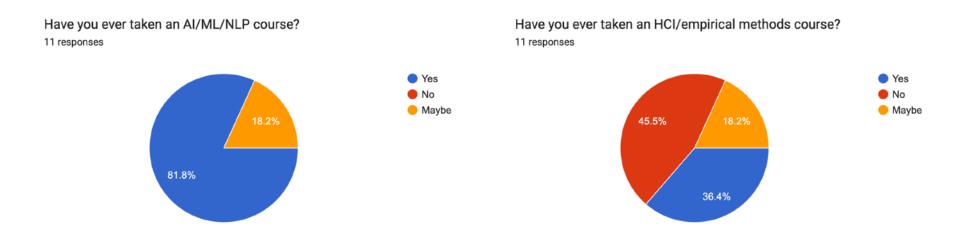
A Quick Tour of HCI

SWE233: Intelligent User Interfaces

https://dayenam.com/teaching/swe233-fall2025/

Daye Nam Fall 2025

Intro Survey



Will have 3 overview lectures on HCI/empirical methods/evaluation. Will read and discuss many new AI papers!

Course infrastructures and logistics

Infrastructure/source of truth

Course website: schedule, slides, syllabus, office hours https://dayenam.com/teaching/swe233-fall2025/

Canvas: homework, grades, other material

Slack: communication and collaboration



Paper Presentation & Discussion

We will read and discuss systems with intelligent user interfaces, mainly within the software engineering domain

Presentaion

Each student will present at least one paper TWO PAPERS over the quarter.

As presenters, you will do a presentation of the paper and connect the paper to many aspects we cover in the first part of the quarter.

Paper selection

You will bid for a paper you want to present in the next class.

Bid for papers that are close to your potential project topic.

Learning Goals

After today's class, you should be able to

Understand the importance and need for HCI

Understand the challenges in designing good UIs

Identify and describe UI/UX issues

Why Do We Care About HCI?

Human Computer Interaction

Is to make computers that are useful and usable, and effective for users

Accomplishes the goal by designing and building better interactions

Draws on *computer science*, psychology, design, and social sciences to understand user needs and behaviors

Why Do We Care About Users?

With user-centered design, we can

Help novices become more effective quickly

Make experts more efficient

Reduce errors

Productivity and satisfaction

Increase sales / reduce cost for customer support, ...

Removing a step during eCommerce purchase increased sales by 45%

= \$300,000,000 / year

Reduce redesign costs

Competitive Differentiation

Apple Products - iPhone & iPad

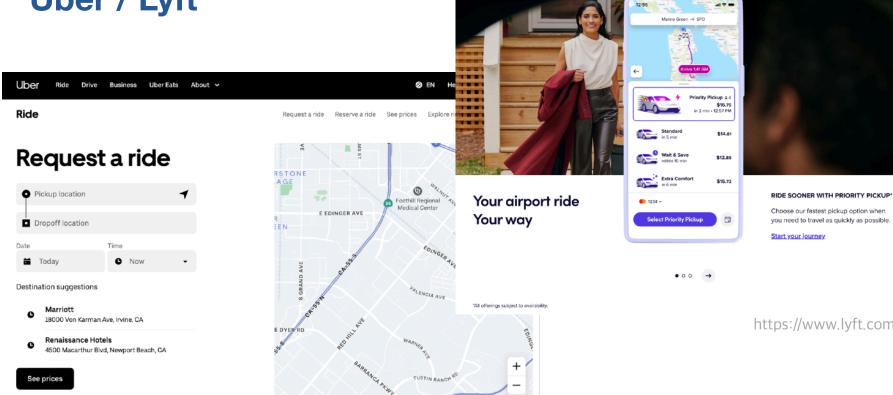




https://www.wired.com/story/apple-ipad-turns-10/

https://www.macworld.com/article/186335/original-iphone-review-2.html

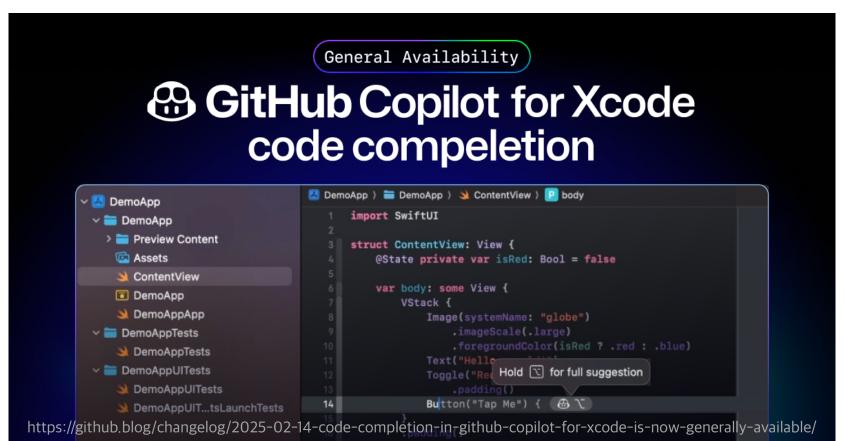
Uber / Lyft



https://www.lyft.com/

https://www.uber.com/

GitHub Copilot

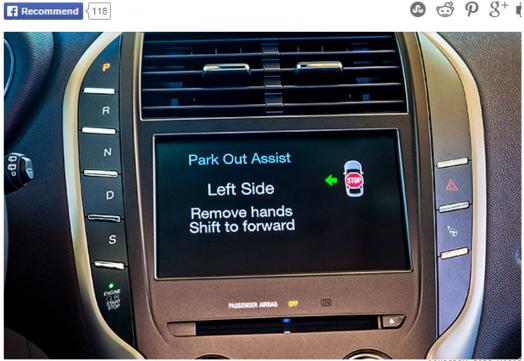


Home | Business | Markets | Investing | Economy | Tech

Ford

Ford recalls SUVs because drivers are accidentally turning them off

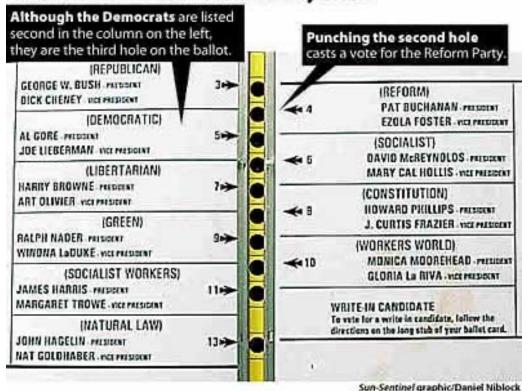
By Chris Isidore @CNNMoney January 6, 2015: 7:54 AM ET



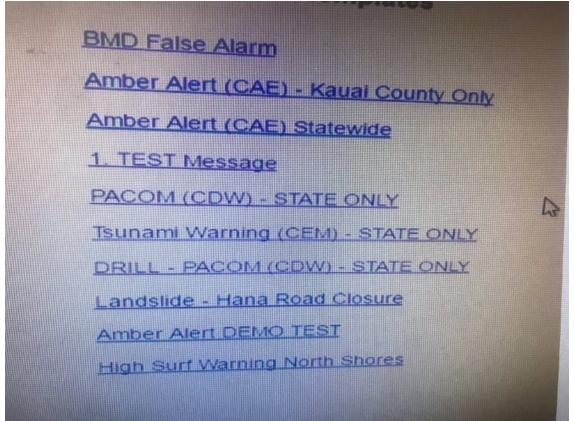
http://money.cnn.com/2015/01/06/autos/ford-push-button-ignition-recall/index.html
The start-stop button is nestled at the bottom of the gear selector column.

Florida Ballots in 2000

Confusion over Palm Beach County ballot



Hawaii Missile Threat False Alarm in 2018



https://www.reddit.com/r/facepalm/comments/7gulki/this is the actual ui of the hawaii missile/

Activity

As a group of 2-3,

- 1. Pick 1 product that you had UI/UX issues
- 2. Describe the issues
- 3. Think about how you would fix them

Why Do WE Need to Learn HCI?

Great user experience only comes about through constant diligence and attention

There are well-defined methods and techniques

Not just opinions, luck, domain-experience

HCI-trained people build better interfaces

Exposure to different kinds of interfaces, problems

User model, not system model

Guidelines

Why are Uls Difficult to Design?

What is the "User Interface"?

Everything the user encounters

Functionality & Usefulness

Content

Presentation

Layout

Navigation

Speed of response

Emotional Impact

Documentation & Help

All Influences the Usability

Learnability

Efficiency

Memorability

User errors

Satisfaction

User Experience (UX)

More than usability

Emotion, Heritage

Fun, Style, Art

Branding, Reputation

Political, social personal connections

Beyond just the product itself – "Service Design"

Why Hard to Design Uls?

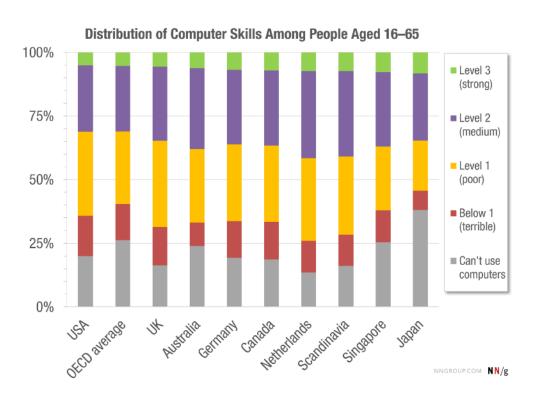
No silver bullet

Seems easy, common sense, but seldom done right Once done right, however, seems "obvious"

User Interface design is a creative process

Designers (you) ≠ Users

Designers (you) ≠ Users



https://www.nngroup.com/articles/computer-skill-levels/ (Nov 13, 2016)

Why Hard to Design Uls?

Designers have difficulty thinking like users

Often need to understand the task domain Can't "unlearn" something

Specifications are always wrong:

"Only slightly more than 30% of the code developed in application software development ever gets used as intended by end-users."

Hugh Beyer and Karen Holtzblatt, "Contextual Design: A Customer-Centric Approach to Systems Design," ACM Interactions, Sep+Oct, 1997, iv.5, p. 62.

Need for prototyping and iteration

BIRD IN THE THE BUSH

Why Hard to Design Uls?

All design/development involves trade-offs

Add features

Test/fix bugs

Test/fix usability

Cost

Time-to-ship

. . .

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https://thedesignteam.io/confessions-of-a-flawed-designer-11746ff42675

Usability Methods

Contextual Inquiry

Contextual Analysis (Design)

Paper prototypes

Think-aloud protocols

Heuristic Evaluation

Affinity diagrams (WAAD)

Personas

Wizard of Oz

Task analysis

Cognitive Walkthrough

KLM and GOMS (CogTool)

Video prototyping

Body storming

Expert interviews

Information Architecture Diagrams

A/B studies

Questionnaires

Surveys

Storyboards

Journey maps

Prioritization Matrices

Log analysis

Focus groups

Card sorting

Diary studies

Improvisation

Use cases

Scenarios

Cognitive Dimensions

"Speed Dating"

Journey Maps

. . .

Administrivia

Problem Identification (due: Oct 8)

Submit a short abstract (300 words) that covers the following:

Problem Definition

Target Users

Intelligent Solutions

Please talk to me if you need help!

ABSTRACT

Code-generating large language models map natural language to code. However, only a small portion of the infinite space of naturalistic utterances is effective at guiding code generation. For non-expert end-user programmers, learning this is the challenge of abstraction matching. We examine this challenge in the specific context of data analysis in spreadsheets, in a system that maps the user's natural language query to Python code using the Codex generator, executes the code, and shows the result. We propose grounded abstraction matching, which bridges the abstraction gap by translating the code back into a systematic and predictable naturalistic utterance. In a between-subjects, think-aloud study (n=24), we compare grounded abstraction matching to an ungrounded alternative based on previously established query framing principles. We find that the grounded approach improves end-users' understanding of the scope and capabilities of the code-generating model, and the kind of language needed to use it effectively.

Paper Presentation Bidding (due: Oct 2 1 am)

Submit your favorite 5 paper titles in order of preference