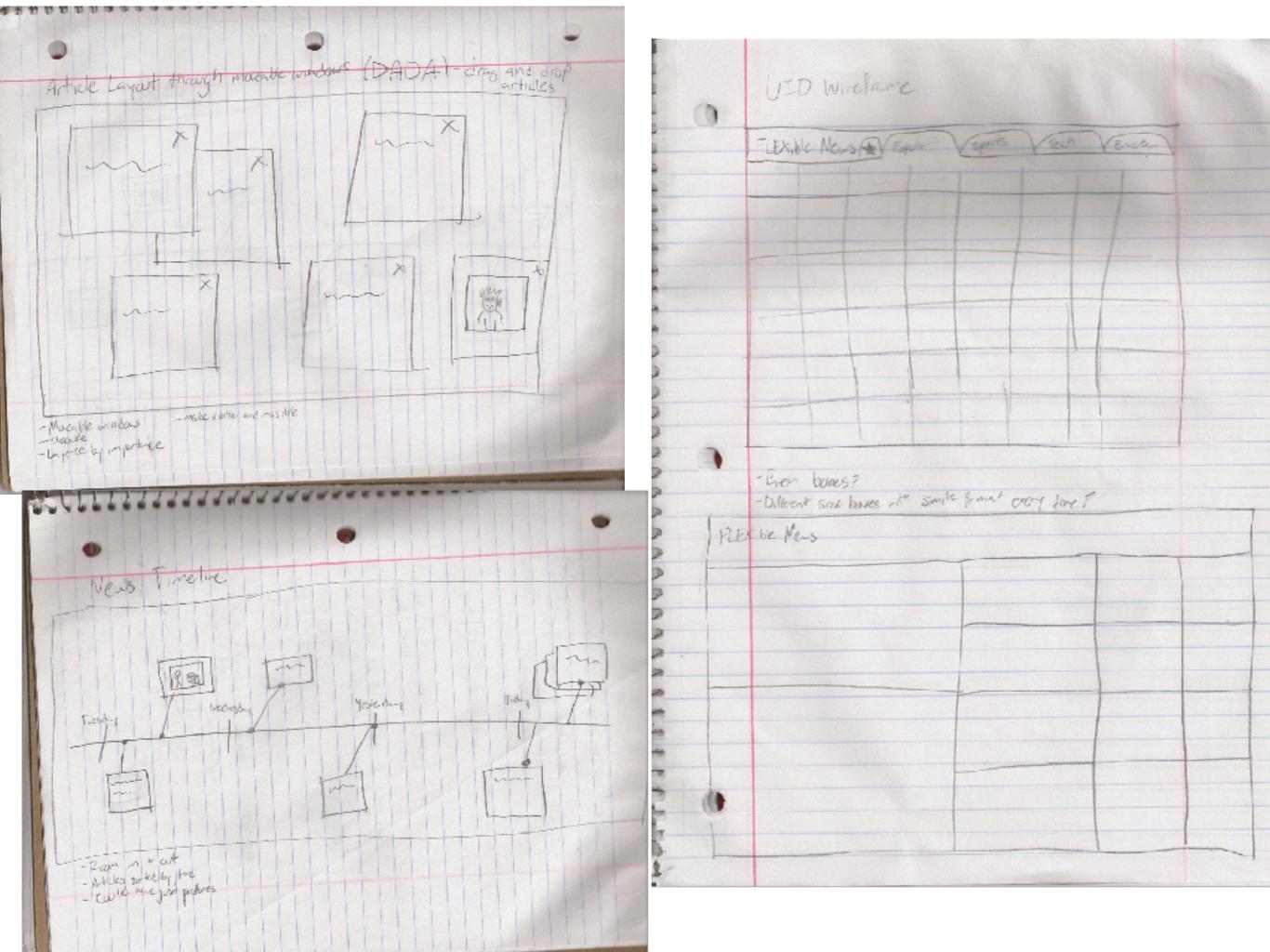
Prototyping

SWE 432, Fall 2018
Web Application Development



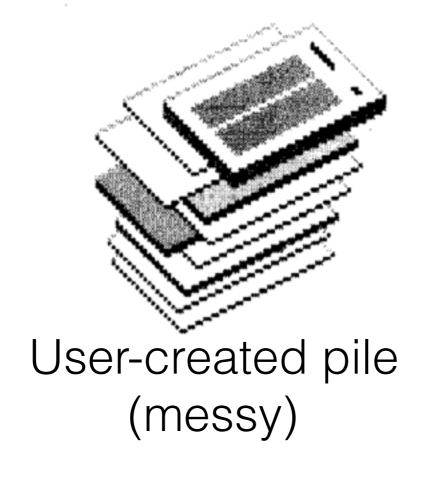


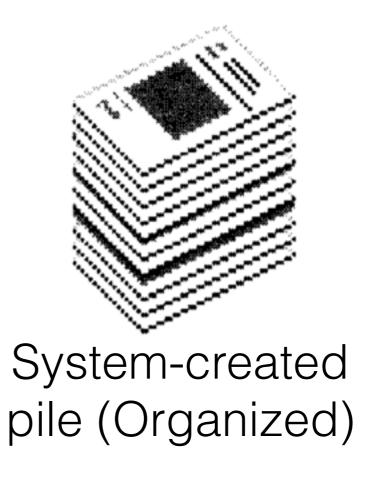
Conceptual design

- Goal: match users' mental model
- Tool: Metaphor analogies from existing system
 - Offers expectations about what system does & what can be done
- Examples
 - Email <—-> physical mail
 - Backup software <—>time machine
 - OS desktop <—> top of a desk

Piles - Sketches

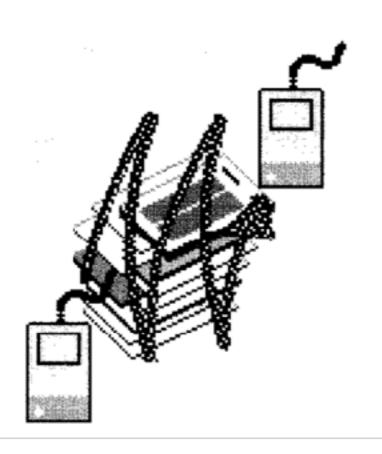
- Created sketches to facilitate discussion and evaluation
- Example features:
 - System-created piles

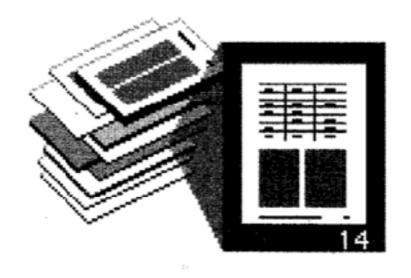




Piles - Sketches

- Created sketches to facilitate discussion and evaluation
- Example features:
 - Browsing and maintaining structure (kind of like hinge)

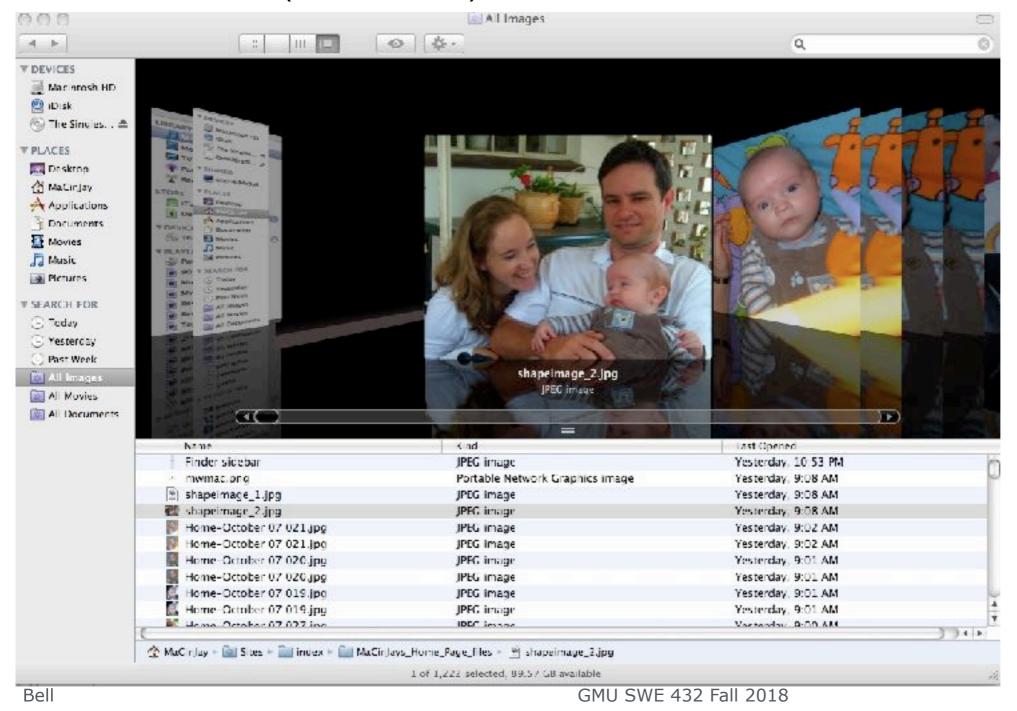


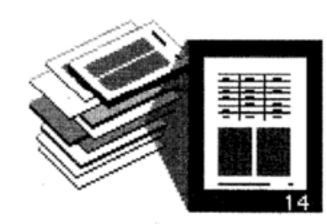




Piles - Legacy

- Patent issued to Apple in 2001
- 2007 (OS 10.5) introduced Cover Flow





Today

- How do we set ourselves up to build good interfaces from the start?
- What is the iterative process by which we start out with a lot of ideas, and end up with some good, end result interface?

For further reading:

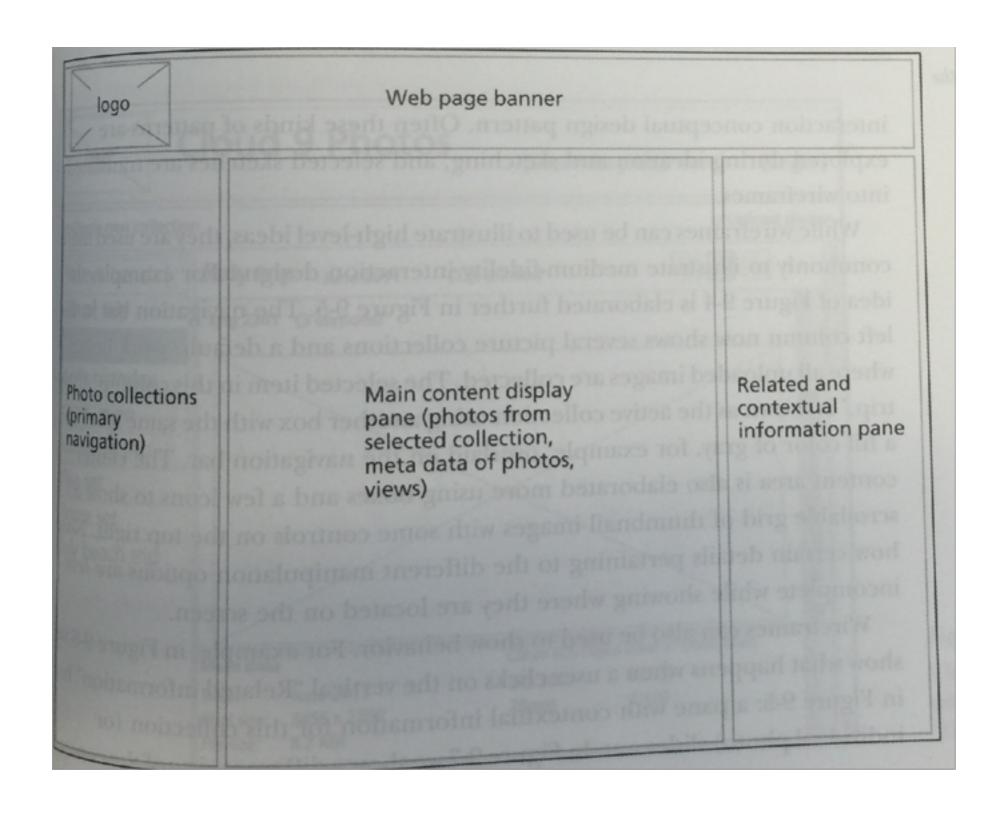
http://interchangeproject.org/2013/11/02/paper-prototyping/

Wireframes

Wireframes

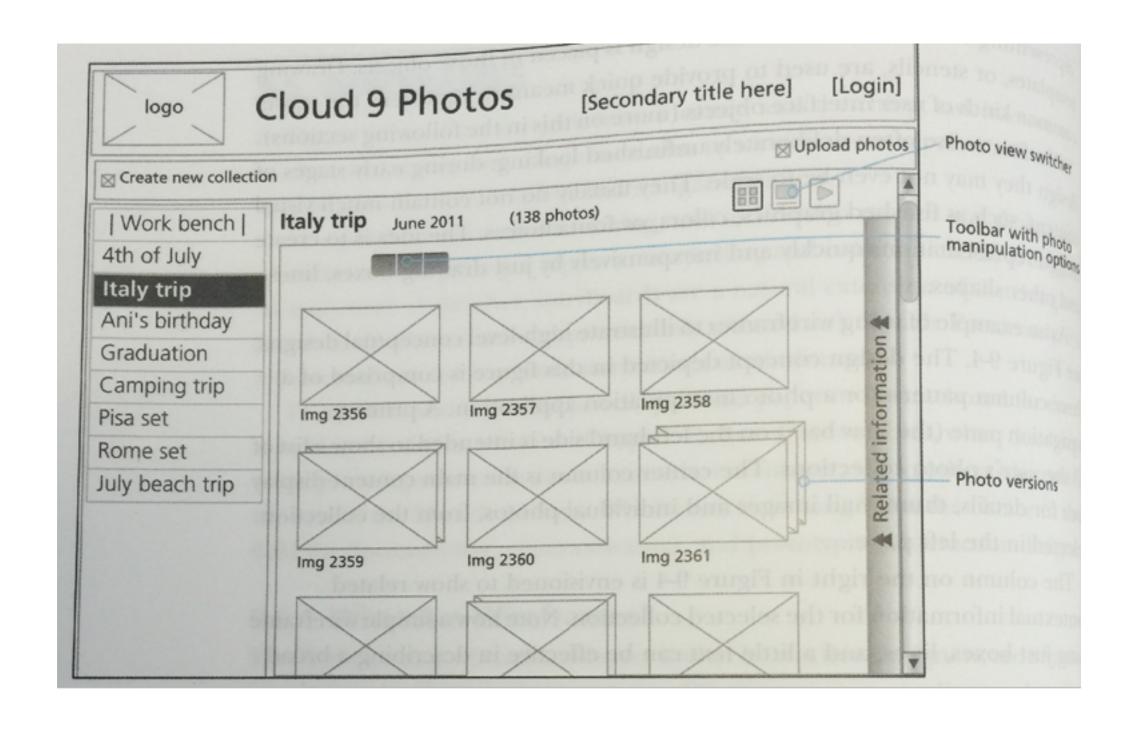
- Lines & outlines ("wireframes") of boxes & other shapes
- Capturing emerging interaction designs
- Schematic designs to define screen content & visual flow
- Illustrate approximate visual layout, behavior, transitions emerging from task flows
- Deliberate unfinished: do not contain finished graphics, colors, or fonts

Example



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Example

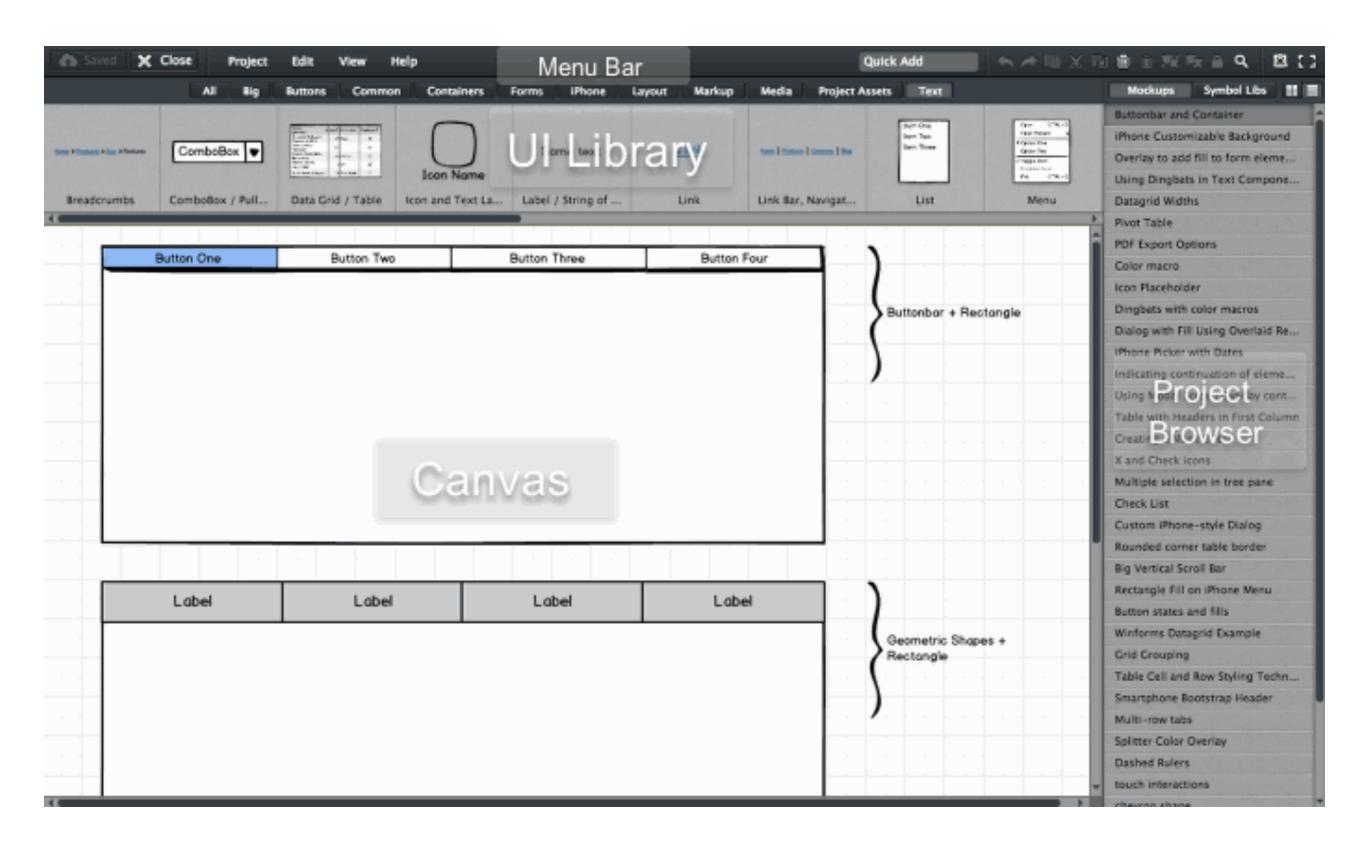


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Wireframes

- Can be used to step through a particular scenario
- Focus on key screens rather than every screen
- Tools can help
 - Can be made clickable
 - Can use stencils & templates; copy & edit similar screens

Example tool - Balsamiq



Prototyping

Prototyping

- How do you know your system design is right before you invest the time to build it?
- Answer: prototyping!
 - Evaluation performed before investing resources in building finished product
 - Early version of system constructed much faster
 & with less expense used to evaluate & refine design ideas

Fidelity of prototypes

Kind of Iteration	Purpose	Types of Prototypes
Ideation and sketching	To support exploring ideas, brainstorming, and discussion (so design details are inappropriate)	Sketches, fast and disposable mockups, ultralow fidelity
Conceptual design	To support exploration and creation of conceptual design, the high-level system structure, and the overall interaction metaphor	Evolution from hand-drawn paper, computer-printed paper low-fidelity wireframes, high-fidelity wireframes, to pixel-perfect interactive mockups (to communicate with customer)
Intermediate design	To support interaction design for tasks and task threads	Evolution from paper to wireframes
Detailed design	Support for deciding navigation details, screen design and layout, including pixel-perfect visual comps complete specification for look and feel of the "skin"	Detailed wireframes and/or pixel-perfect interactive mockups
Design refinement	To support evaluation to refine a chosen design by finding and removing as many UX problems as possible	Medium to high fidelity, lots of design detail, possibly a programmed prototype

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Interactivity of prototypes

- Scripted, click through prototypes
 - Prototype w/ clickable links to move between screens
 - Live action storyboard of screens
 - Simulates real task flow, but w/ static content
- Fully-implemented prototypes
 - Usually expensive to implement actual system
 - But can build key piece of system first to evaluate

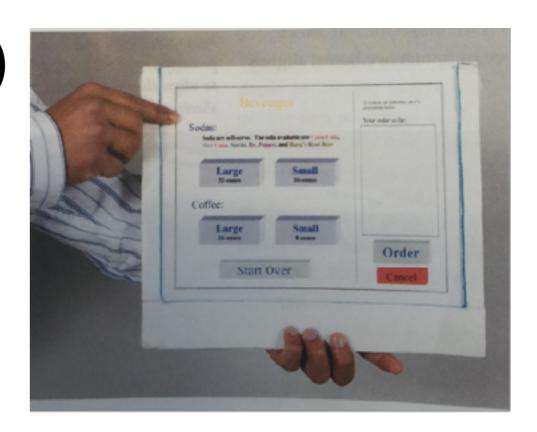
Wizard of Oz

- Goal: simulate actual system w/ out building it
 - Want user to interact as if they were interacting w/ real system
 - Helps explore how users would interact w/ novel interaction if it were to exist
- Example: natural command line (Good et al 1984)
 - Users typed in commands to interact w/ computer
 - Commands intercepted by hidden human who interpreted commands & executed them

Paper prototypes

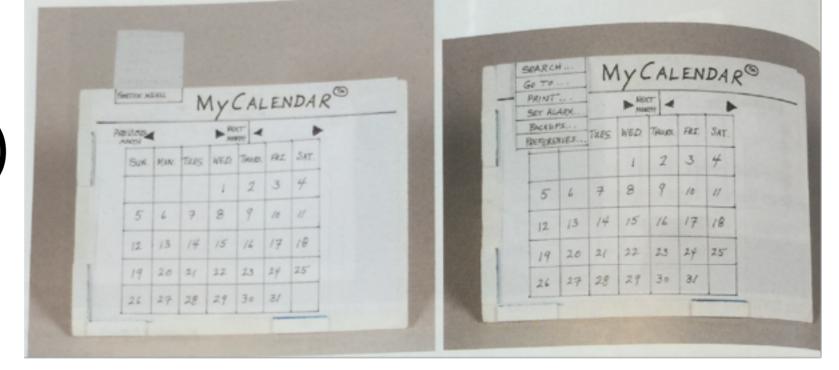
- Low fidelity prototype w/ paper mockups
- Goal: get feedback from users early w/ very low cost interactive prototype of envisioned interaction design

Paper prototyping (1)



- Set a realistic deadline
- Gather set of paper prototyping materials
- Work fast & do not color within the lines
- Reuse existing sketches & mockups
- Make underlying paper mockups of key screens

Paper prototyping (2)



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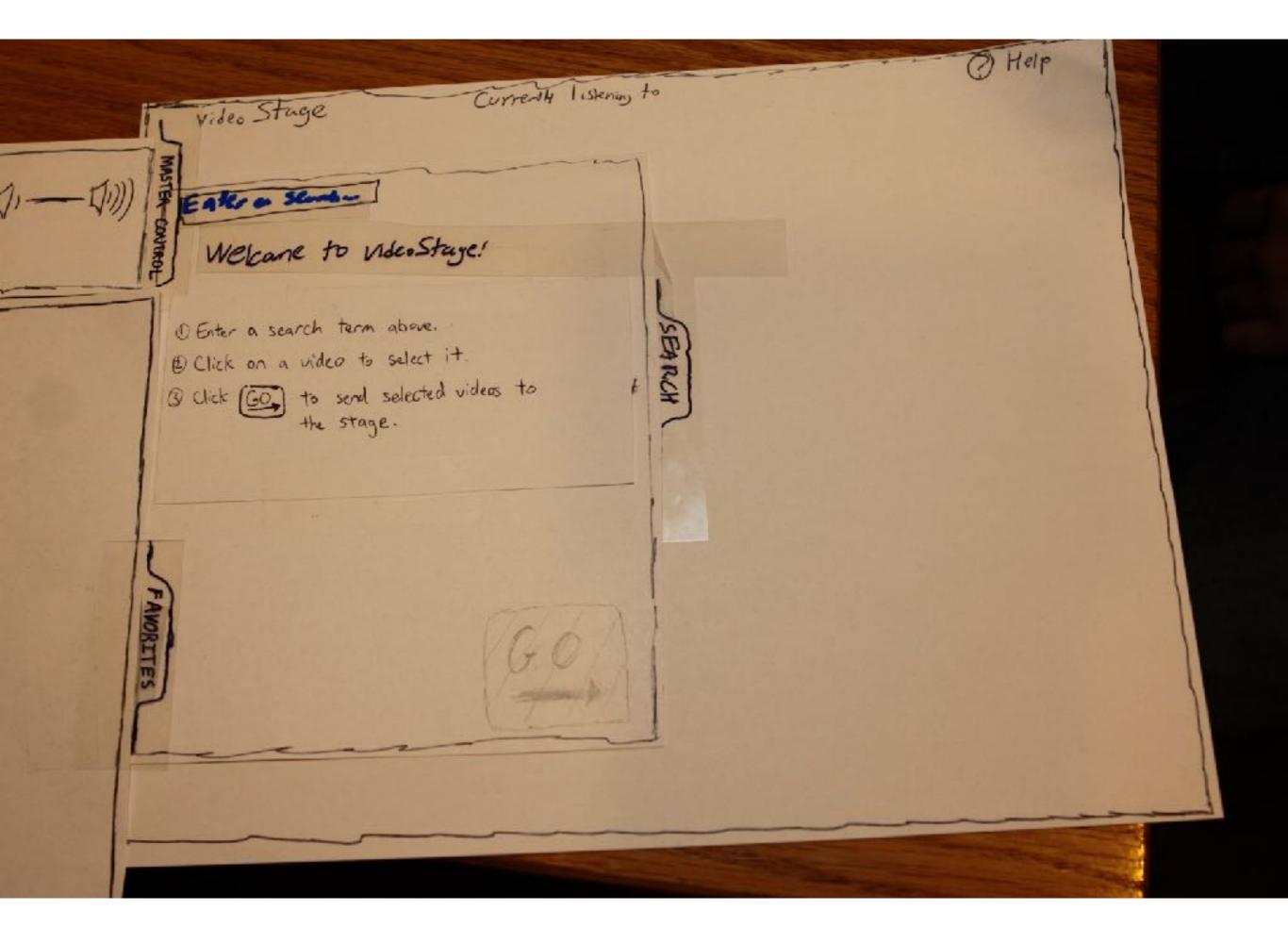
- Use paper cutouts & tape onto full-size transparencies as "interaction sheets" for moving parts, making modular by including only a small amount
- Do not write or mark on interaction sheets
- Be creative
- Reuse at every level
- Cut corners wherever possible (trade accuracy against efficiency)
- Make a "this feature not implemented" message

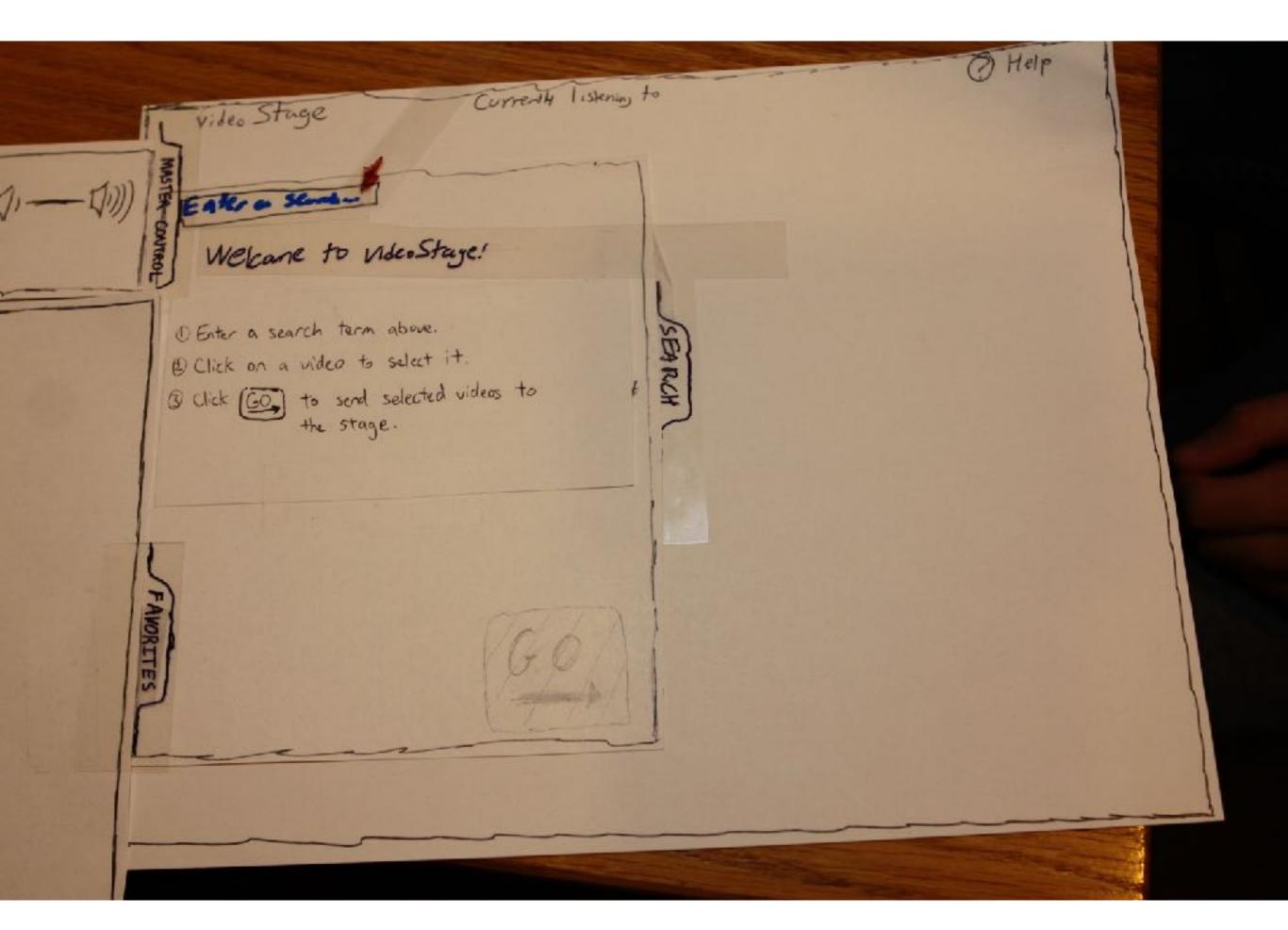
Paper prototyping (3)

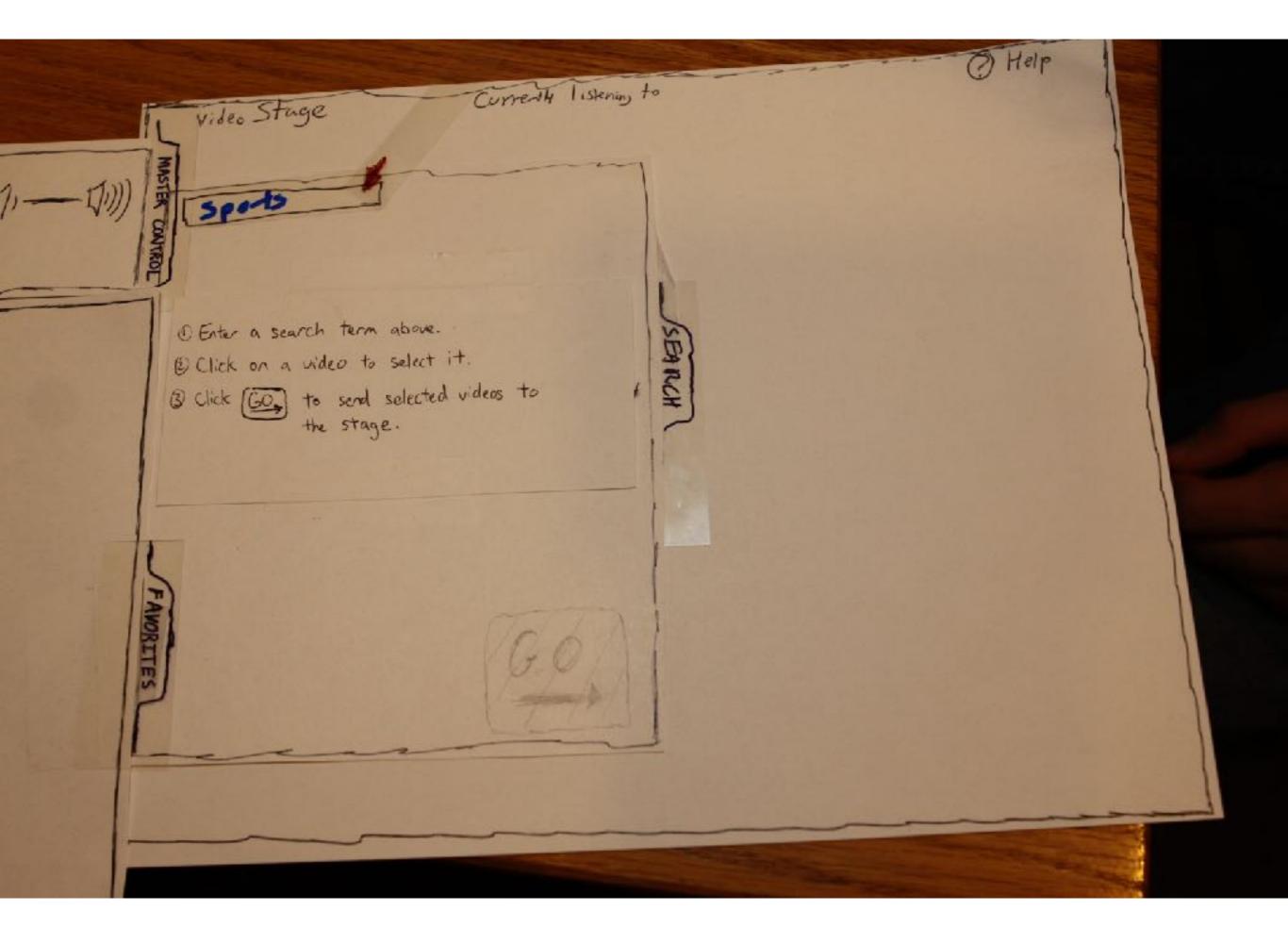


- Include "decoy" user interface objects not needed for expected tasks
- Accommodate data value entry by users w/ blank transparencies
- Organize materials to manage complex task threads
- Pilot test thoroughly





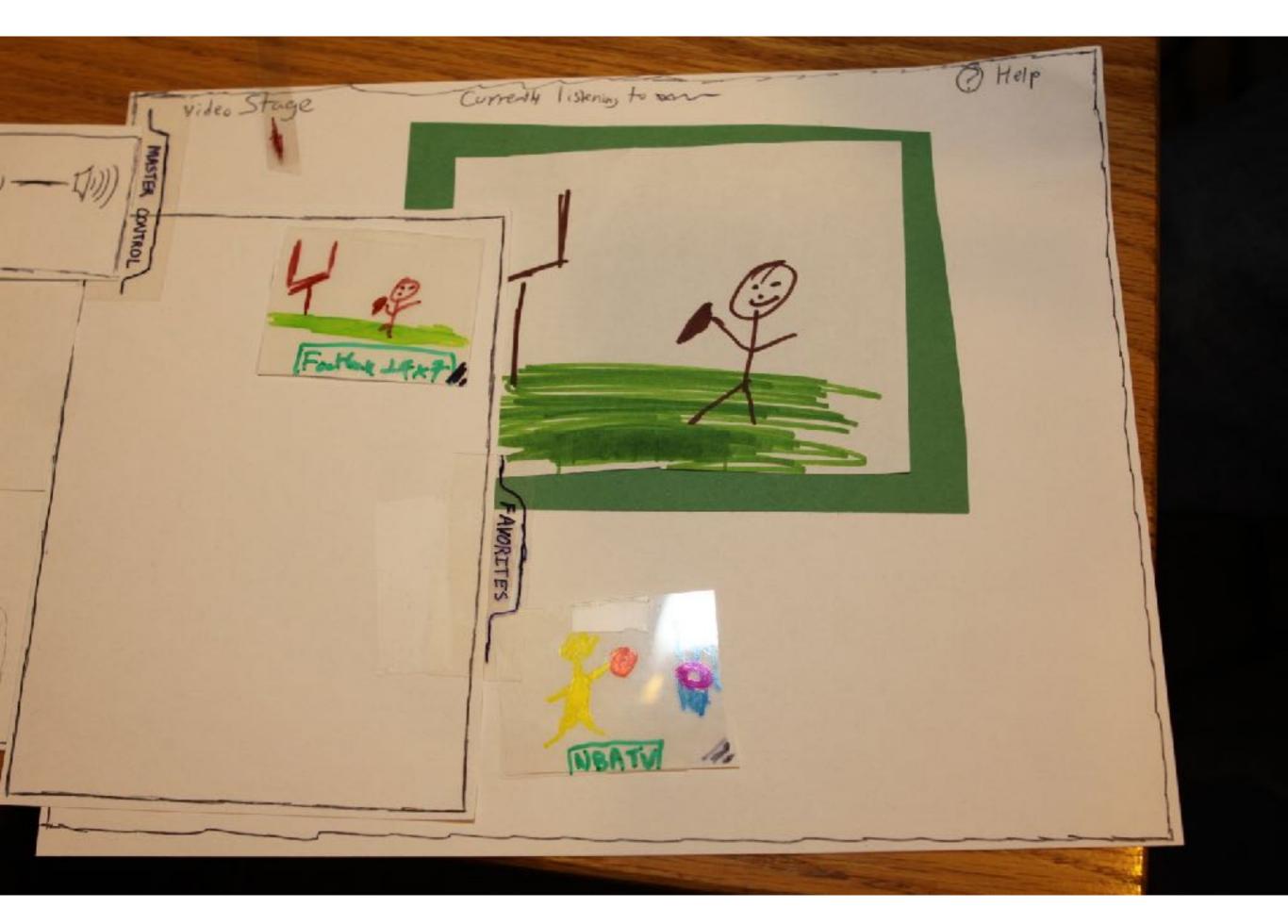












Evaluating a Prototype

- After team builds a paper prototype, can run an evaluation on it
- Participants:
 - User
 - Facilitator
 - Computer(s)
 - Scribe

Paper Prototype Approach

- Design the prototype
 - Work fast (sketchy)
 - Design for interactivity use separate pieces of paper for everything, tape, post-it notes, transparencies — things that are easy to manipulate
- Prepare scenario specific tasks
- Assign team members to roles
- Practice

Paper Prototype Approach

- Run experiment
 - Facilitator gives instructions for tasks and asks for "think aloud" comments from participant
 - Computer(s) respond to participants interactions
 - Scribe silently takes notes
 - Team members debrief participant after the experiment is over
- Analyze results, design changes, repeat

Advantages of prototyping

- Offers concrete baseline for communication between users & designers
- Provides conversation "prop" to communicate concepts
- Allows user to "take design for a spin"
- Give project visibility & buy-in with customers
- Encourage early user participation and involvement
- Give impression that design is easy to change
- Afford designers immediate observation of user performance & consequences of design decisions

Disadvantages of Lo-Fi Prototypes

- Very rough appearance can't be used to find detailed layout/design issues
- Does not reflect the actual speed of your system (and responsiveness)
- Human computer's logic may be difficult to capture in code
- Limited scenarios

Variation: Concept Videos

- To get higher realism, can also create non-noninteractive concept videos
- Act out scenarios to show human context and where interactions fit in



Live Slides web content

To view

Download the add-in.

liveslides.com/download

Start the presentation.



Hi-fi design concept video example

- This video was produced (from concept to final cut) in six weeks
- More info at http://www.dubberly.com/articles/the-making-of-knowledge-navigator.html

Conceptual Design of Transit Card Vending

- Design an interface for a machine that vends transit cards
- The machine accepts cash, coins, and credit cards
- The machine sells and reloads transit cards
- Transit cards can be loaded with:
 - Passes valid for unlimited travel in the given period (1,7,30 days)
 - Value Direct proxy for cash, used to pay fares
- Things to think about:
 - How does user decide to reload vs buy new card?
 - Can a card have both value and a pass on it? How does that work?