CMSI 370
INTERACTION DESIGN
http://myweb.lmu.edu/dondi/fall2016/cmsi370

Fall 2016—Pereira 140 (01), Doolan 219 (02)
TR 9:40–10:55am (01), M 4:50–7:20pm (02), 3 semester hours
Office Hours: TR 1:45–2:45pm, T 4:15–6:30pm, W 1–2:30pm,
R 5:30–6:30pm, or by appointment

John David N. Dionisio, PhD
dondi@lmu.edu
Doolan 106; (310) 338-5782

Objectives and Outcomes
This course explores the computer science subfield
of interaction design (IxD), a.k.a. computer-human (or
human-computer) interaction (CHI/HCI). IxD seeks to
understand human behavior when interacting with
computing systems and studies metrics, techniques,
and theories for achieving effective interaction.
Long after you finish this course, my hope is that
you will be able to:

1. Appreciate and express the art and science
   of interaction design, including its theories,
   principles, methodologies, and role in soft-
   ware design and development.

2. Understand and report on how humans be-
   have and interact with the user interfaces of
   real-world systems and software.

3. Demonstrate the fundamentals behind de-
   signing and implementing user interfaces.

In addition to the course-specific content, you are
also expected to:

4. Follow disciplinary best practices through-
   out the course.

Prerequisites/Prior Background
Intermediate to advanced proficiency in any pro-
gramming language is very helpful. Concurrent or
prior taking of CMSI 386 Programming Languages
provides exposure to common language concepts
with varying syntax. Some material in this course
carries directly into CMSI 371 Computer Graphics.

Materials and Texts
• Ben Shneiderman and Catherine Plaisant. Design-
ing the User Interface: Strategies for Effective Human-
• Jakob Nielsen. Usability Engineering, Morgan

• Donald A. Norman. The Design of Everyday Things,
• Assorted handouts, articles, and sample code to
be distributed throughout the semester.
The following text, especially Chapters 6–8, can
serve as a programming tutorial and reference:
• John David N. Dionisio and Ray Toal. Program-
moxing with JavaScript: Algorithms and Applications for
Desktop and Mobile Browsers, Jones & Bartlett
Learning, 2011.

Course Work and Grading
Your final grade will be based on the percentage of
the points you get for the following deliverables
against the total number of possible points. “W”
indicates a written assignment and “P” indicates
programming work:

| GitHub and YouTube account setup | n/a | 40 points |
| Hands-on usability study | W | 100 |
| Front-end development | P | 100 |
| User interface component catalog writeup | W | 100 |
| Direct manipulation PoC | P | 100 |
| Design vision document | W | 100 |
| Reusable user interface component and behaviors | P | 100 |

Total 640 points

Percentages ≥ 90% get an A– or better; ≥ 80% get
a B– or better; ≥ 70% get a C– or better. I may
nudge grades upward based on qualitative consid-
erations such as degree of difficulty, effort, class
participation, time constraints, and overall attitude
throughout the course.

Don't worry about this text. It's just about interaction design.
Term Portfolio

Your accumulated writings and software for the semester comprise the term portfolio—the final, definitive artifact that demonstrates the course’s outcomes. It is how you show that you have, indeed, accomplished the objectives of this course.

Formal Written Work

Your portfolio will include at least three (3) pieces of formal written work of varying length:

• A report on a hands-on usability study
• A user interface catalog writeup centered around a selected user interface component
• A user interface design “vision document”

Demonstrate outcomes 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, and 4d–4f to maximize the points for these assignments.

Programming Work

The second major type of work in your portfolio is software. Programming work includes:

• Front-end development on top of a pre-existing, functional application back end
• Construction and implementation of a direct manipulation proof-of-concept (PoC)
• Implementation of reusable user interface components and behaviors

Demonstrate outcomes 3a, 3b, and 4a–4f to maximize the points for these assignments.

Making Progress Before the Due Date

An assignment’s number is its due date in mmd format, and it is always due by midnight. Point values are based on the state of your assignments at that moment.

None of the assignments can be completed (well) overnight; they should be the result of steady progress from the moment they are assigned to the date they are due. “One and done” submissions will negatively affect the final score.

For the writing assignments, the course has access to a designated writing co-instructor thanks to its core curriculum Writing flag—go to him/her to review drafts and receive tips and feedback.

For programming assignments, the benefit of early submissions is even more concrete: these will undergo automated QA (quality assurance) that identifies areas of improvement. Eliminate these QA flags and make sure your program works correctly “out of the box” to maximize your points.

Version Control

Version control is an indispensable part of today’s computer science landscape in industry, the academy, and the open source community. We use version control heavily in this course: make sure that you get the hang of it.

Workload Expectations

In line with LMU’s Credit Hour Policy, the workload expectation for this course is that for every one (1) hour of classroom instruction (50 scheduled minutes), you will complete at least two (2) hours of out-of-class work each week. This is a 3-unit course with 3 hours of instruction per week, so you are expected to complete $3 \times 2 = 6$ hours of weekly work outside of class.

Attendance

Attendance at all sessions is expected, but not absolutely required. If you must miss class, it is your responsibility to notify me about this and keep up with the course. The last day to add or drop a class without a grade of W is September 2. The withdrawal or credit/no-credit deadline is November 4.

Academic Honesty

Academic dishonesty will be treated as an extremely serious matter, with serious consequences that can range from receiving no credit to expulsion. It is never permissible to turn in work that has been copied from another student or copied from a source (including the Internet) without properly acknowledging the source. It is your responsibility to make sure that your work meets the standard of academic honesty set forth in:

http://academics.lmu.edu/honesty

Special Accommodations

Students with special needs who require reasonable modifications or special assistance in this course should promptly direct their request to the Disability Support Services (DSS) Office. Any student who currently has a documented disability (ADHD, autism spectrum, learning, physical, or psychiatric) needing academic accommodations should contact DSS (Daum 224, x84216) as early in the semester as possible. All requests and discussions will remain confidential. Please visit http://www.lmu.edu/dss for additional information.
Topics and Important Dates

Correlated outcomes are shown for each topic. Specifics may change as the course progresses. University dates (italicized) are less likely to change.

August/September
- Background and history of interaction design (1a, 2a); version control setup (4e)

September 2
- Last day to add or drop a class without a grade of W

September 5
- Labor Day; no class for Section 02

Usability metrics (1b, 2a, 2b); guidelines, principles, and theories (1b, 2a, 2b); introduction to modern web apps (3a, 4a–4e)

October
- Overview of interaction styles (1b, 2b); menus, forms, and dialogs (1b, 2b); implementation in HTML/CSS/JavaScript (3a, 3b, 4a–4e)

November
- Direct manipulation (1b, 2b); affordances (1a, 1b, 2b); implementation in HTML/CSS/JavaScript (3a, 3b, 4a–4e)

November 4
- Withdraw/credit/no-credit deadline

November 23–25
- Thanksgiving; no class

December
- Code review/improvement workshops (1a–4e); miscellaneous topics (varies; time permitting)

December 16
- Last set of term portfolio assignments due

You can view my class calendar and office hour schedule in any iCalendar-savvy client. Its subscription link can be found on the course web site (it’s too long to provide in writing).

Tentative Nature of the Syllabus

If necessary, this syllabus and its contents are subject to revision; students are responsible for any changes or modifications distributed in class or posted to the course website.
Course Outcomes

1. Appreciate and express the art and science of interaction design, including its theories, principles, methodologies, and role in software design and development.

| 1a | Understand and express how interaction design relates to mental models. | This is derived mainly from Don Norman's big picture view of interaction design, as explained in *The Design of Everyday Things*. |
| 1b | Understand and describe core interaction design concepts: usability metrics; interaction design guidelines, principles, & theories; interaction styles; and affordances & natural mappings. | For these outcomes, “understand and describe” includes being able to list, define, explain, and give examples of relevant concepts, always with clarity, coherence, intellectual force, and stylistic control. |

2. Understand and report on how humans behave and interact with the user interfaces of real-world systems and software.

| 2a | Conduct and document a real-world study of how a cohort of users responds to a particular user interface, including but not limited to capturing and prioritizing usability metrics and correlating results to mental models and interaction design theories. | One such study will be “hands-on” and experimental—you’ll do it yourself, then report on the results. Another assignment will be more research-oriented, where you will be given a selection of interaction design topics to investigate in the literature (and optionally take on directly). |
| 2b | Effectively use: usability metrics; interaction design guidelines, principles, & theories; interaction styles; and affordances & natural mappings to make appropriate, well-founded interaction design decisions. | Such decisions include user interface analysis, diagnosis of interaction design problems, evaluation or comparison of user interfaces, choosing interaction styles, and envisioning new user interface designs. Such choices or decisions must also be clearly explained or justified. |

3. Demonstrate the fundamentals behind designing and implementing user interfaces.

| 3a | Know and understand how user interfaces are constructed, especially the model-view-controller (MVC) paradigm. | These outcomes are all demonstrated by writing programs that involve one or more of these areas. Thus, some specific set of technologies, languages, and libraries must be learned and used. However, it must also be understood that these concepts are general and technology-independent: when called for, one should be able to transfer this knowledge to other platforms. |
| 3b | Know and understand event-driven programming. |

4. Follow disciplinary best practices throughout the course.

| 4a | Write syntactically correct, functional code. | Code has to compile. Code has to work. No errors, no bugs. Use unit tests as much as possible. |
| 4b | Demonstrate proper separation of concerns, especially MVC. | This is the basis of good software design. It makes software easier to maintain, improve, and extend. Proper separation of concerns includes but is not limited to correct scoping of variables & functions and zero duplication of code. |
| 4c | Write code that is easily understood by programmers other than yourself. | This outcome involves all aspects of code readability and clarity for human beings, including but not limited to documentation & comments, spacing & indentation, proper naming, and adherence to conventions or standards. |
| 4d | Use available resources and documentation to find required information. | The need to look things up never goes away. Remember also that the course instructor counts as an “available resource,” so this outcome includes asking questions and using office hours. |
| 4e | Use version control effectively. | In addition to simply using version control correctly, effective use also involves appropriate commit frequency and descriptive commit messages. |
| 4f | Meet all designated deadlines. |