Prototyping

Agenda

- Sketching Critiques
- Lecture: Prototyping overview
- Design Activity
- Discussion: Specific prototyping techniques & examples
- Upcoming

Sketching Critiques – 20 minutes

- Break into groups of 3 people
- Take turns showing and explaining your 3 sketches with each other
- Critics should offer advice and feedback about the idea
 - Strengths, Weaknesses, Originality, Feasibility
 - Sketcher: take notes about what feedback was offered
 - Critic: be critical, but constructive and courteous!
 - Each critic should sign and date the page after the sketches

LECTURE – PROTOTYPING OVERVIEW

Sketches vs. Prototypes

- Sketches are about exploring ideas
- Prototypes are about testing ideas

Sketch vs. Prototype: REMINDER

Sketch	Prototype	
Invite	Attend	
Suggest	Describe	
Explore	Refine	
Question	Answer	
Propose	Test	
Provoke	Resolve	
Tentative, non committal	Specific Depiction	

The primary differences are in the intent

Prototype vs. System Development

- In engineering, prototyping <u>is</u> system development: building the first example of a system by hand
- In user interface design, the effort on the functionality of the system is minimized for the prototype
 - Focus on the "visible" parts of the system
 - Still a range, in terms of <u>fidelity</u> and <u>level of</u> activity, in relation to the final product

What is a prototype?

In designing interactive systems, it can be:

- a series of screen designs (e.g., from photoshop)
- a storyboard, i.e. a cartoon-like series of scenes
- a PowerPoint slide show or HTML pages
- a video simulating the use of a system
- a lump of wood (e.g. PalmPilot)
- a cardboard mock-up
- a piece of software with limited functionality written in the target language or in another language

Why prototype?

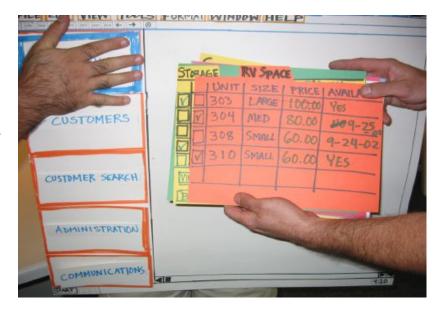
- Evaluation and feedback are central to interaction design
- Users can see, hold, interact with a prototype more easily than a document or a drawing
- You can test out ideas for yourself
- It encourages reflection: important aspect of design
- Prototypes answer questions, and support designers in choosing between alternatives

Low-Fidelity Prototyping (Lo-Fi)

 Very far from the final product, e.g. paper, cardboard

 Examples: sketches of screens, task sequences, etc.

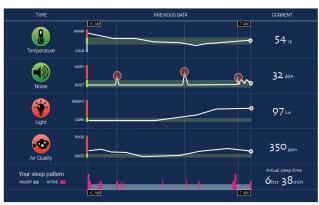
> 'Post-it' notes Storyboards Scenarios



High-Fidelity Prototyping (Hi-Fi)

- Prototype looks more like the final system than a low-fidelity version
- Common hi-fi prototyping tools:
 - Macromedia Director, Flash, Visual Basic





Hi-Fi vs. Lo-Fi

	Lo – Fi	Hi – Fi
Advantages	 Fast Cheap Easy – kindergarten skills! Can simulate actual product 	 Better sense of finished product Can judge aesthetic appeal More realistic experience Can evaluate experience
Disadvantages	 Slow response time Can't get feedback about aesthetics User may question design quality 	 Users may focus on unnecessary details Takes a lot of time to make Users may lose track of big picture

Horizontal vs. Vertical

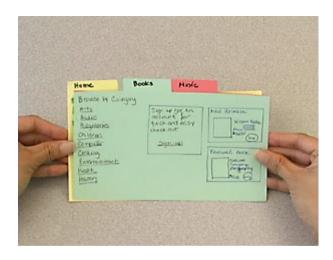
- "Deep" or "vertical" prototyping
 - provide a lot of detail for only a few functions
- "Broad" or "horizontal" prototyping
 - provide a wide range of functions, but with little detail

Prototyping Recommendations

- Start early
- Avoid evolutionary prototypes
 - Temptation is too great to stick with bad ideas
- Start with idealistic (rather than realistic) prototypes
- Level of polish should reflect maturity of the prototype

Paper Prototyping

- Easy and fast to do
- Helps you think of specifics
- Usually good as a first round prototype
- Can still do usability testing, even with paper
- Thoughts on Nielsen video?



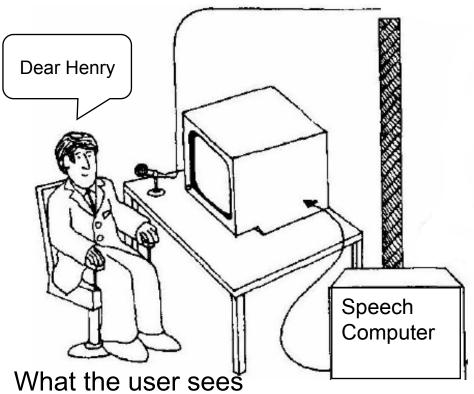


Experience Prototyping

- The key is making the interactions and experience as authentic to the real thing as possible
- Typically a Hi-fidelity experience
- Use Wizard-of-oz to save time and avoid complicated implementation

Wizard of Oz

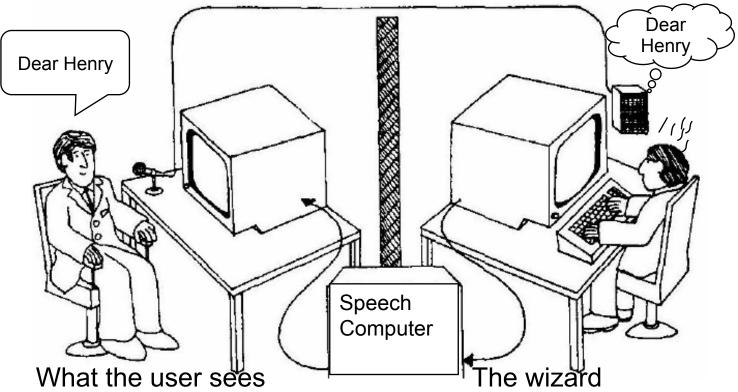
- A method of testing a system that does not exist
 - the listening typewriter, IBM 1984





Wizard of Oz

- A method of testing a system that does not exist
 - the listening typewriter, IBM 1984



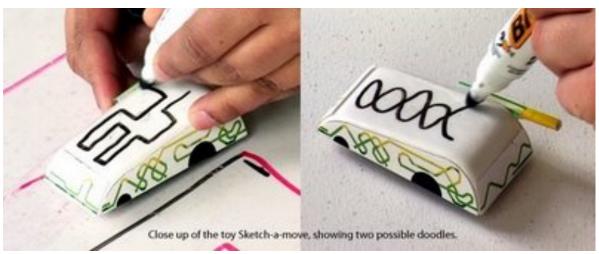
Wizard of Oz

- Human 'wizard' simulates system response
 - interprets user input according to an algorithm
 - controls computer to simulate appropriate output
 - uses real or mock interface
 - wizard sometimes visible, sometimes hidden
 - "pay no attention to the man behind the curtain!"
- good for:
 - adding simulated and complex vertical functionality
 - testing futuristic ideas





WoZ Example - Sketch-a-move





http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O-XNwam3LOs



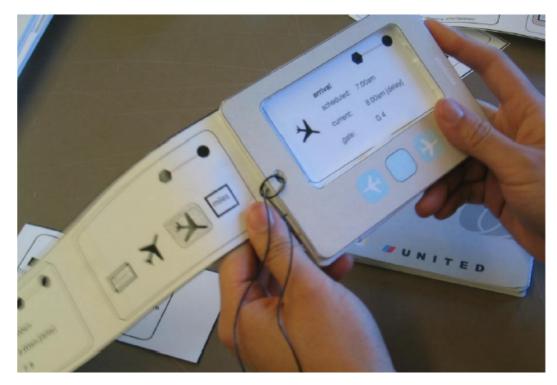
Laboratory for Ubiquitous Computing and Interaction

Other WoZ Examples

- Eye Toy prototype:
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZUQqssE7Jk
- Anti-gravity bar:
 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DL9cAcQ-gKQ&feature=related
- Virtual Peers for Autism
 - http://www.articulab.justinecassell.com/projects/ samautism/index.html

Experience Prototypes w/ Paper

■ **Spotlight:** an interactive foam core and paper sketch/storyboard Credit: Sue-Tze Tan, Dept Industrial Design, University of Washington



Prototypes vs. Wireframes

- Prototypes are usually intended to be shown to the end user
- Wireframes are usually more of a design document to go from design to actual system
 - Usually contain annotations specific to the design team and are not intended for end-user consumption
- Wireframes can be used as a lo-fidelity prototype to save time
 - Remove annotations, make it interactive

Example Wireframe



- For Q1 release, music search only
- Related artists determined by user purchasing data mining
- Album art to be approved by legal
 - http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2009/09/01/35excellent-wireframing-resources/



Laboratory for Ubiquitous Computing and Interaction

Design Exercise: Rapid Prototyping

- A vending machine allows you to buy the following drinks:
 - Coffee: drip coffee, latte, or cappuccino
 - Tea: Earl Grey or Orange pekoe
 - Hot chocolate
- Sugar and/or milk may be added to any drink at no extra charge. Drinks come in 3 sizes (12oz, 16oz, and 20oz, for \$2, \$3, and \$3.50 respectively). Payment is by cash or credit card. Change is provided for cash transactions.
- In groups of 3-4, sketch a horizontal paper prototype

A3: Paper Prototyping

- See schedule for due date
- Design a paper prototype for FoodieFinder, a hypothetical system for tracking a user's eating.
- Use techniques described in Nielsen paper prototyping video
- Also provide a list of tasks that could be performed in a usability test

Practical Prototyping Tools

- Creating Hi-Fi, semi-functional prototypes with minimal effort
 - PowerPoint Prototyping
 - UX-Specific Tools
 - Axure, Balsamiq
 - Photoshop + HTML/Dreamweaver
 - Visual Studio
 - OmniGraffle
 - Hardware Prototyping (Arduino, Phidgets)

PowerPoint

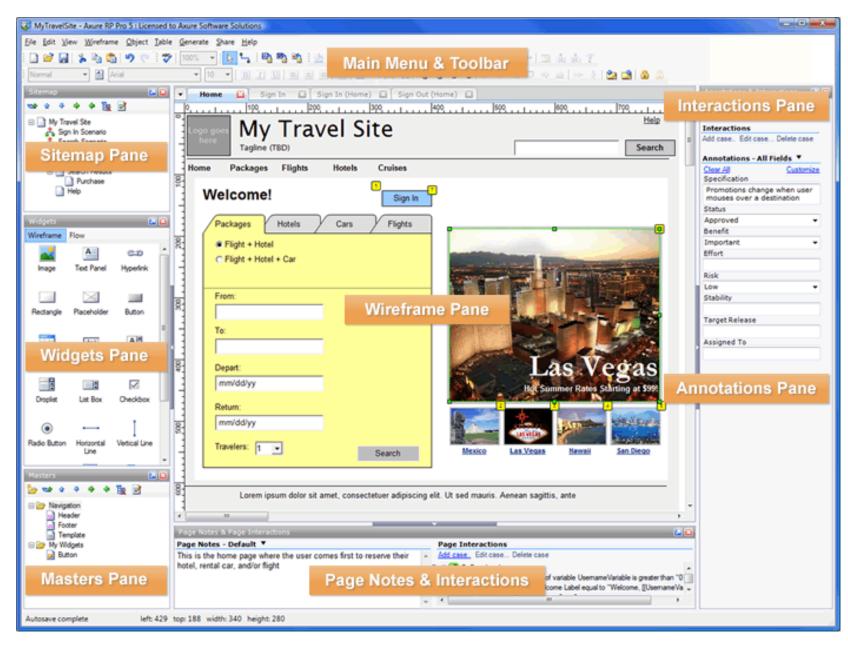
- Advantages:
 - Almost everyone has it
 - Ubiquitous format
 - Fast and easy to use
 - Can use hyperlinks to simulate interaction
- Disadvantages:
 - Must be used at a computer
 - e.g., difficult to do mobile-based interactions
 - Somewhat limited functionality
 - Cannot be reused for final implementation

Example Prototypes

- http://www.boxesandarrows.com/files/ banda/interactive/SamplePrototype.ppt
- http://courses.washington.edu/info360/examples/ powerpoint-prototype-example.ppt
- Tutorial:
 - http://www.boxesandarrows.com/view/interactive

Axure

- About
 - A commercially available wireframes maker/prototyping tool
 - Free license for students!
 - http://www.axure.com/
 - Contains good documentation and tutorials
- Advantages
 - Great for websites
 - Can transition from wireframe->Prototype->Functional system





Balsamiq Mockups

- Another commercially available prototyping tool
 - Free trial, or \$79 to buy
- Advantages
 - Quick and dirty
 - Can make lo-fi appearing prototypes

http://www.balsamiq.com/products/mockups

Photoshop

- Advantages
 - Can look & feel like real thing
- Disadvantages
 - Needs use of HTML for real interactions

Photoshop Tools

- Download iPhone template:
 - http://www.teehanlax.com/blog/?p=1628
- Android Template:
 - http://chrisbrummel.com/google-android-gui-psd
- More free PS widgets:
 - http://www.greepit.com/2009/03/25-free-psd-resourcesfor-designers/
- To do screen shots (saves to clipboard)
 - Windows: alt+print screen button
 - Mac: Command-Control-Shift-3 (or 4 if you want to select only part of the screen)

Visual Studio, Eclipse + Android

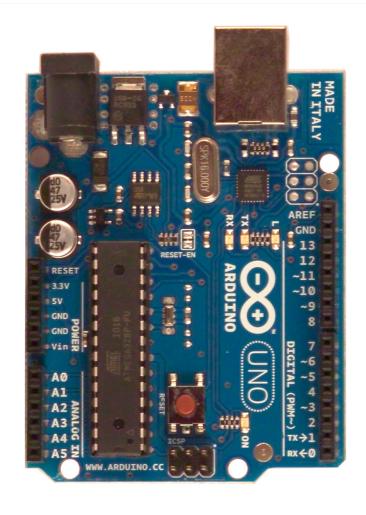
- Advantages:
 - Fast to put together interfaces
 - Can evolve into a fully functional prototype
- Disadvantages:
 - Requires programming knowledge to start creating interactivity

Hardware Prototyping

- Great for making devices "off the screen"
 - Arduino
 - Phidgets

Arduino

- Prototyping tool for physical devices
- Allows you to interface with hardware and for physical devices to communicate with your computer
- http://www.arduino.cc/



Phidgets

- "Physical Widgets"
 - Sliders, buttons, sensors, lights, RFID, motors, etc.
- Easier than Ardunio
 - Uses snap-in and USB
 - Only requires basic knowledge of Java programming





Phidgets Example – Gumball Machine





General Tips

- There are more tools here than you can learn to use proficiently
- Find out what's currently being used by your company or in jobs you'd like to do
- Take the time to learn one or two prototyping techniques very well
 - Perhaps your P3 assignment can be a good start

P3: Prototyping

- Due 12/4
- Create an interactive, hi-fi prototype of your design idea(s) that starts to get at the details of the interaction
 - Method of prototyping is up to you
- Demo of your prototype during class on 12/4
 - plan for 5-10 minutes
- Detailed descriptions of your prototype

Upcoming

- P2 due next Tuesday!!!!
- R7 due Tuesday
- Next Thursday is Thanksgiving, no class ©