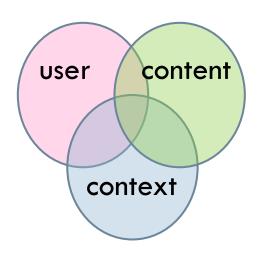
6MMCS001W MOBILE USER EXPERIENCE

Context, content and information architecture

How can we achieve good MobUX?





- Understand your user
- Understand the environment within which the user is likely to use the app
- Understand the device capabilities, plus the environment infrastructure

Understanding the user

Fact - humans have limited memory

- the human brain today is the same as the human brain 10,000 years ago with extremely limited brainpower
- short-term memory holds only about 7 chunks of information, and these fade from your brain in about 20 seconds
- short-term memory limitations dictate a whole range of design guidelines:
 - response times must be fast
 - clearly mark visited links
 - make it easy to scan for and compare information
 - offer help and user assistance features
- designing for cavemen



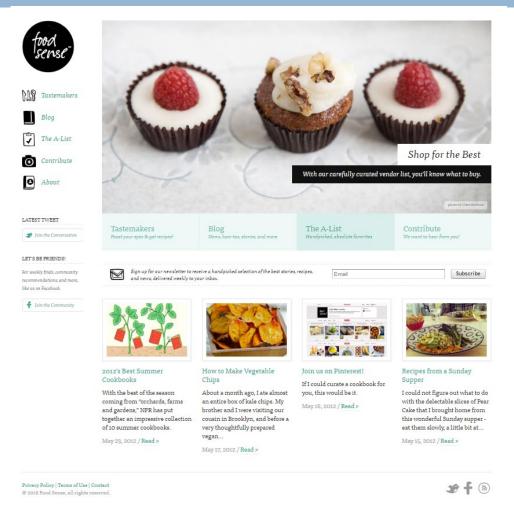


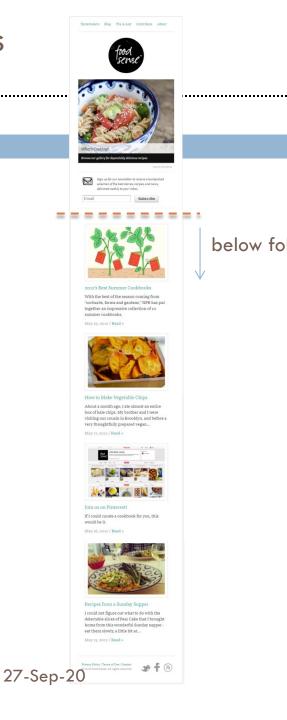


- □ A smaller screen harms comprehension for two reasons:
 - Users can **see less** thus they rely on <u>memory</u> to understand anything which is not explained within the viewable space.
 - Less context = less understanding
 - Users must move around the page more and scroll to get other part of the content
 - Scrolling introduces 3 problems:
 - it takes more **time**, thus degrading memory;
 - it **diverts attention** from the problem at hand to the secondary task of locating the required part of the page;
 - it introduces the new problem of reacquiring the previous location on the page.

Fact - comprehension on mobile is 2 times more difficult

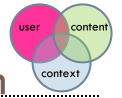
6/11



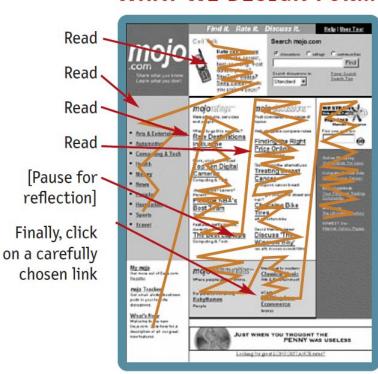


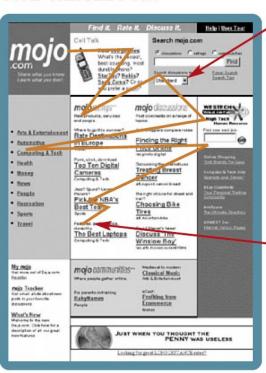
below fold

Fact: we don't read pages we scan them



WHAT WE DESIGN FOR... THE REALITY...





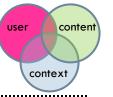
- Look around feverishly for anything that
- a) is interesting, or vaguely resembles what you're looking for, and
- b) is clickable.

As soon as you find a halfway-decent match, click.

If it doesn't pan out, click the Back button and try again.

Steve Krug (2014) Don't Make Me Think!: A Common Sense Approach to Web Usability, New Riders, page 21.

Fact: we don't read pages we scan them



WHAT DESIGNERS BUILD...



WHAT USERS SEE...





I want to buy a ticket.





How do I check my frequent flyer miles?

Steve Krug (2014) Don't Make Me Think!: A Common Sense Approach to Web Usability, New Riders, page 23.

user content context

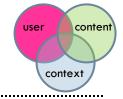
Fact: we don't make optimal choices, we sacrifice

- Economist Herbert Simon coined the term satisficing (a cross between satisfy and suffice) in Models of Man: Social and Rational, Wiley, 1957
- □ We choose the 1st reasonable option, why?
 - users are usually in hurry
 - no penalty for guessing wrong
 - weighting option may not improve our chances
 - cognitive limits even if we get all the information we cannot digest it
 - guessing is more fun





Fact: we don't try to figure out we muddle through, why?



. . . .

- It doesn't matter to us how things work as long as we can use them
- □ If we find something that works we stick to it
- However, if users get it:
 - there are better chances to find what they are looking for
 - there are better chances to understand the full range available to them
 - there are better chances to lead them where you want
 - they will feel smarter and in control and they will come back



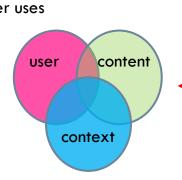




What to consider to achieve good MobUX?

11/11

- Understand the user:
 - memory
 - habits
- Understand the environment/context within which the user is likely to use the app [lecture - week 1]:
 - mobility & context of use
 - types of uses, micro-uses and longer uses
 - MobUX characteristics:
 - small screen
 - portable
 - single window
 - touchscreen
 - connectivity
 - phone features
- Understand the device capabilities, plus the environment infrastructure [look at lecture week 1 and to be discussed further in week 3]





Quick review of

what we discussed