



The Prototype

HCI 598
Milestone 3

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Strategy

Prototyping of the IDEO Method Cards Refresh will be two-fold:

1. A number of aspects can be evaluated with a high fidelity functioning mobile device based prototype (Android & iOS)
2. A smaller, but perhaps more significant, set of tasks will need to be evaluated with 'mid' level paper prototypes in a rapid prototyping fashion. Mid-level is defined as visual designs of relative accuracy including color, typography, object definition, and more. These tasks are those which, from a user understanding (intuitive, cognitively meaningful, familiar), are more complex. These screens will be printed in color and cut out from the wire frames

This approach was taken primarily from a standpoint of time constraint and fit with our design process. The trade-off with this aspect of the prototype is balancing time with an ability to write the code to satisfy a solution. For example, creating a 'card-view', one which shows a number of playing -like cards, is not difficult from a code perspective. Contrast that with a concept of Groups, saving a set of customized cards and persisting that group indefinitely, and it is evident that compromises needed to be made.

Justification

Ideally, in an authentic environment with additional team members, a complete high fidelity solution would be created. As Nielsen notes, evaluators are more apt to find major usability issues with higher fidelity prototypes (Nielsen, 1990). However, by combining rapid low fidelity prototyping along with a few key scenarios of the high fidelity system, we should be able to adequately evaluate the design at this stage in the process. This evaluation should vet what has been generated thus far and drive direction for design and functionality changes.

Rapid prototyping is a method advocated by Tripp and Bichelmeyer (1990) to synthesize and modify artifacts quickly. Their belief in a design process not being a strictly linear process may complement rapid prototyping as it lends itself to how people solve problems in the real world. That is, we may approach a problem with one set of beliefs as to it's solution but these beliefs may change as we work to the solution. Rapid prototyping, as opposed to a more traditional concept of prototyping, differentiates itself by "rapid synthesis and utilization of designs because the medium affords it" (Tripp and Bichelmeyer). In other words, we can do more versions cheaply and quickly given the nature of software, tools, etc...

Description

The **low fidelity** screens as shown in pages 4-14 will be used to generate the paper prototypes.

The **high fidelity** prototype can be experienced in the following 3 formats:

1. To display and interact with the in progress high fidelity prototype, open a modern browser with the following url:

<https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/1036052/www/iframe.html>

2. Install an Android APK* by opening this url in your Android browser:

<http://bit.ly/methodcard>

** Note that this may require your confirmation to allow install of 3rd party/non Play based applications*

3. A Youtube video of the screens and walk-through is here:

<http://youtu.be/iCSe-k1Nl4E>

Tasks supported

The tasks created should be easily completed by the recruits. When preparing the design and prototype, a key consideration is the “physical and cognitive actions associated with the design (functions) falling within human capability limits” (Wickens et al., 2004, p. 50).

The basic task set must include the following:

- Find and launch Method Cards app on a device
- View the Cards
- View an opposite side of a Card (e.g. ‘flip’)
- View the Cards in a list view rendering
- View the cards in any other view
- Create a Group
- Add a voice or text annotation to a group
- Delete a group
- View general information about the Cards or IDEO
- Change your app theme

Tasks not supported

Reflection

Prototyping is essential in a design process for a number of reasons. First and foremost, it allows designers to 'cheaply and quickly' vet designs they do not have significant attachment to. It allows both design and development to pivot when something in the design does not evaluate well from a user test perspective and/or succeed from an engineering perspective.

The most valuable takeaway from the prototyping aspect of this project was one of compromise. Wire-framing design, especially one that is meant to capture multiple & differing mobile platforms, needs to be flexible in consideration of established design conventions. For instance, the placement of primary tab interfaces on iOS vs. Android differs significantly. This leads to some interesting choices when trying to define a single paradigm to satisfy multiple platform best practices in regards to interface design. In general, it helps to have a sense of detachment to early, wire frame level design as the prototyping process should act to evaluate the efficacy of the design.

I spent a good deal of time evaluating the technological frameworks that would aid in the development and design of the project. From the following 3 perspectives of framework, presentation, and functionality, my evaluation included:

Frameworks for mobile development (balance between an interface drag drop and native-like code)

- PhoneGap/Cordova- long history of cross platform mobile development, great license, new ties with Adobe to make more design friendly
- Ionic-new and with a focus on simplicity to provide almost native like controls and latency akin to native applications
- Intel XDK: new and with an interface builder, buggy
- Adobe Edge

Presentation (html/css)

- bootstrap
- purecss.io-by yahoo
- grid style sheets
- kube style sheets
- ionic

Functionality

- jquery
- jquery various plugins for design and ui
- metrojs=<http://www.drewgreenwell.com/projects/metrojs>
- xcode
- android sdk

Ultimately my software 'stack' looked like this:

- Ionic Framework: This bundles up both UI presentation (css buttons, UI components, etc) with mobile centric functionality (gestures, out of box navigation, tab controls) with:
 - Small footprint, especially in regards to the css and javascript. Things like jquery and bootstrap contain too many elements/functions that are not needed when mobile specific.
 - Speed (my limited testing of ionic vs. phonegap vs. intel xdk) led me to believe that ionic is the only framework that gets anywhere near 'native feeling' experience
 - jquery
 - Phonegap/Cordova for native deployment
 - Acceptable latency threshold for native app like experience, close to 0.1 ms per Niensens research on response time limits (Nielsen, 1994)

v1

v2

v3

I D E O

I D E O

I D E O

C A R D S

C A R D S

Cards

G R O U P S

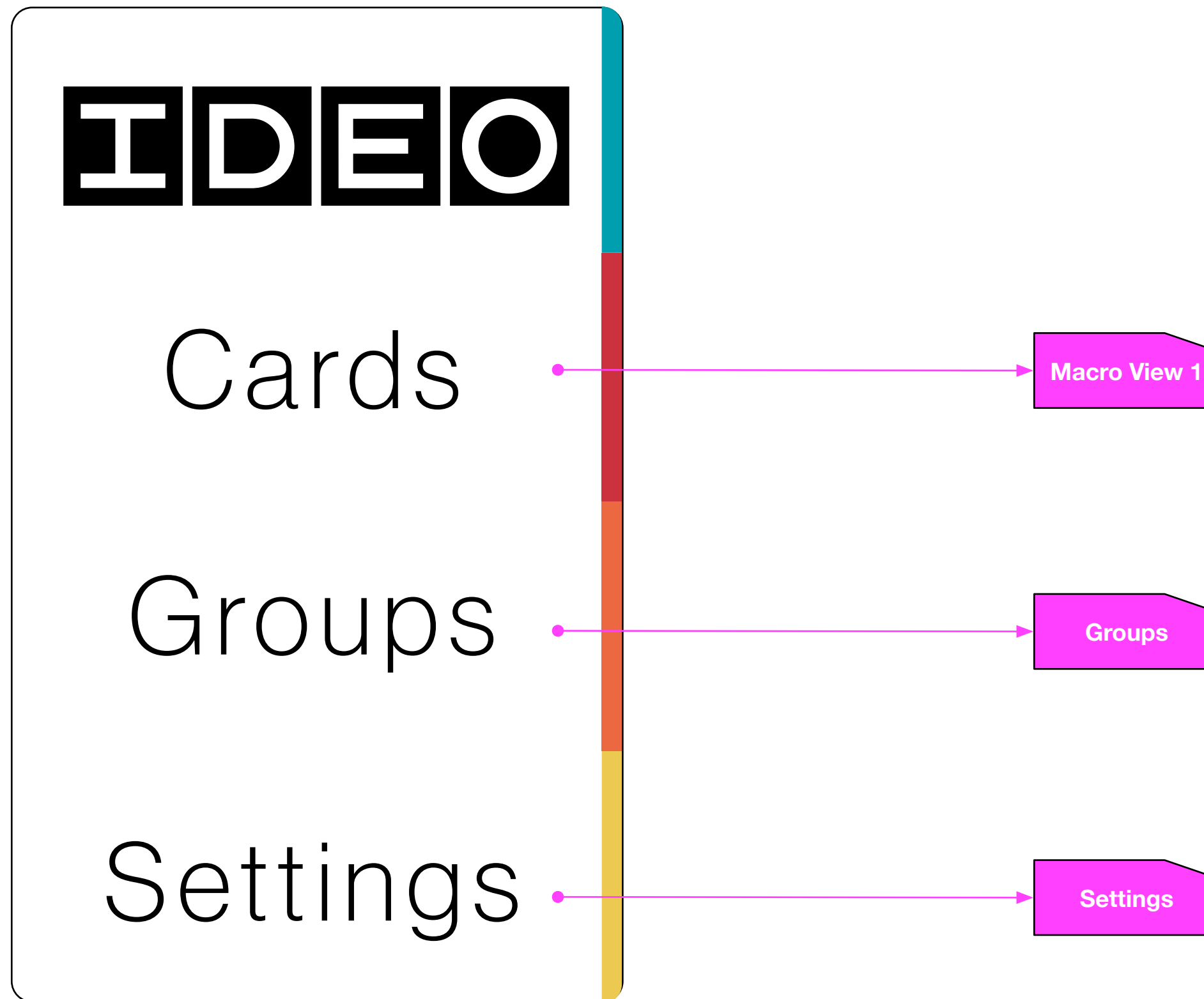
G R O U P S

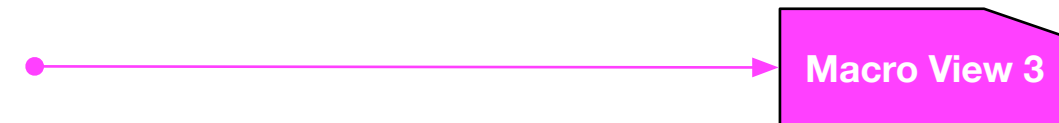
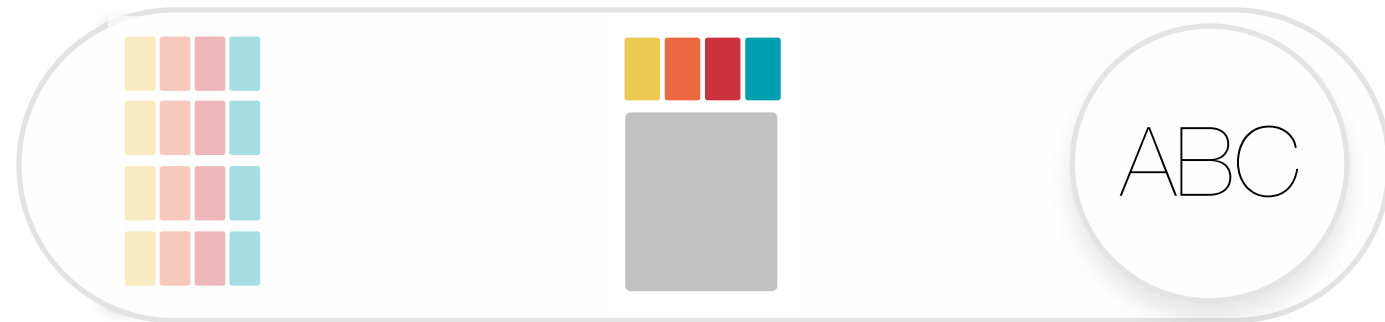
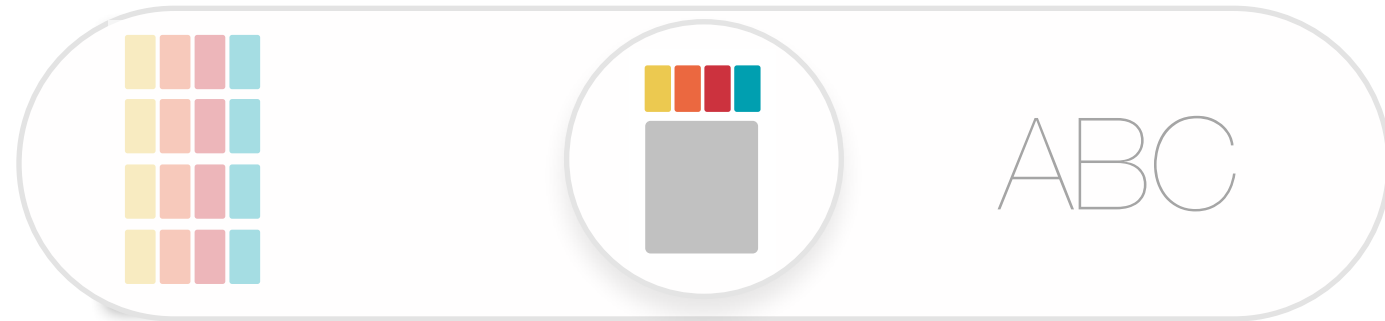
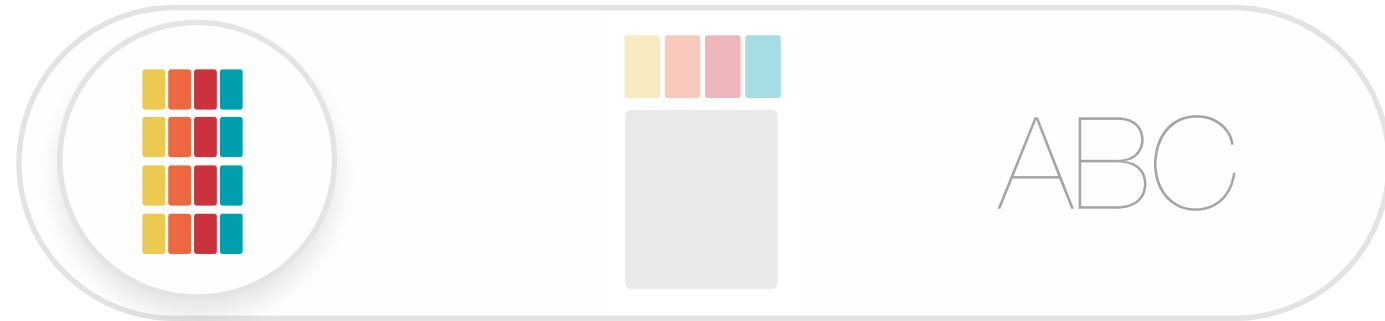
Groups

S E T T I N G S

S E T T I N G S

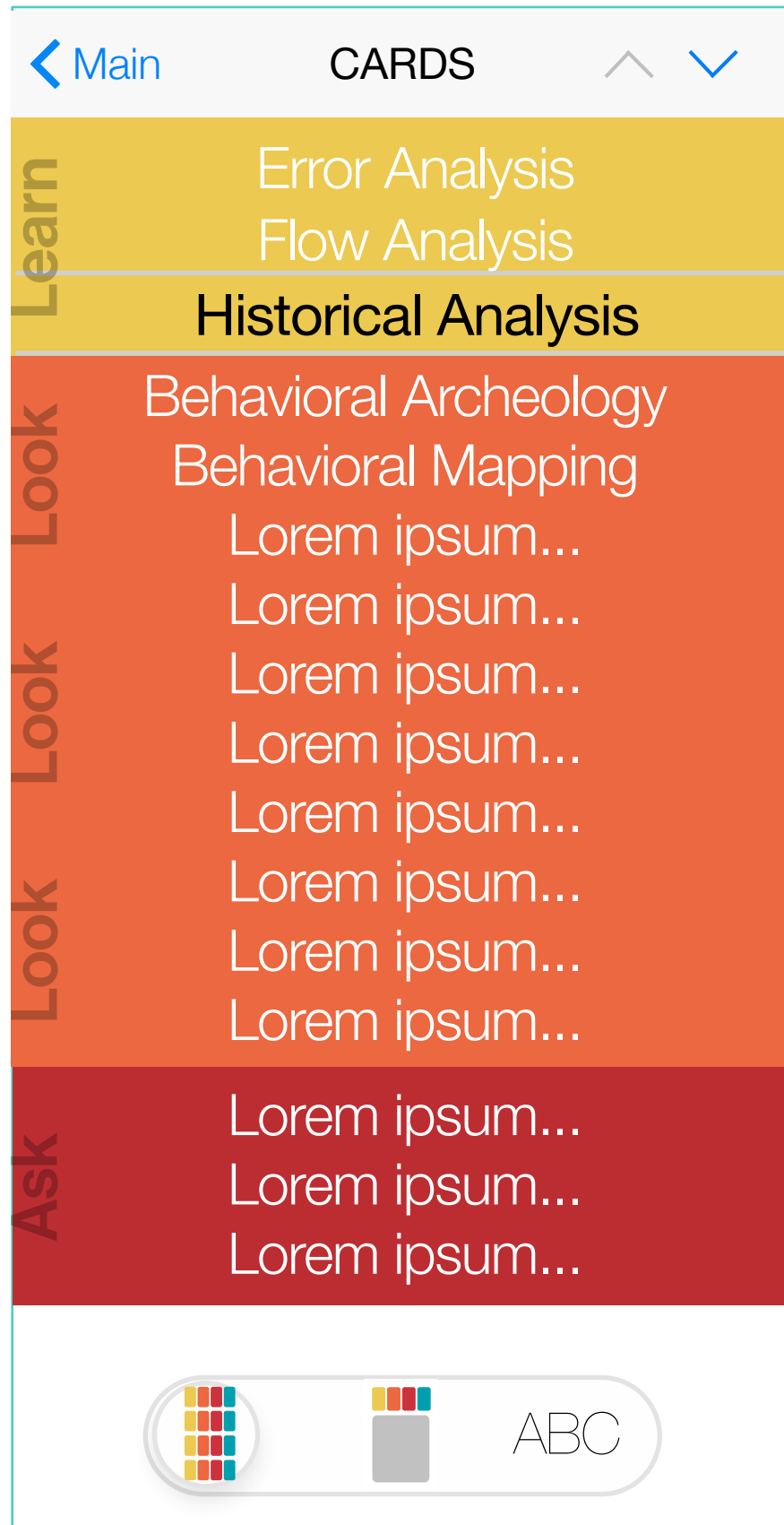
Settings





The screenshot shows a mobile application interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a back arrow, the text 'Main', the title 'CARDS', and a collapse/expand icon. Below the navigation bar are four vertical cards: 'Learn' (yellow), 'Look' (orange), 'Ask' (red), and 'Try' (teal). Each card has a circular icon with a letter at the top and the word below. Below these is a large teal card titled 'Empathy Tools' with a circular icon containing the letter 'T'. The card contains text under 'HOW:' and 'WHY:' sections, and a paragraph of text. At the bottom of the teal card is a horizontal list with two items: 'Behavior Sampling' and 'Experience Prototype'. Below the list are two icons: a grid of colored squares and a grey square with 'ABC' next to it.

All other cards in the group, alphabetically ordered in a horizontal list



Standard list view with color assignments



All other cards in the group, alphabetically ordered in a horizontal list

Context Menu

← Cards Try

Empathy Tools T

HOW: Use tools like clouded glasses and weighted gloves to experience processes as though you yourself have the abilities of different users.

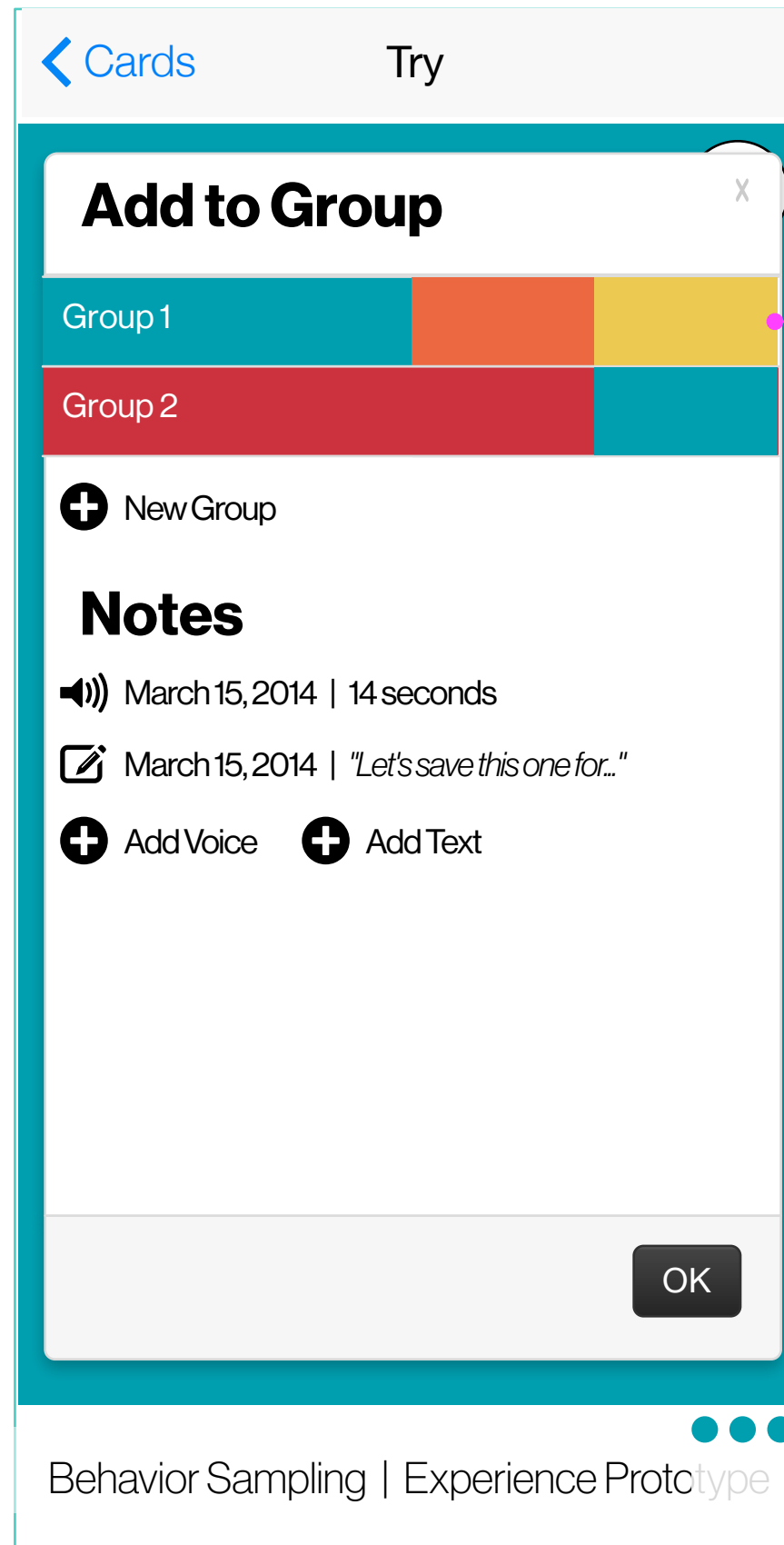
WHY: This is an easy way to prompt an empathic understanding for users with disabilities or special conditions.

IDEO designers wore gloves to help them evaluate the suitability of cords and buttons for a home-health monitor designed for people with reduced dexterity and tactile sensation.

Behavior Sampling | Experience Prototype








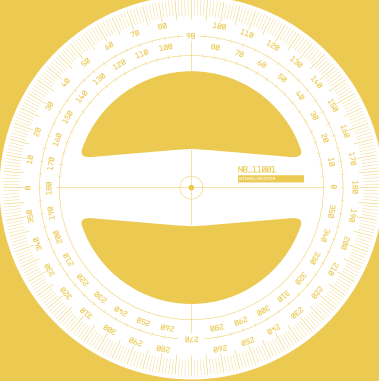
All other cards in the group, alphabetically ordered in a horizontal list

Context Menu



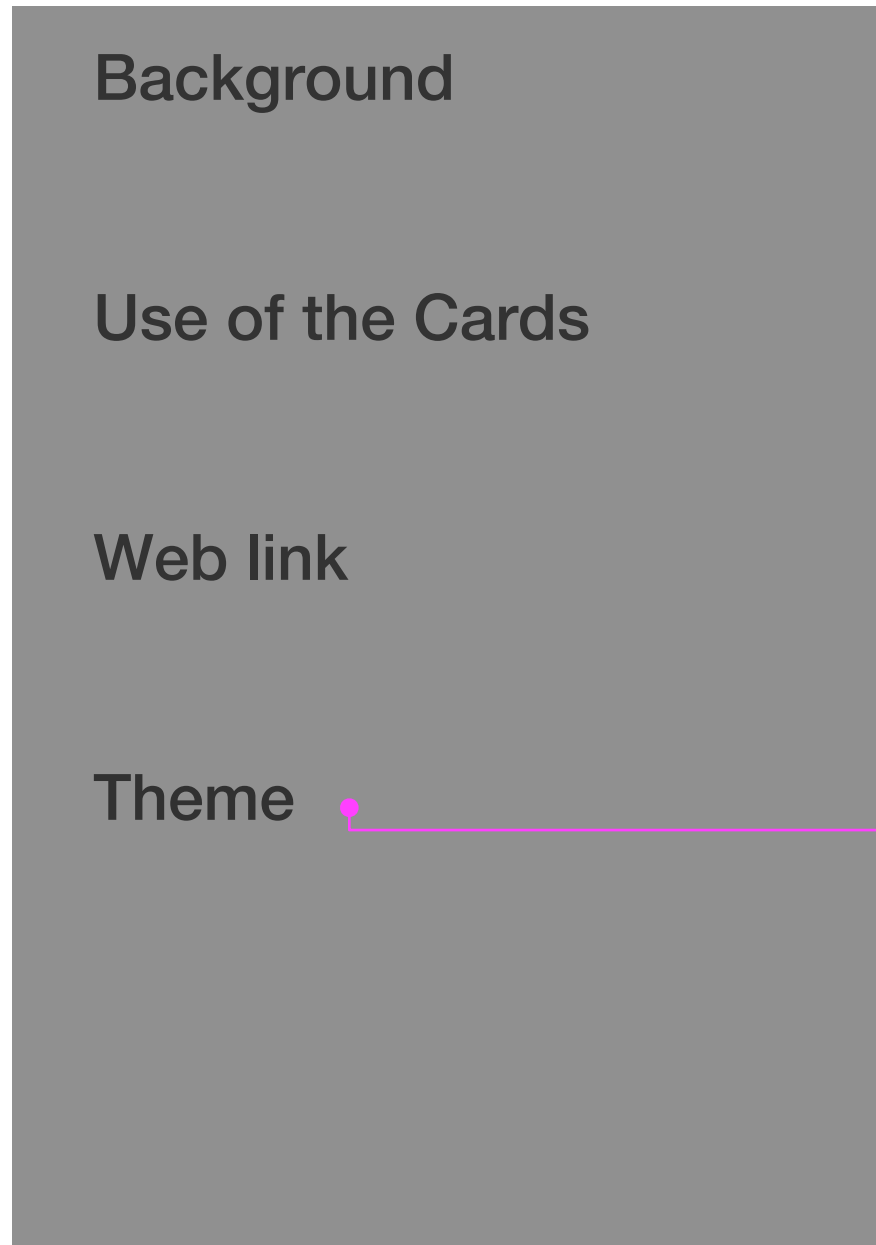
Groups

← Empathy... Group 1

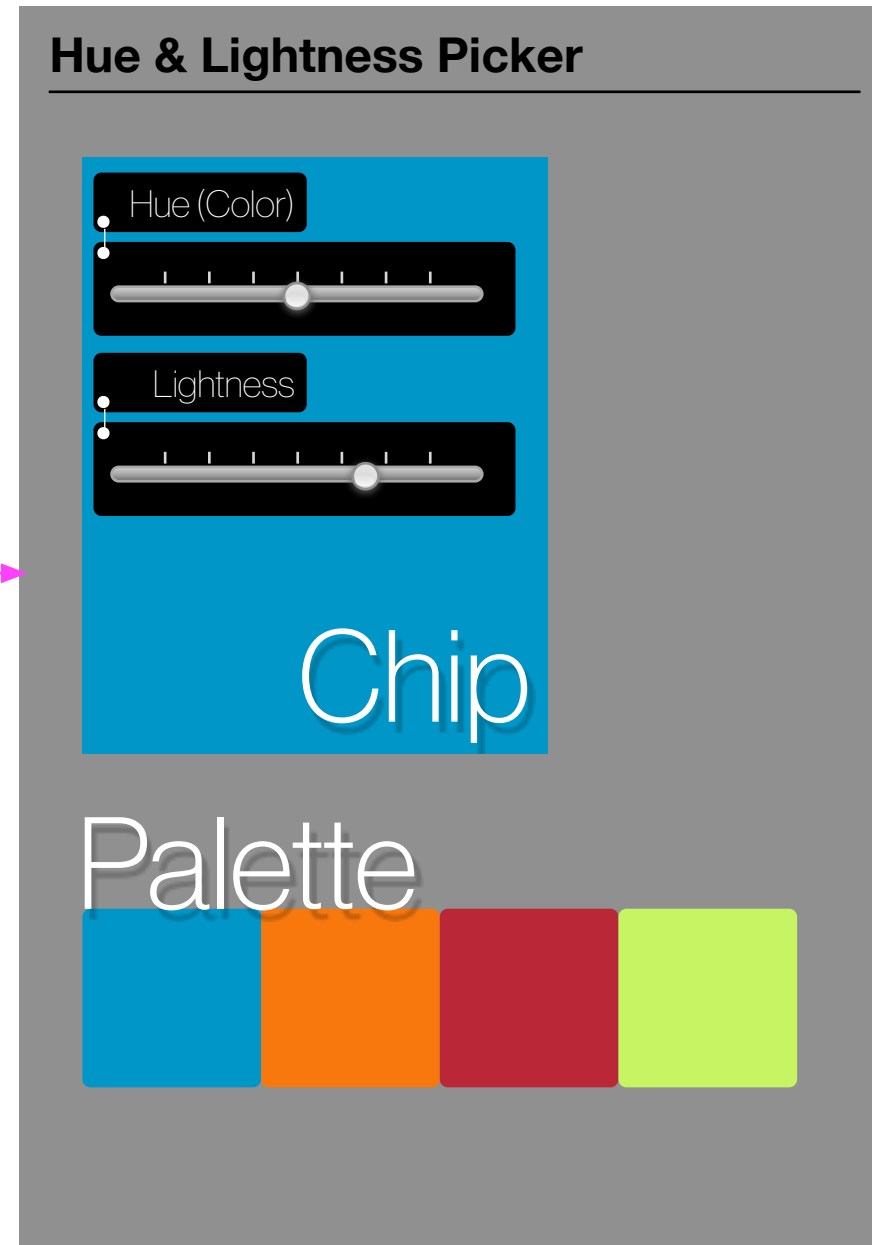
<p>Empathy Tools </p> 	<p>Experience Pro... </p> 
<p>Fly on the Wall </p> 	<p>Flow Analysis </p> 

Group 2 | Group 3

Settings

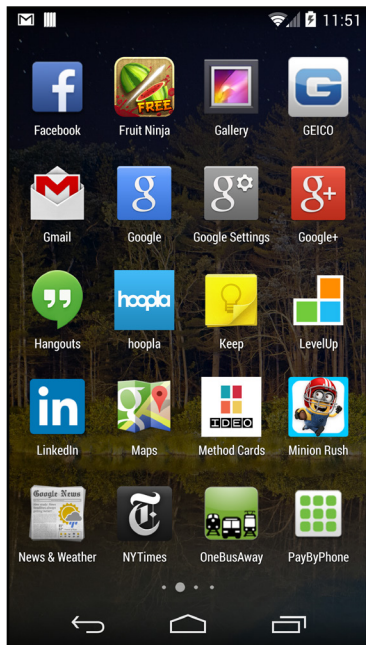


Theme Chooser



javascript palette generator

<http://tools.medialab.sciences-po.fr/iwanthue/index.php>

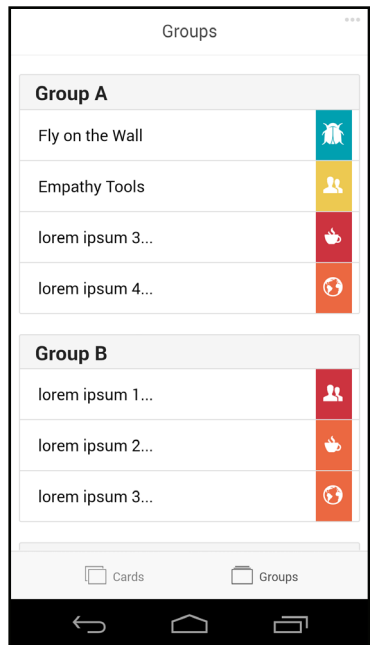
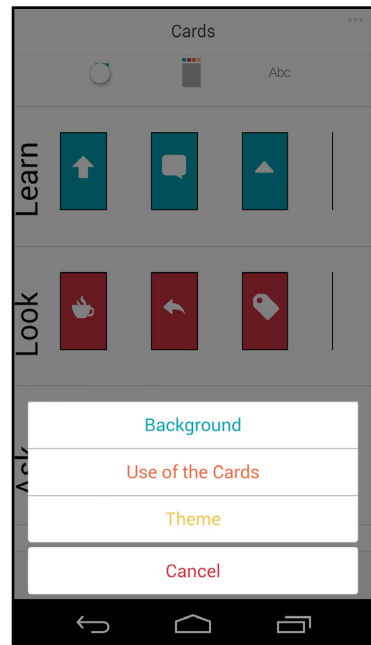
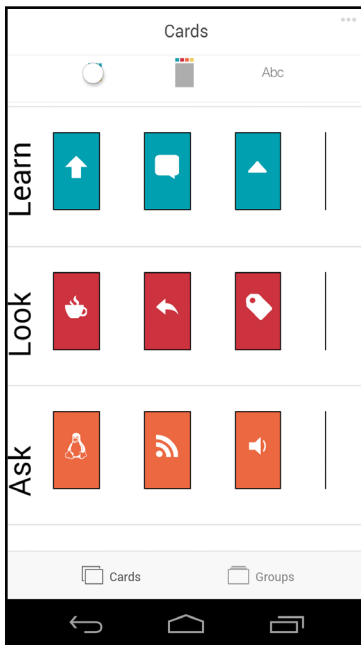


IDEO

Cards

Groups

Wildcards!



Android

IDEO

Cards

Groups

Settings

Cards

Learn



Look



Ask



 Cards

 Groups

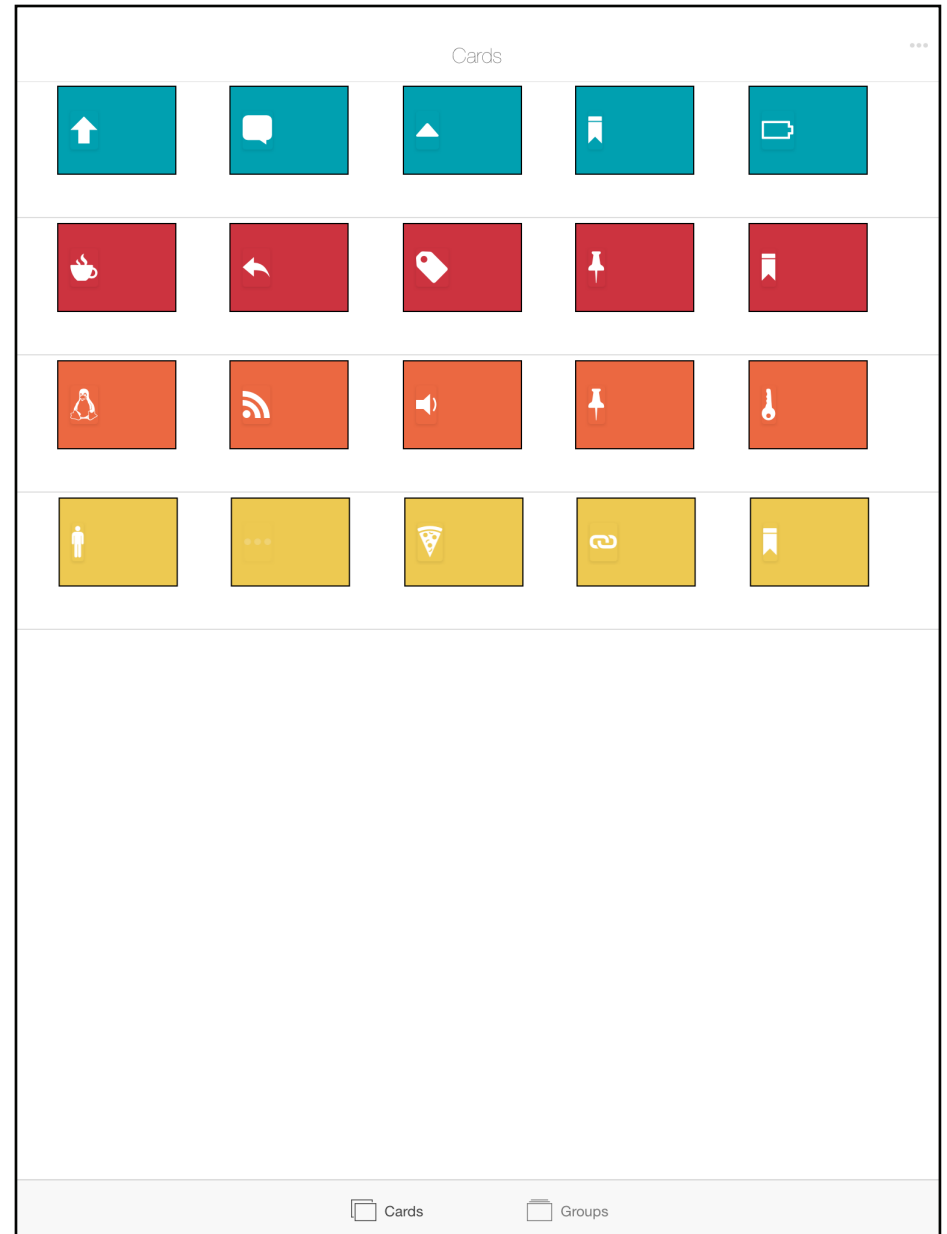
iPhone

IDEO

Cards

Groups

Settings



Citations

Holtzblatt, K., Wendell, J. B., & Wood, S. (2005). *Rapid contextual design: a how-to guide to key techniques for user-centered design*. Elsevier.

Nielsen, J. *Paper versus Computer Implementations as Mockup Scenarios for Heuristic Evaluation*. In Proceedings of IFIP INTERACT'90: Human-Computer Interaction, (1990) pp. 315 - 320

Nielsen, J. (1994). *Usability engineering*. Elsevier.

Tripp, S. D., & Bichelmeyer, B. (1990). Rapid prototyping: An alternative instructional design strategy. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 38(1), 31-44.

Wickens, C. D., Gordon, S. E., & Liu, Y. (2004). *An introduction to human factors engineering*.