

# Prototyping

## Unit 4



# Learning outcomes

- Understand the uses of different types of prototypes for different kinds/stages of design and be able to choose appropriately
- Know the basic techniques for low-fidelity prototyping
- Choose and apply the relevant techniques for your project

# What is a prototype?

- A representation of a design before the final artifacts exist
    - Conceptual design → physical design
    - IDEA → PRODUCT
  - To evoke reactions from stakeholders in the design process
    - Designers
      - Encourage communication and reflection
      - Answer questions and choose between alternatives
    - Users
      - Collect requirements, evaluate ideas
  - A prototype is a model *not* a refined and finished product
-

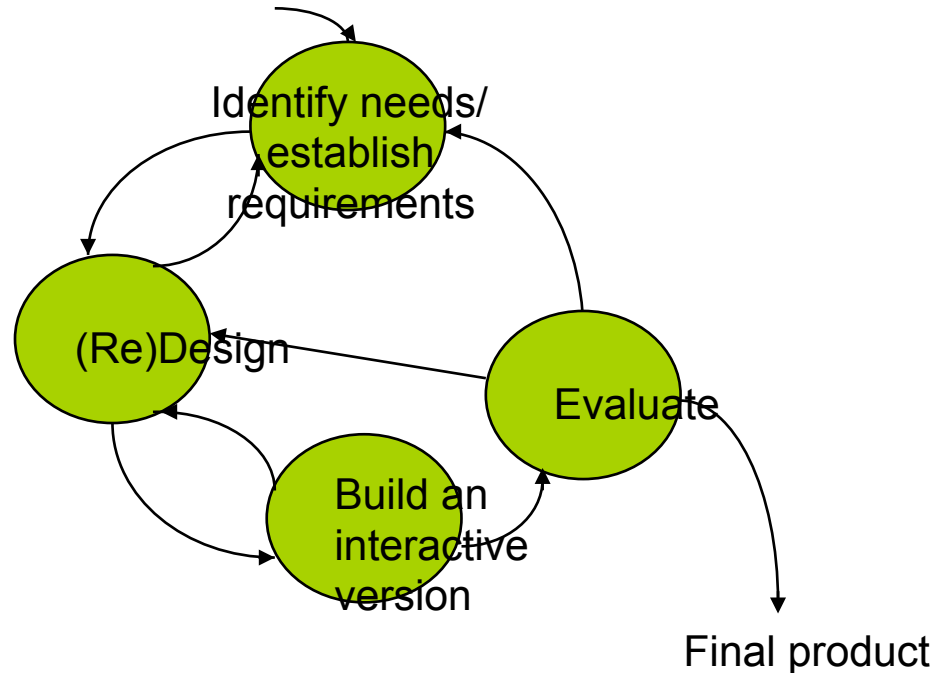
- “...Prototypes provide the means for examining design problems and evaluating solutions. Selecting the focus of a prototype is the art of identifying the most important open design questions.”
- Houde and Hill – What do Prototypes Prototype?
- <http://www.viktoria.se/fal/kurser/winograd2004/Prototypes.pdf#search='Houde%20and%20hill%20prototype'>

# What are prototypes used for

- Design by doing
  - Clarify goals and requirements
  - “Reflective conversation with the materials”
- Give users the experience of use
  - Look and feel
- Test specific aspects
  - Compare alternatives
  - Make changes
- Show feasibility for buy-in
  - Proof of concept
  - Manage expectations

# Iterations

- Quality is a function of the number of iterations and refinements a design undergoes



# What can be a prototype?

- Every form of representation
  - Sketches
  - Graphics
  - Power-point slides
  - Role Play, Acting
  - Video
  - Diagrams & Frameworks
  - Hand Made Constructions
  - Machined Constructions
  - Virtual Models
  - Packaging
  - Spaces
  - • ...
- WORK LIKE
- LOOK LIKE
- EXPERIENCE LIKE

# Prototype fidelity

- we talk about the *fidelity* of user interface prototypes: a continuum

Low fidelity

High Fidelity

e.g. hand-drawn  
pencil sketches

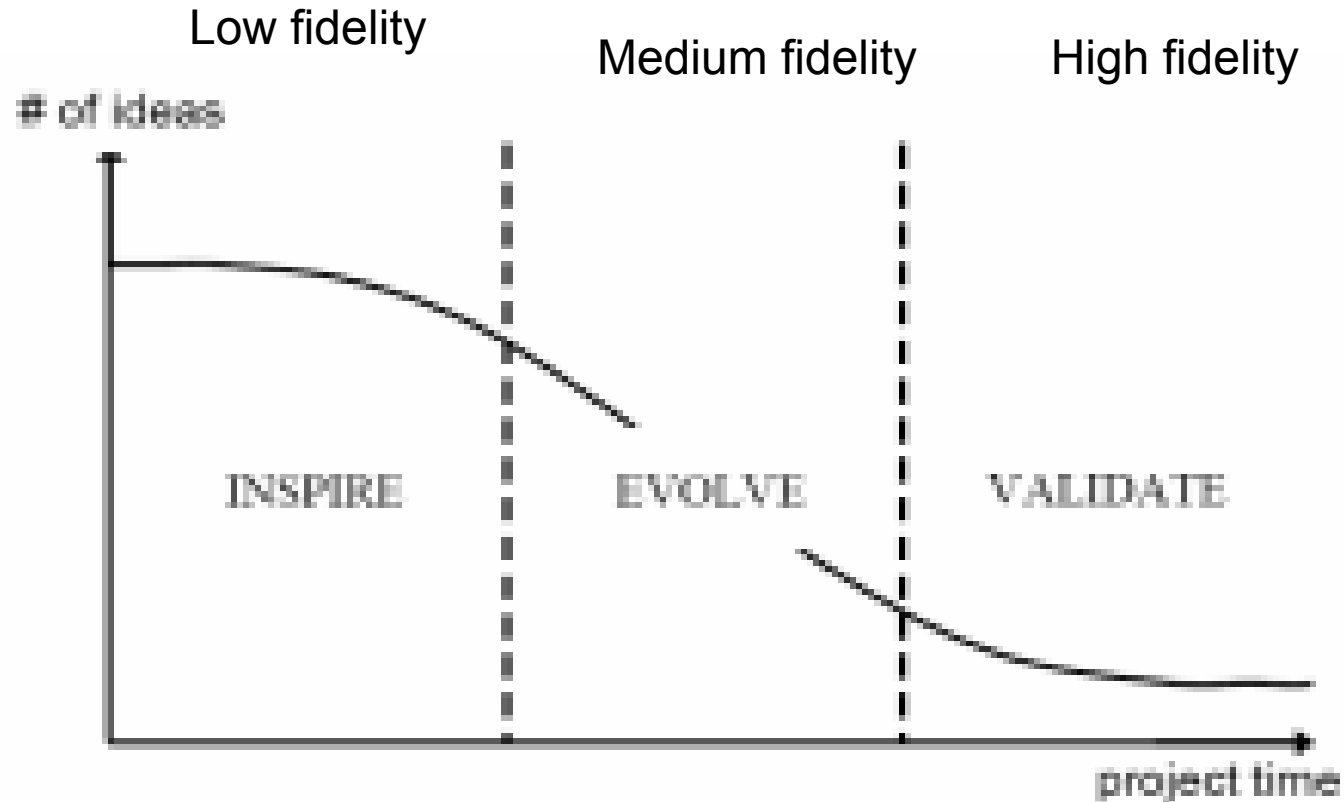
e.g. Macromedia Director

start of design  
process

end of design



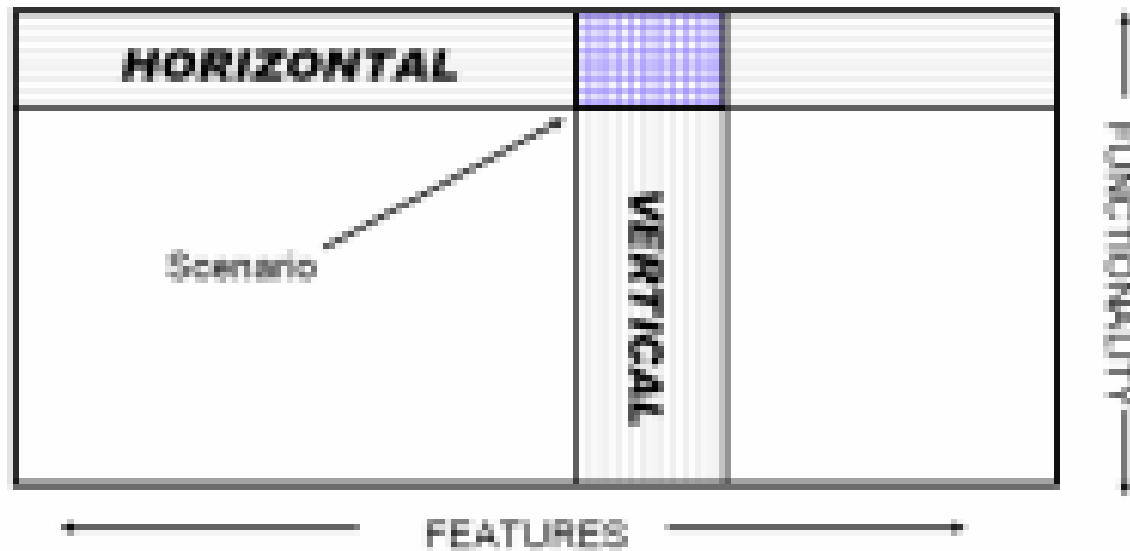
# Prototype evolution



# Compromise

## Two common types of compromise

- ‘horizontal’ prototype: provide a wide range of functions, but with little detail
- ‘vertical’ prototype: provide a lot of detail for only a few functions



# Low-fidelity prototype

- Purpose
  - depicts concepts NOT details
  - present design alternatives
  - suggest screen layouts, general look and feel of UI
  - find out usability issues as early as possible
- Form
  - quick, cheap and easily changed
  - Uses a medium which is unlike the final medium, e.g. paper, cardboard, post-it notes, story-board, wizard of Oz
  - sketches of screens, task sequences, etc
  - non-functional
- Use
  - design team can reason about the design
  - can be presented to sample users, although require a facilitator

# Benefits

- Support exploration and discussion of contexts, needs and requirements of new interactive systems.
- Set the basis for the overall design and facilitate co-operation and communication within a multidisciplinary-team by building a shared understanding of the type of system being developed.

# Scenarios

- User stories = informal narrative description which reports about user tasks and activities.
    - Short snippets which tend to focus on the user needs and motivations to perform a task rather than on the use of a technology
  - Key technique in interaction system design (Rosson and Carroll 2002)
  - Iterative tools to be used throughout the design process
  - .
-

# Problem setting: scenario

Carlo received his MSc degree in Computer Science from the University of Trento in November and is now looking for a job as programmer in Torino. He was invited to submit a CV and some examples of his work to an important software company but he is having a difficult time to find the material among the course-works, programs, sketches, produced in the last years. He searches his hard disk, memory sticks and old laptop for documents about which he has forgotten names and location. When he found them, he often cannot open them because the applications with which they were created are old. He finds himself after two days of work with little materials and still needs to write a CV.

# Certified Portfolio

UNIVERSITY OF TRENTO

more information  
about this  
document

more ▶

### IDENTITY INFORMATION



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### REVIEWS

references: 2

peer comments: 1

### COURSES AND GRADES

average mark: 97      progress completed: 70%

**more**

on mouse over

### PROFESSIONAL AND EXTRACURRICULAR EXPERIENCE

Job I

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INTERNSHIP

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### PORTFOLIO

PAPER 1

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WORK 1

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My People



Vivi Trento



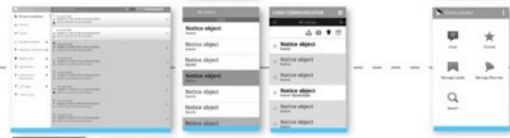
Viaggia Trento



LifeLog



INBox



MyCVs



Launcher



NEW NAMES





# Video-example



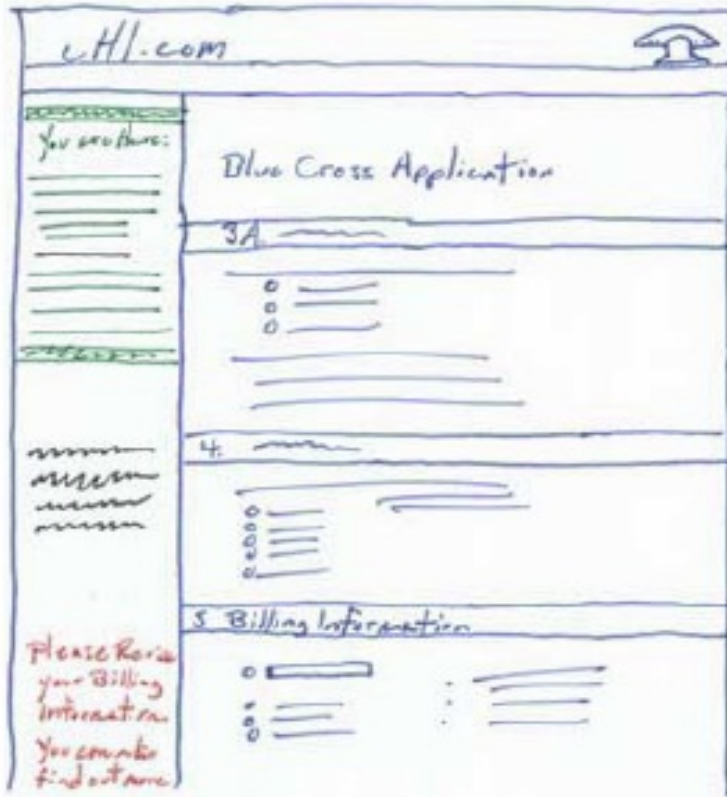
Example 6. Knowledge Navigator™ vision video for a future notebook computer [E6 Dubberly and Mitch '87].

# Sketching

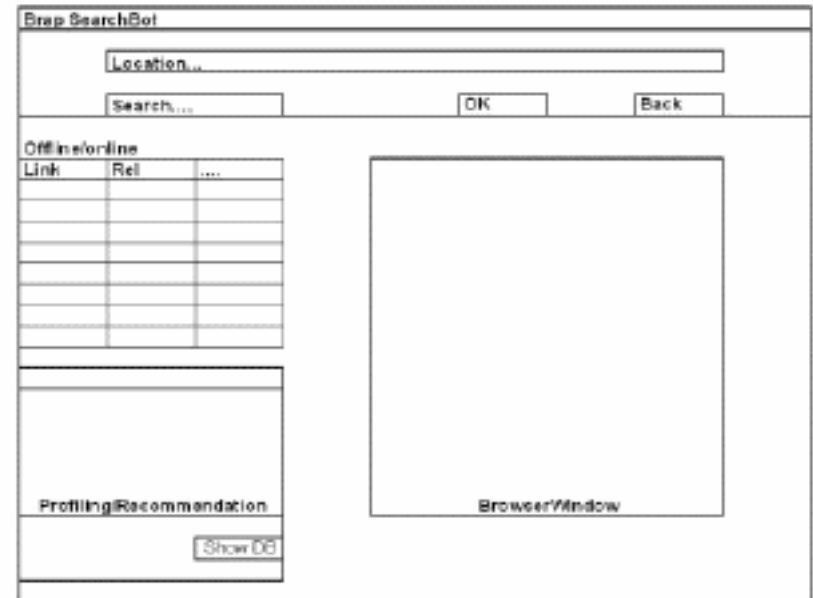
- Sketching is important to low-fidelity prototyping
- Do not be inhibited if you cannot design
  - Use simple and clear symbol
- overview of the layout without much details
- – numerous alternatives can be quickly created
- – should be produced in pencil (easily changed)
- – should be hand-drawn (rulers take too much effort)

# Pool: Which one is better?

A



B



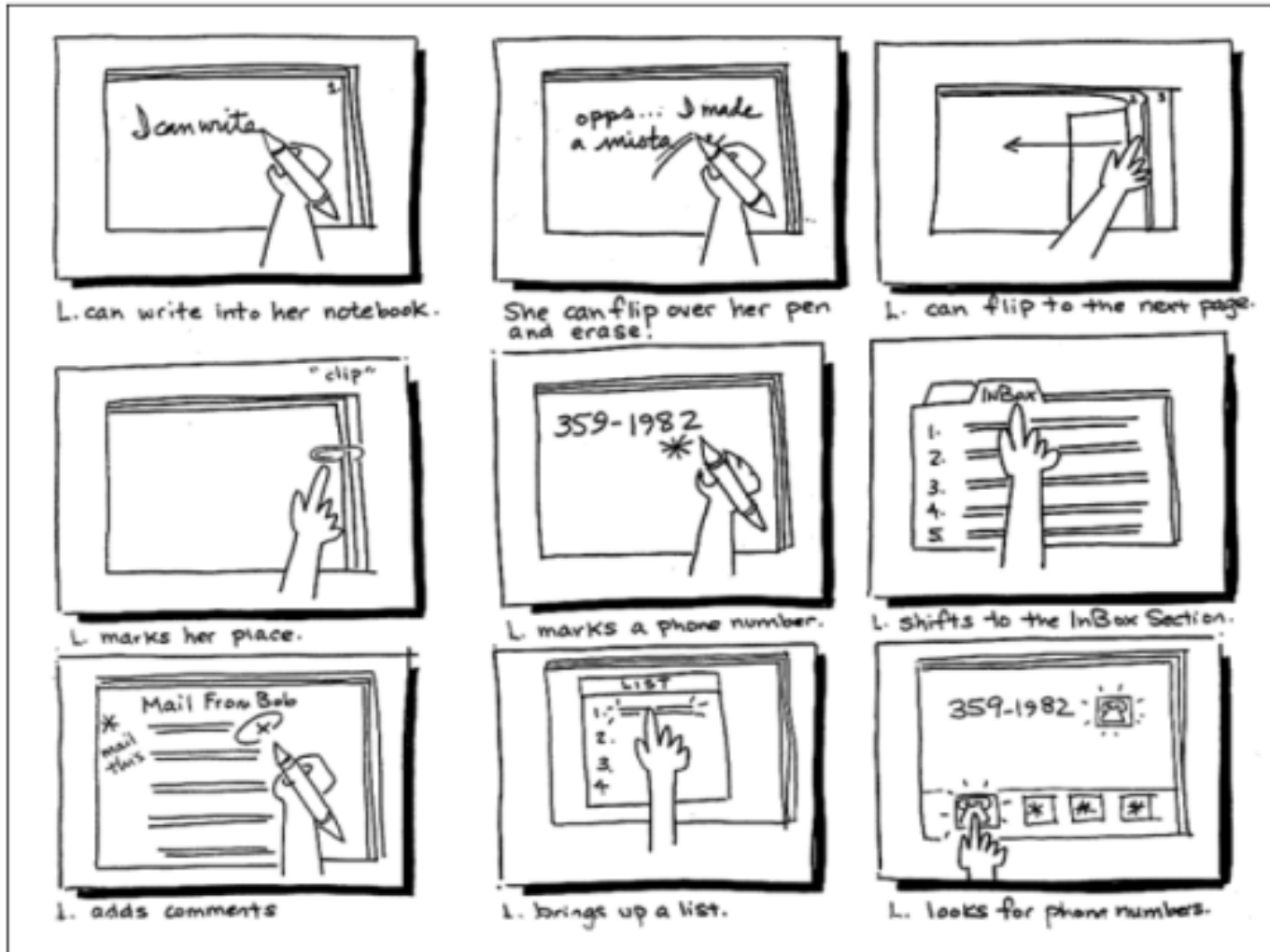


**Figure 1 "Soft" model with replaceable Post-It note screen**

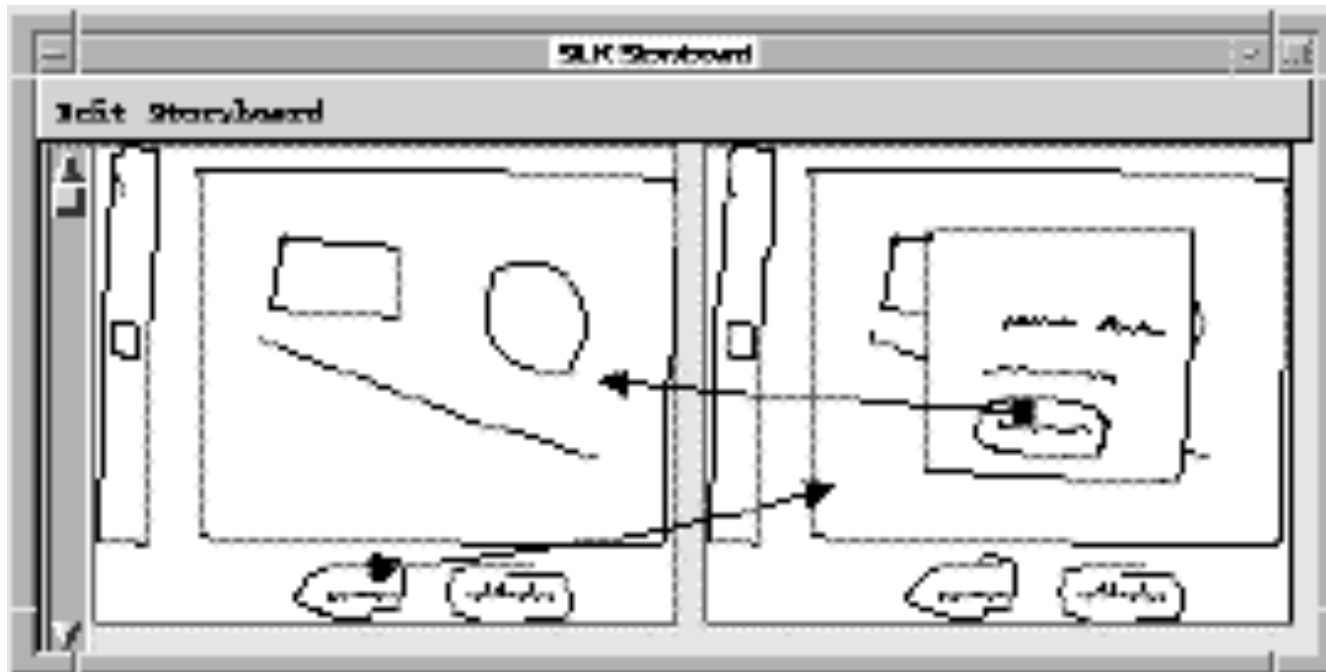
# Story-board

- It is a series of sketches showing how a user might progress through a task using the device
- sequences of activity in the Interface
  - they indicate the flow from one state or screen to the next
  - to begin with they may not include much detail of the interface
- Often used with scenarios, bringing more detail, and a chance to role play
- Used early in design

# Story-board - example



# Electronic Sketches



<http://dub.washington.edu/denim/>

# Pictive

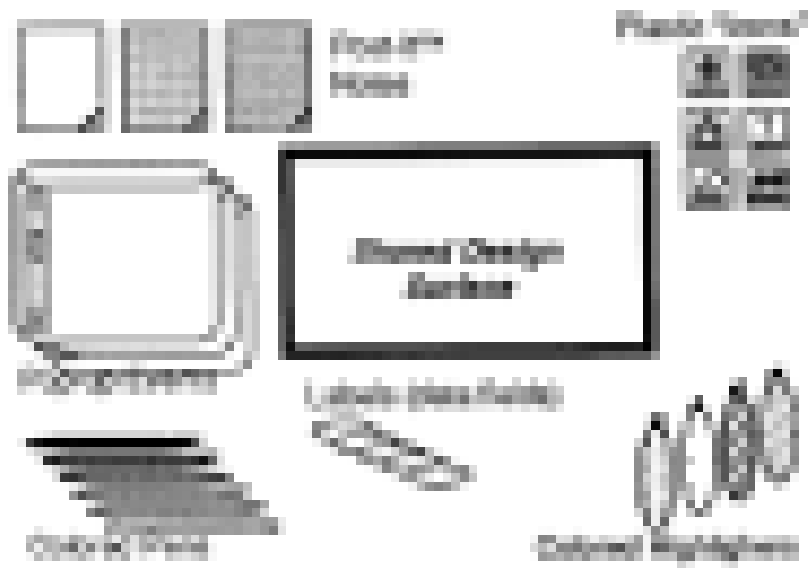


Figure 1. PICTIVE design studio.

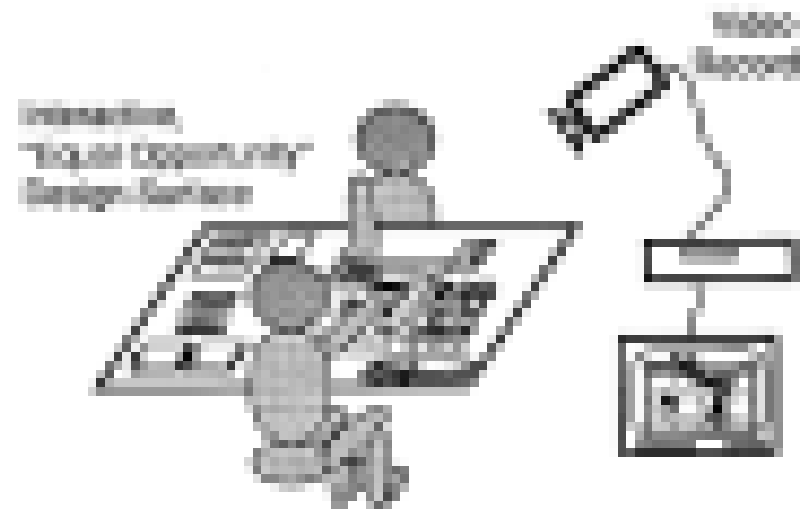
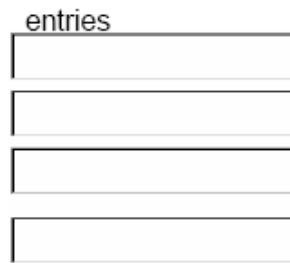
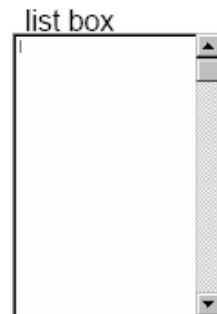
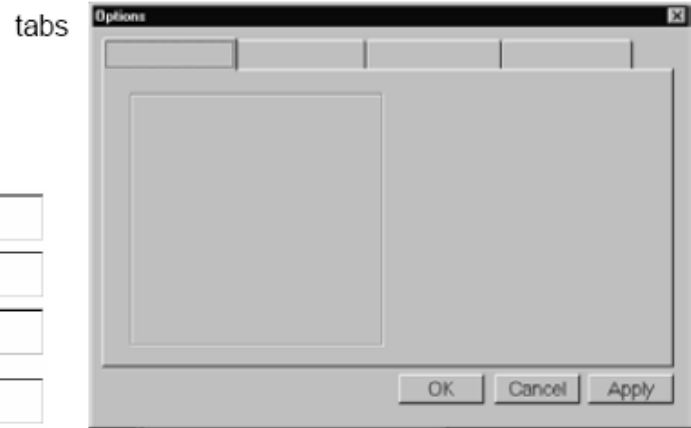
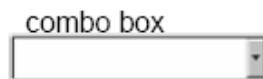
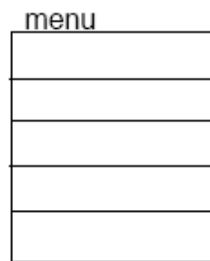
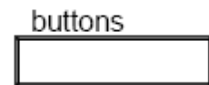


Figure 2. PICTIVE training.



# Pictive

Can pre-make paper interface components



# Experience prototyping



Figure 4: Bodystorming layouts for an airplane interior.

# Role play





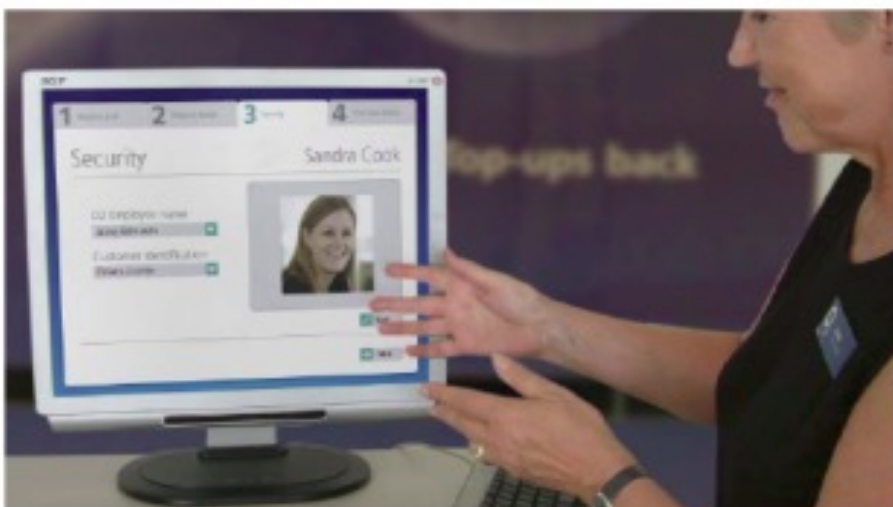
Meet Sandra. She's fed up with her telecom service and in search of a new mobile and a better deal. She heads over to O2, not knowing much about them, but the store looks inviting. It's her lunch break, so time is tight.

1 of 24



Jenny gives a 'Demo to Die For' with the actual model handset Sandra has chosen, showing off the latest iMode features. Sandra is particularly excited about being able to book cinema tickets directly. She's an avid movie buff.

2 of 24



No photocopying. No checking with managers. None of the typical delays associated with the approval process. From here on, Sandra's photo ID will confirm her identity on-screen.



Before she goes, Jenny packs the pouch, box, charger, dongle and manual into an O2 bag...

...and adds a refreshing bottle of O2 water to top off the experience.


Sandra leaves, smiling and satisfied.

16 of 24


# Medium fidelity prototyping

- Cleaned up – but not decorated
- Power-point
- Photoshop

**What to do**  
Touch a different color,  
or scan another item.



**What you selected**



**JPG Stroller**  
For children between  
1-3 years old ...**\$98.**

Green  
 Blue  
 Red (out of stock)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
JPG Stroller	Green	98.00	Delete

tax: 6.98

**Total:** \$104.98

**All done?**

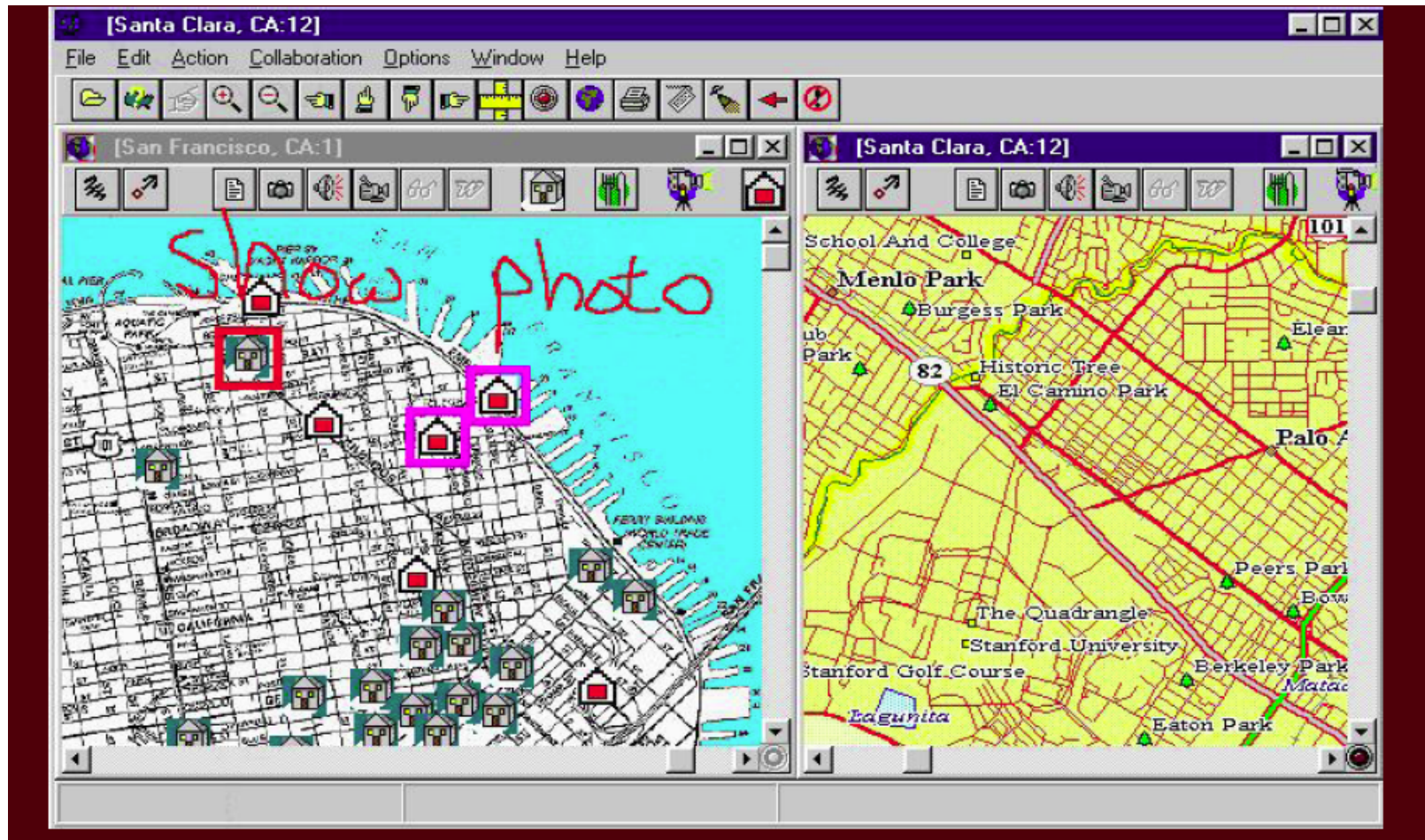
Place your order    Print this list    Throw this list away

# Wizard-of OZ



- Some aspects of interface are implemented
  - Operation requires processing that is actually done by a human not visible to the user
  - The “wizard” intervention needs to be believable

# Woz for multimodal design



# High fidelity prototypes

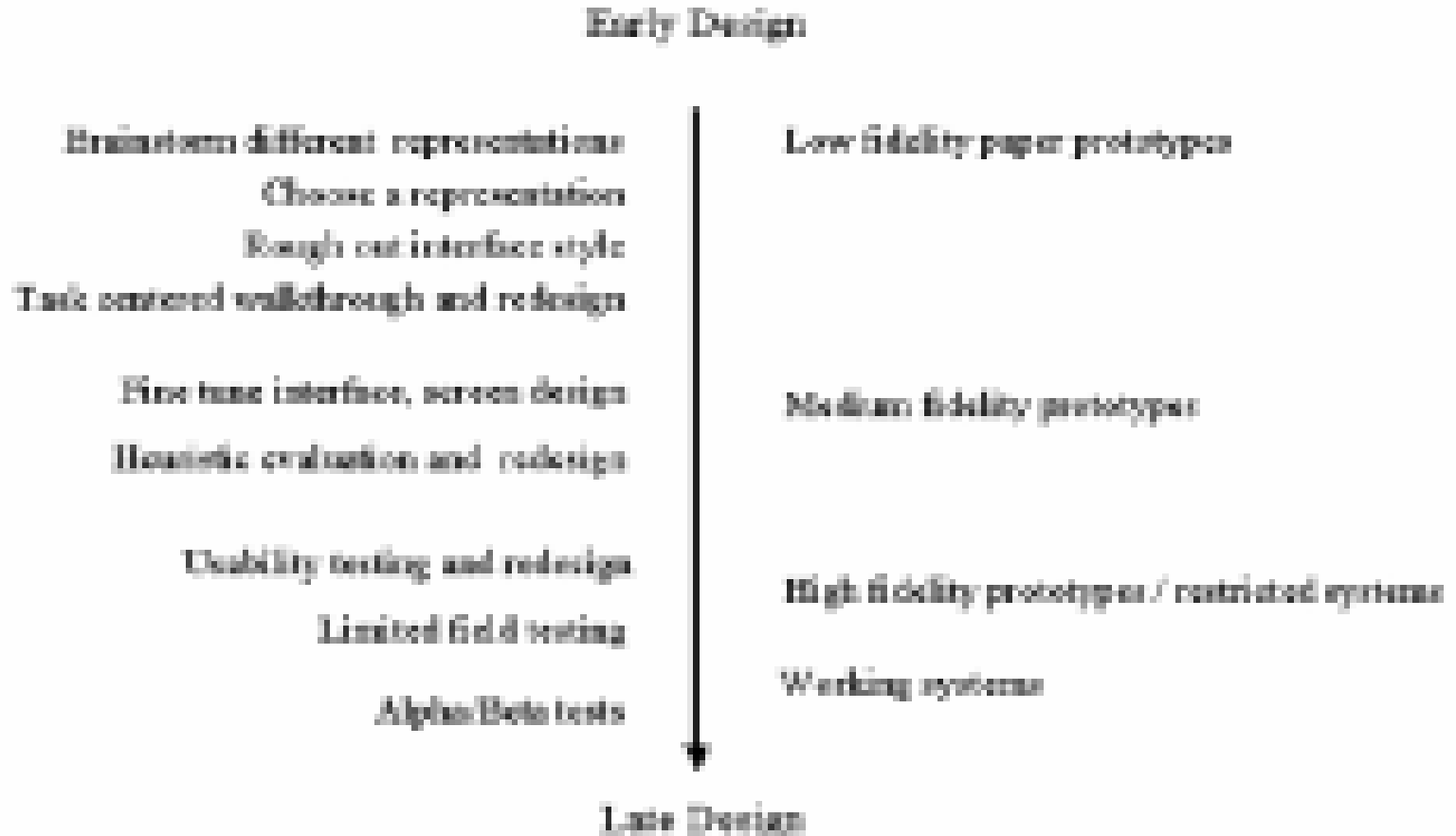
- Uses materials that you would expect to be in the final product.
- Prototype looks more like the final system than a low-fidelity version.
- Common environments include Macromedia Director, Visual Basic, and Smalltalk.
- Danger that users think they have a full system.....



# Construction

- Taking the prototypes (or learning from them) and creating a whole
- Quality must be attended to: usability,, reliability, robustness, maintainability, integrity, portability, efficiency, etc
- Product must be engineered
  - Evolutionary prototyping
  - ‘Throw-away’ prototyping

# When to use them



# Summary points

- Different kinds of prototyping are used for different purposes and at different stages
- Prototypes answer questions, so prototype appropriately
- Construction: the final product must be engineered appropriately
- Prototypes and scenarios are used throughout design

# Reading

- Chapter 11 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)
- Chapter 8 (1<sup>st</sup> Edition)
- <http://balsamiq.com/>