

Module 05

User Interfaces

CS 106 Winter 2019

UI is a big topic

GBDA 103: User Experience Design

UI is a big topic

GBDA 103: User Experience Design

CS 349: User Interfaces

CS 449: Human-Computer Interaction

MSCI 343: Human-Computer Interaction

DAC 309: User Experience Design



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CHI4GOOD



HOME

Welcome

Welcome to ACM CHI 2016: the top conference for Human-Computer Interaction. CHI will take place from May 7 – 12 at San Jose, CA, USA.

[CHI 2016 Technical Program Preview](#)



QUICK LINKS

[Conference Registration](#)

[Conference Web App](#)

[CHI 2016 iOS and Android Apps](#)

MONDAY 14:30 PM - 15:50 PM

220A Panel: User Experience (UX) in India

User Experience (UX) in India - 'We are Not Like This Only' - We are World Class and Much More!

Apala Lahiri Chavan, Girish Prabhu, Sarit Arora, Janaki Kumar, Sudhindra V

220B alt.chi: Critical Theory and Pedagogy

Chair: Silvia Lindtner

The User Experience in Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance

Simon Harper

Meaning Reconstruction as an Approach to Analyze Critical Dimensions of HCI Research

Colin M Gray, Austin L Toombs, Christian McKay

Critical Realist HCI

Christopher Frauenberger

Making the Case for an Existential Perspective in HCI Research on Mortality and Death

Victor Kaptelinin

210D Course: C01

Research Methods for Child Computer Interaction (2/2)

Janet C Read, Shuli Gilutz

210H Course: C03

Designing with the Mind in Mind: The Psychological Basis for UI Design Guidelines (2/2)

Jeff A Johnson

210C Course: C05

Introduction To Human Computer Interaction (2/2)

Jonathan Lazar, Simone D J Barbosa

210G Course: C08

Faceless Interaction - A Conceptual Examination of the Notion of Interface: Past, Present, and Future

Lars-Erik Janlert, Erik Stolterman

Five Provocations for Ethical HCI Research

Barry Brown, Alexandra Weilenmann, Donald McMillan, Airi Lampinen

Acting with Technology: Rehearsing for Mixed-Media Live Performances

Louise Barkhuus, Chiara Rossitto

112 SIG: Refugees and HCI

Refugees and HCI SIG: The Role of HCI in Responding To the Refugee Crisis

Reem Talhouk, Syed Ishtiaque Ahmed, Volker Wulf, Clara Crivellaro,

Vasilis Vlachokyriakos, Patrick Olivier

114 Case Studies: Tools for Workers

Chair: Pernille Bjorn

Untethered Workspaces: A Zones Concept Towards Supporting Operator Movements in Control Rooms

Veronika Domova, Saad Azhar, Maria Ralph, Jonas Brönmark

From Two CSCW Frameworks to User Requirements Definition for a Retail Planning Collaborative Software

Grégory Petit, Justin Soles

Interactive Colormapping: Enabling Multiple Data Range and Detailed Views of Ocean Salinity

Francesca Samsel, Sebastian Klaassen, Mark Petersen, Terece L Turton,

Greg D Abram, David H Rogers, James Ahrens

Designing the Alarm Management User Experience for Patient Monitoring

Sharoda A Paul, Alexander K Carroll, Stephen Treacy

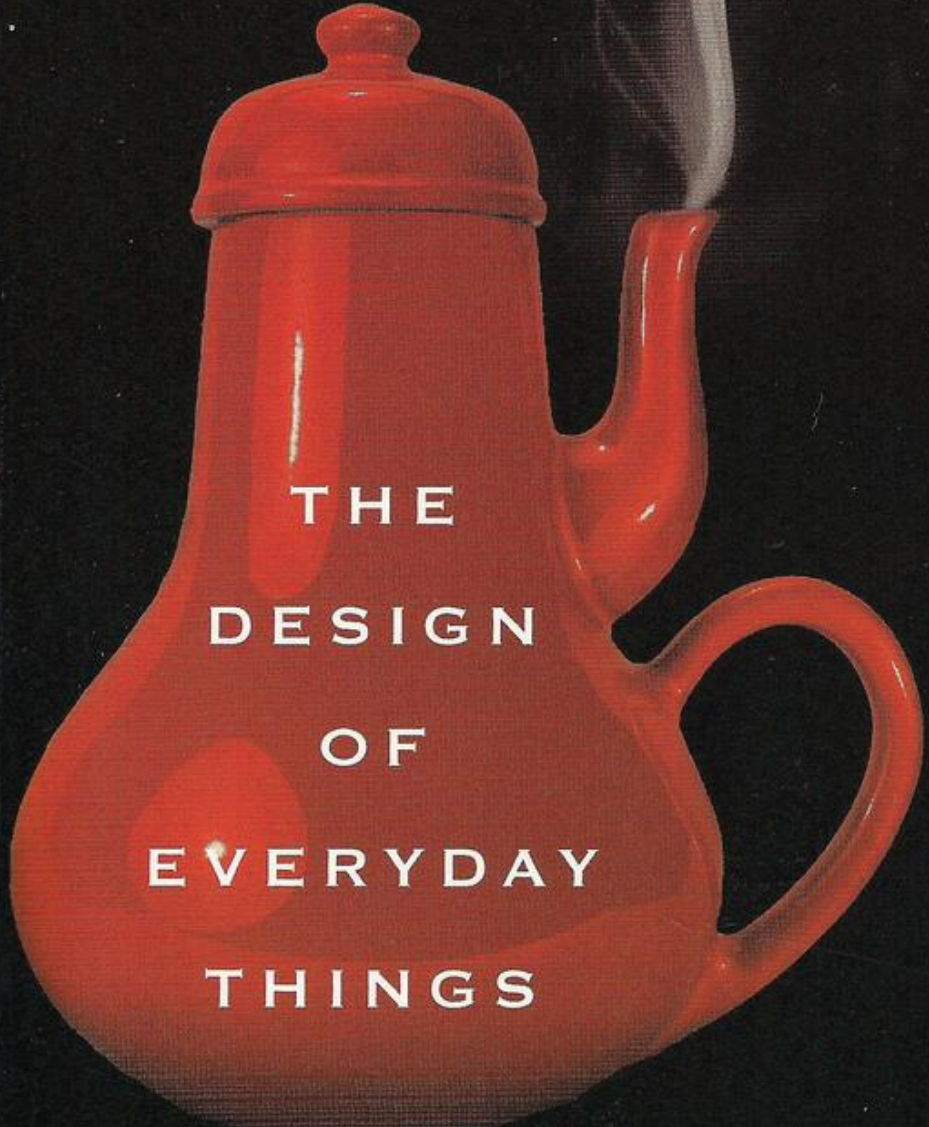
LL21C Papers: Computer Supported Parenting



MORE THAN 100,000 COPIES SOLD
WITH A NEW INTRODUCTION BY THE AUTHOR

"Design may be
our top competitive
edge. This book is a
joy—fun and of the
utmost importance."

TOM PETERS



THE
DESIGN
OF
EVERYDAY
THINGS

Previously published as *THE PSYCHOLOGY OF EVERYDAY THINGS*

DONALD A. NORMAN

AUTHOR OF *EMOTIONAL DESIGN*

How do programmers think about user interfaces?

What tools and techniques do they use to create user interfaces?



LOREM IPSUM



mouse
X

mouse
Y

key



Topics

Model-view-controller paradigm

Direct manipulation

User interface toolkits

Building interfaces with ControlP5

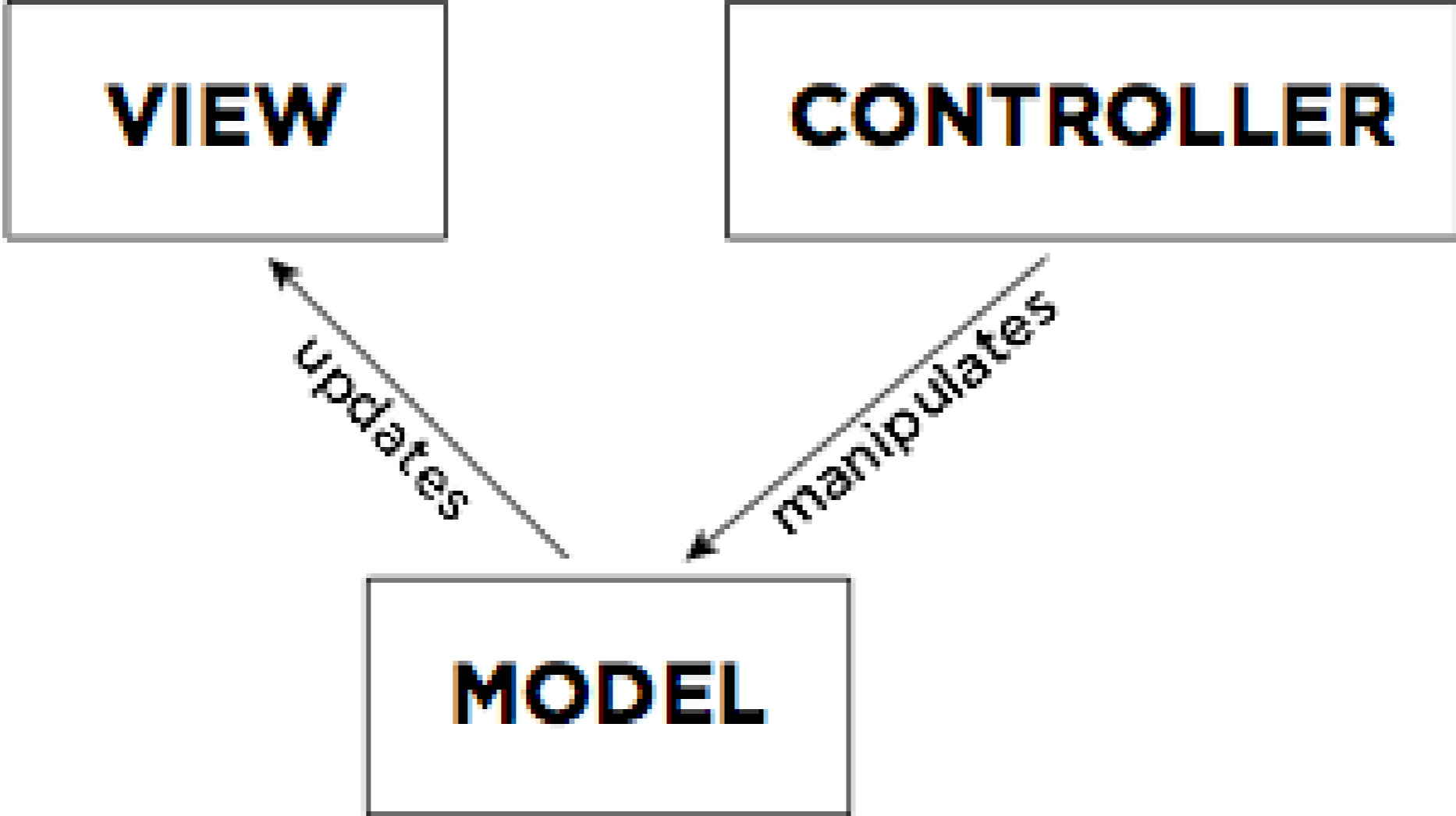
Model-View-Controller (MVC)

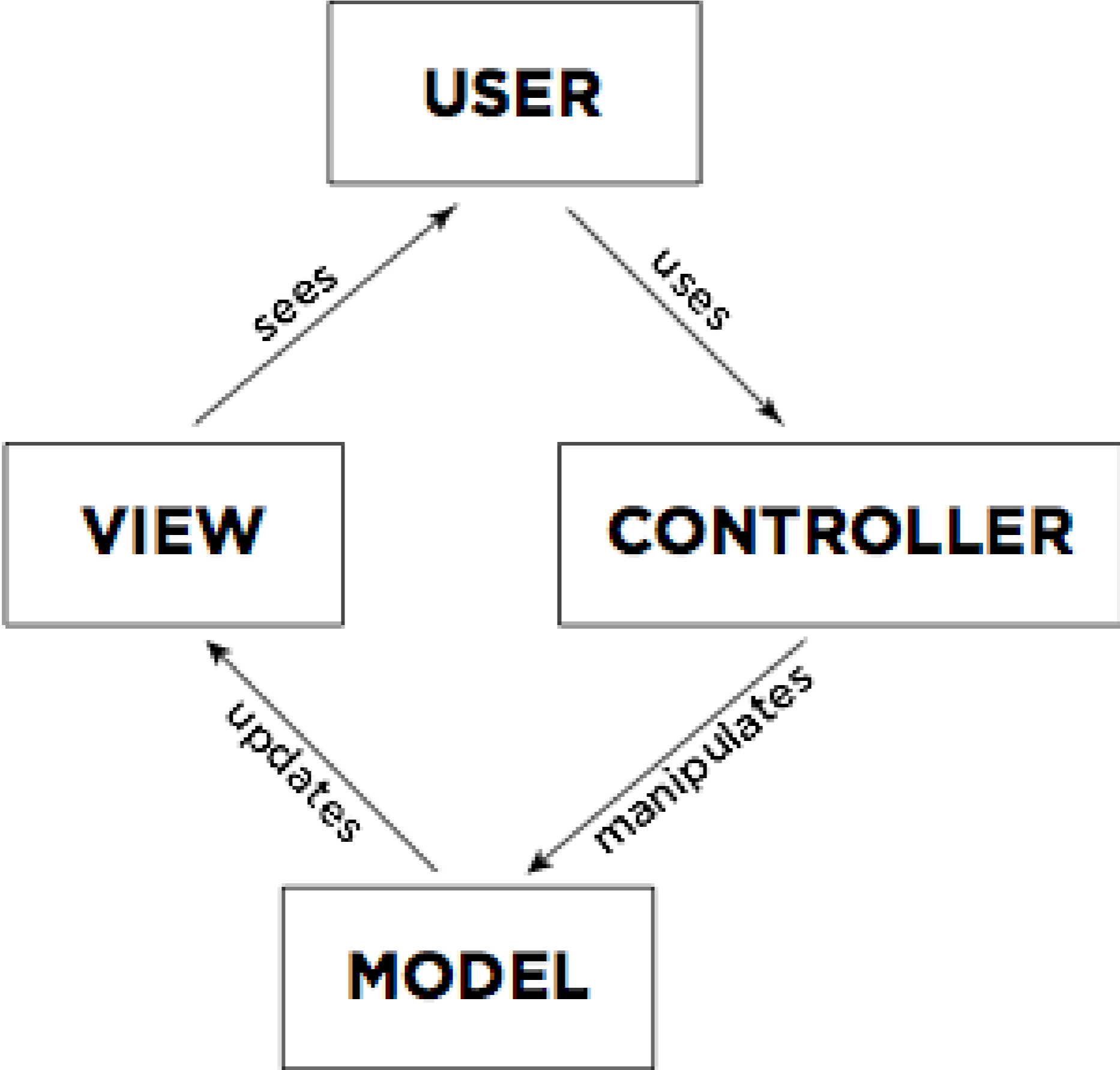
A standard *paradigm* for describing the components of an interactive program.

Model: the underlying object or data being manipulated by the program.

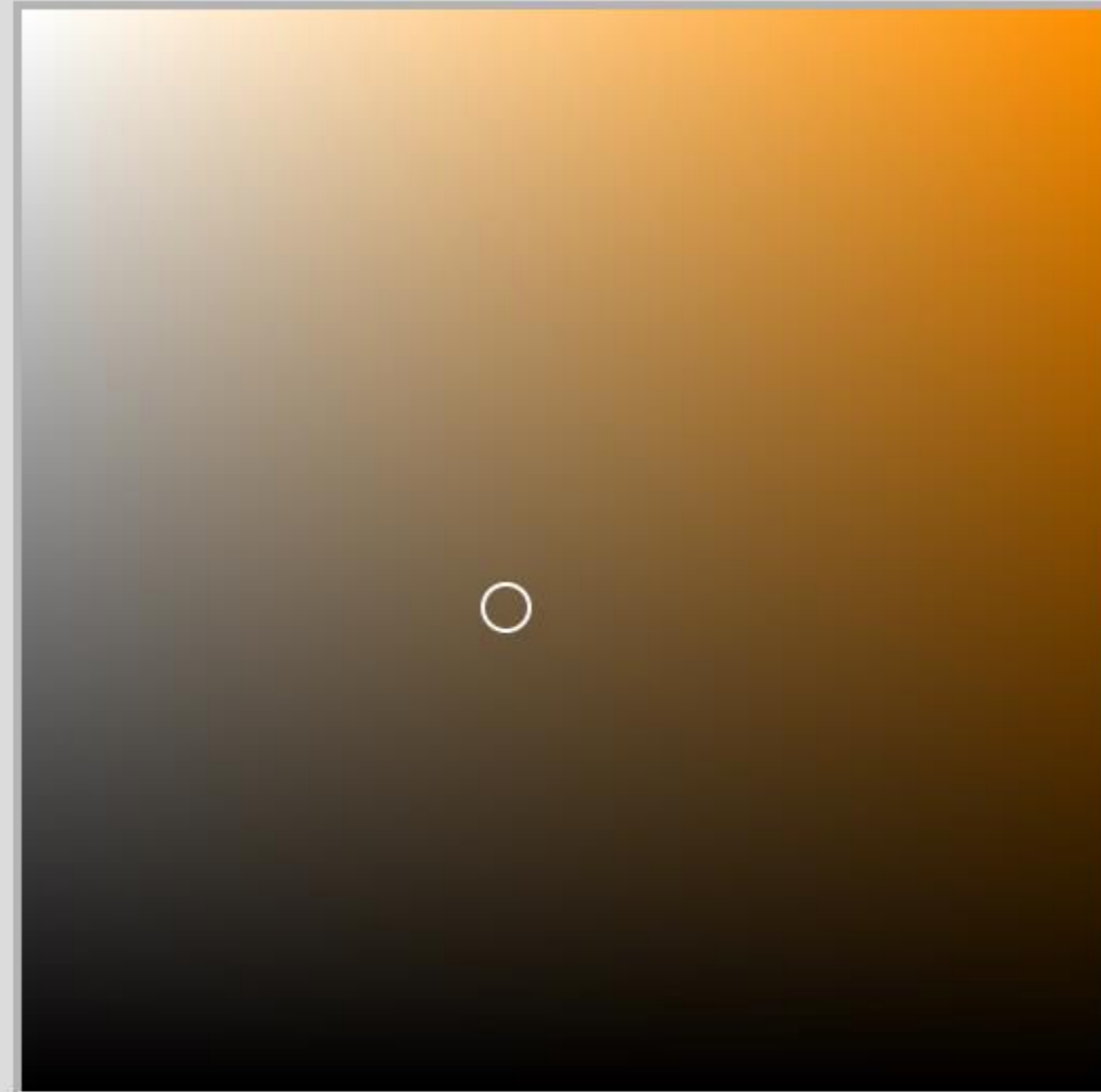
View: the means by which the model is communicated to the user.



Controller: the means by which the user is able to manipulate the model.





Color Picker (Foreground Color)



new

current


- OK
- Cancel
- Add to Swatches
- Color Libraries

Only Web Colors

H: ° L:

S: % a:

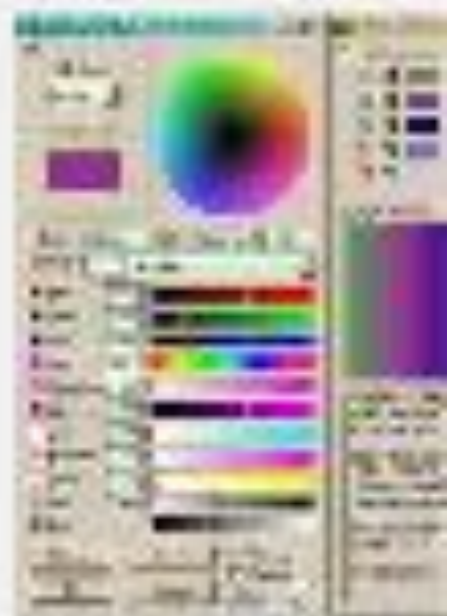
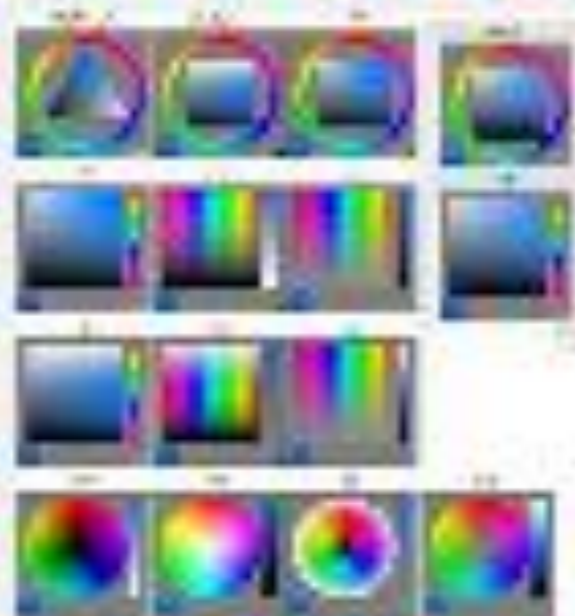
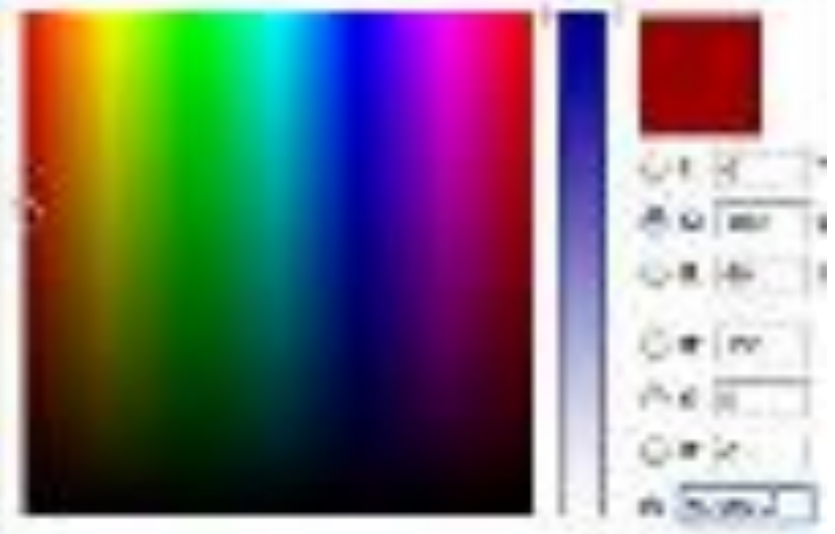
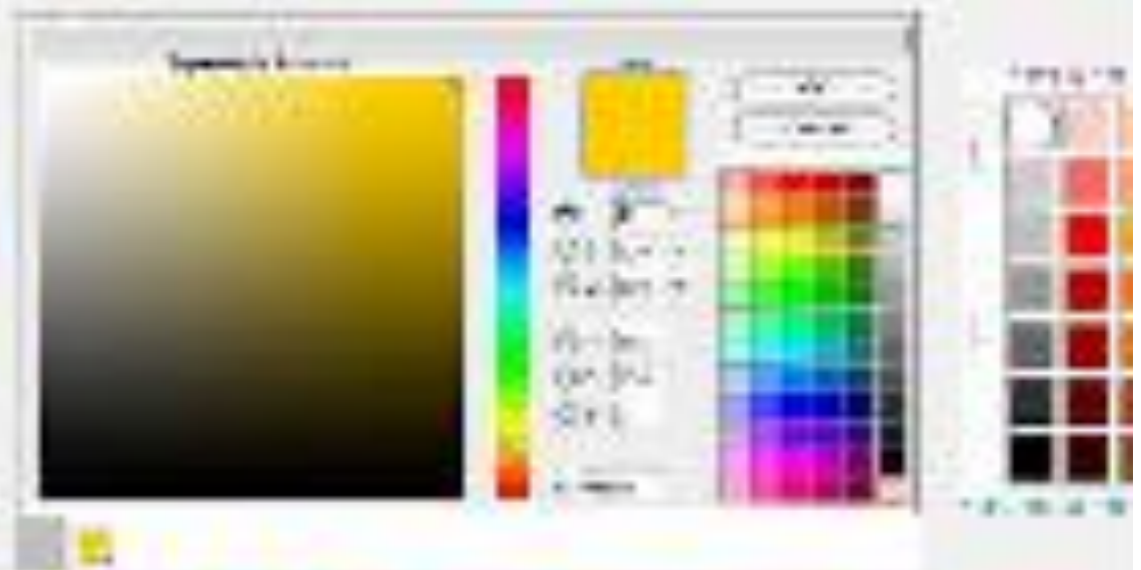
B: % b:

R: C: %

G: M: %

B: Y: %

K: %



```
color the_colour;
```

Model

```
void setup()  
{  
  size( 200, 200 );  
}
```

View

```
void draw()  
{  
  background( the_colour );  
}
```

Controller

```
void mouseMoved()  
{  
  float r = map( mouseX, 0, width, 0, 255 );  
  float g = map( mouseY, 0, height, 0, 255 );  
  the_colour = color( r, g, 0 );  
}
```

Direct Manipulation

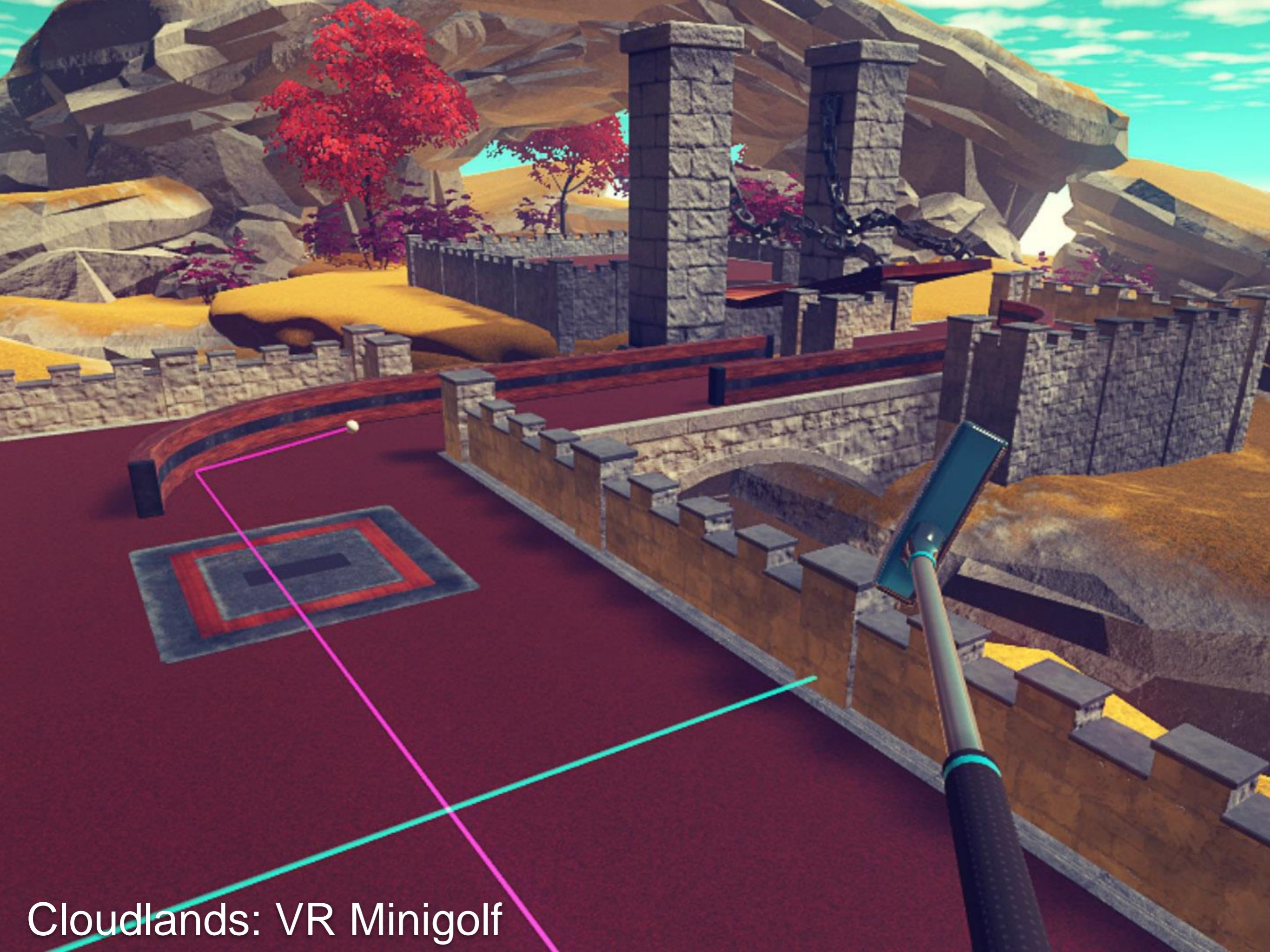
The controller is coupled to the view (or equal to the view)

Interaction is continuous and incremental.

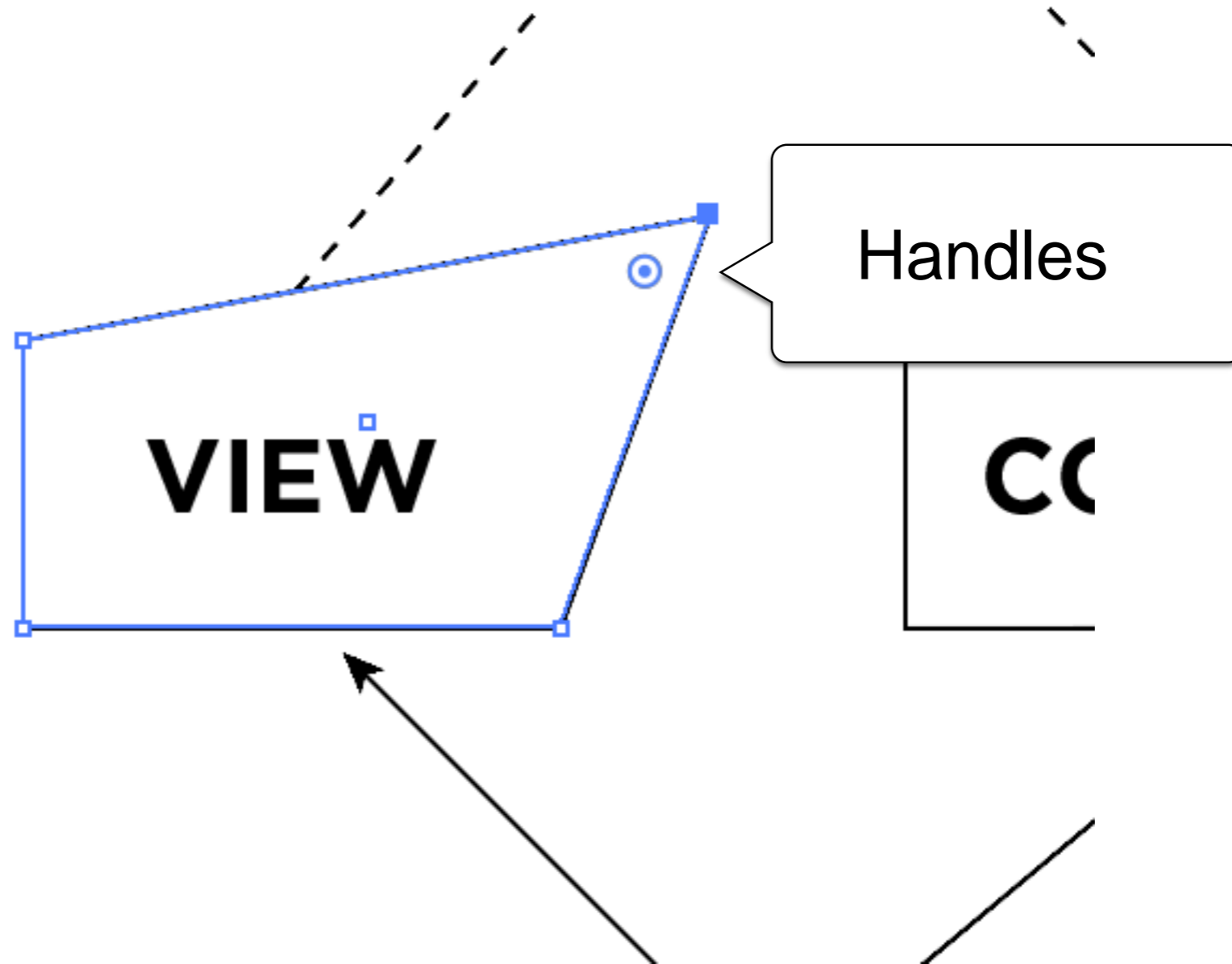


Craig S. Kaplan - Computer (White to Move) — Edited





Cloudlands: VR Minigolf



Hit Testing

Every on-screen element that can be manipulated needs a *hit test*—a way to determine if the mouse is over that element.

```
ellipse( cx, cy, 2 * rad, 2 * rad );
```

Draw a circle with centre (cx, cy) and radius rad.


```
ellipse( cx, cy, 2 * rad, 2 * rad );
```

```
if ( dist( mouseX, mouseY, cx, cy ) <= rad ) {
```

```
    ...
```

Hit test for the same circle.

```
ellipse( cx, cy, 2 * rad, 2 * rad );
```

```
if ( dist( mouseX, mouseY, cx, cy ) <= rad ) {  
    ...  
}
```

```
rect( ax, ay, w, w );
```

```
if ( (mouseX >= ax) && (mouseX <= (ax+w))  
    && (mouseY >= ay) && (mouseY <= (ay+w)) ) {  
    ...  
}
```

Direct Manipulation and classes

```
class InteractiveThingy
{
    // Fields (i.e., part of the Model)

    void drawSelf()
    {
        // Draw this object in the sketch (View)
    }

    boolean hitTest( float x, float y )
    {
        // Is point (x,y) inside this object? (Controller)
    }
}
```

Handling events

`boolean active;`

Are we dragging the circle?

```
void mousePressed()
```

```
{  
    float d = dist( cx, cy, mouseX, mouseY );  
    if ( d < rad ) {  
        active = true;  
    }  
}
```

Hit test

```
void mouseDragged()
```

```
{  
    if ( active ) {  
        cx = mouseX;  
        cy = mouseY;  
    }  
}
```

Controller updates the model

```
void mouseReleased()
```

```
{  
    active = false;  
}
```

Handling events

```
boolean active;
```

```
void mousePressed()
```

```
{  
    float d = dist( cx, cy, mouseX, mouseY );  
    if ( d < rad ) {  
        active = true;  
    }  
}
```

```
void mouseDragged()
```

```
{  
    if ( active ) {  
        cx += mouseX - pmouseX;  
        cy += mouseY - pmouseY;  
    }  
}
```

```
void mouseReleased()
```

```
{  
    active = false;  
}
```

If we have an interface with multiple elements, we need a way to keep track of which one was hit.

```
boolean circle_active = false;  
boolean square_active = false;
```

```
void draw()  
{  
    drawCircle( ... );  
    drawSquare( ... );  
}
```

```
void mousePressed()  
{  
    circle_active = false;  
    square_active = false;  
  
    if( hitTestCircle( ... ) ) {  
        circle_active = true;  
    } else if( hitTestSquare( ... ) ) {  
        square_active = true;  
    }  
}
```

If we have an interface with multiple elements, we need a way to keep track of which one was hit.

```
boolean circle_active = false;  
boolean square_active = false;
```

```
void draw(){  
    drawSquare( ... );  
    drawCircle( ... );  
}
```

```
void mousePressed()  
{  
    circle_active = false;  
    square_active = false;  
  
    if( hitTestCircle( ... ) ) {  
        circle_active = true;  
    } else if( hitTestSquare( ... ) ) {  
        square_active = true;  
    }  
}
```

If we have an interface with multiple elements, we need a way to keep track of which one was hit.

```
Circle[] some_circles;
```

```
int active = -1;
```

```
void draw(){
```

```
    for( int idx = 0; idx < some_circles.length; ++idx ) {
```

```
        drawCircle( some_circles[idx] );
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
void mousePressed()
```

```
{
```

```
    active = -1;
```

```
    for( int idx = some_circles.length - 1; idx >= 0; --idx ) {
```

```
        if( hitTest( some_circles[idx] ) ) {
```

```
            active = idx;
```

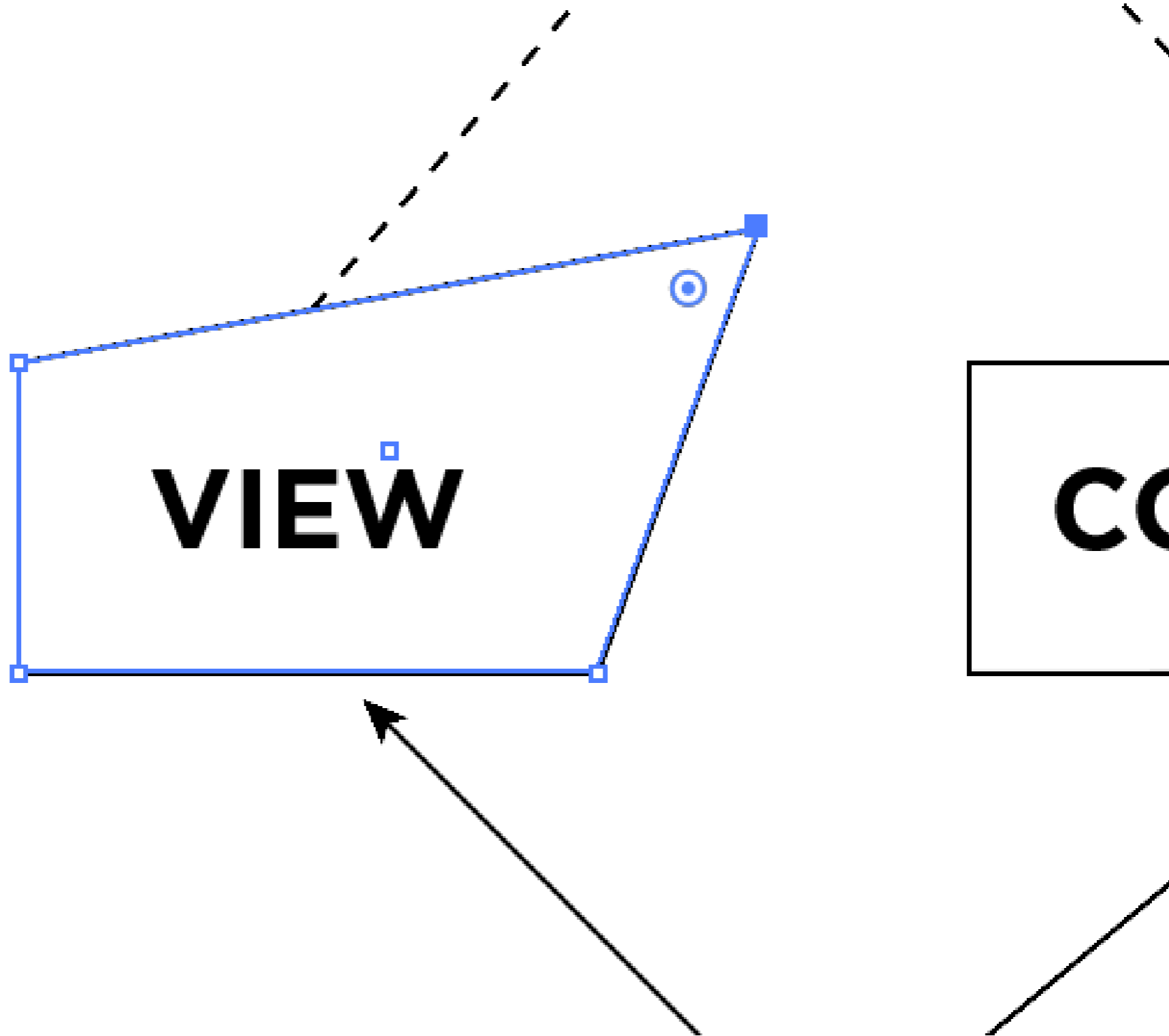
```
            return;
```

```
        }
```

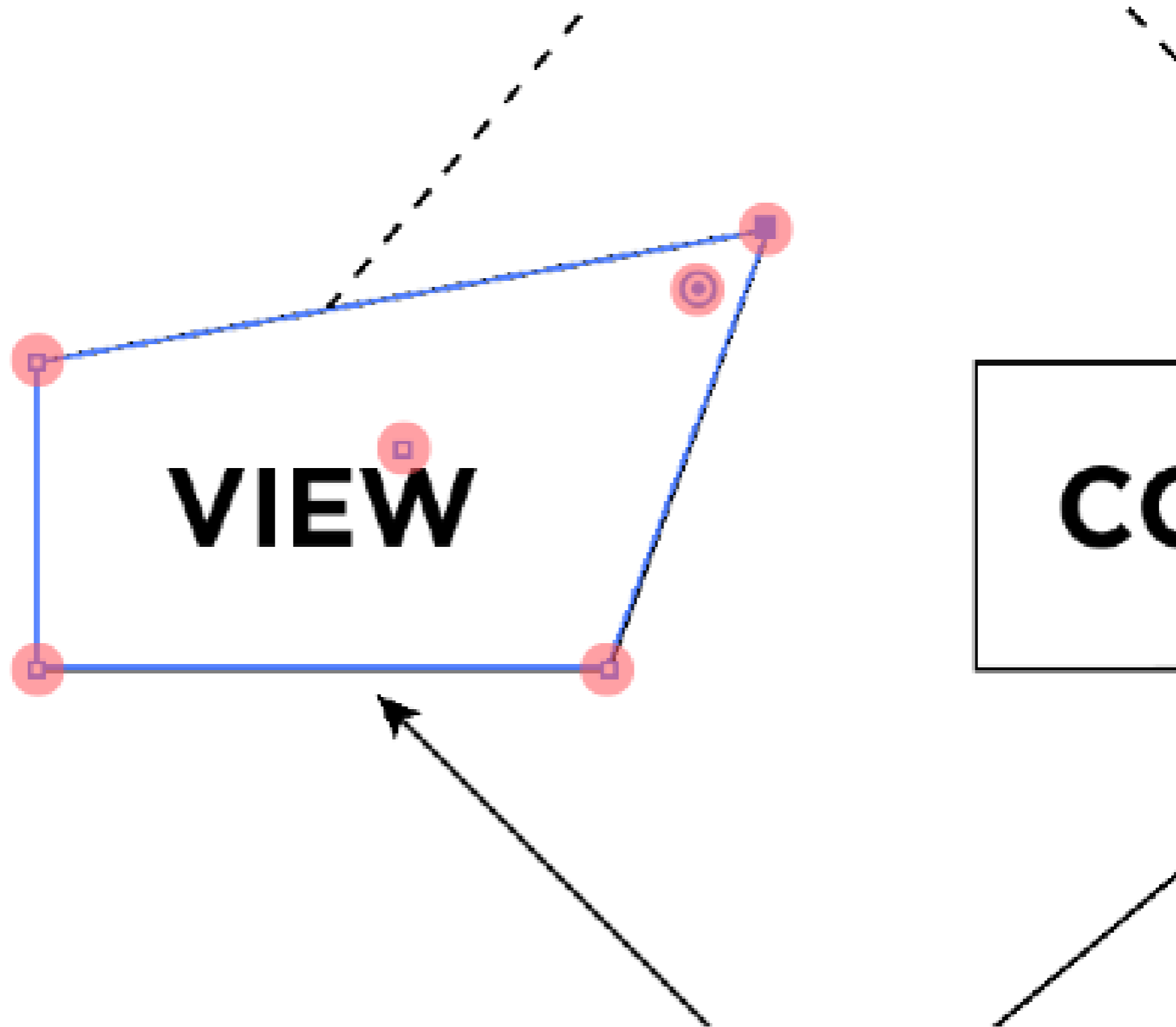
```
    }
```

```
}
```

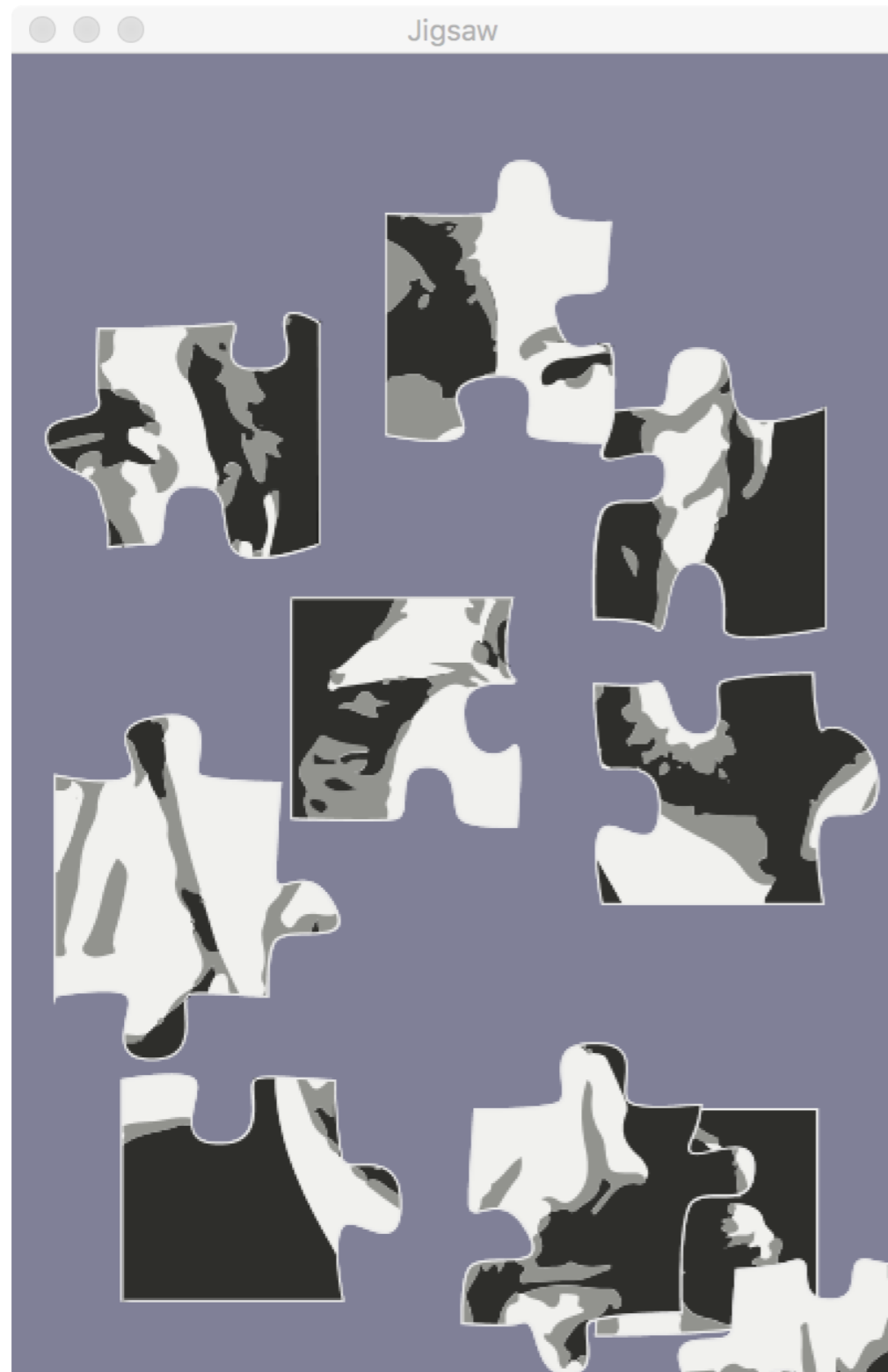

Small handles



Small handles

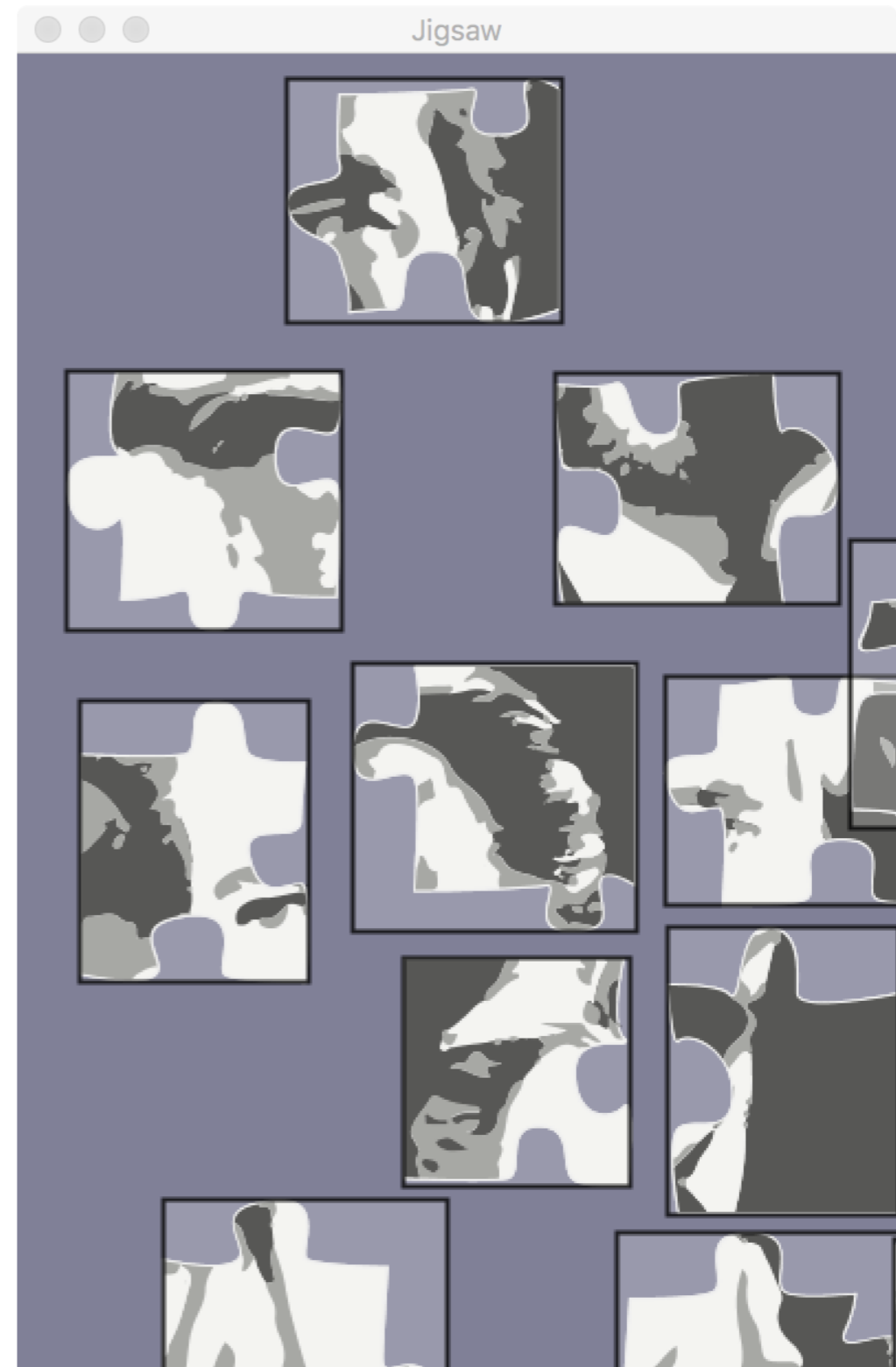
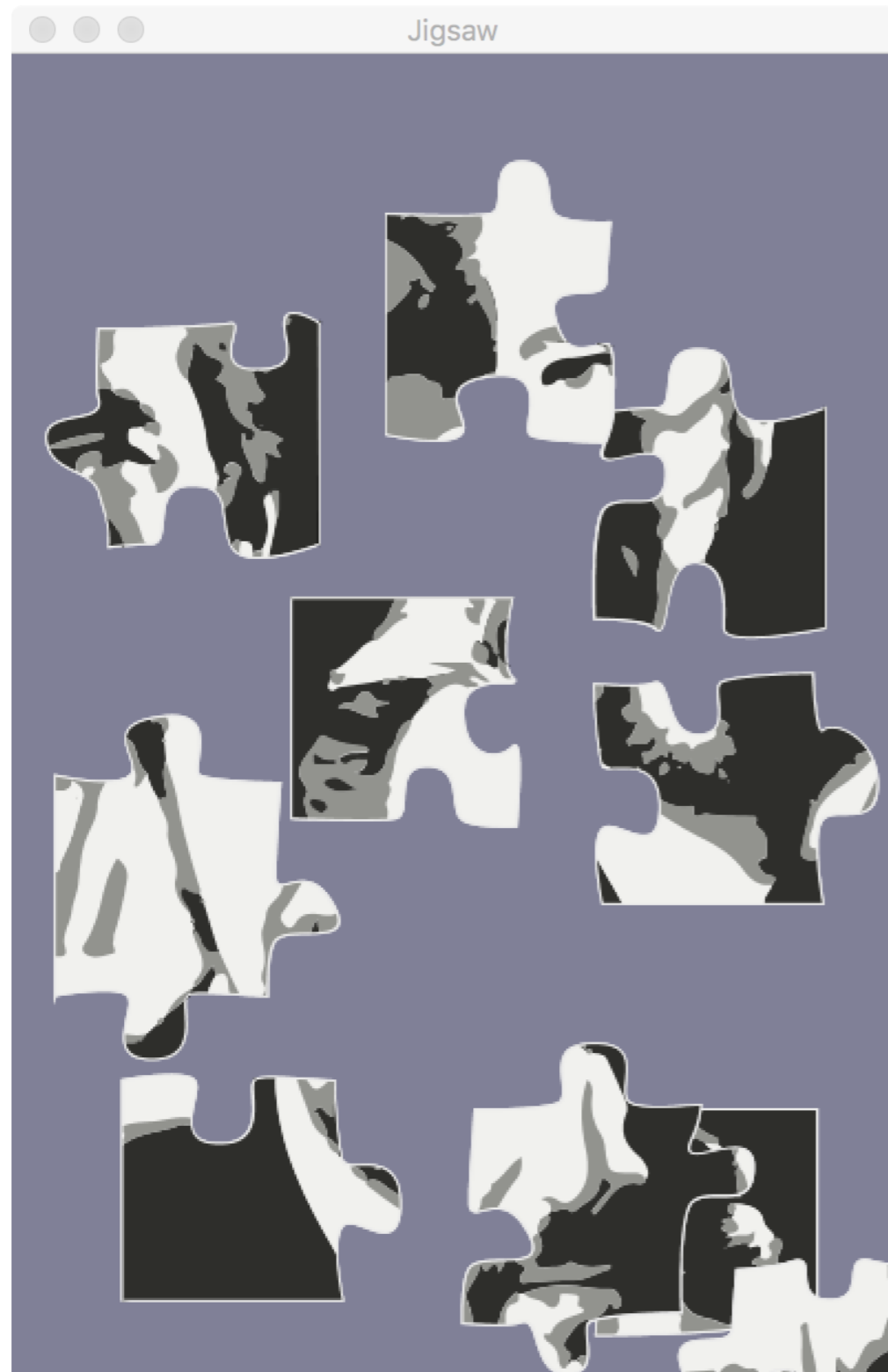


Complex shapes

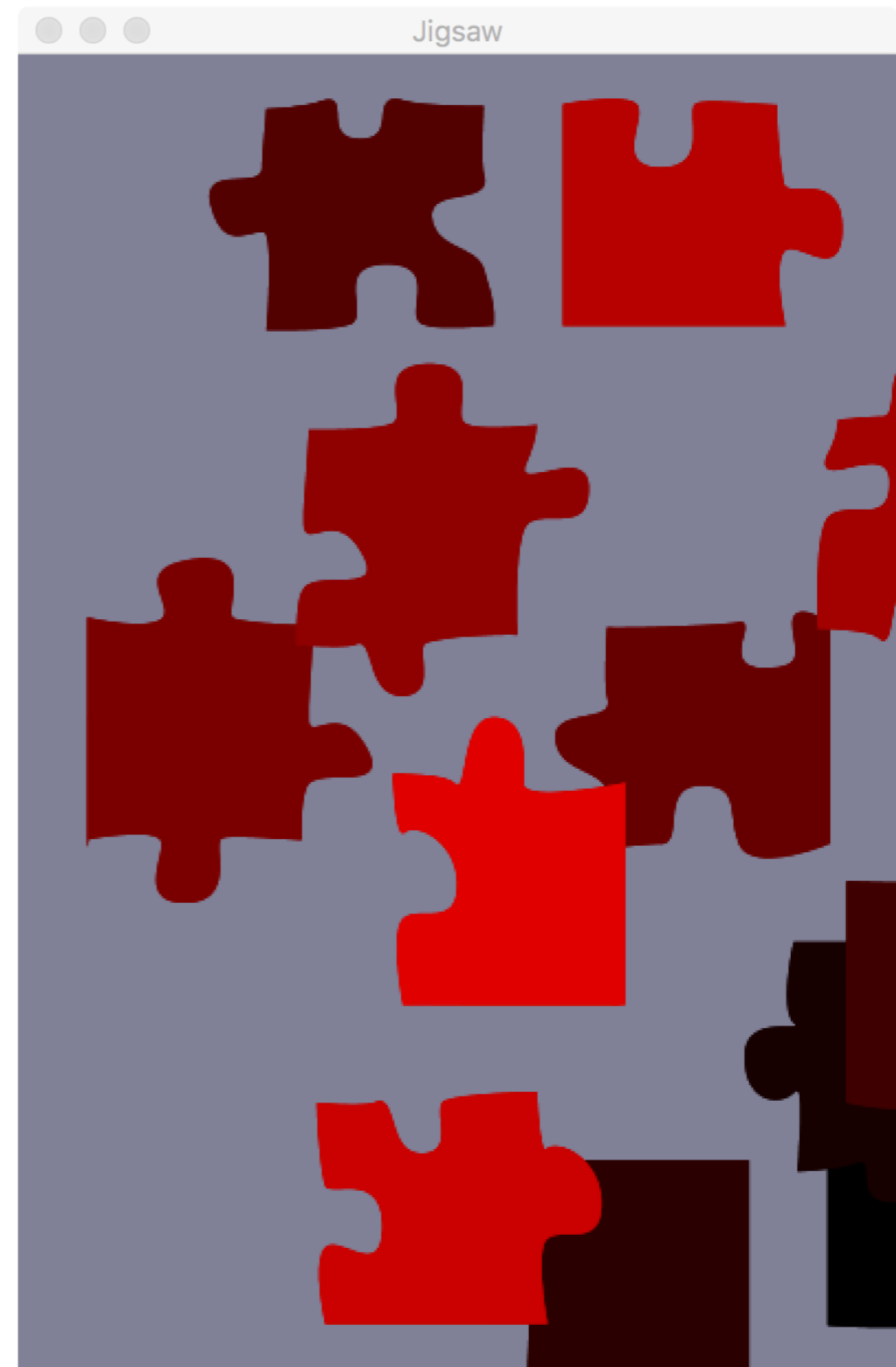
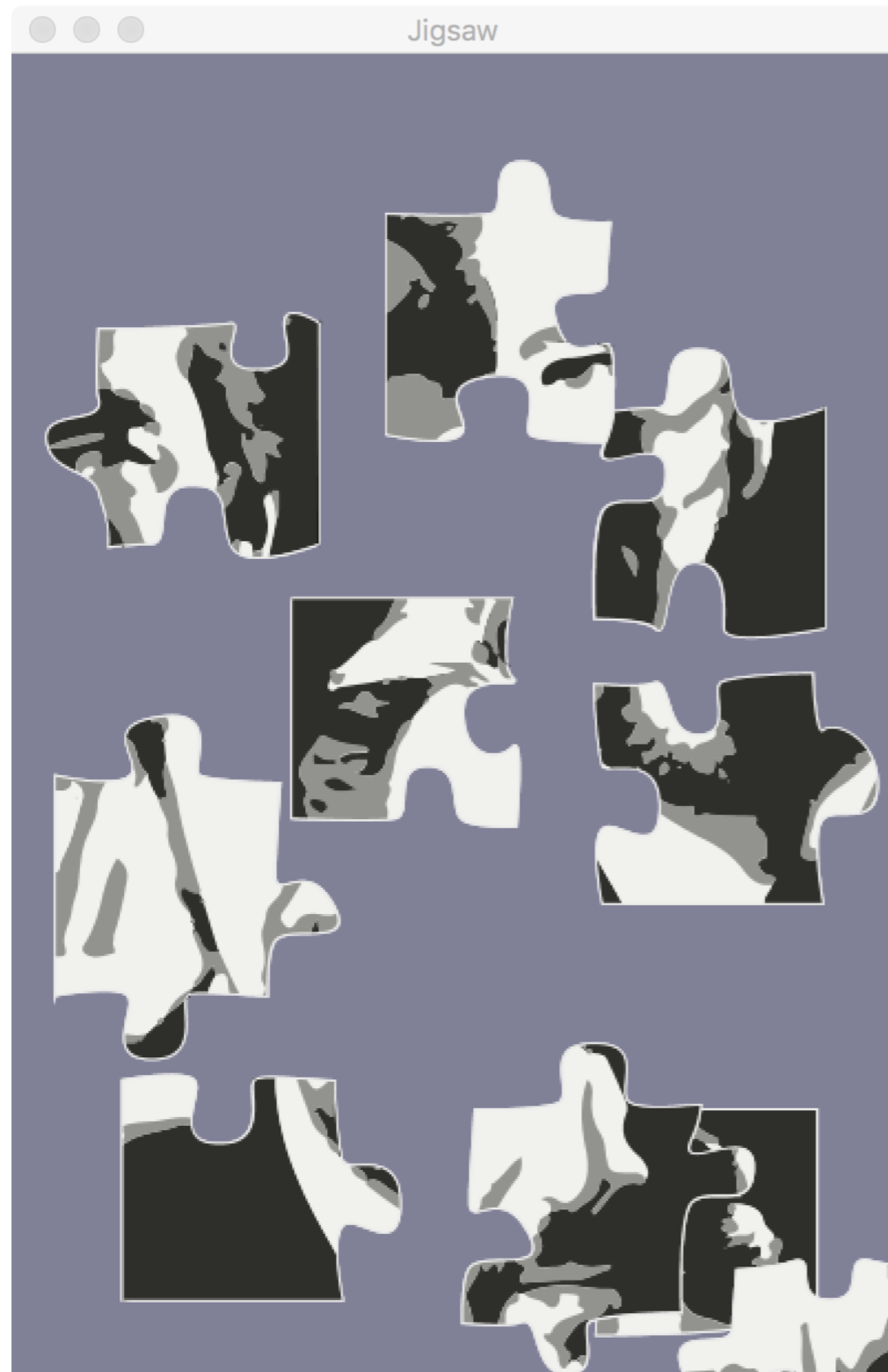


How can we hit test a shape with a complicated boundary?

Proxy geometry



Selection buffer



Direct manipulation notes

Shift objects using $\text{mouseX} - \text{pmouseX}$ and $\text{mouseY} - \text{pmouseY}$, don't "teleport" them.

Draw objects from back-to-front, hit test them from front-to-back.

Make hit test region usable, regardless of how it's drawn.

Toolkits

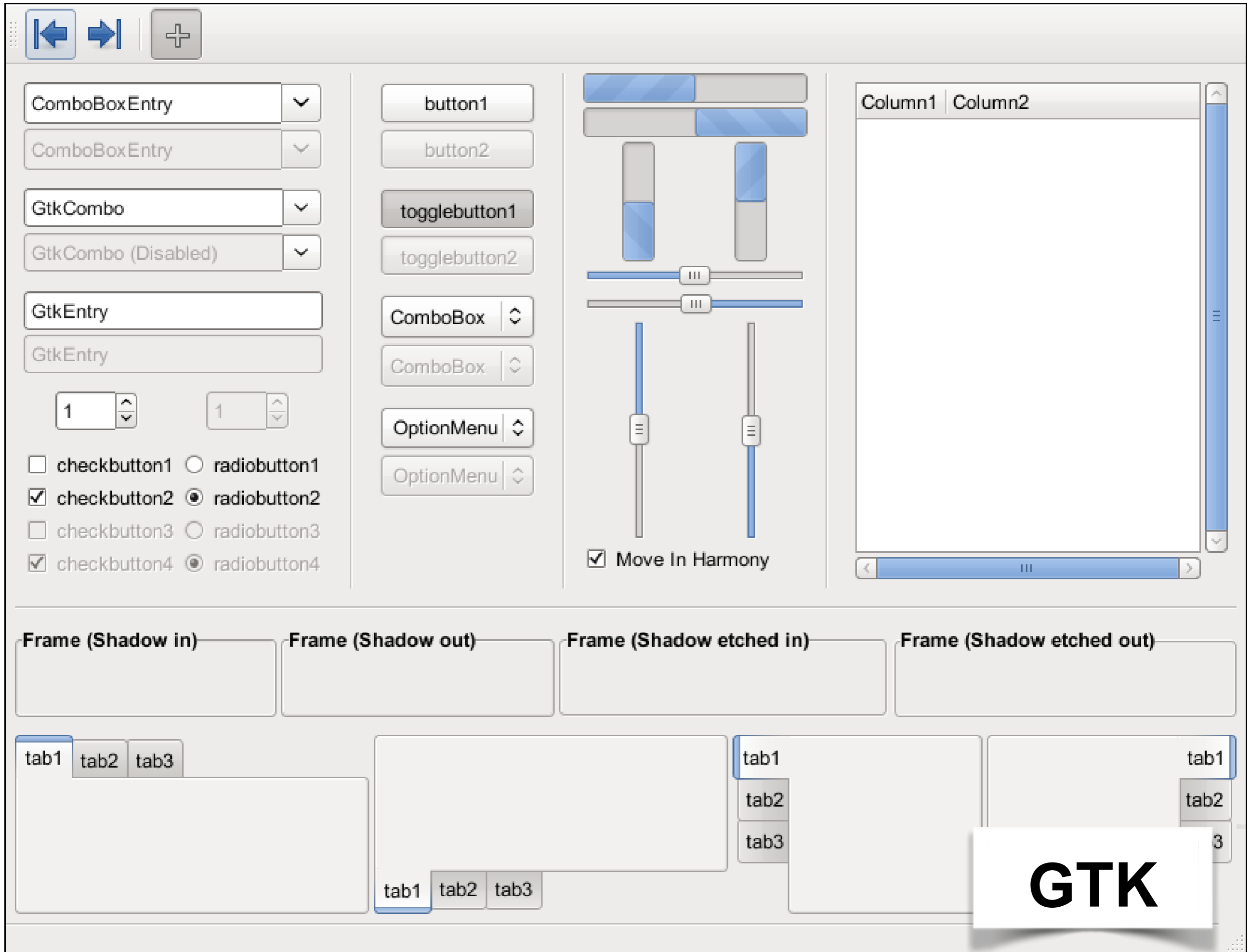
Some interactions are so canonical that it makes sense to invent standardized “widgets” to handle them.

Perform an action: **Button**

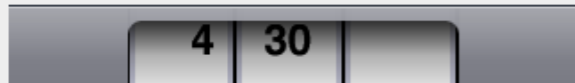
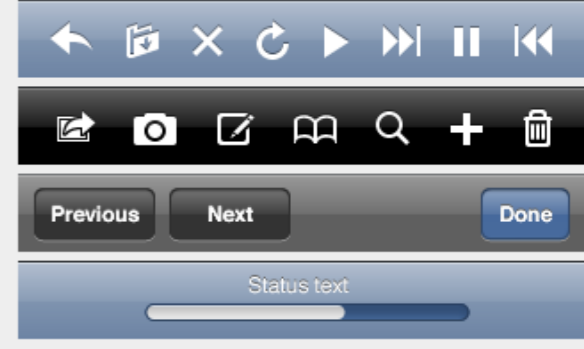
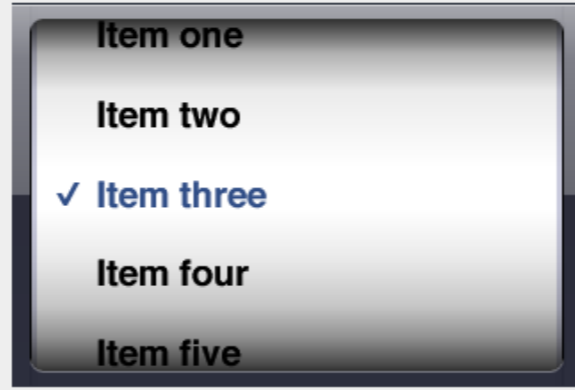
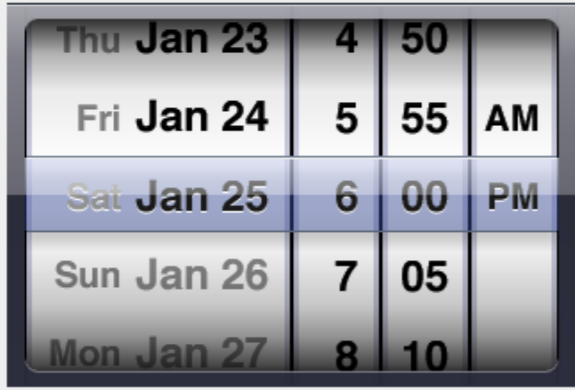
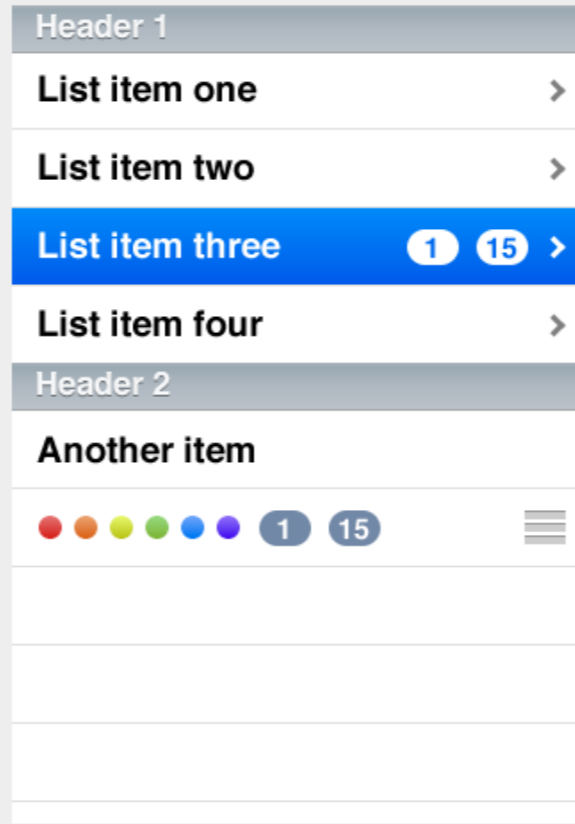
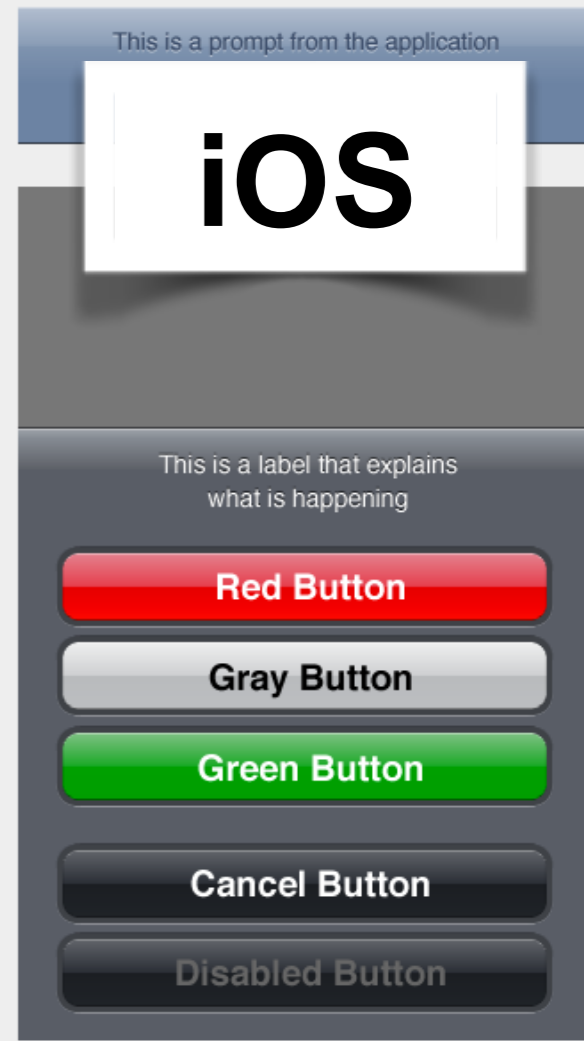
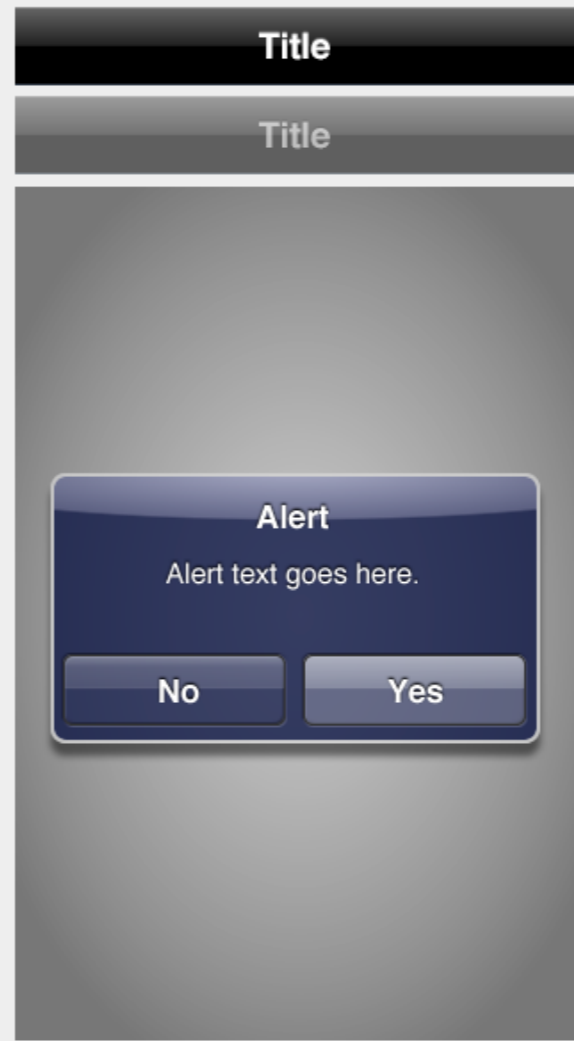
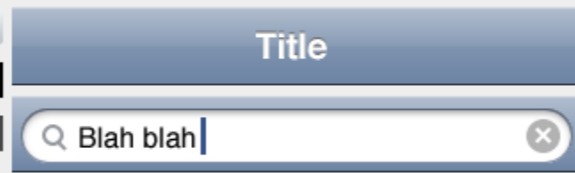
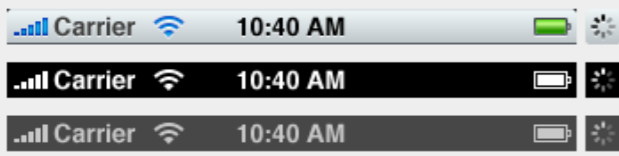
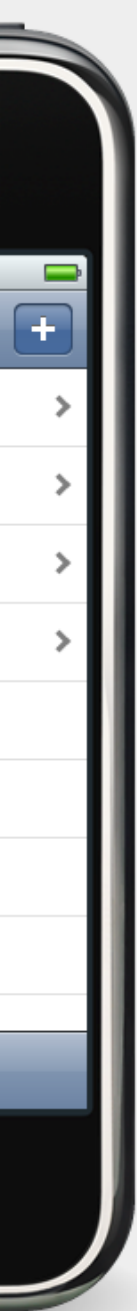
Set a continuous value: **Slider**

Enter text: **Text field**

Classes and objects are perfect for this!



GTK



ControlP5

LISTBOX

- ITEM 0
- ITEM 1
- ITEM 2
- ITEM 3
- ITEM 4
- ITEM 5
- ITEM 6
- ITEM 7

MULTILIST

- LEVEL1
- LEVEL2
 - LEVEL2 ITEM1
 - LEVEL2 ITEM2
 - LEVEL2 ITEM4
 - LEVEL2 ITEM5
 - LEVEL2 ITEM6

RADIOBUTTON

50 100 150 200

85.00 127.50 RANGE

hello world

TEXTFIELD

BUTTON

BUTTON

31

NUMBERBOX

232

NUMBERBOX

CHECKBOX

0 10 50

100 200 5

152.26

113.40

SLIDER SLIDER

KNOB KNOB

159.63 SLIDER

106.70 SLIDER

128.00 SLIDER

Minimal ControlP5

```
import controlP5.*;
```

Import directive

```
ControlP5 ui;
```

Global “factory object”

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
  size( 500, 500 );
```

```
  ui = new ControlP5( this );
```

```
}
```

Initialize the library, “build the factory”

Minimal ControlP5

```
import controlP5.*;
```

```
ControlP5 ui;
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
size( 500, 500 );
```

Add a widget

```
ui = new ControlP5( this );
```

```
ui.addButton( "Hello!" );
```

```
}
```

```
void setup()  
{  
  size( 500, 500 );  
  
  ui = new ControlP5( this );  
  
  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" );  
  hello.setPosition( 200, 200 );  
  hello.setSize( 120, 60 );  
}
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
  size( 500, 500 );
```

```
  ui = new ControlP5( this );
```

```
  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" );
```

```
  hello.setPosition( 200, 200 );
```

```
  hello.setSize( 120, 60 );
```

**Hold on to an object that
represents the button**

```
void setup()  
{  
  size( 500, 500 );  
  
  ui = new ControlP5( this );  
  
  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" );  
  hello.setPosition( 200, 200 );  
  hello.setSize( 120, 60 );  
}
```

Set some of the button's properties

```
void setup()  
{  
  size( 500, 500 );  
  
  ui = new ControlP5( this );  
  
  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" )  
    .setPosition( 200, 200 );  
    .setSize( 120, 60 );  
}
```



```
{  
    float x;  
    float y;  
  
    Point( float xIn, float yIn ) {  
        x = xIn;  
        y = yIn;  
    }  
  
    Point setX( float xIn ) {  
        x = xIn;  
        return this;  
    }  
}
```

```
void setup()
{
  size( 500, 500 );

  ui = new ControlP5( this );
  ui.setFont( createFont( "Gotham-Bold", 24 ) );

  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" )
    .setPosition( 200, 200 );
    .setSize( 120, 60 );
}
```

Handling UI events

How do we discover when a button was pressed, and what can we do when that happens?

ControlP5 defines a new hook, `controlEvent()`.

```
void setup()
{
  size( 500, 500 );

  ui = new ControlP5( this );
  ui.setFont( createFont( "Gotham-Bold", 24 ) );

  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" )
    .setPosition( 200, 200 );
    .setSize( 120, 60 );
}

void controlEvent( ControlEvent ce )
{
  println( "Something happened!" );
}
```

```
void setup()  
{  
  size( 500, 500 );  
  
  ui = new ControlP5( this );  
  ui.setFont( createFont( "Gotham-Bold", 24 ) );  
  
  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" )  
    .setPosition( 200, 200 );  
    .setSize( 120, 60 );  
}
```

Name of the hook

```
void controlEvent( ControlEvent ce )  
{  
  println( "Something happened!" );  
}
```

```
void setup()
{
  size( 500, 500 );

  ui = new ControlP5( this );
  ui.setFont( createFont( "Gotham-Bold", 24 ) );

  Button hello = ui.addButton( "Hello!" )
    .setPosition( 200, 200 );
    .setSize( 120, 60 );
}
```

Information about the event

```
void controlEvent( ControlEvent ce )
{
  println( "Something happened!" );
}
```

```
import controlP5.*;
```

```
ControlP5 ui;
```

```
Button b1;
```

```
Button b2;
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{  
  size( 500, 500 );
```

```
  ui = new ControlP5( this );
```

```
  b1 = ui.addButton( "One" );
```

```
  b2 = ui.addButton( "Two" );
```

```
}
```

```
void draw()
```

```
{
```

```
void controlEvent( ControlEvent ce )
```

```
{
```

```
  if( ce.isFrom( b1 ) ) {
```

```
    println( "One" );
```

```
  } else if( ce.isFrom( b2 ) ) {
```

```
    println( "Two" );
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

controlP5

A GUI (graphical user interface) library for processing.

Download

Download controlP5 version 2.2.5 release 07/30/2015

[controlP5.zip](#)

This version has been tested with processing 2.2.1, for earlier version see the [download list](#).

About

Installation

Details

Features

Examples

JavaDoc Reference

Source Code

Back

Older Versions

For older versions see the [download list](#) on the google code project page.

FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions might have been answered in the processing forum. Have a look and search for controlP5 [here](#). Or file an [issue on github](#)

Some projects using controlP5

[decode](#)
[cop15 identity](#)
[generative gestaltung](#)
[predray](#)
[fractaltables](#)
[typestar](#)
[3D SuperShapes](#)

About

controlP5 is a library written by [Andreas Schlegel](#) for the programming environment [processing](#). Last update, 07/30/2015.

Controllers to build a graphical user interface on top of your processing sketch include Sliders, Buttons, Toggles, Knobs, Textfields, RadioButtons, Checkboxes amongst others and can be easily added to a processing sketch. They can be arranged in separate control PGraphics contexts, and can be organized in tabs or groups. → [read more](#).

Installation

Unzip and put the extracted controlP5 folder into the libraries folder of your processing sketches. Reference and examples are included in the controlP5 folder.

Examples

Find a list of examples in the current distribution of controlP5, or have a look by following the links below. If you want to share any examples, please let me know (andi at sojamo dot de).

[controllers](#)

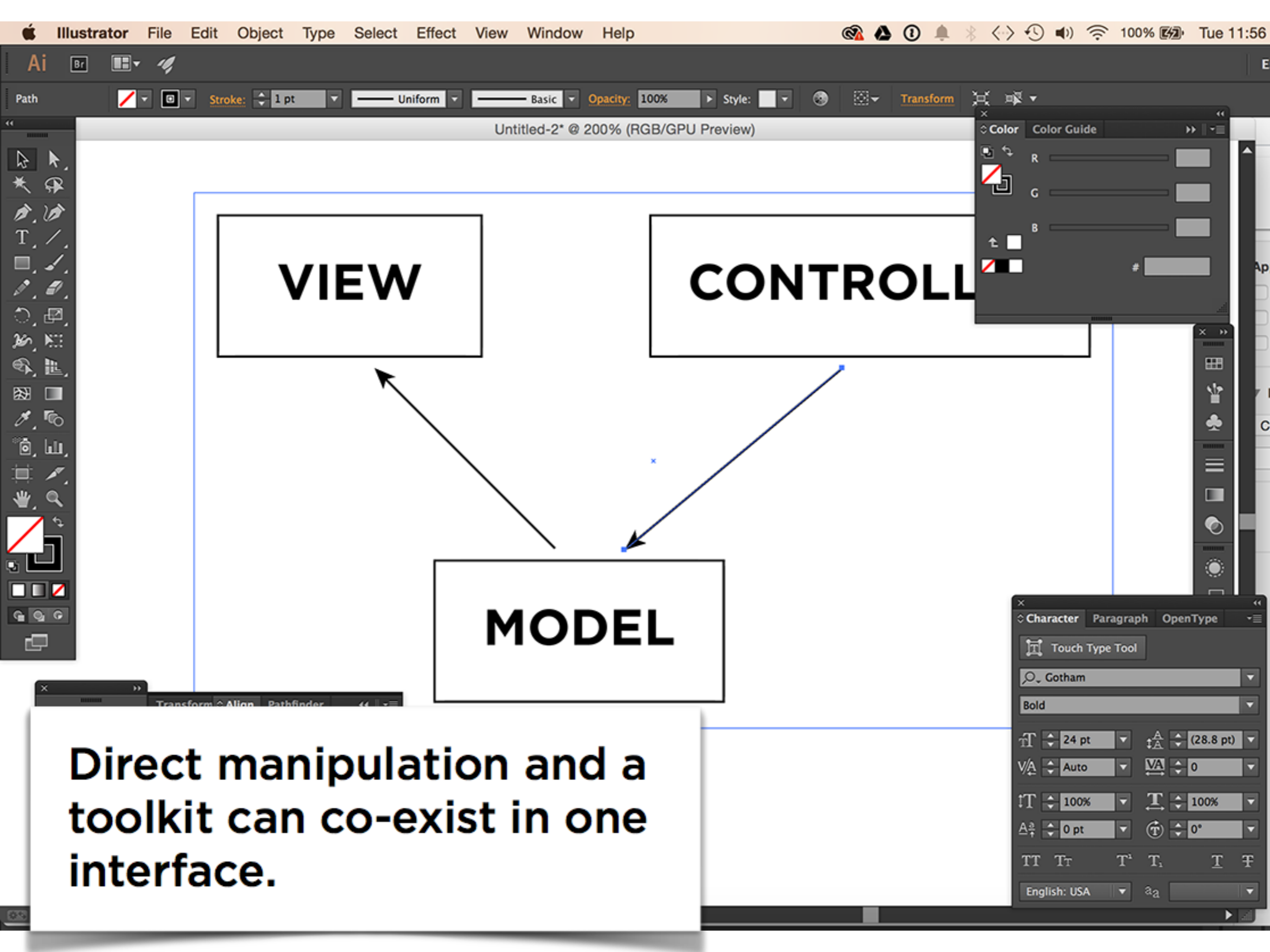
[controllers/ControlP5accordion](#)

[controllers/ControlP5bang](#)

[controllers/ControlP5button](#)

[controllers/ControlP5canvas](#)

[controllers/ControlP5chart](#)



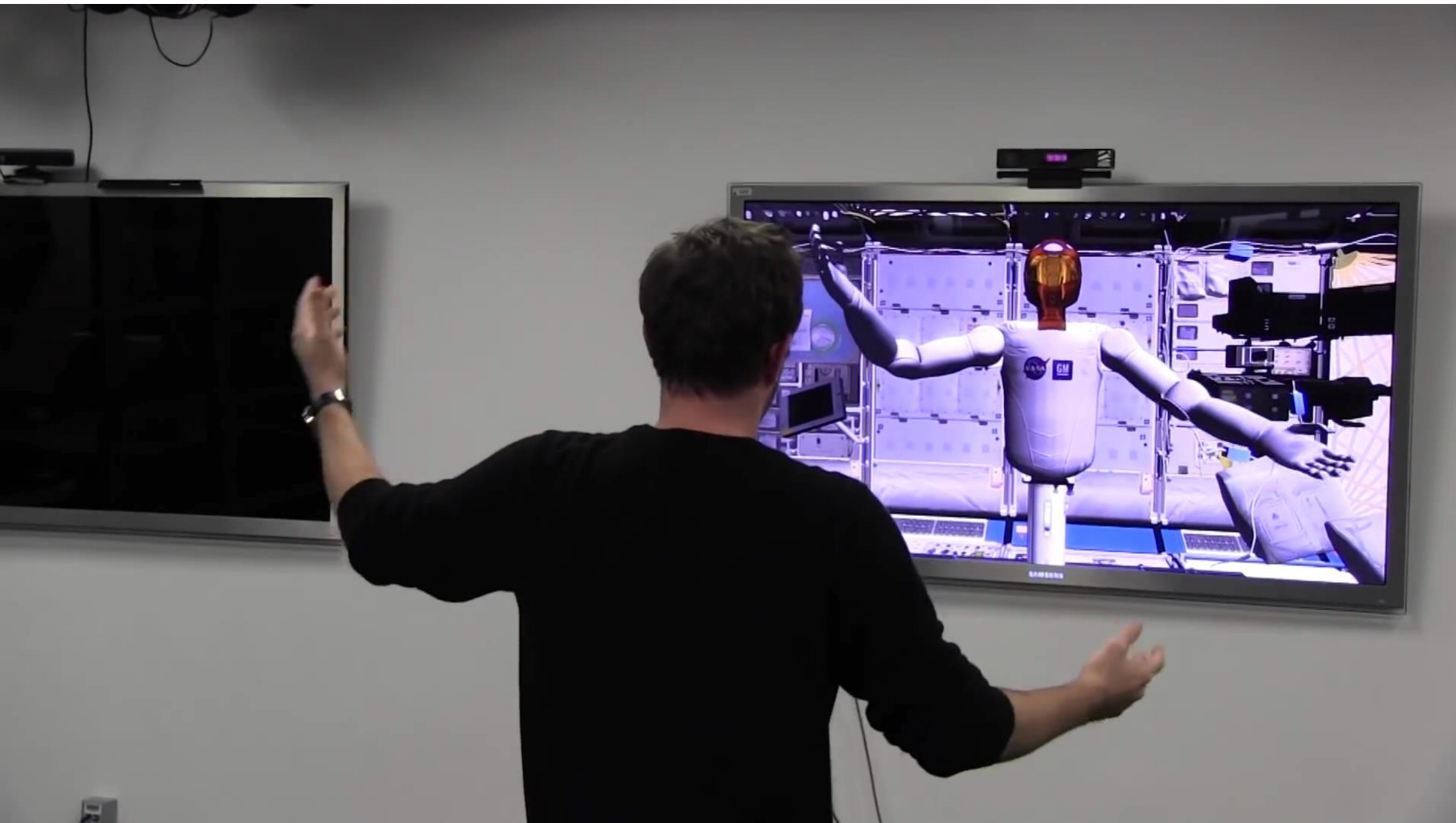
VIEW

CONTROLL

MODEL

Direct manipulation and a toolkit can co-exist in one interface.

Kinect



NASA / Jet propulsion laboratory

Eye tracking



Eye-tracking data for the
most sensitive skin.

...add the... and moisture
...ve d...

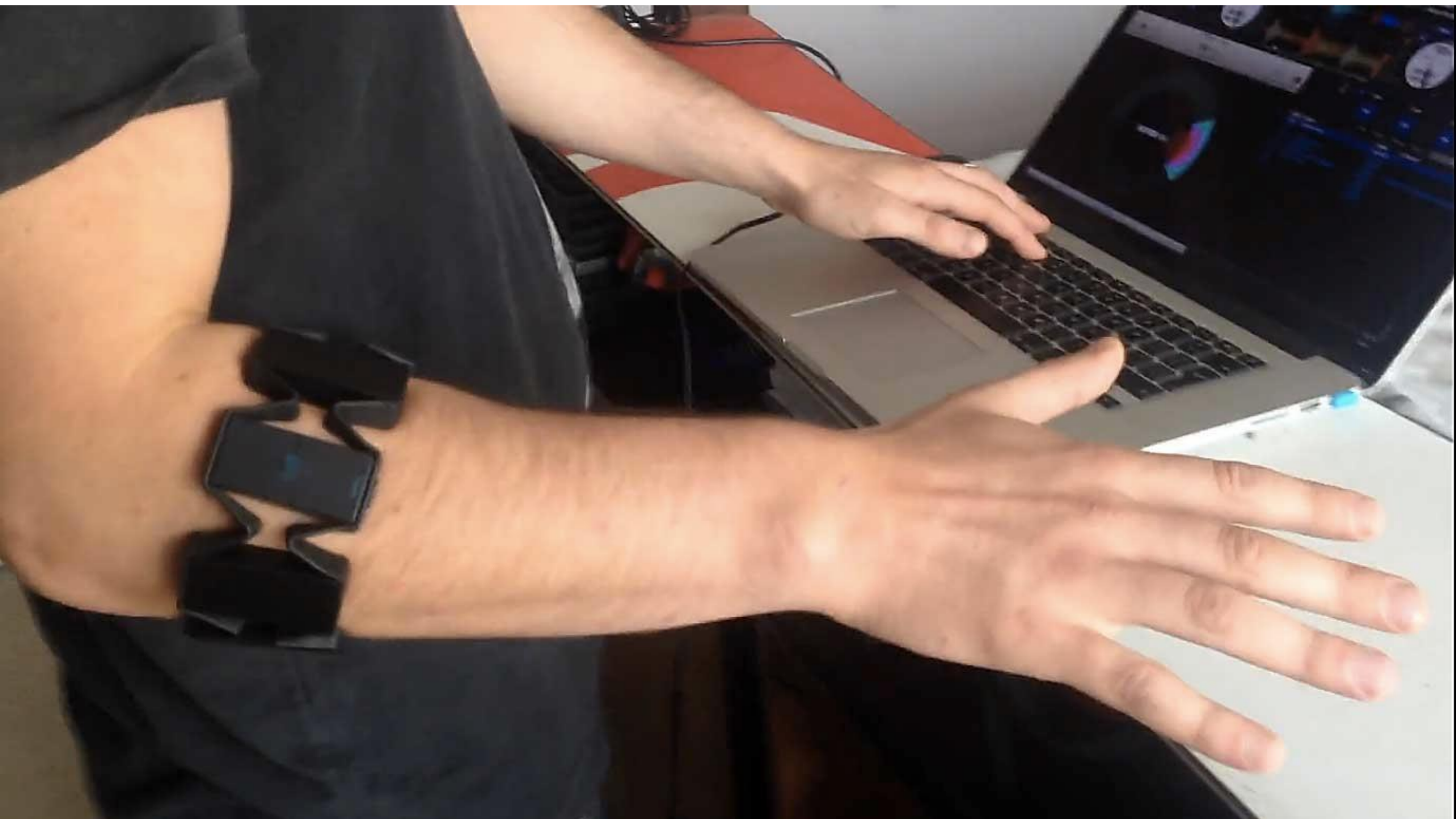
...unique high-absorbency natural-blend cotton
...provides cotton-soft, extra thick, gel-free protection
...baby's sensitive skin. The chlorine-free materials and
...polymers is non-toxic and non-irritating. Clinically
...nitratorian recommended for babies with allergies
and sensitive skin.



TM

If you are not satisfied with the baby leakage protection, you will get your money back. Read more about our leakfree guarantee at www.baby.com

Myo Armband



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