

Design of Everyday Things --Don Norman

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Agenda

- Discuss Norman's views on HCI & design



Summary



*"Damn these hooves! I hit the wrong switch again!
Who designs these instrument panels, raccoons?"*

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Don Norman

- Currently with Nielsen Norman group & professor at Northwestern
- Previously Professor at UCSD, at Apple, HP, etc.



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Discussion

- What did you take away from DOET book?



Daily Challenges

- How many of you can use all the functionality in your
 - VCR
 - Digital watch
 - Copy machine
 - Stereo system
 - Plumbing fixtures



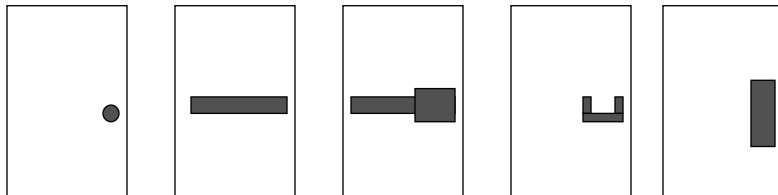
Fun Examples

- Leitz slide projector
 - To move forward, short press
 - To move backward, long press
- What happens when you get frustrated?



Fun Examples

Doors



One in this room!



Fun Examples

Phones

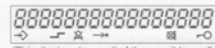
- How do you
- transfer a call
 - change volume
 - store a number
 - ...



Location of Controls



Display



(This display shows all of the possible configurations.)

- 0 15:30 During a conversation, the call duration is displayed. (Example: 15 minutes, 30 seconds)
- The unit is in the programming mode (p. 9, 16, 20).
- The AUTO button was pressed while dialing or storing phone numbers for the Speed Dialer (p. 16, 19).
- ↵ The LOWER button was pressed (p. 21, 23).
- ⊗ The ringer is set to OFF (p. 10).
- ⊗ The MUTE button was pressed during a conversation (p. 24).
- ⊗ The dial lock mode is set. To cancel the mode, see page 27.
- F The FLASH button was pressed while storing phone numbers.
- P The PAUSE button was pressed while dialing or storing phone numbers.
- ⌋ You pressed [] while dialing or storing phone numbers in the TONE mode.
- ⌋ You pressed [] while dialing or storing phone numbers in the TONE mode.
- ⊗ While storing a phone number in an UPPER memory location for the One-Touch Dialer, "O" will appear when you press a one-touch auto dial button (p. 20).
- ⊗ While storing a phone number in a LOWER memory location for the One-Touch Dialer, "o" will appear when you press a one-touch auto dial button (p. 21).
- [-] The MUTE button was pressed as a secret button while storing phone numbers (p. 18, 22).
- ⌋ While programming function items, such as the dialing mode, "u" will flash as a cursor.

Preparation



Changing Ringer Volume

- Press "Program"
- Press "6"
- Set volume
 - Low - Press "1"
 - Medium - Press "2"
 - High - Press "3"
- Press "Program"



Important Concepts

- Affordances
- Visibility
- Conceptual models
- Mapping
- Feedback
- Constraints



Affordance

- What is it?



Visual Affordances

- Perceived and actual fundamental properties of an object that determine how it could be used
 - Chair is for sitting
 - Ball is for throwing
 - Button is for pushing



Yikes!



Mantra

- Complex things may need explanation, but simple things should not
 - If a simple thing requires instructions and pictures, it is likely a failed design



Designing for People

- Norman's 2 main principles
 - Provide a good conceptual model
 - Make things visible



Conceptual Model

- What does Norman mean by that?



Conceptual Models

- People build their own systems of how things work
 - Example - car
- Designer can help user foster an appropriate conceptual model
 - Appearance, instructions, behavior...



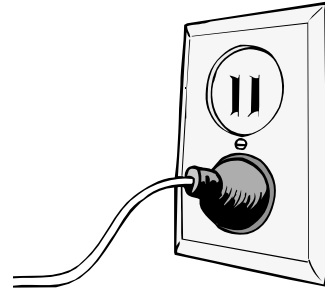
Visibility

- When functionality is hidden, problems in use occur
 - Occurs when number of functions is greater than number of controls
- When capabilities are visible, it does not require memory of how to use
 - Remind person how to use something

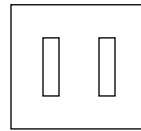
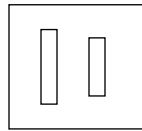


Simple Example

Electric plugs



What if both sides were "big" and you had to remember which side the "small" one went into?



Simple Example

- Bathroom faucets
 - Two functions
 - Hot/cold
 - Pressure



Bathroom Faucets 1



Can you figure out how to use it?

Are two functions clear and independent?



Bathroom Faucets 2



Can you figure out how to use it?

Are two functions clear and independent?



Bathroom Faucets 3



Can you figure out how to use it?

Are two functions clear and independent?



Two Important Principles

- Mapping
- Feedback



Mapping

- What does this mean?



Mapping

- Relationship between two objects, here, between control and action/result
 - Good:
 - Car, various driving controls
 - Mercedes Benz seat adjustment example
 - Bad
 - Car stereo - Knob for front/back speakers



Stove



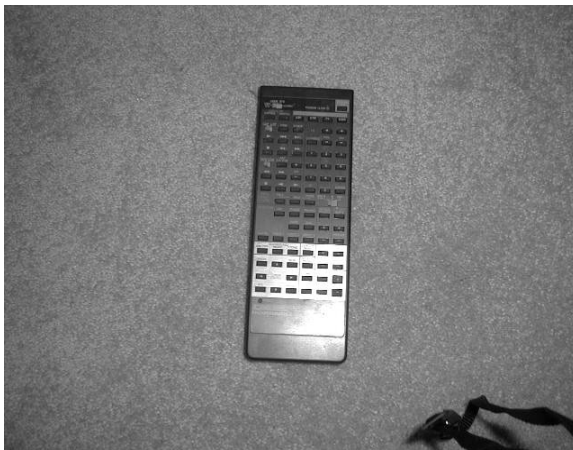
Which controls which?

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Yikes!



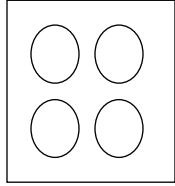
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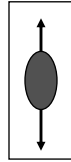
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Why Not Design Better

- Stove



- Speakers



Physical, monetary,
convenience, etc.,
constraints dictate
otherwise



Feedback

- Let someone know what just occurred
 - Can be sound that's made
 - Can be change in physical state



Constraints

- Limitations on what can be done
 - Physical - keys
 - Semantic - menu graying
 - Cultural - Colors
 - Logical - When all above don't apply



Individual Differences

- Whom do you design for?
 - Everyone? Impossible
 - Average? Excluding half audience
 - 95%? Still may miss a lot
- Can't accommodate everyone



Individual Differences

- Designers are not representative of the user population for whom they are designing
- Don't expect users to think or act like you
- People vary in both physical attributes and mental/cognitive attributes



Example

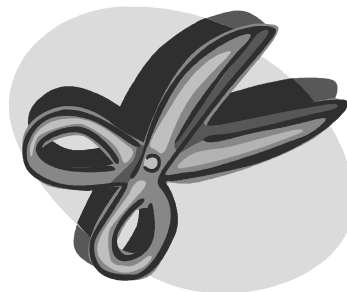
Affordances - Insert something into holes

Constraints - Bigger hole for several fingers, small for thumb

Mapping - How to insert fingers into holes suggested by visible appearance

Conceptual model - Suggested by how parts fit together and move

Scissors



Why Design is Hard

- Number of things to control has increased dramatically
- Displays are more virtual/artificial
- Marketplace pressure
 - Adding operations cheaper (computers)
 - Adding controls expensive (real estate, cost)
- Errors are becoming increasingly serious



Try and Try Again

- Norman thinks that it often takes 5 or 6 tries to get something "right"
- Simply may not have that luxury in a competitive business environment



Upcoming

- Design (general)
- Prototyping

