CHI 2018 RETHINKING INTERACTION WORKSHOP

WENDY MACKAY
MICHEL BEAUDOUIN-LAFON

PARTICIPANTS

Beaudouin-Lafon, Michel, *Université Paris-Sud*
Bødker, Susanne, *Aarhus University*
Bowyer, Alex, Open Lab, *Newcastle University*
Buschek, Daniel, *LMU Munich*
Carpendale, Sheelagh, *University of Calgary*
Chuang, Lewis, *Max Planck Institute*
Dalsgaard, Peter, *Aarhus University*
Eiselmayer, Alexander, *University of Zurich*
Girouard, Audrey, *Carleton University*
Hahn, Jürgen, *Universität Regensburg*
Hollan, Jim, *UC San Diego*
Klokmose, Clemens Nylandsted, *Aarhus Univ.*
Knudsen,Søren, *University of Calgary*
Koch, Janin, *Aalto University*
Larsen-Ledet, Ida, *Aarhus University*
Li, Jiajun, *Carnegie Mellon University*
Mackay, Wendy, *Inria*
Malloch, Joseph, *Dalhousie University*
Nebeling, Michael, *University of Michigan*
Poor, G Michael, *Baylor University*
Prange, Sarah, *Univ. Applied Sciences, Munich*
Roque, Licinio, *University of Coimbra*
Schlesinger, Arielle, *Georgia Tech*
Wimmer, Raphael, *Universität Regensburg*

SCHEDULE

9:00 - 9:15 Welcome
Introduce the workshop agenda and goals.

9:15 - 10:15 Keynotes
Describe of theoretical principles.

10:15 - 10:30 Break

10:30 - 12:15 Presentations
Participants give 6-minute presentations.

12:15 - 13:30 Lunch Break

13:30 - 15:00 Group Activities
Compare and contrast design principles.
Identify gaps and areas for future research.

15:00 - 15:30 Break

15:30 - 16:30 Groups Feedback
Each group presents their work.

16:30 - 17:00 Wrap-Up

LUNCH AT VERSES BISTRO

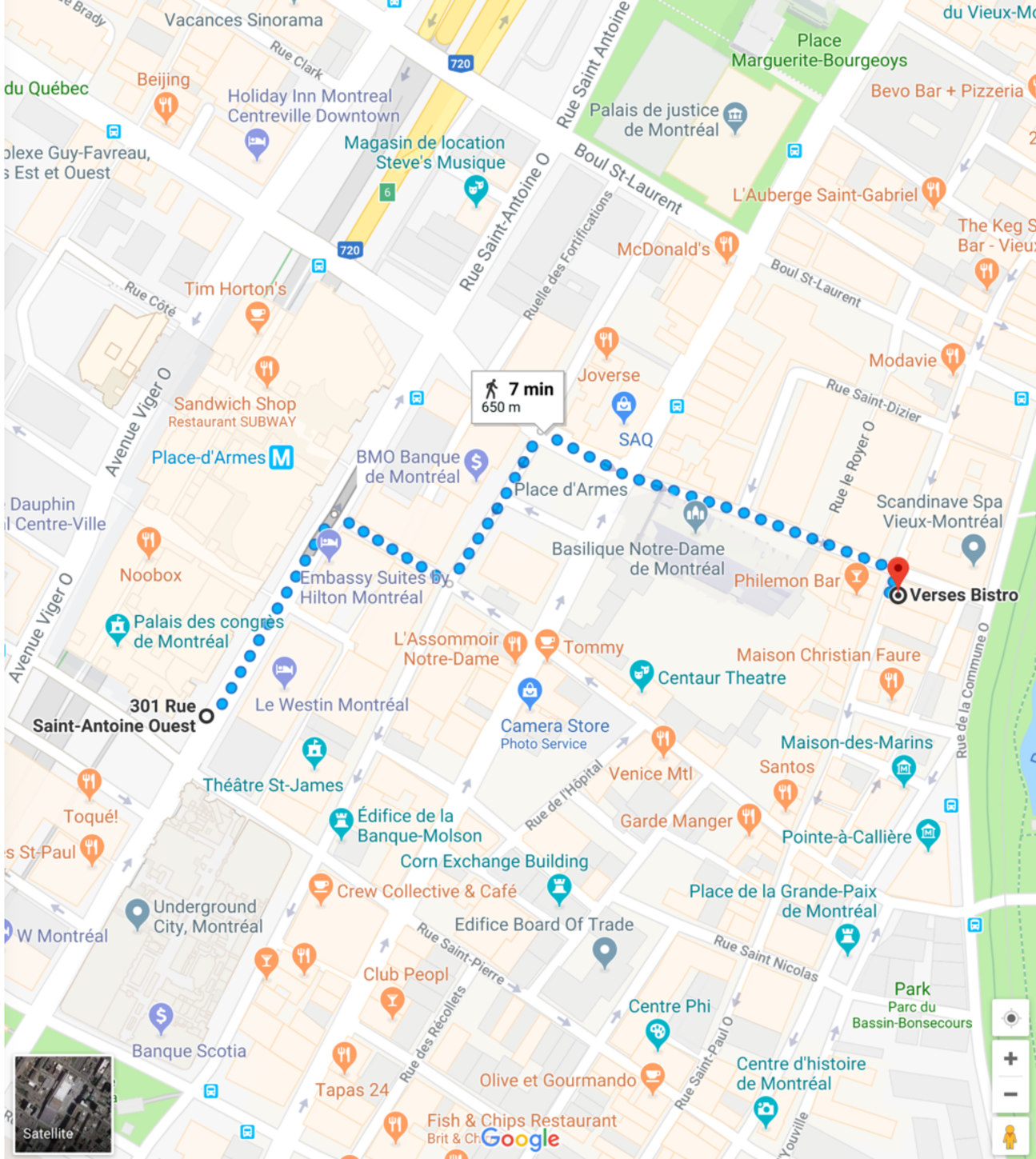
301, RUE SAINT ANTOINE

http://versesrestaurant.com/en/

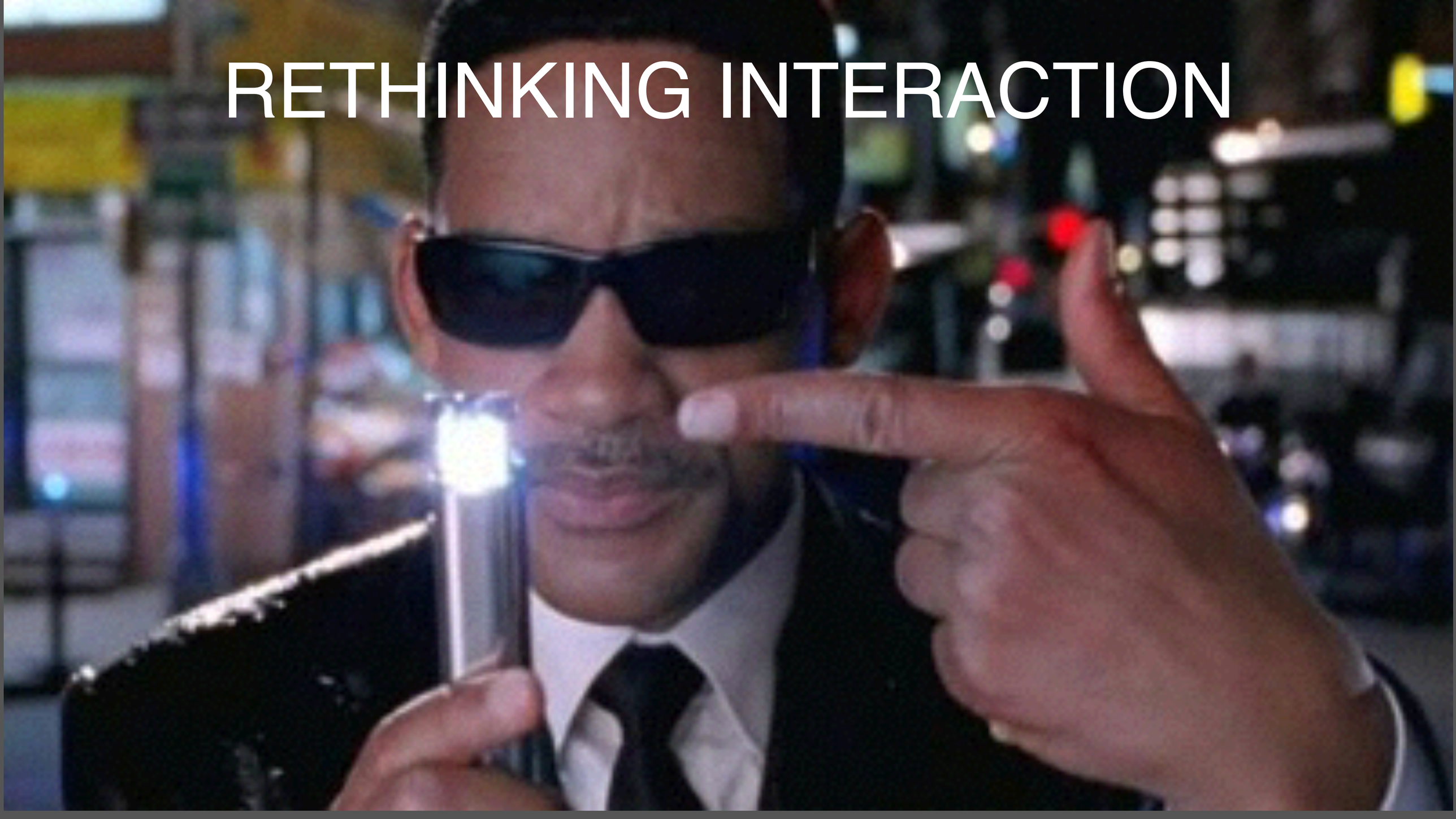
LUNCH AT VERSES BISTRO

301, RUE SAINT ANTOINE

http://versesrestaurant.com/en/



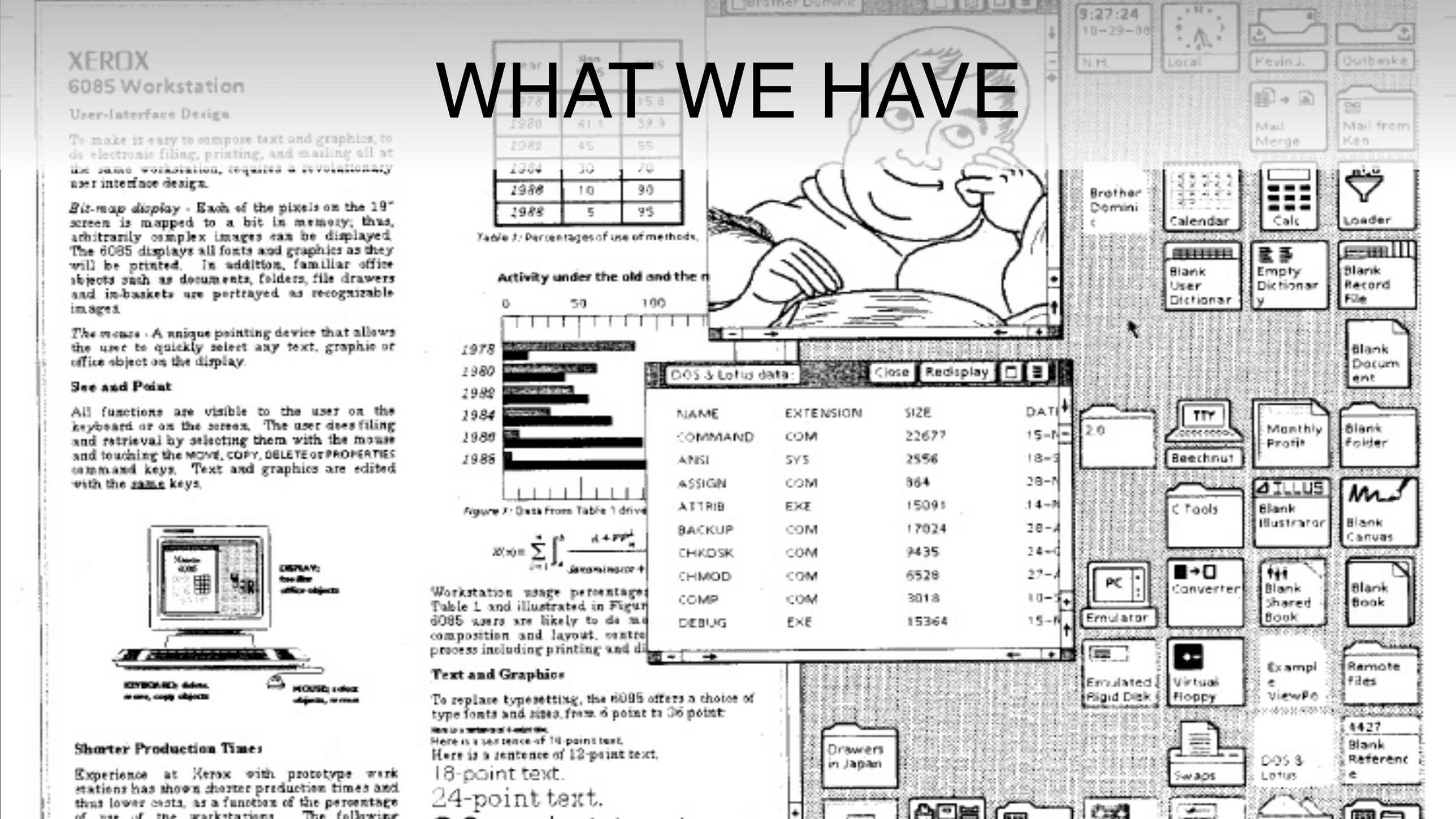
RETHINKING INTERACTION



WHAT WE WERE PROMISED

WHAT WE WERE PROMISED

WHAT WE HAVE


XEROX
6085 Workstation
User-Interface Design
To make it easy to compose text and graphics, to do electronic filing, printing, and mailing all at the same workstation, requires a revolutionary user interface design.
Bit-map display - Each of the pixels on the 19" screen is mapped to a bit in memory; thus, arbitrarily complex images can be displayed. The 6085 displays all fonts and graphics as they will be printed. In addition, familiar office objects such as documents, folders, file drawers and in-baskets are portrayed as recognizable images.
The mouse - A unique pointing device that allows the user to quickly select any text, graphic or office object on the display.
See and Point
All functions are visible to the user on the keyboard or on the screen. The user does filing and retrieval by selecting them with the mouse and touching the MOVE, COPY, DELETE or PROPERTIES command keys. Text and graphics are edited with the same keys.
Shorter Production Times
Experience at Xerox with prototype work stations has shown shorter production times and thus lower costs, as a function of the percentage
Table 1: Percentages of use of methods.
Activity under the old and the n
0
50
100
1978
1980
1982
1984
1986
1988
Figure 1: Data from Table 1 drive
Workstation usage percentages
Table 1 and illustrated in Figur
6085 users are likely to do ma
composition and layout, contro
process including printing and di
Text and Graphics
To replace typesetting, the 6085 offers a choice of type fonts and sizes, from 6 point to 36 point:
Here is a sentence of 10-point text.
Here is a sentence of 12-point text.
18-point text.
24-point text.
DOS & Lotus data:
Close
Redisplay
NAME EXTENSION SIZE
COMMAND COM 22677
ANSI SYS 2556
ASSIGN COM 864
ATTRIB EXE 15091
BACKUP COM 17024
CHKDSK COM 9435
CHMOD COM 6528
COMP COM 3018
DEBUG EXE 15364
9:27:24
Local
Kevin J.
Outbaske
Mail Merge
Mail from Ken
Brother Domini c
Calendar
Calc
Loader
Blank User Dictionar
Empty Dictionar y
Blank Record File
Blank Docum ent
Monthly Profit
Blank Folder
Beechnut
C Tools
Blank Illustrator
Blank Canvas
Converter
Blank Shared Book
Blank Book
Emulator
Emulated Rigid Disk
Virtual Floppy
Exampl e ViewPo
Remote Files
Drawers in Japan
Swaps
DOS & Lotus
Blank Referenc e

WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN

- How can we create interactive digital environments that are flexible enough to support appropriation by end users?

- How can we combine human intelligence with artificial intelligence to optimally benefit human activities rather than simply replace them?

- How can we help users shift easily across different types of human-computer partnerships, from full user control to full automation?