# Prototyping and HTA (Hierarchical Task Analysis)

EGR 223 – SE Approach to HCI

## Prototyping overview

- Prototype definition
  - a first or early example that is used as a model for what comes later (Webster)
- Two key kinds of software prototyping
  - Evolutionary An incremental approach that implements limited functionality at first and is continually expanded and eventually becomes the working program
  - Throw away The prototype serves a specific purpose and is disposed of once that purpose has been fulfilled
- Our focus is on throw away GUI prototyping
  - Used to visualize requirements
  - Used as a means to get feedback on user experience

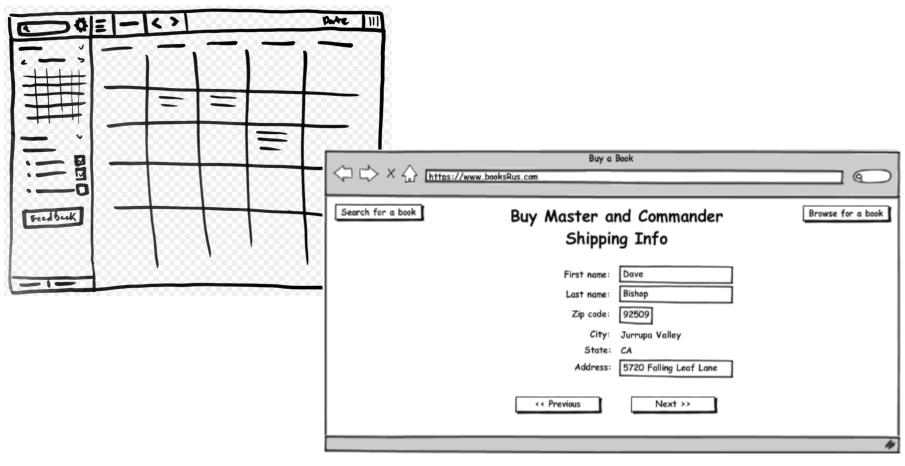
# Levels of prototyping

#### Rough

- Paper and pencil
- White board
- Low fidelity
  - Use tools to create, but typically just wire frame
  - No emphasis on color, fonts or images
  - Emphasize function not form
  - May or may not allow navigation
- High fidelity
  - Use real-life controls
  - Use intended colors, fonts, and images
  - Includes navigation abilities

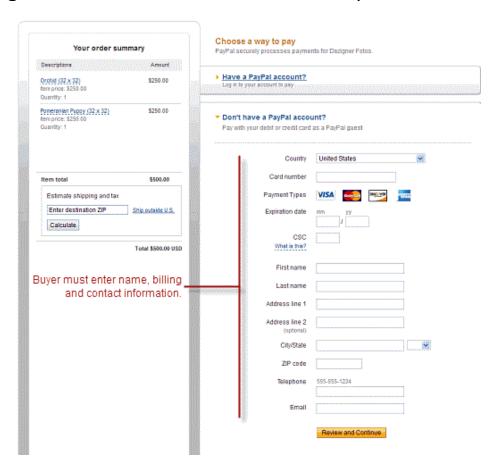
## Rough/Low Fidelity Example

A quick sketch to show the main functionalities

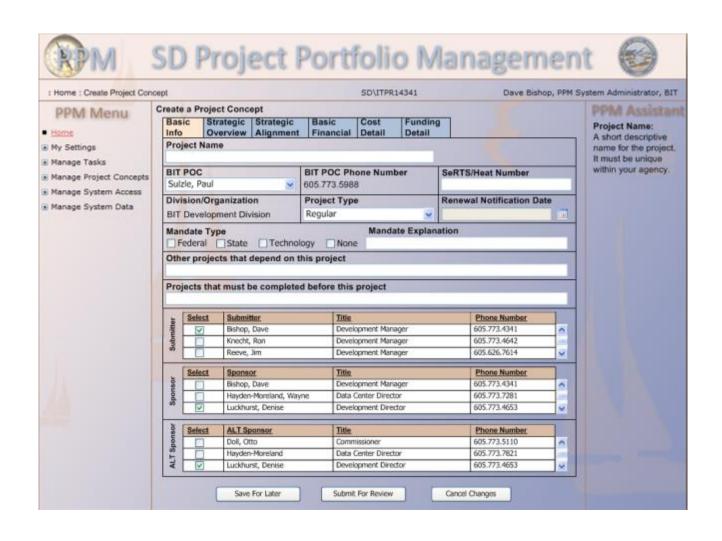


#### Medium Fidelity Example

Realistic representation of the product. Final result should look very closely to this. Static pages in HTML/CSS for website mockups.



#### High Fidelity Example



## Scope decisions

- Narrow scope only those pieces of the system that are critical to the success
- Intermediate scope those parts of the system considered high risk, requirements are unclear, or where different options need to be evaluated
- Broad scope the whole system

# Pros/cons of prototype

#### **Advantages**

- Makes the abstract tangible
- Speed
- Makes design problems visible
- Testable with users
- Allows multiple designs to be explored simultaneously at low cost

#### **Disadvantages**

- Clients may think project is almost done
- Developers get attached to their work
- Prototype exceeds developers abilities
- Prototype takes on a life of its own

# Prototyping in HCI

- We will use prototyping as a means to evaluate proposed UI designs
- Evaluation can occur at multiple levels
  - We as designers can evaluate our designs by prototyping them
    - As we visualize our concepts we can iteratively update our design
  - We can have team members evaluate our design via prototypes
  - We can have users evaluate our designs

#### Prototype Design

- First we must define the goal of the proposed system
  - Who is the target audience
  - What is their overarching goal
  - What problem(s) are they trying to solve
- One way to problem solve is divide and conquer
  - Start at a high level of abstraction
  - Decompose the problem into tasks
  - Design a system that will help the target audience achieve their goal on a task by task basis
- The Hierarchical Task Analysis (HTA) approach is a useful tool for decomposition

#### Steps for HTA

- 1. Start with the high-level abstraction
- 2. Decompose each task into sub-tasks
- Repeat 1 and 2 until no further tasks/sub-tasks identifiable
- 4. Cluster or group related tasks and label the group
- 5. Identify dependencies between groups
- 6. Identify dependencies within groups
- 7. Repeat steps 1-6 until all groups, tasks and subtasks have been identified and optimized
- 8. Create a diagram that visualizes the dependencies both between groups and the tasks within each group

# Example using HTA - part 1

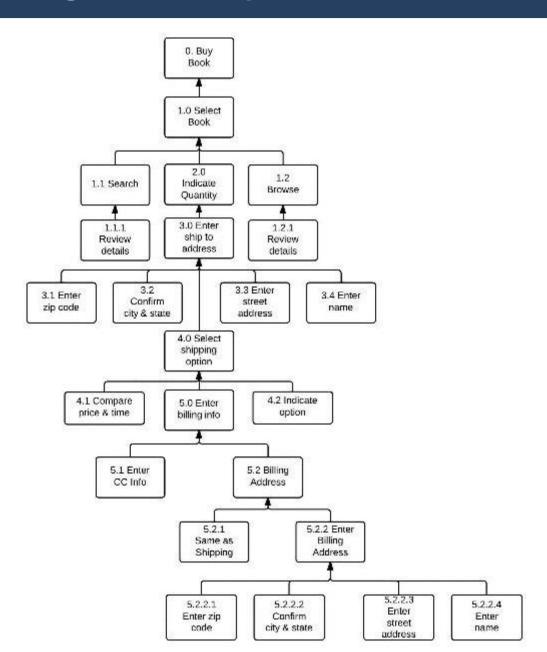
- Goal: Buy a book online
- Initial Task List
  - Select book to purchase
  - Indicate quantity
  - Enter ship to address
  - Select shipping options
  - Enter billing information
  - Confirm order

## Example using HTA – part II

- Decomposed Task List
  - Select book to purchase
    - Search for book
      - Browse by category
      - Enter author, title or ISBN
    - · Review details, pricing and availability
  - Indicate quantity
  - Enter ship to address
    - · Specify name
    - Specify street address
    - Specify city, state and zip
  - Select shipping options
    - Compare pricing and delivery times
    - Select desired option
  - Enter billing information
    - Enter credit card info
    - Choose same as ship to or enter alternative address
  - Confirm order

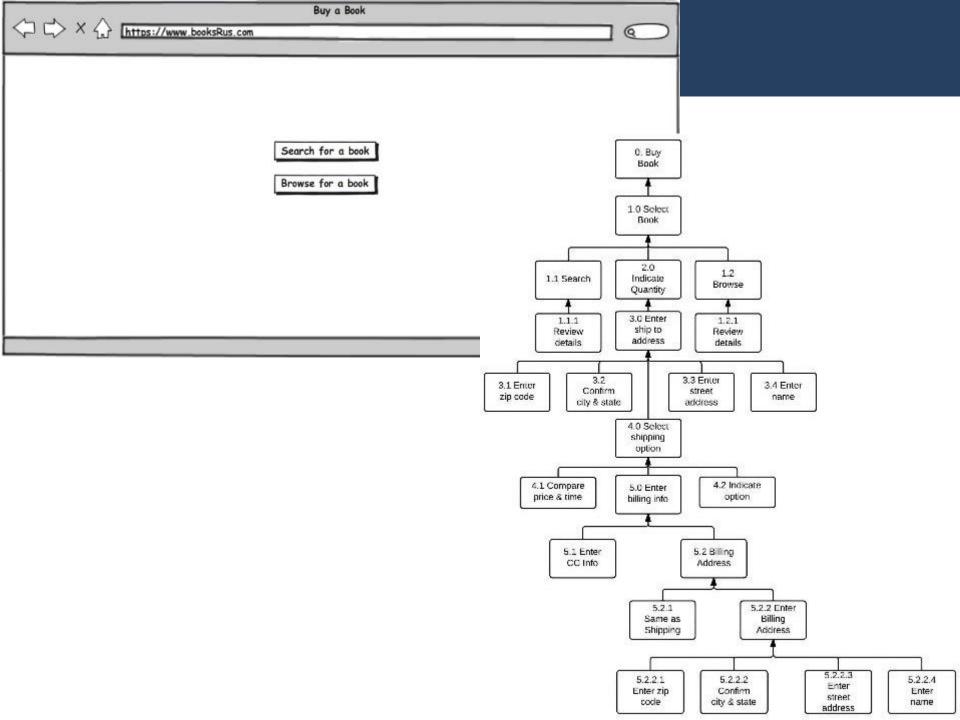
# Example using HTA – part III

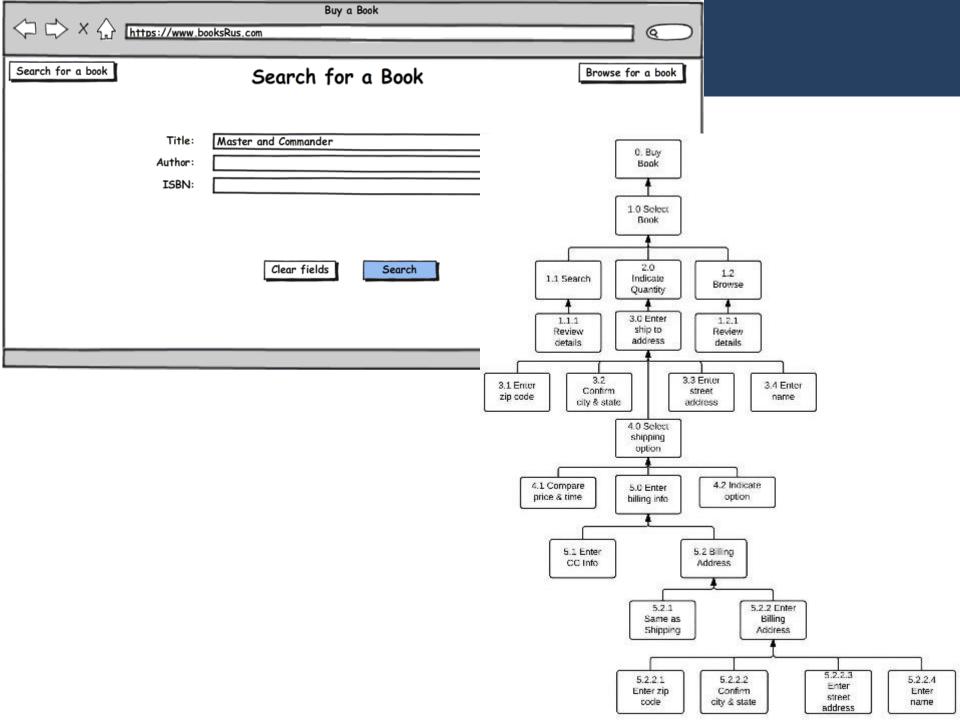
 Convert to HTA Diagram

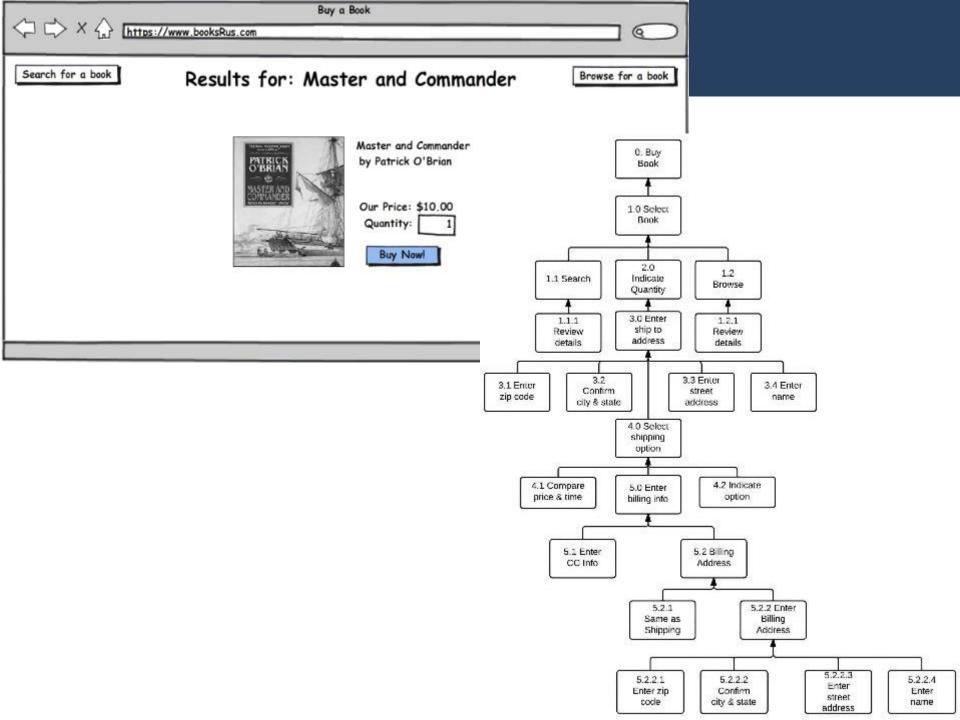


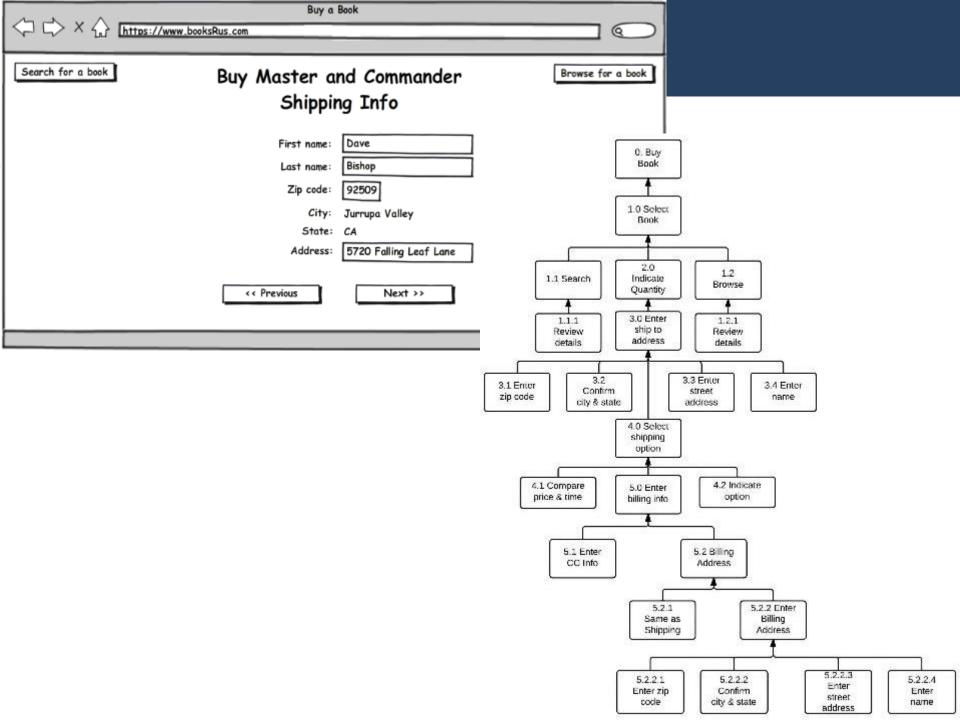
# Example Prototype

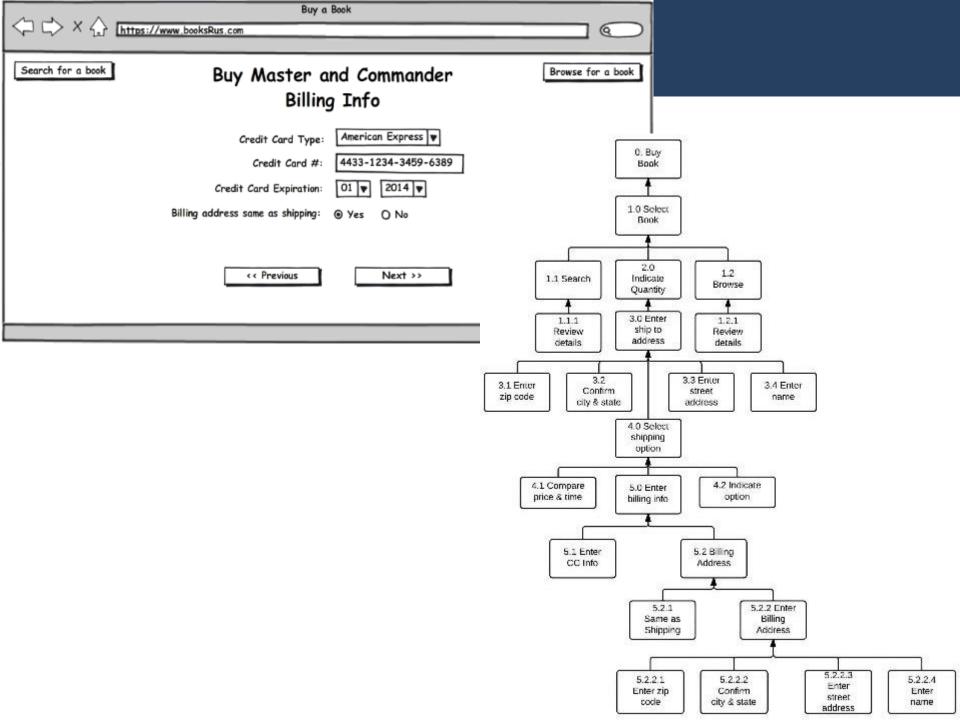
- Use the HTA to drive development of a prototype
- Buy Book Prototype in next few slides

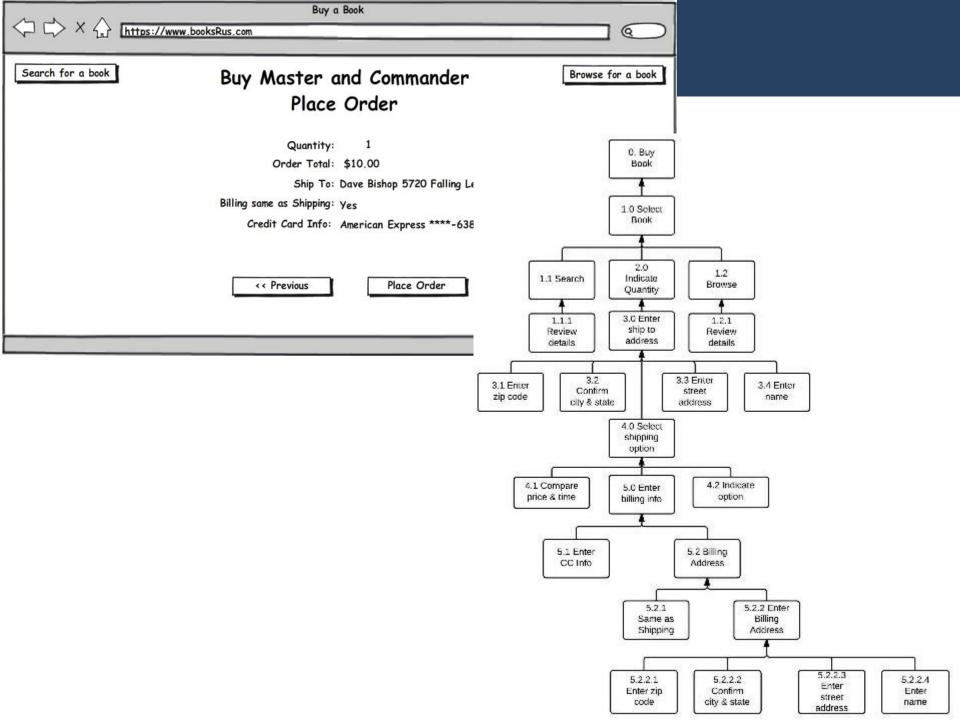












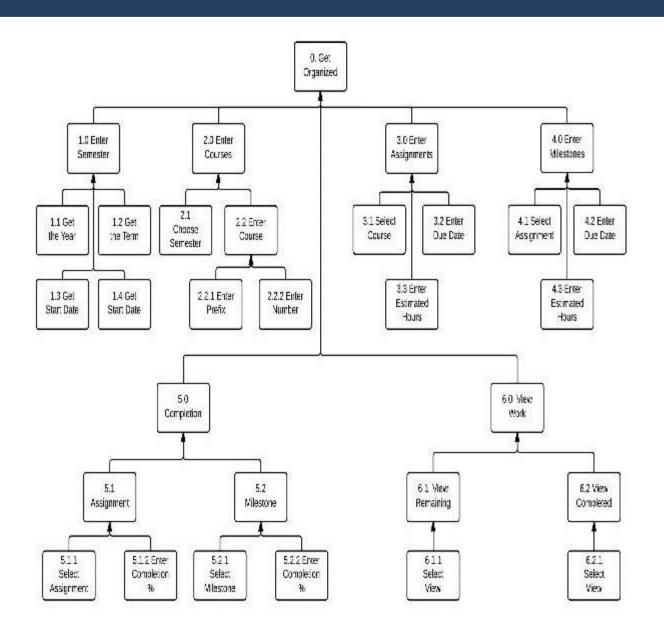
# Another example using HTA

Goal: Organize Homework

#### Task decomposition

- Enter the semester
  - 1. Get the year
  - 2. Get the semester
    - a. Get the term
    - b. Get the semester start date
    - c. Get the semester end date
- Enter the courses for a semester
  - 1. Choose the semester
  - 2. Enter a courses (prefix, number, optional title)
- Enter assignments for courses
  - 1. Select or enter Course Prefix, Number
  - 2. Enter due date
  - 3. Enter estimated number of hours remaining for assignment
  - 4. Enter milestones for assignment
  - 5. Enter estimated number of hours remaining for milestone
- Complete assignments or milestones
  - 1. Select the course
  - 2. Mark an assignment as complete
  - 3. Mark a milestone as complete
- View work remaining
  - 1. Select the view type

# HTA Diagram



#### Decide on what you want to prototype

- Due soon! More details next class.
- Default Project college student homework management application