



# Themes and Projects Overview

**User Experience Design** 

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Academic Year 2025/2026





#### **Project Development – Recap**

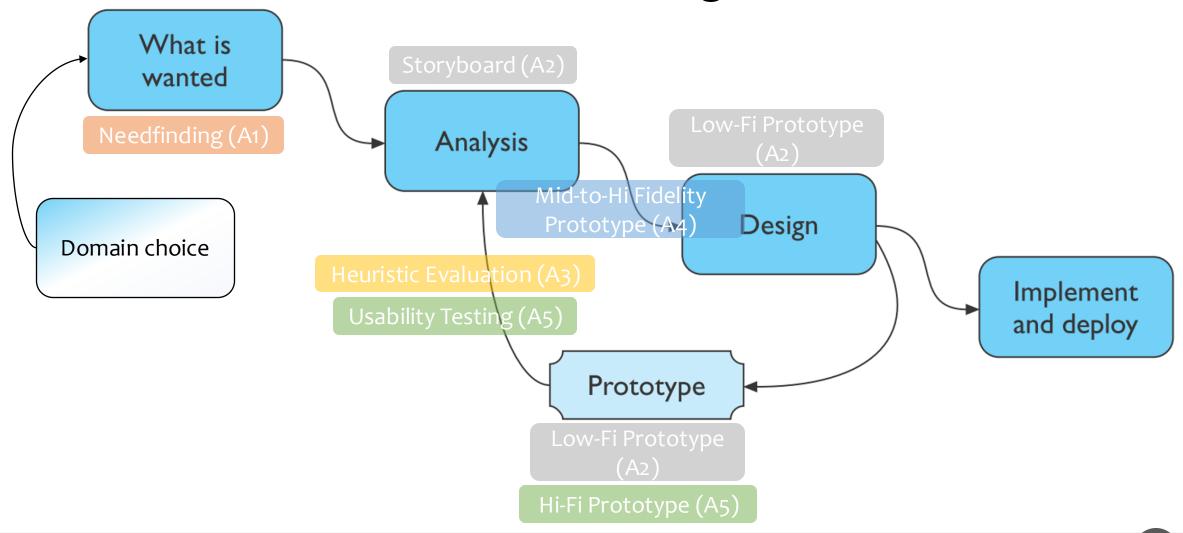
#### Goal:

- to give hands-on experience with the modern human-centered design process described during the course
- Projects will be built step-by-step and mostly carried on during labs
- Project's topic proposed by each group
  - Within the chosen theme
  - Based on needfinding
- Group assignments represent the various process steps
  - Start during a lab
  - $\circ~$  Are often followed by  $\it checks$  with teachers (in one of the following labs)
  - o Evaluated at the exam through reports and discussion

#### (Planned) Assignments – Recap

- Assignment 1 [group]
  - Needfinding
- Assignment 2 [group]
  - Storyboard and Low-fidelity prototype
- Assignment 3 [individual]
  - Heuristic evaluation on another group's low-fidelity prototype
  - Results passed to the other group
- Assignment 4 [group]
  - Medium-to-high fidelity prototype
- Assignment 5 [group]
  - High-fidelity prototype and usability evaluation

#### **Human-Centered Process vs. Assignments**



## **Projects Completion Level (I)**

- The realized final prototype must be a **high-fidelity interactive prototype** 
  - in code, with any technology you like/know
  - not a final "product"
  - o simulating a realistic experience on a specific device

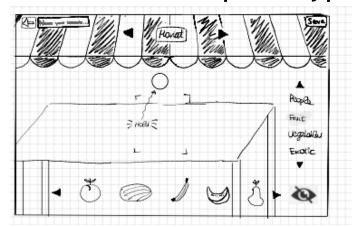
 For example, you can use web technology to built a prototype that looks like and behave as a mobile application

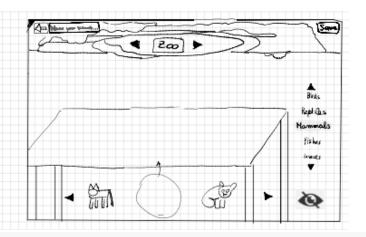
#### **Projects Completion Level (II)**

- The prototype will make some assumptions and won't implement standard or very complex features (even if technically important)
  - Which will be faked, limited in number, or hard coded
  - Your users will be already registered, signed in, and ready to "work" (no sign up, sign in, ... mechanism)
  - Any particular behavior will work in a small number of pre-defined cases
  - 0 ...

#### Example (2022) - Theme: 'AR/VR for Education'

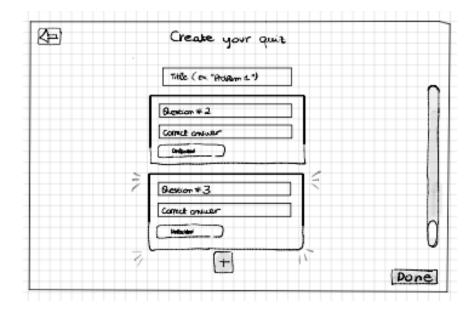
- Chosen domain: supporting elementary school teachers teaching math
- Picked solution (at the end of Assignment 1): "Allow teachers to create more engaging and better explaining scenarios to represent the [math] problem and the logic behind."
- Excerpt from the 1<sup>st</sup> low-fi prototype:

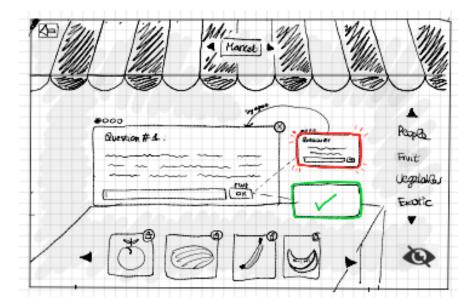




#### Example (2022) – Theme: 'AR/VR for Education'

Excerpt from the 2<sup>nd</sup> low-fi prototype:





#### Example (2022) – Theme: 'AR/VR for Education'

• Excerpts from the hi-fi prototype:



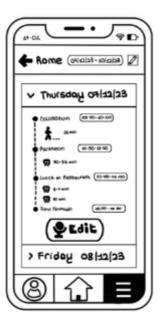


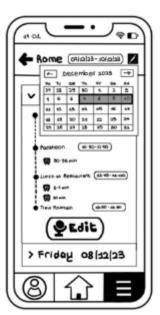
 Main limitations: no pitch-to-zoom, objects are put at the center of the scene, objects don't respond to the law of physics, objects are hard-coded in a JS file.

#### Example (2023) – Theme: 'Human-Al Interaction'

- Chosen domain: urban tourism (national and international)
- Picked solution (at the end of Assignment 1): "Survey to understand user preferences and create the itinerary accordingly"
- Excerpt from the 1st low-fi prototype:







## Example (2023) - Theme: 'Human-Al Interaction'

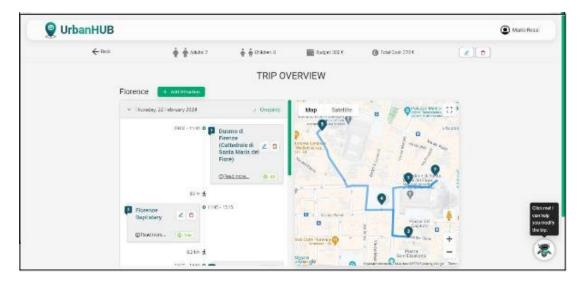
Excerpt from the 2<sup>nd</sup> low-fi prototype:

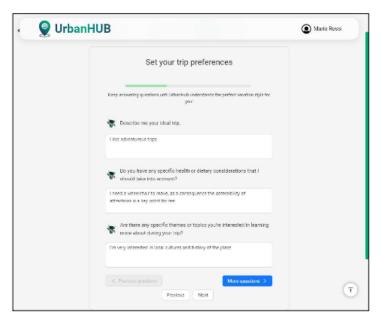




#### Example (2023) - Theme: 'Human-Al Interaction'

Excerpts from the hi-fi prototype:





 Main limitation: absence of a sophisticated AI driving the trip generation and reliance on a chatbot for edits. The chatbot is limited, as it only accepts a few specific input sentences for trip modifications, discarding other inputs.

## This Year's Themes

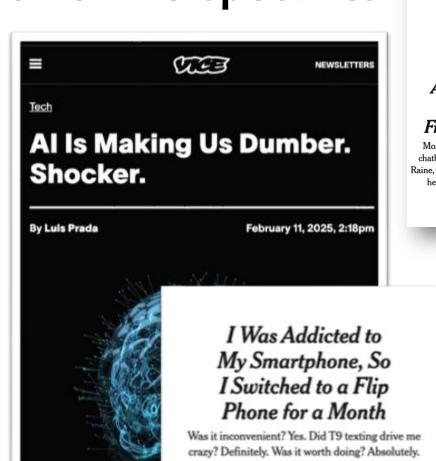
#### Theme 1 – Health and Wellbeing

■ **Description:** Health and wellbeing are fundamental aspects of our daily existence. They encompass physical, mental, and emotional dimensions that can be significantly influenced by our interactions with technology. Within this theme, we will explore innovative ways to create applications and interfaces that empower individuals to lead healthier lives.

#### Theme 1: Perspectives

- In thinking at the theme, you can ask yourselves:
  - O Which health or wellbeing related topics we want to explore?
  - o For whom?
  - o Are we able to reach out to these people?
- Creativity and originality are criteria for the evaluation!
  - Helping students attending a local gym on their own is less original/creative than supporting them in using their smartphones mindfully and effectively managing their digital habits

#### Theme 1: Perspectives



A Teen Was Suicidal. ChatGPT Was the Friend He Confided In.

The New York Times

More people are turning to general-purpose chatbots for emotional support. At first, Adam Raine, 16, used ChatGPT for schoolwork, but then he started discussing plans to end his life.



#### Theme 2 – Playful Exploration of the World

■ **Description:** We are constantly "exploring the world": we visit new places, we move to a new city or country to study, we get around our neighbors, we discover new monuments or museums, etc. Within this theme, we will focus on better supporting people exploring a bit of their world in any scale and environment (building, city, park, country, ...) by building playful applications for specific users.

#### Theme 2: Perspectives

- In thinking at the theme, you can ask yourselves:
  - Which aspects of "exploring the world" do we want to focus on? At which scale?
  - o For whom? For which activities?
  - o Are we able to reach out to these people?
- Playfulness (see later) needs to be included from Assignment 2, not before
  - Right now, just keep it in the back of your mind
- Creativity and originality are criteria for the evaluation!
  - Helping students exploring Politecnico alone is less original/creative than supporting visitors to navigate through the history of various monuments in the city

#### Games and Gamification (in brief)

- Three central elements to play and games:
  - 1. **Dynamics**. General elements that define the patterns of how the game and the players will evolve over some time. The most popular game dynamics are narrative (good and engaging storyline), progression, and relationship.
  - 2. **Mechanics**. Action that moves the game forward, things that "makes the game an exciting and engaging one" like challenges, discoveries, collecting items, and rewards.
  - 3. Game components. Specific features that represent the intended mechanics and dynamics, like points, badges, and leaderboard.
- Gamification: the application of certain game mechanics to provide extrinsic motivation by offering intangible rewards, without other dynamics, to create user engagement.

#### What About Playfulness?

- Playfulness: an attitude of mind
  - o according to John Dewey, a philosopher
- Gamification and games are manifestations of playfulness, but they not always create a playful mindset or experience on their own
- Playfulness is more about dynamics, the spontaneous, creative experience,
   and less on mechanics (which can be still present)
  - E.g., it can be found in humor, roaming around in a virtual environment or periodic reflection challenges
  - o It increase effectiveness, motivation, and creativity
- In this theme, we want our users to manifest this mindset as much as possible

#### Theme 3 – Education with AI

■ **Description:** Education, either formal or informal, plays a pivotal role in many aspects of our life: you can learn at school, you can educate on how to better play sports, you can support your class' learning activities, etc. Within this theme, we will explore how we might create educational experiences for helping people learn or teach better, thanks to AI. The focus is on identifying and addressing challenges to foster more engaging, effective, and inclusive learning experiences.

#### Theme 3: Perspectives

- In thinking at the theme, you can ask yourselves:
  - Which kind of education and learning do we want to focus on? At which scale (class, school, individuals, ...)? For formal or non-formal education?
  - o For whom?
  - o Are we able to reach out to these people?
- AI (see later) needs to be included from Assignment 2, not before
  - Right now, just keep it in the back of your mind
- Creativity and originality are criteria for the evaluation!
  - Helping university students to study with an intelligent chat is less original/creative than supporting high-school teachers co-creating in-class activities with Al

#### **Human-Al Interaction vs Human-Computer Interaction?**

- What is different when AI is in an interactive system?
- Al-based systems are typically performed under uncertainty
  - often producing false positives and false negatives
- Many AI components are inherently inconsistent
  - they may respond differently to the same text input over time (e.g., autocompletion systems suggesting different words after language model updates)
  - or behave differently from one user to the next (e.g., search engines returning different results due to personalization)

#### Can AI and People Really Work Together?

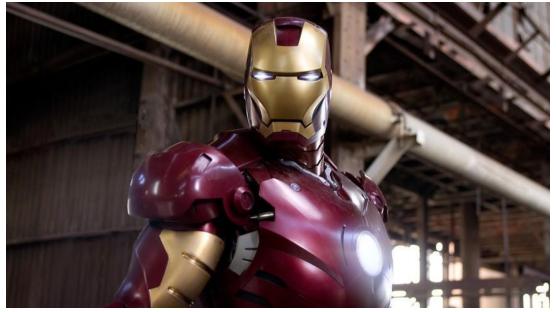
- 1. Should we design and develop <u>technology</u> that
  - o automatizes people's actions, replaces humans (Artificial Intelligence)
  - o or augments them (Intelligent Augmentation)?

Is there a clear winner?

- 2. Which kind of human-AI collaboration can we envision?
  - o full human control... no human involvement?
  - o full AI autonomy... no AI?
  - o in which cases?

## Artificial Intelligence vs. Intelligent Augmentation?





#### How Can We Design Interactivity with AI?

- In brief, case by case, feature by feature:
  - Decide when "to Al" and when "not to Al"
  - Understand when to automate (i.e., replace the user) and when to augment users' capabilities
  - Balance the uncertainty of AI systems with proper expectations and feedback
- In general, the more critical a functionality is, the more people need accurate and reliable results
- On the other hand, if a **complementary** feature delivers results that are not always of the highest quality, people *may* be more forgiving



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