# SWE 432 - Web Application Development

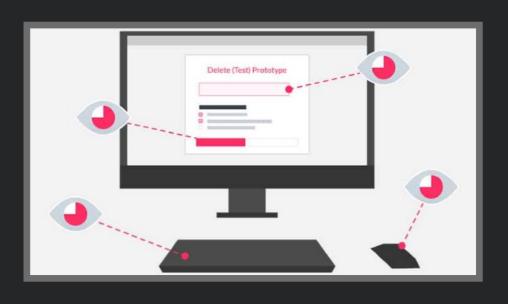
Fall 2022



George Mason University

Dr. Kevin Moran

# Week I I: Sketching/ Prototyping



#### Administrivia



- HW Assignment 3 Grades and comments will be posted today.
- HW Assignment 4 Out now, Due in two weeks (November 17th) (starter repo coming!)
  - Extra Credit Opportunity!
- Next Lecture:
  - Arun Krishna will be substituting, Dr. Moran will be in an all day meeting with a Funding Agency

#### Class Overview



- Sketching and Prototyping
  - Quick Lecture
  - Hands-on with Heuristic Evaluation and a Prototyping Tool



## Iterative Model of User-Centered Design

#### **Observation**

(Re)Define the Problem

**Understand User Needs** 

#### <u>Test</u>

Evaluate what you have built



#### Idea Generation

Brainstorm what to build

#### **Prototype**

Build



### Iterative Model of User-Centered Design

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# Sketching & Storyboards



## How do You Brainstorm?



## What is a Sketch?

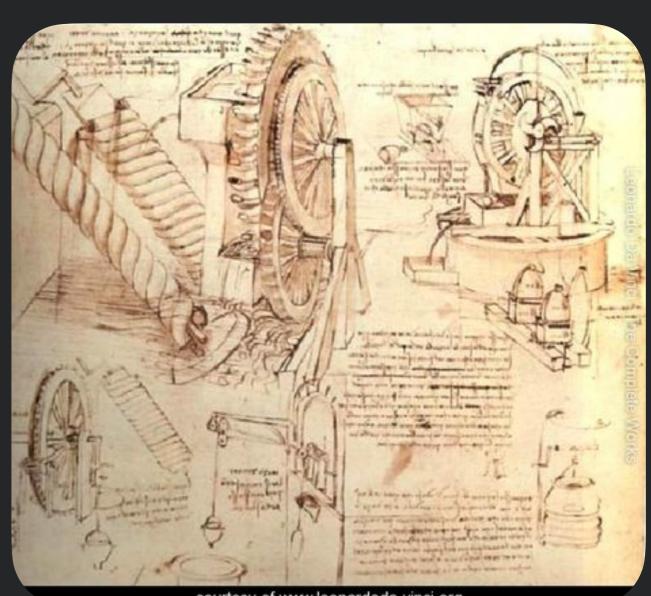


"A conversation between the sketcher or designer and the artifact"

# Why Sketch?



 Sketching offers <u>visual</u> medium for exploration, offering cognitive scaffolding to externalize cognition



courtesy of www.leonardoda-vinci.org

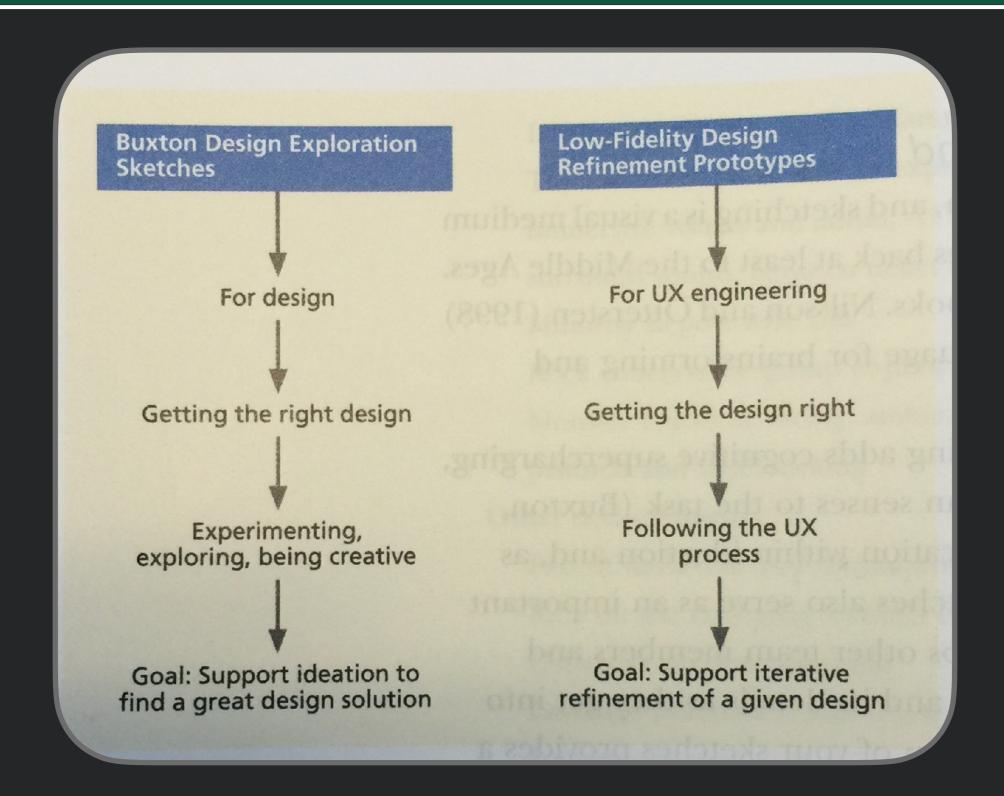


# Being Creative with Sketches

- How do you come up with a great idea?
  - Generate lots of ideas
  - Work through ideas through externalization in sketch
  - Critique the ideas
  - Refine them to make them better
- Sketching offers a low-cost medium for working with early ideas before committing to one
- Design is process of creation & <u>exploration</u>



# Sketching vs. Prototyping



# M

# Physical Sketches

- Production tools for sketching:
  - whiteboards, blackboards, cork boards, flip chart easels
  - post it notes
  - duct tape, scotch tape, push pins, staples
  - marking pens, crayons, spray paint
  - scissors, hobby knives, foam core board
  - duct tape
  - bits of cloth, rubber



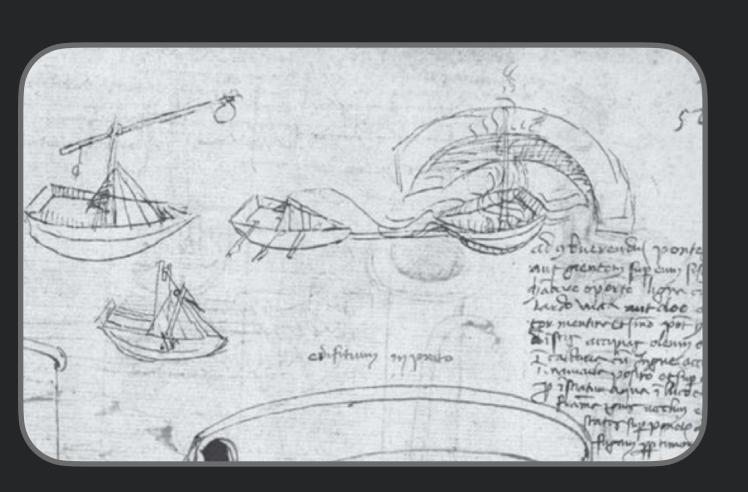
# The Space Remembers

- Covering walls, whiteboards, etc.
   w/ materials is extremely useful
- Provides fast access for revisiting and remixing old ideas
- Facilitates group discussion of designs



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## Sketches are Sketchy



- Not mechanically correct and perfectly straight lines
- *Freehand*, open gestures
- Strokes may miss connections
- Resolution & detail low enough to suggest is concept
- Deliberately <u>ambiguous</u> & abstract, leaving "holes" for imagination

# M

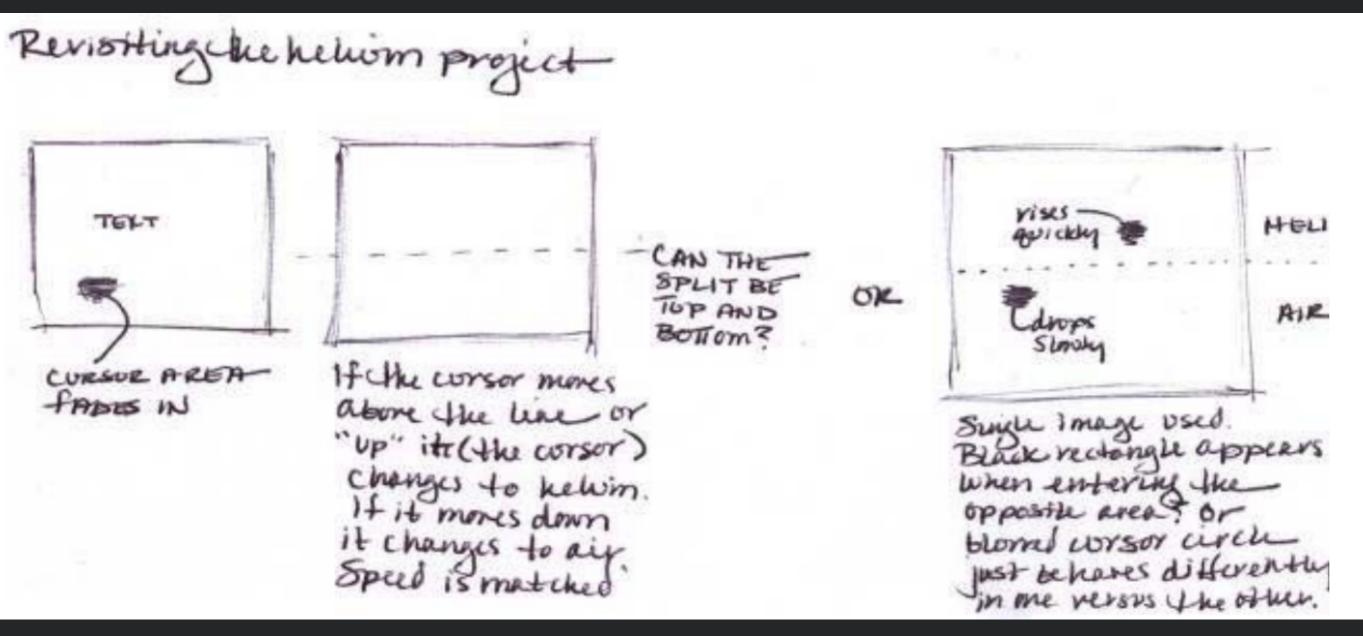
# Rules for Sketching

- Everyone can sketch; you do not have to be artistic
- Most ideas conveyed more effectively with sketch than words.
- Sketches are <u>quick</u> and inexpensive to create; do not inhibit early exploration
- Sketches are <u>disposable</u>; no investment in sketch itself
- Sketches are <u>timely</u>; made in-the-moment, just-in-time
- Sketches are <u>plentiful</u>; entertain large # of ideas w/ multiple sketches of each



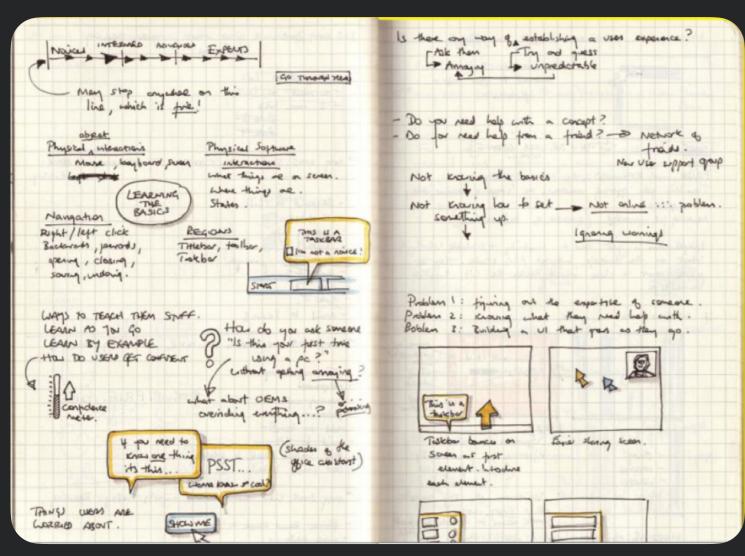
#### Sketches Include Annotations

Annotations explain what is going on in each part of sketch & how

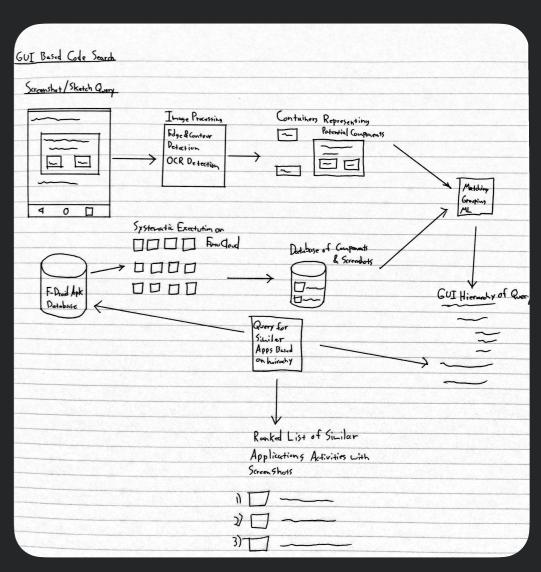




## Sketches are Part of Design Exploration



B. Buxton. Sketching User Experiences.



K. Moran, ReDraw Project Sketch

# Sketching Example: News Viewer

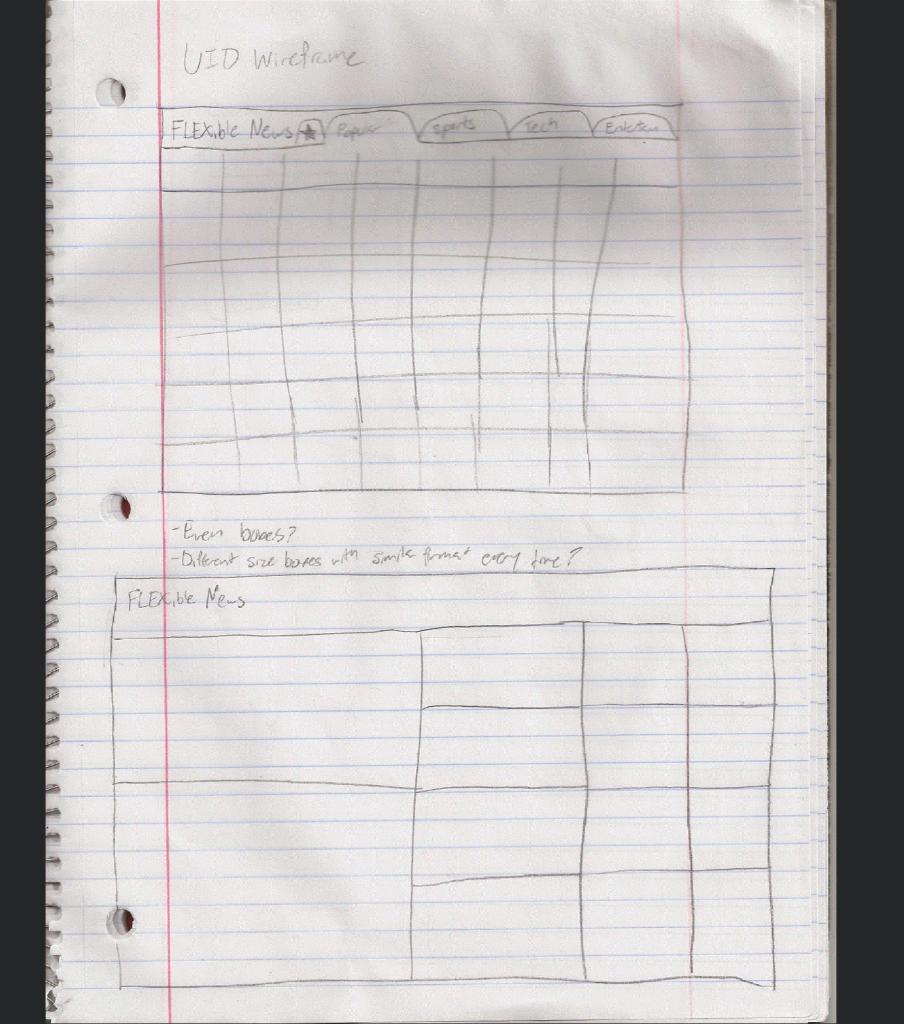


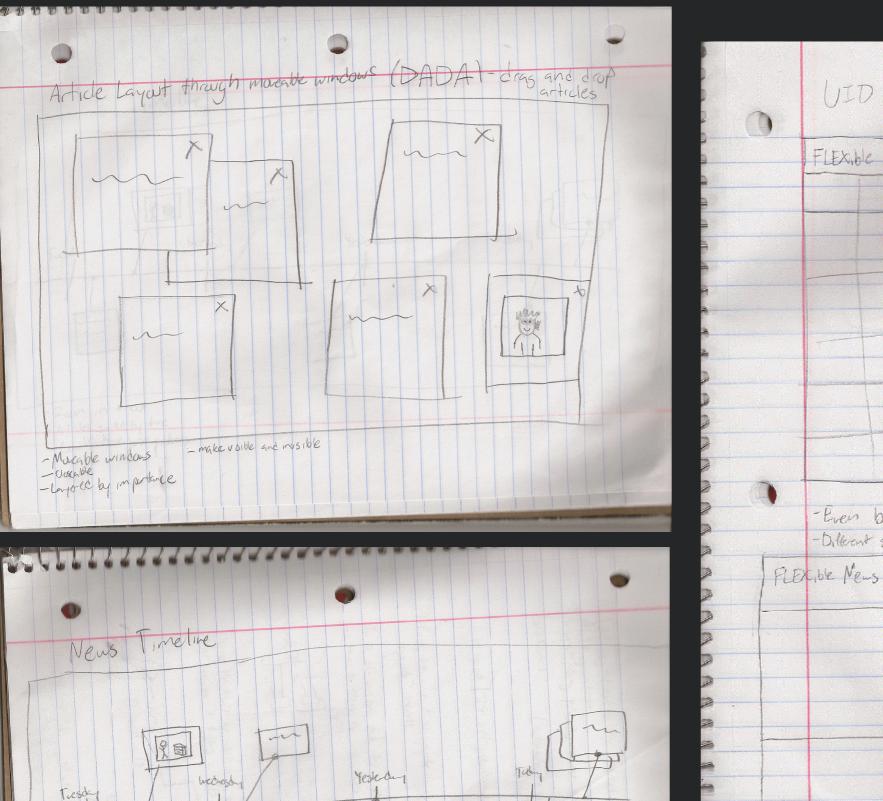
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News Timeline Yeste du wecheson Tresday - 200m in & cut

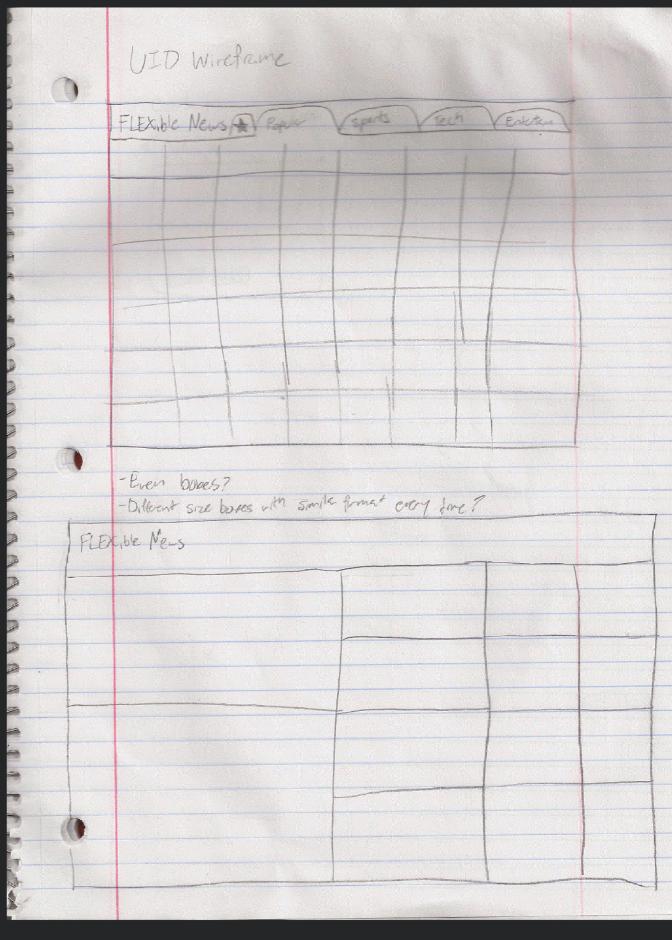
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- Could have just pictures





- 2 cm in to cut
- Atcles sure by the
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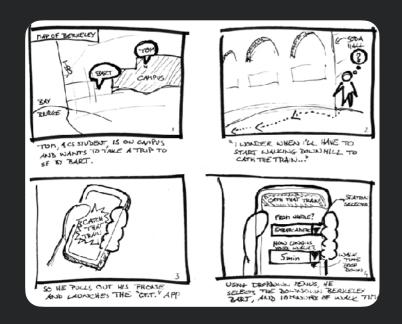


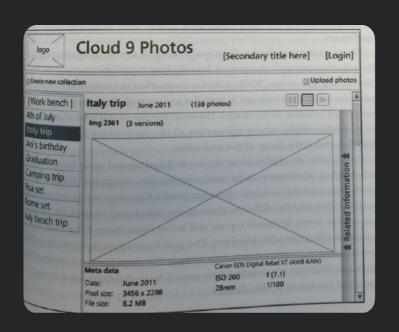
# Storyboards

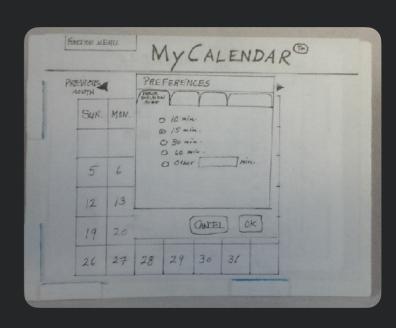




# Fidelity of Sketches & Mockups







Storyboard

Wireframe

Prototype

low

(many details left unspecified)

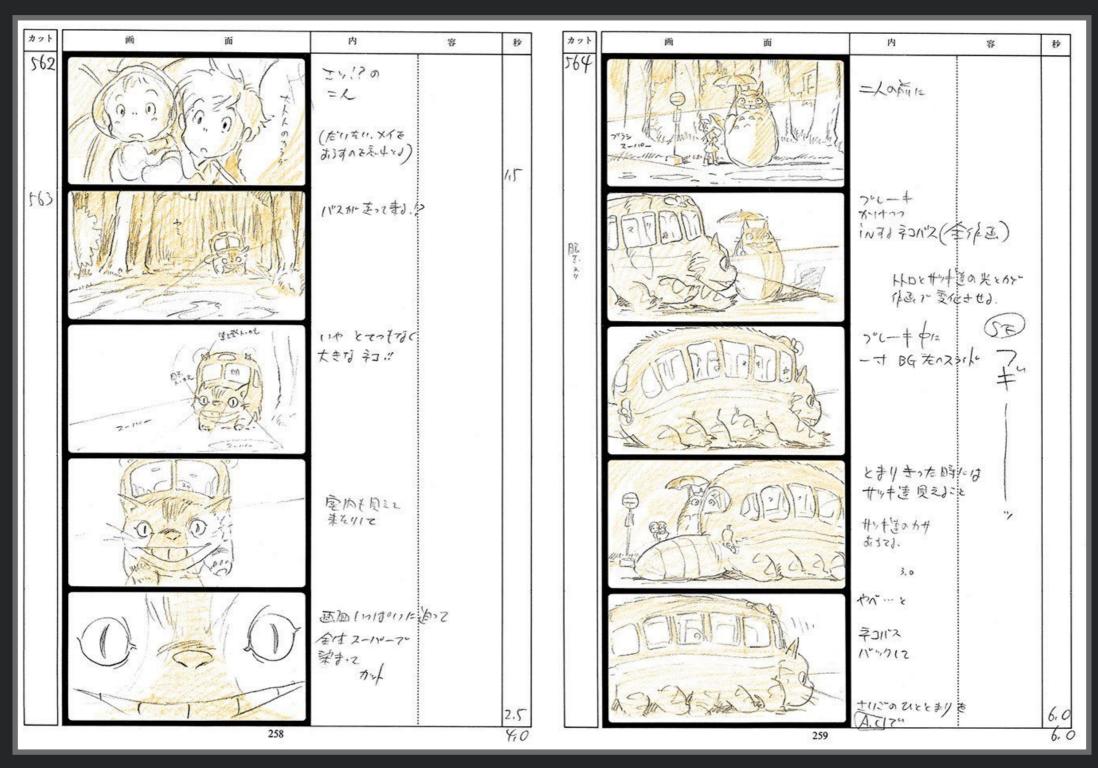
**Fidelity** 

(more polished & detailed)

high

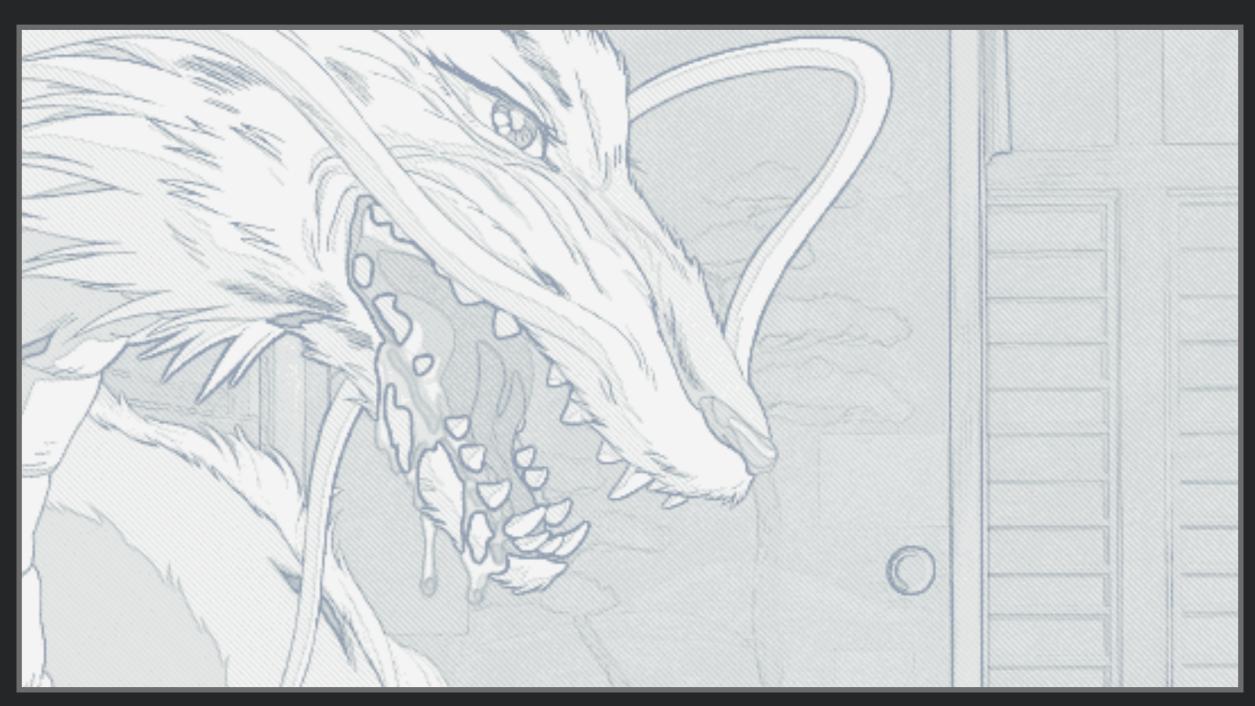


# Classic StoryBoards





# Classic Storyboards



Credit Studio Ghibli: "Spirited Away"



# Storyboards for UI Design

- Sequence of visual "frames" illustrating <u>interplay</u> between user & envisioned system
- Explains how app fits into a larger <u>context</u> through a single scenario / story
- Bring design to <u>life</u> in graphical clips freeze frame sketches of user interactions
- "Comic-book" style <u>illustration</u> of a scenario, with actors, screens, interaction, & dialog



# Crafting a Storyboard

- Set the stage:
  - Who? What Where? Why? When?
- Show key interactions with application
- Show consequences of taking actions
- May also think about errors



# Example Elements of a UI Storyboard

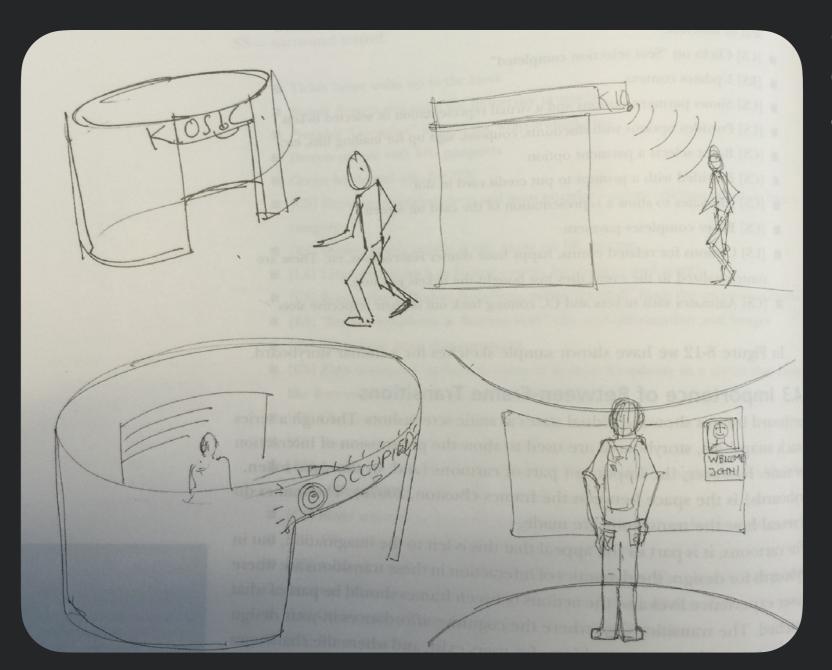
- Hand-sketched pictures annotated with a few words
- Sketch of user activity before or after interacting w/ system
- Sketches of devices & screens
- Connections with system (e.g., database connection)
- Physical user actions
- Cognitive user action in "thought balloons"





Ticket buyer walks up to the kiosk

Displays
"Occupied"
sign on
wraparound
case



Sensor detects user & starts immersive process

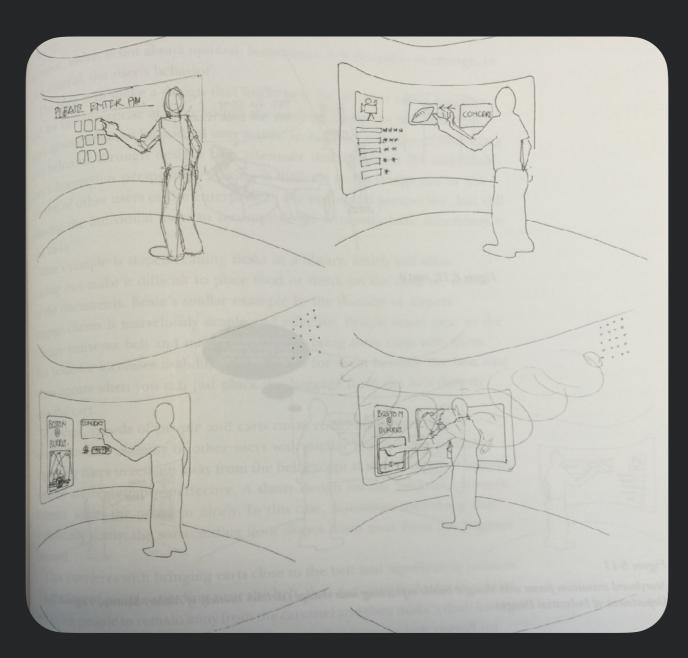
Detects people with ID card





Greets buyer and asks for PIN

Buyer selects "Boston symphony at Burruss Hall"



Shows recommendations & most popular categories

Plays music from symphony, shows date & time picker

#### Frame Transitions



- Transitions between frames particularly important
- What users think, how users choose actions
- Many problems can occur here (e.g., gulfs of execution & evaluation) - we will talk more in a future class!
- Useful to think about how these work, can add thought bubbles to describe

# Wireframes & Design Critiques



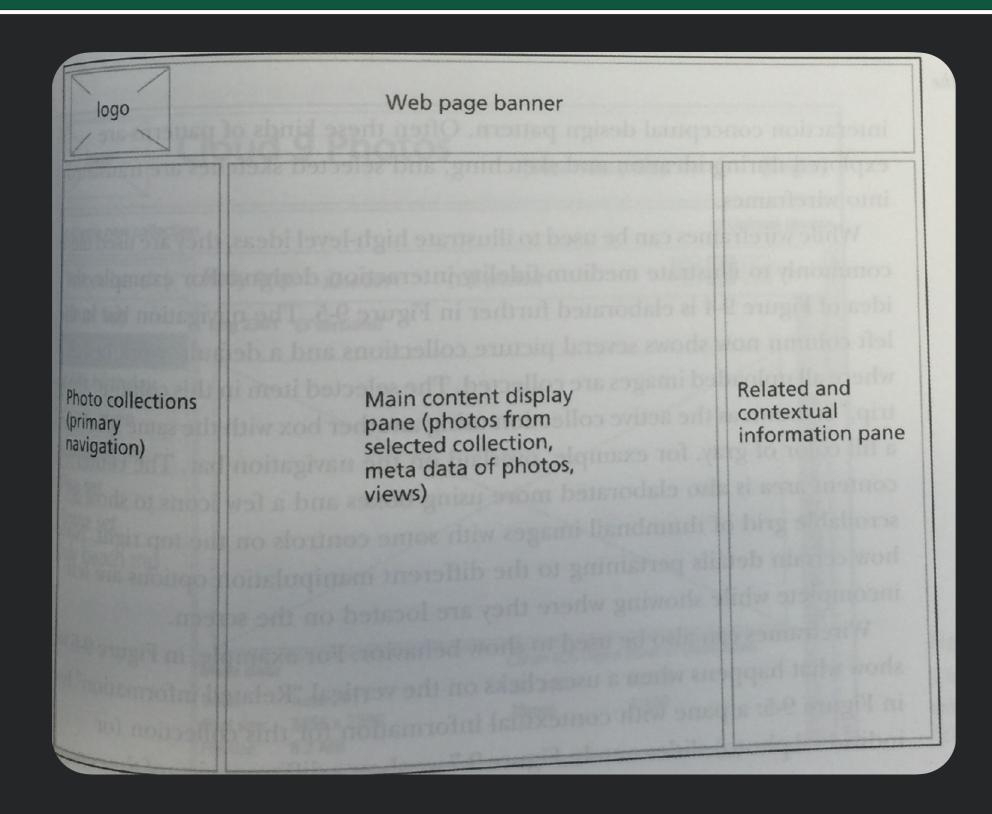
#### Wireframes



- Lines & outlines ("wireframes") of boxes & other shapes
- Capturing emerging interaction designs
- Schematic designs to define screen content & visual flow
- Illustrate approximate visual layout, behavior, transitions emerging from task flows
- Deliberate unfinished: do not contain finished graphics, colors, or fonts

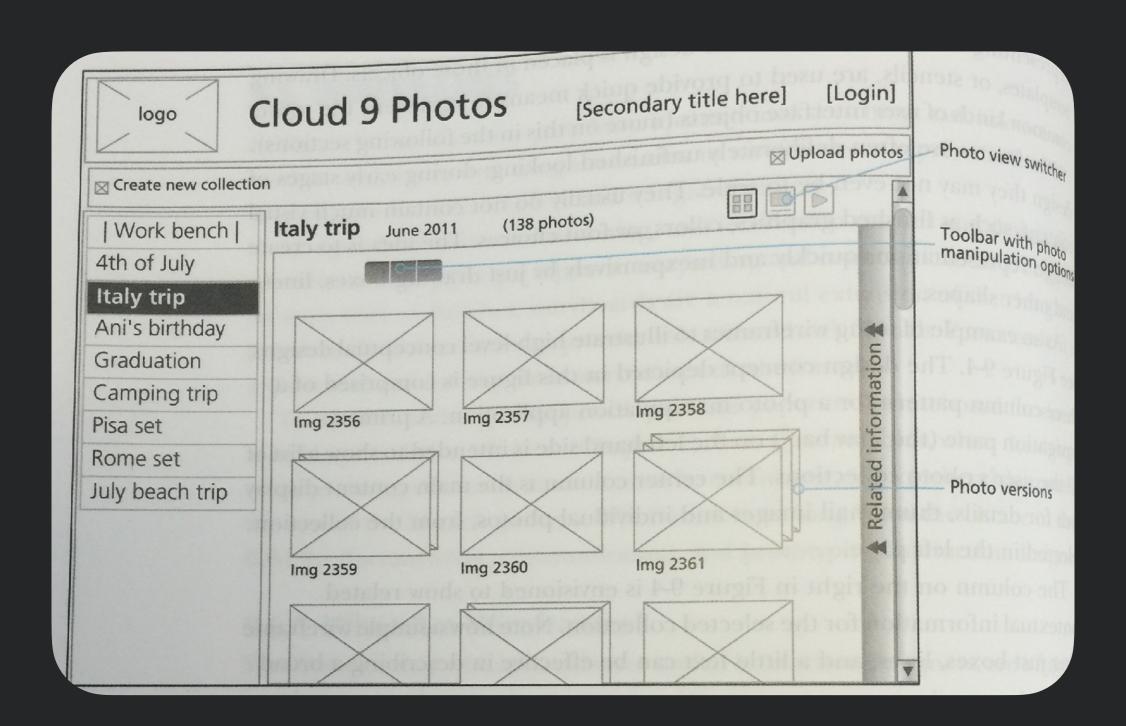


# Example



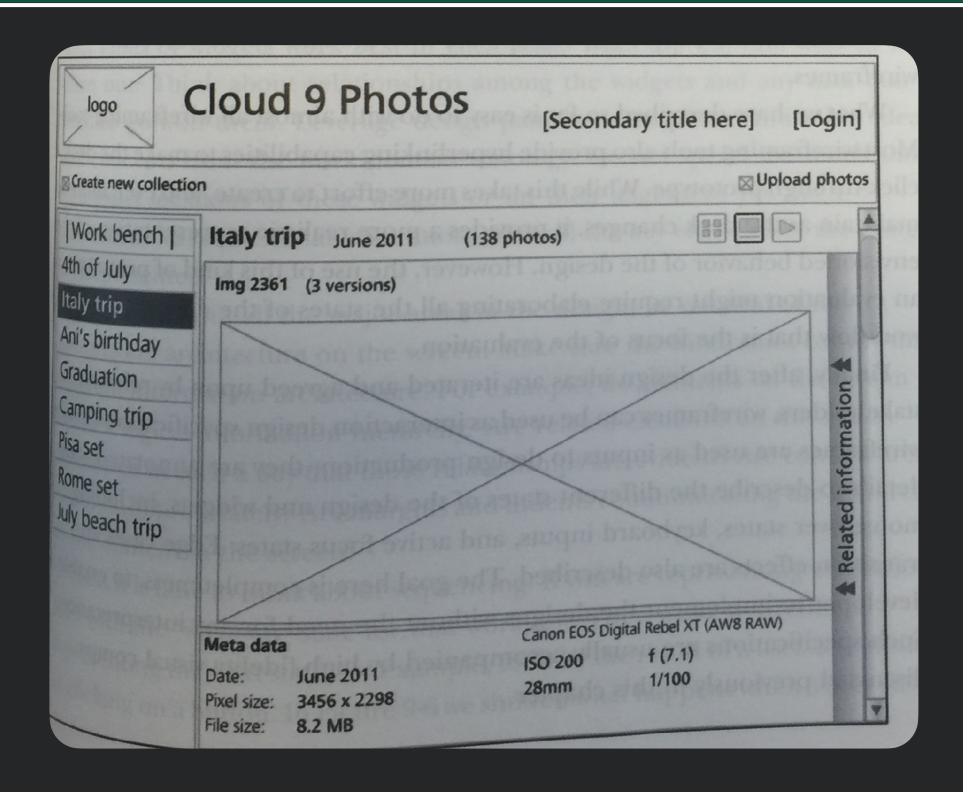


# Example





#### Example



#### Wireframes



- Can be used to step through a particular scenario
- Focus on key screens rather than every screen
- Tools can help
  - Can be made clickable
  - Can use stencils & templates; copy & edit similar screens



# Creating a Wireframe - (1)

- What are the key interactions needed to support design?
- What widgets support these interactions?
- What are the best ways to lay them out?
- How do these relate to conceptual design & user's mental model?

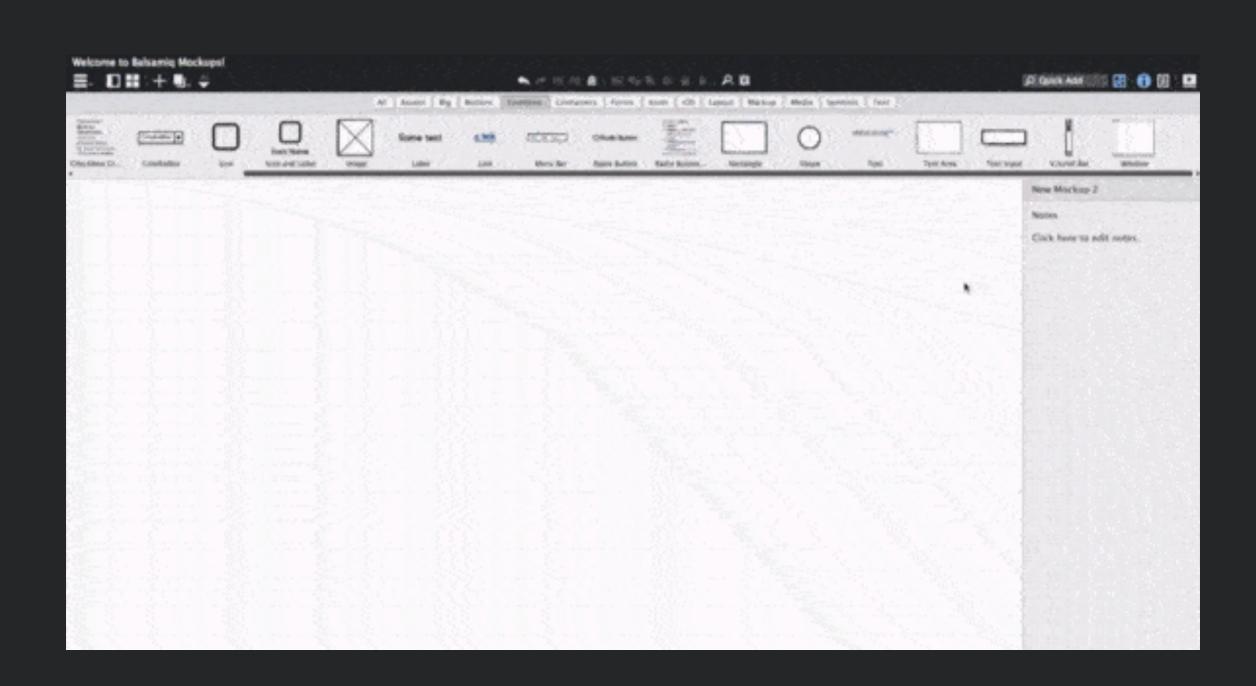


# Creating a Wireframe - (2)

- What are all of the items: toolbars, scrollbars, windows, ...?
- Are there too many widgets on the screen?
- What happens when data is larger than available space? Will entire page scroll, or individual panel?
- How much detail of items to show?



### Example Tool - Balsamiq



# Prototyping



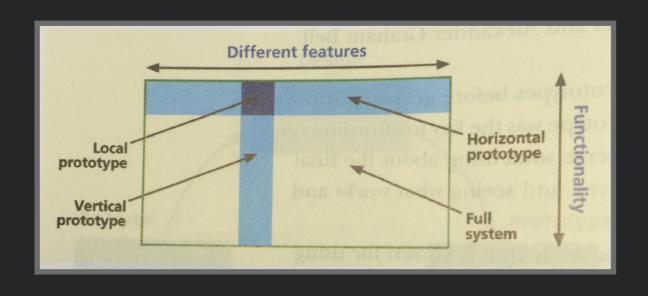
# Prototyping



- How do you know your system design is right before you invest the time to build it?
- Answer: prototyping!
  - Evaluation performed <u>before</u> investing resources in building finished product
  - Early version of system constructed much <u>faster</u> & with less expense used to evaluate & <u>refine</u> design ideas

#### Types of Prototypes





- Which details do you leave out?
- Horizontal: broad in features, less depth
  - Explore overall concept of app, but not specific workflows
- Vertical: lots of depth, but only for a few features
  - Enables testing limited range of features w/ realistic user evals
- <u>T</u>: most of UI realized at low depth, few parts realized in depth
  - Combination of vertical & horizontal
- **Local**: focused prototype on *specific* interaction detail



#### Interactivity of Prototypes

- Scripted, click through prototypes
  - Prototype w/ <u>clickable</u> links to move between screens
  - Live action storyboard of screens
  - Simulates real <u>task flow</u>, but w/ static content
- Fully-implemented prototypes
  - Usually <u>expensive</u> to implement actual system
  - But can build key piece of system first to evaluate

#### Wizard of Oz



- Goal: <u>simulate</u> actual system w/ out building it
  - Want user to interact <u>as if</u> they were interacting w/ real system
  - Helps explore how users would interact w/ novel interaction if it were to exist
- Example: natural command line (Good et al 1984)
  - Users typed in commands to interact w/ computer
  - Commands intercepted by hidden human who interpreted commands
     & executed them

# In Class Activity





#### Group activity

- In groups of 2/3:
  - Part 1: Apply Heuristics to a website (e.g., Word, Twitter)
    - Work individually to identify at least 1 usability issue
    - For each issue, identify the heuristic, identify the functionality in the application, and summarize how the heuristic is violated in a few sentences
    - Use Online Google Document shared on Ed
  - Part 2: Design an improved version of the site/app you chose
    - Start with a specific set of user needs identified
    - Create Wireframe design of a new system that addresses the users' needs
    - Build a series of at least 2 wireframe "pages" supporting one scenario for the app.
    - Use <u>draw.io</u> folder shared on Ed.



### Acknowledgements

Slides adapted from Dr. Thomas Latoza's SWE 432 course