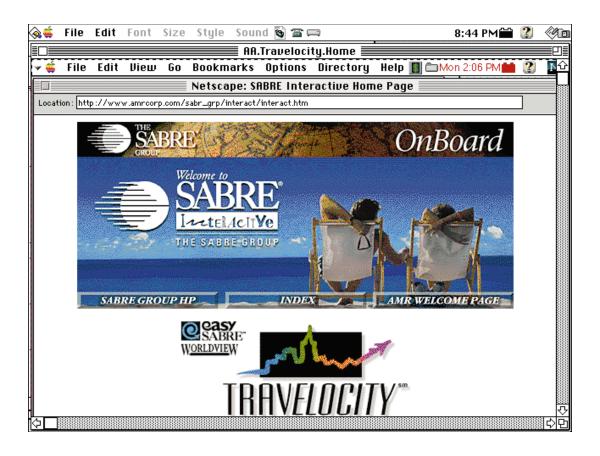


JIMMY THORTON & HIS AMAZING FLIGHT BOOKING DEVICE! Ges whiz, this thing is smazings



EAAsy SABRE on the Web

• Web version established in 1996



New Media's Markets and Services

- Corporate (general/industry specific): Transactions, info/tools, advertising Video communication Training
- Consumer (personalized, group):
 Transactions, info/tools, advertising
 Entertainment
 Interactive, on-demand TV/film
 Videophone communication
 Education

A Challenge for Corporate ID: Diversity and Complexity

- Media: Platforms and applications
- Content: Transactions, information, advertising, entertainment
- Users: Novice/expert, professional/consumer, demographics
- Complexity of information:
 Structures and processes

A Solution: Design for Diversity and Complexity

- New media deliver the customer's interactive experience with data and functions conveyed through computer-based communication
- New media must design the product and corporate ID of that experience to establish and build on the equity of the customer's recognition and approval

New Media's Fundamental Task

- Provide the right user interfaces and information visualization
- For the right content to the right customers at the right time
- By managing expectation and surprise

A Basic, Immediate Step is the Traditional Corporate ID

 Provide a unified look and feel for innovative products and services

New Opportunities for Corporate/Product ID

- Information visualization:
 New kinds of charts and diagrams
- Metaphors: Terms, concepts, images
- Visual queries: Easier access for users to search/retrieve from databases
- Intelligent assistants: Set up for agents and their reports of results to users

The Message and the Challenge: Life at the Edge of Meaning

 The next generation of communication media offers powerful opportunities to make products out of agents, metaphors, queries, and visualizations, then improve them with product identity

The Future: Megadoses of Data for World-Wide, Wired Tribes: 1/2

- Changing metaphor marketplace
- Emphasis on self-organization, patterns, structures, cycles, qualities, values
- Networked two-way communication

The Future: Megadoses of Data for World-Wide, Wired Tribes: 2/2

- Micro-audiences of differentiated, individualized users world-wide
- Megadoses of functions and data, tools and symbols
- Information merged with transactions, advertising, and entertainment

The End of the Beginning: 1/2

- Cyberspace = primary means for products/services to reach customers
- User interface design/info visualization = essential design tasks

The End of the Beginning: 2/2

- Voluntary slavery = freedom
- Involuntary freedom = slavery
- Online services: Content ≠ tool
- Access to everything = access to nothing

Closing Statements

- Access to everything can mean inability to do anything
- More is less
- · Less is more
- Think before you act

User Interface Design for Multimedia and Online Services

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Metaphor Design

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Metaphor Design: Metaphor Management

"...the way we think, what we experience, and what we do every day is very much a matter of metaphor."

George Lakoff and Mark Johnson Metaphors We Live By

Dimensions of Pure and Applied Visual Semiotics

- Lexical
- Syntactic
- Semantic (product semantics)
 Rhetoric (tropes)

... Metaphor

Pragmatic

Rhetorical Tropes

- Synonomy: Synonym repetition for emphasis
- Erotesis: Questioning the viewer
- Hyperbole: Exaggeration
- Antithesis: Strong, contrasted ideas
- Comparison: Extended, balanced, matching
- Anaphora: Successive repetition of symbols
- Metaphor: Substitution of one for another
- Metonymy: Use of an associated symbol
- Synecdoche: Part for a whole; vice-versa

User Interface Metaphors

- Character (CUI): Typewriter, teletype
- Graphical (GUI): Desktop, folders, trash can
- Pen-based (PÚI): Paper, pen, drawing, handwriting
- Virtual reality (VRUI): Flying, pointing, touching

Noun-Object Metaphors of Collection

- Desk: Drawers, files, folders, papers
- · Books, newspapers: Articles, figures
- Photo album: Photographs
- Television set: Programs
- Disc, phonograph: Tracks, records
- Deck of cards: Cards
- Film: Rolls, slide trays, shows, reels, movie
- Tree: Branches, leaves

Verb-Object Metaphors

- Browse: Rapid replacement, scanning lines, window shopping
- Select: Touch item, peel back plastic, place finger and slide
- Delete: Trash can, garbage can, black hole, recycling, shredder
- Valuate: Rotate knob, slide pointer

Example: GUIs=Movies

- Subject, genre: Western, documentary, comedy
- Place of Origin: Hollywood, India, France
- Creator: Director, star
- Use: Buy, rent
- Color: Black-and-white, color
- Culture: Star personalities, society attitudes
- Roles: Star, gaffer, ticket taker, ticket seller
- Reviewers: Functional service, critics

Example: Desktop Metaphor Allusions

- Background (shallow) = Desktop: folders
- Background (deep) = Ocean: folders = fish, catching fish
- Background (deep) = Space: folders = planets, landing on planets
- Background (deep) = Sky: folders = clouds, rain, dancing for rain

Cultural Diversity of Metaphors

- Clerical staff: Desktop, kitchen counter
- Engineers, scientists: Scientific workbench
- Middle class: Pocketbook, library, VCR control
- Homeowner: Closet, kitchen counter, workbench
- Stockbroker: Trading room floor
- Shopper: Market, bazaar, mall

Culturally Diversity of GUI Users

- Default standard: White, male, adult, engineer
- European, adult, intellectual
- · White, American, woman
- African-American, adult
- Child
- Consumer of international-style design
- Senior citizen

New Computer Metaphors

- · Personal digital assistant
- Wallet, pocket diary
- Cloth, clothing, gloves
- Pens, wands
- Cards

Metaphor Design Project

- In the computer are one million images
 How can one communicate:
- How can one communicate: What is there (nouns)? What can one do (verbs)?

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Proceedings of the Ninth TRON Project Symposium (International)

The Future of Advanced User Interfaces in Product Design

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Summary Future industrial products will incorporate embedded micro-computers

that will require advanced graphical user interfaces (GUIs). These GUIs will incorporate innovative input and display technologies, such as gestural input, multimedia, three dimensional displays, as well as new metaphors, and agents. These technology advances present challenges and opportunities for designers of human-computer

communication and interaction.

Art.COMM.AM.0493 Communications of the ACM:

Human Communication Issues in Advanced UIs

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Machinery (ACM)

Summary This article reviews briefly some of the new technologies and discusses

communication issues that can impact the success of advanced UIs, including semiotics, rhetoric, metaphors, and cultural diversity of user

groups.

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AVI-94 Conference ProceedingsManaging Metaphors for Advanced User Interfaces

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Summary User interface design includes designing metaphors, the essential

terms, concepts, and images representing data functions, tasks, roles, organizations, and people. Advanced user interfaces require consideration of new metaphors and repurposing of older ones. Awareness of semiotics principles can assist researchers in developing more efficient and effective ways to communicate to

more diverse user groups.

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Readings in Human-Computer Interactions: Toward the Year 2000:

Principles of Effective Visual

Communication for Graphical User

Interface Design

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Summary This article reviews essential principles of information-oriented graphic

design useful for achieving effective communication in user interfaces and

in multimedia presentations and documents.

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Mastering Web Design: User Interface Issues in Web Design

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Summary Aaron Marcus is a well-established and highly respected multimedia

designer. He and his firm are living proof of the value of a balance between solid design skills and foresight of technical innovations in the marketplace. He brings sveral yaers' experience of human factors

make fundamental mistakes by ignoring this knowledge. This factor

and user interface design on the Web. This is an important perspective, because many Web designers do not have solid experience with the science of user interface design. They frequently

will be especially important in the next several years.