

Sketches, storyboards, mockups and scenarios Software tools

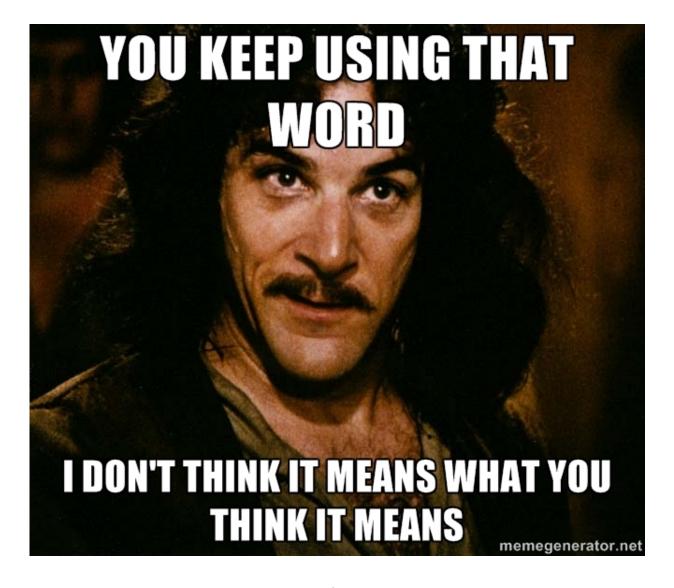


#### **Agenda**

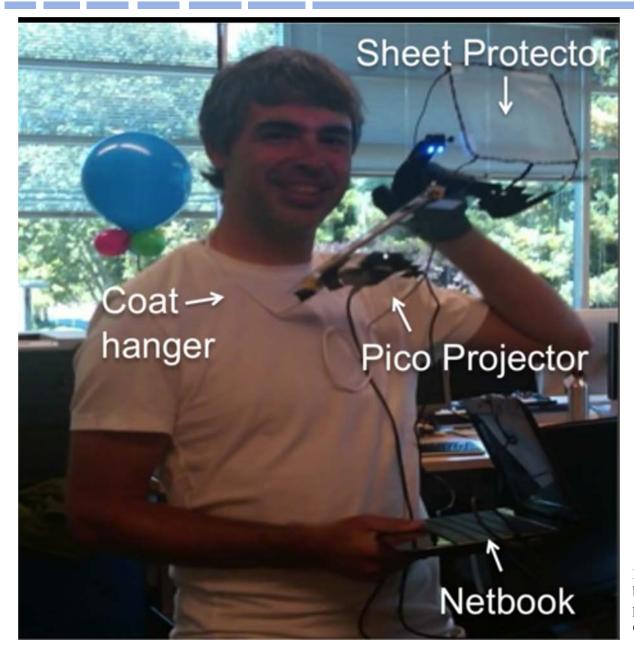
- The purpose of prototyping
- Dimensions and terminology
- Non-computer methods
- Computer methods



## Why Prototype?







Fast solutions for brighter future; rapid prototyping entrepreneurship



## Why Prototype?

- > RESEARCH TOOL
- Better designs
  - More creative
- Find failures quickly
- > Faster feedback from users
- > Feasibility for high-fi versions



## **Design Artifacts**

- How do we express early design ideas?
  - No software coding at this stage
- Key notions
  - Make it fast!!!
  - Allow lots of flexibility for radically different designs
  - Make it cheap
  - Promote valuable feedback

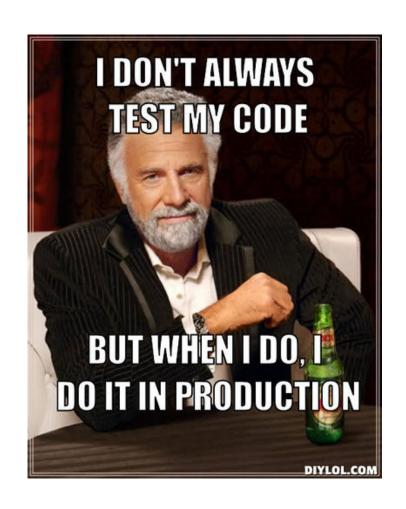
\*\*\* Facilitate iterative design and evaluation \*\*\*



#### **Dilemma**

You can't evaluate design until it's built

Simulate the design, in low-cost manner





### **Prototyping Dimensions**

- Representation
- ➤ Scope
- Executability
- Maturation



## **Prototyping Dimensions**

- ▶ 1. Representation
  - \* How is the design depicted or represented?
  - Can be just textual description or can be visuals and diagrams
- ≥2. Scope
  - Is it just the interface (mock-up) or does it include some computational component?



## **Dimensions (contd)**

- ≥ 3. Executability
  - Can the prototype be "run"?
  - If coding, there will be periods when it can't
- >4. Maturation
  - What are the stages of the product as it comes along?

Revolutionary - Throw out old one Evolutionary - Keep changing previous design



## Terminology (1)

- Early prototyping
  - Used to evaluate function and interface
  - Typically non-computer

- Late prototyping
  - Used to evaluate performance
  - Usually computer-based



## Terminology (2)

Low-fidelity prototype

High-fidelity prototype



# Terminology (3)

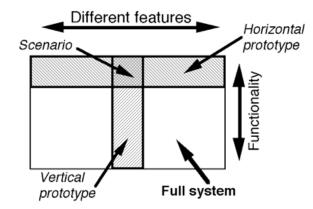
#### Horizontal prototype

Very broad, does or shows much of the interface, but does this in a shallow manner

#### Vertical prototype

Fewer features or aspects of the interface simulated,

but done in great detail



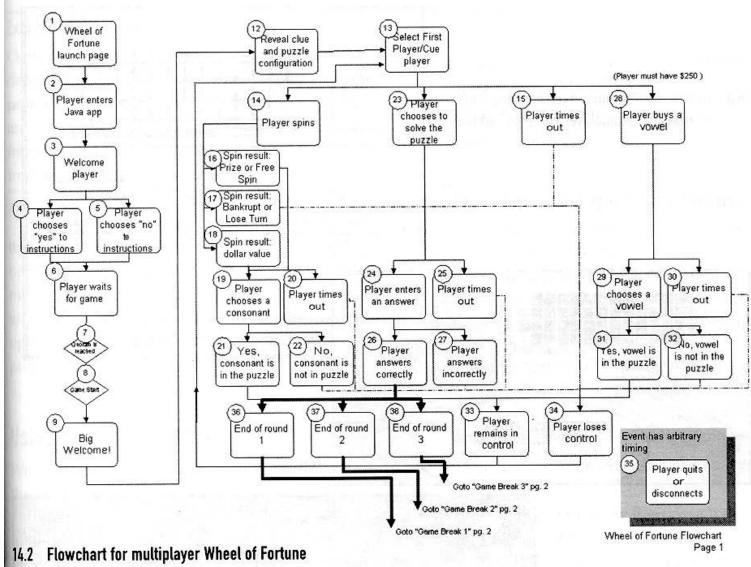


#### **Flow Chart**

- Functional specification of how the system operates, in a step-by-step flow
  - IF-THENs, branches, loops
  - No visual layout/interface specified
  - More detailed, useful for quick evaluation, but requires more commitment of resources to produce
  - Also more advanced (sometimes means more rigid) than simpler mockups

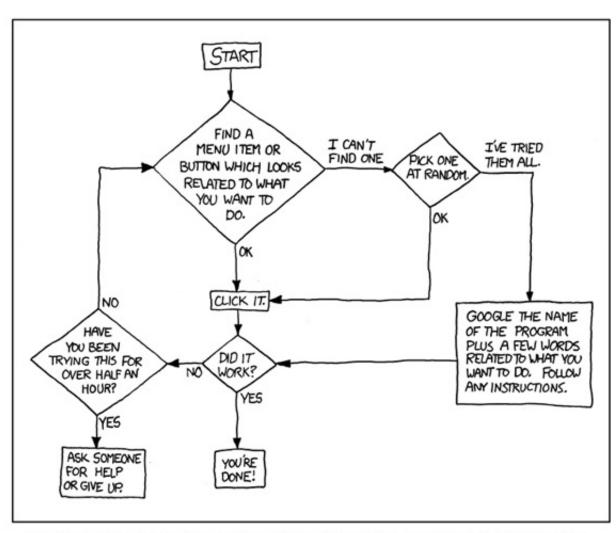


## Flow Chart Example





#### Or this



PLEASE PRINT THIS FLOWCHART OUT AND TAPE IT NEAR YOUR SCREEN. CONGRATULATIONS; YOU'RE NOW THE LOCAL COMPUTER EXPERT!

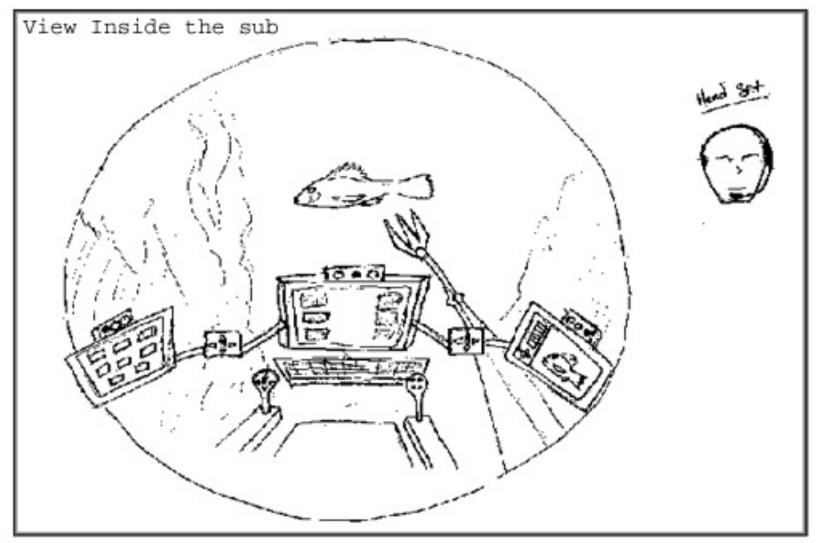


### Sketches, Mock-ups

- > Paper-based "drawings" of interfaces
  - Good for brainstorming
  - Focuses people on high-level design notions
  - Not so good for illustrating flow and the details
  - Quick and cheap -> helpful feedback

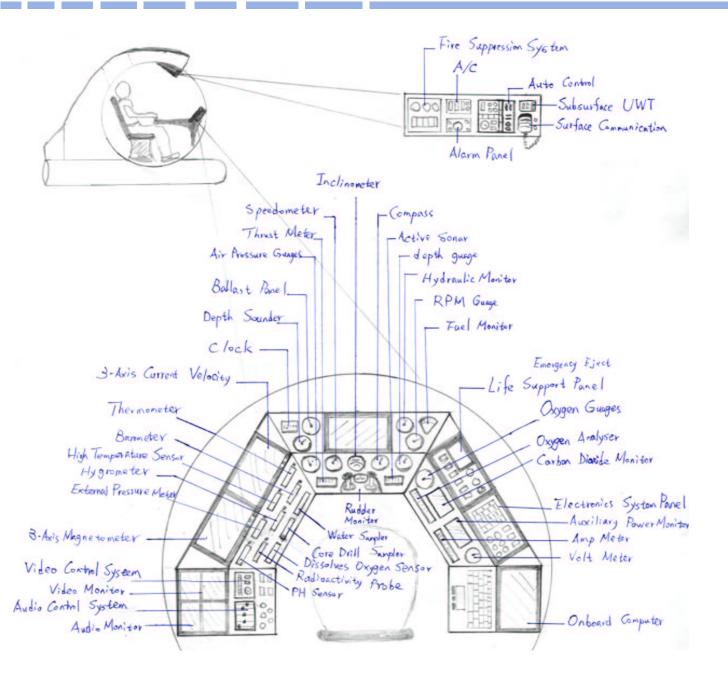


# Mockups: Simple sketches...





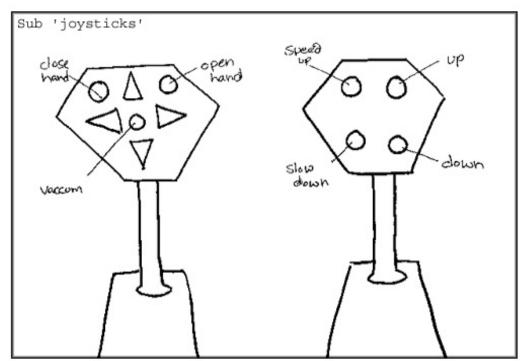
### Mockups: Complex details...

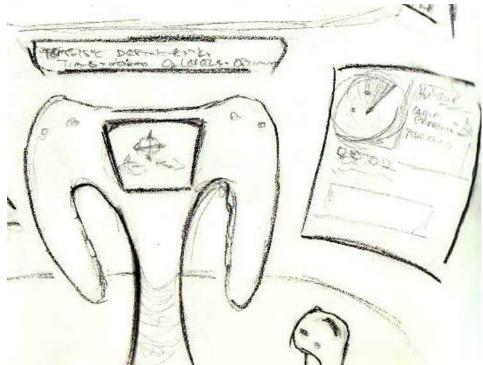


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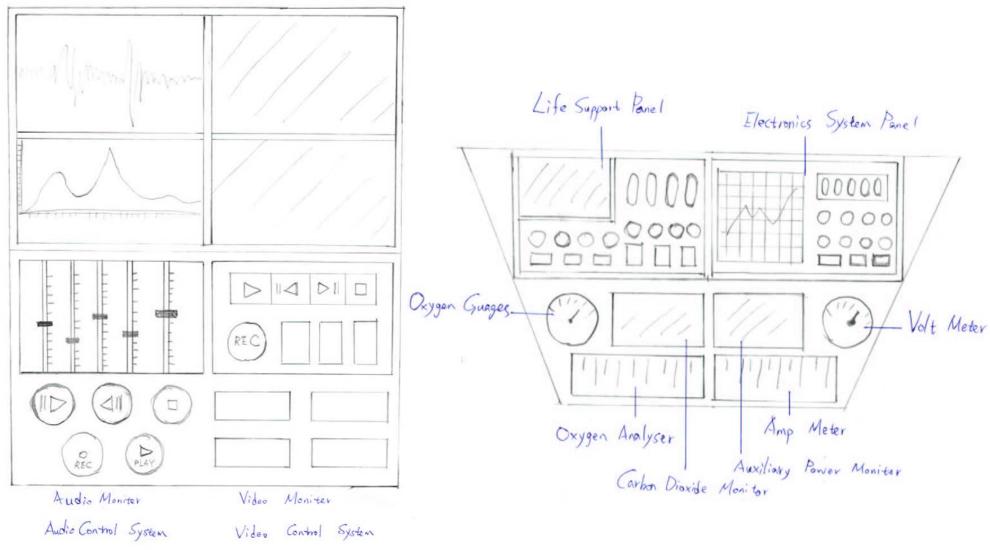
## Mockup: Controls...





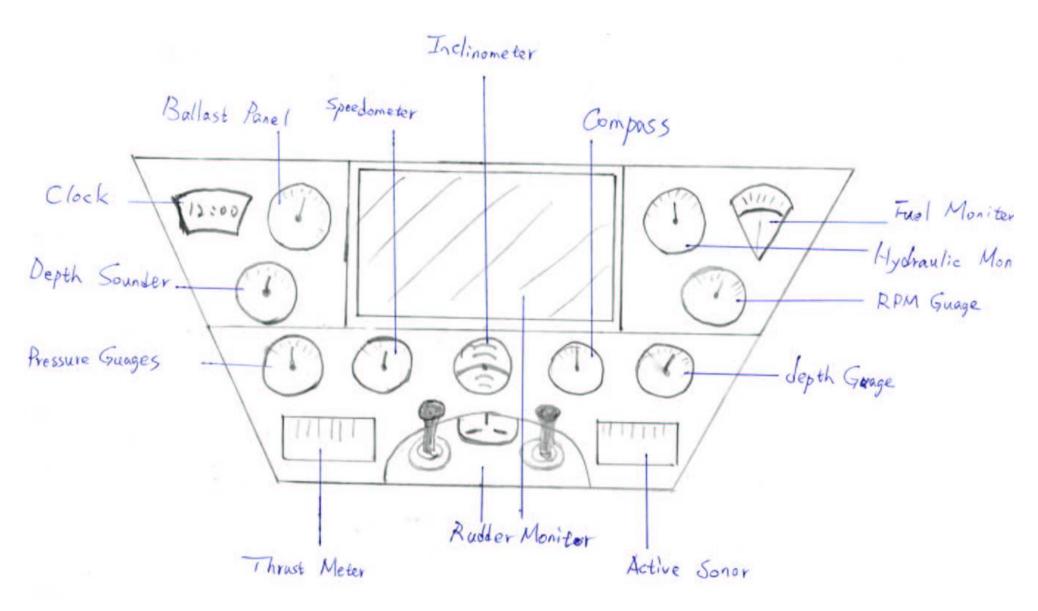


## Mockup: Displays...





# Mockup: Controls + Displays





# **Physical Mockup**





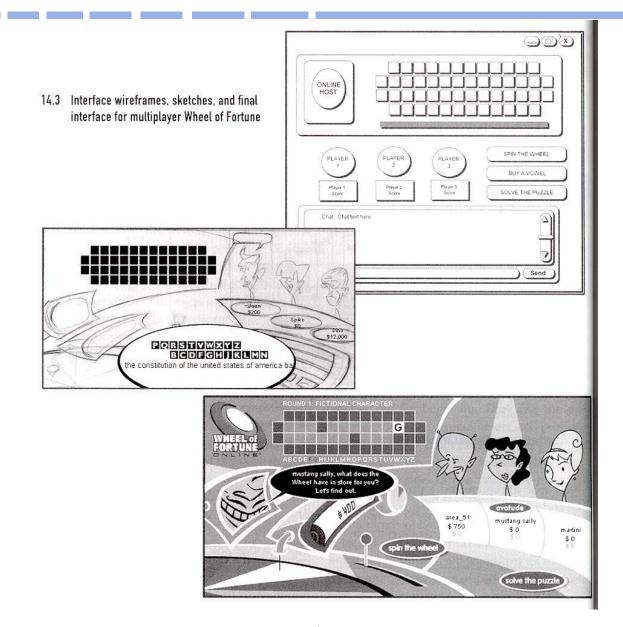
#### Nintendo Does It

#### ➤ The Wii U





#### Wireframe Screen





#### Pros/Cons

#### > Pros:

- Give grounding to feedback
- Helps users think about it instead of conceptual only
- Good for brainstorming iteration

#### > Cons:

- Users could get stuck on the colors/wording
- Harder to test new interaction styles



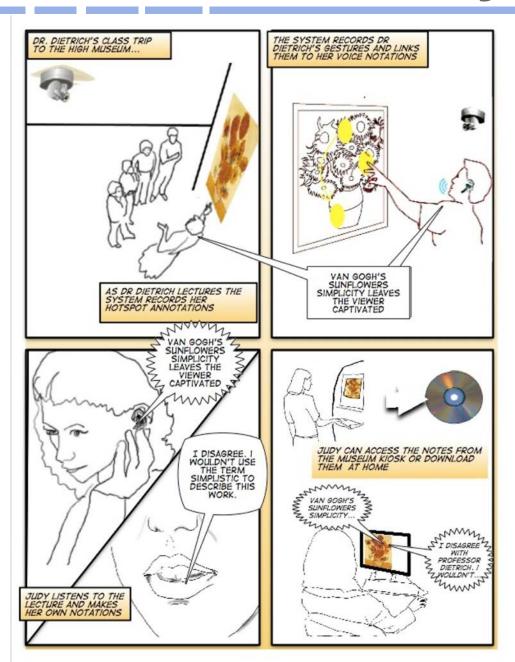
## Storyboarding

- Pencil and paper simulation or walkthrough of system look and functionality
  - Use sequence of diagrams/drawings
  - Show key snap shots
  - Quick & easy





### Storyboard





#### **Scenarios**

- > Hypothetical or fictional situations of use
  - Typically involving some person, event, situation and environment
  - Provide context of operation
  - Often in narrative form, but can also be sketches or even videos



## **Scenario Utility**

- Engaging and interesting
- Allows designer to look at problem from another person's point of view
- Facilitates feedback and opinions
- Can be very futuristic and creative
- Can involve social and interpersonal aspects of the task





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#### Personas

- Prevent designers from designing for themselves or for "average" customers
- Maintain focus on customer needs
- Evolve as survey and focus groups continue
- NOT a replacement for user testing!





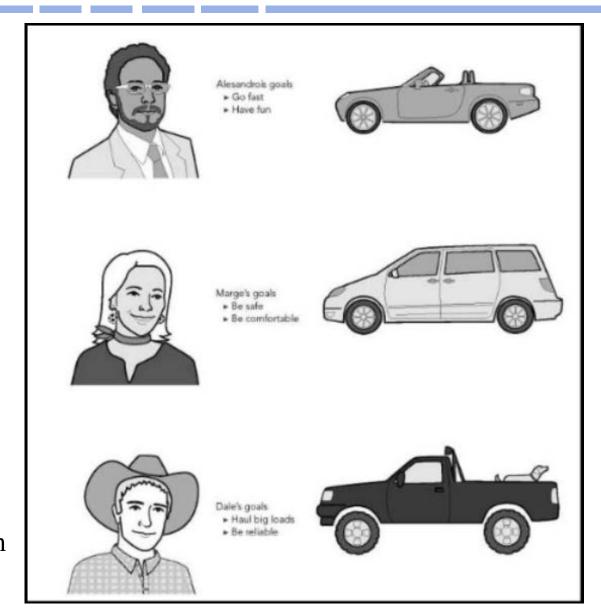








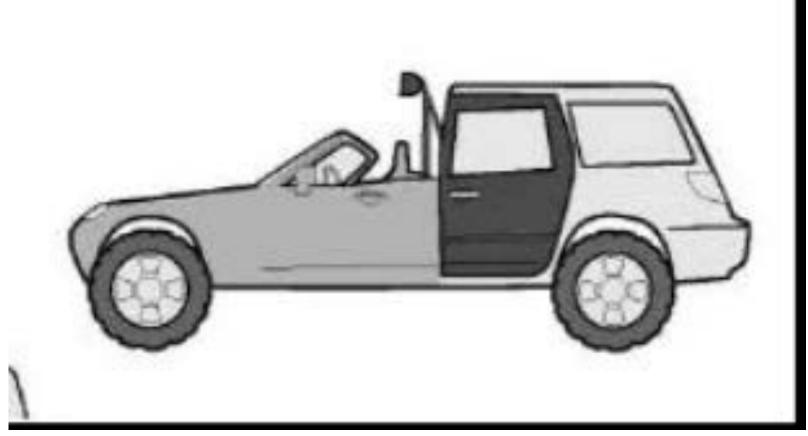




About Face: The Essentials of Interaction Design



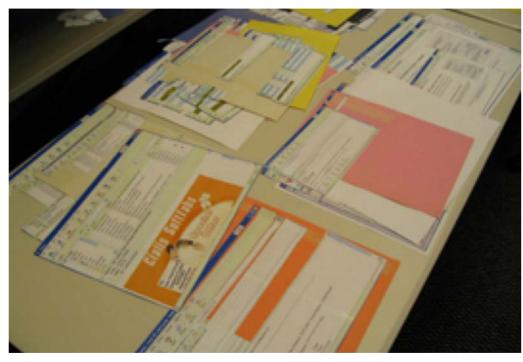
#### So...this result?





# Paper Prototype





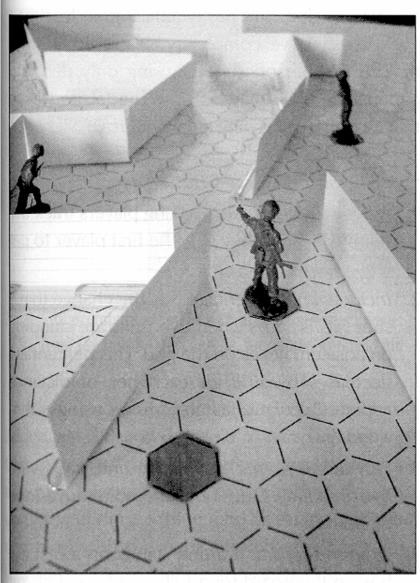


#### Paper Prototype (game design)





# Paper Prototype (game design)



5 FPS Prototype example



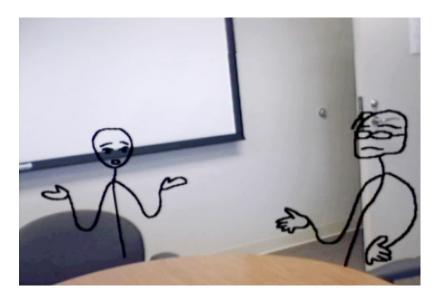
# Computer-Supported Methods

- Can support more rapid changes to simple mockups
- Can support more functionality for prototypes
- ➤ Can lead to "stale" design, can focus user (or customer) too much on the details of the interface, too early in the design process



# Mockup - "Four Angry Men"

- > AR Experience "Four Angry Men"
- > 6 months of content development...three times
- > 1 year of software development before testing was possible
- Motivated creation of Designers' Augmented Reality Toolkit (DART)







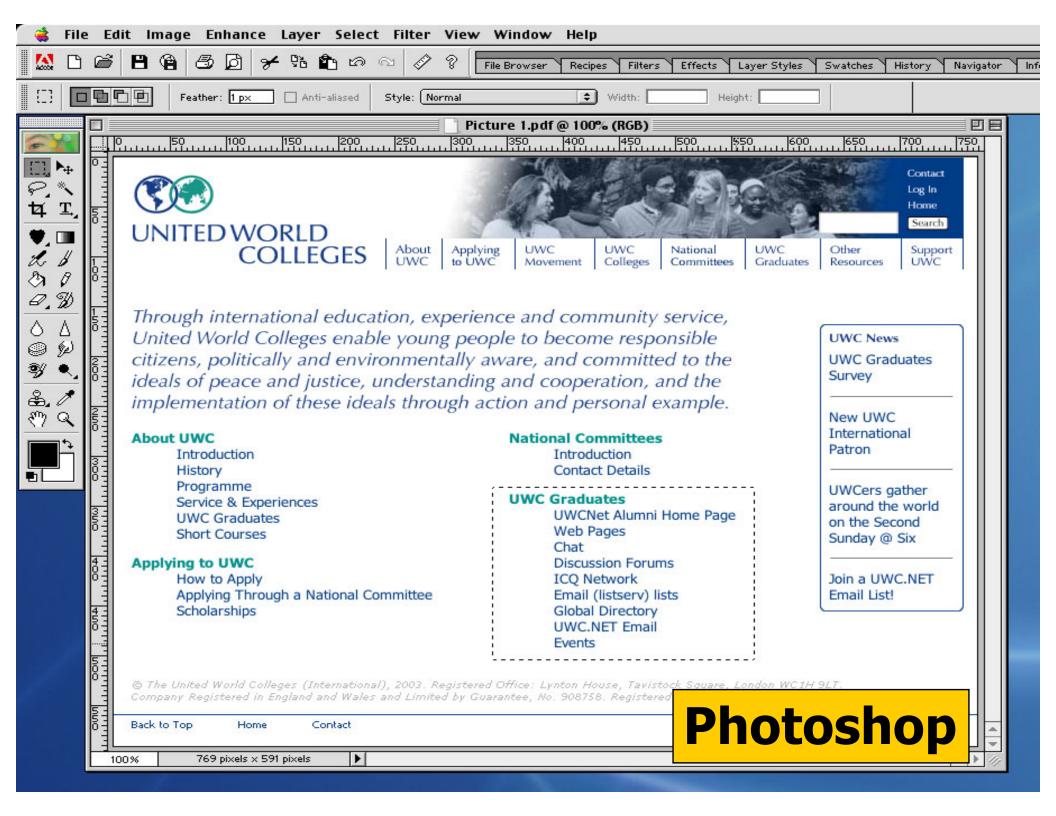
# **Prototyping Tools**

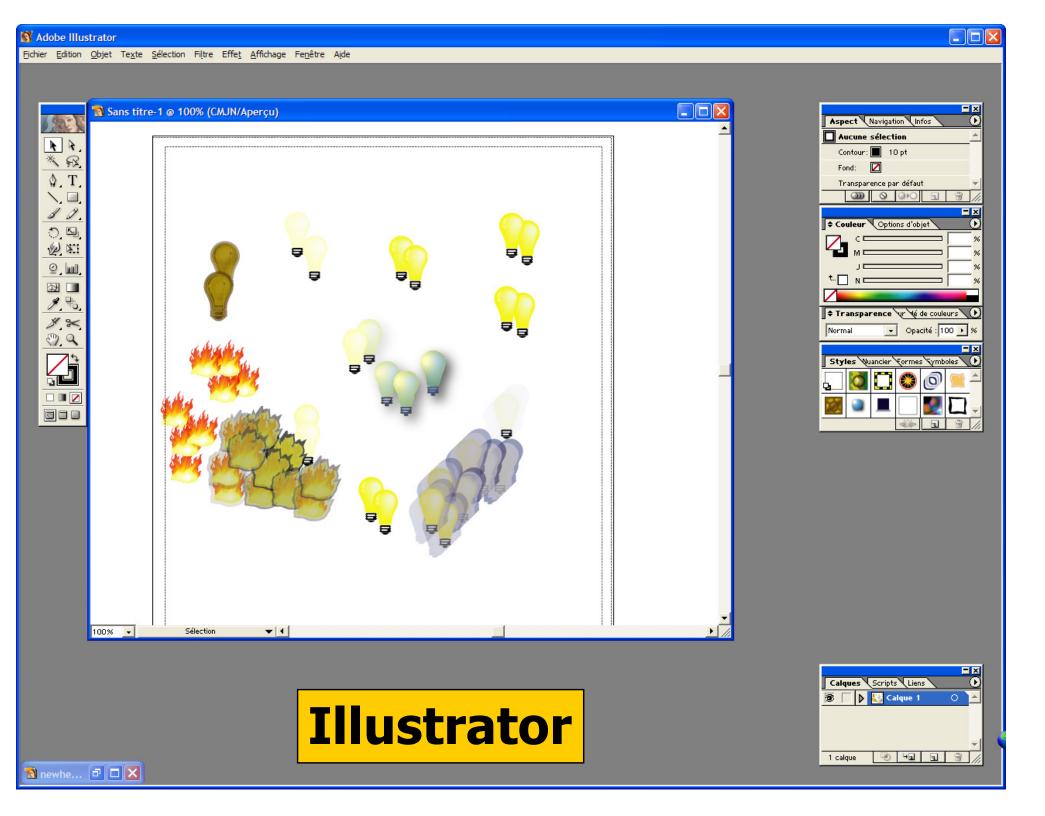
- ➤ 1.Draw/Paint programs
  - Draw each screen, good for look

IP Address	
OK	Cancel

Thin, horizontal prototype

PhotoShop, PowerPoint,...







# **Prototyping Tools**

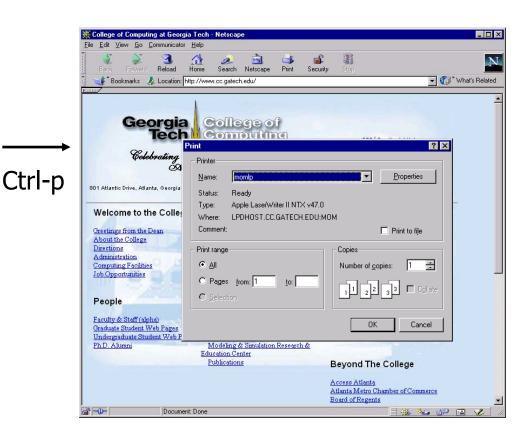
- > 2. Scripted simulations/slide shows
  - Put storyboard-like views down with (animated) transitions between them
  - Can give user very specific script to follow
  - Often called chauffeured prototyping
  - Examples: PowerPoint, HTML, Javascript





# Scripting Example





## e.g., HTML, Javascript



## Reflect on these

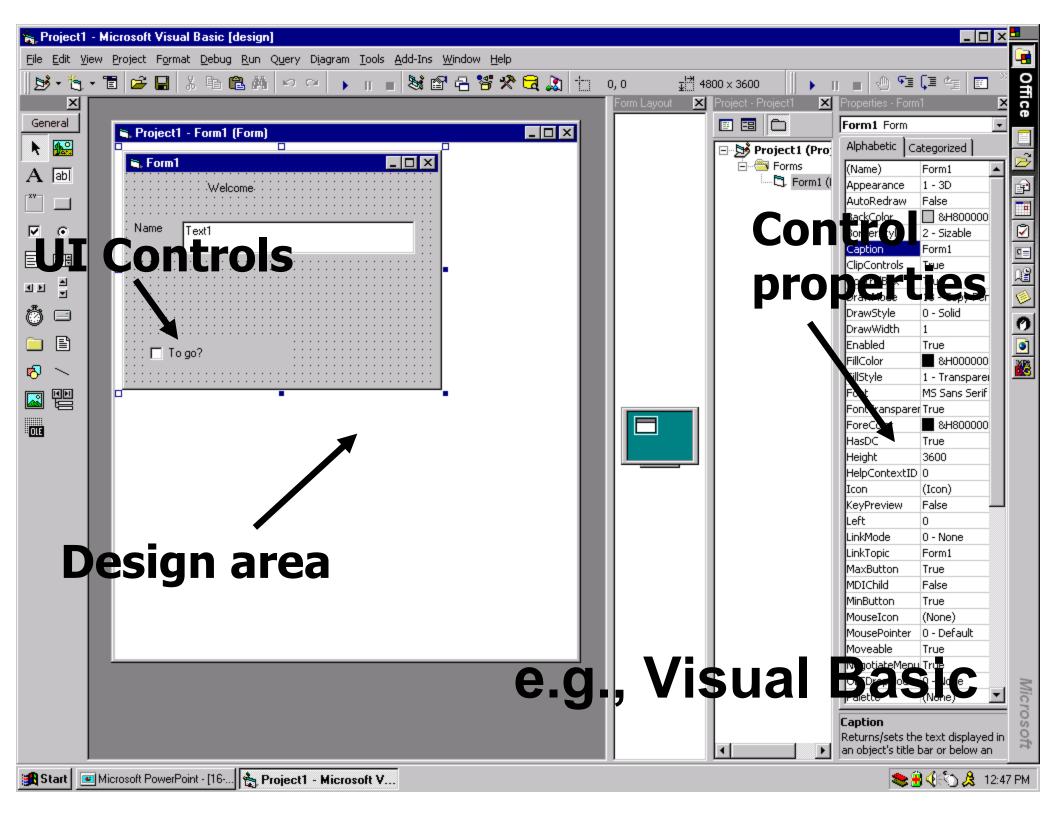
- Do you see any issues with these?
  - Inaccessible

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# **Prototyping Tools**

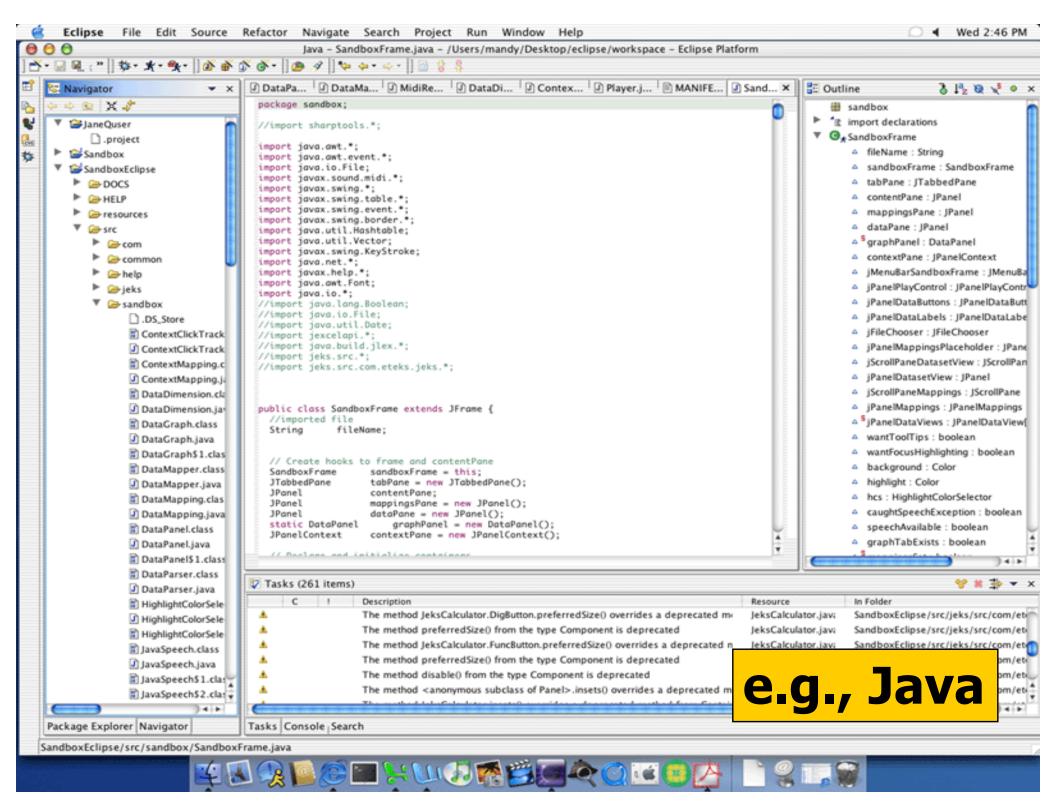
- > 3. Interface Builders
  - Tools for laying out windows, controls, etc. of interface
    - Have build and test modes that are good for exhibiting look and feel
    - Generate code to which back-end functionality can be added through programming
  - Examples: Visual Studio (or Visual C++),
     NET, Processing, Python





# **True Programming**

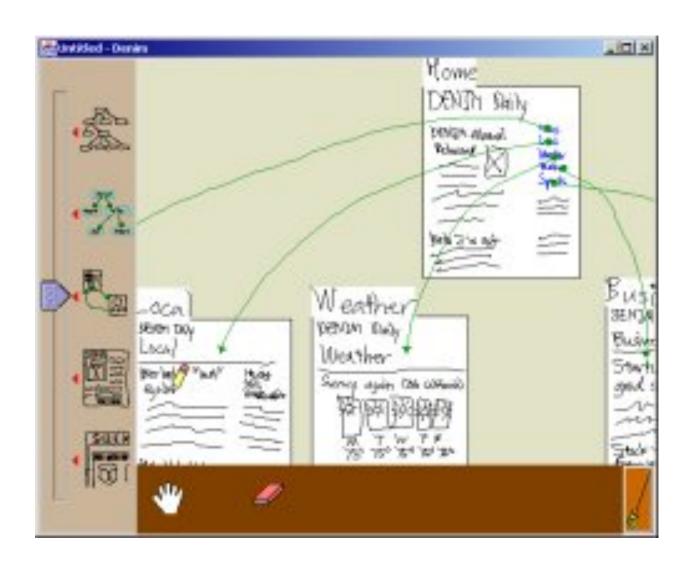
- Less useful for rapid prototyping, but can save re-coding time down the road
- More constrained in look and feel
- Constrained to traditional interaction styles and methods
  - Hard to think outside the box...





# Other Prototyping Tools

- > Denim
- Sketchbased
- Web design

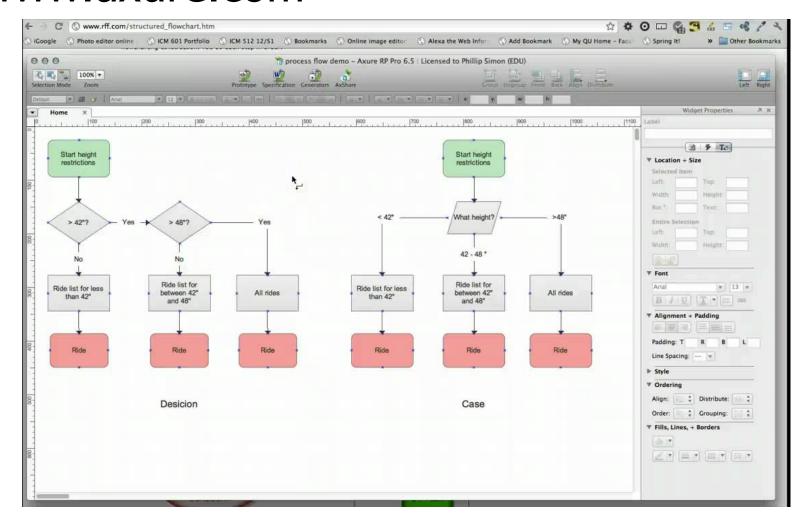


http://dub.washington.edu:2007/denim/



## Axure

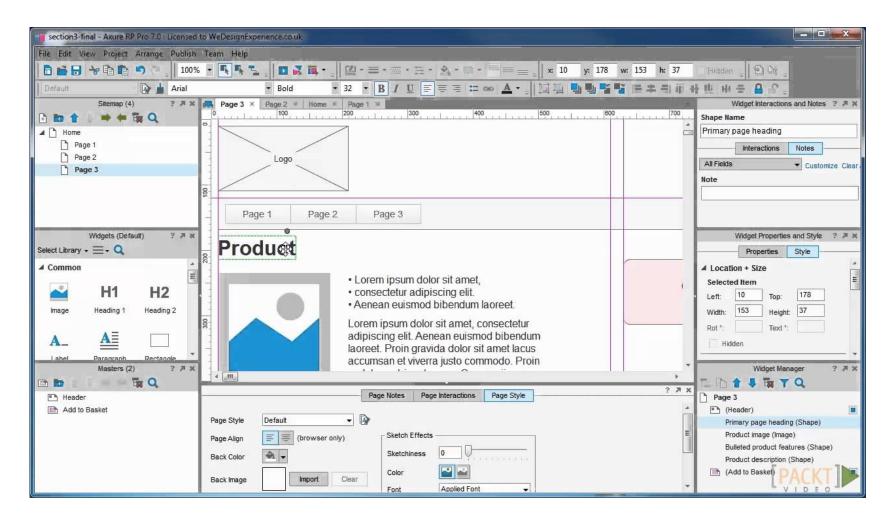
#### www.axure.com





## **Axure**

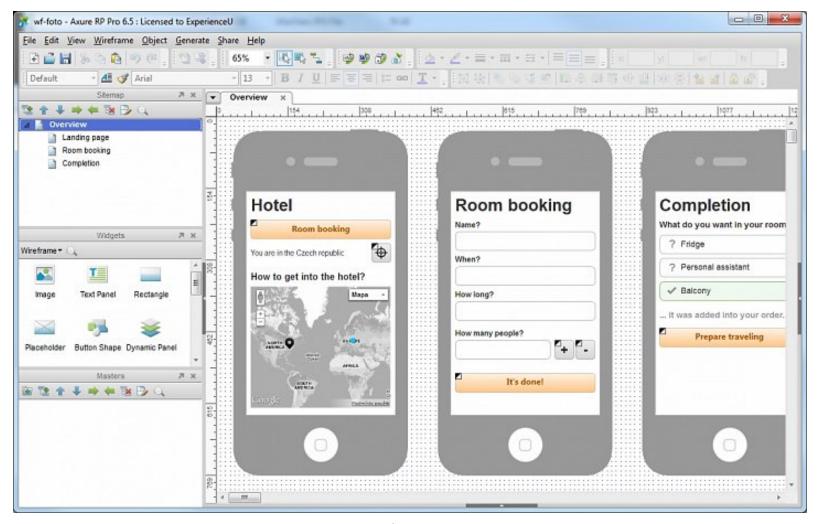
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## Axure

#### www.axure.com

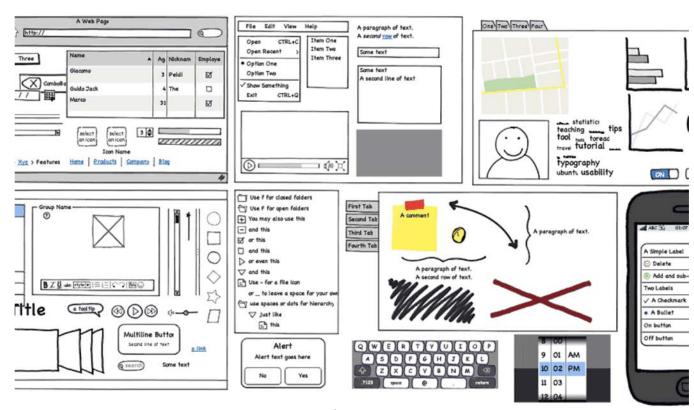




# **Balsamiq**

#### http://www.balsamiq.com

#### Components for Web, Application, and Mobile Interface Design

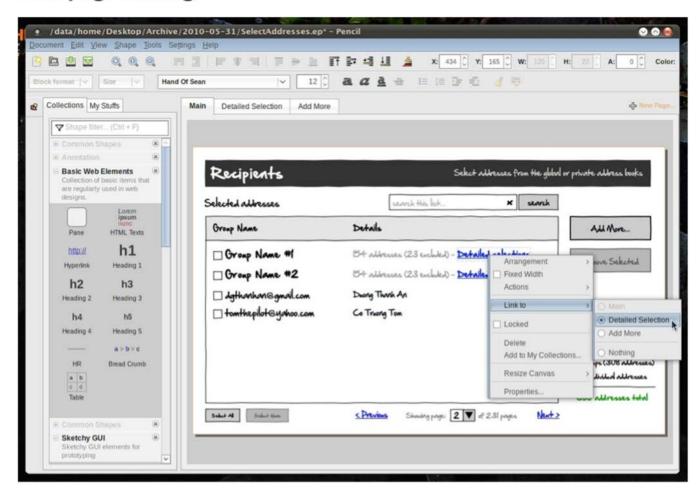




## Pencil

- http://pencil.evolus.vn/en-US/Home.aspx
- Similar to Balsamiq
- Open-source
- Works with Firefox or as an app
  - OSX
  - Windows
  - GNU/Linux

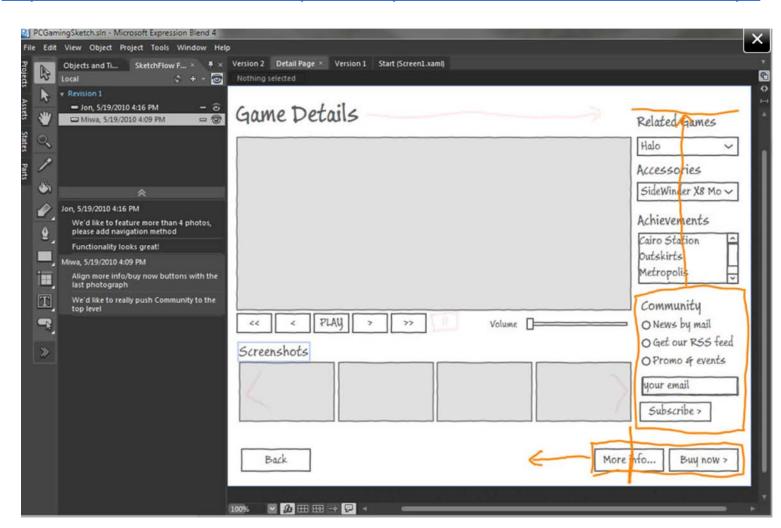
#### Inter-page Linking





## Microsoft SketchFlow

http://www.microsoft.com/Expression/products/SketchFlow\_Overview.aspx



<u>quick</u> demo



## Centrafuse



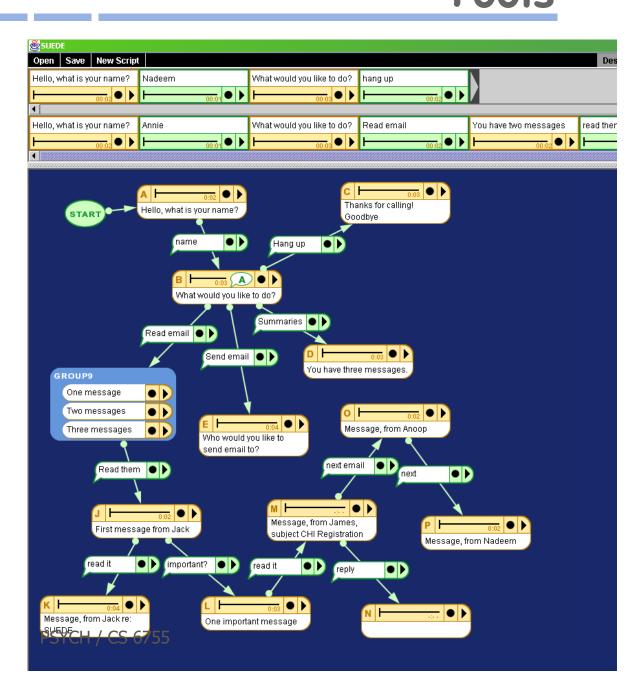






# Audio Interface (Telephony) Builder Tools

- SUEDE flow-chart speech interface dialogue
  - Landay et al.
- For wizard-of-Oz studies
- Could be used to drive real system
- http://dub.washing ton.edu:2007/proje cts/suede/





# Prototyping "Enhancements"

➤ <u>Wizard of Oz</u> - Person simulates and controls system from "behind the scenes"

Use mock interface and interact with users

 Good for simulating system that would be difficult to build



Can be either computer-based or not



## Wizard of Oz

### >Method:

- Behavior should be algorithmic
- Good for voice recognition systems and non-traditional interfaces

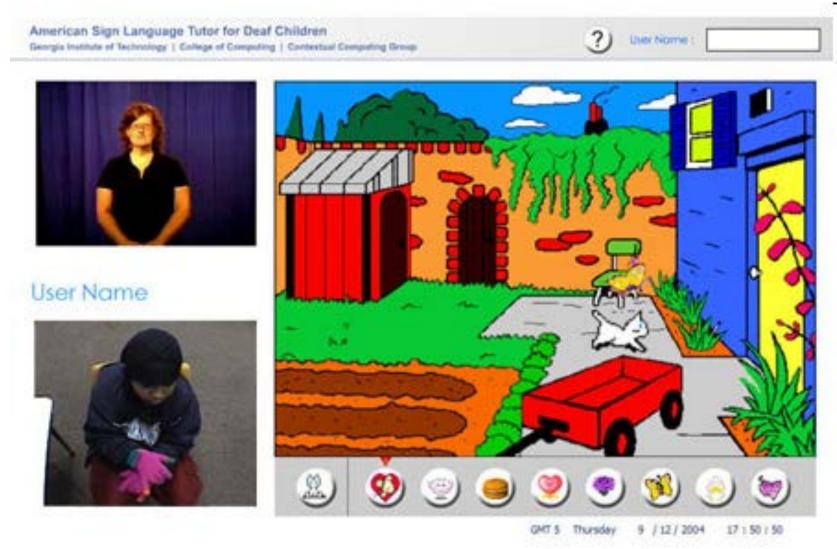
# >Advantages:

- Allows designer to immerse oneself in situation
- See how people respond, how to specify tasks

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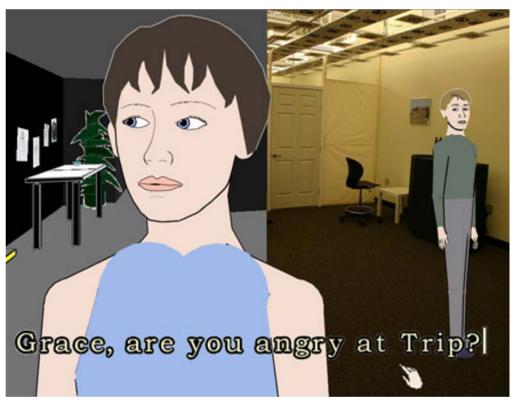


# Starner's CopyCat – Wizard of Oz





# AR Façade – Wizard of Oz





http://www.interactivestory.net/



# Review of Prototyping Concepts



Horizontal

Vertical

Vertical

Medium-fidelity

Late

**High-fidelity** 

Sketches, mock-ups

Low-fidelity

Slide shows

System prototypes

Scenarios

Storyboards

**Simulations** 

Wizard of Oz



# **Prototyping Summary**

- > Research research research
- Tradeoffs of simplicity, manageability
- Veracity
- > Interactiveness
- > Up-front costs vs. down the road costs

Key: Don't let the prototyping environment drive or constrain your creativity!!