

# Interaction Design

Chapter 6 (June 15, 2011, 9am-12pm):  
Prototypes

# Prototypes

- Benefits of Prototypes
- Low vs. High Fidelity / Resolution
- Interacting with Paper
- Video Envisionment and the Wonderful Wizard of Oz
- Sketching in Hardware
- Different Prototypes in the Design Process

# INTERACTION DESIGN



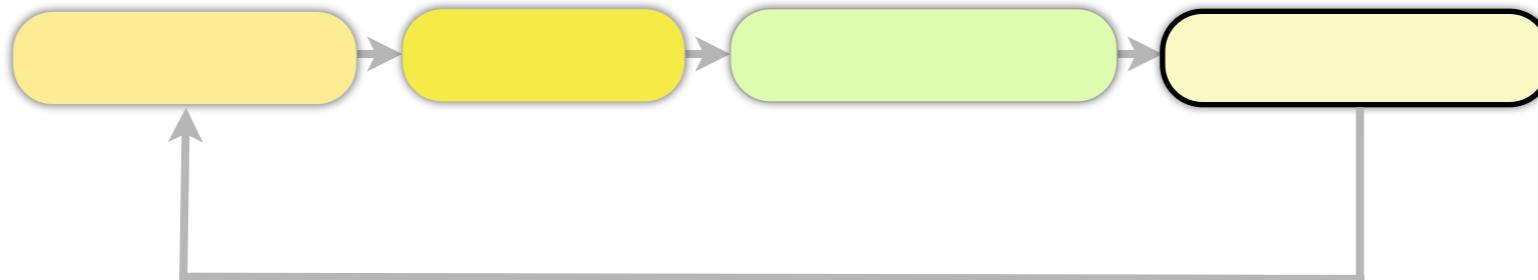
photo credits © bill verplank

# INTERACTION DESIGN



# Why Prototype ?

What we know   What it means   So what?   How does it work?



## Validate Concepts



## Prototyping as a proof of concept

photo credits © alexander wiethoff

# Prototyping as a design process



photo credits © alexander wiethoff



## Prototyping as a communication tool

photo credits © alexander wiethoff

For the Designer:

Exploration  
Visualization  
Feasibility  
Inspiration  
Collaboration

For the End User:

Usefulness  
A change of viewpoint  
Usability  
Desirability

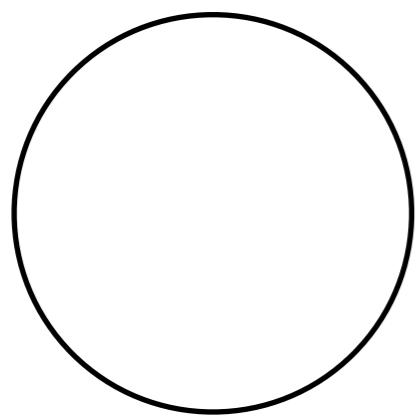
For the Producer:

Conviction  
Specification  
Benchmarking

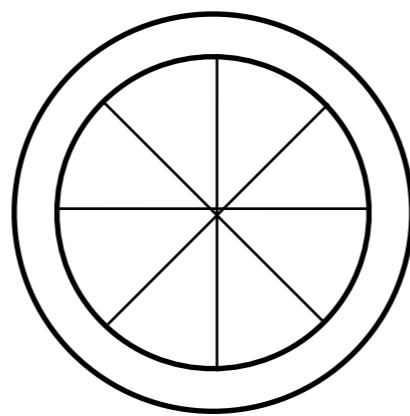
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# Fidelity v. Resolution



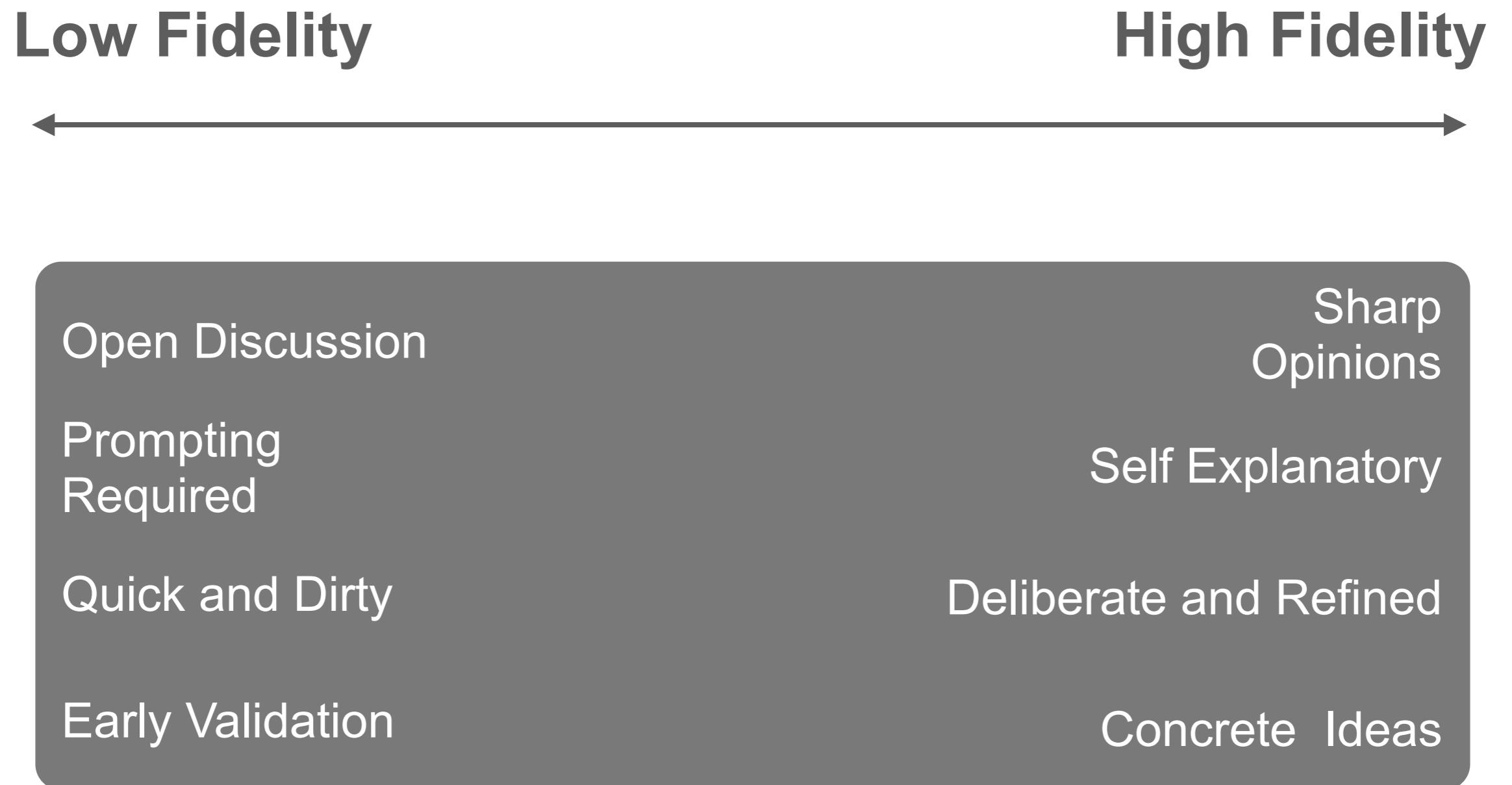
low resolution  
low fidelity



low resolution  
high fidelity



high resolution  
high fidelity



# Low Resolution

# High Resolution



Less Details

Focus on core interactions

Quick and Dirty

Early Validation

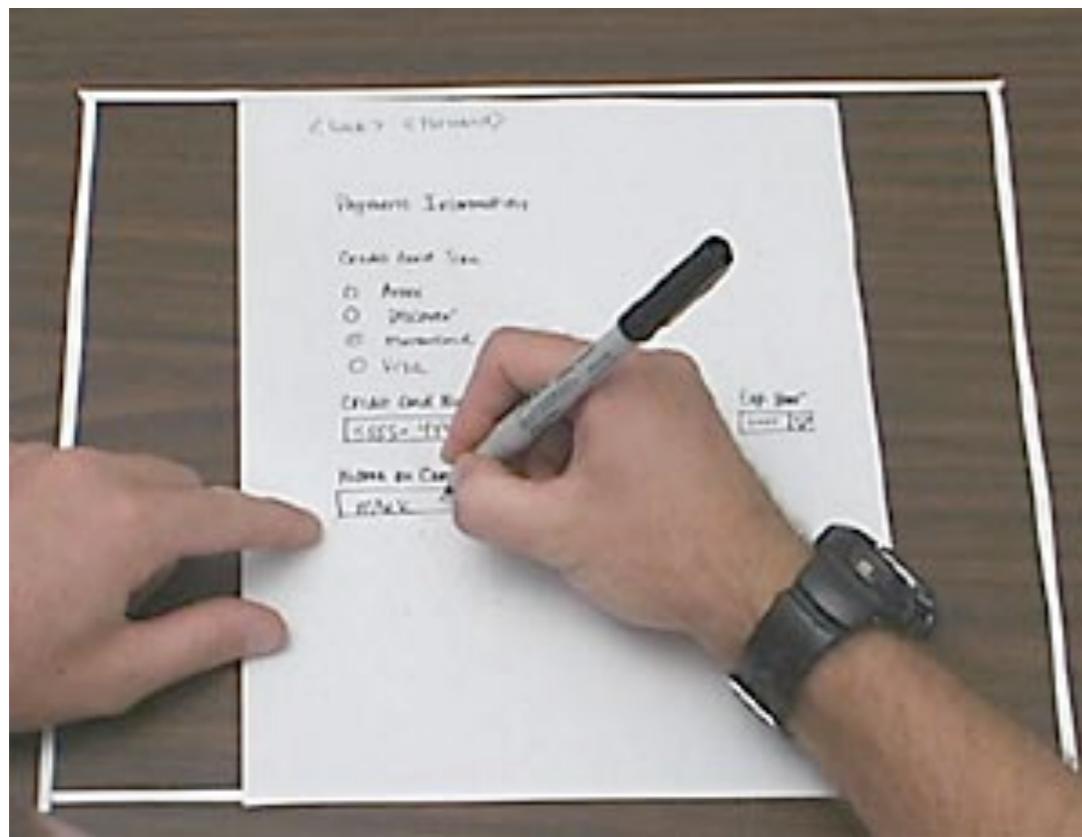
More Details

Focus on the whole

Deliberate and Refined

Concrete Ideas

looking back.....



User test of a low-fidelity  
paper prototype of a website

vs.



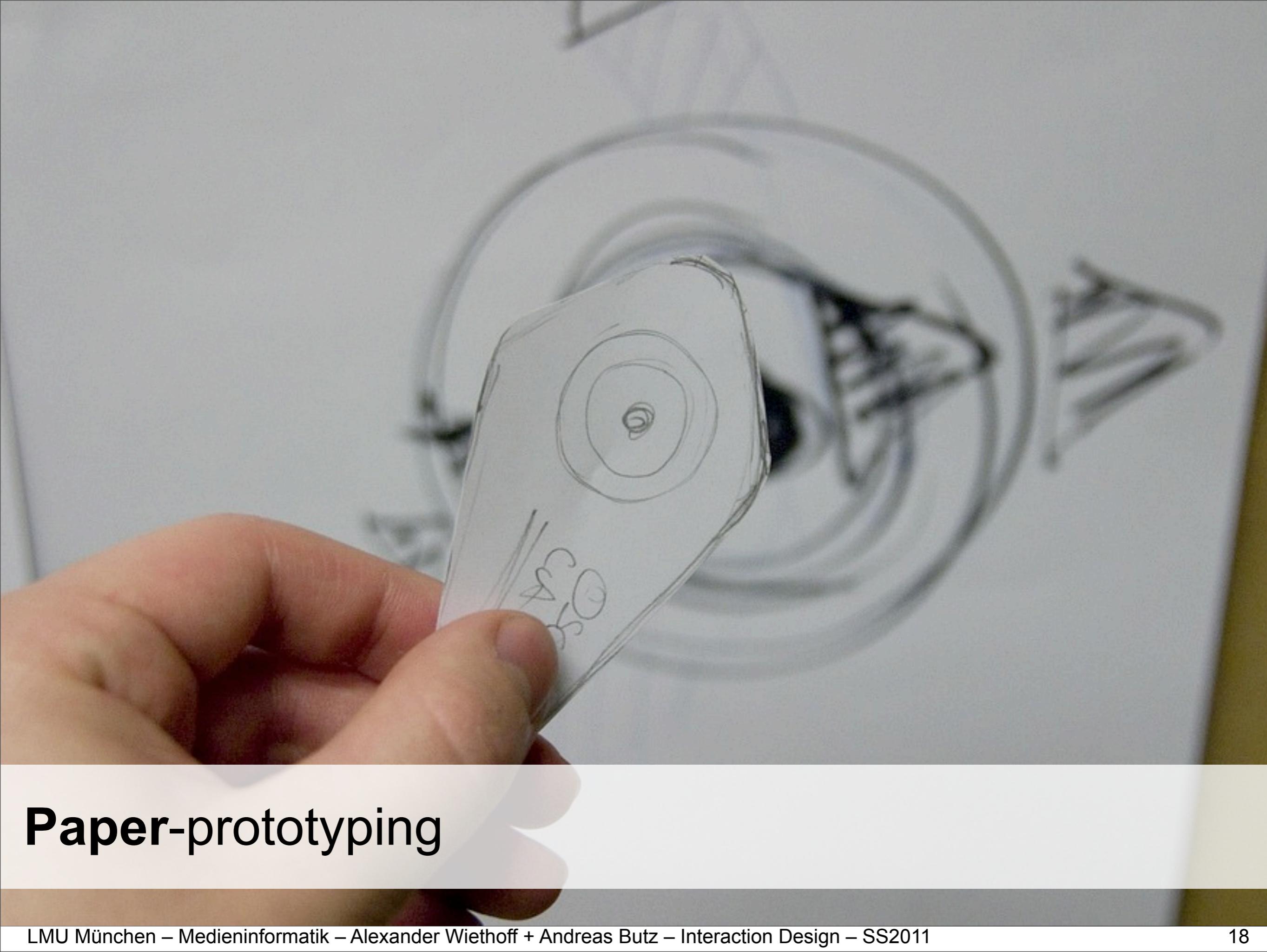
User test of a high-fidelity paper  
prototype of a homepage.

## **3 Main Prototyping Pillars and Directions**

**Paper Prototyping   Video Prototyping   Hardware Prototyping**

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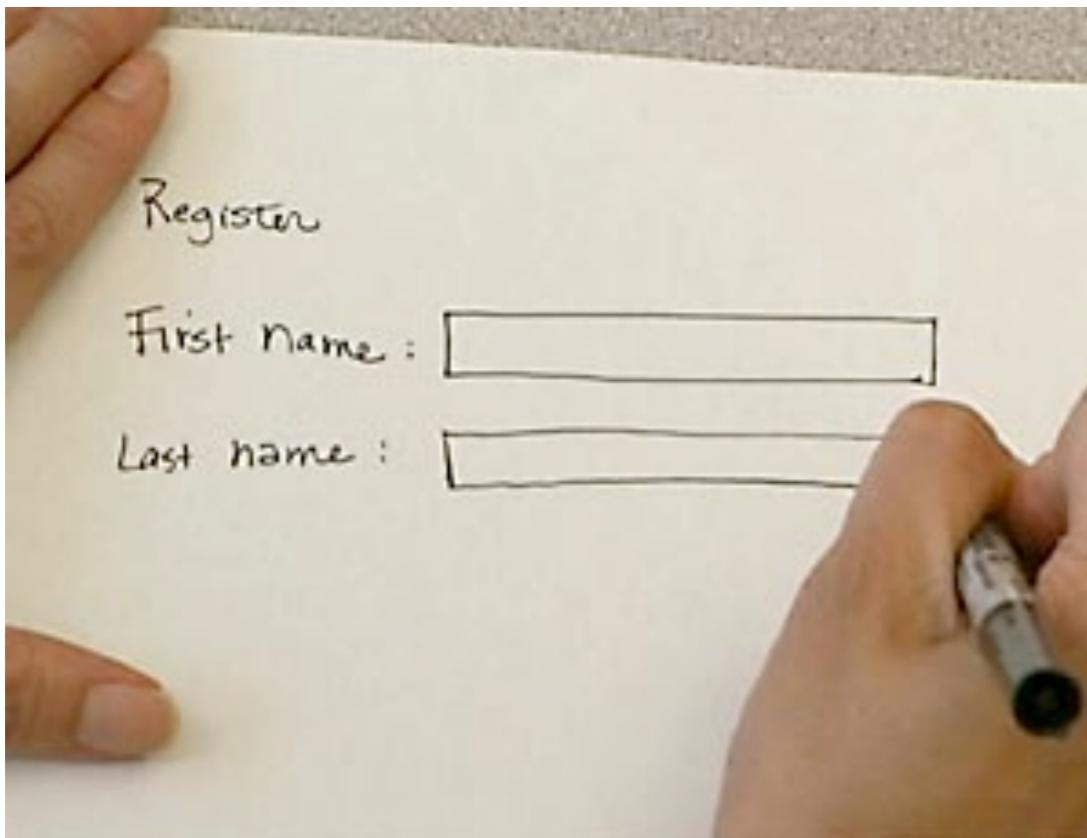
# Paper-prototyping

# What is it?

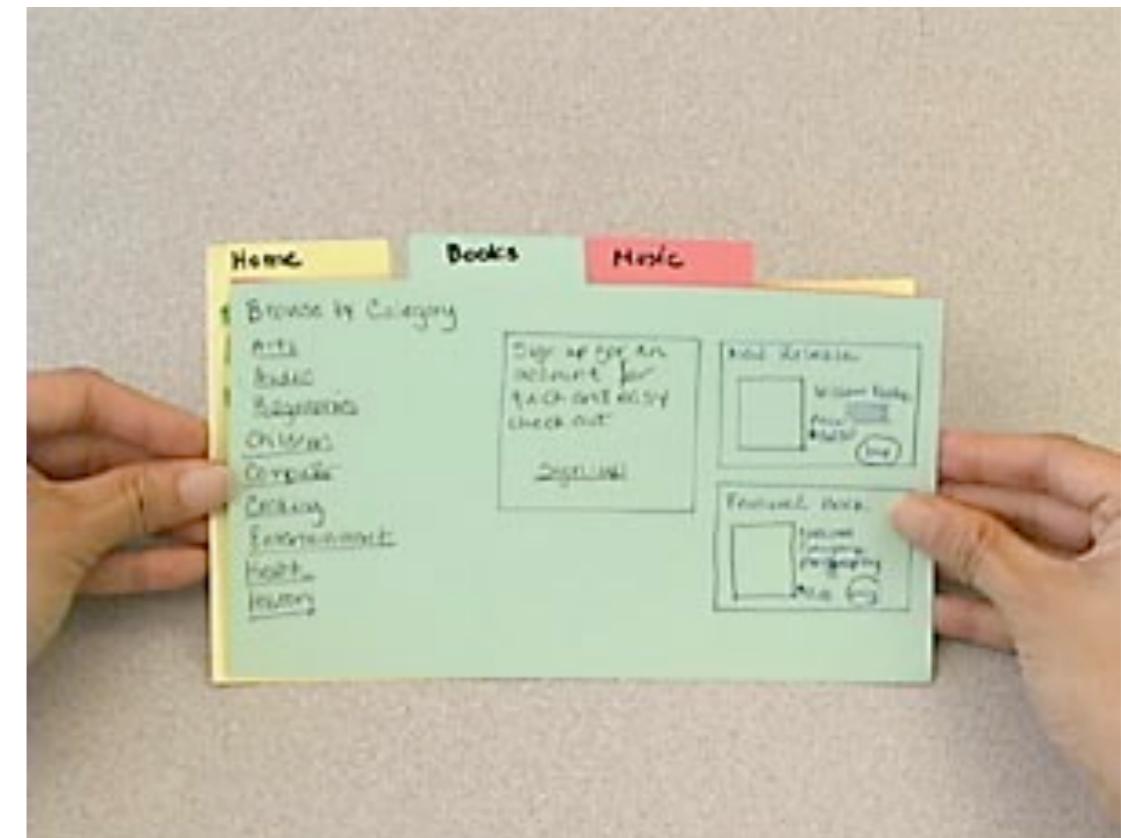
- widely used **method** in the user-centered design process
- helps developers to create **screen based** applications that meets the user's expectations and needs.
- throwaway prototyping** and involves creating rough, even hand sketched, drawings of an interface to use as prototypes, or models, of a design.

# History of Paper Prototyping

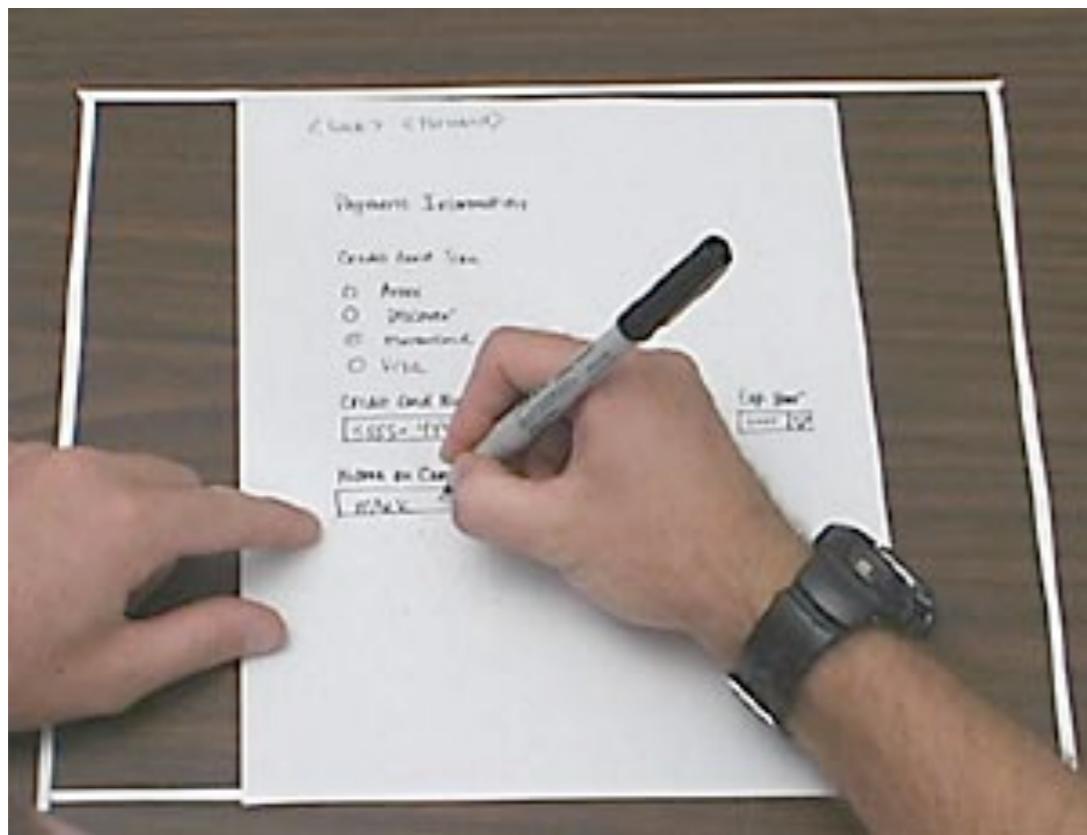
- started in the mid 1980s
- became popular in the mid 1990s when companies such as IBM, Honeywell, Microsoft, and others started using the technique in developing their products.



Typical form-filling screen



Tabs-based design

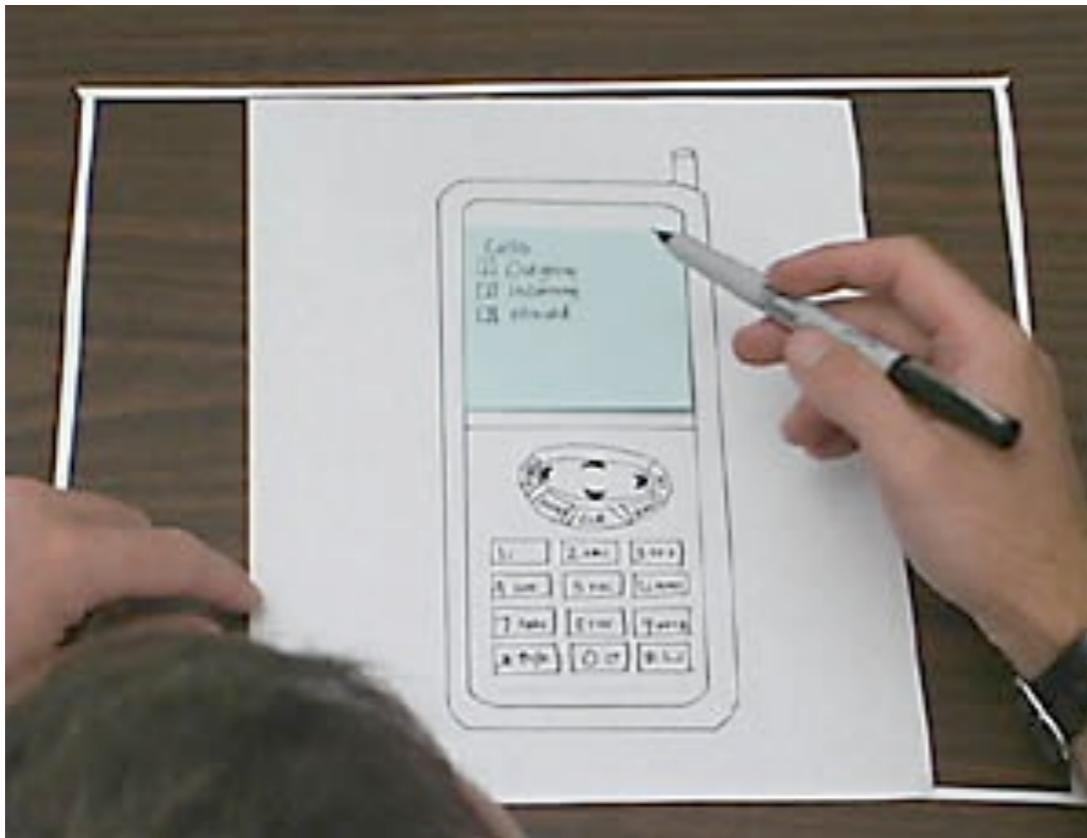


User test of a paper prototype



Typical set-up of a usability test

photo credits © NN Group



Device-based interaction

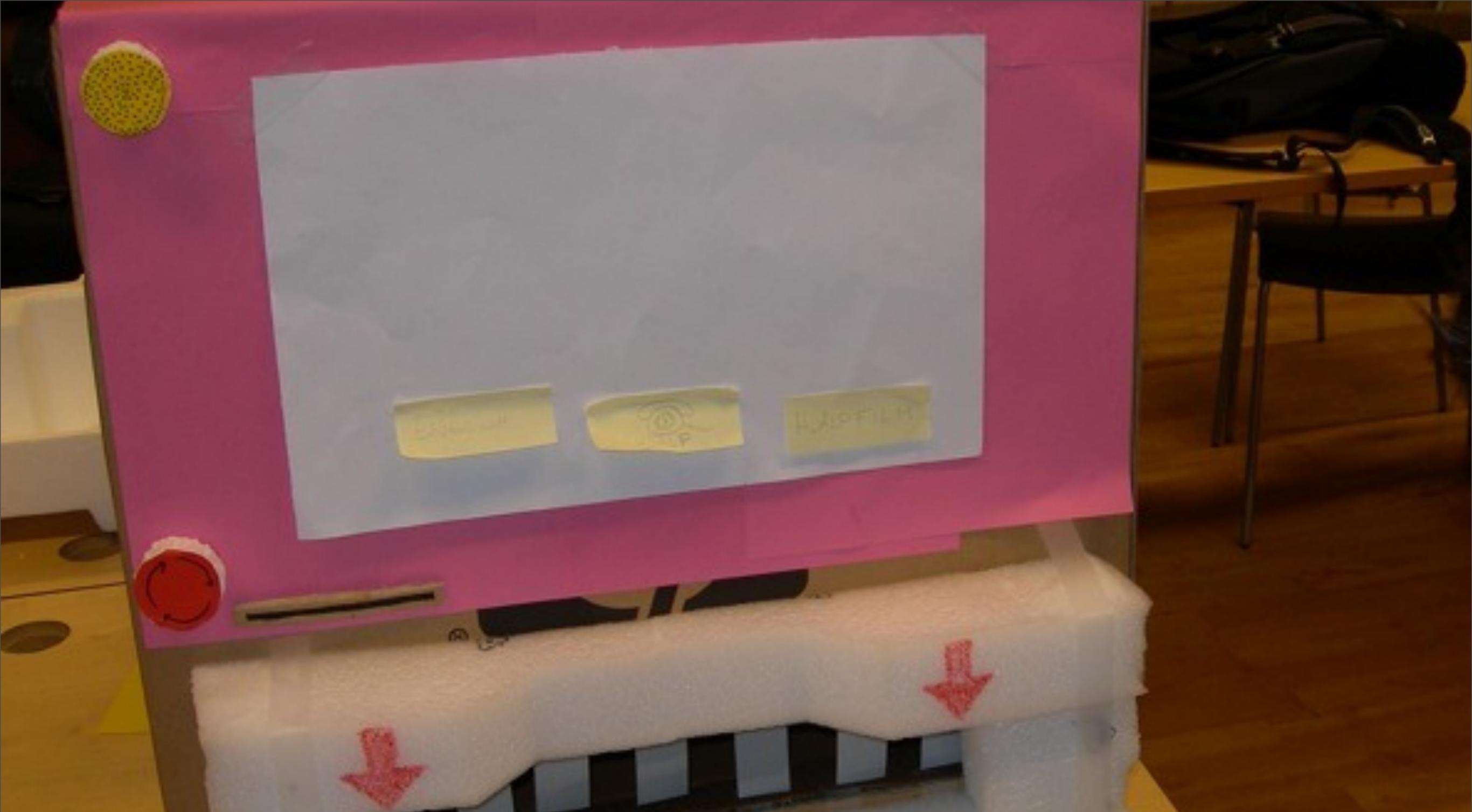


High-fidelity prototype of a homepage.



Mockup of a kiosk.

photo credits © NN Group



You can mockup real size products and environments which capture a degree of realism and while keeping it open for interpretation or further development.

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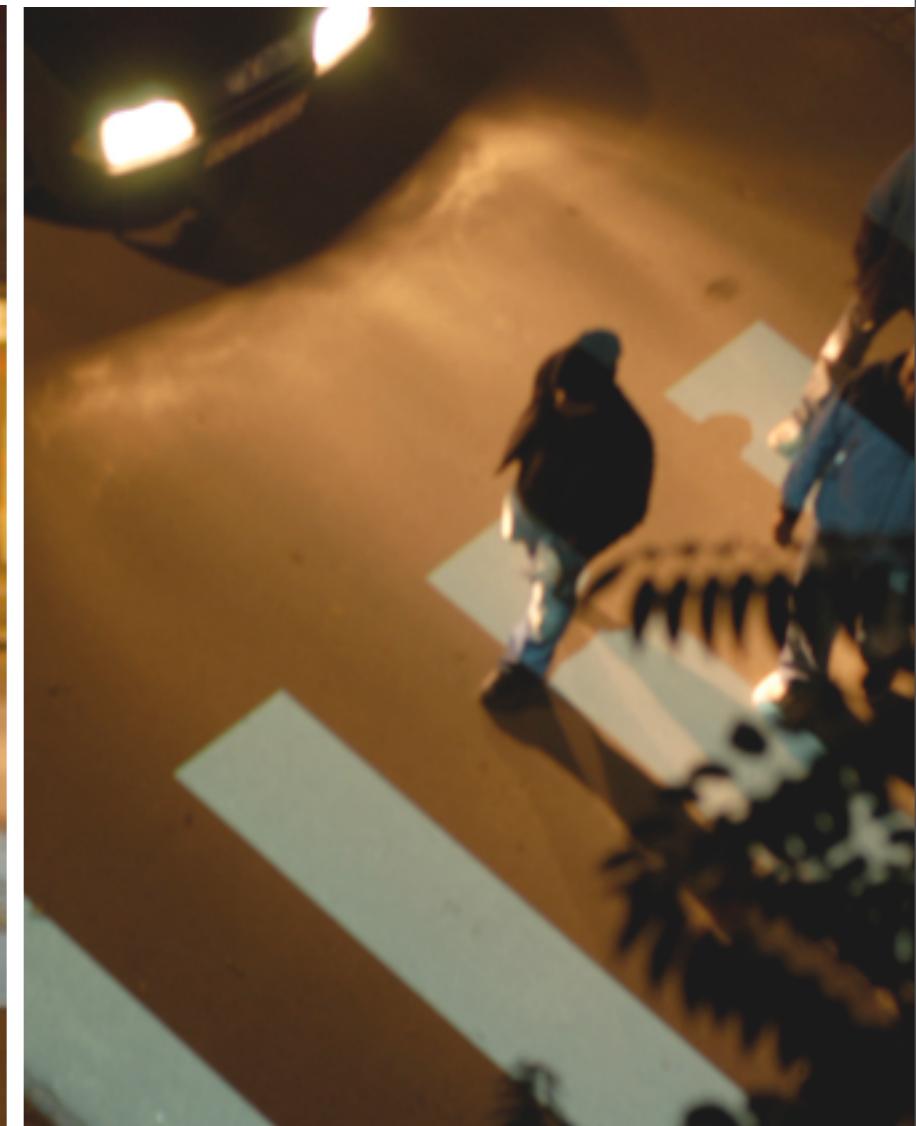


# Video-prototyping

Image Source: CIID

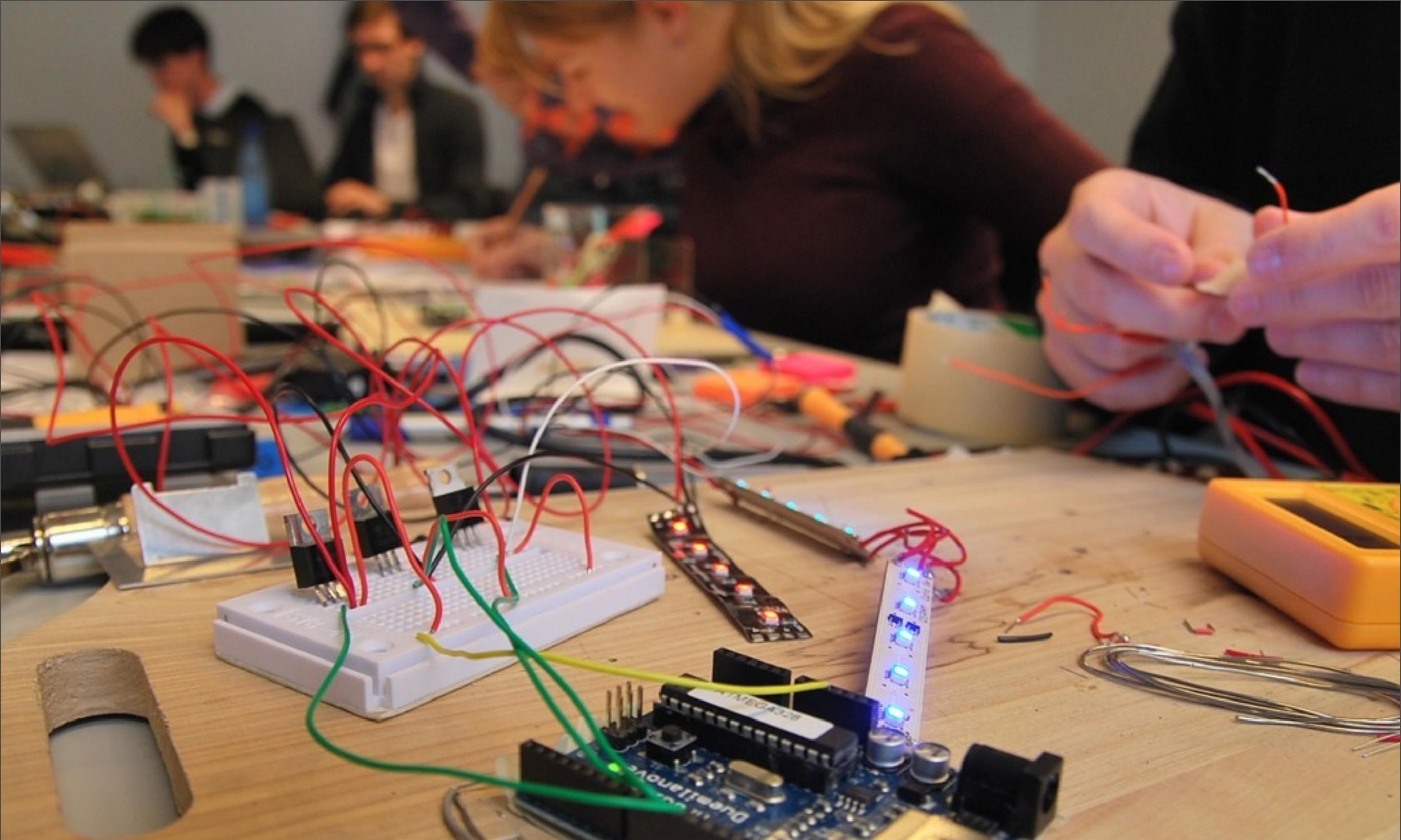
LMU München – Medieninformatik – Alexander Wiethoff + Andreas Butz – Interaction Design – SS2011

# The Smoke & Mirror Approach



# Prototypes

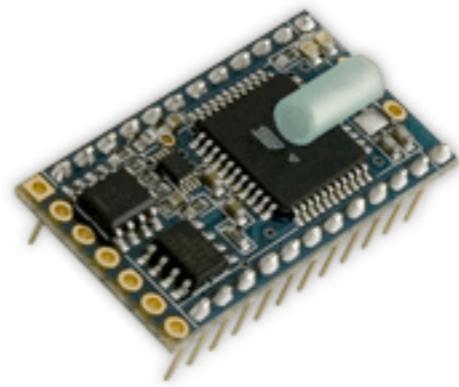
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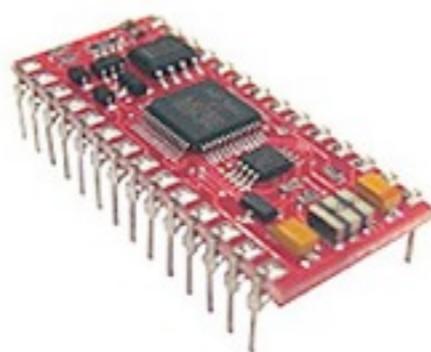
# Sketching with Hardware



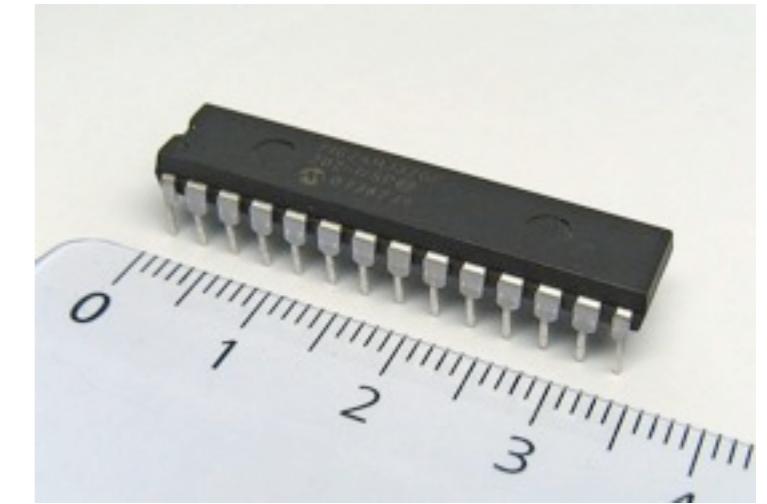
basic stamp



bx 24



basic atom



pic

←  
**higher level**

**lower level**→

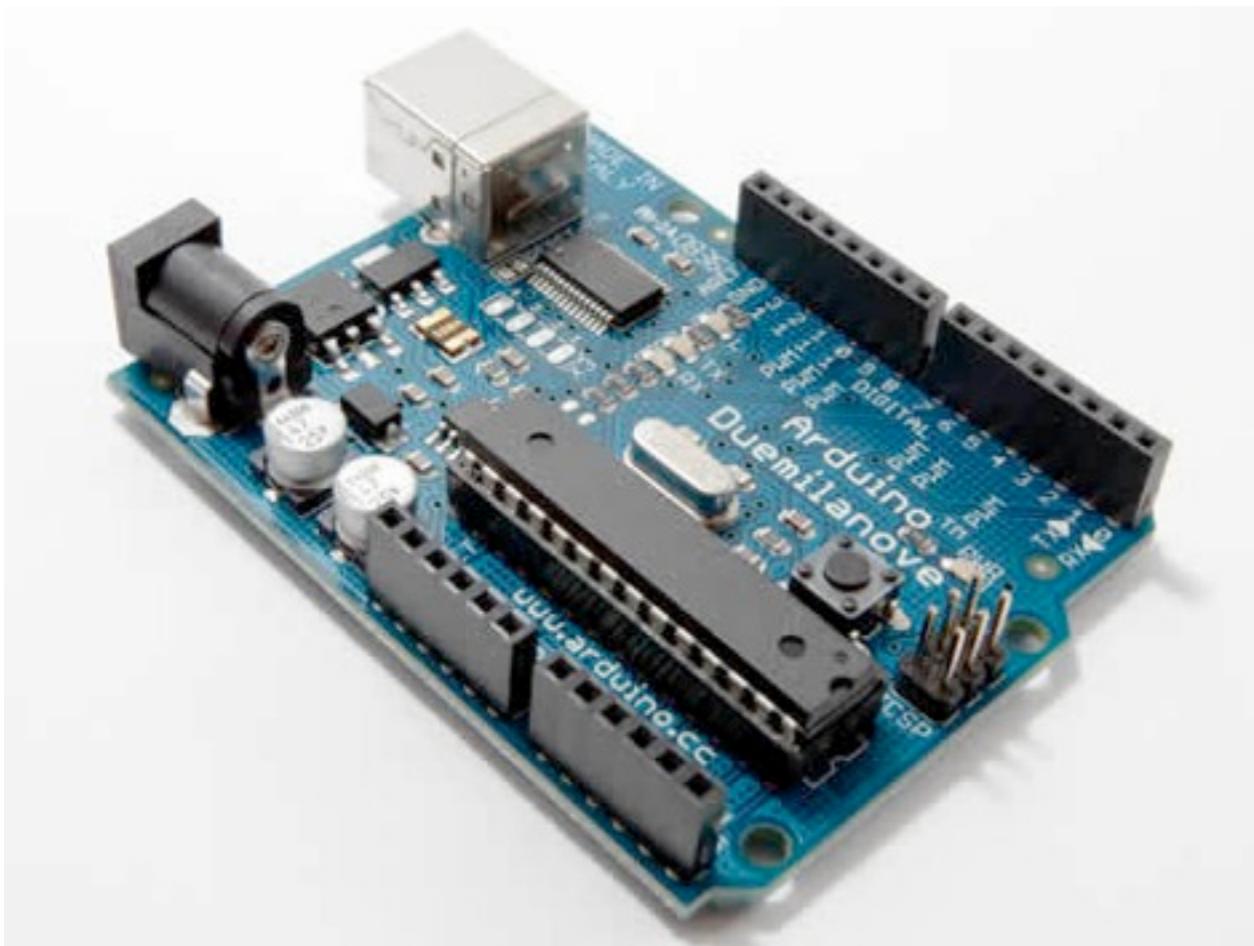


 ActionScript

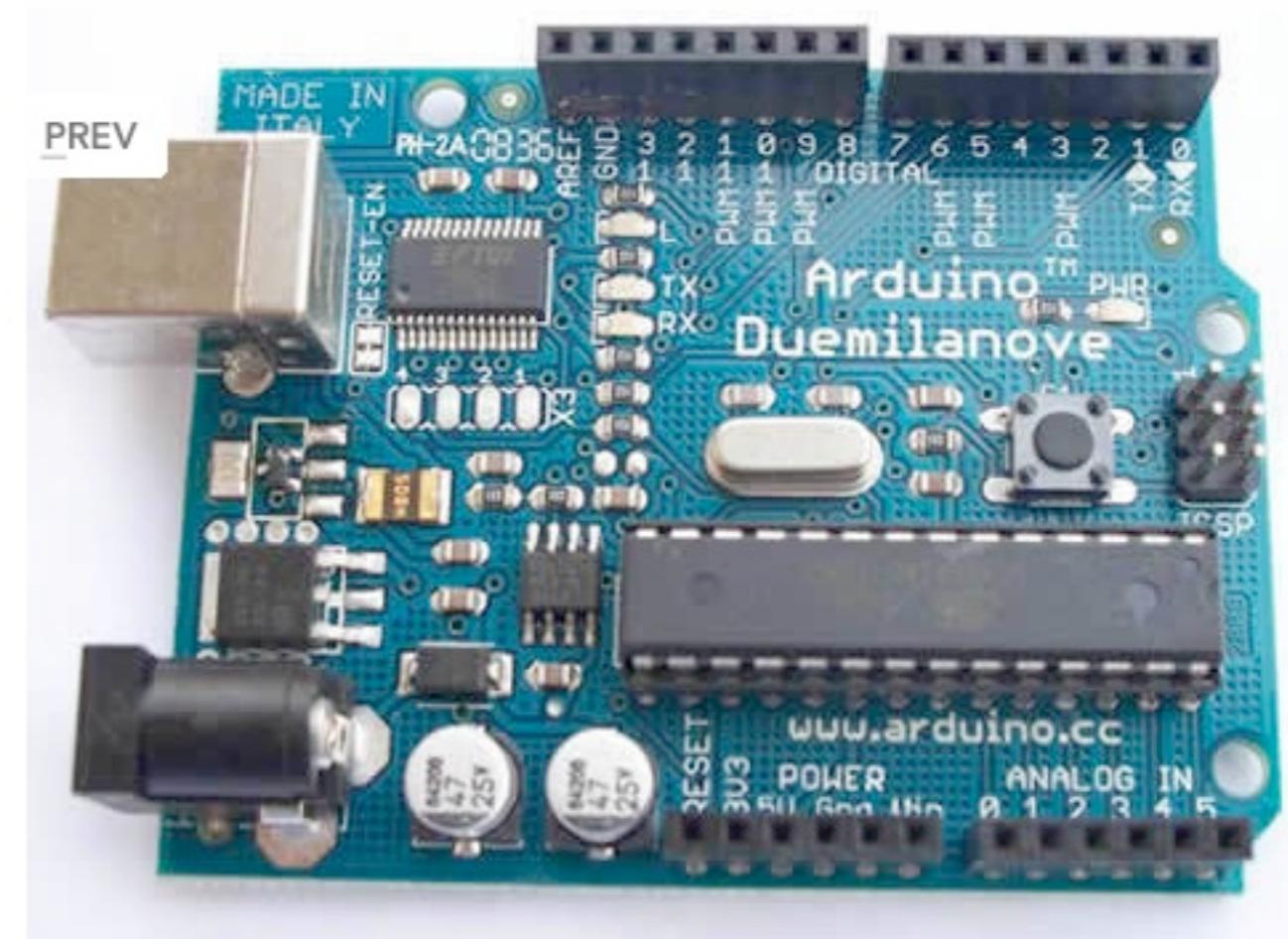


**Assembly**

photo credits © wikipedia



Atmel AT Mega 328



Atmel AT Mega 328

photo credits © arduino.cc



Thermistor



Bend Sensor



PIR Sensor

photo credits © wikipedia



Force Sensor



Potentiometer



Magnet Switch



Distance IR Sensor



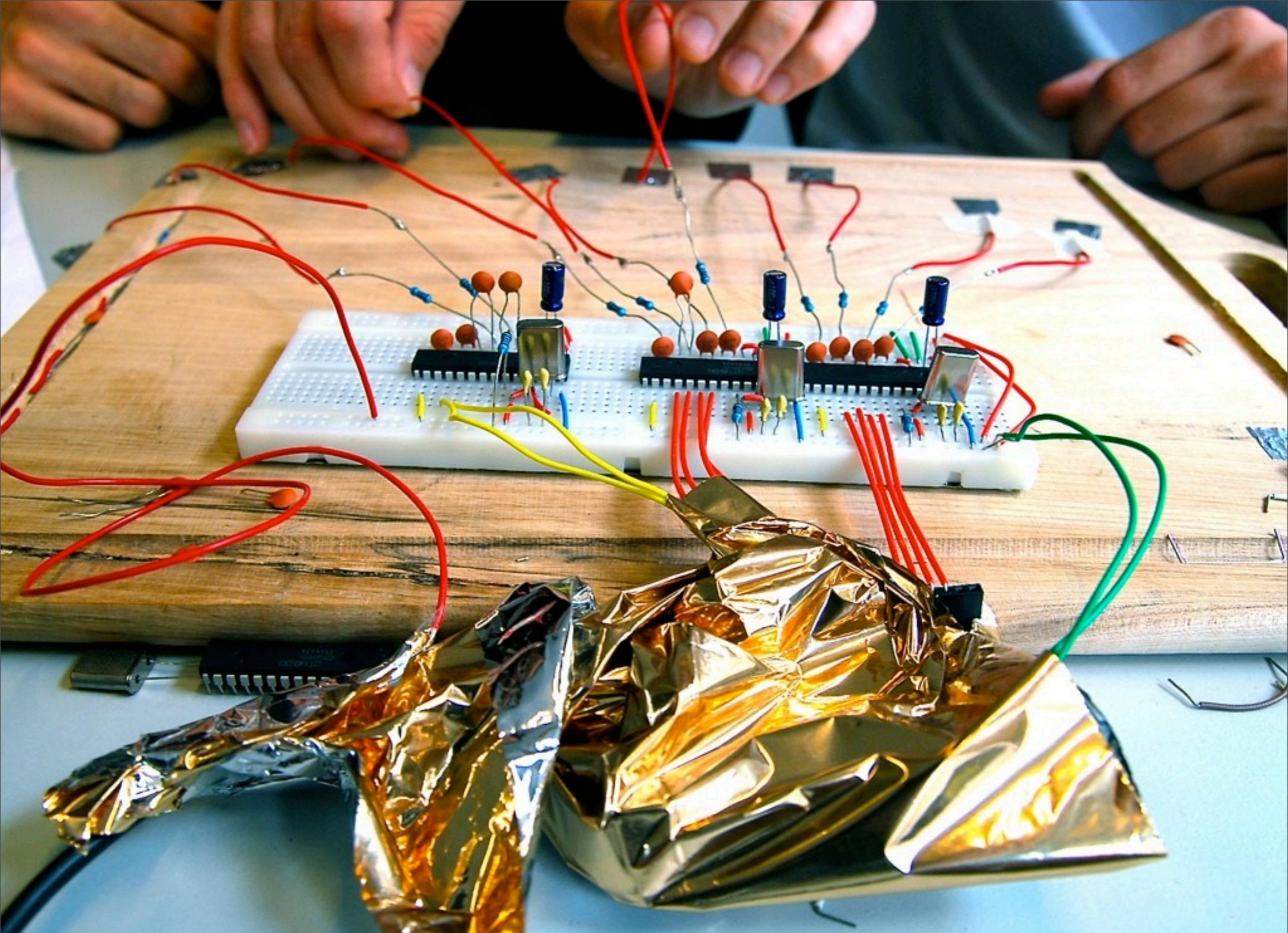
Touch QT Sensor



Ultrasound Sensor

photo credits © wikimedia





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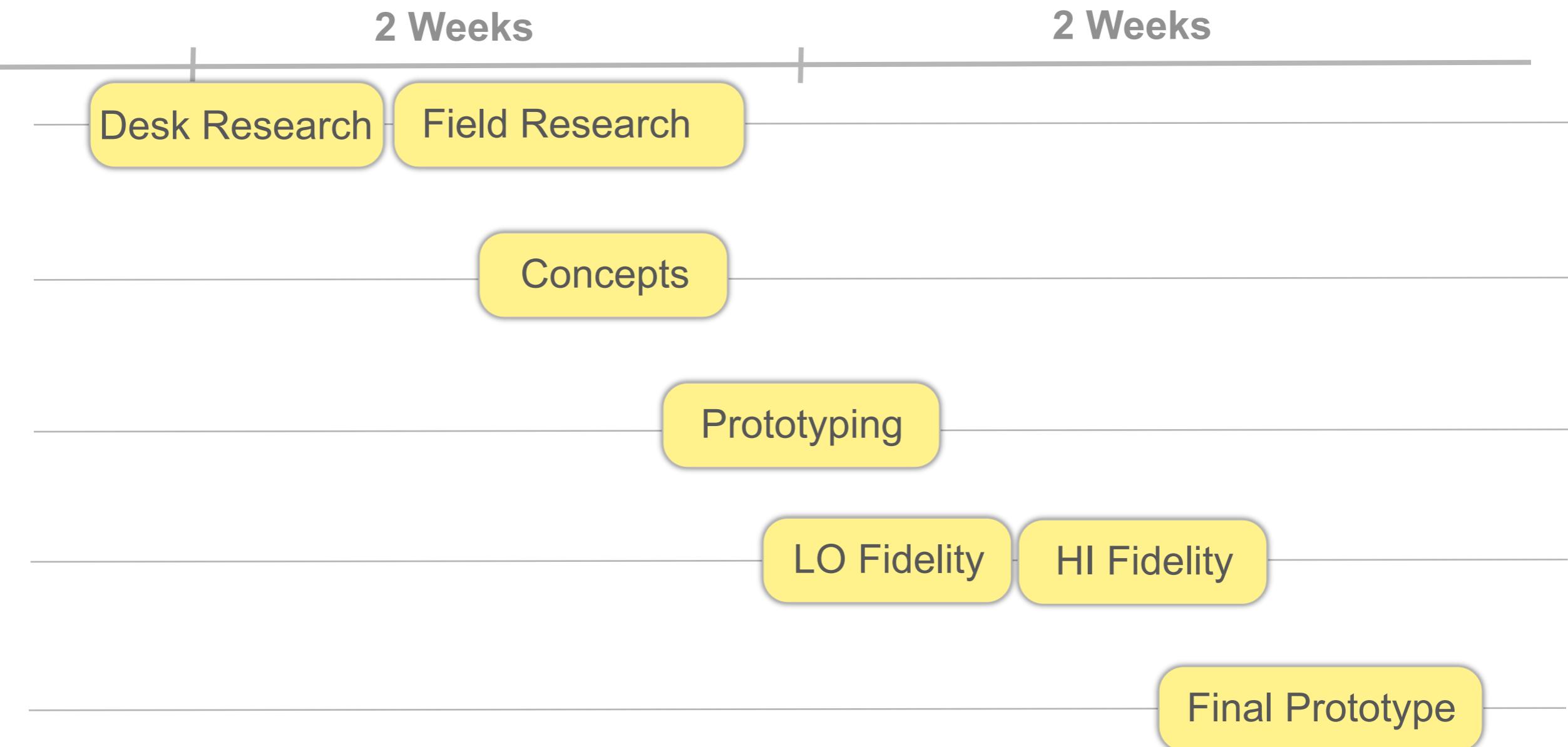
# Some Examples from a school called **Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design (CIID)**

photo credits © alexander wiethoff



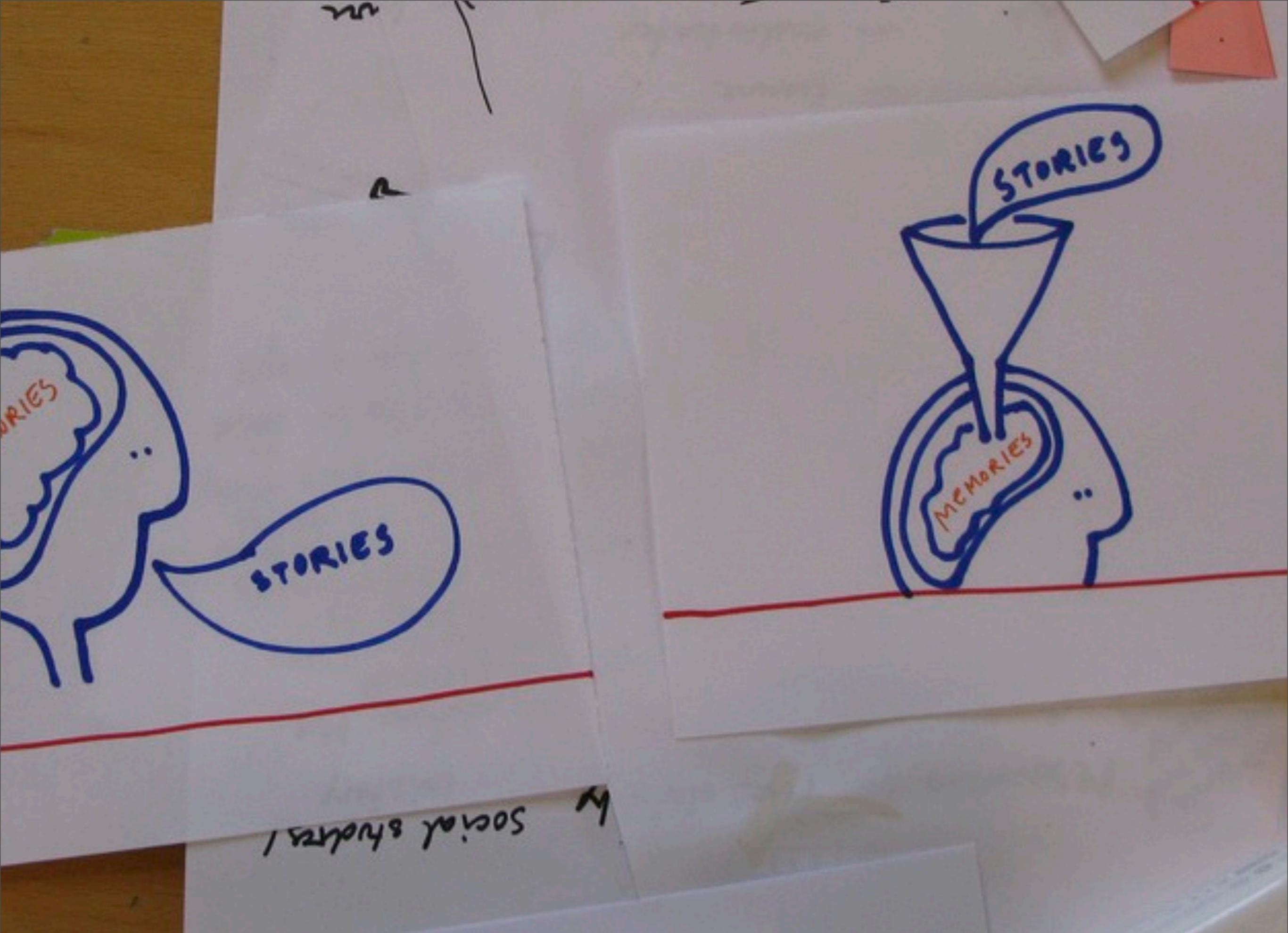
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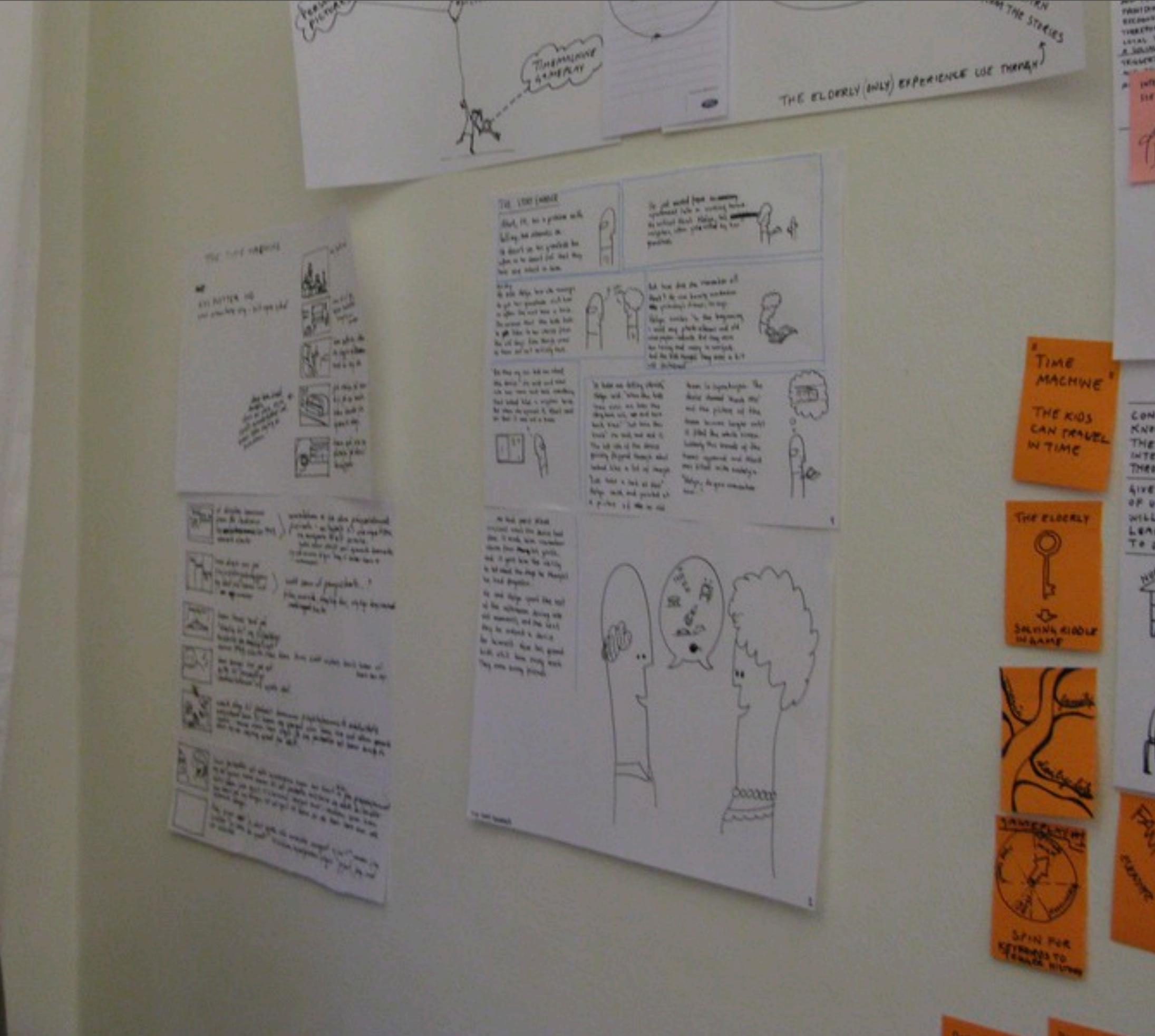
photo credits © alexander wiethoff



→ SOCIAL NETWORKING  
→ OTIUM™  
→ SCREEN WALL  
→ E-MAIL - TO - LETTER  
→ SKYPE-TV  
→ FAMILY FRAME + POLAROID  
→ ELDERLY AS RESOURCE (GREENHOUSE)  
→ GREEN HOUSE (PET HOME?)  
→ TIME MACHINE  
→ STORYTELLING DEVICE  
→ MEMORY - TRIVIA

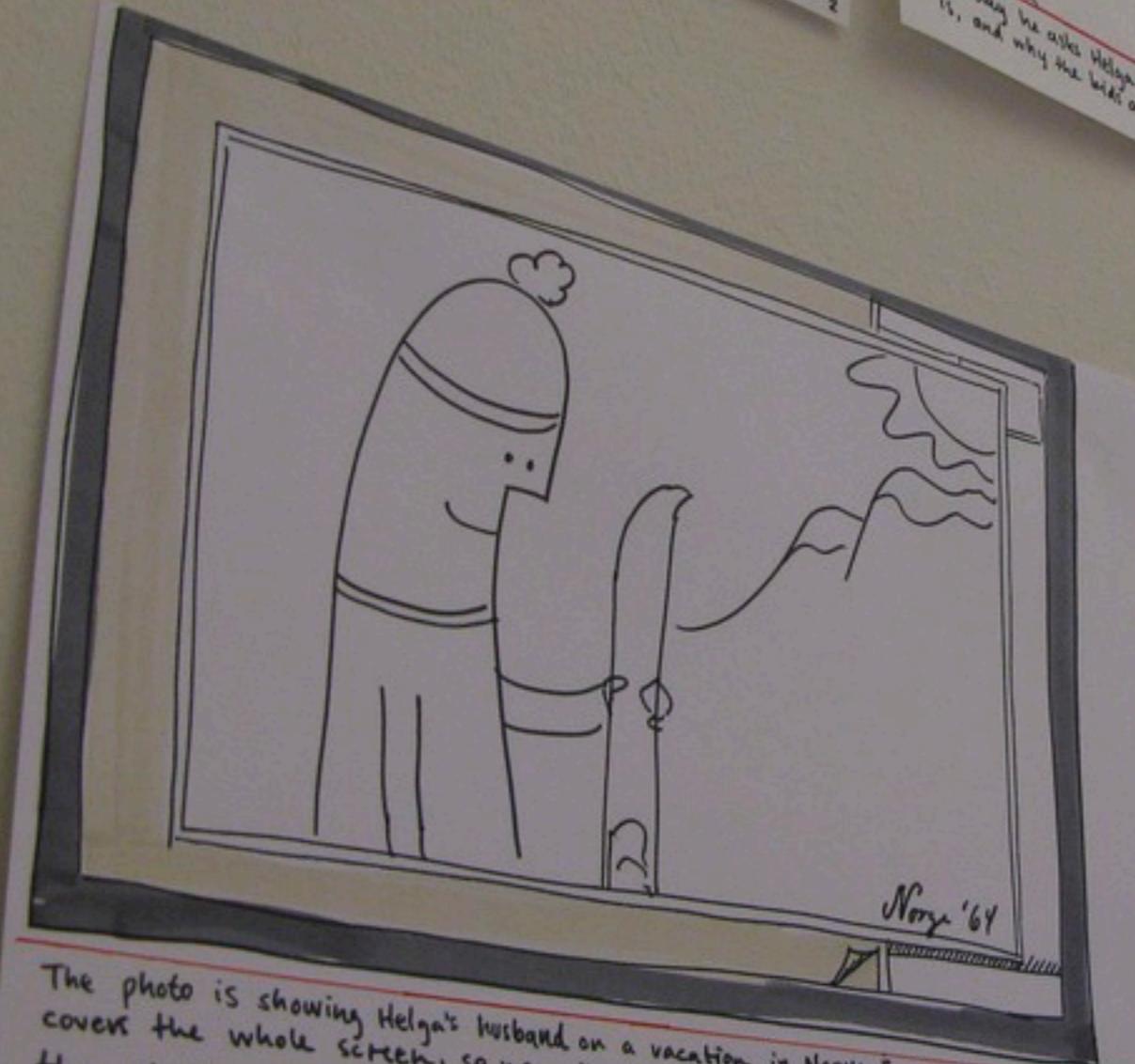






## KEY VALUE

- making old people reconnect with their past and their family.

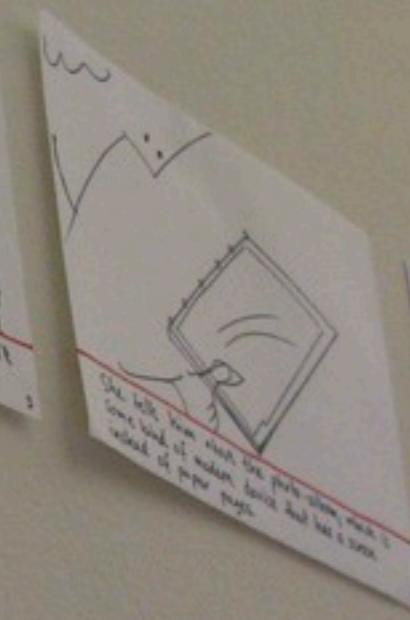


The photo is showing Helga's husband on a vacation in Norway 1964. The photo covers the whole screen, so no other buttons can be pressed. She touches the photo again, and it shrinks to its original size.

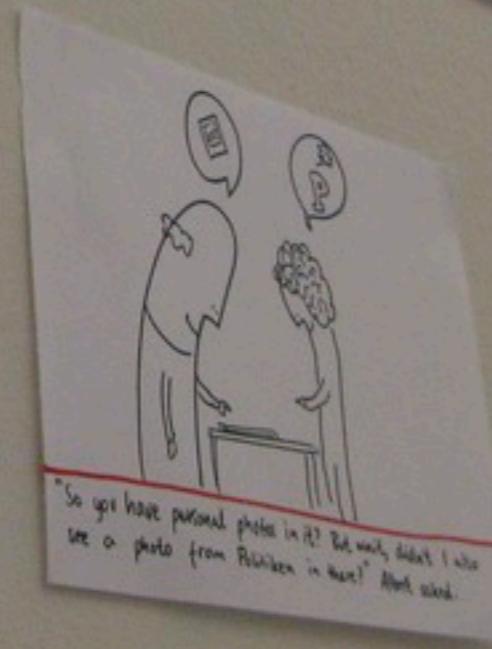
He noticed that his neighbor Helga often gets visits from her grandchildren. Apparently they look at old photos, but the album looks a bit strange.



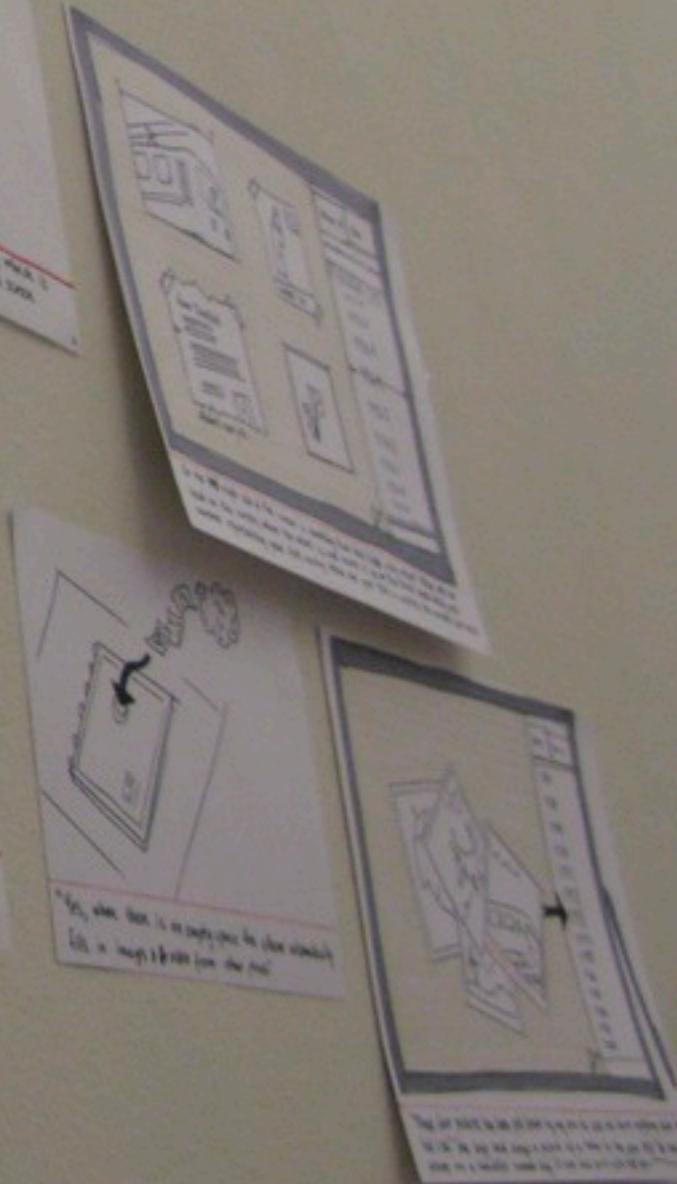
One day he asks Helga what kind of photo-album it is, and why the kids are so interested in it.



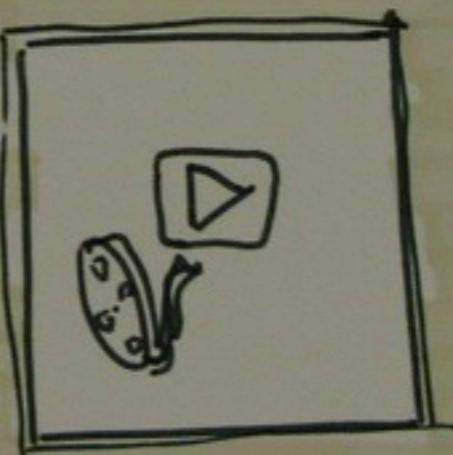
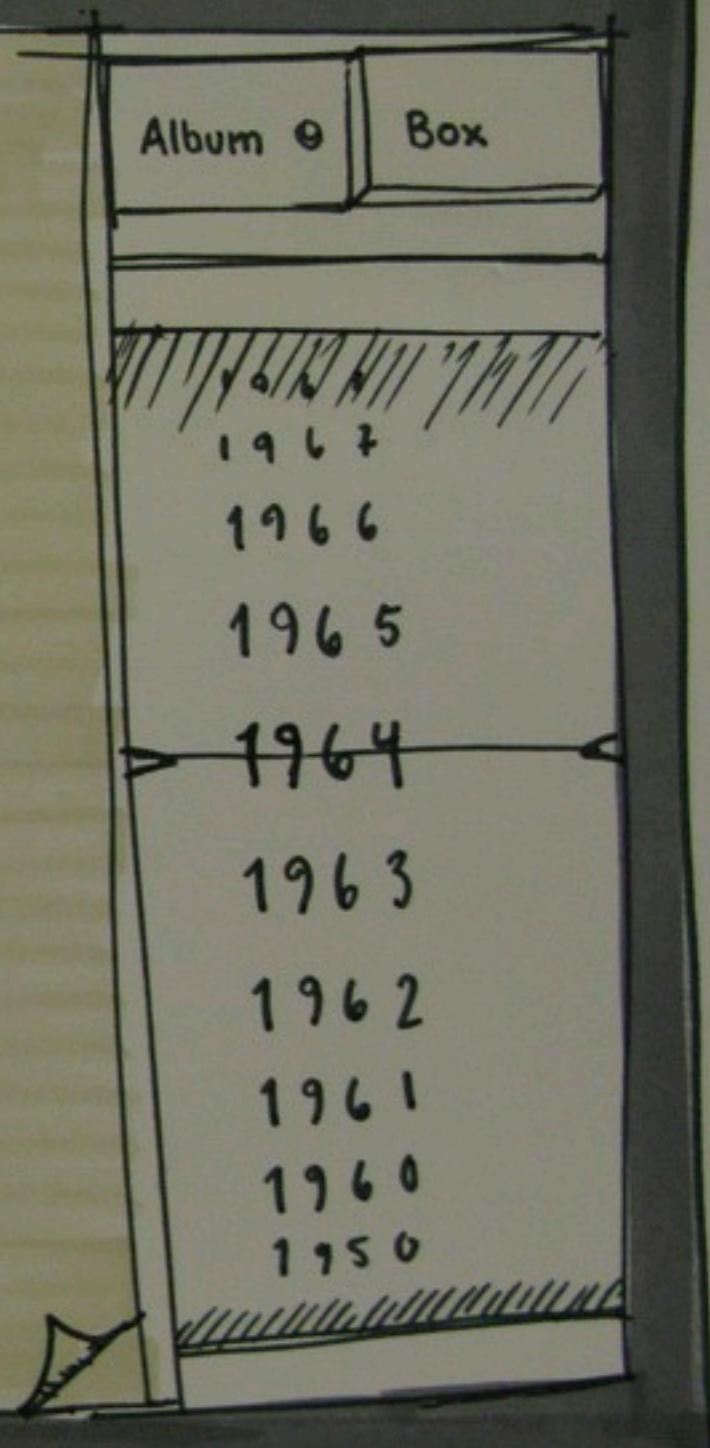
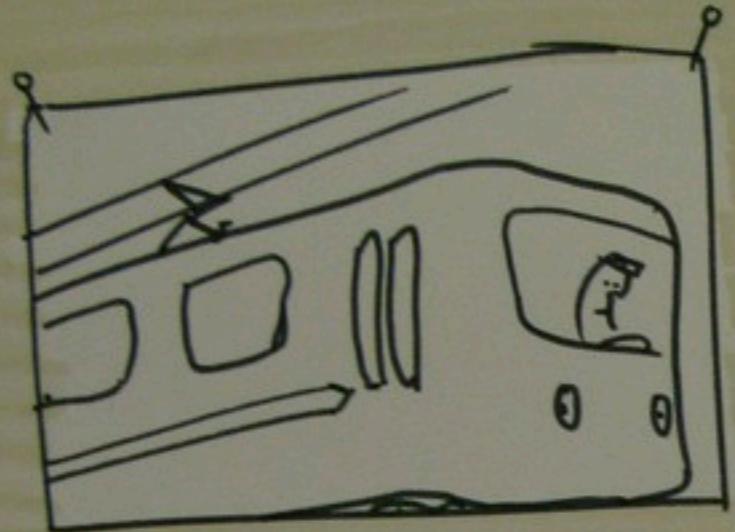
She tells him when the photo-album meets a certain kind of medium, hence she has a touch instead of paper pages.



"So you have personal photos in it? But wait, didn't I see a photo from Princeton in there?" After a short while,

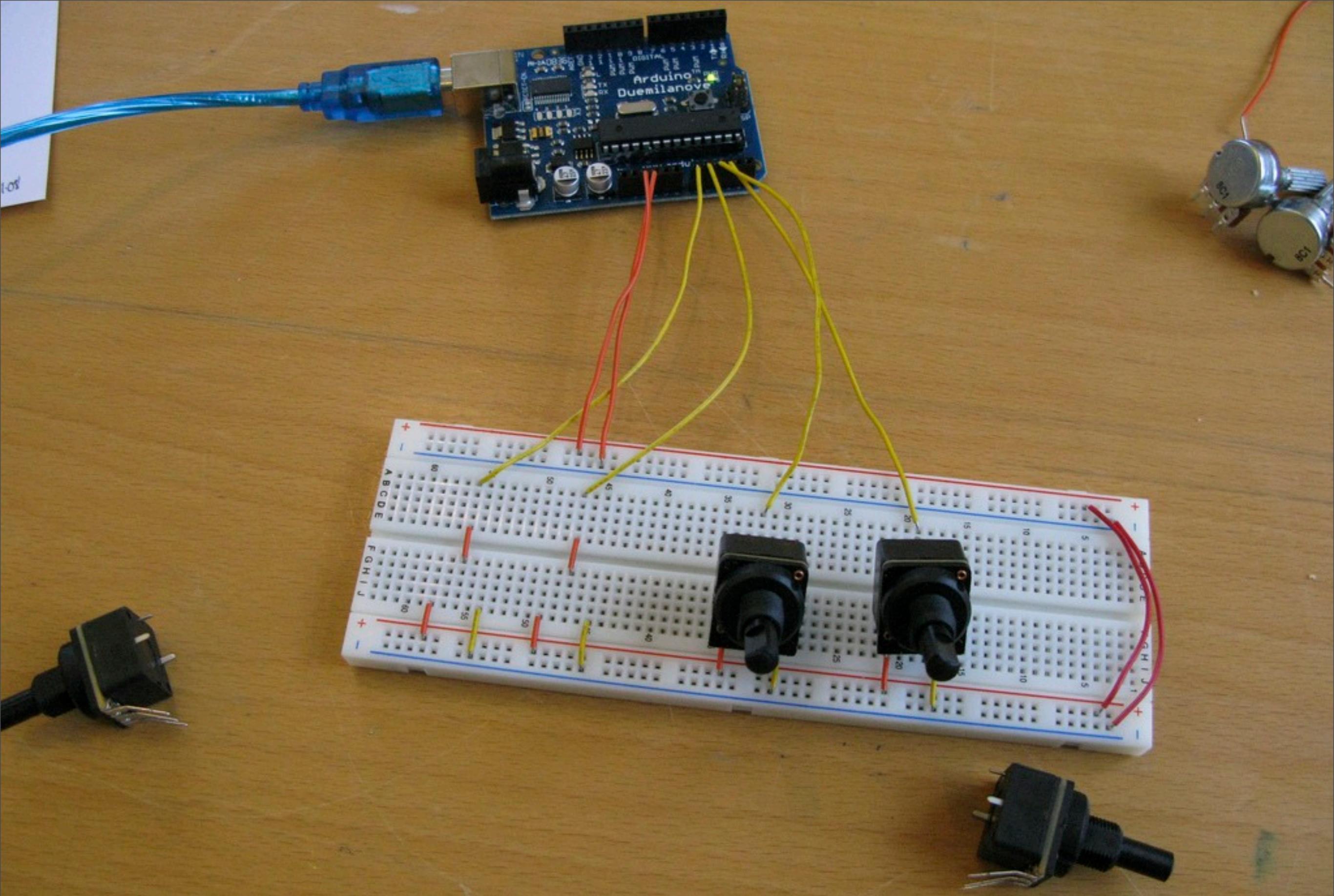


"Yes, when there is no battery you can simply fold a image frame from the net."

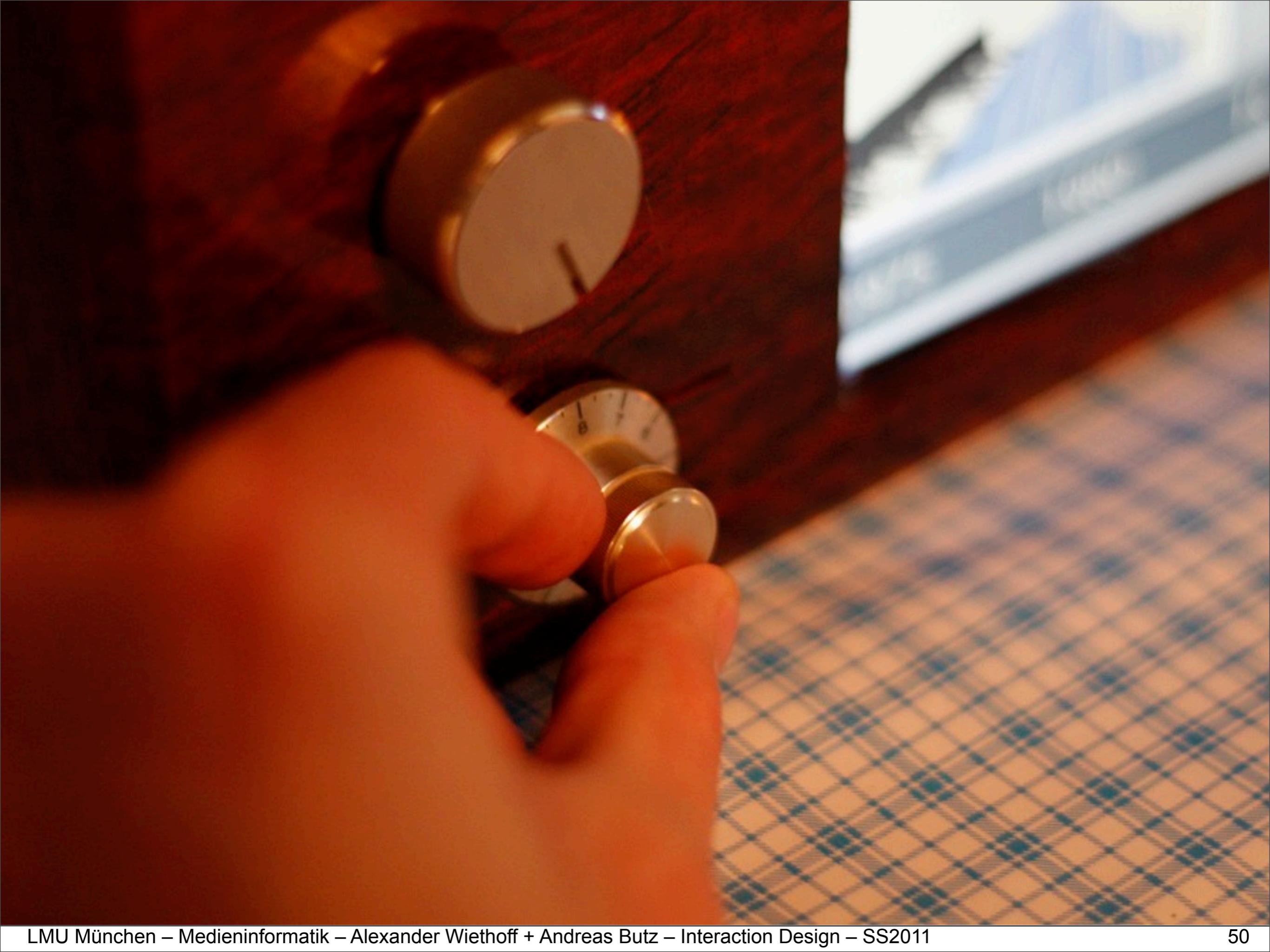


On the ~~left~~ right side of the screen is something that looks like a big wheel. Helga puts her hand on the screen, where the wheel is, and moves it up. The wheel starts rolling and numbers representing years start moving. When the year 1964 is centered, she removes her hand.









Viseaften  
Journalistforeningen  
1968, Music

196

Favorites



## References (Books):

- [1] Buxton, W. Sketching User Experiences, *Morgan Kaufmann* 2007.
- [2] Norman, D. The Psychology of Everyday Things, *Basic Books* 1988.
- [3] Moggridge, B. Designing Interactions, *MIT Press*, 2006.