Prototyping UX From Sketch to Prototype

Alexander Wiethoff Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich (LMU) An original type, form, or instance that serves as a model on which later stages are based and judged.

American Heritage Dictionary

INTERACTION DESIGN



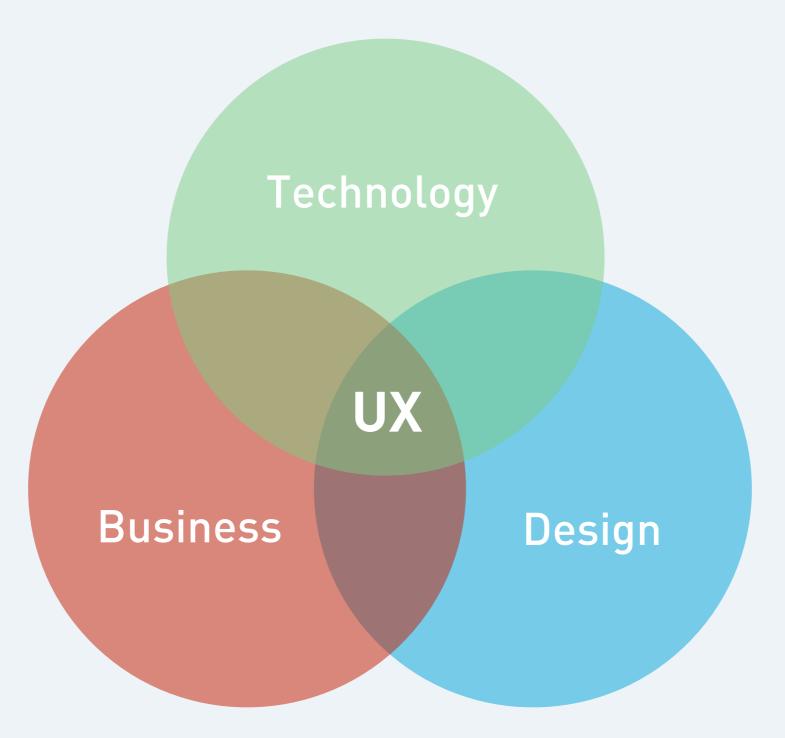
Three main goals

1.) Understanding a design context2.) Exploring and evaluating ideas3.) Communicating ideas

Three main purposes

1.) Screen based interaction2.) Interactive products3.) Technology enabled services

User Experience Design



User Experience Design



Getting the right Design and the Design right...

Bill Buxton - Sketching User Experiences



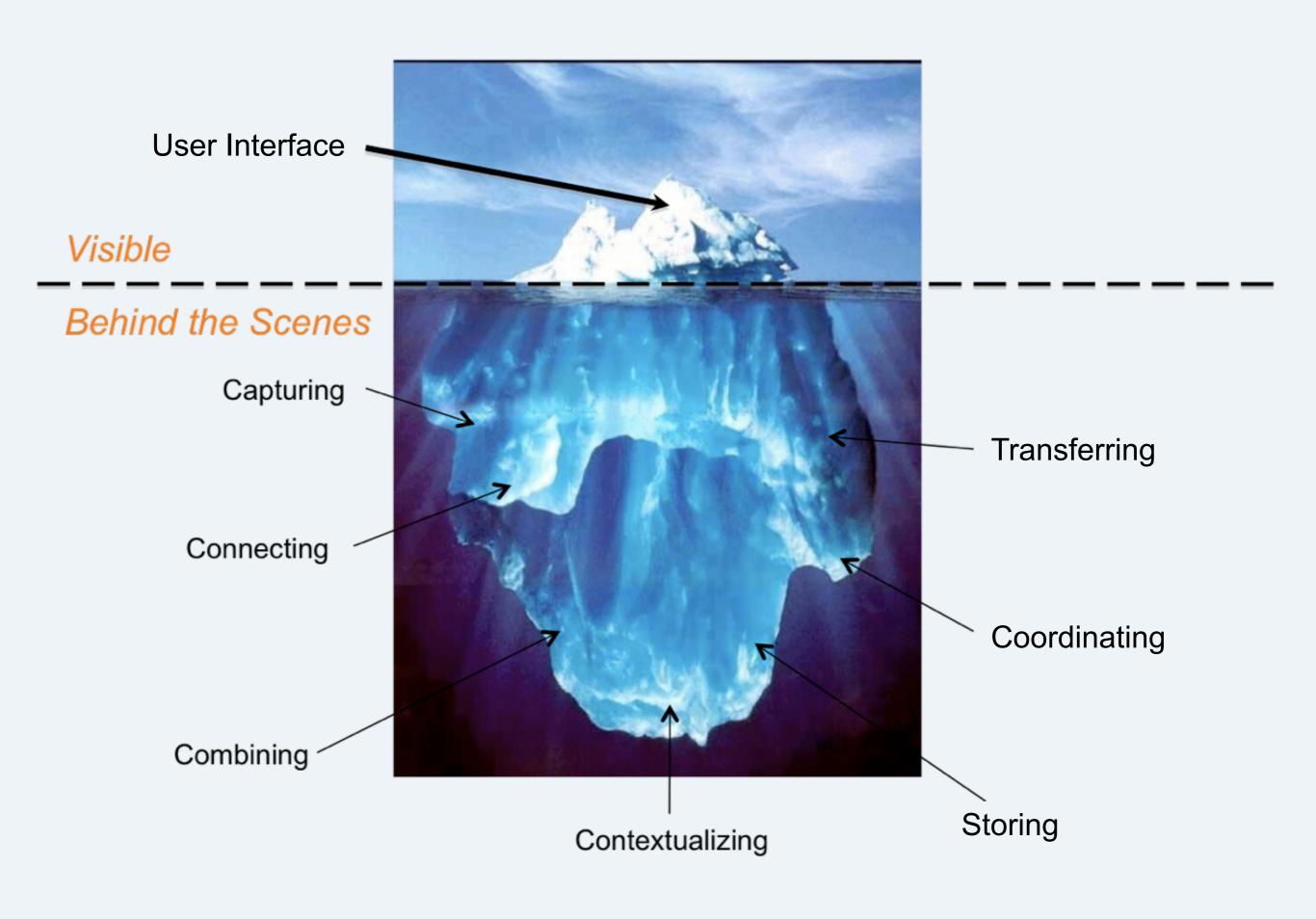
Front Stage

http://www.markabull.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/stage.jpg

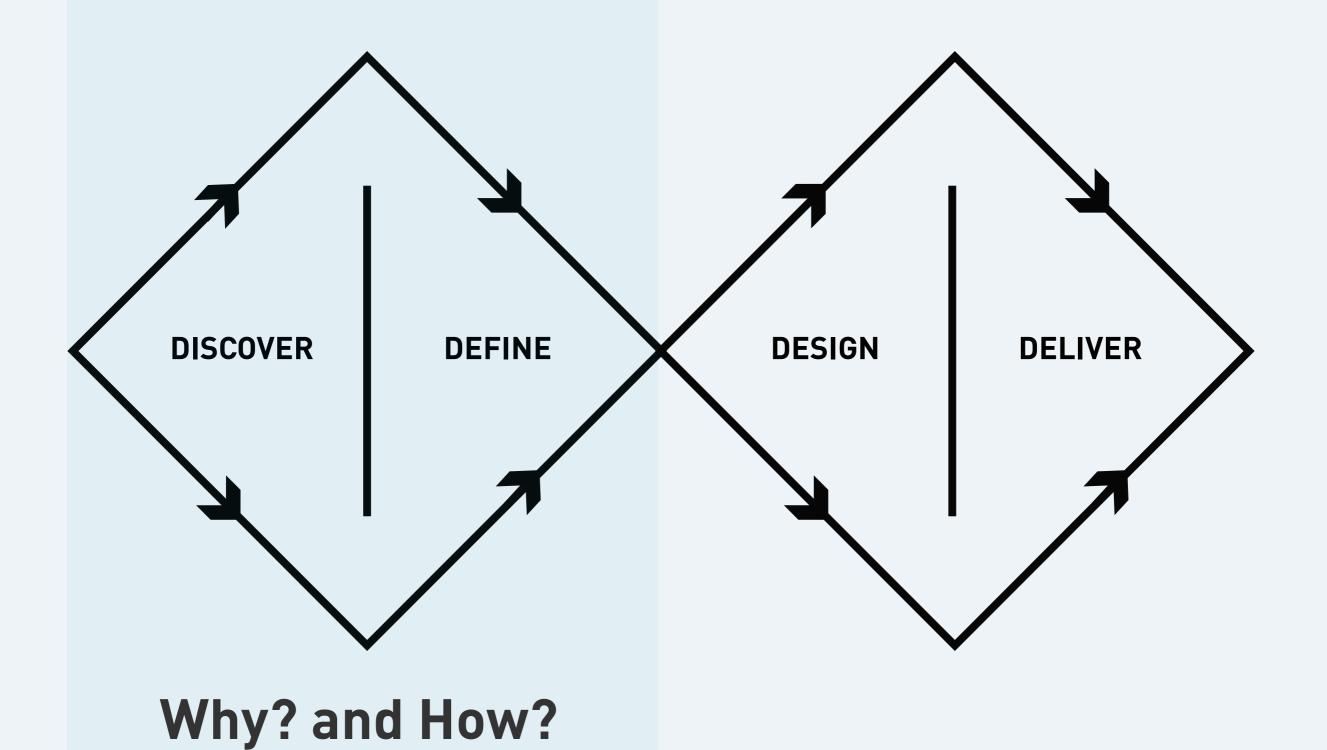


Back Stage

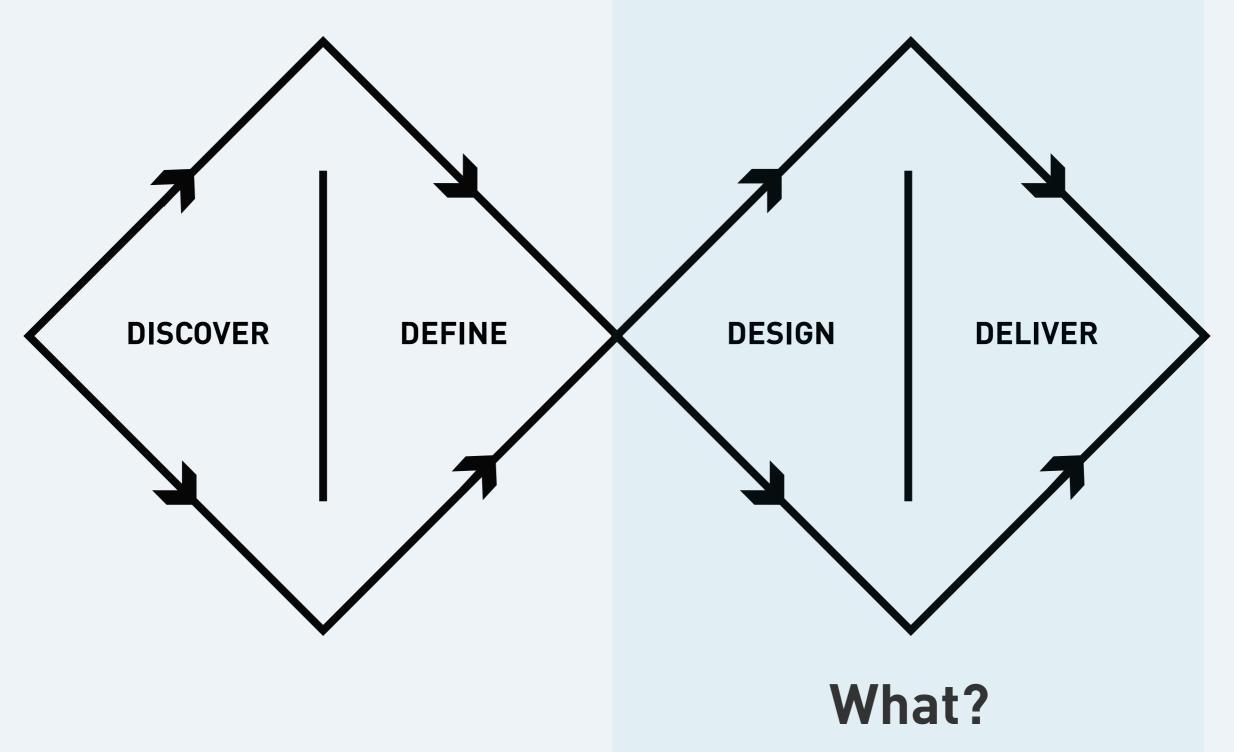
http://blog.entrepreneurthearts.com/etablog/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/backstage.jpg

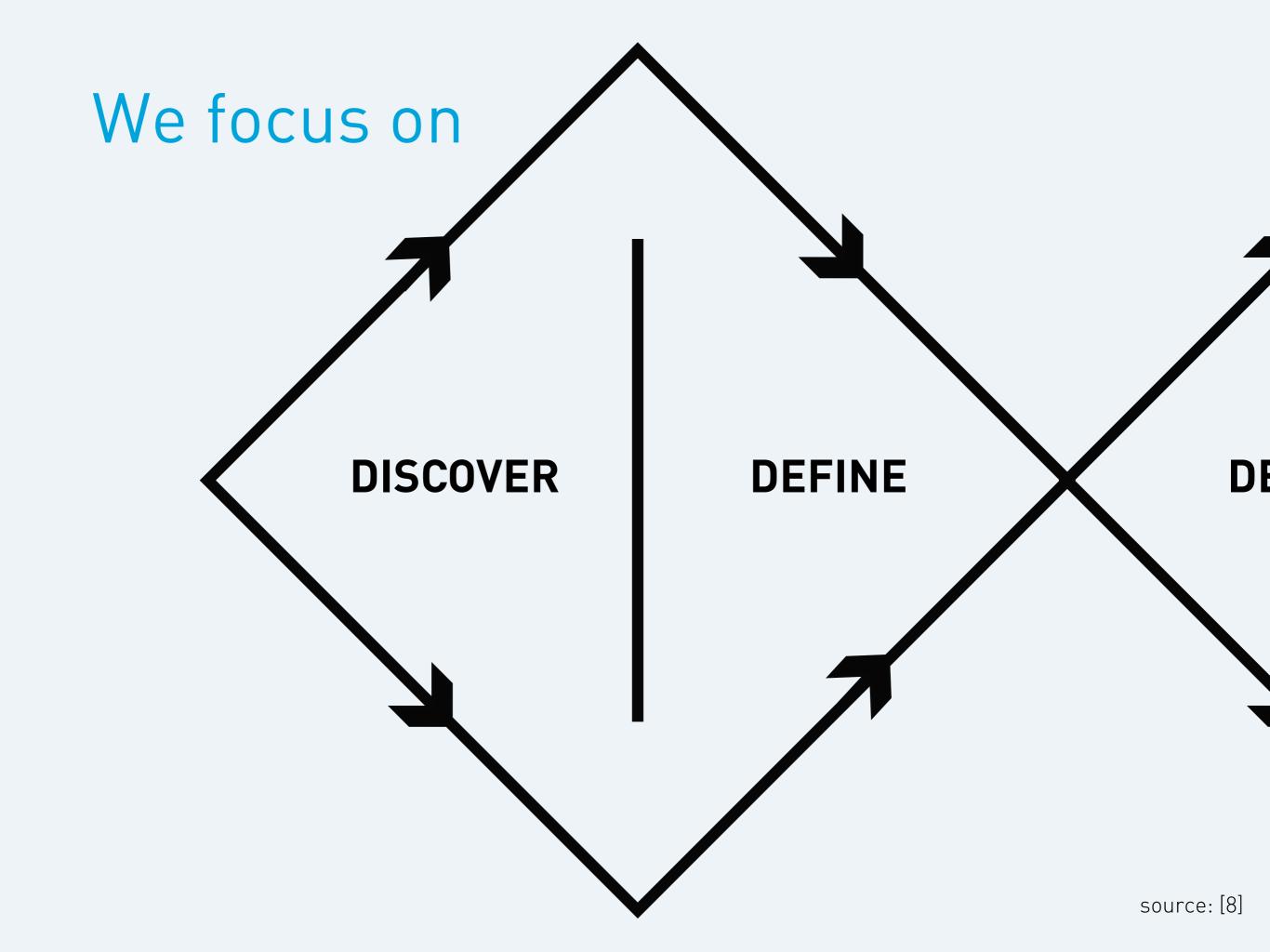


Double Diamond



Double Diamond



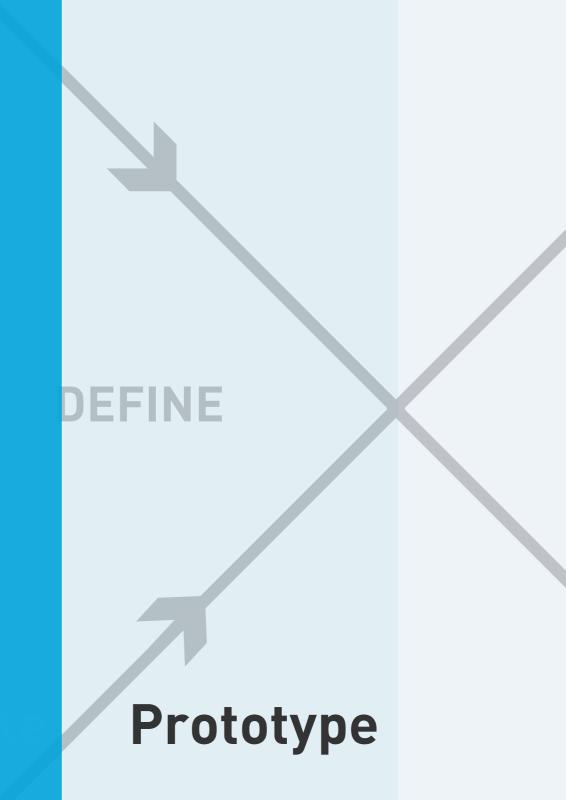


Overview **DISCOVER DEFINE Innovate Prototype** Research

Overview

Tell a story

Make it tangible



For the Designer:

Exploration

Visualisation

Feasibly

Inspiration

Collaboration

For the End User:

Effectiveness / Usefulness

A change of viewpoint

Usability

Desirability

For the Producer:

Conviction

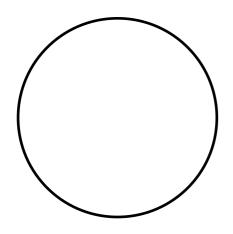
Specification

Benchmarking

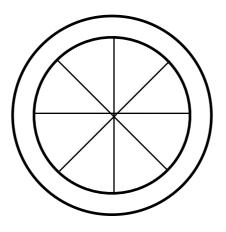
It's really hard to design products by focus groups. A lot of times, people don't know what they want until you show it to them.

Steve Jobs

Fidelity v. Resolution



low resolution low fidelity



high resolution low fidelity



high resolution high fidelity

Low Fidelity

High Fidelity

Open Discussion

Sharp Opinions

Prompting Required

Self Explanatory

Quick and Dirty

Deliberate and Refined

Early Validation

Concrete Ideas

Low Resolution

High Resolution

Less Details More Details

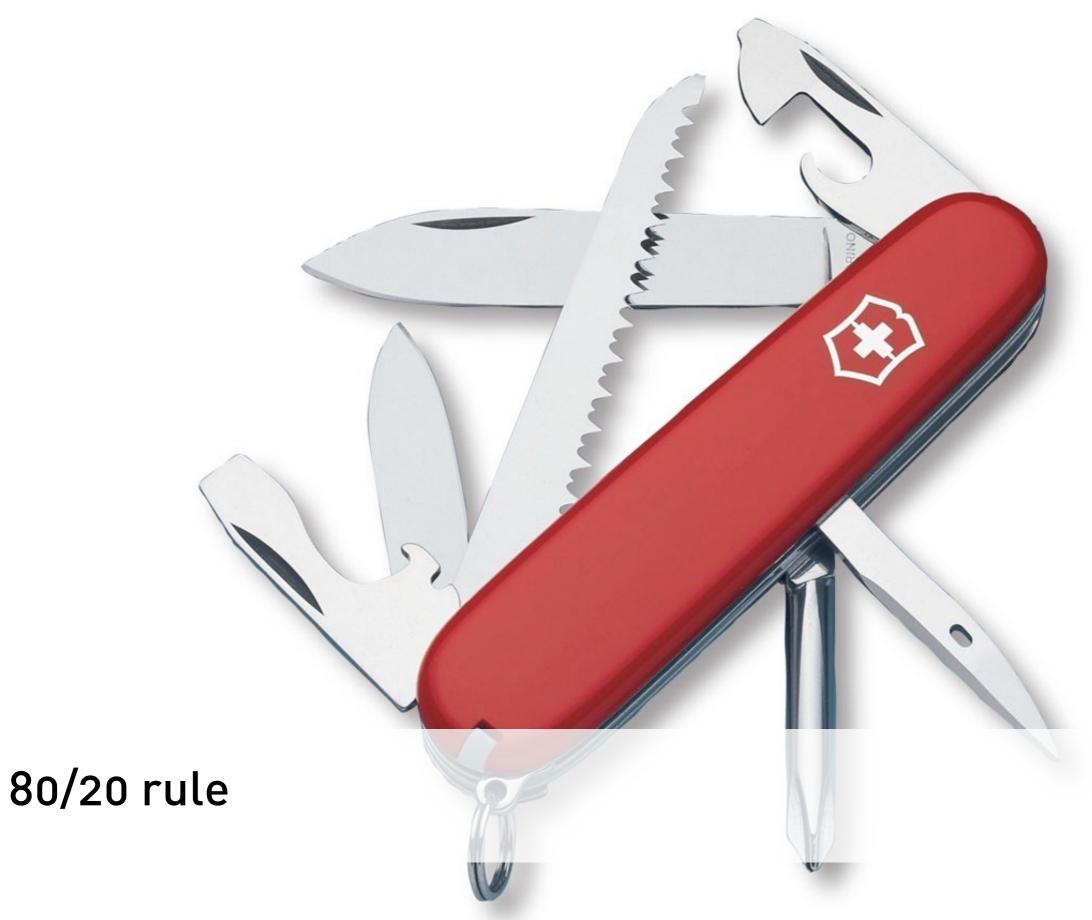
Focus on core interactions Focus on the whole

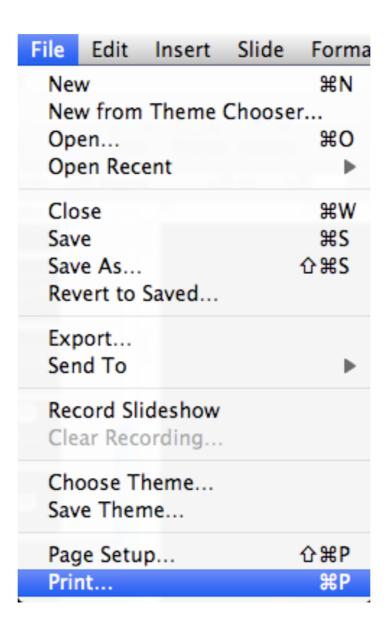
Quick and Dirty Deliberate and Refined

Early Validation Concrete Ideas

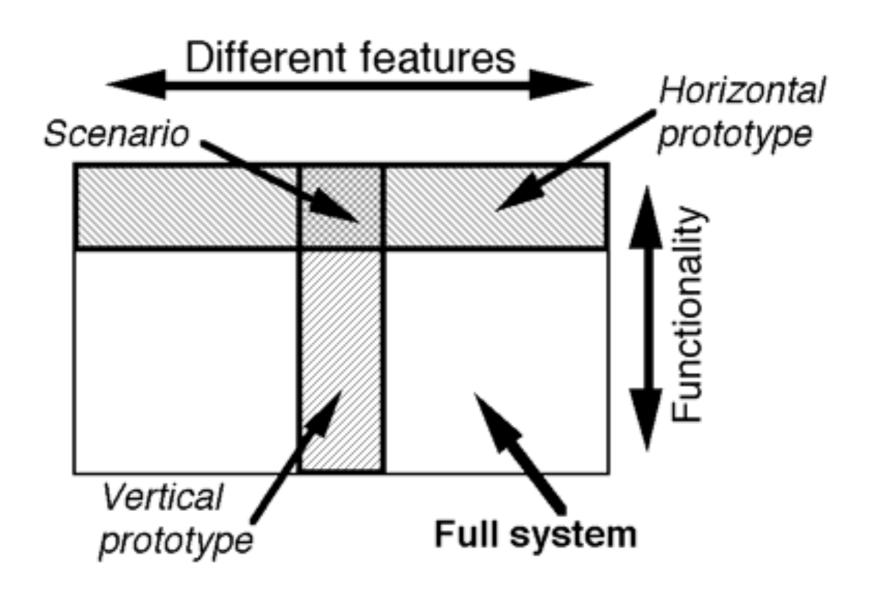
1st Iteration low-res/low-fi



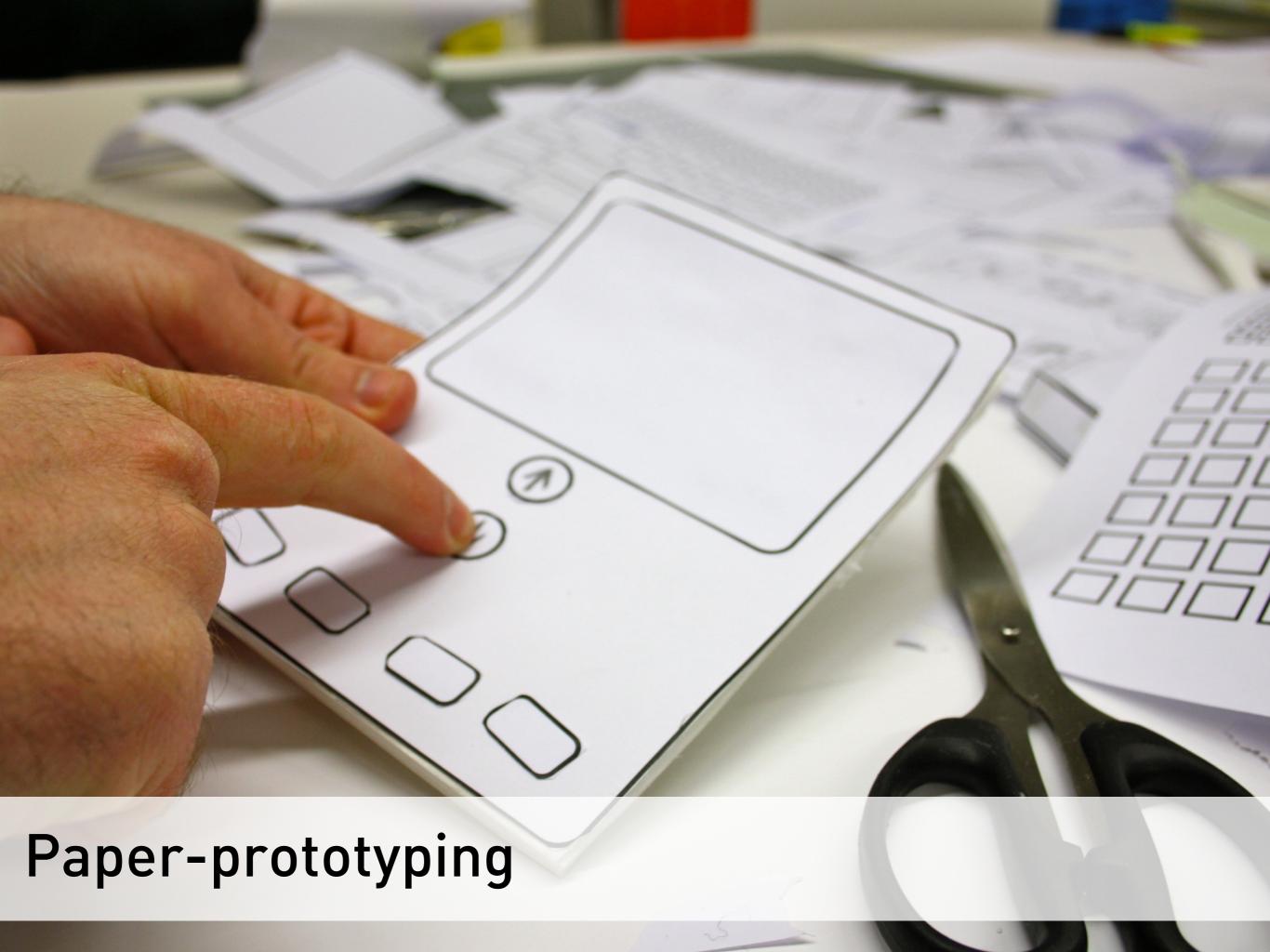




A principle for setting priorities: users will use 20% of the features of your product 80% of the time. Focus the majority of your design and development effort (80%) on the most important 20% of the product.



Horizontal vs. Vertical Prototype



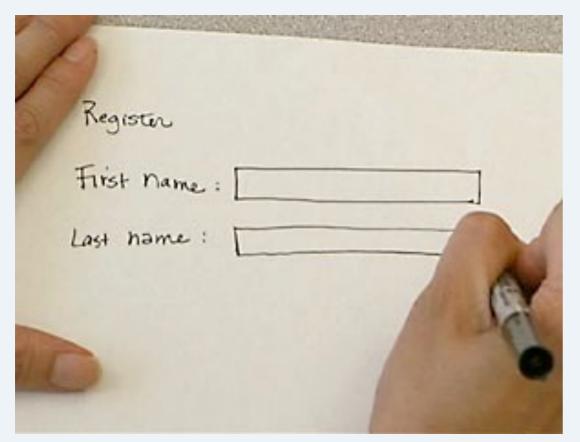
What is it?

Paper prototyping is a widely used method in the user-centered design process, a process that helps developers to create products/screen based applications that meets the user's expectations and needs.

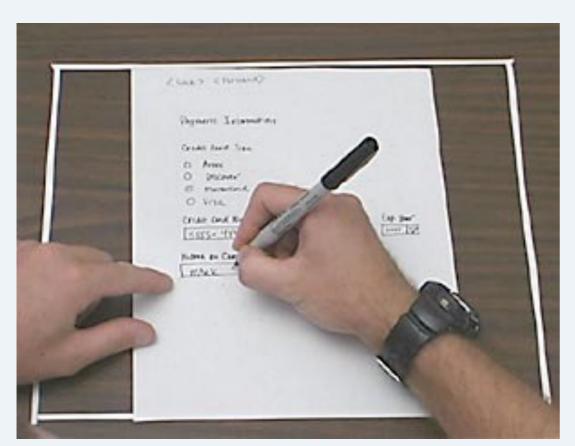
It is **throwaway prototyping** and involves creating rough, even hand sketched, drawings of an interface to use as prototypes, or models, of a design.

History

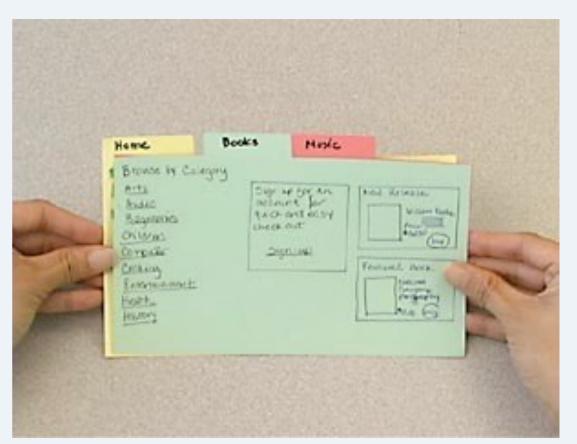
Paper prototyping started in the mid 1980s and then became popular in the mid 1990s when companies such as IBM, Honeywell, Microsoft, and others started using the technique in developing their products.



Paper prototype of a typical form-filling screen



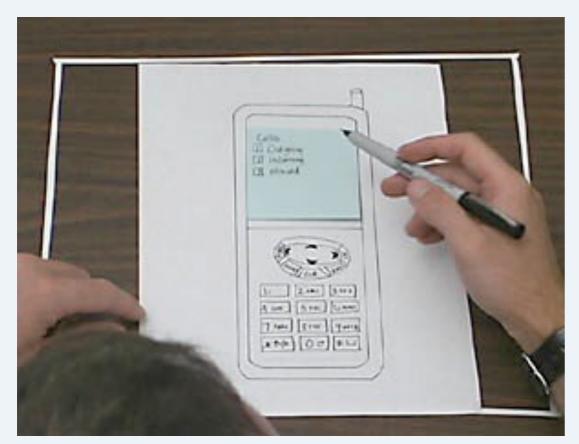
User test of a low-fidelity paper prototype of a website



Paper prototype of a tabs-based design



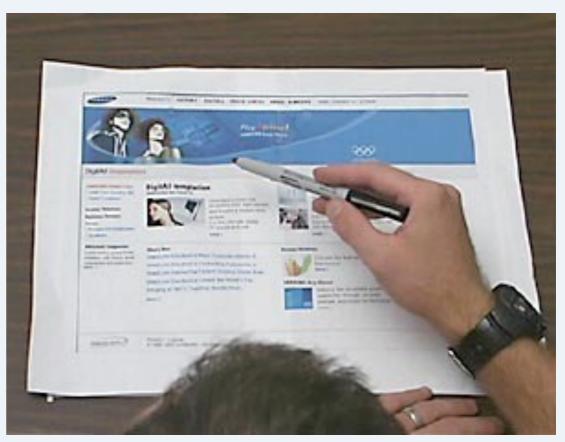
Typical set-up of the usability laboratory for a test session with a paper prototype



User test of a device-based interaction



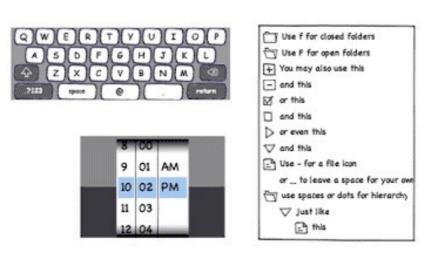
Testing hardware user interfaces: mockup of a kiosk.

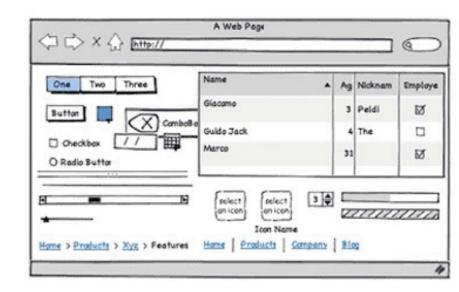


User test of a high-fidelity paper prototype of a homepage.

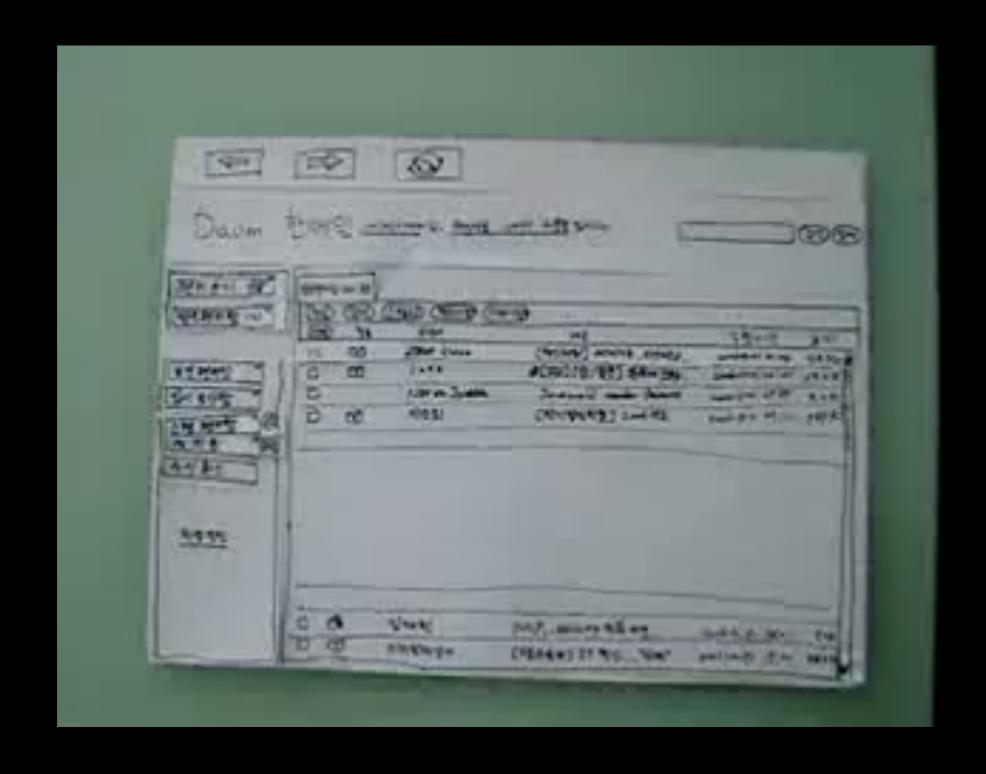
NN Training-Video







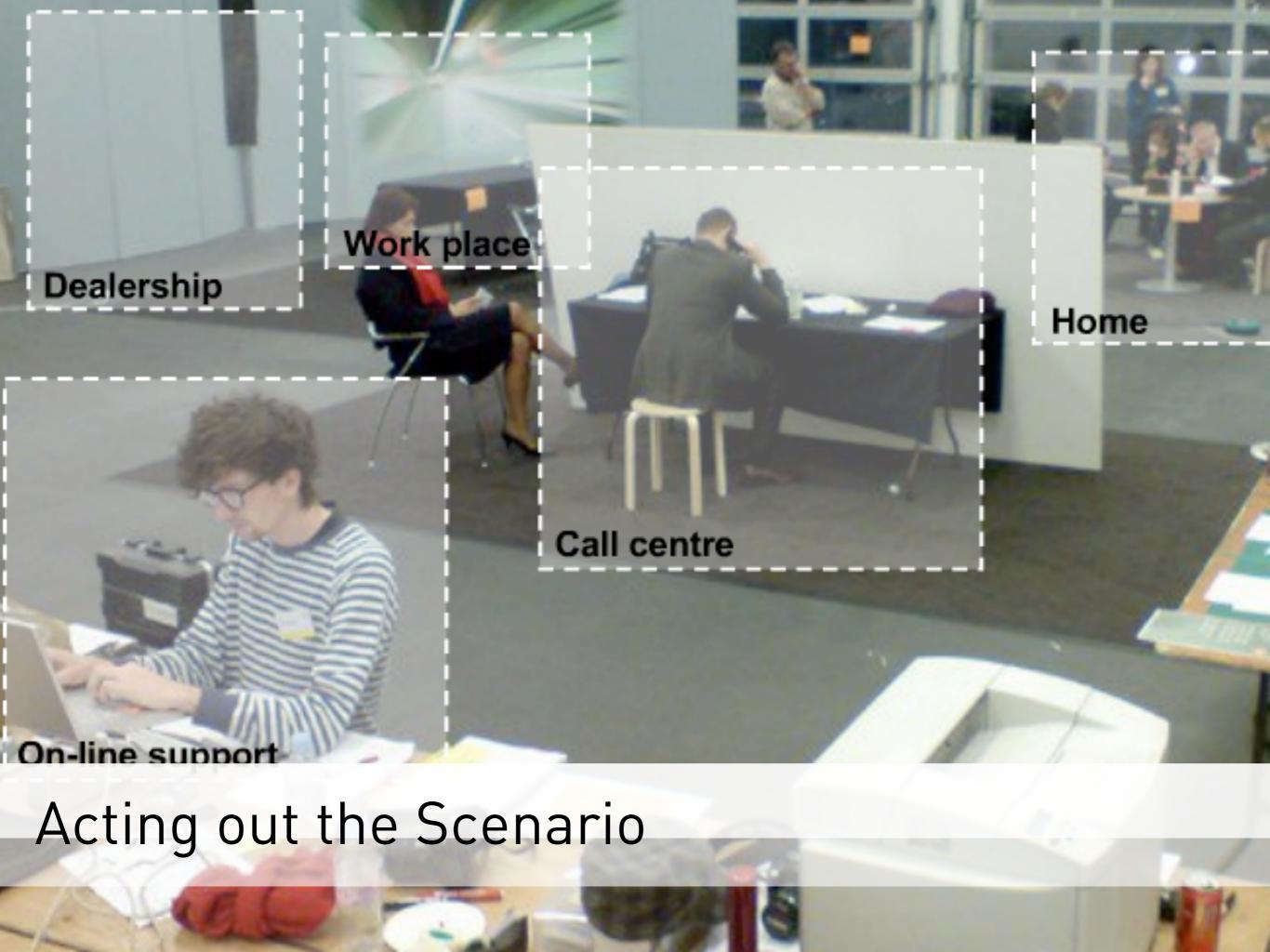
http://www.balsamiq.com/products/mockups



Source: YouTube

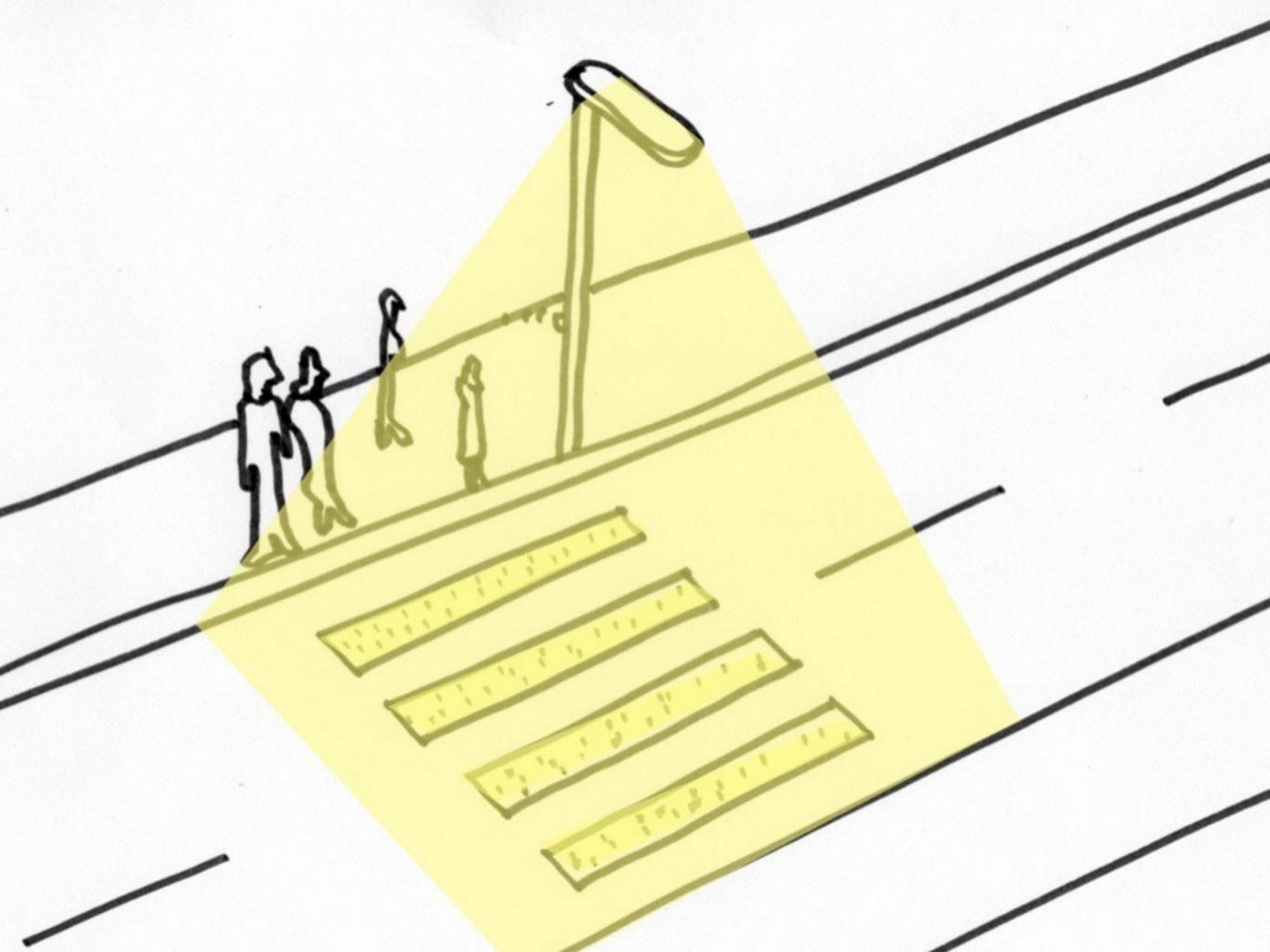


Video-prototyping





low resolution high fidelity (crossing on demand)



Zebra Zone

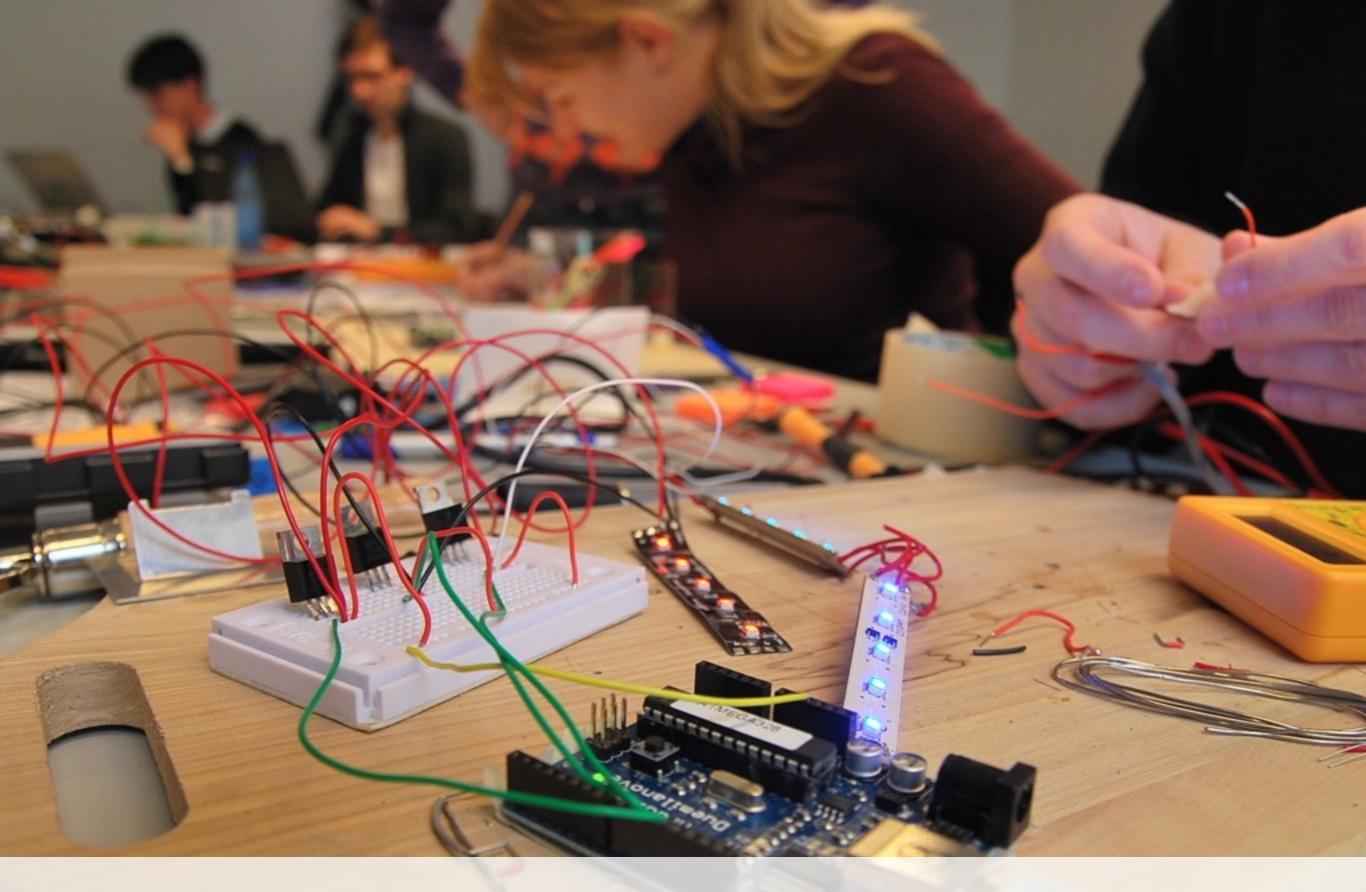
The Smoke & Mirror Approach







image© CIID

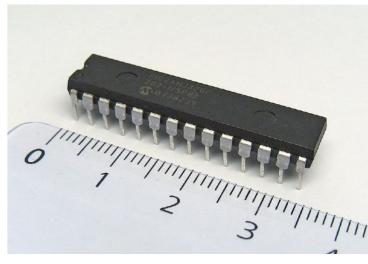


Sketching with Hardware









basic stamp bx 24

basic atom pic

higher level lower level



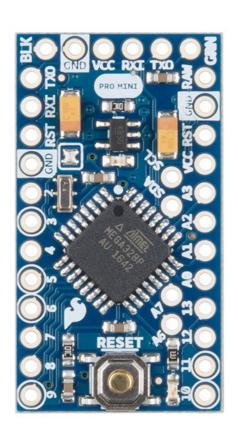








Assembly





Atmel AT Mega 328

Raspberry PI







Thermistor

Bend Sensor

PIR Sensor



Force Sensor



Potentiometer



Magnet Switch





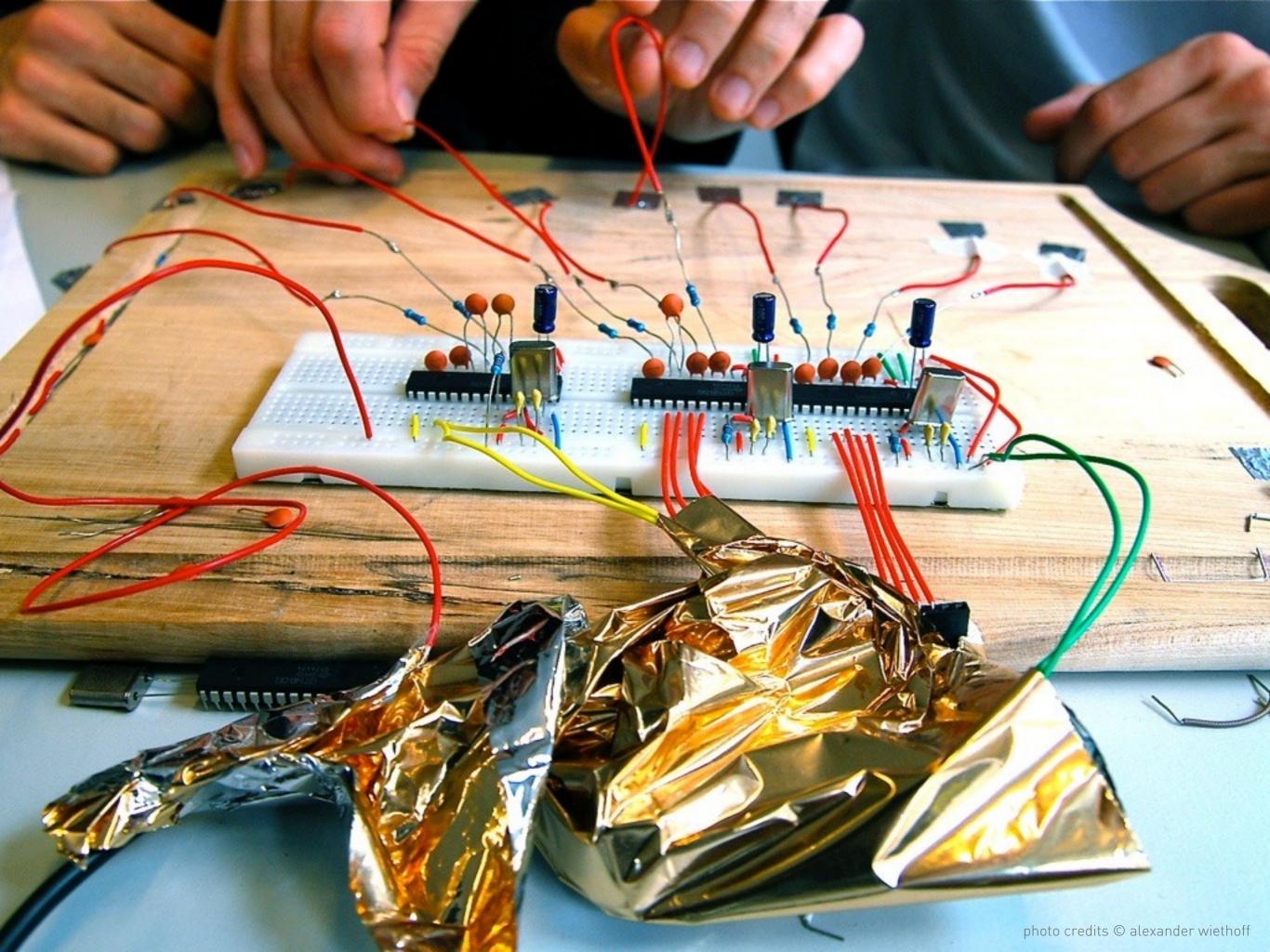


Touch QT Sensor



Ultrasound Sensor



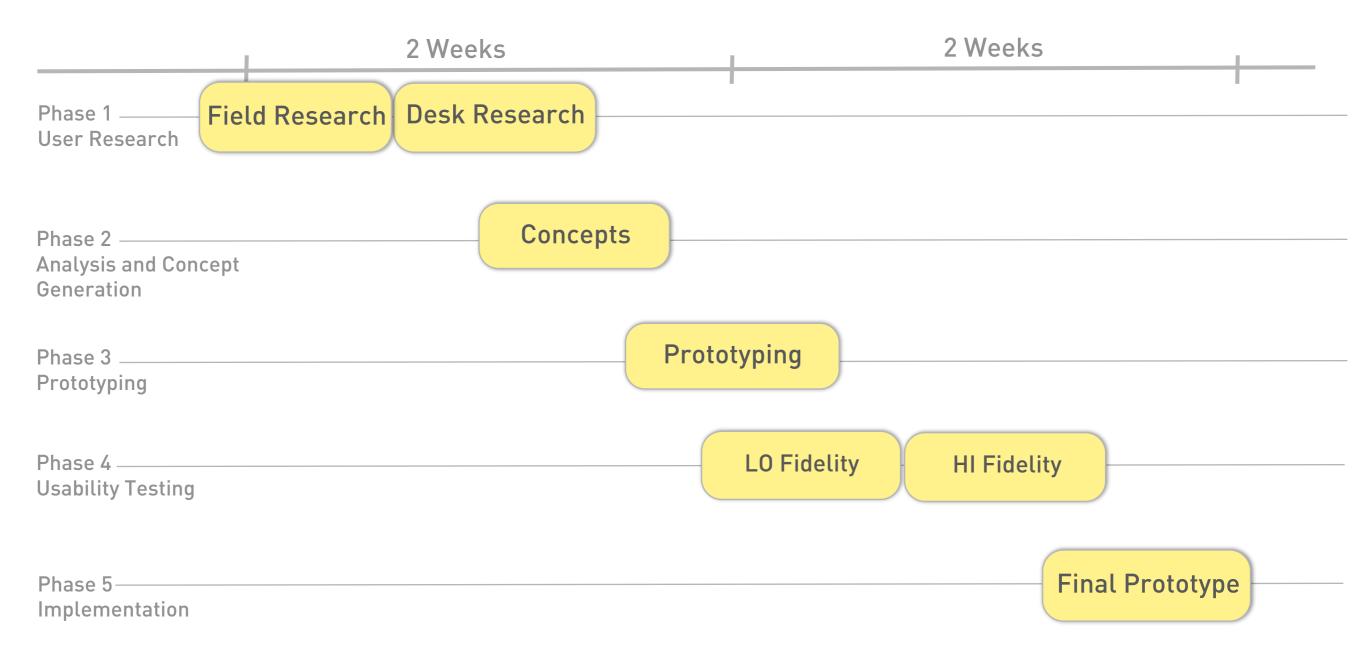




Some Examples from a school called Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design (CIID)



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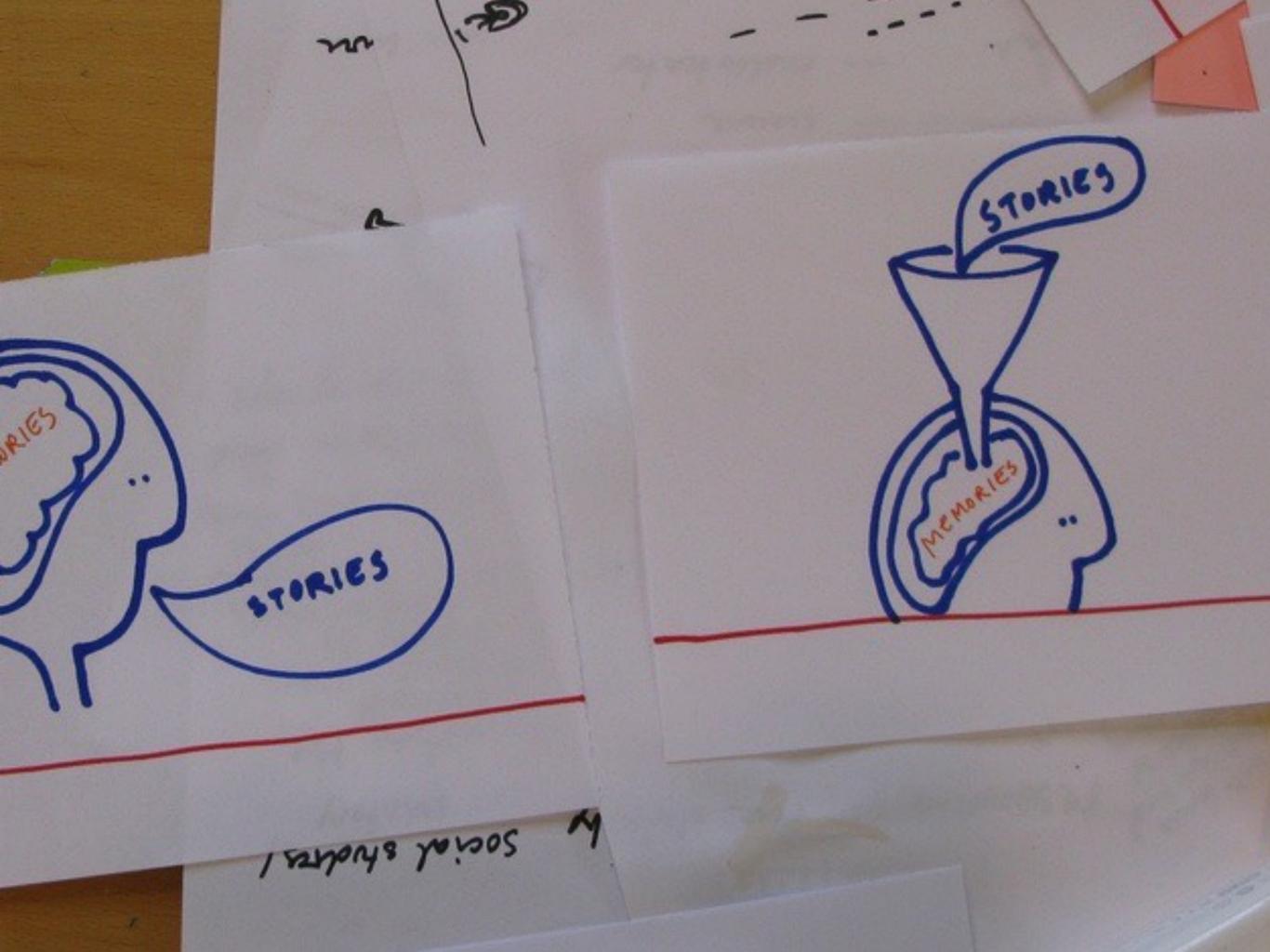


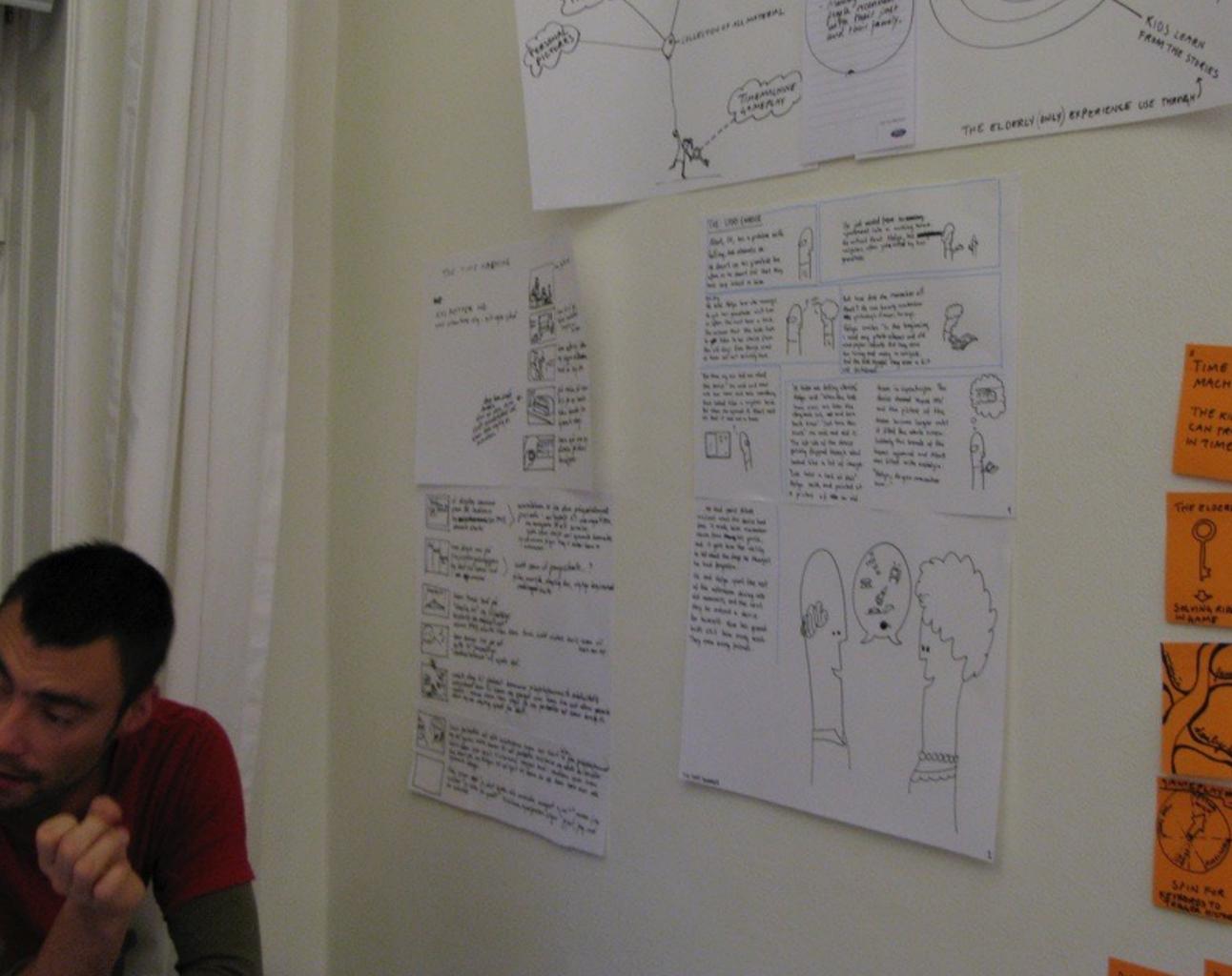
SOCIAL NETWOEKING SOTTUMIN -SCREEN WALL -E-MAIL - TO - LETTER -SFAMILY FRAME + POLAROID -> ELDERLY AS RESOURCE (SPENEMANNE ->GREEN HOUSE (PET HONE?) -> STORYTELLING DEVICE











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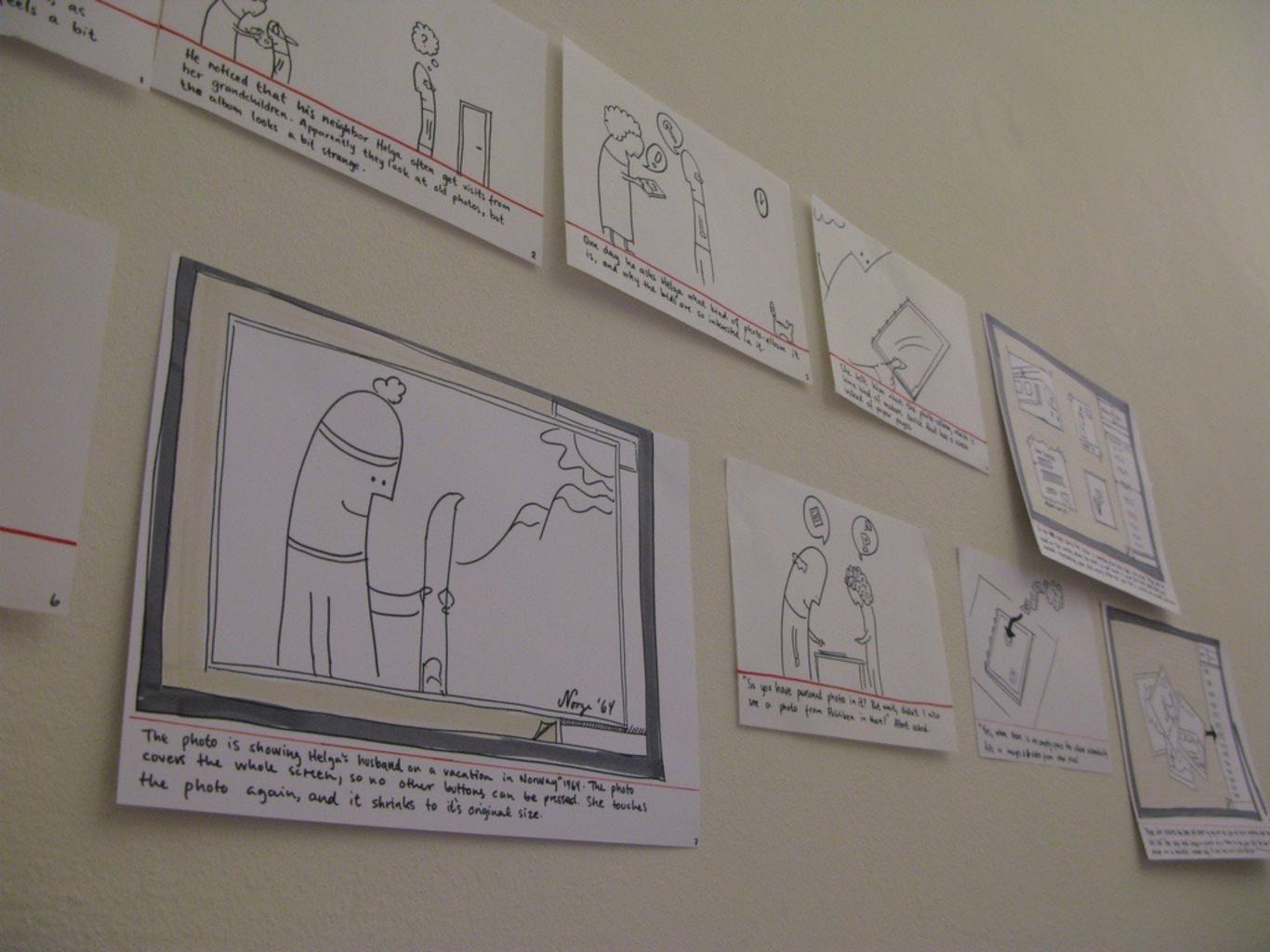
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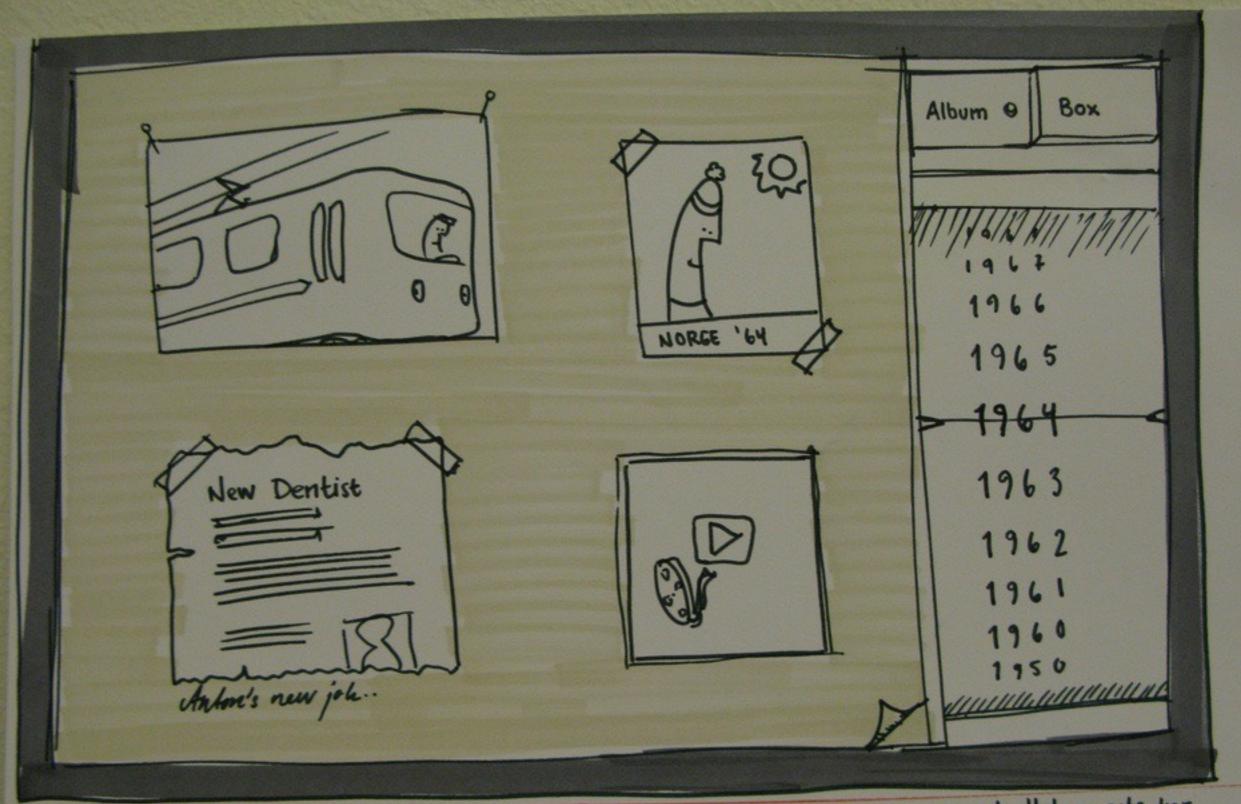
FIME MACHINE

THE MOS CAN THANKL WITIME







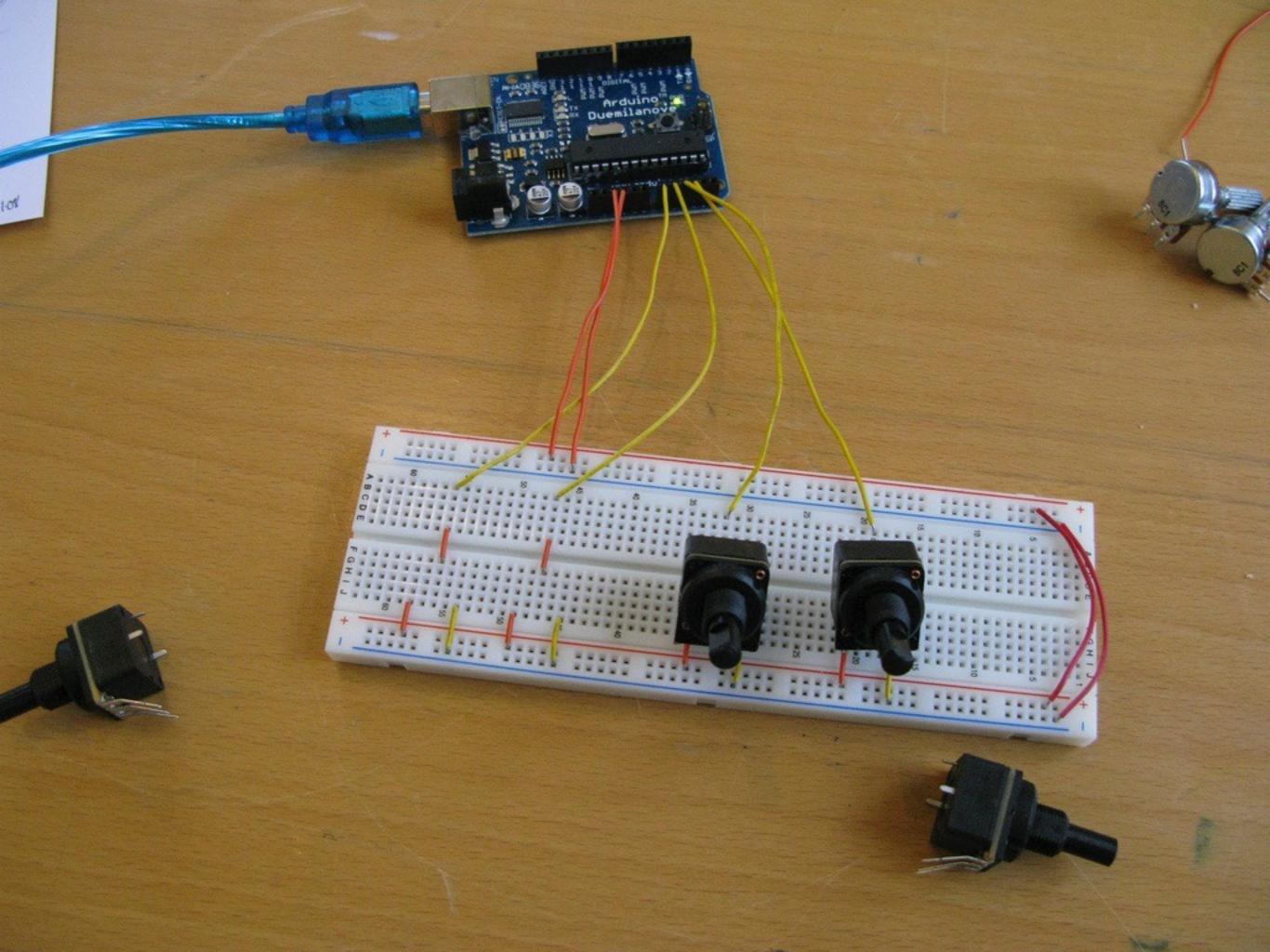


On the test right side of the screen is something that looks like a big wheel. Helga puts her hand on the screen, where the wheel is, and moves it up. on The wheel starts rolling and numbers representing years start moving. When the year 1964 is centered, she removes her hand.













Viseaften Journalistforeningen 1968, Music

198

Favorites





Thanks for your attention!

Tutorials

Physical Computing Intro https://itp.nyu.edu/physcomp/

Arduino Tutorials https://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/HomePage

Physical Computing w. Raspberry PI https://www.raspberrypi.org/learning/physical-computing-with-python/

Adafruit Hacking Tutorials https://learn.adafruit.com/

Keyboard Hacking Tutorials http://www.instructables.com/id/Hacking-a-USB-Keyboard/

References (books)

[1] Bill moggridge: designing interactions

Publisher: The MIT Press; 1 edition (October 1, 2007)

ISBN-10: 0262134748

[2] Bill buxton: sketching the user experience

Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann (March 30, 2007)

ISBN-10: 0123740371

[3] Don norman: the design of everyday things

Publisher: Basic Books (September 17, 2002)

ISBN-10: 0465067107

[4] Kevin mullet: designing visual interfaces

Publisher: Prentice Hall PTR (December 15, 1994)

ISBN-10: 0133033899

links: www.dkds.ciid.dk

www.medien.ifi.lmu.de

www.arduino.cc

http://www.useit.com/papers/guerrilla_hci.html