

Module: Human-Computer Interfaces

Level	Master	Short Name	HCI	
Responsible Lecturers	Matthies, Denys, Prof. DrIng.			
Department, Facility	Electrical Engineering and Computer Science			
Course of Studies	Computer Science/S	oftware Engineering for Distribut	ed Systems, Master	
Compulsory/elective	Elective	ECTS Credit Points	5	
Semester of Studies	(Unspecified)	Semester Hours per Week	4	
Length (semesters)	1	Workload (hours)	150	
Frequency	WiSe	Presence Hours	60	
Teaching Language	English	Self-Study Hours	90	
he following section is filled on	ly if there is exactly o r	ne module-concluding exam.		
Exam Type	Project Work	Exam Language	German/English	
Exam Length (minutes)		Exam Grading System	One-third Grades	
	research areas. They	(HCI) and its central concepts, or acquire knowledge regarding the	ne History and Futur	
	research areas. They Trends of HCI, Found Sciences, Ergonomic (Input & Feedback In Activity Recognition (Evaluation Methods i goes beyond being a they learn how to app the lectures to developractice their fabricat UI on the scope of the	vacquire knowledge regarding the dations of HCI (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (eterfaces), Human-Centered Mac HAR), Sensing Technologies for HCI. Participants learn that a least software interface, including physoly their acquired theoretical known, analyze, and evaluate UIs. For ion skills by independently building eir self-chosen HCI project.	ne History and Futurology, Cognitive Concepts, Prototypirchine Learning, Humr HAR, and typical User Interface (UI) ysical interfaces, as wledge throughout urthermore, students ing a hardware-base	
Participation Prerequisites	research areas. They Trends of HCI, Found Sciences, Ergonomic (Input & Feedback In Activity Recognition (Evaluation Methods i goes beyond being a they learn how to app the lectures to developractice their fabricat UI on the scope of th	vacquire knowledge regarding the dations of HCI (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (eterfaces), Human-Centered Mac HAR), Sensing Technologies for HCI. Participants learn that a least software interface, including physoly their acquired theoretical known, analyze, and evaluate UIs. For ion skills by independently building eir self-chosen HCI project.	ne History and Futurology, Cognitive Concepts, Prototypirchine Learning, Humr HAR, and typical User Interface (UI) ysical interfaces, as wledge throughout urthermore, students ing a hardware-base	
	research areas. They Trends of HCI, Found Sciences, Ergonomic (Input & Feedback In Activity Recognition (Evaluation Methods i goes beyond being a they learn how to app the lectures to developractice their fabricat UI on the scope of th The examination inclipresentation of the presentation of the presentation.	vacquire knowledge regarding the dations of HCI (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (eterfaces), Human-Centered Mac HAR), Sensing Technologies for HCI. Participants learn that a Usoftware interface, including phyoly their acquired theoretical known, analyze, and evaluate UIs. For ion skills by independently building eir self-chosen HCI project.	ne History and Futur ology, Cognitive Concepts, Prototypir chine Learning, Hum r HAR, and typical User Interface (UI) ysical interfaces, as wledge throughout urthermore, students ing a hardware-base	
The previous section is filled onl Consideration of Gender	research areas. They Trends of HCI, Found Sciences, Ergonomic (Input & Feedback In Activity Recognition (Evaluation Methods i goes beyond being a they learn how to app the lectures to develor practice their fabricat UI on the scope of th The examination incl presentation of the presen	vacquire knowledge regarding the dations of HCI (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (eterfaces), Human-Centered Mac HAR), Sensing Technologies for HCI. Participants learn that a Usoftware interface, including phyoly their acquired theoretical known, analyze, and evaluate UIs. For ion skills by independently building eir self-chosen HCI project.	ne History and Futur ology, Cognitive Concepts, Prototypir chine Learning, Hum r HAR, and typical User Interface (UI) ysical interfaces, as wledge throughout urthermore, students ing a hardware-base	
The previous section is filled onl	research areas. They Trends of HCI, Found Sciences, Ergonomic (Input & Feedback In Activity Recognition (Evaluation Methods i goes beyond being a they learn how to appute lectures to develor practice their fabricat UI on the scope of the The examination inclupresentation of the poly if there is exactly on Use of gender-ne	vacquire knowledge regarding the dations of HCI (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (eterfaces), Human-Centered Mac HAR), Sensing Technologies for HCI. Participants learn that a lasoftware interface, including phyoly their acquired theoretical knowledge, analyze, and evaluate UIs. For ion skills by independently building eier self-chosen HCI project.	ne History and Futur ology, Cognitive Concepts, Prototypin chine Learning, Hum r HAR, and typical User Interface (UI) ysical interfaces, as wledge throughout urthermore, students ing a hardware-base	
The previous section is filled onl Consideration of Gender	research areas. They Trends of HCI, Found Sciences, Ergonomic (Input & Feedback In Activity Recognition (Evaluation Methods i goes beyond being a they learn how to app the lectures to develor practice their fabricat UI on the scope of th The examination inclipresentation of the po y if there is exactly on Use of gender-ne Target group spe	vacquire knowledge regarding the dations of HCI (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (eterfaces), Human-Centered Mac HAR), Sensing Technologies for HCI. Participants learn that a losoftware interface, including phyoly their acquired theoretical knowledge, and evaluate UIs. For ion skills by independently building eir self-chosen HCI project. Suddes the implementation, a writter oject.	ne History and Futurology, Cognitive Concepts, Prototypirchine Learning, Humr HAR, and typical User Interface (UI) ysical interfaces, as wledge throughout urthermore, students ing a hardware-base en report, and an orange of the cods	
The previous section is filled onl Consideration of Gender	research areas. They Trends of HCI, Found Sciences, Ergonomic (Input & Feedback In Activity Recognition (Evaluation Methods i goes beyond being a they learn how to app the lectures to develor practice their fabricat UI on the scope of th The examination inclipresentation of the po y if there is exactly on Use of gender-ne Target group spe	vacquire knowledge regarding the dations of HCI (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (especially Psychologies), HCI Models and Interaction (especially Psychologies), Human-Centered Machael HAR), Sensing Technologies for HCI. Participants learn that a logotheric software interface, including physoly their acquired theoretical knowledge and evaluate UIs. For ion skills by independently building ein self-chosen HCI project. Suddes the implementation, a writter oject. Suddes the implementation, a writter oject. Suddes the implementation (exam.) Sutral language (THL standard) cific adjustment of didactic methodatics.	ne History and Futur ology, Cognitive Concepts, Prototypir chine Learning, Humr HAR, and typical User Interface (UI) ysical interfaces, as wledge throughout urthermore, studentsing a hardware-base en report, and an orange of the protocological interfaces.	



Module Course: Human-Computer Interfaces (Lecture)

(of Module: Human-Computer Interfaces)

Course Type	Lecture	Form of Learning	Presence
Mandatory Attendance	yes	ECTS Credit Points	2
Participation Limit		Semester Hours per Week	2
Group Size		Workload (hours)	60
Teaching Language	English	Presence Hours	30
Study Achievements ("Studienleistung", SL)		Self-Study Hours	30
SL Length (minutes)		SL Grading System	
The following section is filled on	ly if there is a course-s	specific exam.	
Exam Type		Exam Language	
Exam Length (minutes)		Exam Grading System	
Learning Outcomes		1	1
Participation Prerequisites			

The previous section is filled only if there is a course-specific exam.

Contents

Introduction into HCI

- Basic Terms
- Interaction Paradigms
- Ubiquitous Computing

History & Future

- Computer & Networks
 - · Automation and complex information systems
 - Network development
 - Development of graphical user interfaces
- Future Computing
 - HCI Visionaries
 - Assistive Augmentation

Foundations of HCI

- Human cognition and information processing
- Human behavior and errors
- · Security-related behavior
- Stress and strain in sociotechnical systems

HCI Models & Interaction Concepts

- HCI Models
- Interaction Concepts
 - Focused Interaction
 - Peripheral Interaction
 - Implicit Interaction

Reflexive Interaction

Prototyping Input & Feedback Interfaces

- · Rapid Prototyping
- Prototyping Platforms
- Input Interfaces
- Feedback Interfaces

Human-Centered Machine Learning

- Overview
- Machine Learning
- Human-in-the-Loop

Human Activity Recognition

- Overview
- HAR Chain
- Examples

Sensing Technologies

- Inertial
 - Accelerometer
 - Gyroscope
 - Magnetometer
- Electric
 - · Passive Capacitive / Electric Field Sensing
 - Active Capacitive Sensing
- Acoustic
 - Doppler Effect
 - Technological Developments
- Optical
 - Optical (Light) Sensors
 - Image (Camera) Sensors

Evaluation

- Study Design
- Standardized Test
 - Usability: SUS
 - User Experience: UEQ, meQUE
 - Load: NASA TLX, Burden Scale
- Data Acquisition
- Methods for Data Analysis

Literature

Carroll, J. M. (2003). HCI Models, Theories and Frameworks: Toward a Multidisciplinary Science. San Francisco u.a.: Morgan Kaufman.

Norman, D. (1988). The Psychology of Everyday Things. New York: Basic Books. (deutsch: Dinge des Alltags, Frankfurt: Campus)

Shneiderman, B., Plaisant, C. (2010). Designing the user interface. Strategies for effective human-computer interaction. Addison-Wesley. Boston, 5th edition.

ISO 9241: Ergonomics of Human-Computer Interaction. International Organization for Standardization.

Nielsen, J. (2009). Powers of 10: Time scales in user experience. Retrieved January, 5, 2015.

Preece, Rogers and Sharp (2002): "Designing interactive products to support people in their everyday and working lives." Jennifer Preece, Yvonne Rogers, Helen Sharp (2002) Interaction Design, ISBN: 0471492787.

Weiser, M. (1991). The computer for the 21st century. Scientific american, 265(3), 94-104.

Mark Weiser. (1999). The computer for the 21st century. SIGMOBILE Mob. Comput. Commun. Rev. 3, 3 (July 1999), 3–11.

O'Sullivan, D., & Igoe, T. (2004). Physical computing: sensing and controlling the physical world with computers. Course Technology Press. ISBN-13: 978-1592003464.

Dix, A., Finlay, J., Abowd, G., & Beale, R. (1993). Task analysis. Human-computer Interaction.

Engelbart, D. C. (1962). Augmenting Human Intellect: A Conceptual Framework. Summary Report AFOSR-3223 under Contract AF 49 (638)-1024, SRI Project 3578 for Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Stanford Research Institute.

Starner, T., Mann, S., Rhodes, B., Levine, J., Healey, J., Kirsch, D., ... & Pentland, A. (1997). Augmented reality through wearable computing. Presence: Teleoperators & Virtual Environments, 6(4), 386-398.

Licklider, J. C. (1960). Man-computer symbiosis. IRE Trans. on Human Factors in Electronics, (1), 4-11.

Barber, P. (2015). Applied cognitive psychology: An information-processing framework. Routledge.

Nørretranders, T. (1998). The User Illusion: Cutting Consciousness Down to Size, trans. Jonathan Sydenham. New York: Viking Penguin.

Deetjen, P., Speckmann, E. J., & Hescheler, J. (2005). Repetitorium Physiologie. Urban & Fischer.

Bakker, S., Hausen, D., Selker, T. (2016). Peripheral Interaction: Challenges and Opportunities for HCI in the Periphery of Attention. Springer.

Matthies, D.J.C., Urban, B., Wolf, K., & Schmidt, A., (2019). Reflexive Interaction - Extending the concept of Peripheral Interaction. In Proceedings of the 31st Australian Conference On Human-Computer-Interaction (OzCHI 2019), Fremantle, Australia.

Gillies, M., Fiebrink, R., Tanaka, A., Garcia, J., Bevilacqua, F., Heloir, A., ... & Caramiaux, B. (2016). Human-centred machine learning. In Proceedings of the 2016 CHI Conference Extended Abstracts on Human Factors in Computing Systems (pp. 3558-3565).

Ford, K. M., Hayes, P. J., Glymour, C., & Allen, J. (2015). Cognitive orthoses: toward human-centered Al. Al Magazine, 36(4), 5-8.

Riedl, M. O. (2019). Human-centered artificial intelligence and machine learning. Human Behavior and Emerging Technologies, 1(1), 33-36.

Dudley, J. J., & Kristensson, P. O. (2018). A review of user interface design for interactive machine learning. ACM Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems (TiiS), 8(2), 1-37.

Sowe, S. K., Simmon, E., Zettsu, K., de Vaulx, F., & Bojanova, I. (2016). Cyber-physical-human systems: Putting people in the loop. IT professional, 18(1), 10-13.

Remarks



Module Course: Human-Computer Interfaces (Practical Training)

(of Module: Human-Computer Interfaces)

Course Type	Practical Training	Form of Learning	Presence
Mandatory Attendance	yes	ECTS Credit Points	3
Participation Limit		Semester Hours per Week	2
Group Size	12	Workload (hours)	90
Teaching Language	German/English	Presence Hours	30
Study Achievements ("Studienleistung", SL)		Self-Study Hours	60
SL Length (minutes)		SL Grading System	
The following section is filled on	ly if there is a course-s	specific exam.	
Exam Type		Exam Language	
Exam Length (minutes)		Exam Grading System	
Learning Outcomes			
Participation Prerequisites			
The previous section is filled onl	y if there is a course-s	specific exam.	
Contents	 Analyzing user requirements and technological requirements of information systems Design and prototypical implementation of a User Interface Practical evaluation using standardized or custom evaluation techniques 		
Literature			
Remarks			