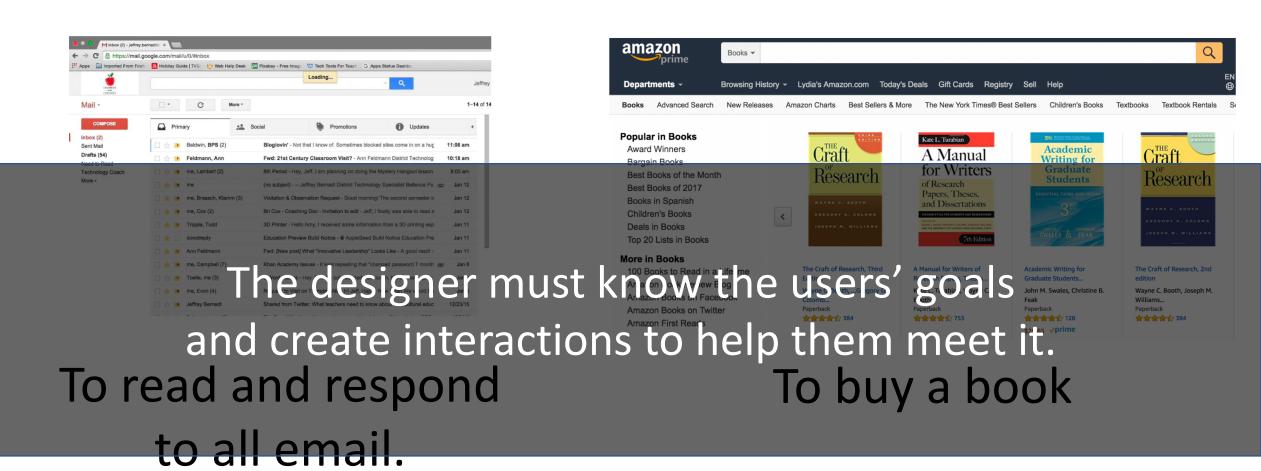
Events and Feedback

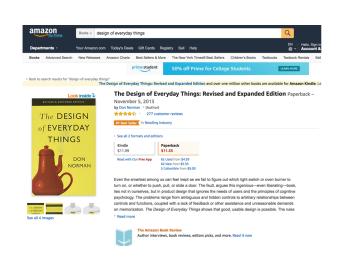
Prof. Lydia Chilton COMS 4170 7 February 2022

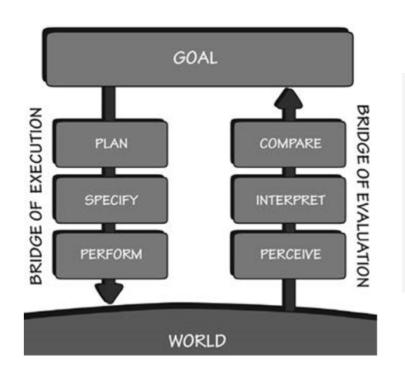


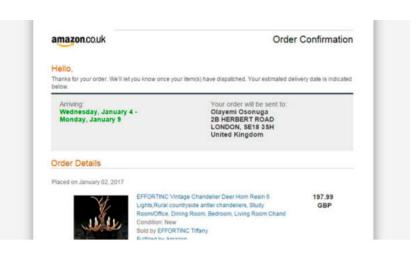
Users interact with a system to accomplish a goal



To accomplish a goal, users must **execute** an operation and **evaluate** the result







To help users evaluate the result, designers must provide feedback.

Without feedback, what goes wrong?

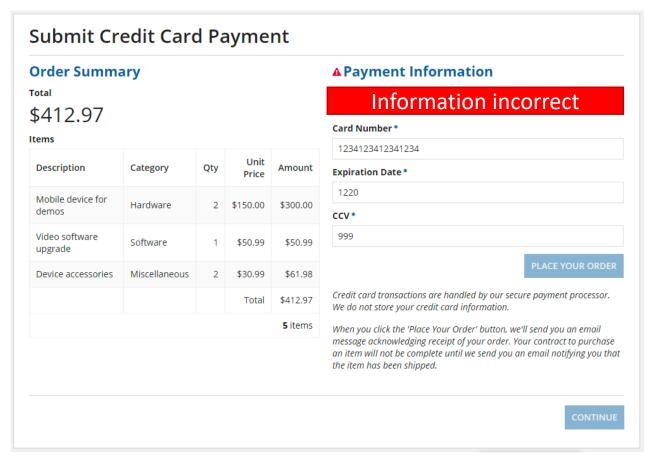
What goes wrong when you provide no feedback?



Feeling: Confusion. Users wonder whether their goal has been achieved.

Action: They continue to **expend extra energy** to accomplish the goal.

What goes wrong when you provide too little feedback?



Feeling: Frustration. Users don't know what went wrong.

Action: They continue to expend energy to figure out what to do.

else

What goes wrong when you provide too little feedback?



Feeling: Anxiety. Users don't know if the feedback if it's important.

Action: They continue to expend energy to figure out if it's important.

What goes wrong when you provide too much feedback?



I am now booking your flight

I am now using Google flight search

I am now typing JFK into the departure location

I am now typing LAX into the arrival location

I am now selecting February 26, 2018 from the departure date box

I am now confirming the date I just selected from the Departure date box

Feeling: Annoyed at being interrupted by irrelevant information.

Action: They ignore all the feedback.

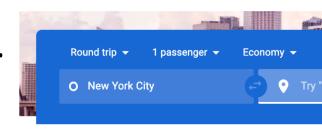
What goes wrong when feedback too late?



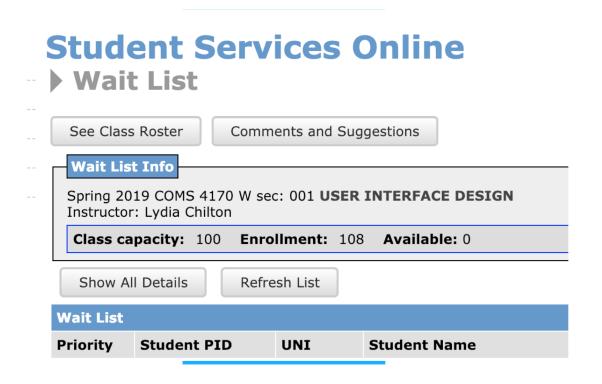
By the way, I booked that flight you asked for yesterday!

Feeling: Uncertainty. They're not sure anything happened.

Action: They find another way to reach their goal



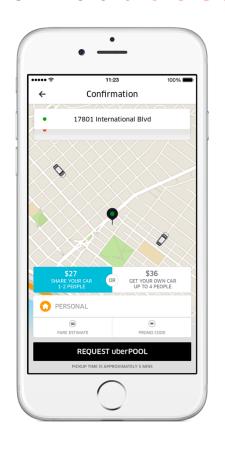
What goes wrong when feedback is not continuous?

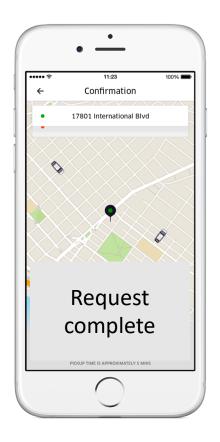


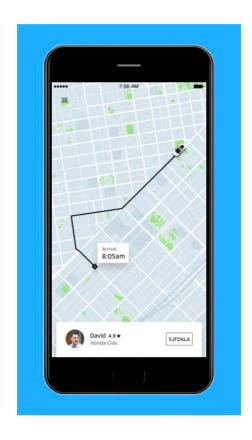
Feeling: Unsure. Users are unsure whether the system is doing it or not.

Action: Users have to **ask the system** for feedback frequently.

What goes wrong when feedback acknowledges the action but does not communicate the new state?







Feeling: No closure. Users feel like there's still more to do in the old state.

Action: Users will continue to perform actions from the previous state

Design goals for feedback:

Communicate

full and continuous information about the results of an action and the current state of the system

to help people achieve their goal

Ways of perceiving feedback

How do we perceive this feedback?

BEEP



I'm sorry, Dave.
I'm afraid I can't do that.



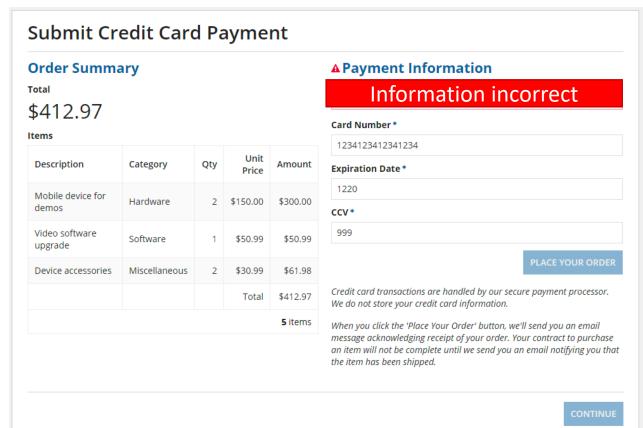
Sound

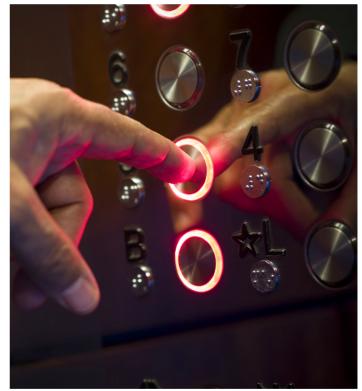
Examples of sound feedback?

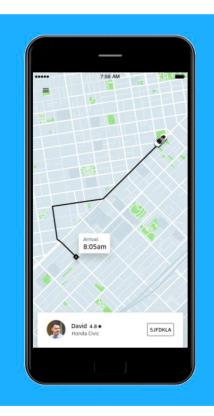




How do we perceive this feedback?







Sight

Examples of visual feedback (non-digital)?







How do we perceive this feedback?



Smell

Examples of smell feedback?





How do we perceive this feedback?





Touch

Examples of haptic (touch) feedback?



The human nervous system is designed to perceive feedback in many forms.



I just gave a recap of Sesame Street









Sight

Sound

Smell

Touch

Very often, design requires us to go back to basics.

Basic feelings like fear and confusion.

Basic senses like sight, sound, and touch.

Taste

3D Printed Food?

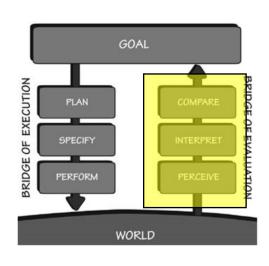




POBO1 SING DEVICES VISUALIZATION DIGITAL FOOD ANOSCIENCE SIMINATION

Physical Input Events and Feedback

Every time the user executes an action, the interface should provide feedback





Low-level physical actions, like pressing a key

COMPOSE	
▲ Payment Information The credit card number is invalid.	
Card Number*	
1234123412341234	
Expiration Date *	
1220	
ccv*	
999	
	PLACE YOUR ORDER

Low-level virtual actions, like clicking a button

Mid-level actions, like filling out a form



High-level actions, like buying a book

Low-level user actions are represented in the system as **events**.

Action

Event



Keypress event



Mousemove event

Mousepress event



Pinch gesture event

Types of hard keyboard keypress feedback?





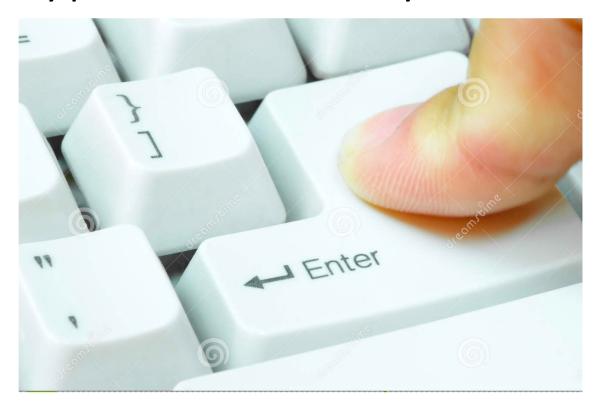
haptic (can feel the key), sound, and visual (screen action)

Types of soft keyboard keypress feedback?



haptic (can feel the key), sound (simulated), and visual (screen action)

Types of hard keyboard keydown feedback?



haptic (can feel the spring pushing back), sound (click), and visual (character appears or NOTHING (shift key))

Types of hard keyboard keyup feedback?



haptic (can feel the spring pushing up), sound (click), and visual (characters stop appearing or NOTHING)

Types of trackpad Mousepress feedback?



haptic (spring resistance), sound (simulated click), and visual (NOTHING)

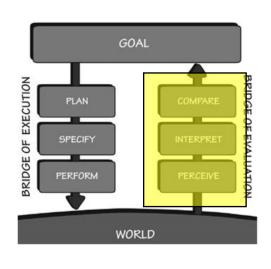
Types of trackpad Mousemove feedback?



haptic (can feel the friction), sound (no), and visual (cursor moves)

Low-level Virtual Feedback

Every time the user executes an action, the interface should provide feedback

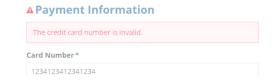




Low-level physical actions, like pressing a key



Low-level **virtual actions**, like clicking a button



Mid-level actions, like filling out a form



High-level actions, like buying a book

What is the **first event** we respond to?

Normal state

COMPOSE

```
.T-I-KE {
   background-color: ■#d14836;
}
```

What is the second event we respond to?

bottom, #d14836, #dd4b39);

Normal state Mouseover feedback COMPOSE COMPOSE T-I-KE { background-color: #d14836; } .T-I-KE.T-I-JW { background-image: linear-gradient(to

What is the third event we respond to?

Normal state Mousedown Mouseover feedback feedback **COMPOSE COMPOSE COMPOSE** .T-I-KE { background-color: #d14836; .T-I-KE.T-I-JW { background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom, #d14836, #dd4b39); background-image: linear-gradient(to

bottom, #dd4b39, #400000);

What is the final event we respond to?

Normal state

COMPOSE

.T-I-KE {
 background-color: ■#d14836;
}

Mouseover feedback

COMPOSE

Mousedown feedback

COMPOSE

Mouseup feedback

COMPOSE

```
.T-I-KE.T-I-JW {
   background-image: linear-gradient(to
   bottom, ■ #d14836, ■ #dd4b39);
}

background-image: linear-gradient(to
   bottom, ■ #dd4b39, ■ #400000);
```

```
.T-I-KE {
   background-color: ■#d14836;
}
```

Implementing Low-level Feedback

How do you implement visual feedback?

Normal state

COMPOSE

```
.T-I-KE {
   background-color: ■#d14836;
}
```

Mousedown

COMPOSE

```
.T-I-KE.T-I-JW {

background-image: linear-gradient(to
} bottom, ##dd4b39, ##400000);
```

- 1. Register an event handler on the object
- 2. Change the style

Can you change style like this?

Normal state

COMPOSE

```
.T-I-KE {
   background-color: ■#d14836;
}
```

Mousedown

```
COMPOSE
```

```
.T-I-KE.T-I-JW {

background-image: linear-gradient(to
} bottom, ##dd4b39, ##400000);
```

Yes. It will work, but it's ugly.

This is the better way to change style. Why?

background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom, **#**dd4b39, **#**400000);

Normal state Mousedown **COMPOSE COMPOSE** .T-I-KE {

background-color: #d14836;

```
(document).ready(function(){
   $("#compose_button").mousedown(function(){
       //$(this).css("background-image", "linear-gradient(to bottom, #dd4b38, #400000")
       $(this).addClass(
   })
```

.T-I-KE.T-I-JW {

Classes abstract out designs to make them easier to add / remove.

Feedback:

Communicate

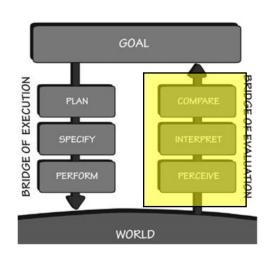
full and continuous information about the results of an action and

the current state of the system

to help people achieve their goal

Mid-and High-level Action Feedback

Every time the user executes an action, the interface should provide feedback

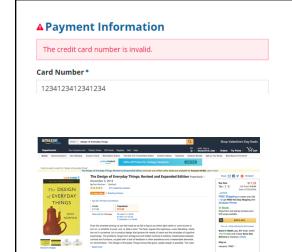




Low-level physical actions, like pressing a key



Low-level **virtual actions**, like clicking a button



Mid-level actions, like filling out a form

High-level actions, like buying a book

If you mess up your credit card info, what feedback do you get?

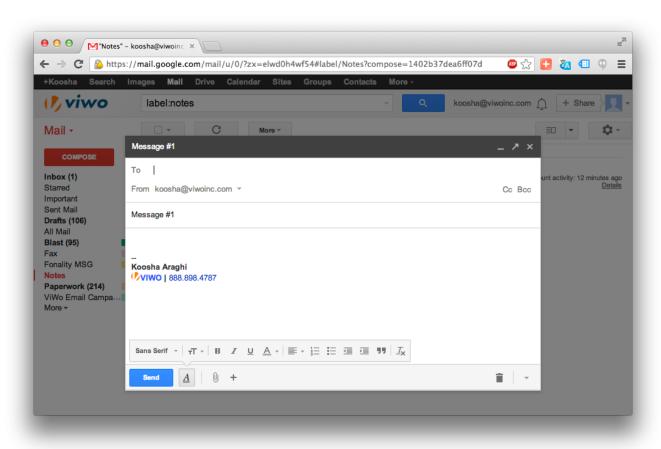
▲ Payment Information	
The credit card number is invalid.	
Card Number *	
123412341234	
Expiration Date *	
1220	
ccv*	
999	
	PLACE YOUR ORDER

Red messages

After you press you get?

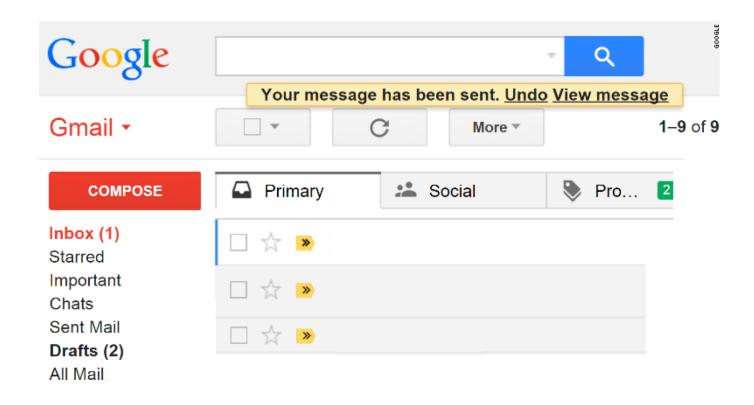
COMPOSE

, what feedback do



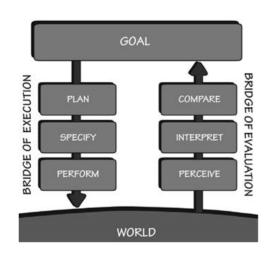
You enter the compose email state

After you send your message, what feedback do you get?



Go back to normal inbox state

Every time the user executes an action, the interface should provide feedback





Low-level physical actions, like pressing a key

COMPOSE	
▲ Payment Information	
The credit card number is invalid.	
Card Number *	
1234123412341	
Expiration Date *	
1220	
ccv*	
999	

Low-level virtual actions, like clicking a button

Mid-level actions, like filling out a form



High-level actions, like buying a book

Feedback is fundamental to life. We can't just follow rules.

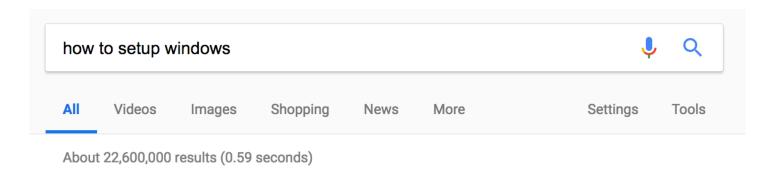


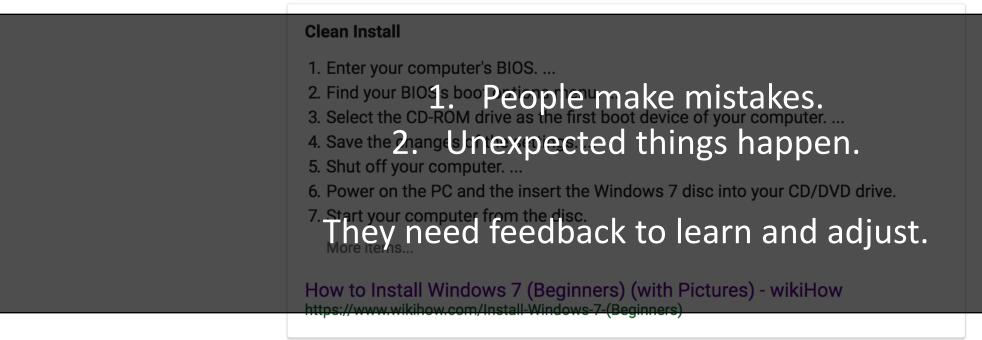






Following instructions suck. Why?



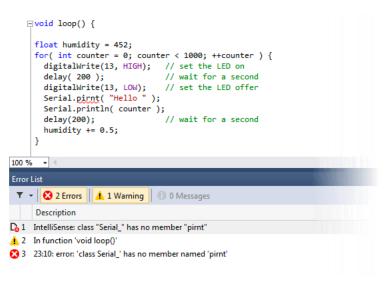


Feedback

Feedback is essential to achieving goals







Learning to walk

Playing an instrument

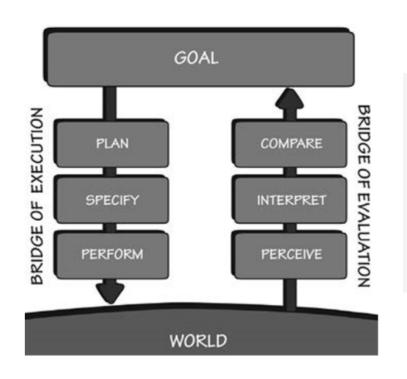
Code

Feedback is how we learn

Summary

To accomplish a goal, users must **execute** an operation and **evaluate** the result





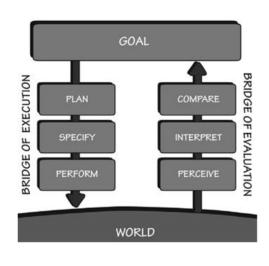


To help users evaluate the result, designers must provide feedback.

The human nervous system is designed to perceive feedback in many forms.



Every time the user executes an action, the interface should provide feedback









Low-level physical actions, like pressing a key

Low-level virtual actions, like clicking a button

Mid-level actions, like filling out a form

High-level actions, like buying a book

Adding/Removing CSS Classes are a modular way to implement visual feedback.



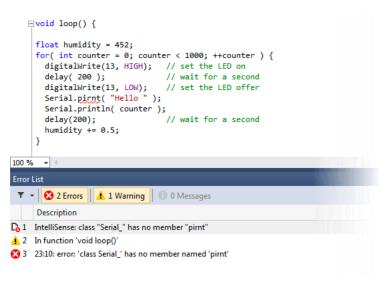
Normal state Mouseover Mousedown Normal state

COMPOSE COMPOSE COMPOSE

Feedback is essential to achieving goals







Learning to walk

Playing an instrument

Code

Feedback is how we learn