3. Present Shneiderman’s recommendations

2. Look at models of user behavior

1. Introduce topic and dismiss history

Structure of lecture

https://openlib.org/home/kitchen/life

http://www.mhhe.com/kerren/professionalailure/chapter.html

This chapter is available on the web

Chapter 10 of BYRN

Reading

2000-01-25

Thomas Kistner

User Interfaces

IT&ROS Lecture 2
4. Formulate a query
3. Select system and collection to search on
2. Start with an information need
1. An iterative model of the search process

languages

Look at character interfaces driven by proprietary commands
Study systems without hyperlinks intelligibility between them
Consider library-focused databases
Focus on limited number of collections with switching costs
Study professional intermediaries doing searchers
Study Boolean systems without relevance ranking
Focus on bibliographic databases

Less are often useful, but in this case

Human behavior changes little over time and therefore older studies

Previous studies

It is easy to use, no wonder they are number 1.
A lot of money can be made with a good interface. „AOL, so
tore this area is more difficult to understand than others.
Humans are more difficult to understand than computers. There

A well designed interface will help the users to achieve their goal.

The problem

When users approach an Information Retrieval (IR) system, they
What do these theoretical ideas mean for our user interface?

- Context of the search problem remains the same. Search results for one goal tend to trigger new goals, but similar actions brought together by a problem-based theme.
- The information seeking process consists of diverse but interrelated

Related observational studies

Along the search:
1. User needs shift constantly as a result of reading and learning
2. The information need is not satisfied by one final document, but rather by bits and pieces of information that is gathered.

New one becomes important:
New direction. One goal may become fulfilled, and then a new one may become fulfilled, and then a new process. Information encounter during the information seeking process. Information encounter with the user

But why picking model

Uses
1. Ignores the role of navigation while scanning the search re

Simple: Marianne and Joe
2. Assumes that the information need is static. Counterex
Sections

about relationships between retrieved documents and the col
about relationships among retrieved documents
about the relationship between their query specification and

1. Provide feedback

4. Provide different interfaces for novice and expert users
3. Reduce working memory load
2. Permit easy reversal of actions
1. Provide informative feedback

Shortenments
Four principles

Mediate results.
Record the process of information search, allow to store Inter
for the user to return to the information business form before.
When a trigger leads the user elsewhere it should be possible
adjust their search strategy.

A good user interface should allow users to reassess their goals and

They are offputting and imply learning efforts for people who are new to the search and use the system only rarely. Powerful interfaces allow experienced users more control. This helps to overcome the power versus simplicity tradeoff.

4. Provide different interfaces of beginners and expert.

- links to new searches
- links to related items
- process
- have browsable information about the stage of the search
- allow users to go back
- allow users to keep track of what they are doing
- reduce memory load
Another problem is that classifying documents is labor intensive. Scenaros because category display a large amount of searches, the retrieval process is not easy to integrate them with the success of Yahoo! suggests that this is a popular approach. Avoid having to guess an initial search string out of the blue. Begin at a logical starting point. Scenarios such as the following, for example, can be constructed using traditional subject classification. More on scenarios:

- Profile that has been created prior to use
- Automated source selection, is possible if you have a user example, guided tours and wizards (more on that later)
- (more on that later)
- Overviews, in initial list plus the possibility to go to sibling providers
- Personal bookmarks, lists, examples are catalogs of holdings at large databases

Starting points:

5. The search interface
4. User relevance judgment
3. Context
2. Query specification (we will do that later)
1. Starting points

Other topics that Heart Studies
Problem: What to do with the initially selected documents?

automatically selects a new results set, if the user presses a new query, which is a number of documents, or the user can change it. After the user has chosen a number of documents, the software system can try to find similar documents.

When the user has selected documents that correspond to a

Relevance feedback

The beginning of the document

Text summarization on research papers suggests that the best terms appear first. There are decisions to be made on how much to display. The query terms are highlighted, with some surrounding context. Which stands for angry in context, which seems helpful is KNOW.

Which ones are relevant?

Return the results in such a way that users can work out quickly. There is a whole set of research papers that deal with how to

Return from queries

When the wizard was not tested,

efficiently when the goal is to reach the user in interface and

It is not unusual when the interface does not solve the problem.

They are doing.

could be in sequence by people who do not really know what

It is found useful that tasks involve many steps that have to be

For software, MS invented the wizard. It shows how something

are still at a research stage.

User interfaces that start by an example, or have guided tours

more on examples and wizards
If useful, refer back to your search experience for the first assignment.

Do you know of bad interfaces that you do not use?

What could be done to improve it?

Is it well designed?

You use:

Write a one-page report document about the web interface that

Assignment

to a "lose in hyperspace" feeling.

Overlapping windows provide more flexibility but can quickly lead

space and can be daunting to new users.

learned by a user. They have the problem to crowded the screen
once. Allow for tight control of options and hopefully can be

Monolithic search screens make all the search options visible at

How to set up searches on sub collections?

General searches are easy to create in an interface for.

Interface support for the search process