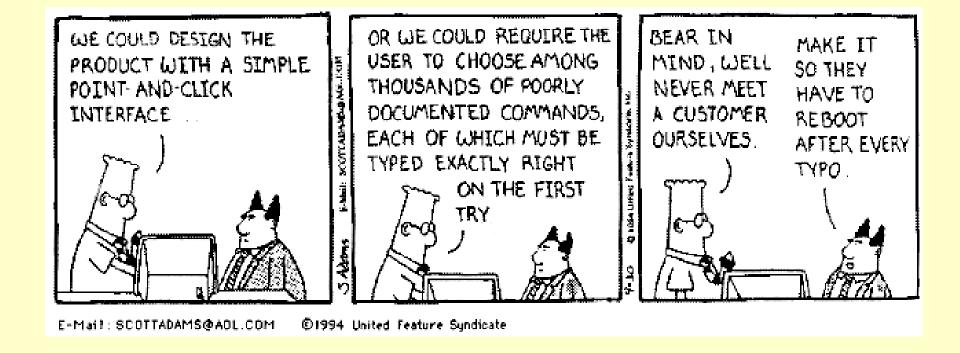
User Centered Design and Prototyping

Why user-centered design is important Prototyping and user centered design Prototyping methods

System Centered Design



System Centered Design

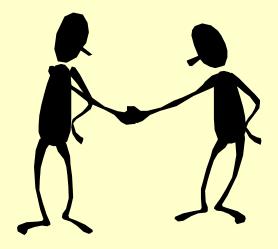
What can I easily build on this platform?
What can I create from the available tools?
What do I as a programmer find interesting?



User Centered System Design

Design is based upon a user's

- abilities and real needs
- context
- work
- tasks
- need for usable and useful product



Golden rule of interface design:

Know The User

User Centered System Design

... is based on understanding the domain of work or play in which people are engaged and in which they interact with computers...

Assumptions

- The result of a good design is a *satisfied customer*
- The process of design is a collaboration between designers and customers. The design evolves and adapts to their changing concerns, and the process produces a specification as an important byproduct
- The customer and designer are in constant communication during the entire process

Denning and Dargan, 1996

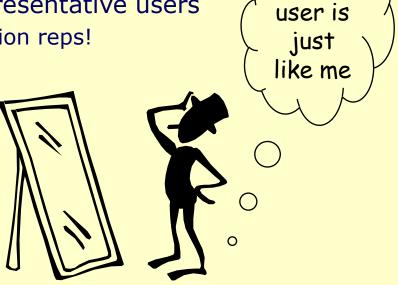
Participatory Design

Problem

- intuitions wrong
- interviews etc not precise
- designer cannot know the user sufficiently well to answer all issues that come up during the design

Solution

- designers should have access to representative users
 - END users, not their managers or union reps!



The

Participatory Design

Users are 1st class members in the design process

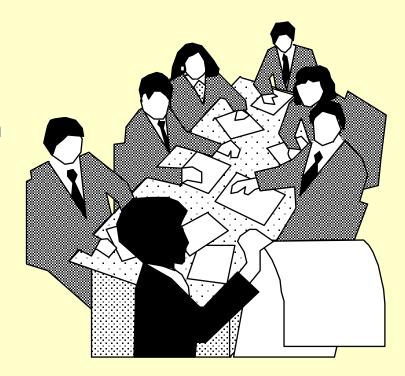
active collaborators vs passive participants

Users considered subject matter experts

know all about the work context

Iterative process

all design stages subject to revision



Participatory Design

Up side

- users are excellent at reacting to suggested system designs
 - designs must be concrete and visible
- users bring in important "folk" knowledge of work context
 - knowledge may be otherwise inaccessible to design team
- greater buy-in for the system often results

Down side

- hard to get a good pool of end users
 - expensive, reluctance ...
- users are not expert designers
 - don't expect them to come up with design ideas from scratch
- the user is not always right
 - don't expect them to know what they want

Methods for involving the user

At the very least, talk to users

surprising how many designers don't!

Contextual interviews + site visits

- interview users in their workplace, as they are doing their job
- discover user's culture, requirements, expectations,...



Methods for involving the user

Explain designs

- describe what you're going to do
- get input at all design stages
 - all designs subject to revision

Important to have visuals and/or demos

- people react far differently with verbal explanations
- this is why prototypes are critical



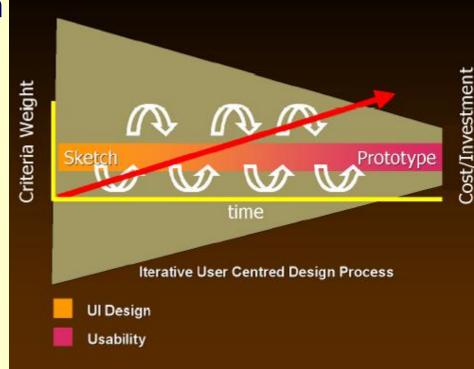
Sketching and Prototyping

Sketches / low / medium / high fidelity prototypes

 as investment in design increases (red arrow), so does the formality of the criteria whereby concepts are reviewed or accepted

From design to evaluation

 similarly, interface design (idea generation) progresses to usability testing (idea debugging and refinement)



Sketching vs Prototyping

Sketches

- Invite
- Suggest
- Explore
- Question
- Propose
- Provoke

Prototype

- Attend
- Describe
- Refine
- Answer
- Test
- Resolve

Sketching and Prototyping

Early design

Brainstorm different representations
Choose a representation
Rough out interface style

Sketches & low fidelity paper prototypes

Task centered walkthrough and redesign

Medium fidelity prototypes

Fine tune interface, screen design Heuristic evaluation and redesign Usability testing and redesign

High fidelity prototypes

Limited field testing

Alpha/Beta tests

Working systems

Late design

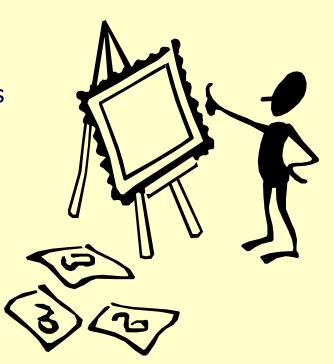
Sketches & Low Fidelity Prototypes

Paper mock-up of the interface look, feel, functionality

quick and cheap to prepare and modify

Purpose

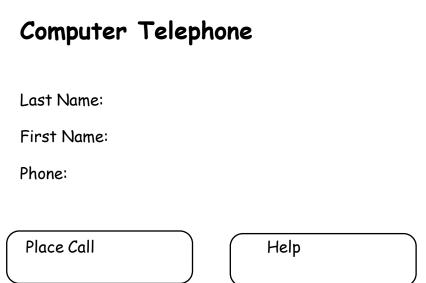
- brainstorm competing representations
- elicit user reactions
- elicit user modifications / suggestions

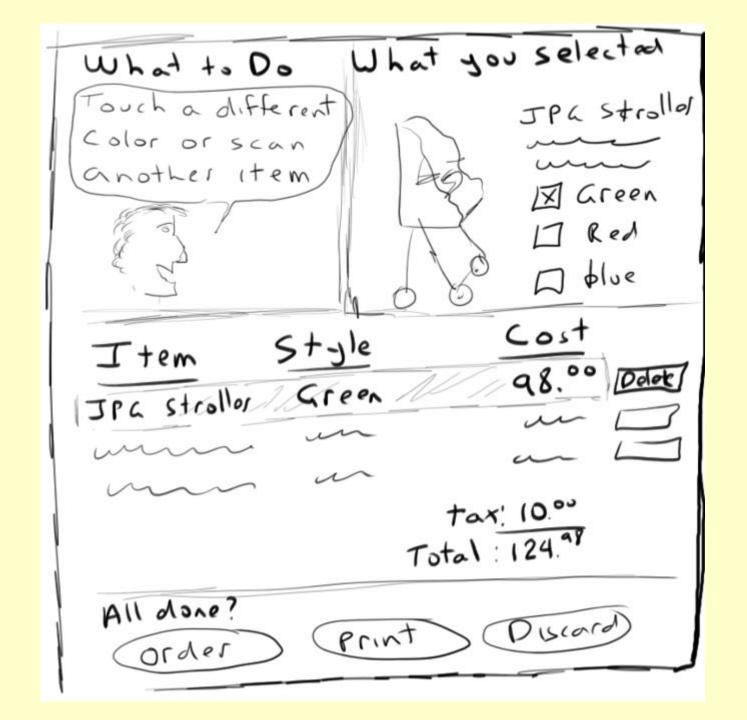


Sketches

- drawing of the outward appearance of the intended system
- crudity means people concentrate on high level concepts
- but hard to envision a dialog's progression









The attributes of sketches

Quick

- to make

Timely

- provided when needed

Disposable

 investment in the concept, not the execution

Plentiful

 they make sense in a collection or series of ideas

Clear vocabulary

 rendering & style indicates it's a sketch, not an implementation

Constrained resolution

 doesn't inhibit concept exploration

Consistency with state

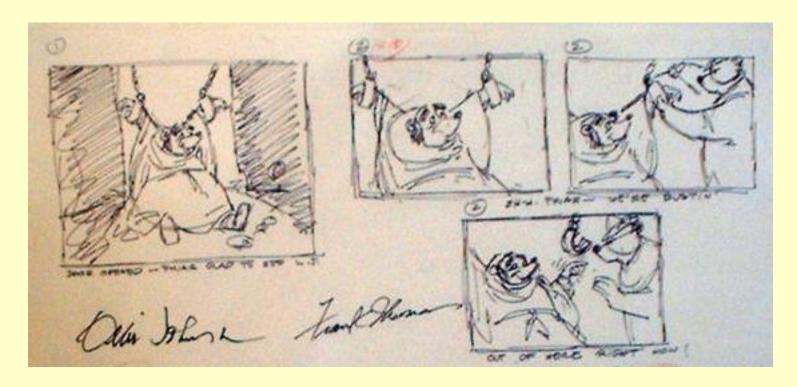
 refinement of rendering matches the actual state of development of the concept

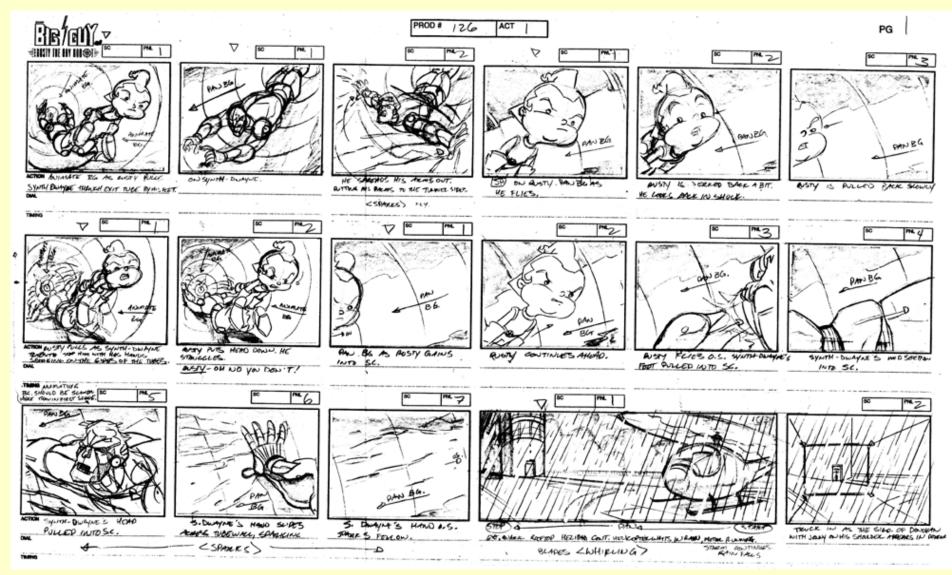
Suggest & explore rather than confirm

 value lies in suggesting and provoking what could be i.e., they are the catalyst to conversation and interaction

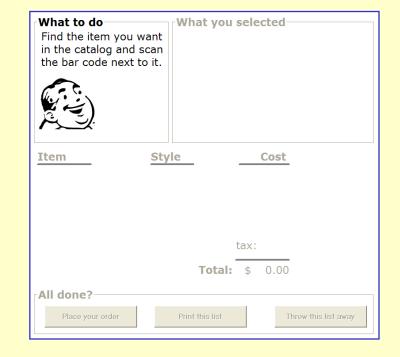
Storyboarding

- a series of key frames as sketches
 - originally from film; used to get the idea of a scene
 - snapshots of the interface at particular points in the interaction
- users can evaluate quickly the direction the interface is heading





note how each scene in this storyboard is annotated



Initial

screen

color ->

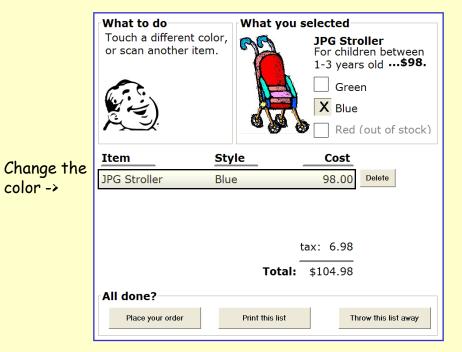


Scan the

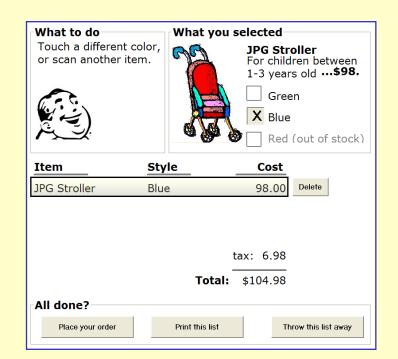
Place the

order ->

stroller ->







Alternate

path...

Touch

previous

item ->

Scan the

shirt ->

Delete

that item->

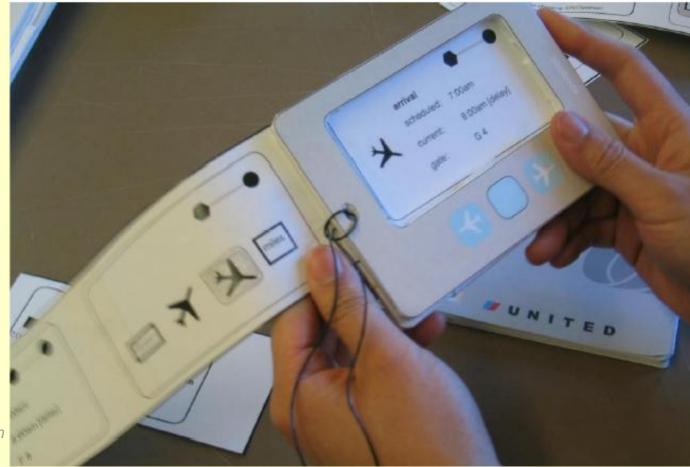






Storyboarding

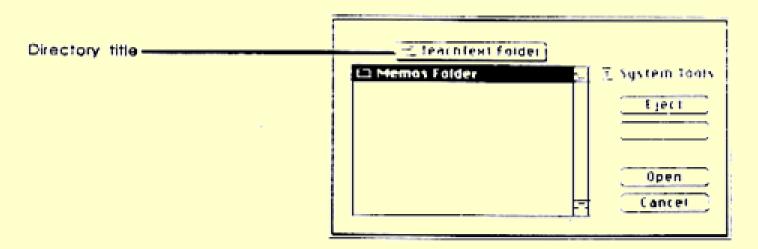
Spotlight: an interactive foam core and paper sketch/storyboard Credit: Sue-Tze Tan, Dept Industrial Design, University of Washington



From Design for the Wild, Bill Buxton (in press) with permission

Tutorials as Storyboards

- a step by step storyboard walkthrough with detailed explanations
- written in advance of the system implementation
- also serves as an interface specification for programmers



A directory title shows you the name of the folder you're presently working in—in this case, the TeachText Folder. The box beneath it shows you all the other items in the TeachText Folder that you can open with this application—in this case, only the Memos Folder.

Pictive plastic interface for collaborative technology initiatives through video exploration

Designing with office supplies

- multiple layers of sticky notes and plastic overlays
- different sized stickies represent icons, menus, windows etc.

interaction demonstrated by manipulating notes

new interfaces built on the fly

session videotaped for later analysis

usually end up with mess of paper and plastic!



Medium fidelity prototypes

Prototyping with a computer

- simulate some but not all features of the interface
 - engaging for end users

purpose

- provides sophisticated but limited scenario for the user to try
- can test more subtle design issues

dangers

- user's reactions often "in the small"
- users reluctant to challenge designer
- users reluctant to touch the design
- management may think its real!

Limiting prototype functionality

vertical prototypes

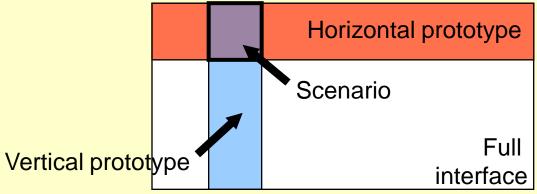
- includes in-depth functionality for only a few selected features
- common design ideas can be tested in depth

horizontal prototypes

- the entire surface interface with no underlying functionality
- a simulation; no real work can be performed

scenario

scripts of particular fixed uses of the system; no deviation allowed



Integrating prototypes and products

throw-away

- prototype only serves to elicit user reaction
- creating prototype must be rapid, otherwise too expensive

incremental

- product built as separate components (modules)
- each component prototyped & tested, then added to the final system

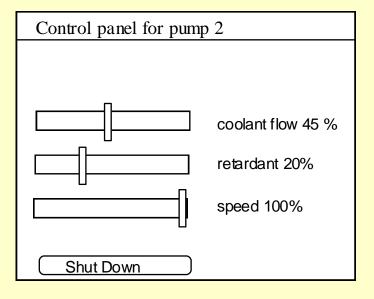
evolutionary

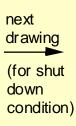
- prototype altered to incorporate design changes
- eventually becomes the final product

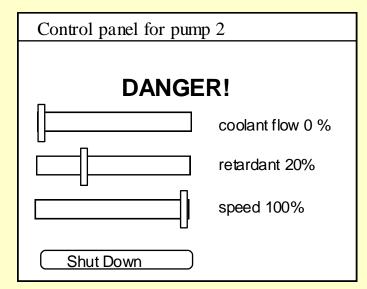
Painting/drawing packages

draw each storyboard scene on computer

- very thin horizontal prototype
- does not capture the interaction "feel"







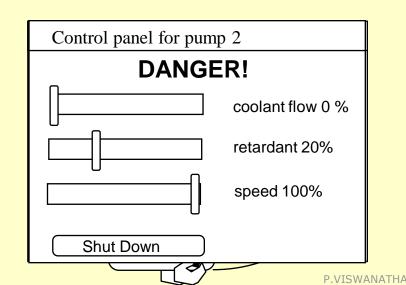
Scripted simulations

create storyboard with media tools

- scene transition activated by simple user inputs
- a simple vertical prototype

user given a very tight script/task to follow

- appears to behave as a real system
- script deviations blow the simulation





What to do

Find the item you want in the catalog and scan the bar code next to it.



What you selected

Item

Style

Cost



tax:

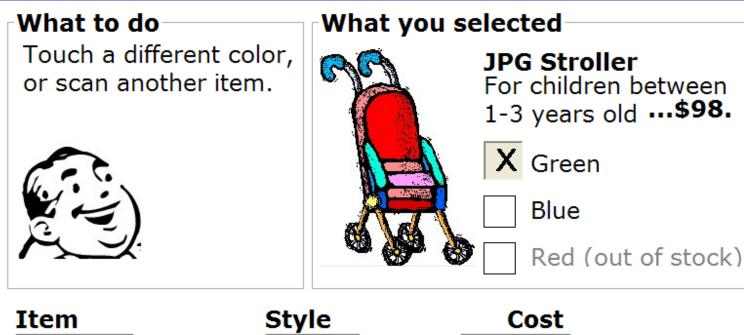
Total: \$ 0.00

All done?

Place your order

Print this list

Throw this list away



ItemStyleCostJPG StrollerGreen98.00Delete

tax: 6.98

Total: \$104.98

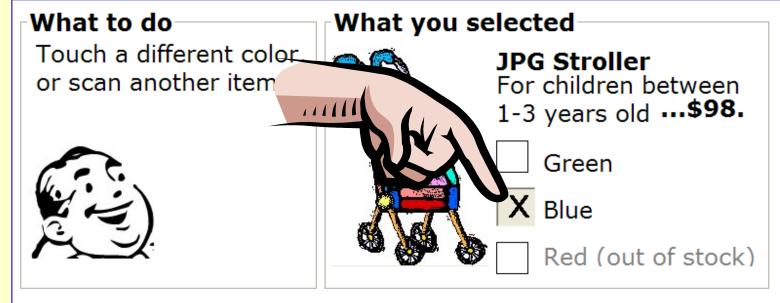


All done?

Place your order

Print this list

Throw this list away



Item	Style	Cost		
JPG Stroller	Blue	98.00	Delete	

tax: 6.98

Total: \$104.98

All done? Place your order Print this list Throw this list away

What to do-

To get your items, bring your printout to the front counter.



What you selected

Ite	m	
1PC	Stro	lle

Style

Cost

Green

98.00

tax: 6.98

Total: \$104.98



Interface builders

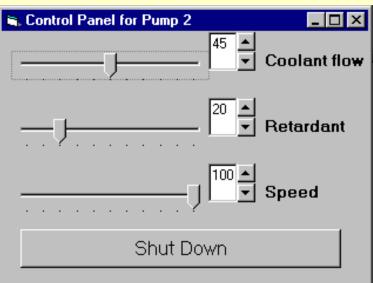
Design tools for laying out common widgets

excellent for showing look and feel

- a broader horizontal prototype
- but constrained to widget library

vertical functionality added selectively

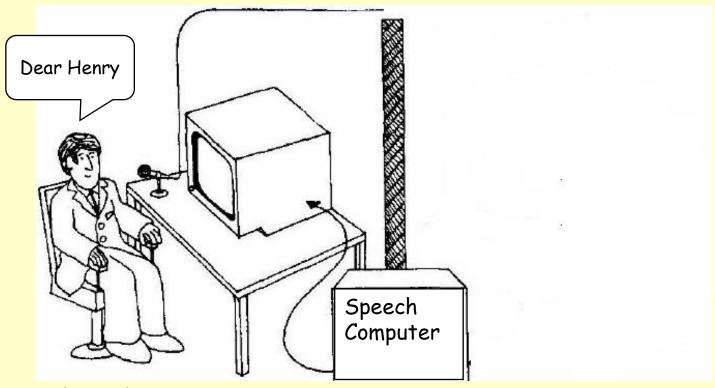
- through programming



Wizard of Oz

A method of testing a system that does not exist

- the listening typewriter, IBM 1984

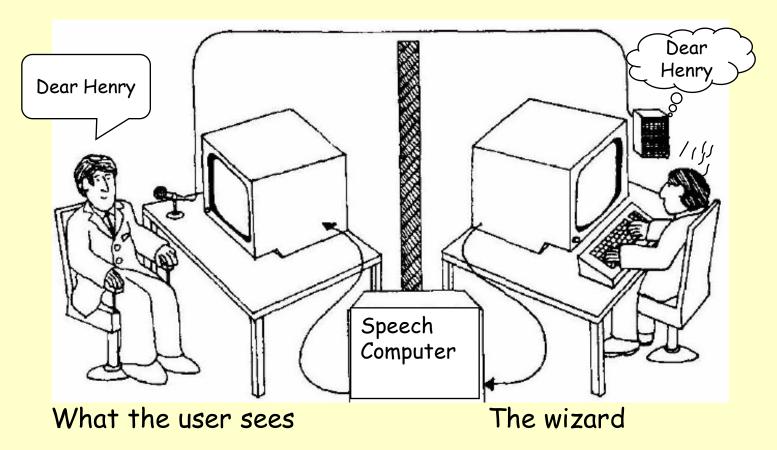


What the user sees

Wizard of Oz

A method of testing a system that does not exist

- the listening typewriter, IBM 1984



Wizard of Oz

Human 'wizard' simulates system response

- interprets user input according to an algorithm
- controls computer to simulate appropriate output
- uses real or mock interface
- wizard sometimes visible, sometimes hidden
 - "pay no attention to the man behind the curtain!"

good for:

- adding simulated and complex vertical functionality
- testing futuristic ideas



What you now know

User centered + participatory design

- based upon a user's real needs, tasks, and work context
- bring end-user in as a first class citizen into the design process

Prototyping

- allows users to react to the design and suggest changes
- sketching / low-fidelity vs medium-fidelity

Prototyping methods

- vertical, horizontal and scenario prototyping
- sketches, storyboarding, pictive
- scripted simulations, Wizard of Oz

Interface Design and Usability Engineering

