

## Prototyping

Bernd Bruegge, Stephan Krusche, Andreas Seitz, Jan Knobloch  
Chair for Applied Software Engineering — Faculty of Informatics



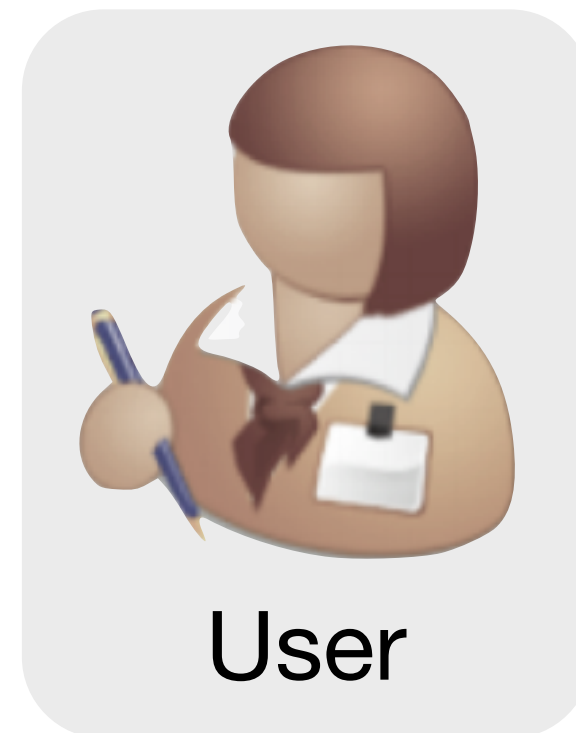
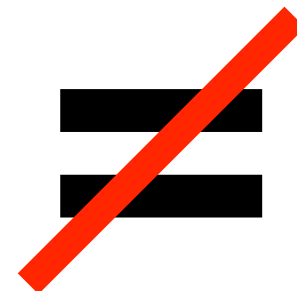


# Learning goals

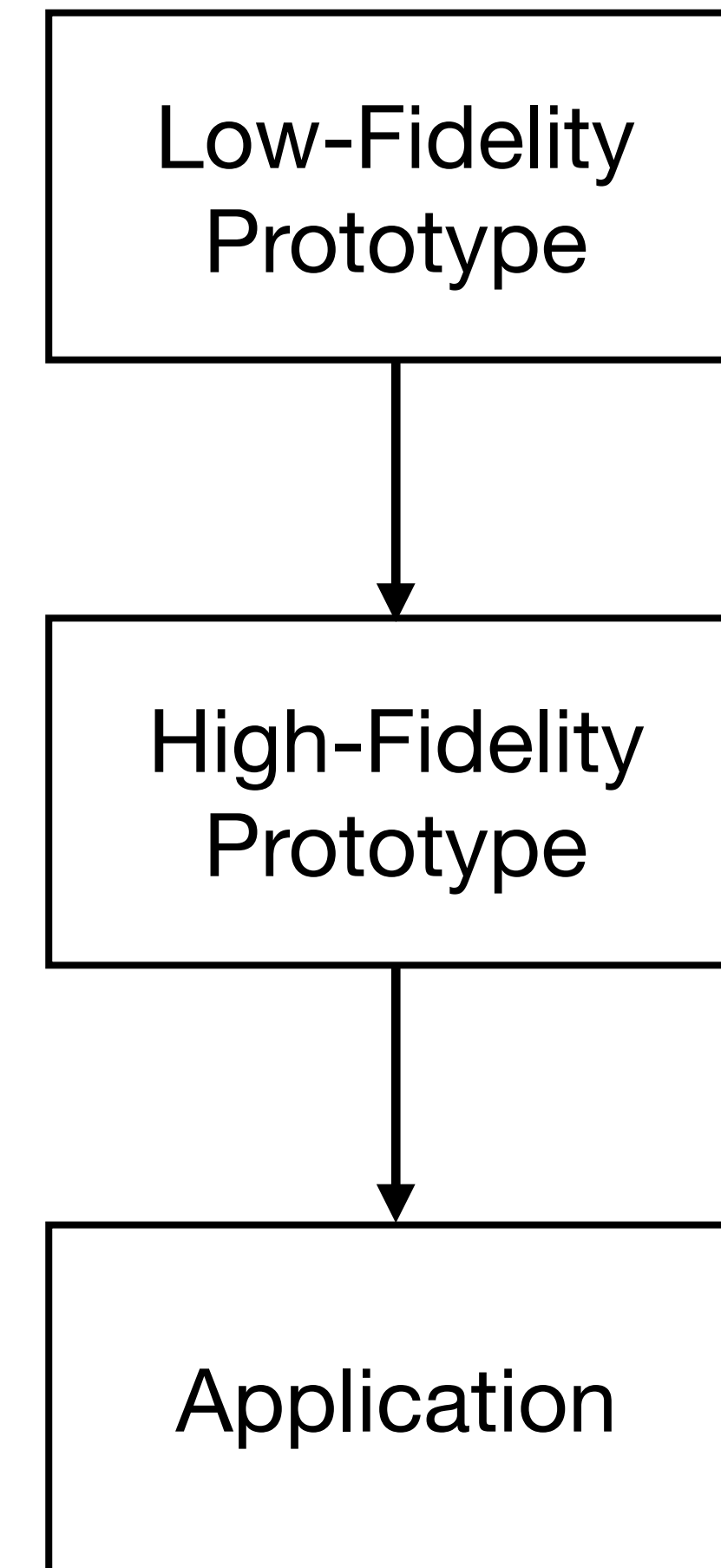
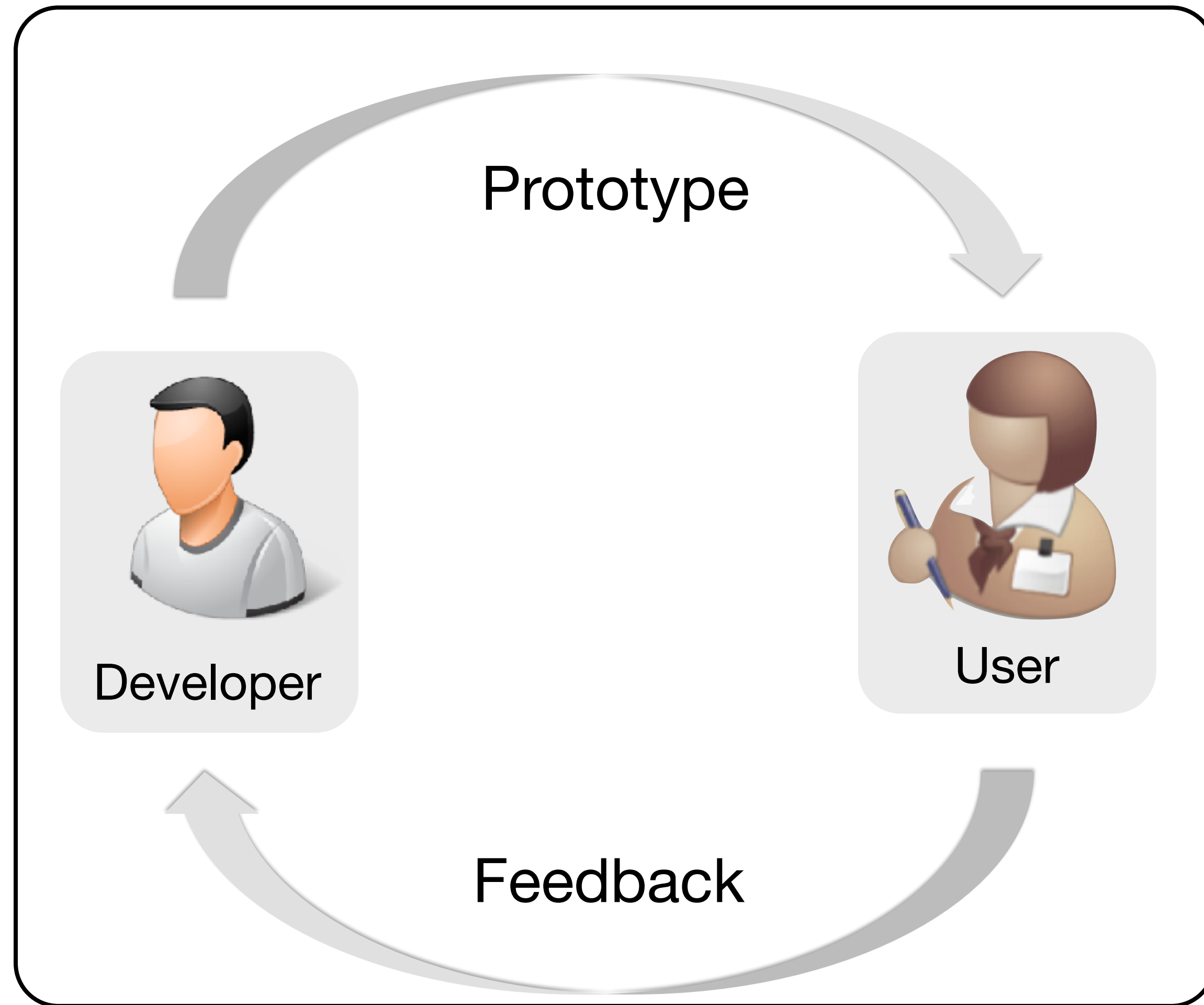
- 1) Understand the importance of prototyping for software projects
- 2) Explain the iterative prototyping approach from low to high fidelity prototypes
- 3) Compare different types of prototypes, e.g. horizontal vs. vertical

# Motivation - why do we need prototyping?

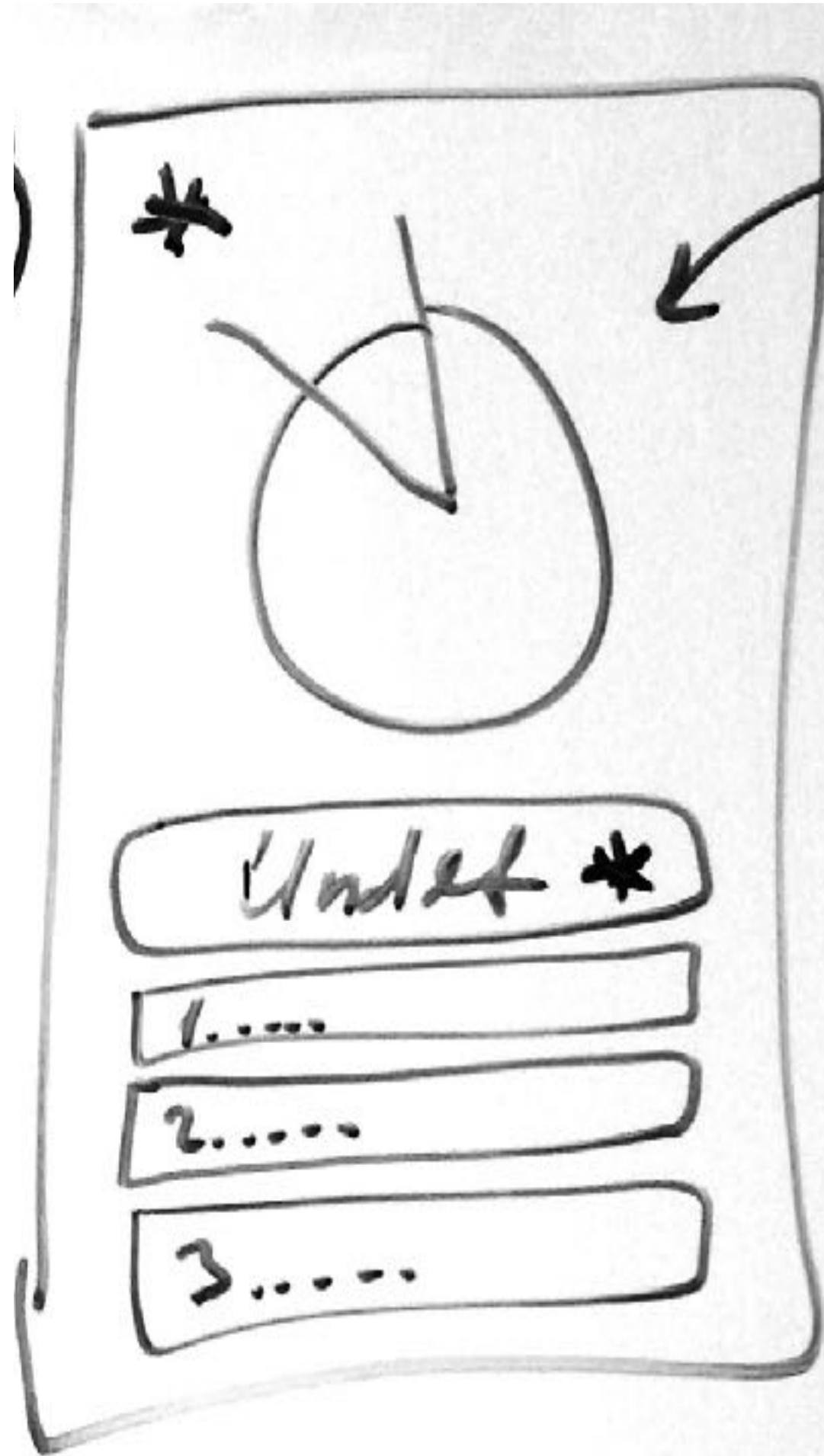
- Complex systems and user interfaces are hard to design and to develop
- Communication between developers and users is necessary
- Several iterations are required to meet user expectations



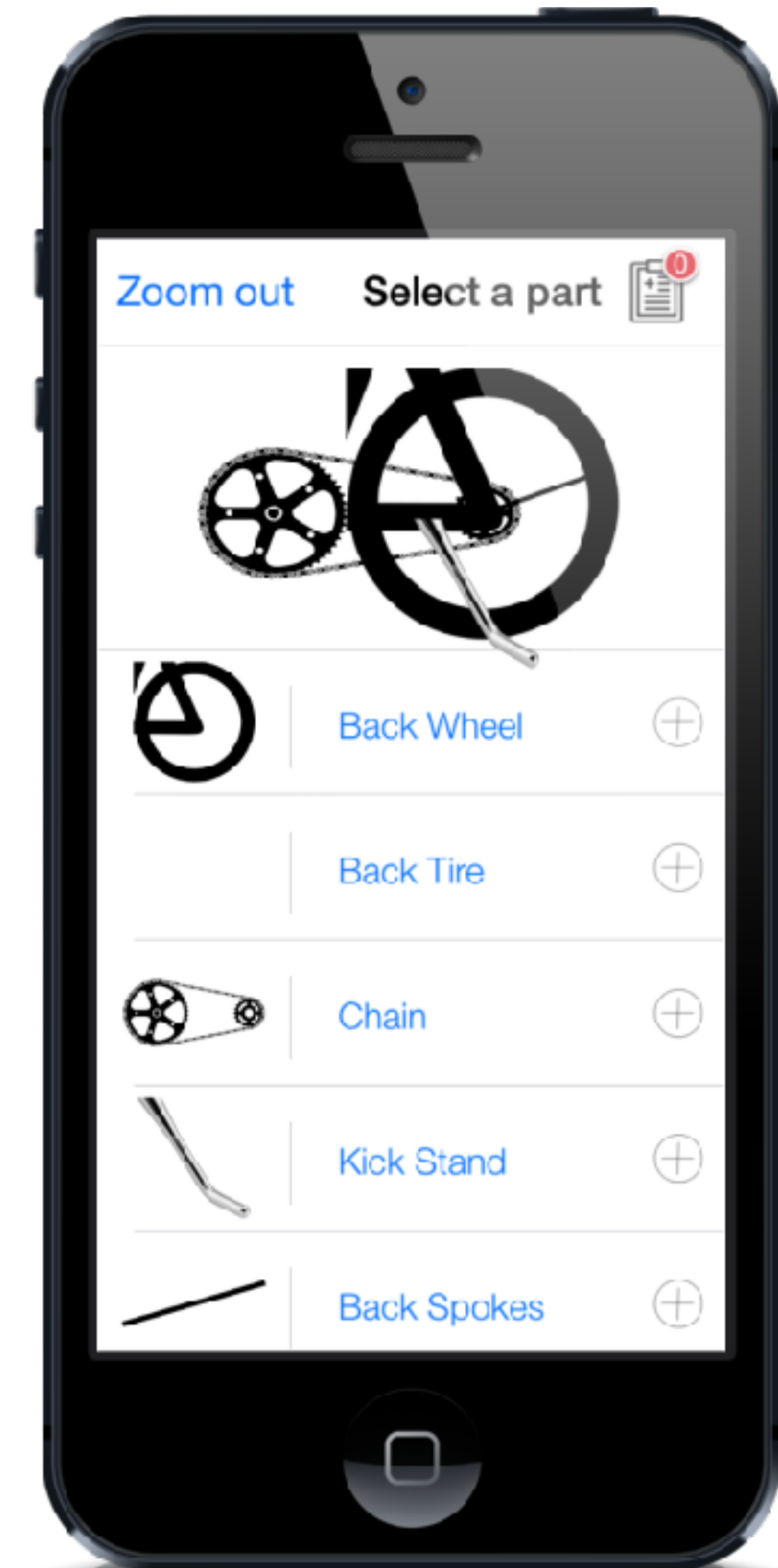
# Prototyping is an iterative approach



# From low to high fidelity prototyping



Low fidelity



High fidelity

# Low vs. high fidelity prototyping

## Advantages

## Disadvantages

### Low Fidelity

- Easy to produce
- More feedback
- No design decisions

- Mostly not reused
- Important details are ignored

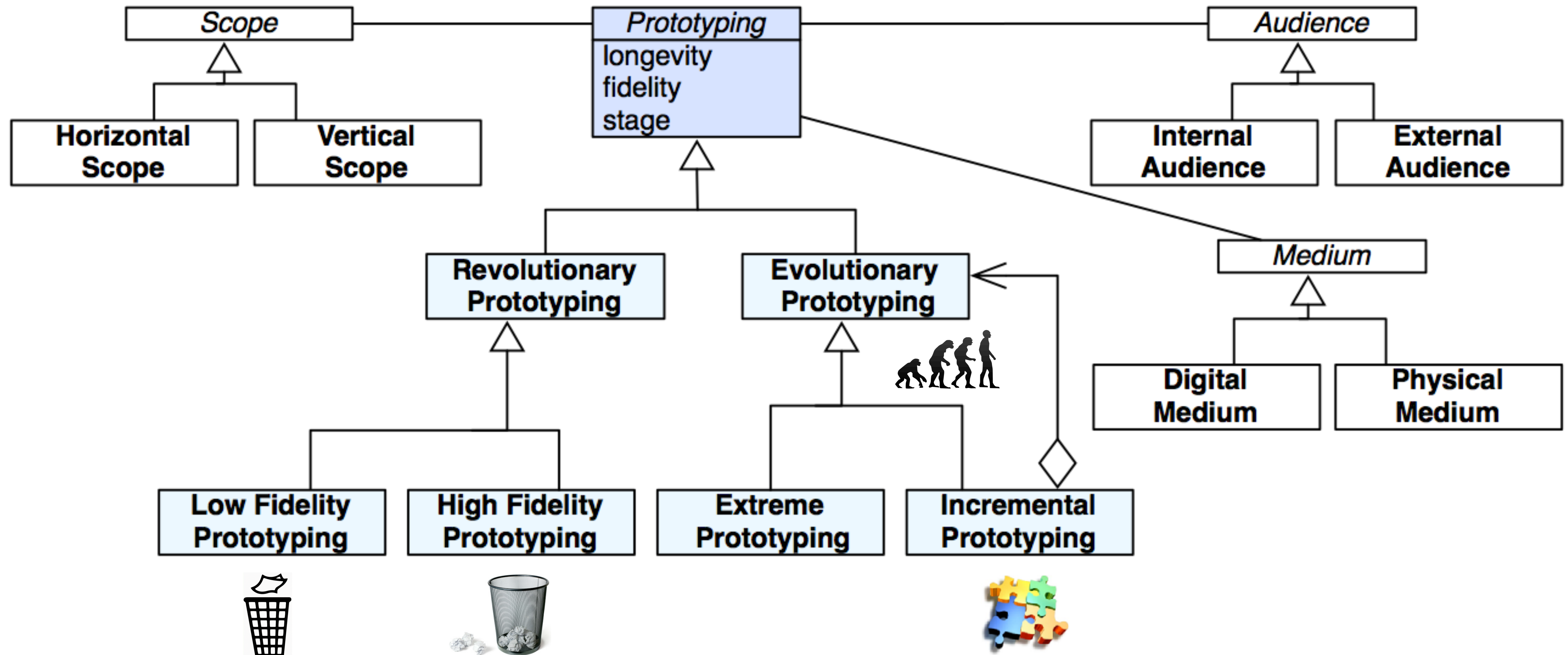
### High Fidelity

- More realistic
- More detailed problems can be identified
- More impressive

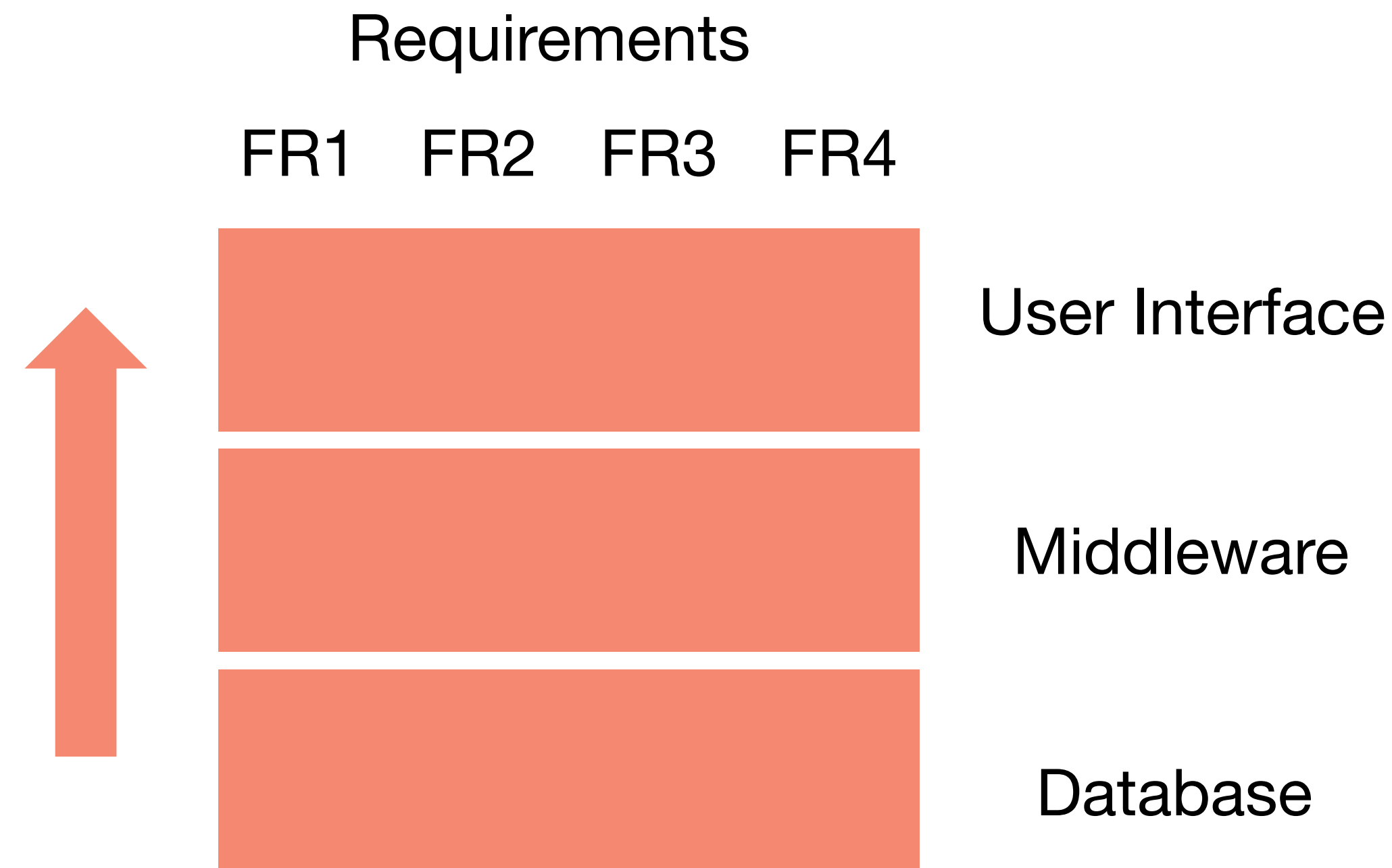
- May cause much effort
- Less feedback
- High expectations (especially with interactive prototypes)



# Different types of prototypes



# Horizontal prototypes



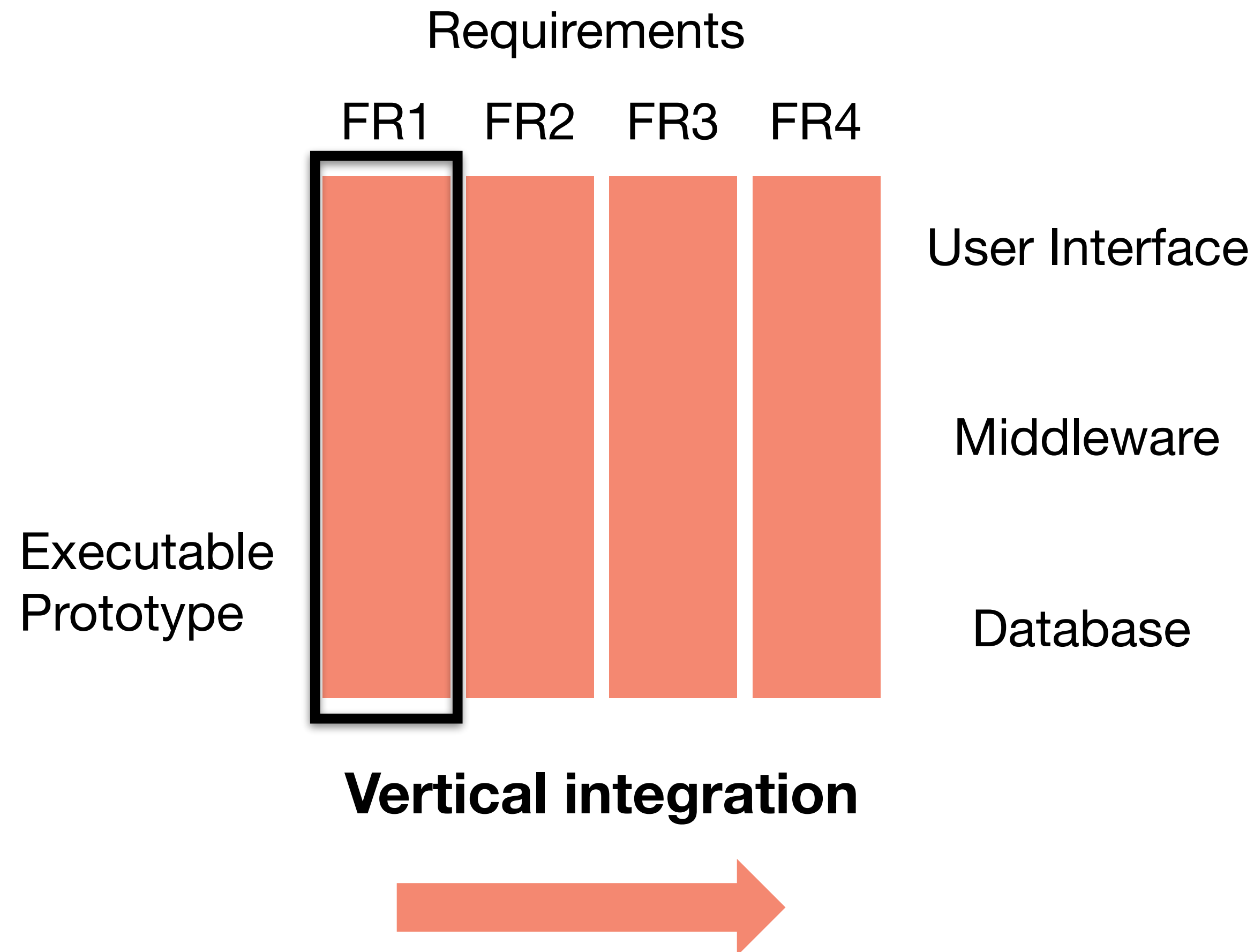
**Horizontal integration: Bottom-up**

## Horizontal Prototypes

- Show wide range of requirements
- Horizontal integration
  - Bottom up or top down
- Used in traditional, linear processes:
  - No full implementation of the requirements until the end



# Vertical prototypes



## Vertical Prototypes

- Show small range of requirements
- Full implementation of these requirements
- Vertical Integration
- Used in agile processes

# Boyle's law

“Never go to a meeting without a prototype”  
— Dennis Boyle, IDEO





## Prototyping

Bernd Bruegge, Stephan Krusche, Andreas Seitz, Jan Knobloch  
Chair for Applied Software Engineering — Faculty of Informatics

