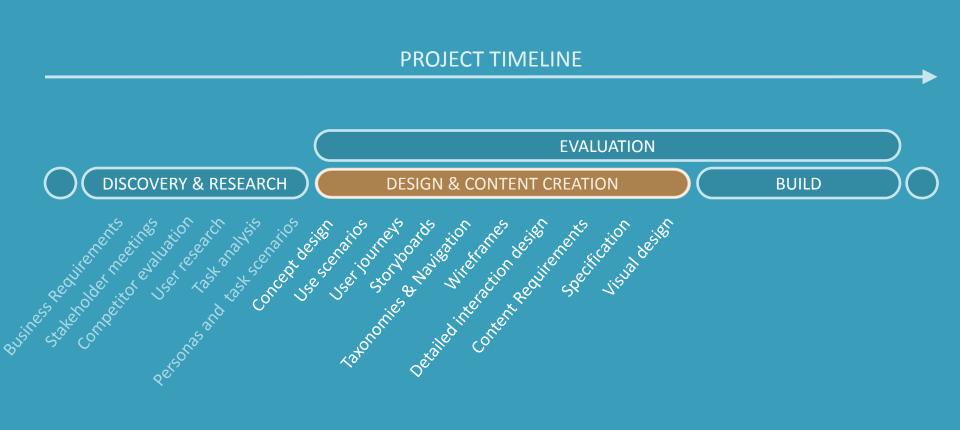
Diploma Web Design and Development 14 March 2009

WDD3.2 Information Architecture and content creation

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Discuss: How are you doing?

- Were you be able to complete the **client survey?**
- Can you formulate a **proposition** for your site?
- What are the **site goals?**
- Are you clearer about who your audience is going to be?
- How are you going to **research your audience** to identify its goals and needs?

Creating a concept design

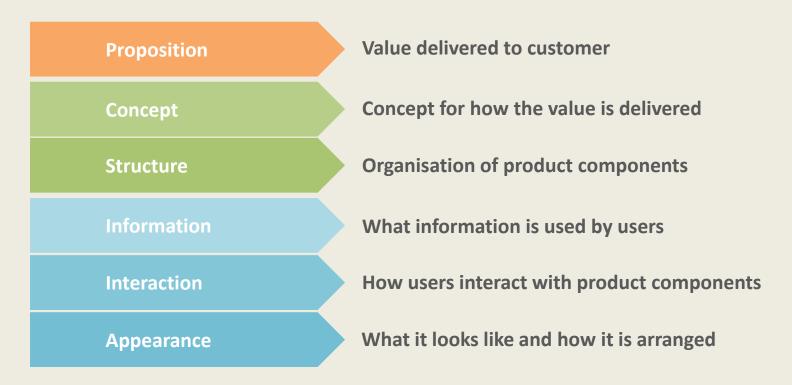
We followed a UCD process and have completed user research to understand:

- Organisational structures and business goals
- The overall **market**
- **Users** and their **goals** and **needs**
- Personas (models of the users) and scenarios (models of the things they want to do).

We've created a value proposition and site goals that bring user goals and business objectives together. We can now look how to deliver this value to the user.

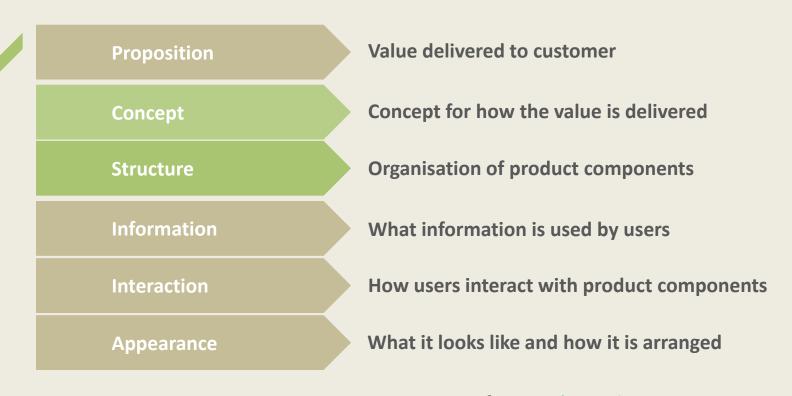


The elements of user experience



...one view of it. Here's another one

The elements of user experience



...one view of it. Here's another one

What is concept design?

A collaborative thinking process involving:

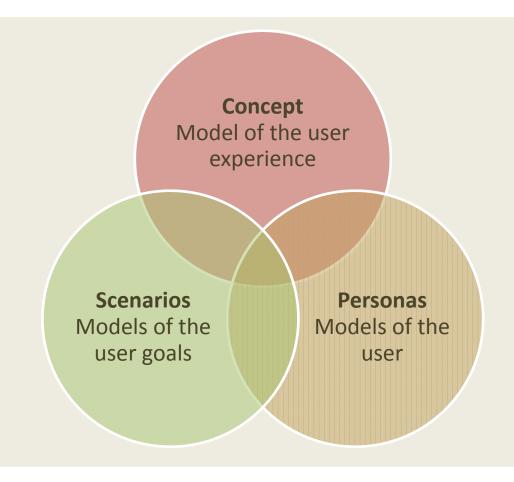
- Creation of **new ideas**, approaches and solutions
- **Exploration** of fit for purpose and alternatives
- **Refinement** of ideas to define a ideal solution

In the UCD lifecycle concept design is not about:

- Defining business needs
- Defining user needs
- Understanding technology constraints

Generating ideas

- **Knowledge from user** research is used to generate ideas and make decisions about which ideas to eliminate and which to keep and improve.
- **Personas** and scenarios are tools we use to keep user focus.



Creating a concept design

Look at your personas and task scenarios and think:

- What shape could the design take? is it more like a magazine, a catalogue, a guided tour?
- What existing Web patterns could you use? take advantage of conventions that you know work already
- What real-world metaphors could work? take advantage of the fact that people already have an understanding of the way certain things work in the real world
- Does your proposition change?

Discuss: Crocus.co.uk

- check Crocus.co.uk
- Can you think of what key concepts the site is based on?

Concept design is about creating lots of ideas and rapid iteration!

"The best way to a good idea is to have lots of ideas."

Linus Pauling

It's important to start simple...

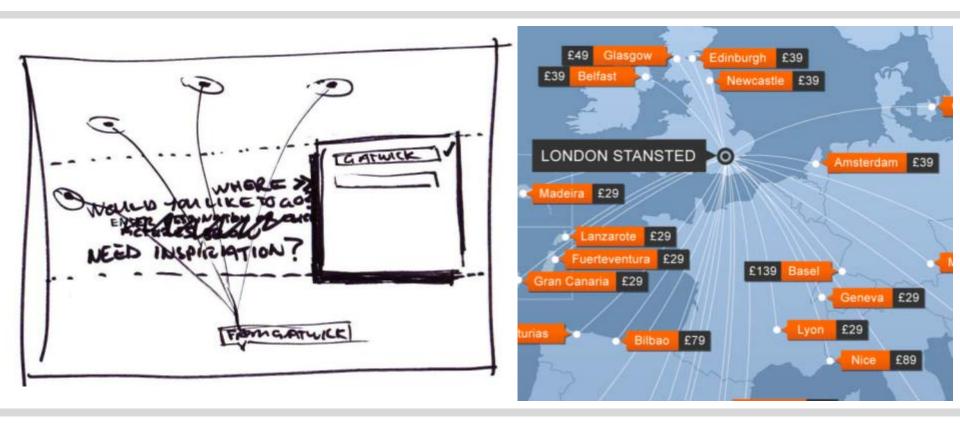
...sometimes a little doodle is enough to test an idea.

Many great designs have started with **simple sketches and prototypes.** It's too expensive to do the real thing and then watch it fail.

UCD is about iterating your design until it's right.

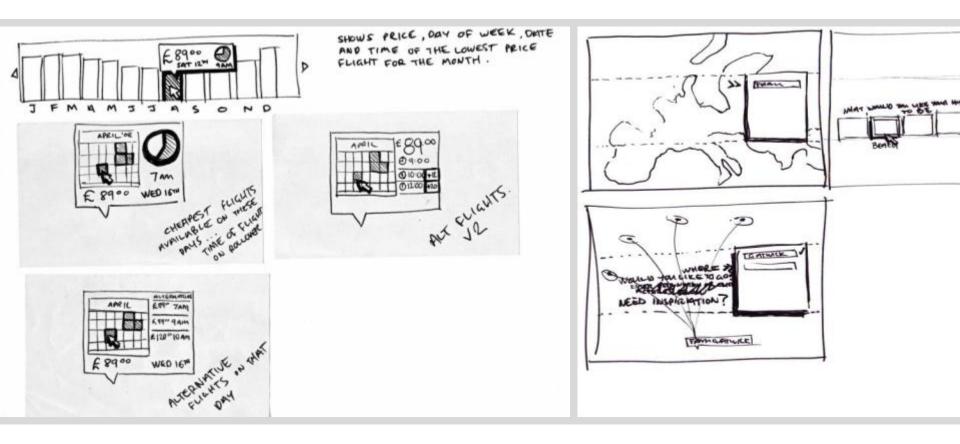
Therefore it's important to work at the **right level of fidelity** for each stage of the project – that is just doing enough to be able to evaluate the design

Low-fidelity prototyping



Sometimes you need only a few strokes to test an idea

Low-fidelity prototyping



Sketches of different widgets for a website

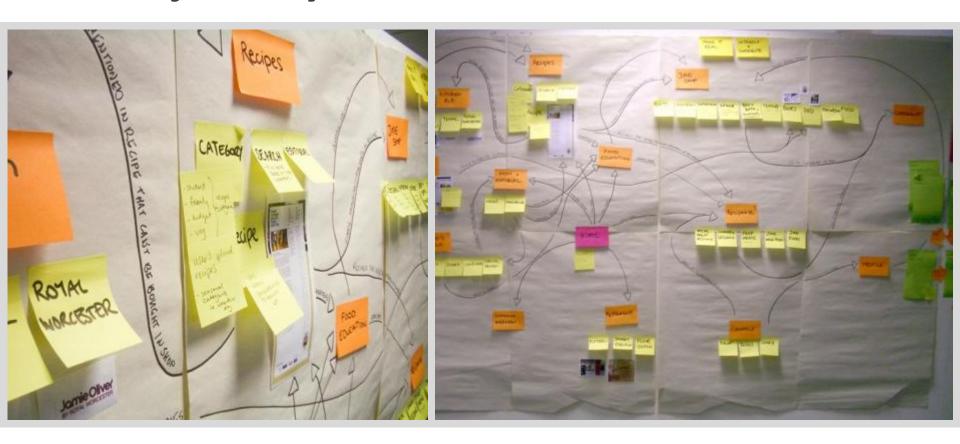
Use scenarios

- Take your task scenarios of your personas and turn them into use scenarios are storyboard – stories of how users would use your site
- Think of the user goal, the tasks it takes to achieve the goal, and what **functionality** and **information** of your site users will use to complete their task
- Do users have the right information and functionality to complete the task?
- Does your solution align with the mental models you found in your research?
- Use your personas to validate

Creating a structure to your site

- You can now start thinking about a **structure** to your site
- Look at the different use scenarios: what content and **functionality** does the site need to provide?
- Create a diagram of the key users journeys through the site...
- Where do they overlap?
- An article about user journeys on boxes and arrows

User journeys

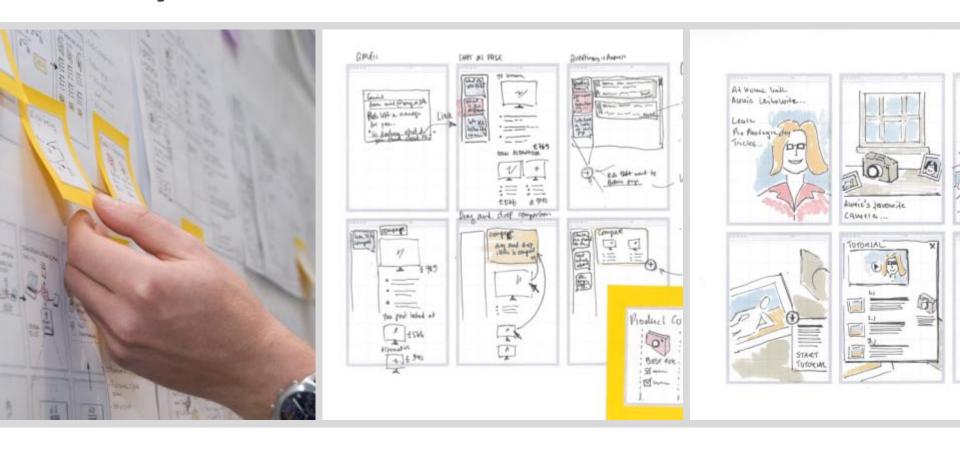


Often a few stickies and a bit of paper is enough to create a site structure. Working on the wall makes it easy to view and communicate structure and key task flows.

Storyboards

- Storyboards are series of illustrations or images displayed in sequence to create the outline structure of a motion graphic or interactive media sequence.
- In web design you can use them to plan how a user would use your site
- You a can vary the level of detail as needed: Click-by-click or just showing key steps in the user journey
- A great book that will help you to understand how to effectively storyboard is Understanding Comics
- See also Adaptive Path's article on "sketchboards" and downloadable templates

Storyboards



Storyboards allow you to prototype different task flows quickly without thinking of too much detail.

Remember – UCD is iterative

- Successful evolution happens through many alternative designs
- Using paper, pen and post-it's (and a digital camera to document progress) or storyboards helps you quickly explore alternative solutions
- Producing fancy diagrams and designs too early in the process is a waste of time

Task: Create a concept and a storyboard

- You are a user experience designer who's been asked to design the concept and information architecture for **Deliverease**, a new online service to be launched by a major supermarket chain.
- Deliverease allows users to find and view recipes and order all required ingredients directly from the supermarket chain online store for home delivery.

Task: Create a storyboard

- For a meeting with the product team you need a first draft of some of the key user journeys.
- **Design for the persona supplied** (see worksheet).
- Think of a **conceptual metaphor** that addresses the challenge
- Work in teams of 3 to **storyboard one user journey** (i.e. Find and view a recipe and order ingredients) using the storyboard template provided. Focus on the essential, not the detail.
- Validate against the persona chosen.

