

# Chapter 5.23

## User-Centered Mobile Computing

**Dean Mohamedally**

*City University London, UK*

**Panayiotis Zaphiris**

*City University London, UK*

**Helen Petrie**

*City University London, UK*

### INTRODUCTION

Mobile computing and wireless communications continue to change the way in which we perceive our lifestyles and habits. Through an extensive literature review of state-of-the-art human-computer interaction issues in mobile computing (Mobile HCI), we examine recent pertinent case studies that attempt to provide practical mobile capabilities to users. We thus contribute to the reader a primer to the philosophy of developing mobile systems for user centred design.

User centred design elicits the needs and requirements of end users. Its purpose in mobile systems is to enable useful computing and communicating experiences for diverse types of users, anywhere at anytime and on demand. We shall

therefore illustrate to the reader some of the key constraints of mobile devices such as limited visuals, contextual awareness and mobility itself, and more importantly how they can be overcome through innovative design and development.

### INFORMATION VISUALISATION

One of the most fundamental objectives in the miniaturisation of computer technologies is to present a platform from which users can maintain usable levels of interaction with their data from wherever they are. Information visualisation has come a long way since the days of two-colour text-only format screens. Yet constraints determined by factors of physical engineering

feasibility, such as screen quality and resolution, battery longevity and network capabilities, give us a particularly popular arena for exploration in mobile HCI research.

Such constraints are being addressed in a number of novel interfaces, such as Electronic Ink-based screens (E-Ink, 2004) that have a high resolution similar to that of natural paper, have low power requirements, and will eventually be capable of being rolled up for storage. TabletPCs (Microsoft, 2003) have the capability to use ultra-low powered pressure-sensitive pen input devices to elicit the amount of pressure incurred and also capture motion gestures on a visual interactive user interface, creating a sense of depth perception visualisation. They also enable very distinctive handwriting recognition without the need for learning preset handwriting letter shapes.

The Rapid Serial Visual Presentation (RSVP) concept (Brujijn, Spence, & Chong, 2001; Goldstein, Oqvist, Bayat-M, Ljungstrand, & Bjork, 2001) is one of many research investigations into methods of presentation of information on a small screen (Jones, Buchanan, & Thimbleby, 2002). By the beginning of 2001, over 88 million WAP (Wireless Access Protocol) hits on mobile phone screens were made in the UK alone (WAP Forum, 2003), and therefore significant effort has been undertaken on design factors of WAP site browsing globally.

## **LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC AWARENESS**

Much of the research in geographic and location aware mobile systems correlate with mixing user requirements in information visualisation with geographic sensors. For example, audio user interfaces for Global Positioning Satellites (GPS) receivers have typically been designed to meet the needs of visually handicapped users by giving audible signals as they travel past real-

world coordinates that have been pre-designated in their system.

The proliferation of GPS-based location services has seen an impressive array of uses for location awareness in mobile deployment activities. They are now becoming an embedded part of upcoming generations of mobile phones and smart personal devices in mass consumer products. Examples include experimental tourist guides (Cheverst, Mitchell, & Davies, 2001; Davies, Mitchell, Cheverst, & Blair, 1998), navigation systems for disabled and elderly people (Holland & Morse, 2001; Petrie, Furner, & Strothotte, 1998), and also in location aware collaborative systems (Rist, 1999).

Close range location awareness technologies include Bluetooth (1998) based and RFID—Radio Frequency Identification (2003) based devices with which broadcast points can beam radio data to compatible handheld receivers. The results of current research in this domain is leading to opportunities in a variety of user scenarios that are made aware of your unique presence, for example, walking into a personally aware room will turn on the lights at your chosen settings, or location enabled advertising billboards will be able to read your public profile and communicate suitable electronic media to you wirelessly.

## **CONTEXTUAL AWARENESS**

An issue in HCI research is investigating models and scenarios for maintaining consistency between the user's understanding of their environment, the understanding of the environment reported by the system and the actual state of the environment. Context-aware systems have to react not only to the user's input but also input (i.e., context) from the user's environment (Brown, Bovey, & Chen, 1997; Schilit, Adams, & Want, 1994). This offers opportunities for helping people to accomplish their goals effectively by understanding the value of information.

6 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/user-centered-mobile-computing/26645](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/user-centered-mobile-computing/26645)

## Related Content

---

### Driving Together Across Vehicle: Effects of Driver/Co-Driver Pairs

Nicole Perterer, Susanne Stadler, Alexander Meschtscherjakov and Manfred Tscheligi (2019). *International Journal of Mobile Human Computer Interaction* (pp. 58-74).

[www.irma-international.org/article/driving-together-across-vehicle/231845](http://www.irma-international.org/article/driving-together-across-vehicle/231845)

### Service Quality and Perceived Value of Cloud Computing-Based Service Encounters

Eges Egedigwe (2019). *Advanced Methodologies and Technologies in Network Architecture, Mobile Computing, and Data Analytics* (pp. 234-247).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/service-quality-and-perceived-value-of-cloud-computing-based-service-encounters/214617](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/service-quality-and-perceived-value-of-cloud-computing-based-service-encounters/214617)

### Using the Railway Mobile Terminals in the Process of Validation and Vending Tickets

Marko Horvat and Mario Žagar (2009). *Mobile Computing: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 1516-1529).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/using-railway-mobile-terminals-process/26604](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/using-railway-mobile-terminals-process/26604)

### Magnet-Based Around Device Interaction for Playful Music Composition and Gaming

Abdallah El Ali and Hamed Ketabdar (2013). *International Journal of Mobile Human Computer Interaction* (pp. 56-80).

[www.irma-international.org/article/magnet-based-around-device-interaction-for-playful-music-composition-and-gaming/101443](http://www.irma-international.org/article/magnet-based-around-device-interaction-for-playful-music-composition-and-gaming/101443)

### On Balancing Energy Consumption, Rendering Speed, and Image Quality on Mobile Devices

Fan Wu, Emmanuel Agu, Clifford Lindsay and Chung-han Chen (2010). *International Journal of Handheld Computing Research* (pp. 51-71).

[www.irma-international.org/article/balancing-energy-consumption-rendering-speed/46087](http://www.irma-international.org/article/balancing-energy-consumption-rendering-speed/46087)