



# Synthetizing

**User Experience Design** 

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#### Hall of Fame or Shame?

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# Sketches

Quick drawings to convey a part of the interface, or a feeling about a design

# Sketch

- An individual drawing showing
  - $\circ$  A single user interface screen
  - A drawing of an artifact part of the system
  - $\circ~$  The shape of an interaction object
- Gives a <u>static</u> view of a possible interaction
- Helps setting the interaction context
- Often, part of a longer representation (e.g., a storyboard)



# Scenarios

Possible sequences of actions for reaching user goals

#### Scenario

- Scenarios are stories for design: rich stories of interaction
- Description of how the user engages the interactive system to solve a specific task/goal
- Formats:
  - Written summary, Use Case
  - $\circ$  Graphical sketches ( $\rightarrow$  Storyboard)
  - Flowcharts, Transition Diagram...

### **Level of Details In Scenarios**

#### Stories

- From needfinding
- Used for understanding what people do and what they want

#### Conceptual (abstract) Scenarios

- Used for generating ideas and specifying requirements
- $\circ~$  Abstracts tasks from stories
- No reference to technology
- May lead to different concrete scenarios

#### Concrete Scenarios

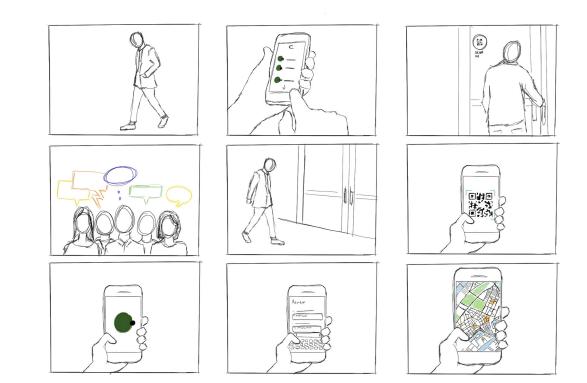
- Used for envisioning ideas and evaluation
- One possible solution to a Conceptual Scenario (may try many alternatives)
- Shows how technologies are used in the user context
- Key design features are included
- Use Cases
  - O Used for specification and implementation (→ software engineering)

# Storyboards

Comic book – like representation of user scenarios, with emphasis of how the system supports users in the development of the task

# Storyboard

- "A graphical depiction of the outward appearance of the intended system, without any accompanying system functionality"
- A hand-drawn comic that features the execution of a task (like a concrete scenario)
- With a few panels (sequence of sketches) it conveys what a person may accomplish
   Always include people
- They communicate flow, showing what happens at key points in time
- No artistic skills are required
  - Not about "nice pictures"
  - About communicating ideas



### What To Find In a Storyboard

- Illustrate a goal (for the task)
- How a task unfolds (people interacting among themselves and with devices)
   Repeated for all significant steps
- At the end, how they accomplish their goals (satisfactory outcome)

Storyboards are all about tasks

#### Example

This storyboard illustrates how the app had already downloaded the daily recipe to the user's smartphone, so he could look it up and check the shopping list while on the underground, before shopping for ingredients and making a healthy meal.



#### http://alexmevissen.com/2014/07/16/storyboarding/

This storyboard illustrates how the app can show the user that a home cooked meal can be quicker than ordering food delivery, using left over ingredients in the fridge.

#### Example



http://alexmevissen.com/2014/07/16/storyboarding/

# **Storyboards Should Convey...**

- Setting
  - People involved
  - o Environment
  - Task being accomplished
- Sequence
  - $\circ$  What steps are involved?
    - Not the detailed UI
    - What role the UI plays in helping users achieve their goal?
  - What leads someone to use the system?
    - The "trigger" for the task
  - What task is being illustrated?

- Satisfaction
  - What's the motivation for the user?
    - The end point to reach after all the steps
  - What's the end result?
  - What need are you "satisfying"?

### Handling Dynamicity In Storyboards

- Traditional storyboarding
  - "Comic book" conventions: actors, speech bubbles, background
  - $\circ~$  Notes attached to each scene explaining what is happening
- Scored storyboards
  - When the user interface is highly dynamic, or contains specific media elements
  - Add specific annotations focusing on movement, colors, sounds, ...
- Text-only storyboards
  - When the interaction behavior is too complex to compact into an illustration, use a longer text description

### Why Hand-drawn?

#### Quick

- No need to spend time in graphics tools (they would "push" you to focus on details, too)
- Able to experiment different scenarios

#### Imprecise

- Users feel free to express more comments and suggestions w.r.t. a more "polished" version
- Focus on the content (the graphics is obviously ignored)
- No distraction by fonts, colors, icons, ...

#### **Drawing Sketching People**



R

Block People



Blob People

R

Star People

N M

Triangle People



Use Your Imagination

Star man versatility





neutral

pointing

ballet

#### **Benefits of Storyboards**

- Emphasize how an interface accomplishes a task
- Focus the conversation and feedback on user tasks
- Get everyone on same page about the app's goals
- Avoid nitpicking about user interface details (buttons, etc.)

#### **Recap: Tasks**

- Task: the structured set of activities/high-level actions required to achieve a user goal.
  - It says what a person *wants to do*, <u>not</u> how, and describe a *complete* goal.

- Often, given a domain, you have a **mix** of tasks with different **complexity** 
  - Simple tasks common or introductory
  - Moderate tasks
  - Complex tasks infrequent or for power/extreme users

#### **Example of Good Tasks**

- Service/App: Uber
- Simple task: signaling for a ride
   O Is it a task? Why is it simple?
- Moderate task: reach out to the driver to get a forgotten object
   O Is it a task? Why is it moderate?
- Complex task: become a driver for Uber
   O Is it a task? Why is it complex?

#### Your First Storyboard

- Craft a simple storyboard representing a story showing at least one of the "good tasks" discussed so far
- To start, define:
  - The context, the actors, the problems/needs they have
    How you can help solving/satisfying such problems/needs
- Write up a scene-by-scene list of your story
   First, this happens... then, this... finally, this other thing...
- Make simple sketches of each scene and lay them out on a board
- We will see a few of them before the end of the class
   E.g., by sharing the result in the Telegram group

#### References

- Alan Dix, Janet Finlay, Gregory Abowd, Russell Beale: Human Computer Interaction, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Chapter 15 "Task Analysis"
- David Benyon: Designing Interactive Systems, Chapter 11 "Task Analysis"
- <u>http://www.usabilitybok.org/task-analysis</u>
- https://www.usability.gov/how-to-and-tools/methods/task-analysis.html

# Acknowledgements

Some icons from <u>https://icons8.com</u>



- Some material by
  - o <a href="http://www.inf.ed.ac.uk/teaching/courses/hci/0708/lecs/tasks.pdf">http://www.inf.ed.ac.uk/teaching/courses/hci/0708/lecs/tasks.pdf</a>
  - <u>https://www.tutorialspoint.com/human\_computer\_interface/design\_process\_and</u> <u>task\_analysis.htm</u>
  - o <u>https://www.slideshare.net/alanjohndix/hci-3e-ch-15-task-analysis</u>

- Most of the slides are adapted from those used in the "Human Computer Interaction" course of Politecnico di Torino
  - o <u>http://bit.ly/polito-hci</u>

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