## **m**ware **EXPLORE**

Enhancing Neurodiversity and Functionality for an Inclusive User Interface

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- This presentation may contain product features or functionality that are currently under development.
- This overview of new technology represents no commitment from VMware to deliver these features in any generally available product.
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## Agenda

Speaker's Introduction

Psychology Of Design

Understanding Colour Blindness: A Comprehensive Overview

Colour Blindness And IT Accessibility

VMware NSX: An inclusive User Interface



## Presenters



Aditya Mukherjee Group Product Line Manager





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## Psychology of Design

Cognitive biases & principles that affect UX



#### Introduction to UX

Understanding User Experience (UX)

**Definition:** UX stands for User Experience. It's how a person feels when interacting with a product or service.

**Roots in <u>Human Psychology</u>**: Good UX understands and meets the user's needs, motivations, and behaviors. It's rooted in cognitive psychology, studying how humans interact with product interfaces.

UX vs UI: While UX is about the overall feel of the experience, UI (User Interface) is about the specific assets users interact with. Both are crucial.

## Psychology of Design

### Cognitive biases & principles that affect UX design

Category	Bias & Principle
Information	Confirmation Bias: looking for evidence that confirms what you think Priming: previous stimuli influencing a user's decision Empathy Gap: emotions influence user behavior
Meaning	Curiosity Gap: desire to seek out missing information  Mental Model: preconceived opinion of how things work  Familiarity Bias: prefer familiar experiences
Time	Decision Fatigue: too many decisions lowers users' ability to make rational ones Pareto Principle: 80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes IKEA effect: user created objects are valued more
Memory	Sensory Appeal: engage more with things appealing to multiple senses Chunking: People remember grouped information better Delighters: remember more unexpected and playful pleasures





## Accessibility

#### Accessibility in UX Design

#### **Equal Access & Opportunity:**

 All users get equal access to digital content and features, ensuring no one faces barriers due to different abilities.

#### **Broader Audience Reach:**

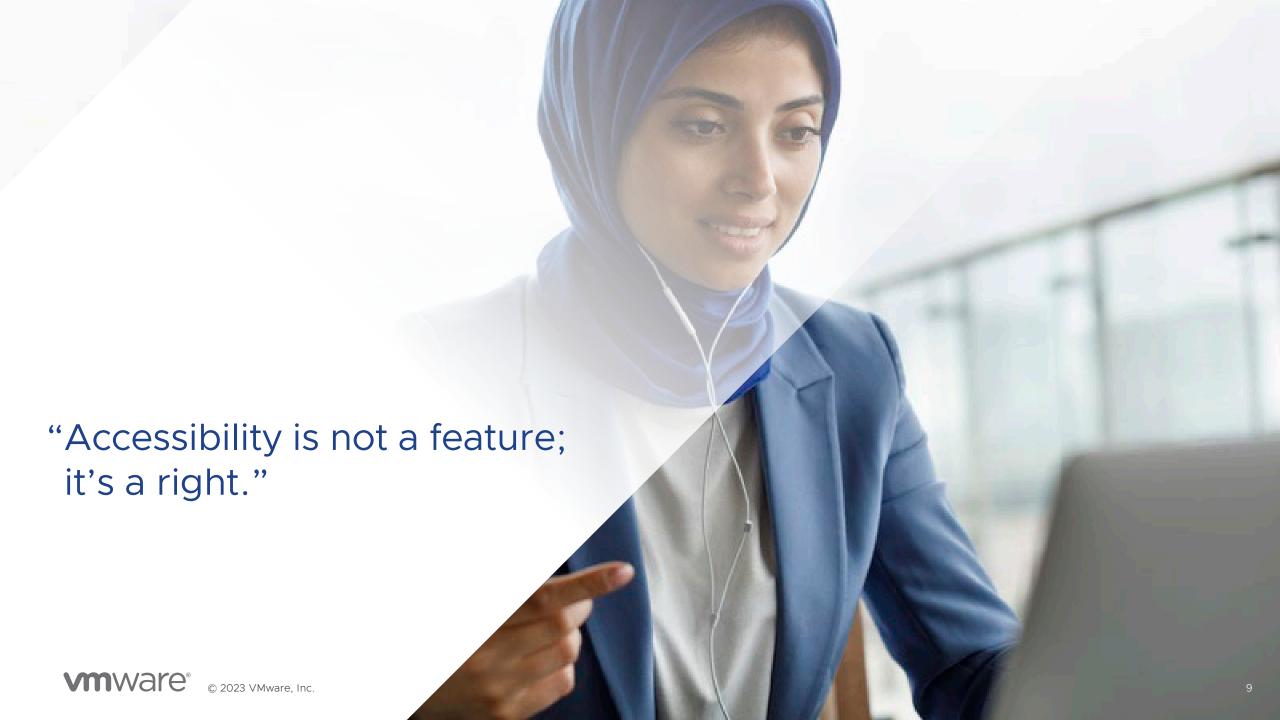
 Making products accessible not only reaches people with disabilities but also benefits groups like the elderly with potential limitations in motor skills or vision.

#### **Enhanced Usability:**

• Enhances usability for all. Features like subtitles, created for the deaf, are now used in various scenarios, from noisy places to language learning.

#### **Economic Benefits:**

 Broadens user reach and potential revenue while also saving costs by preventing future fixes and reducing legal liabilities.

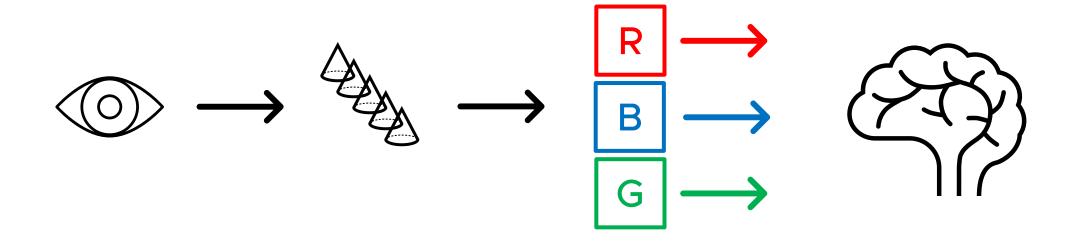


# Understanding Colour Blindness: A Comprehensive Overview

An In-Depth Exploration of Types, Causes, and Daily Challenges



Brief introduction to colour blindness



Eye and Retina

Cones

Red / Blue / Green

Brain

Spot the 7 Differences (Protanopia)!

Normal Vision or Trichomacy



Protanopia (Reduce Sensitivity to Red Light)



Spot the 7 Differences (Deuteranopia)!

Normal Vision or Trichomacy



Deuteranopia (Reduce Sensitivity to Green Light)



Spot the 7 Differences (Tritanopia)!

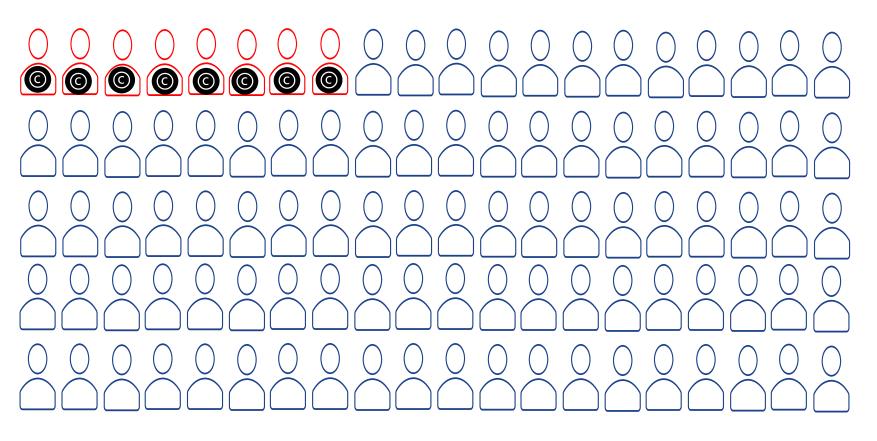
Normal Vision or Trichomacy



Tritanopia (Reduce Sensitivity to Blue Light)



Colour Blindness Prevalence Statistics



## Red-Green Colour Blindness (Protanopia and Deuteranopia):

- Affects approximately 8% of men of Northern European descent.
- Affects about 1% of women of the same population.
- Prevalence varies among different ethnic groups and regions.

## Blue-Yellow Colour Blindness (Tritanopia):

- Less common than red-green colour blindness.
- Estimated prevalence typically ranges from 0.01% to 0.03%.







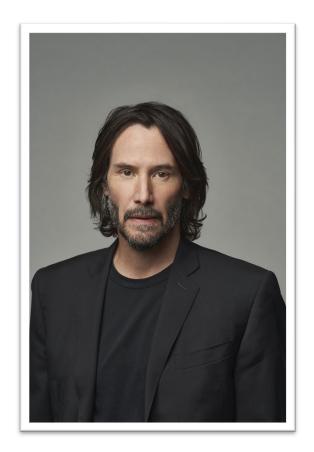
Normal Vision

Total Colour Blindness (Monochromacy): Estimated to occur in fewer than 1 in 33,000 individuals.



## Colour Blindness (Daltonism) - An Overview [Colour] Blind Test







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Raising Awareness to help with daily challenges

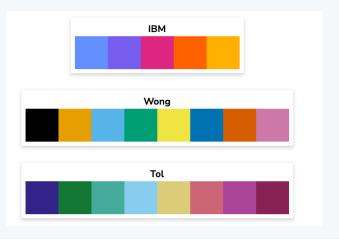


Colours, Contrast and more

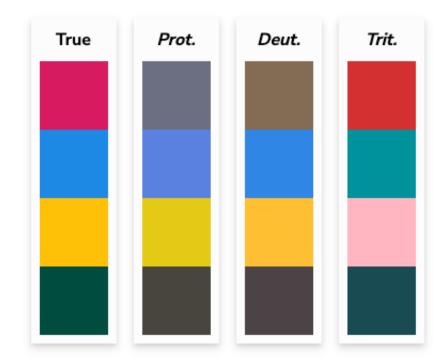
#### **Use High Contrast Colours:**

- Text and background colours
- Colour choices

#### Other Colour Palettes exist:



#### **Color Palette**



#### Hyperlinks

Randomness is the lack of pattern or predictability in events, and it's present in everything from the movement of particles to the outcomes of a coin toss. While randomness can sometimes be beneficial, it can also be frustrating or dangerous. Despite its sometimes negative consequences, randomness is an inherent part of our world and can even be a source of beauty and creativity in nature and the arts.

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#### Hyperlinks

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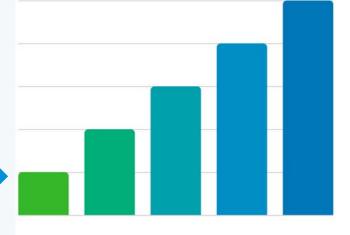
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Colours, Contrast and more

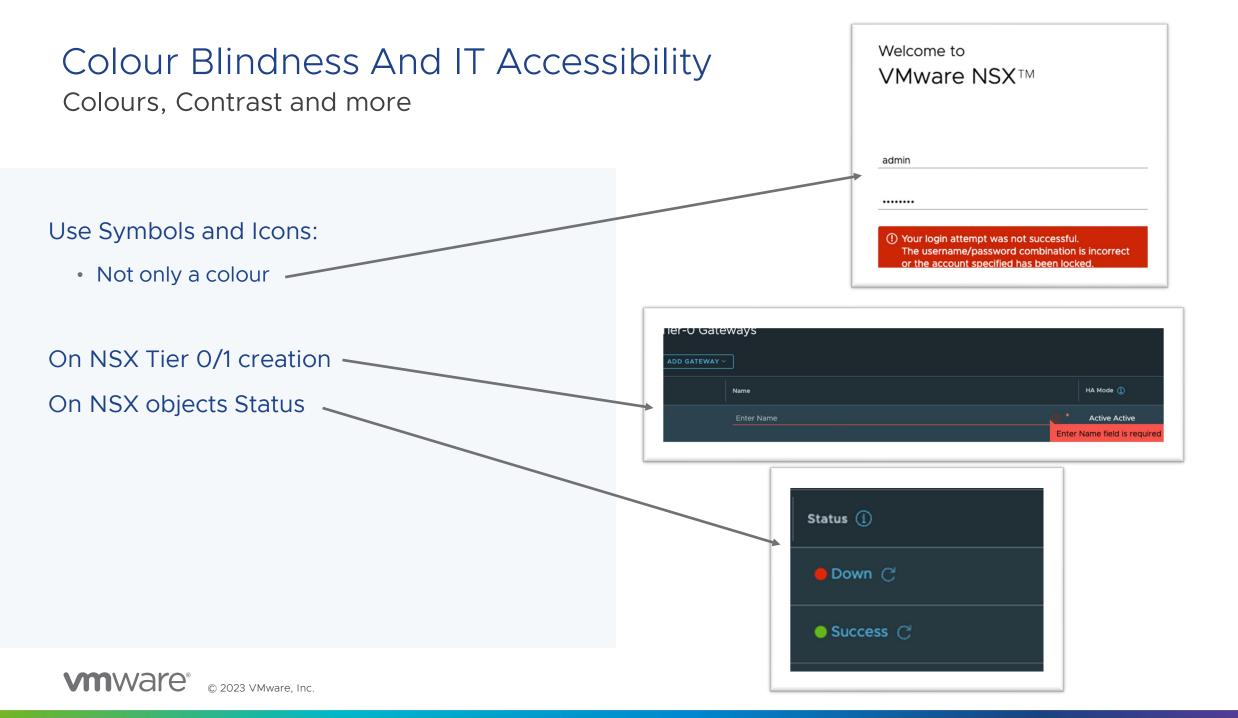
#### Avoid relying solely on Colour:

- Not as only means to convey information
- Use instead Labels, patterns

Normal Vision



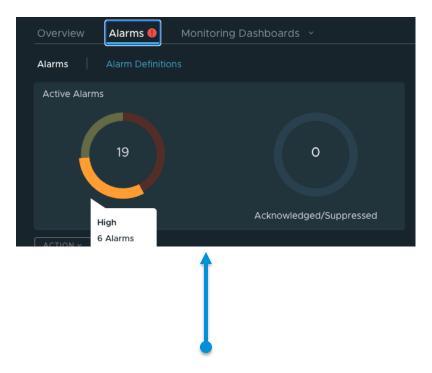
Colour Blind Vision



A closer look at the Product



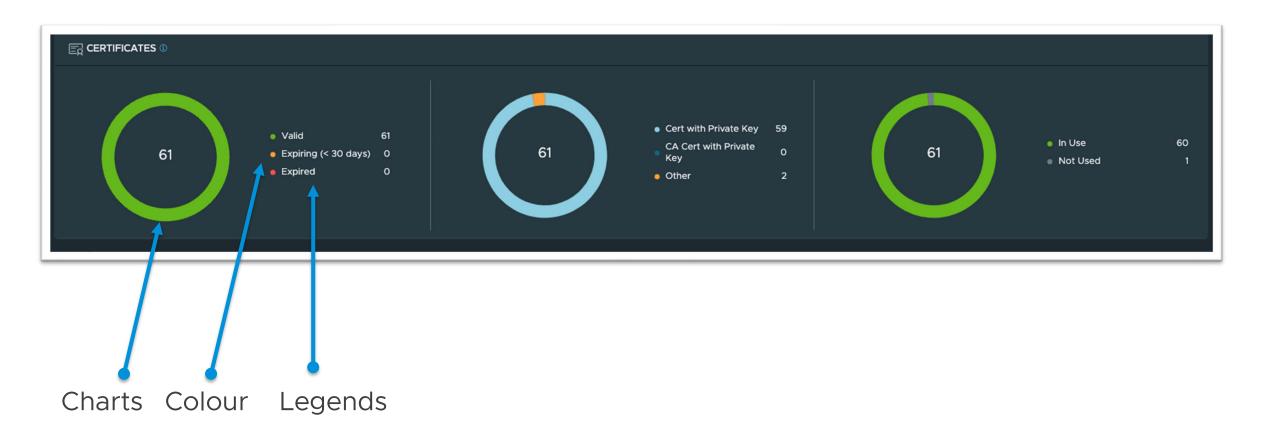
#### Alarms and Events



Active Alarms with highlights

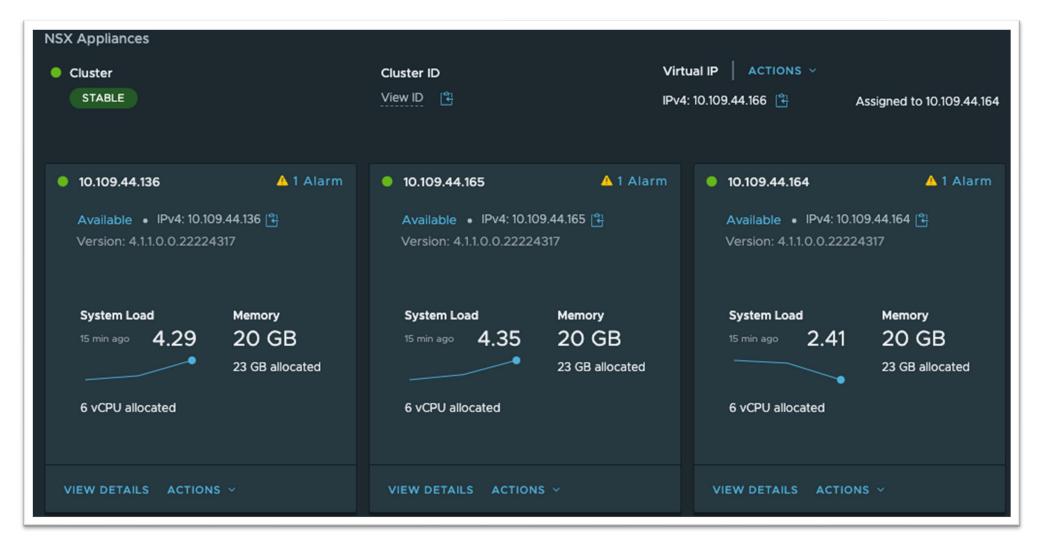


#### Certificate Dashboards





#### **NSX Appliances Overview**



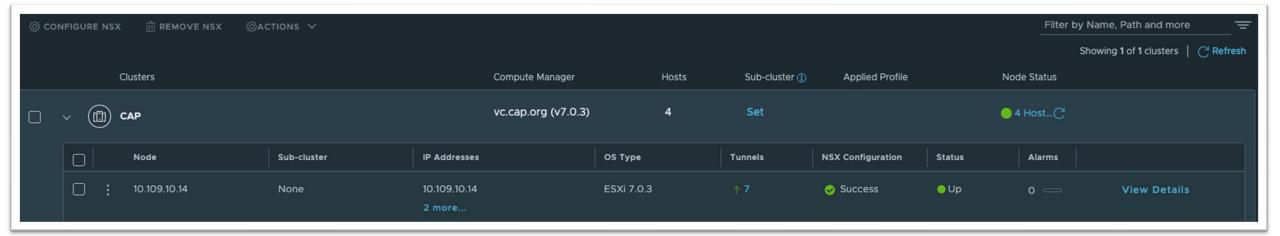


NSX Transport Node and Compute Manager

Compute Manager registration



#### ESXi Host Transport Nodes





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Thank You

