



Low-Fi vs High-Fi Prototyping

- Why use Low-Fi prototypes?
 - No expensive equipment needed
 - Fast and easy to implement
 - Anyone can implement
 - Fast iterations
 - # iterations ←→ final produce quality

Low-Fi vs High-Fi Prototyping

- Why not use Hi-Fi prototypes early on?
 - May warp the perceptions of the customer/reviewer/user • Finished look seems hard to change
 - · Comments stick to layout, fonts, colors, etc. - They encourage more precision
 - They may inhibit the creativity of the designers

 - Developers resist change

preparation

four things before you start

- gather kindergarden supplies

- heavy paper, index cards, tape, pens & markers, scissors
- you'll need these *during* the session
- not just beforehand
- creating extra dialogs, etc
- a well worked-out design
 - you can't test what you haven't designed
 - you need a *detailed* understanding
 - need to know how the system will respond to all input
 - define your expectations in advance
 - » know what error checking you will do

preparation

four things before you start

- a set of questions that the test should answer • what is your evaluation meant to determine?

 - how are you going to figure it out?
- what kind of evidence are you looking for?
- a set of tasks for test subjects to perform • write these down
 - ensure that all users have the same starting-point

paper prototypes

- three parts to the model
 - the fixed components
 - the window frame, etc
 - the variable components
 - major components that will occur regularly - screens, dialog boxes, menus
 - the dynamic components
 - things based entirely on individual interaction - generated on the fly... so you need "blanks"

conducting the session

- the session
 - introduction
 - give some general background to the expected setting
 - introduce the task

- again, do this IN WRITING

paper prototyping

- · four roles
 - one person to facilitate
 - interact with the user -- ONLY PERSON WHO SPEAKS! • keep getting "output" from the user -- avoid pauses
 - "what are you thinking now?"
 - "what do you need to do next?"
 - one person to "be the interface"
 - respond to user input
 - simulate application logic

paper prototyping

- four roles
 - one person to manage resources
 - keeping interaction smooth is key
 - supply the person who's "being the interface" - manage existing resources

 - generate new ones
 » input boxes, dialogs, menus, etc
 - one (or more) people to take notes
 - what the subject says
 - what the subject does
 - this is CRITICAL
 - what's the point of doing this if you can't learn from it? - the other people are too busy
 - most of what you learn, you learn in retrospect

conducting the session

- as a test team, remember:
 - you're there to OBSERVE and LEARN
 - not to
 - laugh (this most of all!)
 - comment
 - criticise
 - guide
 - inform

important considerations

· other things to remember

- you need to REALLY know your interface
 - can't go into this with a partial understanding
 - know what happens for every possible mouse-click
- you can always generate new interface components • remember that paper can be layered...
- figure out where precision is needed and where not • depends on your questions
- when "being" the interface, be no more or less no extra hints
 - respond to what the user DOES, not what they SHOULD do















