

DISCOVER  
THE WORLD

*with*

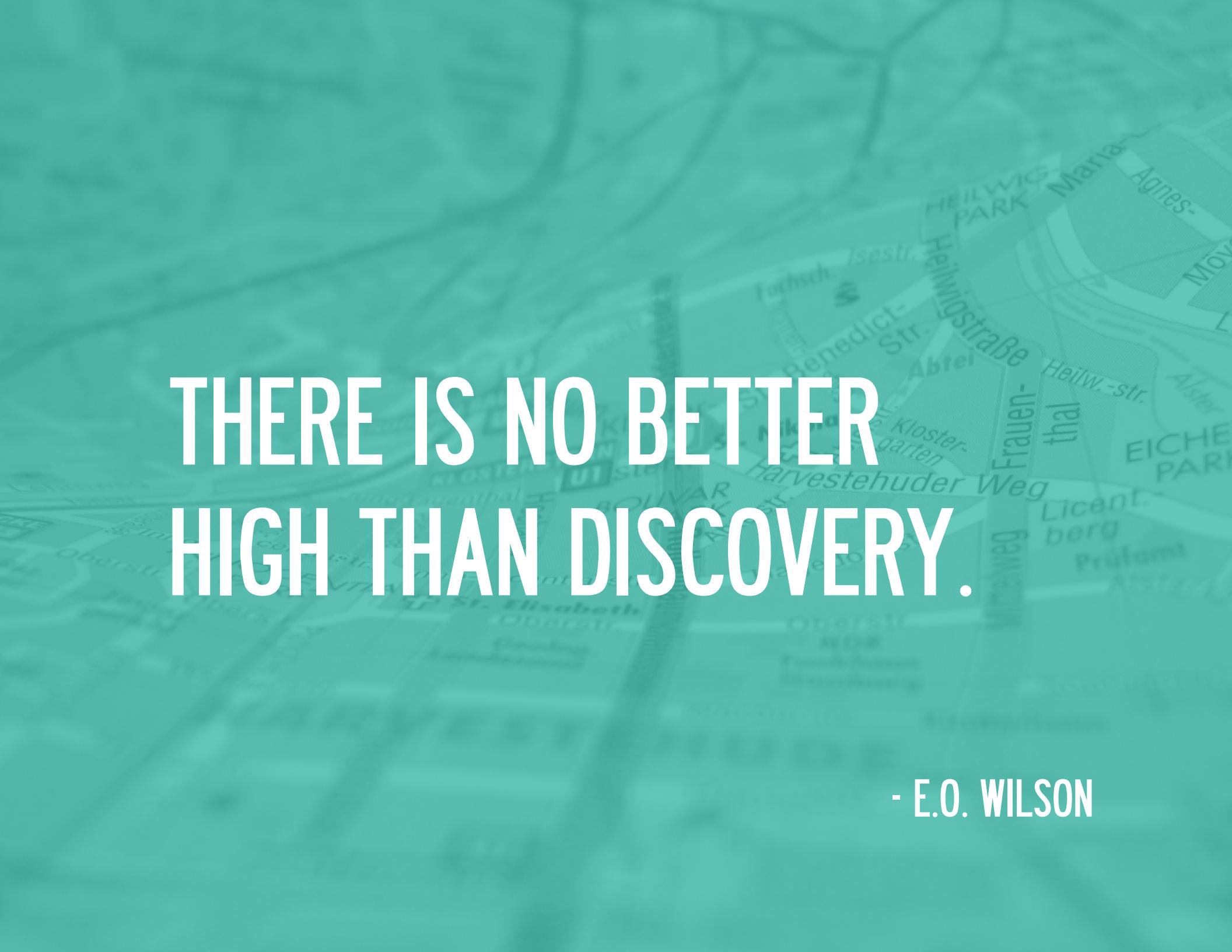


**WANDERLUST**

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To the travelers, for inspiring us to  
look beyond what we may know.

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**THERE IS NO BETTER  
HIGH THAN DISCOVERY.**

**- E.O. WILSON**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## *Background and Research*

Expedia was inspired by the idea of discovery and wondered how it could make travel planning more delightful. In the spring, we conducted several months of user research to see how people plan travel and interact with discovery services. Our methods included **contextual interviews, journal studies, guerrilla interviews, and joy visits**. From our data, we were able to distill three key insights. See page 8 for more details on our user research.

## *Design*

Following our research, we began an iterative process of designing and user testing that continued through the summer. We completed **eight iterations across three different concepts**, steadily increasing fidelity and refining our product based on user feedback from testing. We have reached a product that provides a delightful discovery experience and helps people plan activities for their trips. See page 34 for an overview of our iterations.

## KEY INSIGHTS FROM USER RESEARCH

### *Exploring*

Exploration is more enjoyable when the content is relevant, but there is still a desire for something novel.

### *Planning*

Confident researching and organizing make travel planning more delightful and less stressful.

### *Sharing*

Experiences are better when they are shared with others, but coordination between people can be difficult.

## Product

We have created a mobile web application called Oliver, which **features an intelligent facilitator named Oliver who aids discovery, planning, and collaboration through three connected modes.**

Discovery allows a person to explore and evaluate new activities, which teaches Oliver about their preferences. Favorites mode saves a list of activities a person has saved, and lets them build an itinerary from that list. Itinerary helps people organize activities for a trip, and eases collaboration by allowing shared itineraries, commenting, and suggestions for activities the entire group will like.

In all modes, Oliver waits at the top of the page, offering advice and help.

See Chapter 2 starting on page 22 for more details about the application concept and interface.

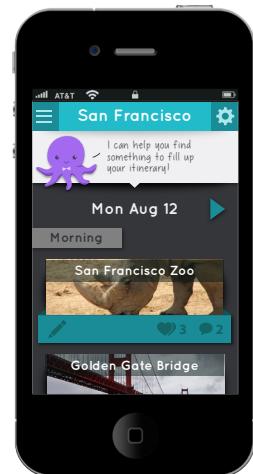
Oliver makes travel planning delightful through personalized discovery and easy-to-use collaborative itineraries.



DISCOVERY



FAVORITES



ITINERARY

# ITINERARY





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# INTRODUCTION



1

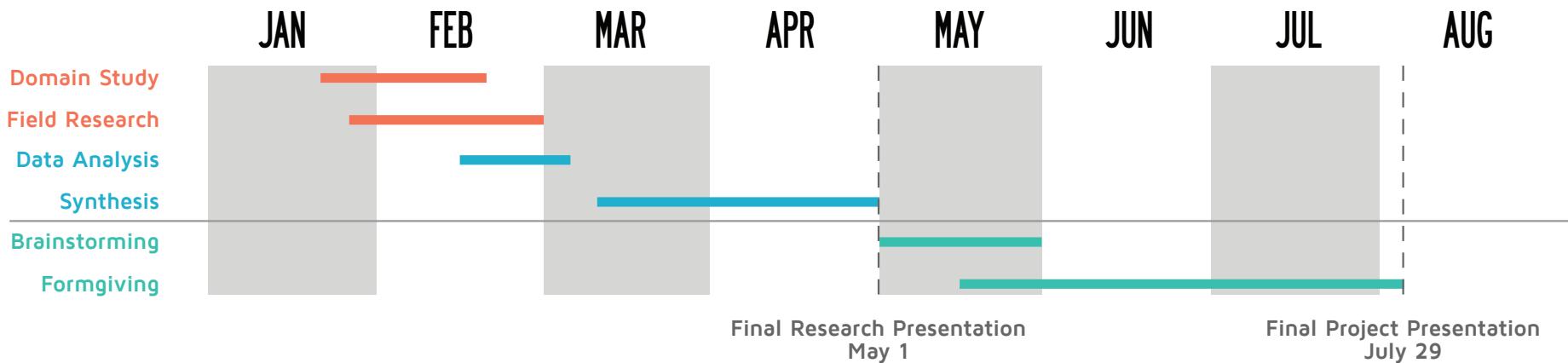


## INTRODUCTION



## TIMELINE

Research ▶ Analysis ▶ Design



During the spring, we focused on user research and domain studies in order to determine the main issues that people face when planning travel.

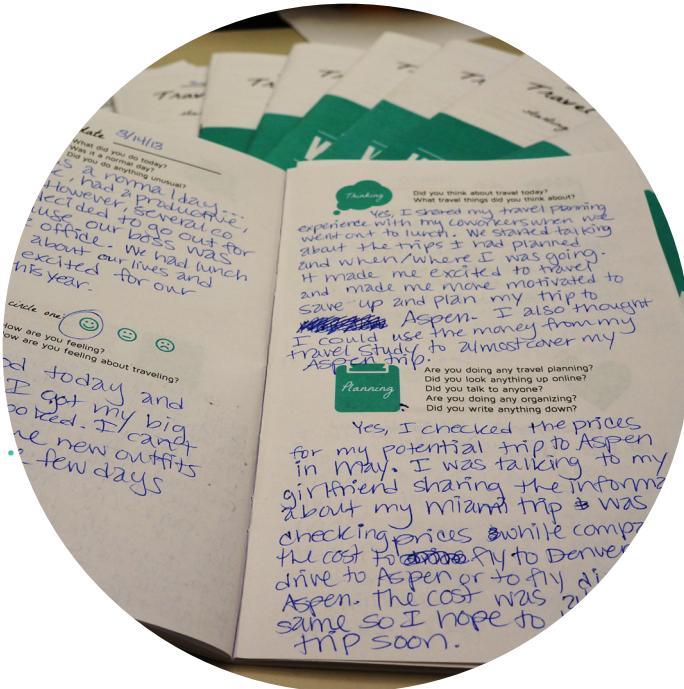
The summer consisted of visioning and brainstorming, followed by an iterative design cycle of prototyping, testing, and refinement.





# SPRING RESEARCH

We began our project by conducting four months of user research, including journal studies, contextual interviews, and guerrilla interviews. We found three key insights and five travel planning stages. We also constructed eight travel planning profiles outlining how different people move through the stages.





# PROPOSAL

## *Client*

Our client, Expedia, is the world's largest travel agency. For years, Expedia has been finding ways to allow people to book their travel more easily, quickly, and economically. Expedia now sees an opportunity to further help people book travel by finding an entirely new way to connect with travelers through discovery.

Within Expedia, our team worked with the Global Design and User Experience team.

## *Focus Questions*

1. Is there an opportunity to link discovery experiences with real-life travel experiences?
2. How can we quantify delight and habitual activity?
3. How can we encourage people to start planning travel earlier?

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# HUNT STATEMENT

To engage travelers through  
habitual discovery, delightful  
planning, and confident  
decision-making.

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# USER RESEARCH

## *Methods*

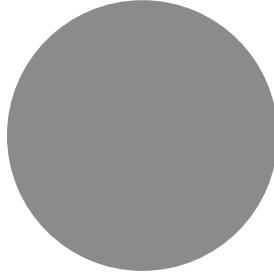
Once we had a thorough understanding of the problem space, we went out into the field to observe how people interact with travel and discovery services. We chose four methods designed to give us the most complete view of how people find new content and plan travel. Thousands of data points were collected through journal studies, guerrilla interviews, contextual interviews, and joy visits.

## *Synthesis*

After we had collected our data, our team worked to unearth the overarching themes. We synthesized the information by creating an affinity diagram. For this, we grouped data by similarity, and then placed it into a hierarchy of trends. Our key insights from this synthesis are detailed on the next page.

In addition, we created timelines from the completed journals to show the trip planning strategies that people employ. We used these to construct travel planning profiles based on the daily travel activities of each participant. The profiles are also explained further in this chapter.

For more details on our methods and synthesis, see our spring report, *The Journey for Insights*.



**102**  
PARTICIPANTS



**70**  
INTERVIEWS



**32** JOURNALS



**1,652 MILES**  
**ORLANDO**



**3,845 MILES**  
**LAS VEGAS**



# KEY INSIGHTS

## *Exploring*

Exploration is more enjoyable when the content is **relevant**, but there is still a desire for **something novel**.

## *Planning*

**Confident researching** and organizing make travel planning more delightful and **less stressful**.

## *Sharing*

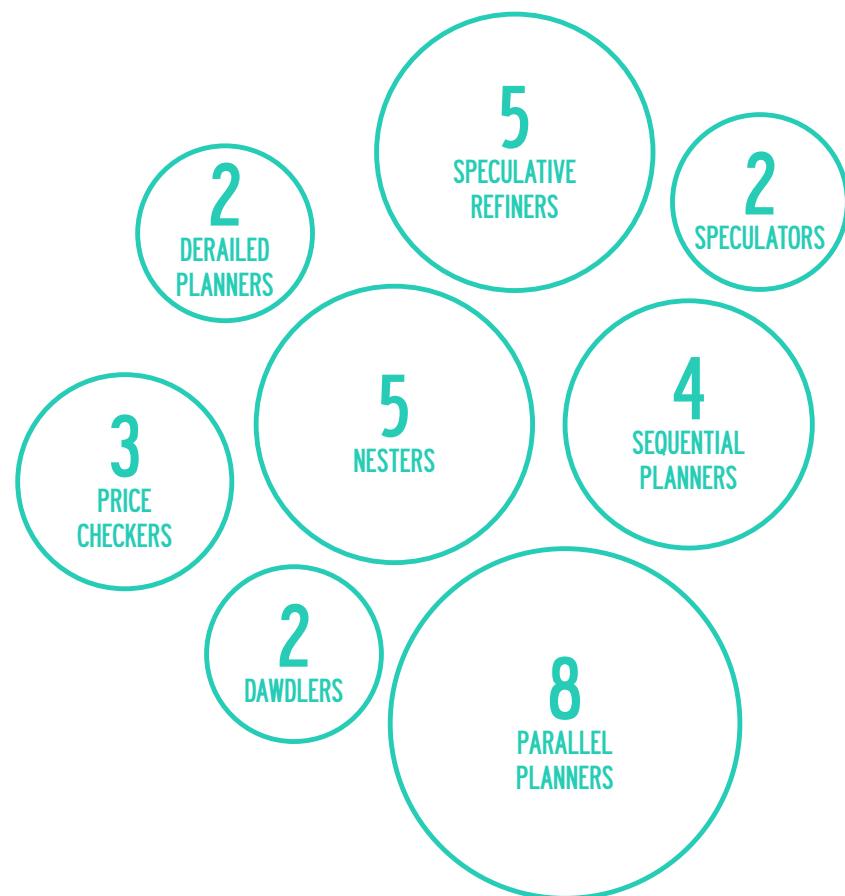
Experiences are better when they are **shared** with others, but **coordination** between people can be difficult.



# TRAVEL PLANNING PROFILES

In addition to the key insights, we thoroughly investigated our journal responses to look at the ways in which people plan travel. From that data, we distilled eight travel planning profiles, which are based on common trip planning strategies that people employ. We placed special focus on the various ways people divide planning into phases and the ways in which people plan multiple trips simultaneously.

We also identified five stages of travel planning that people go through. People in each of the profiles go through the stages in different ways, but every person goes through all the stages. These stages are outlined on the next page.





## PLANNING STAGES

These are the five stages found in the travel planning process. People in all profiles go through these stages, but the order and time spent on each is variable. We have included quotes from our user research participants below each stage. More details and evidence for these can be found in our spring research book, *The Journey for Insights*.

### SPECULATING

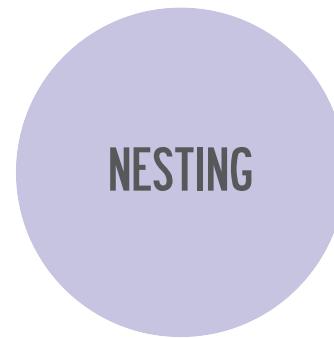
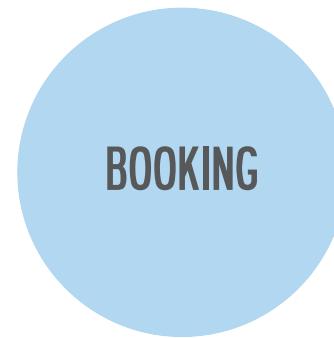
In this phase of travel planning, a trip is just an idea. Travel ideas are very loosely formed and it is not certain whether actions will be taken to actually plan a trip.

"This cost comparison thing is something I struggle with all the time, because I have a list of a million places I want to go."

### REFINING

This is the phase where a person begins to work out the logistics of their trip. For most people, this involves talking to others who will be traveling with them and setting specific dates for a trip. Typically, this phase includes coordinating with other people.

"We're just trying to coordinate all that. Like when can we go, who has these dates, so there's been some back and forth. Like we'll start, everyone will get all hot on it, and then nothing happens."



Once this phase is reached, a trip is being actively planned. A person is looking up flights, hotels, or other information and comparing prices, amenities, and rewards. Currently, this is the phase where people would begin consulting travel sites such as Expedia.

This is the point in the process where the person commits to a trip in some way, typically by purchasing a flight or reserving a hotel.

During this phase, the person gathers information and resources they will need for their trip. This could involve looking up activities to do while traveling, asking others for recommendations, or organizing information such as confirmation numbers and itineraries.

---

"I fumbled around all of the sites and tried Priceline and realized that the prices are cheaper but they add fees on at the end. So some sites list prices with fees and some list them without."

"I look stuff up on Expedia, but then I go directly to the sites to book because I don't necessarily trust it."

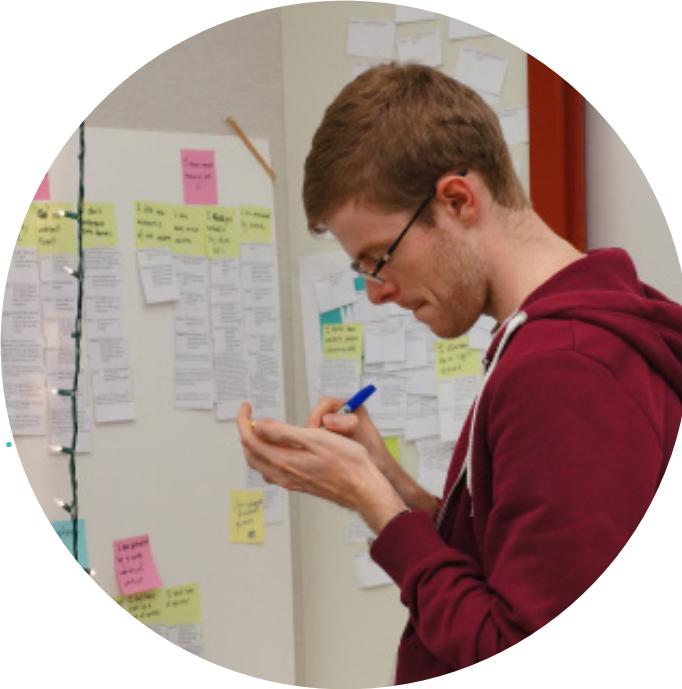
"I want to do the touristy things but I wanna know the cool local stuff, too."



# VISIONING

In order to move from research findings to design, we completed a number of visioning activities. We began this process by walking our affinity diagram and ideating widely. We also held a visioning workshop with our clients and worked to define our scope.







## INITIAL VISIONING

We began our visioning at the end of the spring semester by going through our affinity diagram and findings and ideating as a team. We then voted on those ideas to pare them down to our ten most viable ones. From there, we elaborated on the ideas and created a storyboard for each one. We shared these storyboards with our journal participants and received initial feedback.

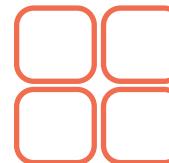
We received especially positive feedback on our ideas that involved collaboration with friends and family. Participants confirmed that this is currently very difficult for them, so **having a system that facilitates collaboration would be helpful when planning**. Tools that help with research, such as **a price history tracker, also received positive responses** from participants.

We kept this feedback in mind as we moved forward to more detailed brainstorming and prototyping of our ideas.

*stats*



78 INITIAL IDEAS



10 STORYBOARDS

Your friends've  
been

X

learns kinds  
of trips

“ This is a challenge I have, trying to get everybody on the same page... Having something where everyone can connect online and see the actual itinerary is cool.

”



## VISIONING WORKSHOP

When our clients visited at the beginning of May, we spent several hours collaboratively visioning with them via innovation activities from the book *Innovation Games: Creating Breakthrough Products through Collaborative Play*. We selected two activities: Spider Web and Pruning the Tree. These helped us to set the stage for moving forward over the summer.

### *Spider Web*

For this activity, we created a web with our service at the center. We then took turns writing down other travel and discovery services, connecting them to the center with lines and arrows. The items on the web included both services that we would collaborate with and compete against. This gave us an understanding of where our proposed product would fall in the ecosystem of travel planning services.

### *Pruning the Tree*

We created a tree with a trunk and three branches, one for each of our main findings - exploring, planning and sharing. We individually wrote features on sticky notes and placed them on the tree. Afterwards, we went through as a group and "pruned" the tree, moving features around based on their importance to our service. The features that we felt were most core to what we would create were closest to the trunk, and the ones furthest away were least important. In the end, we came to the conclusion that we could either focus on a holistic experience that would help with all three areas, or we could focus on just one "branch" of our tree.





## SCOPE DEFINITION

### *User Journey*

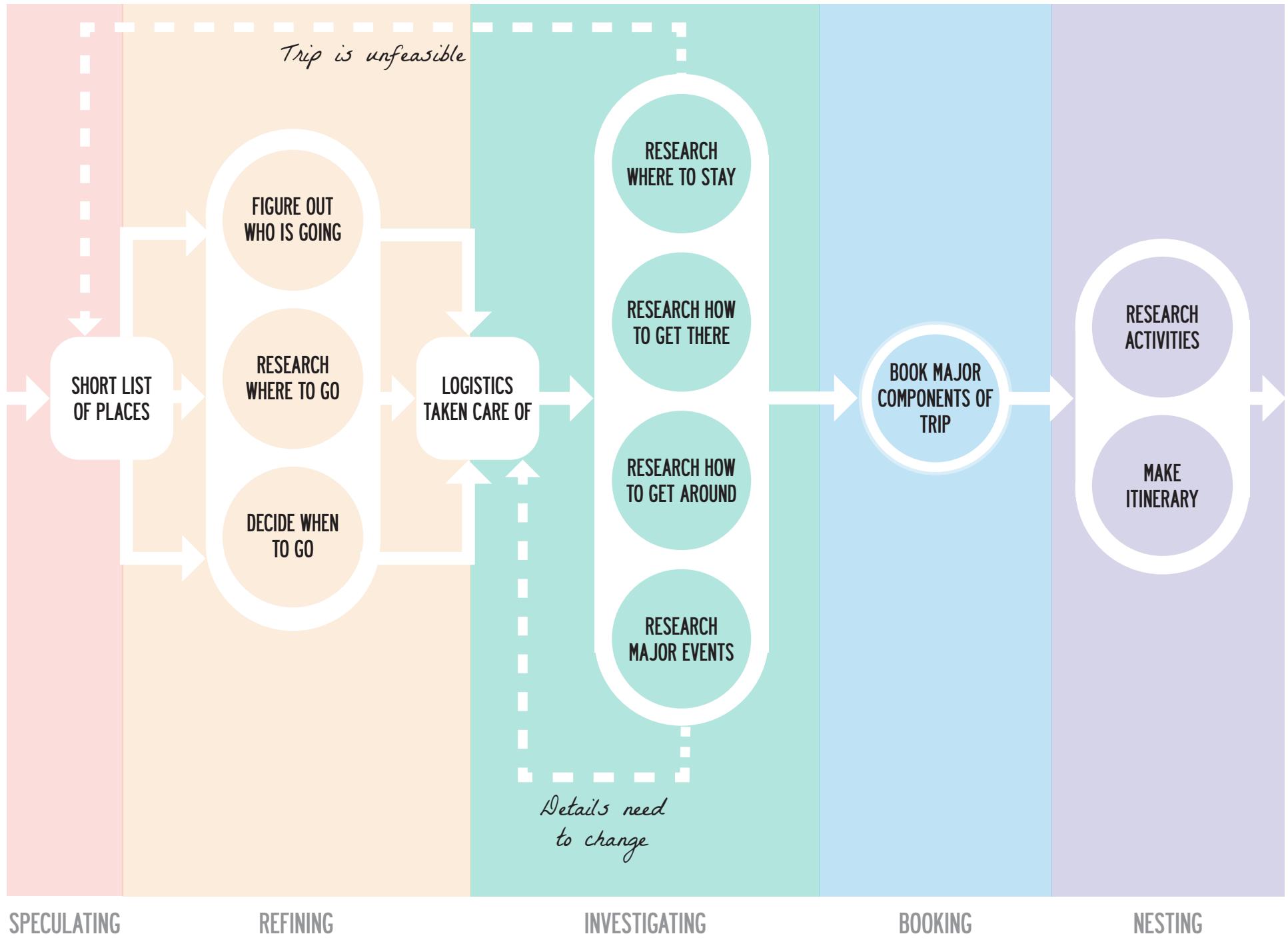
For each stage of travel planning, we identified the activities completed, needs, feelings/thoughts, barriers, touchpoints, and content that could help people at each stage. We created a chart outlining all of this information and then made a user journey diagram showing how people would move between these activities. From this information, we decided to try to focus on the majority of the issues we found, creating a holistic experience that would be used across the entire travel planning process.

The detailed chart that accompanies the user journey diagram on the facing page can be seen on page 122 in the Appendix.

### *Achievability Matrix*

Based on the problems and barriers we had identified, we brainstormed features that could help people with their travel planning. We came up with 53 features and positioned them on an achievability matrix based on ease of implementation and anticipated impact. From this, we selected twenty features that we felt made a cohesive service to assist travelers throughout their planning process. These twenty features would be included in our first prototype.

The achievability matrix and feature list can be seen on page 126 in the Appendix.





# FINAL PRODUCT



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# OVERVIEW

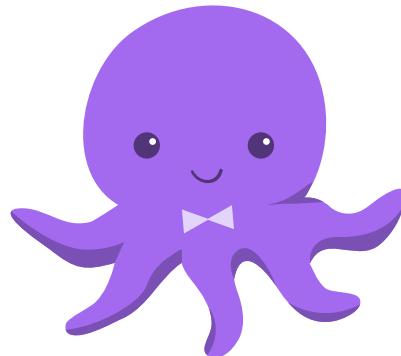
## *Summary*

Oliver is a mobile application that helps people plan activities to do while traveling. People can discover activities in a picture-based Discovery screen, with recommendations that are personally tailored to them based on a learning algorithm.

The application also makes it easy to save favorite activities and create an itinerary. Traveling with others is also made simpler and more enjoyable with collaborative itineraries.

## *Oliver the Octopus*

Oliver, the namesake of the application, is an ever-present octopus who provides advice and recommendations to people as they use the application. His eight tentacles allow him to juggle many tasks and activities at once, easing the planning process for the traveler.



*Oliver: For all of your travel needs!*

## *Main Features*

The main section of Oliver is Discovery, where people can explore activities, one at a time, through a side-scrolling picture-based interface. When someone hides or favorites an item, Oliver learns about their preferences and is able to provide more personalized suggestions.

When activities are favorited, they are saved in a separate favorites list. They can also be added to an itinerary that is organized by date and time of day. This itinerary can be shared with fellow travelers to allow for collaborative adding and commenting.

## *Exploring, Planning, Sharing*

Oliver was the result of a long process of iterative prototyping and user testing. The final solution addresses the three main insights that we found through our spring user research: exploring, planning, and sharing. The different sections of the application help users with barriers in each of these areas and make travel planning more delightful and less stressful.

The following pages will outline the main features of the application and how they address each of our research insights.



## EXPLORING

### Problem

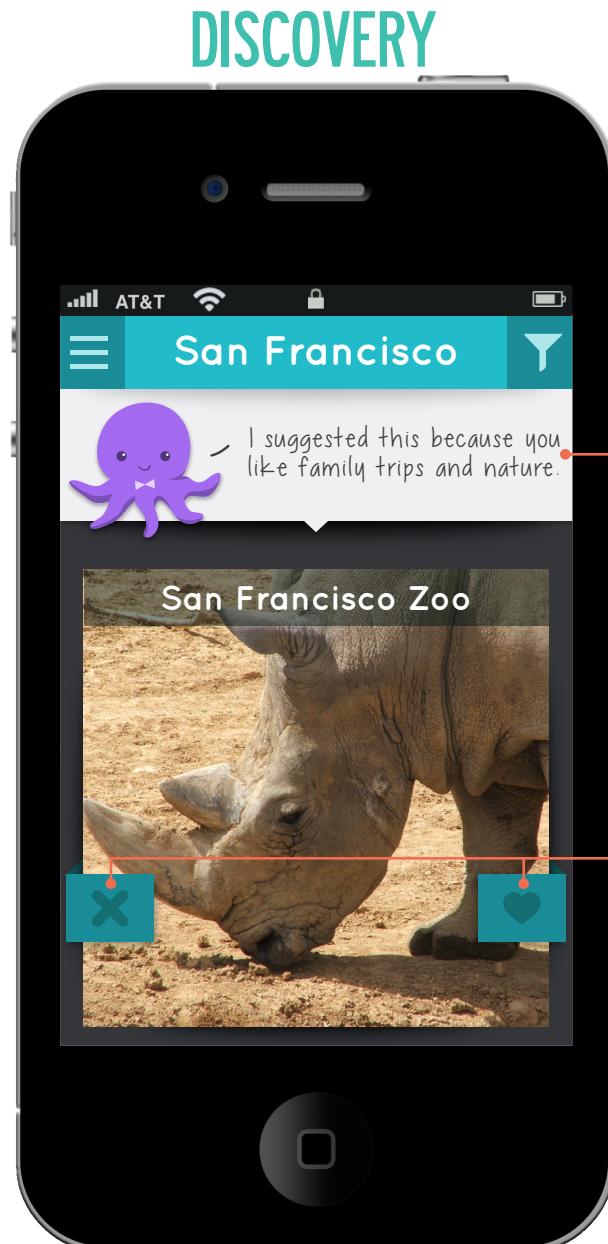
In our research, we saw that people liked to explore new things, but could also easily become overwhelmed by too much information.

### Insight

Exploration is more enjoyable when the content is relevant, but there is still a desire for something novel.

### Solution

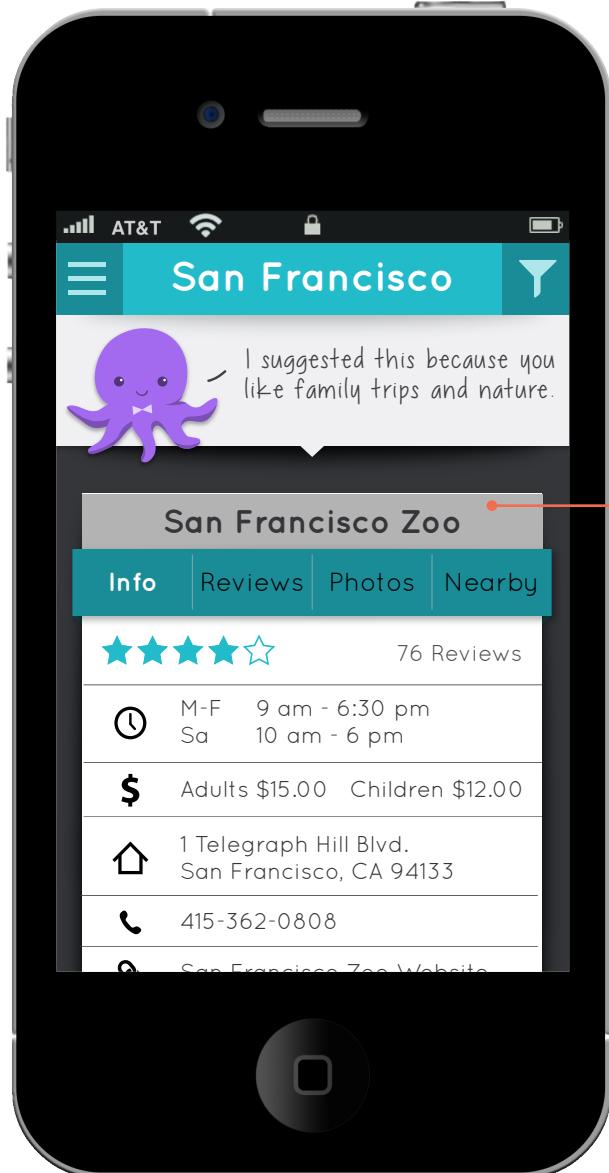
Oliver only presents one activity at a time and learns about people as they favorite and hide items so that suggestions are tailored to the individual's likes and dislikes. People can also filter activities and read more about them.



Oliver suggests activities based on favored and hidden activities

activities can be favored or hidden

## DISCOVERY - DETAILS

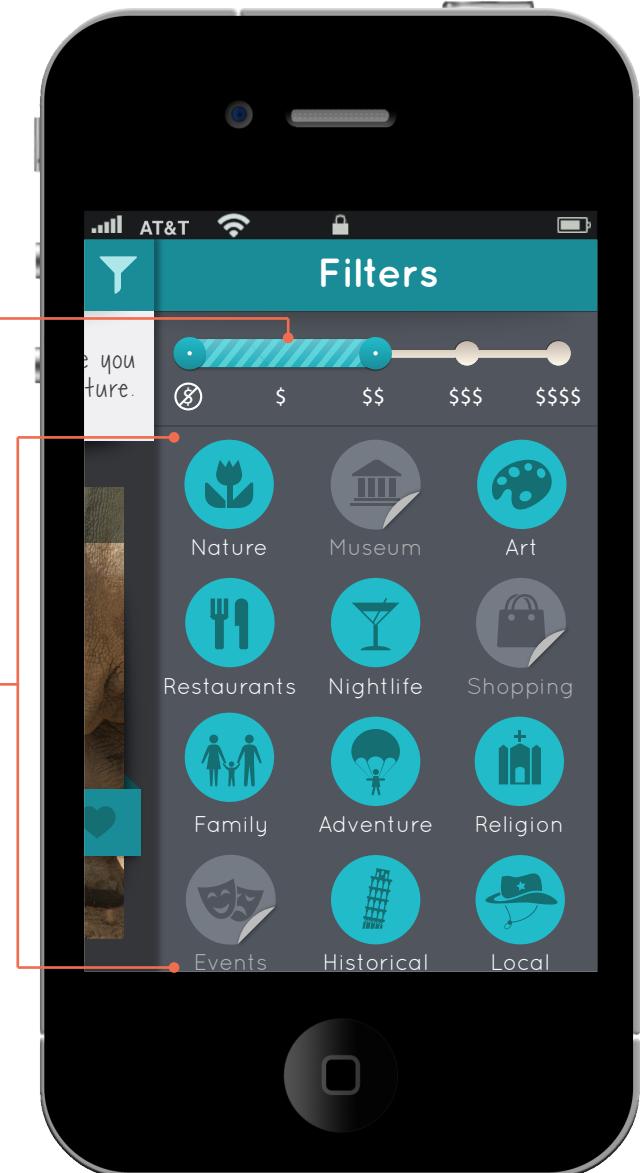


activities can  
be filtered  
based on price

tapping the card  
reveals activity  
details on the back

activities can be  
filtered by category

## FILTERS





# PLANNING

## Problem

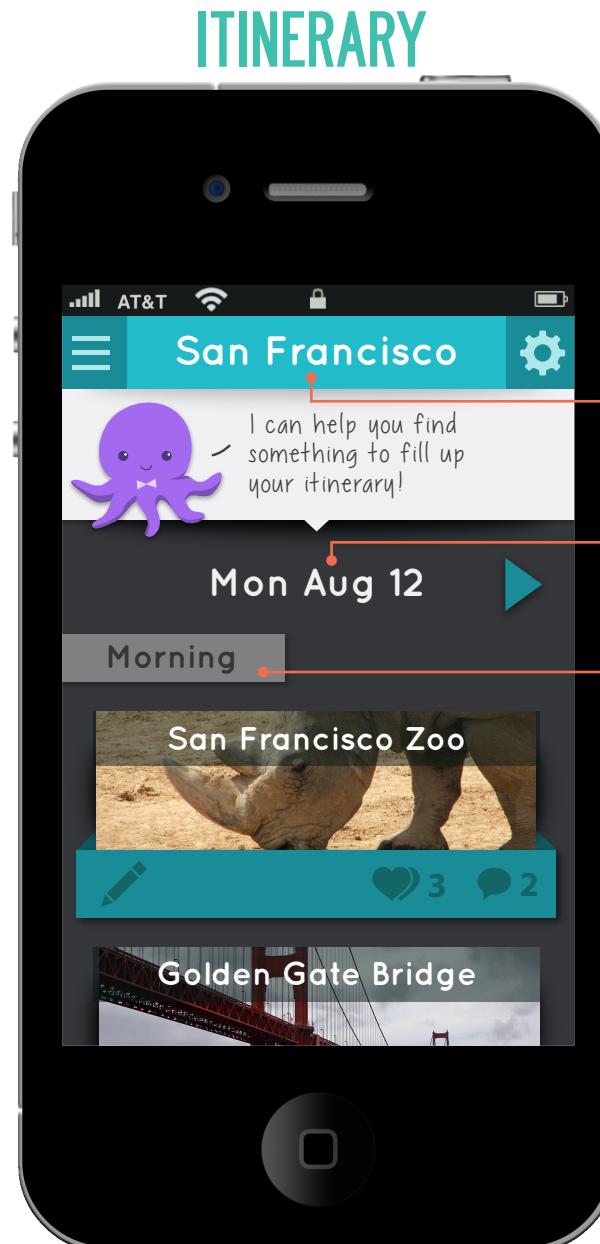
During our user research, we observed that most participants struggled to keep their travel planning organized and would forget what they had seen.

## Insight

Confident researching and organizing make travel planning more delightful and less stressful.

## Solution

Oliver collects the traveler's activities in an itinerary, organized by date and time of day. It also encourages early planning by allowing people to save activities in their Favorites before starting an itinerary.



separate itineraries  
for each city

itineraries are  
divided by day

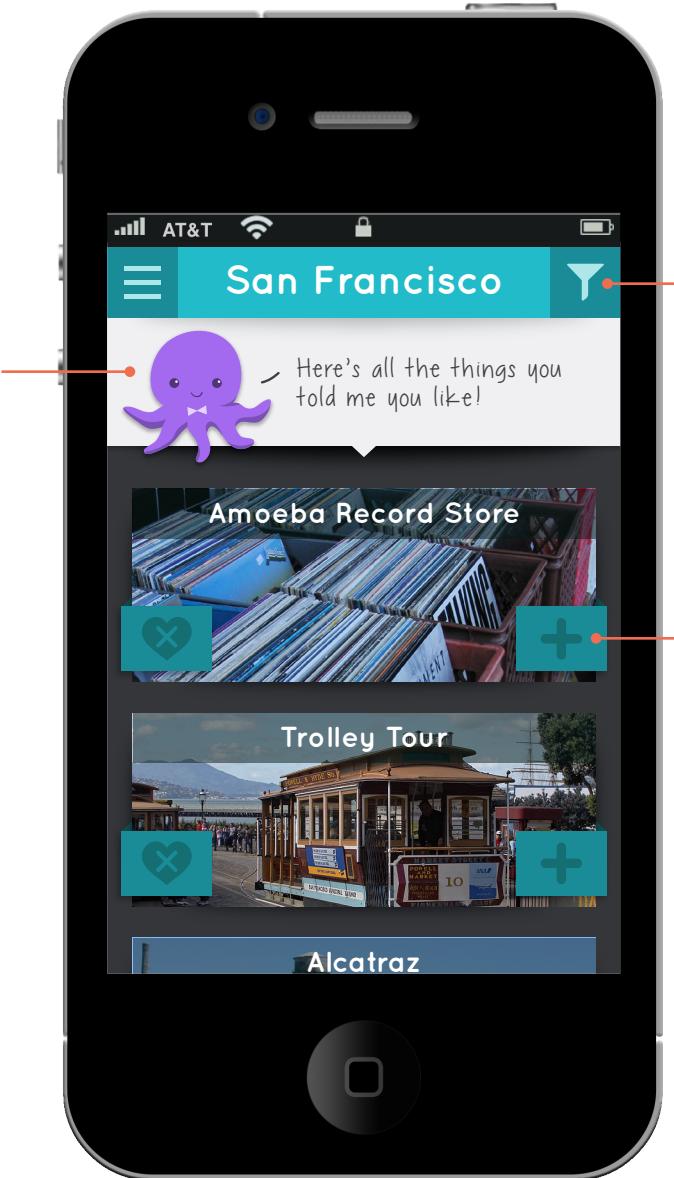
activities are organized  
by time of day

# FAVORITES

Oliver keeps track  
of activities that  
have been favorited

filters make it  
easier to find  
favorites within a  
specific category

activities can  
easily be added  
to the itinerary





## SHARING

### Problem

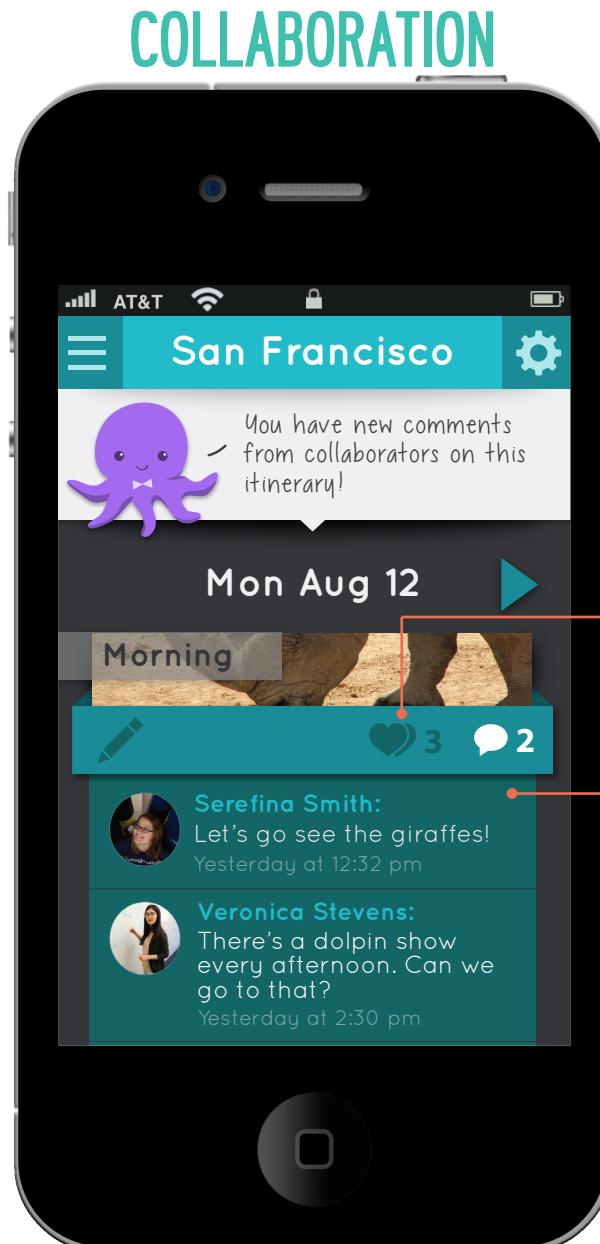
Throughout our user research, many of our participants expressed how difficult it was to plan trips with family and friends. Others would often not get back to them and they spent most of their time waiting for responses and decisions.

### Insight

Experiences are better when they are shared with others, but coordination between people can be difficult.

### Solution

Oliver facilitates collaboration by directly sharing itineraries with comments and indicators of who has favorited an activity.





# PROCESS

We reached our final product through an iterative cycle of design and user testing. We had a total of eight iterations falling into three main concepts: Plan-O-Magic-O-Rama, Foray, and Oliver. Each of the concepts represented a narrowing of our focus until we reached our final product design. Throughout the process, our decisions were guided by three design principles, which are outlined in this section,



# DESIGN PRINCIPLES

## *Summary*

These three design principles guided our decisions throughout our process of iterative design. They outline the key points we felt were necessary to successfully create a delightful planning process. As we progressed through the iterations and narrowed to our final concept, we increasingly referenced these principles to ensure we were creating an enjoyable and easy-to-use product for travelers.



Travel planning should be quick and effortless.



People should be able to choose how they plan travel.



Confident decision-making requires relevant information.



## ITERATIONS OVERVIEW

### CONCEPT 1: PLAN-O-MAGIC-O-RAMA

Iteration 1.1	Iteration 1.2
sketched paper prototype	printed paper prototype
web	web
travel items are booked through a "package" history keeps track of items viewed and their prices	live-update flight search page increased number of screens for more interactivity

trying to do too much 

### CONCEPT 2: FORAY

Iteration 2.1	Iteration 2.2
clickable sketched prototype	clickable wireframe prototype
mobile	mobile

travelers can collaborate on itineraries  
curated itineraries are constructed by experts

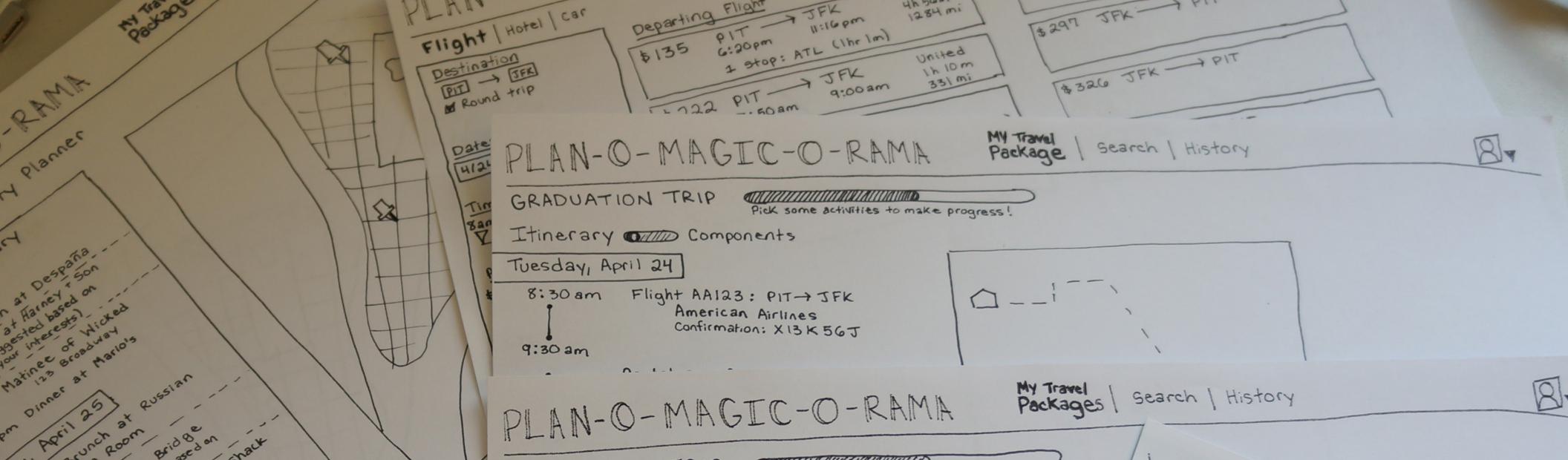
## CONCEPT 3: OLIVER

too  
utilitarian,  
lost delight



Iteration 3.1	Iteration 3.2	Iteration 3.3	Iteration 3.4
clickable + paper prototype	clickable prototype	functional + clickable prototype	functional prototype
mobile	mobile	mobile	mobile
Oliver learns and makes tailored activity suggestions  side-scrolling discovery screen  simpler collaborative itineraries	navigation via "hamburger" menu  clean and bright design language	"first-time user" experience	refined iconography

# CONCEPT 1: PLAN-O-MAGIC-O-RAMA



3

## CONCEPT 1: PLAN-O-MAGIC-O-RAMA

40

Concept Overview

46

Iteration 1.1

50

Iteration 1.2



# CONCEPT OVERVIEW

## *Issues with Travel Planning*

Our user research revealed that currently, travel planning can be stressful and overwhelming due to a number of different factors. The large amounts of information people encounter can be hard for them to process, and keeping research organized can be difficult. The **majority of our participants would end up repeating research** because they could not remember what they had seen, and were uncertain about making purchases because of conflicting information online. Additionally, many of our participants were traveling with friends and family, and faced barriers due to the coordination between individuals. **They spent a great deal of time waiting for other people to respond and make decisions.** All of these issues compound to create a frustrating and unpleasant planning experience for the majority of travelers.

## *Focus*

In order to help travelers overcome barriers within all five stages of travel planning, we developed a concept called Plan-O-Magic-O-Rama (POMOR). This was a website that would help travelers plan their trips from the **refining stage all the way to nesting**. Through facilitation of research, booking, and collaboration, POMOR would be able to greatly **increase the ease with which people could plan their travel**.

When are you free?

AUGUST

ADD NEW TRIP

ADD NEW TRIP  
Name > Collaboration > Destination > Dates

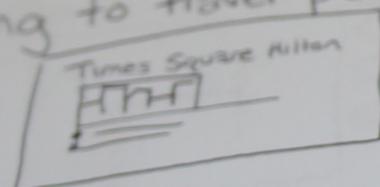
DEPARTURE  
< April >

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

POLL COLLABORATORS

	2	2	3
7	8	9	10
14	15	16	17
21	22	23	24
28			

Adding to travel package:



Comments: *(Handwritten note: Can't go to location:)*

[OK]

Back  
Back

# CONCEPT 1: PLAN-O-MAGIC-O-RAMA



## SEARCH

search function for flights, hotel, car, and activities

The screenshot shows the Plan-o-magic-o-rama search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Package, Search, History, and a user profile. Below that is a search bar with fields for 'Flight' (PIT to BOS), '1 Passenger(s)', 'June 5 - June 7', 'Departure Time', 'Stops', 'Airline', 'Class', and a 'Refundable' checkbox. A large central area displays flight options with columns for departure and arrival cities, flight details, price, and a 'Select' button. A dashed box highlights the 'Total Cost \$0' message. Below the search bar, there's a recommendation: 'Buy Now' with a note that 'Price is increasing ↑'. On the right side, there's a 'Package' section with an 'Add to Package' button. Red annotations with arrows point to various parts of the interface:

- 'search is separated by type' points to the 'Flight | Hotel | Car | Activities' links.
- 'filters provide control over search' points to the search bar fields.
- 'price trend recommends whether to buy or wait' points to the recommendation message.
- 'package allows everything to be booked at once' points to the 'Add to Package' button.

PIT - BOS	BOS - PIT
<b>AA#1765</b> AmericanAirlines 8:00 am - 9:30 am Nonstop 1hr 30min	<b>AA#3482</b> AmericanAirlines 8:00 pm - 9:30 pm Nonstop 1hr 30min
<b>\$120</b> per person <b>Select</b>	<b>\$170</b> per person <b>Select</b>
<b>AA#9452</b> AmericanAirlines 9:00 pm - 10:30 pm Nonstop 1hr 30min	<b>AA#7452</b> AmericanAirlines 7:30 pm - 9:00 pm Nonstop 1hr 30min
<b>\$160</b> per person <b>Select</b>	<b>\$90</b> per person <b>Select</b>
<b>AA#3492</b> AmericanAirlines <b>\$140</b>	<b>AA#6382</b> AmericanAirlines <b>\$130</b>

# TRAVEL PACKAGE

all items for a trip saved in one place

The screenshot shows a travel package interface for a "Boston Visit". The interface is divided into two main sections: "Tentative" (on the left) and "Itinerary" (on the right). The "Tentative" section contains three items: a flight (AA 123, 8/4/13 5:00pm, \$200), a hotel (Hilton Downtown, 8/4/13 - 8/6/13, \$100), and a car rental (Hertz, Honda Civic, \$50). The "Itinerary" section displays the flight details: AA 123, 8/4/13 5:00pm, with departure from PIT at 8/4/13 8:00am, layover in ATL (1h 30m), and arrival in BOS at 8/4/13 1:00pm. A "Book all items" button is located at the bottom of the "Tentative" section.

items are separated by whether or not they have been booked

when items are clicked, details can be viewed in this area

all items can be booked at once



# SUGGESTED ITINERARY

system-created itinerary based on activities that have been selected

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'Plan-o-magic-o-rama'. The URL is www.planomagicorama.com. The page title is 'Plan-o-magic-o-rama\*\*'. The navigation bar includes links for Package, Search, History, Flight, Hotel, Car, Activities, and a user profile. Below the navigation is a search bar with fields for 'Near: 123 Main St.', 'Distance', 'June 5 - June 7', '2 people', '1-3 hours', '\$\$', Rating, and Type. A 'Generate Suggested Itinerary' button is visible. The main content area is titled 'Suggested Itinerary:' with icons for edit, save, and delete. It says: 'Based on your preferences and desired activities, we've constructed a suggested itinerary that takes into account the activity duration, location, and common activities of other travelers.' Below this, it says 'Drag items to rearrange the itinerary and make it work for you.' The itinerary is divided into two days:

- Wednesday, June 5th**
  - Morning**: Boston Tea Party Museum, Freedom Trail
  - Afternoon**: Boston Museum of Fine Art
  - Evening**: Old Town Trolley Tour, Nightcap at The Hawthorne
- Thursday, June 6th**

To the right of the itinerary, there is a 'Notes:' section with several bullet points:
 

- Try to arrive before 9am. Lines get long later in the morning.
- Don't skip the USS Constitution—it often has reenactments.
- Suggested based on popularity with others who visited the Boston Tea Party Museum.
- Suggested based on proximity to end point of Old Town Trolley Tour.

At the bottom of the page is a map showing locations like Belleville, Secaucus, Bergen, Manhattan, Whitestone, and Fort Totten.

itinerary can be edited, saved, or deleted

helpful hints are included about some activities

# HISTORY

record of all recent searches with details of specific items and price trends

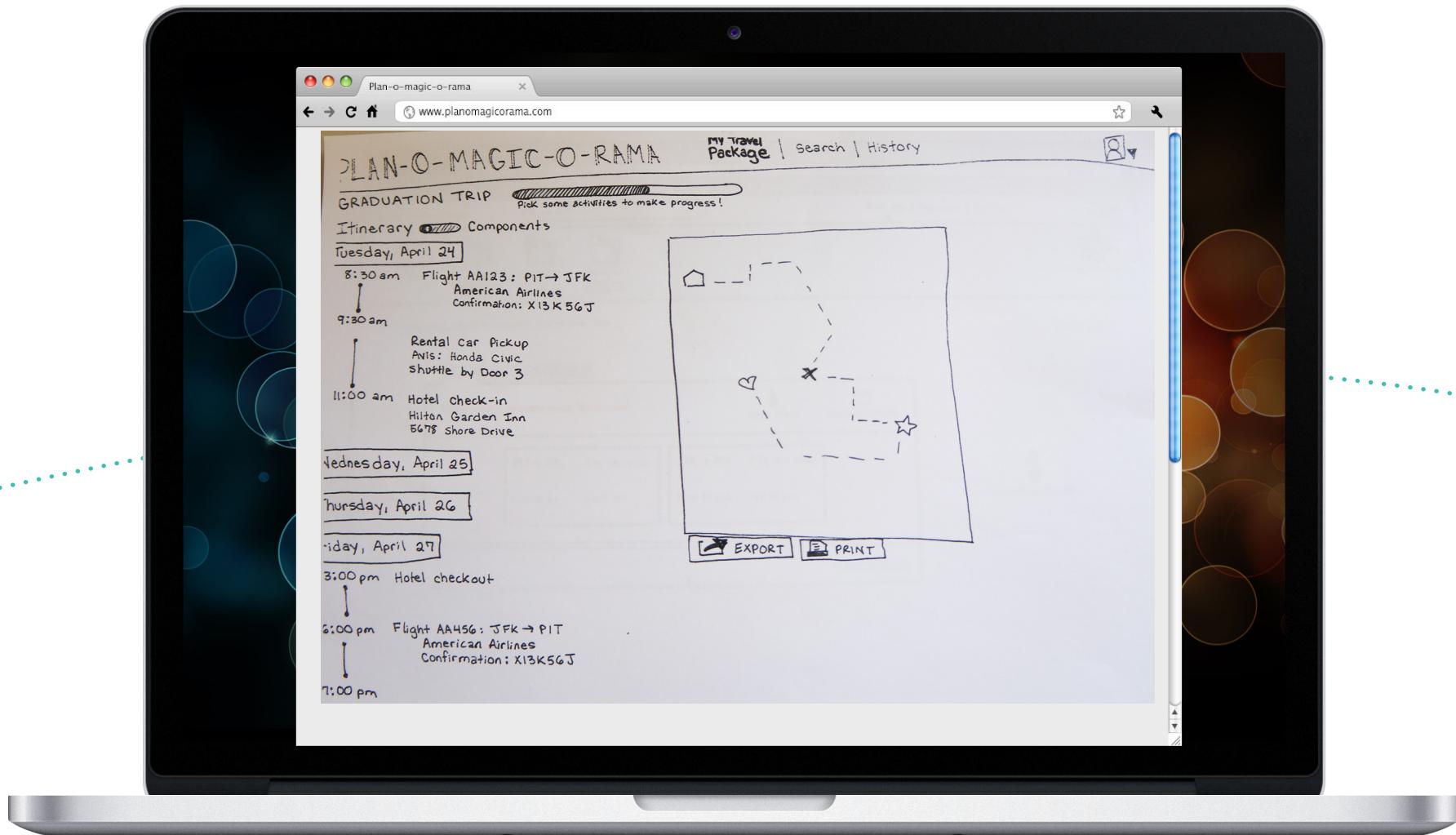
system keeps track  
of past searches

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'Plan-o-magic-o-rama' at [www.planomagicorama.com](http://www.planomagicorama.com). The title bar says 'Plan-o-magic-o-rama'. The main navigation menu includes 'Package', 'Search', and 'History'. A user icon is in the top right. Below the menu, there are tabs for 'Search History' (which is selected, indicated by a red dot) and 'Past Trips'. A sub-menu for 'Boston Trip' is open. On the left, there's a search bar with 'Search All' and an 'Enter' button, followed by filter checkboxes for 'Hotels', 'Flights', 'Cars', 'Activities', 'Added to Package', and 'Starred'. To the right, there are dropdowns for 'Sort by: Time' and date range 'From: 5/27/2013 Till: Today'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Yesterday 5/29/13' on the left and 'Hotel April 24-April 27 BOS - Beacon Hill' on the right. The 'Yesterday' section lists travel details: 'Flight - PIT->BOS - April 24-April 27', 'Hotel - BOS - Back Bay - April 24-April 27', and 'Hotel - BOS - Beacon Hill - April 24-April 27'. The 'Hotel' section shows a 'Redo this search' button, a list of 'Hotels you looked at' with icons, and a 'Price history' graph labeled 'GRAPH' with a red circle and a red line pointing to it.

details show  
which items were  
viewed and their  
price trend graph



# ITERATION 1.1





# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Main Features*

The central concept of POMOR was a “**package**” created by someone planning a trip. People could select big-ticket items for their trip, add them to a “package,” and **book them all at once**. This would help them to stay more organized and ease the complicated process of booking different aspects of a trip.

Items like flights and hotels could be found through a **search function** that featured prominent pictures and numerous filters. This helped people **limit information** to only what was relevant.

Additionally, travelers could share trips and collaborate with friends. This **eased the process of coordination**, which was a pain point for many of our participants.

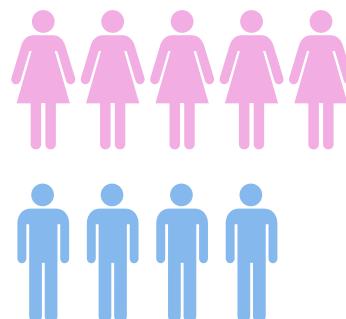
## *Testing*

We created **sketches** and printed out screen mockups to use for **speed dating** with our colleagues. Sharing the screens and discussing Plan-O-Magic-O-Rama allowed us to get **high-level feedback** on our concept and direction.

## *Feedback*

The main takeaway from our feedback was that we were **trying to solve too many problems** with POMOR. Some people were overwhelmed by how many things were happening and felt stressed when interacting with the prototype.

One person who had previously worked in the travel industry warned us that it can be very **difficult to solve everything at once**. We took this and the other feedback into consideration as we moved into our next iteration and further user testing.

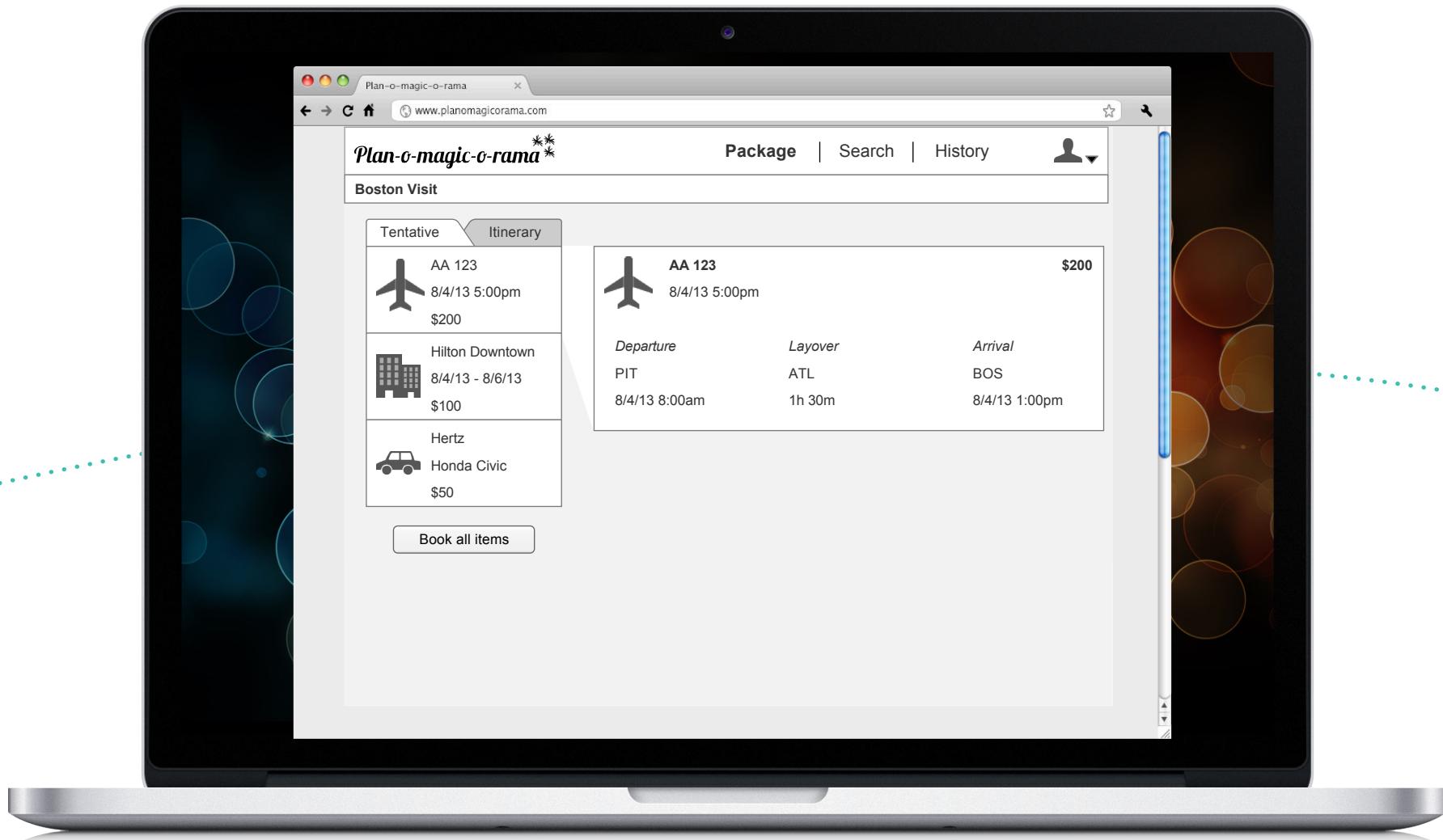


**9 COLLEAGUES  
22-47 YEARS OLD**



## ITERATION 1.2







# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Changes*

For the second iteration, we created more pages than we had for the previous prototype so that people could get a **more holistic feel** of the website. We wanted to investigate whether the negative feedback for the previous iteration was due to the complexity of the concept or the rudimentary nature of the prototype.

Although the overall concept remained the same, we did attempt to **simplify the flow** and **strengthen the importance of the “package”** on the website. We also updated the flight search page so that it showed arrival and departure at the same time and automatically updated prices.

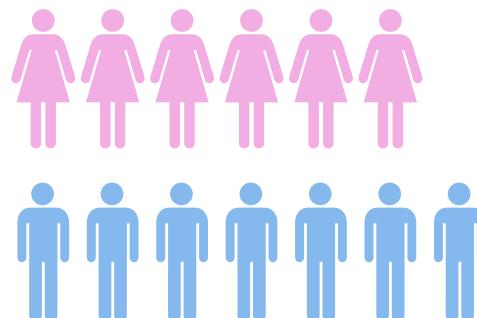
## *Testing*

We created screen mockups in Axure, a prototyping software, and then printed them out to create a **paper prototype**. We took the printed prototype to laundromats and coffee shops to conduct **guerrilla testing**. We asked people to **perform simple tasks** in order to validate two ideas: that the conceptual model underlying the interface was clear, and that the interface allowed people to accomplish common tasks they might perform on such a site.

Most participants were asked to complete just one task, but several participants completed multiple tasks during testing.

## *Tasks*

1. You have already set up a trip to Boston. Now add the cheapest departure and return flights and the cheapest hotel to your package.
2. You were doing research yesterday and saw a hotel you really liked in Boston. You've forgotten the name, but you can remember that it was on Main Street. Now add that hotel to your trip.
3. You are looking for some things to do during an upcoming weekend trip to Boston. Now find three activities and add them to your trip. Then get a suggested itinerary for your trip.



**13 PARTICIPANTS  
20-54 YEARS OLD**



# FEEDBACK

## *What delighted*

- Five people said it was easy to choose flights because the departure and return flights were on the same page.
- Many participants thought the history feature would be really helpful to know what they had seen in the past.
- Several people were excited about the idea of having the system create an itinerary for them.

## *What worked*

- Everyone was able to get to the search page, even if they did not figure out how to add items.
- Three people told us they would use the map view often.
- The majority of participants were able to easily navigate between the different sections of the site.

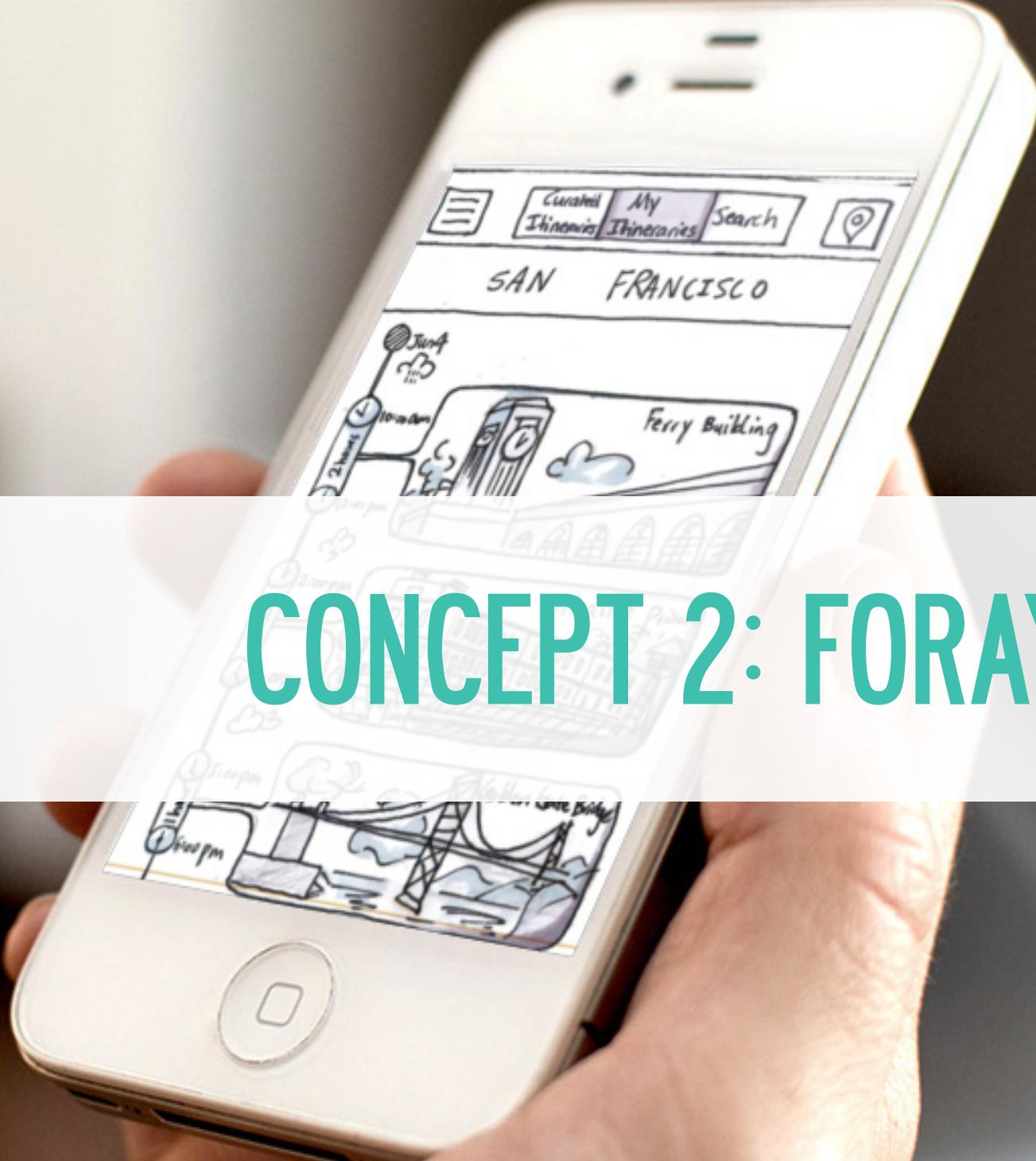
## *What failed*

- The concept of a “package” was confusing and four people did not even realize they needed to add items to it.
- Two people wanted to be able to search and filter within their history.
- People were lost after they got their system-created itinerary.
- Two participants didn’t notice there was a history tab.
- Several people wanted to be able to save items to review later.



“ Can I save things for later? I don’t want to put them in my itinerary yet. ”

# CONCEPT 2: FORAY



4

58

Concept Overview

64

Iteration 2.1

70

Iteration 2.2



# CONCEPT OVERVIEW

## *Issues with Previous Concept*

Based on the feedback from our testing with POMOR, we decided to narrow the focus of our product. Rather than easing the process of travel planning, POMOR was actually making it more stressful and **overwhelming people with the number of things it could do**.

We had attempted to solve all of the problems that we identified during our research and visioning, but we realized that it was better to solve one problem very well than tackle all of them. By attempting to solve many problems at once, we had **failed to fully solve any one problem**.

## *New Focus*

We found that many people were excited by the idea of a tool to help them plan an itinerary of activities for their trips, so we began to focus on features that **facilitated discovery and organization of activities** to partake in while traveling. Since many people plan their trips on the go, we decided to redesign our web service to **work on mobile devices**.





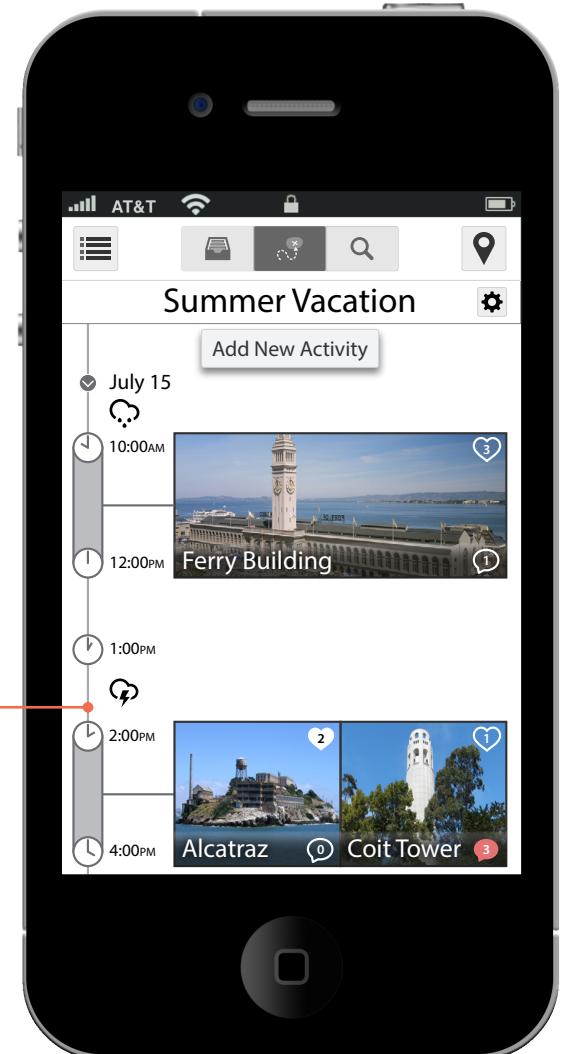
## HOME

list of all upcoming trips on a timeline



map view is  
always accessible

trips and activities  
are presented on  
a detailed timeline



## ITINERARY

collection of all activities in a trip  
listed out on a timeline

# COLLABORATION

itinerary shared by multiple people traveling together



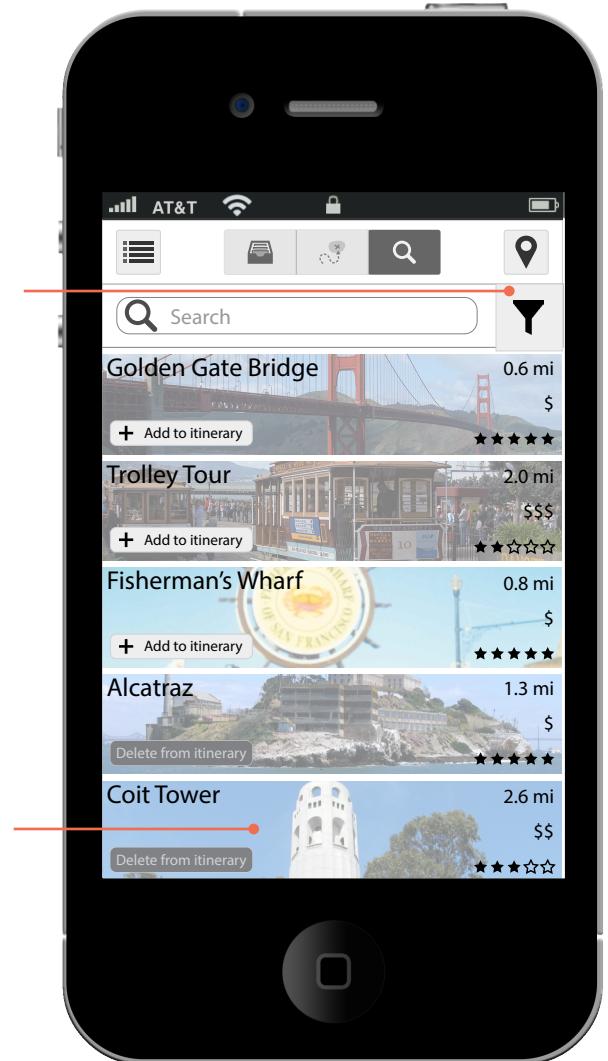
filters allow results to be limited by price, distance, or category

collaborators can add, comment on, and like activities

activities can be tapped for more information

# SEARCH

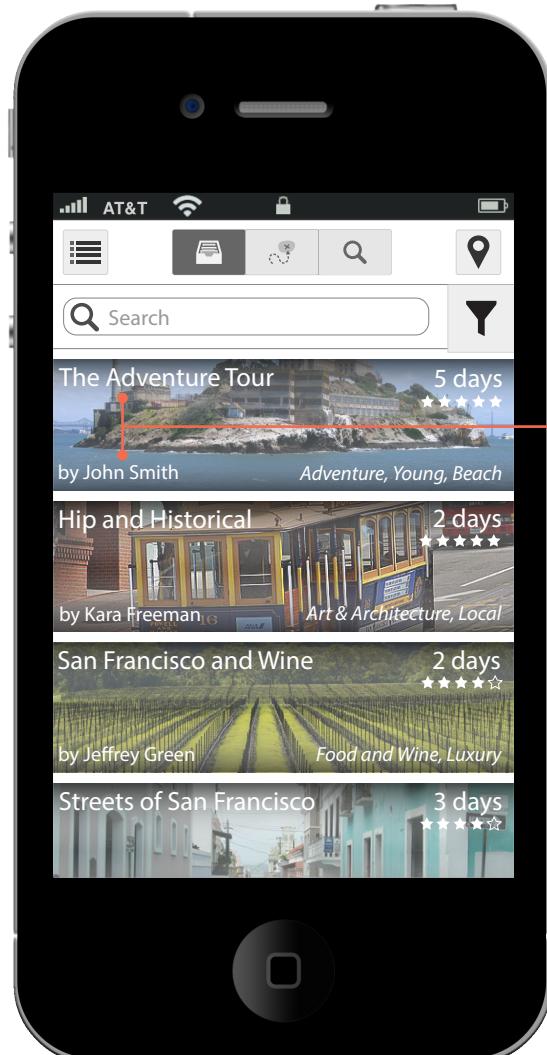
search function for activities in a particular city





## CURATED ITINERARIES

list of themed itineraries that are created by experts



itineraries can be tapped to see more details

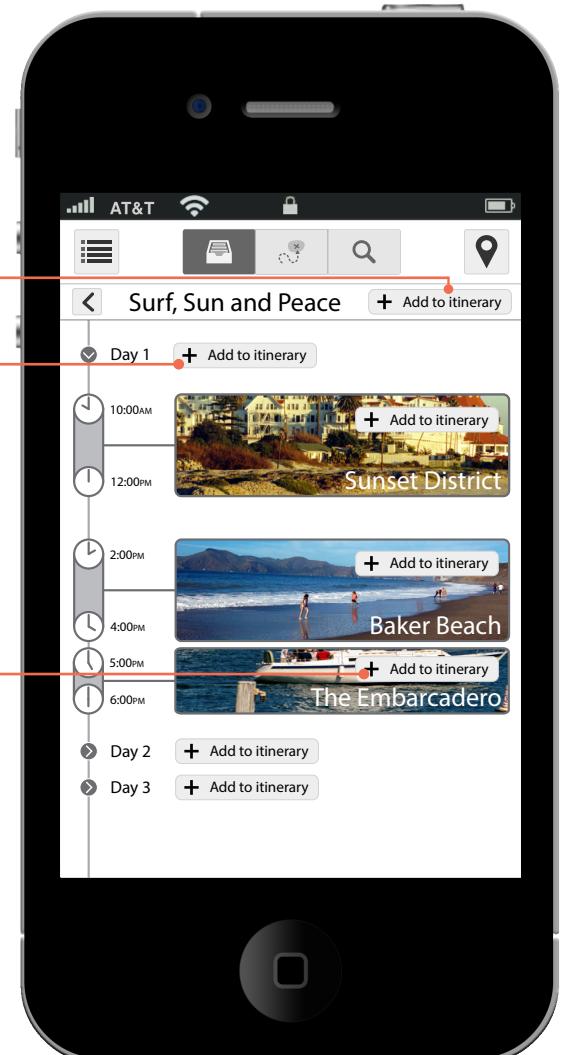
entire curated itinerary can be added at once

activities can be added by the day

individual activities can be added

## CURATED ITINERARY

multi-day itinerary that has been constructed by an expert





not list of ideas



# ITERATION 2.1





# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Changes*

As we moved into our Foray concept from Plan-O-Magic-O-Rama, we did away with the “package” concept for trips, and instead organized activities in a timeline-style itinerary.

Search was now focused only on activities to do while traveling and we redesigned the search results to make it easier to get quick information about activities. We also added a feature that would suggest a time when adding an activity to the itinerary.

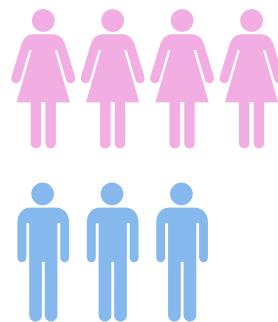
Finally, we introduced **curated itineraries**, which would be pre-populated by experts. These were intended to serve as a discovery mechanism.

## *Testing*

We initially created **hand-drawn sketches** of Foray. We then took photos of these sketches and created a **clickable prototype** that people could interact with on an iPhone. We went to coffee shops and other local businesses to solicit feedback by conducting **short usability tasks**.

## *Tasks*

1. Find the phone number for Alcatraz.
2. Add the Golden Gate Bridge and Alcatraz to your San Francisco itinerary.
3. Figure out what you are doing on June 4th at 2 o'clock pm.



**7 PARTICIPANTS  
21-58 YEARS OLD**



# FEEDBACK

## *What delighted*

- Three people thought that the sketchy aesthetic was fun and artsy.
- One person said he would use this on an upcoming trip.

## *What worked*

- Everyone understood how to navigate the timeline.
- Three out of five people had no trouble finding the details about an activity.

## *What failed*

- Two people wanted to be able to search for a date, time, or activity on their itinerary.
- Navigation between sections was not obvious to several people.
- One person wanted more information on the details page.
- One person wanted to be able to drag the clock buttons on the timeline.



“ It looks like I’m not doing anything at 2pm.  
Can I drag this one [activity] to 2pm? ”



# ITERATION 2.2





# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Changes*

For the next iteration of Foray, we moved up in fidelity, creating our mockups in Illustrator and then importing the images into Flinto (an online prototyping service) to create a clickable prototype for our phones.

One of the biggest changes was to more strongly **emphasize collaboration**. From our research findings, we felt that this was an important aspect to include in our product. Travelers could share itineraries with others, with each person being able to add activities, "like" activities, and comment.

Based on interface feedback from user testing with the first iteration of Foray, we also made minor adjustments to the visuals in order to increase the readability and make the timeline **cleaner and more understandable**.

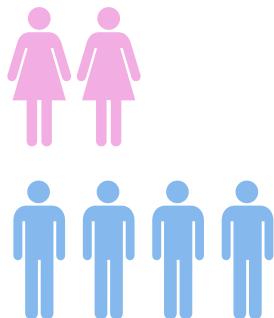
## *Testing*

We imported our Illustrator files into Flinto in order to make a **clickable prototype** that could be used on an iPhone. We once again ventured to coffee shops to **guerrilla test** with people.

We created **four small tasks** that would help us get a feel for how people interact with the collaborative aspects of the application, as well as the creation of a new itinerary. We had each participant complete between two and four tasks.

## *Tasks*

1. Find an activity on your itinerary that has new comments and read them.
2. Create a new trip to New York City. The dates for the trip are August 22-25.
3. Find an activity within one mile of Alcatraz and add it to your San Francisco itinerary.
4. Delete the activity on your San Francisco itinerary which is least popular with your group.



**6 PARTICIPANTS  
23-42 YEARS OLD**



# FEEDBACK

## *What delighted*

- Everyone thought the itinerary was very straightforward.
- Several people liked that the itinerary gave them perspective on all their trips at once.
- Four participants said they appreciated and trusted the time recommendations because they were explained.
- People thought the collaboration felt personal and trustworthy because the comments were just from their own friends.

## *What worked*

- All but two participants knew immediately that the red speech bubble meant there were unread comments.
- People liked that there was a suggested time when they added activities, but three people said they wanted to be able to change it.
- All participants understood how to add basic information about a new trip.

## *What failed*

- Almost everyone thought the clickable areas were too small.
- Two people said they wanted Facebook and travel site integration to fill out the trip set-up form for them.
- Two people were initially confused about what the hearts meant for collaboration.
- Several people's mental models of the different trips did not match the way the system worked.



“ This is much simpler than TripAdvisor.  
There’s too many options on there. ”

# FINAL CONCEPT: OLIVER



5

- 
- 78 Concept Overview
  - 84 Iteration 3.1
  - 90 Iteration 3.2
  - 96 Iteration 3.3
  - 102 Iteration 3.4

# CONCEPT OVERVIEW

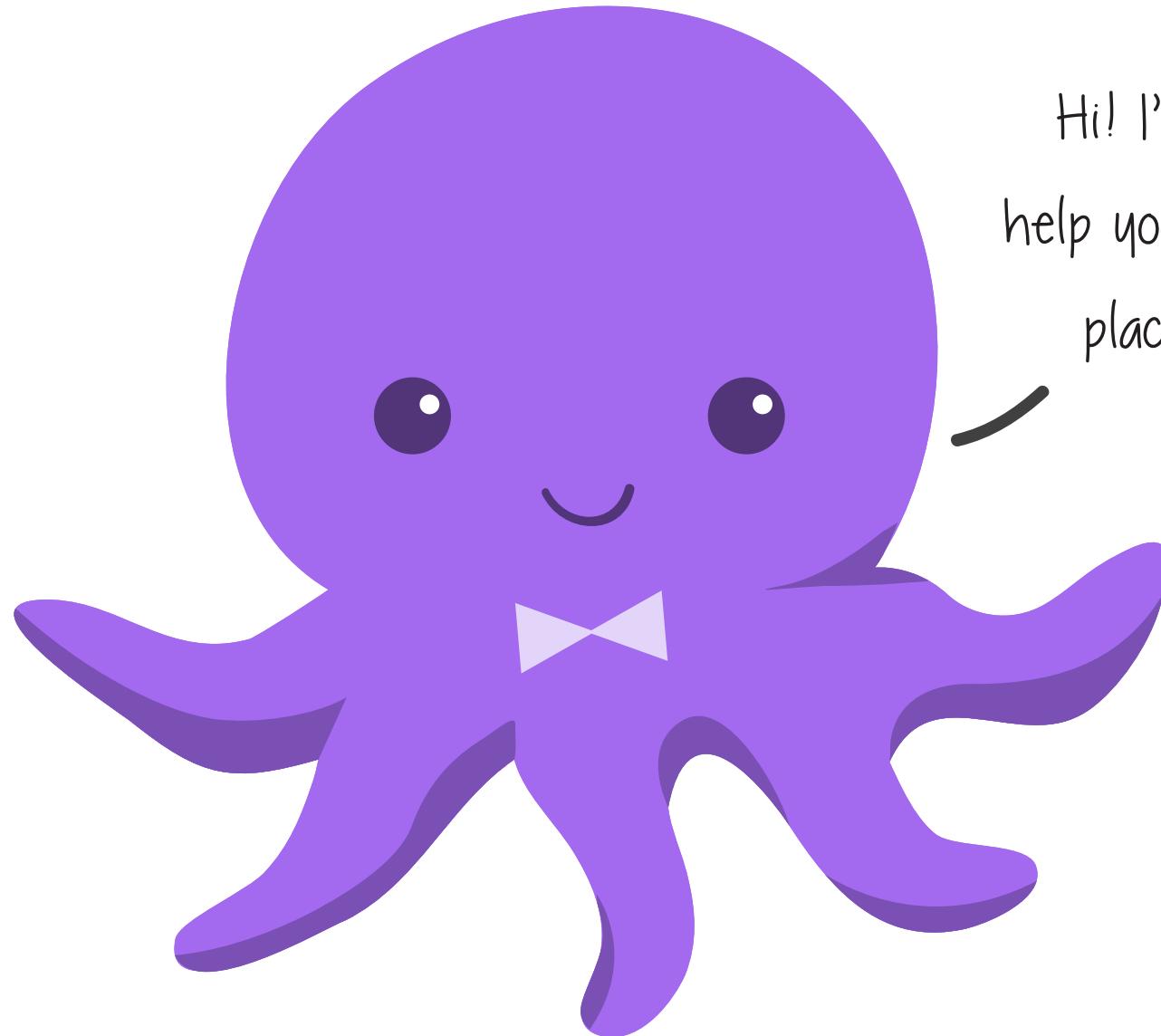
## *Issues with Foray*

Through discussions with our clients and faculty, we realized that Foray had become **too utilitarian** and had more emphasis on planning than exploration and collaboration. We were concerned that we had **lost sight of the delight** that had initially been so integral to our user experience vision.

## *Focus*

After brainstorming, we decided that it was especially important that we **focus more on the discovery aspect** of the product. The focal point of the product became a **picture-based discovery engine**. The system is able to learn about the user based on their favoriting and hiding of activities, and then provide **tailored suggestions** to them. In order to make the suggestions on the application more personal and bring more fun and delight into the interface, we decided to **personify the system with an octopus named Oliver**. He is ever-present, providing suggestions and assisting people with their travel planning.

With his eight tentacles, Oliver is easily able to help everyone juggle all the activities they want to do while they travel!

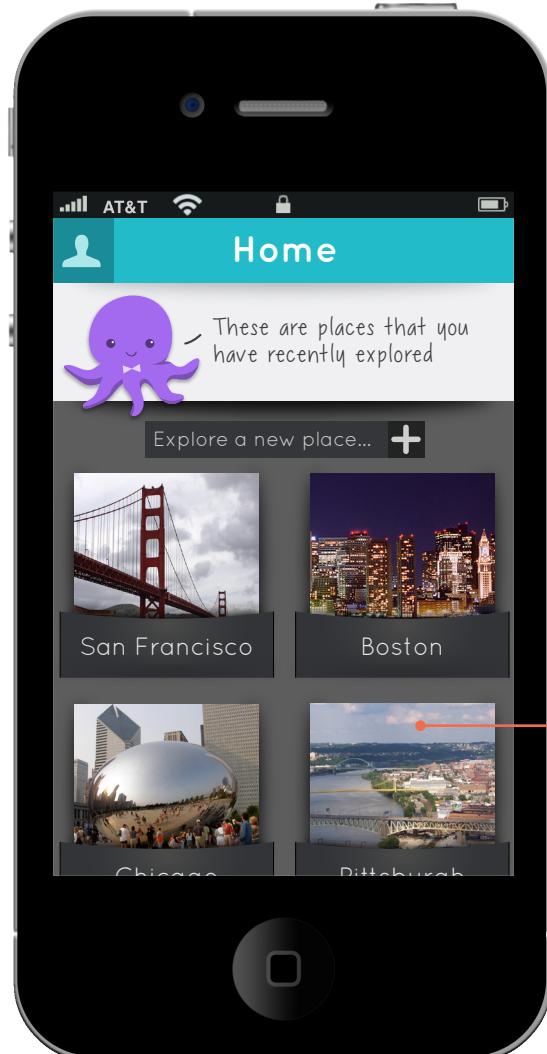


Hi! I'm Oliver. I'll  
help you discover new  
places to visit!



## HOME

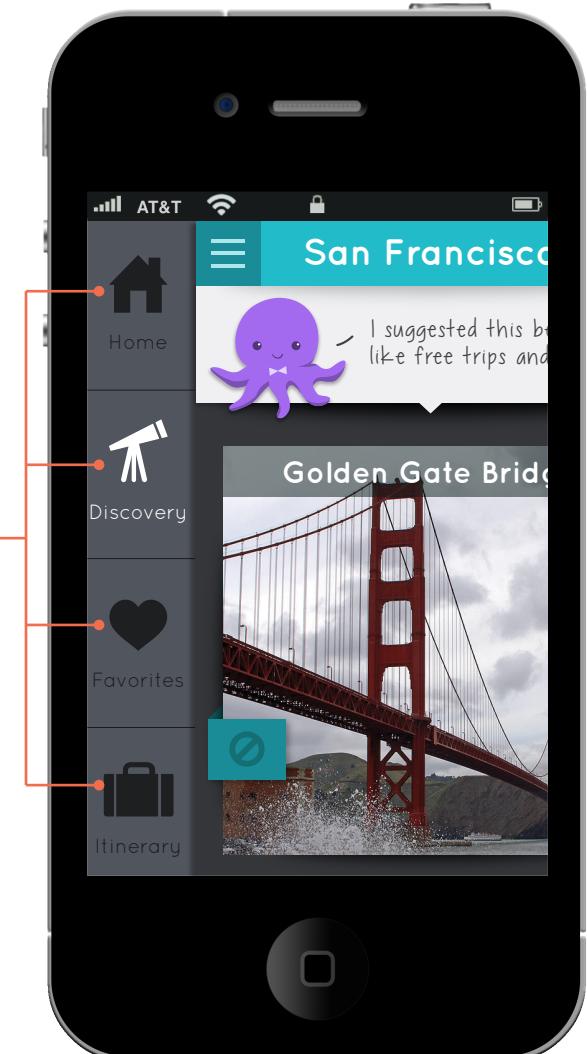
list of all cities that have previously been explored



activities can  
be explored by  
tapping on a city

## HAMBURGER MENU

between-section navigation that slides out from left side

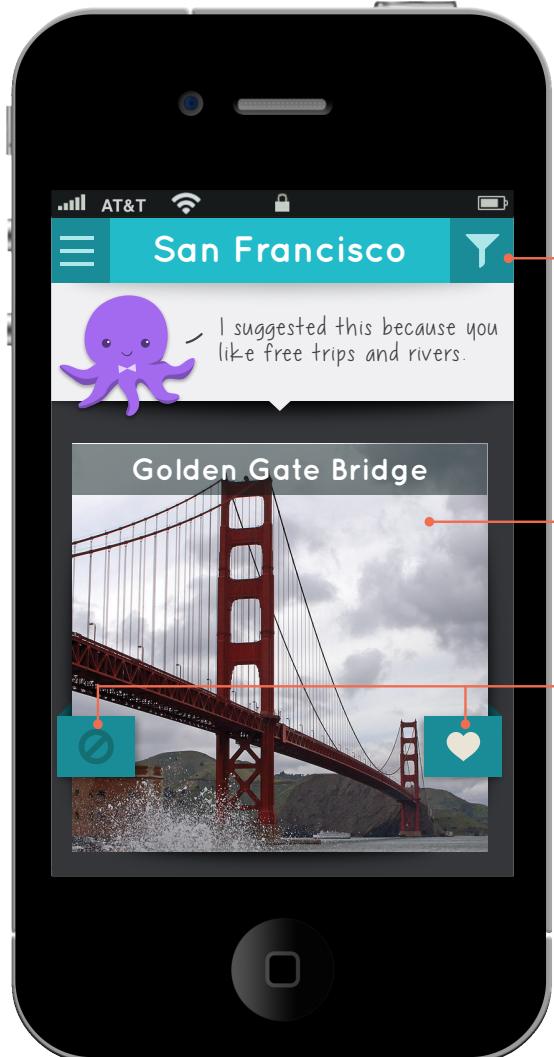


different pages can  
be reached via the  
"hamburger" menu



## DISCOVERY - FRONT

swipable list of activities  
that Oliver has suggested



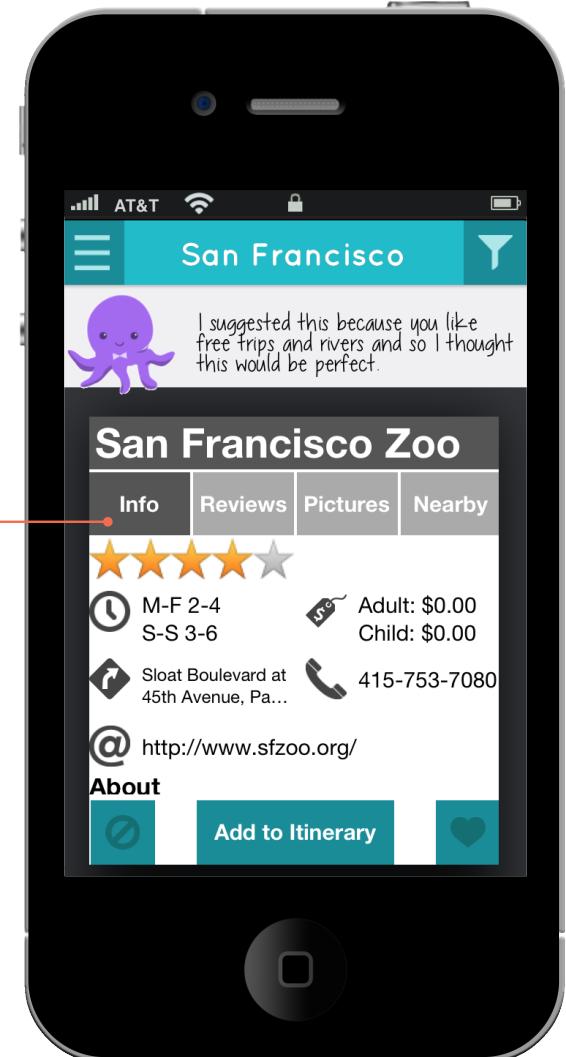
activities can be filtered  
by price and category

tapping on a card  
reveals more information  
about that activity

Oliver can tailor  
suggestions based on  
what a person has  
ignored or favorited

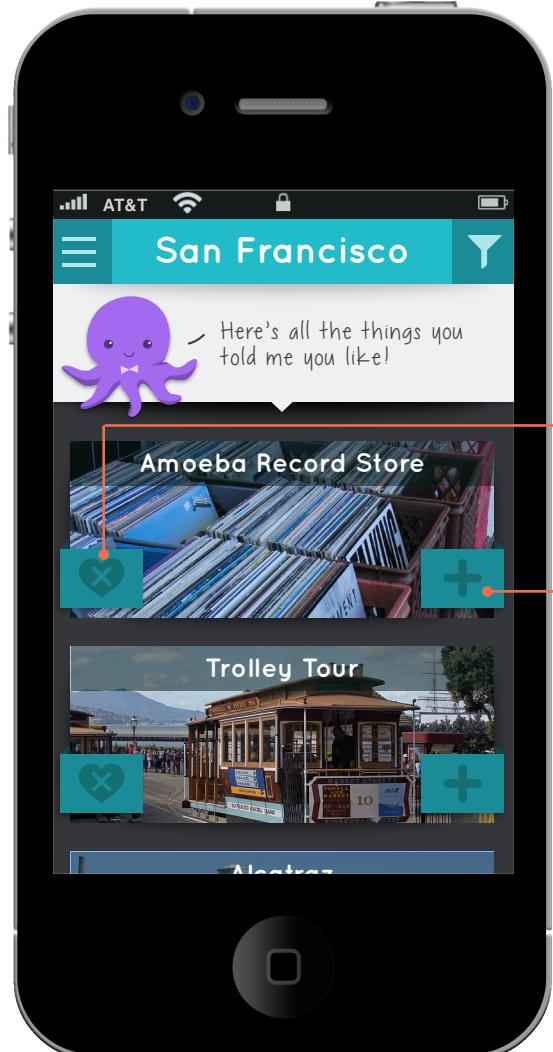
## DISCOVERY - BACK

informational back of activity card



## FAVORITES

list of activities that have been favorited in discovery



activities can be removed from favorites

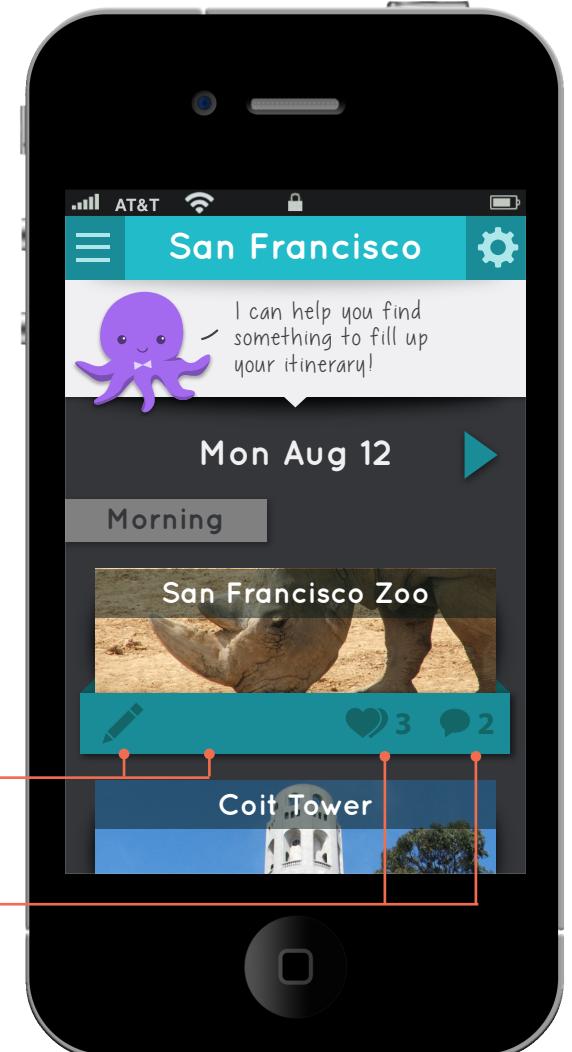
activities can be added to the itinerary

activities can be deleted or moved within itinerary

collaborators can leave comments and favorites

## ITINERARY

list of planned activities organized by date and time of day





# ITERATION 3.1

## CONCEPT 3: OLIVER



# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Changes*

This iteration was a complete overhaul of the previous Foray iterations and had three main sections: Discovery, Favorites, and Itinerary.

**Discovery** mode allows travelers to view activities one at a time. When people favorite or hide items, Oliver can **learn about their preferences and tailor his suggestions**. When travelers favorite items, they are saved in a separate list for that city.

From **Favorites**, people can add activities to their **Itinerary**, which is where collaboration occurs. They can **share their itinerary with friends**, after which everyone can add activities and comment. People can also see how many collaborators have favorited items in the itinerary.

Throughout the application, Oliver is present and provides suggestions and help for the traveler.

## *Testing*

We created mockups in Illustrator and once again exported to Flinto to create a **clickable prototype** and conduct **guerrilla testing** in coffee shops. We also had a **paper prototype for the Discovery** section of the application because we were unable to prototype the swiping gesture at the current level of fidelity.

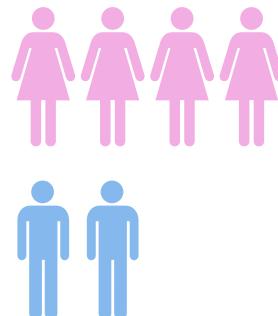
We designed **several tasks** to give us a feel for how people interacted with Discovery, the Itinerary, and Oliver. We also asked users to give us **general feedback** on the application and do an **interface walkthrough** to determine whether our iconography was clear.

We had each participant complete two to three tasks and an interface walkthrough. Half did the walkthrough before completing any other tasks and half after.



### Tasks

1. Explore activities and find something you would like to do in San Francisco.
2. You have previously saved several items to your favorites. Ask Oliver to make a new itinerary for San Francisco based on your favorites.
3. You have already made a two-day itinerary for a trip to San Francisco. Move your Ferry Building activity from the morning of the first day (June 23) to the afternoon of the second day (June 24).



**6 PARTICIPANTS  
20-47 YEARS OLD**

# FEEDBACK

## *What delighted*

- Most people were delighted by Oliver's suggestions and his explanations because they could understand that he was learning about them.
- Several people mentioned that they appreciated Oliver telling them there were too many things to do in one day.

## *What worked*

- On Discovery, everyone was able to figure out that if they swiped the pictures a new activity would come up.
- All participants found it fairly easy to move an activity around in their itinerary.

## *What failed*

- Nobody realized that they could tap on Oliver to get more options, such as having him create an itinerary.
- One person tried tapping Oliver to make an itinerary, but never on the correct screen.
- It was not immediately obvious to two people that the swipe gesture would navigate between items in Discovery.
- One person thought Oliver and his speech bubble weren't noticeable.



“ I don't know how to specifically use [Oliver]. I thought I should tap on him, but he isn't doing anything. ”

# ITERATION 3.2

## CONCEPT 3: OLIVER



# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Changes*

Based on testing feedback, we **made Oliver's speech bubble persistent** so that people would not have to guess when they could get more help from Oliver - he would tell them directly. We **moved the navigation to a "hamburger" menu** in order to give the interface more room to breathe and increase the overall cleanliness of the interface.

We also began adding in **design language** to our application. We established a color palette and general feel to our application, which we applied to several of the screens.

In parallel, we started to **increase the fidelity** of the application by coding the Discovery screen.

## *Testing*

Using the early coded version of the Discovery screen, we had participants **interact with the activity cards** to see how they would tend to navigate between cards and use the buttons.

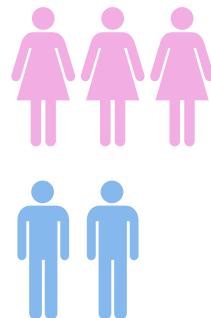
We also used the screens we had mocked up with the design language to do an **interface walkthrough** in order to understand how people felt about Oliver, the application, and our iconography.

Starting with this iteration, we had participants **come to our lab space** and each person completed all the tasks. We also had a **general feedback** section at the end where we asked them directed questions about the application and got overall feedback.



### Tasks

1. Explore things to do in San Francisco, selecting activities that you like and dislike.
2. Go through the five main screens of the application. Tell us what you think each item on the screen is and what it would do if you interacted with it.



5 PARTICIPANTS  
19-23 YEARS OLD

# FEEDBACK

## *What delighted*

- Everyone liked how much information there was on the backs of the cards.
- Four people were impressed by the variety of categories in the filters.
- Many enjoyed that Oliver could make itineraries and give them suggestions.
- All participants liked the concept of saving favorites in addition to an itinerary.

## *What worked*

- All participants knew to swipe the cards to get to the next one.
- Everyone understood that the heart was to favorite items.
- It was clear to all participants that the unheart icon would remove from favorites.
- Everyone knew that the minus button would remove the activity.
- Most understood that the cancel icon was to hide items.

## *What failed*

- It wasn't immediately obvious to anyone that the card could be tapped to flip it over for more info.
- Two people thought the move icon would give them directions.
- Nobody understood what the filter icon was until they got to filters.
- Two people thought the hamburger menu would give them a list of places.
- One person was confused by the delete button, but then figured out its purpose after exploring more.

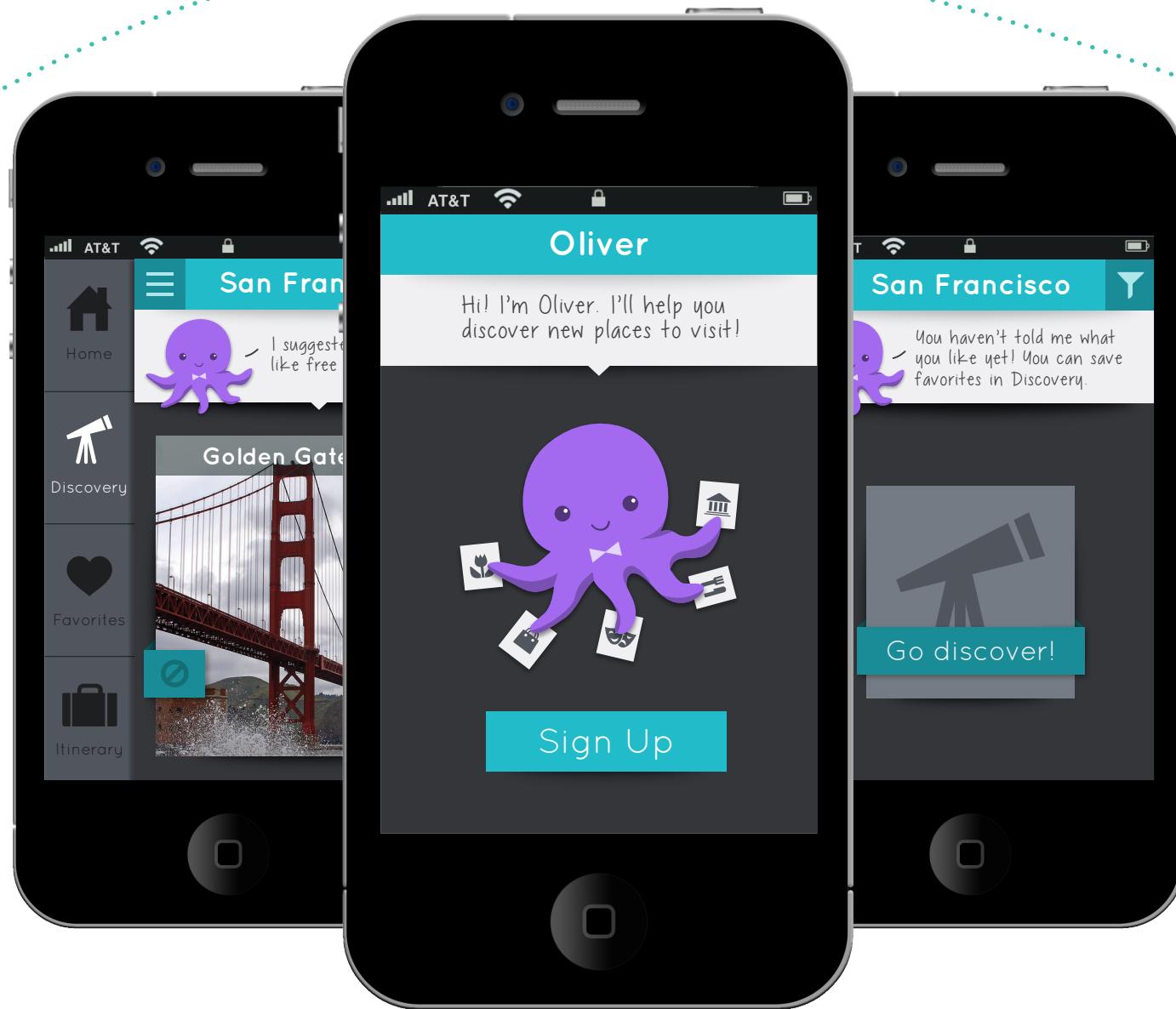


“ I love Oliver...Octopuses are awesome because they're known to be the smartest animals...so I trust an octopus to know a lot about the world.

”

# ITERATION 3.3

## CONCEPT 3: OLIVER



# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Changes*

This iteration represented a further increase in number of features in our functional prototype. We added **more activities** to Discovery and also **applied our design language**.

We also made the decision to focus on the “**new user**” **experience** for this iteration, since our previous prototypes centered around the application when it had already been in use for some time. We designed a series of screens representing all the major sections of the application. Oliver guides new users through the application, introducing the purpose of each page. We also added sign-up screens at the beginning and built out the “hamburger” menu for **navigation between different sections**.

## *Testing*

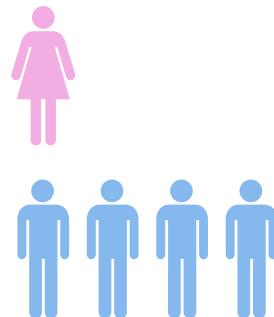
We used two different prototypes for user testing of this iteration. We used a **clickable prototype of the new user screens** to test that experience (these screens can be seen in the screen flow on page 132 of the appendix). We also used the **higher fidelity functional prototype** to test interactions with the Discovery aspect of the application.

We had participants **come to our lab** and complete the tasks. After **prototype testing**, we had participants complete a **card-sorting** exercise on our “hide,” “favorite,” and “remove from favorites” icons that would help us to redesign these to be more clear. At the end we had a **directed question session** in order to get more general feedback and reactions the application.



### Tasks

1. Explore activities in San Francisco. Find more information about some of them. Save ones you like to your favorites and hide ones you don't like.
2. Pretend that you are a new user to the application. Go through these screens and tell us what you think everything is. Also provide feedback on Oliver's comments.



**5 PARTICIPANTS  
21-30 YEARS OLD**

# FEEDBACK

## *What delighted*

- During the new user walkthrough, people really enjoyed Oliver's explanations and felt he gave a good overview of the pages.
- Many participants expressed that they really enjoyed the large, colorful pictures.
- Everyone liked how easy it was to browse through activities.

## *What worked*

- All participants knew to swipe to the next card.
- Everyone knew how to favorite and hide items.
- Everyone was able to navigate between pages using the "hamburger" menu.
- All participants understood how to set up a new trip.
- Everyone thought the sign-up process was simple.

## *What failed*

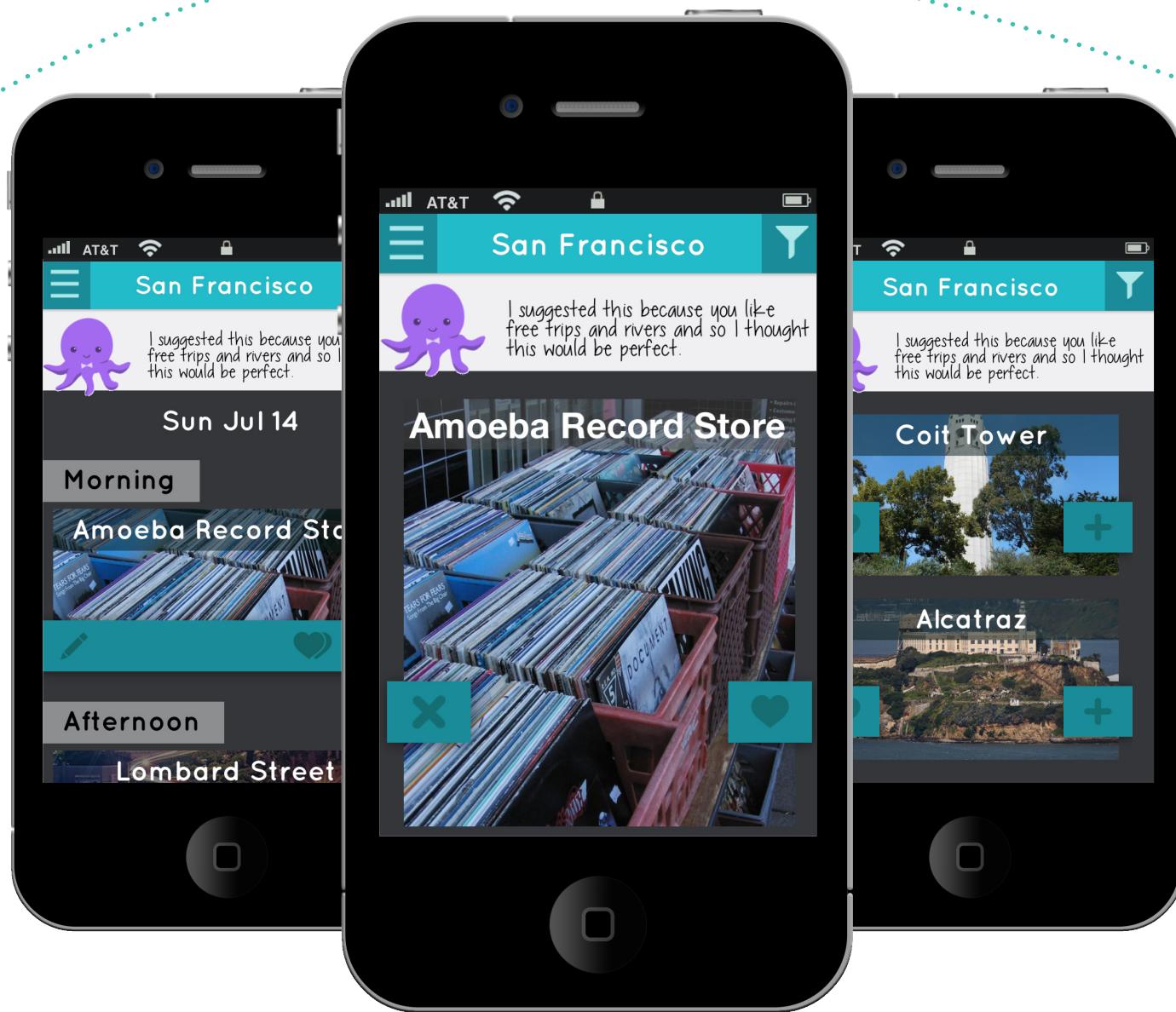
- Most participants wanted some kind of feedback when they favorited and hid items.
- It wasn't always immediately apparent that they could tap on the card for more information.
- One person took some time to figure out that the "hamburger" menu was where they could find navigation.
- One person thought Oliver might be less helpful after their first time using the application.



“ I like that Oliver tells me what these things are. But it seems like he wouldn't really be useful after the first time. ”

# ITERATION 3.4

## CONCEPT 3: OLIVER



# ITERATION OVERVIEW

## *Changes*

For our final iteration, we attempted to solve as many of the previously identified issues as possible. At this point, most of the changes were minor, since our feedback indicated that the overall mental model and concept of the application was **on the right track**.

On the Discovery page, we changed the icon for "hide" to an X, based on the results of our card sorting activity. We also added **visual feedback** when someone hides or favorites an activity.

On the Itinerary, we consolidated the delete and move functionality into **one "edit" button**. Tapping on this pulls down a menu that allows a person to select another date and time to move the activity to or to delete the activity from their itinerary.

## *Testing*

User testing for our final iteration was done entirely with our **functional prototype**. The Discovery, Favorites, and Itinerary screens were all in place, so our testing revolved around tasks related to those.

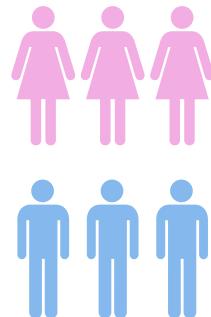
We were especially interested in seeing whether **navigation** with a functional version of the "hamburger" menu was user-friendly. It was also a final chance to observe the **overall interactions** with the application and reactions to the concept and Oliver the octopus.

We had our participants **come to our lab** and complete all tasks. Before the tasks, we gave them several minutes to **explore the application**. Afterward, we also had a **guided question section** to get general feedback.



### Tasks

1. Explore activities in San Francisco. Hide activities you do not like and favorite activities you do like. Add at least one activity directly to your itinerary.
2. Remove two activities from your favorites list.
3. Remove one activity from your itinerary. Move one activity in your itinerary to a different date and time.



6 PARTICIPANTS  
22-58 YEARS OLD

# FEEDBACK

## *What delighted*

- Five participants said that the design and colors were bright and refreshing.
- All but one person really enjoyed Oliver and thought he was very delightful.
- Everyone appreciated the large, colorful pictures for each activity.
- Multiple participants liked how organized everything was within the distinct sections.

## *What worked*

- Everyone easily figured out that they needed to swipe to get to the next card in Discovery.
- Everyone understood favoriting and hiding activities.
- All participants knew to navigate using the hamburger menu.
- All participants thought that iconography was clear.

## *What failed*

- For several people, it was not obvious that they needed to tap the card to see more details on the back.
- Five participants did not notice or use the "Add to Itinerary" button on Discovery page.
- Four people wanted a confirmation when they add an activity to their itinerary from Discovery or Favorites.
- One person wanted to know more details about how Oliver knew about him and what he liked.



“ He doesn't demand, he just suggests. I might not know what to do and he'll let me know. I appreciate that. I appreciate you, Octopus. ”

# RECOMMENDATIONS

*Get Lost,  
Find Yourself.*

6

110

Recommendations for Expedia

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPEDIA

## *Implement for Web*

While implementing this application as a web service has several advantages, including compatibility with non-mobile devices and no installation process, there are also some disadvantages to be considered. Web applications often offer less control over the user experience. Additionally, web browsers and HTML5/CSS3 are not fully standardized.

A native app has the advantage of being distributed through a reliable source (App Store) and providing faster performance with less network usage, since visuals are preloaded. However, the high cost of time and resources to develop for each separate operating system lead to the recommendation that Oliver be implemented as a web service. We feel that **the ease of access and wide reach of a website would fit within Expedia's business goals.**

## *Implement A Learning Algorithm*

Our prototype included a very basic learning algorithm in order to demonstrate that learning evoked delight. The real service would **need a more robust learning algorithm that would guide travelers to activities that they would love.** The algorithm would have only someone's favored and hidden activities to learn from, so it would have to be able to figure out preferences from that and **suggest activities based on both individual and group preferences.**

## RECOMMENDATIONS



### *Include Oliver*

Both our research and outside scientific research provide evidence that including Oliver in the interface will cause delight and help people trust the application and its suggestions.

Our spring user research revealed that many **people are distrustful of large, faceless travel companies, which reinforced our decision to personify the system through a character.**

Furthermore, many scientific studies (see references on page 146) have shown that **personification can help people relate to the system and feel more comfortable while using it.** Two different studies of conversational agents in pedagogical systems found that these agents were “sufficient to improve subjective experience and also sometimes performance” and that they had a “strong positive effect on students’ perception of their learning experience.”

In a literature review, Reeves states that character interfaces are successful “because they put a familiar face on computing intelligence.” He also discusses research showing that “when characters guide interactions, people trust the information more than in identical interactions without characters” because people have been conditioned to believe that social presence is preferred and desirable.

Finally, our user tests have consistently shown that people love Oliver. They often remark that he is very cute and highly approachable, which are helpful characteristics for a travel guide. These results, along with the evidence from our spring research and outside studies, suggest that **Oliver would be helpful in making the application more personable, delightful, and trustworthy**, which aligns with Expedia’s goals.



# ABOUT



7

114 Team  
118 Program

# OUR TEAM

Our intrepid travelers come from all over the world and from a variety of backgrounds. We are all master's students in the Human-Computer Interaction Institute at Carnegie Mellon University. Our team has advisory support from faculty at CMU and working professionals in the field.





## OUR TEAM



**DEBRA GLADWIN**

*User Researcher*

Debra studied psychology at Franklin & Marshall College before coming to CMU. She spent one of her semesters studying abroad in Sydney and exploring Australia, and two weeks teaching photography to 8th grade students in Ghana. Although she enjoys visiting her tropical hometown in Florida, she thinks seasons are pretty rad and has lived in Pennsylvania for 5 years. She is excited to one day work someplace where she can design first-rate experiences on a strong foundation of user research.



**MICHAEL HELMBRECHT**

*Project Lead*

Michael has lived around the USA and has explored most of the parts he hasn't lived in. He's passionate about finding new experiences in cities all over the world. Before coming to CMU, he studied electrical engineering at Mississippi State University, where he decided that engineering tools weren't beautiful enough to work on for 40 years. He comes from a job making interfaces for NASA planning tools, and looks forward to joining a small startup and designing enthralling experiences that empower people.



## KELSEY HUMPHRIES

*UX Designer*

Kelsey studied biomedical engineering at Johns Hopkins in a former life, where she studied Spanish culture in Madrid and helped with brain-computer interface research in China for a summer. When she got back to the States, she joined the MHCI program at CMU. She's excited about the whole design process, but especially designing for enjoyable user experiences. She's visited four continents so far, and is looking forward to checking the other three off her list.



## NISHITA MUHNOT

*Interaction Architect*

Nishita has lived in several cities in India and moved 9 times. She spent a great part of her childhood on the beautiful island of Mauritius off the coast of South Africa. Prior to coming to CMU, she studied engineering in Information Science and worked for a multinational company as well as a startup. She believes in efficient and clean interfaces and wants to be an interaction designer after the MHCI program. She also loves traveling and dreams of going to all the continents of the world.



## YING WANG

*Visual Designer*

Ying majored in telecommunications engineering in undergrad, and is enjoying her transition into a visual and interaction designer. She loves that she gets to be creative every day in the MHCI program. She can always be seen sketching out cool ideas or creating adorable characters. She can't resist cute animals and will make a non-human noise when she sees them. She loves the sea and has traveled to five seashore cities along the eastern coast of China.

# OUR PROGRAM

The Carnegie Mellon Human-Computer Interaction Institute is an interdisciplinary community of students and faculty dedicated to research and education in topics related to computer technology in support of human activity and society. The Master's program is a rigorous 12-month curriculum in which students complete coursework in programming, design, psychology, HCI methods, and electives that allow them to personalize their educational experience. During

their second and third semesters, the students participate in a substantial Capstone Project with an industry sponsor.

The Capstone Project course curriculum is structured to cover the end-to-end process of a research and development product cycle, while working closely with an industry sponsor on new ideas that may work with their existing human-to-machine technology. The goal of this 32-week course is to give each student the

opportunity for a "real-life" industry project, similar to an actual experience in a research/design/development setting.

Company sponsors benefit from the innovative ideas produced by the students, to fix existing systems or reach into new markets. Some companies also use this project as a recruiting tool, offering industry positions to the top producers in their project team.



*Contact*

For questions about the content, or to learn  
how to sponsor a project, please contact:

Jenna Date, Associate Teaching Professor  
[jdate@cs.cmu.edu](mailto:jdate@cs.cmu.edu)  
412 268 5572  
Human-Computer Interaction Institute  
Carnegie Mellon University  
Pittsburgh, PA

# APPENDIX



122 User Journey

126 Achievability Matrix

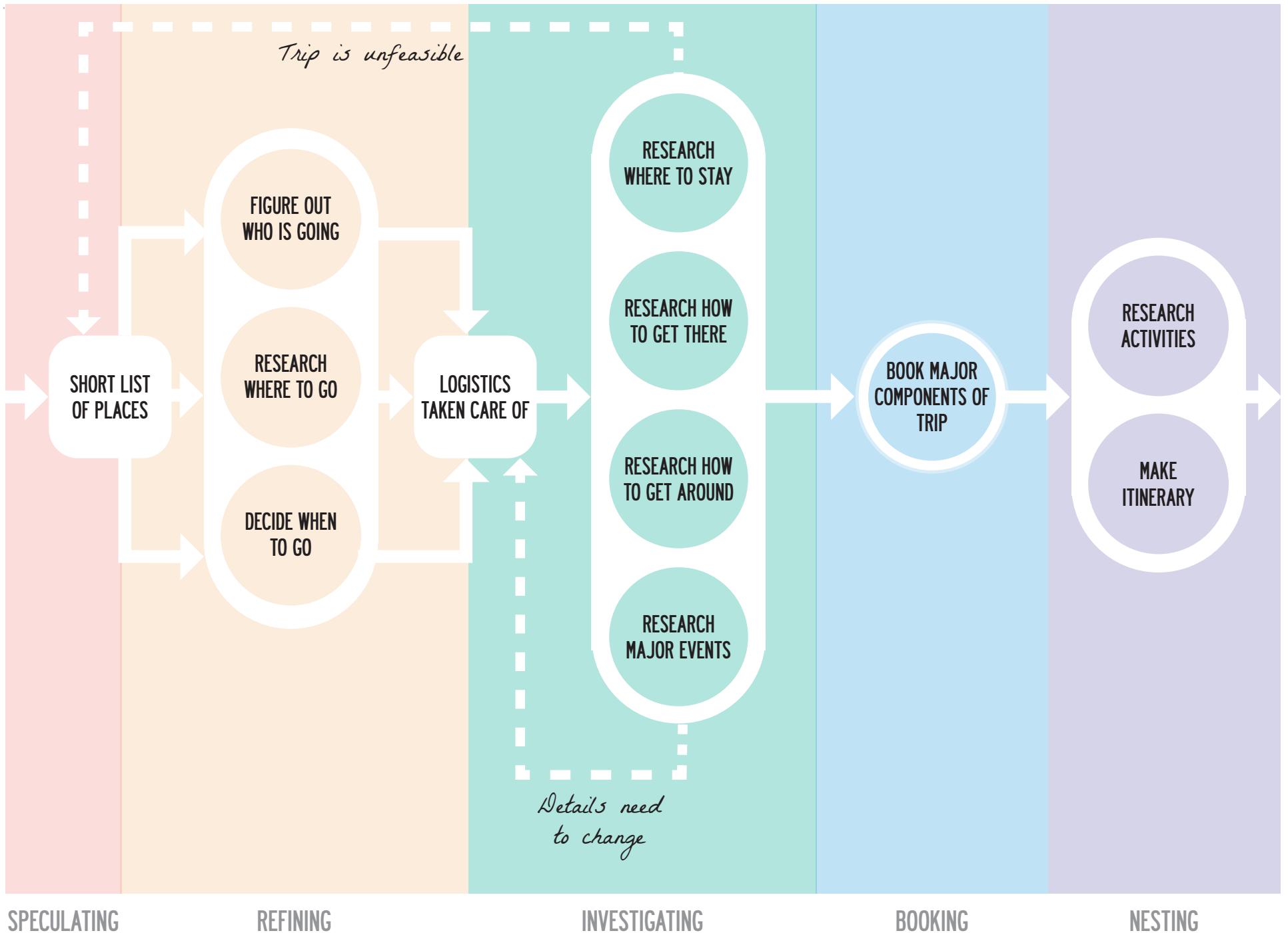
130 Application Flow

132 Screen Flow

142 Design Spec

# USER JOURNEY

This diagram shows the user journey through the travel planning process. The table on the following pages details needs, thoughts/feelings, barriers, touchpoints, content, and features that the user encounters. You can read more about these on page 20.



## Needs

### I have a short list of places

- I need to choose one place.

### I figure out where to go

- I need to know which places I will enjoy most.
- I need to know which places I can afford.
- I need to know which places will be most convenient.

### I figure out who is going

- I need to know who is going with me.
- I need to know when they can go.
- I need to know what others will pay.
- I need to know what others like.

## Thoughts+Feelings

- I'm excited to choose one place.
- I'm unsure of where to go.

- I'm confused about where to go.
- I am overwhelmed by all the information.
- I am frustrated that I can't find the info I need.

- I'm excited to travel with others.
- I am frustrated that others aren't giving me the info I need.
- I'm worried that people will back out.

## Barriers

- I don't have enough time.
- I think the trip is too far in the future.
- I am not sure how much money I have.

- There's too much irrelevant information.
- I can't find the information I need.
- There's too many places to choose from.
- I don't know info about who or when.

- I don't have others' schedules.
- I don't have others' approval.
- I don't have info on where or when.

## Touchpoints

- People
- Advertisements
- Television shows

- Blogs

- People you are traveling with
- People who have been there
- Blogs

- Travel books
- Booking sites
- Travel review sites

- People you are traveling with

## Content

- List of places

- Prices
- Reviews
- Descriptions
- Recommendations

- Pictures
- Comparisons
- Maps

- Prices
- Schedules
- Lists of who's going

- Descriptions
- Preferences

## Features

- Price range filter
- Review aggregation

- Trip category filter

- Price range filter
- Review aggregation
- Trip category filter
- Maps

- Email everyone
- Collaborative commenting

- Email everyone
- Collaborative commenting

- Collaboration roles
- Polls

## I figure out when to go

- I need to know when I am available.
- I need to know when it is cheapest to go.
- I need to know when it is best to go to this location.
- I need to know when there are events.

- I'm frustrated that I don't know when I can go.

- I don't have my schedule.
- I don't know enough about where I am going.
- I don't have info on who or where.

- People you are traveling with
- People who have been there
- Blogs

- Prices
- Reviews
- Weather
- Events

- Email everyone
- Research history
- Automatic schedule maker

## I research the basic components of the trip

- I need to know the cheapest way to get there.
- I need to know where to stay.
- I need to know how to get around.
- I need to know prices of big activities.
- I need to know about major events.
- I need to keep track of what I've seen.
- I need to keep on track with planning.

- I'm frustrated by changing prices.
- I worry about missing a deal.
- I am frustrated that it's too expensive.
- I am confused by so many choices.
- I am frustrated by the lack of choices.
- I distrust the information I'm getting.

- There is too much information.
- There are hidden costs/high prices.
- I lack confidence, time, information.
- I procrastinate.
- I miss out on a good deal.
- I can't keep track of what I've seen.

- Weather sites
- Travel review sites
- Travel books
- Booking sites

- Descriptions
- Pictures
- Recommendations
- Schedules

- Email everyone
- Polls

- Travel review sites
- People you are traveling with
- Booking sites
- People who

- Prices
- Reviews
- Events
- Descriptions

- Reminders
- Maps
- Progress bar
- Travel package
- Research history

## I book the basic components

- I need to decide where to book.
- I need to commit to plans.
- I need to feel I am getting a good deal.
- I need to trust the site.

- I feel relieved that my plans are made.
- I feel guilty about spending money.
- I worry that I'll find a better deal later.
- I worry I made the wrong decision.
- I distrust the information I am getting.
- I am not sure I'm getting a good deal.

- The prices have changed.
- Things have sold out.
- I don't have money.
- Other people haven't decided.
- I lack confidence.
- I haven't been able to keep track of prices.

- Booking sites
- People you are traveling with

- Prices
- Price History

- Progress bar
- Travel package
- Research history
- Price history
- Badges

## I research activities and make an itinerary

- I need to know what activities to do.
- I need to know when I will do activities.
- I need to find good advice.
- I need to know what everyone will enjoy most.
- I need to keep all my stuff organized.
- I need to know what I can afford.

- I am relieved that things are booked.
- I am overwhelmed by the choices.
- I am disappointed by lack of activities.
- I am frustrated trying to fit activities in.
- I don't know how to organize.
- I am satisfied completing my plan.

- Things have sold out.
- I don't have enough time/money.
- I'm not sure what will be fun.
- People all like different things.
- I can't keep my research organized.
- I can't get any good advice.
- I can't choose!
- There's nothing I'm interested in.

- People you are traveling with
- People who have been there
- Booking sites

- Travel books
- Blogs
- Travel shows
- Review sites
- Activity sites

- Prices
- Curated plans
- Pictures
- Recommendations
- Plan viewer
- Research history
- Maps
- Travel package
- Automatic schedule maker
- Price range filter
- Reviews
- Itinerary suggestions
- Trip category filter
- Polls

# ACHIEVABILITY MATRIX

We ideated 53 different potential features for our product. We then grouped these based on four different areas and placed them on an achievability matrix based on their ease of implementation and impact. From there, we chose twenty features to implement in our first design. These features are the ones that glow in the following matrix. For more details on this, see page 20.



# features

## ORGANIZATION/PROGRESS

1. bucket and wish list
2. identify stage
- 3. satisfying and lovely plan viewer**
- 4. export and print**
- 5. badges**
6. big events calendar
7. virtual journal
8. daily discovery emails
- 9. reminders and prods to move forward**
10. warning when things are about to sell out
- 11. maps (things to do, what you're doing)**
- 12. progress bar**
13. to-do list with deadlines
- 14. book everything at once button**
- 15. travel package**
16. keep trips separated
- 17. research diary/history**
- 18. automatic schedule maker**

## PRICE

19. show fun stuff while booking
20. price alerts
- 21. price range filters**
- 22. price history tracker**
23. cost calculator for how to get there
24. what other people have bought
25. booking site comparison
26. price prediction
27. bang for your buck calculator
28. price drop guarantee

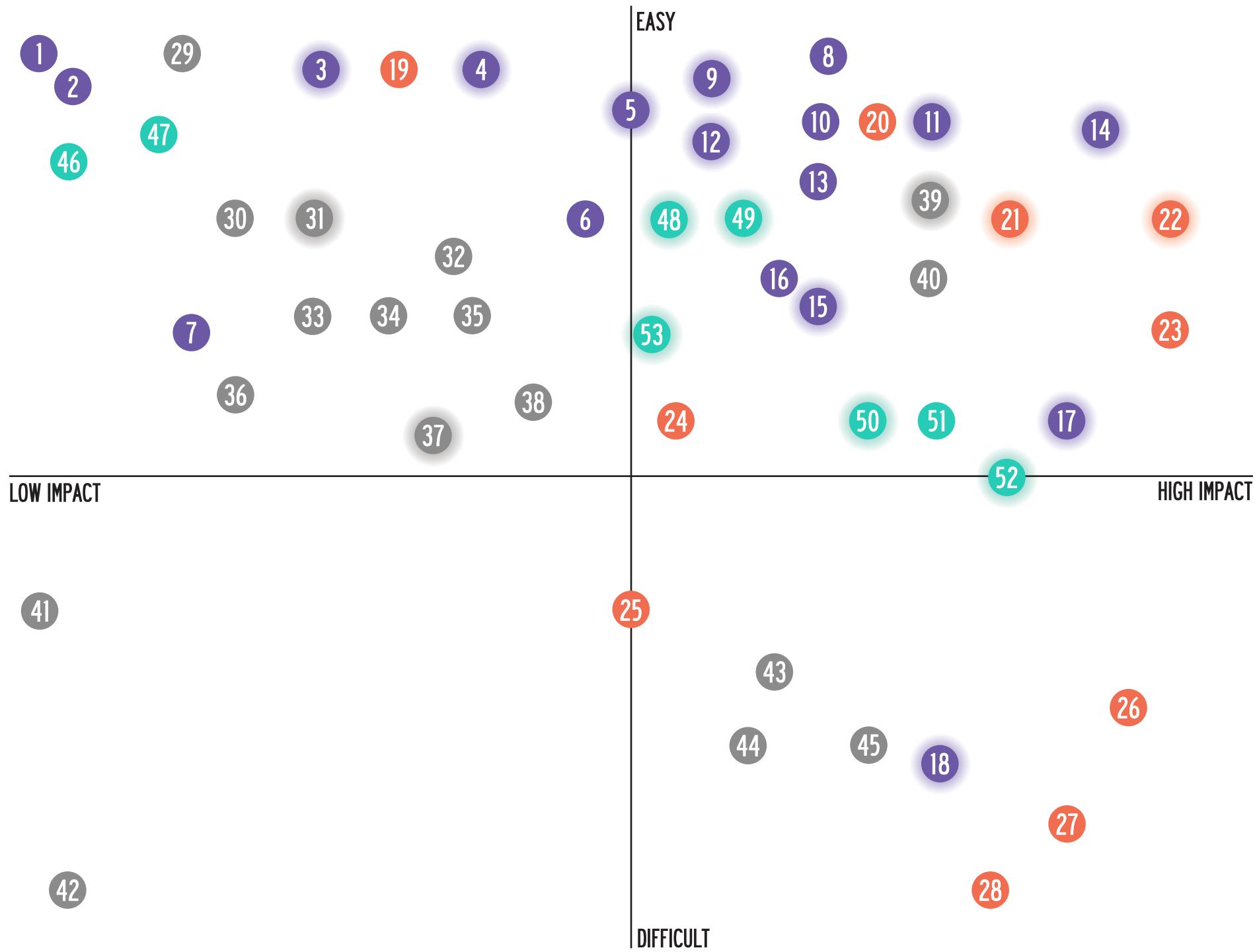
## SUGGESTIONS

29. suggest cheaper vacations
30. following
- 31. review aggregation**
32. links to blogs about places
33. tagging
34. photos from friends' trips
35. quick ratings of locations
36. micro polls
- 37. itinerary suggestions**
38. advice from friends who have been there
- 39. trip category filters**
40. location-specific table
41. TV show location finder
42. travel personality test
43. recommendations from similar people
44. qualifications for people giving advice
45. need advice button

## COLLABORATION

46. assign tasks
47. list of people going
- 48. email everyone**
- 49. collaborative commenting**
- 50. collaboration roles**
51. RSVP
- 52. share travel package**
- 53. polls**

**bold = features we intended to include**

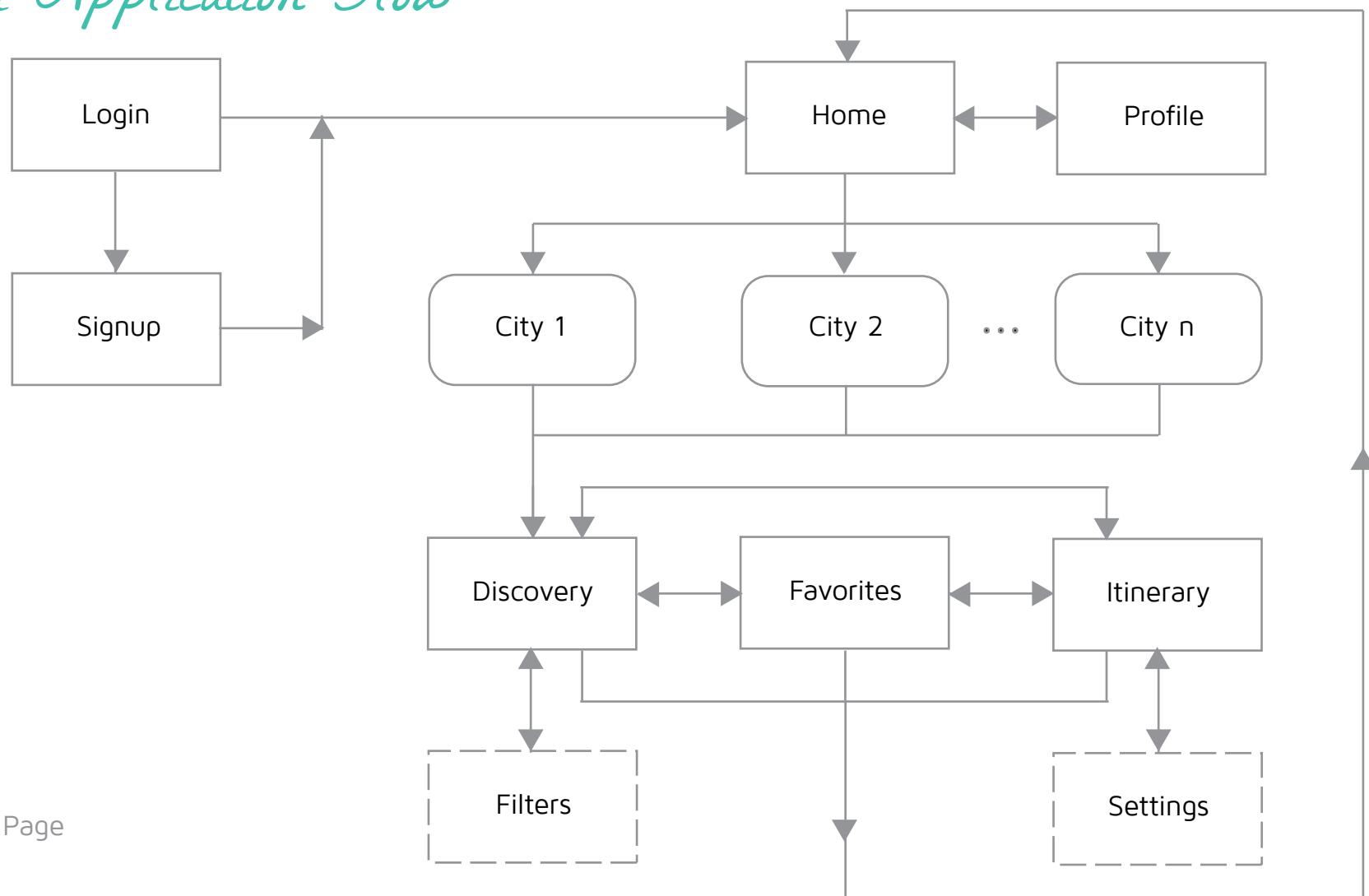


# DESIGN SPEC

The following pages contain a detailed design spec for the Oliver application, including an application flow (on facing page), a screen flow, and a visual spec of several screen and all common interface elements.



## Oliver Application Flow

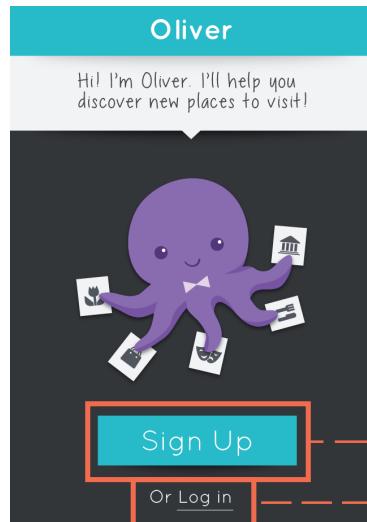


# SCREEN FLOW

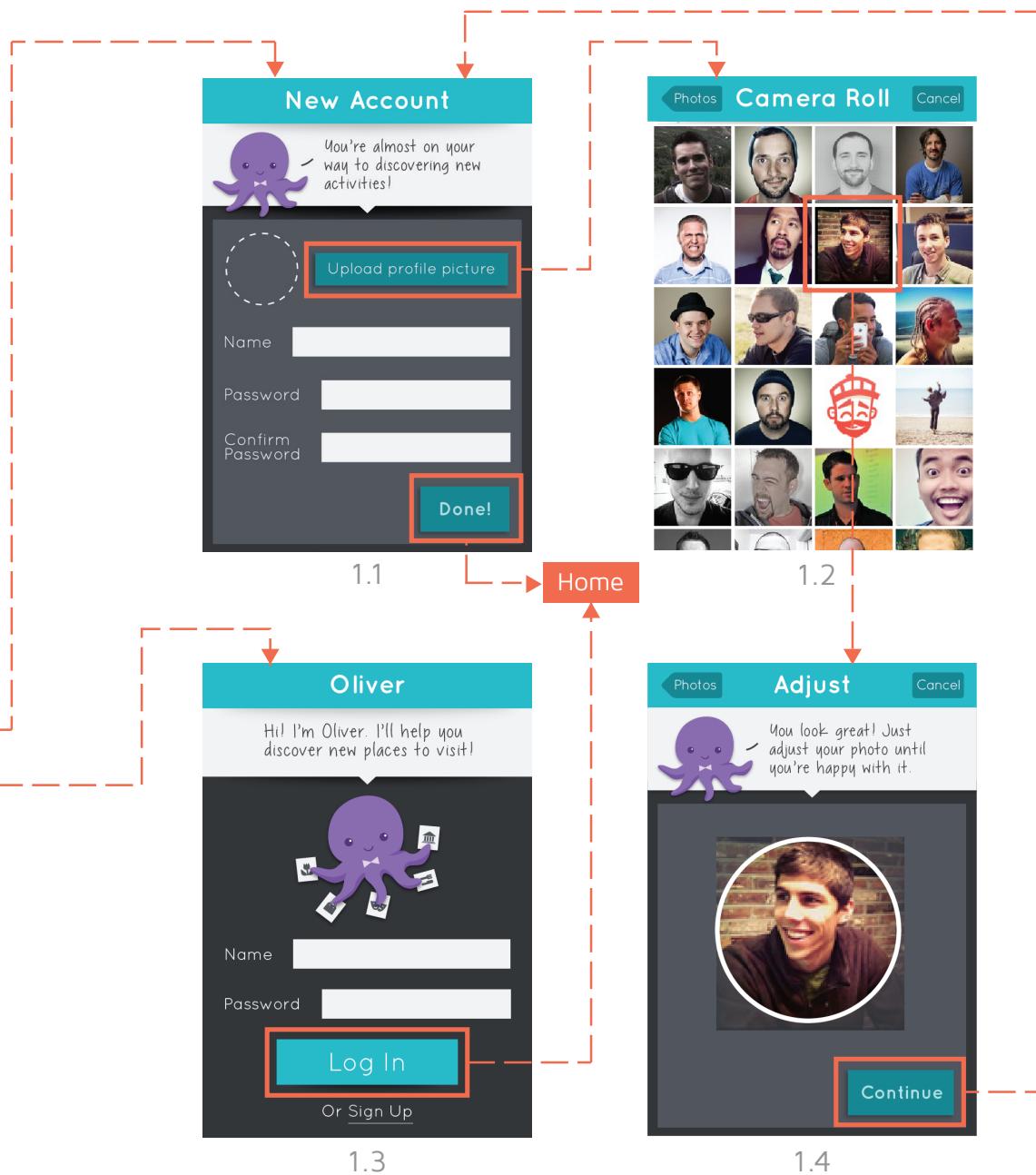
The subsequent screen flow diagram shows all the screens for a new user as well as for an existing user. The default trigger for screen change is tap unless specified otherwise.



## Initial Pages



1.0



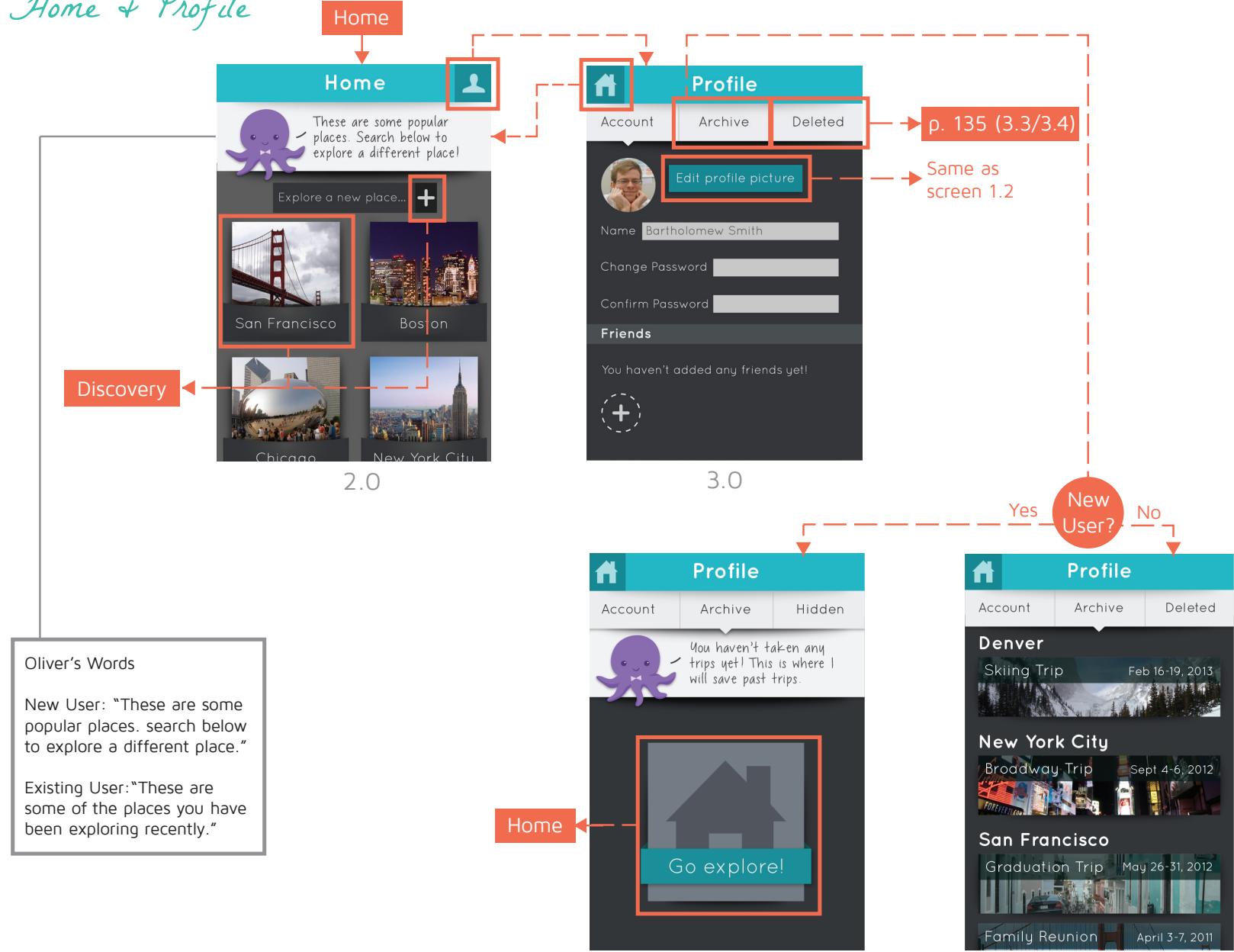
## KEY

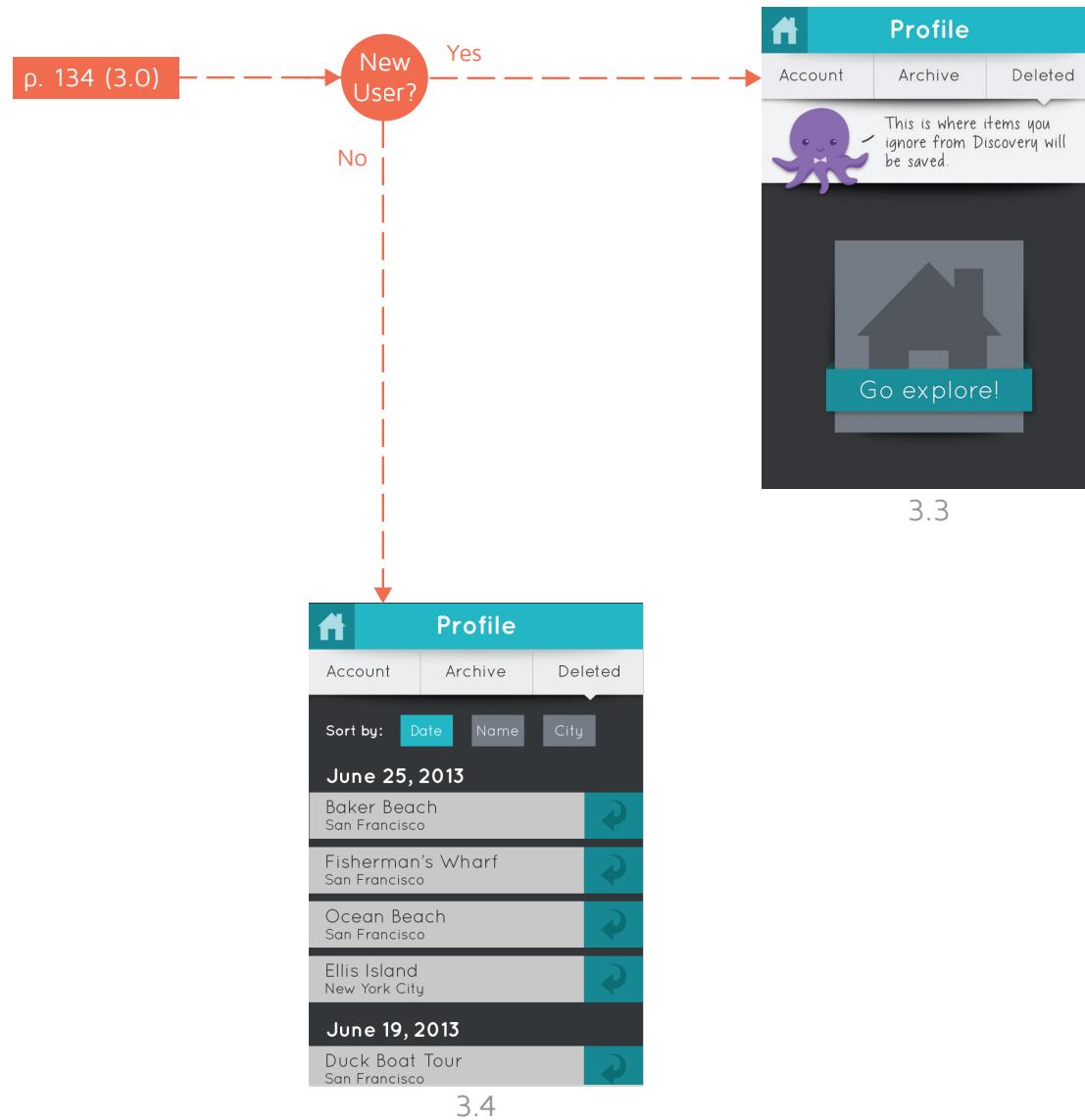
Hit Area

Connector

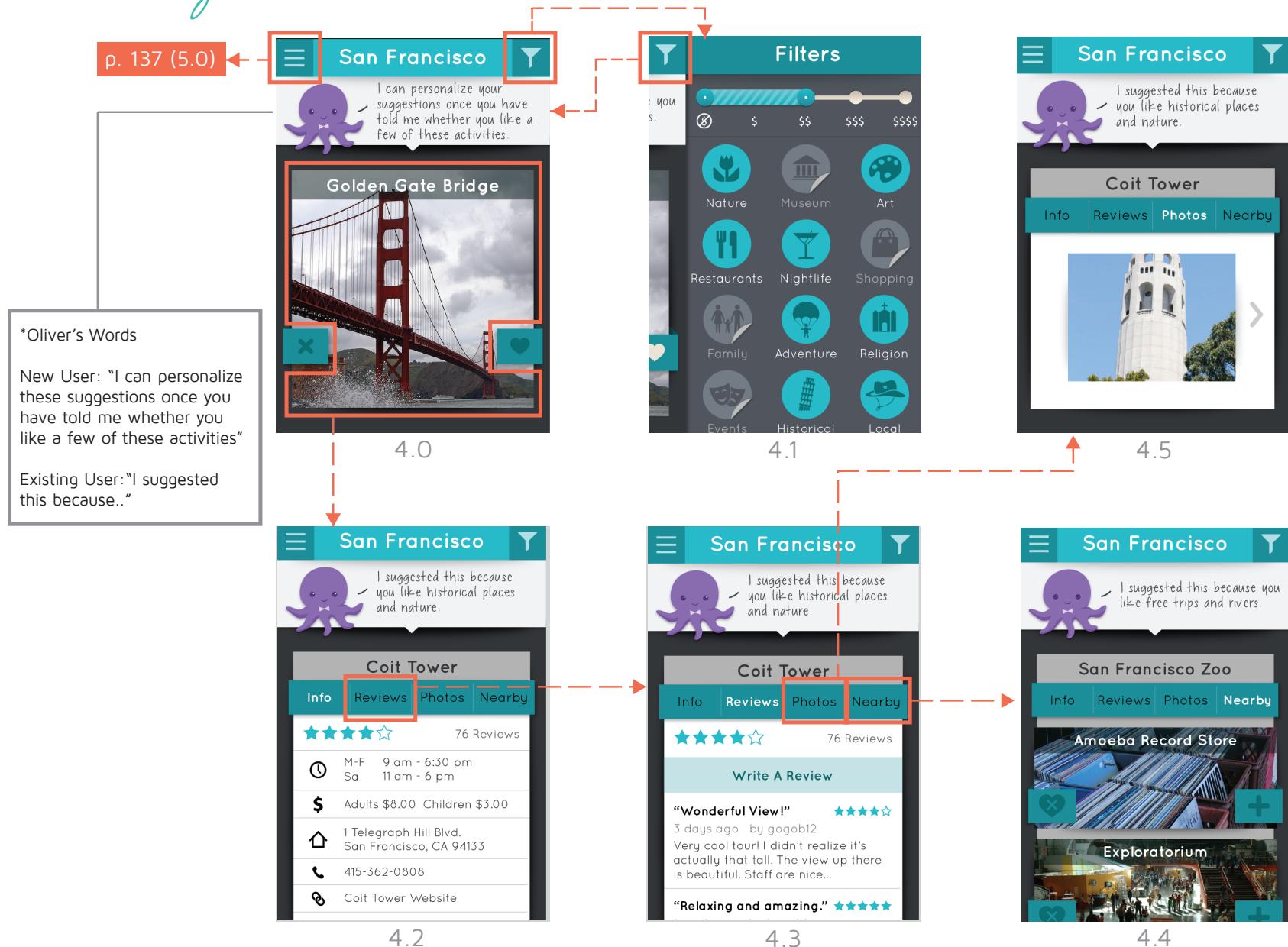
Condition

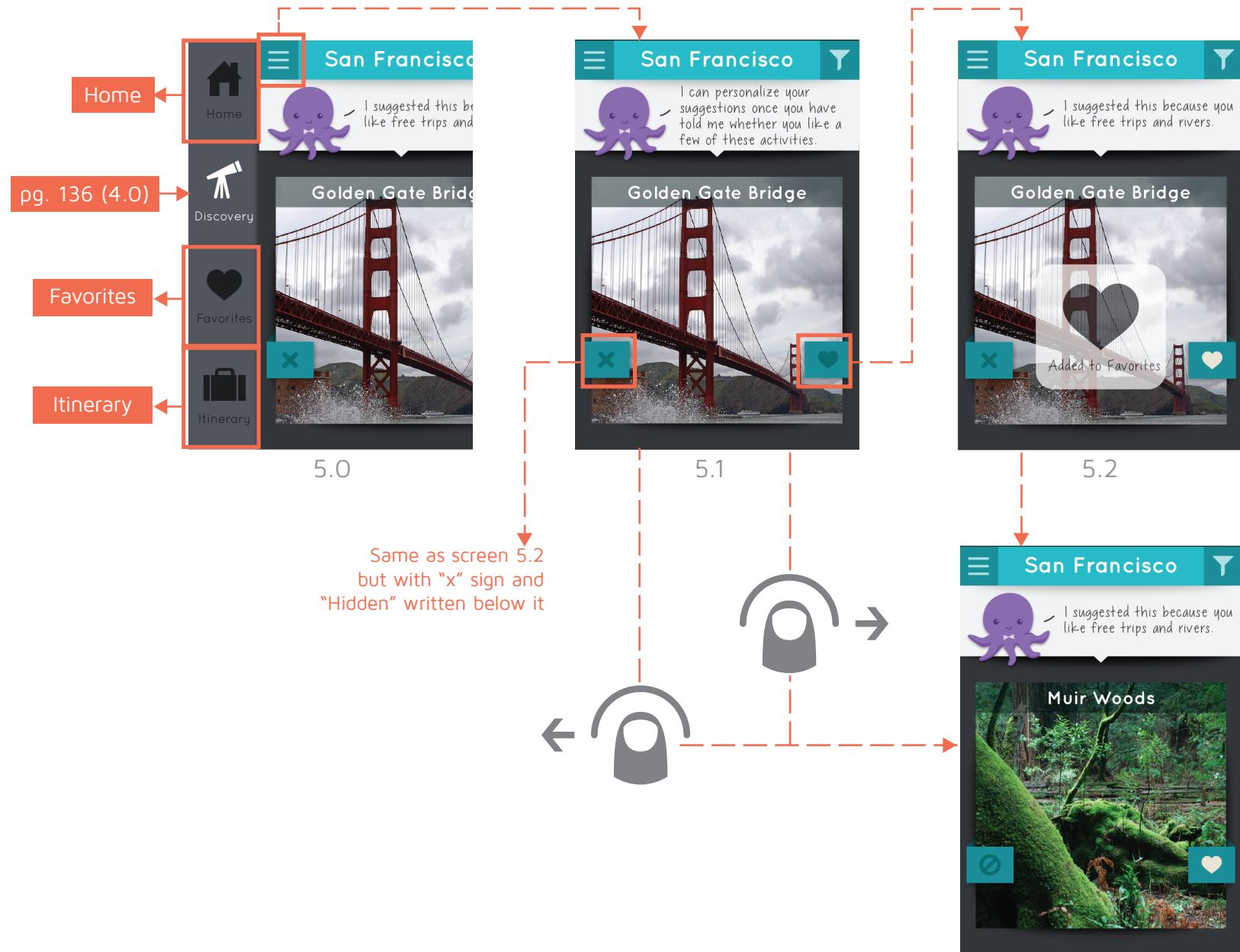
## Home & Profile



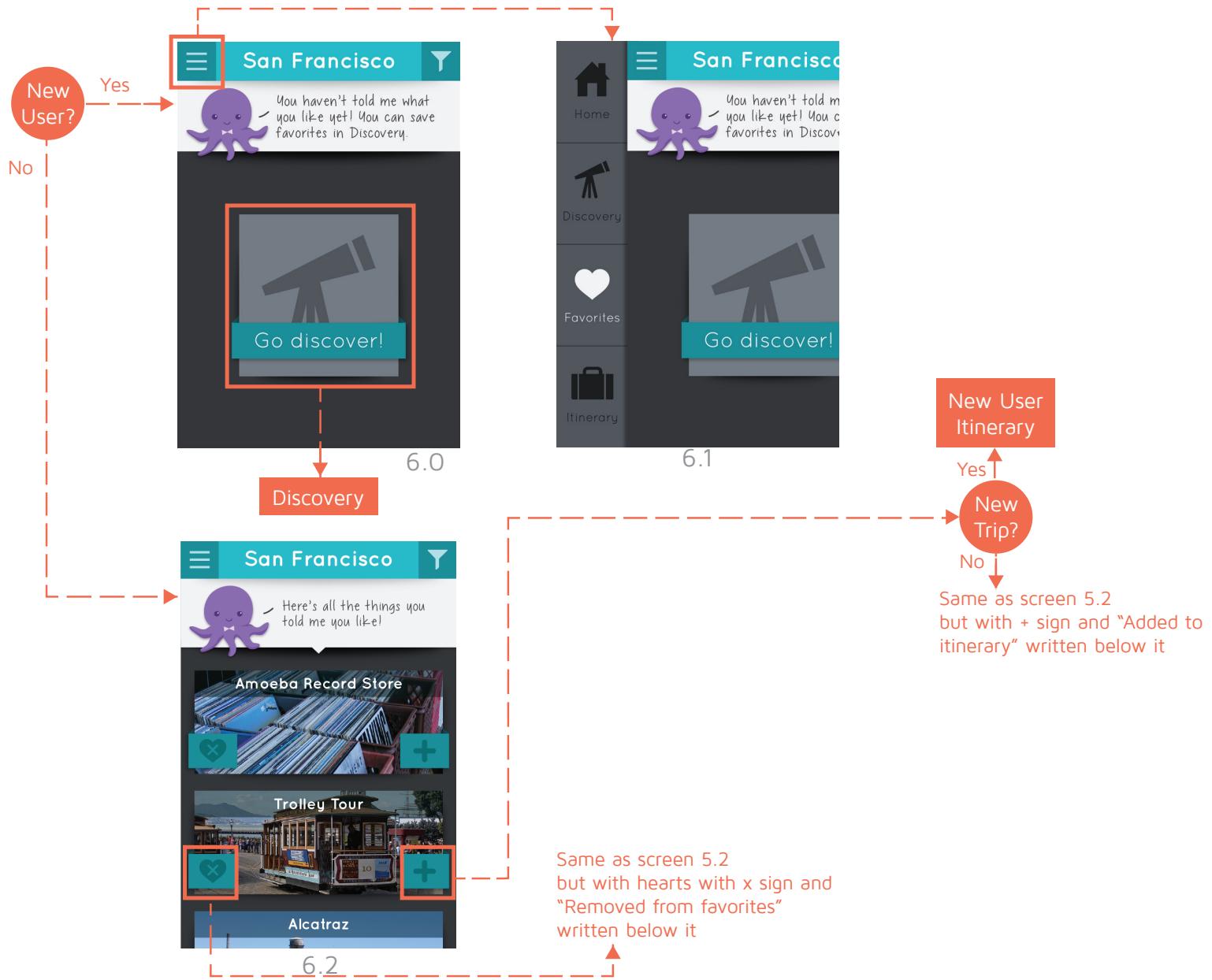


## Discovery





## Favorites





## Itinerary

San Francisco

It looks like you don't have an itinerary yet. Let's set one up for you!

What is your trip called?

How long is your trip?  
exact dates # of days  
 to

Who's going?  
 +

**Done!**

Yes No

San Francisco

I can help you find something to fill up your itinerary!

Mon Aug 12

Morning

San Francisco Zoo 3 2

Coit Tower 1 3

Afternoon

Lombard Street 3 0

Muir Woods Monument 4 4

Evening

+

San Francisco

Trip name:  
 Summer Getaway

Trip length:  
exact dates # of days  
 Aug. 12 to  Aug. 14

Who's going:  
 Sereina Smith Veronica Stevens +

**Done!**

7.1

San Francisco

Home Itinerary

It looks like you don't have an itinerary yet. Let's set one up for you!

What is your trip called?

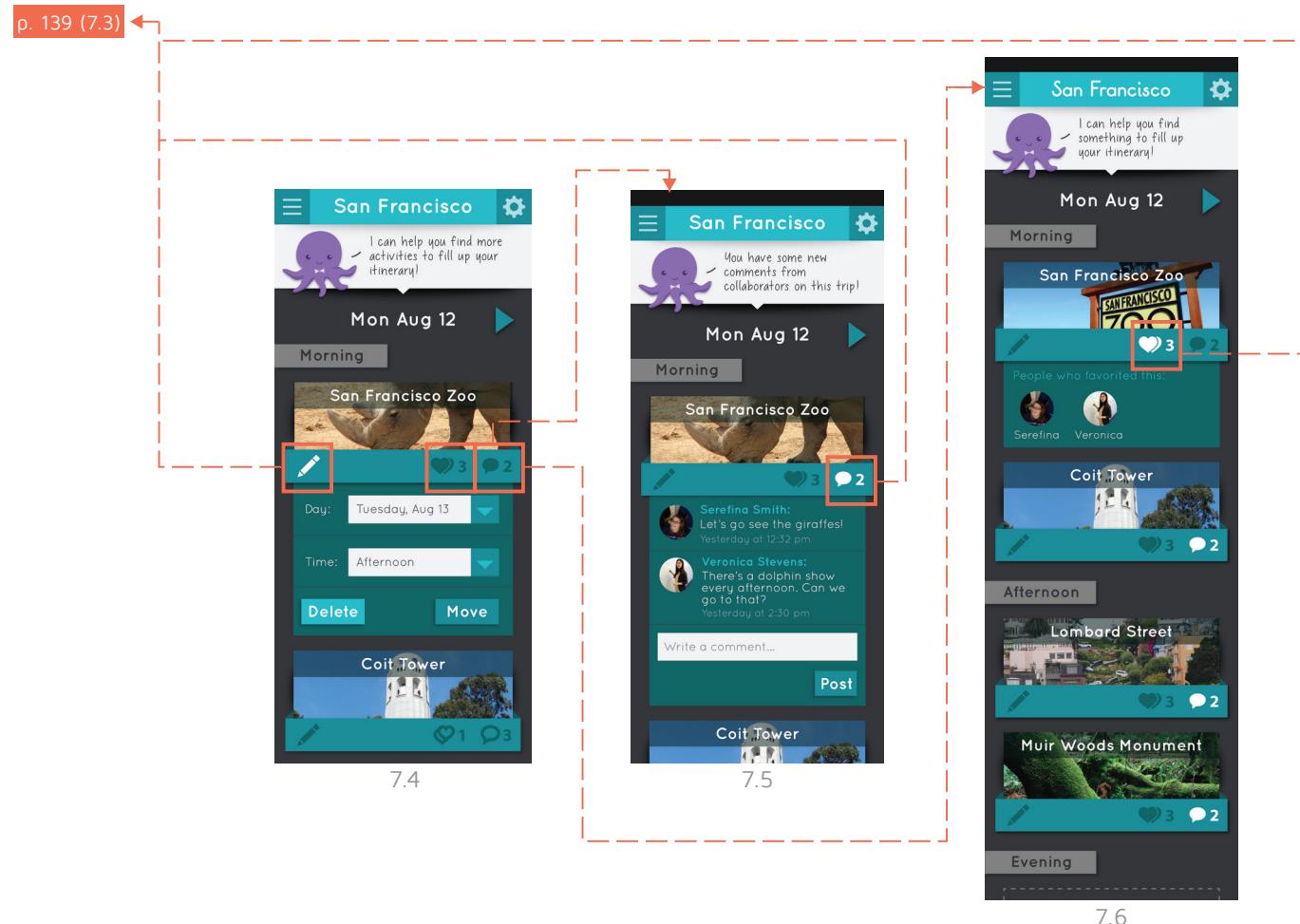
How long is your trip?  
exact dates # of days  
 to

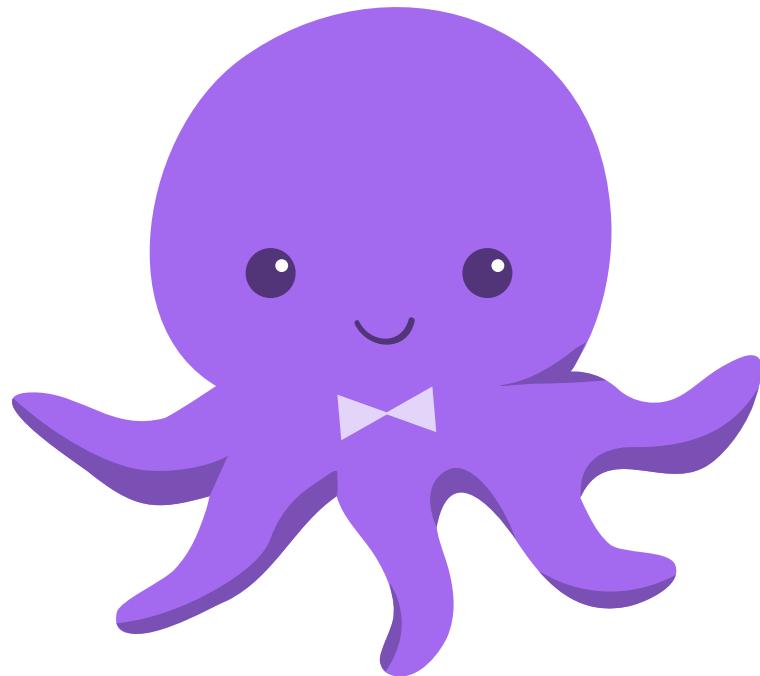
Who's going?  
 +

**Done!**

7.2

## Collaboration





# VISUAL SPEC

The following pages contain detailed design specs for two of our main screens (Discovery and Favorites). On the facing page is a toolkit, which contains all of the elements used throughout all screens of the application.

**San Francisco**

- Account
- Archive
- Deleted

You haven't told me what you like yet! You can save favorites in Discovery.

 Go discover!

Baker Beach  
San Francisco

exact dates # of days

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Explore a new place... +

San Francisco





**San Francisco**

- Account
- Archive
- Deleted



 You haven't told me what you like yet! You can save favorites in Discovery.

  3  2

  3  2

Baker Beach  
San Francisco

exact dates # of days

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Explore a new place... +

San Francisco





 Broadway Trip Sept 4-6, 2012

 San Francisco Zoo

  3  2

Day: Tuesday, Aug 13

Time: Afternoon

Delete Move

 San Francisco Zoo

  3  2

People who favorited this:

Serefina Veronica

 San Francisco Zoo

  3  2

Serefina Smith: Let's go see the giraffes! Yesterday at 12:32 pm

Veronica Stevens: There's a dolphin show every afternoon. Can we go to that? Yesterday at 2:30 pm

Write a comment...

Post

 Added to Favorites



 Home

 Discovery

 Favorites

 Itinerary

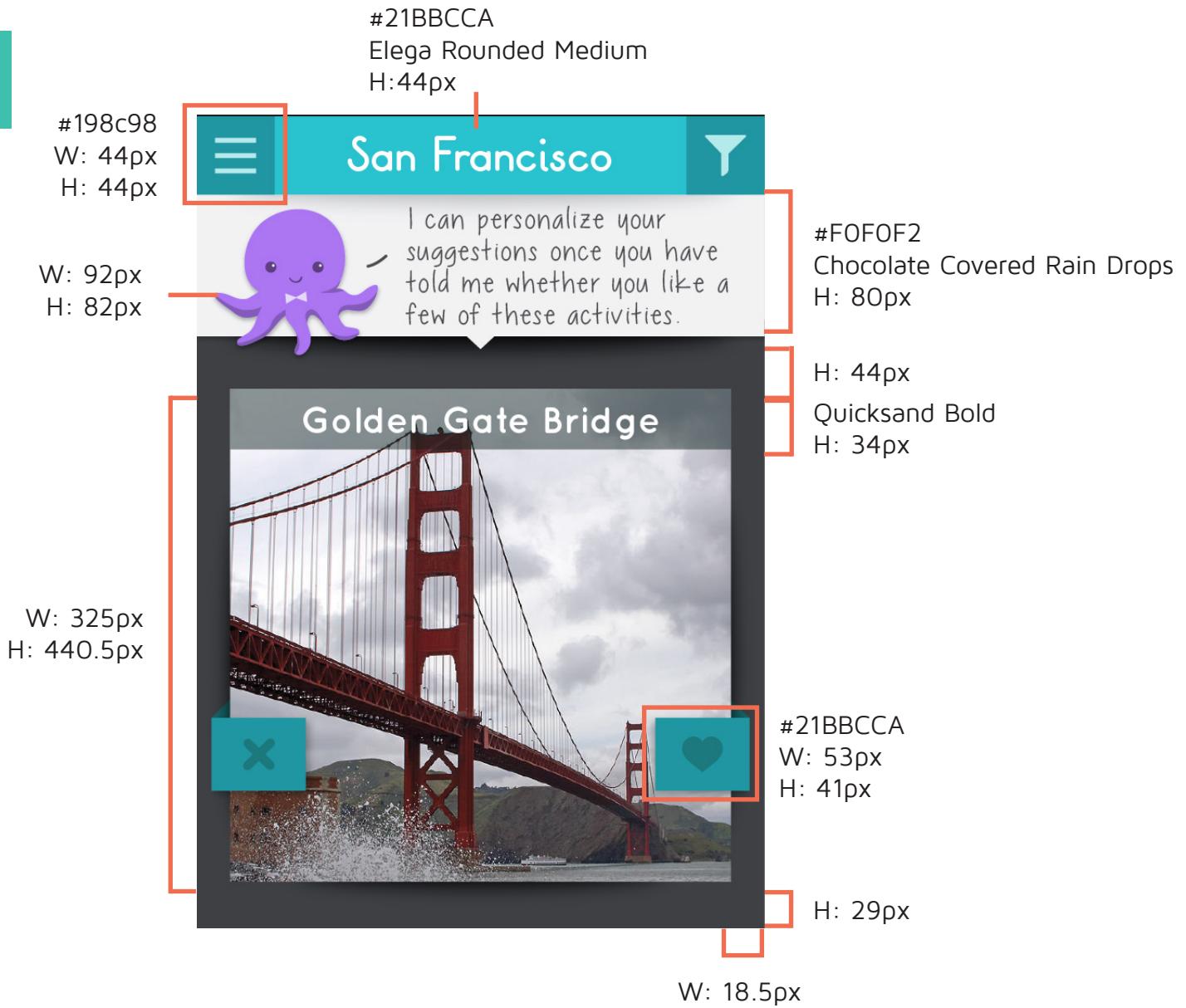
 Home

 Discovery

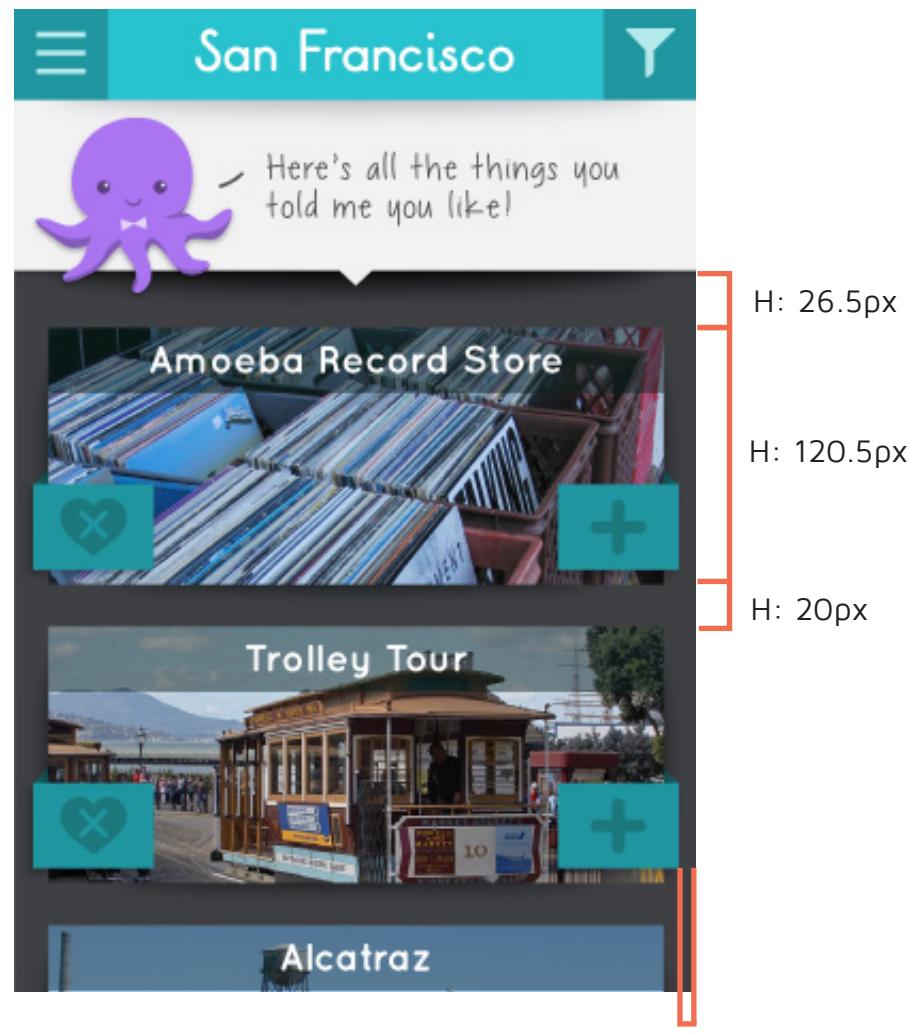
 Favorites

 Itinerary

# DISCOVERY



# FAVORITES



## REFERENCES

- Reeves, B. (2000). The Benefits of Interactive Online Characters. Center for the Study of Language and Information, Stanford University.
- Krämer, N., Simons, N., & Kopp, S. (2007). The Effects of an Embodied Conversational Agent's Nonverbal Behavior on User's Evaluation and Behavioral Mimicry. In "Intelligent Virtual Agents."
- Lester, J., Converse, S., Kahler, S., Barlow, S., Stone, B., & Bhogal, R. (1997). The persona affect: Affective impact of animated pedagogical agents. In "Proceedings of the Eighth World Conference on Artificial Intelligence in Education."

# DIGITAL APPENDIX CONTENTS

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- Illustrator files
- user feedback videos
- photos
- final presentation
- spring research report

