MIS3506: Design & Blame

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Conceptual Model

- Represent our understanding of how things work
- Framed by the affordances, signifiers, constraints and mappings
- Mental Model









Everyone forms stories (conceptual models) to explain what they have observed.

(Norman, p. 59)

If the user is confused by the error and it doesn't fit within their conceptual model - that cause stress - blaming themselves is the path of least resistance...



When things go wrong

- I hate uncertainty don't you? Think about the period of time in which we are living - complete uncertainty.
- We/Users will do anything to escape uncertainty
- Our brains want the world to be easy to navigate



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3wKzyIN1yk



Blaming the wrong things



Warning Stupid End-user alert		
Turn off the computer and return it to the store.		
Turn Off	Turn Off	Turn Off





Oops, something went wrong!



What does the addition of these two things change about the user experience?







Anticipate that things will not always go smoothly...

- Designers have an obligation to ensure that the behavior of the machine is understandable to the people who interact with them.
- Strive to minimize the chance of inappropriate actions through the design framework
- Use affordances, signifiers, mapping and constraints to guide actions

7 Stages of Action Checklist



- Discoverability is it possible to discover what actions are possible
- Feedback Full and continuous info about the actions and current state
- Conceptual Model Design projects all of the info needed and enhances discoverability and execution
- Affordances desired actions are possible
- Signifiers Ensure discoverability and feedback is well communicated
- Mappings relationships between controls and actions follow good principles
- Constraints Physical, logical semantic and cultural constraints guide actions & are easy to interpret

Advice to designers:



Don't criticize unless you can do better!

