# Lecture 18: Designing for mobiles

#### Mobile devices: an overview

- Constraints
  - Small screens
  - Diverse screen sizes
  - Limited resources (battery, RAM, etc.)
  - Touch based (fat fingers)
  - Diverse OS with different design guides and styles
- Can be moved easily allows for newer affordances
  - Location/position awareness, for example
- Consistently with other interfaces (web equivalent, for example)

#### Two kinds

- Mobile web
  - Responsive

- Native mobile apps
  - Android, iOS, etc.

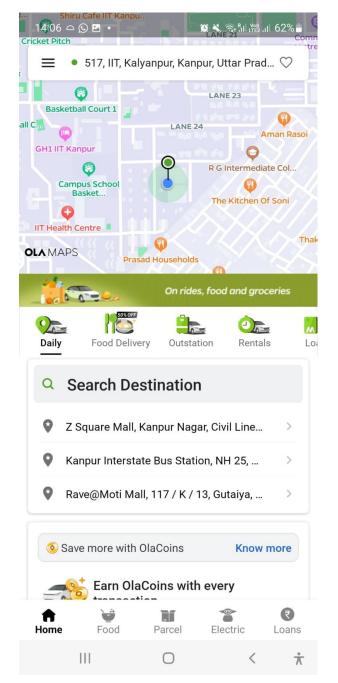
- Principle stay the same; but specific guidelines
  - Swipe left/right vs. swipe top.

# Home / landing screens

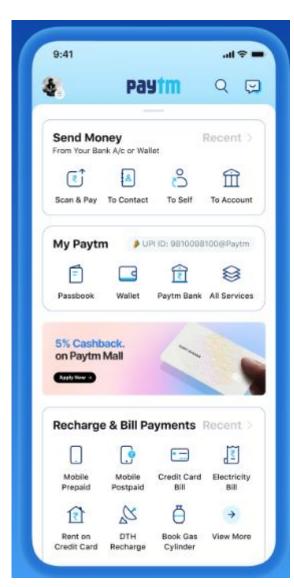
- The first thing that comes up when you open
- Look at home screens of 2-3 of the following:
  - Your mobile phone
  - Ola/Uber/other ride booking apps
  - Gpay/PayTM...
  - Email app
  - Whatsapp
  - Instagram
  - Google drive
  - Swiggy, campus haat, Blinkit, Big Basket

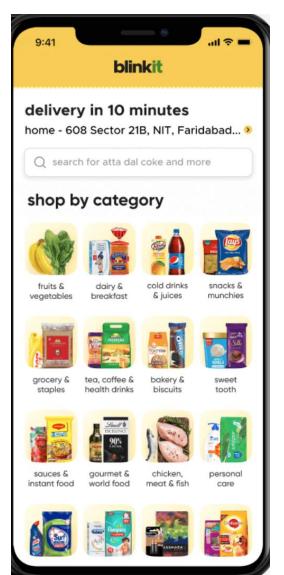


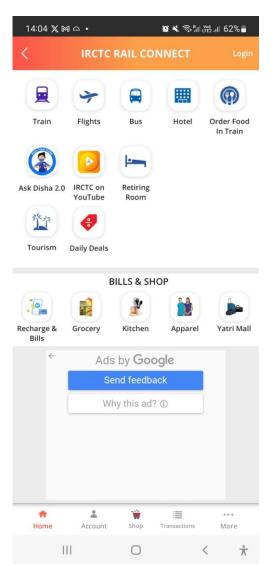


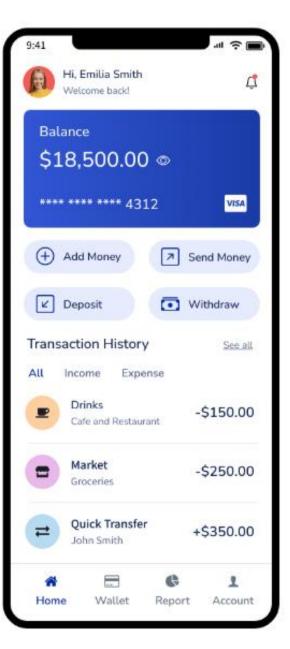


# Give user what they need most, right away!



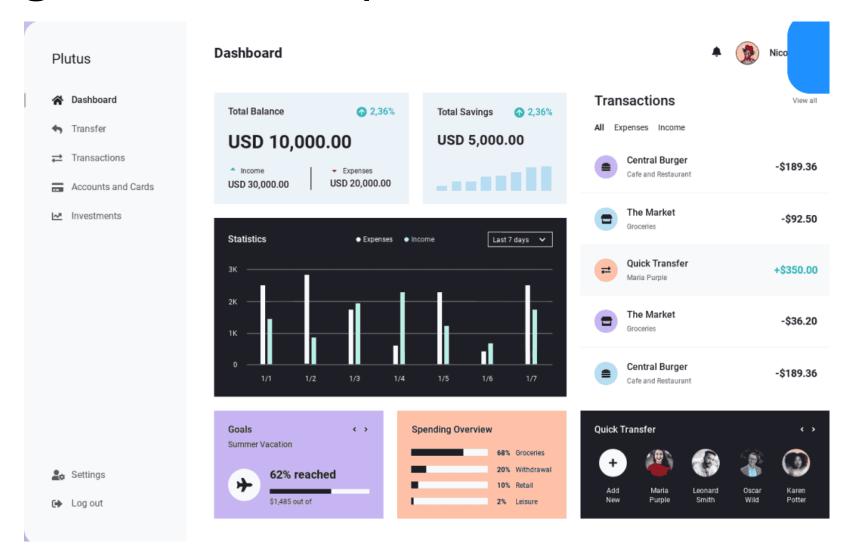






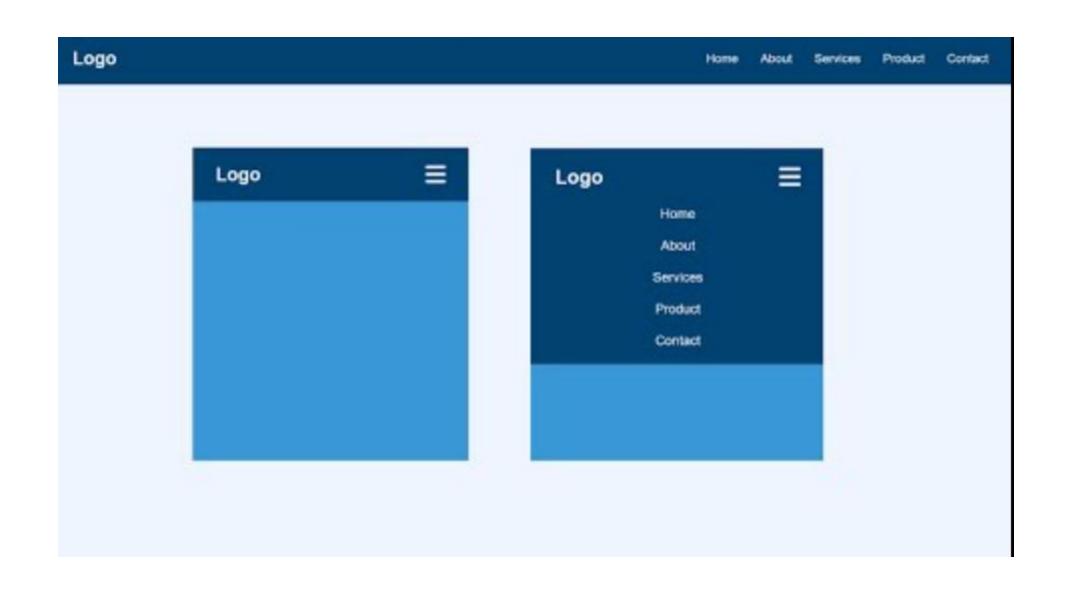
# If there's more than one likely option, make them all available!

# Navigation: Desktop vs. Web

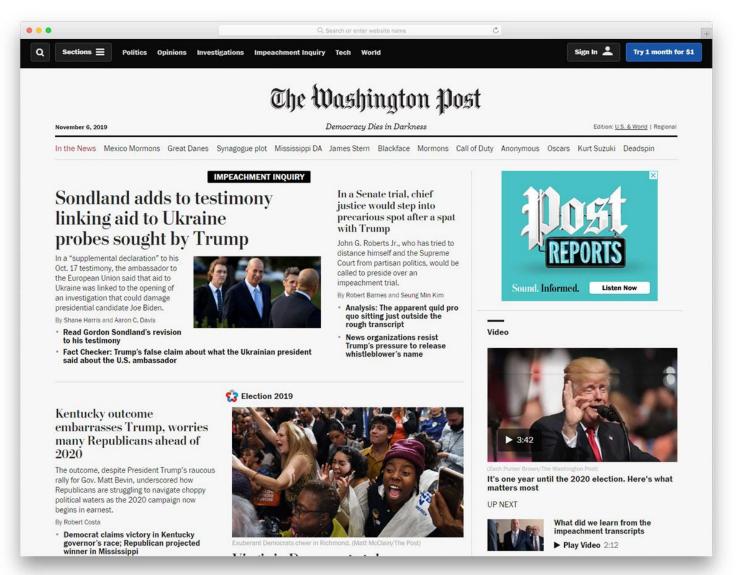


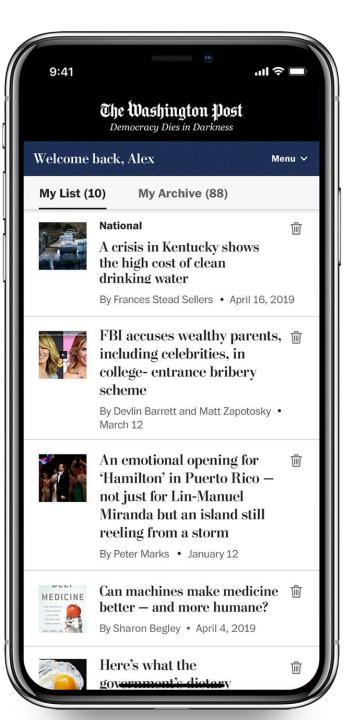
# Navigation: Desktop vs. Web



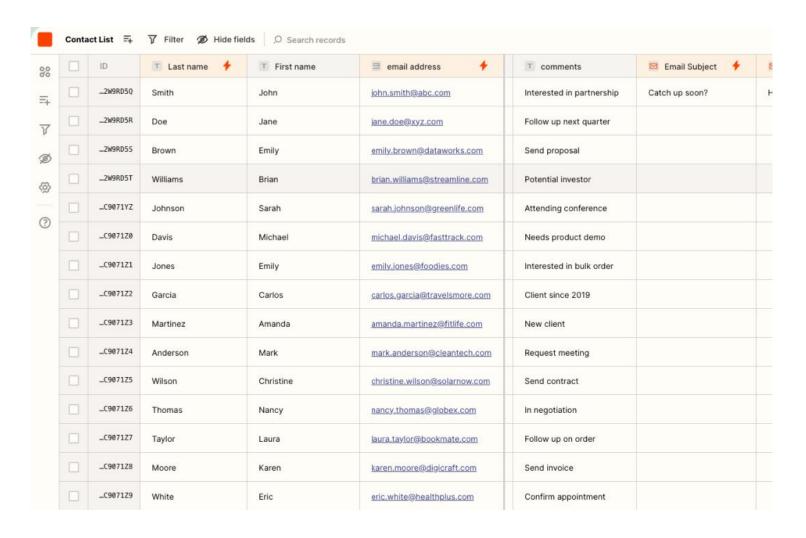


#### Content: Mobile vs. Web





# Content: Desktop vs. Mobile





# What's going on?

- Small screen limited options
- Wrong clicks on mobiles mean tracking back long ways
- So, make decision making very, very clear

- Also, think in terms of "user flows"
- What user wants to do next break down into steps, and each step is a screen.
- Desktop allows space for most steps / mobiles are unforgiving

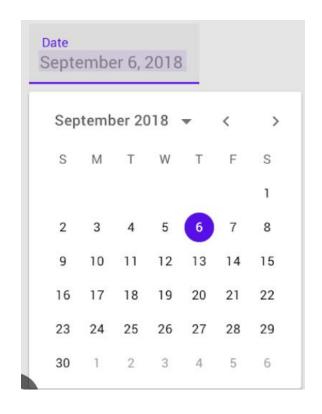
### Inputs

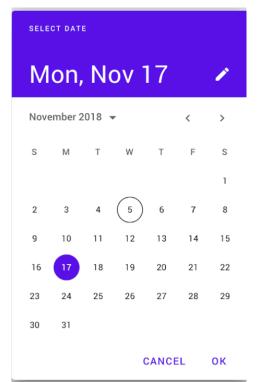
- No space for unscrollable drop downs
  - Allow search
  - Allow scrollview navigation (e.g., your contacts and alphabets)
  - Categorize and categorize more and replace with buttons.

- Text typing
  - Small keyboards, fat fingers
  - Swipe typing, autofill (automatic email responses are a blessing!), audio (speech to text), emojis instead of words!

# Inputs

Date pickers





Filter By Minimum star rating Minimum customer recommendation ·· 70%+ **Amenities** 

Accessibility options

Neighborhoods

Value J

Sort by

Stars

**1** 80%+

Distance

Price

- Radio buttons, check boxes are bad for touch
  - We tap to select / unselect
  - See Myntra/Airbnb/Expedia filters on mobile vs. desktop

### In general...

- Phone websites are needed because getting to desktop is inconvenient (on the go, commute, urgent, etc.)
- So, get to the task quickly; allow for ease and efficiency
- If there's too much content
  - Ruthlessly organize
  - Ruthlessly cut it down
  - Every click / screen counts!
  - One step per screen; shorten long tasks to avoid long paths.
- Look for standards and controls
  - React and Angular are both great for ideas and have excellent components
- Adhere to platform guidelines (iOS, Android, Google guidelines)
  - Platforms also offer standard controls; use them, don't reinvent wheel!

# Practice: Suppose Pingala goes mobile...

- What would the home screen look like for students?
  - Ask yourself:
  - What are the most common tasks for a student?
  - Where do less common tasks go?
- Pick one task from your list
- Design a series of screens showing "user flow" for that task
  - List down steps in logical order
  - Go one screen at a time
  - Think of natural mapping (right corner for next, left corner for back, etc.)
- Ideally, don't make user scroll
  - · Scroll could lead to accidental touch-based selection!

Practice: Suppose Pingala goes mobile...

# For your projects...

- https://www.nngroup.com/articles/mobile-ux-study-guide/
- Here is a useful set of material to go over