SENG 310 Human – Computer Interaction

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Based on the slides available at www.id-

Topics

- Course overview
- History of HCI
- A taste of HCI research

Course Outline

- Web page:
 - http://www.cs.uvic.ca/~gtzan/seng310/
- Bookmark and check frequently
- Office hours: MR 10:00-11:00 ELW216
 - otherwise by appointment (email)
- Who am I?
 - Music Information Retrieval, Signal Processing, Machine Learning
 - Human Computer Interaction
 - Audio and Music Visualization
 - Content and Context Aware User Interfaces

Course Objective

To provide a comprehensive overview to the field of human computer interaction (HCI)

Secondary objective: to learn the specifics of how to DESIGN, implement and EVALUATE user interfaces

Evaluation

• 3 midterms 45%

• 3 assignments 25%

Project 30%

- You must pass the combined midterm score in order to pass the class
- Strong writing and communication skills (in English) are required more than other courses

Project

- Done in groups of 3-4 students
- Phases
 - Requirements gathering
 - Design
 - Implementation
 - Evaluation
 - Final report
- Multi-group multi-phase projects
- Each member contribution clearly described
- More information will be posted shortly

Assignments

- Late assignments will not be accepted without a doctor's notice
- Answers to the assignments do not have a right or wrong answer – therefore marking is subjective
- Good command of English required in this course and as specified by University policy

Goals

- Human-Computer Interaction Design is
 - Important
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Big business
- Learn about:
 - Design specification
 - Important of cognition and psychology
 - User-centered design
 - Participatory design
 - Evaluation
 - How to express your thoughs about HCI
 - Sense of history

Programming Environment

- Any platform/operating system/programming environment will be allowed for the project and the assignments
- If you are not interested in HCI beyond the scope of this course Java
- Otherwise try to do Java + at least another environment

How is this course different?

- Less emphasis on coding
- No hard complex algorithms
- Understanding tradeoffs rather than simple solutions and answers
- Design and evaluation can be as rigorous, chanllenging and rewarding as programming
- WRITING AND PRESENTING IDEAS

Historical perspective

- Initial access to computers was expensive and restricted
- 1980's personal computers pervasive
- 2000's ubiquitous
- Current frontiers: portable devices, virtual reality, collaboration, communication, inter-operability

History of HCI

- Check Brad Myers article on HCI History (linked from the webpage)
- Graphical User Interfaces
- Commercial
 - Microsoft Windows
 - Macintosh
- Academic/research
 - Xerox Parc
 - SRI
 - MIT

Direct Manipulation

Visible screen objects directly manipulated by pointing device

Ivan Sutherland – 1963 MIT Phd Direct manipulation using light-pen

Xerox Parc in the 70s Icons – Xerox Star WYSIWYG – Bravo text editor, Draw drawing program – Xerox Parc



Ben Shneiderman coined the term "Direct Manipulation" in 1982 and identified the components and psychological foundations

Mouse

Stanford Research Laboratory (now SRI) 1965

cheap replacement for light-pens

Doug Engelbart

Xerox PARC 1970s

Xerox Star 1981

Apple Lisa 1982 Apple Macintosh 1984





Windows

Tiled Windows

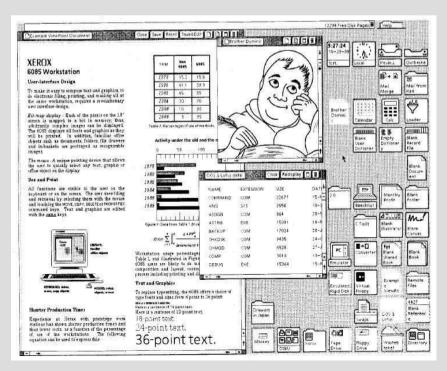
- Stanford COPILOT (1974), MIT Emacs text editor (1974) Overlapping Windows

- Alan Kay PhD thesis U. Utah 1969

Early version of Star and Microsoft Windows were tiled

Lisa, Macintosh overlapping windows

X Window System MIT 1984



Hypertext

- 1945 Memex (Vanevvar Bush)
 - As we may think (linked from the webpage)
- NLS (Engelbart 1960)
 - Augment knowledge worker
 - Mouse
 - Interactive full screen CRT
 - Earlist hypertext system
- WWW (CERN physics laboratory)

Videos

- CHI- the major HCI conference
- 1984 videos
- 1996 videos
- 2003 videos