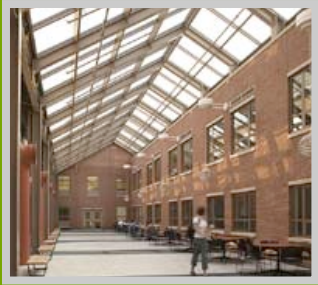


Welcome to Interface Aesthetics 2008!

Kimiko Ryokai



Daniela Rosner



OUTLINE

What is aesthetics?

What is design?

What is this course about?

Why interface aesthetics?

Why interface aesthetics?

Technology as part of everyday culture, so that it's beautiful and intriguing, so that it has emotive as well as functional qualities.

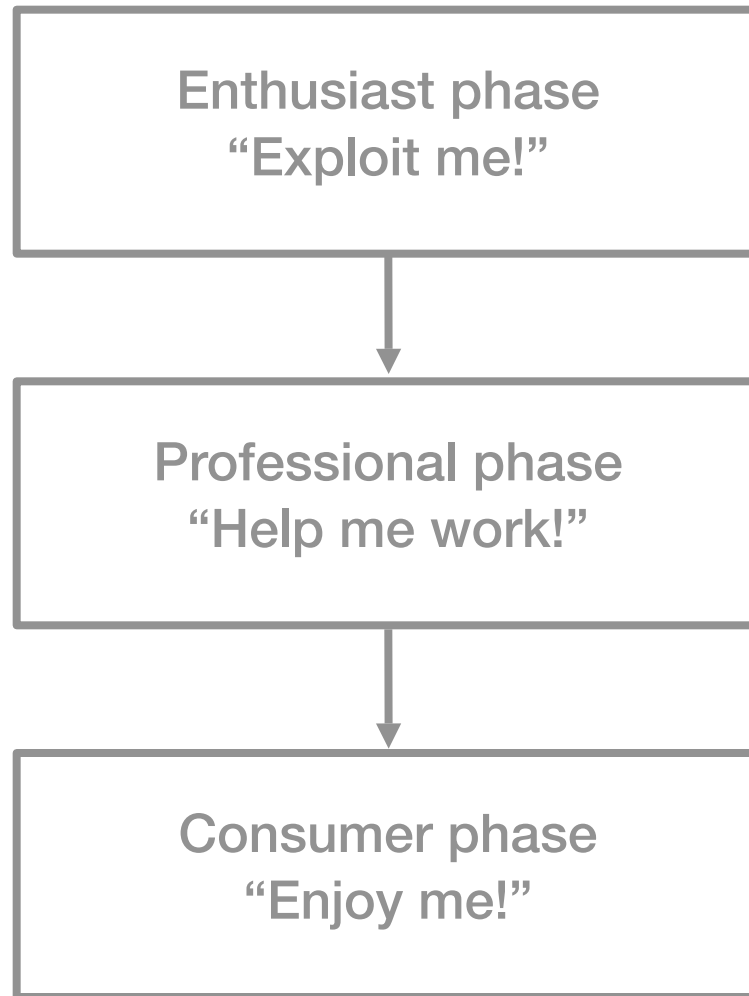
[Moggridge, 2006]

INTRODUCTION

If we only design the function of something, not what it also communicates, we risk our design being misinterpreted. Worse, we waste an opportunity to enhance everyday life.

[Moggridge, 2006]

Designing for a new broad spectrum of people.



AESTHETICS

Aesthetics in HCI

Aesthetics in HCI

Visual attractiveness of a web site affected users' enjoyment as well as their perceptions of ease of use and usefulness.

[van der Heijden, 2003]

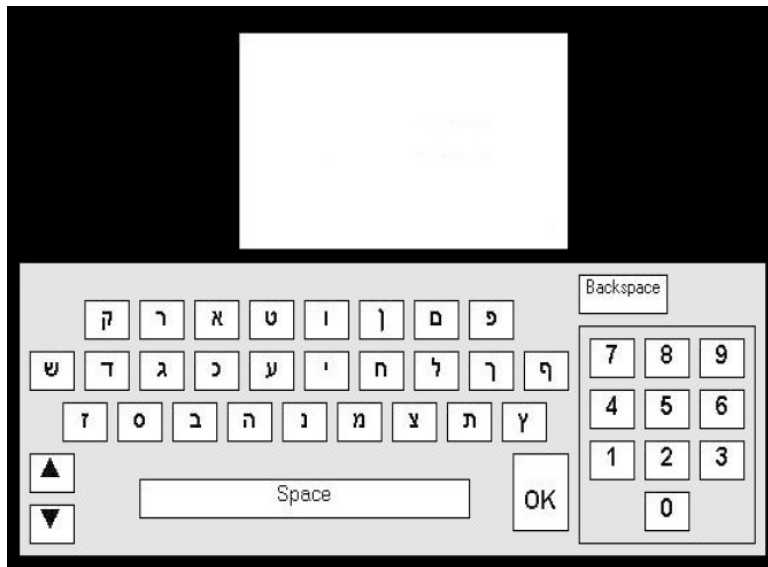
Aesthetics in HCI

Aesthetics is a strong determinant of the pleasure the user experiences during the interaction.

[Hassenzahl, 2004]

Does aesthetics have an effect on the user's performance?

		aesthetics	
		low	high
usability	low		
	mid		
	high		



“low aesthetics” system



“high aesthetics” system

Results of the study by Ben-Bassat et al.

The more beautiful, the higher
the perceived usability
More aesthetic systems
were perceived to be
slightly more usable.

[Ben-Bassat, Meyer, Tractinsky, 2006]

Usable things appear more beautiful

High usability systems were always judged as more aesthetic.

[Ben-Bassat, Meyer, Tractinsky, 2006]

Perceived usability and aesthetics are positively correlated.

Fast judgment on aesthetics and usability

Importance of first
impressions in shaping
users' attitudes towards
interactive systems.

[Ben-Bassat, Meyer, Tractinsky, 2006]

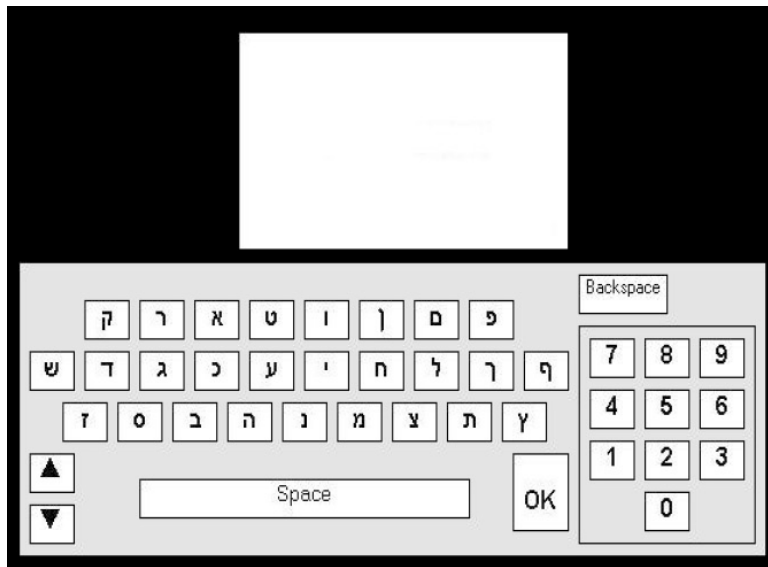
**No positive aesthetics effect
on performance**

**Performance with low
aesthetic systems was
slightly better than with
high aesthetic systems.**

[Ben-Bassat, Meyer, Tractinsky, 2006]

Aesthetics has a positive effect on perceived usability, but not on performance.

Limitations?



“low aesthetics” system



“high aesthetics” system

Limitations

- Limited aspect of aesthetics
- Nature of the task
- 150 engineering students
- ...

AESTHETICS

What is aesthetics?

What is aesthetics?

The philosophical study of beauty and taste.

Examines what makes something beautiful, sublime, ugly, disgusting, cute, fun, etc.

Your top 10 beautiful objects
Please write them down on
the Post-Its.

AESTHETICS

Aesthetics in design

Three levels of human processing

Visceral level

Behavioral level

Reflective level

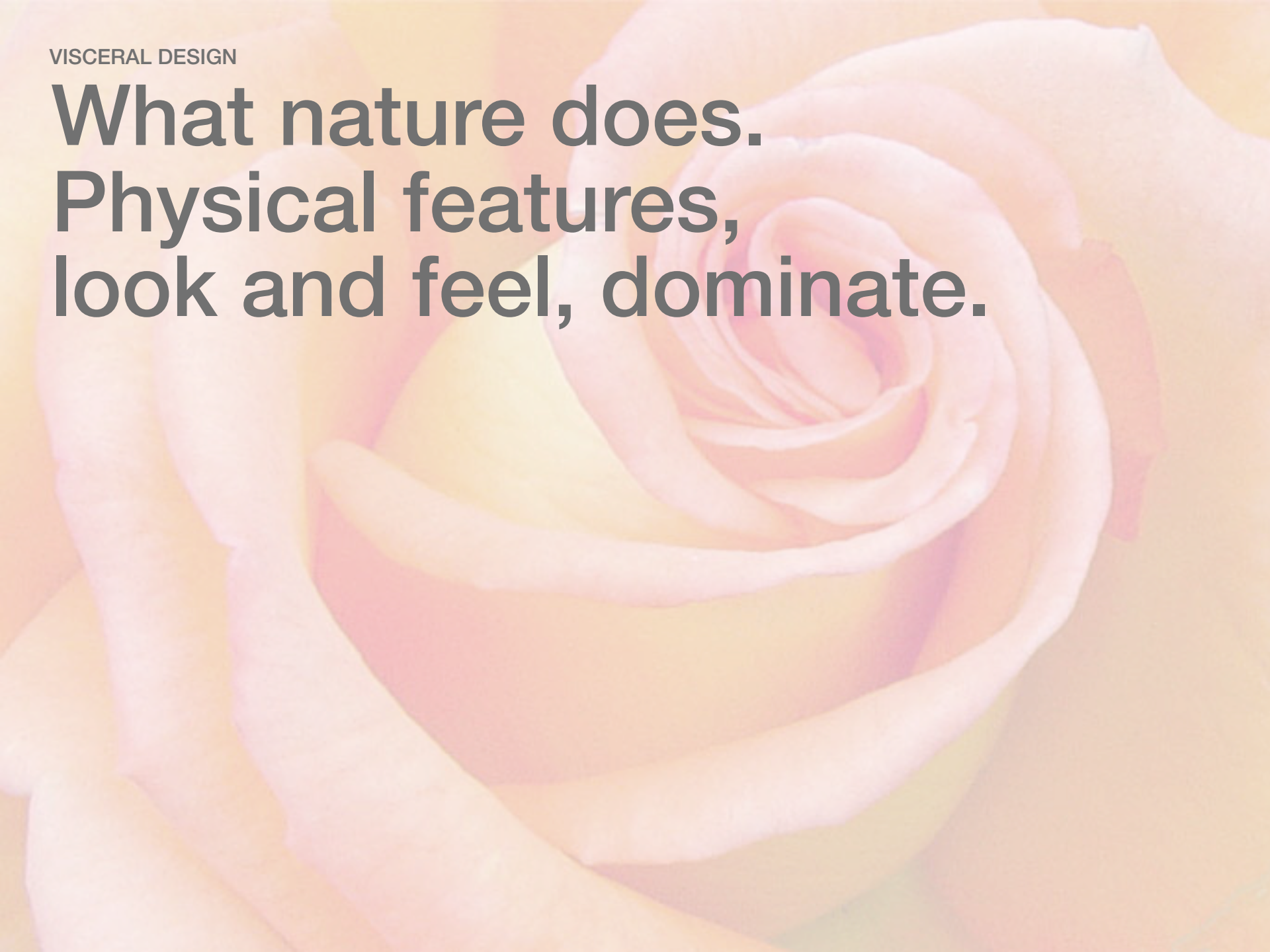
[Norman, 2004]

AESTHETICS

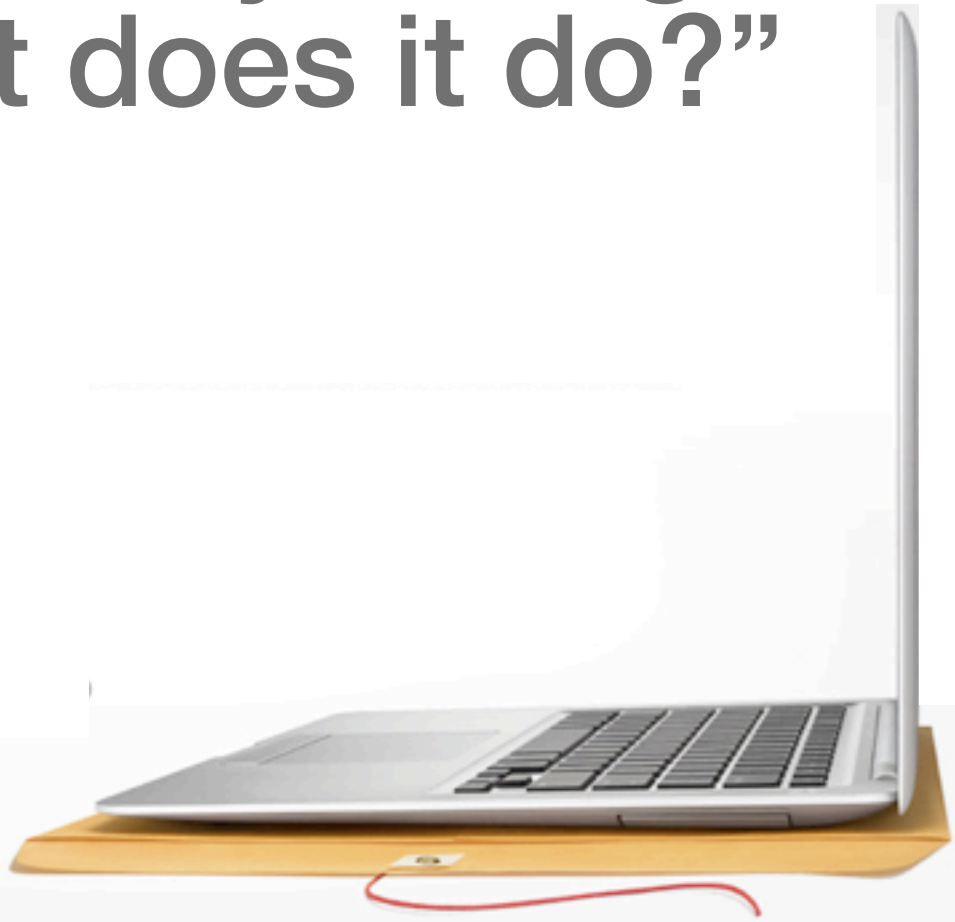
Visceral level

VISCERAL DESIGN

**What nature does.
Physical features,
look and feel, dominate.**



Visceral design is about initial reactions. “I want it!”
And then you might ask,
“What does it do?”



Visceral design is about initial reactions. “I want it!”
And then you might ask,
“What does it do?”



The principles underlying visceral design are consistent across people and cultures. If you design according to these rules, your design will always be attractive even if somewhat simple.



AESTHETICS

Behavioral level

Behavioral design is all about use. Appearance doesn't really matter. Performance does. What usability practitioners focus on.



**Expectation driven.
Positive affect results from
feeling in control.
Lack of control and mismatch
between expectations and
actual experiences produces
negative affect.**

AESTHETICS

Reflective level

**It is all about message,
about culture, and about
the meaning of a object or
its use.**



REFLECTIVE DESIGN

**What owning it means for us.
Concerned with reflective
self-image.**

Conscious and aware of emotional feelings. It uses the rich history of prior experiences, one's own self image, and personal meanings to evaluate any experience.



Visceral

- What nature does
- Immediate reaction
- Look and feel dominate
- Consistent across people and cultures
- Sub-conscious

Behavioral

- All about use
- Performance matters
- Appearance doesn't matter
- Expectation driven
- Usability
- Sub-conscious

Reflective

- All about the message
- Reflective self-image
- What owning it means for us
- Rich history of prior experiences
- Conscious and intellect driven

HCI as both a research and design discipline

The field is analytical, capable of finding fault, but not capable of actual design. We need to become designers, not just analyzers.

[Norman, 2004]

DESIGN

What is design?

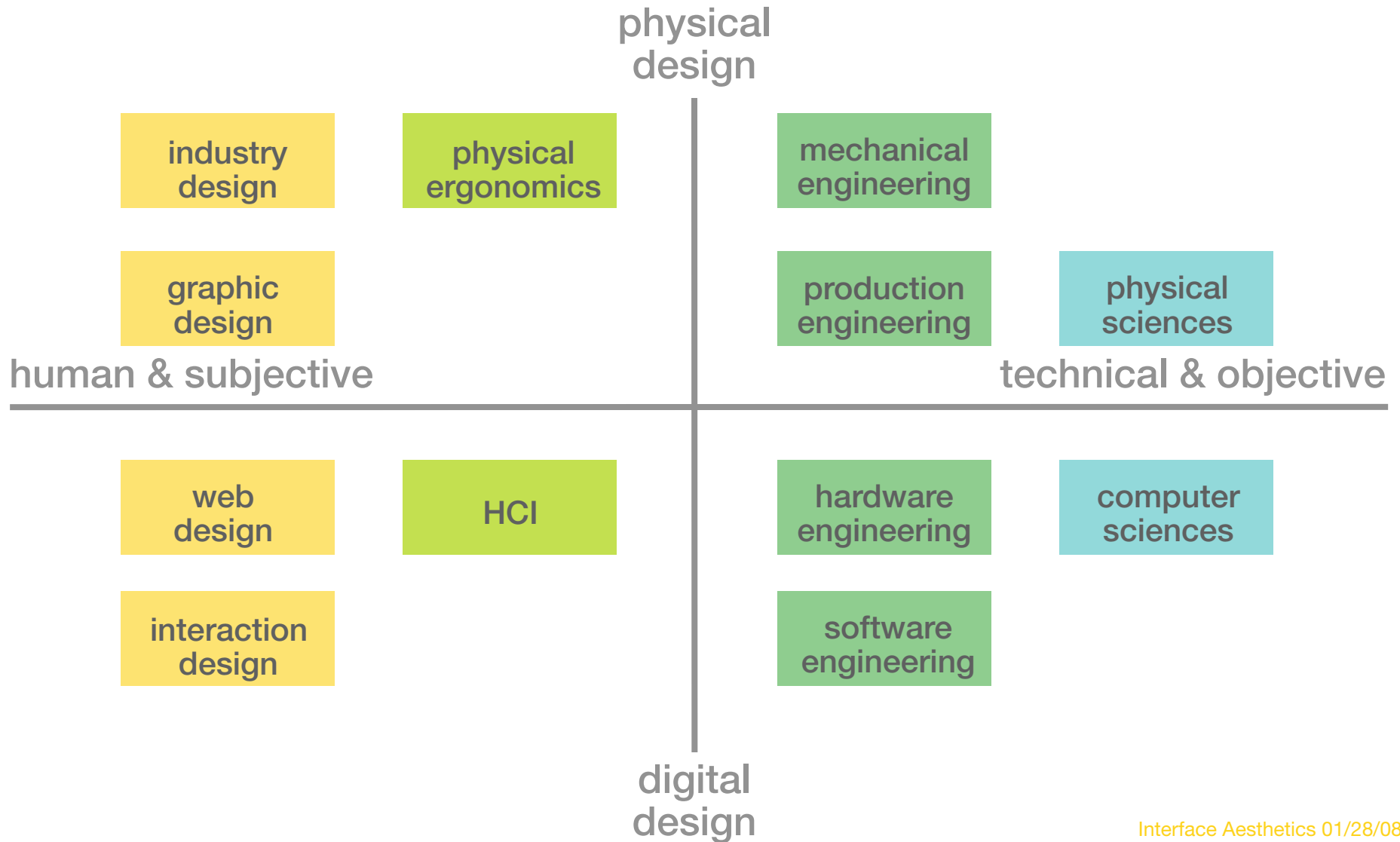
Design

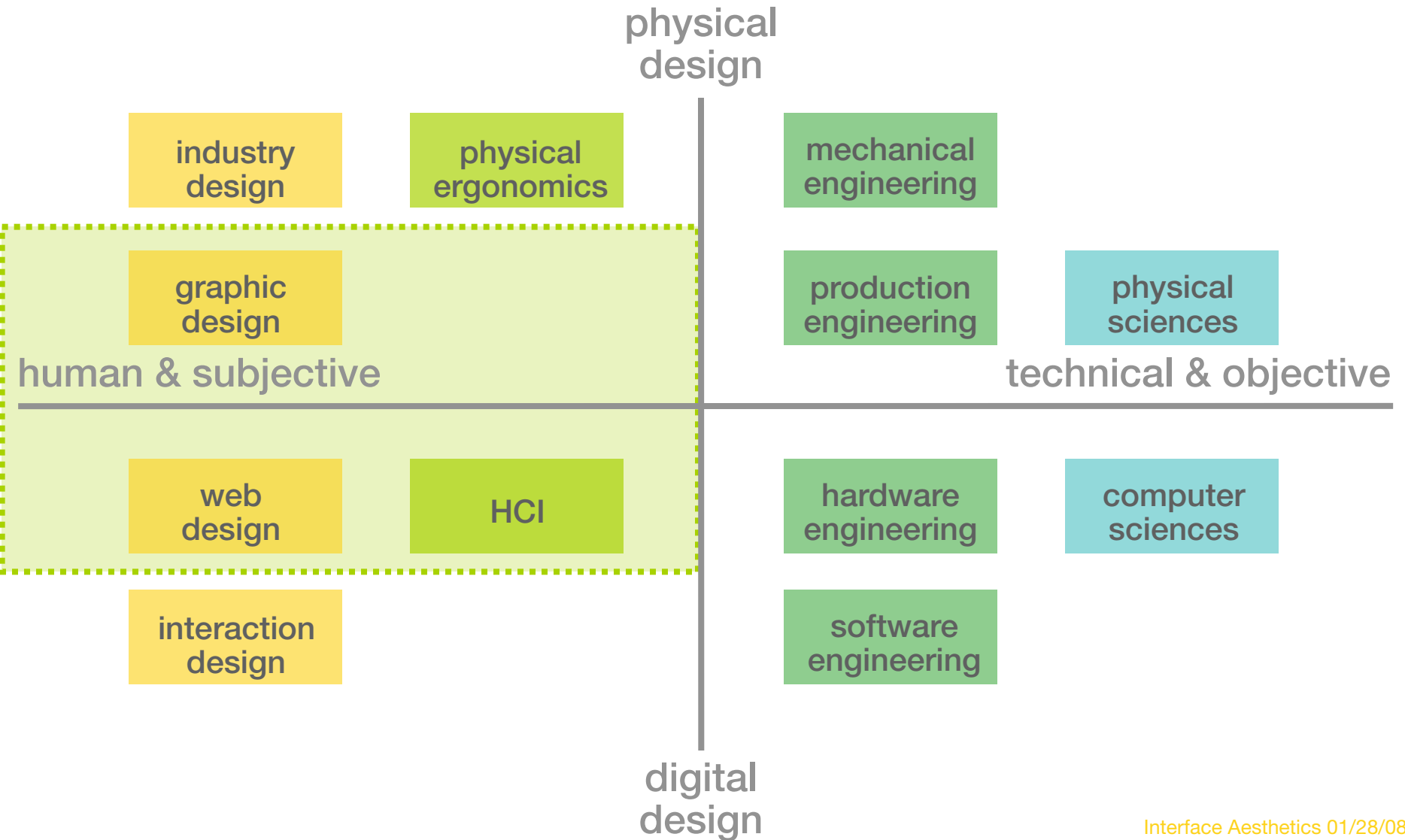
Verb:

The process of originating and developing a plan for a product, structure, or component.

Noun:

The final plan or the result of implementing that plan.





Design

DESIGN

Content vs. container

The content is important
but...

DESIGN

There is what you say and how you say it

[Paul Watzlawick, 1922]

DESIGN

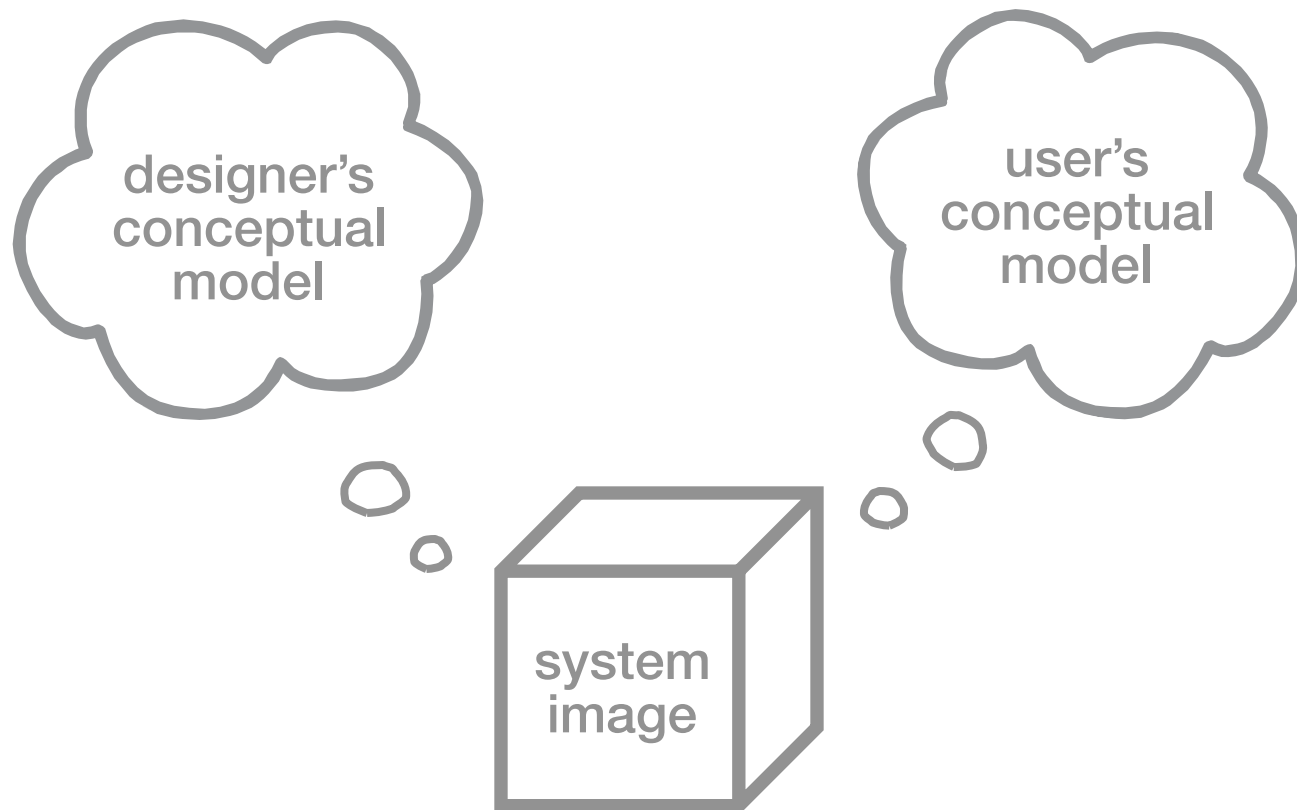
You cannot not communicate

[Paul Watzlawick, 1922]

Design as communication

Design is a conversation between designer and user, even though the designer is no longer present once the user enters the scene.

[Norman, 2004]



Designed affordances

Messages from designer to user, attracting attention to the set of desired possible actions.

[Norman, 2004]

Artists and designers are trained to use the language of implicit meanings to add a rich communicative element over and above direct functional communication.

[Moggridge, 2006]

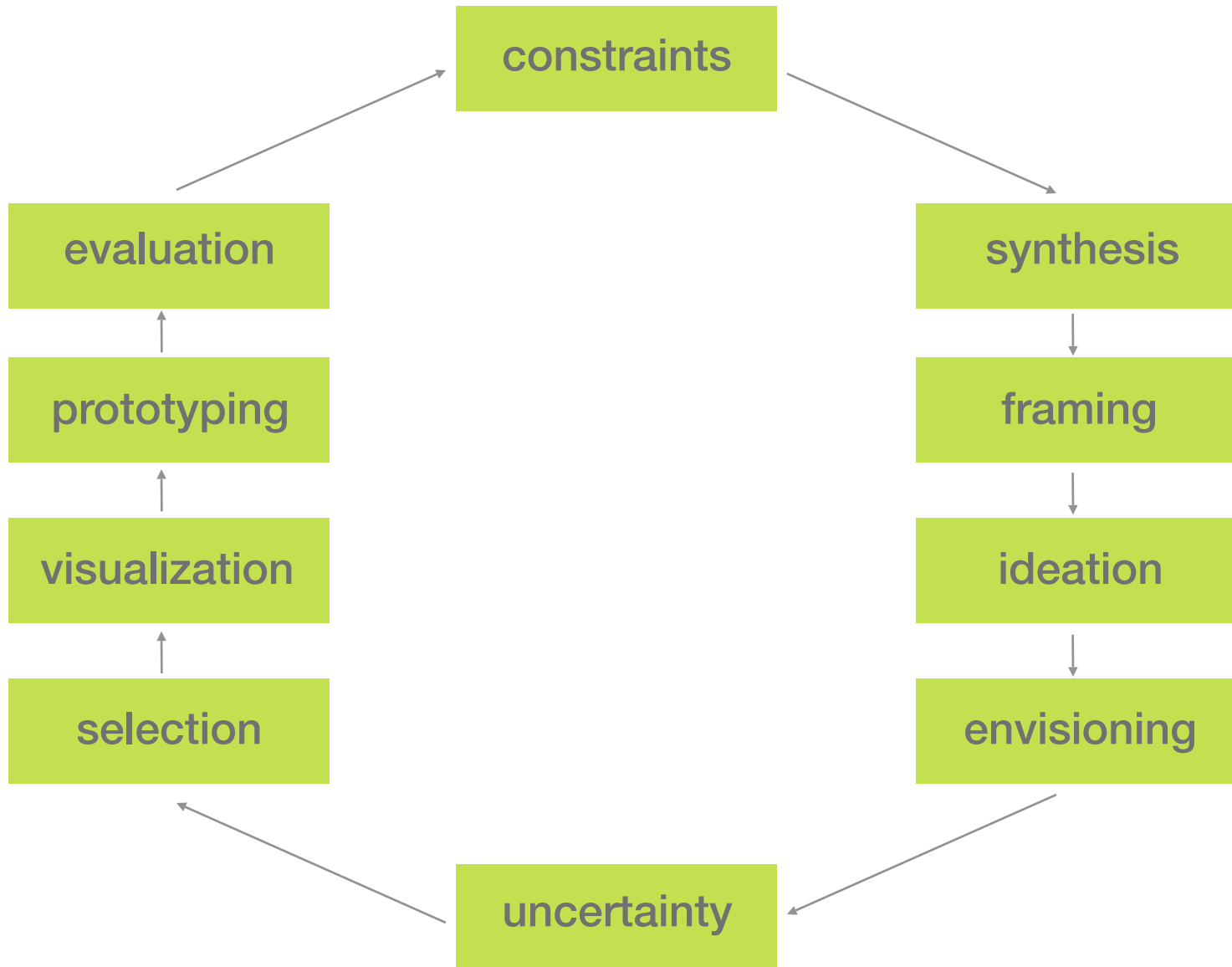
Good designers learn the rules before they start breaking them.

Good design comes from the successful synthesis of a solution that recognizes all the relevant constraints, and the nature of the constraints defines the difference between design disciplines.

[Moggridge, 2006]

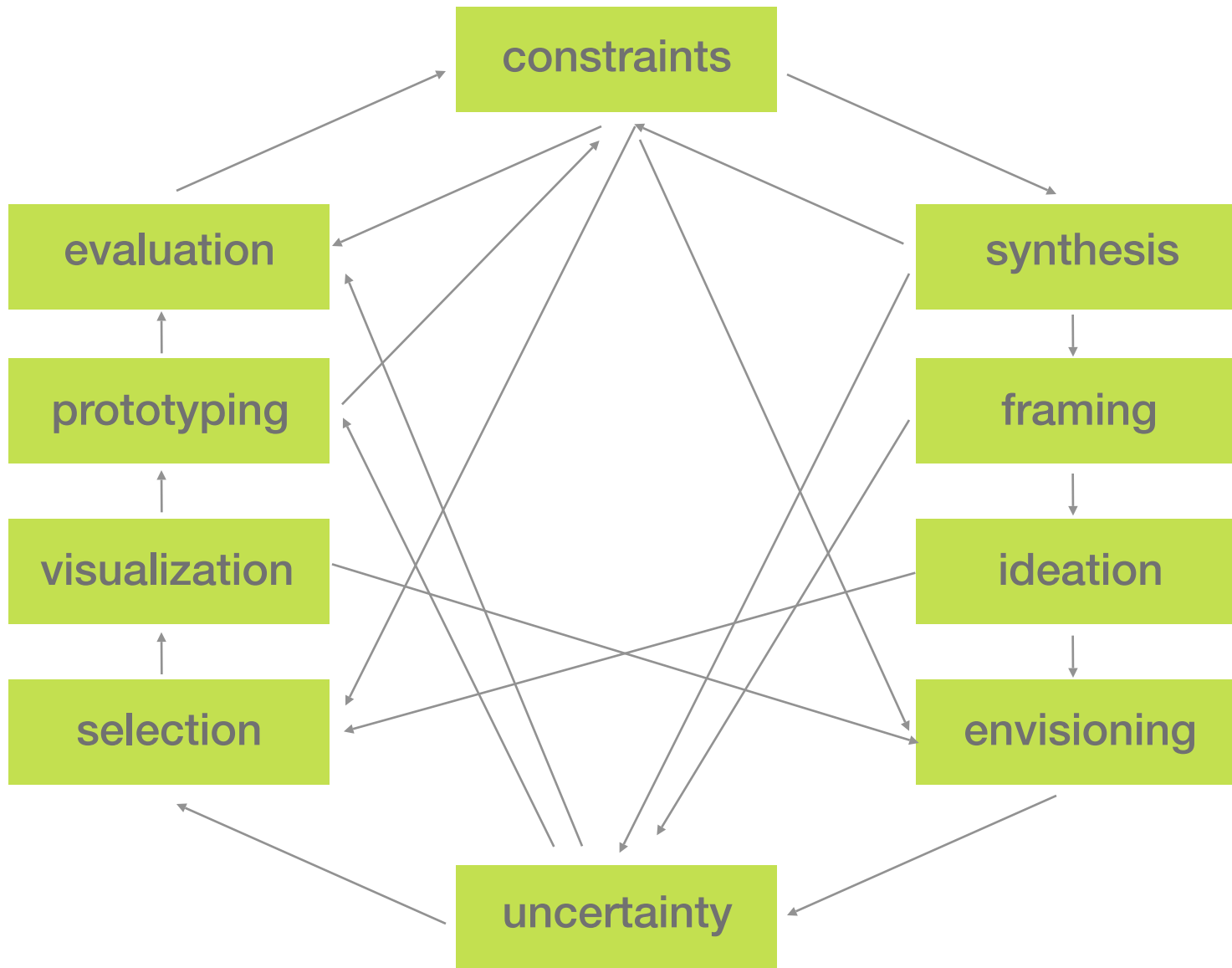
Core design skills

1. Synthesis
2. Frame/reframe
3. Envision alternatives
4. Choose best approach
5. Visualize and prototype



DESIGN

Iterative non-linear process Like a pinball game.



DESIGN

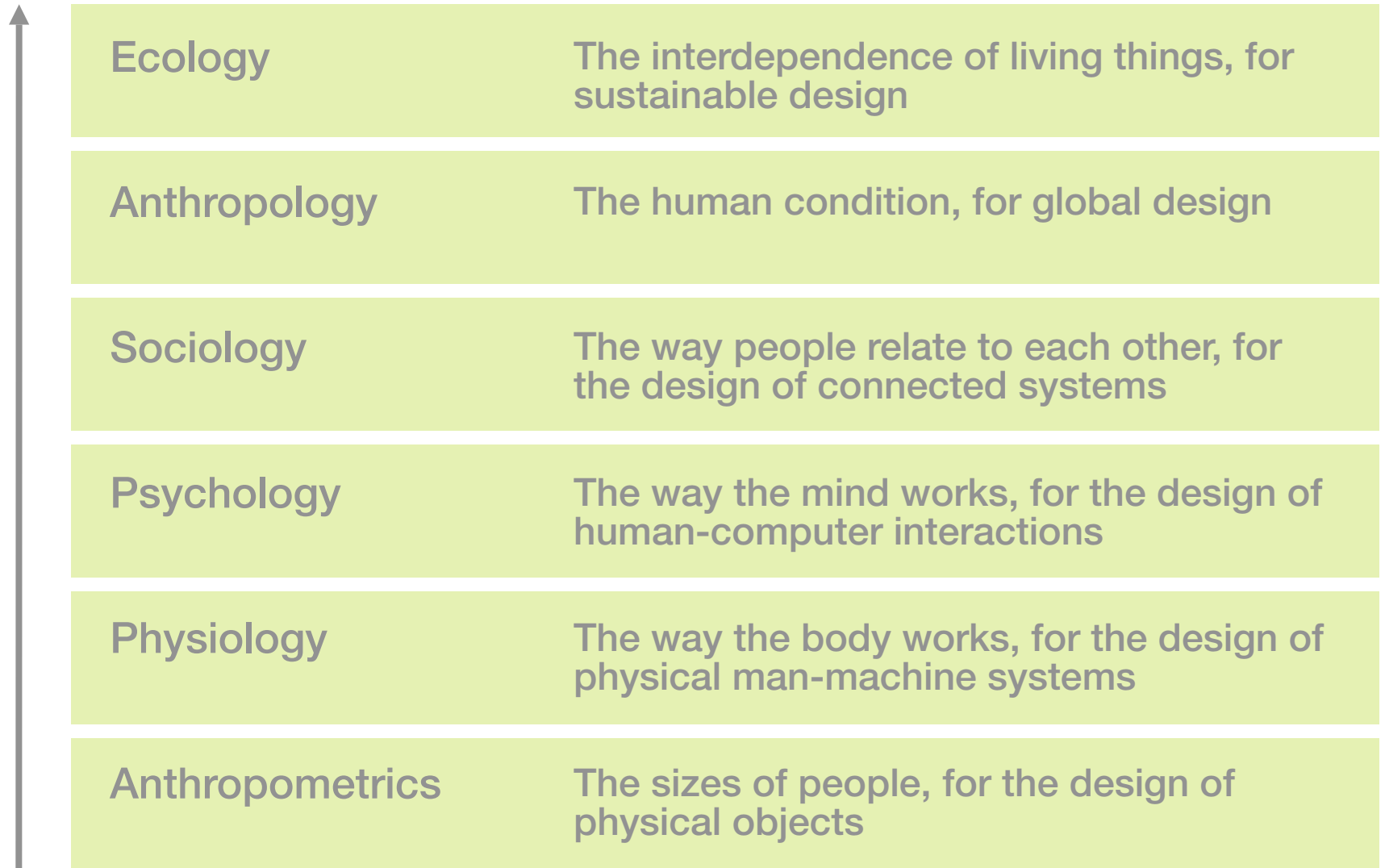
Design is never done

GRiD Compass computer: first sketch [Moggridge, 1980]



DESIGN

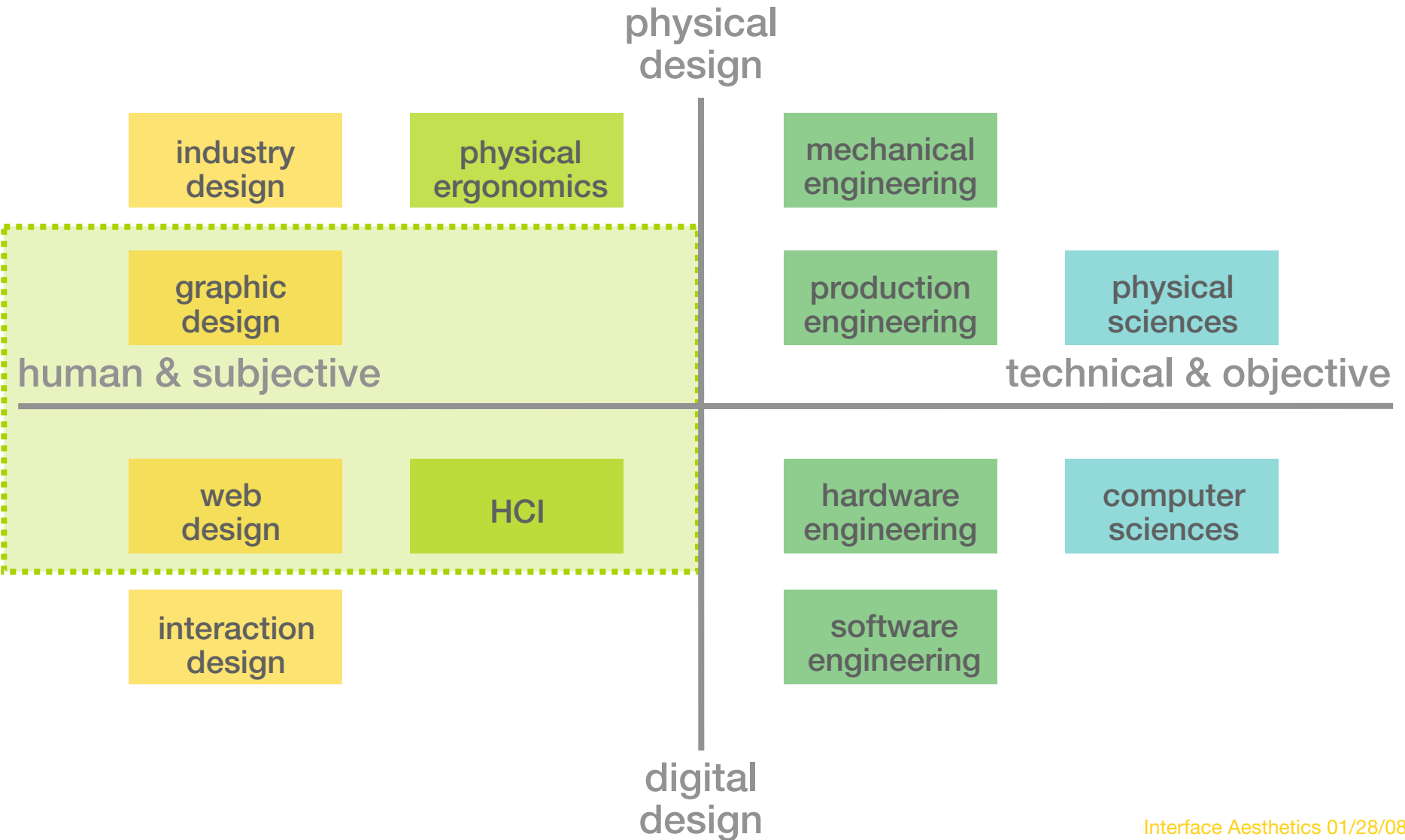
Design challenges change all the time



What this course is about

Technology as part of everyday culture, so that it's beautiful and intriguing, so that it has emotive as well as functional qualities.

[Moggridge, 2006]



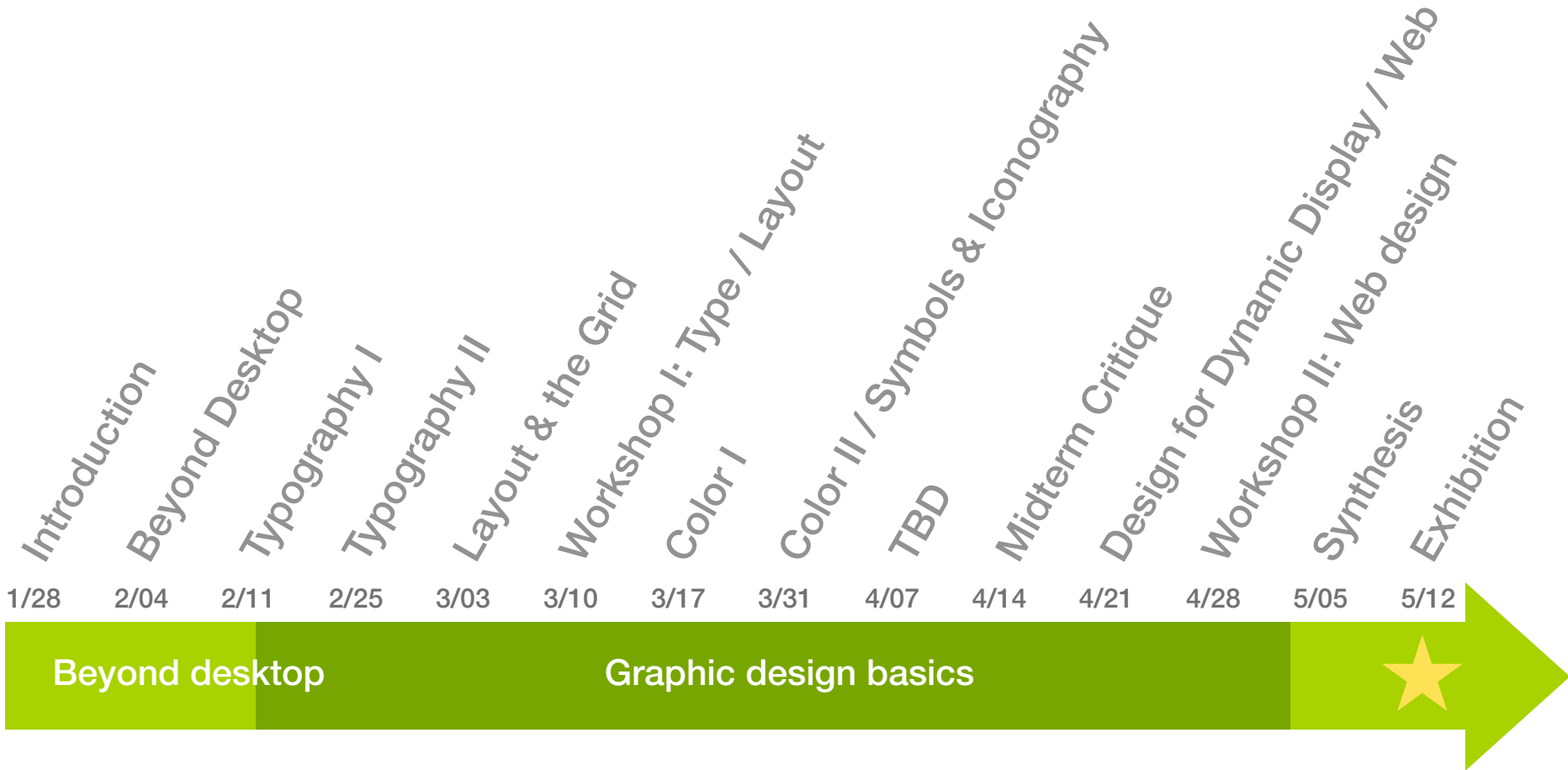
Designed affordances as communication devices

Landscape of novel UI design approaches.

How to communicate meanings through design

Look at design principles.

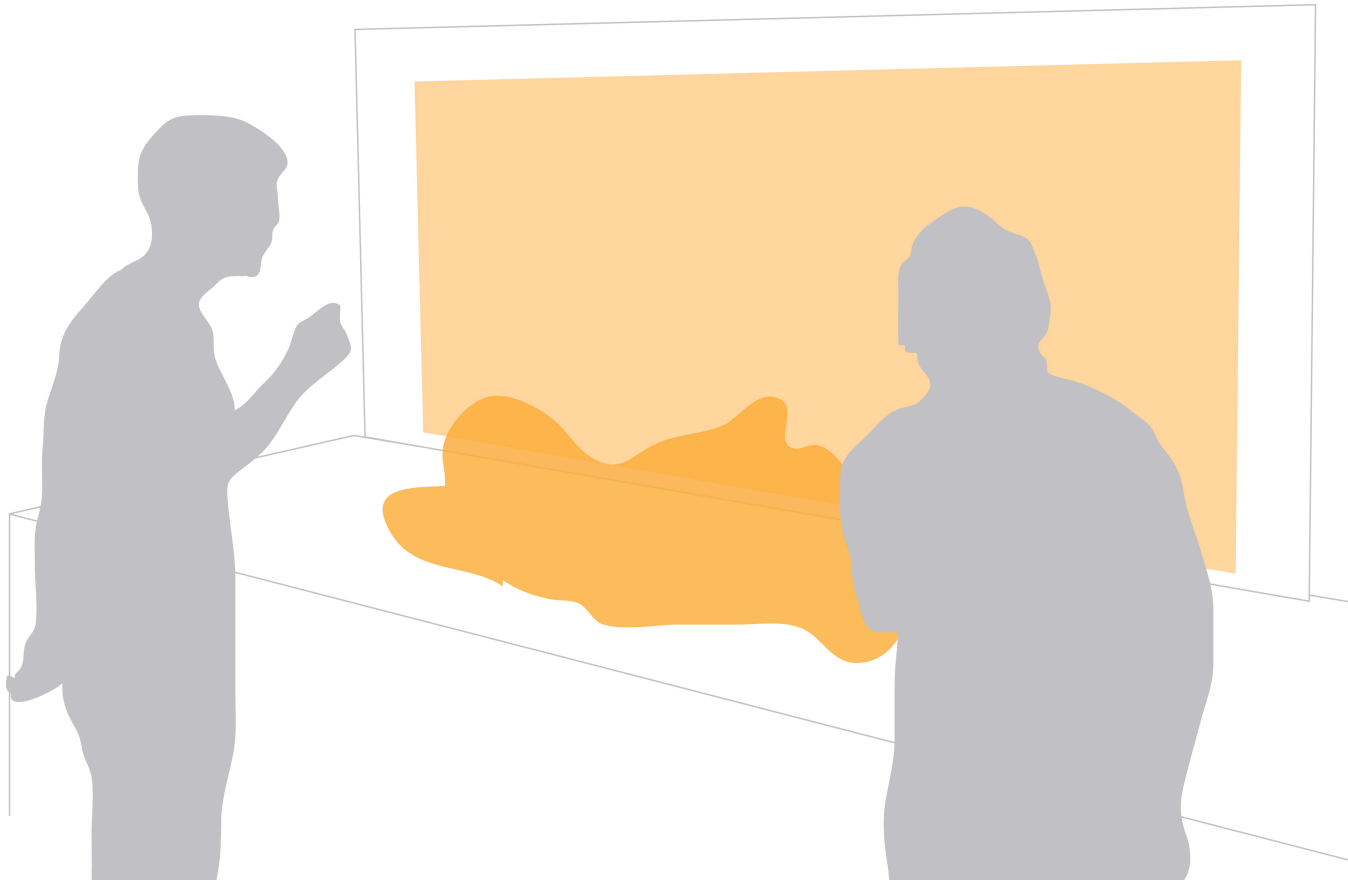
Course schedule



Course exhibition

1. Artifact

2. Print media

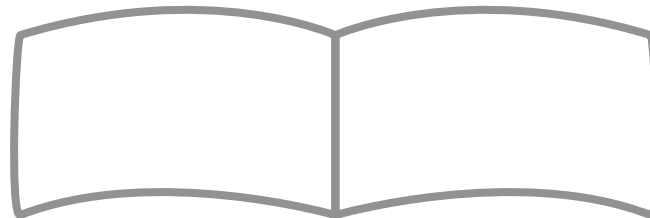
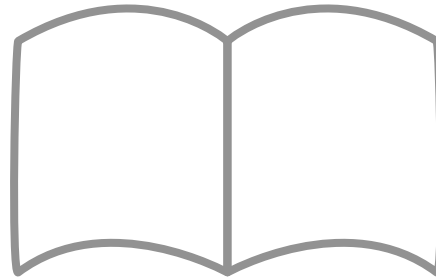
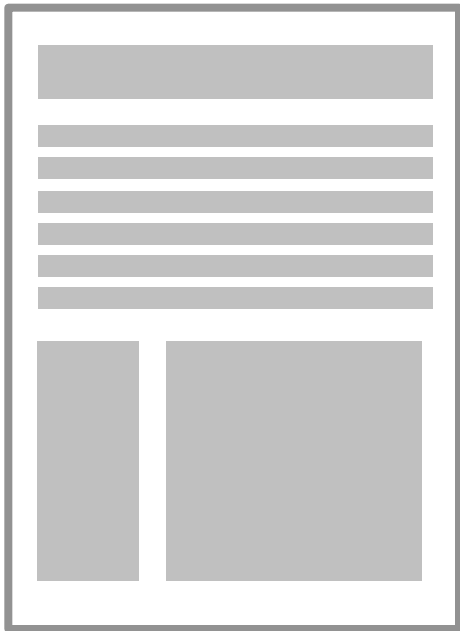


1. Artifact

Website or a physical artifact you are working on.

2. Print media

Describe the process of your design work.



The course format

Lectures, in-class exercises,
and discussions.

The course is NOT about
How to use tools,
implementing “working
prototypes,” or a complete
graphic design course.

INTERFACE AESTHETICS

Week 2

Beyond desktop

Homework for week 2

Think about your favorite object (could be a physical thing or a virtual thing) and describe its aesthetic quality based on the three levels of processing — Visceral, Behavioral, Reflective — we have discussed in the class.

Post your writing on the course website with a photo or a sketch/illustration of the object. Please submit your post by Sunday evening.

INTERFACE AESTHETICS

[Home](#)
[Photos](#)
[Syllabus](#)
[Blog](#)

January 19th, 2008 | Published in [Aesthetics](#)

course description

How does good design enhance or facilitate interaction between people? How does good design make the experience people have with computational objects and environments not just functional, but emotionally engaging and stimulating? This semester seminar will cover new interface metaphors beyond desktops (e.g., for mobile devices, computationally enhanced environments, tangible user interfaces) but will also cover visual design basics (e.g., color, layout, typography, iconography) so that we have systematic and critical understanding of aesthetically engaging interfaces. Students will get a hands-on learning experience on these topics through course projects, design critiques, and discussions, in addition to lectures and readings.

teaching team

- Kimiko Ryokai [kimiko\(at\)ischool.berkeley.edu](mailto:kimiko(at)ischool.berkeley.edu)
- Daniela Rosner [daniela\(at\)ischool.berkeley.edu](mailto:daniela(at)ischool.berkeley.edu)

auditing policy

If you would like to audit the course, we ask that you please email us and complete the week's assignment before arriving.

grading

- 20% Weekly mini-assignments (weekly blog posts)
- 20% Participation
- 60% Final project (30% artifact, 30% print)

January 2008

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Assignment 1

INTERFACE AESTHETICS

Thanks!