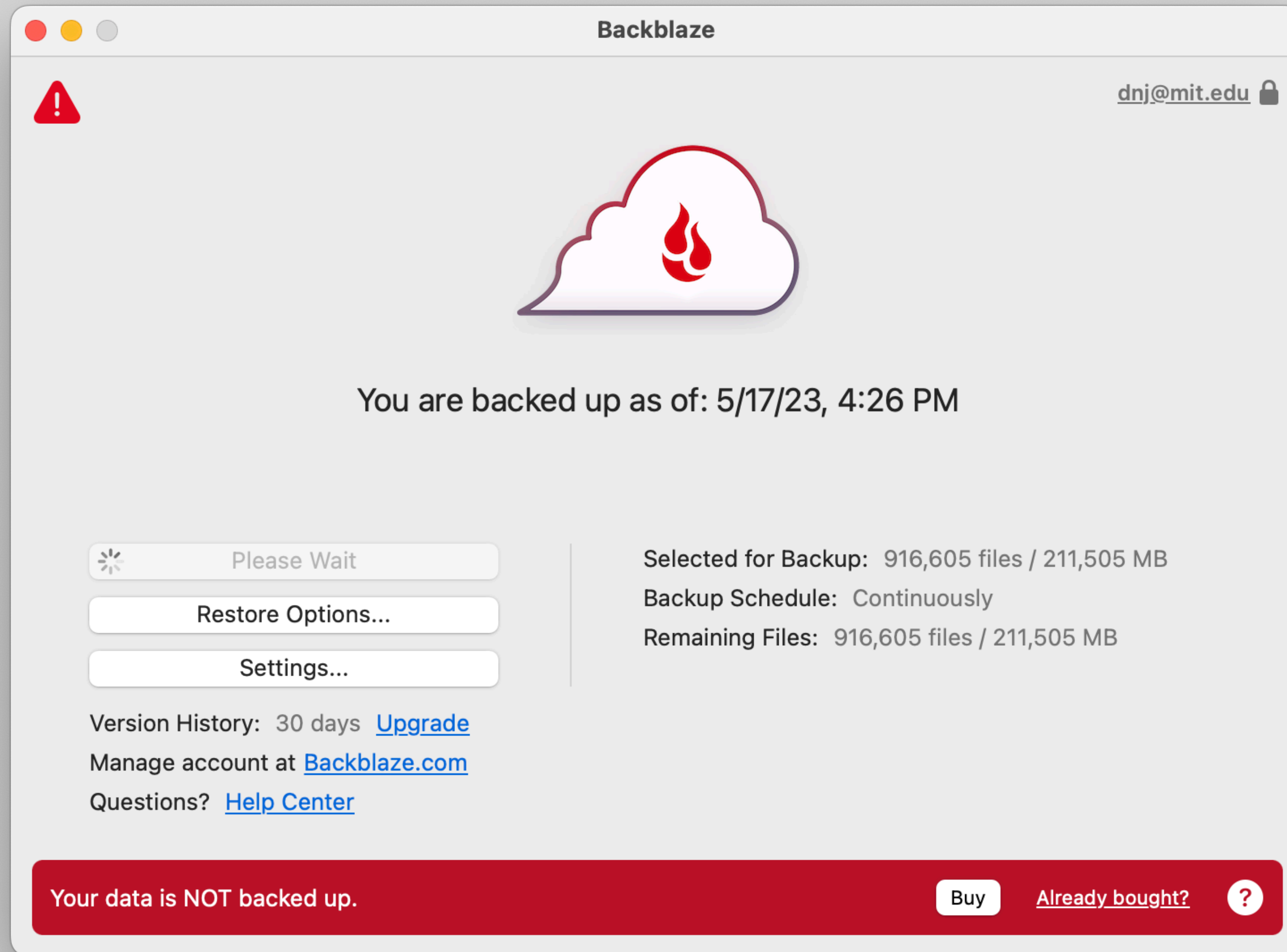


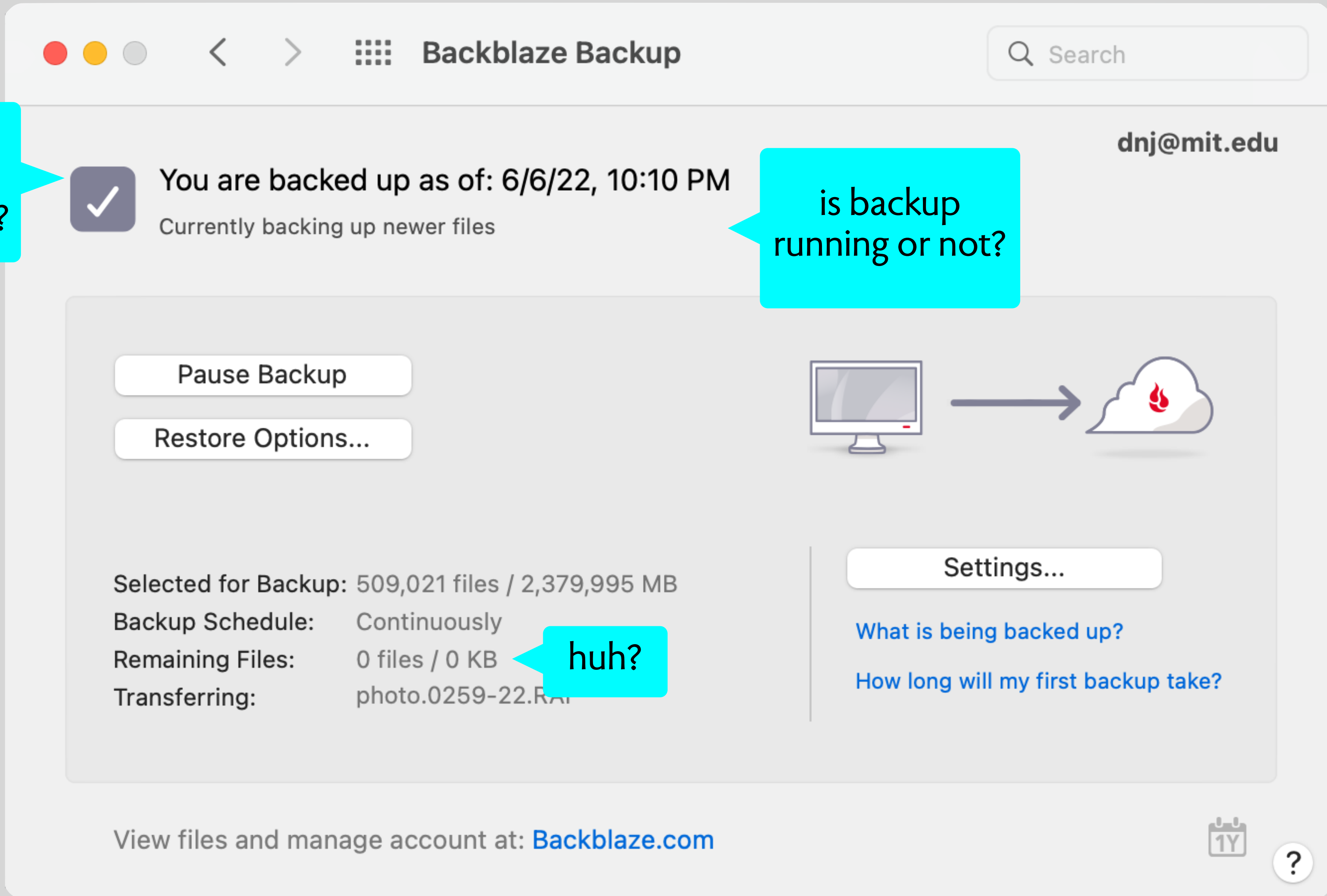
introducing concepts

Daniel Jackson · Autodesk, Boston · March 17-18, 2025

a UX puzzle:
Backblaze

backing up on Backblaze



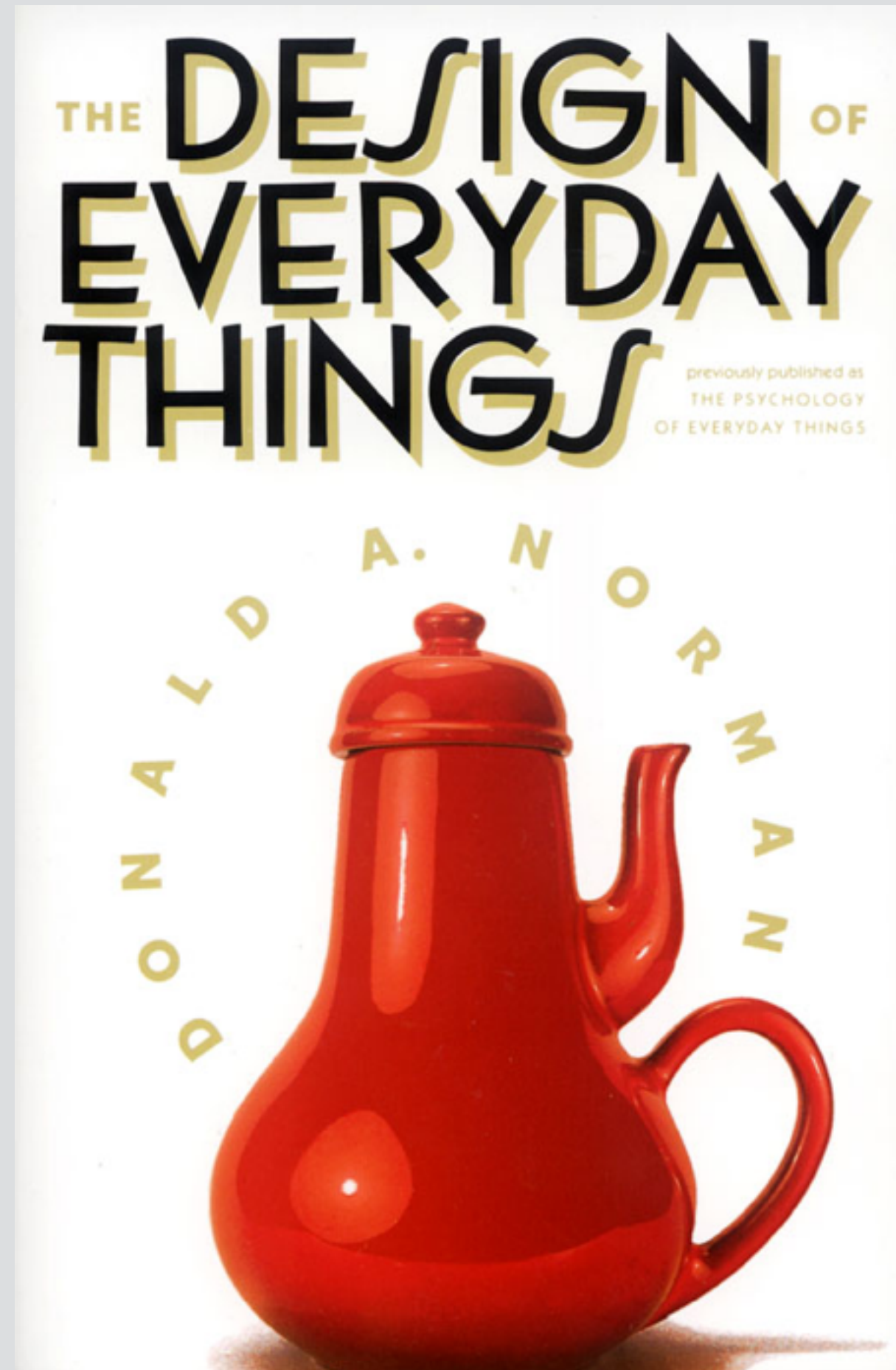


was
modification
at 10pm saved?

is backup
running or not?

huh?

conceptual models
to the rescue



1988



Donald Norman

Although DOET covers numerous topics, three have come to stand out as critical:

1. It's not your fault...
2. Design principles... **conceptual models**, feedback, constraints, affordances
3. The power of observation

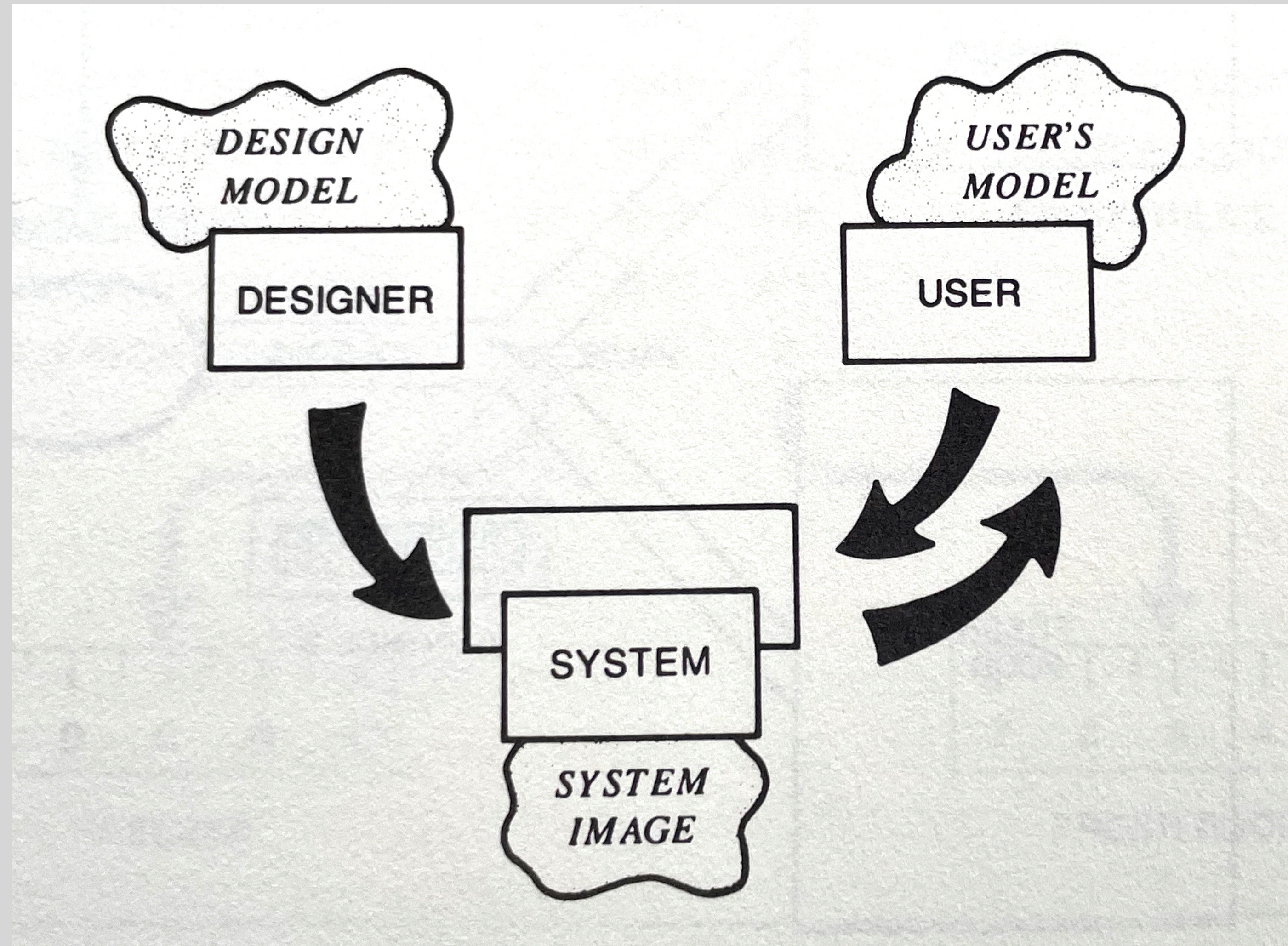
preface to 2002 edition

When the designers fail to provide a conceptual model, we will be forced to make up our own, and the ones we make up are apt to be wrong.

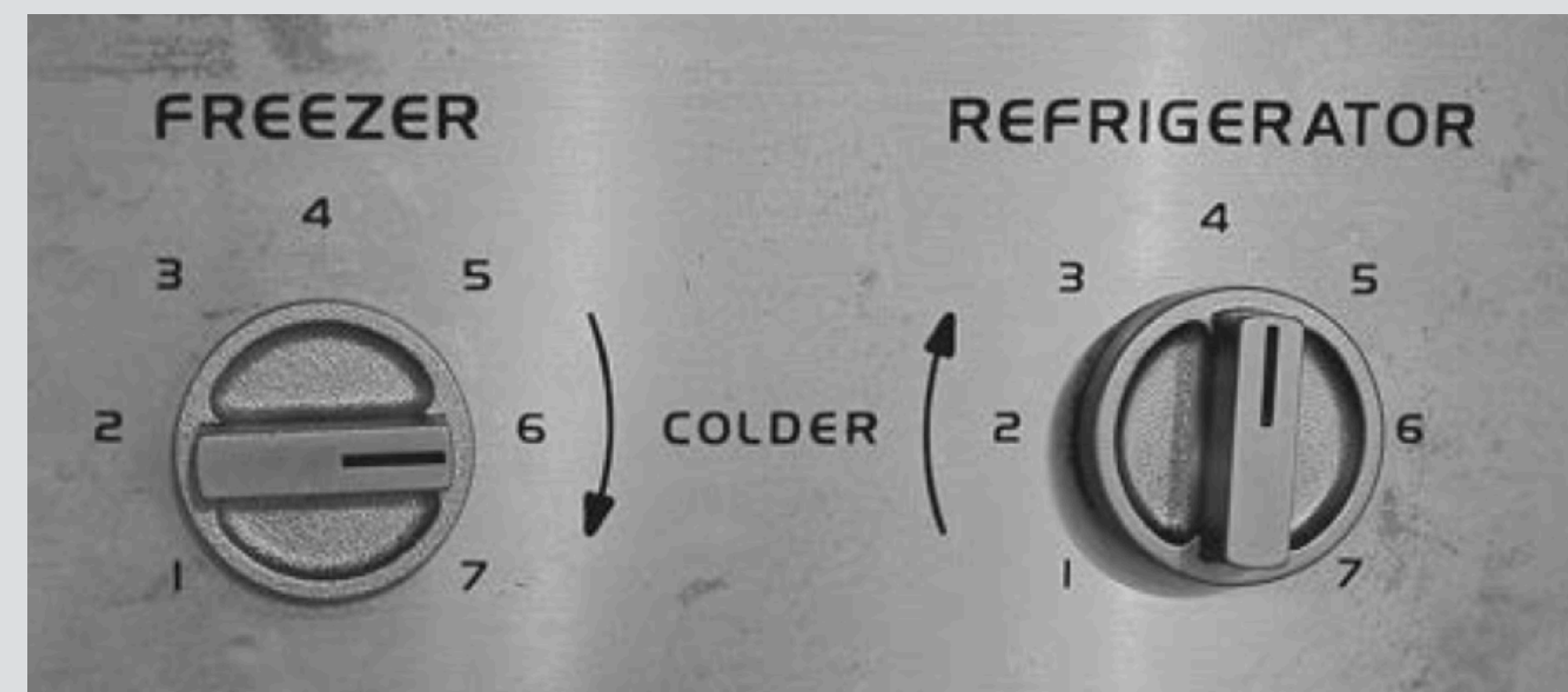
Conceptual models are critical to good design.

preface to 2013 edition

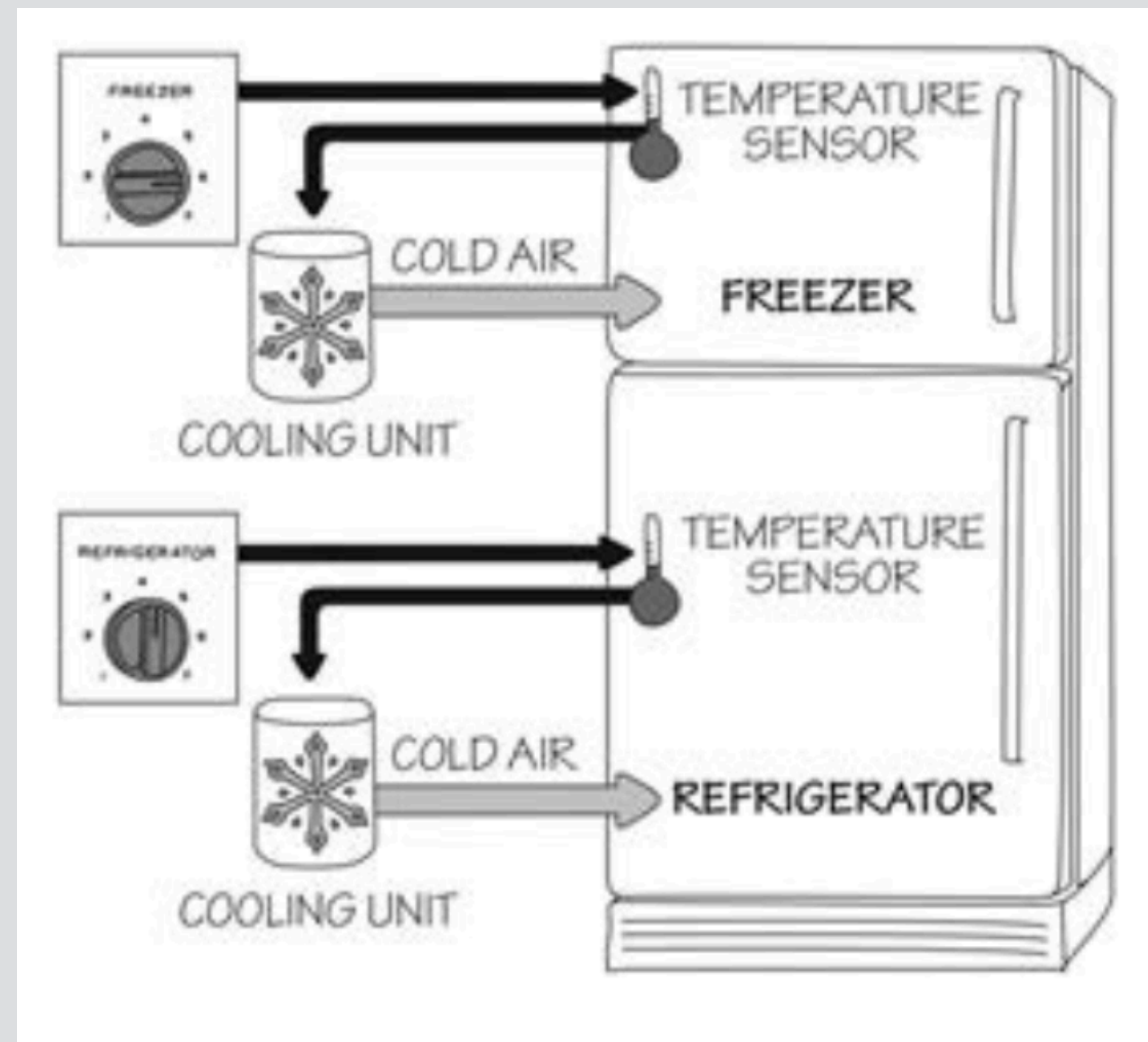
the “system image”



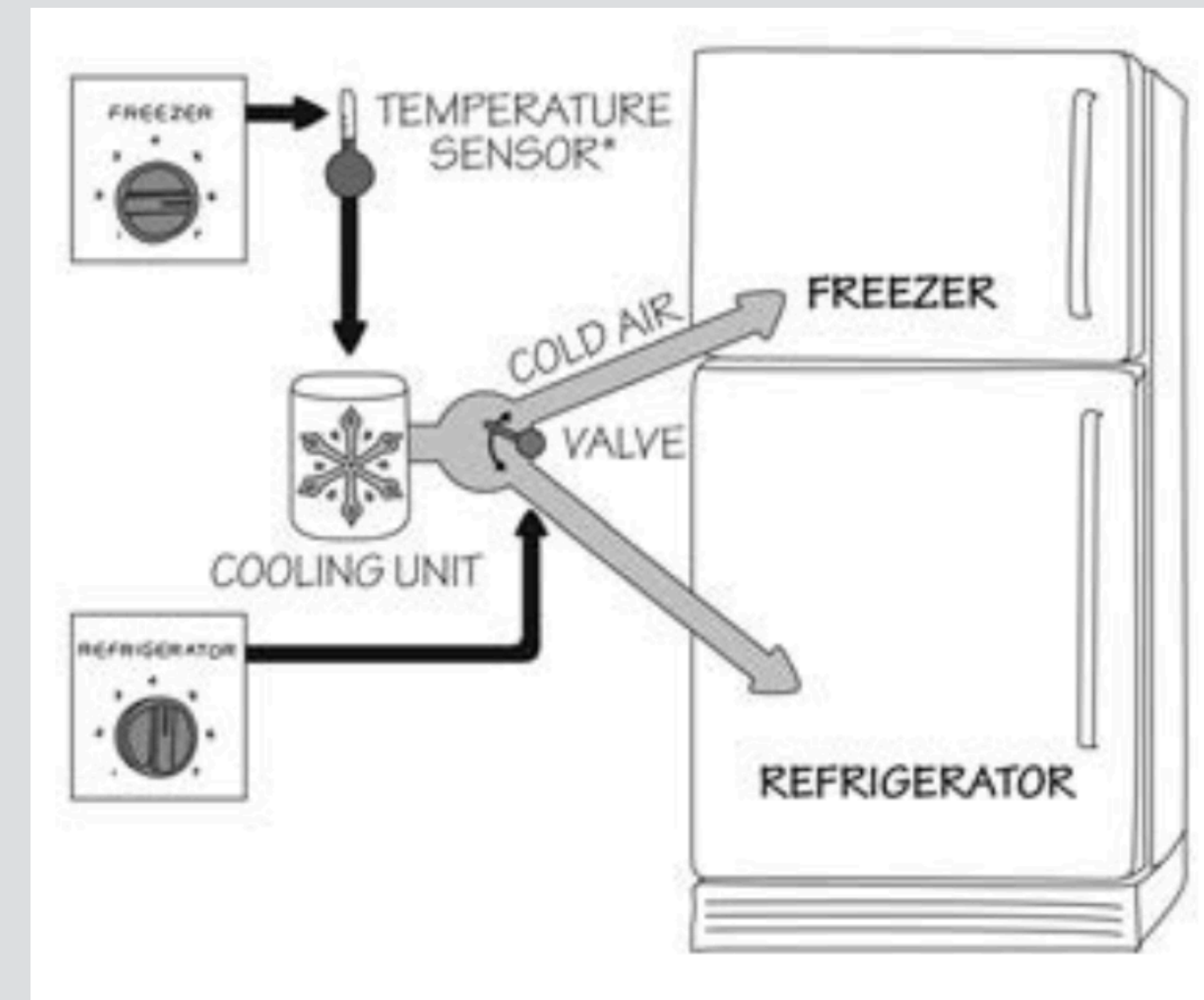
from *The Design of Everyday Things*



typical controls on American fridge

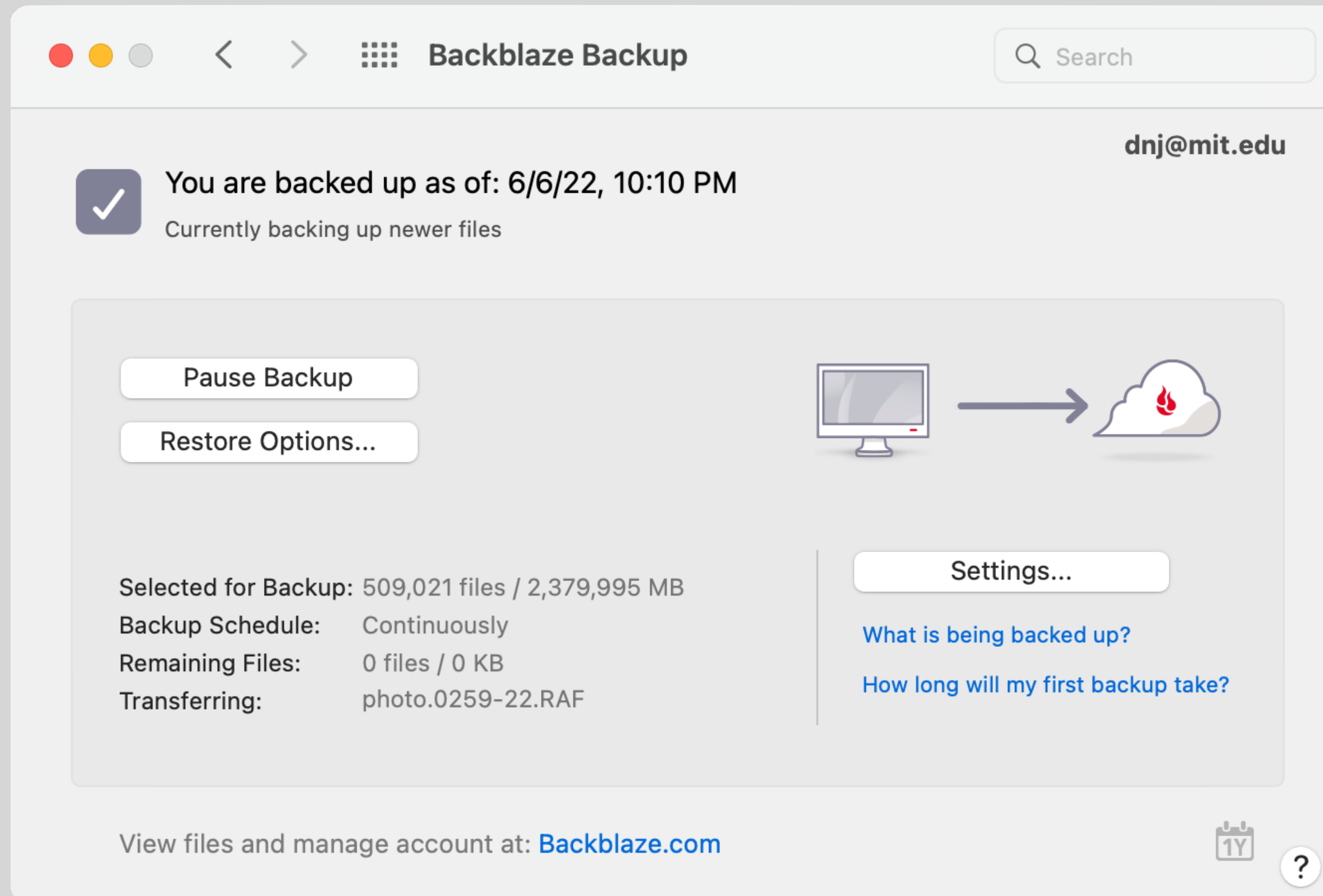


conceptual model (imagined)

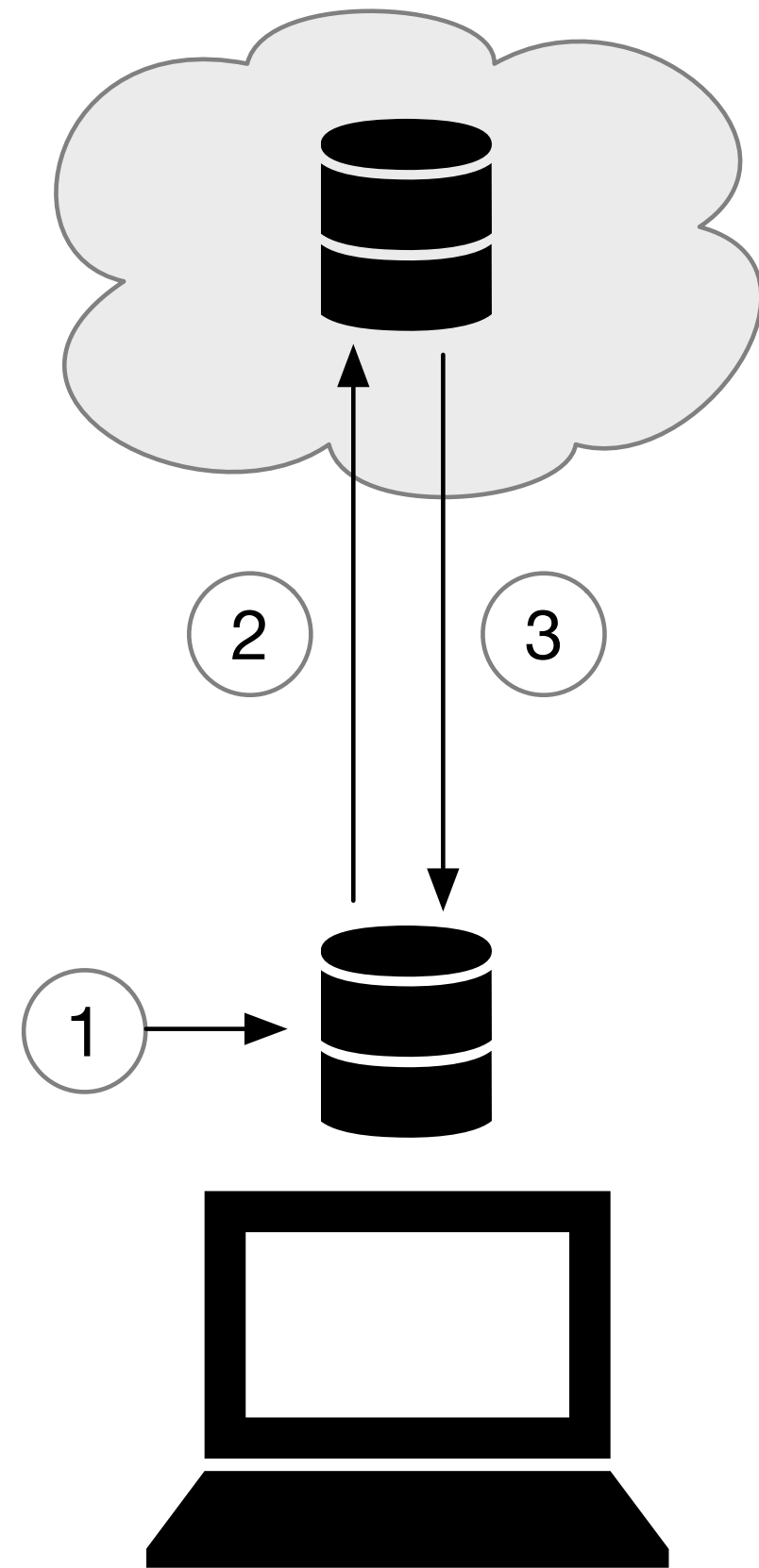


conceptual model (actual)

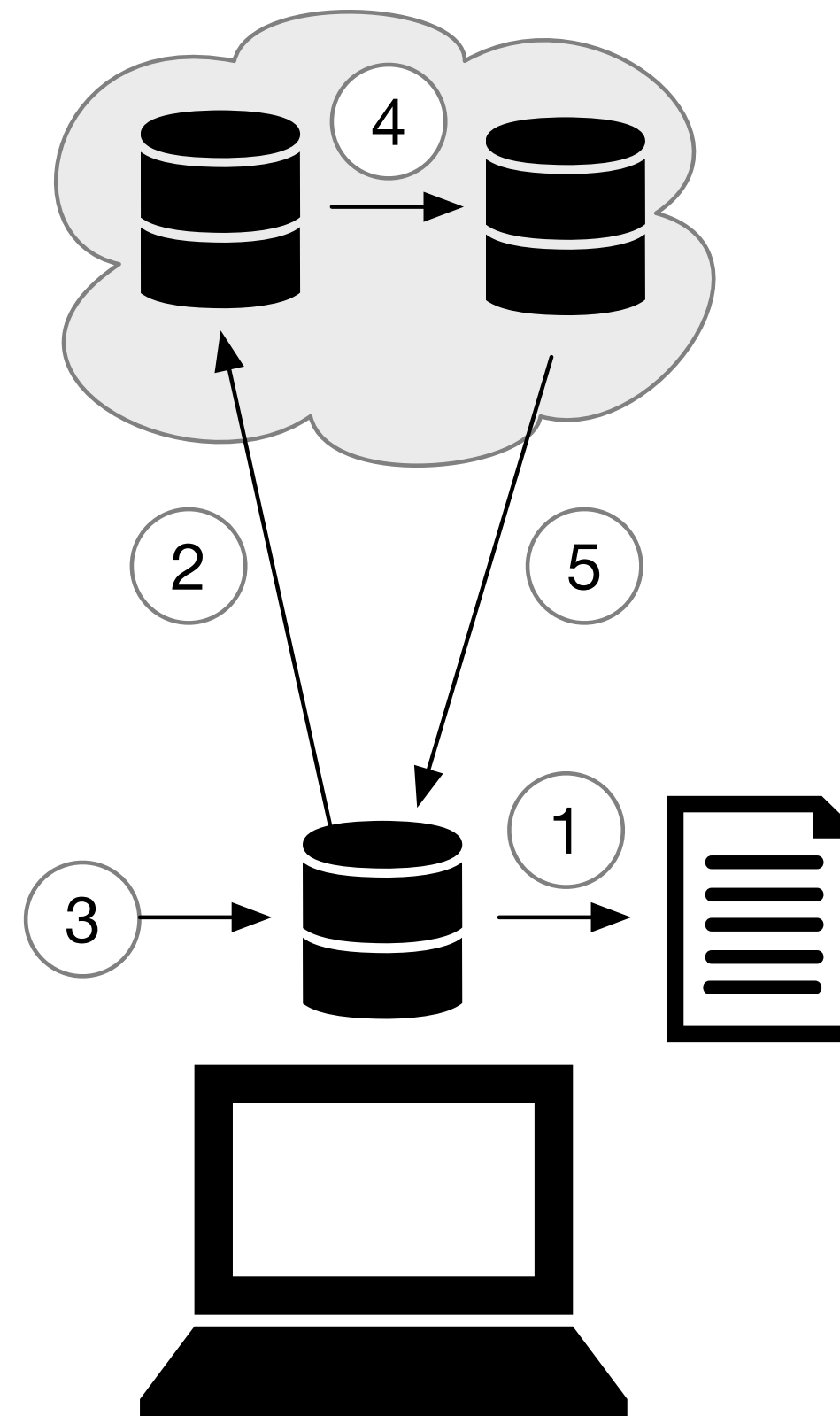
your turn: can you guess the correct conceptual model?



imagining backblaze's conceptual model



“continuous backup”
what I imagined



“continuous backup”
what actually happens



You are backed up as of: Today, 1:05 PM

Currently backing up newer files

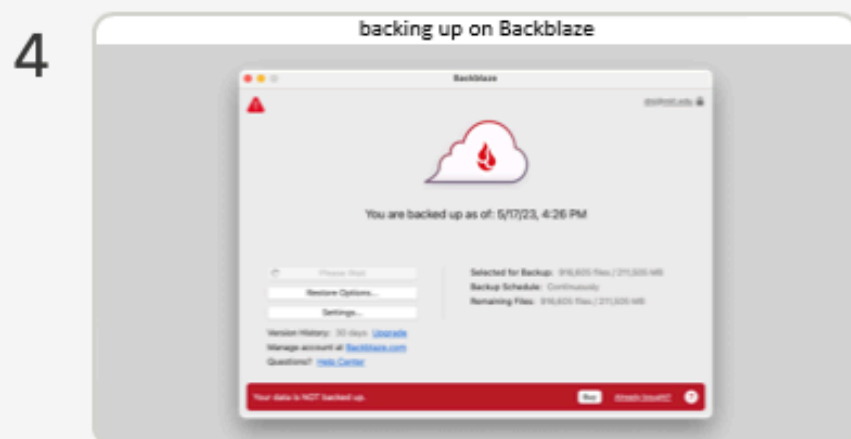
a harder case:
Powerpoint's
sections

powerpoint's section concept

Default Section



part 1: diagnosing UX



how to group slides into a section

1. select first slide to be in section & do add section
(this will make a section from the selected slide to the end)
2. select slide after last slide to be in section & do add section
(this will break the slides into two sections)

some anomalies

- when you add your first section, a default section is created, so you get two sections (unless you selected the first slide)
- you can't delete the default section (unless it's the only one)
- if you select multiple slides, add section works as if you'd selected the first (unless not contiguous, then not allowed)

missing functionality: you can't

- nest sections
- hide a section (except in slide sorter)
- move a section more than one step (except in slide sorter)

keynote's tree outline concept

how to group slides under a header

1. select all except a header slide, and drag to right

some anomalies

- none

missing functionality: you can't

- group slides without a header (but you can mark header as skipped)

1

a new way
to structure
software

Daniel Jackson · UC Berkeley · January 28, 2025

2

part 1:
diagnosing UX

▼

3

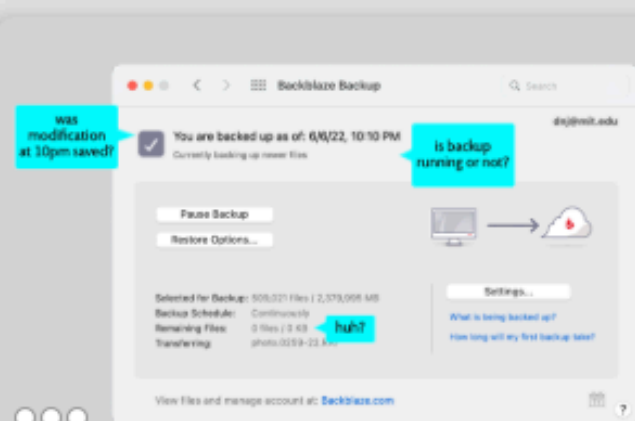
a UX puzzle:
backblaze (2024)

4

backing up on Backblaze




5



your turn: which is better and why?


Default Section

1




part 1: diagnosing UX

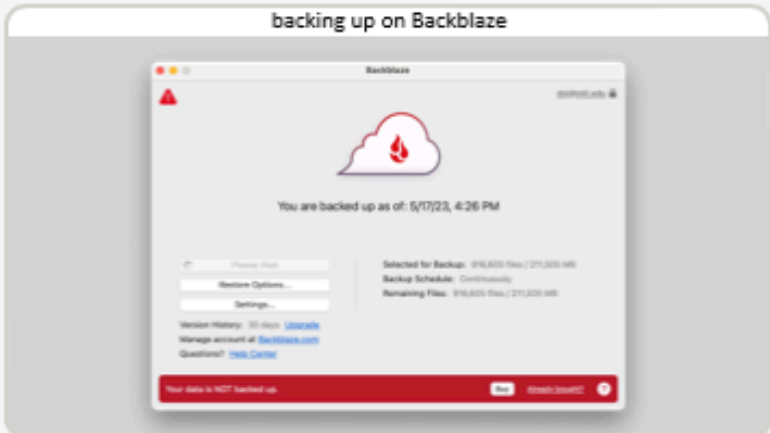
2



3




4




Powerpoint


1



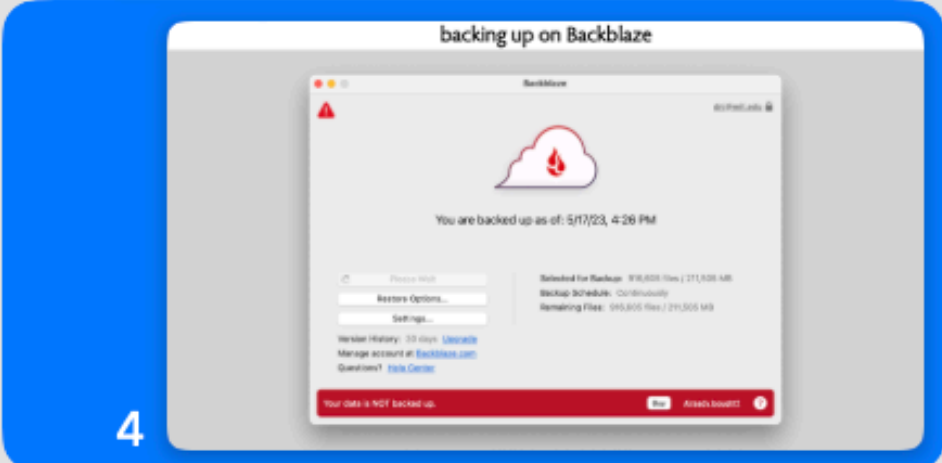
2




3



4



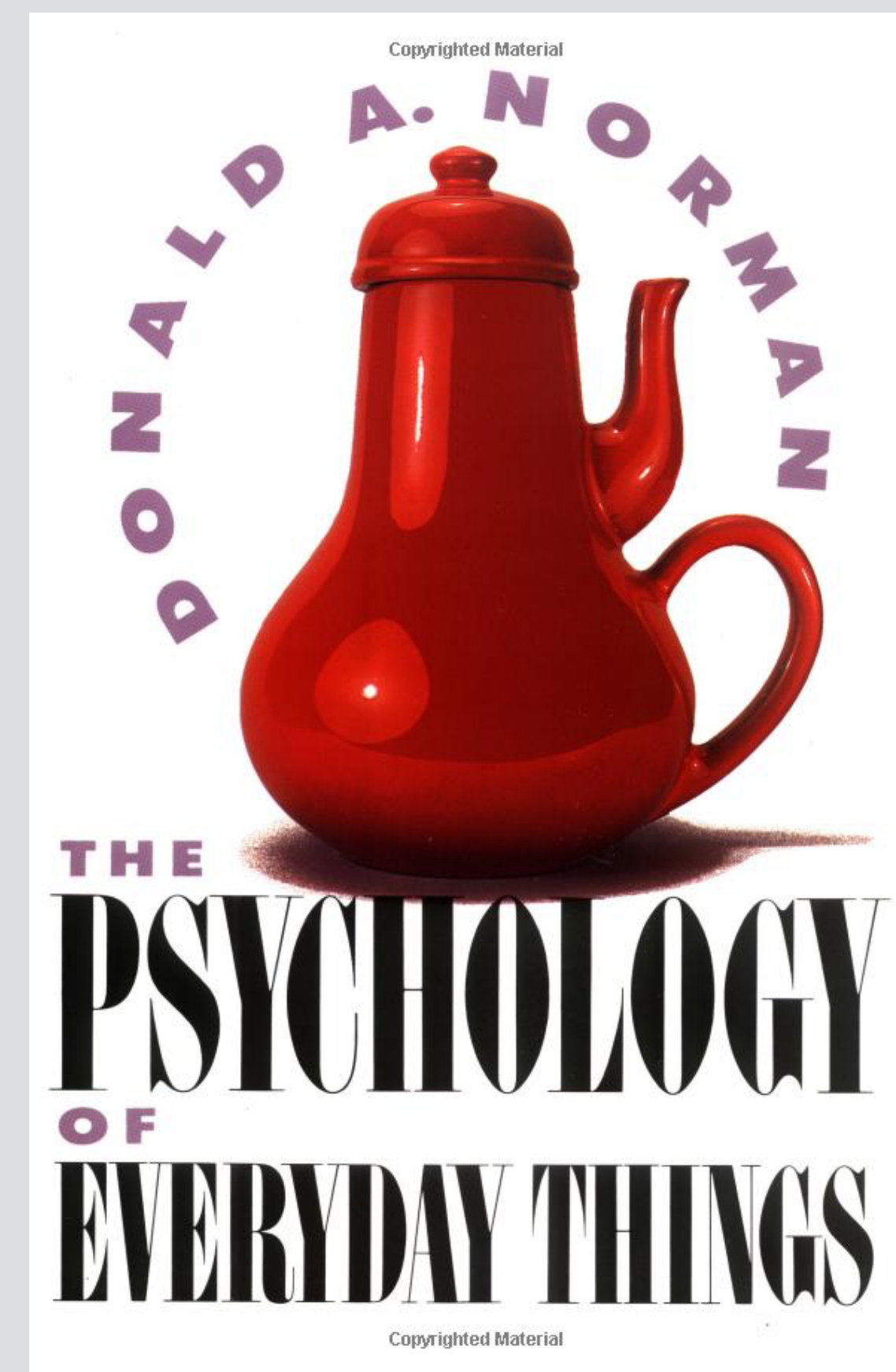
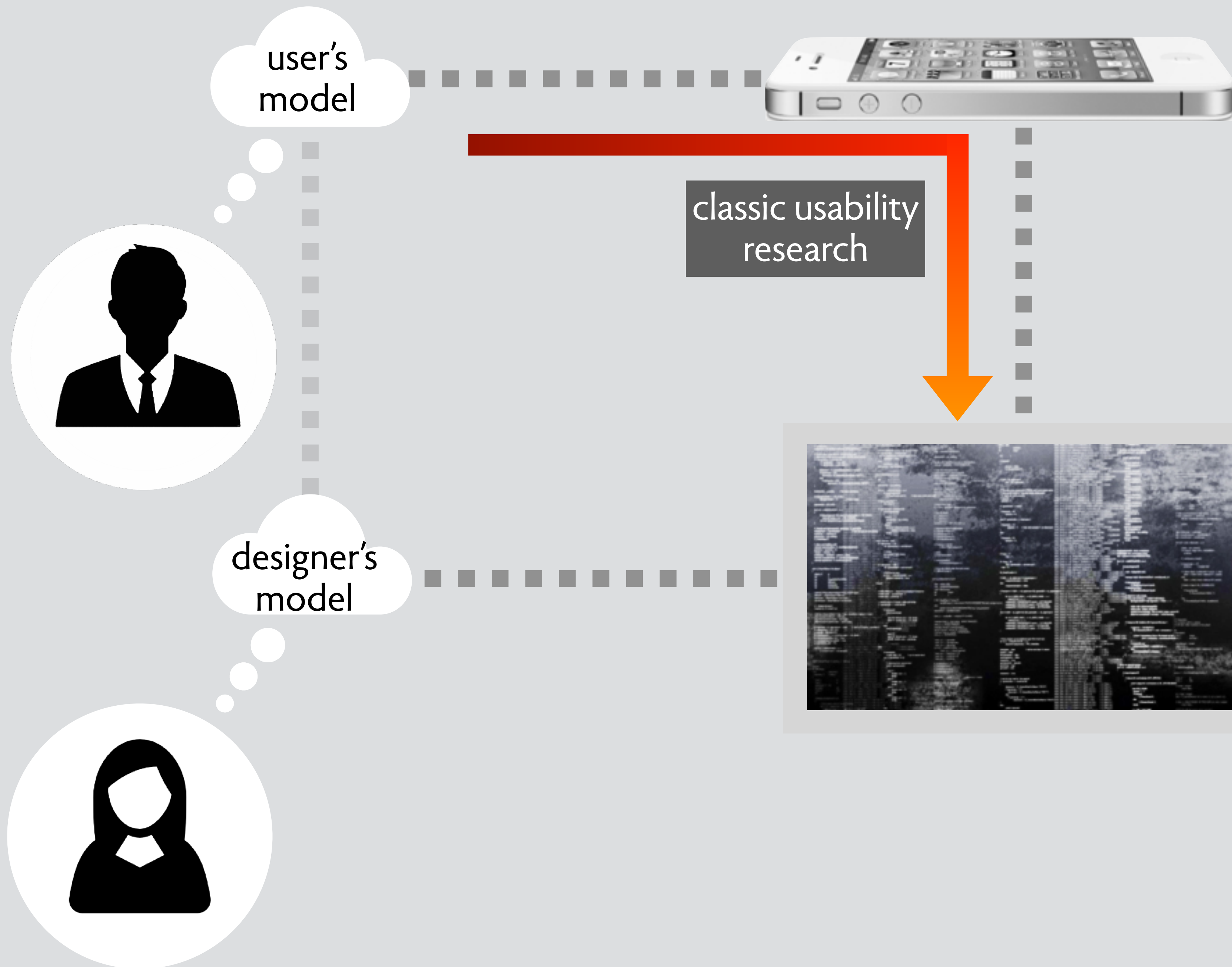
5

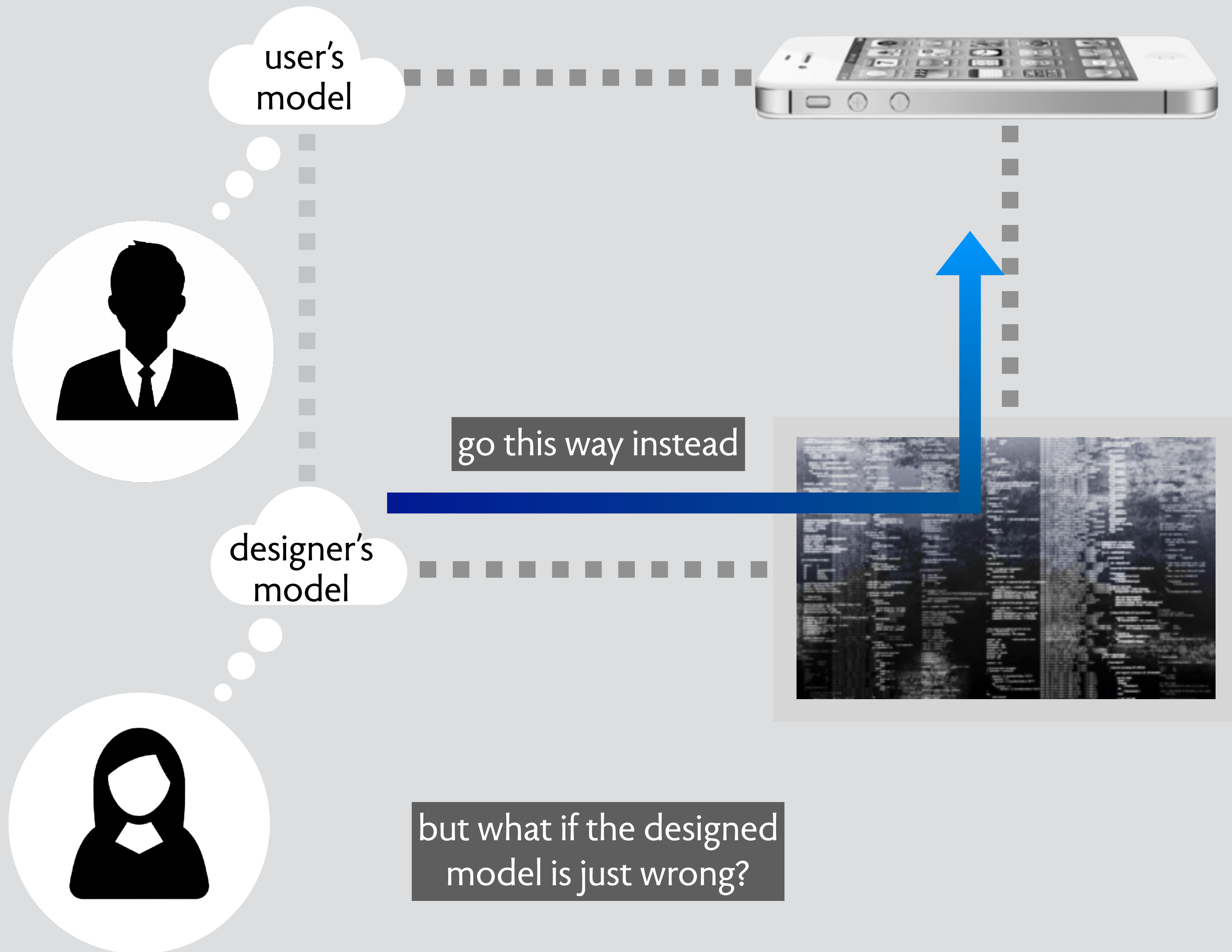


Keynote

are there general lessons here?
principles of usability?
design criteria?
design strategies?

revisiting
conceptual models





what exactly is wrong?

Perhaps the designers thought the correct model was too complex, that the model they were giving was easier to understand. But with the wrong conceptual model, it is impossible to set the controls. And even though I am convinced I now know the correct model, I still cannot accurately adjust the temperatures because of refrigerator design makes it impossible for me to discover which control is for the thermostat, which controls for the relative proportion of cold air, and in which compartment the thermostat is located. The lack of immediate feedback for the actions does not help: with the delay of 24 hours, who can remember what was tried?

what's missing

the conceptual model itself

unless it's explicit, how can we know if we mapped it right?

design criteria for conceptual models

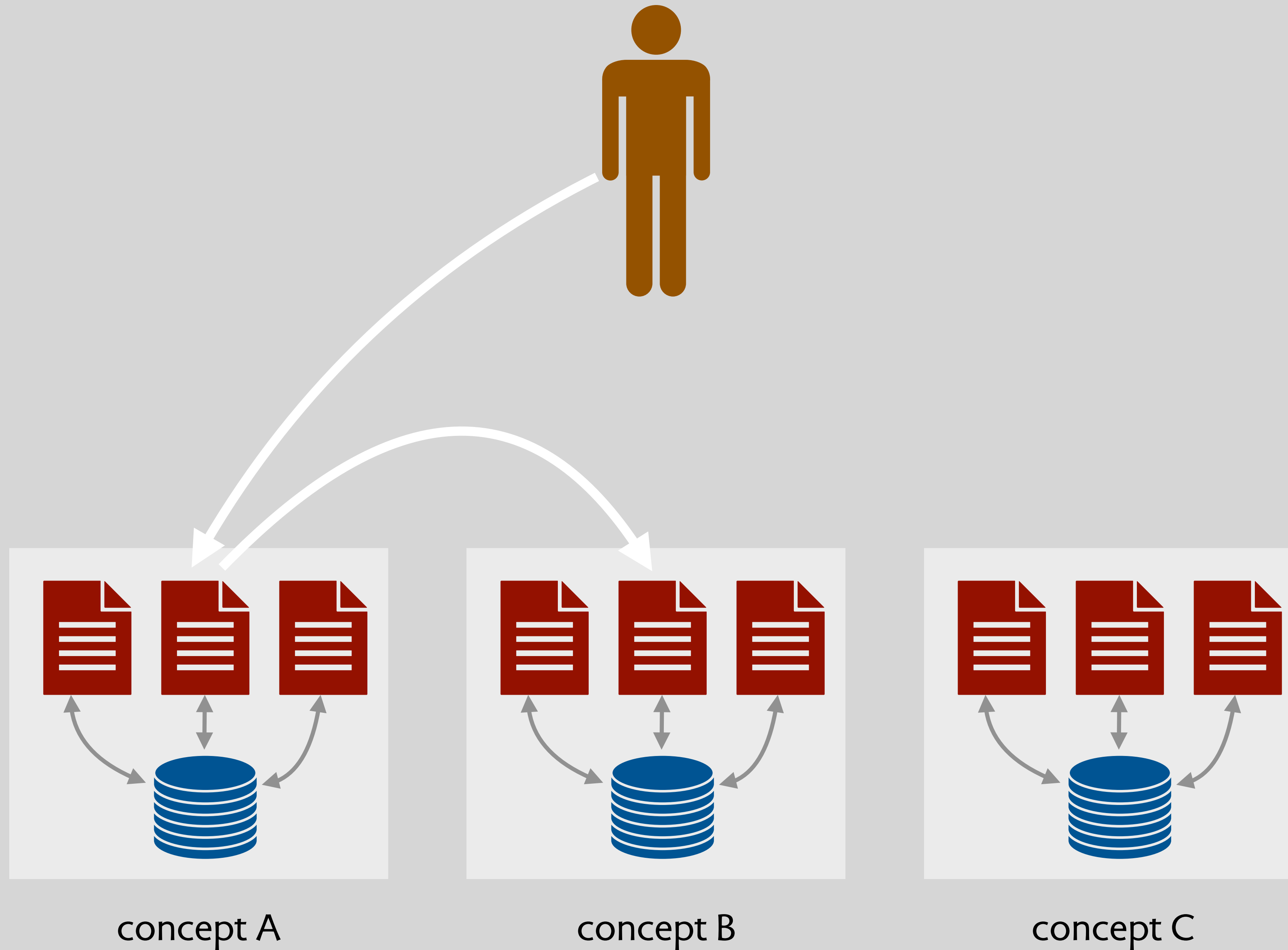
what makes a good model?

structuring the conceptual model

can we break the model into smaller parts? reusable concepts?

defining
concepts

viewing a system in terms of concepts



a file store concept

concept FileStore [Name, Content]

purpose store files persistently

principle after creating and updating a file, you can get the content

state

a set of files
for each file
name, contents

actions

create (n: Name, c: Content)
update (n: Name, c: Content)
delete (n: Name)
get (n: Name): Content

what's a name?

could be a pathname
allows hierarchy and sidesteps complexity of folders
no possibility of two parents (as in Unix)
but also no empty folders!

changing names?

can a file's name be changed with identity remaining?
then could say "this file's name was changed" (cf. Git)

a backup concept

concept Backup [Name, Content]

purpose retrieve old version of files

principle after a file's contents are saved, they can be retrieved later by date

state

a set of files with versions
for each file

name, contents, date

actions

save (n: Name, c: Content)

restore (n: Name, d: Date): Content

are files mutable?

no, because no action to change

can empty folders be stored?

no, because no content to save

can files be deleted?

no, but Backblaze isn't like this

a workset concept

concept Workset [Item]

purpose process items in batches

principle after items are added, and processing is started, the items are processed

state

current set of items being worked on
next set of items to work on

actions

start ()

requires current == {}

current = next

next = {}

add (i: Item)

next = next + i

process (i: Item)

requires i in current

current = current - i

when do the actions happen?

concept FileStore [Name, Content]	concept Backup [Name, Content]	concept Workset [Item]
purpose store files persistently	purpose retrieve old version of files	purpose process items in batches
principle after creating and updating a file, you can get the content	principle after a file's contents are saved, they can be retrieved later by date	principle after items are added, and processing is started, the items are processed
state a set of files for each file name, contents	state a set of files with versions for each file name, contents, date	state current set of items being worked on next set of items to work on
actions create (n: Name, c: Content) update (n: Name, c: Content) delete (n: Name) get (n: Name): Content	actions save (n: Name, c: Content) restore (n: Name, d: Date): Content	actions start () requires current == {} current = next next = {} add (i: Item) next = next + i process (i: Item) requires i in current current = current - i

```
graph LR; subgraph FileStore; FS_create[create (n: Name, c: Content)]; FS_update[update (n: Name, c: Content)]; FS_delete[delete (n: Name)]; FS_get[get (n: Name): Content]; end; subgraph Backup; B_save[save (n: Name, c: Content)]; B_restore[restore (n: Name, d: Date): Content]; end; subgraph Workset; W_add[add (i: Item)]; W_process[process (i: Item)]; end; FS_create --> B_save; FS_update --> B_save; FS_delete --> W_add; FS_get --> W_process; B_restore --> W_process;
```

summary: a backup system in 3 concepts

a separation of concerns

a division of labor

familiar mechanisms

we've seen these before

reusable elements

designs with a subset of these

not just the concepts

where do restored files go?

concept
FileStore

storing and updating content

concept
Backup

saving and restoring versions

concept
Workset

processing items one at a time

concepts:

modular, **reusable**

& user-facing

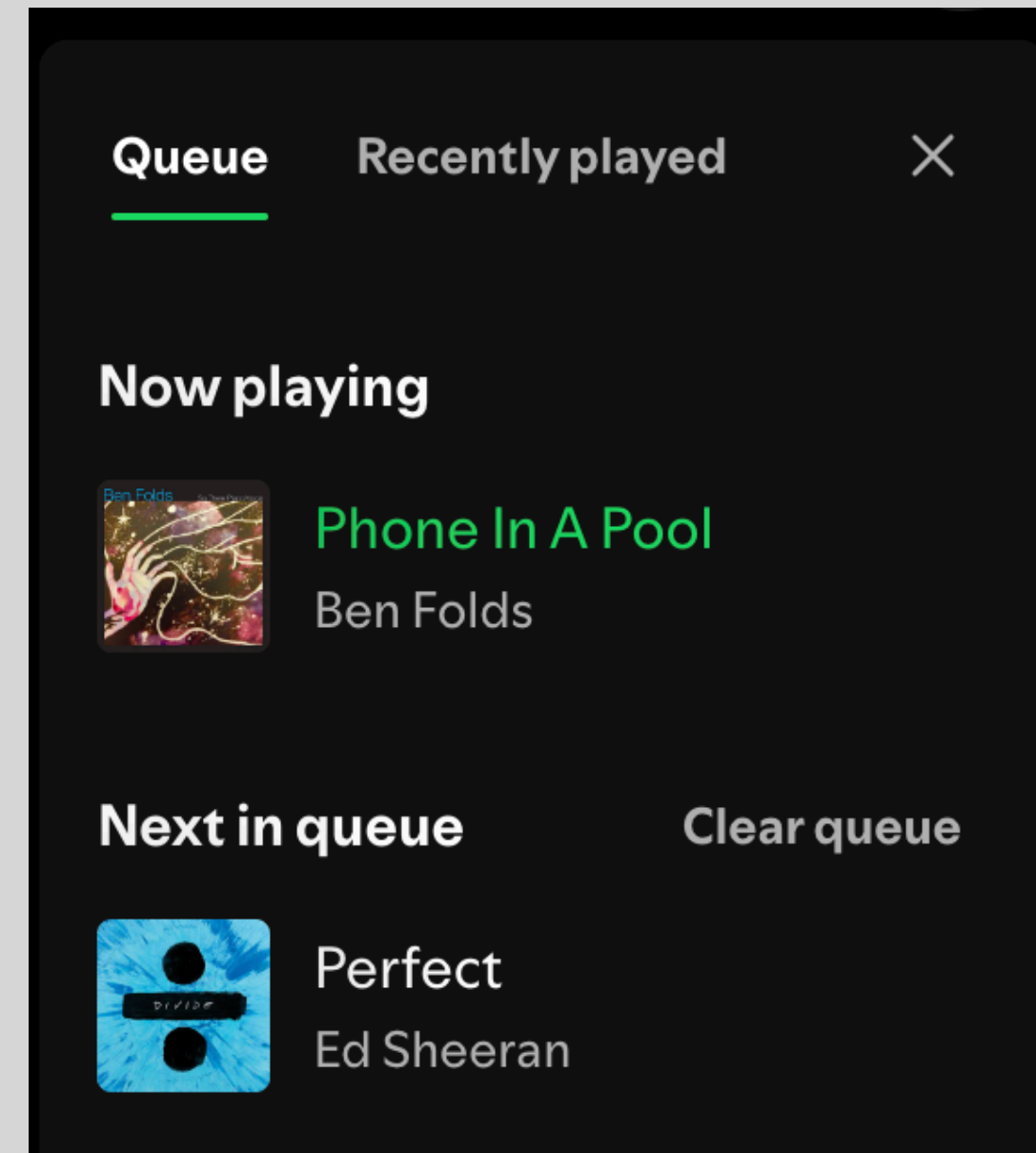
units of function

*your turn:
conceptual model
for Spotify*

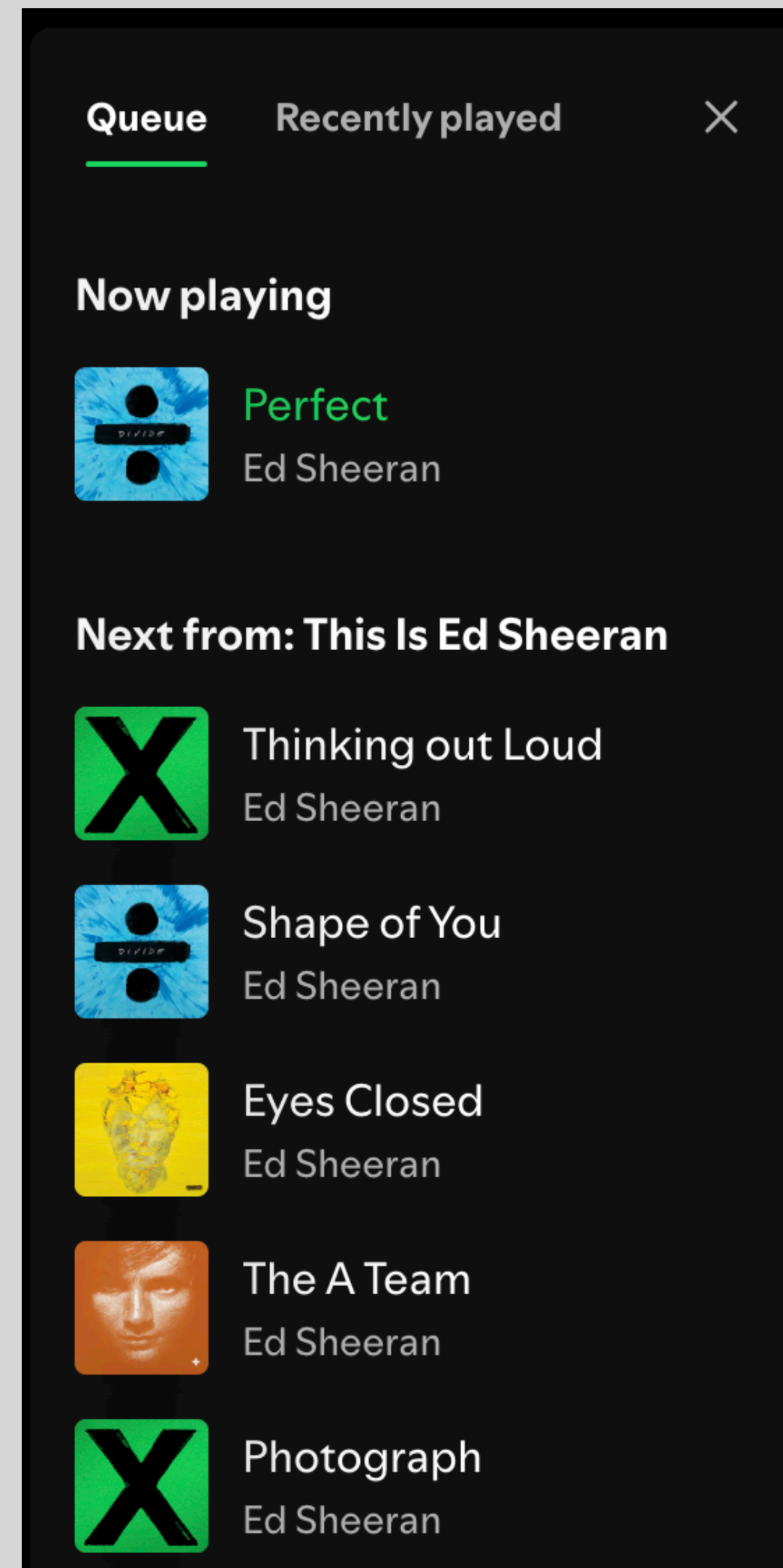
what's going on? what are the concepts and how do they work?



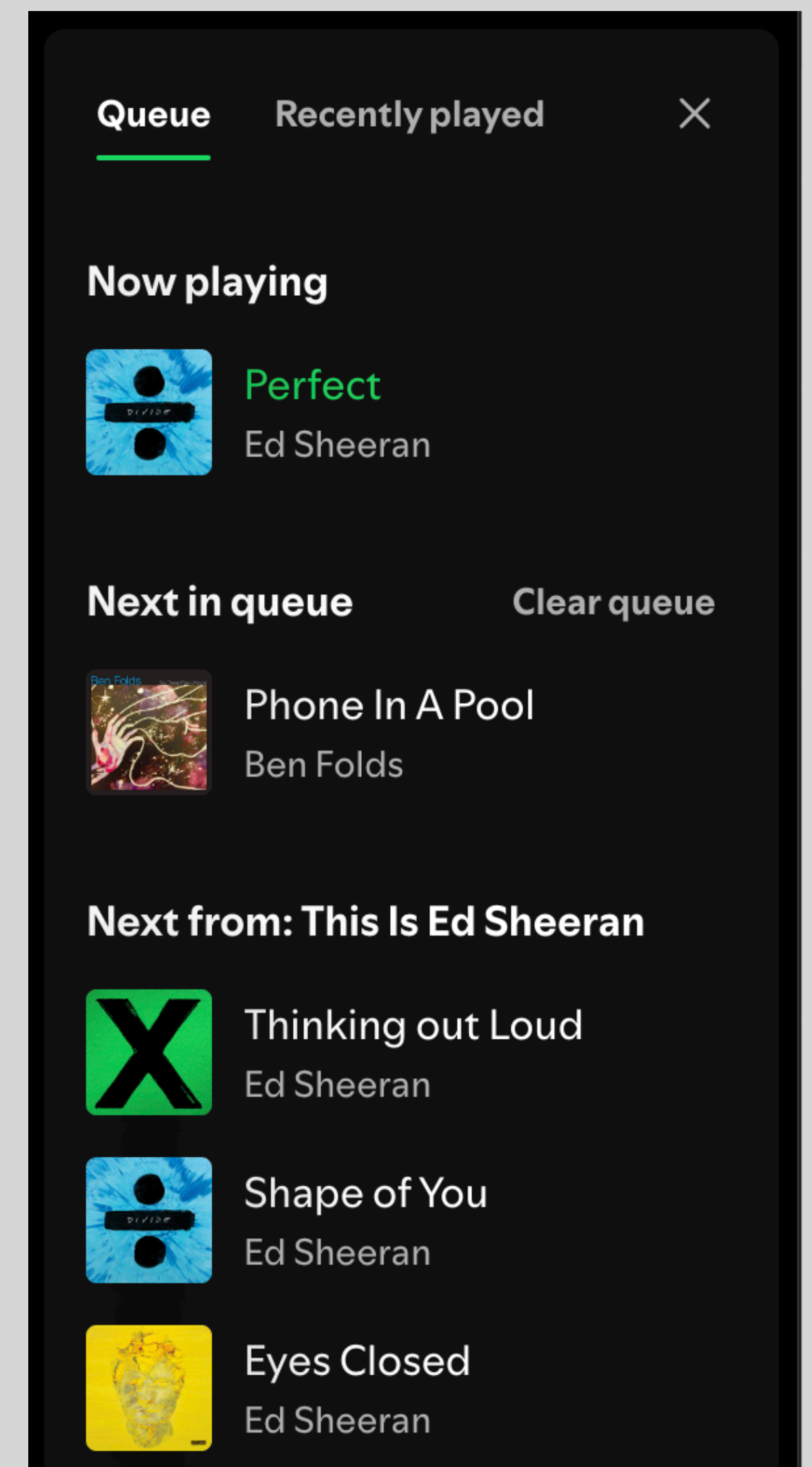
start a song playing
open the queue



add another song
to the queue



start a song playing
in a playlist



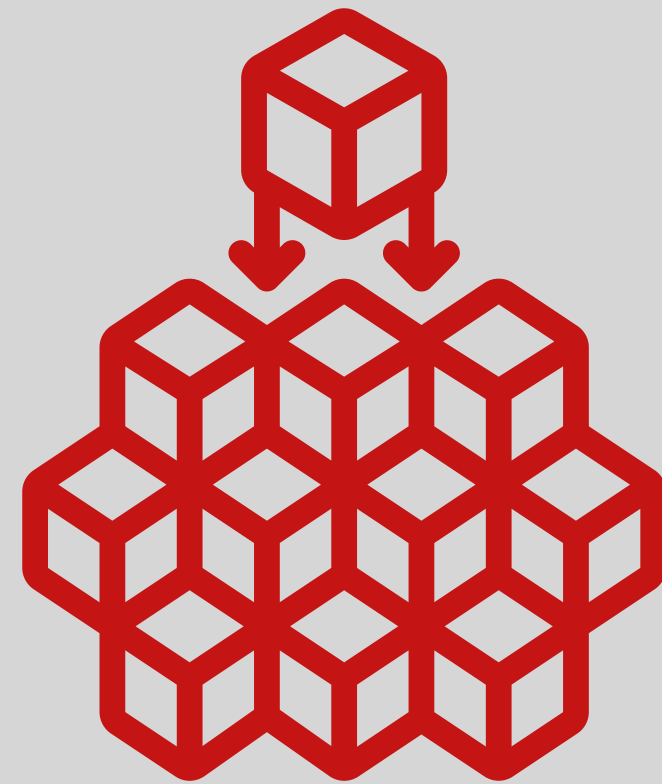
add another song
to the queue

the benefits concepts bring

initial motivations



better UX
clarity & power



modularity
in design & code



a design language
bridging roles too

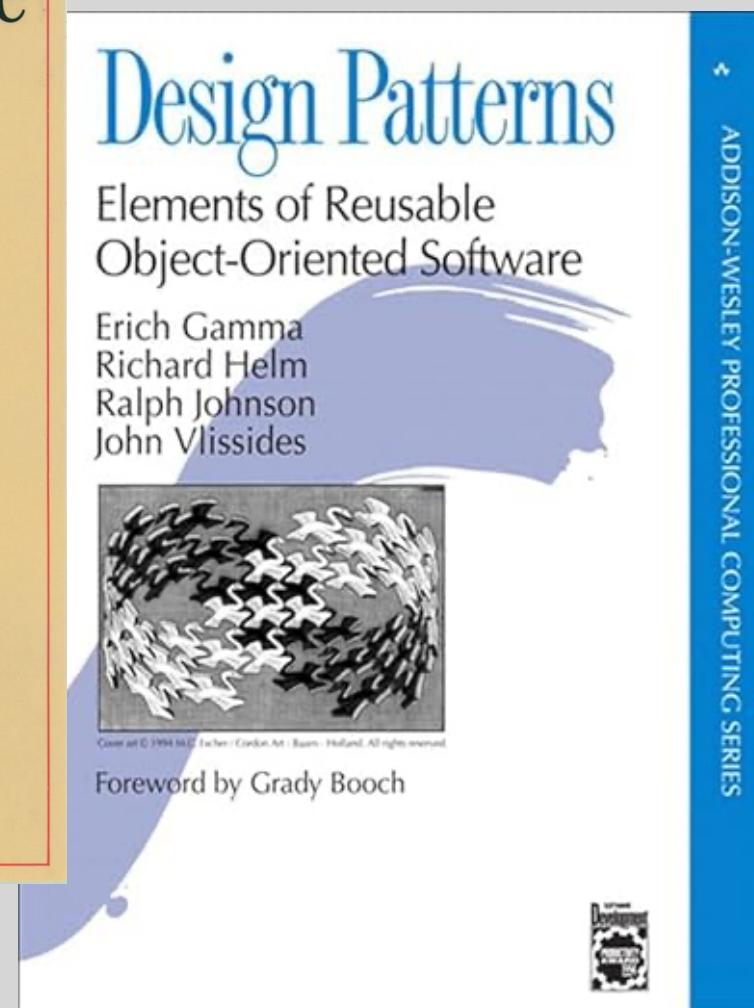
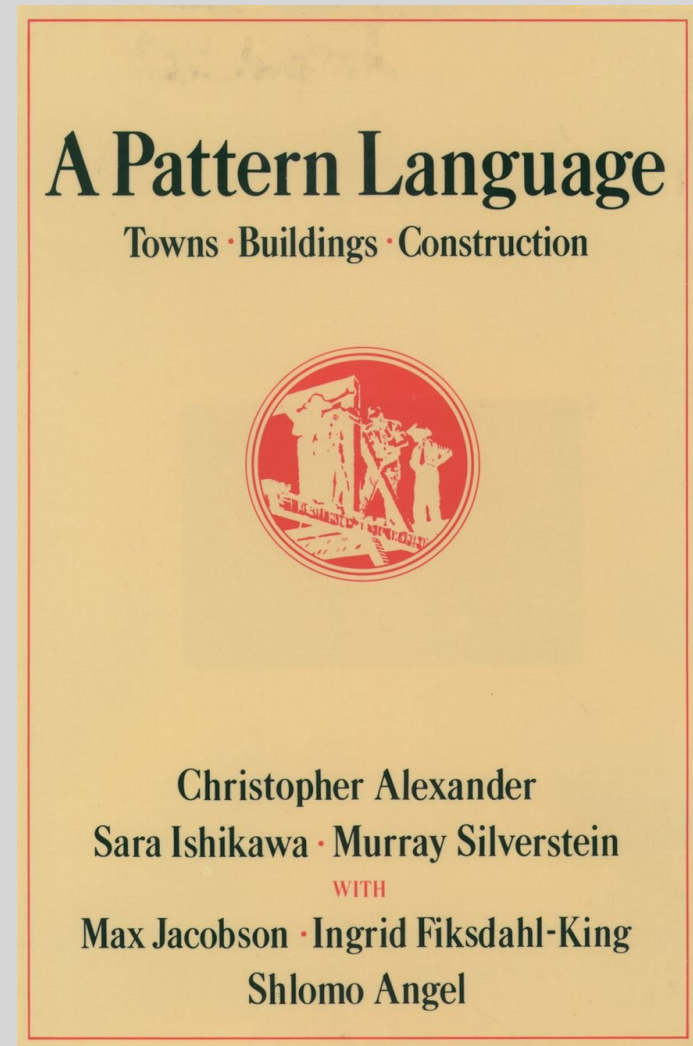


a place for design
concept-specific issues

what may matter more

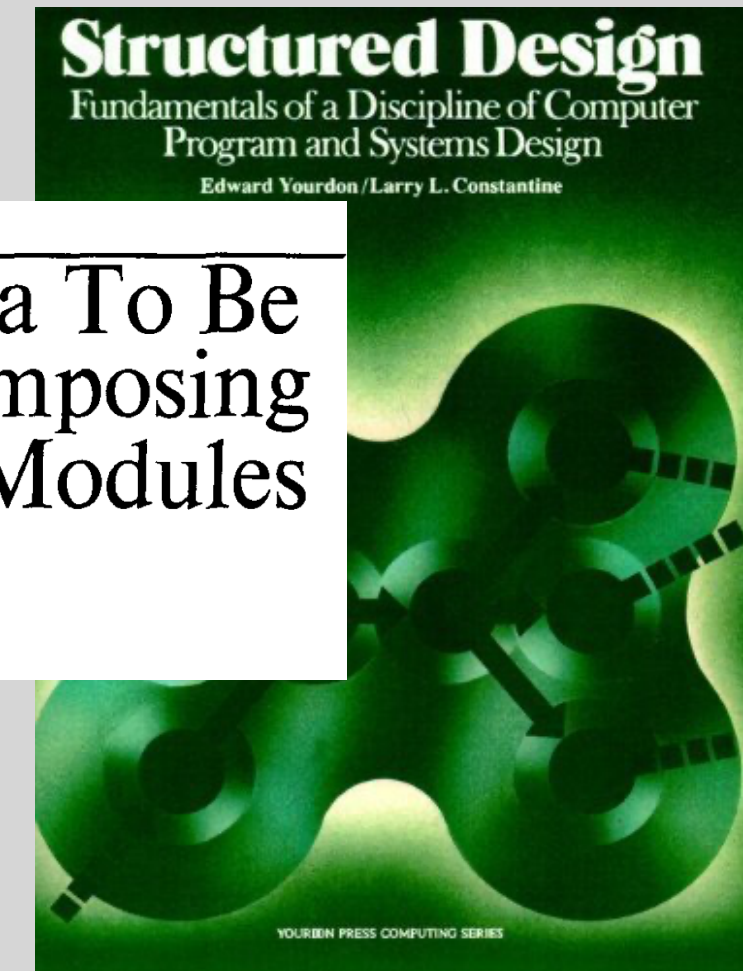
where concept
design comes from

where the ideas of concept design came from



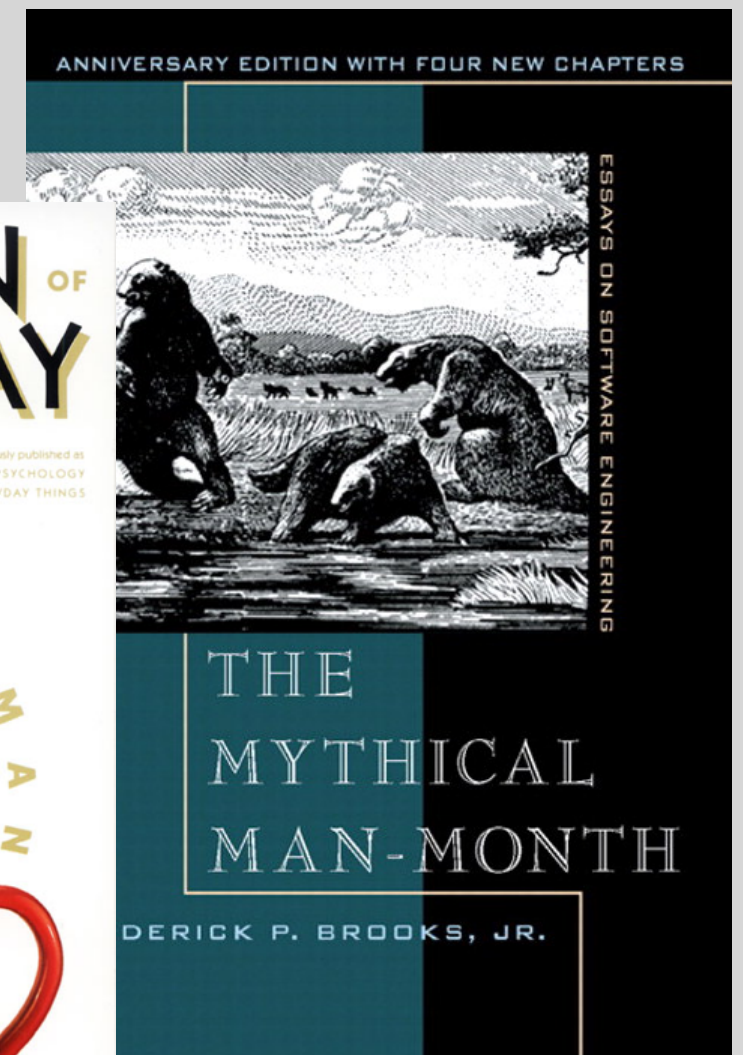
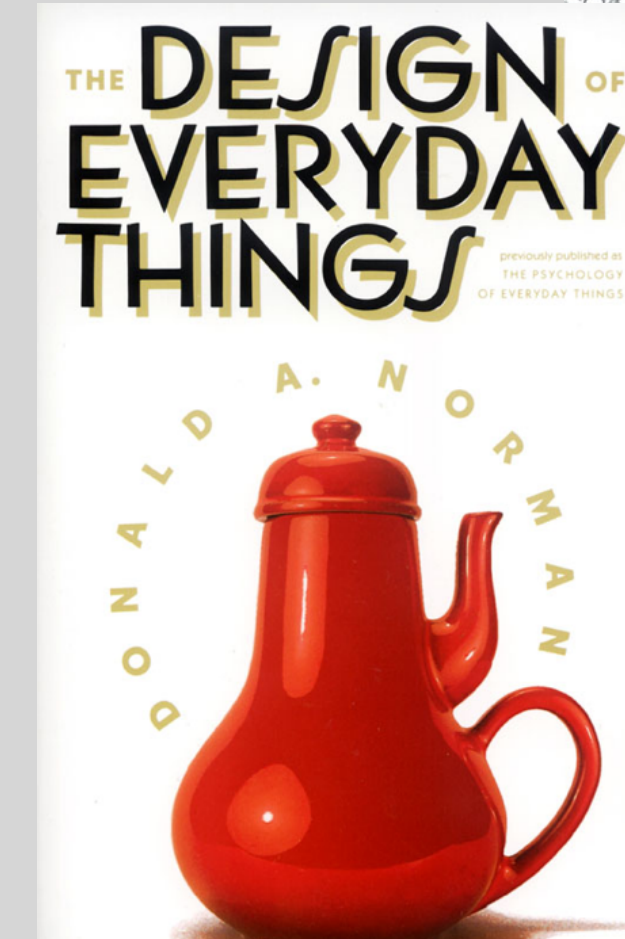
On the Criteria To Be Used in Decomposing Systems into Modules

D.L. Parnas
Carnegie-Mellon University



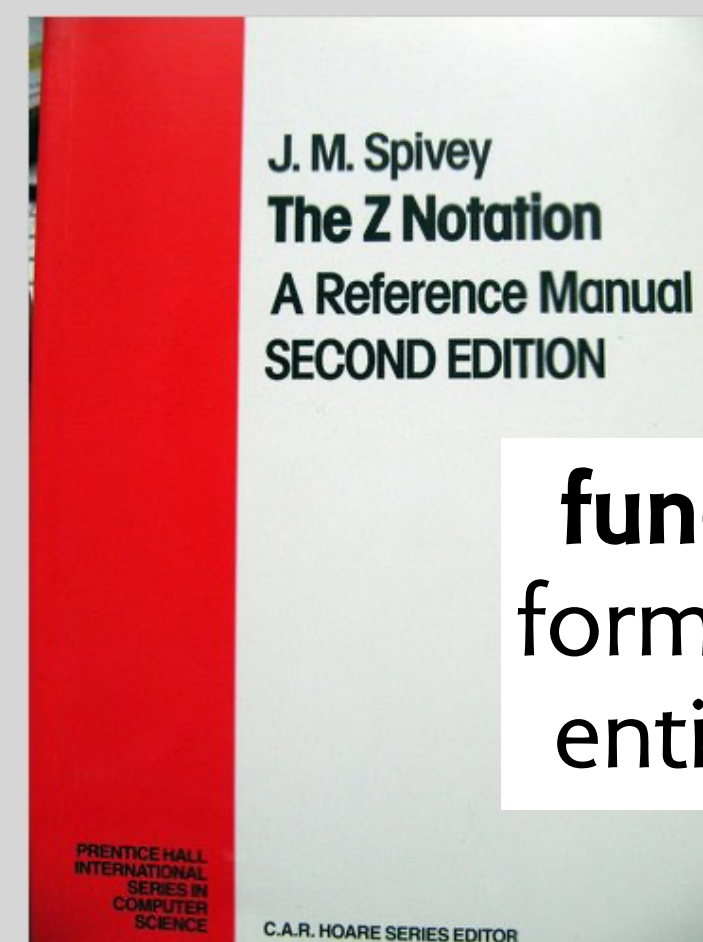
modularity & encapsulation

Parnas: dependencies & design secrets
Yourdon/Constantine: coupling & cohesion



conceptual models

user-centered computing at PARC
Brooks's essence & accident

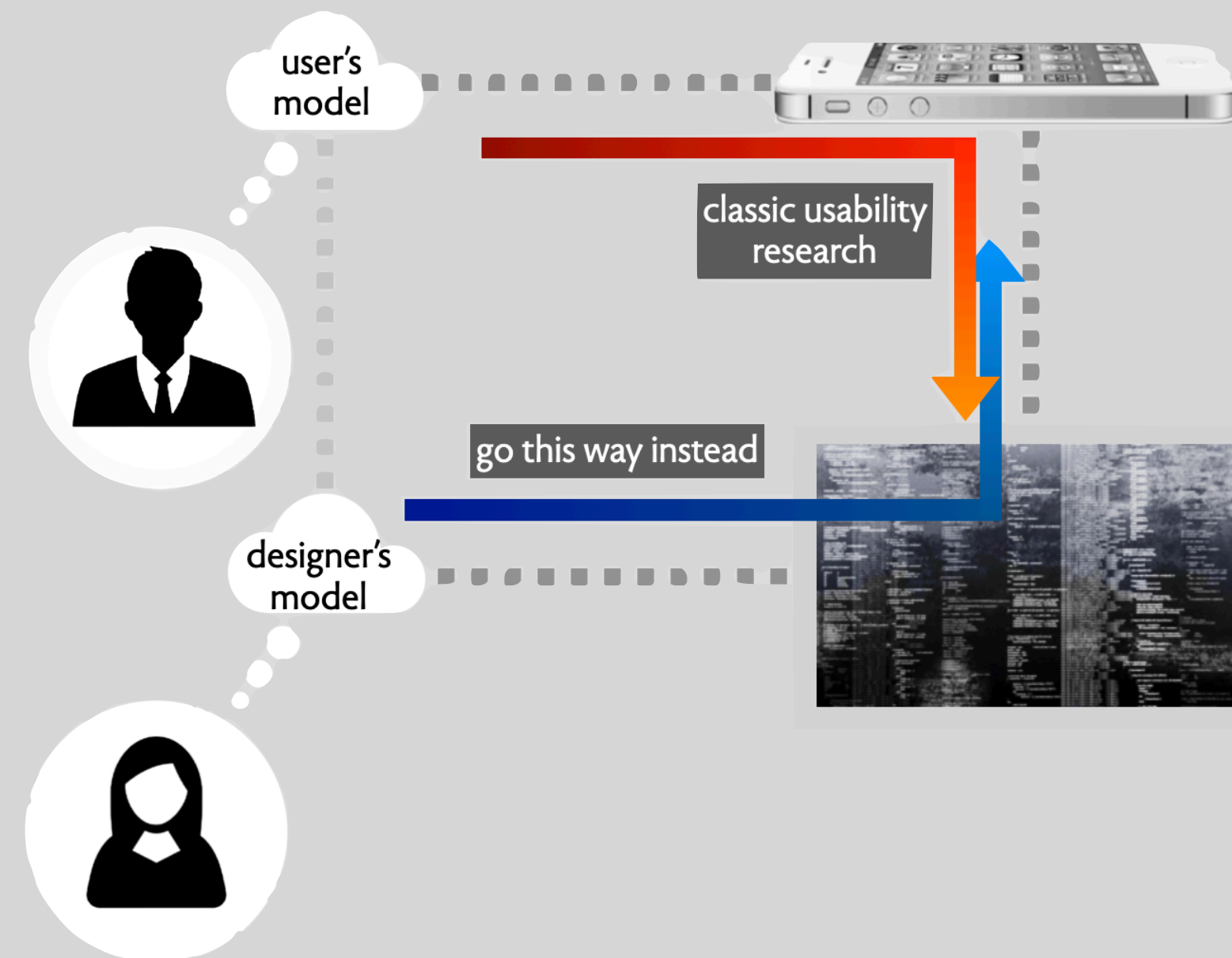


function as actions on states
formal methods (eg, Z, VDM, B)
entity-relationship data model

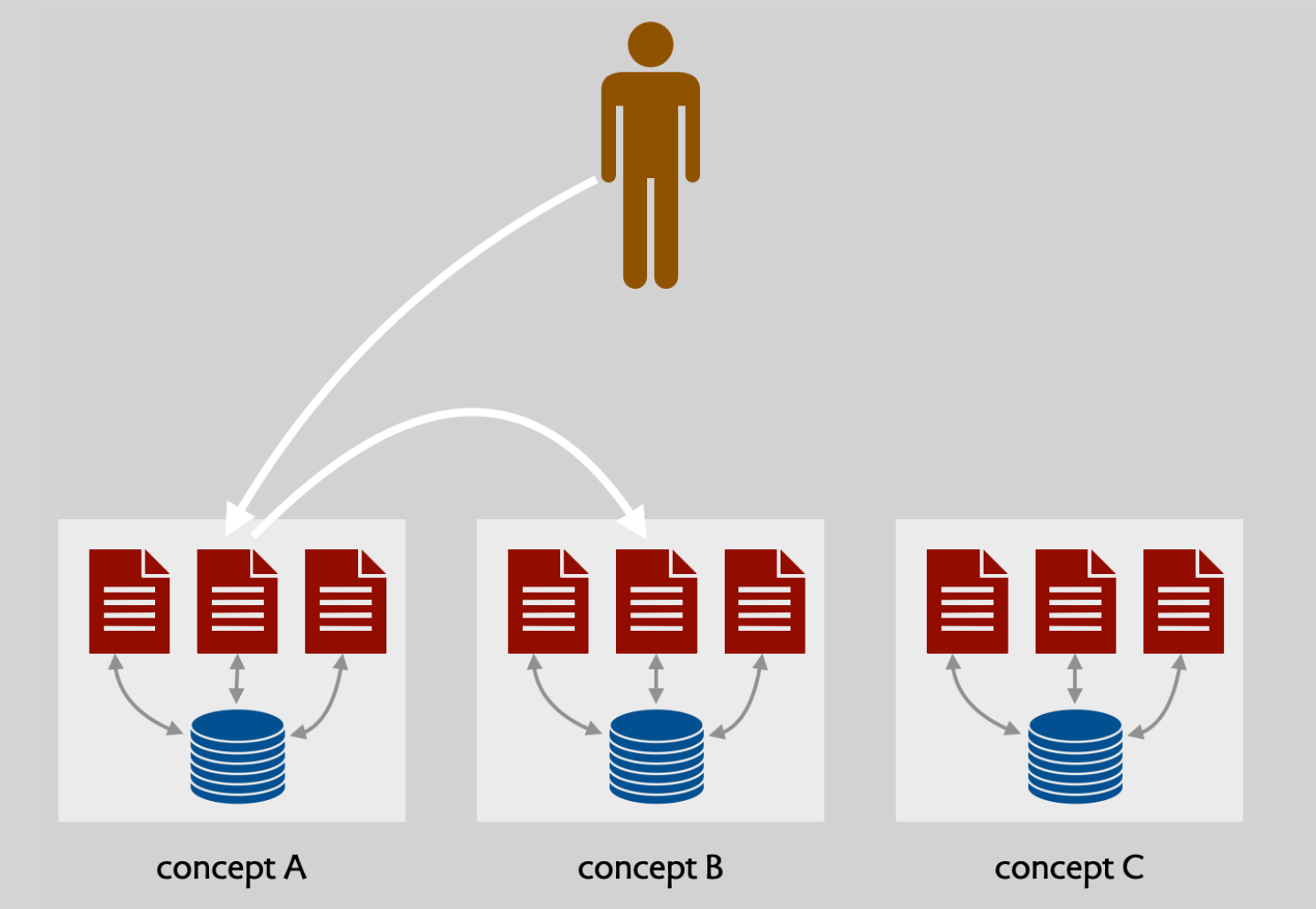
Christopher Alexander's **patterns**
popularized in software by GoF
source of DDD's ubiquitous language?

takeaways

takeaways



conceptual models
shared by designer & user
essential to good UX
but not just mapping!



structuring with concepts
modularity in design & UX
a language for design
place(s) for design discussion

what's next?

what next?

let's design some concepts!

what's in a concept?

criteria for good concepts

why are concepts not just objects?