PROTOTYPING: LOW TO HIGH FIDELITY PROTOTYPING

CPSC 544 FUNDAMENTALS IN DESIGNING INTERACTIVE COMPUTATION TECHNOLOGY FOR PEOPLE (HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTION)

WEEK 8 – CLASS 15

© Joanna McGrenere and Leila Aflatoony
Includes slides from Karon MacLean and Jessica Dawson
TODAY

• Conceptual design vs. interface design [5 min]
• Prototyping [30 min]
  • Low fidelity
  • Medium fidelity to high fidelity
• In class activity [20 min]
• Discussion of readings [20 min]
LEARNING GOALS

• understand different types of prototyping, purpose and characteristics of each.

• list dimensions of prototyping fidelity and explain how these dimensions may vary;

• explain how these dimensions might differ in low to med to high fidelity prototypes, and give examples of when/why you may use each type

• make strategic choices about prototyping tools given your goals and constraints; be able to justify your choice.
CONCEPTUAL MODELS & CONCEPTUAL DESIGN:

• conceptual model = the foundation of the interface. Different user interfaces could be built upon it.

• interface design translates the CM into things we can see and interact with. It involves design choices, but must stay faithful to the concepts and terminology of the CM.
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN IS:
• designing systems so users can understand them
• assisting the user to build useful mental models

interface design is:
• representing the CM to the user
FROM CONCEPTUAL MODELS TO INTERFACE DESIGN

Interface design goal is to communicate your conceptual model

problem:

• *designer’s* conceptual model is communicated via *system image*:
  interface, appearance, instructions, system behavior through interaction

• if system image does not make model clear and consistent:
  → user’s mental model will be inconsistent with conceptual model
HOW TO GET STARTED ON INTERFACE DESIGN?

Prototyping!
WHAT IS A PROTOTYPE?

limited representation of conceptual design for users (and designers, and other stakeholders) to interact with

prototypes take many forms:

cardboard, foam, software, video, clay, paper, hidden people, website, sketches, scripts, index cards etc.
WHY PROTOTYPE?

communication: discuss ideas with stakeholders
  • “Where’s the ON button?”

develop requirements and/or specifications
  • “Uh-oh, here’s something we forgot.”

learning and problem solving
  • “Hey, that will work!”

evaluate interface effectiveness for communicating conceptual model
  • “Whoops, users didn’t understand that.”

further develop conceptual and physical design
  • “That’s way too heavy”

save time and money
  • Don’t waste time coding/building the wrong thing

many different kinds of goals and questions possible
HANDHELD “UNIVERSAL REMOTE CONTROL”
QUESTIONS THAT MIGHT NEED PROTOTYPING TO ANSWER:

for example:

• screen too crowded? actions clear, or lost in clutter?
• knob versus slider for controlling volume
  much more involved for innovative physical interface
  … imagine the prototyping for the first iPhone!
• navigation: e.g.
  • transparent menu versus solid menu
  • how many files to show in file selection box

What STAGE of design would you want to establish this sort of question?
OR ... YOU COULD TRY “DESIGN BY PROTOTYPING”

rather than using prototype variations to answer specific questions, could take an

• *evolutionary* approach to system development
• uses the prototype itself as the specification

pros: complete model at end, [maybe] fast to market.
cons: haphazard, feature crammed application, no overall performance strategy, may have to start again.
BEFORE YOU CAN PROTOTYPE

before you build, identify:

• users and tasks to build your prototype around
• requirements
• goals: questions your prototype(s) need to answer
WHEN TO USE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROTOTYPES?

Choose a representation
Rough out interface style
Task walkthrough & redesign
Fine tune interface, screen design
Heuristic evaluation and redesign
Usability testing and redesign
Limited field testing
Alpha/Beta tests

early design

Low fidelity prototypes

Medium fidelity prototypes

High fidelity prototypes

Working systems

late design
User Interface Design Process: Evolving Iterations

**Understand USERS:**
- who they are
- their key tasks

**Understand DESIGN:**
- design space and risks
- choose design approach

**REFINE Design:**
- by element
- considering task
- varied contexts

**CONFIRM & debug:**
- performance in real use

**MATERIALS / METHODS**

**GOALS**

**PRODUCTS**

**PRE DESIGN**
- user and task descriptions
- design requirements

**EARLY DESIGN**
- throw-away prototypes
- design direction
- risk analysis

**MID DESIGN**
- testable medium-fidelity prototypes

**LATE DESIGN**
- alpha/beta systems or
- complete specification

**Evaluate w/:**
- observation
- many kinds
- ethnography
- interviews, questionnaires
- task analysis

**Evaluate w/:**
- observation
- interview.quest
- participatory interaction
- task walk-throughs

**Make use of:**
- requirements
- task analysis
- real & virtualized users
- technology options
- company IP

**Make use of:**
- graphical design
- interface guidelines
- style guides
- real & virtualized users

**Evaluate w/:**
- usability testing – controlled, uncontrolled
- heuristic evaluation

**Examined existing:**
- user tasks & objectives
- contexts
- interfaces

**Make use of:**
- requirements
- task analysis
- real & virtualized users
- technology options
- company IP

**Field testing**

K MACLEAN - DERIVED FROM VERSION BY SAUL GREENBERG (U CALGARY)
LOW FIDELITY PROTOTYPES

meant to be rough, quick to build, easy to throw away

purposes

- proof of concept(s)
- rough (but flexible) interface design
- facilitate communication with users early on
  - can be useful for generating and narrowing requirements
BENEFITS OF LOW FIDELITY PROTOTYPES

cheap/easy to make
  • try out and explore multiple conceptual models

lack of polish less intimidating to users
this is surprisingly important
  • more willingness to criticize
  • inspires more creative feedback
  • avoids nitpicky feedback

reduces effort invested by design team
  • so easier to make changes, start over
IDEO SURGICAL TOOL PROTOTYPE
APPROACHES TO PROTOTYPE/PRODUCT INTEGRATION

throw-away

• prototype only serves to elicit user reaction
• creating prototype must be rapid, otherwise too expensive

incremental

• product built as separate components (modules)
• each component prototyped and tested, then added to the final system

evolutionary

• prototype altered to incorporate design changes
• eventually becomes the final product
vertical prototype
- includes in-depth functionality for only a few selected features
- key design ideas can be tested in depth

horizontal prototype
- surface layers only: includes the entire user interface with no underlying functionality
- a simulation; no real work can be performed

prototype scenario
- scripts of particular fixed uses of the system; no deviation supported
- see whole thing (fake)
- use implemented small part of it.
PAPER PROTOTYPING

common low fidelity technique

popular in industry . . .

despite prevalence
of ‘mockup’ software
tools

because: easy to
• build
• alter on the fly
• show
• stick on wall & compare
• discuss

PAPER PROTOTYPING MATERIALS

interface elements/screens created on paper

- or other ‘easy to throw away or modify’ materials, e.g.,
  - whiteboard, magnetic taps, transparencies

can incorporate other things that people interact with in completing their task, e.g:

- other people
- hardware

- Good video example here:
  http://www.parisinnovationreview.com/articles-en/the-power-of-prototyping
haptok prototype (diane tam): the power of magnetic tape!
WIZARD OF OZ

A method of testing a system that does not exist

- the voice editor, by IBM (1984)

WIZARD OF OZ ("WOZ")

human simulates system’s intelligence & interacts with user
  • “Pay no attention to the man behind the curtain!”

user uses computer as expected

“wizard” (sometimes hidden):
  • interprets subject’s input according to a preset algorithm
  • makes computer/screen behave in appropriate manner

good for:
  • adding simulated and complex vertical functionality
  • testing futuristic ideas
WIZARD OF OZ EXAMPLES

IBM: an imperfect listening typewriter using continuous speech recognition

- secretary (i.e., Wizard) trained to:
  - understand key words as “commands”
  - type responses on screen as the system would
  - manipulate graphic images through gesture and speech

intelligent agents / programming by demonstration

- person trained to mimic “learning agent”
  - user provides examples of task they are trying to do
  - computer learns from them
- shows how people specify their tasks
TECHNIQUE: DIGITAL STORYBOARDS

- draw each storyboard scene on computer
  - use wire framing/mockup software (e.g., balsamiq)
  - or painting/drawing packages (e.g., photoshop)
- a very thin horizontal prototype
- does not capture the interaction “feel”

Control panel for pump 2

**Previous State**
- coolant flow 45%
- retardant 20%
- speed 100%
- Shut Down

**Next State**
- coolant flow 0%
- retardant 20%
- speed 100%
- Shut Down

DANGER!
TECHNIQUE: SCRIPTED SIMULATIONS & SLIDE SHOWS

encode the storyboard on the computer

- scene transition activated by simple user inputs (i.e. clickable regions)
- a simple horizontal and/or vertical prototype
- supports ‘limited’ branching

user given a very tight script/task to follow

- appears to behave as a real system
- but script deviations blow the simulation

Control panel for pump 2

- coolant flow 45%
- retardant 20%
- speed 100%
- Shut Down

DANGER!

next drawing
(on mouse press over button)

Control panel for pump 2

- coolant flow 0%
- retardant 20%
- speed 100%
- Shut Down

moving towards med-fi elements can be active – but still only narrow functionality
SUMMARY OF LO-FI prototyping

- speeds up design and lowers overall cost
- allows users to react to the design and suggest changes
- prototypes and scenarios are used throughout design
- low-fi best for brainstorming and choosing a conceptual model
- med/hi-fi prototypes best for fine-tuning and detailed design

low-fi prototyping methods

- scope: vertical, horizontal prototyping
- paper
- sketching
- storyboarding
- scripted simulations
- Wizard of Oz
HCl prototyping: *kind of prototypes → what we do with them*

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- who they are
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**Understand DESIGN:**
- design space and risks
- choose design approach

**REFINE Design:**
- by element
- considering task
- varied contexts

**CONFIRM & debug:**
- performance in real use

**Examine existing:**
- user tasks & objectives
- contexts
- interfaces

**Make use of:**
- requirements
- task analysis
- real & virtualized users
- technology options
- company IP

**Evaluate w/:**
- observation
- task walk-throughs

**Evaluate w/:**
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**Evaluate w/:**
- usability testing – controlled, uncontrolled
- heuristic evaluation

**Make use of:**
- graphical design
- interface guidelines
- style guides
- real & virtualized users

**Make use of:**
- low fidelity prototyping methods
- med/ high fidelity prototyping methods

**PRODUCTS**

- user and task descriptions
- design requirements

- throw-away prototypes
- design direction
- risk analysis

- testable medium-fidelity prototypes

- alpha/beta systems or complete specification

**MATERIALS / METHODS**

- requirements
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- low fidelity prototyping methods
- med/ high fidelity prototyping methods

**PRE DESIGN**

**EARLY DESIGN**

**MID DESIGN**

**LATE DESIGN**

**Release**

Field testing

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MEDIUM-FIDELITY PROTOTYPES

• prototyping with a computer
• engaging for end users
• simulate some but not all features of the interface (interactive)
• can test more subtle design issues

pitfalls

• user’s reactions often “in the small”
• blinds people to major representational flaws because of a tendency to focus on more minor details
• users reluctant to change/challenge designer
• management may think its real!
WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN “LOW” AND “MEDIUM”?  

used to be obvious! paper vs. nearly anything else.

in last ~10 years: many powerful tools that:

1. make it very easy (a low-fi trait) to generate mockups

2. look real and are at least somewhat interactive (usually a “medium fidelity” trait)

   e.g.: balsamiq, axure – low or medium; usually not high

→ many prototyping platforms can be low or medium!
   (depends on how you use it.)
   but, FEW are all three (low to high)
MANY DIMENSIONS OF “FIDELITY”

what are ways a prototype can be ‘true to life”?

• **visual realism**: how real it *looks*. polish, graphic imagery
• **physical realism**: shape and form for 3D objects; feel
• **scope**: how many functions included; horizontal vs vertical
• **functionality**: what actually works? e.g. web app: links live?
• **data**: operates on real vs faked data
• **autonomy**: operates alone vs requires “supervision”
• **platform**: interim vs final implementation
IMPORTANT LESSONS:

1) it is COMPLICATED (slow, expensive) to prototype multiple dimensions at once.
   → so don’t. Instead: *modularity of prototyping*.

2) each prototyping tool has strengths and weaknesses
   - may be *better* (more efficient and capable) for some of these prototyping dimensions than others.
   → you may need multiple tools throughout your design’s life cycle.
MATCHING GAME: WHAT MEDIUM MAKES MOST SENSE FOR EACH DIMENSION?

Prototyping dimension:

- how real it looks (polish)
- scope how many functions included; horizontal vs vertical
- real vs faked functionality how much of it is faked?
- operates on real vs faked data
- operates alone vs requires “supervision”
- for 3D products: physical aspects, or just images?
- interim vs final platform

Useful Links:

https://www.creativebloq.com/advice/the-8-best-prototyping-tools-for-2018
https://kfginternational.com/blog/top-prototype-ux-ui-tools/
http://www.nexgendesign.com/top-7-prototyping-mockup-tools

prototyping medium:

- paper
- Balsamiq
- Axure
- InVision
- Proto.io
- Flinto
- Powerpoint
- html (or Dreamweaver)
- Java/Swing
- Processing
- modeling foam & hot-melt glue
- Flash
- Visual Basic
- Photoshop
- Arduino
- found objects
- tcl/tk
- Python
- POP
# A Competitive Analysis of Prototyping Tools

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https://uiux.blog/quest-for-the-perfect-prototyping-tool-ef35f89bfb31
YOU CAN EVEN MAKE MEDIUM-FIDELITY MOCKUPS LOOK LOW-FI

this graphic is generated from code (*processing*).

http://www.gicentre.org/handy/  [more examples]
BALSAMIQ: LOW TO MEDIUM

- Quickly mock up images and hyperlinked interactivity.
- But - real functionality difficult.
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MED TO HIGH-FIDELITY PROTOTYPES

increasing in completeness and detail:

• more aspects being prototyped at same time
• higher degree of functionality
• higher degree of polish
• etc. . .

fidelity is a spectrum

• not always a firm line between low/med or med/hi
MEDIUM AND HIGH-FIDELITY PROTOTYPING
WHAT CAN YOU USE?

*many things:*
*drag-and-drop GUI toolkits for standard UI mockups*
  * e.g. Axure, Visual Basic
*scripting languages & interface libraries for add’l flexibility*
  * e.g. python, tcl/tk, java script libraries (e.g., jquery)*
*graphical languages for visualization & novel interface creation*
  * VB, Java, Flash; Processing; d3;*
*special purpose tools and environments*
  * e.g. toolkits for integrating speech, haptics, I/O devices*

→ a prototyping platform can be medium- OR hi-fi; depends on how you use it.
THE SITUATION TODAY FOR PROTOTYPING TOOLS (VS. DEVELOPING ON FINAL PLATFORM)

for simple prototyping.

- balsamiq, axure, html, powerpoint

more advanced features in e.g. Supercard, Director:

- text-to-speech, speech recognition, QuickTime, filmstrips, graphic import and export, MP3 playback etc.

advanced UIs still require (scripting) language + libraries

- HTML + javascript
- Tool Command Language/Tool Kit (TCL/TK)
- Python
- Processing (Java based, but way more accessible; good for sketching, no good for larger code projects)
- still a need for C++, C#, Objective C, Java
html:
final platform didn't need to be glitzy
easy to copy existing text, look and feel
then alter everything
HOME ALARM SYSTEM

flash:

- product for the home
- needed to gauge reactions to having it in ones house
- imagery + graphic resolution critical
E-READER & NOTE-TAKING TOOL

Hybrid View:

Split views for displaying two files simultaneously.

References: Can make hyperlink references between content

All controls are preserved

Flex:

needed to test how well the concept worked for actually taking notes in lecture

highly functional

detailed vertical
SONIC STAGE MUSIC SYNCHRONIZATION TOOL

flash w/ imported photoshop
observe scanned, hand-drawn sketches
HOW DO YOU KNOW WHEN YOU HAVE – OR NEED – A HIGH-FI PROTOTYPE?

• scope is complete (horizontal and vertical)

• prototype can be tested in just about every way performance as well as subjective and cognitive analysis; more realistic scenarios; in field

• feels like time to switch to final development platform

• design is becoming rigid and finalized
Siyan Zhao, Oliver Schneider, Roberta Klatzky, Jill Lehman, and Ali Israr. 2014. FeelCraft: crafting tactile experiences for media using a feel effect library. In UIST’14.
CASE STUDY ACTIVITY: PART 1
INTRODUCTION + UIST SUBMISSION VIDEO PROTOTYPE

one worksheet per person; work in pairs!

1) ~10 minutes to complete part 1
2) take up as a group

some high-level questions:

• what were the main challenges the prototype and video were meant to solve?
• what fidelity was the HTML prototype?
• did the authors choose the correct tools for the job? what were the tradeoffs?
CASE STUDY ACTIVITY: PART 2
ITERATION AND PROTOTYPE DEMO

1) ~10 minutes to complete part 2
2) take up as a group

some high-level questions:

• what were the main challenges the prototype and video were meant to solve?
• what fidelity was the demonstration prototype?
• did the authors choose the correct tools for the job? what were the tradeoffs?
• was the prototyping evolutionary? or modular?
ACTIVITY RECAP:

1. What investigative challenges do you need to answer?
2. What kind of evaluation should you do to answer that question?
3. What should a prototype to support that evaluation emphasize?
4. What prototyping tool might be a good choice?
DISCUSSION ON REQUIREMENT READINGS [20 MIN]

• What surprised you? or
• What you disagreed with?
• Others?
ON DECK...

Next class (TUESDAY) ...

• Cognitive Walkthroughs
• Heuristic Evaluation

Readings (as posted)
EXTRA SLIDES
SUMMARY
LOW FIDELITY VS. HIGH FIDELITY

cheap
easy to build
lots
facilitate communication
gross design (layout)
market requirements
proof-of-concept
limited error checking
hard to get to code
facilitator driven
limited functionality

complete functionality
interactive
user-driven
exploration and testing
look and feel of final product
provides specification
marketing and sales tool
expensive
time consuming
inefficient proof-of-concept
poor for requirements gathering
can be hard to throw away
TOOLS AVAILABLE TO YOU

_Balsamiq_ hands out course licenses – let me know if you want me to ask for one.

_Axure_ is installed on the X360 (HCI Studio) computers with a license that is a few years old, but still operable.

_The Adobe Suite_ is available for free on all UBC-owned computers. X360 computers are outfitted with Photoshop, InDesign, Illustrator, Premiere (+ Media Encoder), Dreamweaver, and the new UX tool called Experience Design.

Microsoft Office suite (PPT can be useful).


Note that many tools have 30-day free trials.