Programming of Interactive Systems

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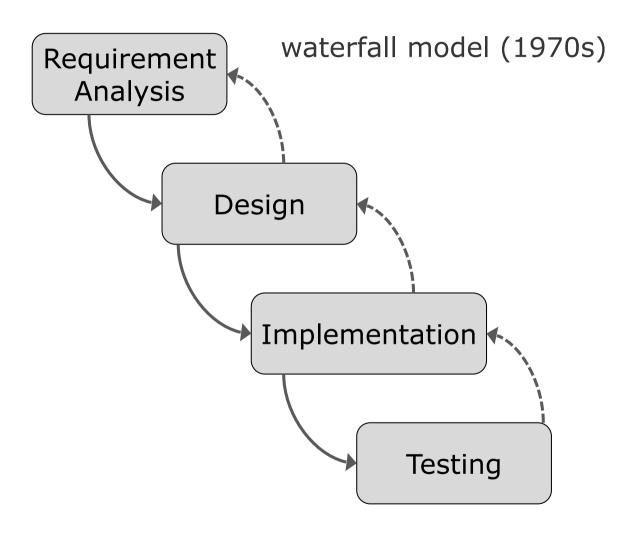
Week 1:

b. Design Cycle of Interactive System developing & prototyping

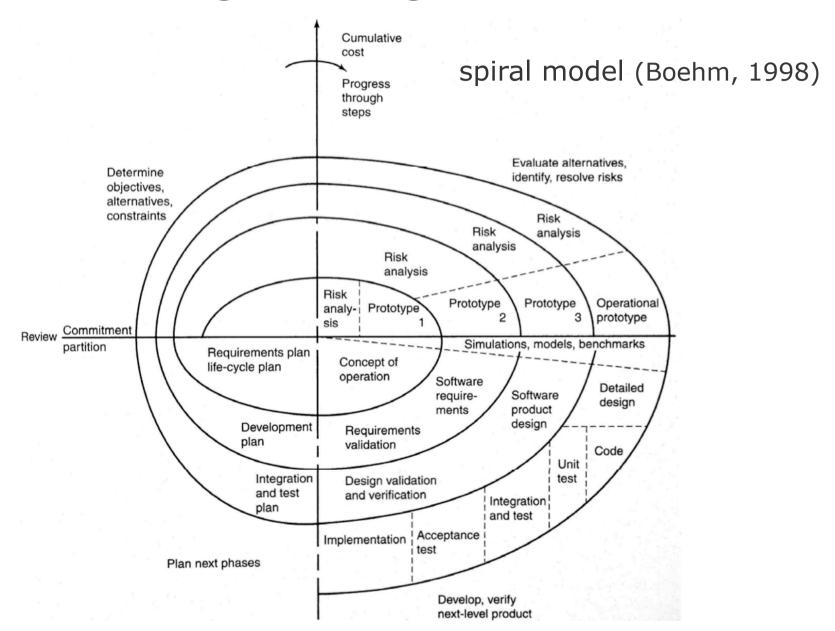
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(part of this class is based on previous classes from Anastasia, and of T. Tsandilas, S. Huot, M. Beaudouin-Lafon, N.Roussel, O.Chapuis)

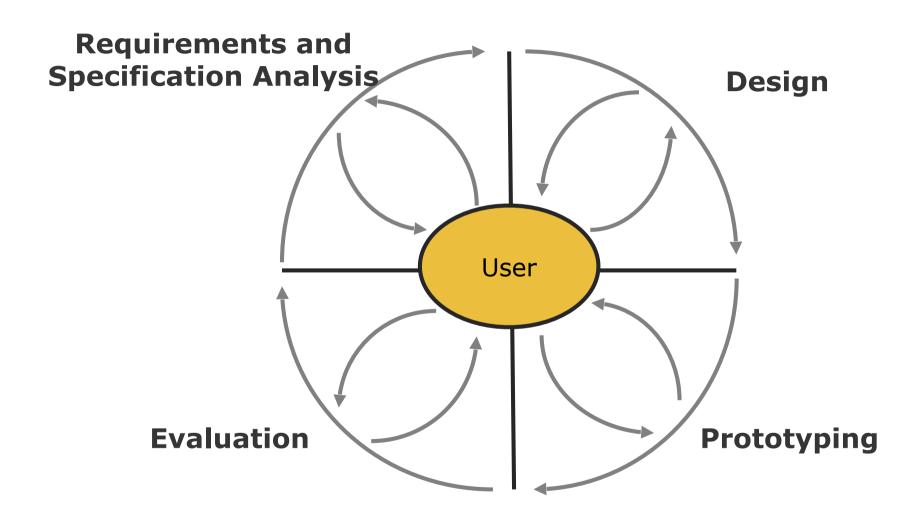
software engineering



software engineering



user-centered design



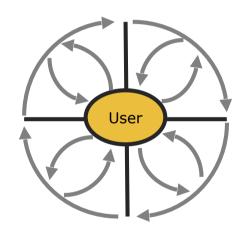
user-centered design

Requirements and **Specification Analysis**

personas scenarios field studies task analysis requirement specification

Evaluation

usability tests
heuristic evaluation
focus groups
lab experiments
observational studies



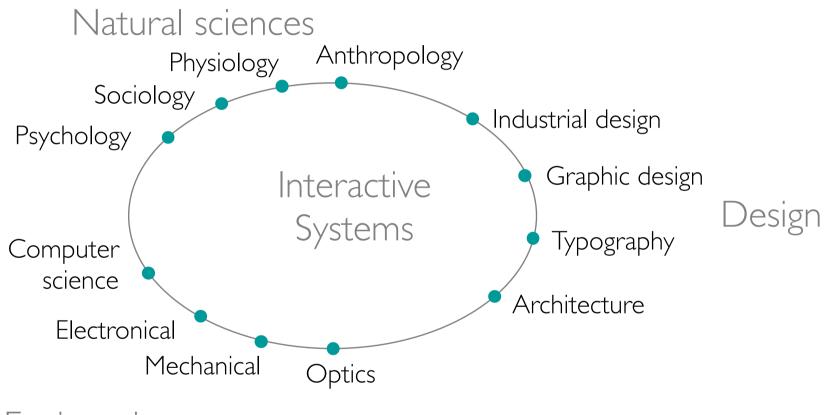
Design

brainstorming
participatory design
conceptual models
metaphors
interaction styles
scenarios
storyboards
interaction models

Prototyping

paper prototypes low/high fidelity prototyping physical models alpha/beta releases

methods: multidisciplinary origin



Engineering

Image by W. Mackay & M. Beaudouin-Lafon

importance of user-centered design

Development Cost

Cost of user interfaces: ~50% of total cost

Maintenance Cost

20%: « bugs »

80%: unexpected user needs

Problem correction Cost

- = \$1 during design
- = \$10 during development
- = \$100 after delivery

importance of user-centered design

In this class we focus on IS programming,

... but we still need other parts of the cycle to help us in the development, such as ...

Design + Prototyping

system design + prototyping

how to start?

Understand your user needs

Through interviews, observations, etc.

Invent ideas

Brainstorm, generate as many solutions as possible Focus on the consistent interaction between user and system

Prototype

Envision how your ideas would work in practice

Code !!!

brainstorming

Generate creative ideas



prototyping

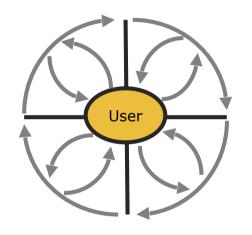
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paper prototypes
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design activities

We start already with:

- an understanding of the users' needs
- a problem to solve and decide what we will develop (concept)

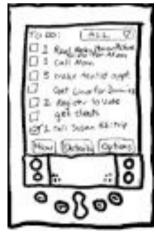
We explore possibilities and show interactions: Storyboards

interaction in context

Design scenarios and storyboards capture and communicate an interaction story with the <u>new</u> system

Rapid Prototyping

physical models, sketches, paper prototypes, ... receive user feedback early in the design cycle





a storyboard



Whenever the DIR beeps, it indicates that a match is identified. In this case, a buyer is found. It also shows the buyer's location and their actual relative distance.



Joe introduces himself.



Joyce asks Joe about the price for the book.



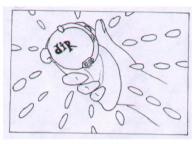
At the same time, the buyer's DIR is behaving the same way. They can then easily locate each other.



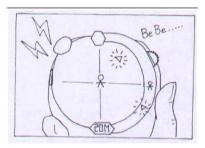
Joe does not believe his eyes, because Joyce is exactly the same type of girl he always dreams of!!



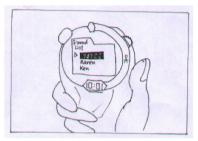
Joe is totally defeated under Joyce's beauty.



He takes out the DIR from his pocket.



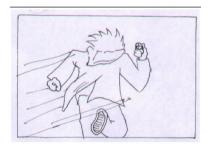
The DIR shows a sparking indicator on the screen. This shows Joyce's location at this moment.



On the friends list, Joyce's name is highlighted indicating that she is near him. Joe selects her name to view her location.



Joe decides to follow the map of the DIR to meet Joyce.





He goes downstairs.

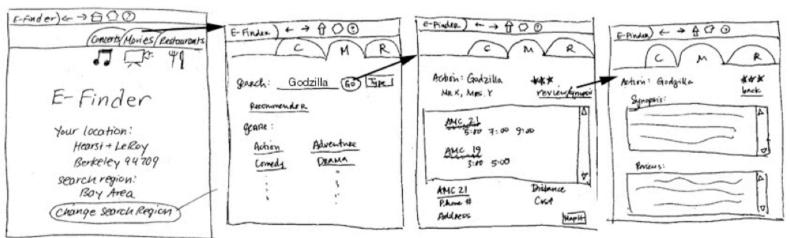
student design scenario of the use of communcation device

storyboards

a series of key frames as sketches

originally from film used to get the idea of a scene sequence snapshots of the interface at particular points in the interaction

portrays key scenes in the interface and the transitions that caused the changes



Ex. http://webzone.k3.mah.se/k3jolo/Sketching/sk31.htm, http://stavchansky.net/work.php?wID=42&cat=3

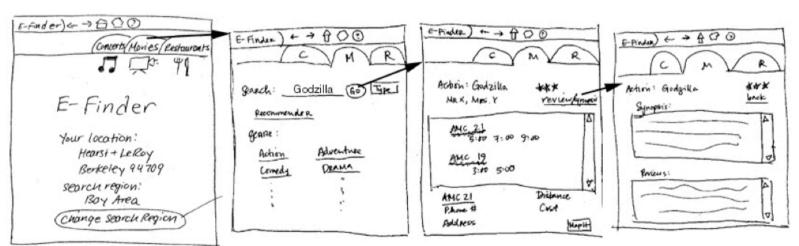
storyboards

Illustrate a design scenario (in Fond HCI)

Describe the interaction in easy to read segments

Define the key elements and a coherent order

Decide what details to show



Ex. http://webzone.k3.mah.se/k3jolo/Sketching/sk31.htm, http://stavchansky.net/work.php?wID=42&cat=3

storyboards: possible shots

A Vocabulary of Camera Shots and Filmmaking

Filmmakers use specific terminology to describe the composition of a certain scene within a storyboard. We use some of their terms to describe the scenes in our sketched storyboards, and you can use those terms to think about how you want to compose and vary your own narrative images. A partial list of popular camera shots is provided below; a more complete description of these and other terms is found in Katz [2] and Block [3].



► Extreme long shot (wide shot). A view showing details of the setting, location, etc.



► Over-the-shoulder shot. Looking over the shoulder of a person.



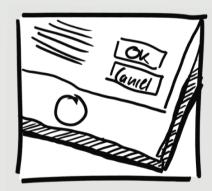
► Long shot. Showing the full height of a person.



► Point-of-view shot. Seeing everything a person sees.



► Medium shot. Shows a person's head and shoulders.



Close-up, such as showing details of a user interface on a device the person is holding.

Bill Buxton Sketching User Experiences, Morgan Kaufman Figure 4

storyboards: possible shots

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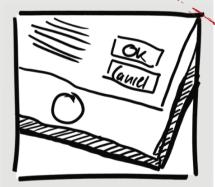
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our focus

Bill Buxton Sketching User Experiences, Morgan Kaufman Figure 4

storyboard techniques

State Transition Diagrams

Scenario Sequences

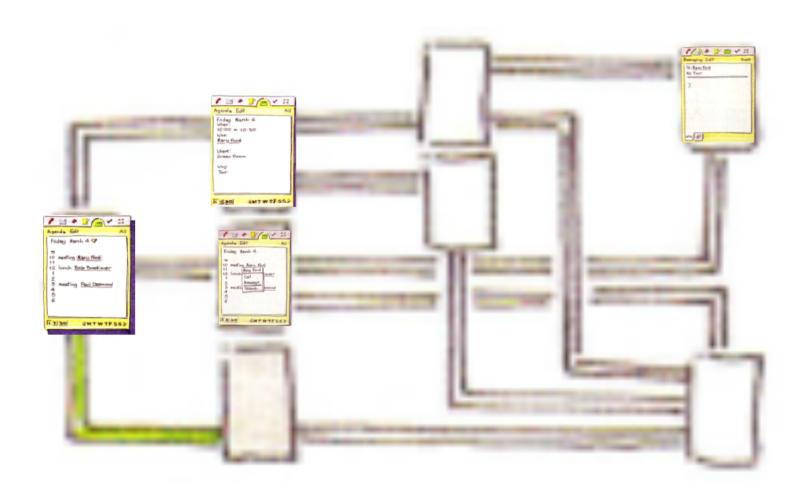
Make storyboards come alive

storyboard techniques

State Transition Diagrams

Scenario Sequences

Make storyboards come alive



Create transition diagram

key interaction steps branch points when multiple interactions exist

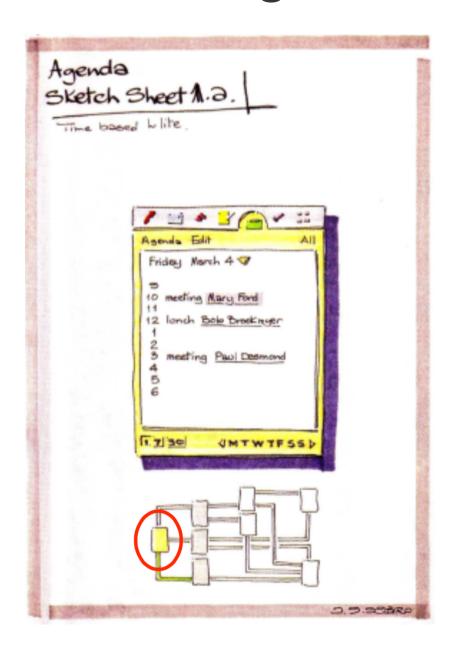
For each transition

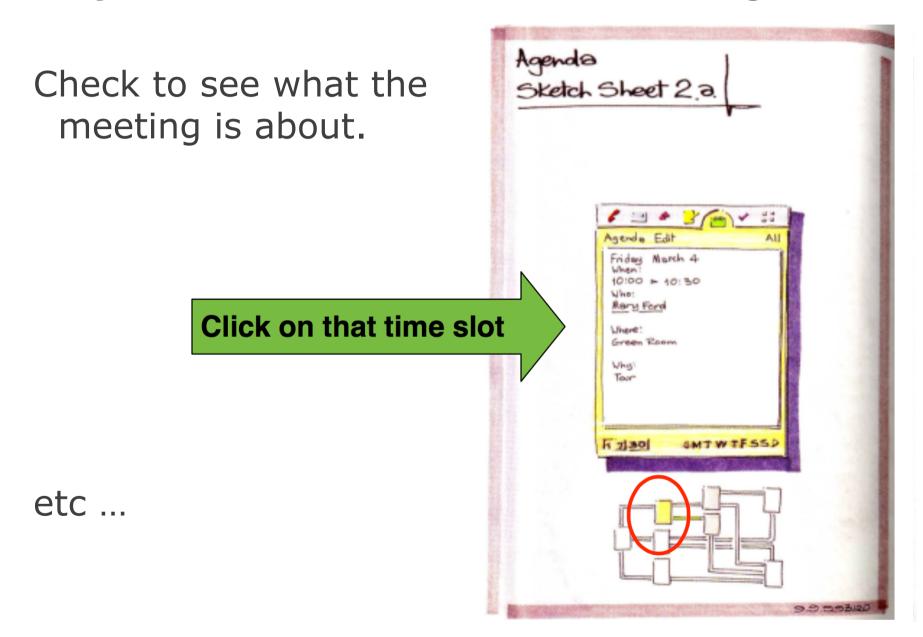
sketch the screen include the transition diagram (a navigational map) when we have a large number of transitions

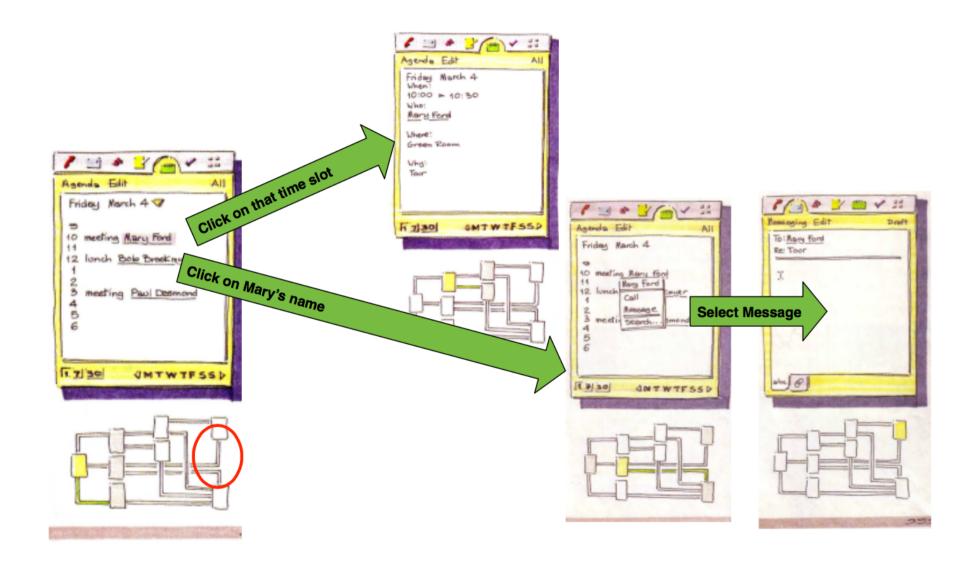
Label the transition with what triggered it typically user input or set of system responses

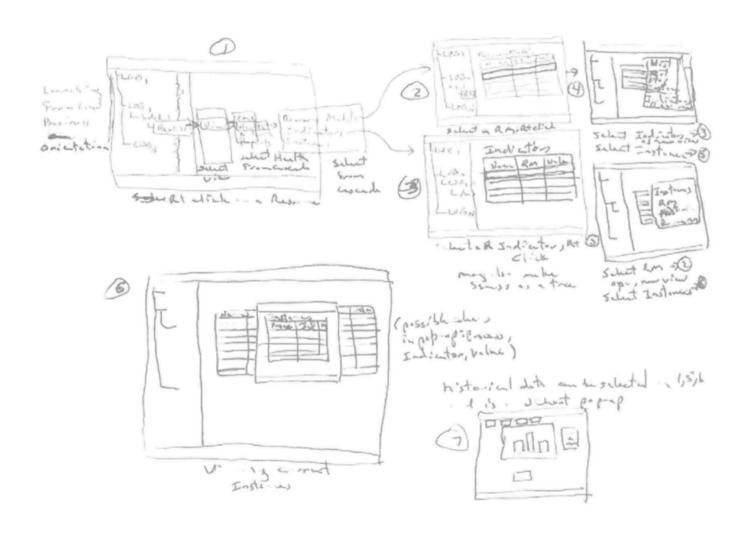
Interacting with a mobile agenda:

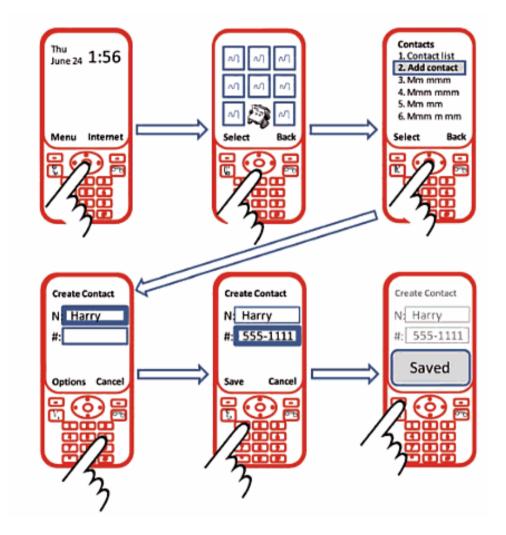
Looking at the agenda and seeing that there is a 10am meeting with someone named Mary Ford.







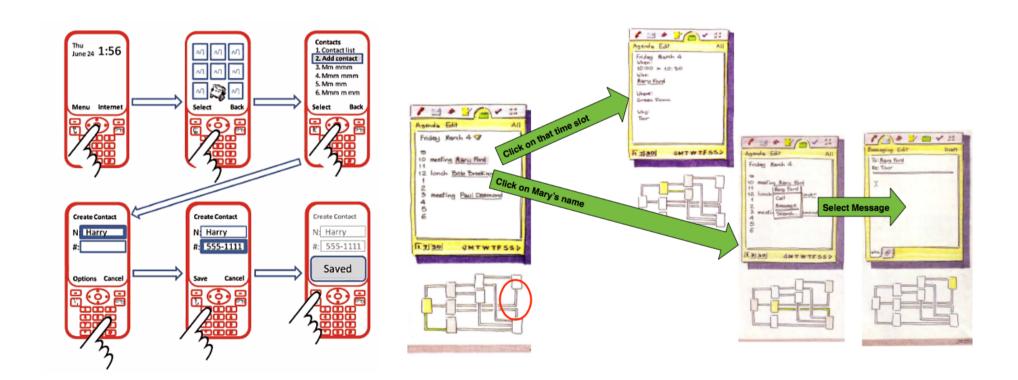




this shows a linear interaction (no branches)

from the book "Sketching User Experiences: The Workbook"

This is the detail we need before programming



storyboard techniques

State Transition Diagrams

Scenario Sequences

Make storyboards come alive

storyboard: Scenario Sequence

Describes a **person** doing a particular task

e.g., checking announcement with mobile

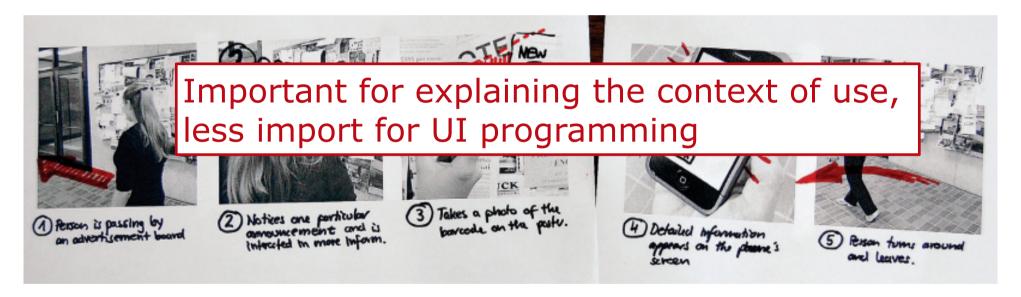


http://grouplab.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/grouplab/uploads/Publications/Publications/2012-NarrativeStoryboard.Interactions.pdf

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Storyboard techniques

State Transition Diagrams

Scenario Sequences

Make storyboards come alive

making storyboards come to life: prototypes

An interactive storyboard Concrete representation of an IS (that does not exist)



Spotlight system, From Design for the Wild, Bill Buxton

paper prototypes

Designing with office supplies

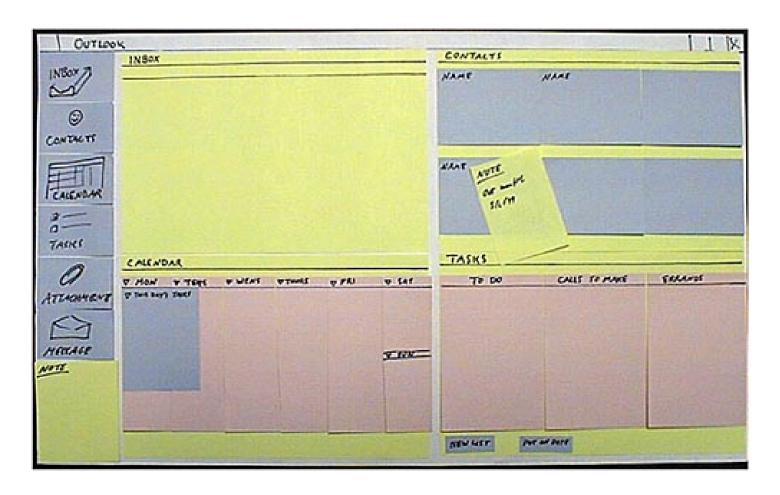
multiple layers of sticky notes and plastic overlays
different sized post-it's represent icons, menus,
windows etc.

interaction demonstrated by manipulating notes new interfaces built on the fly

sessions videotaped for later analysis usually end up with mess of paper and plastic!

prototypes

concrete representation of an IS (that does not exist)



prototypes

Prototype is used to ...

- Explore different design alternatives
- Ensure its <u>usability</u> under different conditions
- Aid users to imagine the interface
- Focus on problematic aspects of the interface

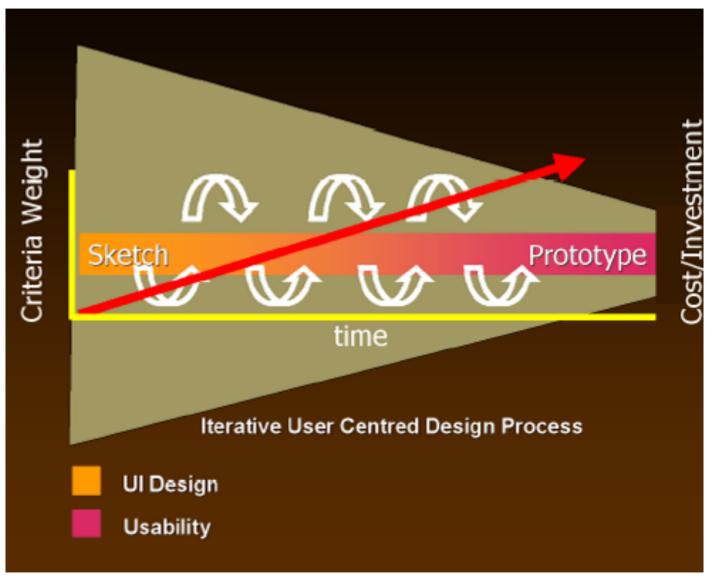
Why prototype?

- If you start implementing code too early, you risk spending too much time to create a system that does not work for your users

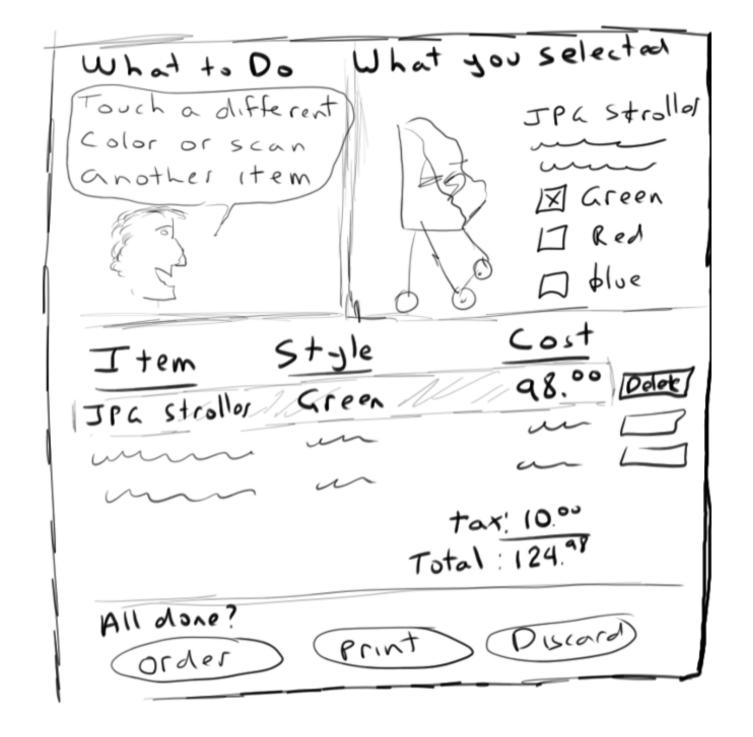
Prototyping is a fast way to ...

- Explore details of your concept before implementation
- Communicate the concept to users, your managers, etc
- Justify your design choices

prototype evolution



From Sketching the User Experience, Bill Buxton



mid-fidelity prototype



Story – board

Initial

screen



Scan the stroller ->







Place the order ->





Alternate

path...

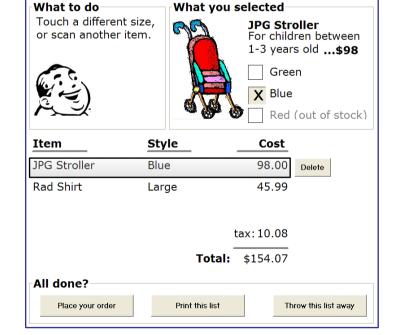
Touch

item ->

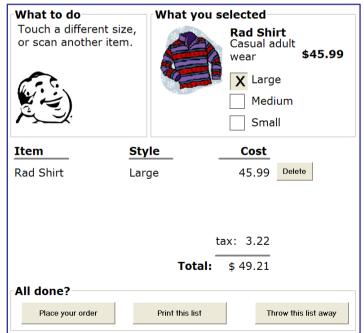
previous

Scan the shirt ->





Delete that item->



Video Prototype





What to do

Find the item you want in the catalog and scan



Item

the bar code next to it.

Style

Cost

tax:

What you selected

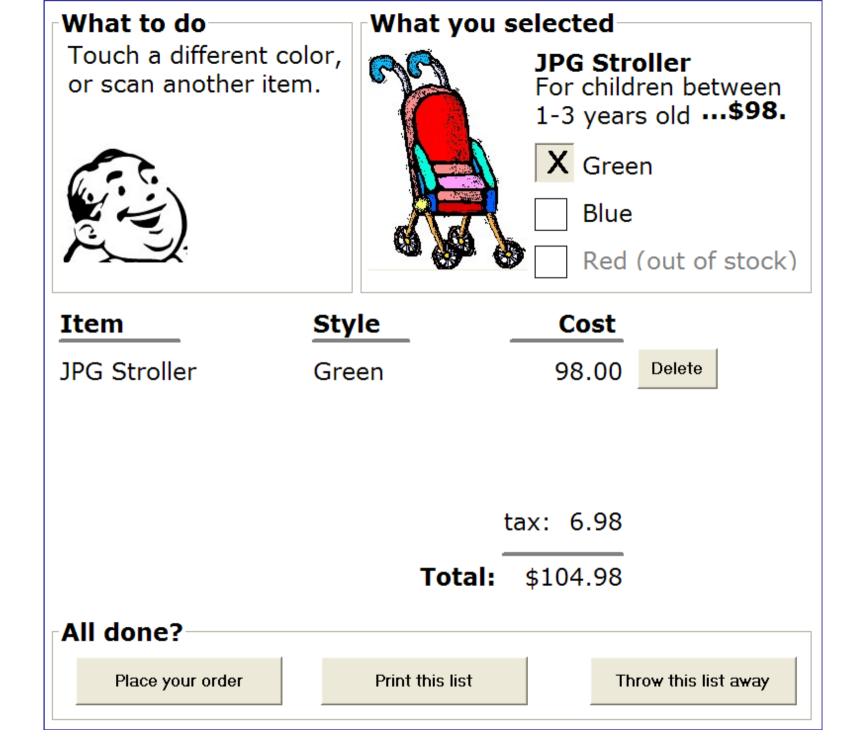
Total: \$ 0.00

All done?

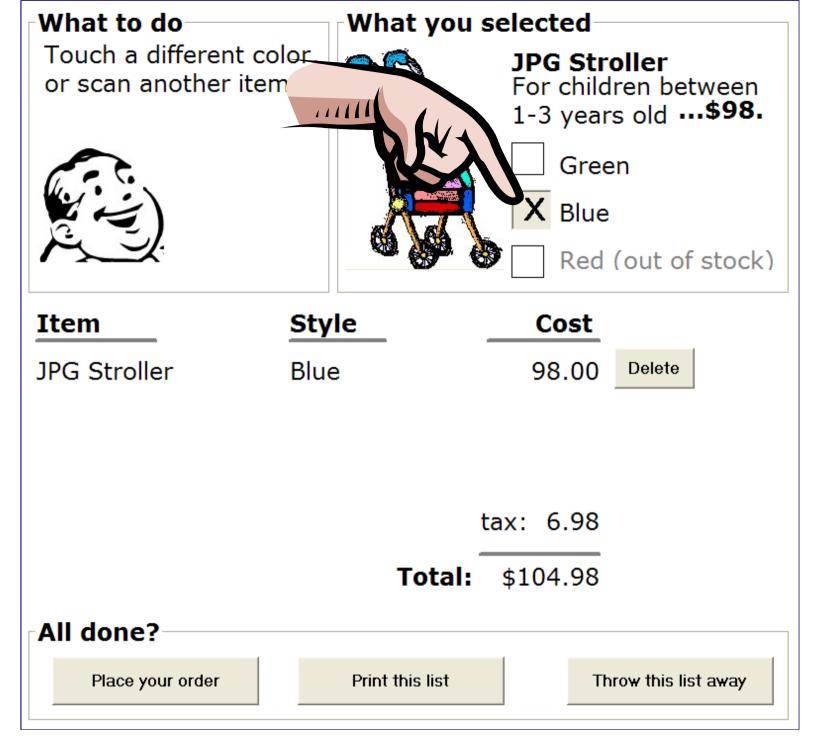
Place your order

Print this list

Throw this list away







What to do

To get your items, bring your printout to the front counter.

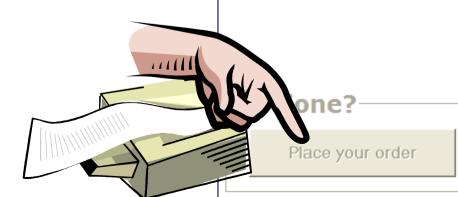


What you selected

<u>Item</u>	Style	Cost
JPG Stroller	Green	98.00

tax: 6.98

Total: \$104.98



Print this list

Throw this list away

high fidelity prototype

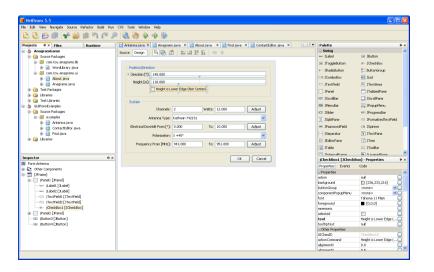
High-fidelity (very detailed) prototypes

Can be build by interface builders (e.g. SceneBuilder)

or your Toolkit

... but (some) functionality is missing

Good for communicating a specific aspect e.g.: detailed dialog box with the size and text of buttons



Sketching and Prototyping

Early design

Brainstorm different representations
Choose a representation
Rough out interface style

Sketches & low fidelity paper prototypes

Task centered walkthrough and redesign

Medium fidelity prototypes in computer (wireframes, animations)

Fine tune interface, screen design Heuristic evaluation and redesign Usability testing and redesign

High fidelity prototypes (interface builders)

Limited field testing

Working systems

Alpha/Beta tests

Late design