Designing Interactive Systems I

DIA Cycle, Observing Users, Brainstorming, Storyboards

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http://hci.rwth-aachen.de/dis
Review

• What are different phases of the technology lifecycle?

• What were the key advances of
  • Put That There?
  • Apple Knowledge Navigator?

• What are PARC’s Ubicomp device classes?

• What were the key takeaway messages from the Starfire video?
Roadmap

Human
- Performance
- Models of interaction
  - Affordances
  - Mappings
  - Constraints
  - Types of knowledge
  - Errors
- Design principles
- Visual Design

Case Studies
- History of HCI
- Visions
- Phases of Technology

Development Process
- Iterative design
- User observation
- Ideation
- Prototyping
- User studies and evaluation
- Interaction design notation
The Wrong Way: Waterfall Model

- Since 80s
- Phases idealistic, reality requires backtracking
  - Plans change
- Usage scenarios often too abstract
- Wrong assumptions hard to detect & fix early
The Right Way: DIA Cycle

Design

Analyze

Implement
DIA Cycle

• Usually many iterations necessary

• With each iteration:
  • Design becomes more concrete & precise
  • Analysis and user feedback focuses on smaller and smaller problems
  • Implementation (prototype) gets more detailed and technically complex

• Fix big design bugs first, small ones later
DIA Cycle in Our Projects

• Milestones for brainstorming, storyboarding, prototyping, user observation, and testing

• Feeding back into project design

• Real projects would require many more iterations
Prototyping in DIA Iterations

D: Brainstorm different representations
  D: Choose a representation
  D: Rough out interface style

A/D: Task-centered walkthrough & redesign

A/D: Fine tune interface, screen design
A/D: Heuristic evaluation and redesign
A/D: Usability testing and redesign

A: Limited field testing
A: Alpha/Beta tests

I: Low fidelity paper prototypes
I: Medium fidelity prototypes
I: High fidelity prototypes
I: Working systems

Project start

Project End
DIA Cycle in Norman’s Book: Human-Centered Design Process

Idea generation

Observation

Prototyping

Testing
“One of my rules in consulting is simple: never solve the problem I am asked to solve.”

— Donald Norman
Root-Cause Analysis

• In the real world, problems need to be discovered

• We rush to solving a given problem without questioning if it is the correct problem to solve.

• Instead:
  A. Find the right problem (*root-cause analysis* to find the *root problem*)
  B. Find the right solution to it
In-Class Exercise

• Think about a daily problem people face. Use root-cause analysis to identify the actual root problem behind it!

• Keep asking why until you discover the root problem.
Double-Diamond Model of Design

- Finding the right problem
  - Discover
  - Define
- Finding the right solution
  - Develop
  - Deliver

Design Thinking

- Empathize
- Define
- Ideate
- Prototype
- Test
The First Three Questions

• Whenever designing an interactive system, ask the following three questions first:

  1. Who are the users?
  2. What do they want to do with the system?
  3. What is the context?

• Many projects fail because these questions have not been answered!

• All three questions requires asking!
Classifying Users

• Experience: Most central criterion

  • **Newbies** (no task knowledge) / first-time users (task knowledge): don’t know UI, anxiety
    
    ➡ simple UI, few features, small consistent vocabulary, extensive feedback, help, and documentation

  • **Average** experienced users: know task well, UI so-so, forget functions
    
    ➡ clear menu structures, consistency, see & choose instead of remember & type, continued error protection

  • **Experts**, regular users: know task & UI well
    
    ➡ speed, efficiency, short nonintrusive feedback, shortcuts, macros, customizability, extendability
More Dimensions to Classify Users

• Background
  • Name, age, sex, nationality, education, income

• Computer experience
  • Particular apps, duration, depth (see before), special functions (printing, …)

• Task experience

• Personality
  • Introvert/extrovert, systematic/spontaneous, risk threshold, early/late adopter
Observing Users

- Setting goals
  - How will you analyze the data from the observation?

- Identifying users
  - Who will you observe?

- Triangulation
  - Use multiple sources and methods (interviews,...) to confirm your observations

- Pilot observation
  - Do a small-scale observation to debug the process
Simple Observation Framework

- **People:** Who is using the technology at any particular time?
- **Places:** Where are they using it?
- **Things:** What are they doing with it?
Detailed Observation Framework

• **Space:** What is the physical space like and how is it laid out?
• **Actors:** What are the names and relevant details of the people involved?
• **Activities:** What are the actors doing and why?
• **Objects:** What physical objects are present, such as furniture?
• **Acts:** What are specific individual actions?
• **Events:** Is what you observe part of a special event?
• **Time:** What is the sequence of the event?
• **Goals:** What are the actors trying to accomplish?
• **Feelings:** What is the mood of the group and of individuals?

A study of Projector Use
Interview: Preparation

• Create interview protocol: What will you ask?

• For initial input, do not focus on presenting your design ideas, but on learning about the task

• Pilot interview
  • Interview one student inside/outside your group
  • A separate observer to note the pitfalls
How to Ask Questions

• Clear and simple, not too broad
  • “How do you like the UI?” is too general!

• Users don’t always answer truthfully
  • Lack of knowledge, bad estimates, embarrassment
  • So formulate questions carefully, maybe indirectly

• No leading questions!
  • E.g., Want to ask: Do we need to add audio playback to an ebook reader?
    • “Do you want audio playback in an ebook reader?” ←Leading question (bad)
    • “Do you listen to audio while you are reading an ebook?” ←Better question
Interview Results

• User profile

• Task profiles

• If system involved:
  • Problem areas with the system
  • Ideas for improvement

• In our case: an idea of the task our system should support
Personas: Who Are the Users?

- Precise description of users
- Act as stand-in for real users
  - Guide design decisions
- Fictitious, but based on knowledge of real users from observations
- Personas are not elastic
  - Avoids stretching users’ assumed abilities, instead of creating a good design

Preece et al., Interaction Design, 3ed., 2011
Ginnie

Receives private tutoring in Maths and English as these are not her strong subjects. Enjoys playing for the school's 2nd teams for netball and Lacrosse and is good at art.

She loves recording her favorite shows: ER and Sun Valley High on Sky+ and spends some of her time on her laptop that Daddy bought her watching videos on YouTube, downloading music, keeping up to date with her friends on Facebook and chatting via MS IM to her cousin who is at University in Leeds.

She loves Ugg boots and Abercrombie & Fitch and uses the Internet to shop and find the cheapest prices.

“I want to easily hook up with my friends whilst watching TV”
Brainstorming: An Initial Design Technique

- Goal: Collect as many ideas on a given topic as possible
- Relax, have fun, invite good brainstormers
- Defer judgment, don’t criticize or argue
  - Instead, leapfrog on each other’s ideas
- Quantity, not quality; include crazy ideas
  - Go for a certain number of ideas, say, 100
- Scribe collects ideas visible for all
- Limit to 5–10 minutes
To Help You Brainstorm

• Think of habits
  • Positive
  • Negative
• Think of physical gadgets and how the habits can be linked to the them
• Stick to a particular domain (e.g., diet, exercise, drinking, smoking, hygiene, etc.)
• Try to answer: “Who?” “What?” “Where?”
Create

- Problem: How to motivate people to clean their rooms?
- We created empty concept boards for you.
- Create as many (crazy!) design ideas as possible
- Go for quantity not quality
- One idea per sticky note (write or sketch)
- Duration: **10 mins**
Structuring Brainstorms: Concept Mapping

- Used since 1500s by Spanish monks
  - Mind Mapping trademarked by Tony Buzan in 70’s

- Uses both brain sides, structures note-taking for overview, planning, learning… with a visual “gestalt”
  - Use A3 landscape, subject in middle, aspects on branches, subtopics on subbranches (software?)
  - Connect additional relationships with arrows
  - Use images/icons for keywords where they work
  - Use color for branches & connections (after pencil version becomes stable)

- Grows over time, combine individual maps
Interactive Large Public Display
In-Class Exercise: Concept Map

• Create a concept map for the problem: How to motivate people to clean their rooms?

• Use first-level branches for different aspects of your idea

• Note how the graphical layout helps you to organize your thoughts

• Use color + graphics to increase visual impact and uniqueness
Storyboard: What do they want to do with the system?

• What?
  • Sequence of single images, like visual outline of a film
  • Visual representation of a script, illustrates interaction

• Why?
  • Describes task showing environment, user, and computer
  • Or describes UI as series of screen images (but include user representation)
  • Helps working out interaction details
  • Great at-a-glance overview of interaction
  • Helps developing usage scenarios, tasks, and tools

• When?
  • After describing a task, storyboard it, take it back to the user. Did you get the story right?
Bob Walking Somewhere

Bob Never Remembers Faces...

If he had Recognition Glasses...

Tim Brown’s Start-up: “Brown.com”

Bob Remember’s Tim Brown’s Start-up: “Brown.com”

glasses register Tim’s Name

Bob is impressed with Tim’s startup.
How To Draw Users

- Star Man and friends (interactive blackboard interlude)
  - Stick Man (bad)
  - Star Man
  - Sad, happy Star Man
  - Star Man pressing a button
  - Star Trek Man, Simple Star Trek Man
- Family, users around an exhibit
- Architect Man, Suits
- A hand
Learning About Users

• Providing useful functions is not enough

• Functions also need to fit seamlessly into users’ task environment, otherwise it won’t be used (cost/benefit)

• So: Know The User!

• Find real people interested in your planned system (otherwise there’s a problem)
References on Storyboarding

• Full version of Bill Verplank’s sketching guest talk: http://hci.rwth-aachen.de/verplank

• More examples:
  Brenda Laurel, “The Art of Human-Computer Interface Design”

• Learning to draw:
  Betty Edwards, “The New Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain”

• Digital storyboards: http://www.storyboardthat.com/
  • But: Manual sketching is essential in design meetings!
In-Class Exercise: Storyboard

- Draw a simple storyboard for your preferred brainstormed idea
- Show how it helps users with a task in three pictures
- Make it readable from 2 m distance
- Walk-around idea fair
- Upload a photo of your storyboard to the Zoom chat.