

CS449/649: Human-Computer Interaction

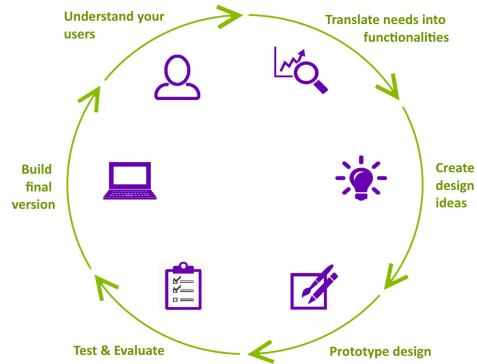
Spring 2019

Lecture XXIX

Anastasia Kuzminykh and Edward Lank

User Centered Design Process

May 6 - June 28



History of user centered design in HCI

July 2 - July 5



Academic HCI

July 8 - July 12



Special topics in HCI

July 15 - July 17



Course Review

July 22



Presentation 2

July 24 - July 26



Last class

July 29



Accessibility in HCI



Accessibility in HCI

Accessibility = "ability to access"

**“Design of products, devices,
services, or environments for
people who experience
disabilities”**

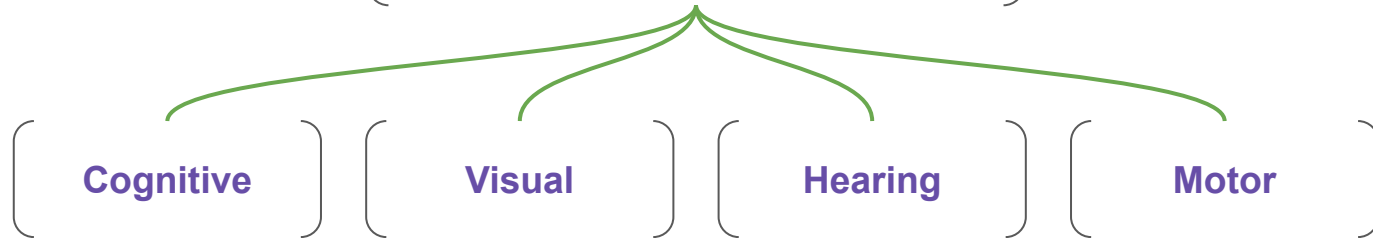
**Henry, S. L., Abou-Zahra, S., Brewer, J. (2014).
"The Role of Accessibility in a Universal Web"**



Accessibility in HCI

[Accessibility = "ability to access"]

[Disabilities:]





Accessibility in HCI

Basics:



“Alt” tags

Settings for text size and fonts

Settings for screens

Transcriptions / different modalities

Basic formats

Keyboard access



[Slip-On Typing/Keyboard Aid](#)



[Adapted keyboard](#)



[BIGTrack](#)



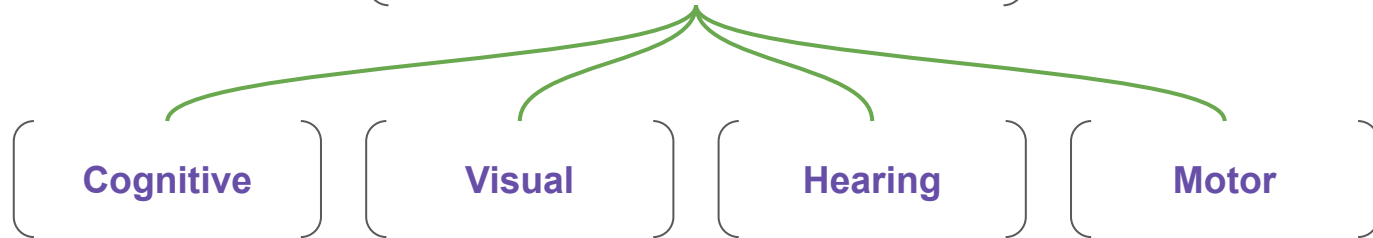
[Slide to unlock: Making touch-screen devices accessible to all](#)



Accessibility in HCI

[Accessibility = "ability to access"]

[Disabilities:]





Accessibility in HCI

Accessibility = "ability to access"

Strategies:

**Automatic
adaptation**

**User made
configuration**

**Production
customization**

**Universal
design**



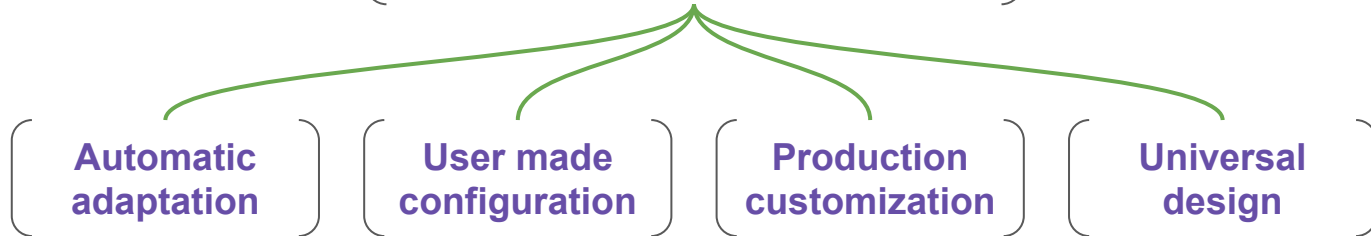
Supple system, K.Z. Gajos et al.



Accessibility in HCI

Accessibility = "ability to access"

Strategies:





[Slip-On Typing/Keyboard Aid](#)



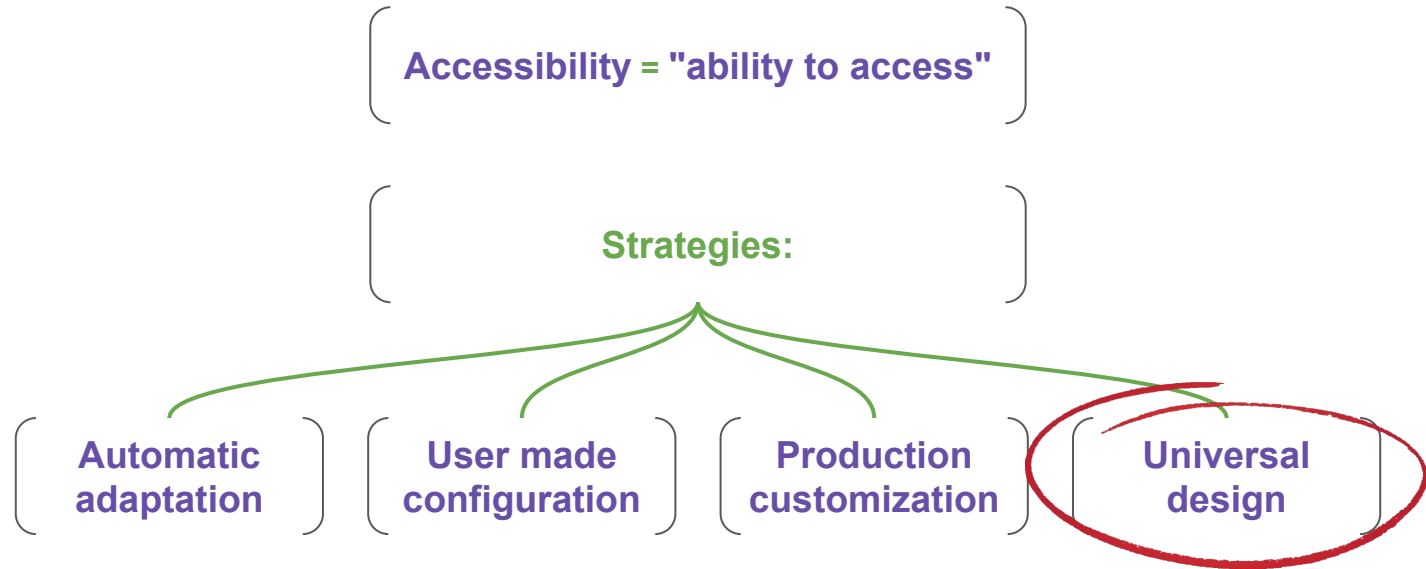
[Adapted keyboard](#)



[BIGTrack](#)

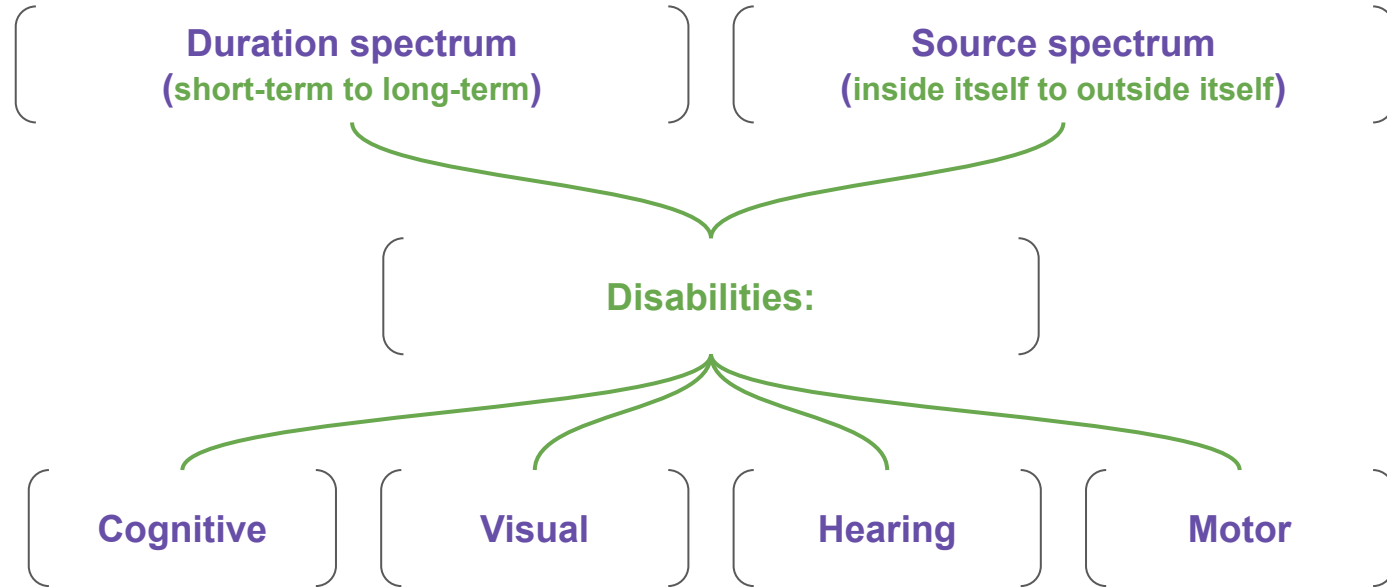


Accessibility in HCI





Accessibility in HCI





Accessibility in HCI

Seven Principles of Ability-Based Design

STANCE	1. Ability.	Designers will focus on ability not <i>dis</i> -ability, striving to leverage all that users <i>can</i> do.	<i>Required</i>
	2. Accountability.	Designers will respond to poor performance by changing systems, not users, leaving users as they are.	<i>Required</i>
INTERFACE	3. Adaptation.	Interfaces may be self-adaptive or user-adaptable to provide the best possible match to users' abilities.	<i>Recommended</i>
	4. Transparency.	Interfaces may give users awareness of adaptations and the means to inspect, override, discard, revert, store, retrieve, preview, and test those adaptations.	<i>Recommended</i>
SYSTEM	5. Performance.	Systems may regard users' performance, and may monitor, measure, model, or predict that performance.	<i>Recommended</i>
	6. Context.	Systems may proactively sense context and anticipate its effects on users' abilities.	<i>Recommended</i>
	7. Commodity.	Systems may comprise low-cost, inexpensive, readily available commodity hardware and software.	<i>Encouraged</i>

[Wobbrock, Jacob O., et al. "Ability-based design: Concept, principles and examples." *ACM Transactions on Accessible Computing \(TACCESS\)* 3.3 \(2011\): 9.](#)