

INTERAKTIVNA MULTIMEDIJA

P8

doc. dr. Matej Zajc

Skupinski projekti

- Člani
- Naslov
- Opis
 - ▣ Flash
 - ▣ Ostala orodja za prototipiranje
- Ob koncu skupina pripravi video prototip.

P7: Zakoni in principi

Fittsov,

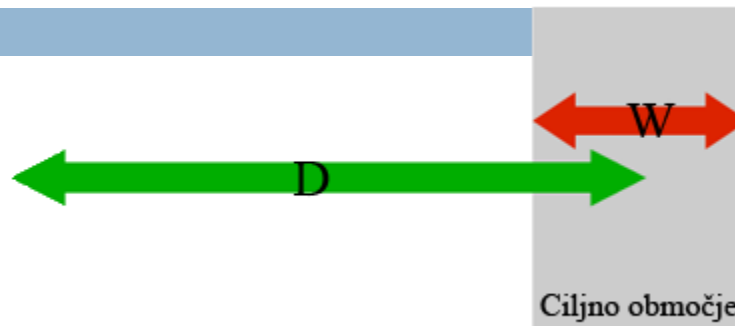
Hickov,

Poka-Yoke,

Ohranitev kompleksnosti

Fittsov zakon

- Model človeškega gibanja
- Oddaljenost in velikost tarče
- Manjša razdalja + večja tarča = krajši čas
- Vloga v interakciji
 - ▣ Fizični dotik
 - ▣ Virtualno



$$T = a + b \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{D}{W} \right)$$

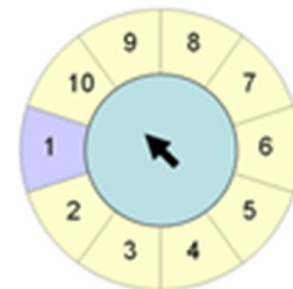
T : povprečen čas

a, b: empirični konstanti

D: razdalja do tarče

W: širina tarče

<http://www.tele-actor.net/fitts/>



Hickov zakon

- Reakcijski čas ki ga uporabnik potrebuje da sprejme odločitev je odvisen od števila možnosti, ki so mu na voljo:

$$T = b \log_2(n + 1)$$

T.... Reakcijski čas

b.... Empirično določena konstanta

n.... Število možnosti

- Sledi, da se uporabnik hitreje odloči, če ima na voljo 10 možnosti hkrati, kot v primeru, ko se mora odločiti v dveh naborih s 5 možnostmi.
- Hitrost odločitve je pogojena tudi z :
 - Poznavanje možnosti, ki so na voljo
 - Oblika možnosti, ki so na voljo (glasovi, besede, video, gumbi)
- Magično število 7

Poka-Yoke princip

- Preprečevanje napačne uporabe
 - Fizično (mehansko, ...)
 - Opozorila



Figure 7.3

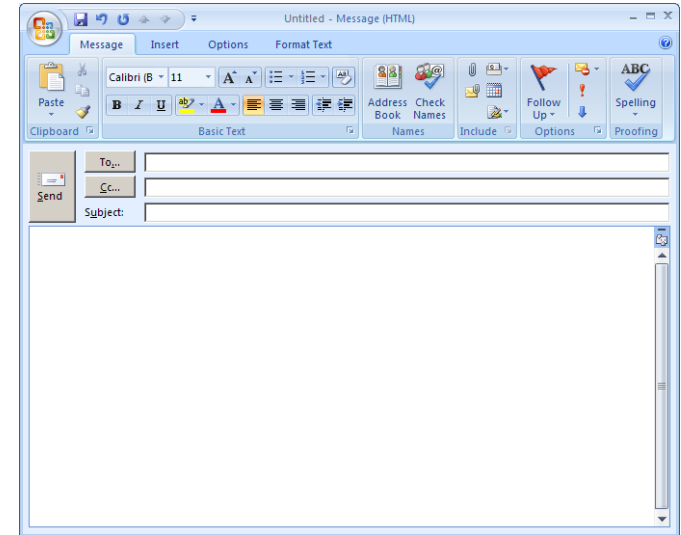
An illustration of the Poka-Yoke Principle. The USB cord will fit into only a particular slot on this laptop computer.



Ohranitev kompleksnosti

- Tesler
 - Proces ima inherentno kompleksnost
 - Kompleksnost mora prevzeti sistem

 - e-pošta:
 - Naslov pošiljatelja
 - Naslov prejemnika



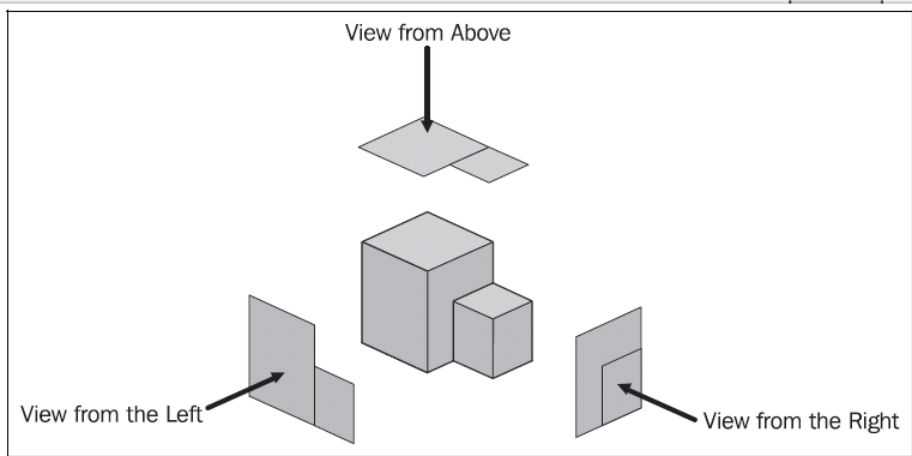
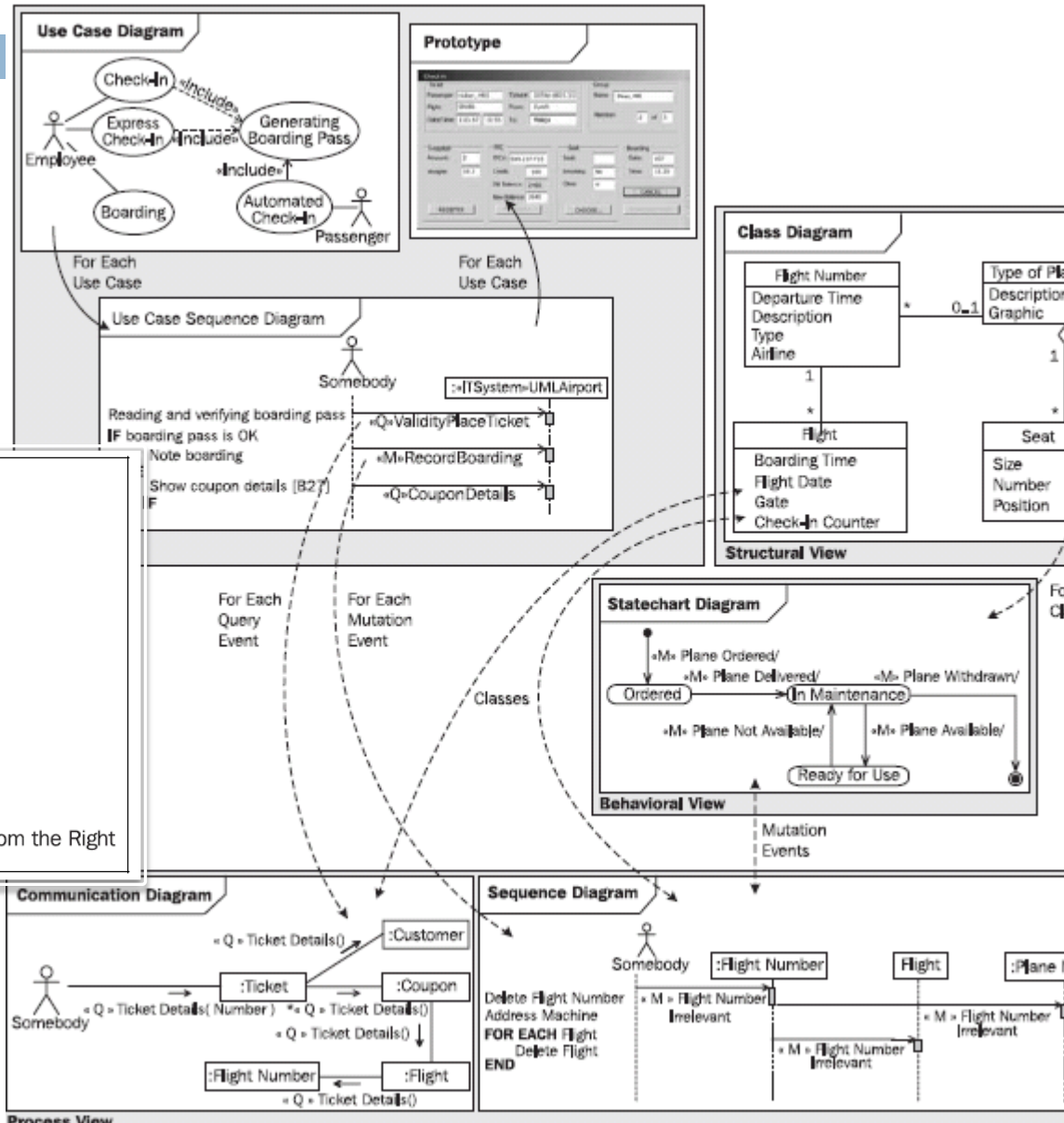
“Tesler's Law of Conservation of Complexity: You cannot reduce the complexity of a given task beyond a certain point. Once you've reached that point, you can only shift the burden around.”

— Larry Tesler

P6 Modeliranje z UML

Modeliranje sistemov

Model - diagram



UML

- Static view (statičen pogled) → podaja strukturo
- Functional view (funkcionalni pogled) → podaja funkcionalnost
- Dynamic view (dinamični pogled) → podaja obnašanje

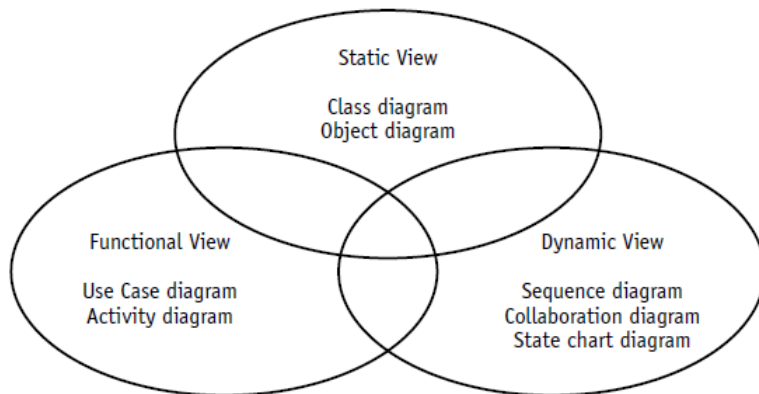
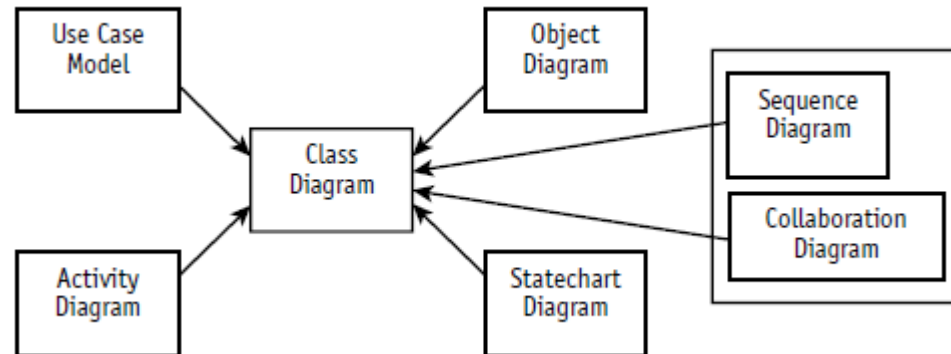


Figure 3-1 Three complementary views or sets of diagrams



Modeliranje z UML

- UML: unified modelling language
 - Jezik za objektno modeliranje
 - Ima definiran nabor diagramskih tehnik
 - diagrami primerov uporabe ("use case diagrams"),
 - Definira vloge uporabnikov sistema in način uporabe
 - diagrami stanj ("state diagrams"),
 - Opisuje stanja posameznega objekta
 - diagrami aktivnosti ("activity diagrams"),
 - Opisuje aktivnosti uporabnika
 - diagrami zaporedja ("sequence diagrams"),
 - diagrami sodelovanja ("collaboration diagrams"),
 - razredni diagrami ("class diagrams"),
 - diagrami komponent ("component diagrams"),
 - diagrami razvoja in dobave ("deployment diagrams")

P7: Diagram stanj

... nadaljevanje UML

diagrami stanj – state charts

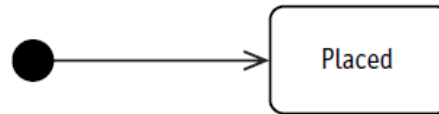
- Končni nabor stanj, kjer je eno stanje začetno
 - Definiran nabor vhodnih signalov
 - Definitan nabor izhodnih signalov
 - Definirani prehodi med stanji
-
- Vedno se nahaja samo v enem stanju, glede na vhode in predhodno stanje sistema

UML: state charts

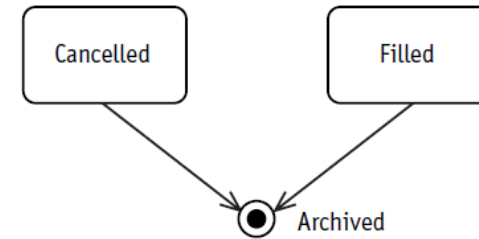
- Stanje



- Začetno stanje



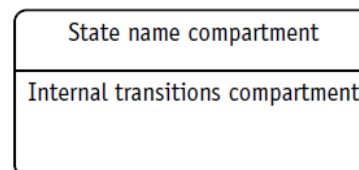
- Končno stanje



- Dogodek (event) /akcija (action)



- Interni dogodki in aktivnosti



Primer načrtovanja: Igre



Primer

Robot je v stanju BAZA, ko je polno operativen pa preide v stanje PATRULJA v katerem ostane do trenutka, ko zazna nasprotnika. Glede na obrambo nastrotnika se robot odloči za NAPAD, OBRAMBO ali UMIK. PATRULJA je osnovno stanje robota, v DOMOVANJE se vrne samo če potrebuje popravilo, pri čemer pa mora paziti, da ga ne sledijo. Če je na meji uničenja uporabi taktiko menjave med OBRAMBO in UMIKOM.

Diagrami primerov uporabe

Use-case

Diagrami primerov uporabe – use case diagrams

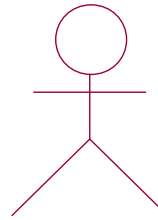
- Zunanji pogled na sistem
 - komunikacija z uporabniki (Projektno vodenje) – določitev uporabniških zahtev
 - Nima neposredne korelacije s arhitekturo sistema in njegovo implementacijo
 - Določajo testne scenarije: kako uporabniki interagirajo s sistemom

- Skupaj z opisi primerov uporabe podajajo vloge uporabnikov sistema in način uporabe
 - Opisuje interakcijo sistema z uporabniki
 - modeliranje **konteksta** sistema in **zahtev**

Use-case diagram: elementi

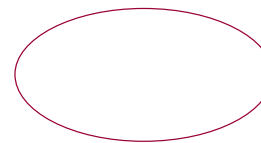
□ Akter (igralec, vloga)

- ▣ Predstavlja vloge, ki jih imajo uporabniki
- ▣ Lahko je uporabnik, drug sistem, naprava, ...
- ▣ Akter izvaja use-case



□ Use-case

- ▣ Primer uporabe: skupina scenarijev, potrebnih, da uporabnik doseže cilj
- ▣ Scenarij je zaporedje korakov, ki predstavljajo interakcijo uporabnika s sistemom
- ▣ Scenarij je ena od možnih poti, ki so na voljo



□ Komunikacija (povezava, konektor) (association)

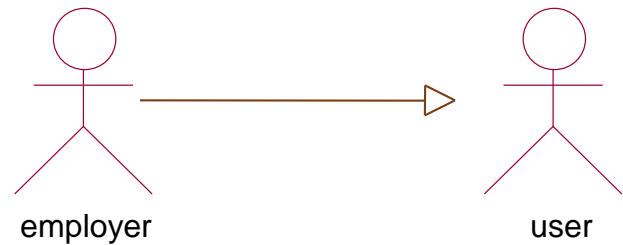
- ▣ Določa kako akter uporablja use-case



- Razmerje odvisnosti (dependency) ----->



- Generalizacija (inheritance) ———>



□ Razmerje odvisnosti (dependency)



Create job list



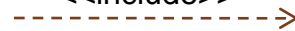
Log-in



□ Stereotipi

□ vsebovanost

<<include>>



□ razširitev



<<extend>>

Withdraw money



Authenticate client



<<include>>



Withdraw money



Print receipt



<<extend>>



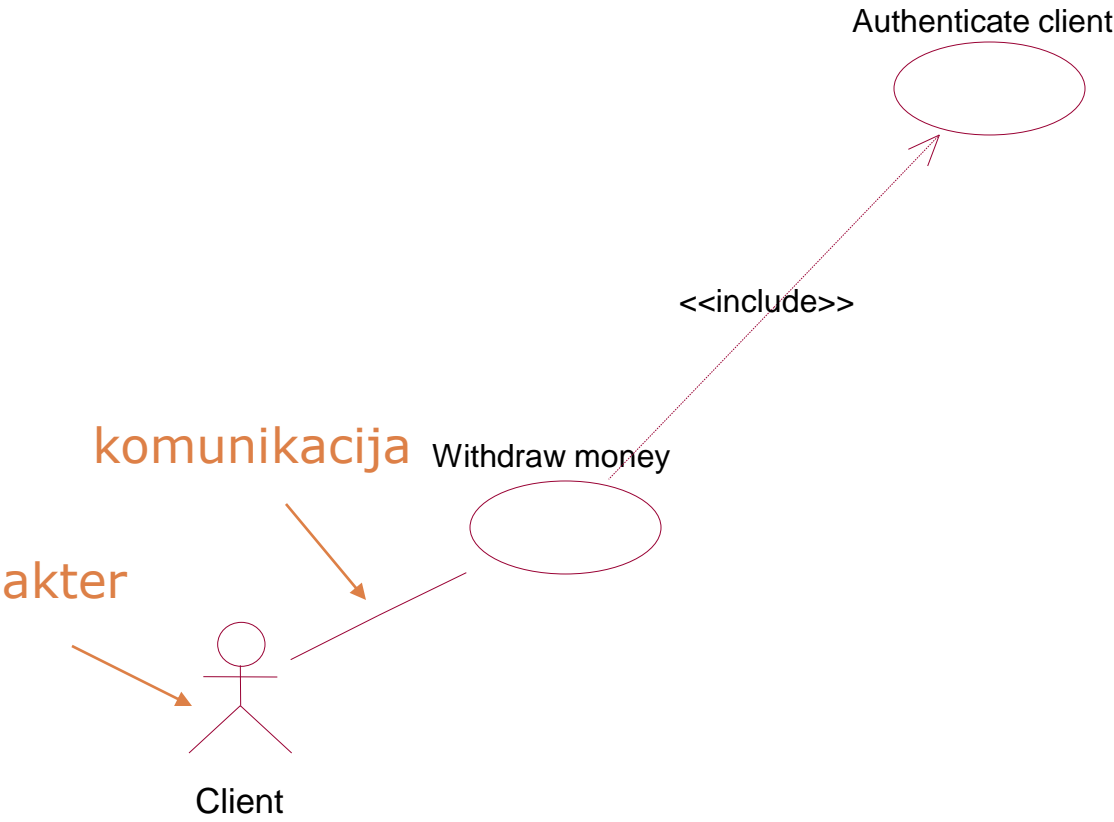
□ “include” in “extend” sta razmerji:

□ A extends B izvajanje A lahko vključuje izvajanje B-ja.

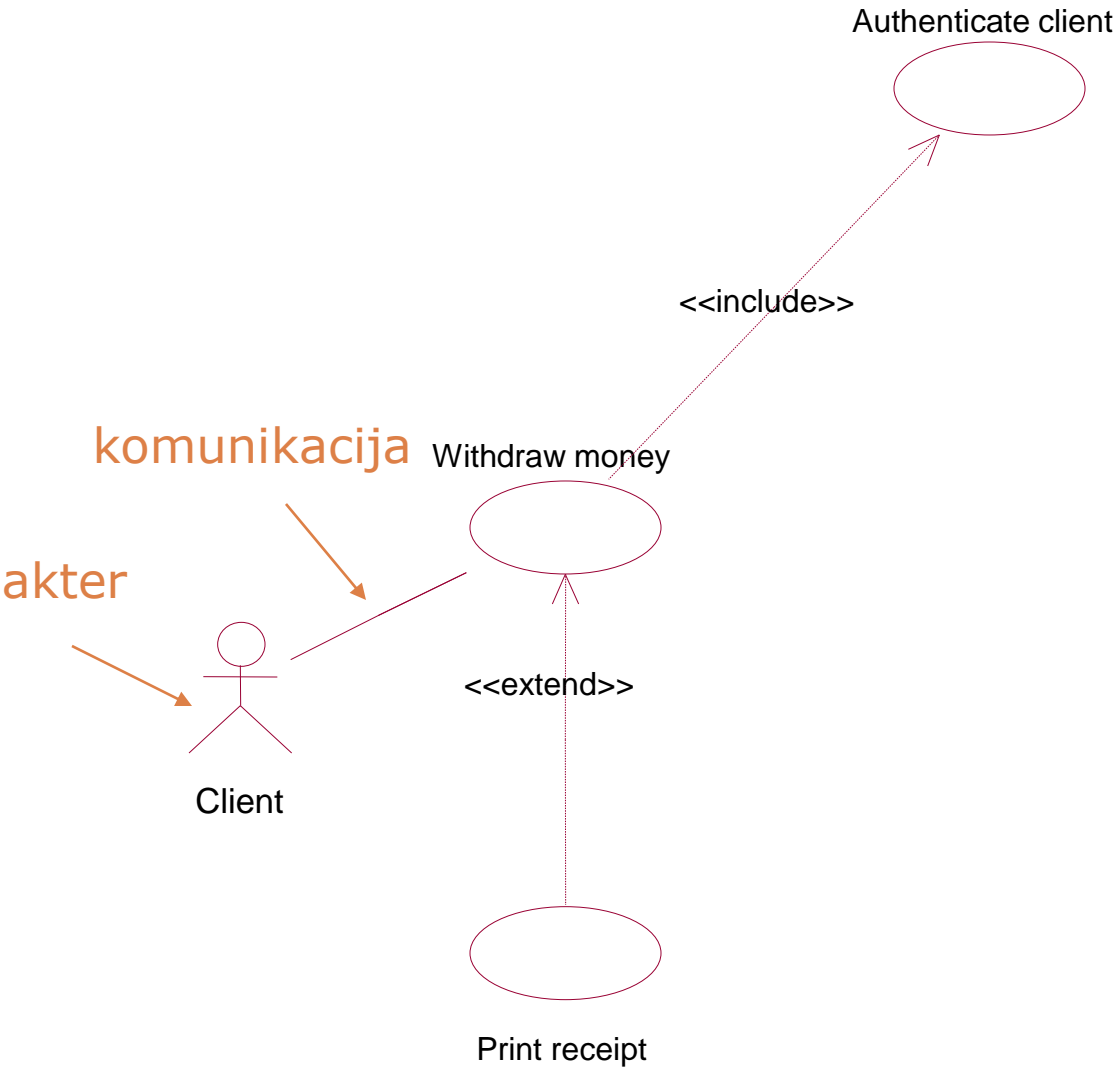
□ B includes A izvajanje A vedno vključuje izvajanje B-ja.

□ Različne vrste razmerij lahko označimo s stereotipom.

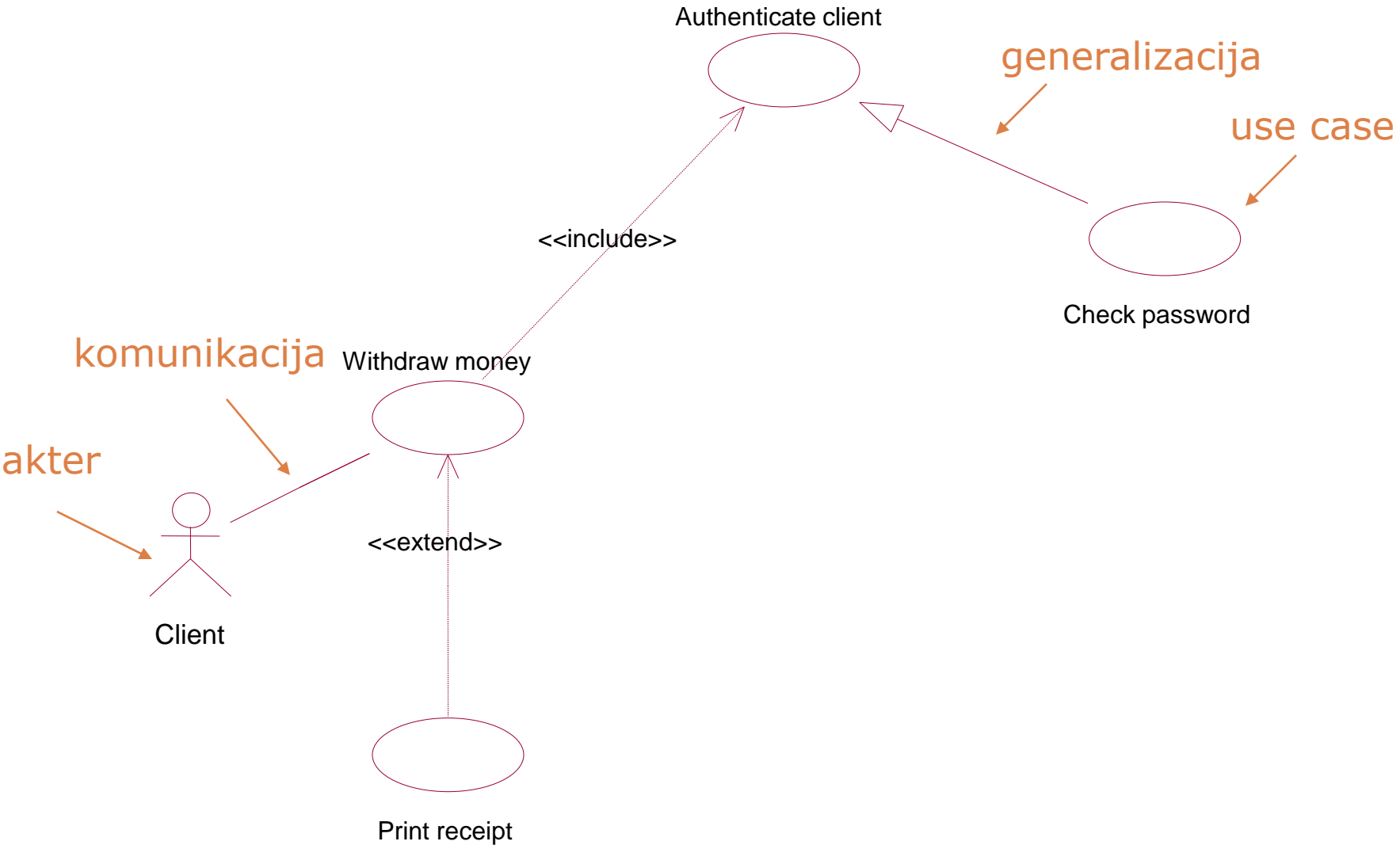
Primer uporabe: bankomat



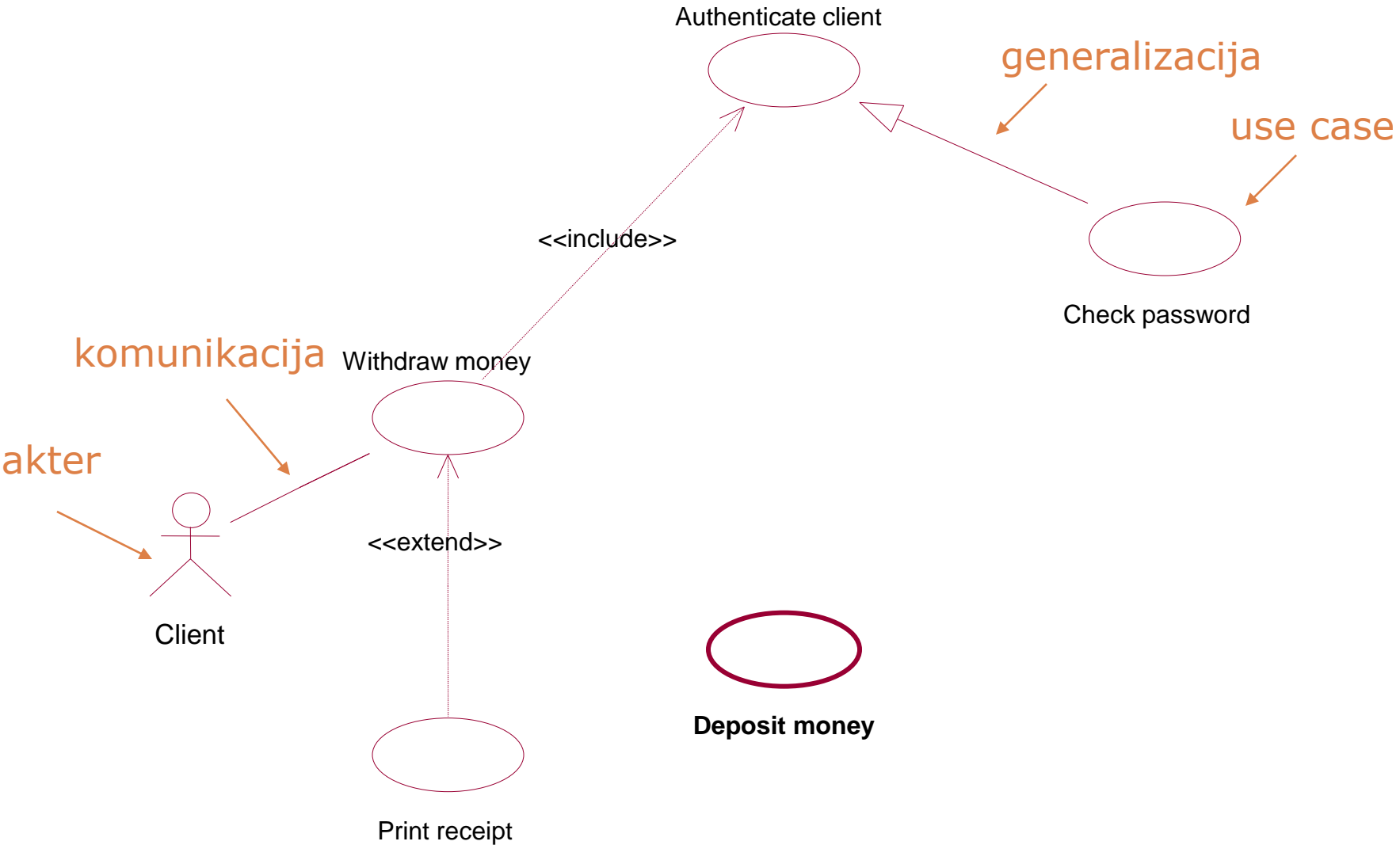
Primer uporabe: bankomat



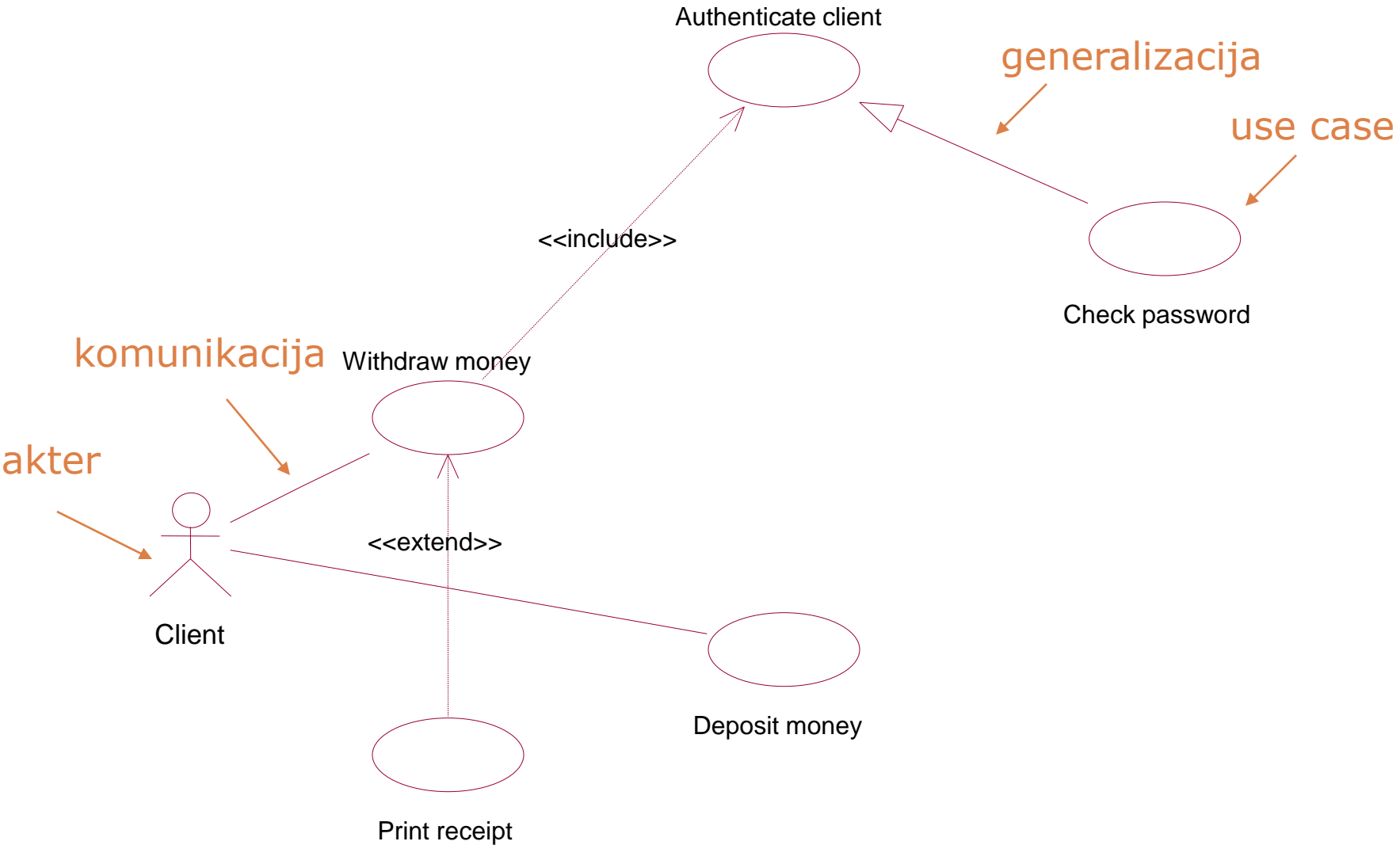
Primer uporabe: bankomat



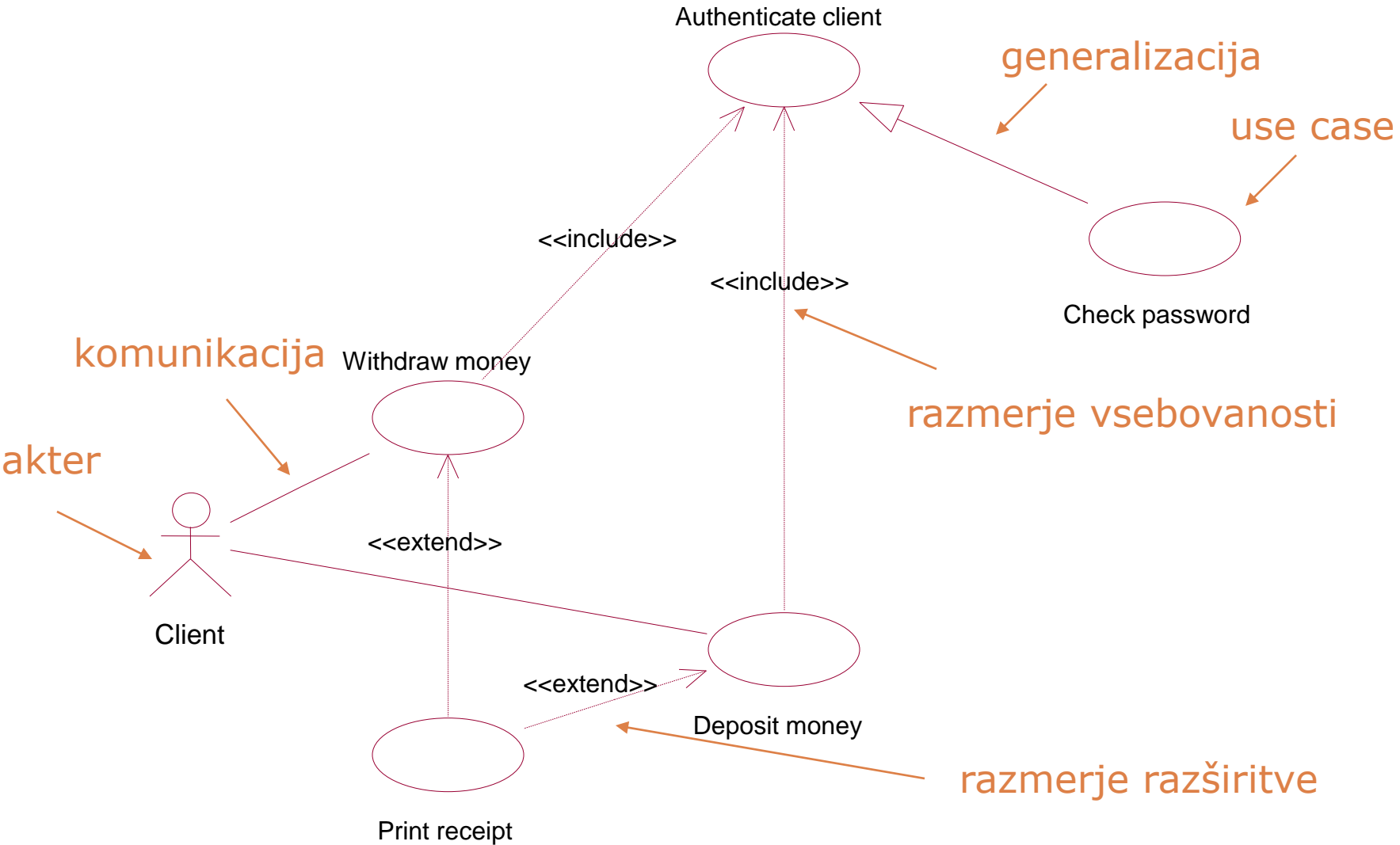
Primer uporabe: bankomat



Primer uporabe: bankomat



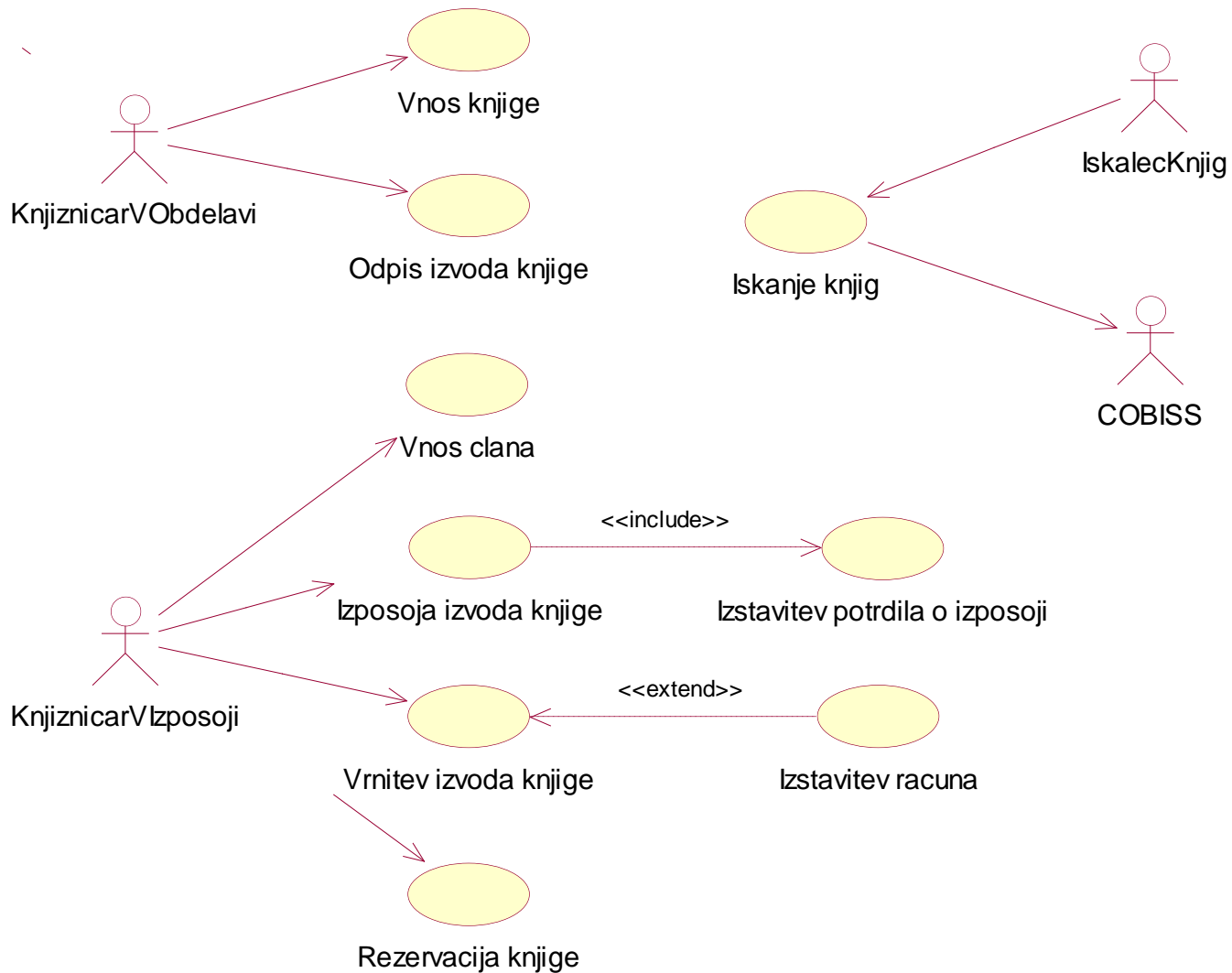
Primer uporabe: bankomat



Primer



Primer



Primer



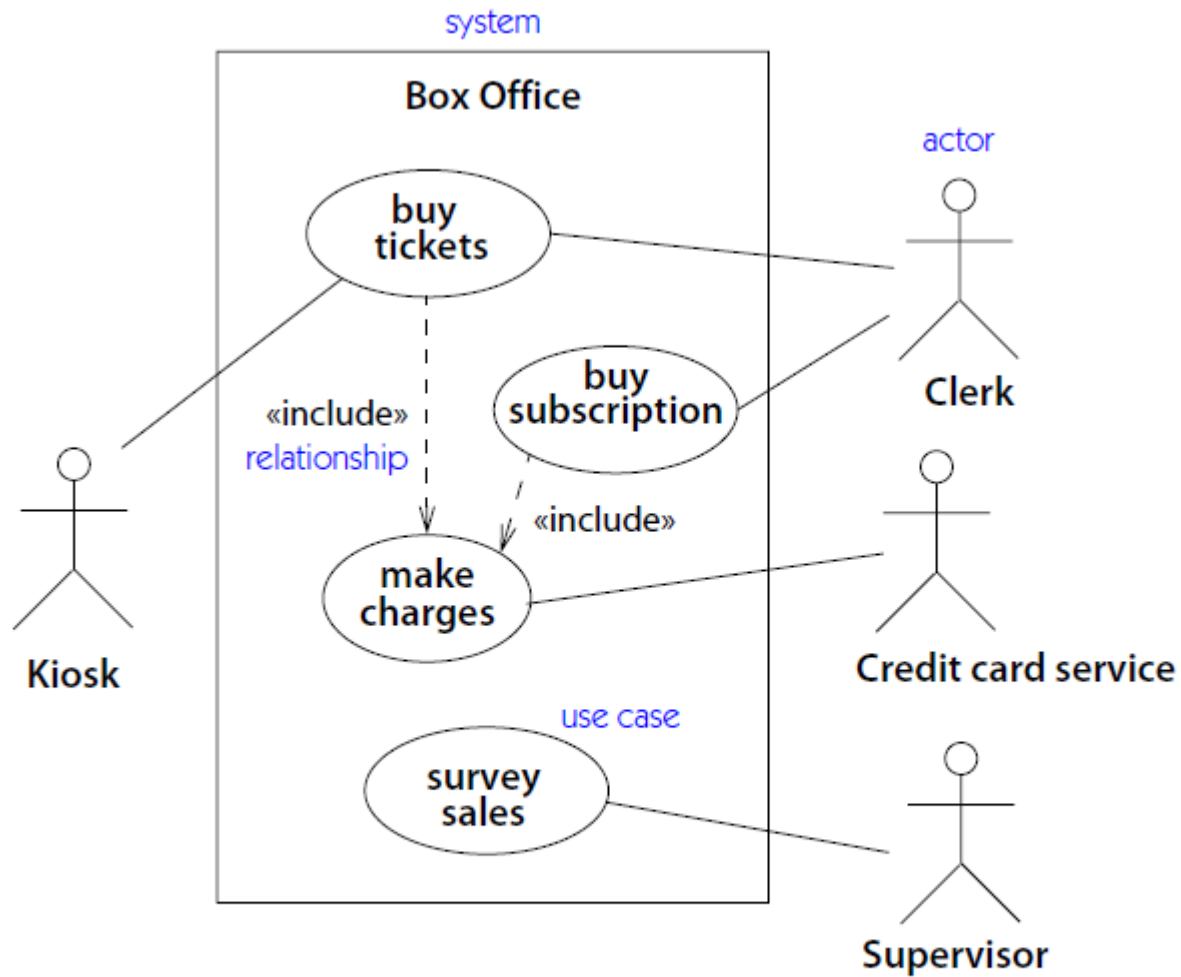


Figure 3-2. Use case diagram

Primer



| | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------|------|----------|
| 1:15P | American | 4987 | D35E | Departed |
| 8:50P | Delta | 5005 | D35A | On Time |
| 10:40P | American Airlines | 232 | H20 | On Time |
| 8:50P | American Airlines | 1538 | D33 | On Time |
| 8:50P | American Airlines | 588 | E30 | On Time |
| 8:50P | DELTA | 1812 | D39 | On Time |
| 8:50P | American Airlines | 6460 | H7 | Departed |



Primer

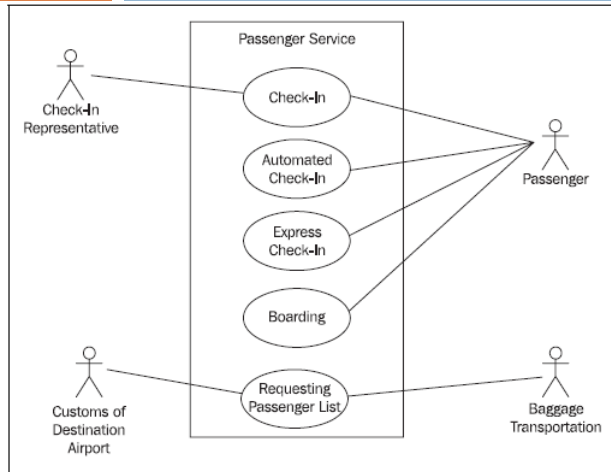
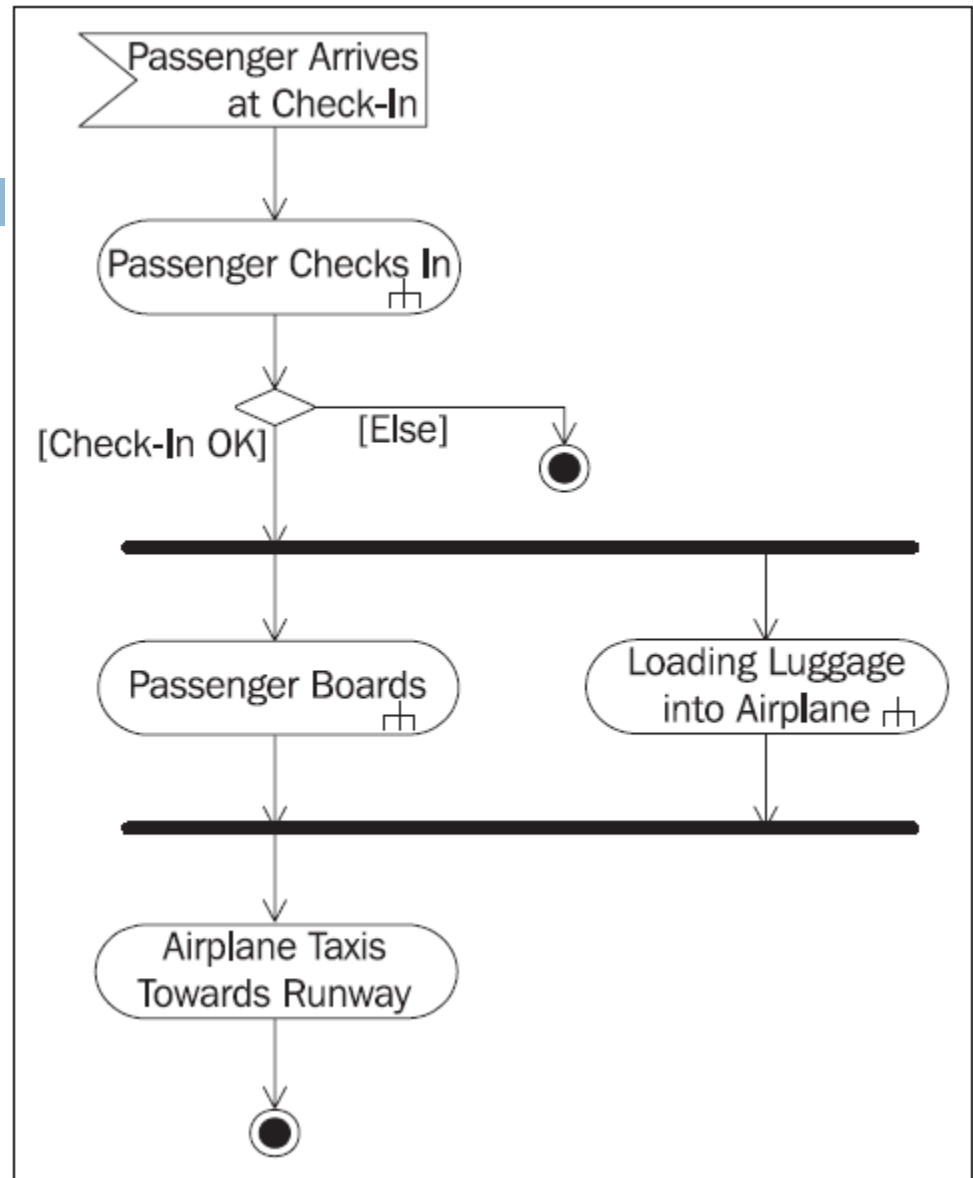


Figure 3.13 Extended use case diagram



Primer

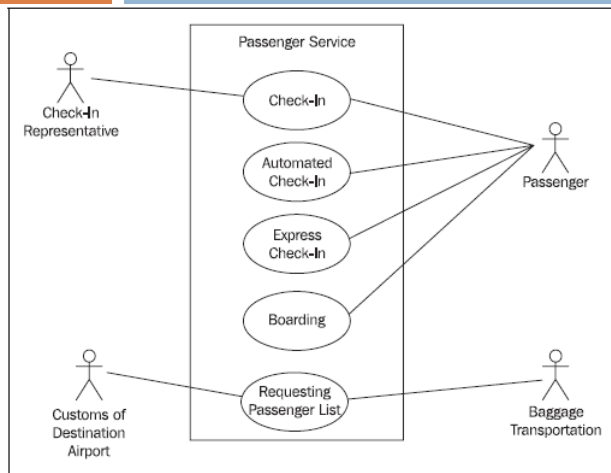


Figure 3.13 Extended use case diagram

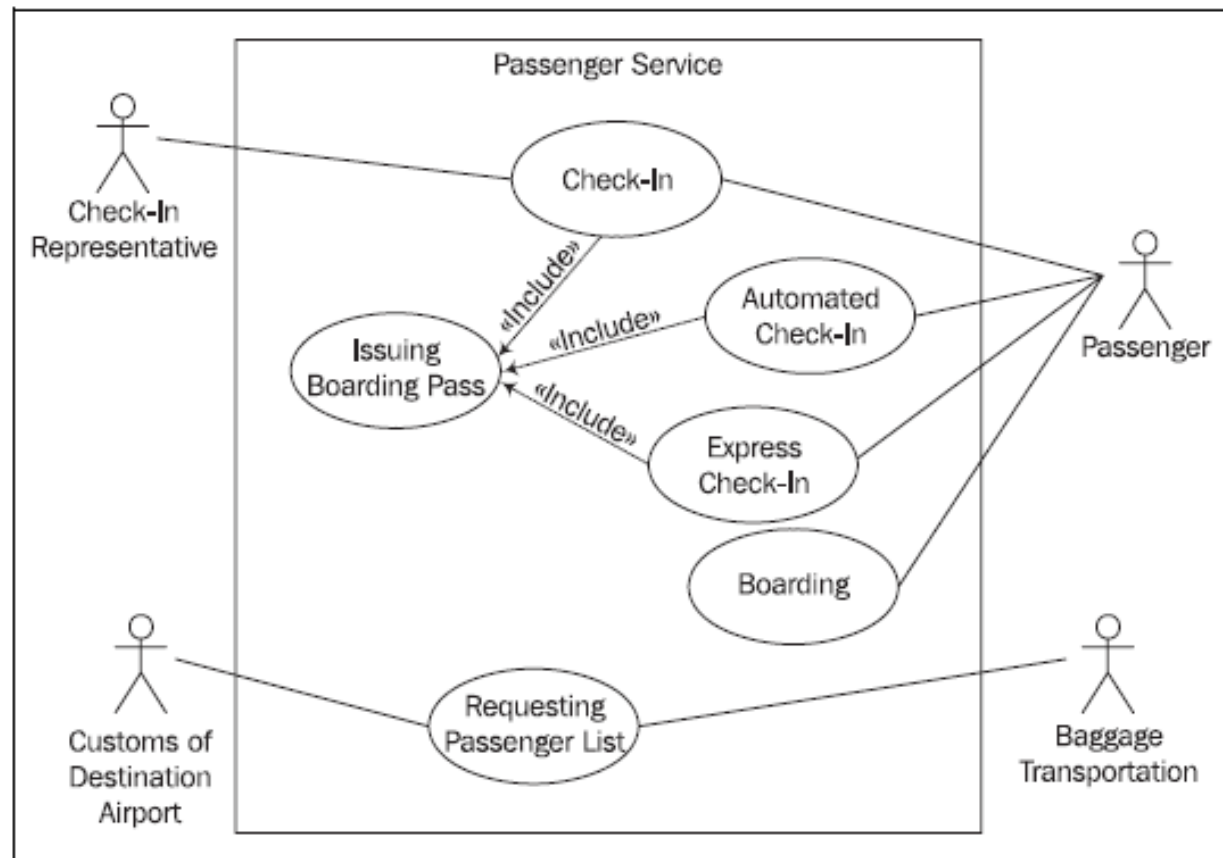


Figure 3.14 Extended use case diagram

Vhodno-izhodne naprave

Vhodne naprave: tipke


Tipke / stikala

- Mehanska
- Elektronska
- Virtualna





Pop-up Blocker

 Prevent most pop-up windows from appearing.

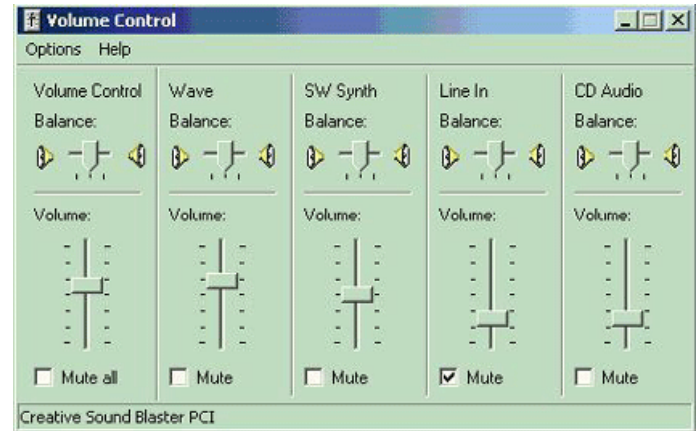
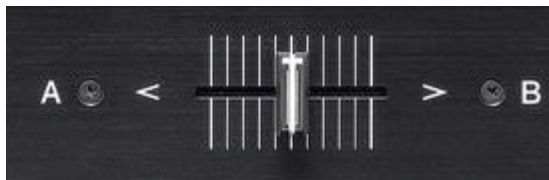
Turn on Pop-up Blocker





3. Kdaj gremo v akcijo?

- Danes
- Jutri
- Letos
- Pozab





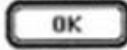
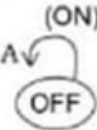

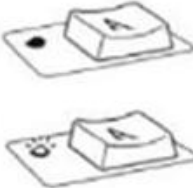
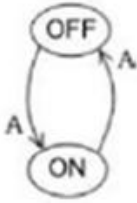


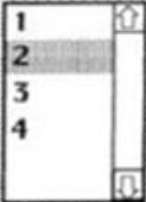
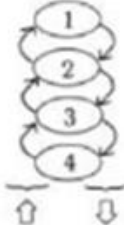
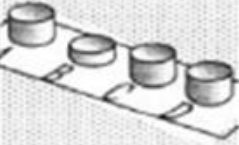
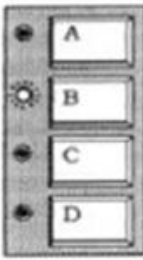

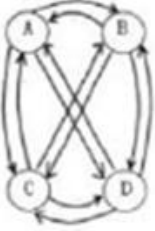



| <i>control</i> | <i>mechanical</i> | <i>electronic</i> | <i>virtual</i> | <i>state diagram</i> |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <i>mono-stable</i> |  |  |  |  |
| <i>bi-stable</i> |  |  | <input type="checkbox"/> R <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R |  |
| <i>four stable states, linear graph</i> |  |  |  |  |
| <i>four stable states, complete graph</i> |  |  |  |  |
| <i>continuous (analogue)</i> |  |  |  | |

Figure 7.28 Transition from real to virtual controls giving five examples

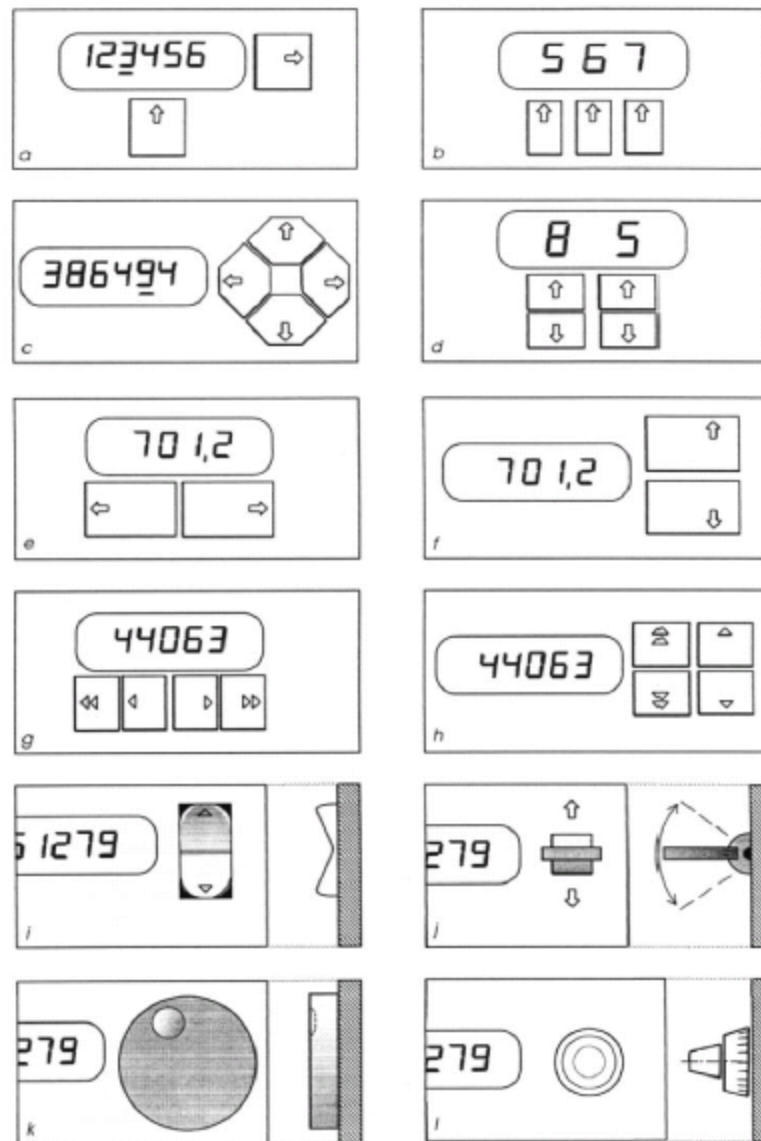


Figure 8.7 Input solutions for numbers.

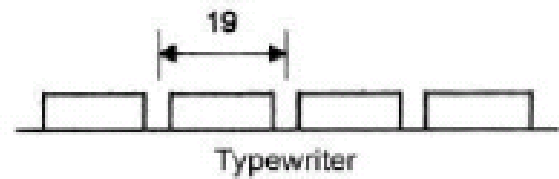
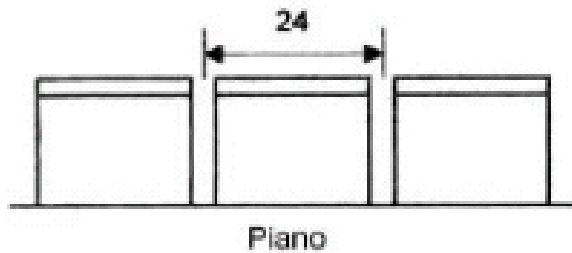
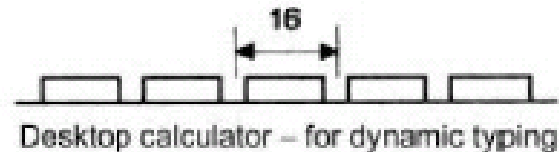
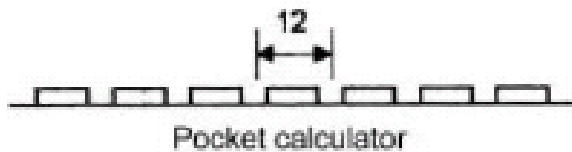
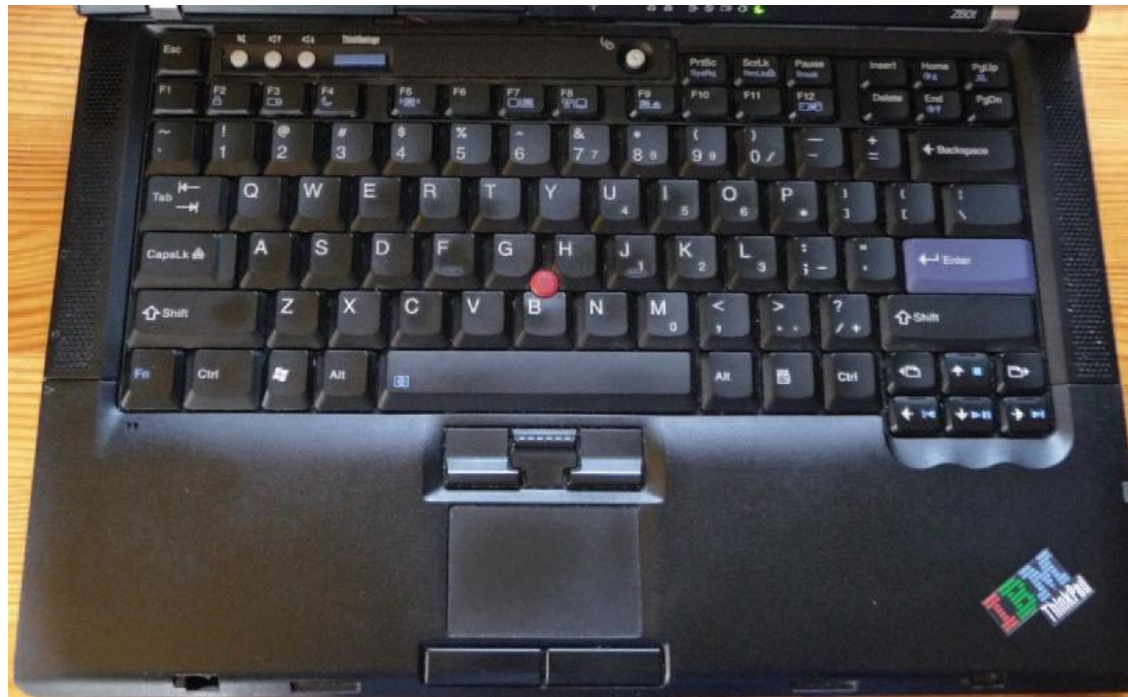


Figure 8.1 Keyboards for different applications as viewed from the front (measurements are in millimetres) (Burandt 1986).

Tipke, stikala, tipkovnice

□ QWERTY

□ Dvorak



QWERTY

- ❑ 1870 Christopher Latham Sholes
- ❑ Uporaba: tipkarski stroj: Remington
- ❑ Pozicija črk upočasni uporabnika
- ❑ Pogosto uporabljane črke so narazen



Dvorak

- 1920
- Omogoča hitrejšo premikanje prstov, saj upošteva frekvenco posameznih črk
- Majhna razširjenost, kljub informacijski eri.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-----|---|----|---|---|---|---|--------|---------|-------|-----------|---|--|
| ~ | ! | @ | # | \$ | % | ^ | & | * | (|) | { | } | ← | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | [|] | Backspace | | |
| Tab | " | < | > | P | Y | F | G | C | R | L | ? | + | | |
| ↔ | , | . | | | | | | | | | / | = | \ | |
| Caps Lock | A | O | E | U | I | D | H | T | N | S | - | Enter | ↵ | |
| ⬆ | | | | | | | | | | | | ↵ | | |
| Shift | : | Q | J | K | X | B | M | W | V | Z | Shift | | | |
| ⬆ | | | | | | | | | | | ⬆ | | | |
| Ctrl | Win Key | Alt | | | | | | | Alt Gr | Win Key | Menu | Ctrl | | |



The popular RIM BlackBerry (<http://www.blackberry.com>) shown here on the left demonstrated that many people could use a reduced-size keyboard on a regular basis; users typically type with one finger or with both thumbs. The Nokia device in the middle shows that non-English-speaking countries may use different keyboard layouts (here, a French AZERTY keyboard). On the right, a larger keyboard uses the longer dimension of the device and can be slid back into the device when not needed (<http://www.nokia.com>).



The virtual keyboard of the Apple iPhone gains precision by allowing finger repositioning and then activates on lift-off

The virtual keyboard of the Apple iPhone gains precision by allowing finger repositioning and then activates on lift-off

Razpoznava pisave

Write these characters on the Left side of the writing area

A B C D E Capital Letters
 F G H I J
 K L M N O
 P Q R S T
 U V W X Y

back space space tab return • ,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ← | → | ↶ | ↷ | • | ↵ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

! ? ! & @ "

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ! | ? | ! | & | @ | " |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Write these characters on the Right side of the writing area

0 1 2 3 4²
 5 6 7 8 9
 ~ / \ ()

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | / | \ | (|) |
|---|---|---|---|---|


+ - * • =

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|---|
| 1+2 | - | 1X2 | • | = |
|-----|---|-----|---|---|

Accented Characters
 Follow letter on Left with accent on Right.

/ \ ~ •• ^ °

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| / | \ | N | •• | ^ | ° |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|



Another method is to handwrite on a touch sensitive surface, typically with a stylus using Graffiti® on the Palm devices

- 1. korak: zapis brez razpoznave: črnilo

- Načrtovalski kompromis:
 - ▣ hiter vnos (PARC) – zanesljiv vnos (Palm)

- 2. korak: poenostavljeni znaki

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| <p>Write these characters on the Left side of the writing area</p> <p>Λ B C D E Capital Letters</p> <p>Γ G h i² J Write letters across the division of the two sides.</p> <p>¹k² L M N O</p> <p>P q R S ¹t₂</p> <p>U V W X₂ y</p> <p style="text-align: center;">back space space tab return • ,</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">←</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">→</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">↶</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">↷</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">•</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">,</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">!</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">&</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">@</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">"</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">?</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">!</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">&</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">@</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">"</td> </tr> </table> | ← | → | ↶ | ↷ | • | , | | ? | ! | & | @ | " | | ? | ! | & | @ | " | <p>Write these characters on the Right side of the writing area</p> <p>0 1 2 3 ¹4²</p> <p>5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>~ / \ ()</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">N</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">\</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">(</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">+</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">•</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">=</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">+²</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">-²</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">X₂</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">•²</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">=</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Accented Characters Follow letter on Left with accent on Right.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">/</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">\</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">N</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">••</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">Λ</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">O</td> </tr> </table> | N | / | \ | (|) | + | - | * | • | = | + ² | - ² | X ₂ | • ² | = | / | \ | N | •• | Λ | O |
| ← | → | ↶ | ↷ | • | , | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? | ! | & | @ | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ? | ! | & | @ | " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N | / | \ | (|) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| + | - | * | • | = | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| + ² | - ² | X ₂ | • ² | = | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| / | \ | N | •• | Λ | O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

