

Outline

- Background
- Script languages for GUIs
- GUI design do's & don'ts

GUI Design

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Why use a GUI?

GUI = Graphical User Interface

- A well-designed GUI speeds learning
 - Opens software to occasional users & novices
- Scalable: offers power tools to experts

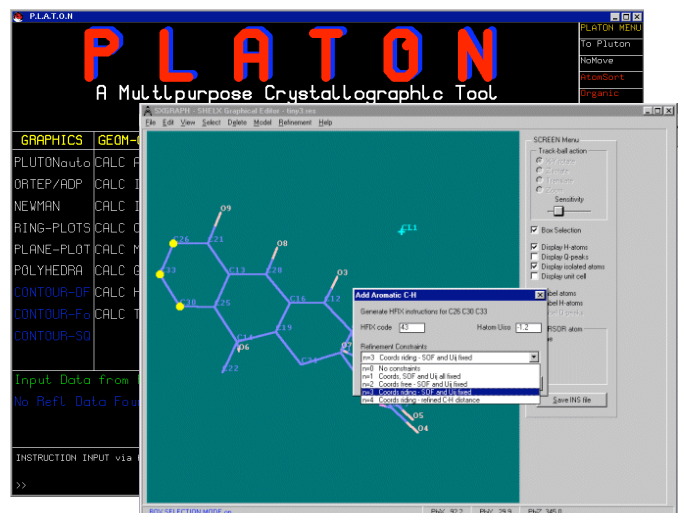
Portable GUIs

Windows only?

Support for Linux & Mac offers wider range of users & growth into parallel processing

Portable GUI tools

- Compiled (usually C++) packages
 - FLTK (www.fltk.org)
 - wxWidgets [nee wxWindows] (www.wxwidgets.org)
- Virtual Machine
 - Java
- Script languages
 - Python + Tk, +wxWidgets, +GTK
 - GUI Builders: wiki.python.org/moin/GuiProgramming
 - Tcl/Tk (www.tcl.tk & comp.lang.tcl)



Pros & cons of scripting

Pros

- Easy to code
- Test small routines
- Extensible when speed is needed
- Highly portable
- Add code at run time

Cons

- Slower than compiled code
- Debugging can be non-trivial

IMHO 1: GUIs do not need tremendous speed

- GUIs interact with people, who cannot tell the difference between a 10 μ sec vs a 50 millisecond screen paint

IMHO 2: Where possible don't incorporate code into script language, use external programs

When more extensive computations are needed, one can pass information to an external program, run it & read back results

- More portable
- Easier to debug
- More than fast enough: overhead of write, fork & read is usually trivial

Example: Calling an external program

CMPR EditCell replaced SGI GL program
MANDEX: animate powder diffraction line positions

- 1st draft: run FORTRAN program each time slider is moved
 - Fast enough
- Final version: modify FORTRAN output for direct parsing by interpreter
 - Even faster!

1st vs. 2nd gen. output

```

ICD  H    K    L  MULT
11   0    0    1    2  --    1  17.7176  5.00000
11   0    1    1    2  --    2  28.5424  2.12248
11   1    17.7129707  22.191597  28.5358257  29.7368317
11   1    34.8244629  35.8678513  37.4165802  41.6833496
11  -1    42.5831184  45.2750664  47.2591591  48.9819603
11   1
11  -1  set dgen1(h) {
11   0    0  0  1  1 -1  0  1 -1  0  1 -1  0
11   1
11  -1  set dgen1(k) {
11   0    0  1  0  0  0  0  1  1  1  0  0  2
11   1
11   1  set dgen1(l) {
11   1  1  0  1  1  2  1  1  2  2  2  1
11   }
    
```

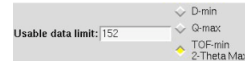
Thoughts on GUI design

2nd Generation GUIs depend on a visual short-hand

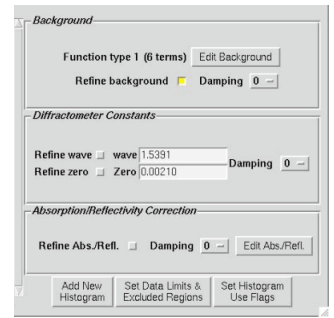
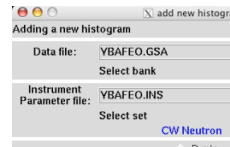
- Analogy to physical things
 - Push Buttons/Toggle buttons
 - Notebook tabs
- Last operation in bottom corner
 - MS: Save/Cancel
 - Motif: Apply/Accept/Cancel
- GUIs often follow visual conventions



- Geographic proximity helps connect GUI components



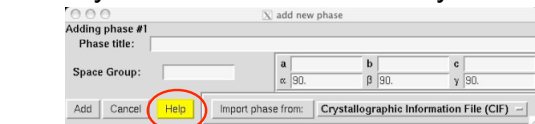
- Separators (boxes, lines) keep sets of items distinct



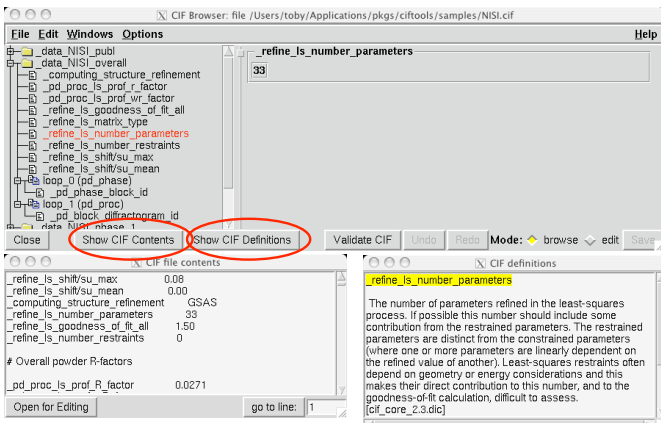
Other Design Goals

- Screen space is valuable - don't waste it
- A little bit of color helps guide the eye
- Too much color is confusing
 - Keep contrast levels high (have pity on the color blind)
- Try to use color consistently

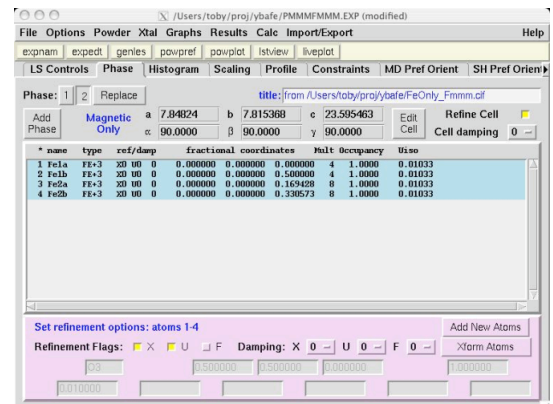
GUI design: Hall of Fame & Shame



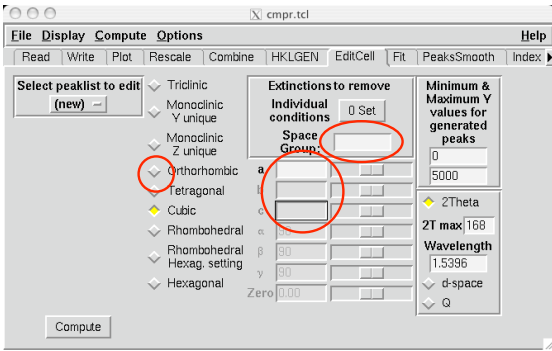
CIFEDIT: not simple but easy



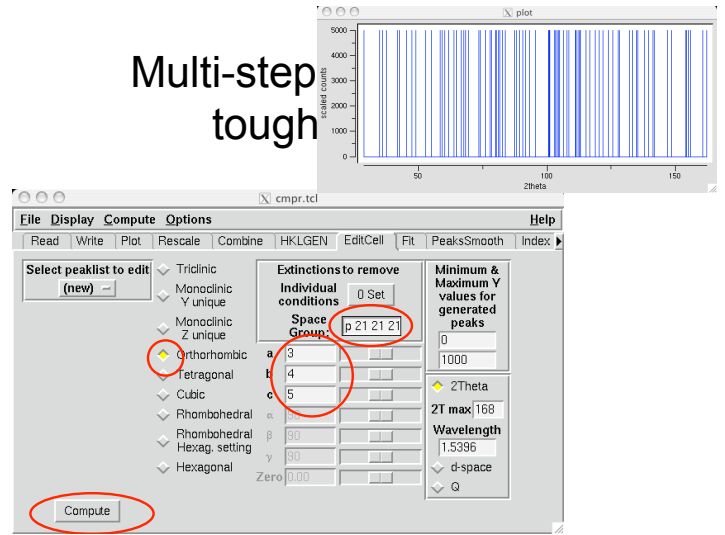
Another of my "greatest hits" EXPGUI



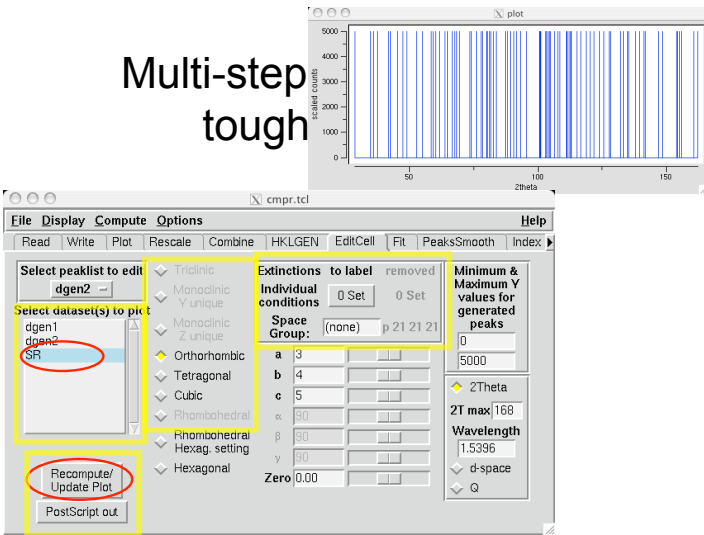
Multi-step processes are tough with GUIs



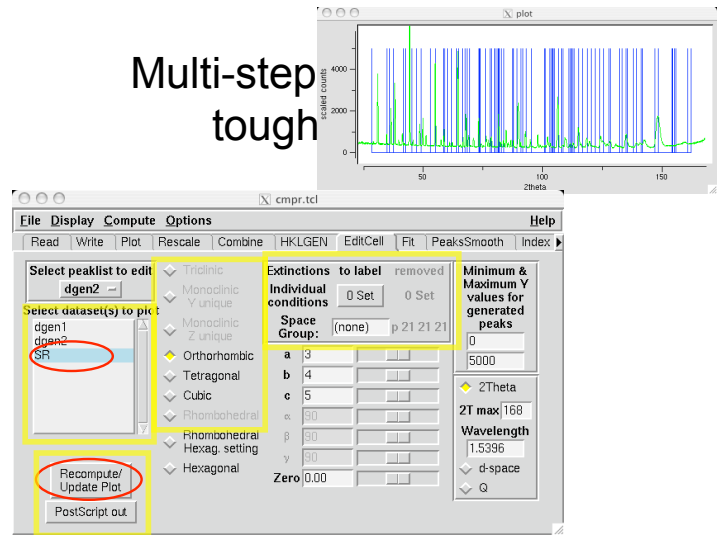
Multi-step tough



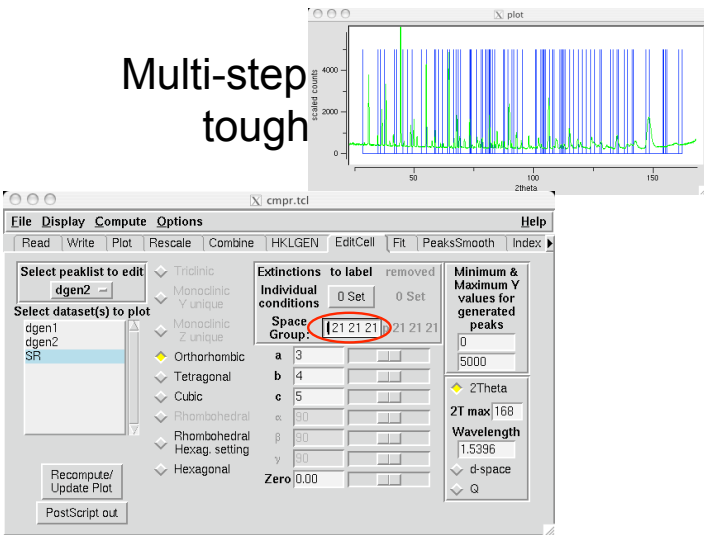
Multi-step tough



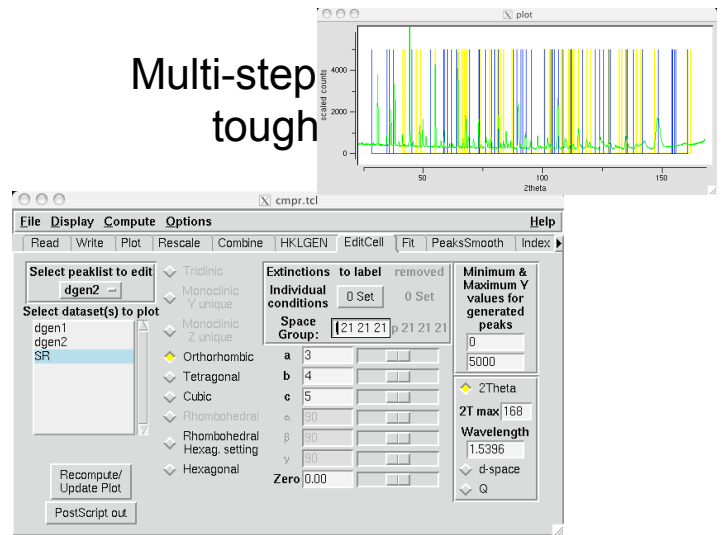
Multi-step tough



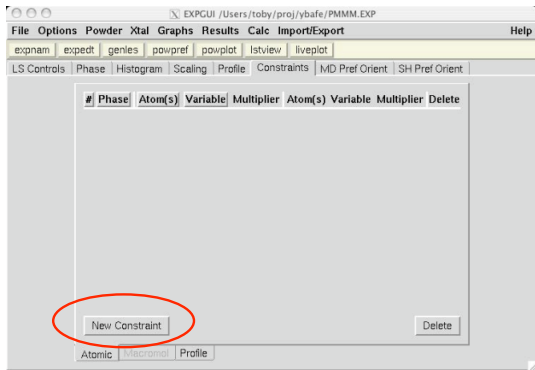
Multi-step tough



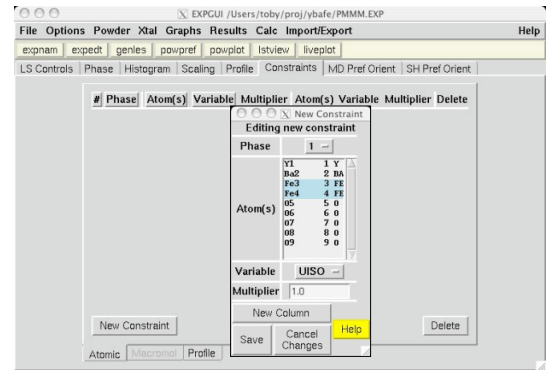
Multi-step tough



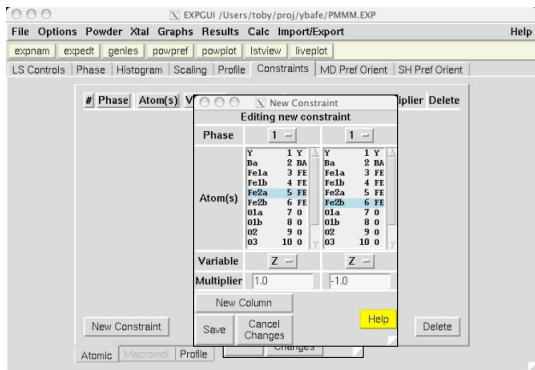
I don't know how to make this more intuitive



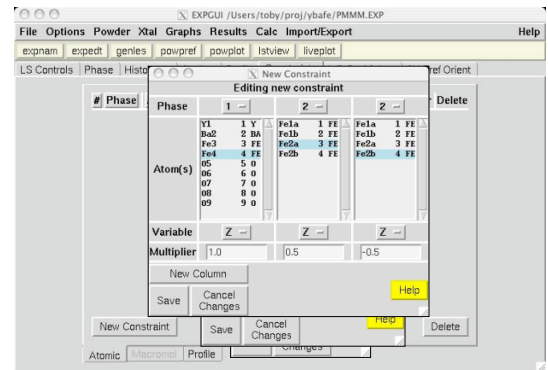
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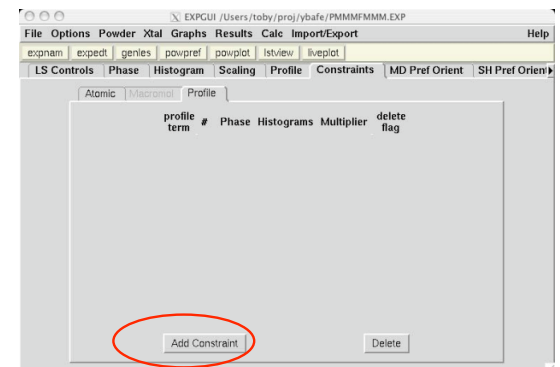
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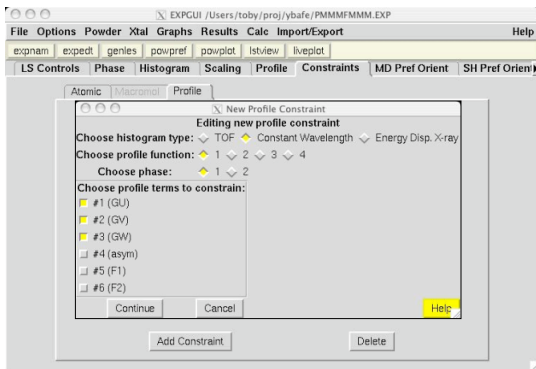
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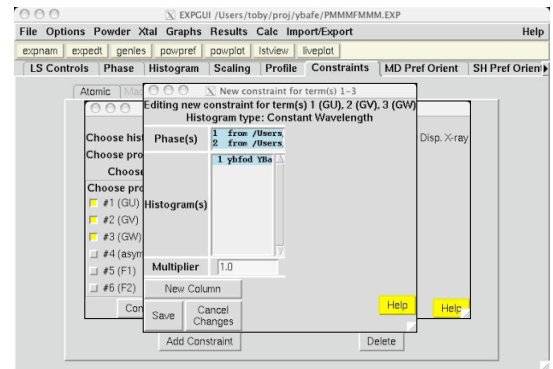
Even worse



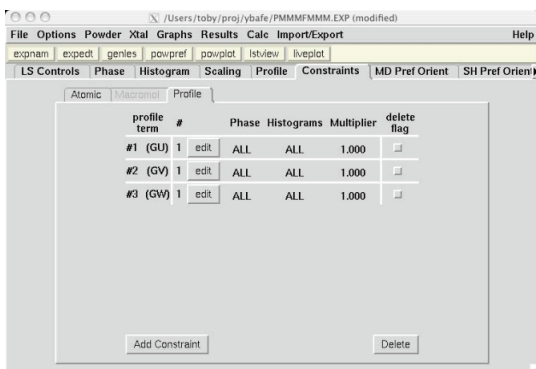
Even worse



Even worse



Even worse



Conclusions

- Script languages are great for portable GUI design
- Intuitive GUIs take considerable thought
- Use conventional designs where possible
- Multi-step procedures are tough to make intuitive
 - Tutorials help
- Users really like GUIs