## **ISO Planner:**

## **Final Prototype Writeup**

CS344

Gracie Little, Lydia Chau, and Tresa Xavier

We have chosen to implement a T prototype of our ISO Planner design, which allows users to complete specific instances of all of the tasks but doesn’t fully support any possible combination of user inputs. Therefore, we have built a version of every screen users would see at each point in the process of carrying out the supported tasks. However, in order to carry out those tasks, users are limited in the types of programs they can create, what times they can select as their availability, and what actions OIIL users can take in regards to creating the final calendar.

In our contextual inquiry with OIIL, we realized that OIIL and other offices (singularly referred to as “Other Office”) have different sets of requirements that need to be addressed in our system. While OIIL and “Other Office '' needed to create events on the calendar, OIIL needed the additional functionalities of manipulating the calendar, finalizing the schedule by confirming events and sharing it with the other offices concerned.

Both OIIL and other offices can create events and provide event descriptions in our system. Both OIIL and other offices have a “Create Button” on their corresponding interfaces that lead them to a “Submit Event Page.” This page resembles Google Forms such that the users can provide event details such as the event type and location. The following page then displays an empty calendar where they are able to click on their desired time slots for their events in the style of Google Calendar. Users are then given the option to choose a top priority time slot out of the times they have already selected, otherwise, users can skip this step and immediately submit their availability. As they should be able to send additional event requests to OIIL, we added the “create another event” button together with the logout button when they have submitted one event.

One of the major requirements of our prototype is that OIIL’s interface supports the ability to manipulate the entire schedule and then share it with other offices. This requirement can be broken down into tasks such as confirming events for specific time slots, saving a draft of a schedule and then sharing the final schedule with participating offices. To support this requirement, the OIIL homepage links to a view of the ISO calendar with submitted events, each of which OIIL can confirm or delete. As OIIL confirms an event at a chosen time, other events in that time slot disappear, as do other potential time slots for the confirmed event. Based on contextual inquiry notes that programs fall into three categories: presentations, workshops, and activities, submitted programs are color-coded to reflect this breakdown of the event type. OIIL is also given the option to view any combination of offices’ availability in order to distinguish the programs of individual offices. Finally, if offices have selected a top priority time slot, their preference is indicated via a red border around that time, and red, bolded text at the top of the page describes this element. To save a draft or share the schedule, there are two buttons at the bottom right corner of the page that explicitly outline these actions, and at every point in the process, there is a home button that would allow the user to exit the current screen.

The key changes we made to our prototype included enhancing visual contrast in our design and adding links to our home page. The OIIL representative could not easily locate the priority times indicated in black text as it faded into the background. We resolved that issue by highlighting priority time slots in red text and red background boxes. Secondly, the OIIL user found it difficult to go back to the OIIL Home Page after creating an event. We easily fixed that issue by providing a home button that would allow them to easily access the page without feeling “trapped.”

As we have only completely developed a single work path for each task, to experience all of the functions of our design, please follow the instructions left on post-it notes on each page. In addition, we make the assumption that upon implementation, users would be able to use the back button function on their desktop and not need a website-specific back button. For the purposes of the wireframe, this takes the shape of a home button instead.