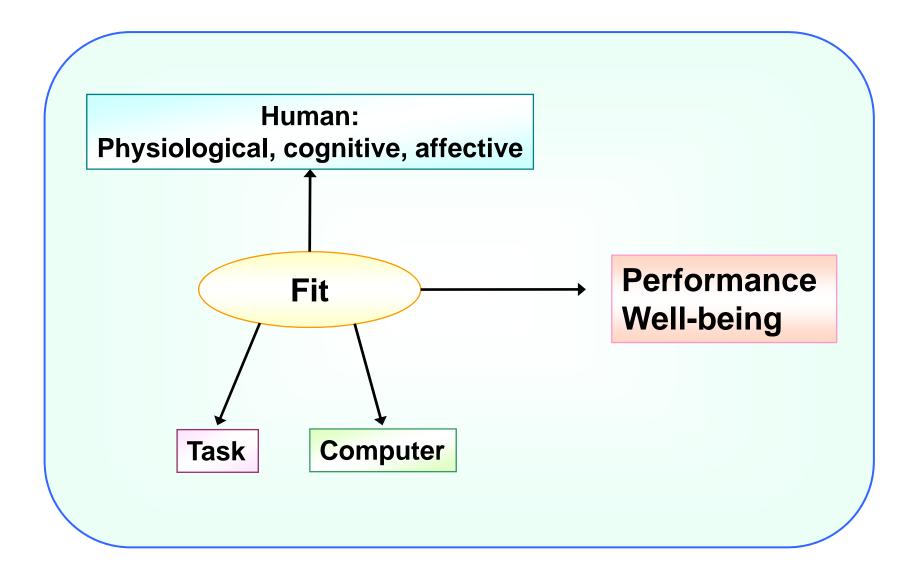
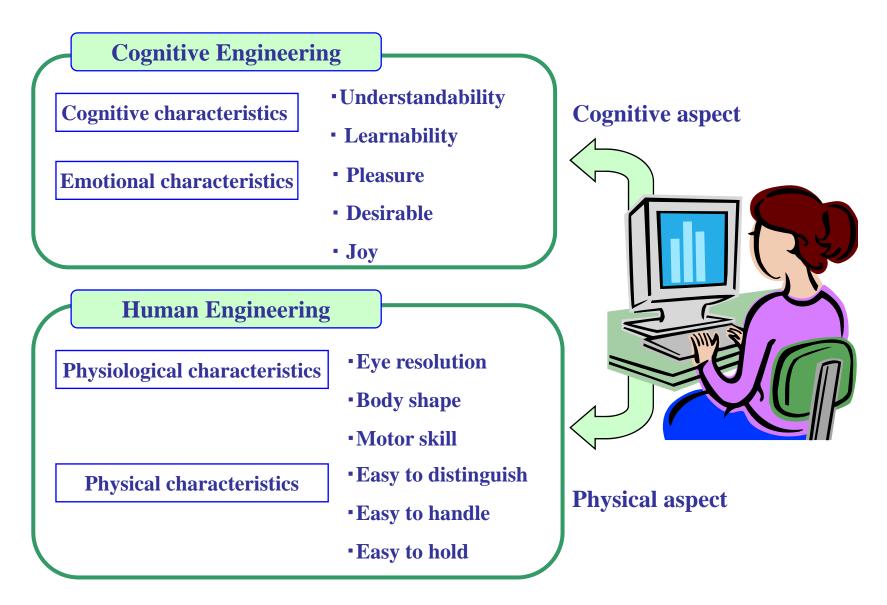


HMI between human and computer (HCI)

Affect, as well as physiology and cognition, impacts both performance and well-being.



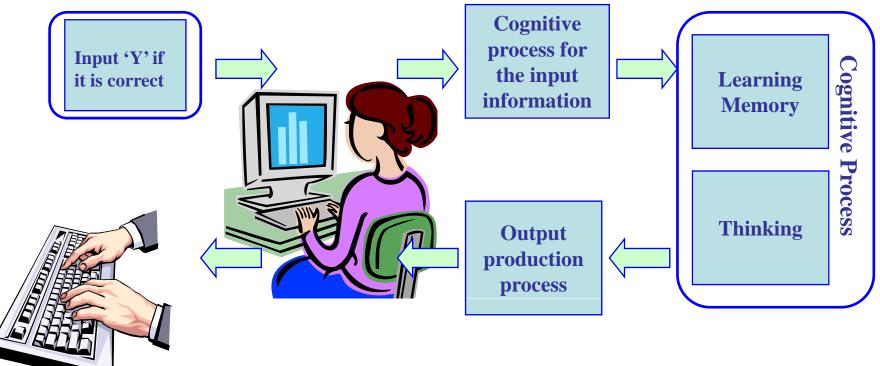
Information processing capacity of human and computer		
Items	Human	Computer
Thinking	Inductive Good at grasping general meaning	Deductive Understanding of meaning by algorithms
Computation	Slow, Error-prone Efficiency reduction by continuous work	Fast, Precise Constant efficiency
Memory	Small capacity, Error-prone Association	Large capacity, Precise Retrieval by location
Others	Not good at simple repetition Capacity is increased by motivation	Good at simple repetition Efficiency is increased by improving algorithms



Keywords to understand humans

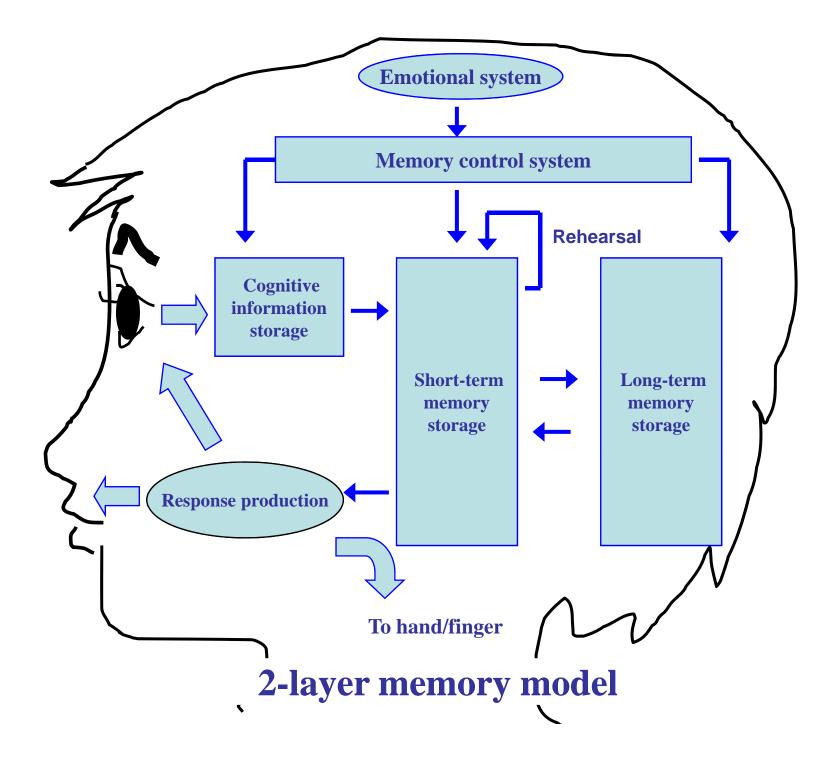
Examples of measuring items for usability

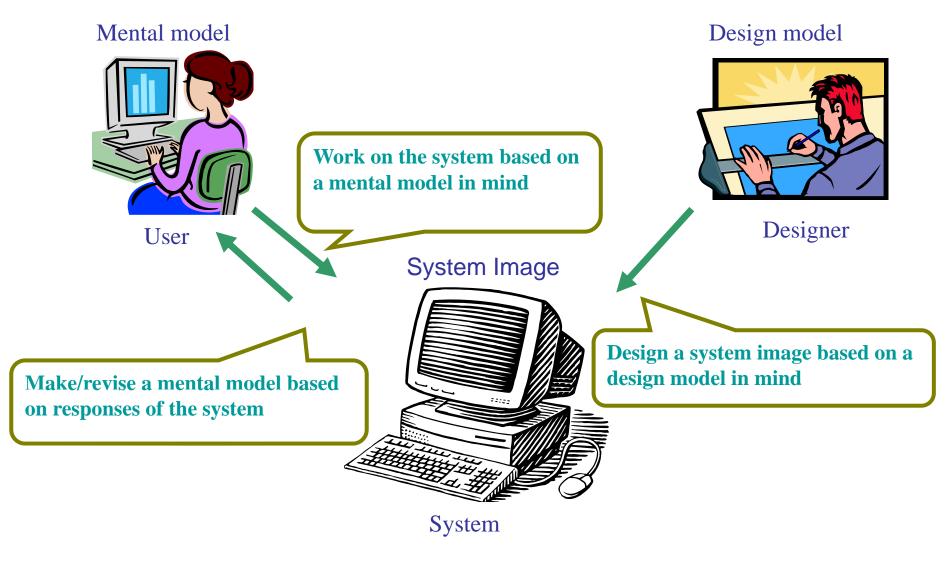
Indexes	Items	
	Task completion ratio	
Effect	Ratio of successful and unsuccessful works	
	Number of repetitions of unsuccessful commands	
	Number of successes and failures	
	Number of times that the user was mislead	
	Number of backtracks	
	Number of times that user was interrupted	
	Number of times that user lost control of the system	
Efficiency	Time to complete a task	
	Ratio of completed tasks per unit time	
	Time spent in errors	
	Number or ratio of errors	
	Number or ratio of getting lost	
	Number of commands used	
	Number of commands not used	
	Frequency of help and document use	
	Time spent in help and document use	
	Number of favorable/unfavorable user comments	
Satisfaction	Number of users preferring the system	
	Number of times the user found problems during a task	
	Number of times the user was satisfied or unsatisfied	



Input information

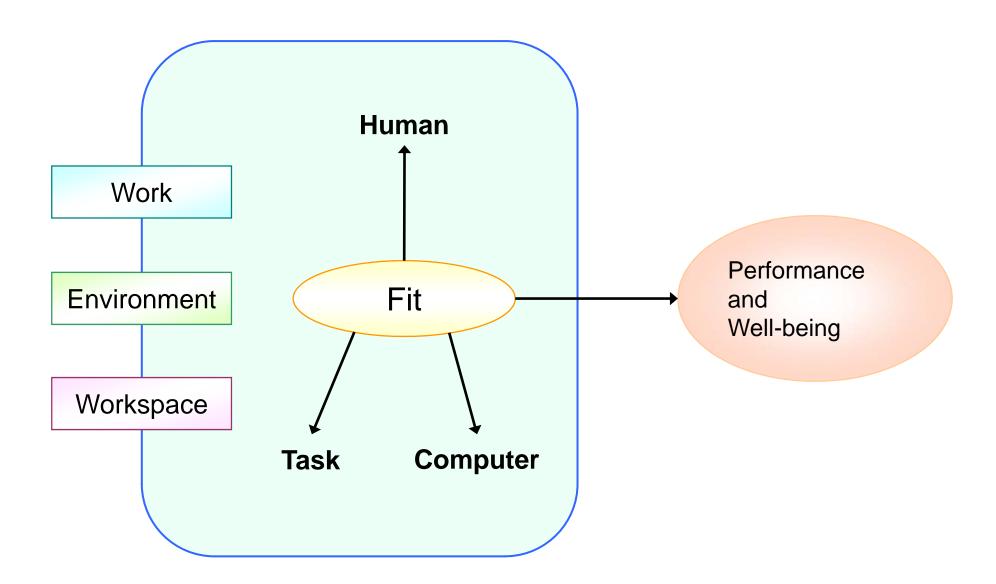
Outline of human information process



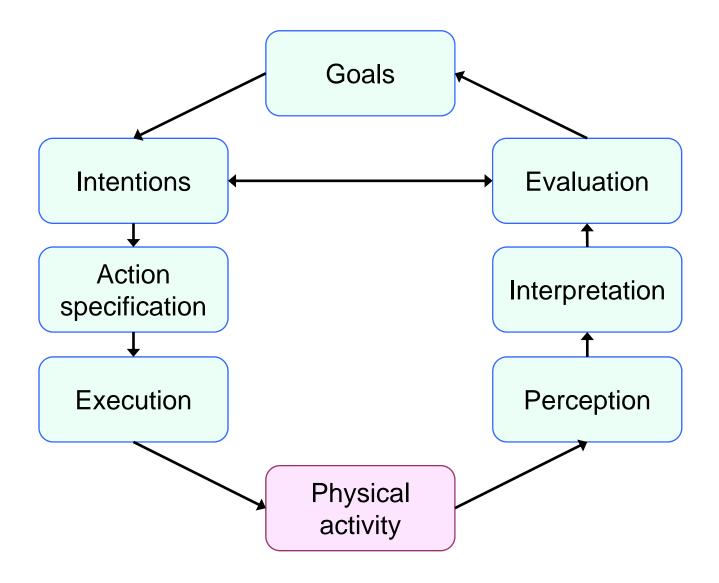


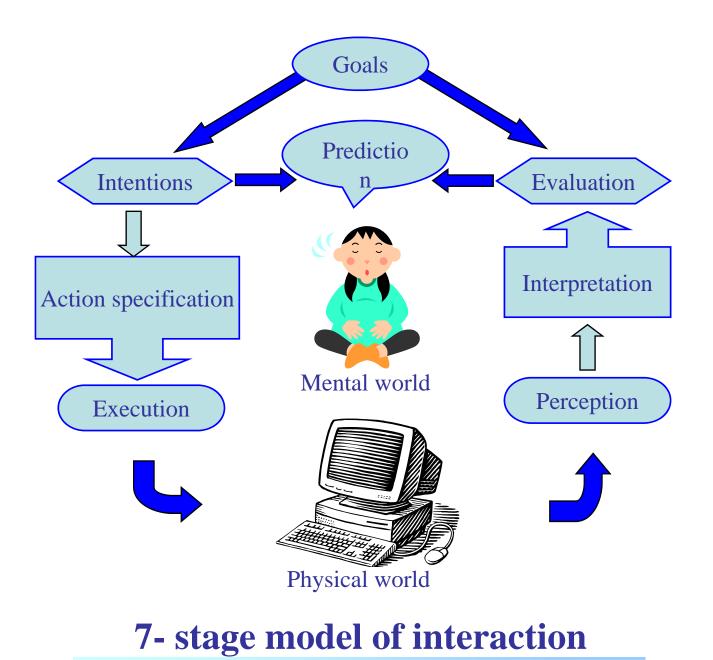
Mental model and design model

The expanded fit between human, task and computer in the work context.

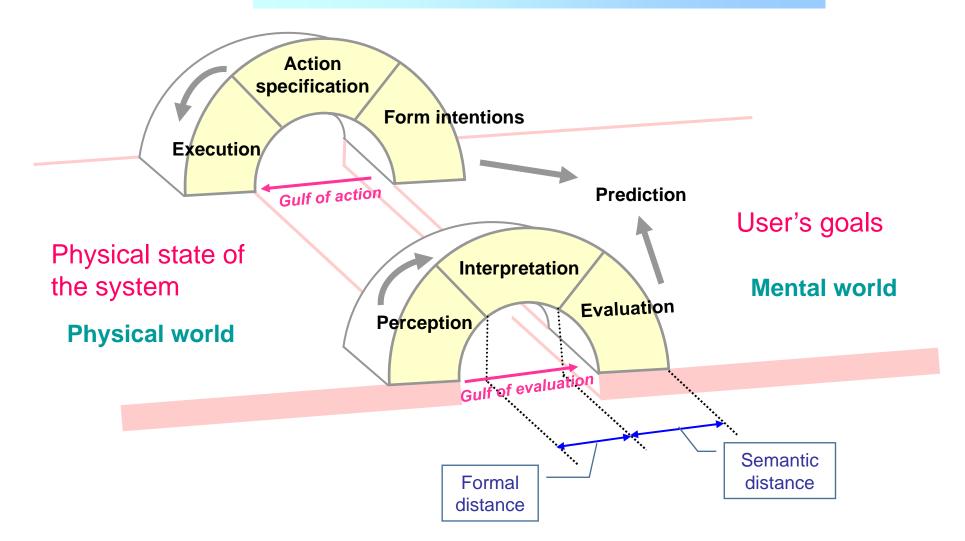


Norman's seven-stage model of user activity.



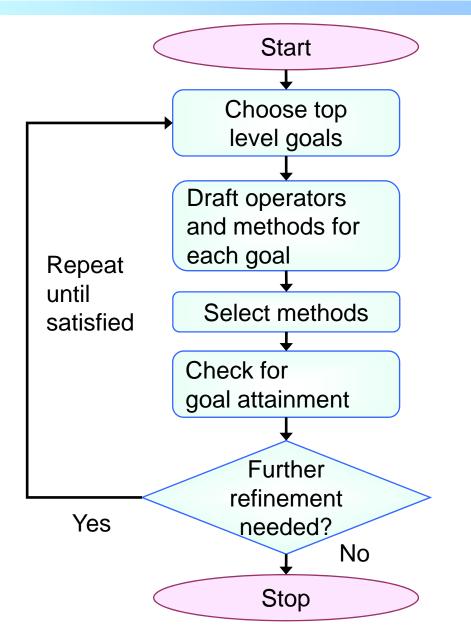


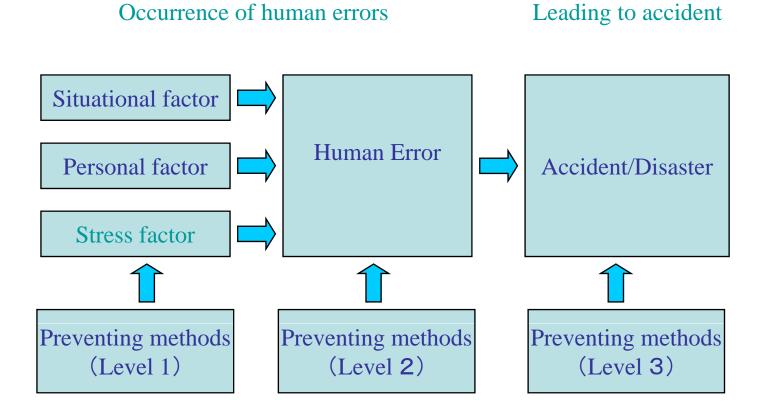
7-stage model of behavior



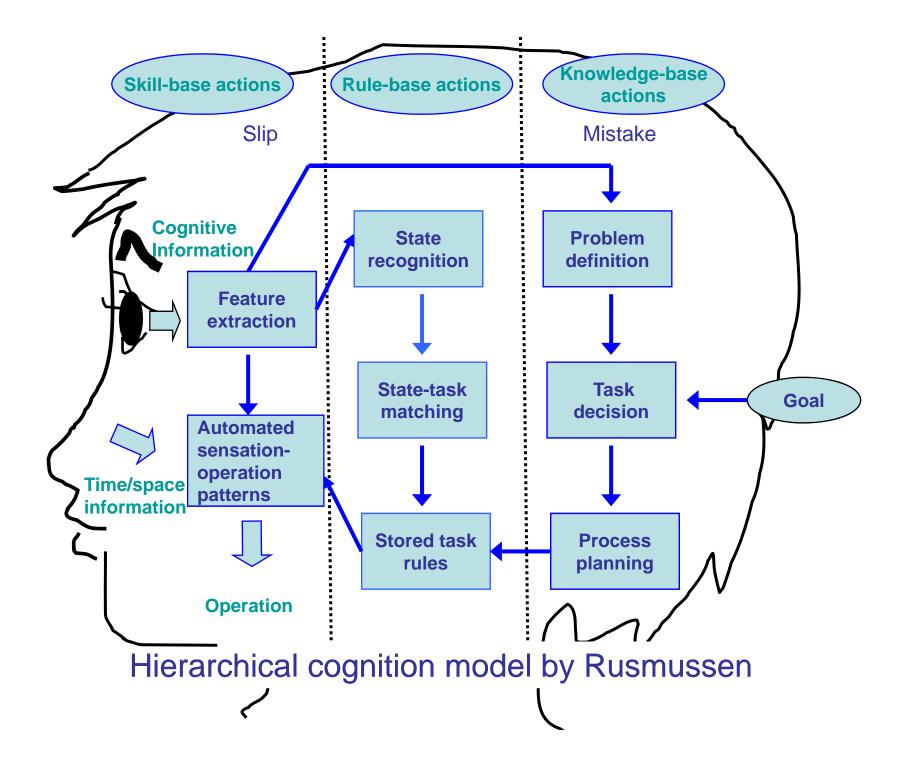
(*Gulf of action* and *gulf of evaluation* can be expressed as 'semantic distance' which represents the correspondence between the user's intention and the expressed meaning of interface language, and 'formal distance' which represents the correspondence between the expressed meaning of interface language and actual phenomena)

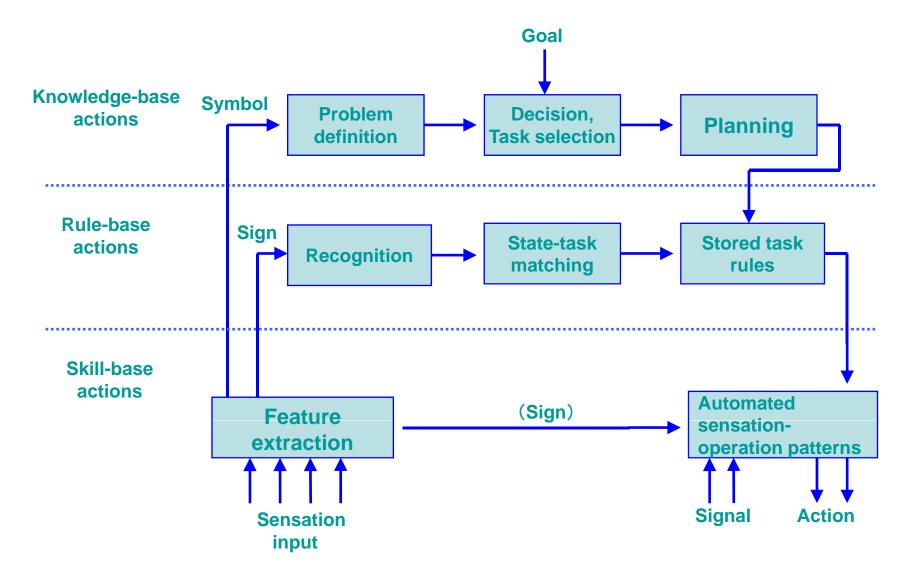
A flowchart for building GOMS (Goals, Operators, Methods, and Selection rules)



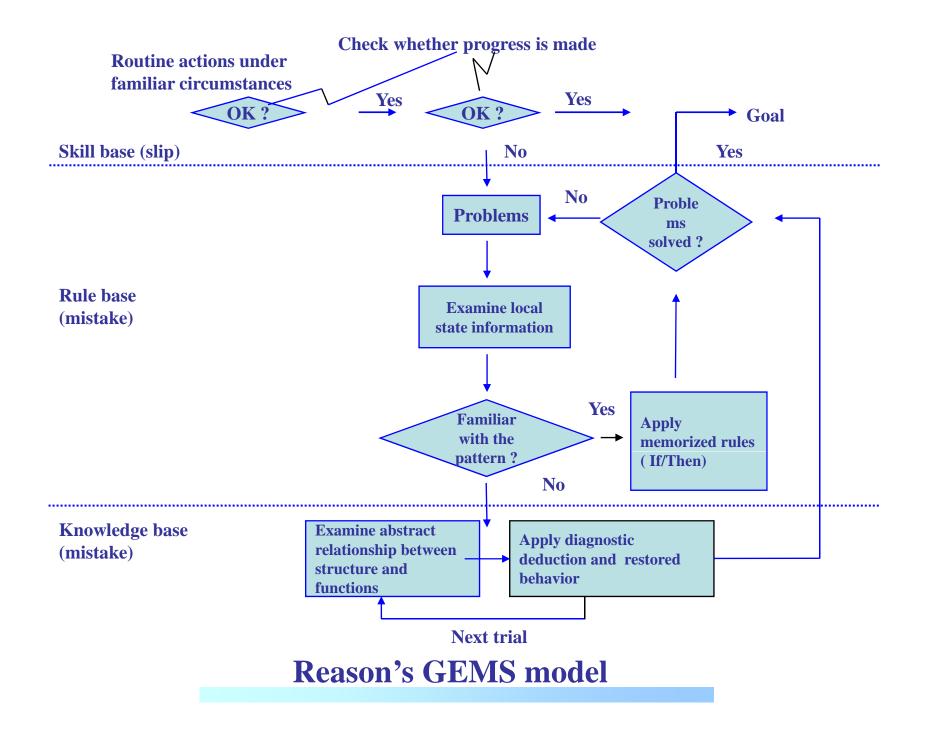


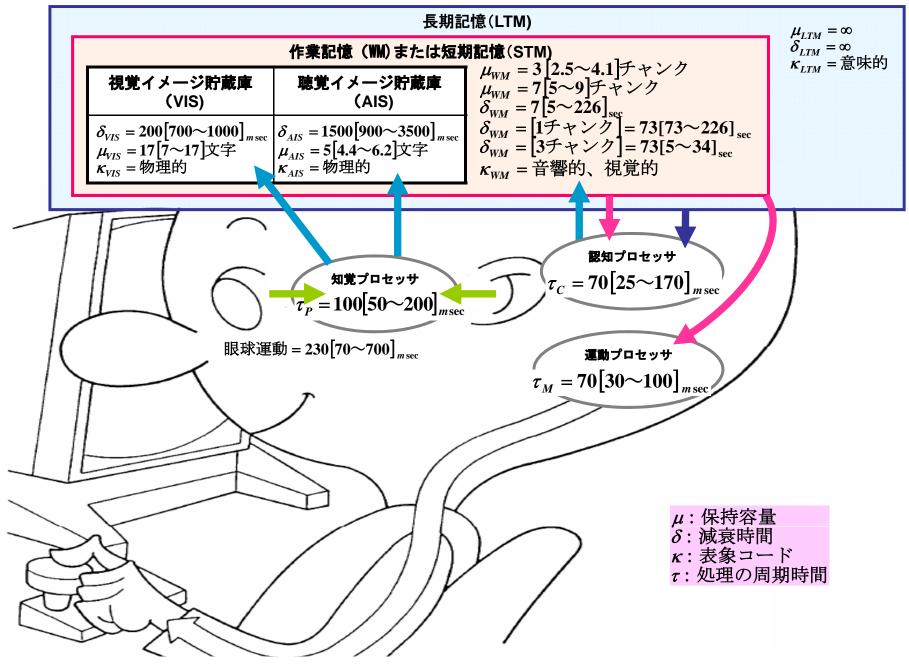
From occurrence of human errors to development of accident





Rasmussen's 3 level human behavior control model





Model human processor by Card et al. [Card et al. 1983]