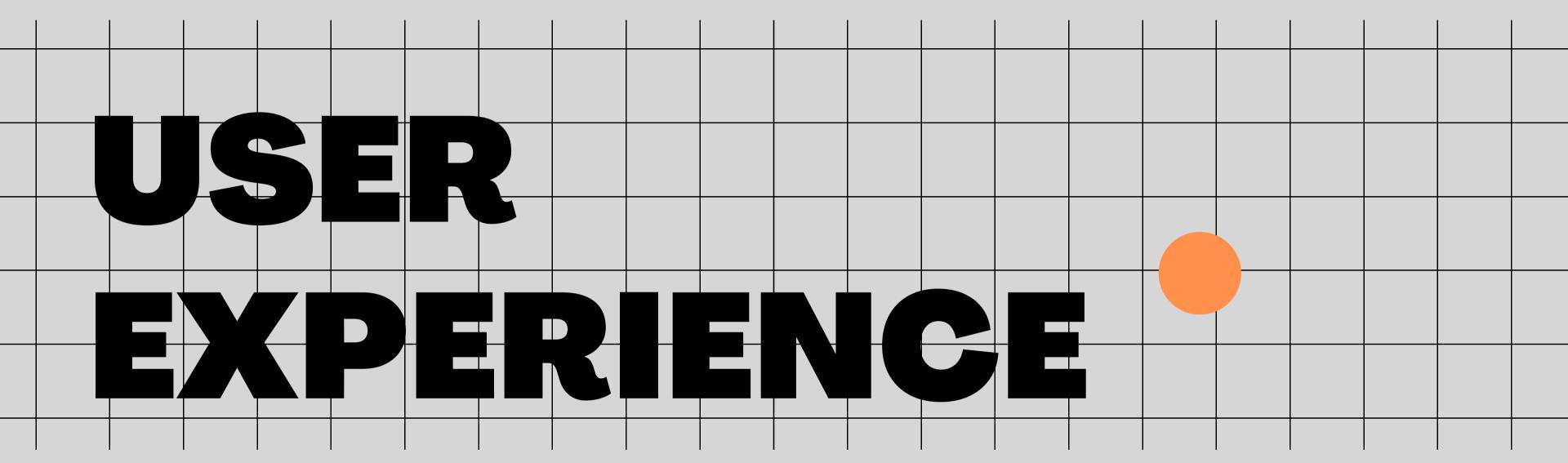
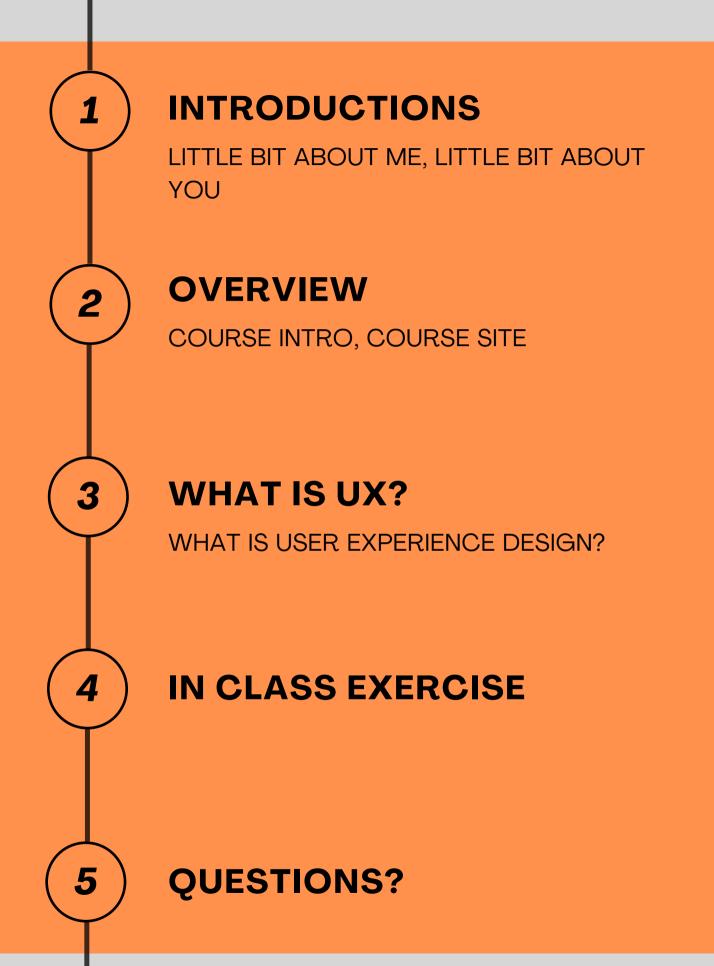
PROFESSOR HANSBERRY MIS3506 SPRING 2023



DESIGN

COURSE INTRODUCTION



ME

B.A - HISTORY, 2013 M.S - MIS, 2016

ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS ARCHITECHT

ARTIST
@jaclynhansberry

PICKLES



YOU

PREFERRED NAME/PRONOUNS

MAJOR/MINOR

DREAM JOB

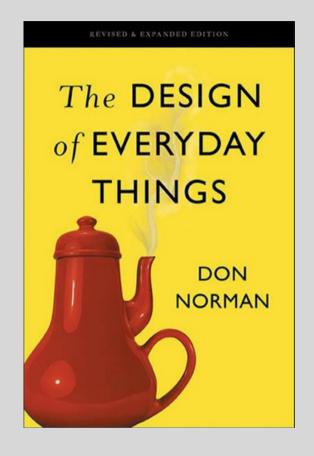
COURSE OBJECTIVES

- describe, scope, and build a complete user experience.
- understand the role of usability and design principles
- understand the role of requirements and goals
- build innovative and pleasurable user Interfaces that achieve human, social, organizational, and business models
- evaluate user experiences.



COURSE STUFF

The Design of Everyday Things Revised and Expanded Edition 2013



course site: emailed

Hello my name is

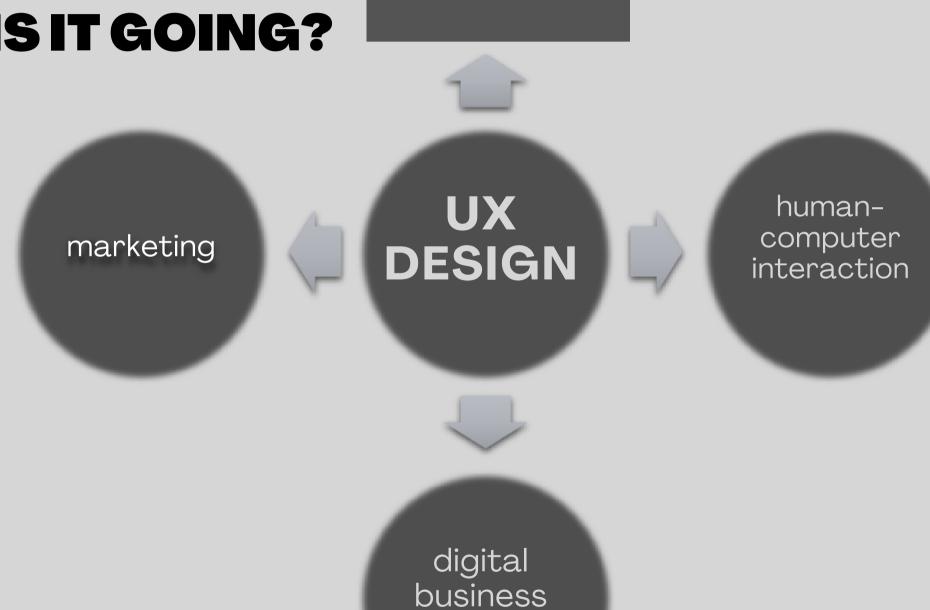
WHATIS YOURUSER EXPERIENCE?



WHERE DOES IT **COME FROM AND**

Industrial design

WHERE IS IT GOING?



models

DIGITAL **PRODUCT MANAGEMENT**

PRODUCT MANAGER/MIS/UX TIE IN



blending of soft and hard skills



manage requirements



deliver products that align with business goals



balance multiple stakeholders & understand all needs

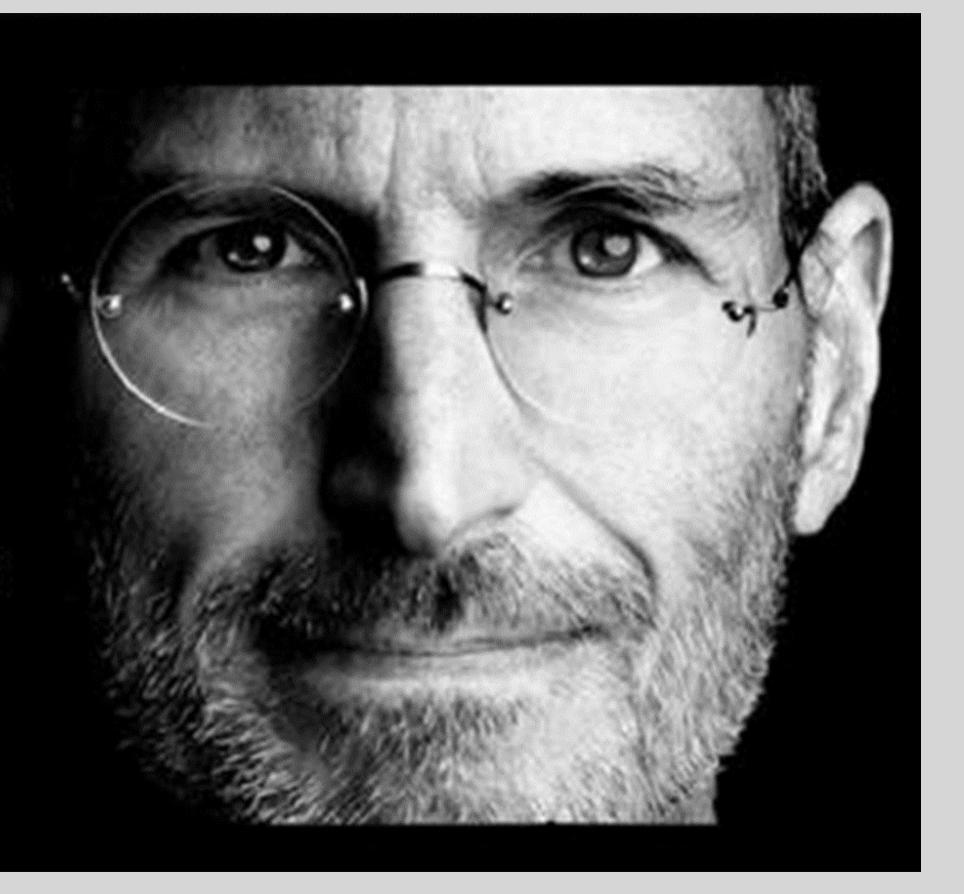


DESIGN THINKING PROCESS (PRODUCT MANAGER)

Empathetic Problem Solver Viewing from Multiple
Perspectives

Brainstorming Solutions for Prototyping & Testing "You've got to start with the customer experience and work back toward the technology, not the other way around."

- Steve Jobs



WHATISUX?



User Experience (UX) refers to a person's emotions and attitudes about using a particular product, system or service.



...the practical, experiential, affective, meaningful and valuable aspects of human-computer interactionand product ownership.



...a person's perceptions of system aspects such as utility, ease of use and efficiency.



...subjectivein nature to the degree that it is about individual perception and thought with respect to the system.

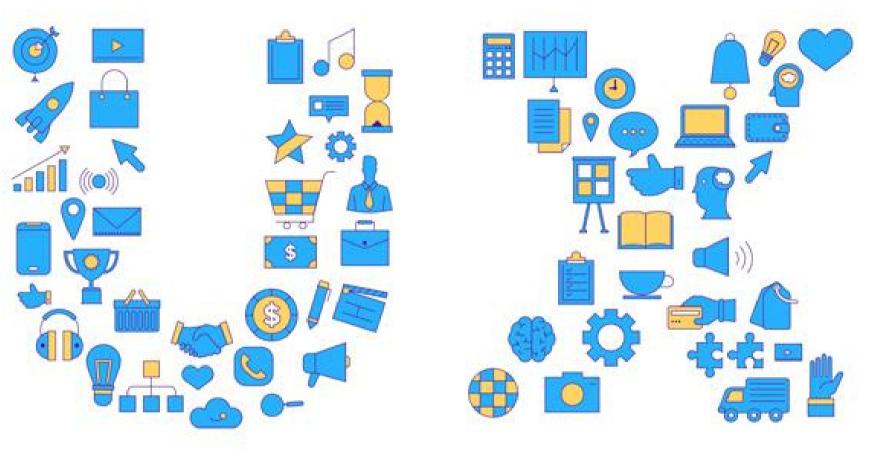


... dynamicas it is constantly modified over time due to changing usage circumstances and changes to individual systems as well as the wider usage context in which they can be found.



...user experience is about how the user interacts with and experiences the product.





Think about an app or site that you have recently interacted with for the first time.

A Moment of Reflection...

Reflect on how that experience left you feeling —what actions did you take after the experience?

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE USER EXPERIENCE?

- ·CEO?
- •Product Owner?
- •UX Designer?
- ·Marketing?
- **•IT?**
- •Reality Everyone! Customer should be delighted in every step of the process:

CEO

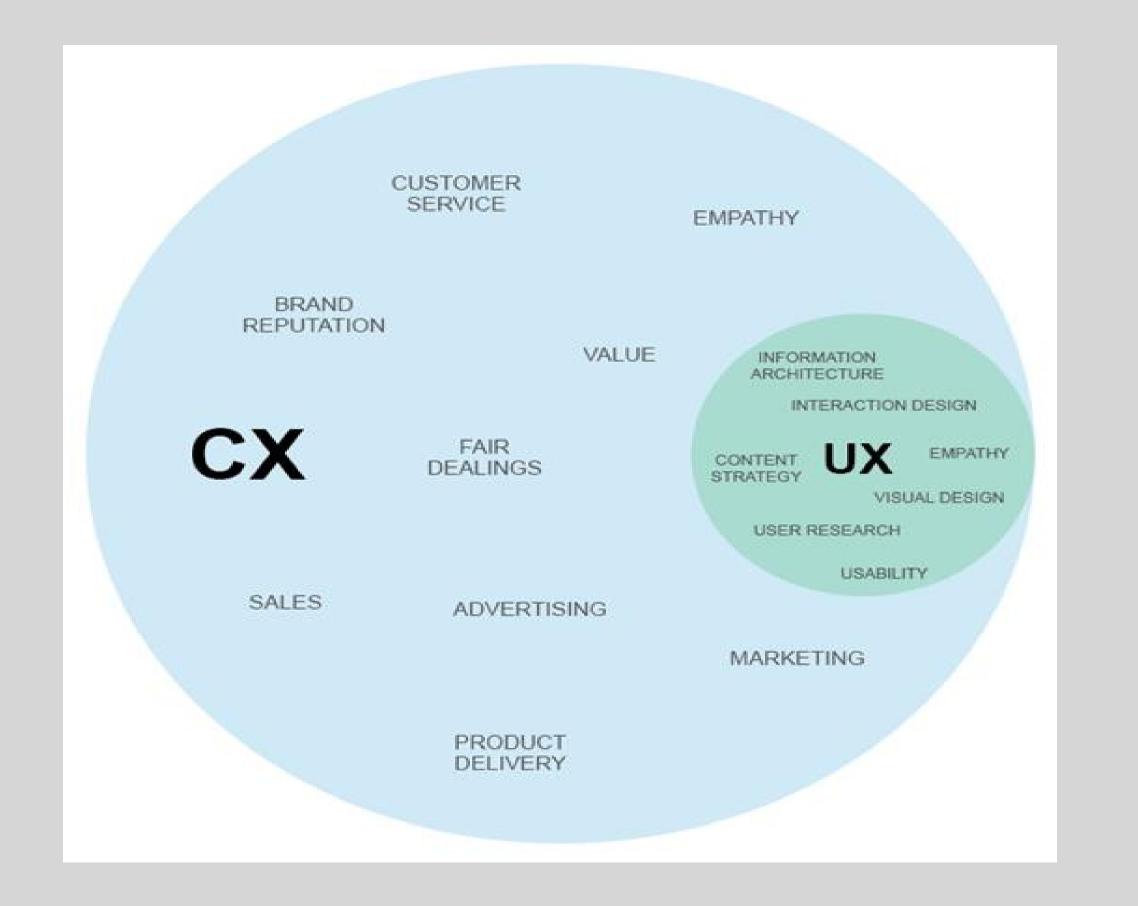
Marketing

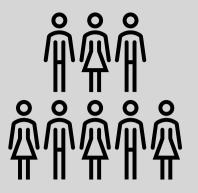
User

Experience

Customer

Service IT







5.1+ Billion Internet Users

Averaging 6.43 Hours on the Internet Per Day

2022 STATISTICS





1.9 Billion Websites

58.4% of time is spent on a mobile device

NEARLY 8 OUT OF 10 CUSTOMERS

will STOP engaging with content that does not display well on their devices.

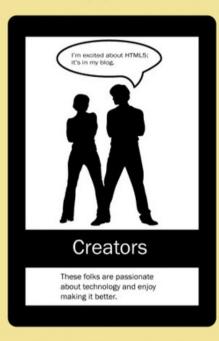
WHAT UNDERLIES THE UX?

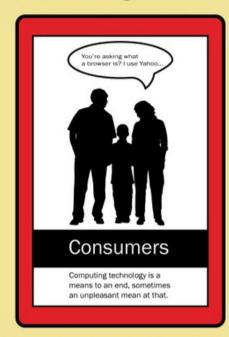
Systems

Processes

WHAT DOES UX REQUIRE?

Types of Computing Technology Users









WHAT IS THIS COURSE ABOUT?



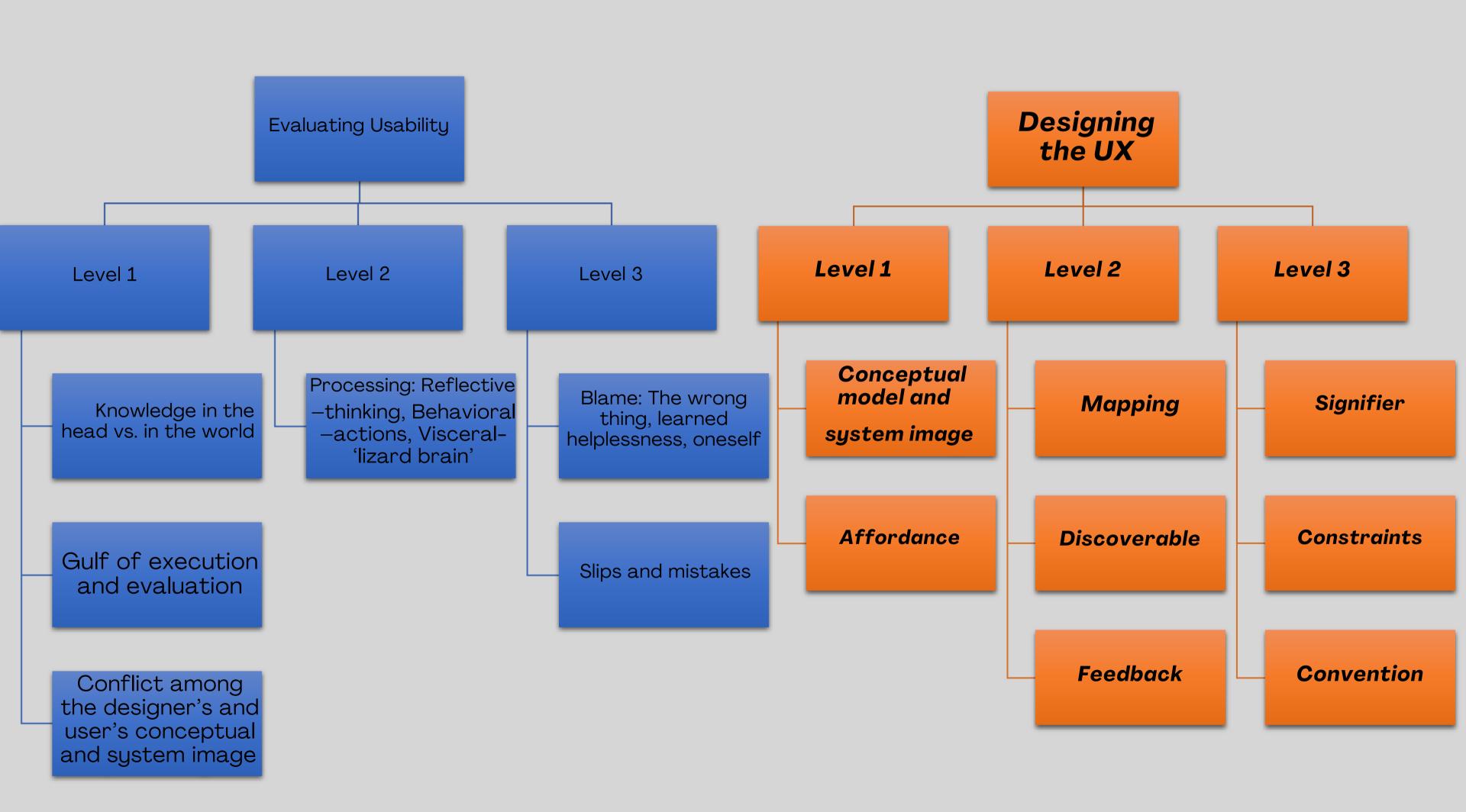
Learning the UX concept



Evaluating Usability



Designing the UX





Design is really an act of communication, which means having a deep understanding of the person with whom the designer is communicating.

- Donald A. Mosman -

AZQUOTES

THE WORLD ACCORDING TO NORMAN









Discoverability

Affordance

Signifiers

Mapping







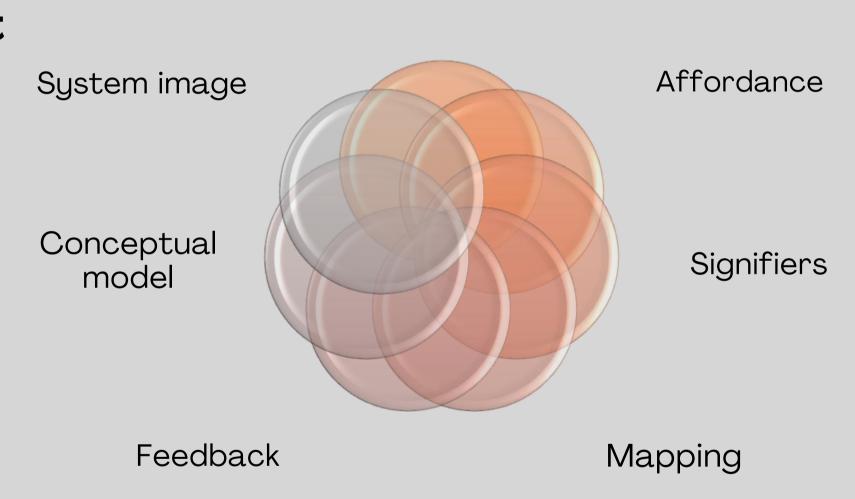
Feedback

Conceptual model

System image

DISCOVERABILITY

- Is it possible to figure out what actions are possible?
- . Is it possible to figure out how to perform them?

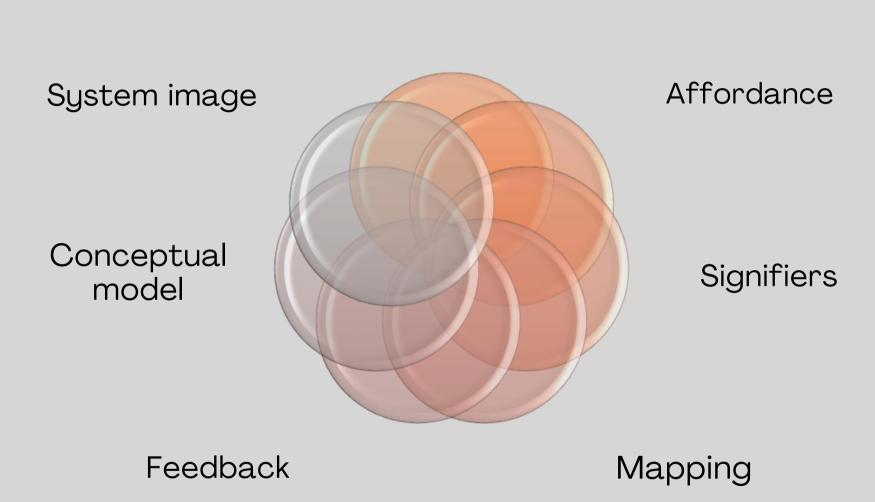


Discoverability

UNDERSTANDING

- What does it all mean?
- •How is the product supposed to be used?
- What does everything

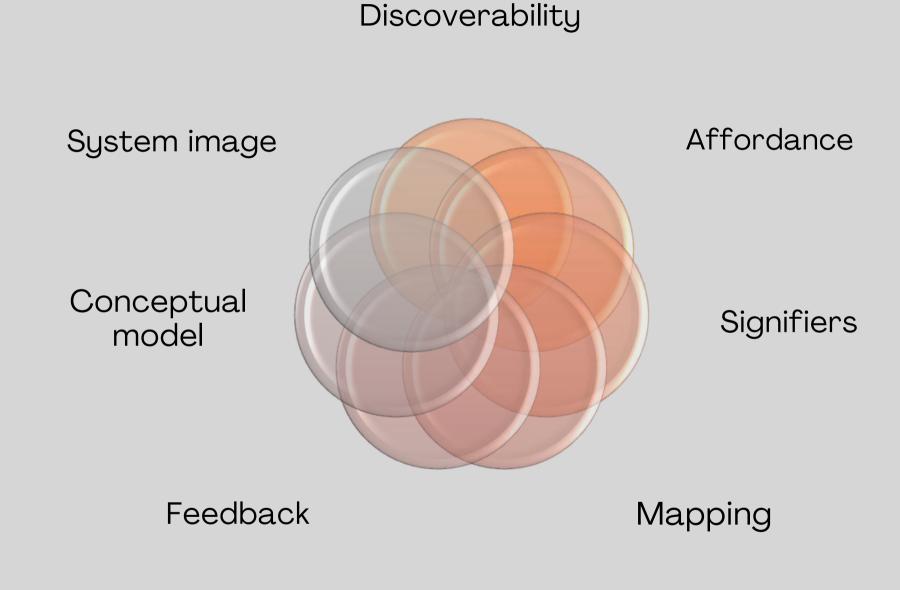
mean?

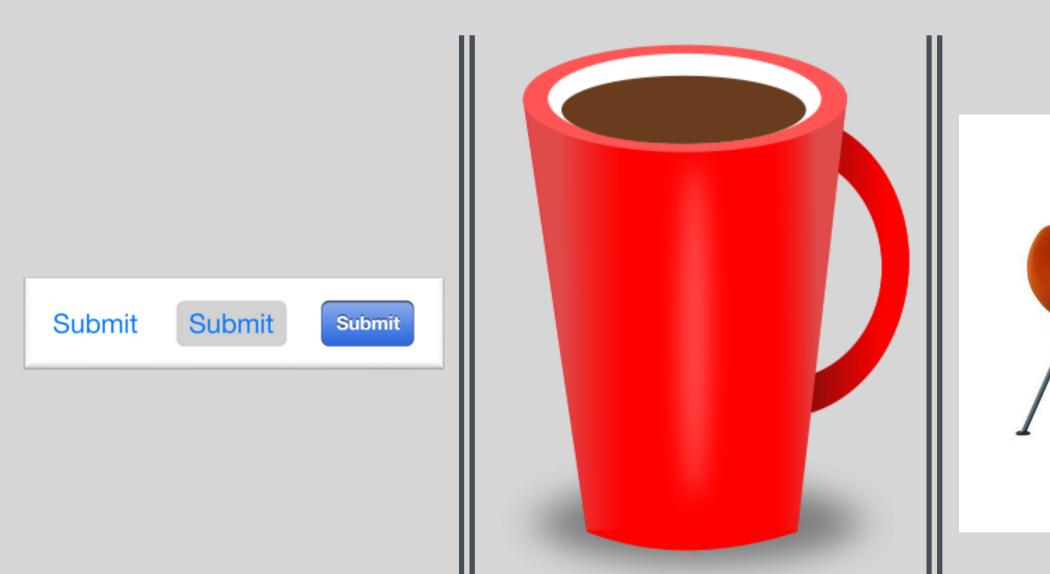


Discoverability

AFFORDANCES

- Relationship between properties
- . and capabilities
- . Perceivable
- Critical for designersImplied by the design details









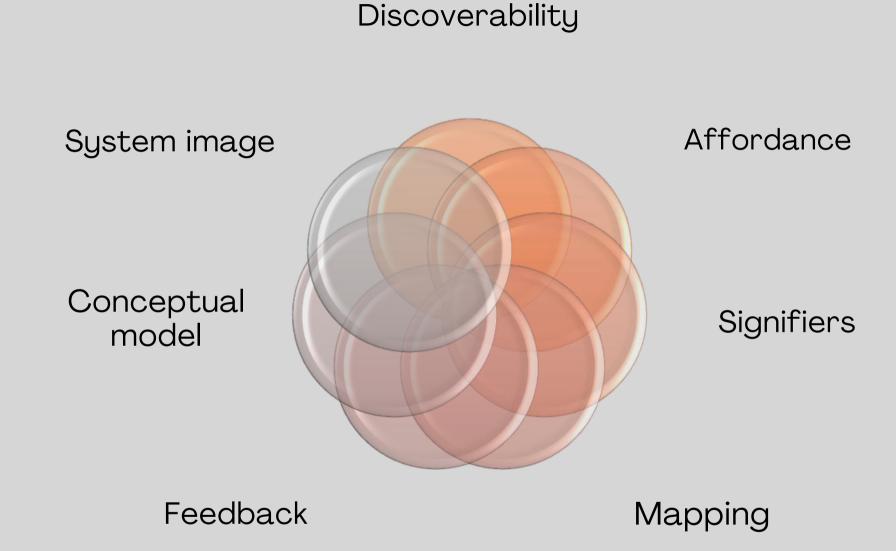
AFFORDANCE EXAMPLES

SIGNIFIERS

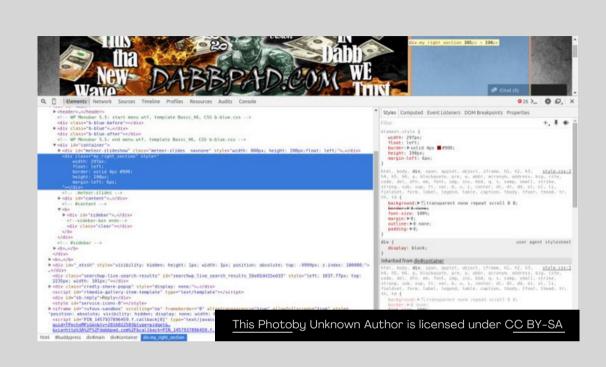
- Anything that may signal meaningful information
- What people need
- Any remark or sound, a perceivable indicator that

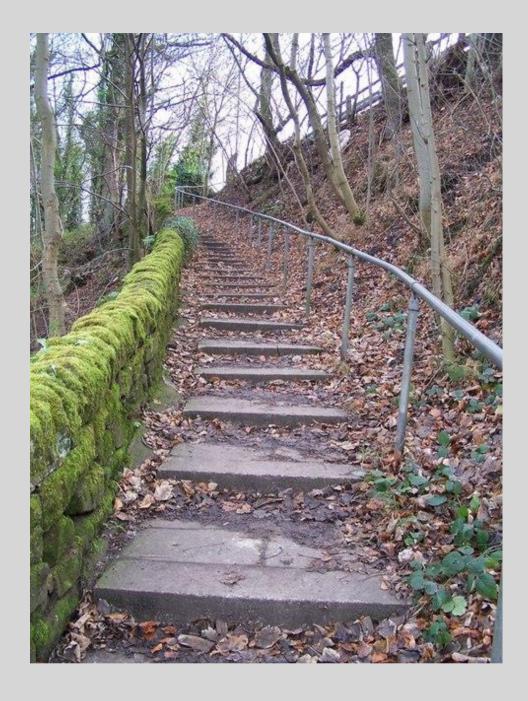
behavior appropriate

Communication device









SIGNIFIER EXAMPLES



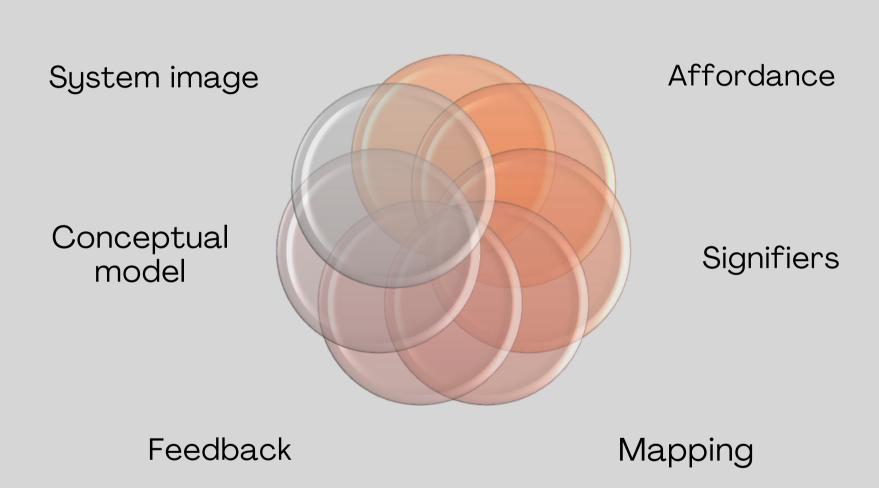
AFFORDANCES VS. SIGNIFIERS

 Affordances determine what actions are possible. "Afford the ability to do something"

• Signifiers communicate where the action should take place. "Signify what to do"

MAPPING

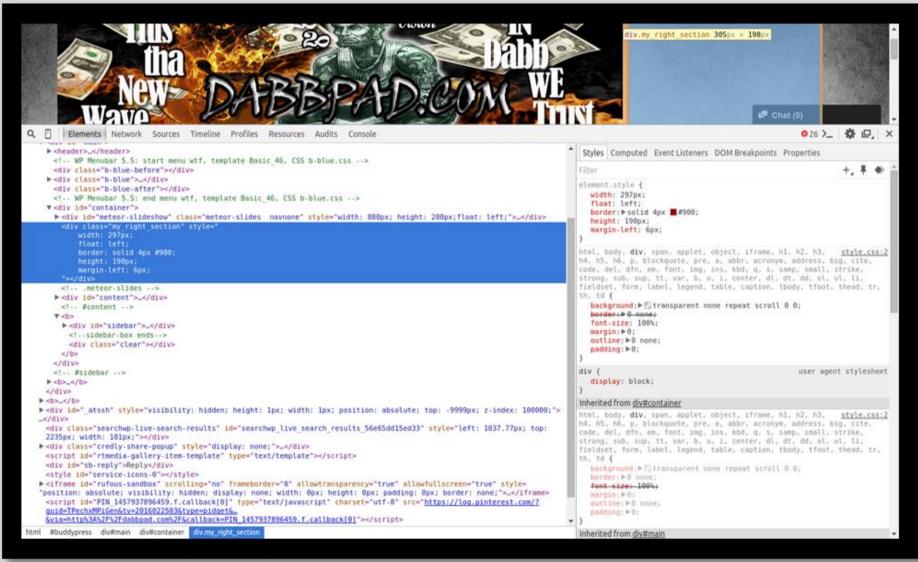
- Relationship between the elements of two sets of things
- A device is easy to use when the set of possible actions is visible



Discoverability

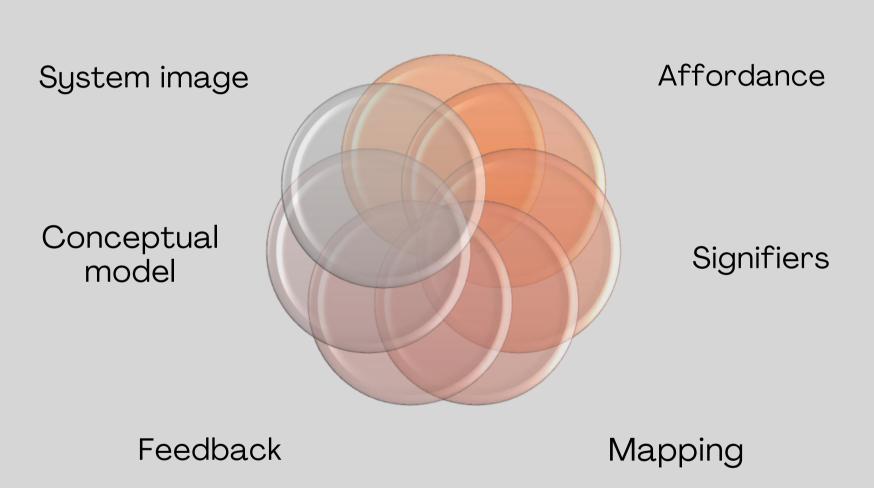
MAPPING EXAMPLES





FEEDBACK

- Communicating the results of an action
- Immediate
- Informative



Discoverability



Server Error

The server encountered a temporary error and could not complete your request.

Please try again in 30 seconds.



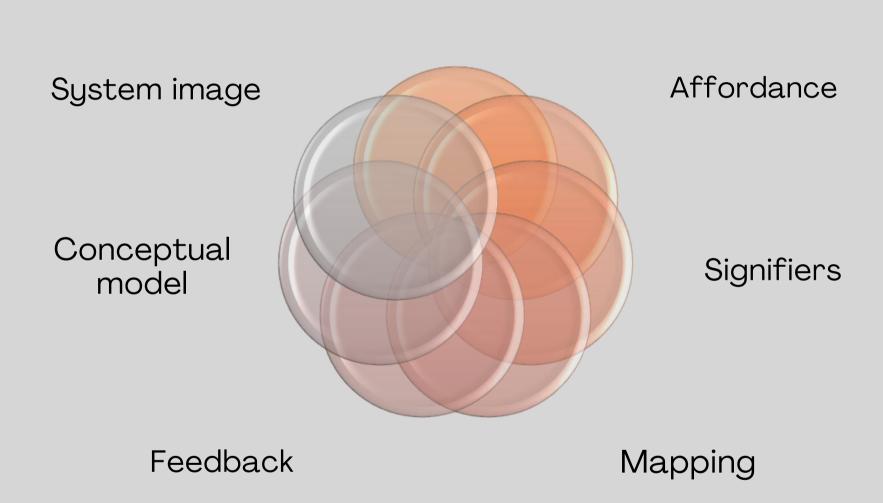


FEEDBACK EXAMPLES

CONCEPTUAL MODEL

- •Represent our understanding of how things work
- Framed by the

affordances, Mental Model signifiers, constraints and mappings



Discoverability





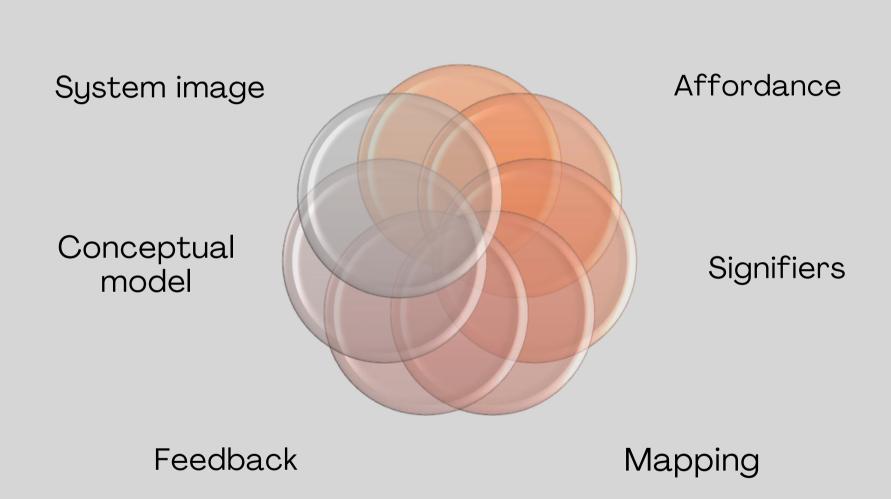


CONCEPTUAL MAP EXAMPLES



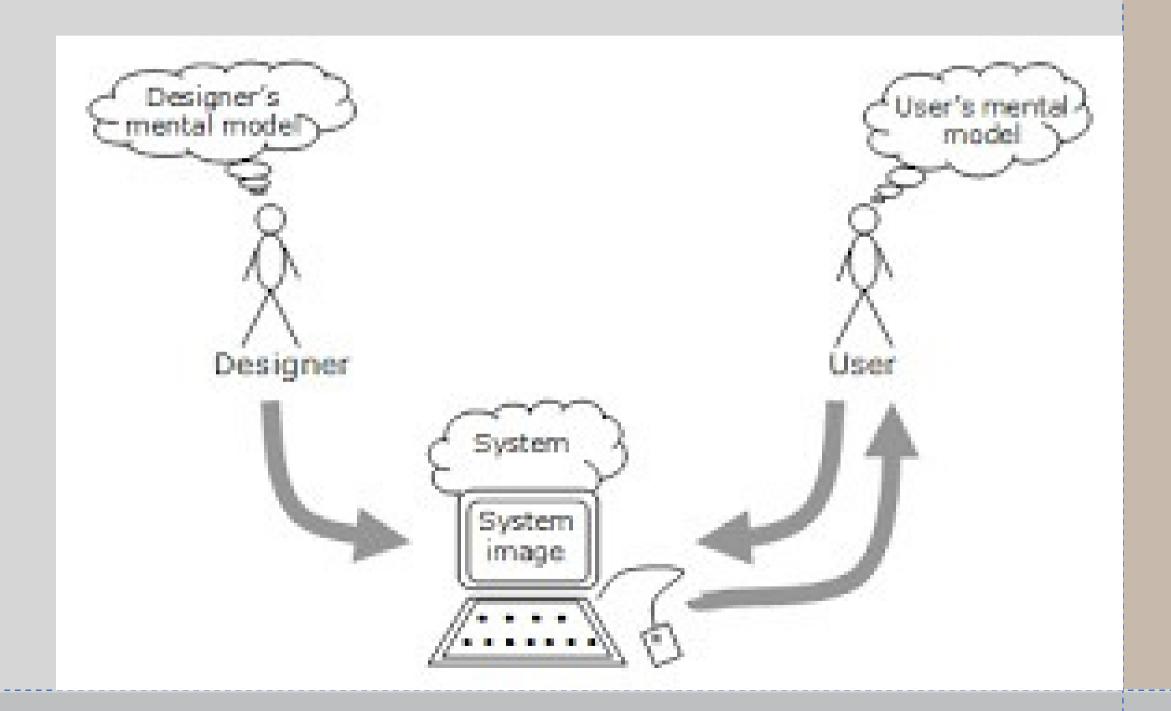
SYSTEM IMAGE

- Designer's Concept
- · User's Concept
- Communication is the key

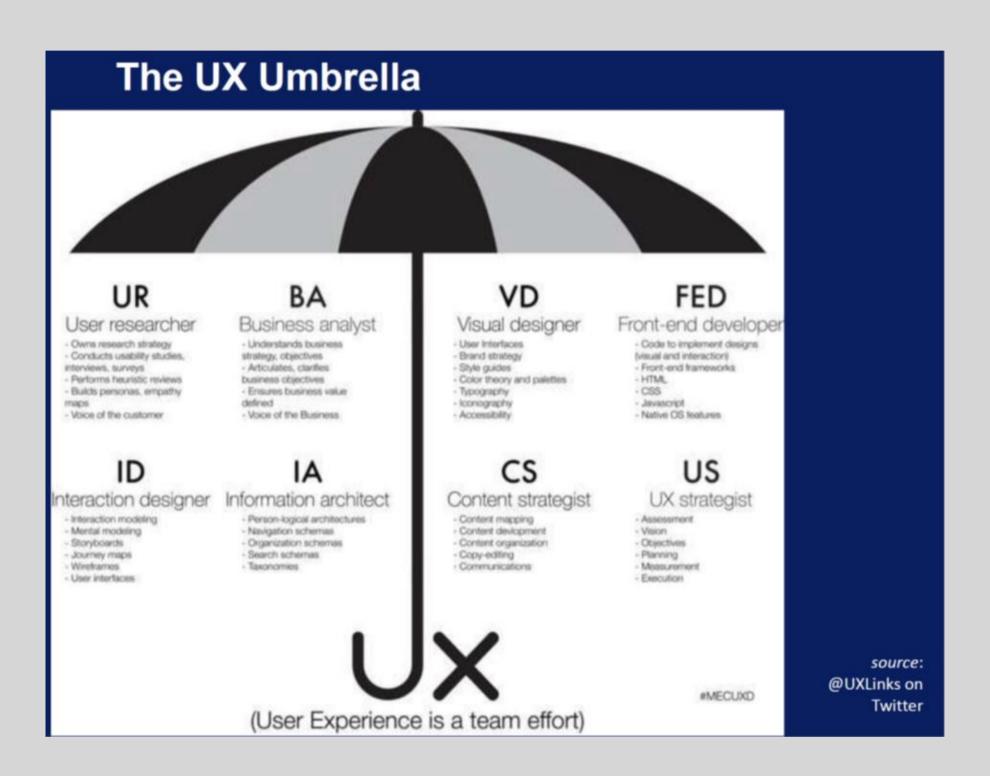


Discoverability

SYSTEM IMAGE



WHY SHOULD YOU CARE?



IN-CLASS EXERCISE

QUESTIONS



Where am I?



Where should I start?



Where did they put?



What are the important..?



Why did they call it that?



Take notes!