

CSE 440: Introduction to HCI

User Interface Design, Prototyping, and Evaluation

Lecture 07:
Storyboarding and
Video Prototyping

Tuesday / Thursday
12:00 to 1:20

James Fogarty
Kailey Chan
Dhruv Jain
Nigini Oliveira
Chris Seeds
Jihoon Suh

Project Status

Looking Forward

2e: Task Review due Tonight

2f: Design Check-In (3x4) Due Monday 10/23

2g: Design Review (1x2) Due Thursday 10/26

“Getting the Right Design” Report Due Monday 10/30

“Getting the Right Design” Report Due Wednesday 11/1

Beware the Pitfall of “Splitting” Design Ideation

It hurts, it hurts so much

Other Assignments

Reading 2 Due this Saturday 10/21

Reading 5 Can Be Done Anytime, Sooner is Better

Denny 303 on Tuesday 10/24



James Away on Tuesday 10/24

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the event page for the Computing Research: Addressing National Priorities and Societal Needs 2017. The page features a header with the CCC logo and navigation links. The main title is prominently displayed in a large, bold font. Below the title, the event dates and location are listed. A map of Washington, D.C. is shown. The page is divided into sections for Event Contact, Event Type, Event Category, and Tags. The main content area includes an Overview section with a paragraph about the event's purpose and a list of themes: Intelligent Infrastructure for our Cities and Communities, Security and Privacy for Democracy, AI and Amplifying Human Abilities, and Data, Algorithms, and Fairness. Each theme has a brief description and a list of bullet points. A Livestream link is visible at the bottom.

Computing Research: Addressing National Priorities and Societal Needs 2017

October 23-24, 2017
The InterContinental Washington
D.C. at the Wharf
801 Wharf Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20024

Event Contact
Ann Drubin
adrubin@cra.org

Event Type
2017 Events, Special Event

Event Category
CCC

Tags
grand challenges, research, symposium

Overview

Over the past several decades, computing and information technologies have shaped our lives, our society, and our physical world in ways we never would have imagined. An increasing number of jobs depend on IT, IT shrinks time and distance in our social lives, agriculture and transportation are rapidly becoming IT-based, and IT holds the promise of revolutionizing education and healthcare. Although many of the IT-powered innovations that are reshaping our society can be traced to fundamental computing-related research, their impact has been magnified through powerful applications in areas of broad societal need and opportunity.

Over the past 11 years, the Computing Community Consortium has hosted dozens of research visioning workshops to imagine, discuss, and debate the future of computing and its role in addressing societal needs. The second CCC Computing Research symposium draws these topics into a program designed to illuminate current and future trends in computing and the potential for computing to address national challenges.

The two days are organized around four main themes:

Intelligent Infrastructure for our Cities and Communities

- Intelligent infrastructure is already transforming our nation's cities and communities, but the technological revolution is just now beginning. The potential for major improvements in public health and safety, efficient use of our resources, and a higher quality of life for all citizens are enormous. At the same time, new risks arise as we attempt to integrate large scale data collection, advanced cyberphysical systems, and autonomous vehicles into our daily lives. This session will highlight some of the major advances now taking place, while at the same time emphasizing the substantial body of research, much of it crossing disciplinary boundaries, that still needs to be done.

Security and Privacy for Democracy

- Computing research enables new technology to help society cope with information security and privacy risks. Learn about how differential privacy will enable new understanding of the population while protecting privacy and about technologies used to help journalists and human rights workers to communicate safely in oppressive regimes.

AI and Amplifying Human Abilities

- This panel will examine the emerging role of AI in augmenting human abilities in new and powerful ways. In particular, this session will examine the spectrum of human and machine capabilities and how we develop systems that provide a seamless interface between the two. Speakers will also ground their remarks in application areas ranging from health, transportation, universal access, data analysis, and education.

Data, Algorithms, and Fairness

- Data-driven and algorithmic decision making increasingly determine how businesses target advertisements to consumers, how police departments monitor individuals or groups, how banks decide who gets a loan and who does not, how employers hire, how colleges and universities make admissions and financial aid decisions, and much more. As data-driven decisions increasingly affect every corner of our lives, there is an urgent need to ensure they do not become instruments of discrimination, barriers to equality, and threats to social justice.

Livestream

Design Research Review in Critique

In addition to current milestone, bring your design research review to next three critiques

Helpful for “what in your research motivated this”

Helpful for brainstorming other ideas with staff

Look back at design research in defining tasks

For example, tensions you saw in research might suggest different design approaches

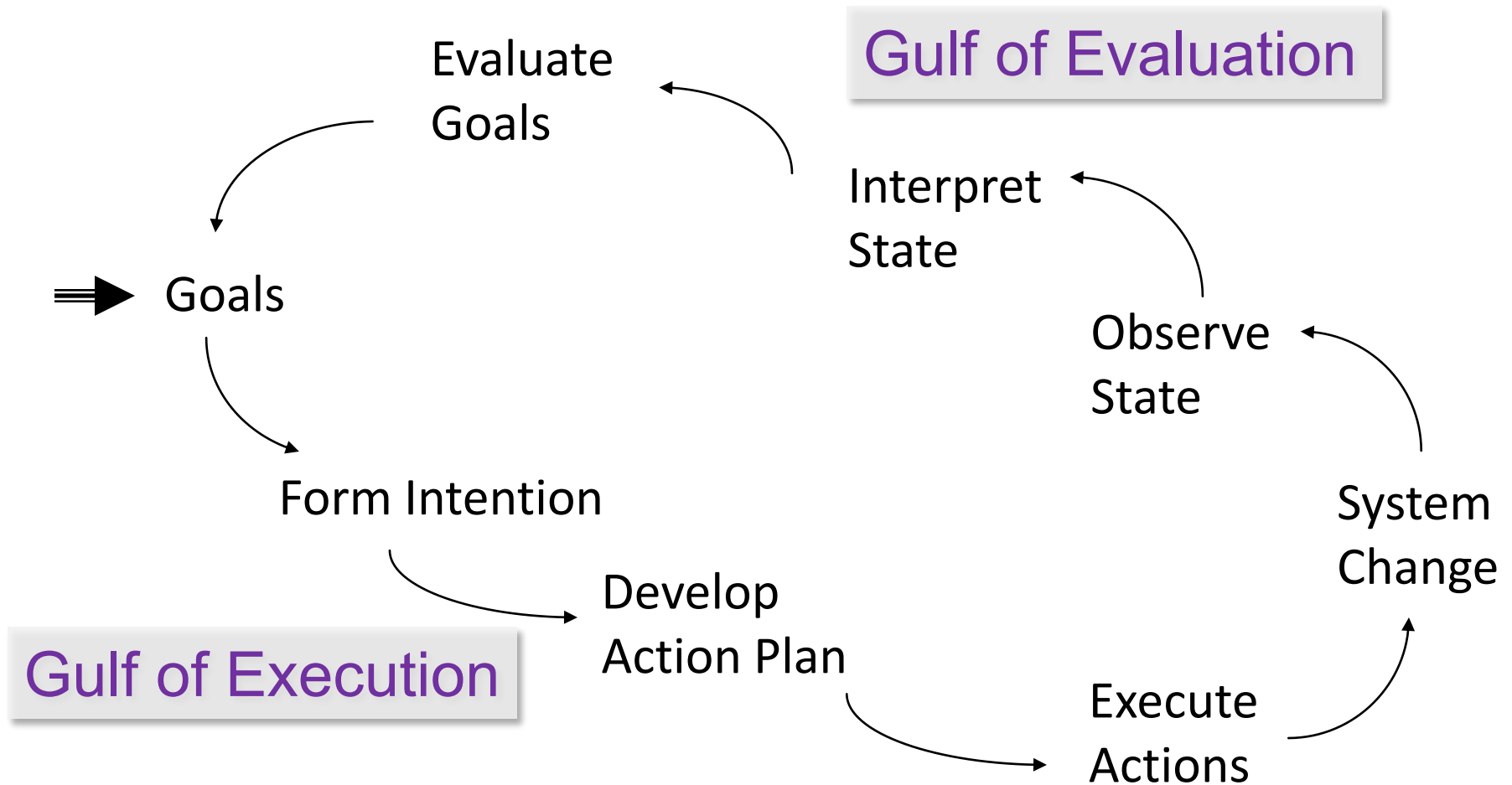
A common task might be found in those approaches, with designs exploring different tradeoffs relative to that tension

Today

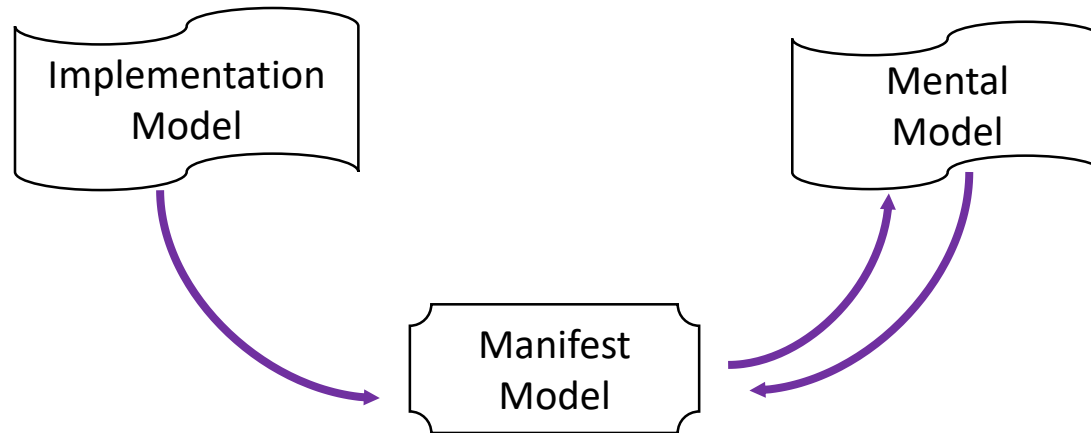
Finishing Design of Everything Things

Storyboarding and Video Prototyping

Norman's Execution-Evaluation Cycle



Manifest and Mental Models



Designer projects their model into an artifact

Person forms their model based on interaction

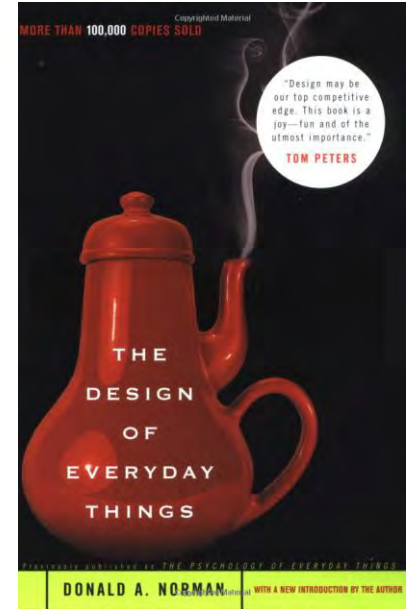
People struggle until model matches manifest model

Update mental model in response to breakdowns

Matching the implementation model is not necessary

Building the Right Model

Having the right model helps people bridge the Gulf of Execution and the Gulf of Evaluation



How can we help people build the right models:

Affordances

Metaphors

Visibility

Knowledge in the World

Constraints

Mapping

Consistency

Modes

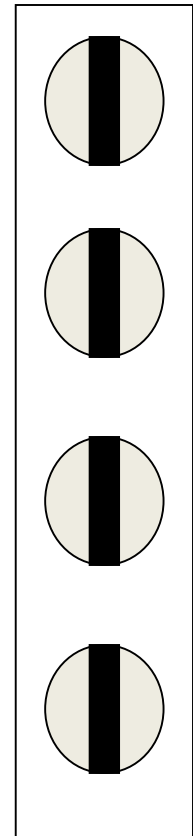
Mapping

Correspondence between an interface and the corresponding action in 'the world'

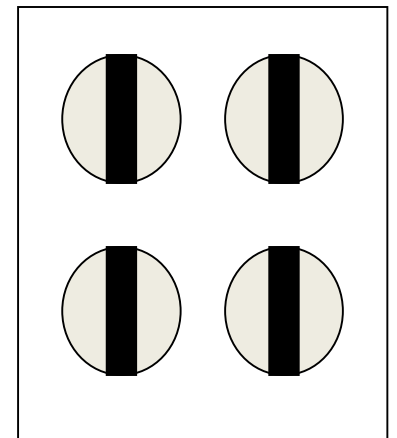
Minimize cognitive steps to transform action into effect, or perception into comprehension (i.e., execution and evaluation)



Very Bad Mapping



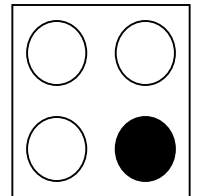
Slightly Better Mapping



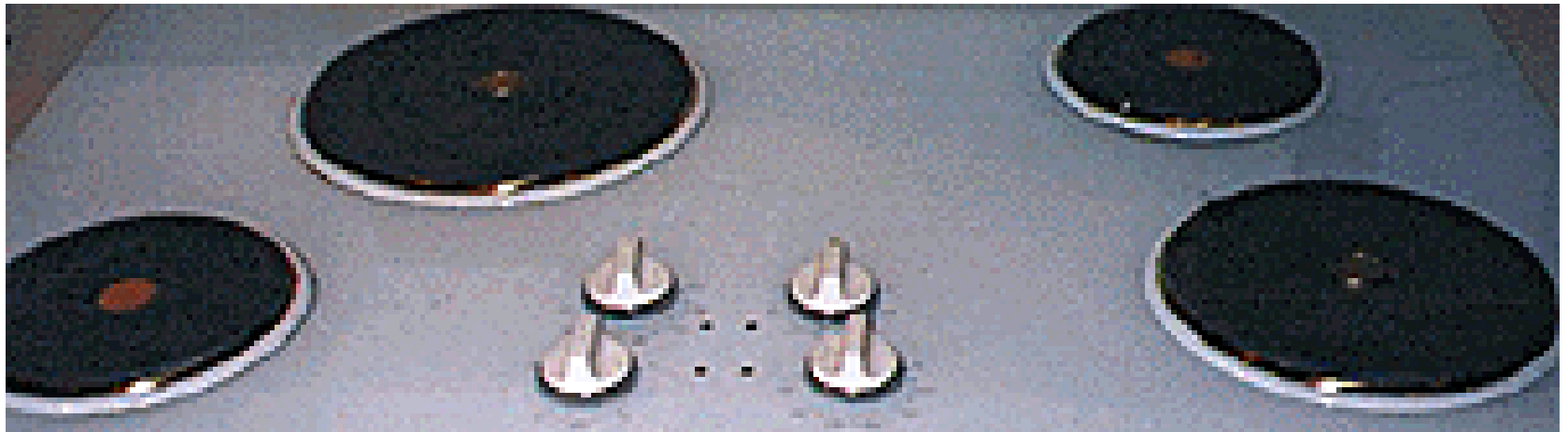
Good Mapping



Not this Stove



Great Mapping



Mapping



Removing the cover plate, then removing and swapping the switches.

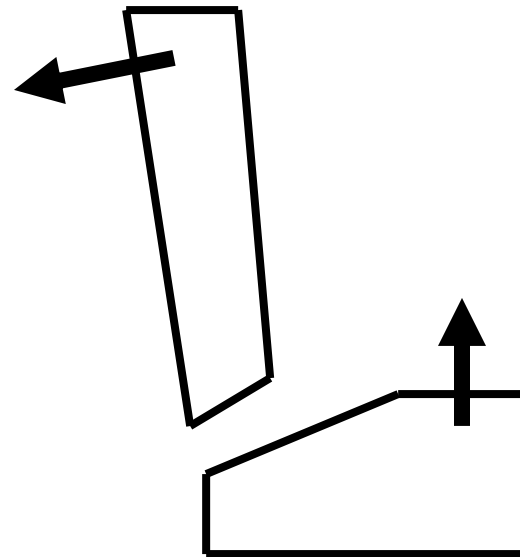
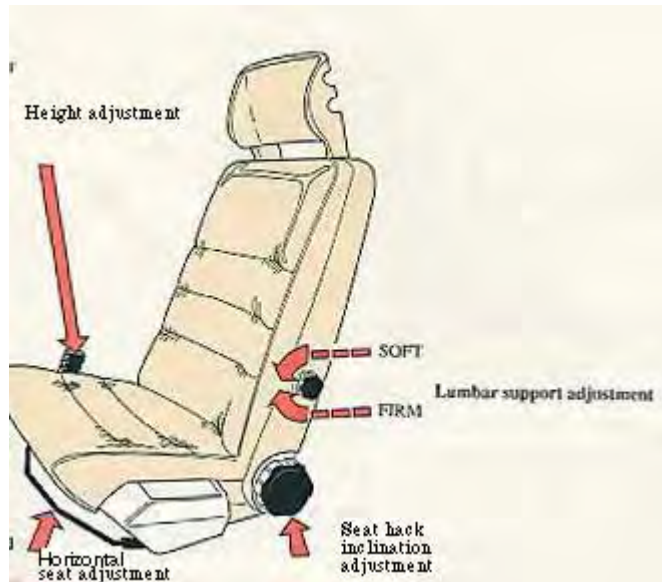


From <http://fivesketches.com/2009/11/natural-mapping-of-switches/>

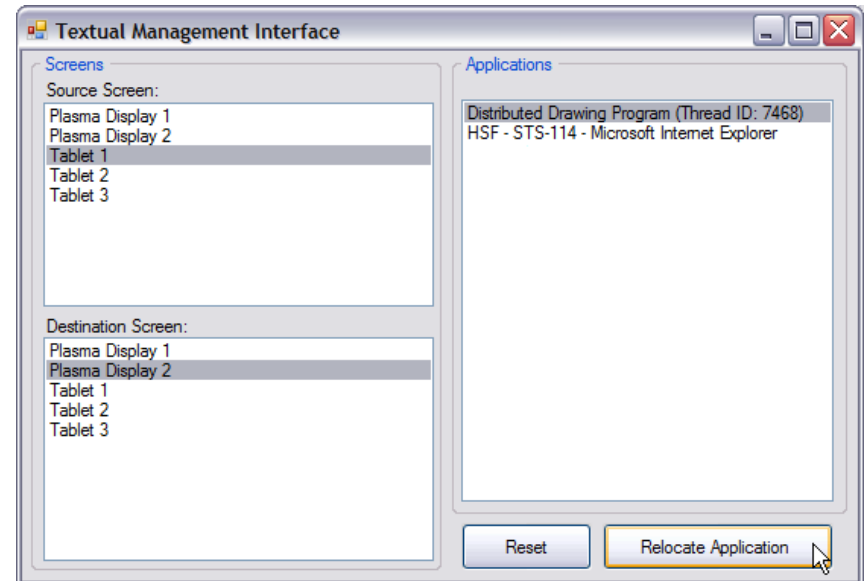
Mapping



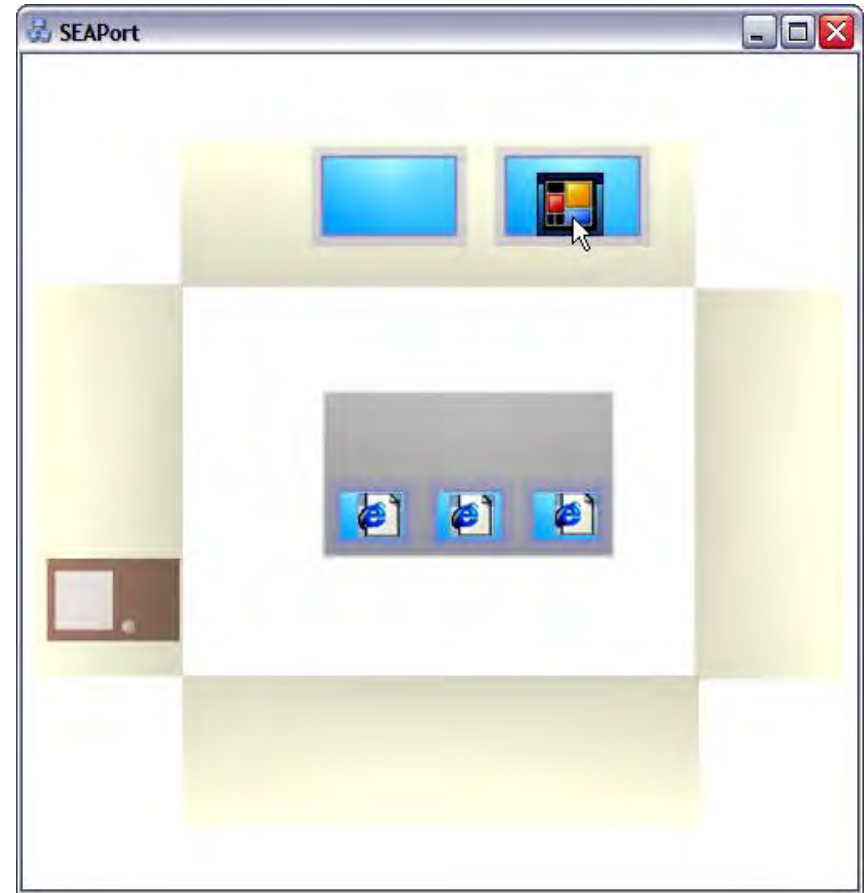
Mapping



Mapping



Mapping



Consistency

Interfaces should be meaningfully consistent

Ubiquitous use of same keys for cut/copy/paste

Helps in developing / applying a mental model

Types of consistency

Internal (i.e., within itself)

e.g., same terminology and layout throughout

External (i.e., with other applications)

e.g., common widget appearance

e.g., design patterns common across applications

Is Consistent Always Better?

Should “new” & “delete” be in the same place?

Mar 19, 01 ◀ S M T W T F S ▶

- ◆ Mom's Birthday
- [9:00 Meeting: City Planner
- [10:00
- [12:00 Lunch w/ David
- [1:00
- [2:00 Design Review
- [3:00
- [4:00 Parent/Teacher Conference
- [5:00
- [6:00 Pick up Chris from Soccer
- [7:00

• ... ≡ (New) (Details) (Go to)

Event Details ⓘ

Time: 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm

Date: Thu 6/24/99

Alarm: ☐

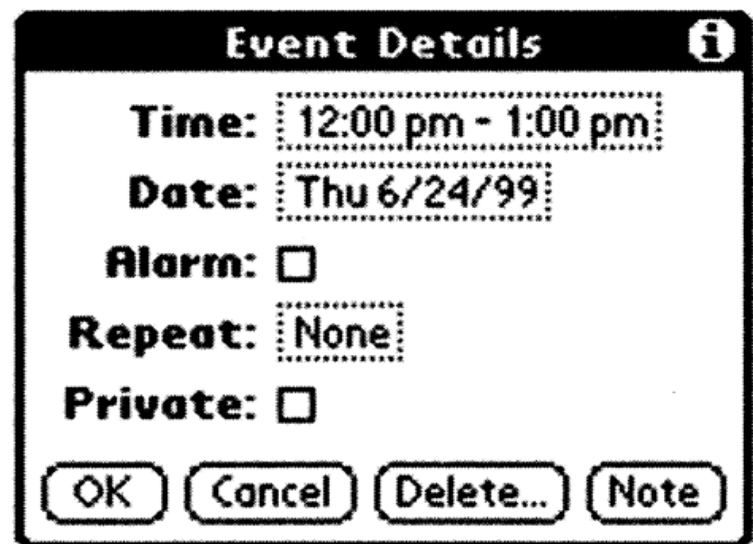
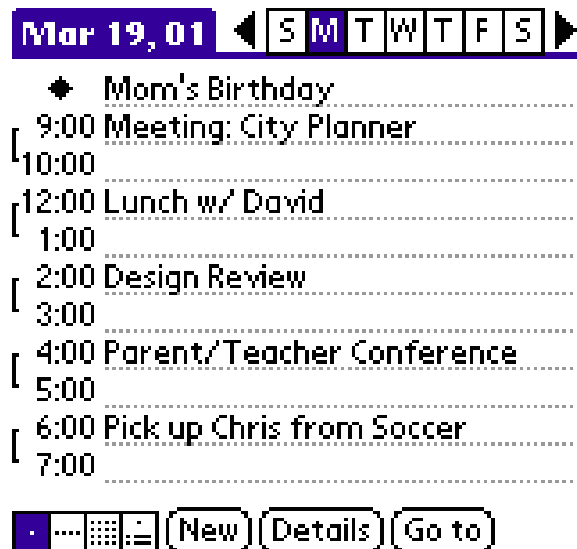
Repeat: None

Private: ☐

(OK) (Cancel) (Delete...) (Note)

Is Consistent Always Better?

Should “new” & “delete” be in the same place?



New is common, delete is not

Is Consistent Always Better?



Event Details ⓘ

Time: 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm

Date: Thu 6/24/99

Alarm: ☐

Repeat:

None Day Week Month Year

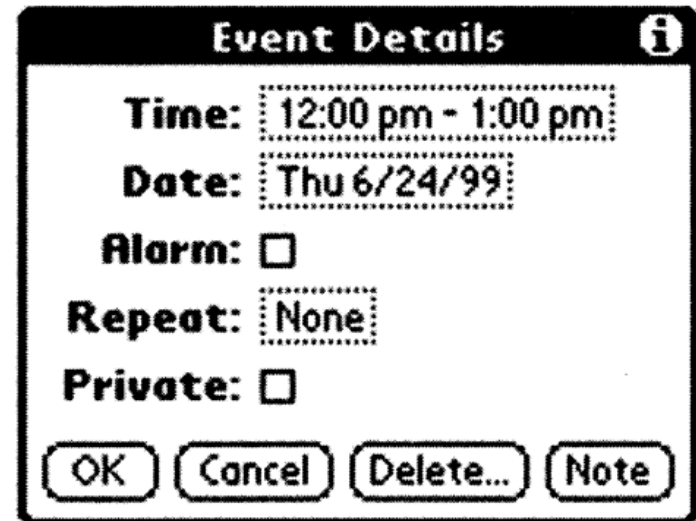
Every: 1 week(s)

End on: ▼ No End Date

Repeat on: S M T W T F S

Private: ☐

OK Cancel Delete... Note



Event Details ⓘ

Time: 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm

Date: Thu 6/24/99

Alarm: ☐

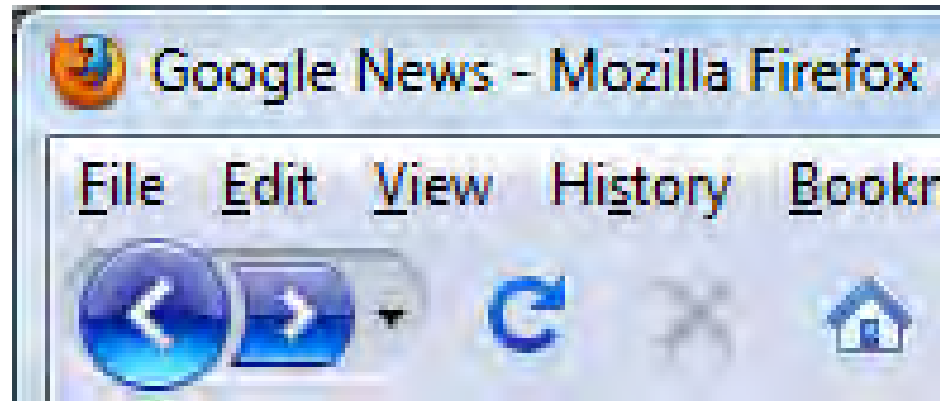
Repeat: None

Private: ☐

OK Cancel Delete... Note

Original focus on consistency,
later design for mobile form

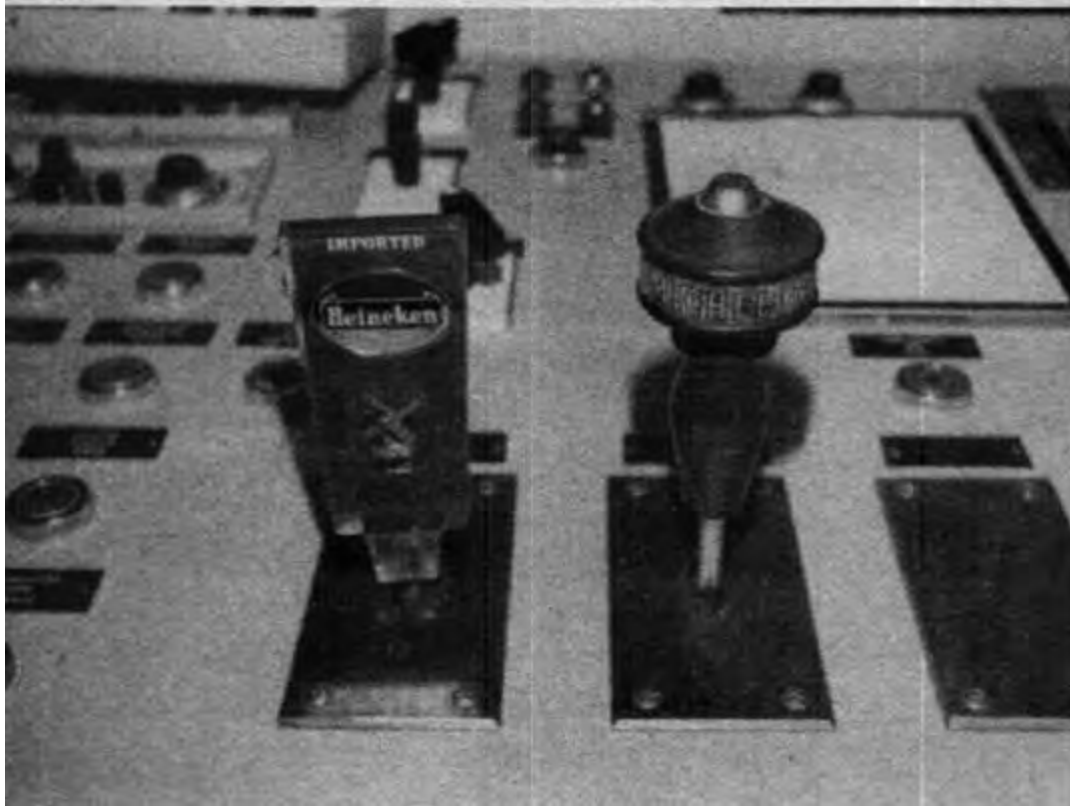
Is Consistency Always Better?



Is Consistency Always Better?

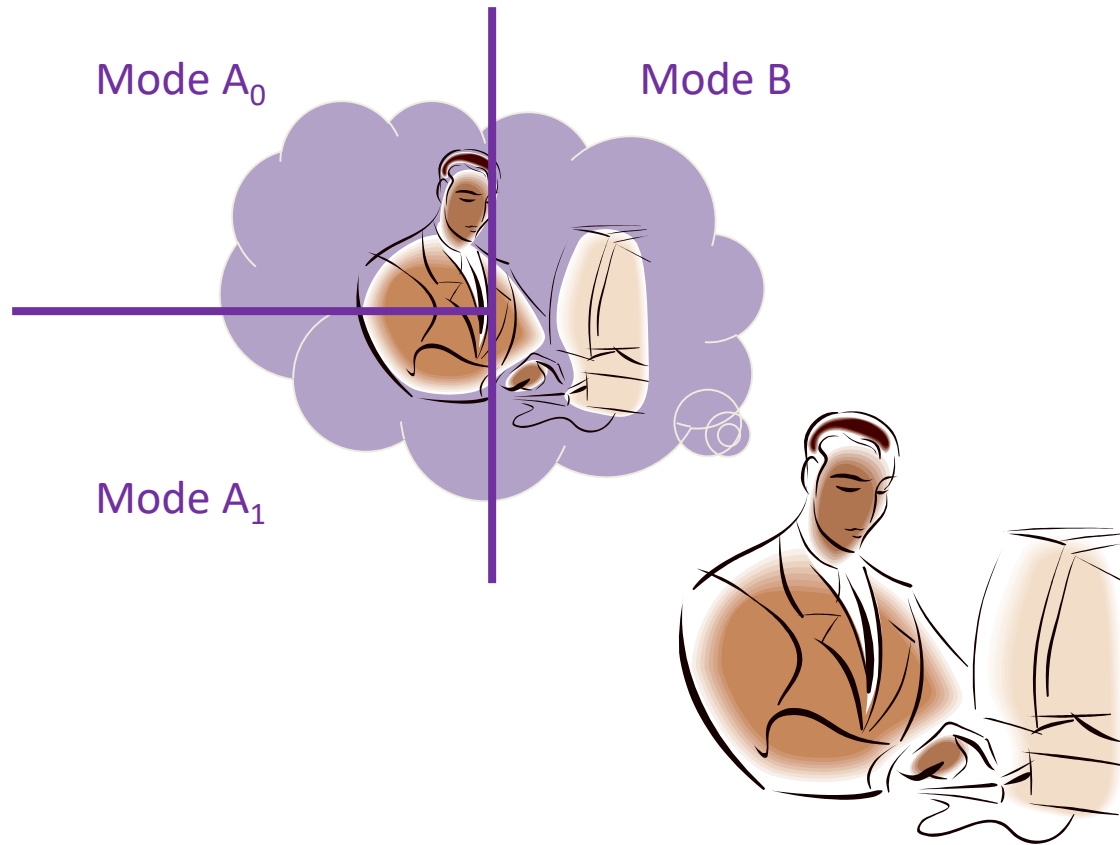


Is Consistency Always Better?



Modes

Modes force people to divide their model



Active versus Passive Modes

Active modes require constant action to maintain

When that action has ended, so does the mode

e.g., Shift

Passive modes require action to set, and a separate action to unset, or to set again

e.g., CAPS LOCK

Active modes are generally preferred

Standardization

If all else fails, standardize

Fewer things to memorize

Reduced learning time

Adapt to new situations faster

e.g., keyboard layout not optimal, but standard

Norman's Seven Principles for Design

Use knowledge in the head and in the world

Simplify the structure of tasks

Making things visible

Get the mappings right

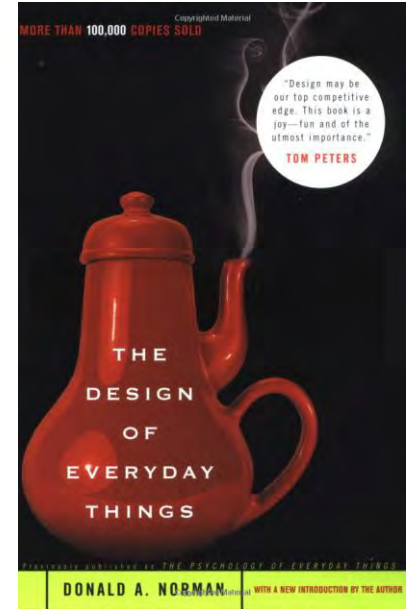
Exploit the power of constraints

Design for error

When all else fails, standardize

Building the Right Model

Having the right model helps people bridge the Gulf of Execution and the Gulf of Evaluation



How can we help people build the right models:

Affordances

Metaphors

Visibility

Knowledge in the World

Constraints

Mapping

Consistency

Modes

Today

Finishing Design of Everything Things

Storyboarding and Video Prototyping

Objectives

Be able to:

Describe purposes of storyboards,
as differentiated from sketches and prototypes

Describe varying purposes of video prototypes
(e.g., and why this name is a poor fit)

Tasks in Sketching and Design

Tasks guide your exploration of a design

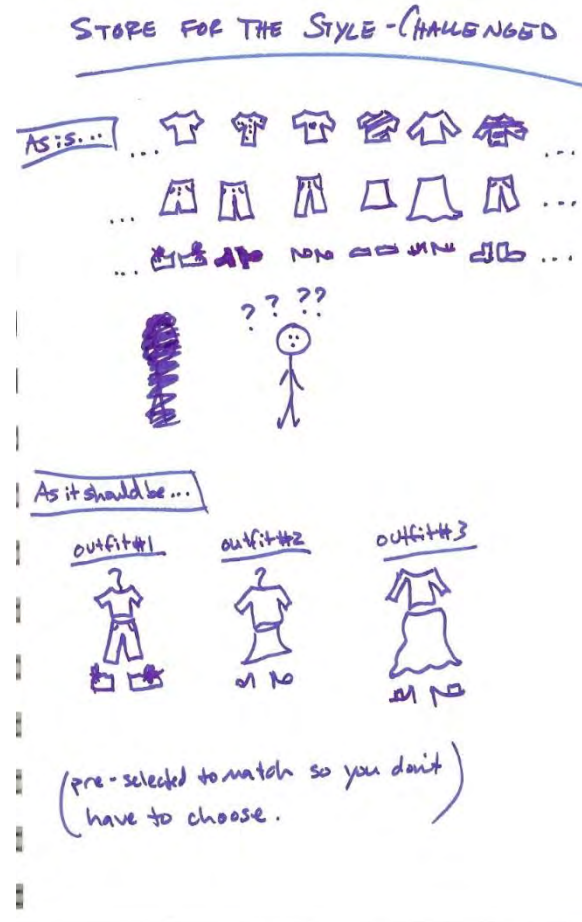
Creating scenarios for each task illustrates

- what a person does

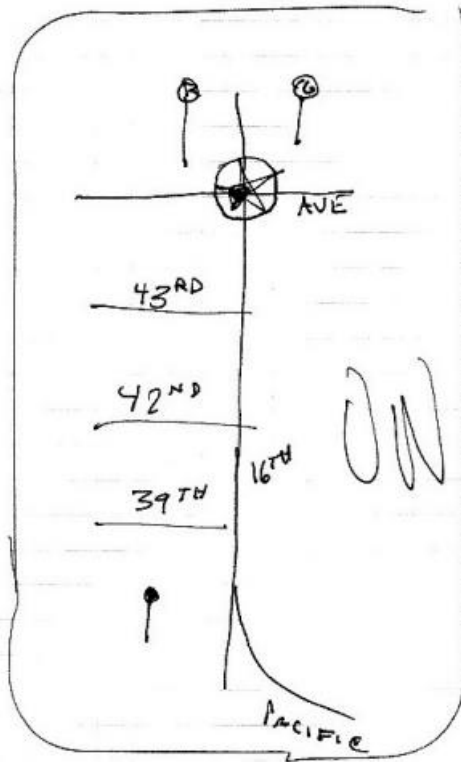
- what they see

- step-by-step performance of task with a design

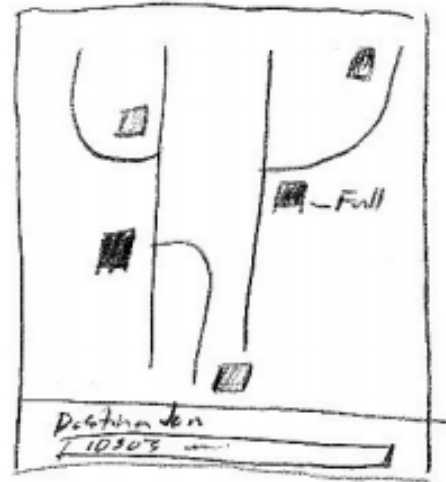
Sketching



Sketching



MAP SHOWING PARKING
AVAILABILITY BASED ON INPUTTED
DATA, INPUTTED ON MAP



- Different colors
- high lights availability
-

Sketching and Tasks

Attendance List

Sort By Last Name Show Enroll

Last Name	First Name	SID #	Enrollment	Section	Major	Level	All
Lee, Benjamin							
Santos, Allen							
Schwartz, Jonah							
Vermette, Joshua							
		12345678					Junior
		23456789					Senior
		34567890					Senior

Go to Attendance View

Back to main menu refresh w/ new info

38 Present, 2 Absent

Take Attendance

from students' POA

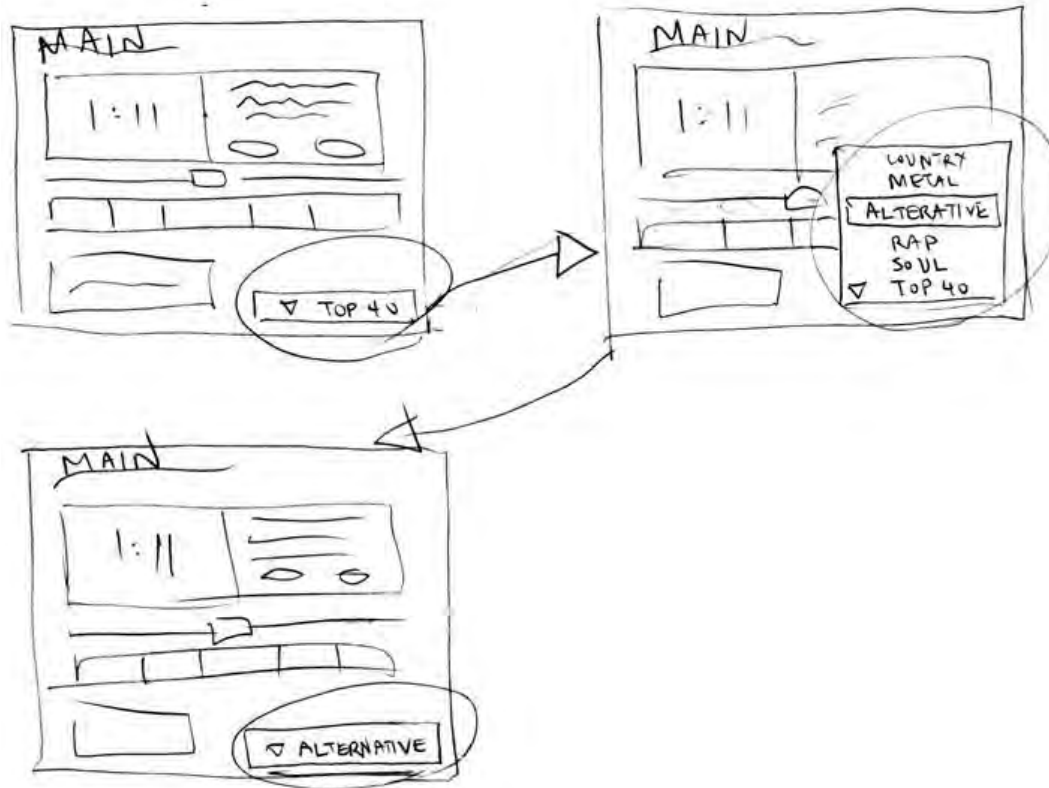
Done Look Up: Sc

highlight student

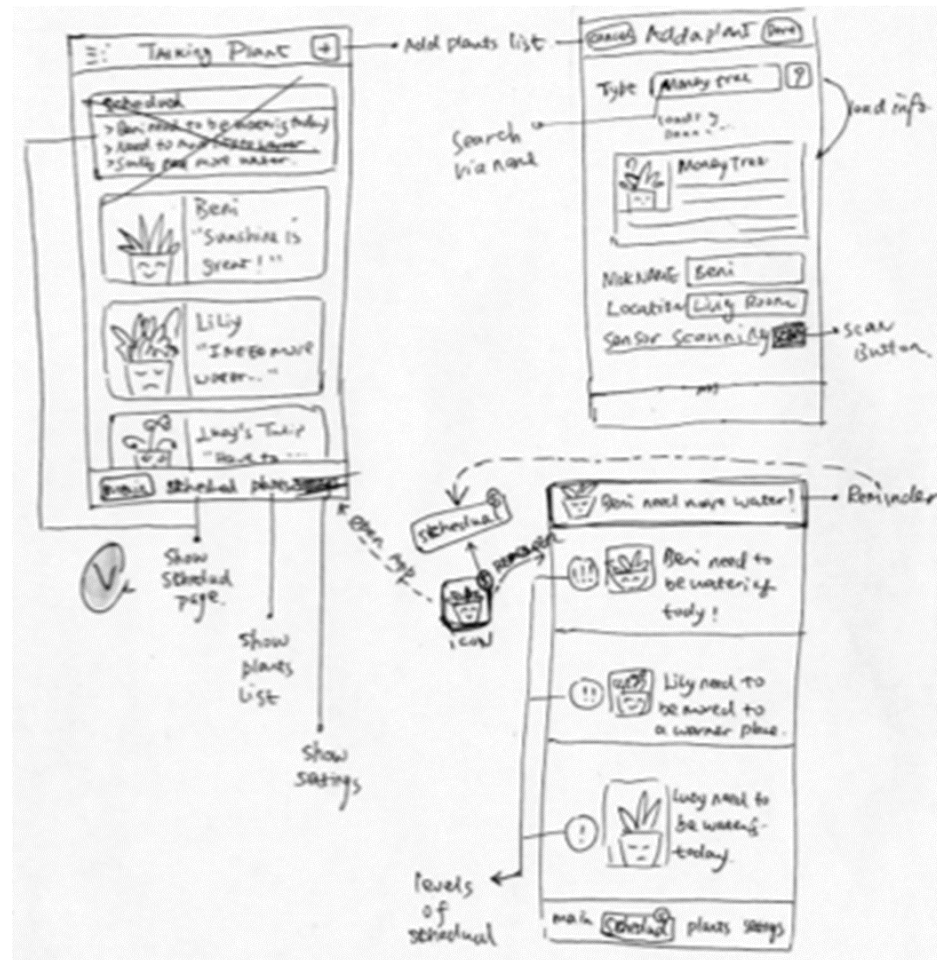
Sketching and Tasks

SCENARIO 1

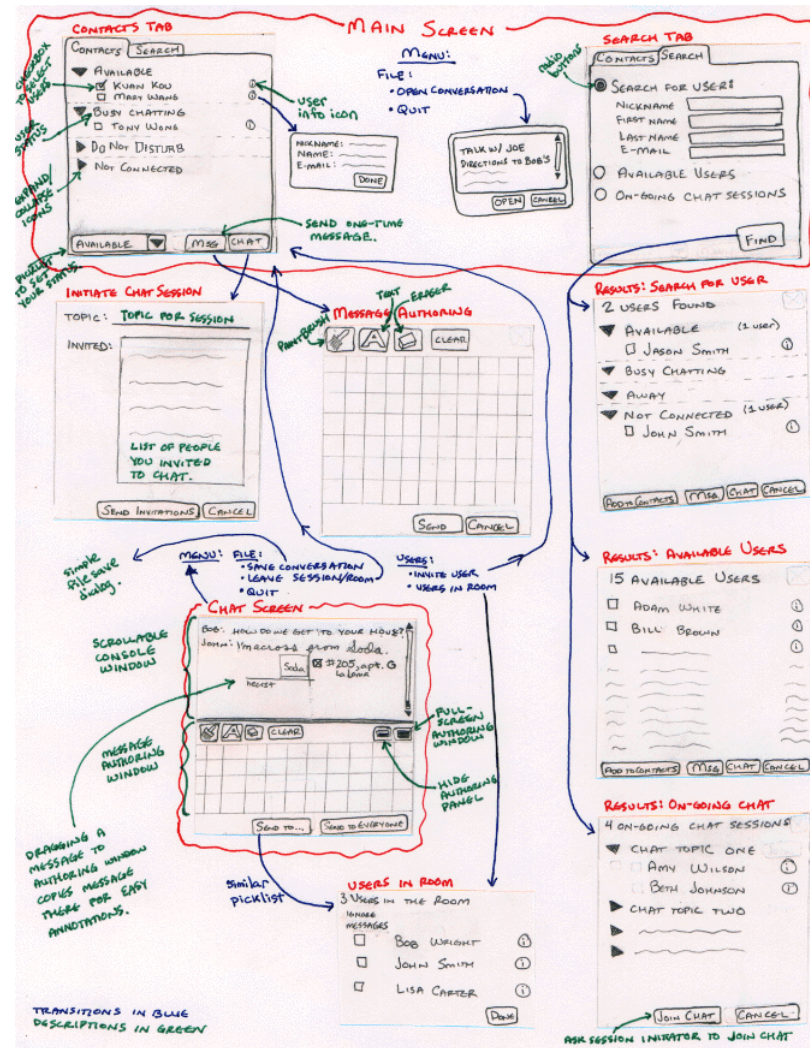
"I want to listen to alternative music"



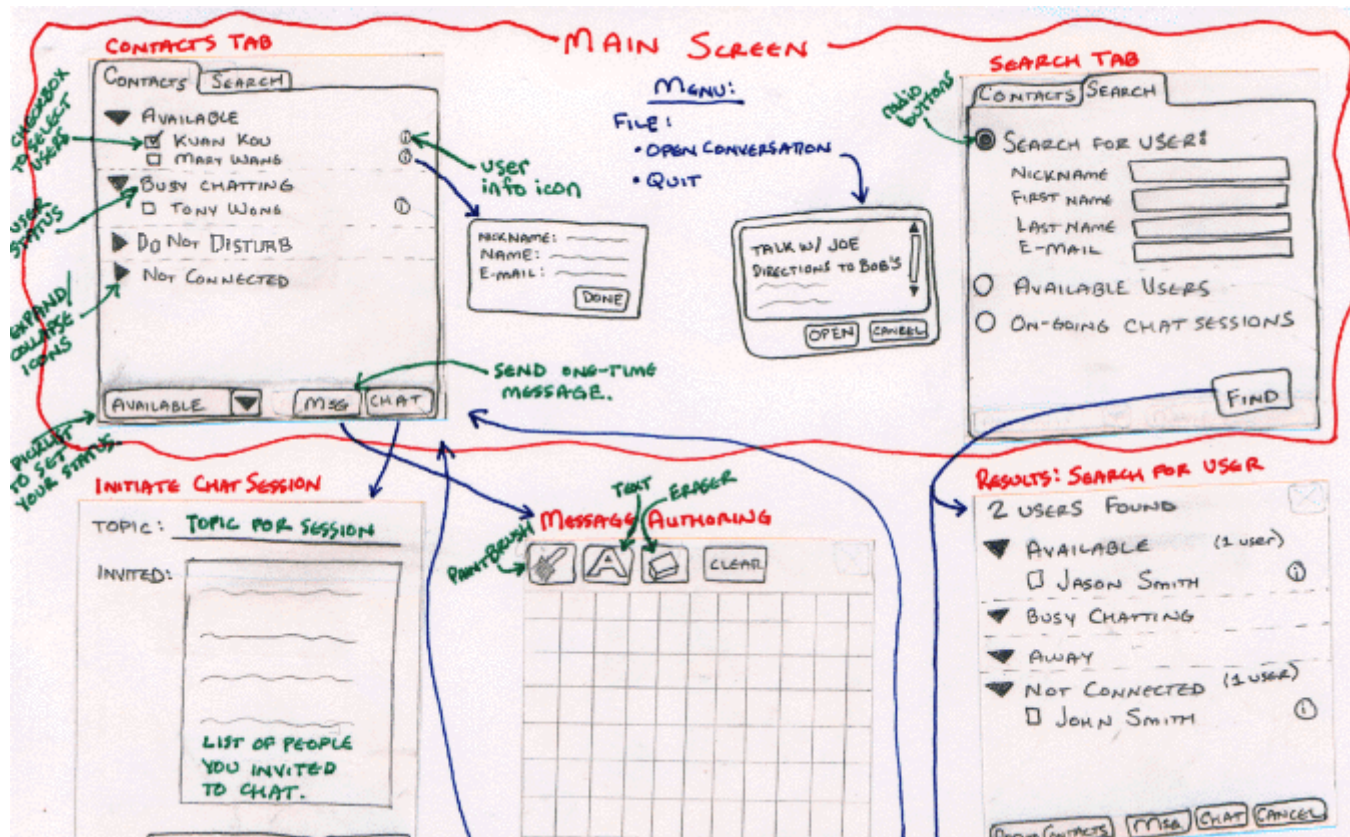
Sketching and Tasks



Sketching and Tasks



Sketching and Tasks



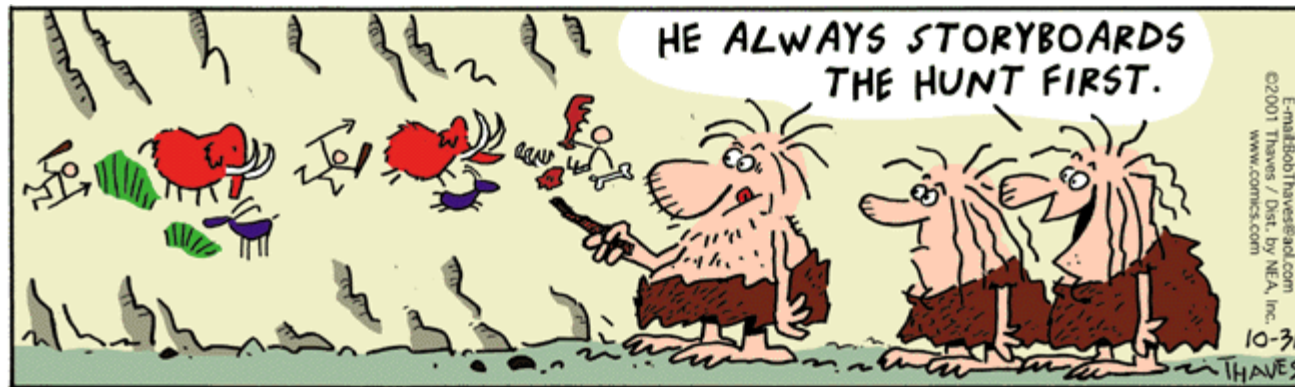
Illustrating Time

Storyboards come from film and animation

Give a “script” of important events

leave out the details

concentrate on the important interactions



Storyboards

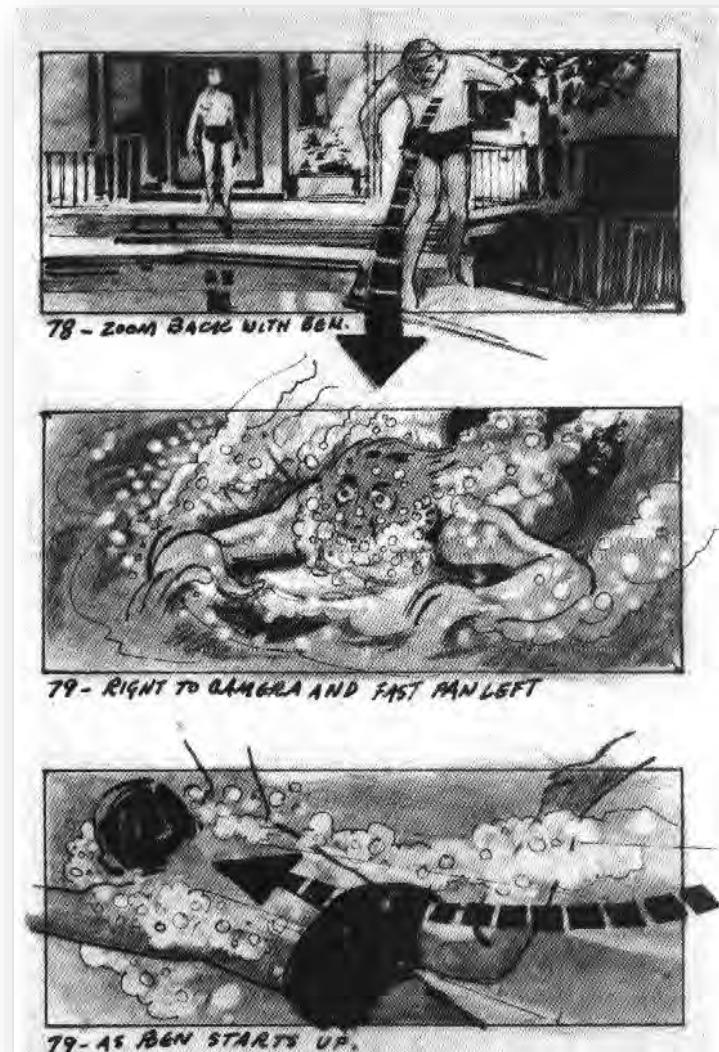
Can be used to explore

Much faster and less expensive to produce

Can therefore explore more potential approaches

Notes help fill in missing pieces of the proposal

Relative to film, these function as sketches



Storyboards

Can be used to convey

Effective storyboards can quickly convey information that would be difficult to understand in text

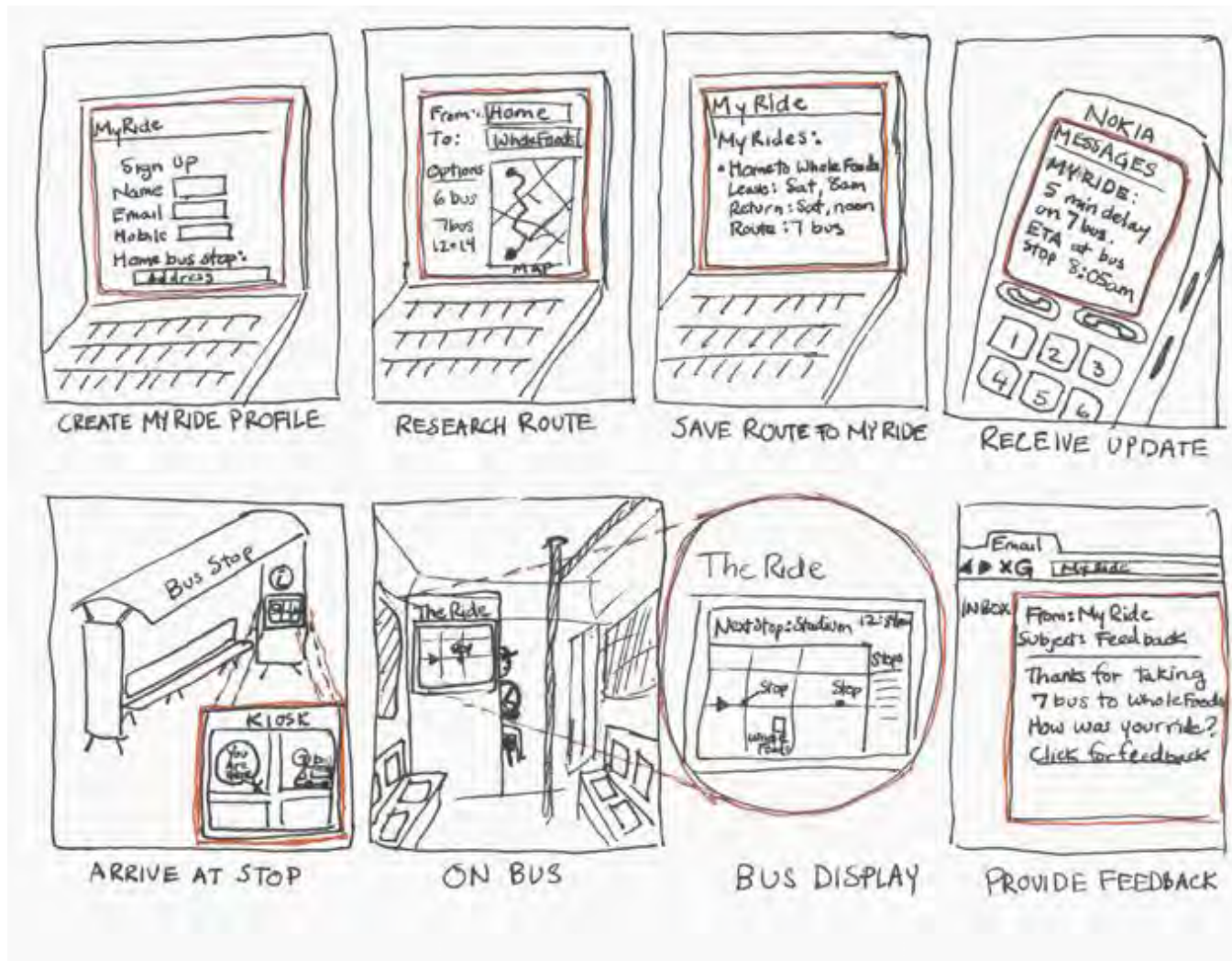
Imagine explaining this in text, for various audiences



Can illustrate
key requirements
and leave open
less important
details of design



Basic Storyboard

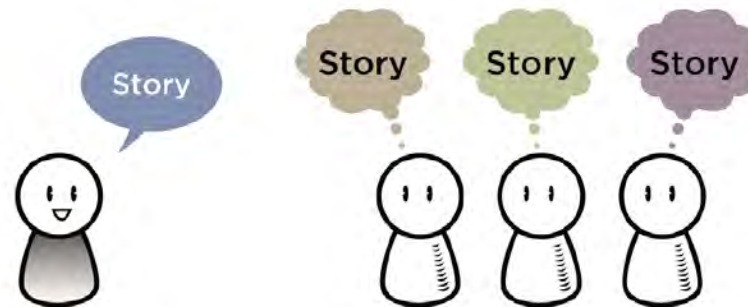


Storytelling



Stories have an audience

Other designers, clients, potential end-users, stakeholders, managers, funding agencies



Stories need to match audience and purpose

Potential Purpose of a Story



Purpose allows choosing effective details

Stories have a purpose

- Share information about people, tasks, goals

- Giving insight into people who are not like us, convey details that might be lost in generalities

- Put a human face on analytic data

- Spark design concepts and encourage innovation

- Share ideas and persuade on potential value

Stories Provide Context

Characters

Who is involved

Setting

Environment

Sequence

What task is illustrated

What leads a person
to use a design

What steps are involved

Satisfaction

What is the motivation

What is the end result

What need is satisfied

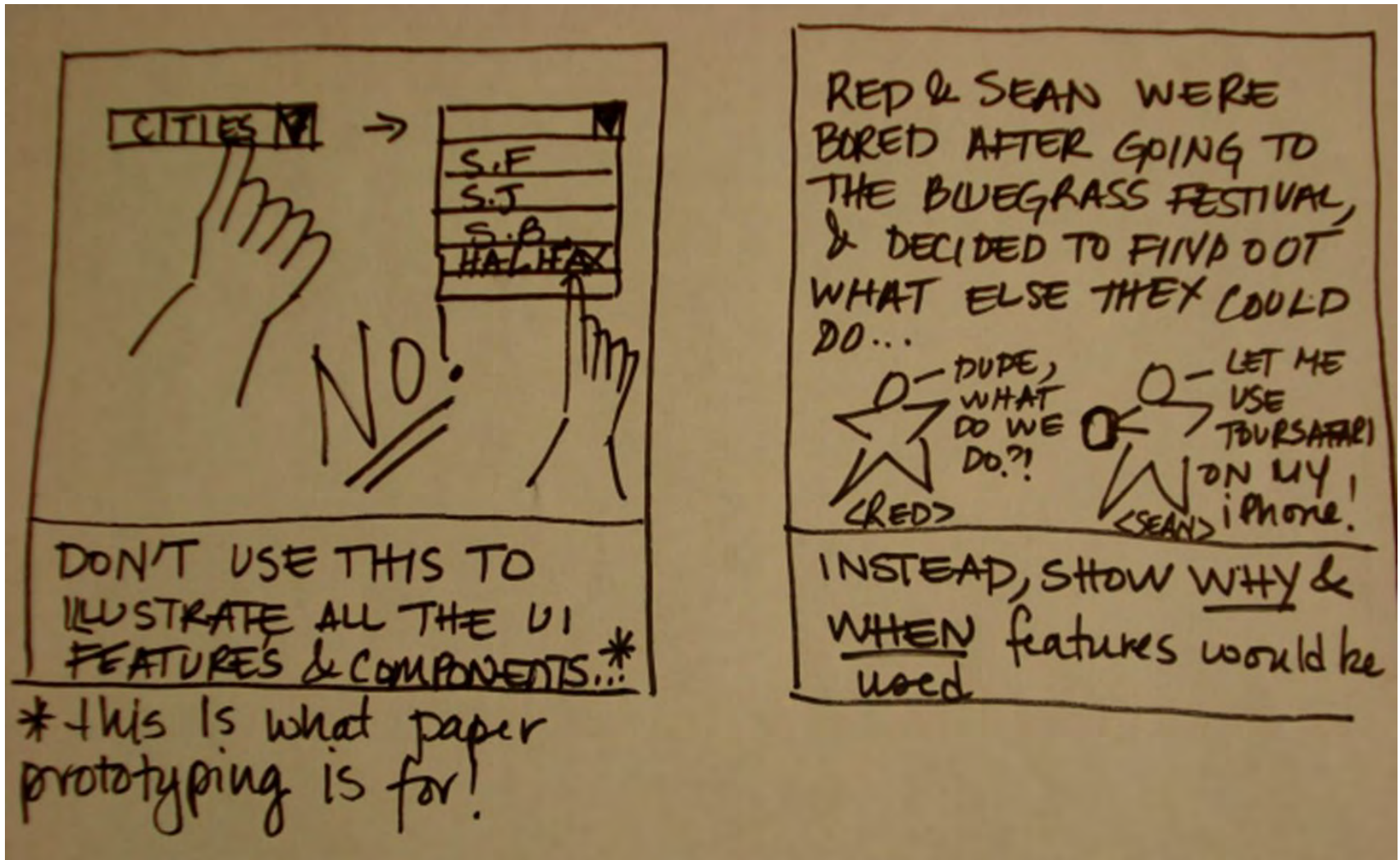
Minor interface features and components are not necessarily surfaced, they can often be developed and conveyed more effectively with other methods

Can help surface details that might otherwise be ignored

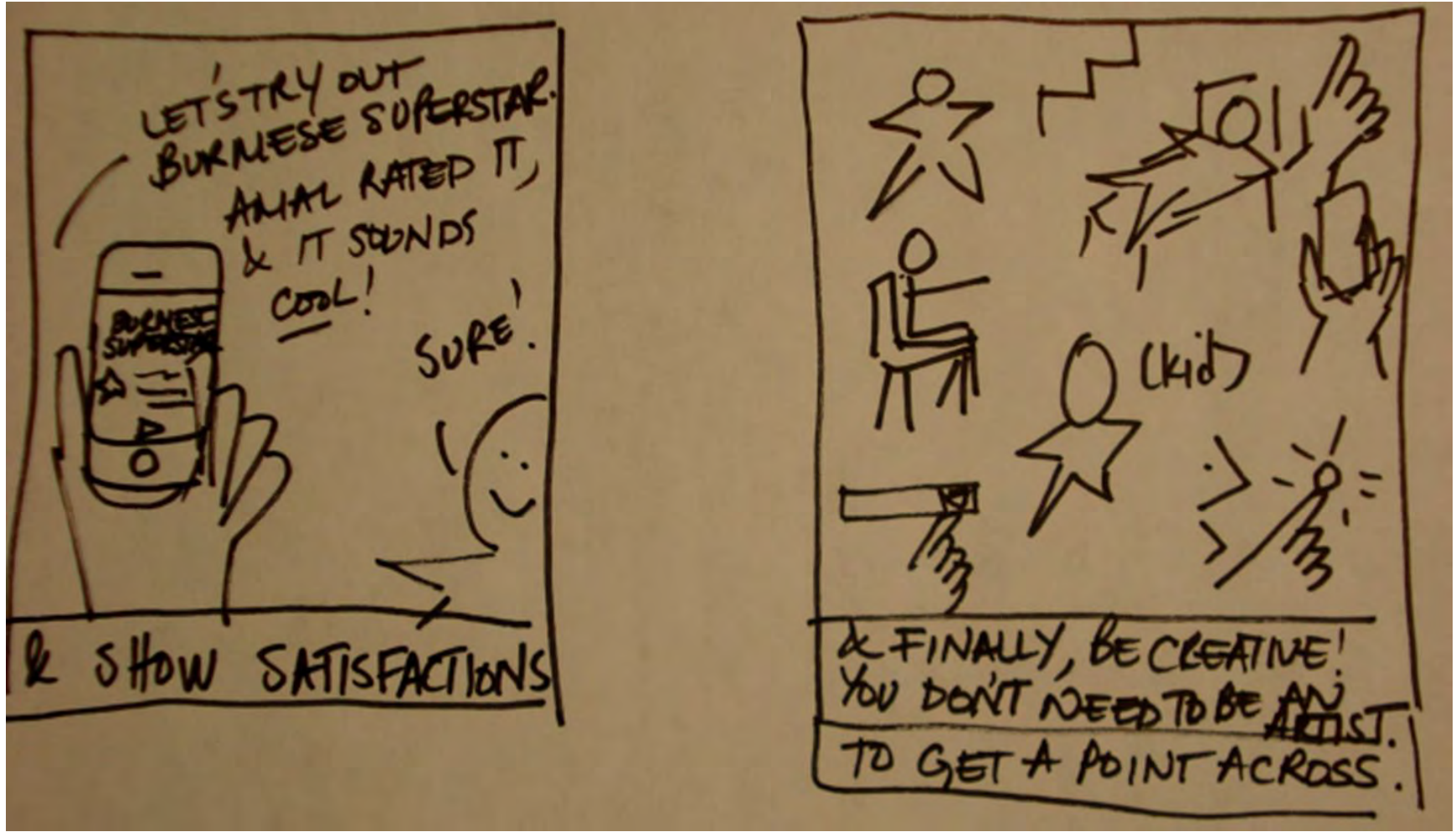
Grocery store application:

- use with one hand while pushing a shopping cart
- privacy of speech input
- split attention

Amal's Guide to Storyboarding



Amal's Guide to Storyboarding



Storytelling

Good stories

- Understand audience
- Provide context of use
- Are well-motivated
- Memorable
- Evokes a reaction
- Evokes empathy
- Illustrate experience
- Convey emotions
- Short and to-the-point

Bad stories

- Do not account for audience
- Boring or un-engaging
- Fantastical or unrealistic
- Wrong story for purpose
- Too long to hold attention

tl;dr

Elements of a Storyboard

Visual storytelling

5 visual elements

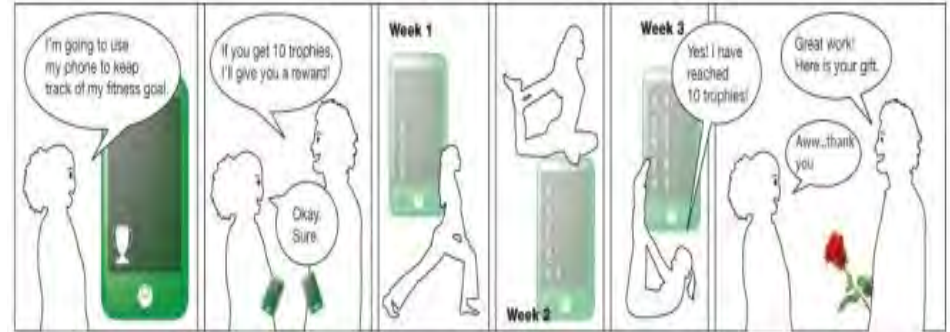
Level of detail

Inclusion of text

Inclusion of people
and emotions

Number of frames

Portrayal of time



To better characterize design intuitions:
gather and analyze artifacts
semi-structured interviews
survey focused on identified elements

1. How Much Detail?

Guideline: too much detail can lose universality



Scott McCloud

1. How Much Detail?

Sketching People



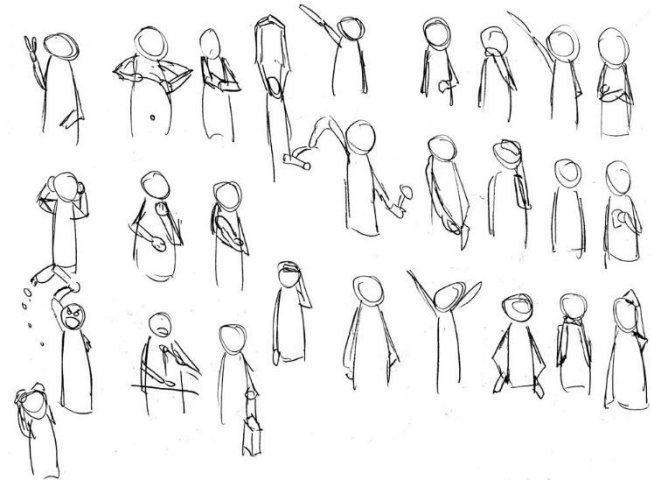
PERSON



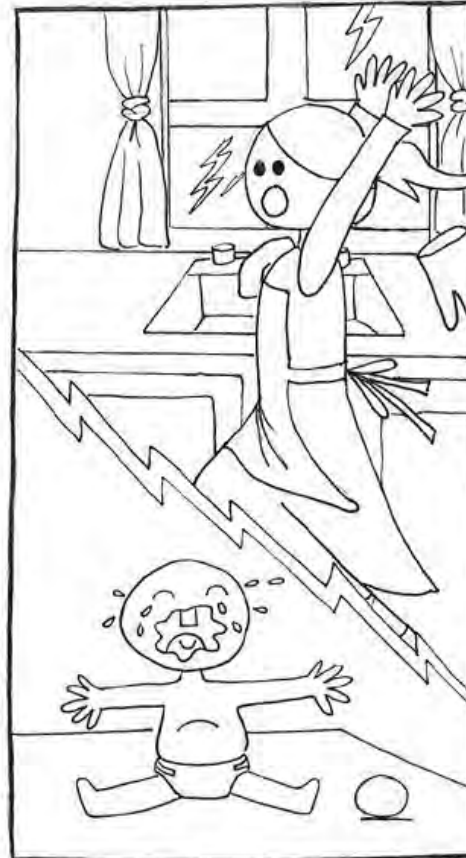
Star people
by Bill Verplank



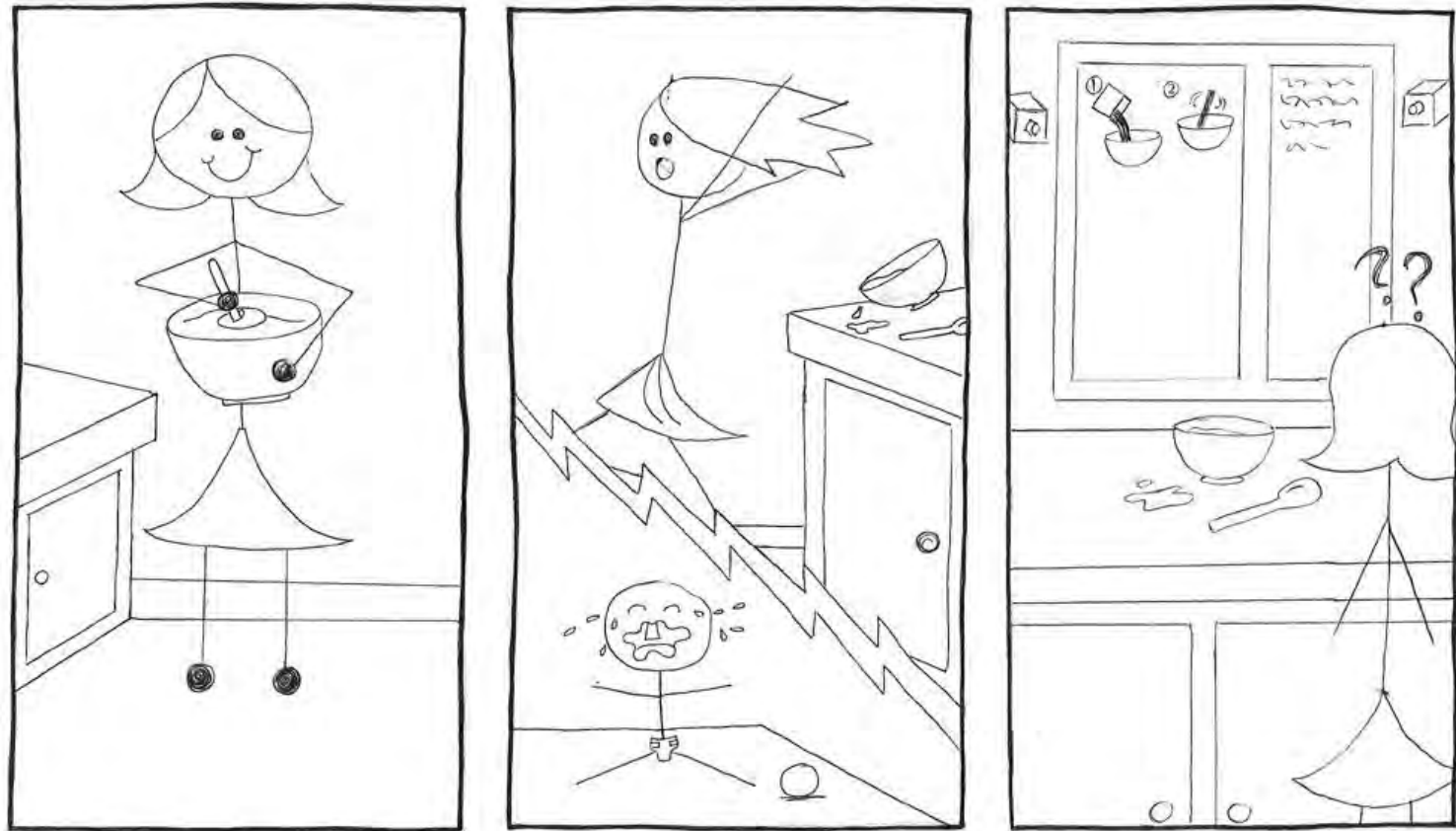
(c) 2009 SACHA CHUA



1. How Much Detail?



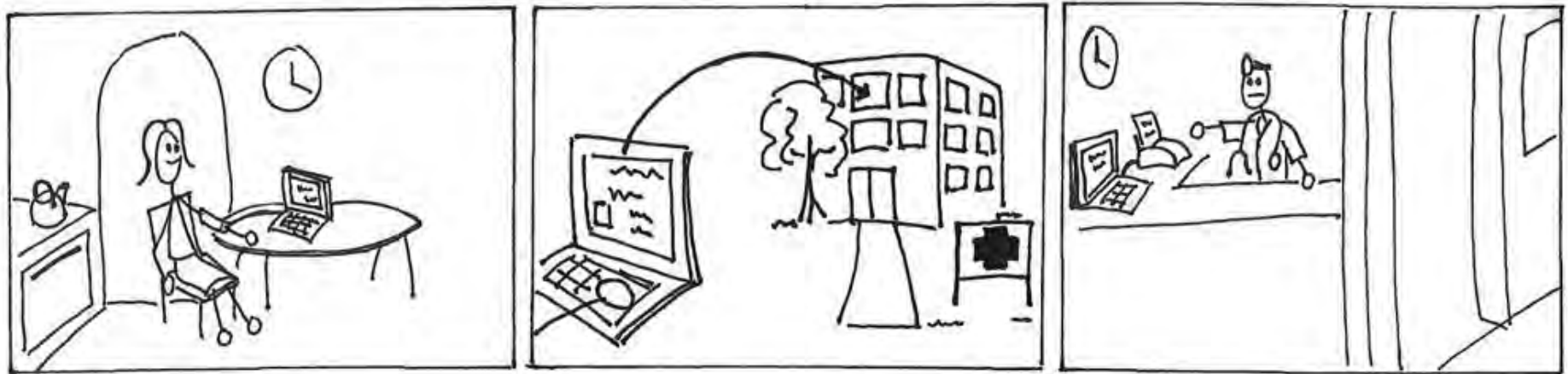
1. How Much Detail?



Unnecessary details distract from the story

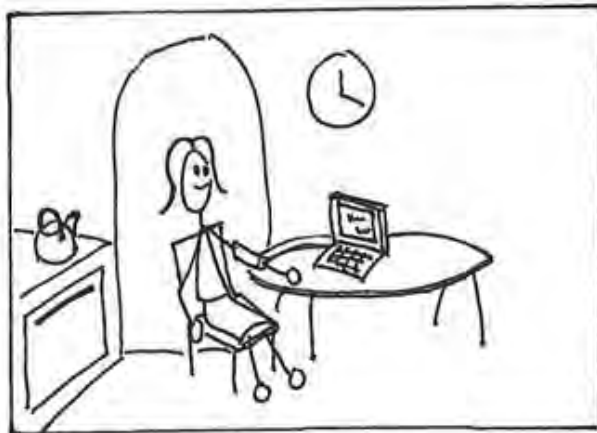
2. Use of Text

Guideline: It is often necessary, but keep it short

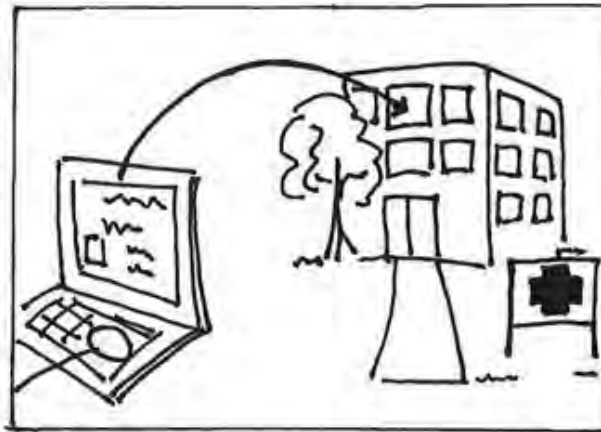


2. Use of Text

Guideline: It is often necessary, but keep it short



1. At home, Mary checks her blood pressure.



2. After a few simple key presses, her blood pressure readings get sent to a clinic.



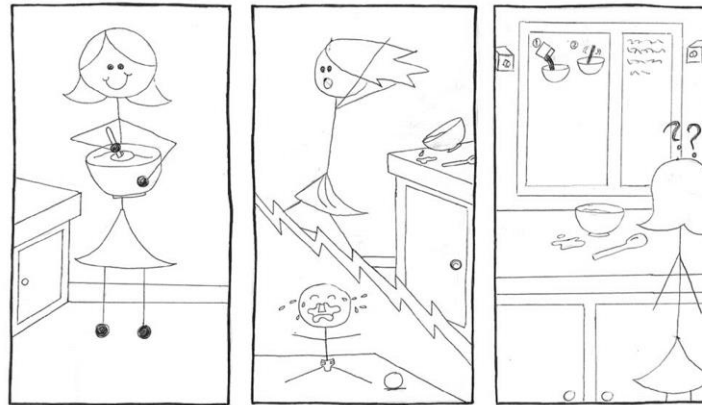
3. The information is made available to her doctor.

Short text is more effective, less likely to over-explain

Watch for cases where text induces weird biases

3. Include People and Emotions

Guideline: Include people experiencing the design and their reactions to it (good or bad)



Remember, the point of storyboards is to convey the experience of using the system

4. How Many Frames?

Guideline: 4-6 frames is ideal for end-users

- Less work to illustrate

- Must be able to succinctly tell story

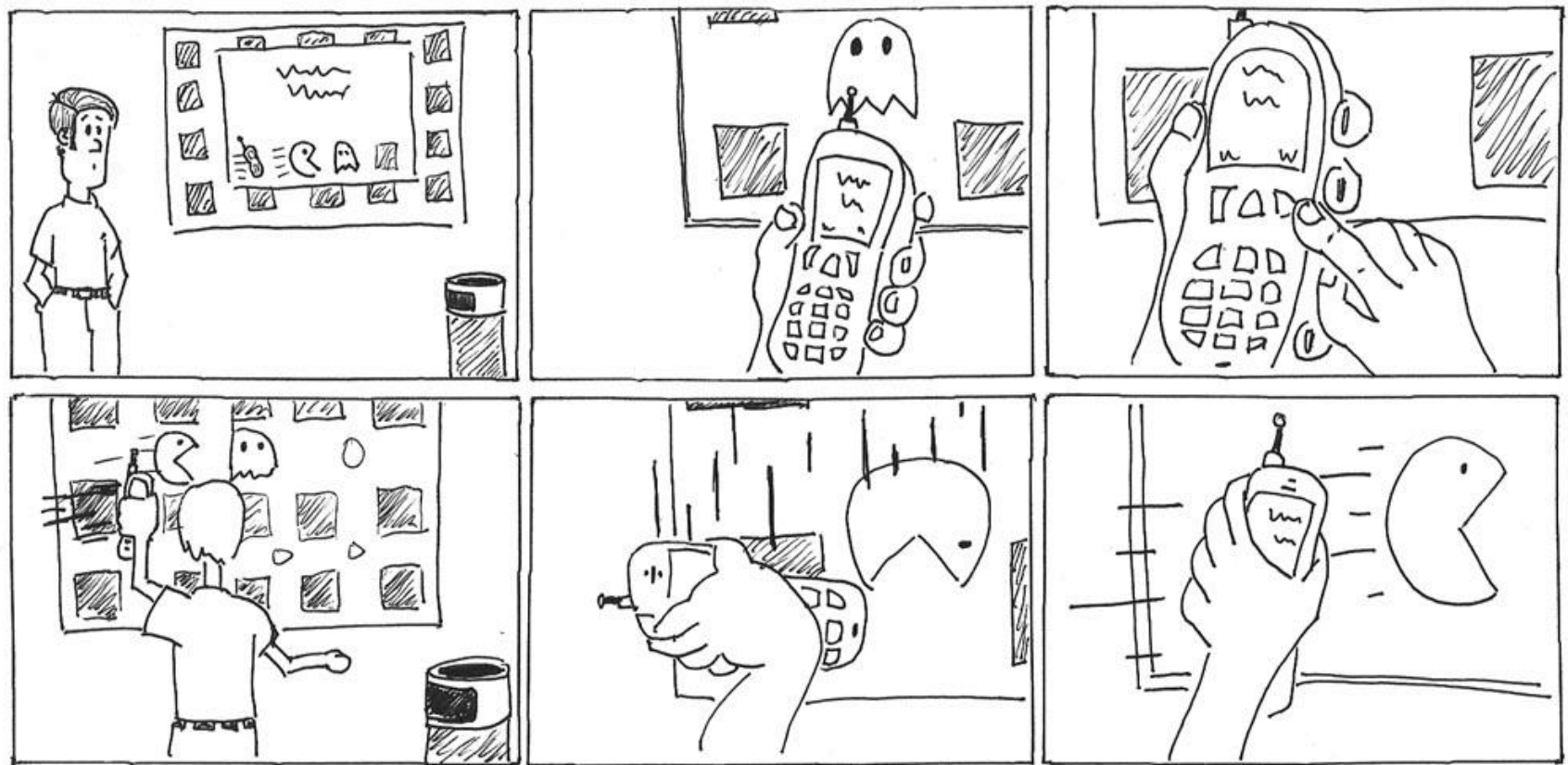
- Potentially longer for design clients

More is not always better

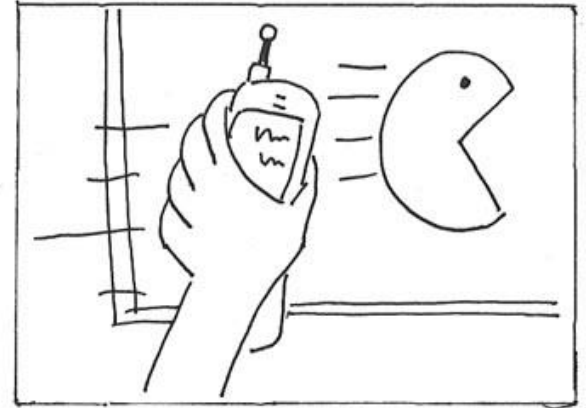
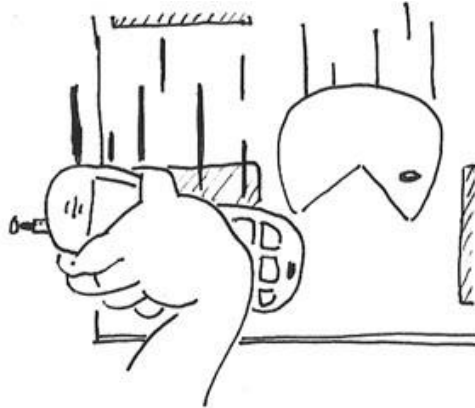
- May lose focus of story

- May lose attention

4. How many frames?



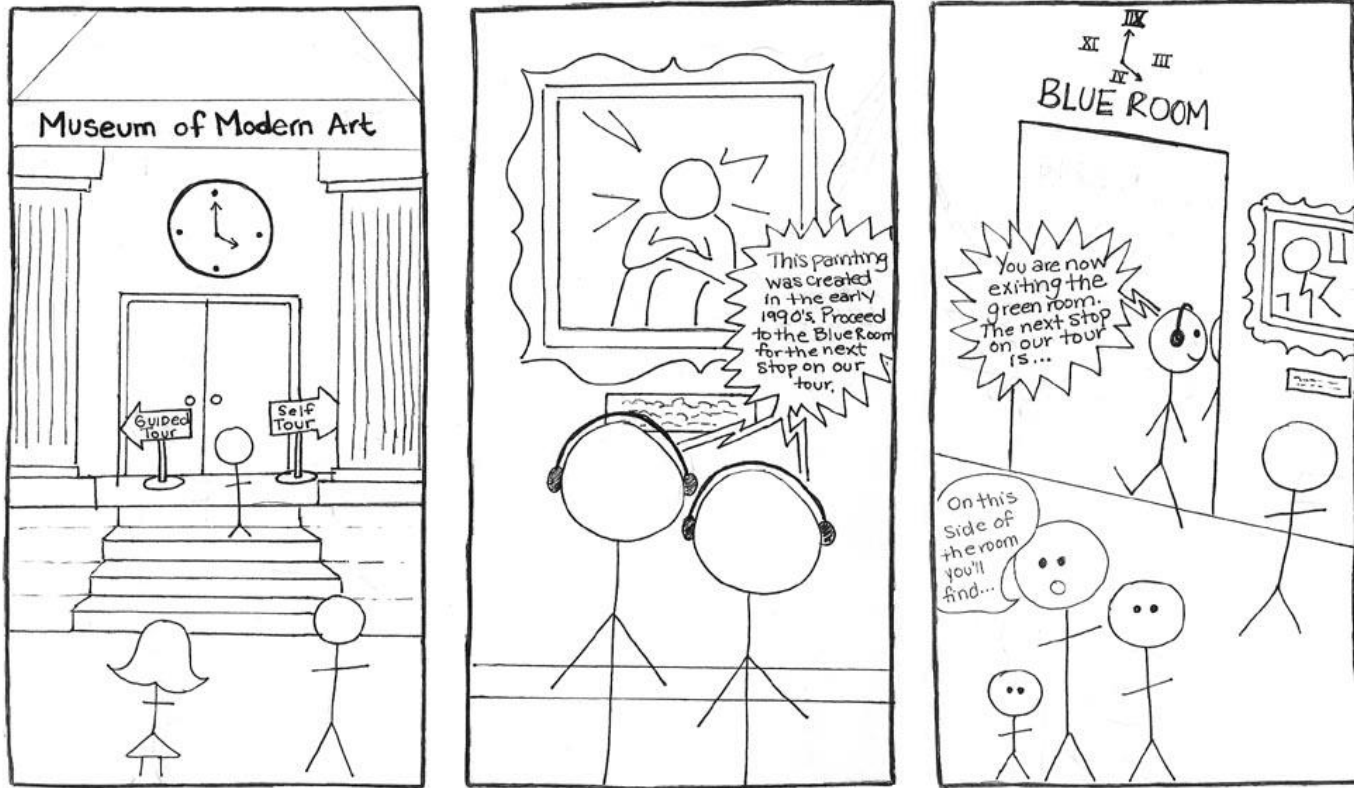
4. How many frames?



People found the extra panels were not needed

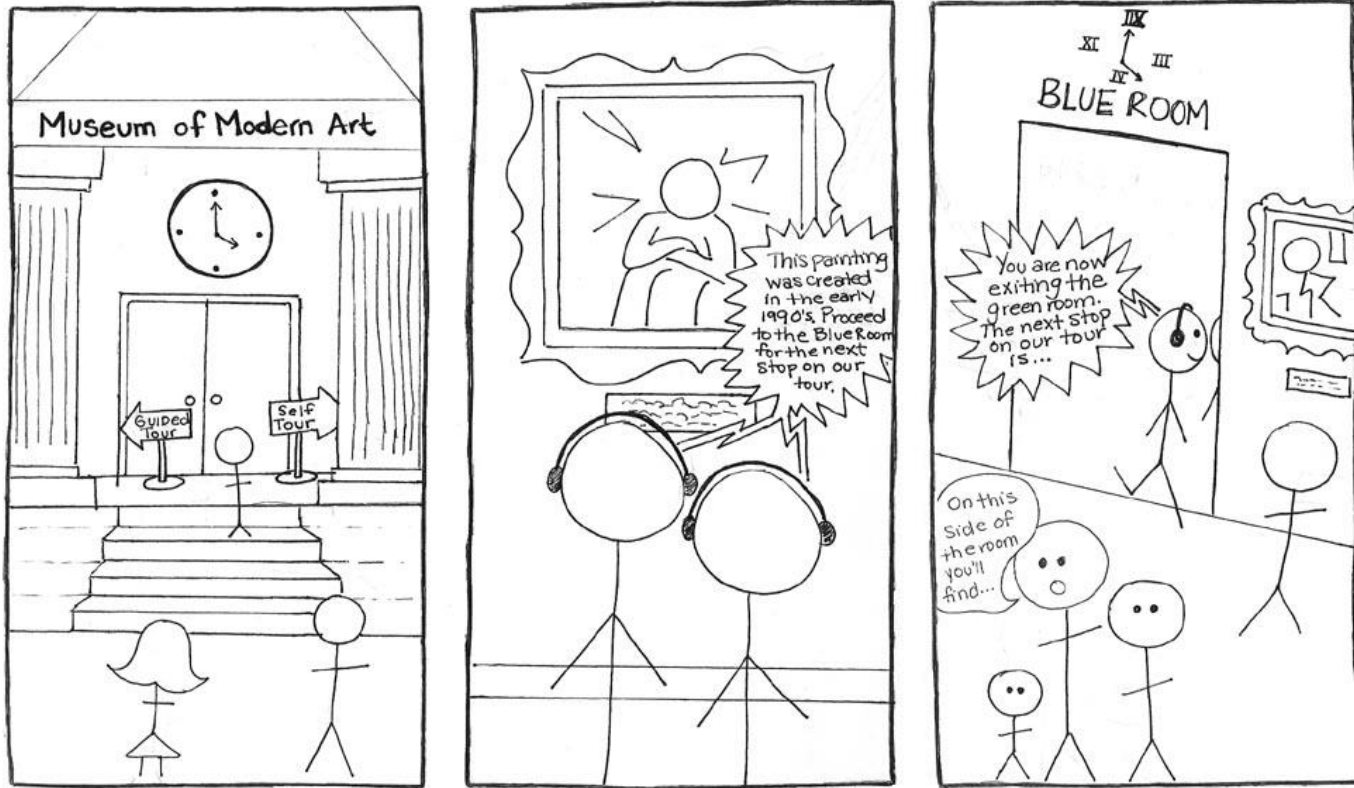
5. Passage of Time

Guideline: Only use if necessary to understand



5. Passage of Time

Guideline: Only use if necessary to understand



Inclusion of the clock distracts

Storyboards for Comparing Ideas

Authoritative



Cell phone is used to keep track of one's fitness goal.

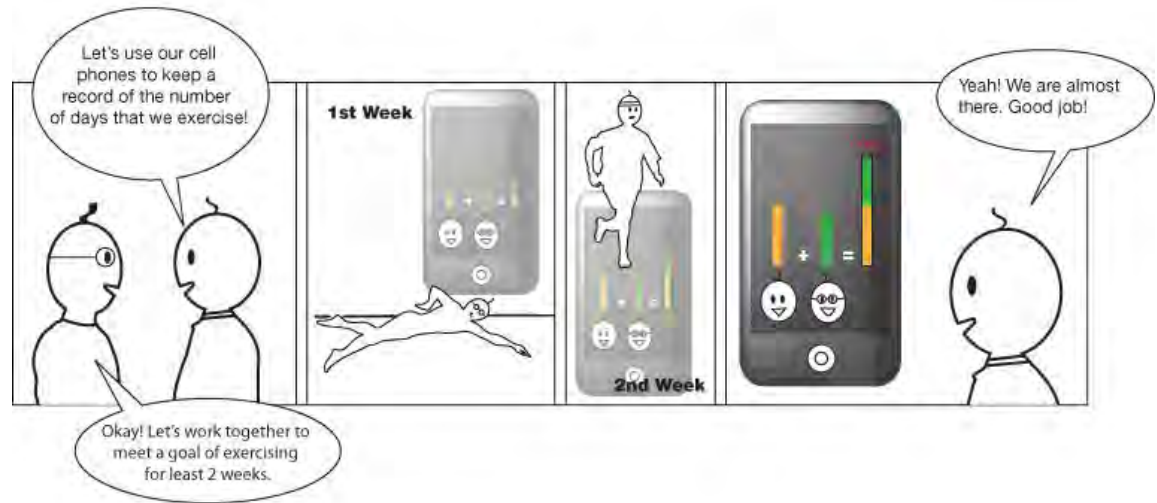
Supportive



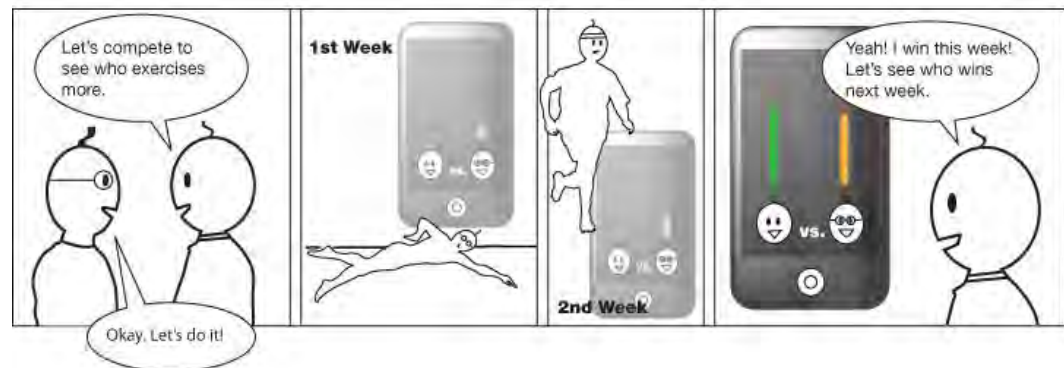
Cell phone is used to keep track of one's fitness goal.

Storyboards for Comparing Ideas

Cooperative



Competitive



Storyboards for Comparing Ideas

Negative Reinforcement



Positive Reinforcement



Examples and Tricks in Storyboarding

This is also the focus of Reading 2

Due Saturday night
(not needed for Friday section)

Will go over these quickly, especially the videos

You then view them outside of class

Drawing is Hard



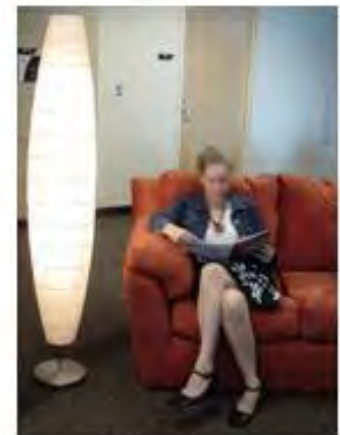
IT IS SO DARK JANE CAN
HARDLY READ HER BOOK



SHE GESTURES IN FRONT OF HER
SPECIAL PENDANT TO TURN ON
THE LIGHTS



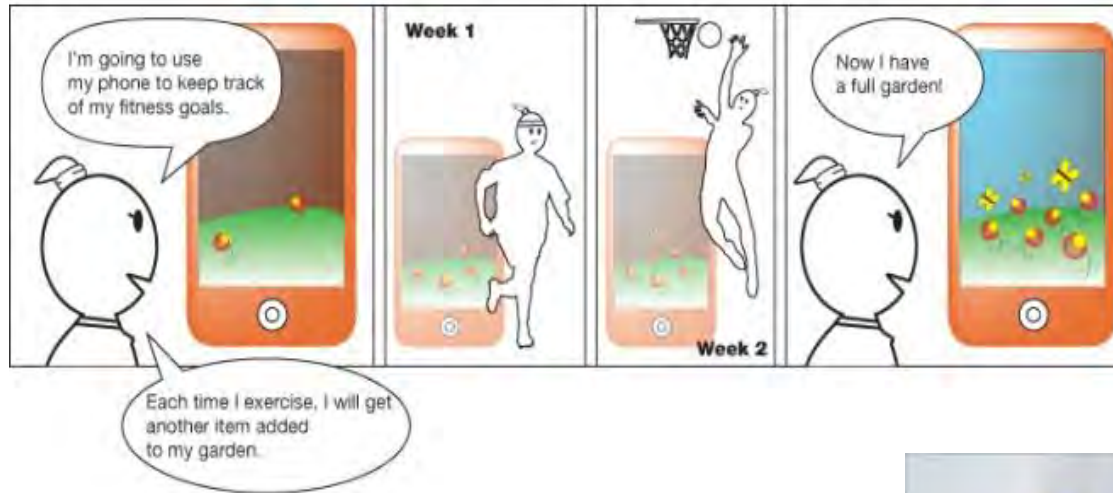
THE LIGHTS TURN ON!



FINALLY, SHE CAN
READ HAPPILY.

Will a picture work instead?

Existing Images from Other Sources



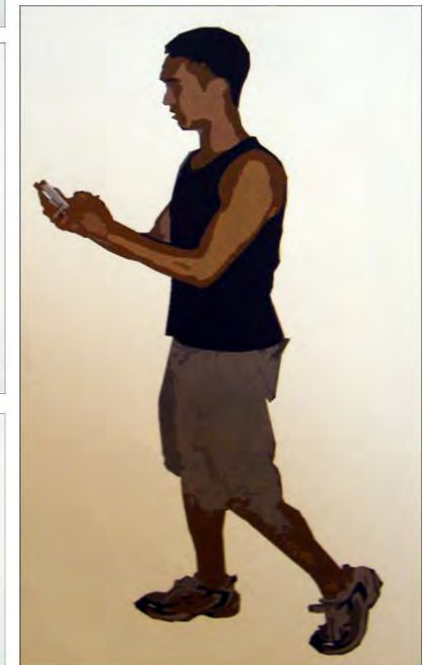
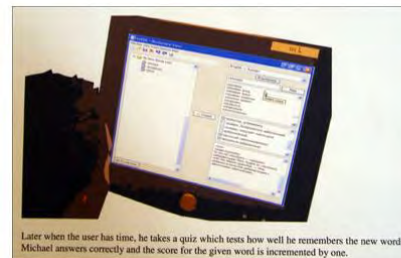
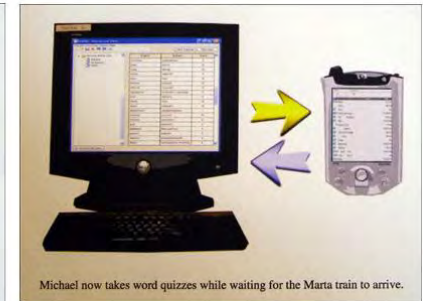
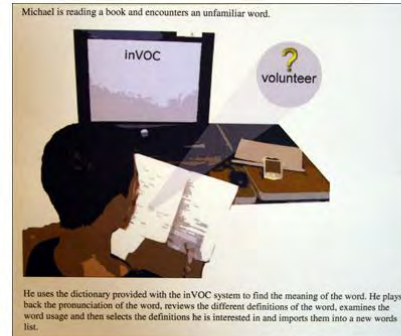
<http://designcomics.org/>

<http://www.pdclipart.org/>

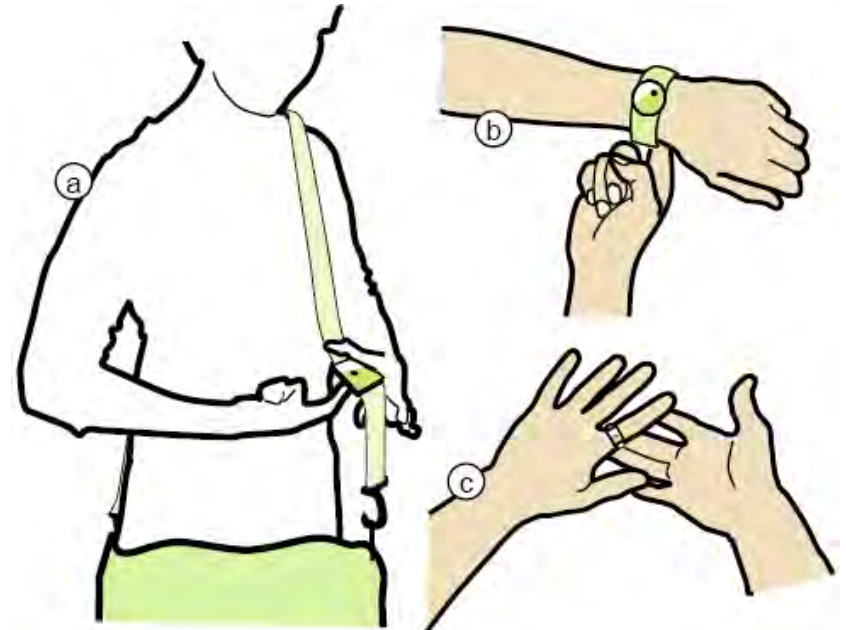
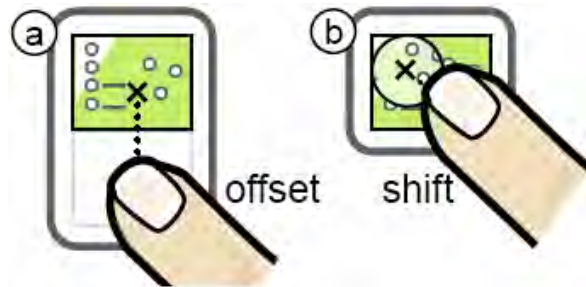


Blur Out Distracting Details

Using image editing software to simplify photos into sketches

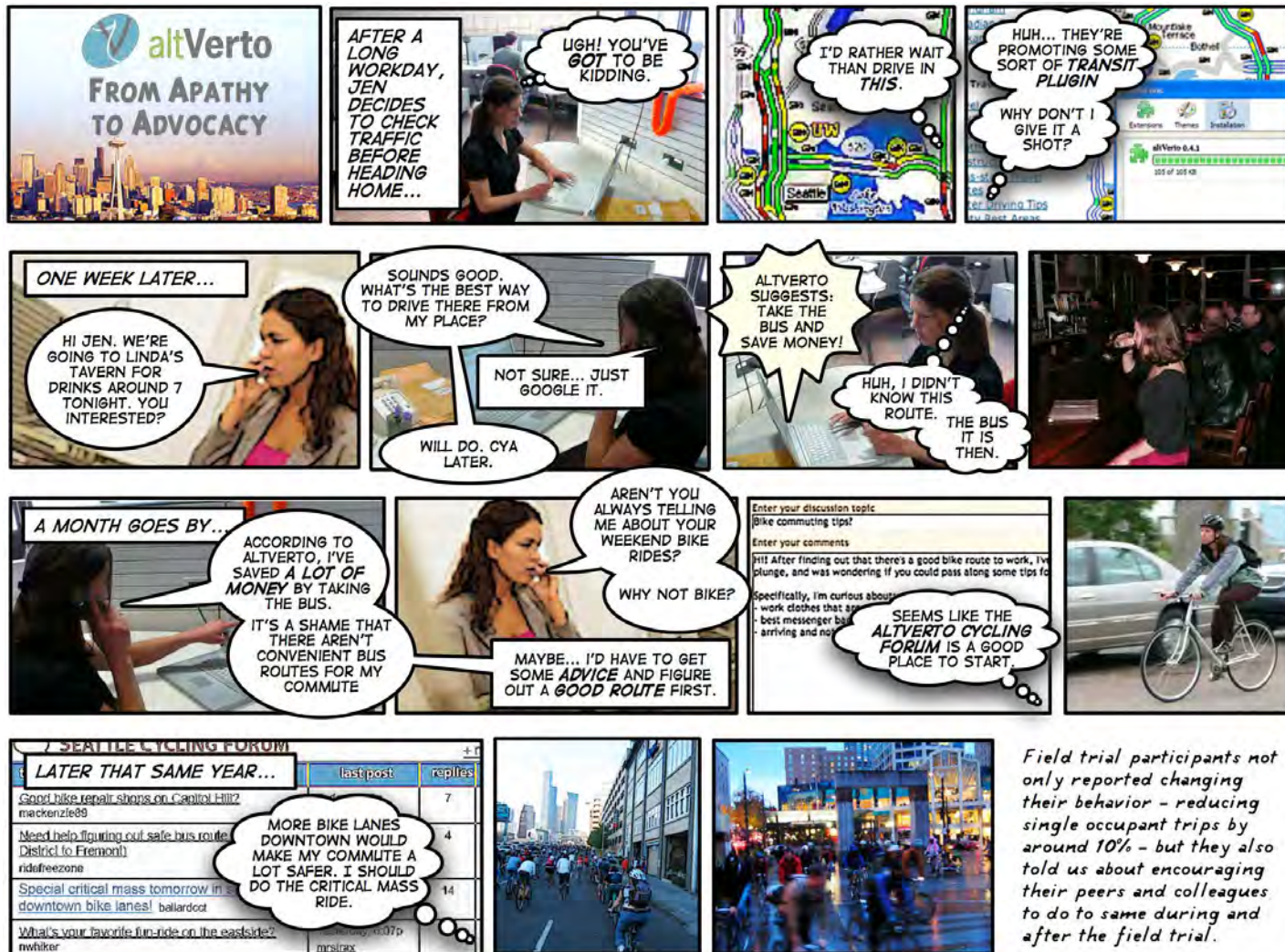


Tracing Photos

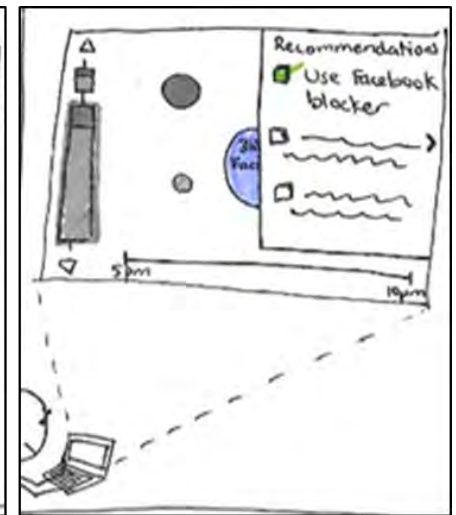
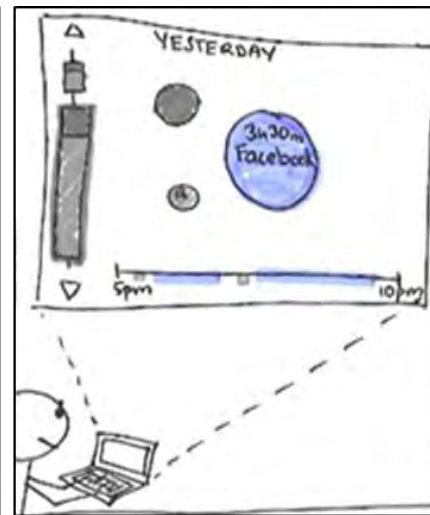
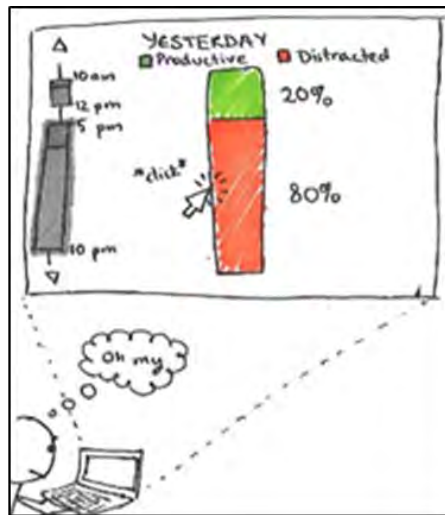


Comic Presentation

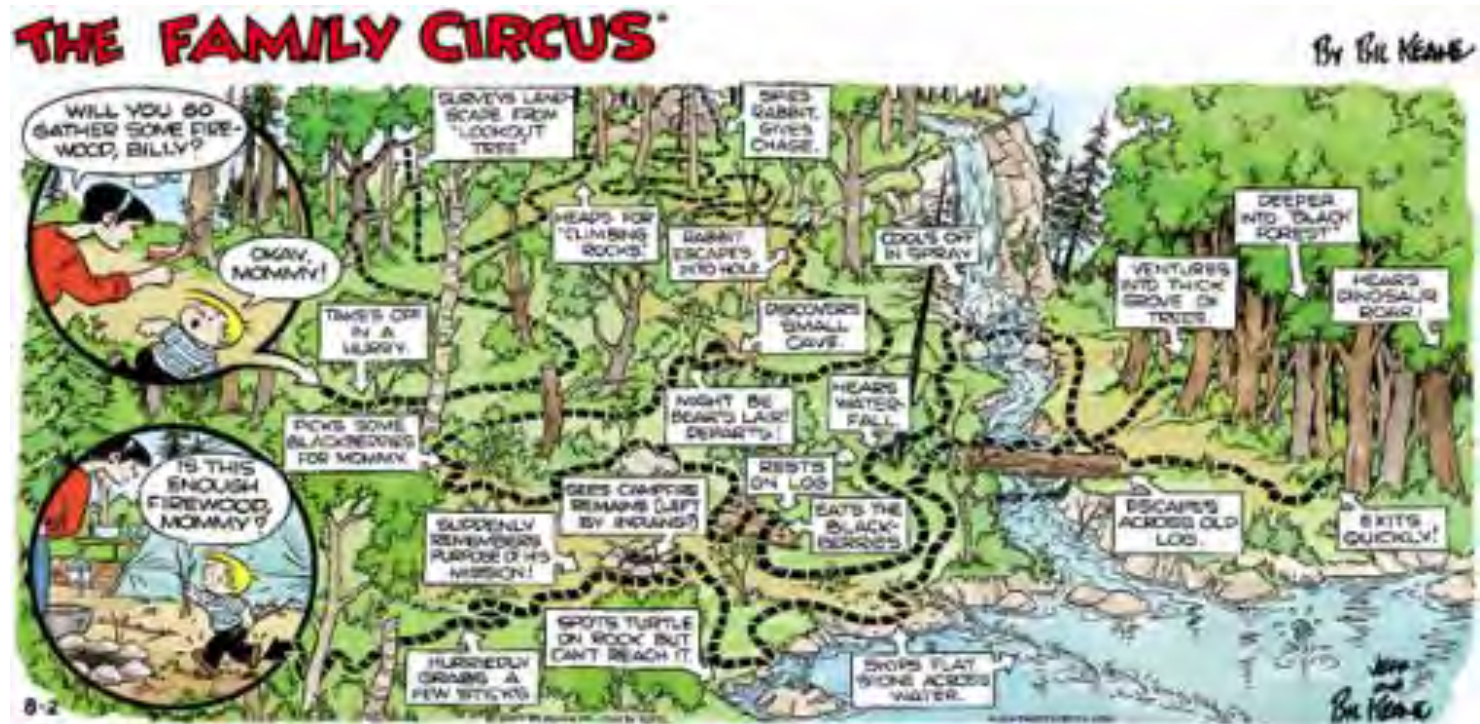
Thought bubbles argue for the design



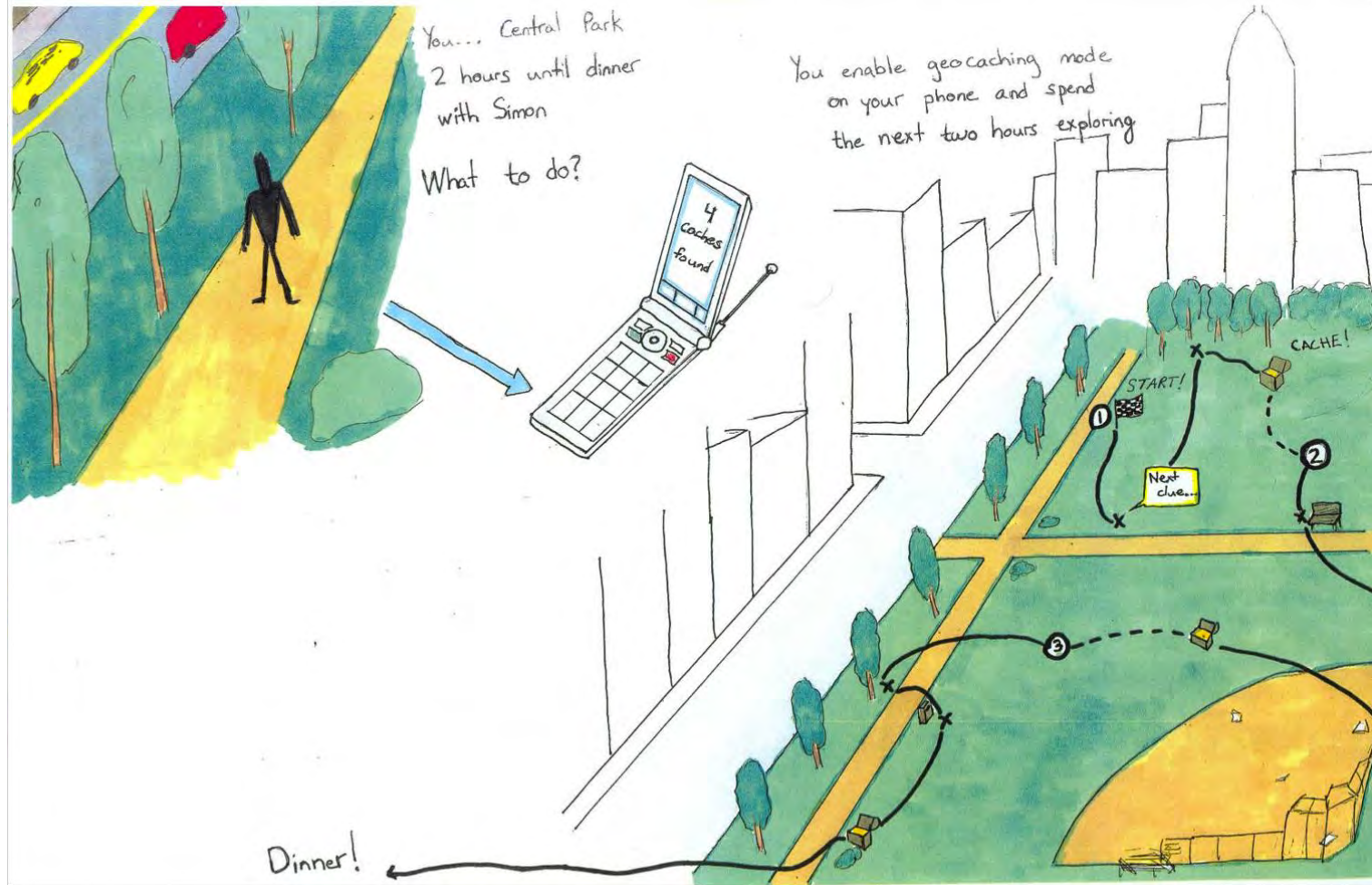
Selective Use of Color



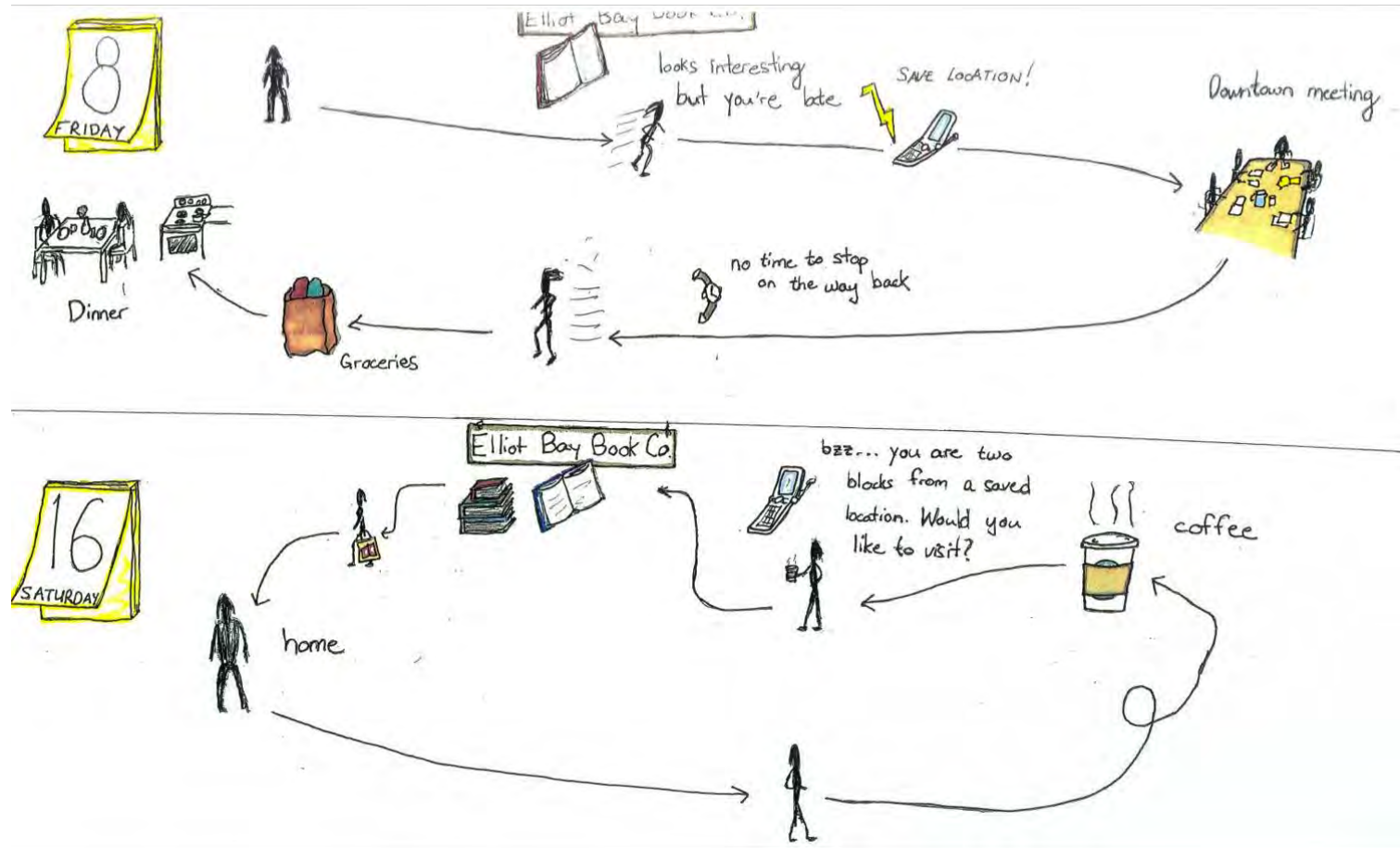
Route Maps



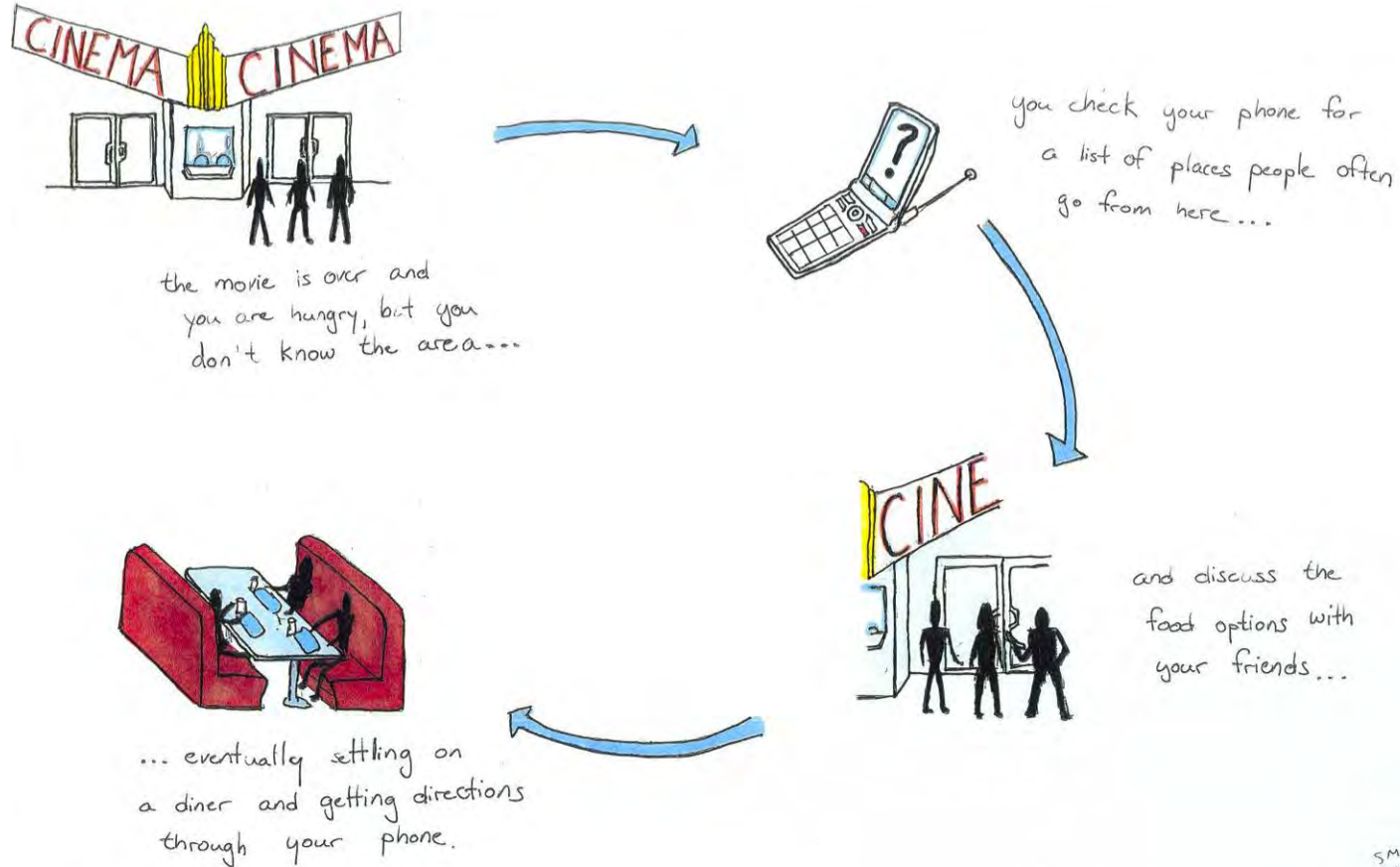
Route Maps



Route Maps

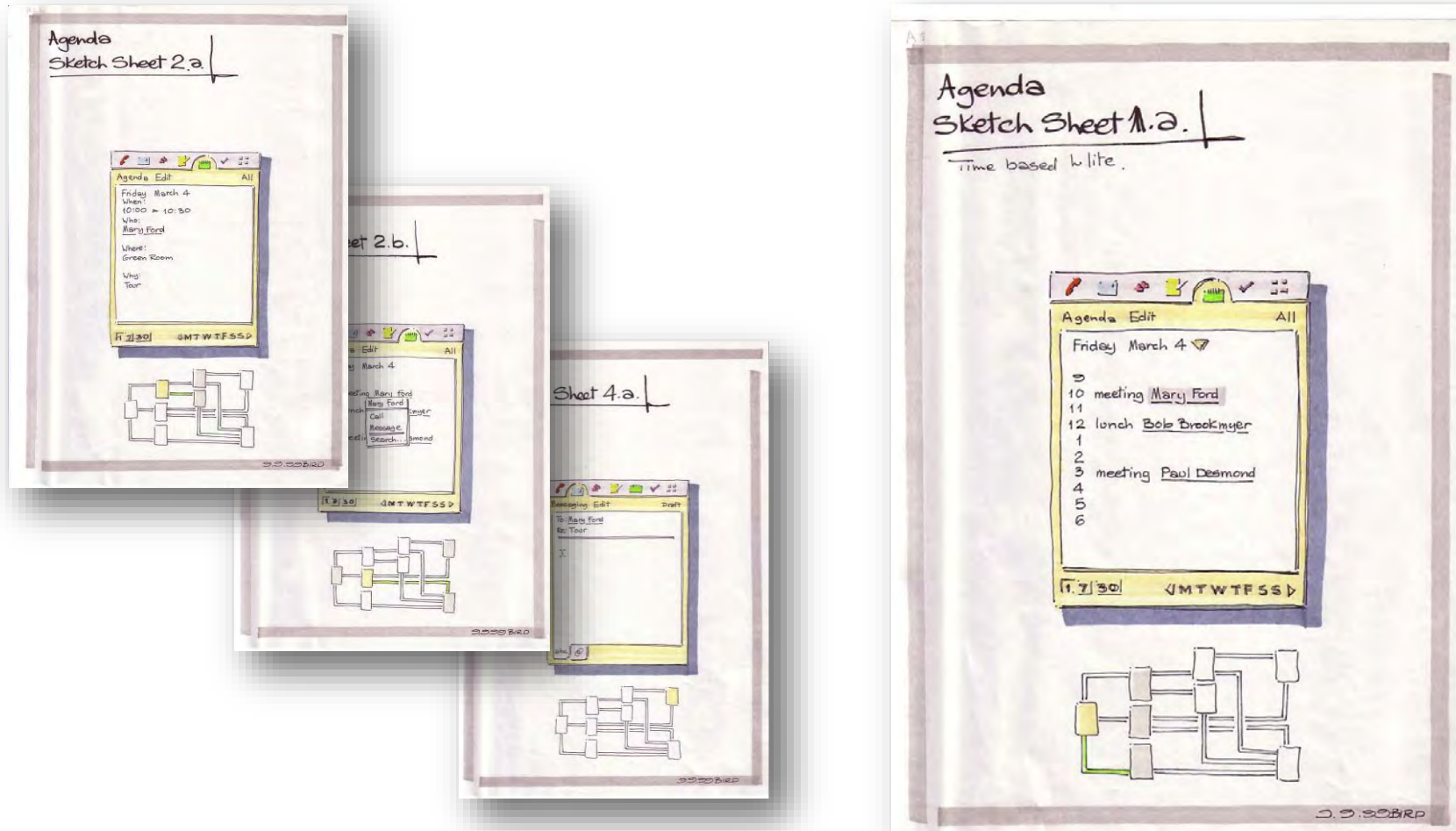


Route Maps



SM
10/11/200

Mapping the Space of Interaction



Value of Animation or Video

Can illustrate critical timing

Can be more engaging than written or storyboard

Can help convey emotion (e.g., voice, music)

Can show interactive elements more clearly

Can be self-explanatory

If done well, can be an effective pitch

But you need to keep it quick and effective

Most Important Trick: Stop Motion



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Mackay-StopAction.mp4>

Most Important Trick: Stop Motion



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Mackay-StopActionResult.mp4>

Video Prototypes

May build upon paper prototypes,
existing software, and images of real settings

Narration optional

Narrator explains,
actors move or illustrate interaction

Actors perform movements and viewer
expected to understand without voice-over

Steps to Create a Video Prototype

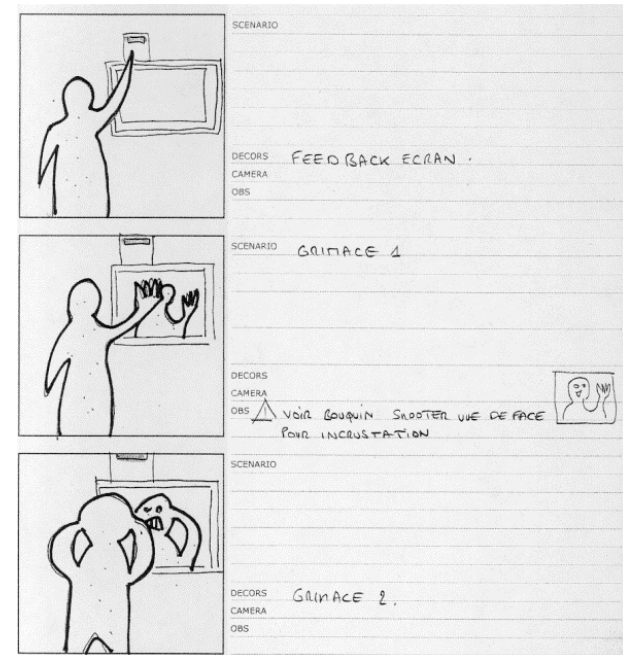
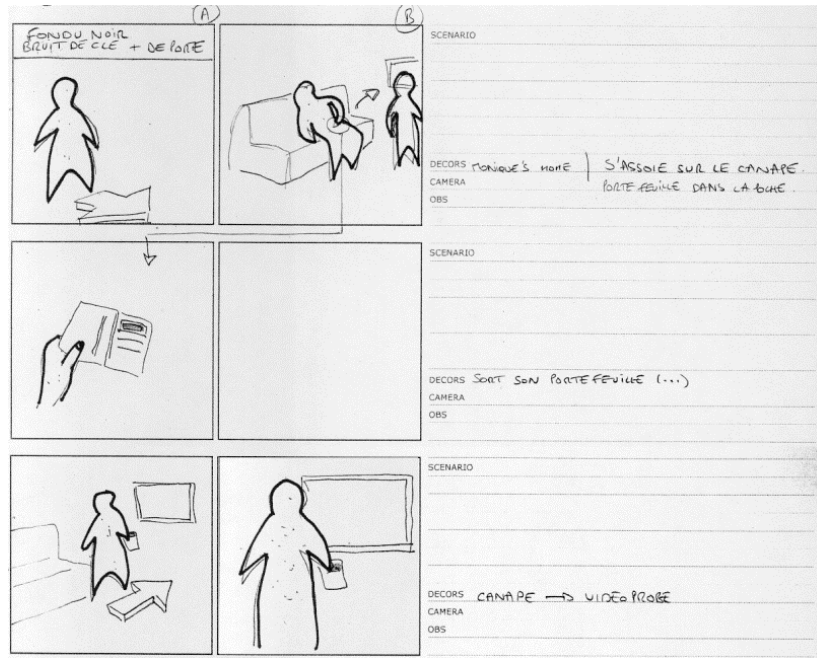
Review field data

Review ideas from brainstorm

Create text for usage scenarios

Develop storyboard, with each scene on a card, illustrating each action/event with annotations explaining what is happening

Steps to Create a Video Prototype



Steps to Create a Video Prototype

Shoot a video clip for each storyboard card

Avoid editing in the camera, just shoot scenes

Use titles to separate clips

Like a silent movie

Digital changes these tradeoffs, but respect the spirit of doing this quickly to get point across

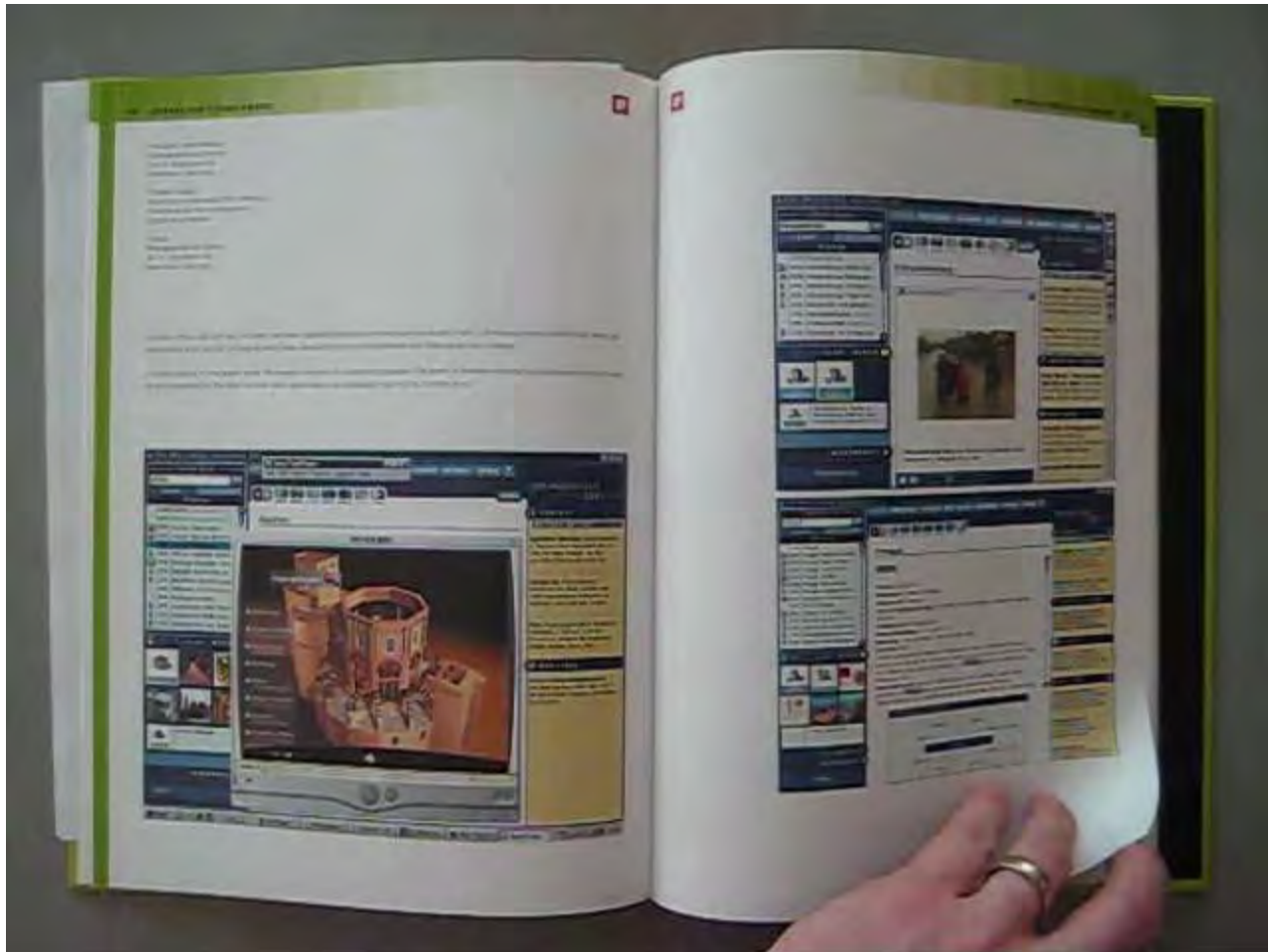
If you make an error, just reshoot it

Prototyping Microsoft Surface



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Surface-Document-Interaction.mp4>

Prototyping Microsoft Surface



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Surface-Context-Lens.mp4>

Lessons from Prior Video Prototypes

Narration, Pace, and Flair

Three versions of “Don’t Forget”

Using Projectors and Simple Props

“Buddy Map”

Watch for Pace and Scene Relevance

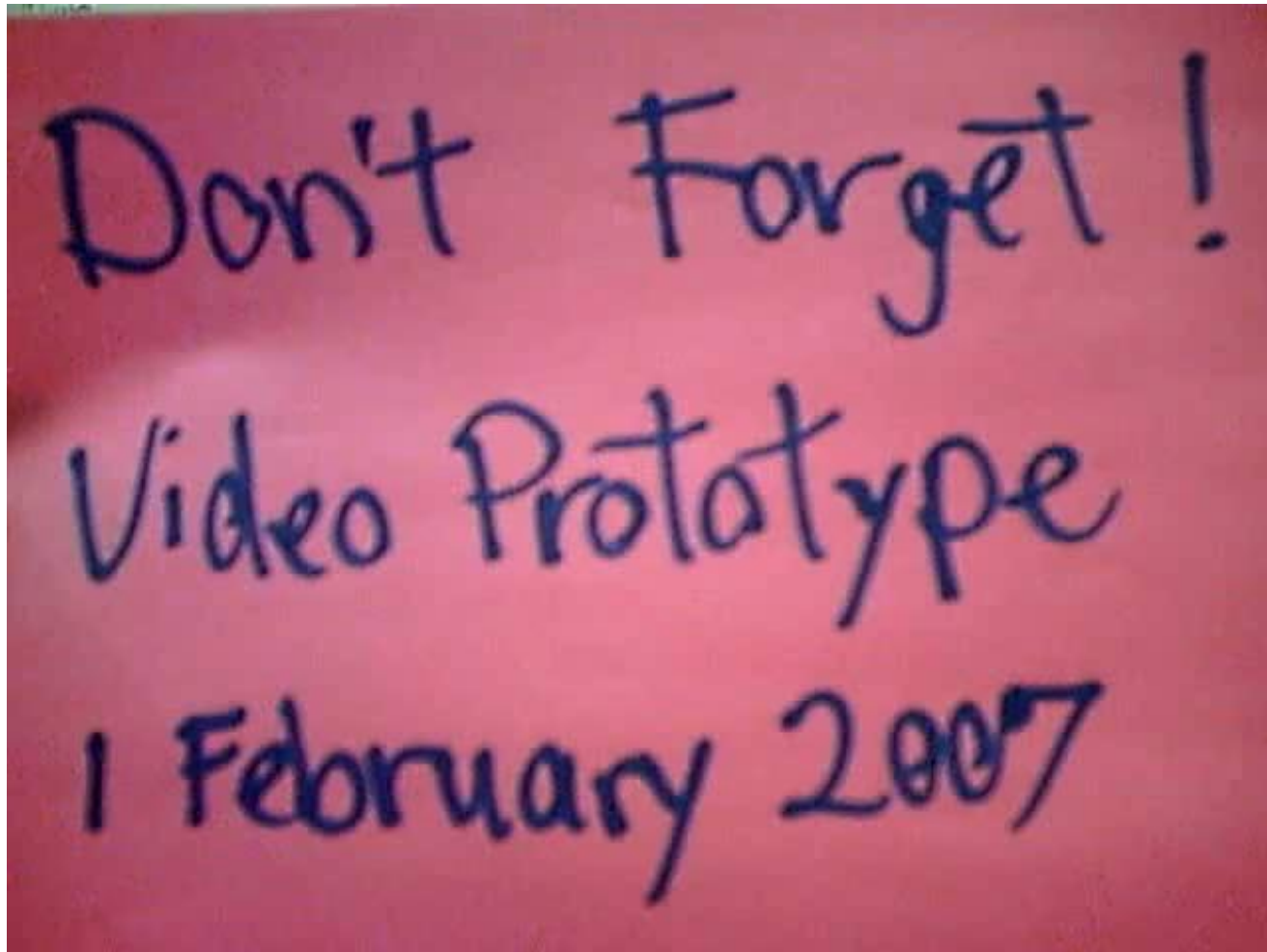
“Consumester”

Narration, Pace, and Flair

Don't Forget
by Carolyn Holmes and Fred Potter

<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Don't-Forget-1.mp4>

Narration, Pace, and Flair



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/vidеoprototyping/Don't-Forget-2.mp4>

Narration, Pace, and Flair

"Don't Forget" Video Prototype
Chris Govella - Peter Woodman

<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Don't-Forget-3.mp4>

Using Projectors and Simple Props



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Buddy-Map-Backcountry.mp4>

Watch for Pace and Scene Relevance

Consumester
Video Prototype

<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Consumester.mp4>

Lessons from Prior Video Prototypes

Split Presentation, Simple Effects

“PickUp”

Still-Frame, More Effects

“Graffiti Karma”

Split Presentation, Simple Effects



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Pickup.mp4>

Still-Frame, More Effects



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Graffiti.mp4>

Lessons from Prior Video Prototypes

Scenario with a Contrast

“ParkSmart” (note that screens are static images)

Playful while Keeping Pace

“Plantr”

Scenario with a Contrast



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Parksmart.mp4>

But watch for pace and scene relevance

ParkSmart

Playful while Keeping Pace



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Plantr.mp4>

Reminder on Fidelity



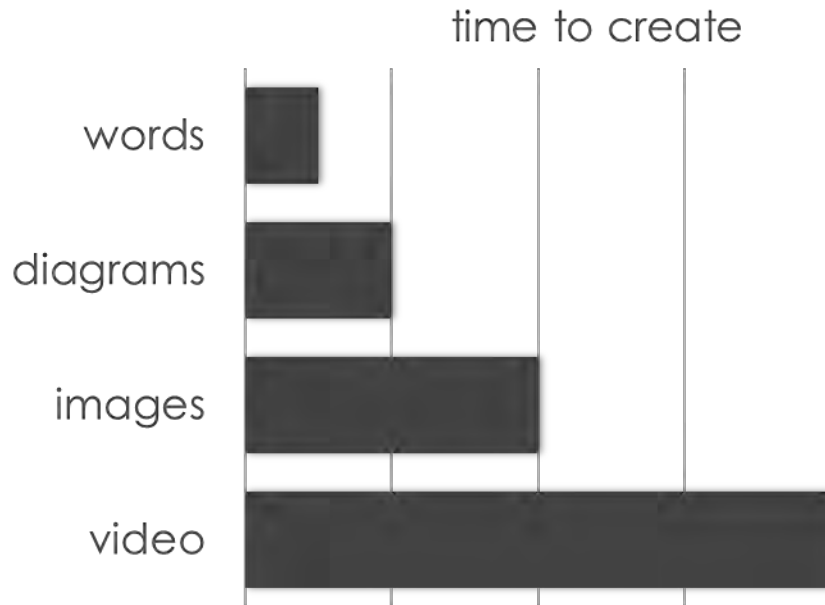
FLUIDUM



FLUIDUM

<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Mug-Sketch.mp4>
<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Mug-HiFi.mp4>

Fidelity Takes Time: Stay Low Fidelity



Completely made-up bar length

But it is probably at least this bad

If you need a video,
do you really need footage?

If you need an animation,
do you really need Flash?

If you need a photo,
do you really need to shoot?

Range of Purposes

Illustrating Low-Level Techniques

Microsoft Surface examples convey timing

Illustrate Designs in Context, Convey Satisfaction

Focus in this course

High-Level Visions

StarFire

Knowledge Navigator

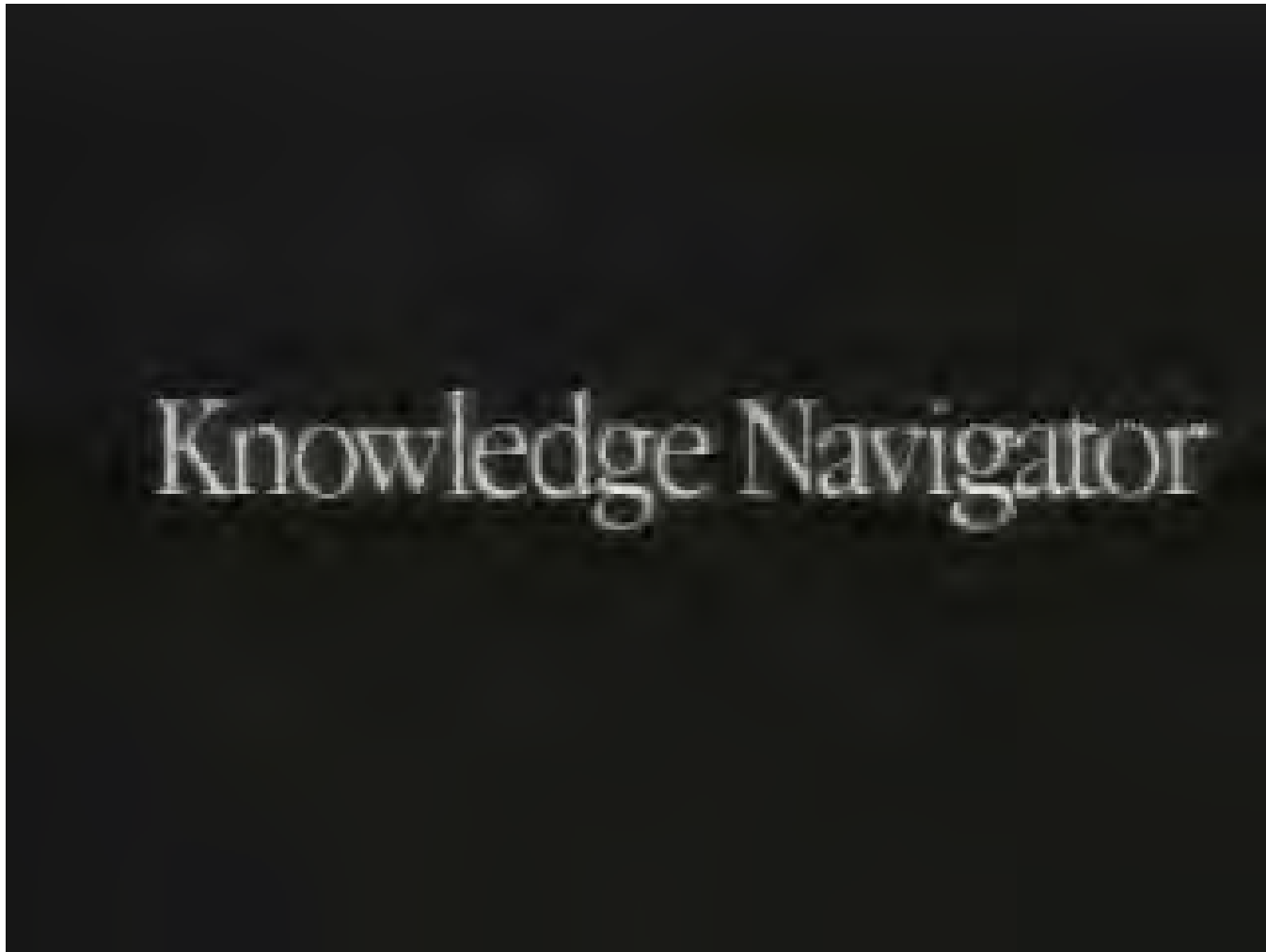
A Day Made of Glass

Sun's "Starfire" (1994)



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Vision-Sun-Starfire.mp4>

Apple's "Knowledge Navigator" (1987)



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Vision-Apple-Knowledge-Navigator.mp4>

Corning's “A Day Made of Glass” (2011)



<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse440/videos/videoprototyping/Vision-Corning-A-Day-Made-Of-Glass.mp4>

Summary

Think about your audience

Think about your time constraints

Think about the purpose of your story

Think about options for effective presentation

CSE 440: Introduction to HCI

User Interface Design, Prototyping, and Evaluation

Lecture 07:
Storyboarding and
Video Prototyping

Tuesday / Thursday
12:00 to 1:20

James Fogarty
Kailey Chan
Dhruv Jain
Nigini Oliveira
Chris Seeds
Jihoon Suh