

User Experience Design

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User + Experience

**What does the word ‘experience’
mean to you?**

UX is what, where, when, why,
and how someone uses a
product, as well as who that
person is.

It's important to consider
the user's experience
so you can...

avoid this...



and this...



and therefore this...

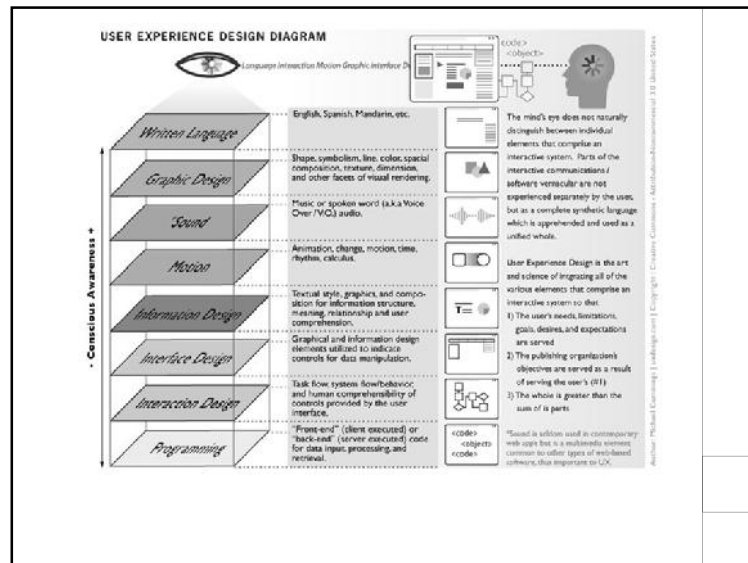


User Centered Design

Taking into account the user's needs at every stage of the product life cycle.

It is an interdisciplinary process.





Why is UX important?

- It's a competitive environment and complex life.
- You want to create a good product.
- Satisfy users. Meet their needs.
- Satisfy stakeholders. Meet business goals.

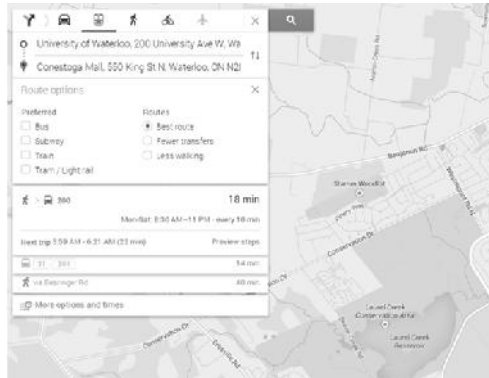
Why is UX important?

Designing a good product requires that you completely understand its potential user – needs, wants, motivations, perceptions, attitudes and behaviours.

Key principles of User Centered Design

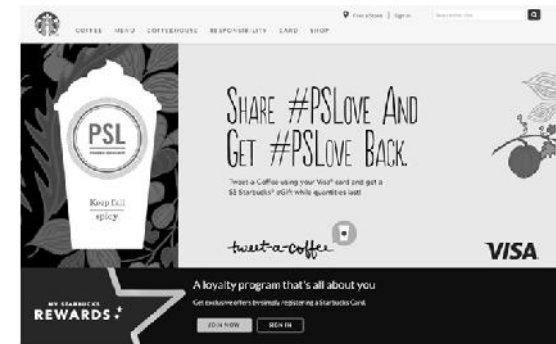
1. Design for the users and their tasks

Example:
Google Maps



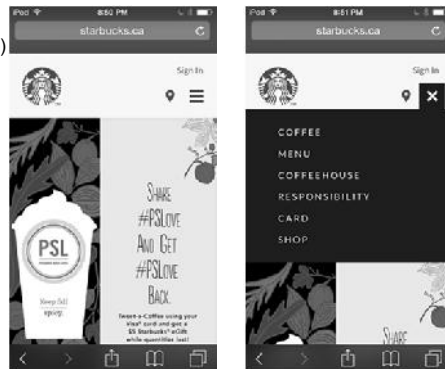
2. Be Consistent

Example:
Starbucks



2. Be Consistent

Example:
Starbucks (iOS app)



3. Use simple and natural dialogue

Example:
Lumosity (iOS app)



4. Reduce unnecessary mental effort by the user

Example:
Auto-fill

Prefix (*)
☐ Mrs. ☐ Mr.
 First name (*)

 Last name (*)

 Optained private information
 These fields are not visible to the user.
 Address:

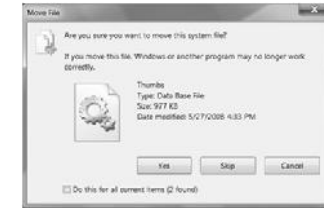
 Zip Code

 City

Example:
Recently viewed



5. Provide adequate feedback

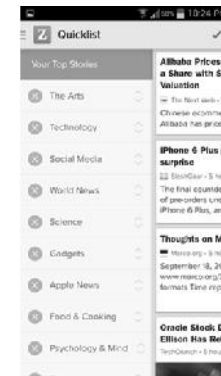


6. Provide adequate navigation mechanisms



7. Let the user drive - give them control

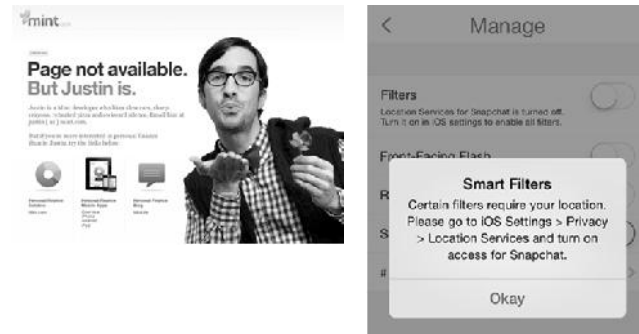
Example:
Zite



8. Present information clearly




9. Be helpful



10. Reduce errors

NAME
First Last
Price
\$
Online
Date
MM / DD / YYYY



<https://mail.google.com/>
Did you mean to attach files?

You wrote 'I've attached' in your message, but there are no files attached. Send anyway?

Important Message
The email address and password you entered do not match any accounts on record. Please make sure that you have correctly entered the e-mail address associated with your Amazon.com account. If you forget your password, and want to access your existing account, please click [here](#).
(Possibly you originally set up your account at work, and now you're shopping using your personal account, or vice-versa.)

Sign In

What is your e-mail address?

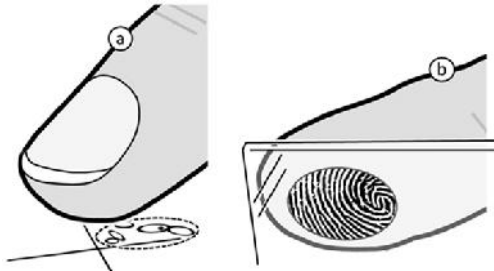
My e-mail address is

Do you have an Amazon.com password?

Things to consider when designing for mobile

Touch Targets

People interact with touch-based user interfaces with their fingers.



Touch Targets

User interface controls have to be big enough to capture fingertip actions without frustrating users with tiny targets and possible errors.

Touch Targets

When targets are placed too close to each other, users can easily hit the wrong one.



Touch Targets

- An MIT Touch Lab study of Human Fingertips to investigate the Mechanics of Tactile Sense found that the average width of the index finger is 1.6 to 2 cm (16 – 20 mm) for most adults.
- This converts to **45 – 57 pixels**, which is wider than what most mobile guidelines suggest.

Gestures

Gestures

- The amount of touching we do with our devices can have a physical implication and can affect the overall user experience with devices and applications.
- Gesturing can be tiring.

Gestures

- Every touch, every swipe, every pinch and every zoom requires quite a bit of physical motion.
- Your hand moves while the rest of the arm is working to stabilize the wrist, as the other arm steadily holds the device stable.

Gestures

- This is a lot of exertion compared to the mouse, where only the hand moves and the wrist rests on a wrist pad and the other hand is not used at all.
- The subtle “cost” of touching the device can have a negative impact on how users feel about the application.

Gestures

- Eliminate unnecessary gesturing and movement.
 - Remember the user's prior selection
 - Make it easy to skip ahead, especially when lists and sequences may be long.
 - Take advantage of device sensors to understand context (such as time, place, movement, light and sound levels).

Gestures

- It's important to remember that not every user will know when to use a particular gesture.
- When possible, provide cues, instructions or an alternate means to accomplish each task.

Testing your designs

Usability Testing

- Used to evaluate a product by testing it with representative users.
- In the test, these users will try to complete typical tasks while observers watch, listen and take notes.

Usability Testing

- Goal is to identify any usability problems, collect quantitative data on participants' performance (e.g., time on task, error rates), and determine participant's satisfaction with the product.
- Effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction.

Usability Testing

- You should test early and test often.
- Usability testing lets the design and development teams identify problems before they get coded.
- The earlier those problems are found and fixed, the less expensive the fixes are.

What is guerilla testing?

Guerilla Testing

- Quick, low cost, usability testing "in the wild"
- Can be conducted anywhere
- 3 - 5 participants
- 5 - 10 minutes each
- Low - high fidelity prototype



Why conduct guerilla testing?

To understand the users



To collect feedback and
evaluate design



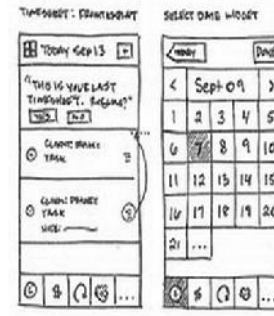
When to conduct it?

As soon as the idea is
out of your head



...with any type of prototype

Low-fidelity
prototype



Med to High-fidelity
prototype



How to plan a guerilla test?

1. Identify test goal

- Determine what is the purpose of doing the test.

Example goal statement:

"Assess the latest version of the mobile video player."



2. Identify target participants

- Determine participant characteristics.

Example participant screener:

- Users must own a smartphone.
- Users must access mobile video content at least once a week.



3. Identify test objectives

- Determine what you're trying to learn.
- What questions are you trying to answer?

Example test objectives:

- Can users easily and effectively use the video player?
- Can users interact with the scrubber?
- Do users understand how to share a video



4. Create tasks

- Create user tasks that will allow you to assess your objectives.

Example tasks:

- Play a video and view comments
- Share a video

5. Create scenarios

- Create realistic scenarios of when users may do those tasks.

Example scenarios:

- Let's say a friend told you about a great comment Rob Ford made at the end of this video clip. Can you play the clip and go to the comment?
- You loved the clip and want to send it to another friend. Can you show me how you would do that?

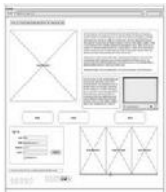
5. Prepare the prototype

- Create a prototype that can be tested.

Example of prototypes:



Sketches



Wireframes



Interactive prototype



Live site/app

Let's try it!

Keep in touch!

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Thanks and Good luck!