

Evaluating
User Interface Visibility

#### Content



- What's the problem
- Understanding Vision
- Evaluating User Interface Visibility
- Introduction to the tool

#### All Images used are from three sources:

- 1. Wikimedia Commons or similar and are marked with and linked to the appropriate Creative Common Licence see: <a href="https://creativecommons.org">https://creativecommons.org</a>
- 2. Work that is ineligible for copyright and therefore in the public domain because it consists entirely of information that is common property and contains no original authorship these are marked as "ineligible for copyright"
- 3. Where images are not attributed, they are the copyright of Ian Michael Hosking which includes the vis-UI-lise logo

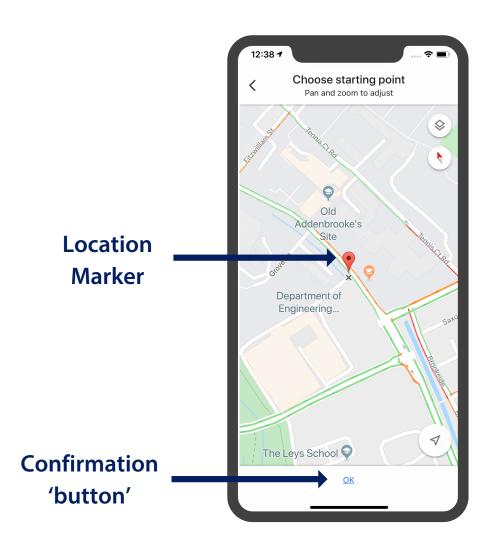


# What's the Problem



### 1 Billion iOS devices: how visible is the UI?





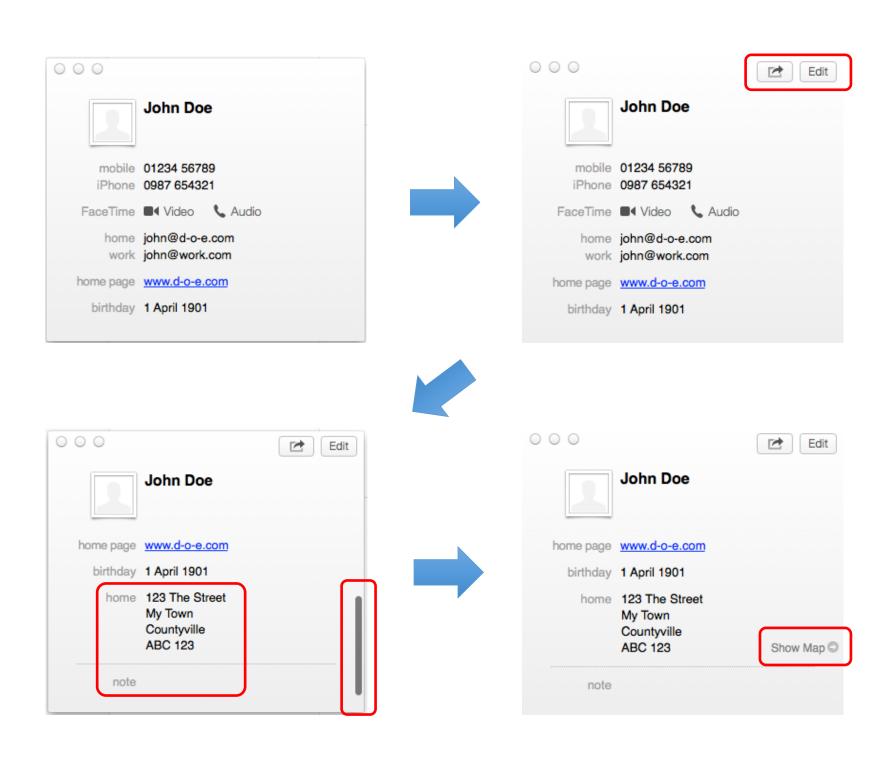


Function	Initial Action	Visible
Sleep	Press power key	
Power off	Press & hold power key	Χ
Reset	Press and hold power and home key	X
Volume up	Press volume up	
Volume down	Press volume down	
Mute	Press & hold volume down	X
Ringer silent	Slide switch	
App launch	Press	
Open folder	Press	
Create folder	Press & drag app onto app	X
Delete folder	Remove all apps	X
Browse apps	Swipe left & right	X
Delete App	Press & hold	X
Move App	Press & hold	X
Switch active app	Press x2	X
Stop active app	Press x2	X
Search	Press x2 or swipe	X
Return home	Press home key	X
Accessibility	Press x3 (if activated)	X
Keypad lock	Press power key	X

Orientation lock	Press x2 then swipe right	X
Volume (soft)	Press x2 then swipe right x2	X
iPod control	Press x2 then swipe right	X
Siri	Press & hold home	X
Notifications Centre	Swipe down from top bezel	X
Control Centre	Swipe up from bottom bezel	X
Screen capture	Power + Home	X
Zoom	Double tap with 3 fingers	X
Adjust magnification	Double tap with 3 fingers and drag up or down	X
Pan	Drag 3 fingers or hold finger near edge	X
Pan speed	Finger closer to edge	X
Full or window zoom	Triple tap with 3 fingers and then tap window zoom	X
Resize zoom	Triple tap with 3 fingers then tap resize lens	X
Greyscale invert	Triple tap & choose filter	X
Basic Search	Drag down	X
Enhanced Search	Drag right from home	X
Screen rotation	Turn phone	X
Reachability	Lightly tap home (turned on in accessibliity)	X
Create new home screen	Drag app to right of last home screen	X
Power saving	Put face down	X
Force touch		X

# Apple OSX Address Book







#### "The important design rule of a GUI is visibility" 1



"Visibility indicates the mapping between intended actions and actual operations. **Visibility** indicates crucial distinctions—so that you can tell salt and pepper shakers apart, for example. And **visibility** of the effects of the operations tells you if the lights have turned on properly, if the projection screen has lowered to the correct height, or if the refrigerator temperature is adjusted correctly. It is lack of **visibility** that makes so many computer-controlled devices so difficult to operate. And it is an excess of **visibility** that makes the gadget-ridden, feature-laden modern audio set or video cassette recorder (VCR) so intimidating." 2



<sup>1.</sup> Norman, D.A., 2010. Natural user interfaces are not natural. interactions, 17(3), pp.6–10.

<sup>2.</sup> Norman, D.A., The design of everyday things, New York: Doubleday.

# How do we understand differing approaches?







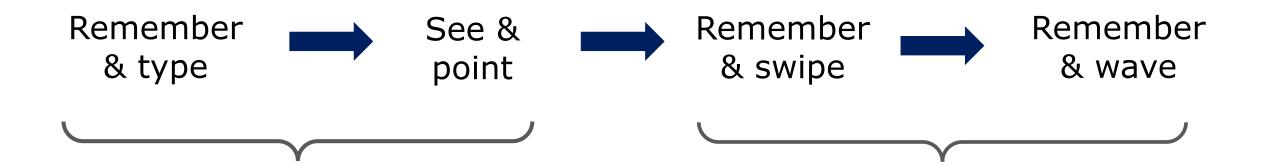
Sony Google TV remote

Apple TV remote



# A very brief history of user interfaces





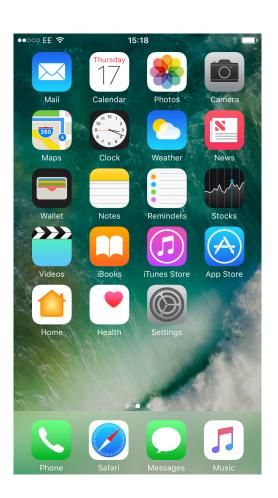
Smith, D.C. et al., 1982. Designing the Star User Interface. *Byte*, (4), pp.242–282.

?



# How does it add?





Function	Initial Action	Visible
Sleep	Press power key	V
Power off	Press & hold power key	×
Reset	Press and hold power and home key	х
Volume up	Press volume up	V
Volume down	Press volume down	V
Mute	Press & hold volume down	×
Ringer silent	Slide switch	V
App launch	Press	V
Open folder	Press	V
Create folder	Press & drag app onto app	×
Delete folder	Remove all apps	×
Browse apps	Swipe left & right	×
Delete App	Press & hold	×
Move App	Press & hold	×
Switch active app	Press x2	×
Stop active app	Press x2	×
Search	Press x2 or swipe	×
Return home	Press home key	х
Accessibility	Press x3 (if activated)	X
Keypad lock	Press power key	×

Orientation lock	Press x2 then swipe right	X
Volume (soft)	Press x2 then swipe right x2	×
iPod control	Press x2 then swipe right	×
Siri	Press & hold home	×
Notifications Centre	Swipe down from top bezel	×
Control Centre	Swipe up from bottom bezel	×
Screen capture	Power + Home	×
Zoom	Double tap with 3 fingers	×
Adjust magnification	Double tap with 3 fingers and drag up or down	×
Pan	Drag 3 fingers or hold finger near edge	×
Pan speed	Finger closer to edge	×
Full or window zoom	Triple tap with 3 fingers and then tap window zoom	×
Resize zoom	Triple tap with 3 fingers then tap resize lens	×
Greyscale invert	Triple tap & choose filter	×
Basic Search	Drag down	×
Enhanced Search	Drag right from home	×
Screen rotation	Turn phone	×
Reachability	Lightly tap home (turned on in accessibliity)	×
Create new home screen	Drag app to right of last home screen	X
Power saving	Put face down	X
Force touch		X

# 10% Visible?



# Understanding Vision



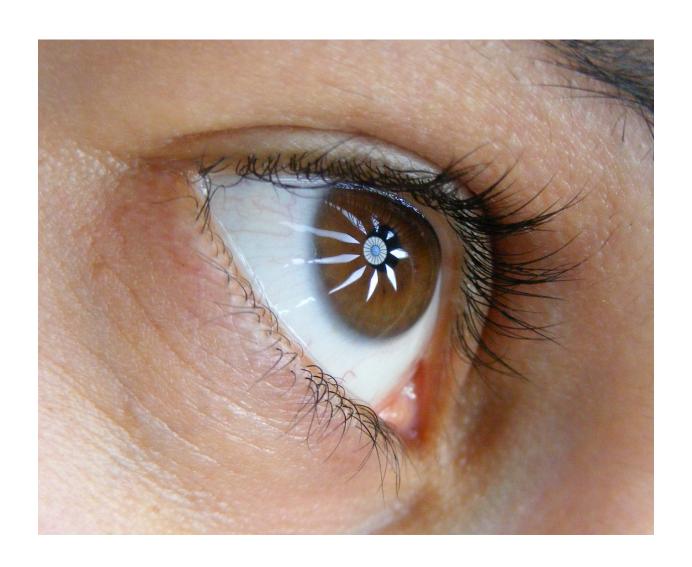
Watch the video entitled "The Monkey Business Illusion" from the following YouTube link:

https://YouTube/IGQmdoK\_ZfY



# What is in the eye of the beholder?



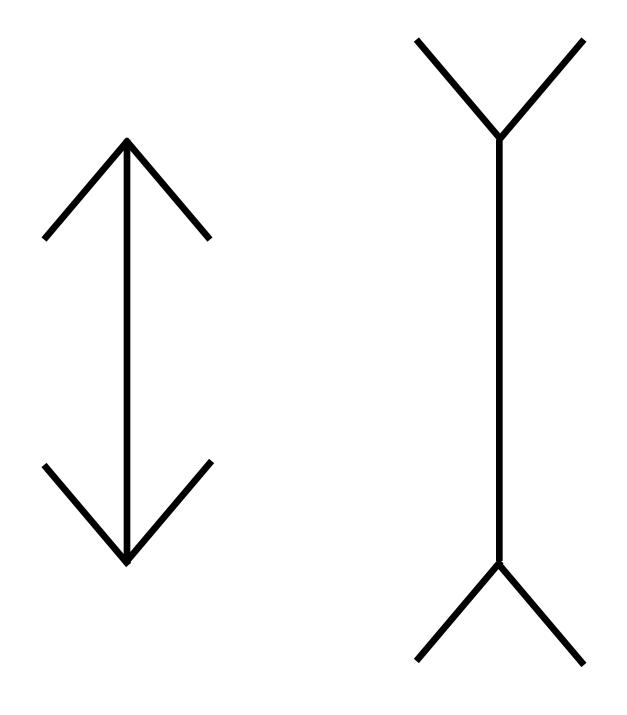


See is believing?



# Müller-Lyer 1889

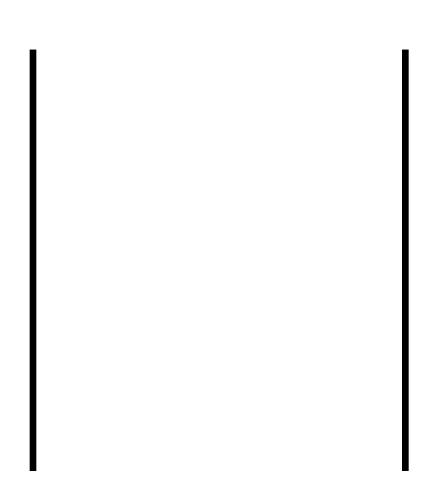






# Müller-Lyer 1889

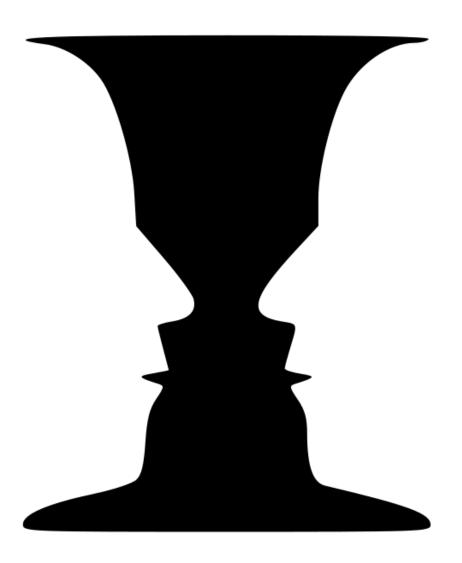






# Multistability: Rubin 1915

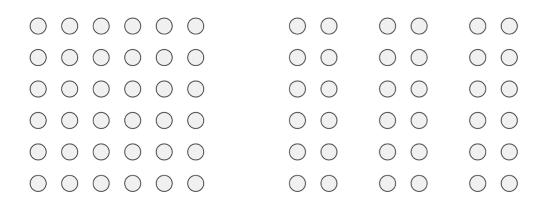






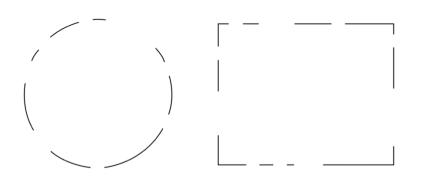
# Laws of Grouping: Wertheimer 1923



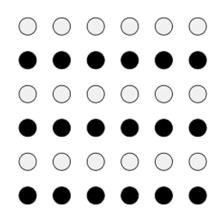


#### **Proximity**

ineligible for copyright



Closure



#### Similarity

ineligible for copyright



Symmetry



# Multistability: The 'Boring Figure' 1930 (original 1888)



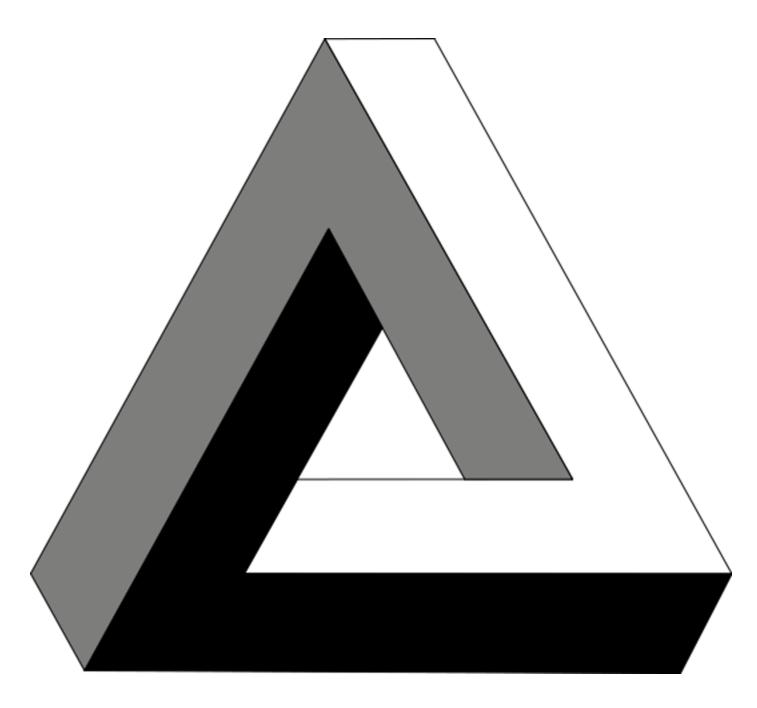


Public Domain: *My Wife and My Mother-In-Law*, by the cartoonist W. E. Hill, 1915 (adapted from a picture going back at least to a 1888 German postcard)



## Penrose Triangle 1958 (based on Reutersvärd 1934)



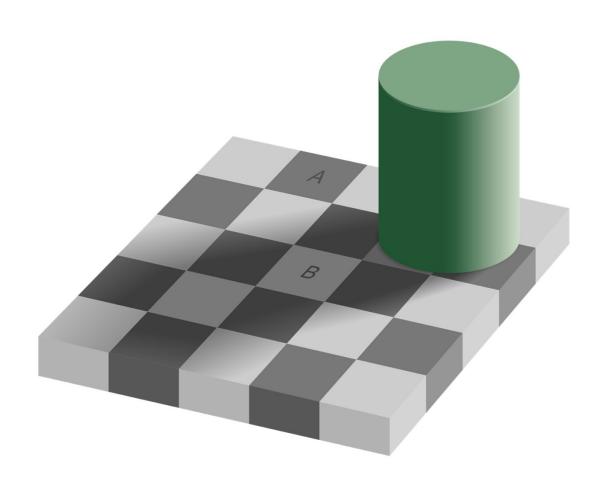


© Arkopri / Wikimedia Commons / CC-BY-SA-4.0



# Colour Constancy: Land 1964



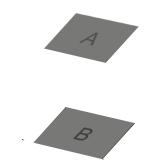


© Original: Edward H. Adelson, vectorized by Pbroks13. / Wikimedia Commons / CC-BY-SA-4.0



# Colour Constancy: Land 1964







### Emergence: R.C. James 1965



R.C. James' emergent image of a dalmatian dog was used for instructional purposes and has been removed to allow this document to be published online.

Suitable images can be found at the following link. These potentially can be used for instructional purposes, but due consideration of the copyright needs to be made for any use.

http://graphics.stanford.edu/~niloy/research/emergence/emergence image siga 09.html

The images at this link are based on the work of:

Mitra et al (2009) Emerging images. ACM SIGGRAPH ASIA 2009



#### Reification: Kanizsa 1979





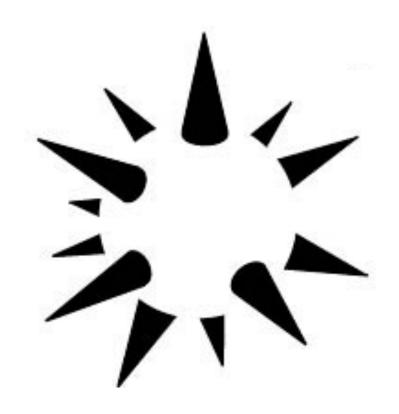






#### Reification: Idesawa 1991

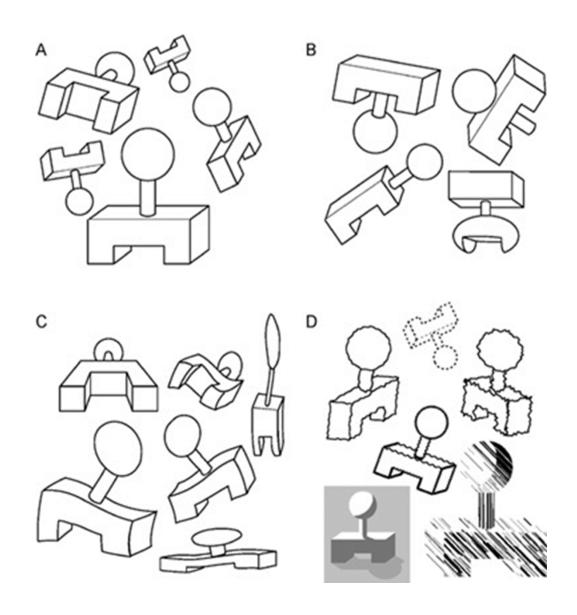






## Invariance: Lehar 2003







# Julian Beever







# Julian Beever





"Nice Beever" by benhollingsworth is licensed under <u>CC BY-NC-SA 2.0</u>



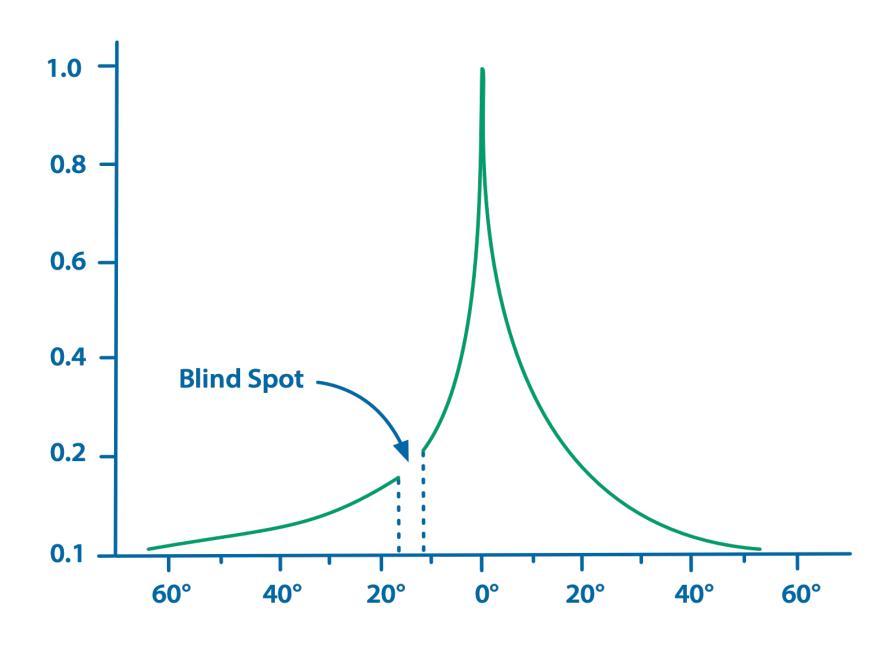


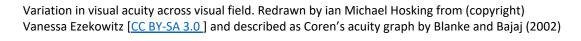




# Foveated Image









# Filling in the the blanks



Close your right eye and stare a the numbers starting at 1 until the circle disappears or the line is filled in



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

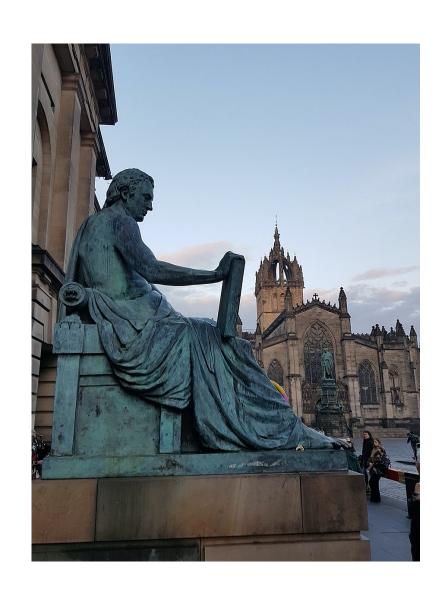


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



# The perceptual theatre of the mind





© Stinglehammer / Wikimedia Commons / David Hume statue on High Street, Edinburgh 03 <u>CC-BY-SA-4.0</u>

"The mind is a kind of theatre, where several perceptions successively make their appearance; pass, repass, glide away and mingle in an infinite variety of postures and situations."

David Hume (1739) A Treatise of Human Nature Book I, Part 4, Section 6



#### So what is the illusion?



# The illusion is that vision is an exact projection of the world

#### BUT

The mind fills in blanks and filters information to enable us to effectively engage with the world



### Missing, missed & misunderstood





Missing

Missed

Misunderstood

User Interface controls are invisible

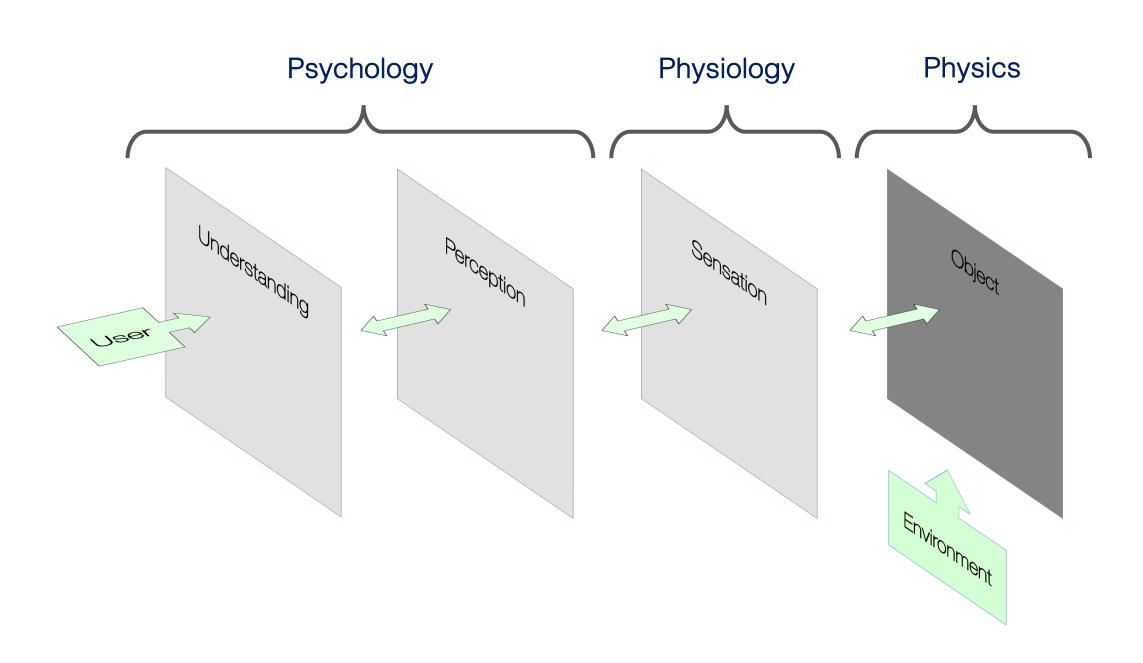
Attentional or size/contrast issues leads to a lack of perception

The concept represented visually is not understood



# Shedding light on visibility







#### Control Based View: Function, Operation, Feedback







#### What we need to know

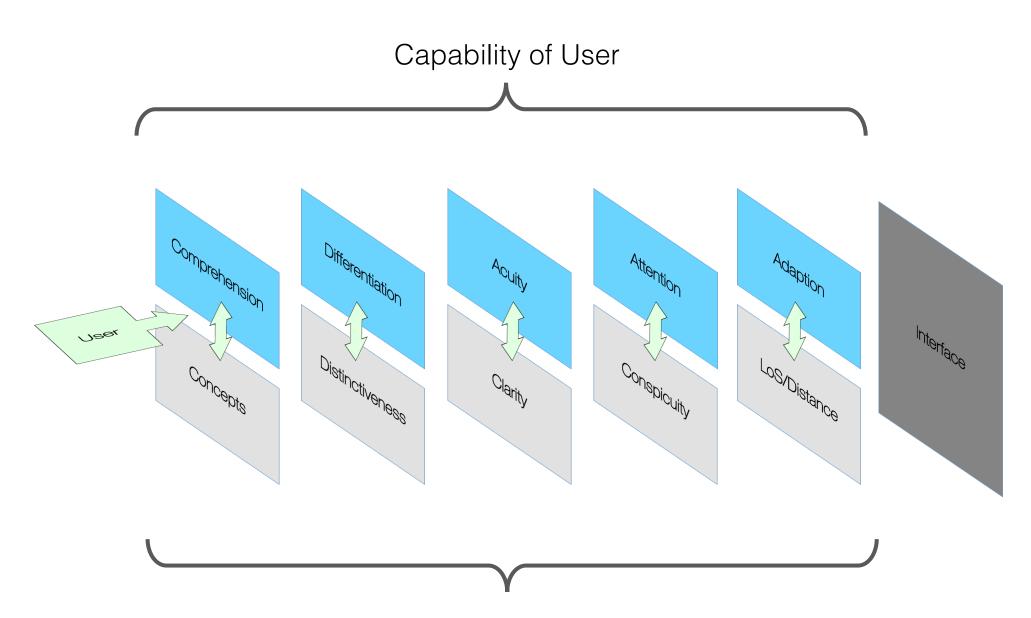


- 1. Can I **focus** on it?
- 2. Does it grab my attention?
- 3. Is it clear? (contrast, colour & shape)
- 4. Is it distinctive from other things?
- 5. Can I comprehend what it's for?



#### The Tool Framework



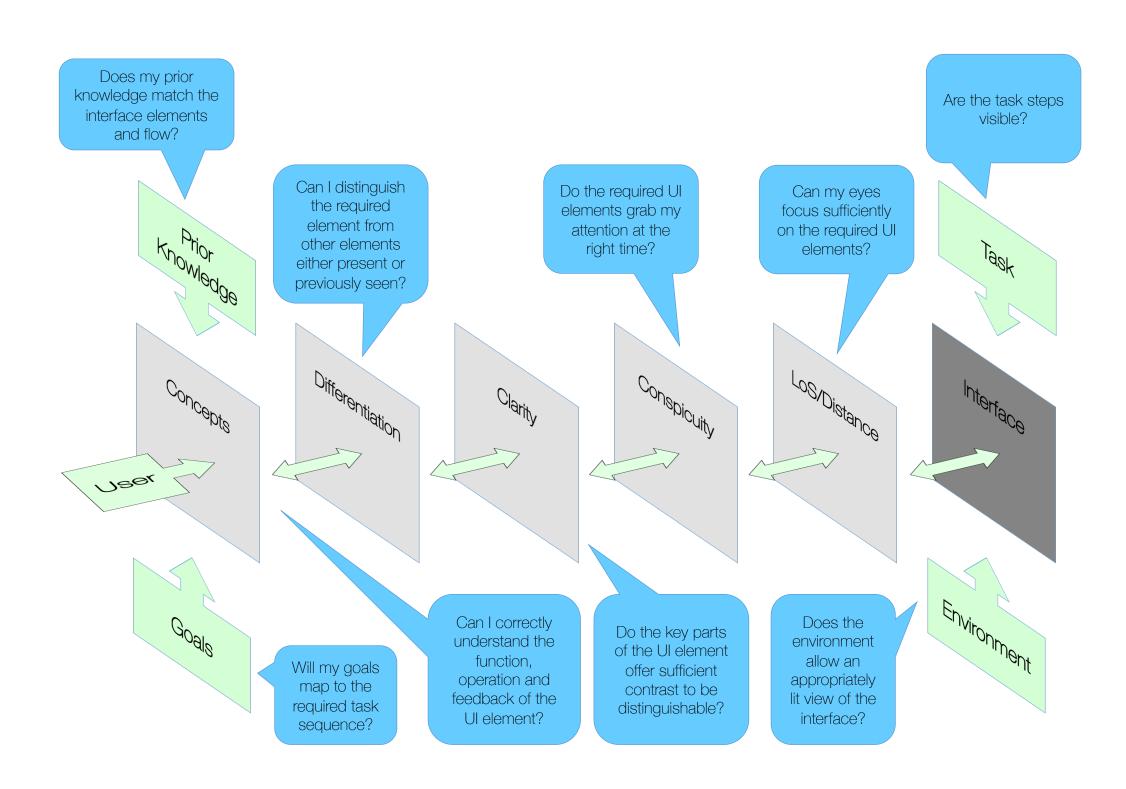


Properties of the Interface



#### Asking the right questions

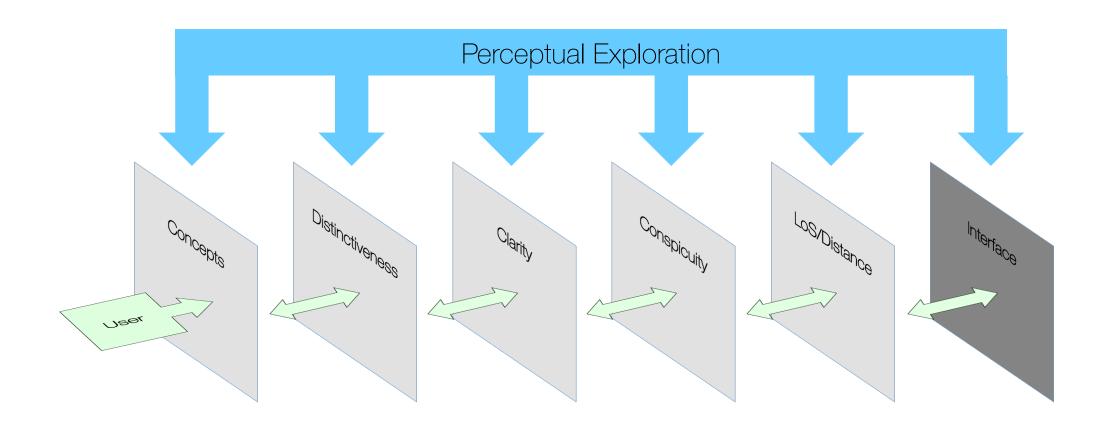






#### Network versus sequence







### Visibility layers in action



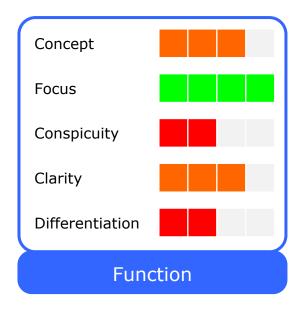
Comprehension Concepts	Differentiation Distinctiveness	Clarity Acuity	Conspicuity Attention	Adaption LoS/Distance	Interface
	— A/C	<del>-</del>		- *	
DUAL	TEMP 19	.0 %	<b>7</b> 3	3.B	AUTO
	₩ <b>.</b> ;;	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	s ^	OFF	



#### Control based analysis













#### The Tool in Action







#### Work to date...





Microwave



Set-top Box



Car HVAC



Running Watch

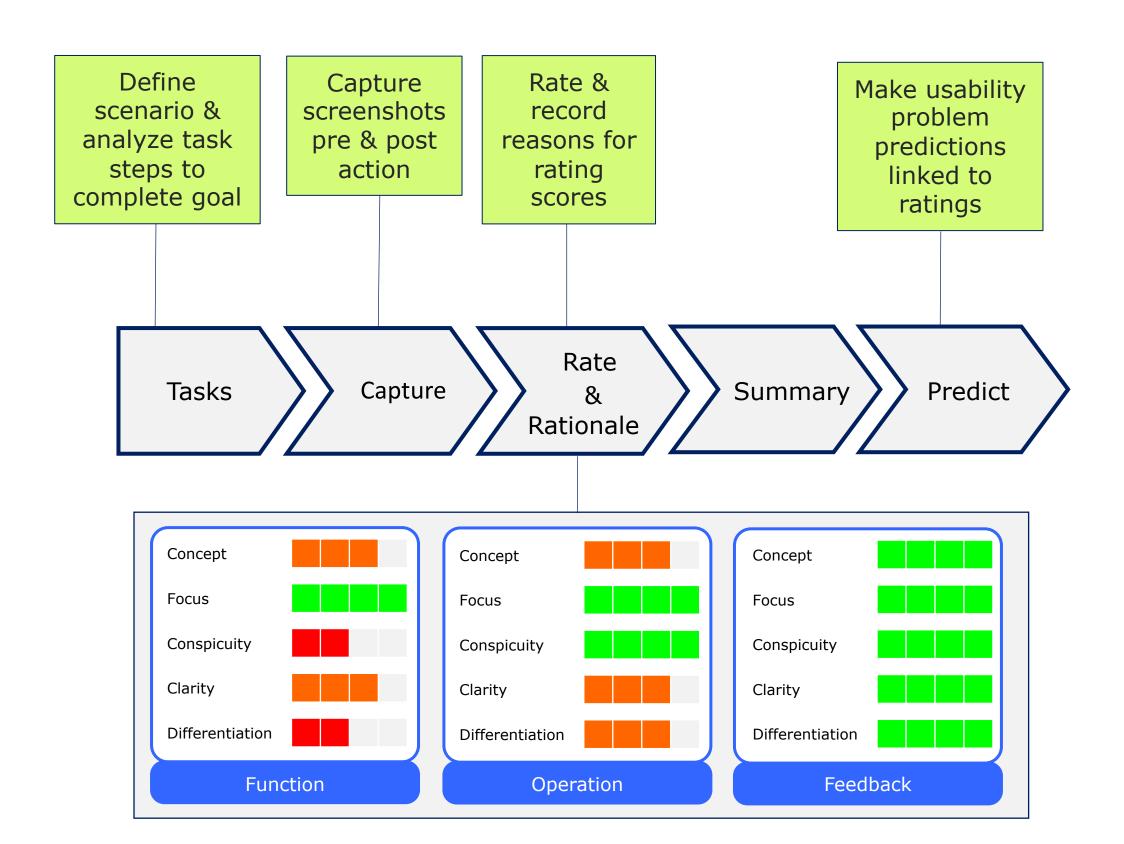


Smart phone



#### The process

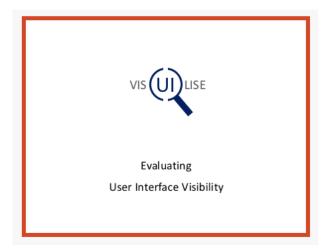






#### The Toolkit

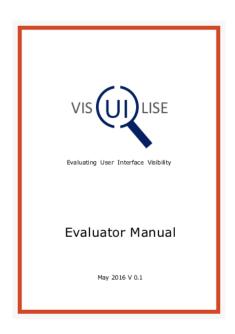




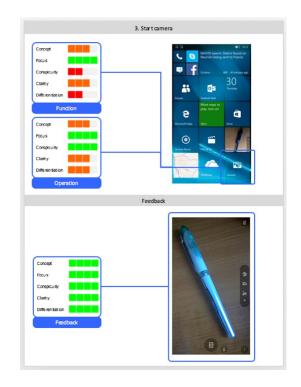
Introductory Presentation



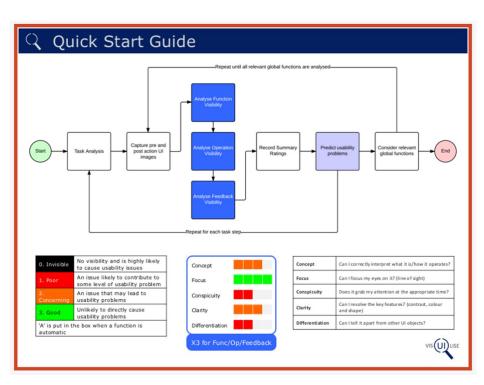
**Analysis Template** 



**Evaluator Guide** 



Example



Quick reference card





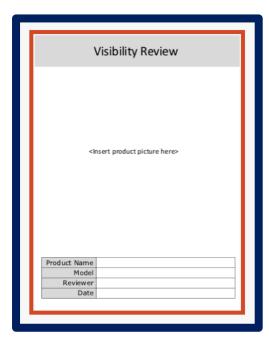
**Break Time!** 

#### The Toolkit: The Template





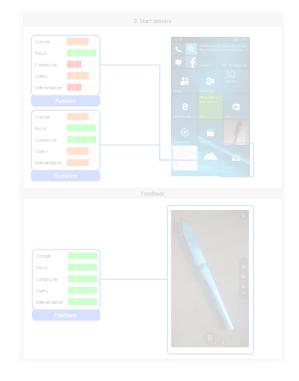
Introductory Presentation



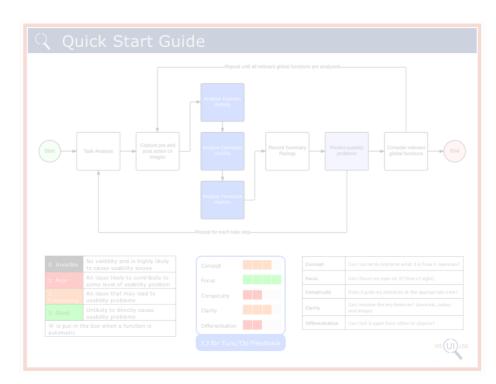
**Analysis Template** 



**Evaluator Guide** 



Example

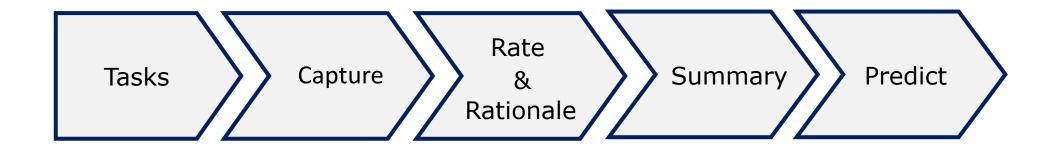


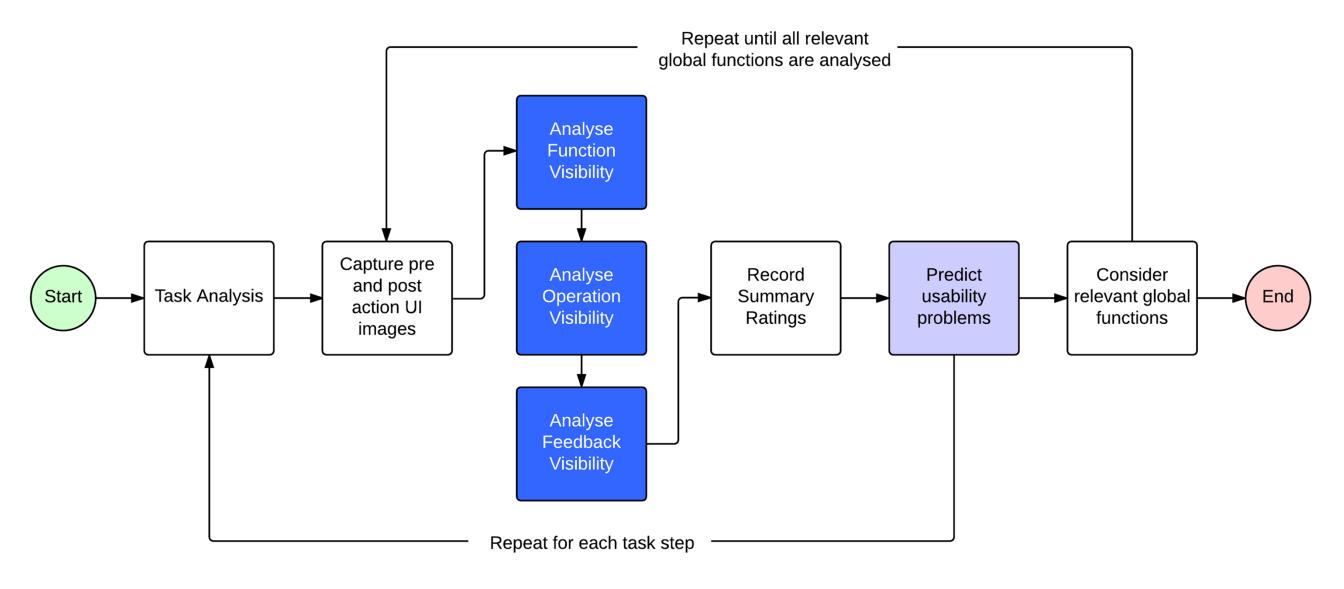
Quick reference card



#### The Core Process

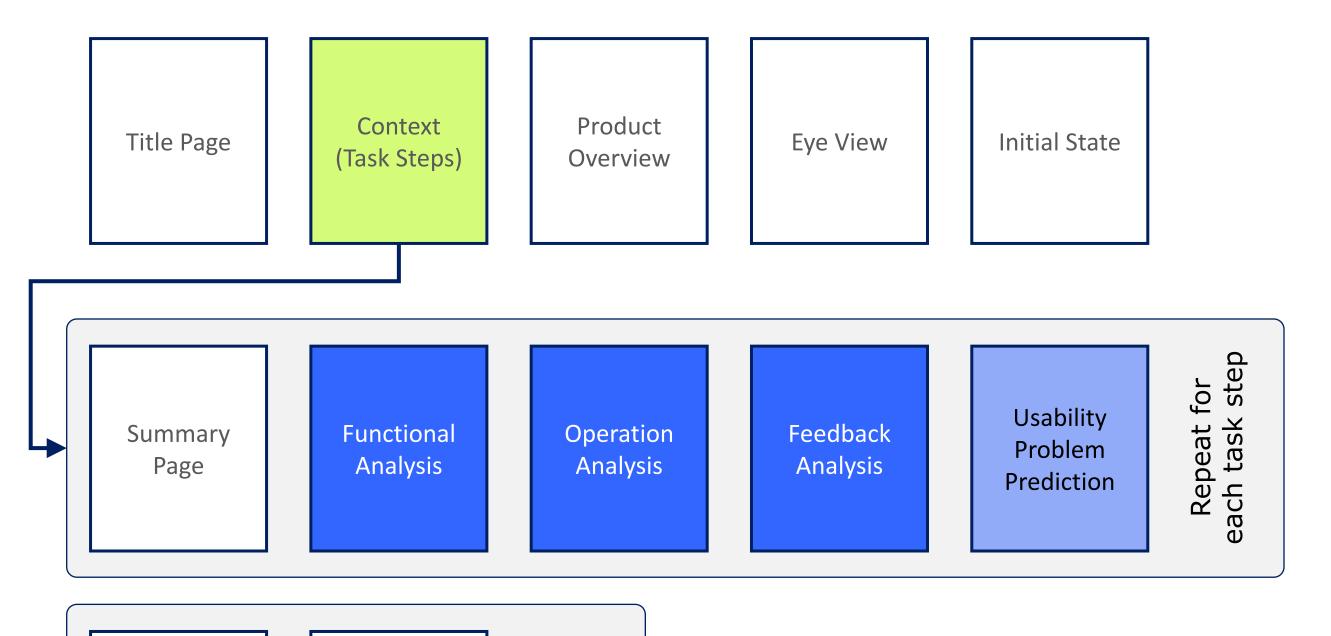






#### Understanding the Template





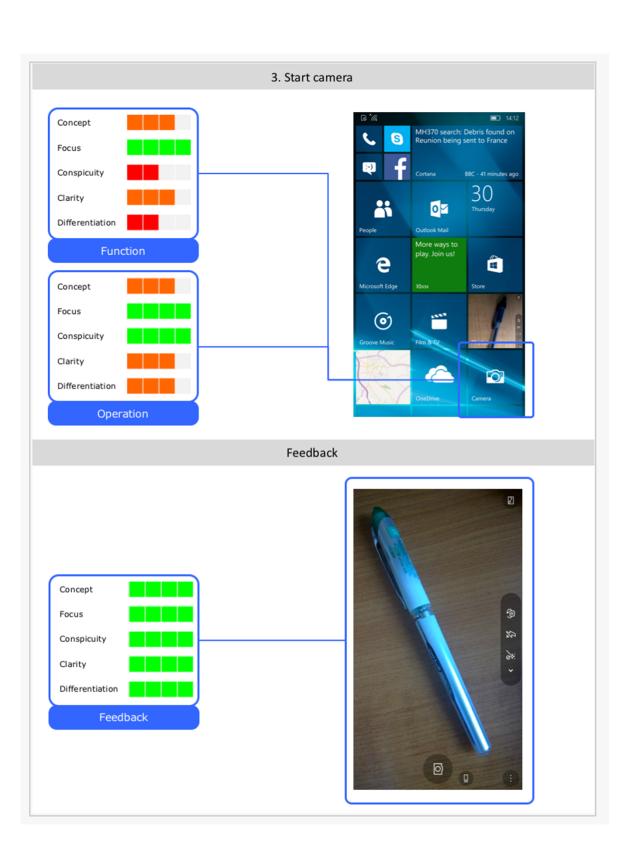
Relevant Global Problem Usability Problem Prediction Repeat for each global function



#### The Summary Page



Summary of Ratings from core analysis N.B. the level is the worst score from the sub questions (see next slide)



Layout can be changed to suit different UI form factors

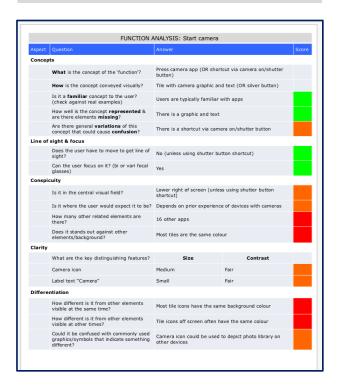
Pre and post action images of UI



#### The Core Analysis



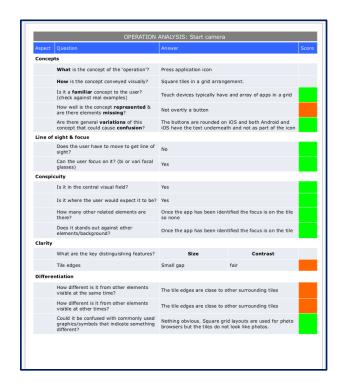
#### **Function**



# What is the concept of the 'Func/op/fbck'? How is the concept conveyed visually? Is it a familiar concept to the user? (check against real examples) How well is the concept represented & are there elements missing? Are there general variations of this concept that could cause confusion?

Line of sight & focus			
	Does the user have to move to get line of sight?		
	Can the user focus on it? (bi or vari focal glasses)		

#### Operation



#### Feedback

	Question	Answer		
Concep	ots			
	What is the concept of the 'feedback'?	The camera image (rear fac	ing) is displayed	
	<b>How</b> is the concept conveyed visually?	The camera image takes ov changes in real-time	er the whole screen and	
	Is it a <b>familiar</b> concept to the user? (check against real examples)	Digital cameras have displa	ys	
	How well is the concept <b>represented</b> & are there elements <b>missing</b> ?	Nothing obvious		
	Are there general <b>variations</b> of this concept that could cause <b>confusion</b> ?	Nothing obvious		
Line of	sight & focus			
	Does the user have to move to get line of sight?	No		
	Can the user focus on it? (bi or vari focal glasses)	Yes		
Conspi	cuity			
	Is it in the central visual field?	Yes		
	Is it where the user would expect it to be?	? Yes		
	How many other related elements are there?	Takes over whole screen		
	Does it stands out against other elements/background?	Takes over whole screen		
Clarity				
	What are the key distinguishing features?	Size	Contrast	
	Camera image	Whole screen	Camera image	
	Camera controls	Varying size	Depends on image behind	
Differe	entiation			
	How different is it from other elements visible at the same time?	Takes over whole screen		
	How different is it from other elements visible at other times?	Takes over whole screen		
	Could it be confused with commonly used graphics/symbols that indicate something different?	Not obviously		

iarity		
What are the key distinguishing features?	Size	Contrast
<feature 1=""></feature>	<large medium="" small=""></large>	<high low="" medium=""></high>
<feature n=""></feature>	<large medium="" small=""></large>	<high low="" medium=""></high>

Di	Differentiation				
	How different is it from other elements visible at the same time?				
	How different is it from other elements visible at other times?				
	Could it be confused with commonly used graphics/symbols that indicate something different?				

Conspicuity				
	Is it in the central visual field?			
	Is it where the user would expect it to be?			
	How many other related elements are there?			
	Does it stands out against other elements/background?			

#### **Usability Problem Prediction**



# Usability Problem Prediction

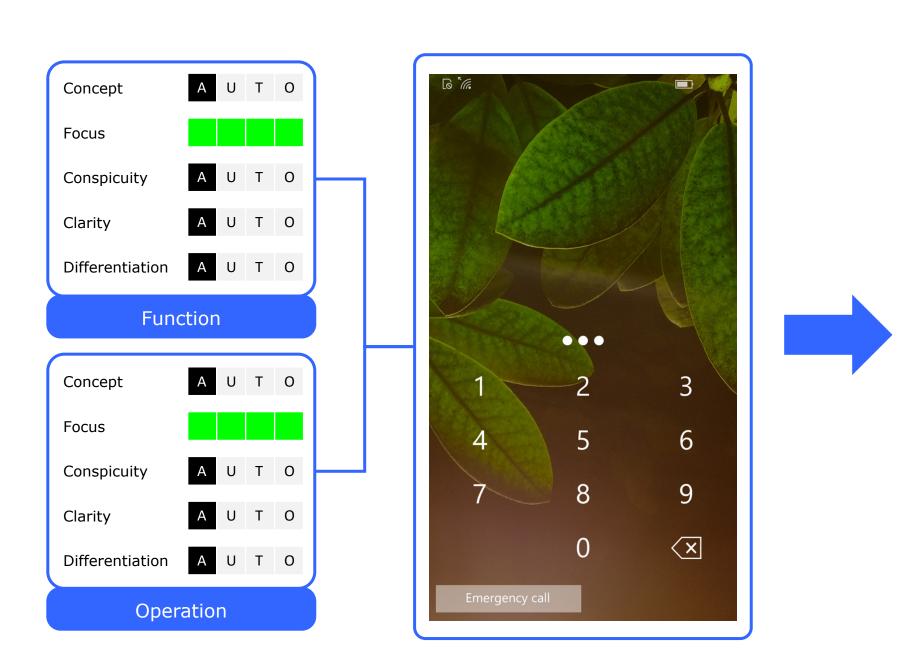
# Task Step: Usibility problem Probability Impact Rationale

The user may not identify the camera app at all	Conspicuity and Differentiation	Low	High	There any other apps with the same colour background
The user may select another app e.g. photos	Differentiation	Low	High	The number of apps and the differentiation between photos and camera may confuse
The user may attempt to find a dedicated camera button and try the other silver buttons (volume & lock)	Differentiation	Low	Medium	Other phones have this feature and it may lead the user to do it. Trial and error will help them overcome this.



#### Special Cases: Automated Actions





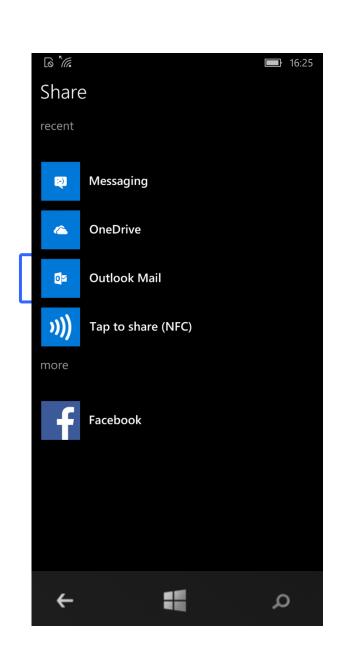


In this example when the final number of the PIN is entered the phone automatically checks it. There is no 'ok' button as there is with SIM PIN entry

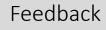


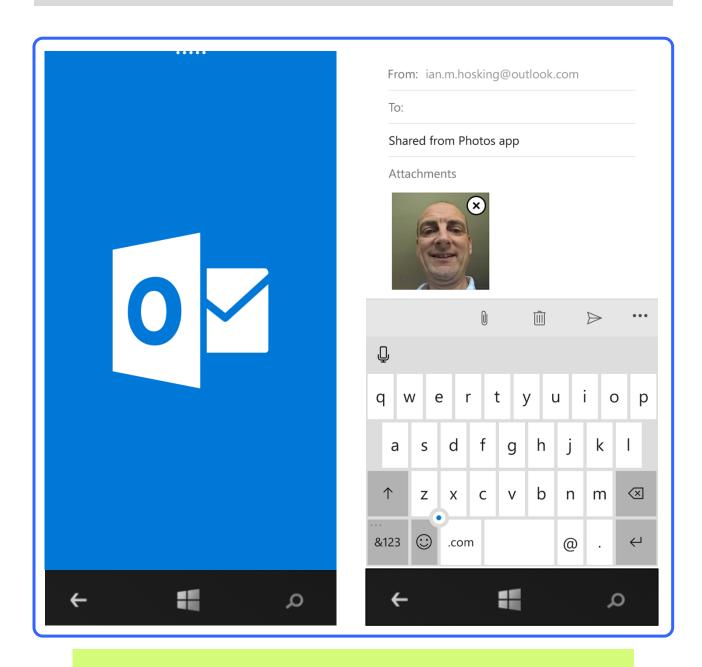
#### Special Cases: Feedback Sequences









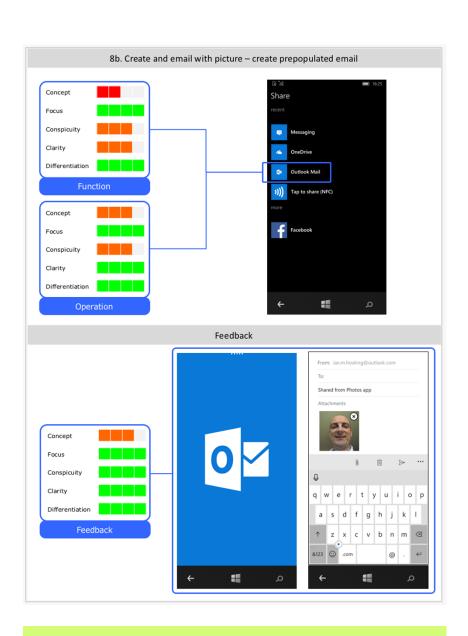


Record key elements of the feedback sequence



#### Template Layout







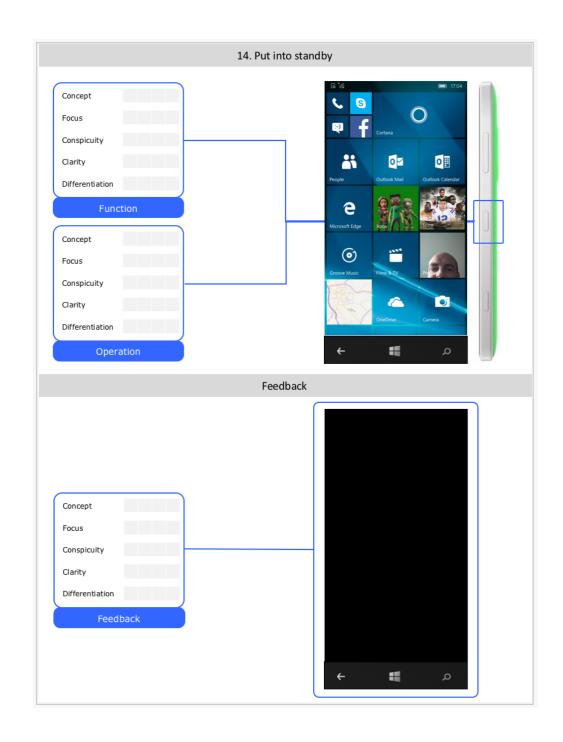


A3 Landscape

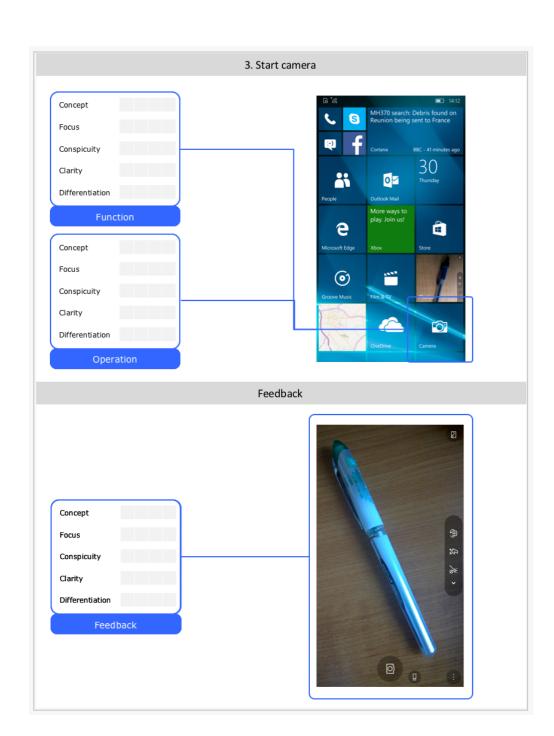


# Have a go...





Putting phone into standby mode



Starting the camera





**Evaluating User Visibility**