



# Test Your Tech

Blazing away is:

- A. The BBC drama about Charles Dickens.
- B. Learning a new software program without reading the manual.
- C. A fire burning out of control.



# Test Your Tech

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- A. The BBC drama about Charles Dickens.
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# Announcements

- If your lab section still doesn't look right in MyUW
  - \* See Jason Curry in MGH 470



# Announcements

- Labs were canceled yesterday and today
  - \* Because of a prior commitment for the computer classroom for two days
  - \* We weren't informed in advance so we couldn't notify you ahead of time
    - Classic communication glitch:
    - I thought I told you/We thought you knew



# Announcements

- Lab 2 is postponed until next week
- Nothing is due on Monday
  - \* We'll talk about uploading to Catalyst next week
- Read chapter 3 for Monday
- Pop quiz next week
  - \* More about that at end of lecture



## Tech Support

- Why couldn't I hook up to the Internet in lecture Wednesday?
  - \* This model of Lenovo laptop has a problem with only partially waking up from "Sleep Mode"
    - Which affects network connections
  - \* Advice from Tech Support:
    - Don't put it in sleep mode on the way to lecture!
    - Reboot if all else fails



## Video

- Fitness: Skills, Concepts and Capabilities (5:38)
  - \* <http://uweoconnect.extn.washington.edu/fitnessskillsconceptscapabilitiesds/fit7/>



# What the Digerati Know

*Other people can teach you  
computer applications or you  
can figure them out for yourself*





# Learning New Tools

How do we learn to use new tools?

- Reading the owner's manual -- chain saw
- Be taught in their use -- car, bicycle
- Figure them out ourselves -- iPod



# Learning New Tools

## How do we learn to use new tools?

- Reading the owner's manual -- chain saw
  - Be taught in their use -- car, bicycle
  - Figure them out ourselves -- iPod
- Software designers wanting you to learn their tool ASAP, try for 'intuitive'
    - Consistent Interfaces -- build on experience
    - Suggestive icons -- bypass terminology
    - Metaphors -- exploit analogous reasoning



# Standard Functionality

Most applications have **File** and **Edit**

Edit	View	Image	Colors
Undo			Ctrl+Z
Repeat			Ctrl+Y
Cut			Ctrl+X
<b>Copy</b>			<b>Ctrl+C</b>
Paste			Ctrl+V
Clear Selection			Del
Select All			Ctrl+A
Copy To...			
Paste From...			

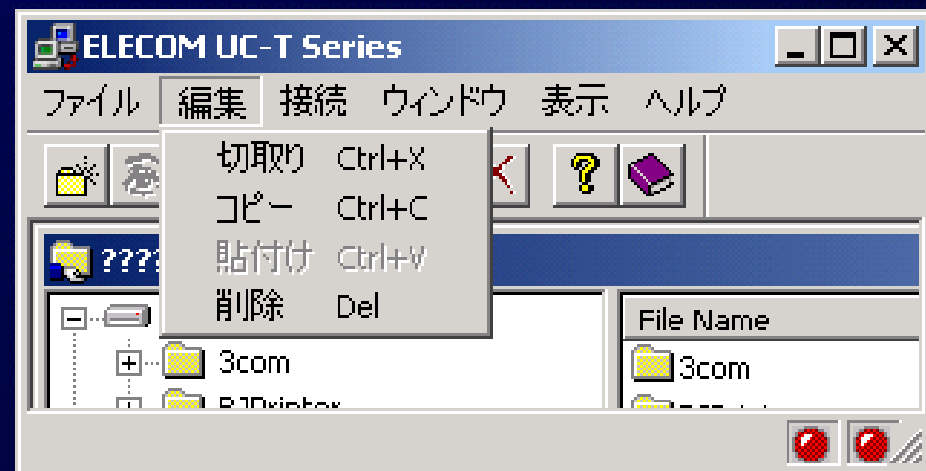
File	Edit	View	Image	Colors	Help
New					Ctrl+N
Open...					Ctrl+O
Save					Ctrl+S
Save As...					
Print Preview					
Page Setup...					
Print...					Ctrl+P
Send...					
Set As Wallpaper (Tiled)					
Set As Wallpaper (Centered)					
1 World3					
2 AWA					
3 C:\WINNT\Gone Fishing					
4 C:\WINNT\Coffee Bean					
Exit					Alt+F4



# Standard Functionality

Most applications  
have **File** and **Edit**

Edit	View	Image	Colors
Undo			Ctrl+Z
Repeat			Ctrl+Y
<hr/>			
Cut			Ctrl+X
<b>Copy</b>			<b>Ctrl+C</b>
Paste			Ctrl+V
Clear Selection			Del
Select All			Ctrl+A
<hr/>			
Copy To...			
Paste From...			



Impress your friends with your knowledge of Japanese



## What does 'New' Mean?

'New' means create a 'blank instance'

To understand 'blank instance' know that information has properties as well as content which are all stored in a table with a place for everything

Document: Date created, date modified, creator, fonts, content, diagrams, pictures, tables, ...

A 'blank instance' is simply the structure without any of the content



## Example

- Checkbook register
  - \* A blank line is a new instance
  - \* Same structure
    - Column headings: date, payee, reconciled, withdrawal, deposit, balance
    - Data types for each column: date, text, y/n, currency, currency, currency

DATE	PAYEE	Rec	WD	DEP	BAL
12/31/07	Rentals R Us		750.00		1235.00
1/1/08	BIG S Season Pass		499.00		736.00



## “Click Around”

Software designers use standard ideas to make applications intuitive

- To learn a new application, check it out by clicking around
  - \* Take a minute to ...
    - Look under all menus to see operations
    - Follow the “...” for menu operations
    - Try to recognize what the icons mean

Clicking around is exploration



# A New Application

## Find:

- consistent interface
- icons
- metaphor







C:\Program Files\Canon\ZoomBrowser EX\Image Library One\My Images\Japan2 - ZoomBrowser EX

File Edit View Properties Internet Help

- HongKong0 ▲
- Iceland
- Istanbul1
- Istanbul2
- Japan1
- Japan10
- Japan11
- Japan12
- Japan13
- Japan14
- Japan15
- Japan16
- Japan17
- Japan18
- Japan2
- Japan3
- Japan4
- Japan5
- Japan6
- Japan7
- Japan8
- Japan9
- MyImages2
- NewMexico
- NewZealand1
- NewZealand2
- NewZealand3
- NewZealand4
- NewZealand5
- NewZealand6
- NewZealand7
- NewZealand8
- NewZealand9


REGISTER IMAGE FOLDER

SCROLL MODE ZOOM MODE

C:\Program Files\Canon\ZoomBrowser EX\Japan2  
Contains 119 images

REFRESH IMPORT IMAGES DELETE VIEW IMAGE PRINT SHOW PROPERTIES

ZOOM OUT ZOOM IN SELECT



# Metaphors

Net Point Video: Metaphors

<http://uweoconnect.extn.washington.edu/metaphorsdslfit7/>



## "Blazing Away"

Learn an application fast by trying it

- Beginning with a new instance, assertively try menu items
  - \* *Expect to fail* and make a mess
  - \* Exit the application, and if you are asked "Save?" reply "No"
  - \* Try repeatedly until becoming familiar

If you are trying to achieve some goal, keep your eyes on the prize



## To Learn A New Tool

Software systems build on a consistent interface, standard metaphors, etc.

- \* Expect to teach yourself applications
- \* Do so by familiarizing yourself with the features ... "Clicking Around"
- \* Assertively try out the features, "Blaze Away," watching what they do
  - Be efficient -- stay focused, don't type a lot when you expect to exit

If all else fails ...



## Differences & Similarities

Different vendors will produce similar software for the same task

- Superficially, the GUIs use similar features
- Fundamentally, the task largely determines how the software must work ... they *must* be similar



# Differences & Similarities

Different vendors will produce similar software for the same task

- Superficially, the GUIs use similar features
- Fundamentally, the task largely determines how the software must work ... they *must* be similar
- Implications ...
  - Know one word processor, learn others fast
  - SW differences: mostly glitz, convenience
  - Don't accept lousy ... switch to other SW



## Mac or PC???

Which is better—Mac or PC?

- Arguments create only heat, no light
  - \* They are more alike than different
  - \* Any Fluent person can use both

Homework 2: Find a Macintosh computer on campus, e.g. MGH 1<sup>st</sup> floor or OUGL labs. Try out the Mac and see what you find familiar and what is different. Locate the browser, and check the class web page. Hand in a list *describing* in a sentence or two five features you find different, and five that are the same.

Due: Before 5pm on Friday, January 18, 2008



## Another Implication

If SW is similar at its core, computations can be taught without learning a specific vendor's SW ...

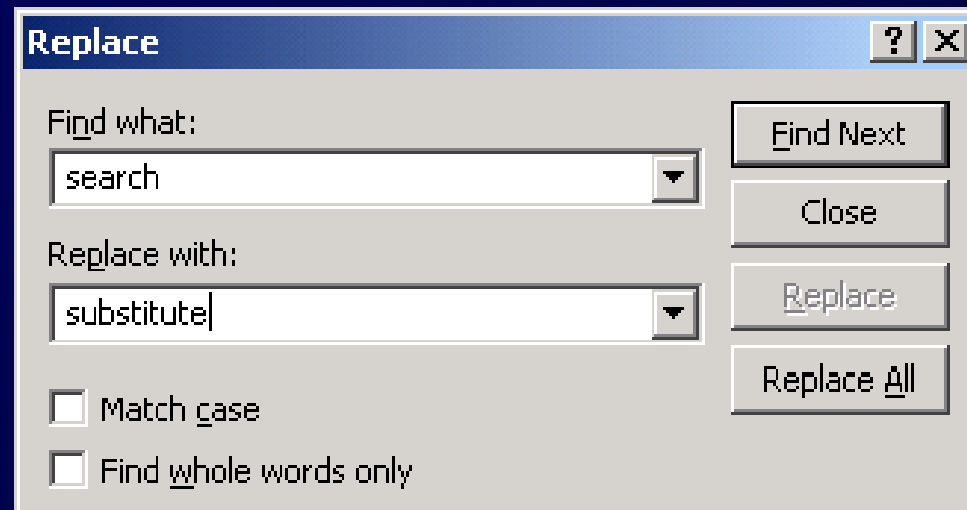






# Replacement

Two strings are required: search string  
and substitution string



- Adopt a notation: `search * substitute`



# Notation Example

## Illustrating the use of the notation

- \* Using the replacement `Clinton * Bush`

The sentence

`"At the White House President Clinton said ..."`

Becomes

`"At the White House President Bush said ..."`

- \* It's easy to express substitutions

`Gore * Cheney / Albright * Powell / Socks * Buddy`

To show deletion use epsilon,  $\epsilon$ , as in: `word *  $\epsilon$`



# Placeholder Technique

A common problem ... copying text off web often trashes the line breaks

```
Roses are red  
Violets are blue  
Searching is fun  
But doesn't rhyme
```

Intended  
Trashed by extra line breaks

```
Roses are  
red  
Violets are  
blue  
Searching is  
fun  
But doesn't  
rhyme
```



# Placeholder Technique

Formatting is performed by special (non printing) characters ...

```
Roses are red↵  
↵  
Violets are blue↵  
↵  
Searching is fun↵  
↵  
But doesn't rhyme↵
```

Intended

Trashed by extra line breaks

```
Roses are ↵  
red↵  
↵  
Violets are ↵  
blue↵  
↵  
Searching is ↵  
fun↵  
↵  
But doesn't ↵  
rhyme ↵
```



# Placeholder Technique

Roses are ↵red↵↵Violets are ↵blue↵↵...

- Deleting the single ↵ deletes them all!

```
Roses are ↵  
red↵  
↵  
Violets are ↵  
blue↵  
↵  
Searching is ↵  
fun↵  
↵  
But doesn't ↵  
rhyme ↵
```



```
Roses are redViolets  
are blueSearching is  
funBut doesn't rhyme
```



# Thinking of the Input

Roses are ↵red↵↵Violets are ↵blue↵↵...

- Placeholder technique ...

Step 1. Substitute a placeholder for the longer string

↵↵ \* #

Yielding

Roses are ↵red#Violets are ↵blue#...

Step 2. Next, delete the shorter string

↵ \* ε

Yielding

Roses are red#Violets are blue#...



# Placeholder Replaced

Step 3. Finally, replace the placeholder with the original long string

# \* ↵↵

Yielding

**Roses are red**↵↵**Violets are blue**↵↵...

The intended result!

- Summarizing the placeholder

*longstring \* placeholder*

*shortstring \* ε*

*placeholder \* longstring*





# Summarizing

## Humans must learn to use tools

- Software designers want you to learn easily
- SW uses consistent interface, metaphors, ...
- \* Teach yourself applications by  
"Clicking Around," and "Blaze Away"
- \* SW for a task must share core features
- \* Learn app.s independently of vendor

Placeholder technique is effective for fixing text



## For Monday

- No labs are due on Monday
- Read Chapter 3 of *Fluency*
- Review for next week's pop quiz



## Next Week

- Pop quiz next week in Lab
  - \* Online
  - \* Ten questions
    - True/False
    - Multiple Choice
  - \* On Chapter s 1-3



## Next Week

- Review
  - \* Study questions at end of each chapter
  - \* Study answers to odd-numbered questions in back of book



Next Week

- Have a good weekend!