

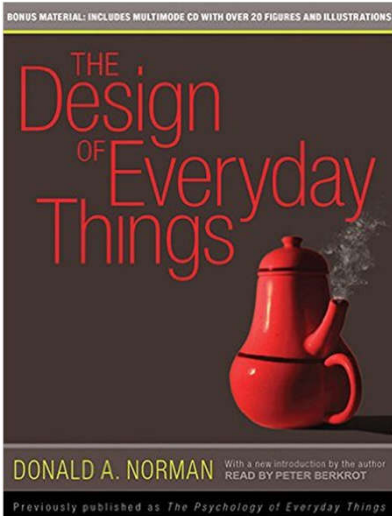


جامعة بيرزيت
BIRZEIT UNIVERSITY

BONUS MATERIAL: INCLUDES MULTIMODE CD WITH OVER 20 FIGURES AND ILLUSTRATIONS



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2018

<https://www.udacity.com/>

UDACITY Course Catalog My Cour

Intro to the Design of Everyday Things


Lesson 1: Affordances and Signifiers > Welcome to the Course

CLASSROOM

PROGRESS

MATERIALS

DISCUSSION



Highly Recommended

<http://impossibleobjects.com/>



Doors?

❖ Have trouble opening doors?



Doors?

- ❖ There are psychological principles that can be followed to make these things understandable and usable.
- ❖ Suppose you come to a door:
 - In which direction does it open?
 - Should you **pull** or **push**, on the **left** or the **right**?
 - Maybe the door slides. If so, in which **direction**?



Visibility (Signifiers)

- ❖ The correct parts must be **visible**, and they must convey the correct message.
- ❖ With doors that push, the designer must provide signals that naturally indicate where to push.
- ❖ We call the use of natural signals **natural design**.



Visibility Problems

- ❖ The **mappings** between what you want to do and what appears to be possible.
- ❖ Example: sliding windows:
 - One button to do two things?
 - What is the mapping?
 - How can you figure out how to control the slides?

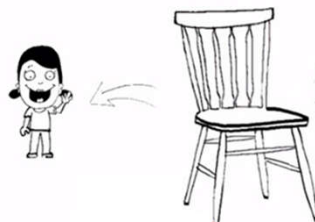
You can't.



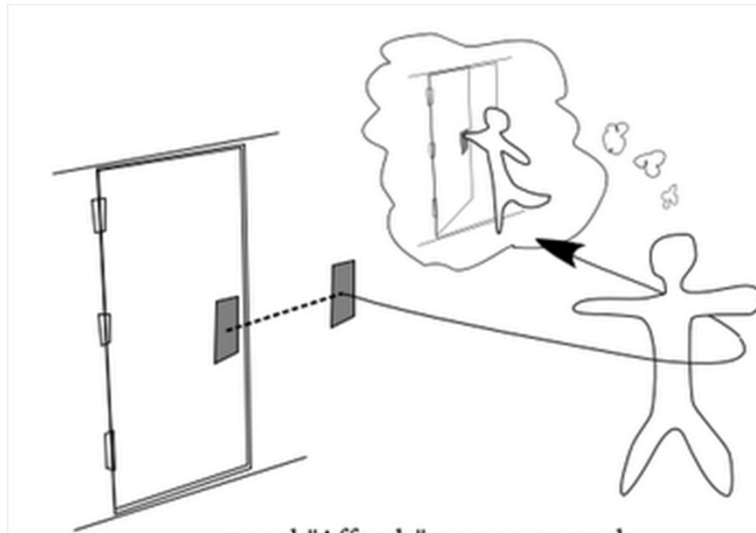
Affordance

- ❖ Affordance refers to the perceived and actual properties of the thing, primarily those fundamental properties that determine just how the thing could possibly be used.
- ❖ Example: A chair affords ("is for") support and, therefore, affords sitting.

Affordance: the relationship between an object and a person.



Affordance



panel "Affords" person to push



Convergent Bicycle!!!



1.7 Carelman's Tandem "Convergent Bicycle (Model for Fiances)." Jacques Carelman: "Convergent Bicycle" Copyright © 1960-76-80 by Jacques Carelman and A. D. A. G. P. Paris. From Jacques Carelman, *Catalog of Unfindable Objects*, Balland, editeur, Paris-France. Used by permission of the artist.



Conceptual Models

- ❖ Convergent Bicycle: You know it won't work because you form a conceptual model of the device and mentally simulate its operation.
- ❖ You can do the simulation because the parts are visible and the implications clear.
- ❖ Other clues to how things work come from their visible structure -in particular from **affordances, constraints, and mappings.**



Good Design?

- ❖ The fundamental principles of designing for people:
 1. Provide a **good conceptual model** and
 2. Make things **visible.**

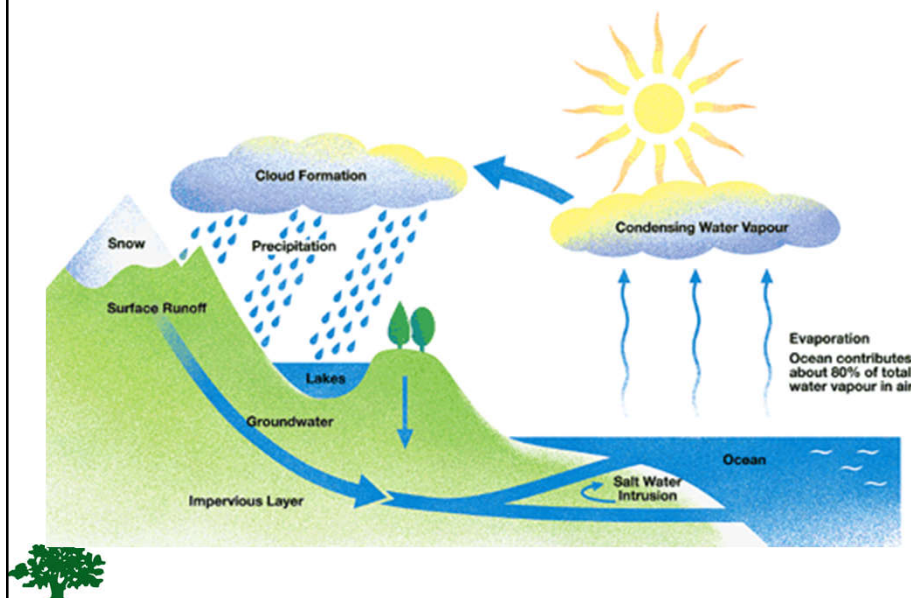


Good Conceptual Model

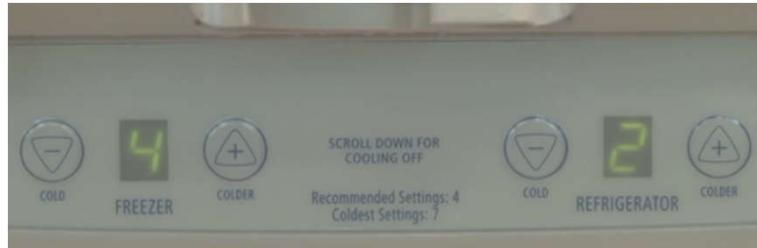
- ❖ Conceptual model is an explanation usually highly simplified of how something work.
- ❖ A good conceptual model allows us to **predict** the effects of our actions.
- ❖ Without a good model we operate blindly.
- ❖ A good model for every day things, conceptual models need **not** be very **complex**.



Example of a Conceptual Model

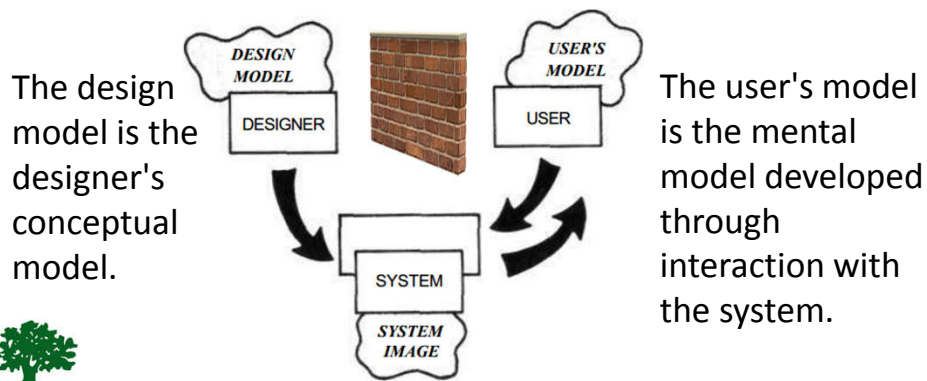


Control of the Refrigerator!



Wrong Conceptual Model?

- ❖ Given the correct model, life would be much easier.
- ❖ Why did the manufacturer present the wrong conceptual model?



System Image

- ❖ The system image results from the physical structure that has been built (including *documentation*, *instructions*, and *labels*).
- ❖ If the system image does not make the design model clear and consistent, then the user will end up with the wrong mental model.



Mapping

- ❖ Mapping is a technical term meaning the relationship between two things.
- ❖ Consider the mapping relationships involved in steering a car.



Natural Mapping

- ❖ Taking advantage of physical analogies and cultural standards, leads to immediate understanding.
- ❖ For example, a designer can use **spatial analogy**:
 - To move an object up, move the control up.
 - To control an array of lights, arrange the controls in the same pattern as the lights.



Artillery vs. Angry Birds!!!



Feedback

- ❖ Sending back to the user information about what action has actually been done, what result has been accomplished.



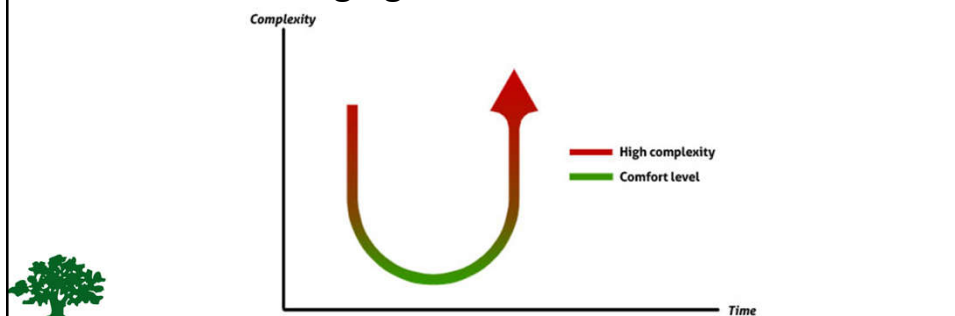
Designing Well is Not Easy!!!

- ❖ The **manufacturer** wants something that can be produced **economically**.
- ❖ The **store** wants something that will be **attractive** to its customers.
- ❖ The **customer** has several demands:
 - In the store, he/she focuses on **price** and **appearance**, and perhaps on **price**.
 - At home, the same person will pay more attention to **functionality** and **usability**.
- ❖ The **repair service** cares about **maintainability**: how easy is the device to take apart, diagnose, and service?
- ❖ The needs of those concerned are different and often conflict.
- ❖ Nonetheless, the designer maybe able to satisfy everyone.



Curve of Complexity

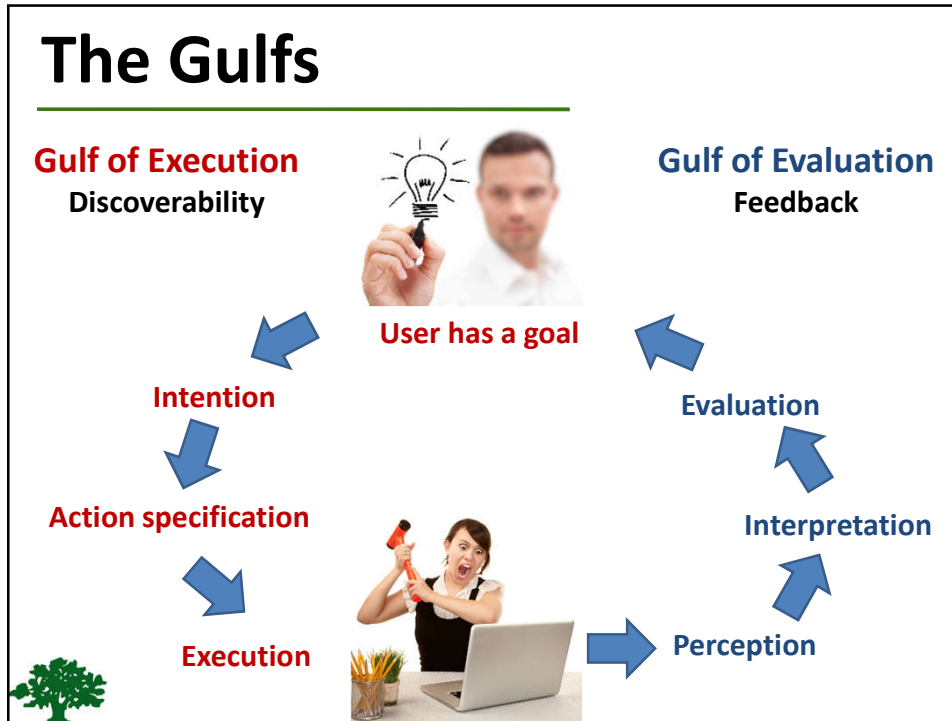
- ❖ The development of a technology tends to follow a **U-shaped** curve of complexity:
 - Starting high.
 - Dropping to a low, comfortable level.
 - Then climbing again.



Norman's Principles

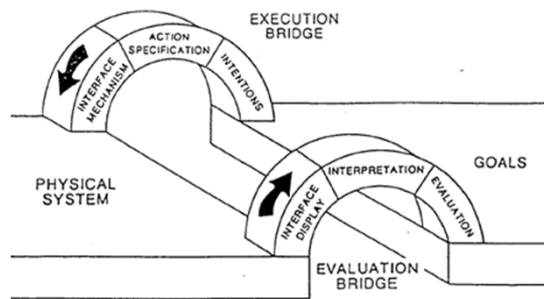
1. Forming a **goal**
2. Forming an **intention**
3. Specifying an **action**
4. Executing the **action**
5. **Perceiving** the state of the system
6. **Interpreting** the state of the system
7. **Evaluating** the outcome





Bridging the Gulfs

- ❖ The goals for a designer are:
 - **Bridging the gulf of execution:** Design system to **ease process** of getting from the intention to the execution.
 - **Bridging the gulf of evaluation:** Design system so that **response** after the user has performed an action can be easily interpreted and then evaluated.



Seven Design Questions

1. What do I want to accomplish? ← Goal
2. What are my alternatives? ← Execution
3. What I can do now? ← Execution
4. How do I do it? ← Execution
5. What happened? ← Evaluation
6. What does it mean? ← Evaluation
7. Is it OK? Have I accomplished my goals? ← Evaluation



1st Assignment

- ❖ Understandable and Confusing Design:
 - Take a photo of a design you think is understandable and another one that you think is confusing.
 - Report:
 - What do you think makes the designs understandable and/or confusing?
 - For each, determine the following: **affordance**, **signifier**, **mapping -if any-**, and **feedback -if any-**



Confusing Design!!!



Good Design



Confusing Design



Very Good UI Design

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Birzeit University Academic and Administrative Portal. The interface is highly organized and user-friendly, featuring a clear navigation menu and multiple sections of information. The main content area is divided into several columns and sections, including:

- Courses:** A list of courses with details such as semester, section, and instructor.
- Frequently Used Menu:** A list of common links for navigation.
- Notifications:** A central area with a yellow background containing important dates and announcements in Arabic, such as "مواعيد شامية" (Shamiyah Dates) and "بدء التدريس للعام 2013/2014" (Start of Teaching for 2013/2014).
- Academic:** A section for academic-related information, including research proposals, evaluations, and course schedules.
- Administration:** A section for administrative tasks, including reports, searches, and approvals.
- Financial:** A section for financial information, including fund applications and requests.
- Profile:** A section for user profile information, including login details and contact information.
- Important Information:** A section for critical notices and updates.
- Support:** A section for technical support and help resources.

The overall design is clean, professional, and easy to navigate, providing a comprehensive overview of university services and information.



