# Mobile UI

Cross-Platform Application Development How Usability Has Shaped the Mobile UI

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10/3/2014 - PENSACOLA BEACH - ITEN WIRED 2014



# Mobile Computing

- Mobile devices account for ~ 30% of web traffic
- Mobile traffic up 80%+YoY
- Mobile traffic in 2013 was 18x total traffic in 2000
- Smartphones still the biggest growth driver for Internet traffic
- Apple App Store revenue \$10+ billion in 2013, Google ~ \$4 billion



#### Global business and government spending on IT products and services (US\$ billions) Operating systems PCs \$34.5 \$134.2 **Tablets** \$21.1 Servers Applications \$234.6 \$69.2 Storage \$51.7 Custom-built software Peripherals by contractors \$71.0 and consultants Other \$132.2 Computer equipment \$57.1 \$404 Software \$542 Strategy and Middleware other consulting \$141.0 services \$156.4 \$2,069 IT consulting and Computer systems integration hardware services \$389 support services IT outsourcing and \$68.0 hardware maintenance Networks and \$411 Systems other outsourcing Communications integration \$98.2 equipment project work \$322 \$232.8 Infrastructure outsourcing \$75.3 Hosting \$72.3 Enterprise and Application SMBs outsourcing Telcos \$128.7 \$75.6 \$193.1 Application management \$21.9 Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

# 2013 IT Spending Estimates

Software is the largest component of IT spending

# Mobile Application Development – Resource Demand

- Salary national average of \$100k - \$144k in 2014
- Compensation growth rate of 8% annually
- Fastest growing segment of Technology employment

Job Title	2013	2014	% Change
Administration			
Chief Information Officer (CIO)	\$145,500 - \$234,750	\$153,000 - \$246,750	5.1%
Chief Technology Officer (CTO)	\$125,500 - \$195,500	\$132,250 - \$205,750	5.3%
Chief Security Officer (CSO)	\$119,750 - \$179,250	\$126,750 - \$189,750	5.9%
Vice President of Information Technology	\$127,750 - \$186,500	\$134,750 - \$196,750	5.5%
Information Technology Manager	\$ 94,000 - \$135,000	\$ 99,000 - \$142,250	5.3%
Applications Development (a)			
Manager	\$ 95,250 - \$135,000	\$100,500 - \$142,250	5.4%
Project Manager	\$ 83,500 - \$124,000	\$ 88,500 - \$131,500	6.0%
Systems Analyst	\$ 72,500 - \$103,500	\$ 76,250 - \$108,750	5.1%
Applications Architect	\$103,750 - \$140,500	\$109,750 - \$148,750	5.8%
Business Systems Analyst	\$ 71,000 - \$103,250	\$ 75,500 - \$109,750	6.3%
CRM Business Analyst	\$ 76,000 - \$103,500	\$ 80,000 - \$109,000	5.3%
CRM Technical Developer	\$ 84,000 - \$112,250	\$ 89,500 - \$119,750	6.6%
Developer/Programmer Analyst	\$ 64,750 - \$114,500	\$ 69,250 - \$122,750	7.1%
ERP Business Analyst	\$ 79,250 - \$109,250	\$ 83,750 - \$115,250	5.6%
ERP Technical/Functional Analyst	\$ 85,250 - \$118,250	\$ 90,000 - \$125,000	5.7%
ERP Technical Developer	\$ 88,250 - \$122,000	\$ 94,250 - \$130,250	6.8%
Lead Applications Developer	\$ 94,000 - \$130,000	\$ 99,750 - \$137,750	6.0%
Mobile Applications Developer	\$ 92,750 - \$133,500	\$100,000 - \$144,000	7.8%
Technical Writer	\$ 51,250 - \$ 81,000	\$ 53,000 - \$ 83,500	3.2%

### How is Mobile Different?

- Dresbide charage entite is an analysis and entitle interest and entitl
  - Fextide/toeschampulto/nie pluisdesfioses
  - Readingized information consumption (scanning, linking)
  - Deambolichipedednd un-fettered access to information
- Mensire changes the way we give
- Mobile hie Desktope (landfrictbacksa) results
  - Molibile icotestactiots with differences require different UI design

# These differences define Mobile Usability

# Early Mobile Problems (Pre iPhone)

- Traditional UI (web) did not translate
- Mobile 2004 = Desktop 1996
- Initial success rates < 40%</li>
  - Painful load times
  - Impossible-to-touch targets
  - Restricted content (flash, image maps)
  - Scrolling, bloated pages





# Early Mobile - iPhone

- First mobile device that attempted to specifically address mobile UI differences
  - Touch screen (swipe, pinch)
  - Large touch targets
  - Zooming, scrolling
  - Emphasis on affordances
  - Attention to detail

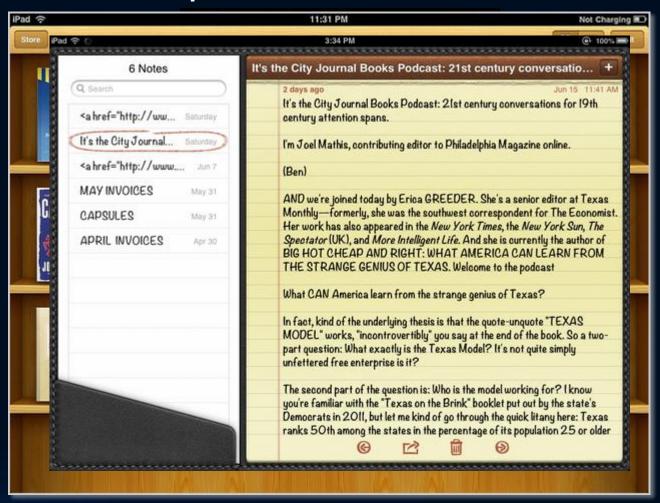


We're calling it... iPhone

# Mobile UI Design – Skeuomorphism

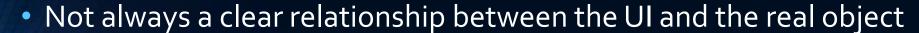
UI takes design cues from a similar object that exists in the real world

- Can make the UI more "relatable", provides several affordances
- Worked well for a complete new UI and device
- Provides an opportunity for beautiful design detail
- Gloss, shine, depth and light
- Emphasis on chrome



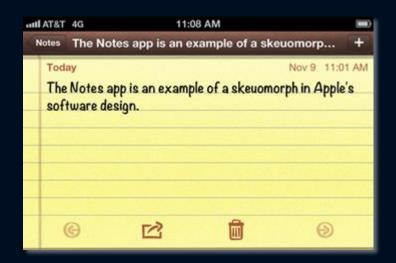
# Skeuomorphism Problems

- Distracting
  - Chrome may be more detailed (beautiful) than the content
- Navigation difficulties
  - More difficult to tell what is "clickable"



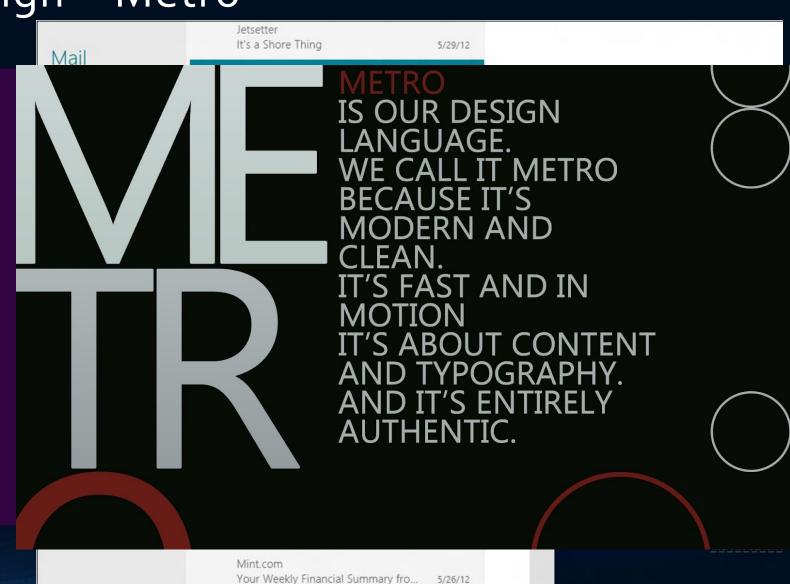
- Skeuomorphic breakdown
- Typography





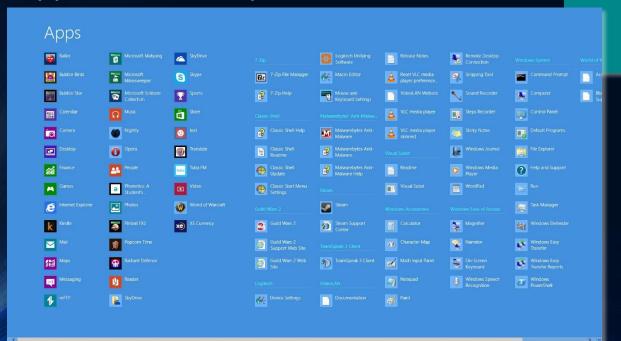
Mobile UI Design – Metro

- "Content over Chrome"
- Attempt at clarity, to aid in visual "scanning"
- Emphasis on typography, content
- "Flatter" de-emphasized chrome
- Square, whitespace, and flat are okay
- High contrast colors for content



## Metro Problems

- Fewer affordances
- Loss of information scent
- Applied to desktop





Change PC settings

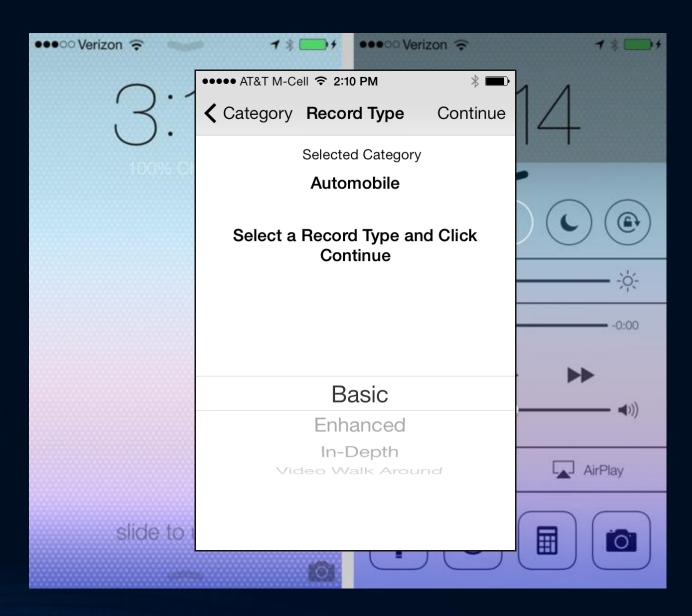
# Mobile UI Design – iOS 7

- Chrome de-emphasis, loss of Skeuomorphism
- Attempt to clarify content, aid scanning
- Bolder, meaningful colors (contrast)
- Larger typography
- Attempt to add in information scent



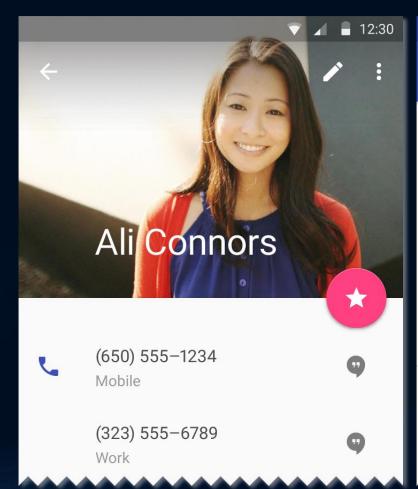
# iOS7 Problems

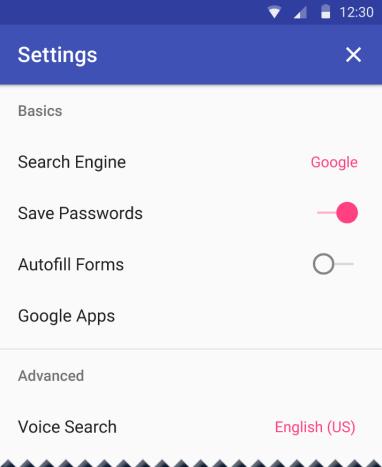
- Loss of some affordances
- Loss of some information scent
- Inconsistent use of color (developers)
- Inconsistent fonts



# Mobile UI Design – Material Design

- Google's update
   2014
- Follows iOS 7 & Metro
- Adds "depth" to elements: Flat 3d
- Animations to add information scent
- "Paper" surface returns some affordances





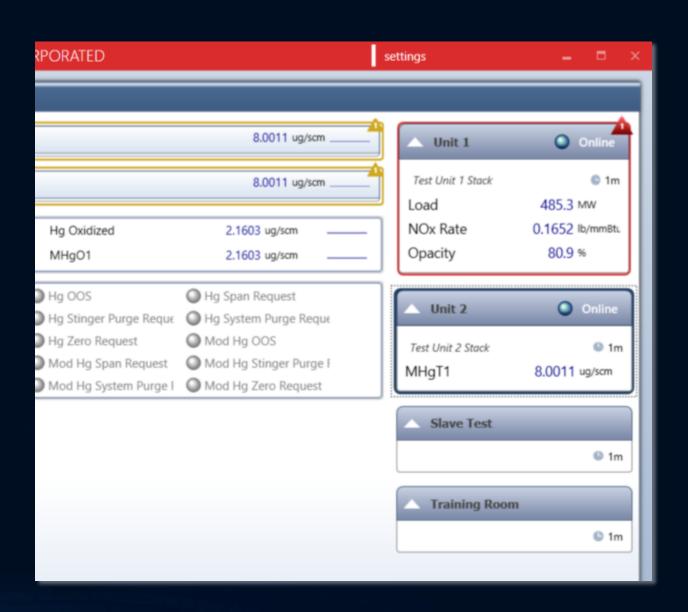
# Material Design Example: Instagram Concept



# UI Design – HPHMI

High Performance Human Machine Interface

- Used to convey large amounts of information in as little space as possible
- Everything should have visual meaning
- Primarily used in control systems



## Mobile UI Design – Best Practices

- Follow your target OS guidelines where possible
- Avoid un-necessary UI elements (chrome)
- Colors have meaning -- use them sparingly and on-purpose
- Optimize for your device and expected use
- Provide affordances, information scent, and feedback
- Design for quick, efficient use, your app is not the most important!

# Mobile UI Design – Don'ts

- Excessive elements or uniform text (prevents scanning)
- No navigation or non-layered navigation
- Inconsistencies
- Up-front registration or instructions
- Reduced functionality
- Never use un-expected sound
- Don't ask the user for too much

# Mobile App Design – Cross Platform

- Must stress UI / UX
  - The most important factor in retention
- "Hybrid" apps
  - May be an option for smaller cross-platform applications
- Cross platform toolkits (Xamarin, Xamarin Forms, Cordova)
- Re-usable architecture / framework
  - Multi-layer architecture may allow some re-use

# Mobile UI Future

- Animations bubble?
- Gestures
- Voice interaction
- TV, wearables, cars

