

Key Definitions

تعريفات أساسية

1. The **user interface** defines how the system will interact with external entities.
واجهة المستخدم تُوضح كيف سيتفاعل النظام مع الكيانات الخارجية
2. The **system interfaces** define how systems exchange information with other systems.
واجهات النظام تحدد كيفية تبادل معلومات الأنظمة مع أنظمة أخرى
3. The **navigation mechanism** provides the way for users to tell the system what to do.
آلية الملاحة توفر وسيلة للمستخدمين لإعطاء النظام ما يجب القيام به
4. The **input mechanism** defines the way the system captures information.
آلية الإدخال تحدد طريقة النظام في التقاط المعلومات
5. The **output mechanism** defines the way the system provides information to users or other systems.
آلية الإخراج تحدد الطريقة التي يوفر بها النظام المعلومات للمستخدمين أو الأنظمة الأخرى
6. **Graphical user interface (GUI)** is the most common type of interfaces most students are likely to use personally and for developing systems. It uses windows, menus, icons, and a mouse (e.g., Windows, Macintosh).
واجهة المستخدم الرسومية (GUI) هي النوع الأكثر شيوعاً من الواجهات التي معظم الطلاب من المرجح أن يستخدمونها شخصياً ولتطوير النظم. ويستخدم ويندوز والقوائم والرموز والماوس (مثل ويندوز و ماسينوش).

Principles For User Interface Design

مبادئ لمستخدم واجهة التصميم

1. Layout التنسيق
2. Content awareness الوعي بالمحتوى
3. Aesthetics الجماليات
4. User experience تجربة المستخدم
5. Consistency التناسق
6. Minimize user effort تقليل جهد المستخدم

Layout Concepts

- ❖ The screen is often divided into three boxes
 1. Navigation area (top)
 2. Status area (bottom)
 3. Work area (middle)
- ❖ Information can be presented in multiple areas
- ❖ Like areas should be grouped together
- ❖ Areas and information should minimize user movement from one to another
- ❖ Ideally, areas will remain consistent in
 - Size
 - Shape
 - Placement for entering data
 - Reports presenting retrieved data

مفاهيم التخطيط

غالبا تنقسم الشاشة إلى ثلاثة صناديق

منطقة التنقل (أعلى)

منطقة الحالة (أسفل)

منطقة العمل (وسط)

يمكن تقديم المعلومات في مجالات متعددة

مثل المناطق يجب أن تكون مجمعة معا

يمكن تقديم المعلومات في مجالات متعددة

ينبغي أن تقلل المناطق والمعلومات من حركة المستخدمين من واحدة إلى أخرى

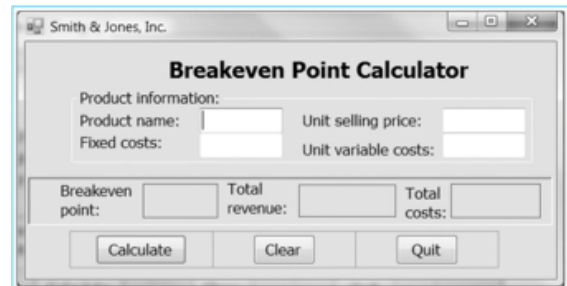
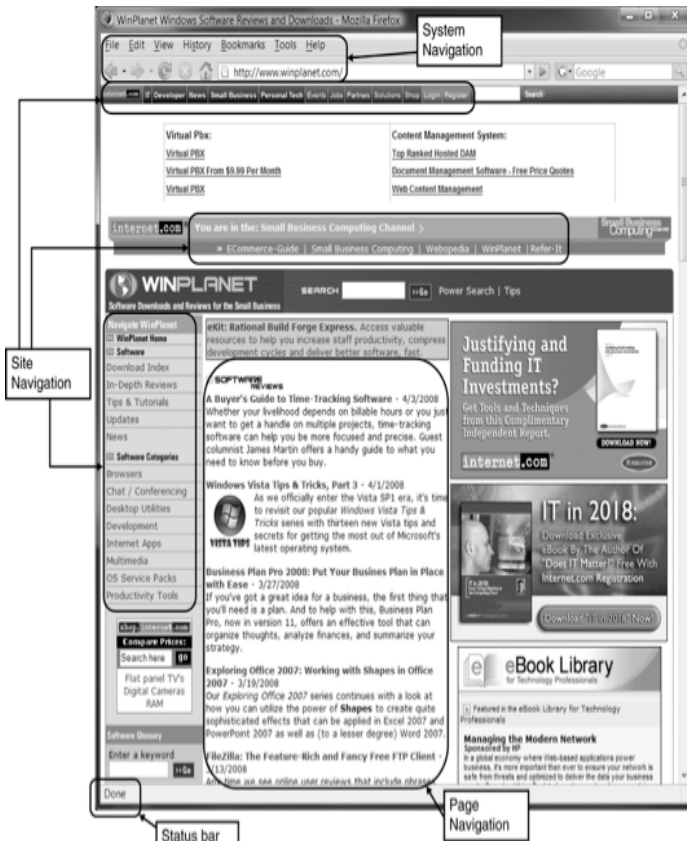
من الناحية المثالية، ستبقى المناطق متنسقة في

الحجم

الشكل

موضع لإدخال البيانات

التقارير التي تعرض البيانات المستردة



(a) Horizontal Flow



(b) Vertical Flow

Content Awareness

التوعية

- All interfaces should have titles
جميع الواجهات يجب أن تحتوي على عناوين
- Menus should show
القوائم يجب أن تظهر
 - where you are
أين أنت
 - where you came from to get there
من أين أتيت لتصل الى هنا
- It should be clear what information is within each area
ينبغي أن يكون واضحاً ما هي المعلومات داخل كل منطقة
- Fields and field labels should be selected carefully
ينبغي اختيار الحقول والميدانات بعناية
- Use dates and version numbers to aid system users
استخدام التواريخ وأرقام الإصدارات لمستخدمي نظام المساعدة

جماليات

Aesthetics

- Interfaces need to be functional and inviting to use
الواجهات تحتاج إلى أن تكون وظيفية وتدعو للاستخدام
- Avoid squeezing in too much, particularly for novice users
تجنب الضغط كثيراً ، وخاصة بالنسبة للمستخدمين المبتدئين
- Design text carefully
تصميم النص بعناية
 - Be aware of font and size
كن على بينة من الخط والحجم
 - Avoid using all capital letters
تجنب استخدام جميع الأحرف الكبيرة
- Colors and patterns should be used carefully
ينبغي استخدام الألوان والأنماط بعناية
 - Test quality of colors by trying the interface on a black/white monitor
اختبار جودة الألوان من خلال تجربة الواجهة على شاشة سوداء / بيضاء
 - Use colors to separate or categorize items
استخدام الألوان لفصل أو تصنيف العناصر

Form Example: * bad form

User Experience

تجربة المستخدم

- How easy is the program to learn? ما مدى سهولة البرنامج للتعلم؟
- How easy is the program to use for the expert? ما مدى سهولة استخدام البرنامج للخبير؟
- Consider adding shortcuts for the expert النظر في إضافة اختصارات للخبير
- Where there is low employee turnover, some training can lessen the impact of less precise interfaces وفي حالة انخفاض معدل توفر الموظفين، يمكن لبعض المتدربين أن يقللوا من تأثير الواجهات الأقل دقة

Consistency

التناسق

- Enables users to predict what will happen تمكين المستخدمين من التنبؤ بما سيحدث
- Reduces learning curve يقلل من منحى التعلم

- Considers items within an application and across applications

ينظر في البنود داخل التطبيق وعبر التطبيقات

- Pertains to many different levels

يخص العديد من المستويات المختلفة

- Navigation controls
- Terminology
- Report and form design

التحكم في التنقل

المصطلحات

تقرير وتصميم النموذج

Minimize User Effort

تقليل جهد المستخدم

- Three clicks rule

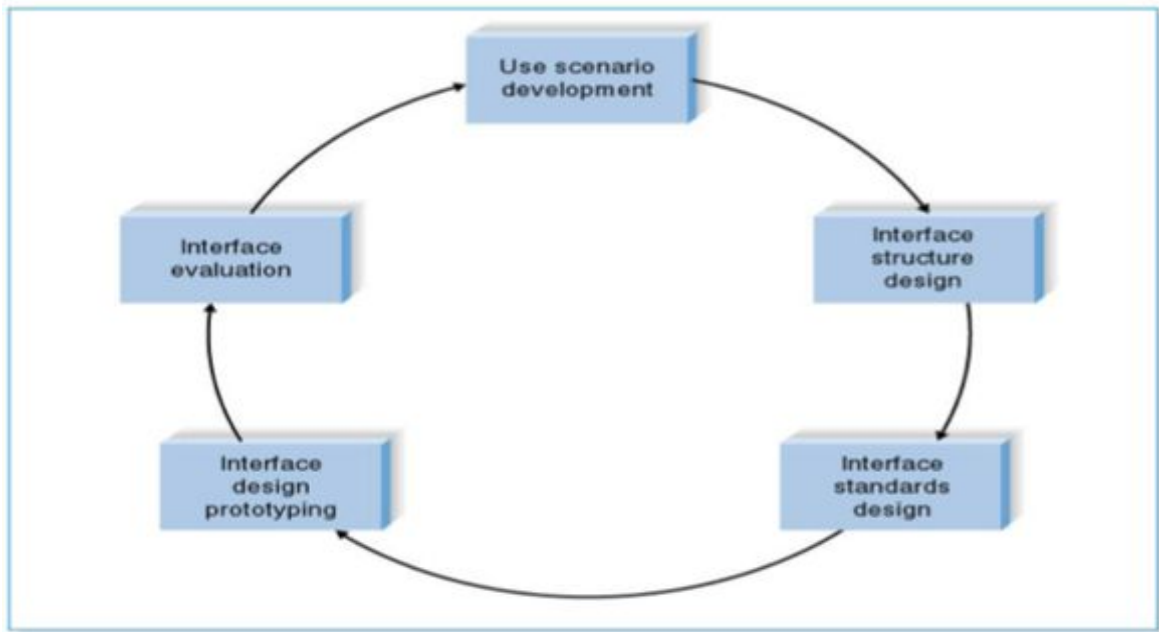
قاعدة ثلاث نقرات

- Users should be able to go from the start or main menu of a system to the information or action they want in no more than three mouse clicks or three keystrokes

يجب أن يكون المستخدمون قادرين على الانتقال من البداية أو القائمة الرئيسية للنظام إلى المعلومات أو الإجراءات التي يريدونها في ما لا يزيد عن ثلاثة نقرات بالماوس أو ثلاث ضربات مفاتيح

User Interface Design Process

عملية تصميم واجهة المستخدم



Use Scenario Development

استخدام تطویر السيناریو

- An outline of steps to perform work
مخطط لخطوات أداء العمل
- Presented in a simple narrative tied through the related use case and DFD
عرضت في سرد بسيط مرتبطة من خلال (Use case), (DFD)
- Document the most common paths through the use case so interface designs will be easy to use for those situations
توثيق المسارات الأكثر شيوعا من خلال حالة الاستخدام بحيث تصاميم واجهة تكون سهلة الاستخدام لتلك الحالات

Interface Structure Design

تصميم هيكل الواجهة

- A diagram showing how all screens, forms, and reports are related
رسم بياني يوضح كيفية ارتباط جميع الشاشات والنماذج والتقارير
- Shows how user moves from one to another
عرض كيفية انتقال المستخدم من واحد إلى آخر
- Similar to DFD in using boxes and lines
في استخدام الصناديق والخطوط (DFD) مثل
- Boxes denote screens
الصناديق تدل على الشاشات
- Lines show movement from one to another
تظهر الخطوط الحركة من واحدة إلى أخرى
- Different from DFD in having no standard rules or format
في عدم وجود قواعد أو شكل قياسي DFD تختلف عن

Interface Structure Diagram Example

مثال مخطط بنية الواجهة

واجهة تصميم المعايير

Interface Standards Design

- The basic elements that are common across individual screens, forms, and reports within the application

العناصر الأساسية المشتركة بين الشاشات الفردية، وأشكال، والتقارير داخل التطبيق

- Interface metaphor
استعارة الواجهة
 - Desktop, checkbook, shopping cart
سطح المكتب، دفتر شيكات، عربة التسوق
- Interface objects
كائنات الواجهة
- Interface actions
إجراءات الواجهة
- Interface icons
رموز الواجهة
- Interface templates
قوالب الواجهة

تصميم نماذج الواجهة

Interface Design Prototyping

- A mock-up or simulation of screen, form, or report

محاكاة أو محاكاة للشاشة أو النموذج أو التقرير

- Common methods include

وتشمل الأساليب الشائعة

- Paper
- Storyboarding
- HTML prototype
- Language prototype

ورقة

القصة المصورة

HTML نموذج

لغة النموذج

Storyboard Example

مثال على القصة المصورة

HTML Prototype

- Built with the use of Web pages created in HTML

بنيت مع استخدام صفحات الويب التي تم إنشاؤها في HTML

- The user uses HTML to create a series of Web pages that show the fundamental parts of the system.

لإنشاء سلسلة من صفحات الويب التي تعرض الأجزاء الأساسية للنظام HTML المستخدم يستخدم

- The users have the ability to interact with the pages by clicking on buttons and entering pretend data.

المستخدمين لديهم القدرة على التفاعل مع الصفحات عن طريق النقر على الأزرار وإدخال بيانات التظاهر

Language Prototype

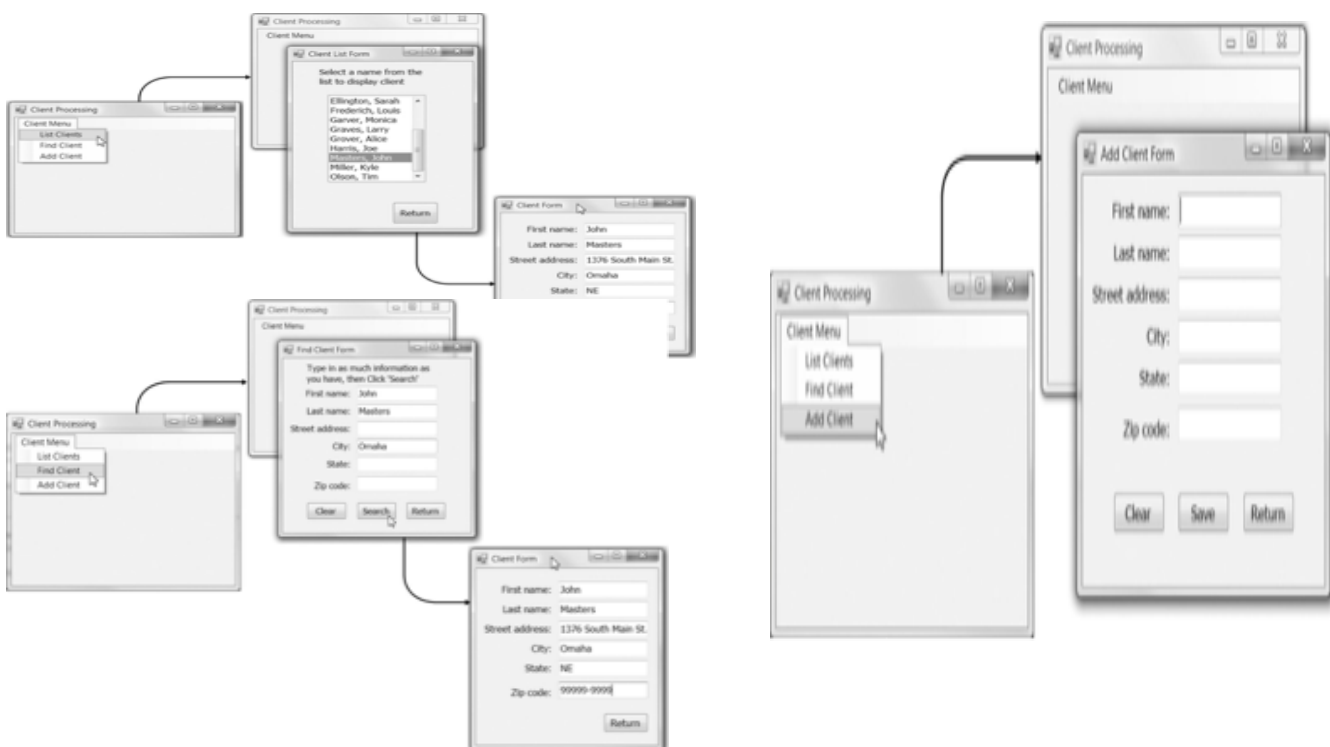
لغة النموذج

- An interface design prototype built in the actual language or by the actual tool that will be used to build the system.

نموذج تصميم الواجهة بنيت في اللغة الفعلية أو عن طريق الأداة الفعلية التي سيتم استخدامها لبناء النظام

- Language prototypes are designed in the same ways as HTML prototypes

تم تصميم نماذج اللغة بنفس الطرق مثل نماذج HTML



Interface Evaluation

- Heuristic evaluation
 - Compare design to checklist
- Walkthrough evaluation
 - Team simulates movement through components
- Interactive evaluation
 - Users try out the system
- Formal usability testing
 - Expensive
 - Detailed use of special lab testing

تقييم الواجهة

- تقييم ارشادي
- مقارنة التصميم إلى المرجعية
- تقييم التجول
- فريق يحاكي الحركة من خلال المكونات
- تقييم تفاعلي
- المستخدمون يحاولون الخروج من النظام
- اختبار سهولة الاستخدام الرسمي
- مكلفة
- استخدام مفصل لأختبار المختبر الخاص

Navigation Design

Basic Principles of Navigation Design

- Assume users
 - Have not read the manual
 - Have not attended training
 - Do not have external help readily at hand

المبادئ الأساسية لتصميم الملاحة

- افترض أن المستخدمين
 - لم يقرأوا الدليل
 - لم يحضروا التدريب
- لا توجد مساعدة خارجية بسهولة في متناول اليد
- All controls should be clear and understandable and placed in an intuitive location on the screen.
 - يجب أن تكون جميع الضوابط واضحة ومفهومة ووضعها في مواقع بديهية على الشاشة
- Prevent mistakes
 - منع الأخطاء
 - Limit choices
 - تحديد الخيارات
 - Never display commands that can't be used (or “gray them out”)
 - عدم عرض الأوامر التي لا يمكن استخدامها
 - Confirm actions that are difficult or impossible to undo
 - تأكيد الإجراءات التي يصعب أو المستحيل التراجع عنها
- Simplify recovery from mistakes
 - تبسيط الإصلاح من الأخطاء
- Use consistent grammar order
 - استخدام نظام قواعد اللغة المتسقة

Types of Navigation Control

أنواع التحكم في التنقل

- Languages
 - Command language لغة الأوامر
 - Natural language اللغة الطبيعية
- Menus القوائم
 - Generally aim at broad shallow menu تهدف عموماً إلى قائمة ضحلة واسعة
 - Consider using “hot keys” فكر في استخدام المفاتيح الساخنة
- Direct Manipulation التلاعب المباشر
 - Used with icons to start programs تستخدم مع الرموز لبدء البرامج
 - Used to shape and size objects تستخدم لتشكيل وحجم الكائنات
 - May not be intuitive for all commands قد لا تكون بديهية لجميع الأوامر

Types of Menus

أنواع القوائم

Menu Bar List of commands at the top of the screen. Always on screen.	Main menu for system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the same organization as the operating system and other packages (e.g., File, Edit, View) • Menu items are always one word, never two • Menu items lead to other menus, rather than performing action • Never allow users to select actions they can't perform (instead use grayed-out items)
Drop-Down Menu Menu that drops-down immediately below another menu. Disappears after one use.	Second level menu, often from menu bar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menu items are often multiple words • Avoid abbreviations • Menu items perform action or lead to another cascading drop-down menu, popup menu, or tab menu
Hyperlink Menu A set of items arranged as a menu, usually along one edge of the screen.	Main menu for Web-based system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most users are familiar with hyperlink menus on the left edge of the screen, although they can be placed along any edge • Menu items are usually only one or two words
Embedded Hyperlinks A set of items embedded and underlined in text.	As a link to ancillary, optional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used sparingly to provide additional information because they can complicate navigation • Usually open a new window that is closed once the action is complete so the user can return to the original use scenario
Pop-up Menu Menu that pops up and floats over the screen. Disappears after one use.	As a shortcut to commands for experienced users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often (not always) invoked by a right click in Windows-based systems • Menu choices vary depending on pointer position • Often overlooked by novice users, so usually should duplicate functionality provided in other menus
Tab Menu Multi-page menu with one tab for each page that pops up and no floats over the screen. Remains on screen until closed.	When user needs to change several settings or perform several related commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menu items should be short to fit on the tab label • Avoid more than one row of tabs because clicking on a tab to open it can change the order of the tabs and in virtually other case does selecting from a menu rearrange the menu itself.
Tool Bar Menu of buttons (often with icons) that remains on the screen until closed	As a shortcut to commands for experienced users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All buttons on the same tool bar should be the same size • If the labels vary dramatically in size, then use two different sizes (small and large) • Buttons with icons should have a tool tip—an area that displays a text phrase explaining the button when the user pauses the pointer over it
Image Map Graphical image in which certain areas are linked to actions or other menus.	Only when the graphical image adds meaning to the menu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Image should convey meaning to show which parts perform an action when clicked • Tool tips can be helpful

Message Tips

نصائح الرسالة

- Should be clear, concise, and complete يجب أن تكون واضحة وموجزة وكاملة

- Should be grammatically correct and free of jargon and abbreviations (unless they are the users)
يجب أن تكون صحيحة من الناحية النحوية وخالية من المصطلحات والمختصرات (ما لم تكن من المستخدمين)
- Avoid negatives and humor
تجنب السلبيات والفكاهة

Types of Messages

أنواع الرسائل

Type of Messages	When to Use	Notes
Error message Informs the user that he or she has attempted to do something to which the system cannot respond	When user does something that is not permitted or not possible	Always explain the reason and suggest corrective action. Traditionally, error messages have been accompanied by a beep, but many applications now omit it or permit users to remove it.
Confirmation message Asks the user to confirm that he or she really wants to perform the action selected	When user selects a potentially dangerous choice, such as deleting a file.	Always explain the cause and suggest possible action. Often include several choices other than "OK" and "cancel."
Acknowledgment message Informs the user that the system has accomplished what it was asked to do	Seldom or never; users quickly become annoyed with all the unnecessary mouse clicks.	Acknowledgment messages are typically included because novice users often like to be reassured that an action has taken place. The best approach is to provide acknowledgment information without a separate message on which the user must click. For example, if the user is viewing items in a list and adds one, then the updated list on the screen showing the added item is sufficient acknowledgment.
Delay message Informs the user that the computer system is working properly	When an activity takes more than seven seconds	This message should permit the user to cancel the operation in case he or she does not want to wait for its completion. The message should provide some indication of how long the delay may last.
Help message Provides additional information about the system and its components	In all systems	Help information is organized by table of contents and/or keyword search. Context-sensitive help provides information that is dependent on what the user was doing when help was requested. Help messages and on-line documentation are discussed in Chapter 13.

Input Design

تصميم الإدخال

Basic Principles of Input Design

المبادئ الأساسية لتصميم المدخلات

- The goal is to simply and easily capture accurate information for the system
الهدف هو ببساطة وسهولة التقاط معلومات دقيقة للنظام
- Reflect the nature of the inputs
تعكس طبيعة المدخلات
- Find ways to simplify their collection
البحث عن طرق لتبسيط جمعها

Online versus Batch Processing

المعالجة الفورية مقابل الدفعة

- *Online processing* immediately records the transaction in the appropriate database
تسجل المعالجة الفورية على الفور التحويل في قاعدة البيانات المناسبة

- *Batch processing* collects inputs over time and enters them into the system at one time in a batch
تجهيز الدفعات يجمع المدخلات مع مرور الوقت ويدخلها في النظام في وقت واحد في دفعة واحدة
- *Batch processing* simplifies data communications and other processes, master files are not updated real time
تجهيز الدفعات يبسط اتصالات البيانات وغيرها من العمليات، لا يتم تحديث الملفات الرئيسية في الوقت الحقيقي

Capture Data at the Source

- Reduces duplicate work
- Reduces processing time
- Decreases cost
- Decreases probability of error

التقاط البيانات في المصدر

- يقلل من تكرار العمل
- يقلل وقت المعالجة
- يقلل من التكلفة
- يقلل احتمال الخطأ

Source Data Automation

- Can be obtained by using the following technologies: يمكن الحصول عليها باستخدام التقنيات التالية:
 - bar code readers الباركود القراء
 - optical character recognition التعرف الضوئي على الحروف
 - magnetic stripe readers الشريط المغناطيسي القراء
 - smart cards بطاقات ذكية
 - RFID (radio frequency identification tags) (بطاقات تعريف تردد الراديو)
- How can internet be used for source data automation?

كيف يمكن استخدام الإنترنت لأتمتة مصدر البيانات؟

Minimize Keystrokes

- Never ask for information that can be obtained other ways

لا تطلب مطلقا الحصول على المعلومات التي يمكن الحصول عليها بطرق أخرى

- Lookups
- Dropdown lists
- Default values

- عمليات البحث
- القوائم المنسدلة
- قيم افتراضية

Types of Inputs

- Data items linked to fields

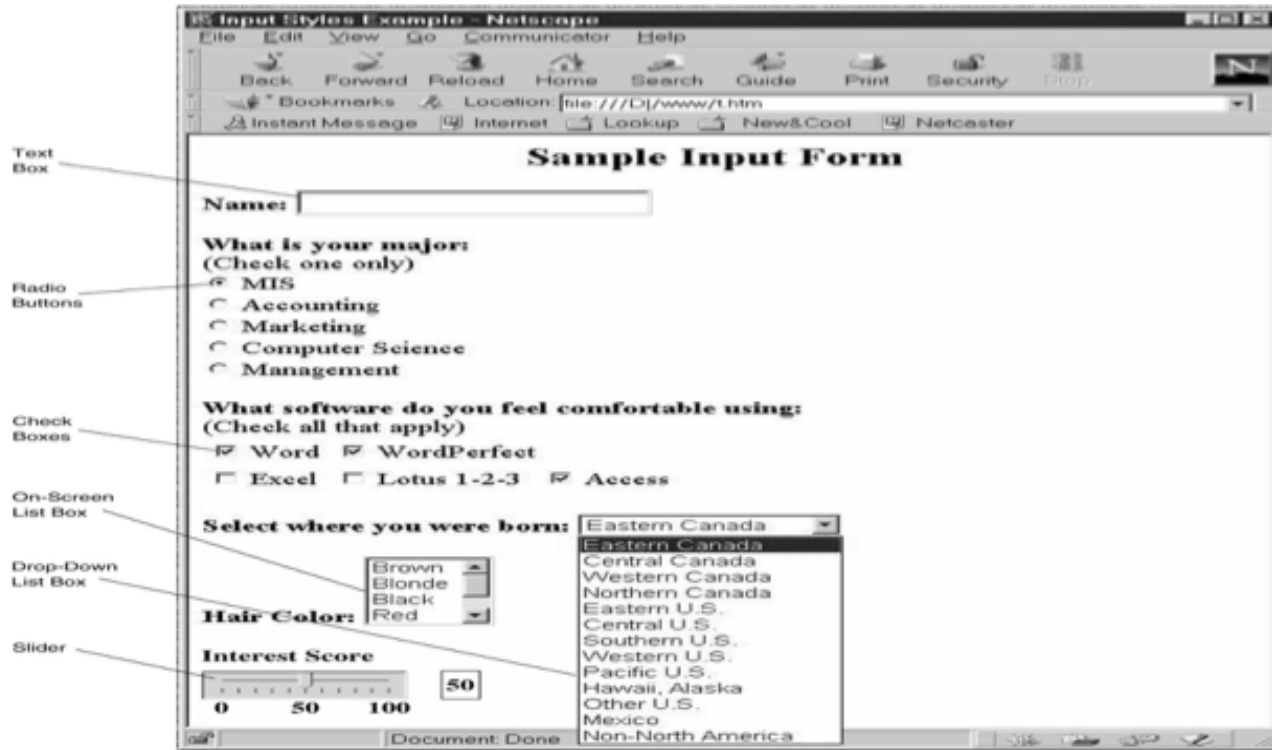
أنواع المدخلات

عناصر البيانات المرتبطة بالحقول

- Text نص
- Numbers أعداد
- Selection boxes صناديق الاختيار
 - Check boxes فحص الصناديق
 - Radio buttons أزرار الراديو
 - On-screen list boxes قائمة صناديق على الشاشة
 - Drop-down list boxes قائمة صناديق منسدلة
 - Combo boxes صناديق التحرير والسرد
 - Sliders الشرائح

Types of Input Forms

أنواع نماذج الإدخال



Type of Box	When to Use	Notes
Check box Presents a complete list of choices, each with a square box in front	When several items can be selected from a list of items	Check boxes are not mutually exclusive. Do not use negatives for box labels. Check box labels should be placed in some logical order, such as that defined by the business process, or failing that, alphabetically or most commonly used first. Use no more than ten check boxes for any particular set of options. If you need more boxes, group them into subcategories.
Radio button Presents a complete list of mutually exclusive choices, each with a circle in front	When only one item can be selected from a set of mutually exclusive items	Use no more than six radio buttons in any one list, if you need more, use a dropdown list box. If there are only two options, one check box is usually preferred to two radio buttons, unless the options are not clear. Avoid placing radio buttons close to check boxes to prevent confusion between different selection lists.
On-screen list box Presents a list of choices in a box	Seldom or never—only if there is insufficient room for check boxes or radio buttons	This type of box can permit only one item to be selected (in which case it is an ugly version of radio buttons). This type of box can also permit many items to be selected (in which case it is an ugly version of check boxes), but users often fail to realize they can choose multiple items. This type of box permits the list of items to be scrolled, thus reducing the amount of screen space needed.
Drop-down list box Displays selected item in one-line box that opens to reveal list of choices	When there is insufficient room to display all choices	This type of box acts like radio buttons but is more compact. This type of box hides choices from users until it is opened, which can decrease ease of use; conversely, because it shelters novice users from seldom-used choices, it can improve ease of use. This type of box simplifies design if the number of choices is unclear, because it takes only one line when closed.
Combo box A special type of drop-down list box that permits user to type as well as scroll the list	Shortcut for experienced users	This type of box acts like drop-down list but is faster for experienced users when the list of items is long.
Slider Graphic scale with a sliding pointer to select a number	Entering an approximate numeric value from a large continuous scale	The slider makes it difficult for the user to select a precise number. Some sliders also include a number box to enable the user to enter a specific number.

Types of Input Validation

أنواع التحقق من صحة المدخلات

Type of Validation	When to Use	Notes
Completeness check Ensures all required data have been entered	When several fields must be entered before the form can be processed	If required information is missing, the form is returned to the user unprocessed.
Format check Ensures data are of the right type (e.g., numeric) and in the right format (e.g., month, day, year)	When fields are numeric or contain coded data	Ideally, numeric fields should not permit users to type text data, but if this is not possible, the entered data must be checked to ensure it is numeric. Some fields use special codes or formats (e.g., license plates with three letters and three numbers) that must be checked.
Range check Ensures numeric data are within correct minimum and maximum values	With all numeric data, if possible	A range check permits only numbers between correct values. Such a system can also be used to screen data for "reasonableness"—e.g., rejecting birthdates prior to 1880 because people do not live to be a great deal over 100 years old (most likely, 1980 was intended).
Check digit check Check digits are added to numeric codes	When numeric codes are used	Check digits are numbers added to a code as a way of enabling the system to quickly validate correctness. For example, U.S. Social Security Numbers and Canadian Social Insurance Numbers assign only eight of the nine digits in the number. The ninth number—the check digit—is calculated using a mathematical formula from the first eight numbers. When the identification number is typed into a computer system, the system uses the formula and compares the result with the check digit. If the numbers don't match, then an error has occurred.
Consistency checks Ensure combinations of data are valid	When data are related	Data fields are often related. For example, someone's birth year should precede the year in which he or she was married. Although it is impossible for the system to know which data are incorrect, it can report the error to the user for correction.
Database checks Compare data against a database (or file) to ensure they are correct	When data are available to be checked	Data are compared against information in a database (or file) to ensure they are correct. For example, before an identification number is accepted, the database is queried to ensure that the number is valid. Because database checks are more "expensive" than the other types of checks (they require the system to do more work), most systems perform the other checks first and perform database checks only after the data have passed the previous checks.

Output Design

تصميم الإخراج

Basic Principles

المبادئ الأساسية

- Understand report usage
 - Reference or cover-to-cover?
 - Frequency?
 - Real-time or batch reports?
- Manage information load
 - All needed information, no more
- Minimize bias

- فهم استخدام التقرير
- إشارة أو تغطية لتغطية؟
- تكرر؟
- في الوقت الحقيقي أو تقارير الدفعة؟
- إدارة تحميل المعلومات
- جميع المعلومات المطلوبة، لا أكثر
- التقليل من التحيز

Type of Reports	When to Use	Notes
Detail report Lists detailed information about all the items requested	When user needs full information about the items	This report is usually produced only in response to a query about items matching some criteria. This report is usually read cover to cover to aid understanding of one or more items in depth.
Summary report Lists summary information about all items	When user needs brief information on many items	This report is usually produced only in response to a query about items matching some criteria, but it can be a complete database. This report is usually read for the purpose of comparing several items to each other. The order in which items are sorted is important.
Turnaround document Outputs that "turn around" and become inputs	When a user (often a customer) needs to return an output to be processed	Turnaround documents are a special type of report that are both outputs and inputs. For example, most bills sent to consumers (e.g., credit card bills) provide information about the total amount owed and also contain a form that consumers fill in and return with payment.
Graphs Charts used in addition to and instead of tables of numbers	When users need to compare data among several items	Well-done graphs help users compare two or more items or understand how one has changed over time. Graphs are poor at helping users recognize precise numeric values and should be replaced by or combined with tables when precision is important. Bar charts tend to be better than tables of numbers or other types of charts when it comes to comparing values between items (but avoid three-dimensional charts that make comparisons difficult). Line charts make it easier to compare values over time, whereas scatter charts make it easier to find clusters or unusual data. Pie charts show proportions or the relative shares of a whole.

Bias in Graphs

التحيز في الرسوم البيانية

