STORYBOARDS, PAPER PROTOTYPES, and MOCK-UPS

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Use Stage-Appropriate Tools



FIDELITY

Draw this

Storyboards



Outline

- Storyboarding
- Creating Paper Prototypes
- Testing Paper Prototypes
- Digital Mock-ups







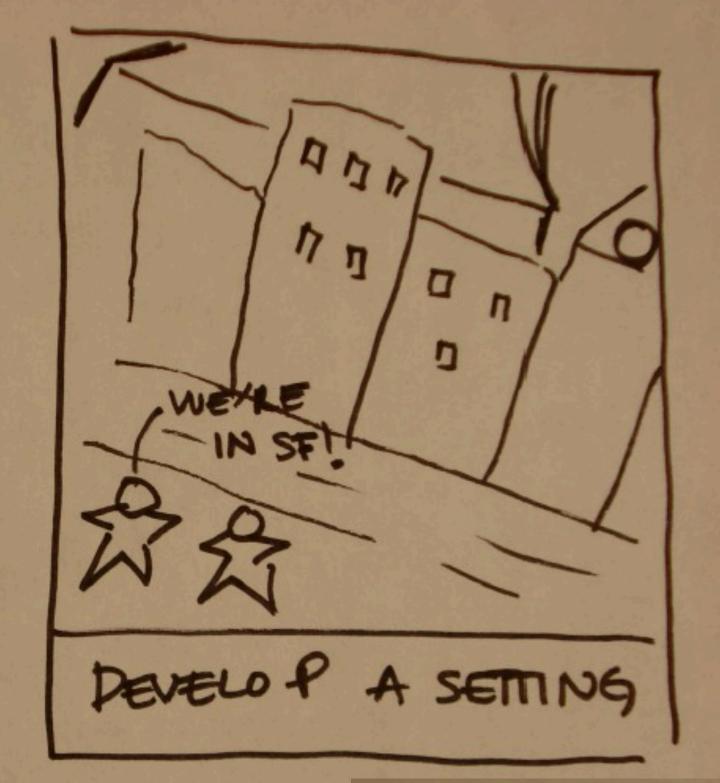


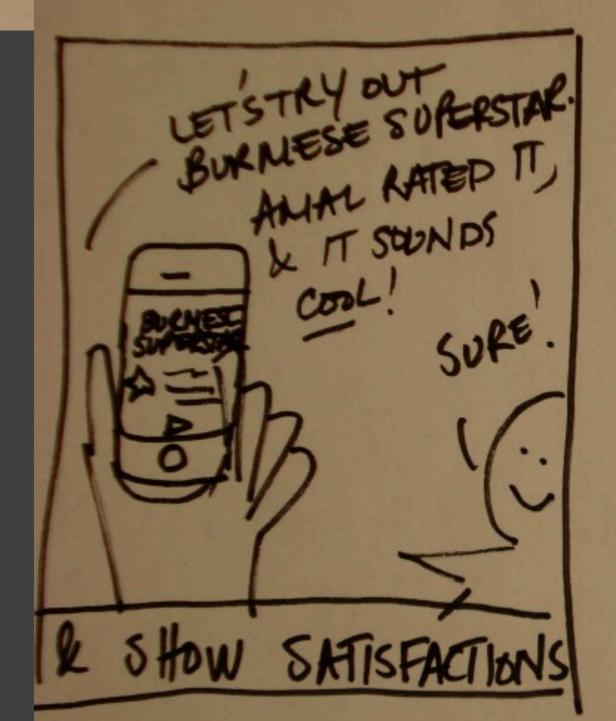


Storyboarding isn't about "pretty pictures" it's about communicating ideas

Star People (Bill Verplank)









Storyboards Should Convey

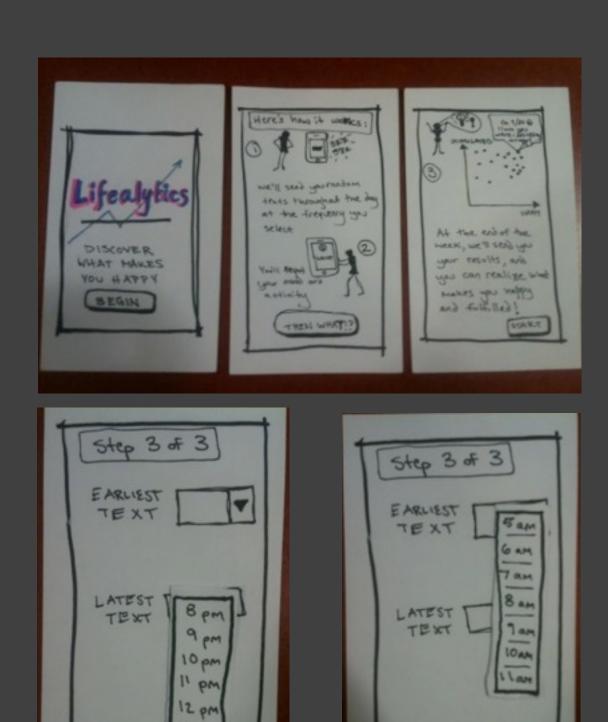
- Setting
 - People involved
 - Environment
 - Task being accomplished
- Sequence
 - What steps are involved?
 - What leads someone to use the app?
 - What task is being illustrated?
- Satisfaction
 - What's motivates people to use this system?
 - What does it enable people to accomplish?
 - What need does the system fill?

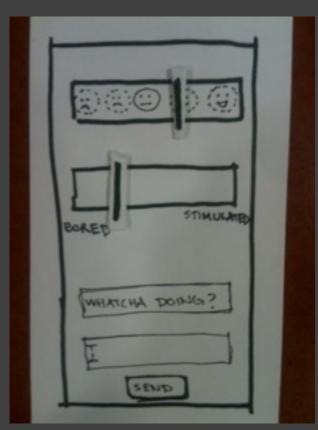
Benefits of Storyboarding

- •Holistic focus: Helps emphasize how an interface accomplishes a task
- Avoids commitment to a particular user interface (no buttons yet)
- Helps get all the stakeholders on the same page in terms of the goal

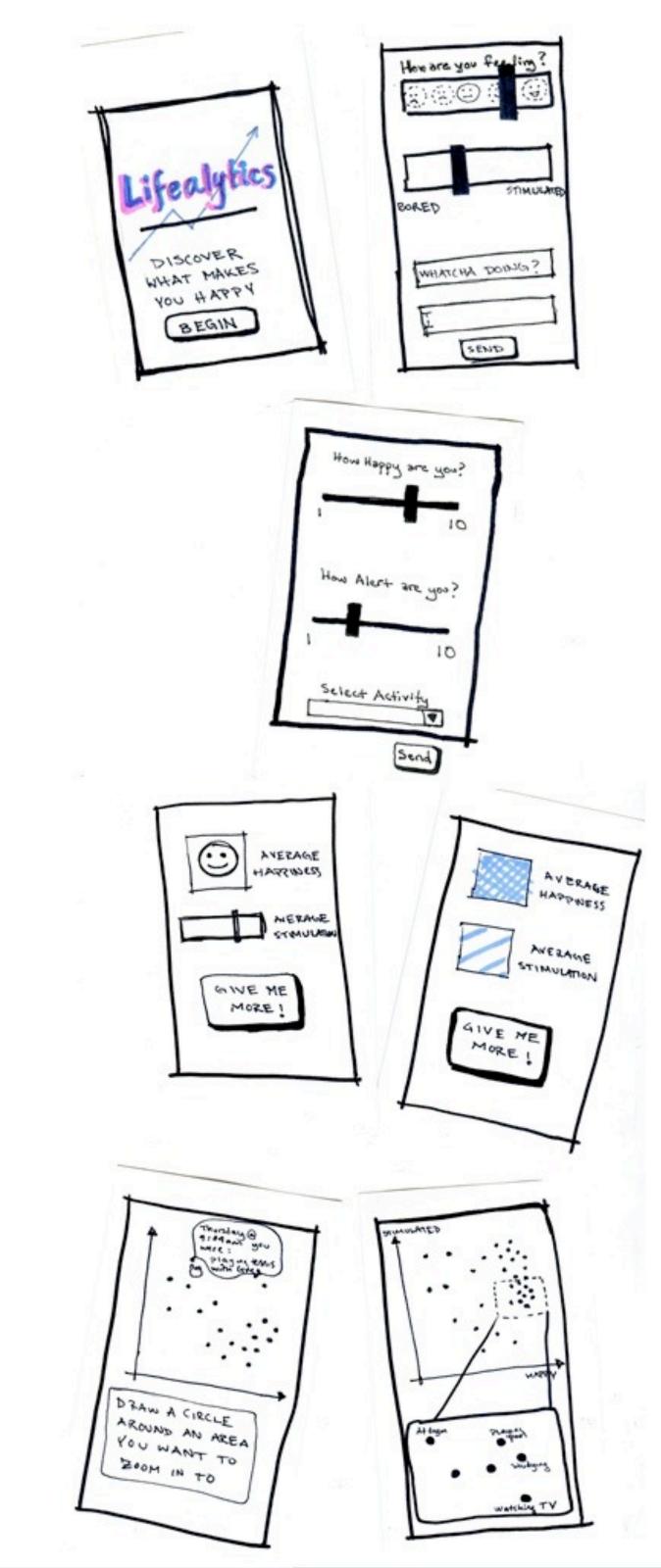
Time Limits Help

Paper prototyping





NEXT



6 Paper Prototyping Tips & Tricks

- Keep all your materials in one place! Small interface widgets tend to get lost or damaged easily
- Work quickly and make reusable components (buttons, etc)
- If something is difficult to simulate (progress indicators, right mouse menus, hyperlinks), have the user ask if it is available and then verbally describe the interaction
- Backgrounds (11"x14" poster board) can be useful to contain the prototype and provide context for the user
- Don't be afraid to mix and match hardware and software! for instance, if size constraints are important, you might want to make a blinder using a photograph of the device that would be used and manipulate the prototype within the frame
- When appropriate, add context by including familiar operating system elements

show examples

for each of these

during lecture (ie,

hold up props)

Get Creative with Materials

- Widgets: Paper, Cardboard, Transparencies
- Connectors: Tape, Glue, Rubber Cement
- Drawing: Pens, Pencils, Markers
- •...and more

more materials...

- Poster board, unlined index cards and foam core are all useful depending on the size of your prototype
- Removable tape or restickable glue is useful for changing components quickly
- Transparency pens allow the user to input content use a sheet of transparency paper for the input field
- Use wide-tipped pens and markers (think Sharpie) smaller line widths can be difficult to see
- ·Use stacks of index cards to simulate tabbed dialog boxes

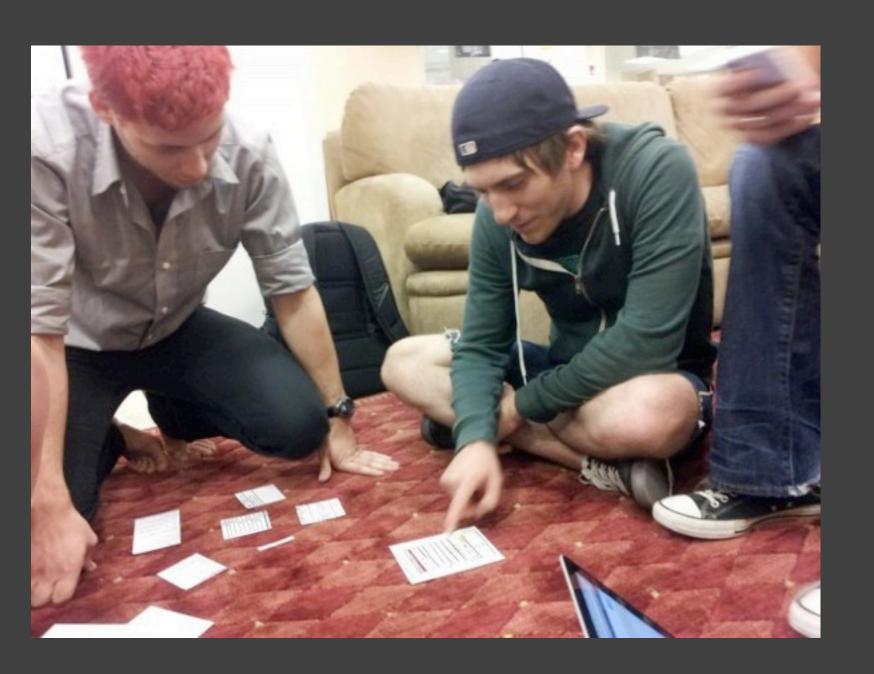
Lifalyze Video

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J-bVzUahNlg

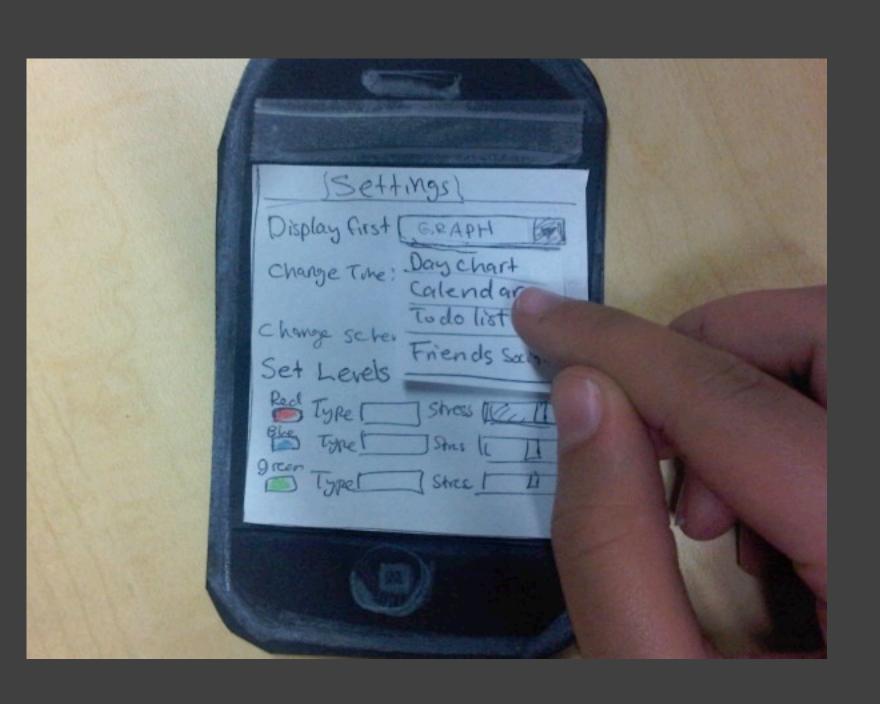
Try Prototypes with People

- •Need a picture
- Test multiple
- Emphasis on conversation





Test multiple prototypes simultaneously to get most value

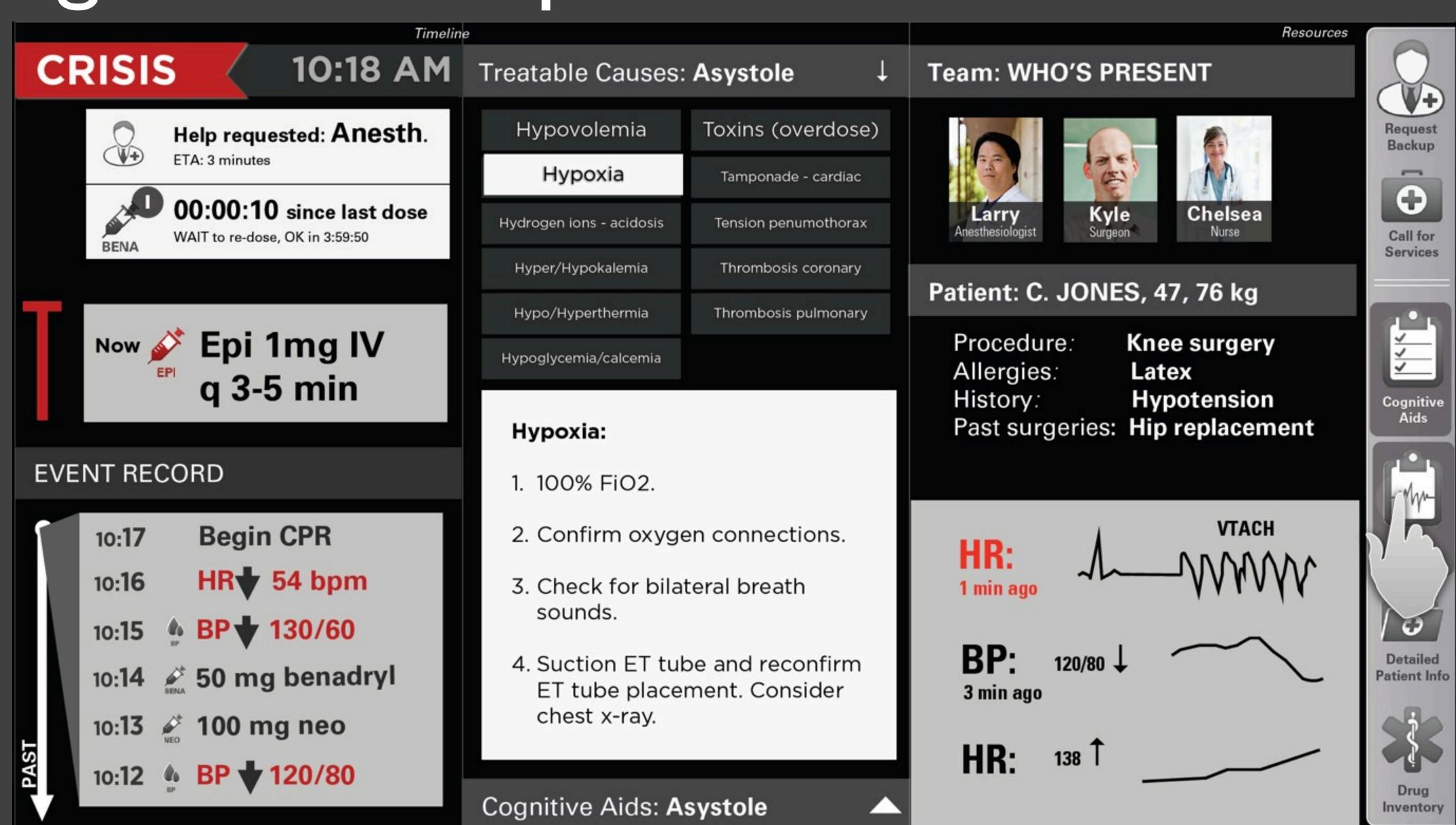






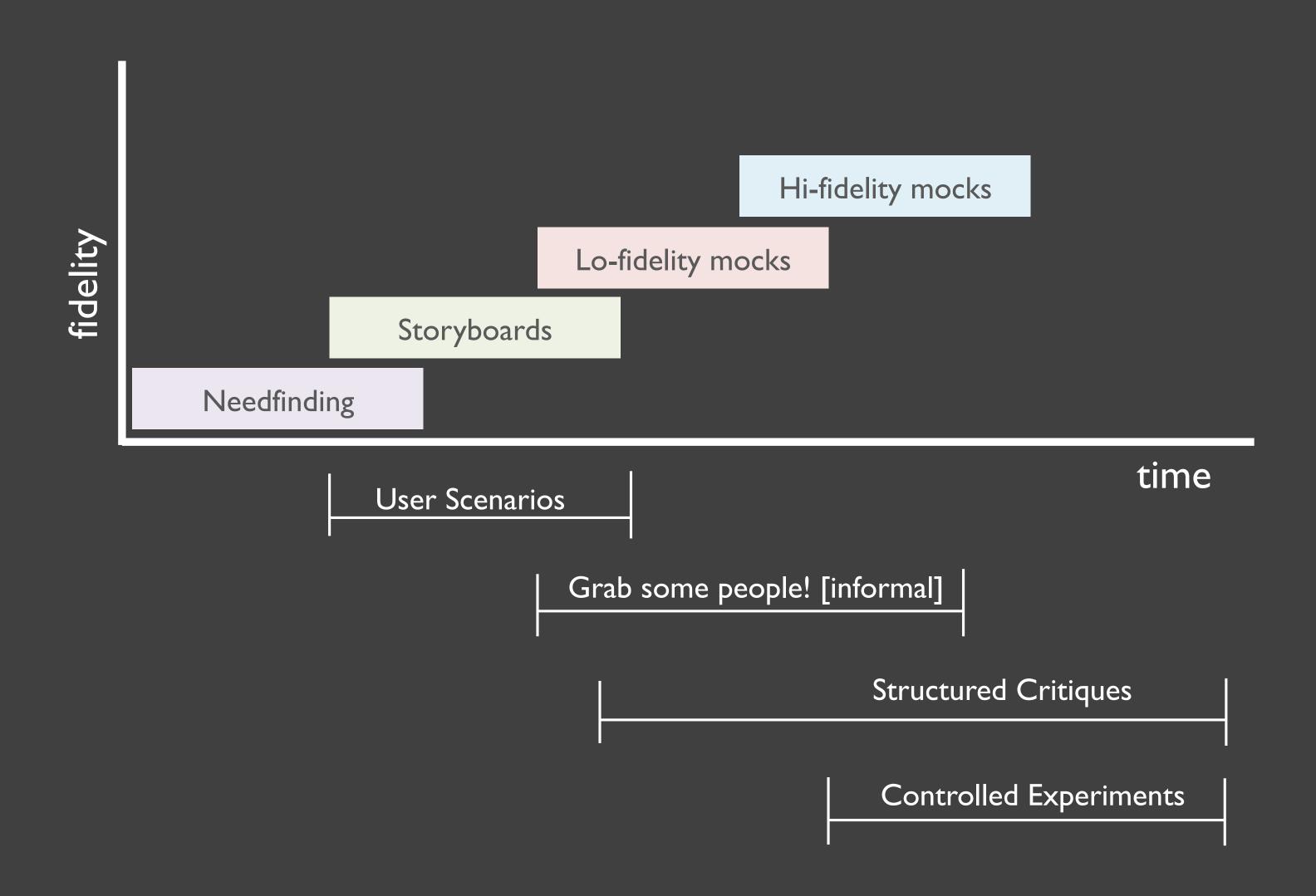
Get users (and other stakeholders) to help design. Scaffold their efforts

Digital Mock-ups



Beware Inappropriate Fidelity

Form and Feedback Co-evolve



Further Reading

- ·Bill Buxton, Sketching User Experiences
- ·Bill Moggridge, Designing Interactions
- · Carolyn Snyder, Paper Prototyping
- · Michael Schrage, Serious Play
- ·Houde and Hill, What do Prototypes Prototype?
- · Todd Zaki Warfel, Prototyping