

# Prototyping [Develop]

"Create me an out of the world image like we have in the past. Where lots of little animals are showcasing their design work to each other. Use the theme to pacific northwest. Keep all the animal sizes consistent." ChatGPT

# **Today**

- Reflections from Ideation
- Today: From Ideation to Prototypes
  - Storyboard -> design sketches -> lo-fi (paper) prototype
- Wed: Design gallery
  - Design Sketches

# Why Prototype

"Prototypes let you fail faster and cheaper." – IDEO

What: Flesh out a concept with enough detail

# Why:

- Spot issues before investing time and code
- To communicate (boss, team, clients...)
- Get feedback from teammates and users
- Explore multiple directions quickly

## **Prototype Characteristics**

 Fidelity: How closely it matches the look-and-feel of the final system

- Fidelity can be in the areas of:
  - Visuals
  - Interactivity
  - Content and Commands

## Types of prototypes: based on visual/content

#### Lo-fi prototype:

- When: Cheap, early stages
- yet force enough attention to detail
- (can be sketches, but more often paper prototypes)
- Why: get more substantive feedback from users

#### Hi-fi prototype:

- When: AFTER get through lower-fi ones first.
- Why: Get at details of design (layout, icons, color etc)
- Front end finished with widgets polished up, but computer behavior/data is hardcoded (no back end).
- For boss, clients, at trade shows, etc.

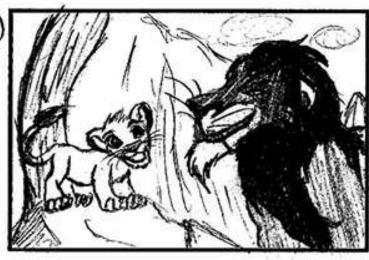
# **Types of Lo-fi Prototypes**

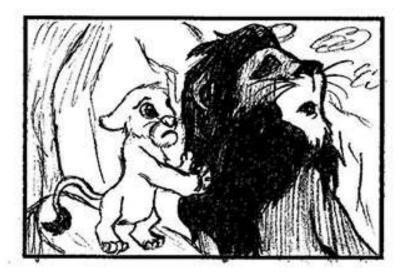
- Storyboards: frame-by-frame flows
- Sketches: quick drawings, ideas
- Paper Prototypes: simulate UI interactions

# Storyboarding

# **Movie Storyboards**











# **UX storyboards**

- Sequences of sketches, showing
  - actors / screens
  - progress through a task
- Optimal number: 5-8 frames
- Used early in design



But, if its intimidating...you can start with outlining the steps and the users' emotion

SCENARIO: Replenish Office supplies PERSONA: James James takes a physical inventory of the supply closet and notes items needed on clipboard. James creates an order by picking items from Favorites list via his office desktop computer. Checks off items on clipboard. ③ James adds the shipment arrival date to calendar from confirmation message.

# **Storyboarding - 4 Visual Elements**

# 1. Level of detail

Number of objects and actors in a frame

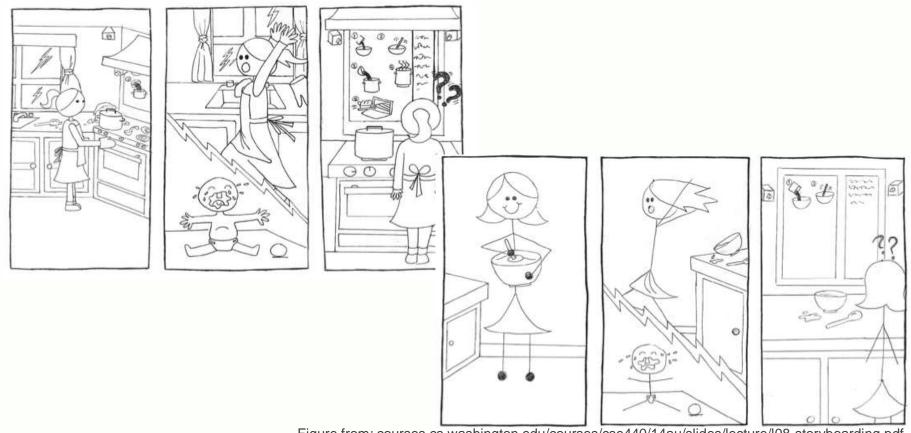


Figure from: courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/14au/slides/lecture/I08-storyboarding.pdf

# **Elements of Storyboarding**

#### 2. Inclusion of text

Tagline narration or

Inside the pane (speech, thought bubbles, or labels and signs)

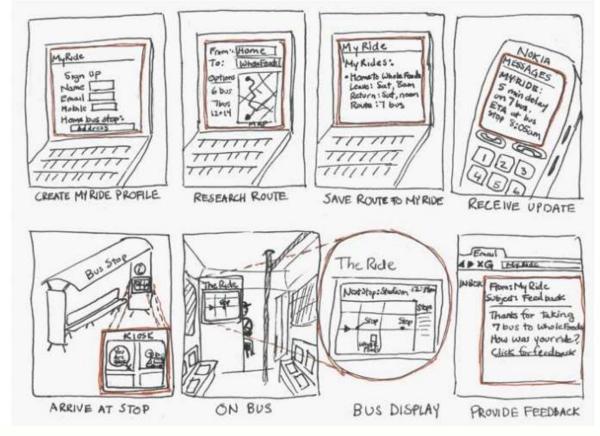
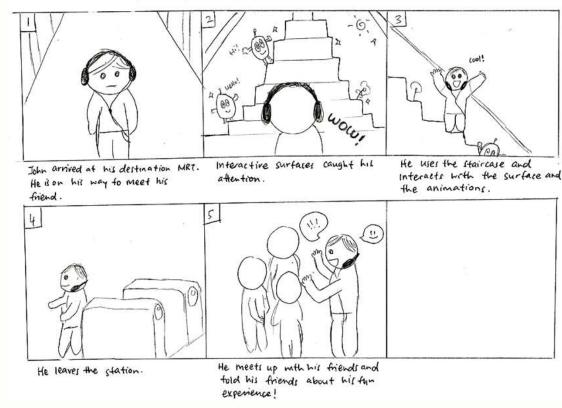


Figure from: courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/14au/slides/lecture/I08-storyboarding.pdf

# **Elements of Storyboarding**

- 3. Inclusion of people and emotions
  - Display emotions, motivation
  - Interaction through reader as the actor

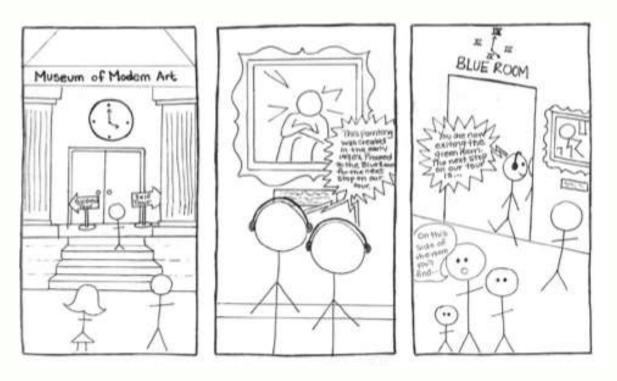


# **Elements of Storyboarding**

## 4. Portrayal of time

**Explicit timeline** 

Transitions that convey changes over time



 $Figure\ from:\ courses.cs. washington.edu/courses/cse440/14au/slides/lecture/I08-storyboarding.pdf$ 

# Your turn (3 min)

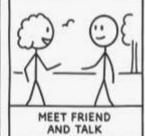
Draw a storyboard for Margaret who uses the fitness app to track her exercise for the day, while she takes her walk.

5-8 frames; rough, stick figures are fine.



GPT: Draw me a visual of 6 frame storyboard of a older adult user (Maggie) who interacts with the app to: (1) set work out mode to be fast walk, (2) when walking meets friend and stands and talk, (3) finishes walk and checks the stats, (4) realizes that the app automatically paused when she was chatting with friend and didn't record the rest of the walk, (5) tries to update the walk log but is unsuccessful and feels sad and frustrated, (6) calls daughter for help. ask clarifying questions. make very rough sketch. Use stick figure-like images to show the actors.







TRY TO UPDATE

WALK LOG



CALL DAUGHTER FOR HELP



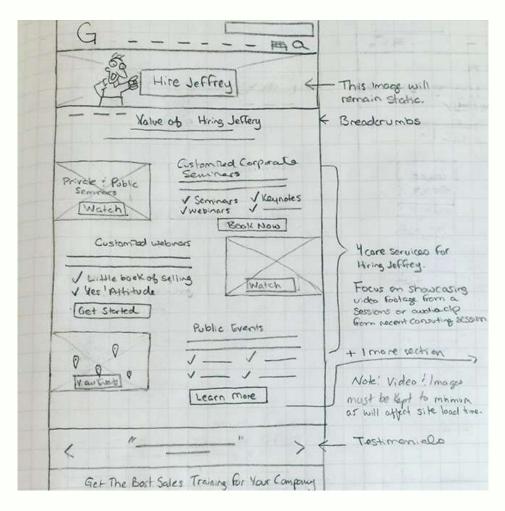




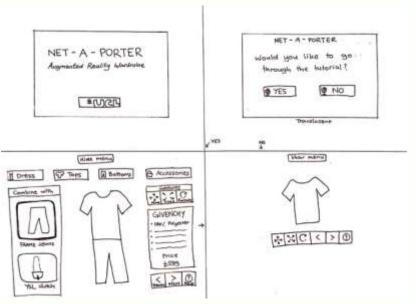


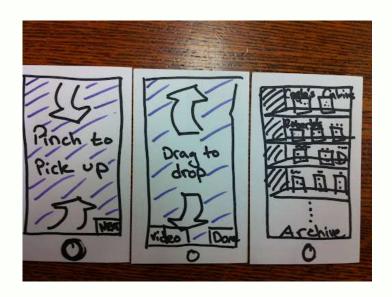
# Sketching/Prototyping (the UI & interactions)

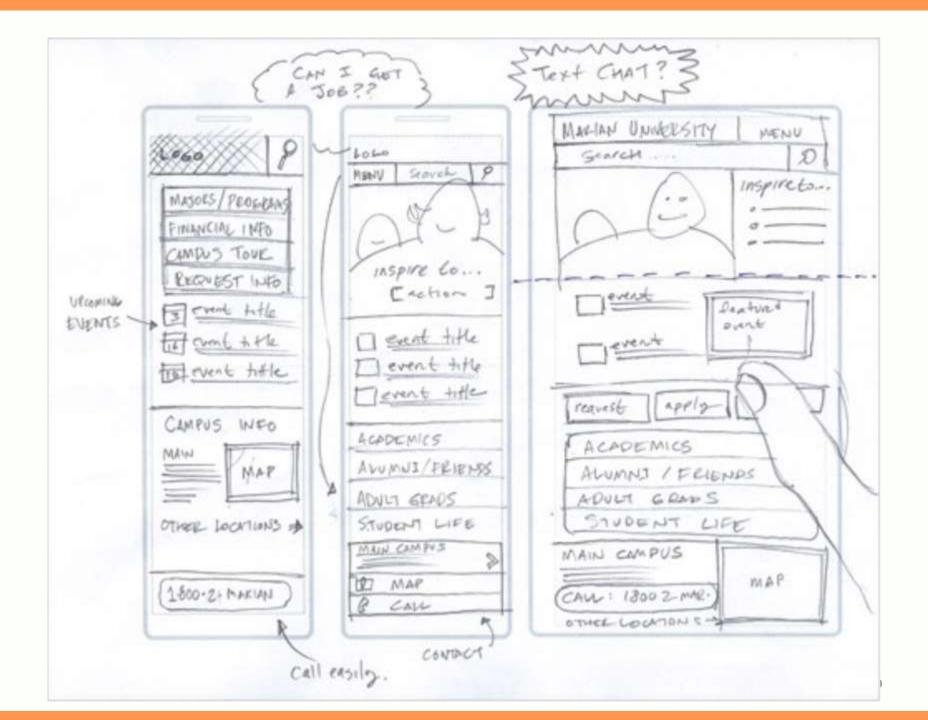
#### **Sketches**

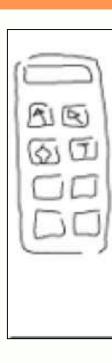


Don't have to be a good artist. Everyone should sketch









# Rough Sketch

Scanned from a hand-drawing, made with a drawing app and a tablet, or using the Napkin Look and Feel skin.

"Maybe the tools should be context-specific ...



# Visio, Powerpoint, etc.

Illustrated using a professional drawing or preedbackimage on tool.

"I don't like the two-column layout for tools. Can we have them go across the top?"



#### **Looks Done**

Mocked up in Photoshop, a multimedia program (Director, Flash, etc.), or a GUI builder (NetBeans, Visual Studio, etc.)

"Can you change the font on that "T"?

Not sure I like the bevel line weight.."

Feedback: detailed tweaks to specific features. Very focused and incremental.

Figure from: book: Interaction Design: Beyond Human-

Computer Interaction

# Pitfalls with sketching

- Making it look polished
  - Using icons/pictures for widgets etc.
  - You get shallow feedback
  - Instead hand sketch
- Putting multiple tasks into one storyboard
  - Things get confusing, make separate boards for each task
- Picking shallow tasks
  - Hard to understand the UI interactions
  - Plan to have at least 5-6 screen sketches per task

# Your turn (5 + 5 min)

- 1. Draw the last app you used in 3 frames:
- Frame 1: What task were you trying to do?
- Frame 2: What did the screen look like?
- Frame 3: What happened next?

(No art skills needed – use stick figures and boxes!)

2. Once done simply exchange the sketches with the person next to you. Do not explain the idea, see if your neighbor understands the app.

#### Reflection

Was there any part of the app you didn't know how to sketch? Could your neighbor tell what each frame was showing?

# For Design Gallery

- Focus on your best idea/s from your quick sketches.
- Spend time crafting sketches that are neat and include as much detail as possible.
- Evaluation using Design Principles/trap cards
- If done by hand, use a ruler and even drafting paper.

# Interactivity in Prototypes

# **Types of prototype: Interactivity/commands**

#### Static

- For communicating among team members
- Usually done as a sketched storyboard or sketched "state machine"
- Design gallery-1

## Dynamic

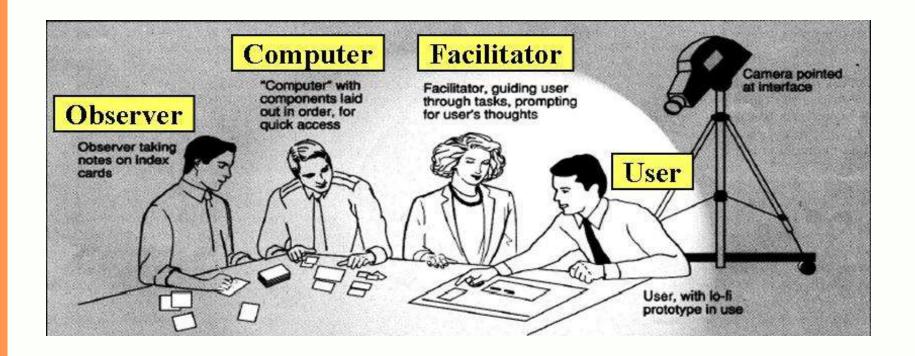
For getting feedback from users

## **Dynamic prototypes**

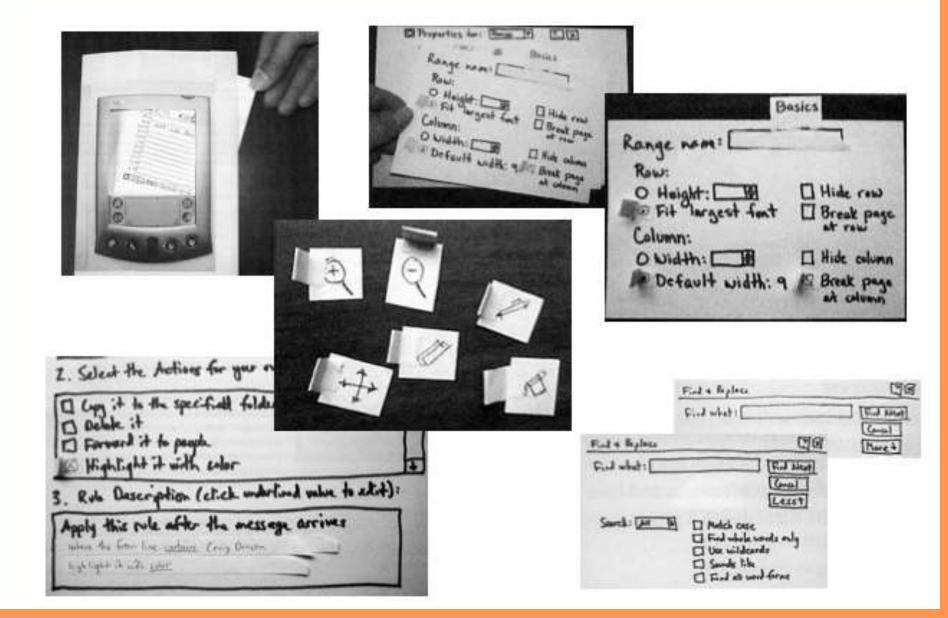
Dynamic (interactive) paper prototype

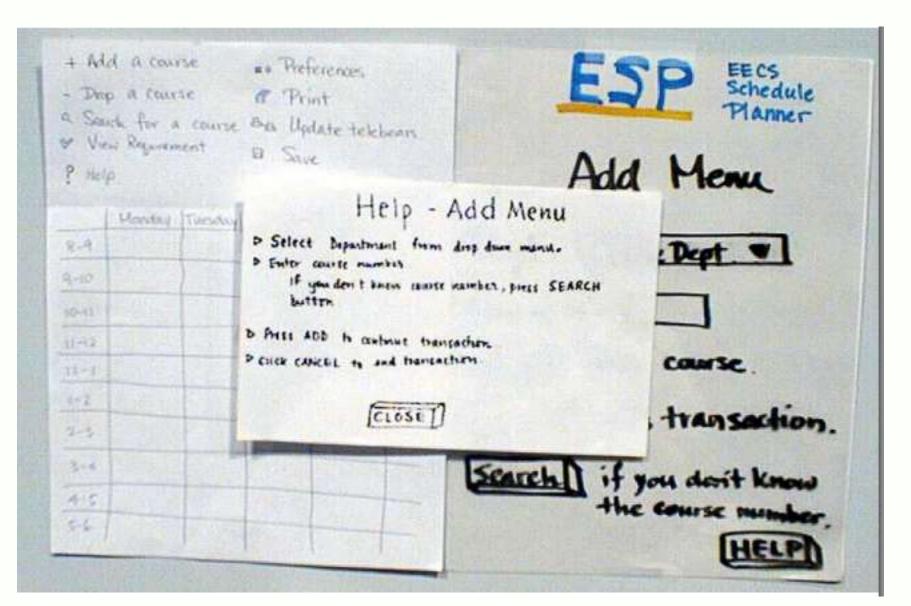
For evaluating with user at a very low-cost.

Wizard of oz: human fakes in the computer logic (can be on paper or on screen).

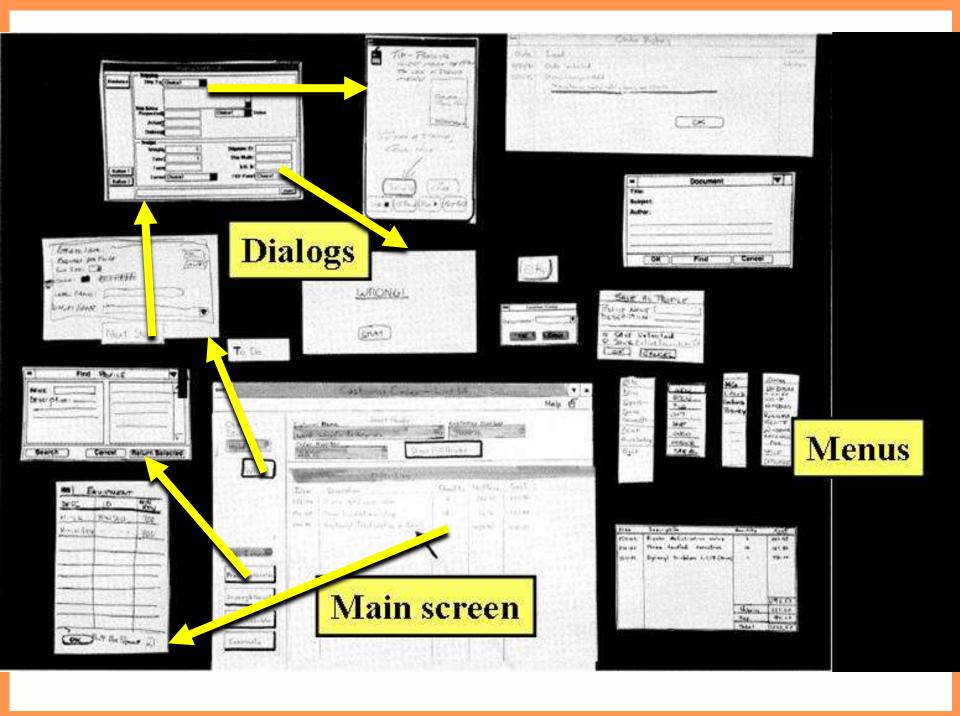


# **Paper prototype: Interface Elements**

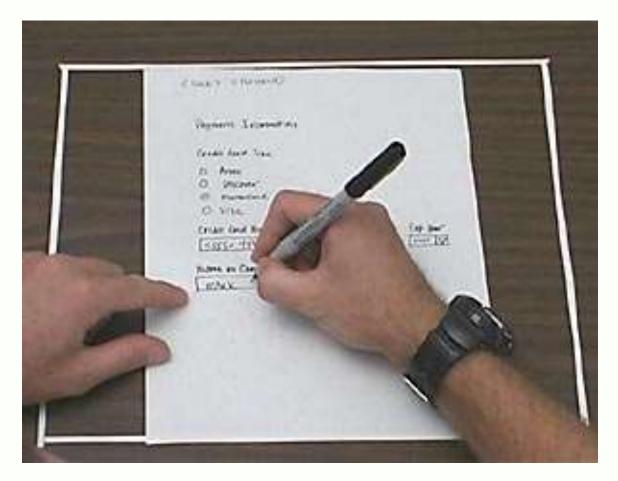




**CSCE 378, Human Computer Interaction Spring 2015** 



# Provide users with *interactive* paper mockup



Entering text in a lo-fi paper mockup

# Provide users with *interactive* paper mockup



Clicking a link in a hi-fi paper mockup

# HanMail video (snippet)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GrV2SZuRPv0

# **Prototyping in this class**

- Begin with static paper (sketched screen transition diagrams) (Project #2)
- Create & evaluate lo-fi prototypes (Project #3)
- Iterate from that using Figma to create Hi-Fi prototype & evaluate it (Project #4)
- Wizard of oz, when needed

## **Next week**

Midterms