

# Designing Interactive Systems I

## Lecture 12: Petri Nets

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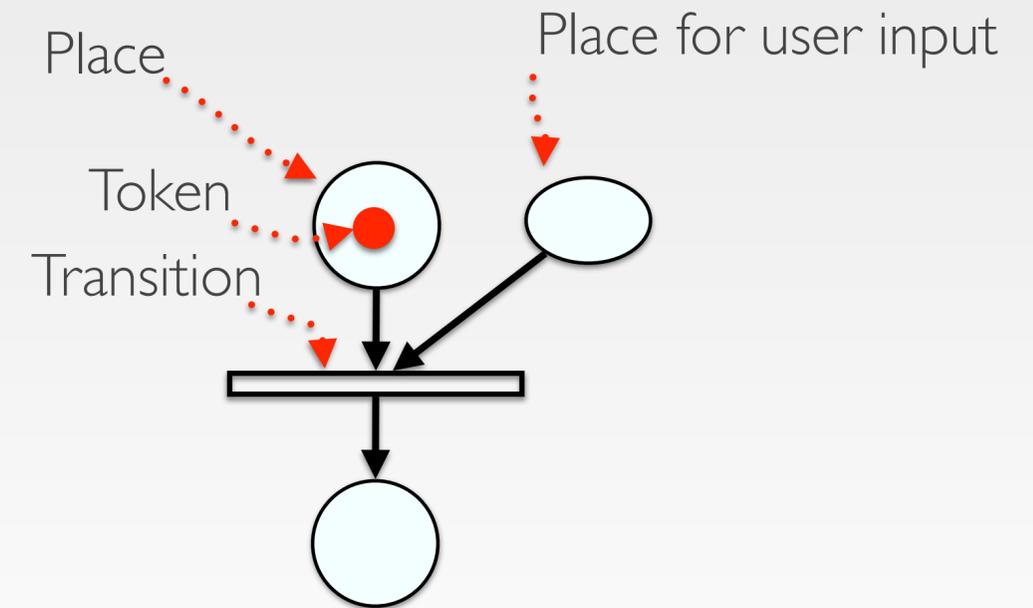
Winter term 2015/2016

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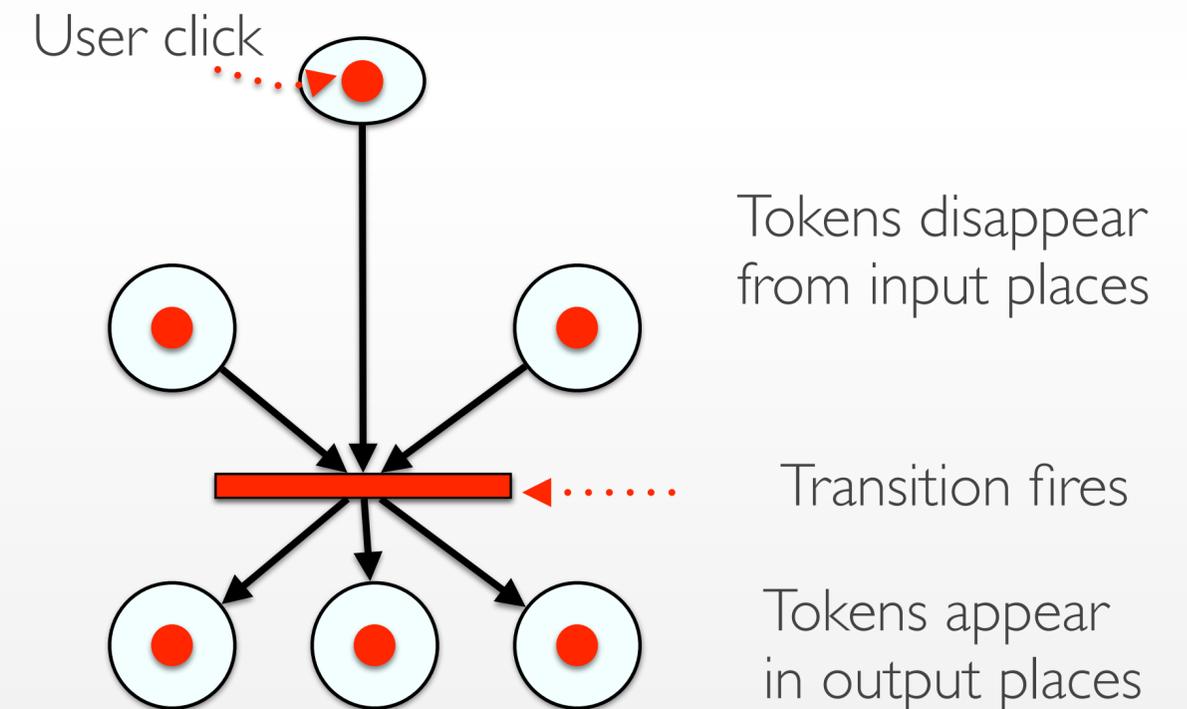
# Petri Nets

- Better approach to dialogs that have several states at once
- But not better for sequential dialogs and mutually exclusive UI elements (radio buttons)
- Relatively old formalism to model concurrency

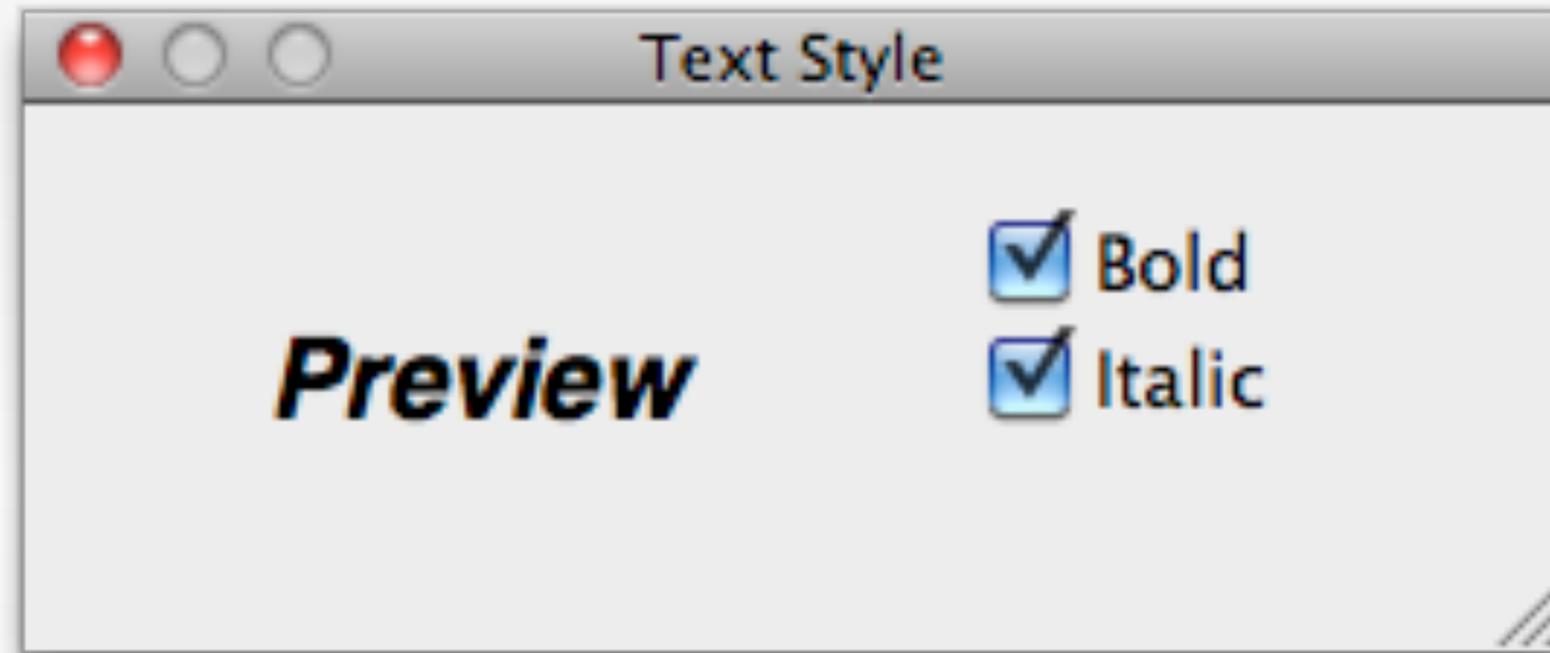
# Petri Nets



- Transition fires when all input places have one or more token
  - A token is produced in each output place
- Positions of all tokens represent the current state
  - NOTE: This is different from state machines



# In-Class Exercise



- Draw the Petri net for our dialog box with concurrent “Bold” and “Italic” options (ignore “Underline” for now)

# Petri Net For "Bold & Italic" Dialog

A token is consumed from each input place

Token

Ellipse: place where user input can occur

Bold On

Circle: UI place

User presses 'Bold'

User presses 'Italic'

T1

T2

T3

T4

Rectangle: transition

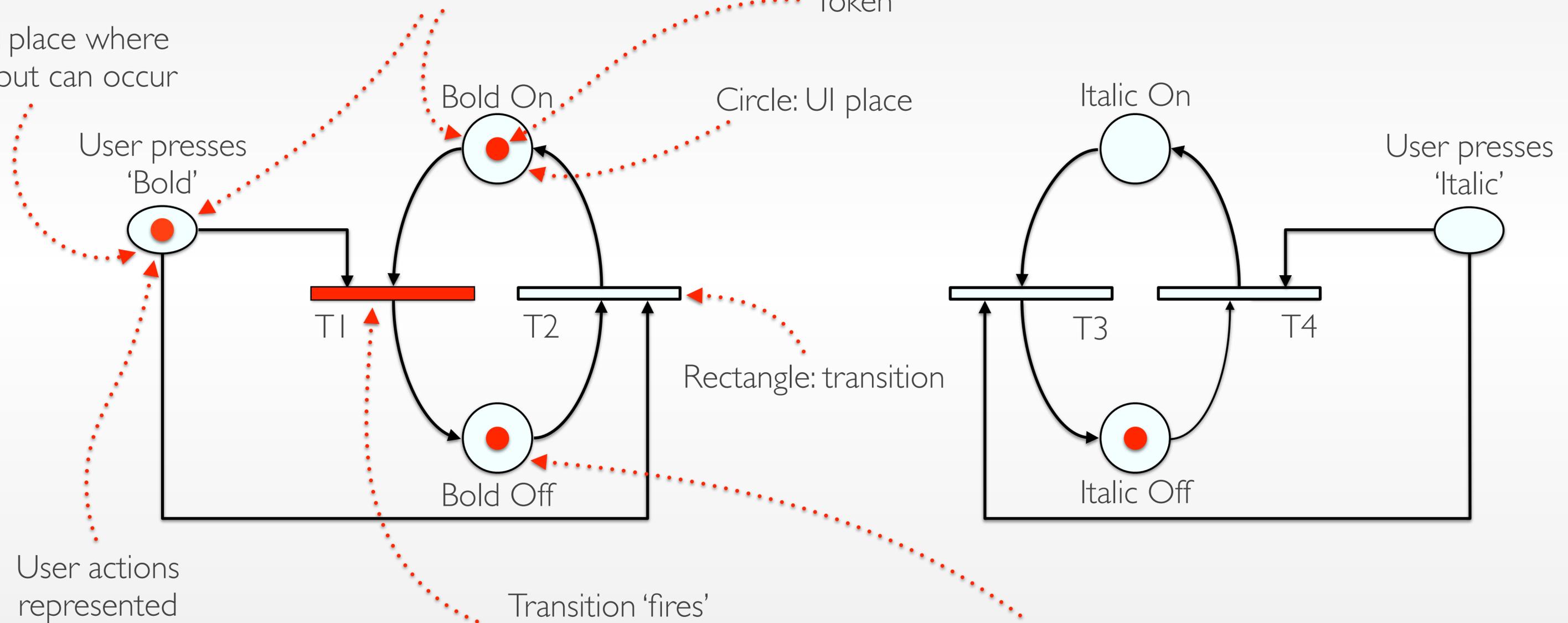
Bold Off

Italic Off

User actions represented as a new token

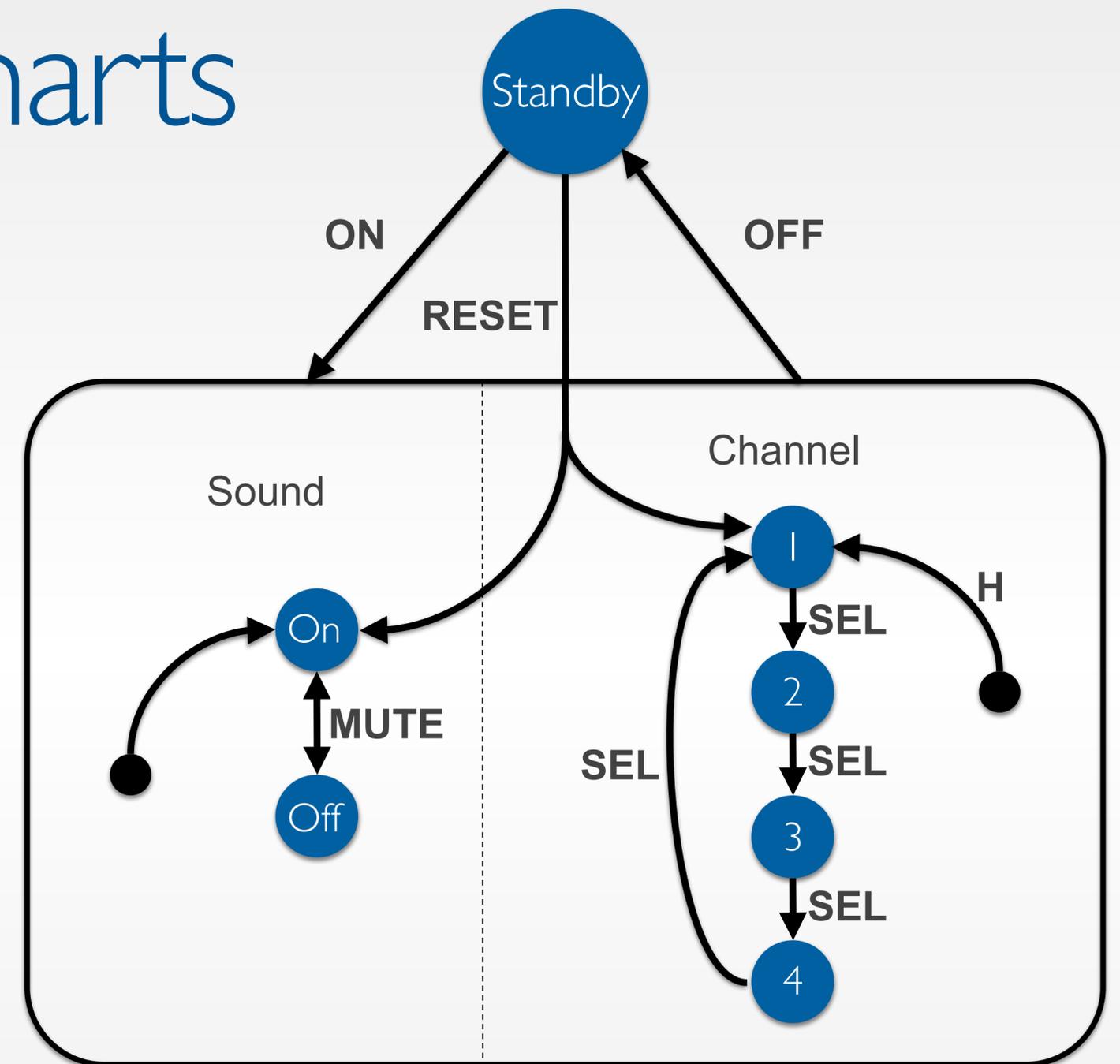
Transition 'fires' when all input places have tokens

A token is produced in each output place



# State Charts

- By Harel; used in UML
- Example: TV Control Panel
- State Charts extend STNs
  - Hierarchy
  - Concurrent sub-nets
    - ON resumes both state machines
  - Escapes
    - OFF always active
  - History
    - Link marked “H” goes back to last state on re-entering subdialog

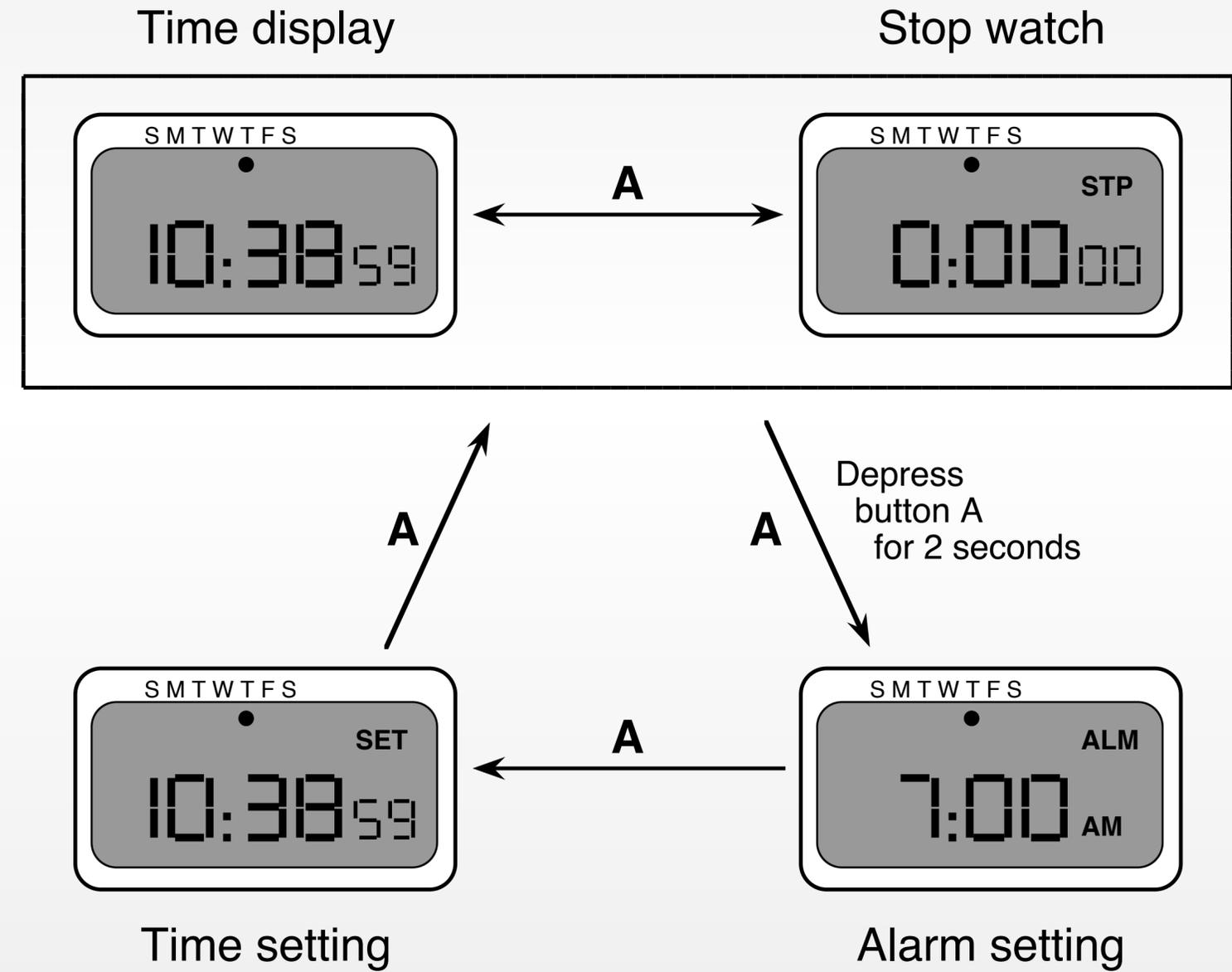


# Diagrams For User Documentation

- Some dialog descriptions are clear enough to serve as user documentation (similar to GOMS)
- Especially if description uses screen shots and is semi-formal

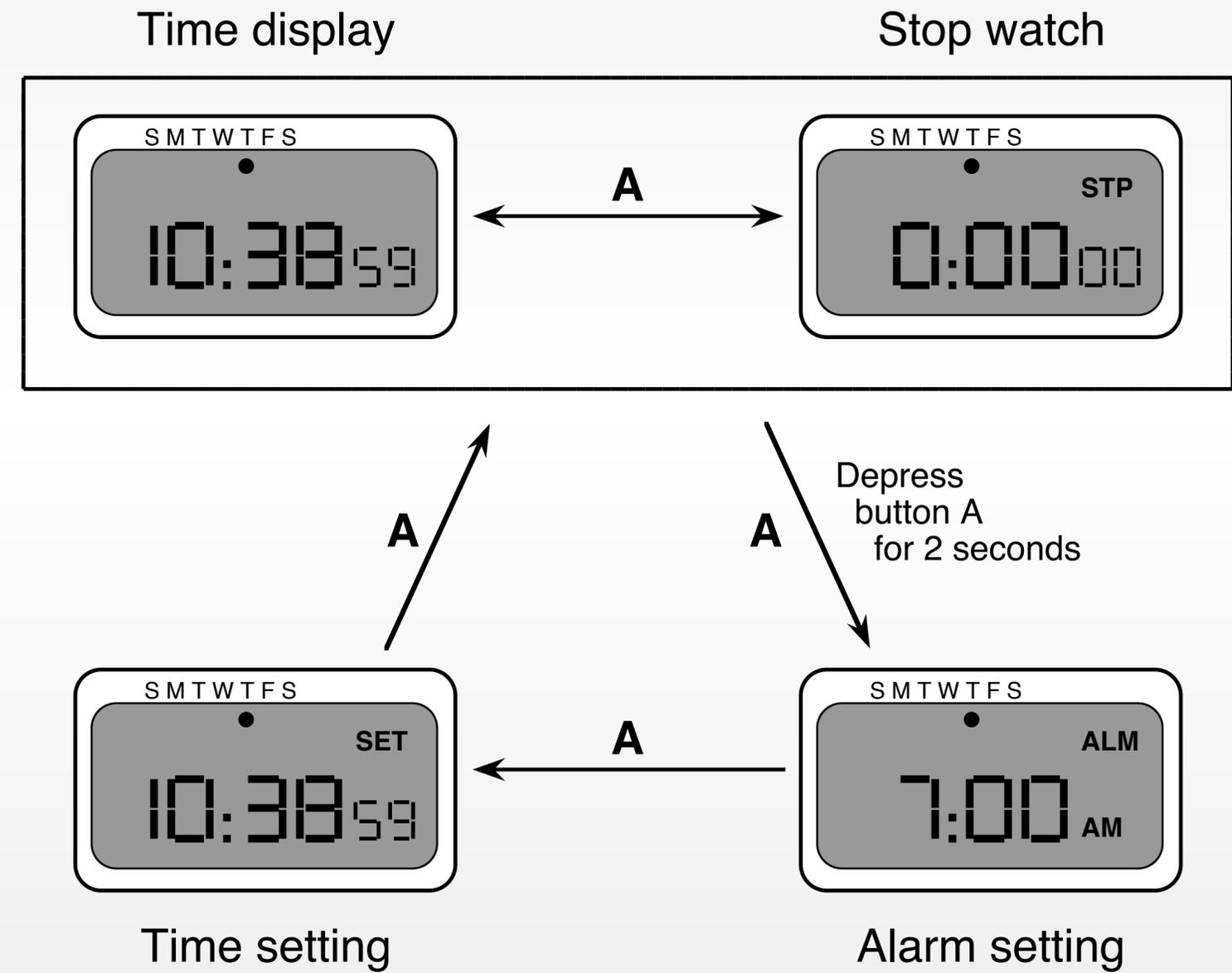
# Digital Watch – User Instructions

- Two main modes
- Limited interface
  - 3 buttons
- Button A changes mode



# Digital Watch – User Instructions

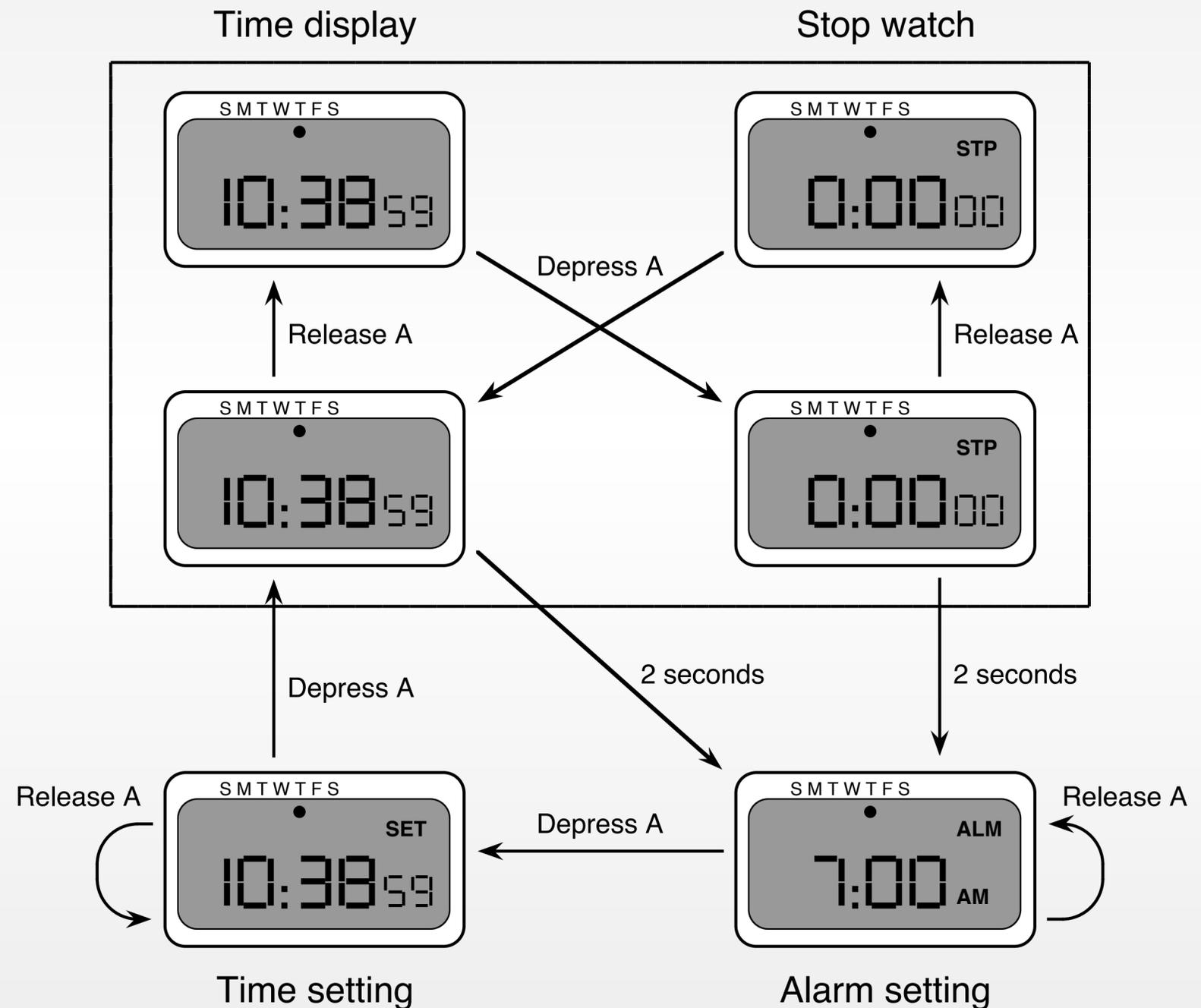
- Dangerous states
- Completeness
  - Distinguish depress A and release A
  - What do they do in all modes?



# Digital Watch – User Instructions

and ...

that's just one button



# Semantics - Raw Code

- Event loop for word processor
- Dialogue description
  - Very distributed
- Syntactic/semantic trade-off
  - Terrible!

```
switch ( ev.type ) {  
  case button_down:  
    if ( in_text ( ev.pos ) ) {  
      mode = selecting;  
      mark_selection_start(ev.pos);  
    }  
    ...  
  case button_up:  
    if ( in_text ( ev.pos )  
        && mode == selecting ) {  
      mode = normal;  
      mark_selection_end(ev.pos);  
    }  
    ...  
  case mouse_move:  
    if (mode == selecting ) {  
      extend_selection(ev.pos);  
    }  
    ...  
} /* end of switch */
```

# Design In The World Of Business

# Competitive Forces

- A competitive market encourages changes and sacrifices the iterative design process
- Need for speed
- Cost reduction
- Featurism
- Satisfying several classes of customers



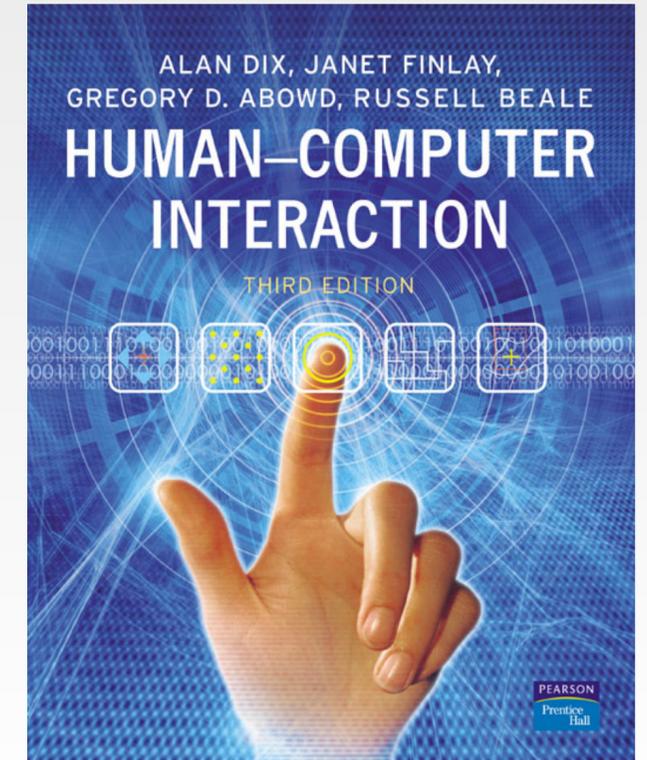
# Life-cycle of Products

- Months to move from invention to production, but decades until product acceptance
- For example, gestural interfaces took 30 years to move from research labs to commercial products
  - Goals: affordable and reliable
- Small companies and startups can take more innovation risks compared to larger companies
- Cases: VideoPhone (p. 270-274) or Keyboards (p. 274-279)

# Incremental and Radical Innovation

- Incremental innovation—slow and natural evolution process
  - Significant changes overtime; make exiting product better
  - Hill climbing analogy
  - E.g., automobile evolution, radical idea but then slow development
- Radical innovation—fast and based on new technologies
  - Changes paradigms
  - E.g., television and music industries
- With technologies becoming more available and less expensive, such as 3-D printers and open-source code, anyone can realise their ideas now. DIY communities are rising rapidly and transforming people from being passive consumers to proactive

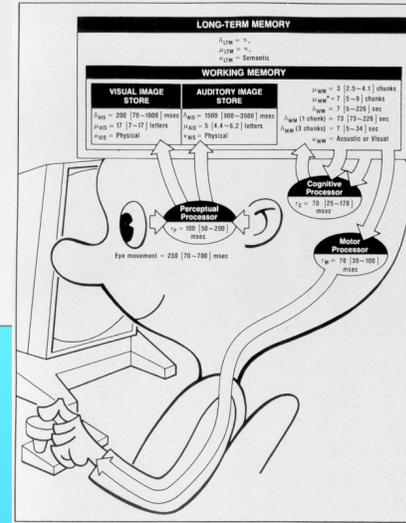
# Further Reading



- Alan Dix et al.: [Human-Computer Interaction](#), 3rd ed. (2003), Chapter 16
- Ben Shneiderman: [Designing The User Interface](#), 5th ed. (2009), esp. chapter 5

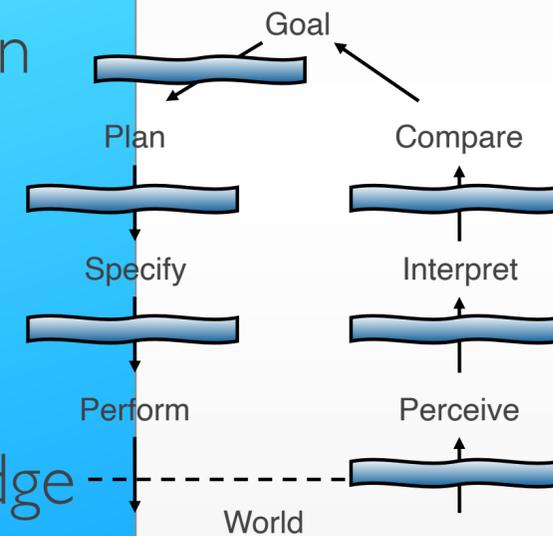


# Roadmap



## Cognition

- Performance
- Models of interaction
  - Affordances
  - Mappings
  - Constraints
  - Types of knowledge
  - Errors
- Design principles



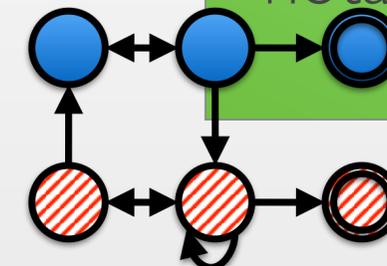
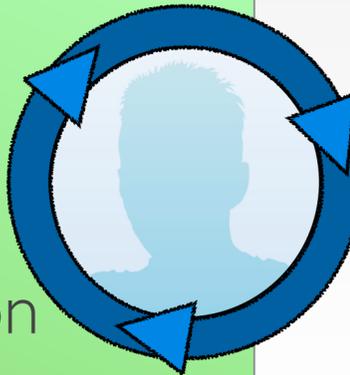
## History

- History of HCI
- Visions
- Phases of Technology



## Design Process

- Iterative design
- User observation
- Ideation
- Prototyping
- User studies and evaluation
- Interaction design notation



# What's Next?

- **Designing Interactive Systems 2** 6ECTS  
[hci.rwth-aachen.de/dis2](http://hci.rwth-aachen.de/dis2)
  - What makes a UI tick?
  - Technical concepts, software paradigms and technologies behind HCI and user interface development
- **Current Topics in HCI** 6ECTS  
[hci.rwth-aachen.de/cthci](http://hci.rwth-aachen.de/cthci)
  - Understand & practice ways to do research in HCI
  - Learn about up-to-date developments in HCI and interactive multimedia from new books and recent conference/journal articles

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