


dt + UX DESIGN THINKING FOR USER EXPERIENCE DESIGN + PROTOTYPING + EVALUATION

Design Patterns

Prof. James A. Landay 刘哲明
 Computer Science Department
 Stanford University


CS 147
 Autumn 2018
 November 28, 2018

Hall of Fame or Shame?




Direct translations

- software telephony solution where users dial a number by clicking on a simulated keypad
- airline web site that simulates a ticket counter



Southwest Airlines Home Gate
 The name of southwest airport on the world wide web


Hall of Shame!



Direct translations

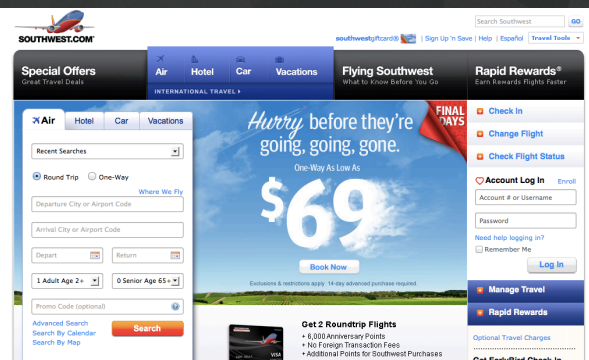
- software telephony solution where users dial a number by clicking on a simulated keypad
- airline web site that simulates a ticket counter

Misused Metaphors!



Southwest Airlines Home Gate
 The name of southwest airport on the world wide web

Improved southwest.com

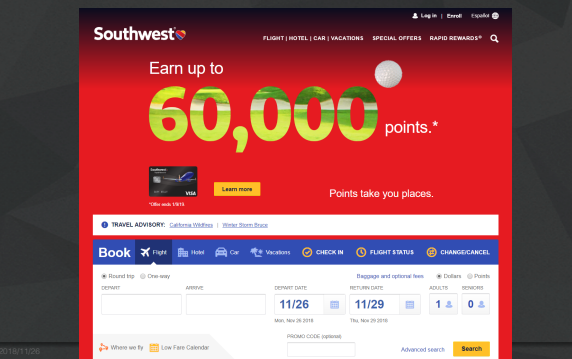


Special Offers
 Air Hotel Car Vacations
 Flying Southwest
 Rapid Rewards®

Hurry before they're going, gone.
 One-Way As Low As \$69

Book Now

Improved southwest.com



Southwest

Earn up to **60,000** points.*

Points take you places.

Book

Round Trip One-way

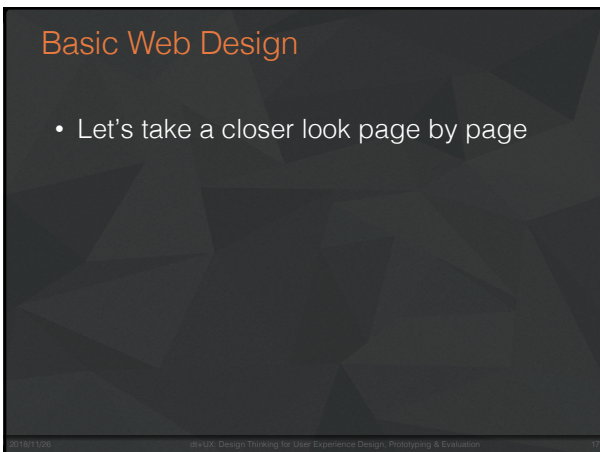
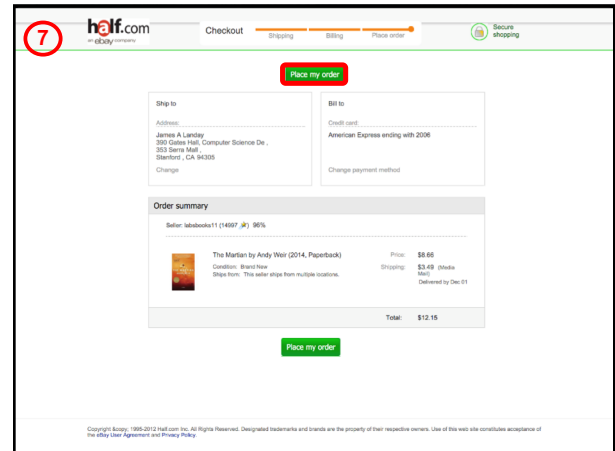
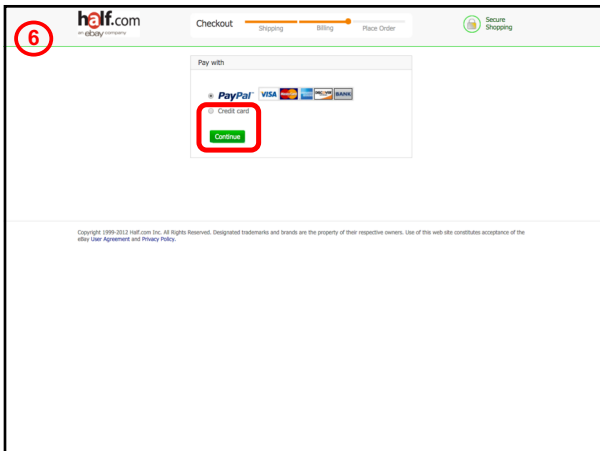
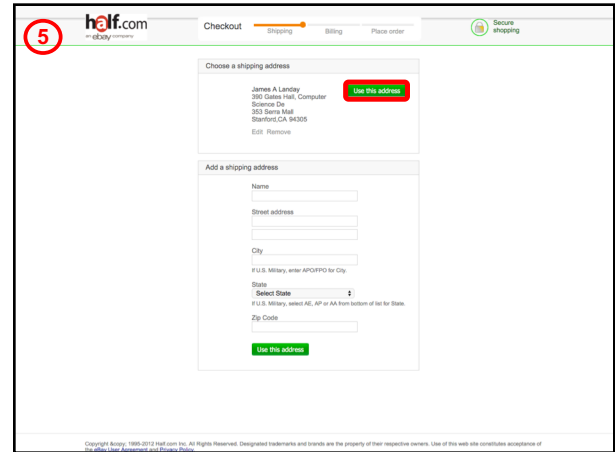
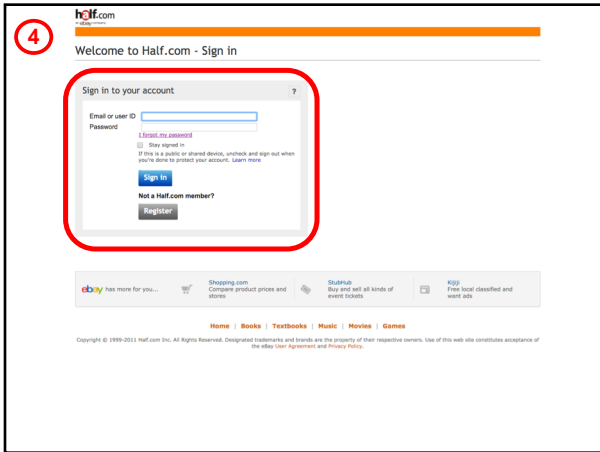
ARRIVE: 11/26 RETURN DATE: 11/29

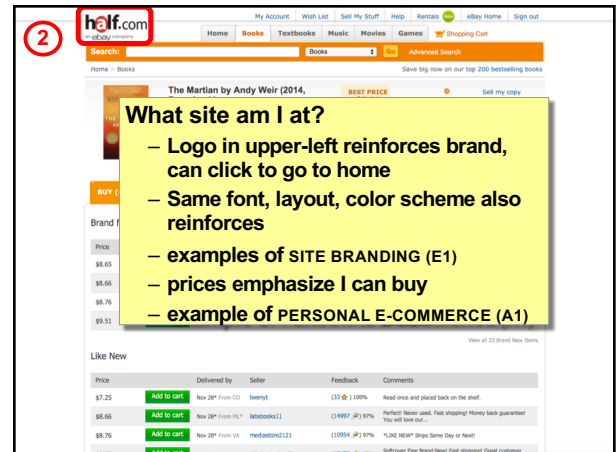
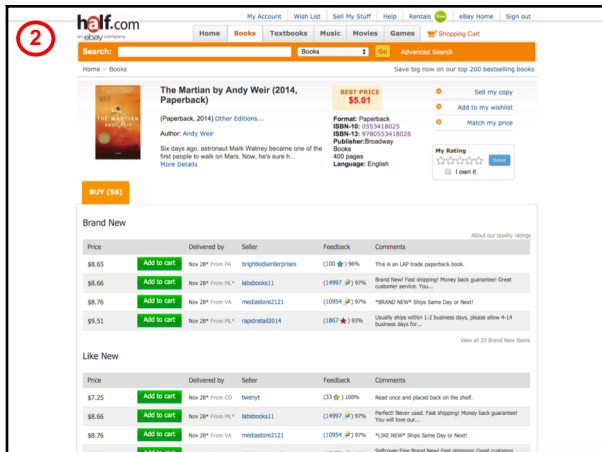
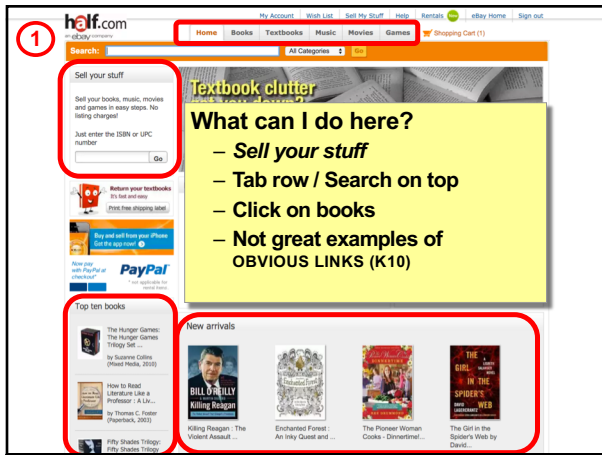
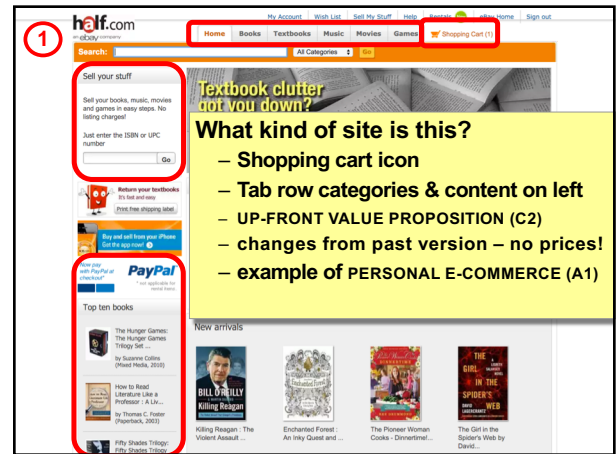
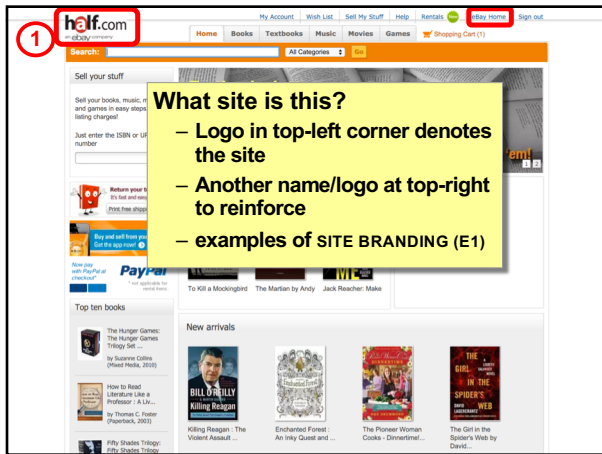
1 0

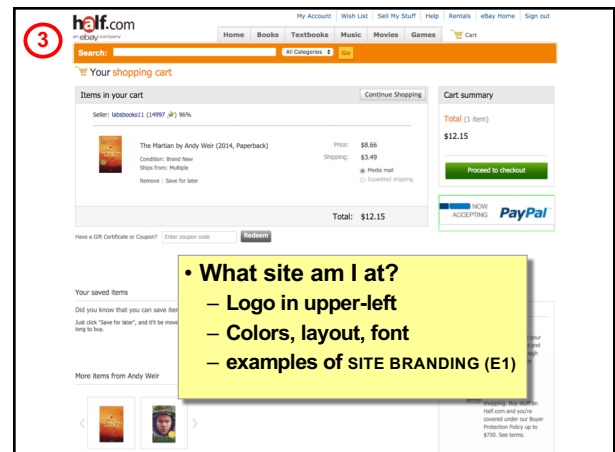
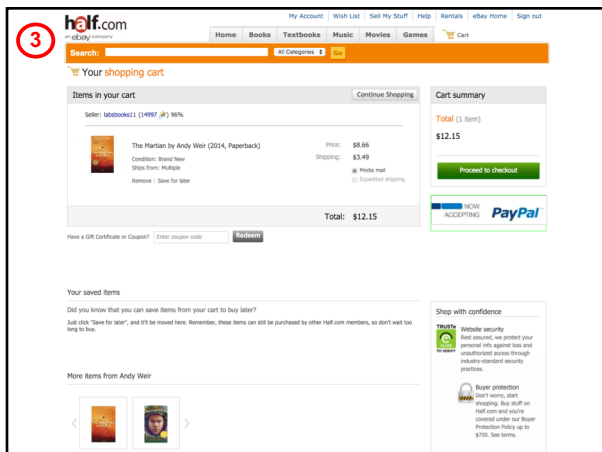
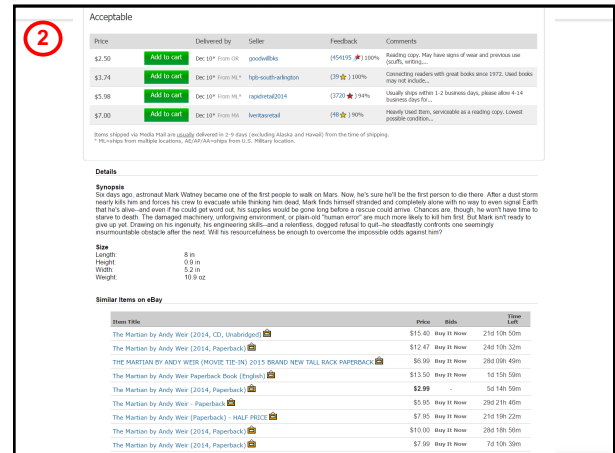
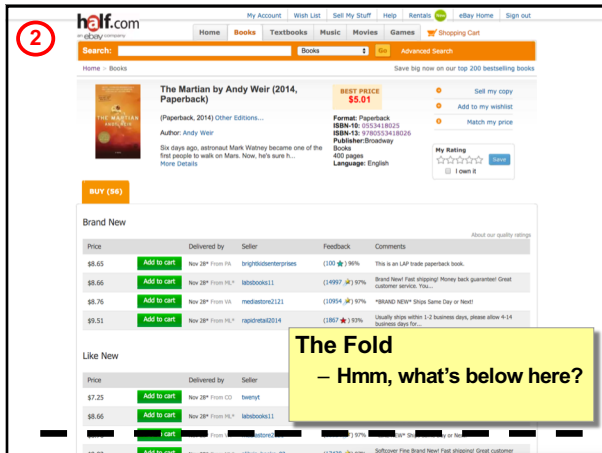
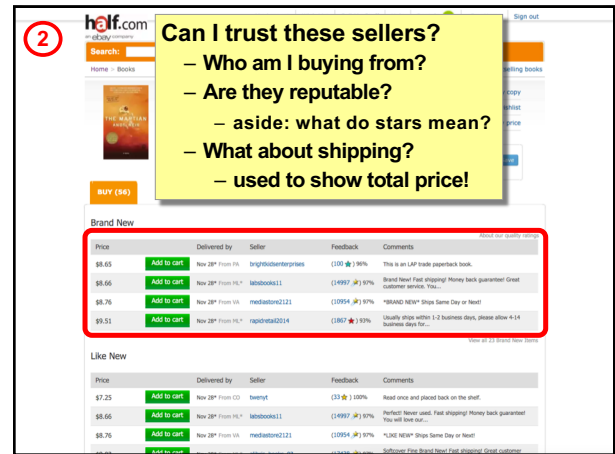
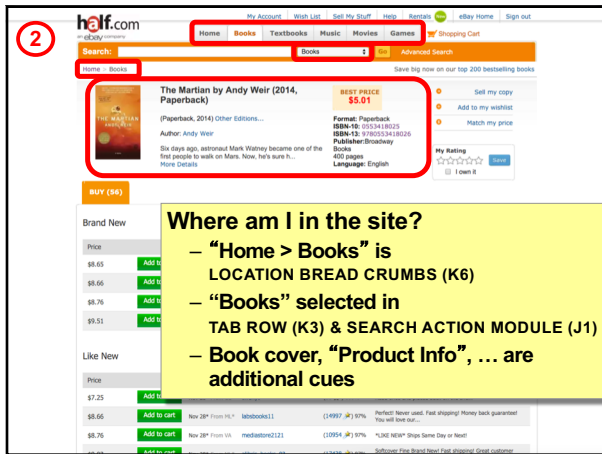
Hall of Fame or Shame?

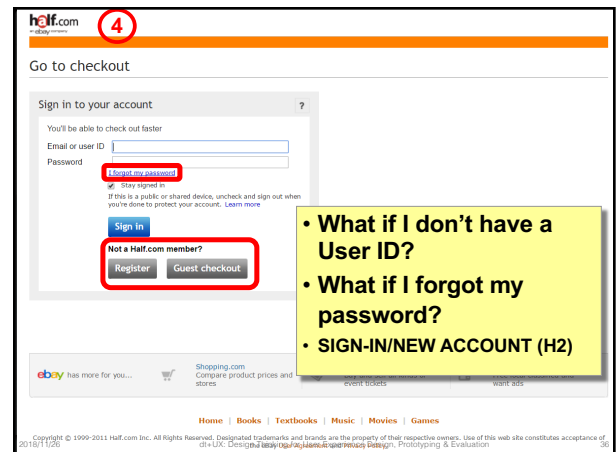
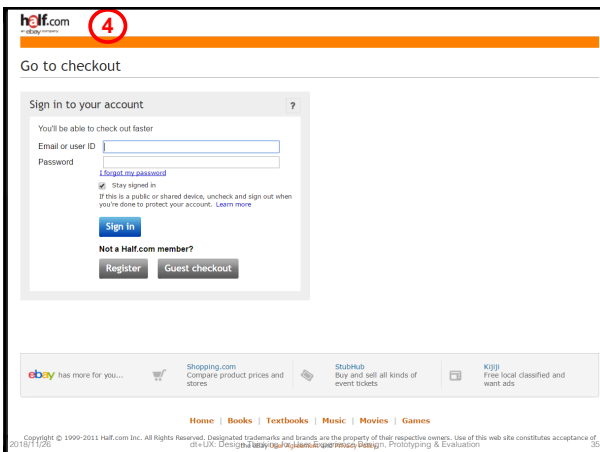
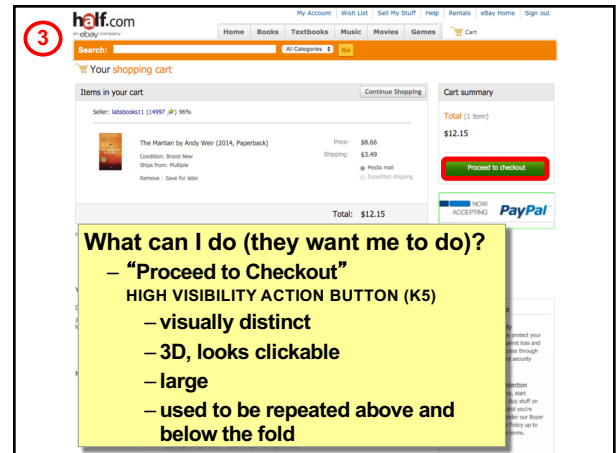
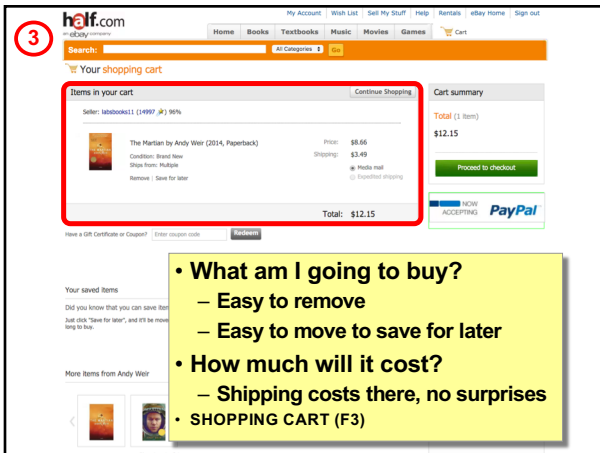
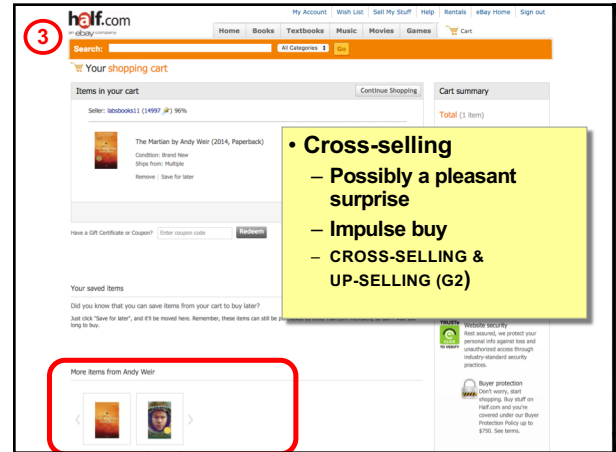
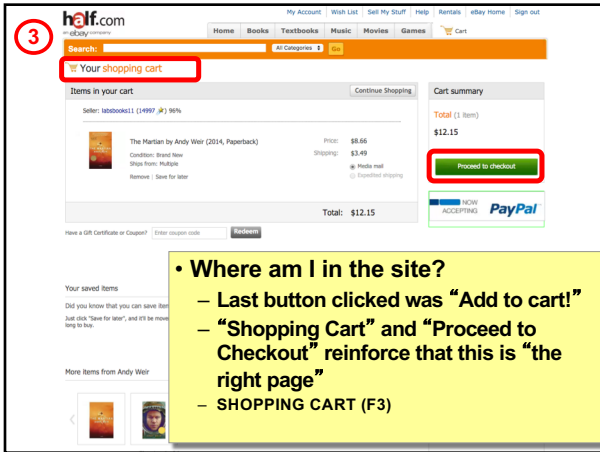


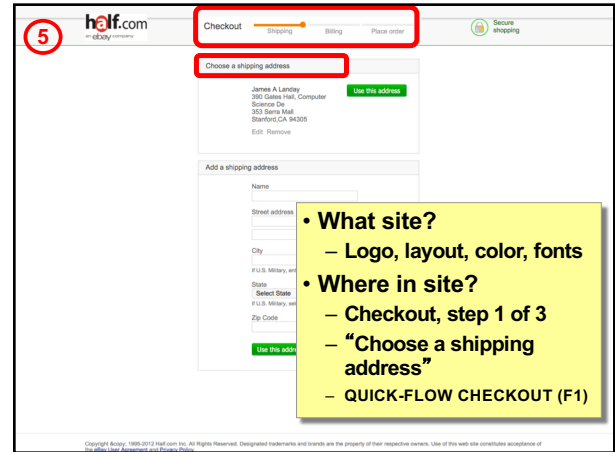
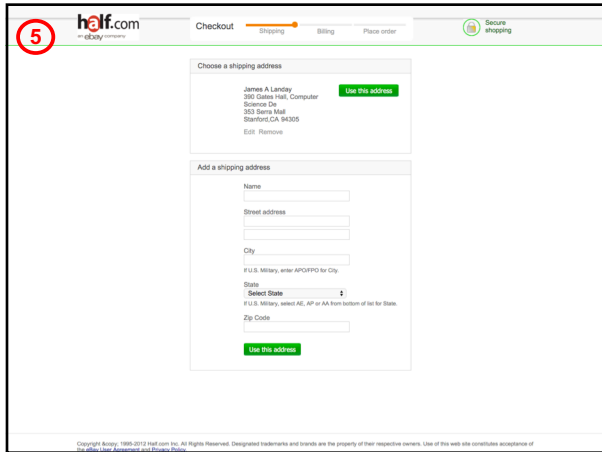
Wii remote
 By Nintendo



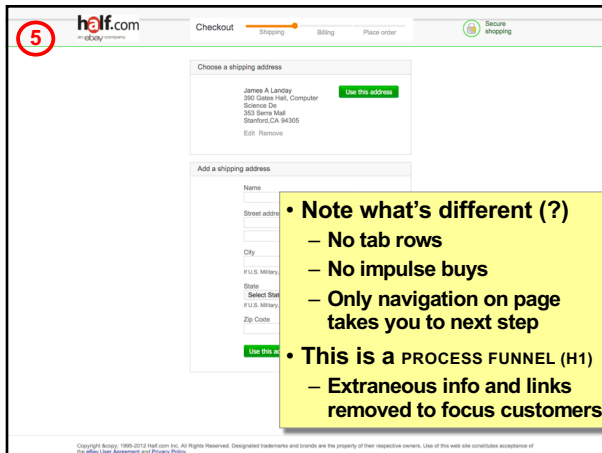




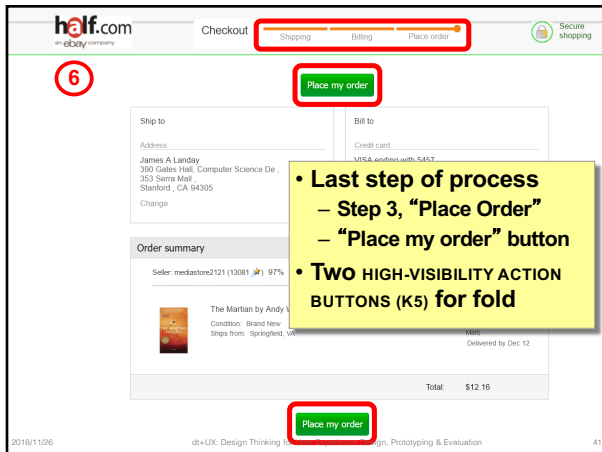
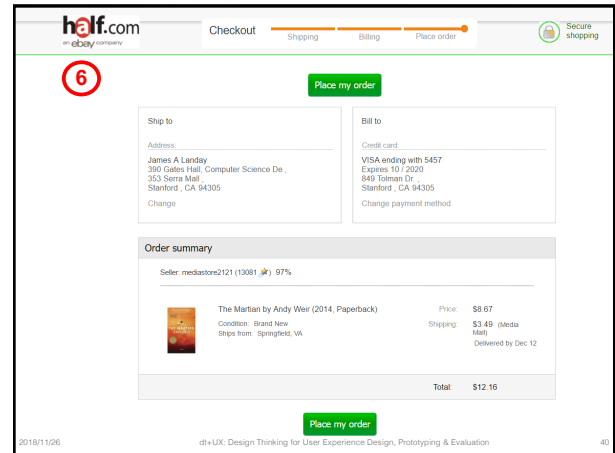




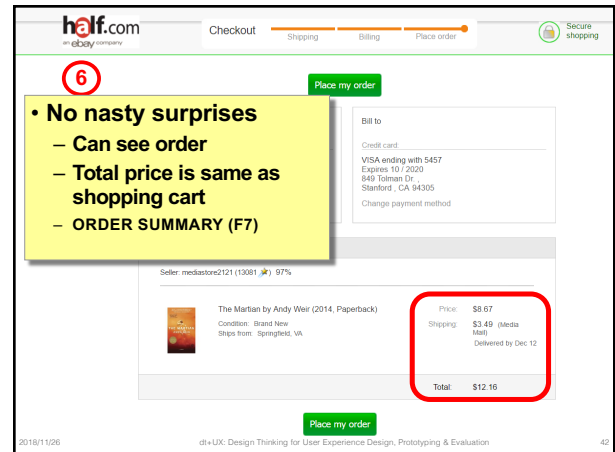
• What site?
 – Logo, layout, color, fonts
 • Where in site?
 – Checkout, step 1 of 3
 – “Choose a shipping address”
 – QUICK-FLOW CHECKOUT (F1)



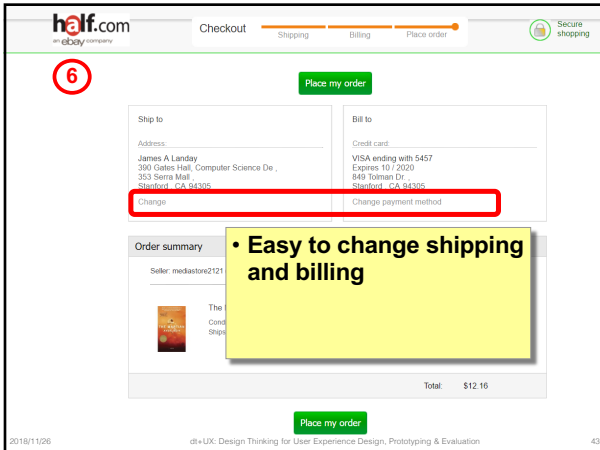
• Note what's different (?)
 – No tab rows
 – No impulse buys
 – Only navigation on page takes you to next step
 • This is a PROCESS FUNNEL (H1)
 – Extraneous info and links removed to focus customers



• Last step of process
 – Step 3, “Place Order”
 – “Place my order” button
 • TWO HIGH-VISIBILITY ACTION BUTTONS (K5) for fold



• No nasty surprises
 – Can see order
 – Total price is same as shopping cart
 – ORDER SUMMARY (F7)



Design = Solutions

- Design is about finding solutions
- Unfortunately, designers often reinvent
 - Hard to know *how* things were done before
 - *Why* things were done a certain way
 - *How* to reuse solutions

Design Patterns

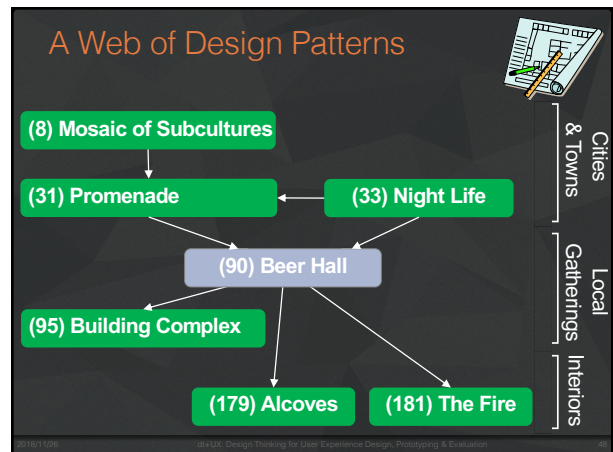
- Design patterns communicate common design problems and solutions
 - First used in architecture [Alexander]
 - Ex. How to create a beer hall where people socialize?

Someewhere in the community at least one big place where a few hundred people can gather, with beer and wine, music, and perhaps a half-dozen activities, so that people are continuously criss-crossing from one to another.

Someewhere in the community at least one big place where a few hundred people can gather, with beer and wine, music, and perhaps a half-dozen activities, so that people are continuously criss-crossing from one to another.


Using Design Patterns

- Not too general and not too specific
 - use a solution “a million times over, without ever doing it the same way twice”
- Design patterns are a *shared* language
 - for “building and planning towns, neighborhoods, houses, gardens, & rooms.”
 - Ex. Beer hall is part of a center for public life...
 - Ex. Beer hall needs spaces for groups to be alone... **ALCOVES**



Web Design Patterns

- Now used in UI design
- Communicate design problems & solutions
 - how to create navigation bars for finding relevant content...
 - how to create a shopping cart that supports check out...
 - how to make e-commerce sites where people return & buy...



NAVIGATION BAR (K2)

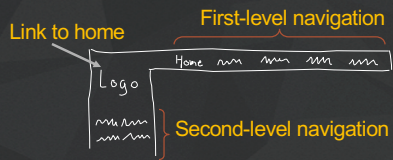
Problem: Customers need a structured, organized way of finding the most important parts of your Web site



NAVIGATION BAR (K2)

Solution diagram

- captures essence on how to solve problem



Pattern Groups

Our patterns organized by group

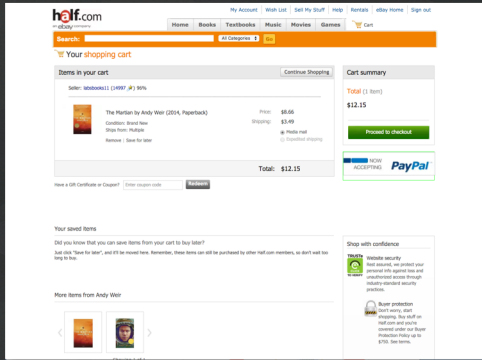
A Site genres	G Advanced ecommerce
B Navigational framework	H Completing tasks
C Home page	I Page layouts
D Content management	J Search
E Trust and credibility	K Page-level navigation
F Basic ecommerce	L Speed
	M The mobile web

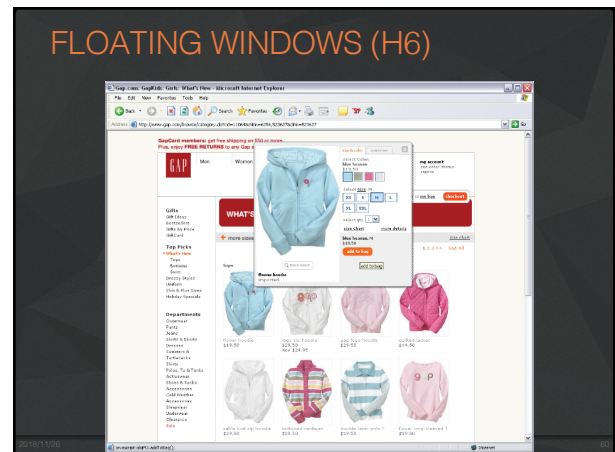
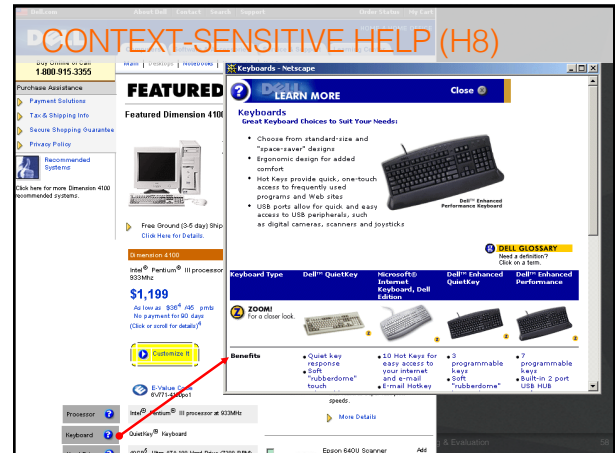
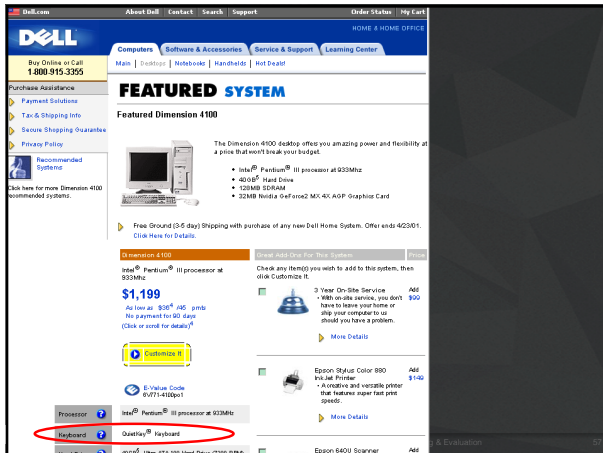
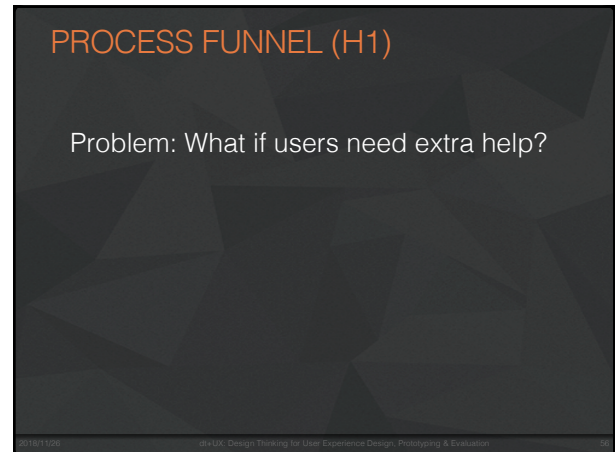
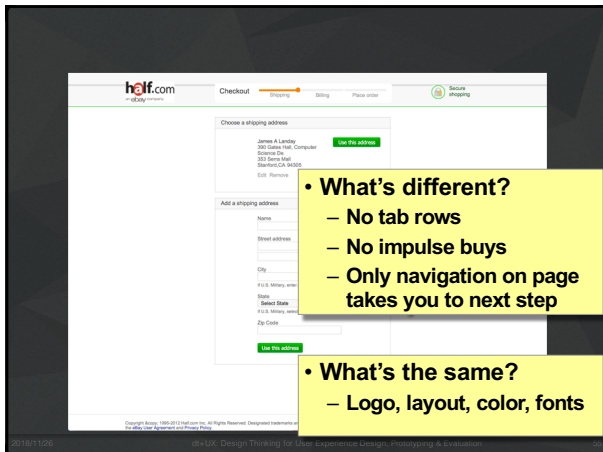
PROCESS FUNNEL (H1)

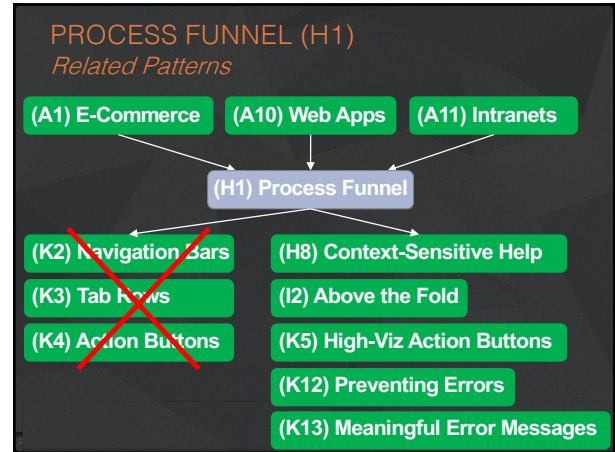
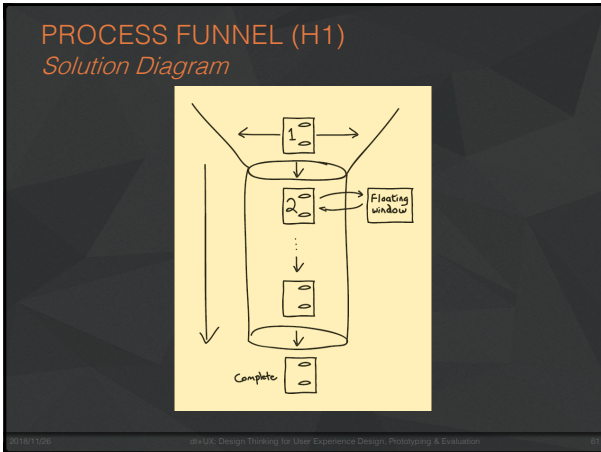
Problem: Need a way to help people complete highly specific stepwise tasks

- Ex. Create a new account
- Ex. Fill out survey forms
- Ex. Check out

PROCESS FUNNEL (H1)







- ### Patterns Support Creativity
- Patterns come from successful examples
 - sites that are so successful that lots of users are familiar with their paradigms (e.g., Google, Amazon, Yahoo, Facebook...)
 - interaction techniques/metaphors that work well across many sites (e.g., shopping carts)
 - Not too general & not too specific
 - you need to specialize to your needs
 - Patterns let you focus on the hard, unique problems to your design situation
 - every real design will have many of these

- ### Patterns Offer the Best of Principles, Guidelines & Templates
- Patterns help you get the details right, without over-constraining your solution
 - unlike principles, patterns not too general, so can see how to apply to your situation
 - unlike guidelines, patterns discuss tradeoffs, show good examples & tie to other patterns
 - unlike style guides, patterns not too specific, so can still be specialized
 - unlike page templates, patterns illustrate flows among different pages
 - Patterns can serve as documentation for team-oriented environments

- ### Format of Web Design Patterns
- Pattern Name and Number
 - Exemplar
 - Background
 - Forces
 - Solution
 - Solution Diagram
 - Related Patterns

Bus Stops

Solution Diagram

Related Patterns

Solution Summary

Use Pop-Up Windows to Provide Extra Information, without Leading Visitors Out of the Process Funnel • Sometimes customers need additional information that you have not provided on a page, such as extra help or product details. Provide a link to a separate screen (this containing extra information) that you have not provided on a page, such as extra help or product details. Provide a link to a separate screen (this containing extra information) that you have not provided on a page, such as extra help or product details. Your challenge is to implement this extra content without leading visitors from the main purpose.

Make Sure the Back Button Always Works • Customers often use the Back button on browsers to modify answers they have typed in on previous pages. However, if the Web site is not implemented correctly the information they have already entered may be lost when they hit the Back button, forcing them to type everything again. In the worst case, people get a cryptic error message saying that the posted information was lost. You can address this annoying problem by temporarily storing the information they type in on each page, redisplaying this information if customers hit the Back button, and then overwriting the temporarily stored information on the page if it is changed.

Always Make It Clear How to Proceed to the Next Step • Some Web pages are longer than can be displayed on a customer's first browser. The problem is that people sometimes get lost at the critical action screen (CA), the one that takes them to the next step, a hidden before the task. First, rearrange your action screens (AS) both high and low on the page, so that at least one of the critical actions is on-screen.

Prevent Errors Where Possible, and Provide Clear Feedback • People will always make mistakes. You can prevent good customer and simple input to better protect your Web resources from errors (E).

SOLUTION

Minimize the number of steps required to complete a task, keeping them between two and eight. Remove unnecessary and potentially confusing links and content from each page, while maintaining the brand to maintain a sense of place. Use pop-up windows to provide extra information, without leading people out of the process funnel. Make sure the Back button always works so that customers can correct errors. Make it clear how to proceed to the next step.

Administrivia

- Final assignments online later today
- Project Questions?
- Project Fair Questions?
- Exam should be graded by tonight

Quiz

<https://goo.gl/forms/oQ2cEv86VjwAcpZ42>

TEAM BREAK (20 MINUTES)

WORK ON MIDWAY MILESTONE PRESENTATIONS

Web Design Process

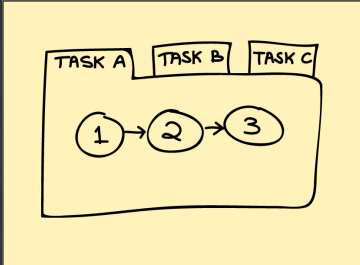
Start → Discovery → Design → Refinement → Prototype → Production → Implementation → Launch → Evaluate → Maintenance → Start

Patterns in Exploration Phase

- Use Exploration-level patterns to design overall structure
 - different choices will give radically different designs
- For example, how to organize information
 - HIERARCHICAL ORGANIZATION (B3)
 - TASK-BASED ORGANIZATION (B4)
 - ALPHABETICAL ORGANIZATION (B5)
 - ...

Patterns in Exploration Phase

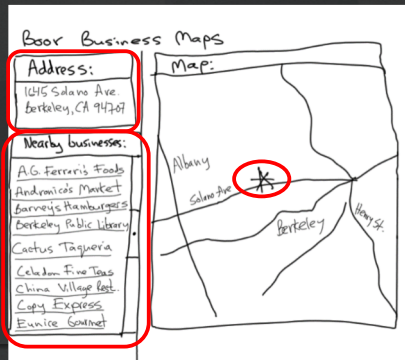
TASK-BASED ORGANIZATION (B4): Link the completion of one group of tasks to the beginning of the next related task(s)



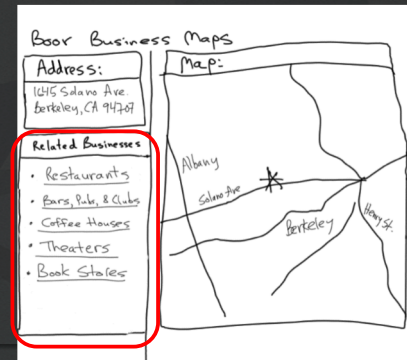
Design Exploration Example

- John given the task of designing a new subsite for showing maps to businesses
 - listings found by typing in address
 - key feature: show nearby businesses
- John comes up with two design sketches
 - Design #1 uses ALPHABETICAL ORGANIZATION (B5) for list of all nearby businesses
 - Design #2 uses TASK-BASED ORGANIZATION (B4) for list of related nearby businesses

Design #1 ALPHABETICAL ORGANIZATION (B5)



Design #2 TASK-BASED ORGANIZATION (B4)



Evaluating Which Design to Choose

- Low-fidelity Usability Test
 - sketches the rest of the key screens on paper
 - brings in 5 participants to his office
 - asks each to carry out 3 tasks while John's colleague Sam "plays computer"
 - John observes how they perform
- Tasks
 - 1) look up 1645 Solano Ave., Berkeley CA
 - 2) look up 1700 California Ave, San Francisco CA & find Tadich Grill
 - 3) look up 2106 N 55th St, Seattle WA & find a Sushi restaurant nearby

Evaluating Which Design to Choose

- Results with Design #1 (Alphabetical)
 - Task 1: look up 1645 Solano Ave
 - no difficulties encountered – warm-up task!
 - Task 2: look up 1700 California & find Tadich Grill
 - several users didn't notice that the list of nearby businesses was scrollable (due to paper affordances?)
 - those that scrolled took awhile to find in list of over 500
 - Task 3: look up 2106 55th St & find nearby Sushi restaurant
 - 3 users only picked restaurants that had "restaurant" in the name & thus couldn't find "Kisaku"

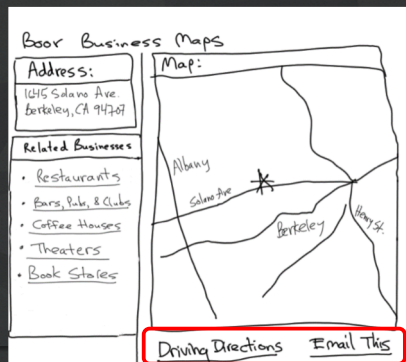
Evaluating Which Design to Choose

- Results with Design #2 (Task-based)
 - Task 1: look up 1645 Solano Ave
 - no difficulties encountered – warm-up task!
 - Task 2: look up 1700 California & find Tadich Grill
 - 1 user took awhile to figure out that Tadich Grill was a restaurant & to click on the “Restaurants” link
 - all others found it in 2 clicks (Restaurants->Tadich Grill)
 - Task 3: look up 2106 55th St & find nearby Sushi restaurant
 - 3 found “Kisaku” in 2 clicks
 - 2 others asked for a listing of Japanese restaurants

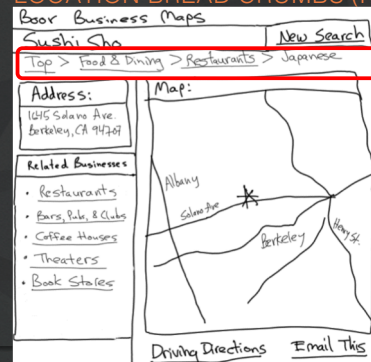
Evaluating Which Design to Choose

- General comments
 - 2 users said they often want to email/SMS maps to friends who they will be meeting (task-based)
 - 3 users wanted driving directions (task-based)
- TASK-BASED ORGANIZATION (B4) worked better, but still had some minor problems

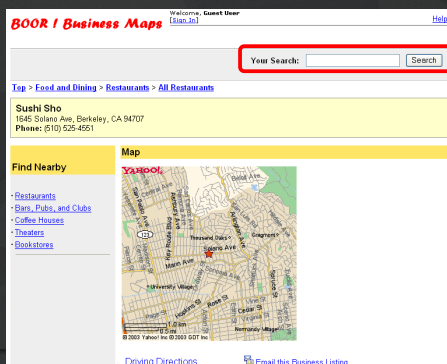
Design #2 – Revision 1 Adding More Related Tasks



Design #2 – Revision 2 Adding HIERARCHICAL ORGANIZATION (B3) & LOCATION BREAD CRUMBS (K6)



Design #2 – Revision 3 Hi-Fi Prototype Adding SEARCH ACTION MODULE (J1)



Summary

- Lots of issues involved in designing compelling, usable web sites
- Design patterns are one way of capturing good design knowledge
 - generative (help you create new designs)
 - consider trade-offs
 - concrete examples of successful uses
 - a networked language that works together

Further Reading Books on Web Design

- *The Design of Sites*. Doug Van Duyn, James Landay, Jason Hong. Addison-Wesley. 2nd edition. 2007.
- *Information Architecture for the Web and Beyond*. Louis Rosenfeld, Peter Morville, Jorge Arango. O'Reilly. 4th edition. 2015
- *Don't Make Me Think!, Revisited*. Steven Krug. Que. 3rd edition. 2014.

2018/11/26

CS147: Design Thinking for User Experience Design, Prototyping & Evaluation

85

Further Reading Websites on Web Design

- UsableWeb.com, links to other usability sites
- Usability.gov, for building accessible websites & more
- User Interface Engineering, at <http://www.uie.com>
- Mark Hurst's creativegood.com
- Jakob Nielsen's www.nngroup.com

2018/11/26

CS147: Design Thinking for User Experience Design, Prototyping & Evaluation

86

Next Time

- Mon
 - Team Work on Project
- Wed
 - Smart Interfaces for Global Grand Challenges

2018/11/26

CS147: Design Thinking for User Experience Design, Prototyping & Evaluation

87