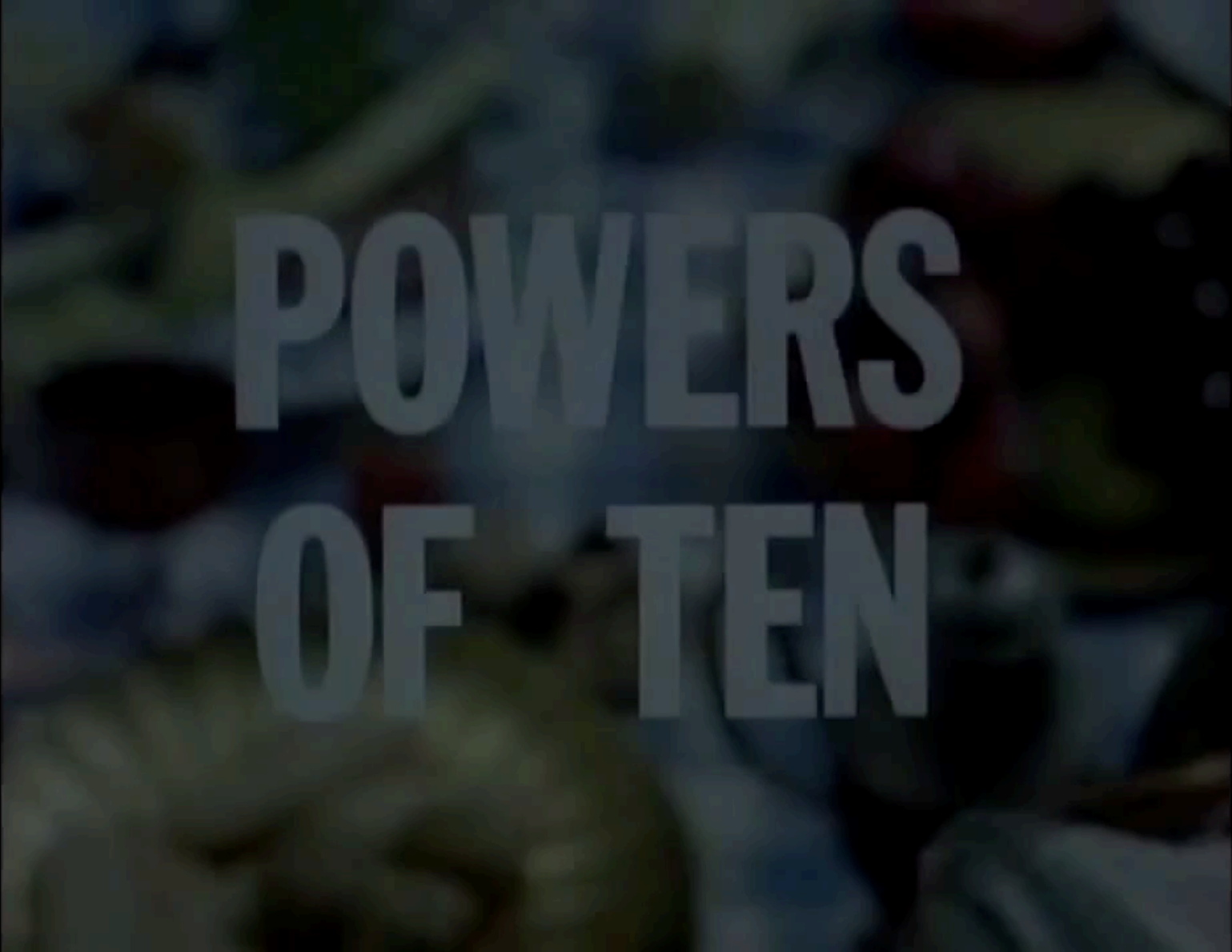


POWERS OF TEN



Class Activity Portfolio Entries

Use portfolio entries to document your project-related activities.

- Document what you did the previous week
- Describe what you plan to accomplish this week.
- Mention issues and problems you are confronting

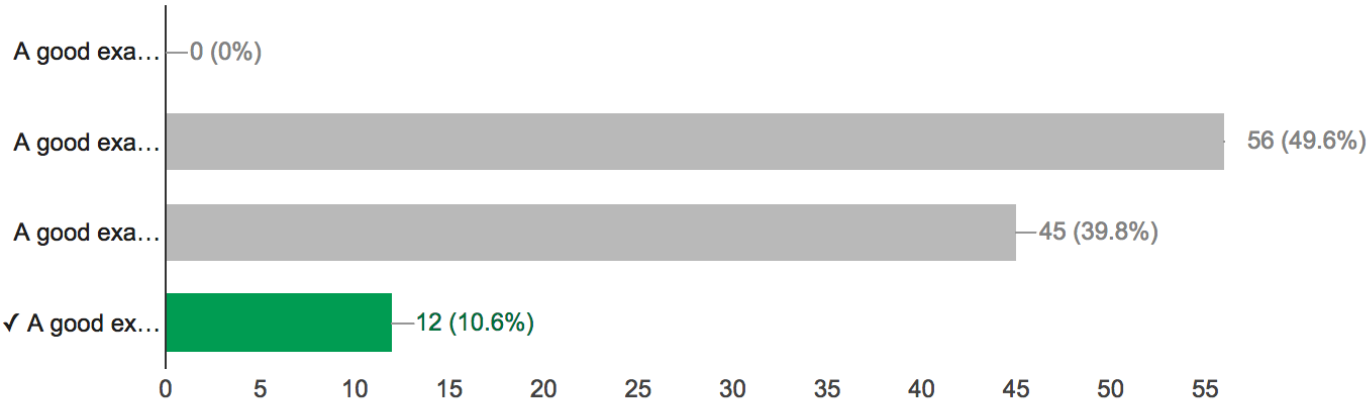
This will be a record of your project activity and will help the TAs/IAs (and teammates) stay in touch with what you are doing.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mY6UGW5gxr1CgBRrkYFHKz6rDR-choRzp-4s3b89DIg/edit>

Week 3 Quiz Answers

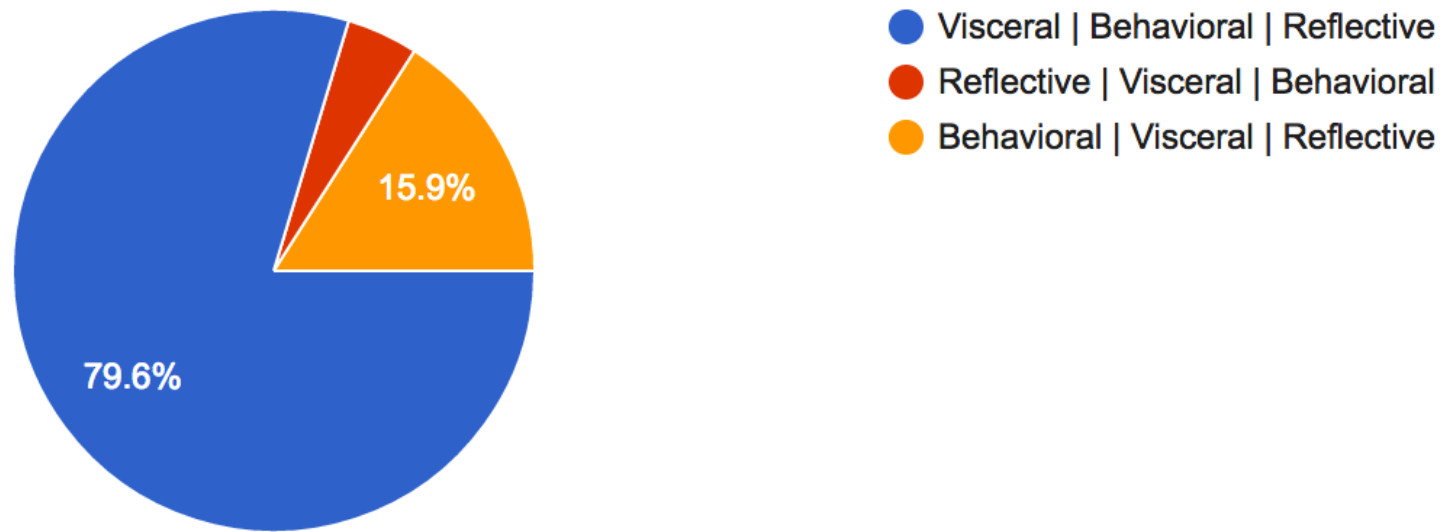
One of the videos you watched this week is of a design to help people open the trunk of a car when their hands are full. It demonstrated

- ☐ A good example of helping bridge the gulf of evaluation
- ☐ A good example of helping to bridge the gulf of execution
- ☐ A good example of helping to bridge both the gulfs of execution and evaluation
- ☐ A good example of a bad design



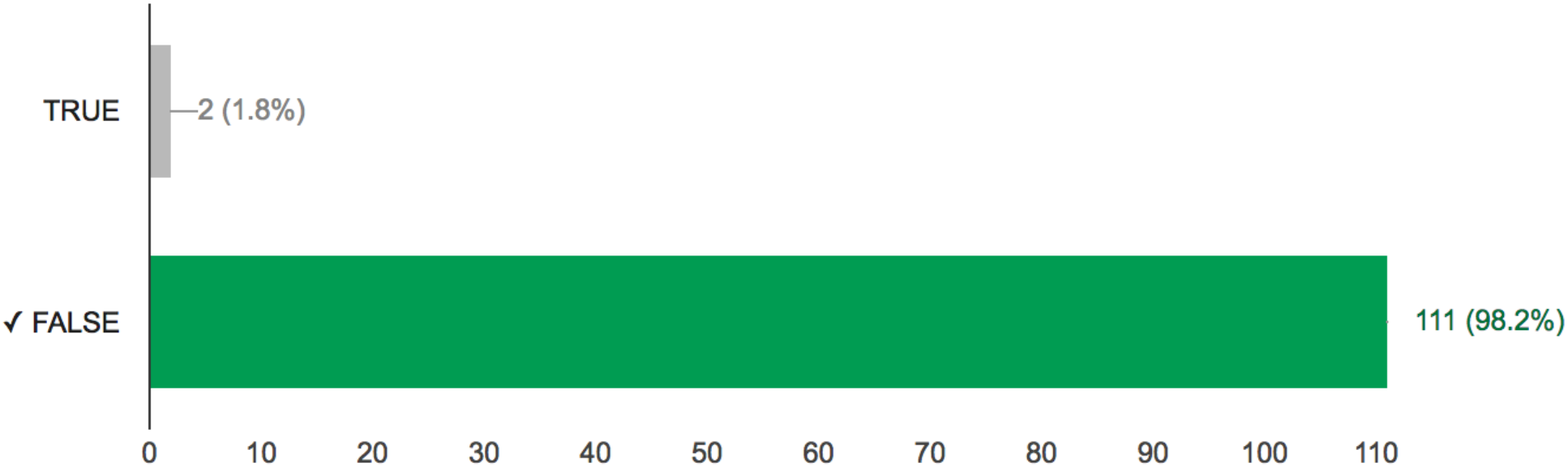
According to the book, the most basic level of processing is called _____.
The _____ level is the home of learned skills. The _____ level is the home
of conscious cognition.

(113 responses)



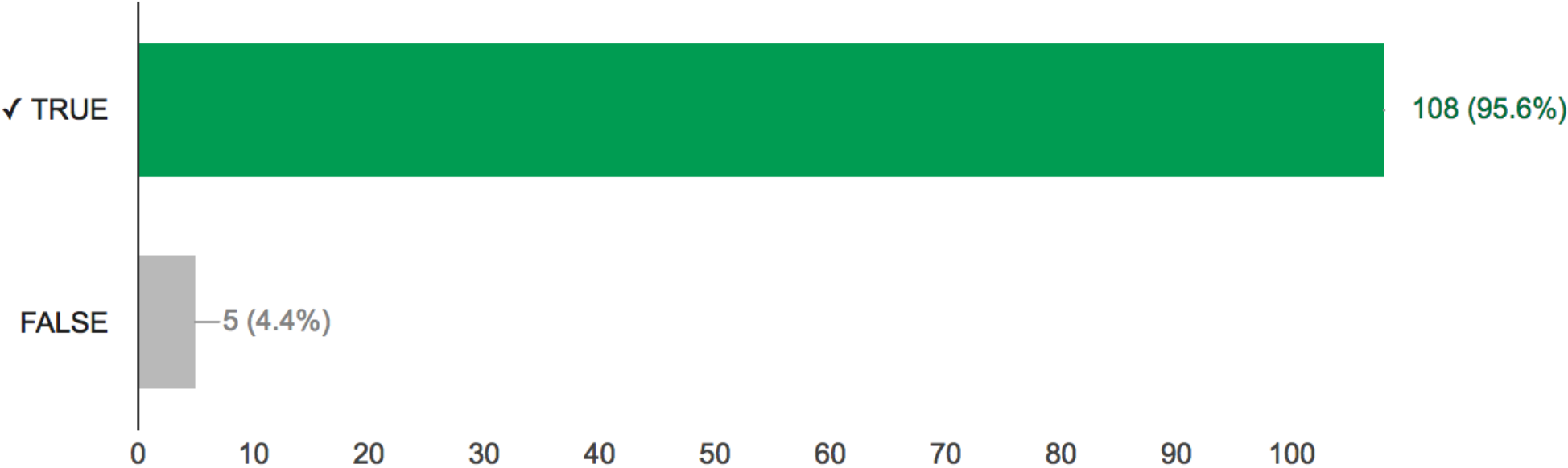
Don Norman advises designers to blame people when they fail to use products properly

111 / 113 correct responses



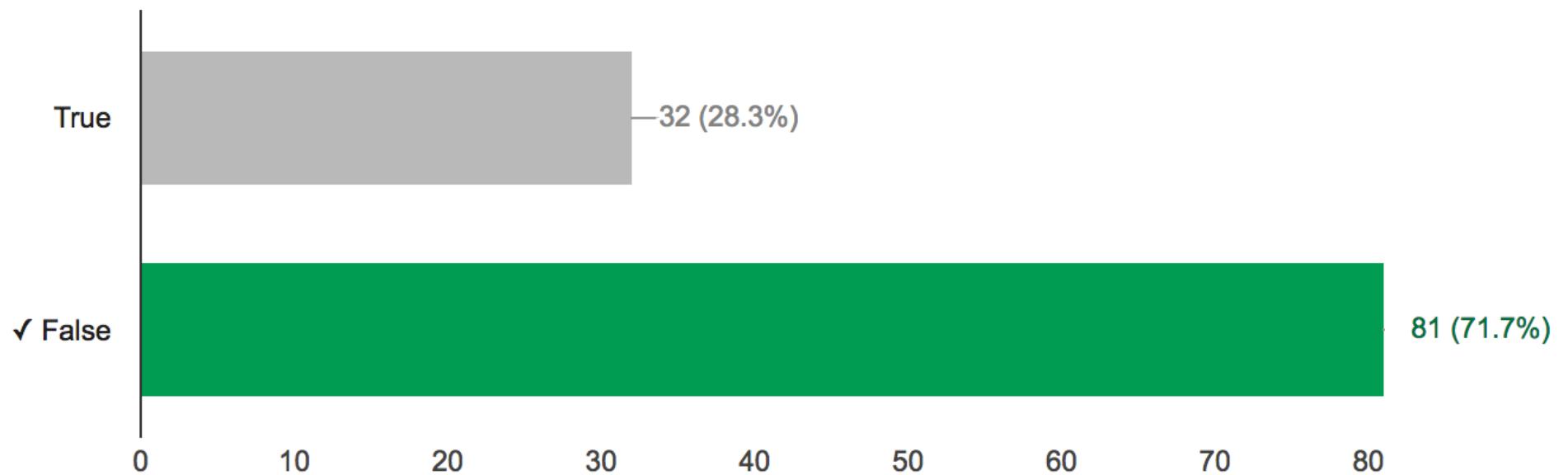
Humans make errors continuously; it is an intrinsic part of our nature

108 / 113 correct responses



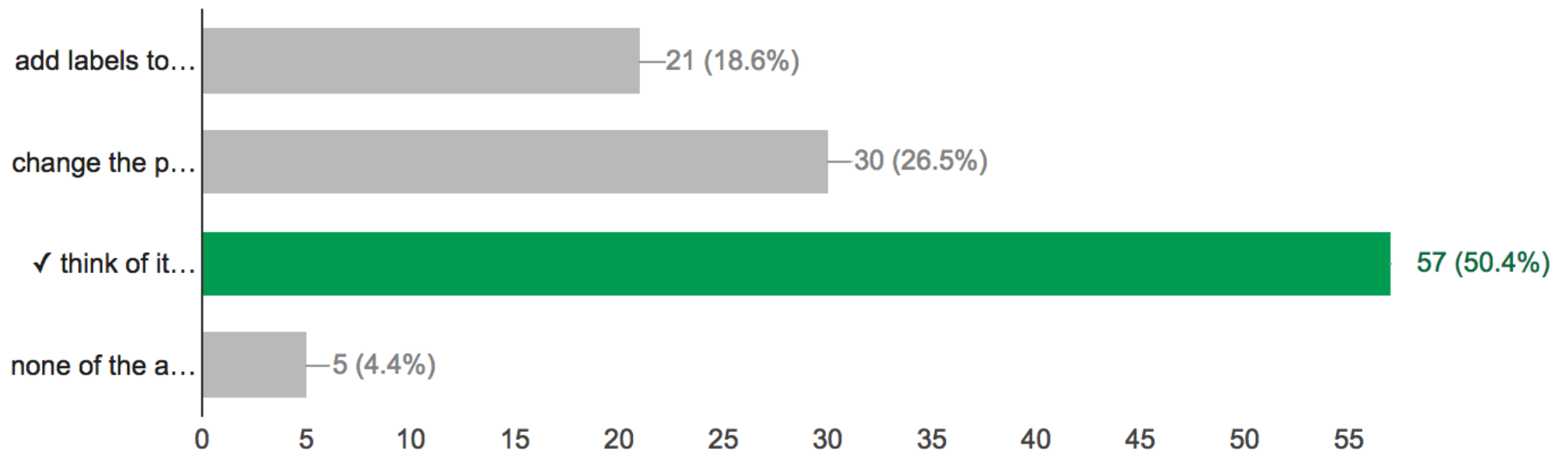
The main point of the piano versus violin example discussed in lecture was that small changes in the task never result in large changes in semantic distance either in the gulf of execution or evaluation for an interface

81 / 113 correct responses



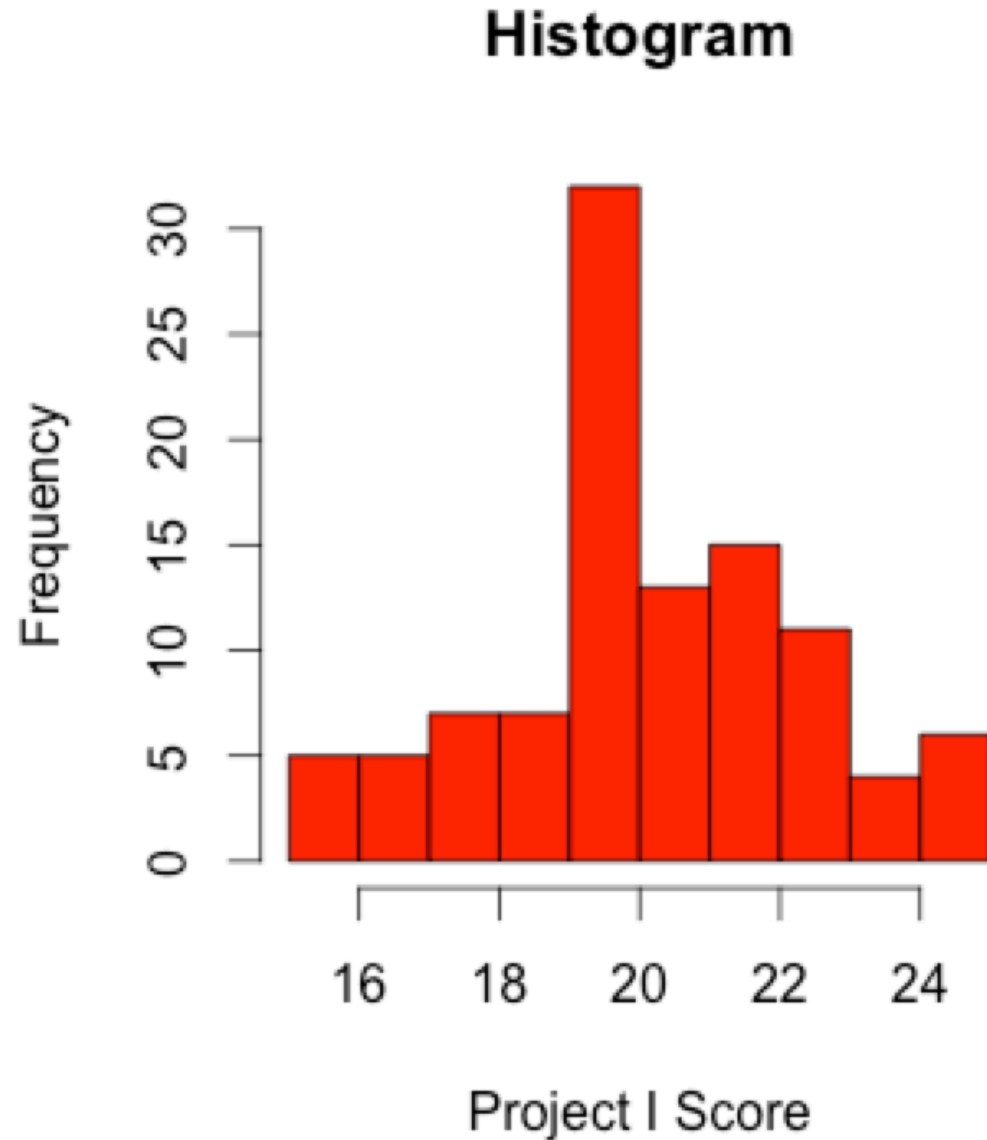
The textbook discusses the problem that Professor Sayeki had with the turn signals on his bike. His solution was to

57 / 113 correct responses



Project I

[https://
docs.google.com/
document/d/
1YDNPuBkWpXzIG1OR
WeczKB7jkrC5j0vqtDGj
HE4BvE/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1YDNPuBkWpXzIG1ORWeczKB7jkrC5j0vqtDGjHE4BvE/edit)



Our Design Mantra

Context: Go where the activity is and watch it happen

Partnership: Talk about the activity while it happens

Interpretation: Find the meaning behind the user's words and actions

Focus: Challenge your entering assumptions

Interviews

Structured interviews are, essentially, verbally administered questionnaires, a list of predetermined questions are asked, with little or no variation and with no scope for follow-up questions to responses that warrant further elaboration.

Consequently, they are relatively quick and easy to administer and may be of use if clarification of certain questions are required. However, by their very nature, they only allow for limited participant responses and are, therefore, of little use if 'depth' is required.

Semi-structured interviews consist of several key questions that help to define the areas to be explored, but also allows the interviewer or interviewee to diverge in order to pursue an idea or response in more detail. The flexibility of this approach allows for the discovery or elaboration of information that is important to participants but may not have previously been thought of as pertinent by the research team.

Interviews

Good questions should be open-ended (ie, require more than a yes/no answer), neutral, sensitive and understandable.

It is usually best to start with questions that participants can answer easily and then proceed to more difficult or sensitive topics. This can help put respondents at ease, build up confidence and rapport and often generates rich data that subsequently develops the interview further.

As in any research activity, it is often wise to first pilot the interview with several respondents prior to data collection.

Interviews

One of the most important skills is the ability to listen attentively to what is being said, so that participants are able to recount their experiences as fully as possible, without unnecessary interruptions.

Other important skills include adopting open and emotionally neutral body language, nodding, smiling, looking interested.

The **strategic use of silence**, if used appropriately, can also be highly effective at getting respondents to contemplate their responses, talk more, elaborate or clarify particular issues.

Master/Apprentice Model

Contextual Interview

User starts doing her task and you observe and interpret. This is the bulk of the interview.

You are the apprentice, observing, asking questions, suggesting interpretations of behavior.

You are examining artifacts and eliciting accounts.

You should **keep the user concrete**, getting back to real instances. Use the actual artifacts to help keep things concrete.

You should take copious notes by hand; don't depend on a recorder to catch everything. You have to be nosy. Often useful to interview in pairs with an interviewer and a notetaker.

Sometimes video or audio recording is useful but it is complex and don't resort to it unless it is really needed.

Interviews

One goal is a description of users' activity

- Flow or structure of the activity

- Problems in the activity

- Problems with other contextual elements that influence the activity

Design ideas emerge from understanding activity

Importance of sharing and discussing the data from interviews with others

Identify the presuppositions

Identify root problems

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How many interviews? Limited by your time but in general a good heuristic is to continue while you are still seeing new design worthy issues.

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.659
.6637
70.6847





Don't Ask - Look

Anecdote \neq Evidence



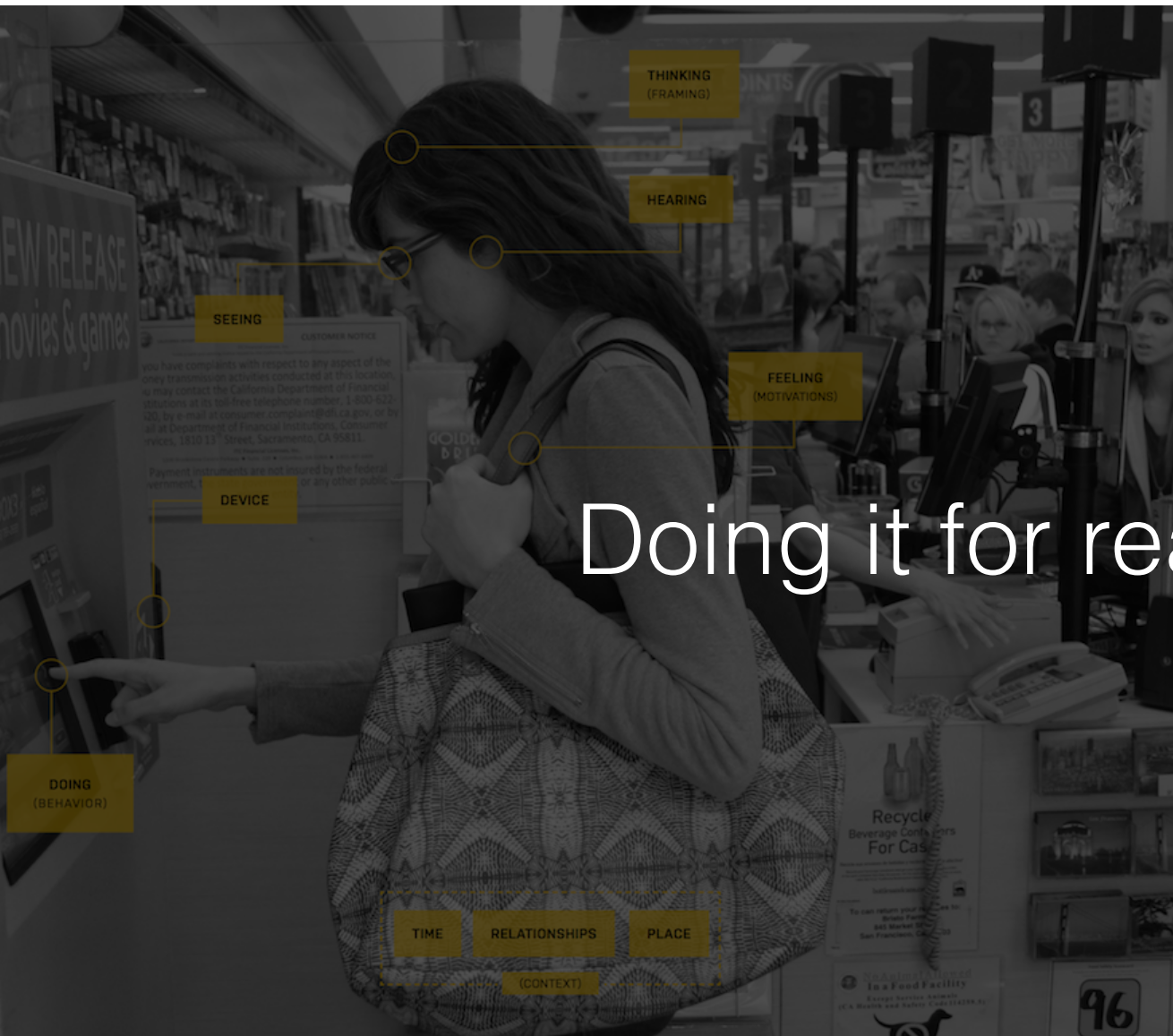
Goals and Outcomes





What are people trying to do?

- Observation
- Empathy
- Synthesis



What are people trying to do?

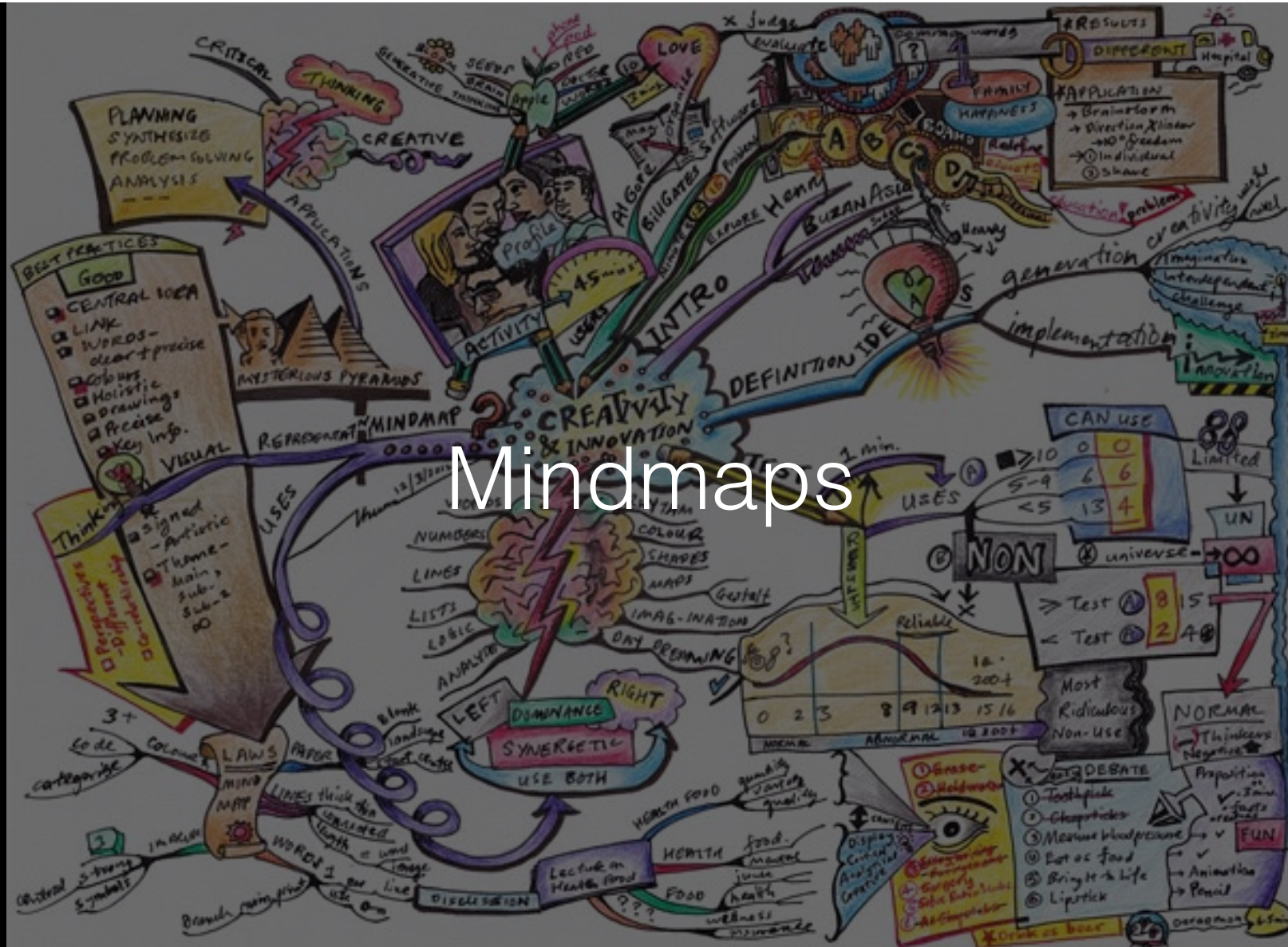
- Observation

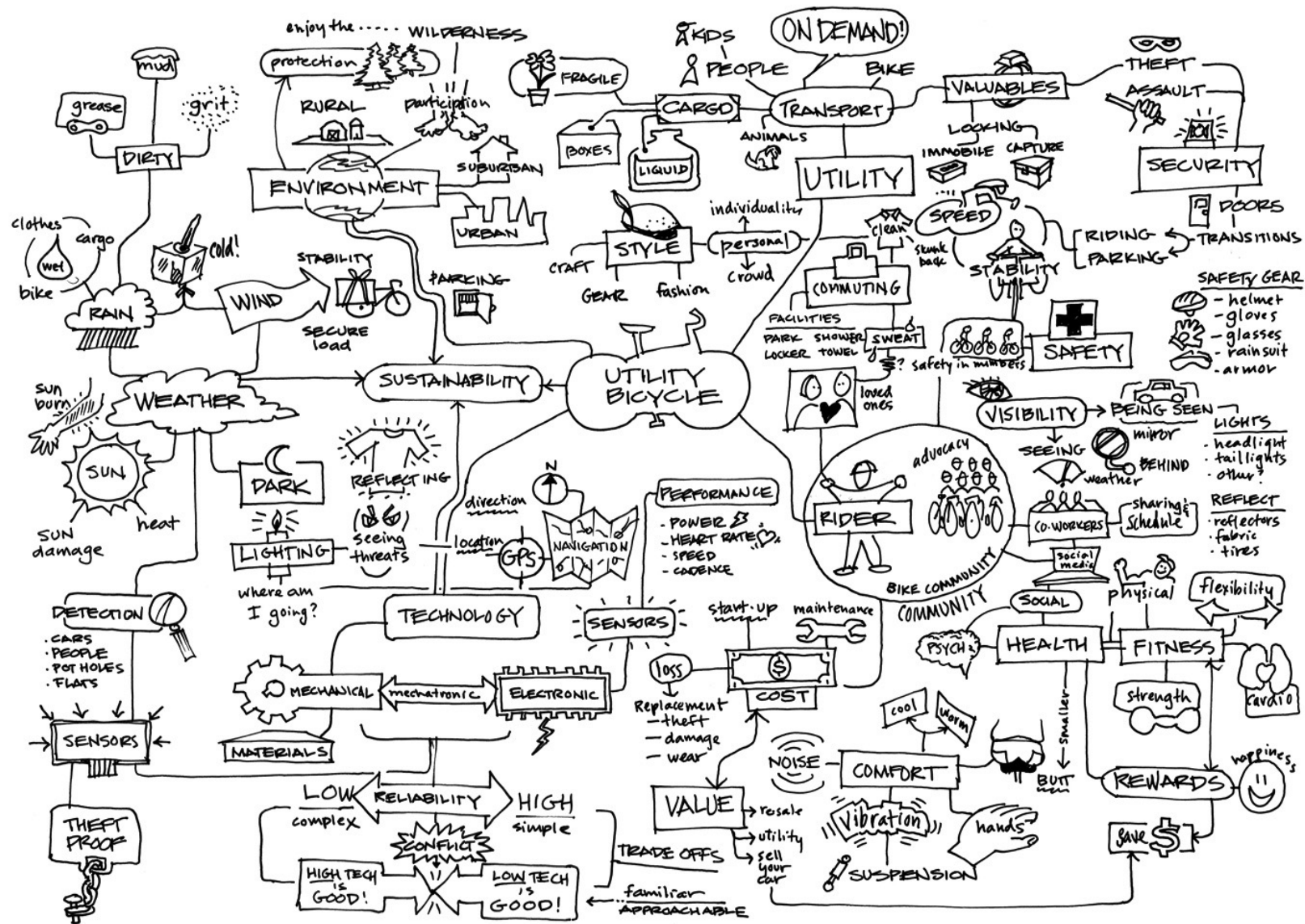
Doing it for reals.

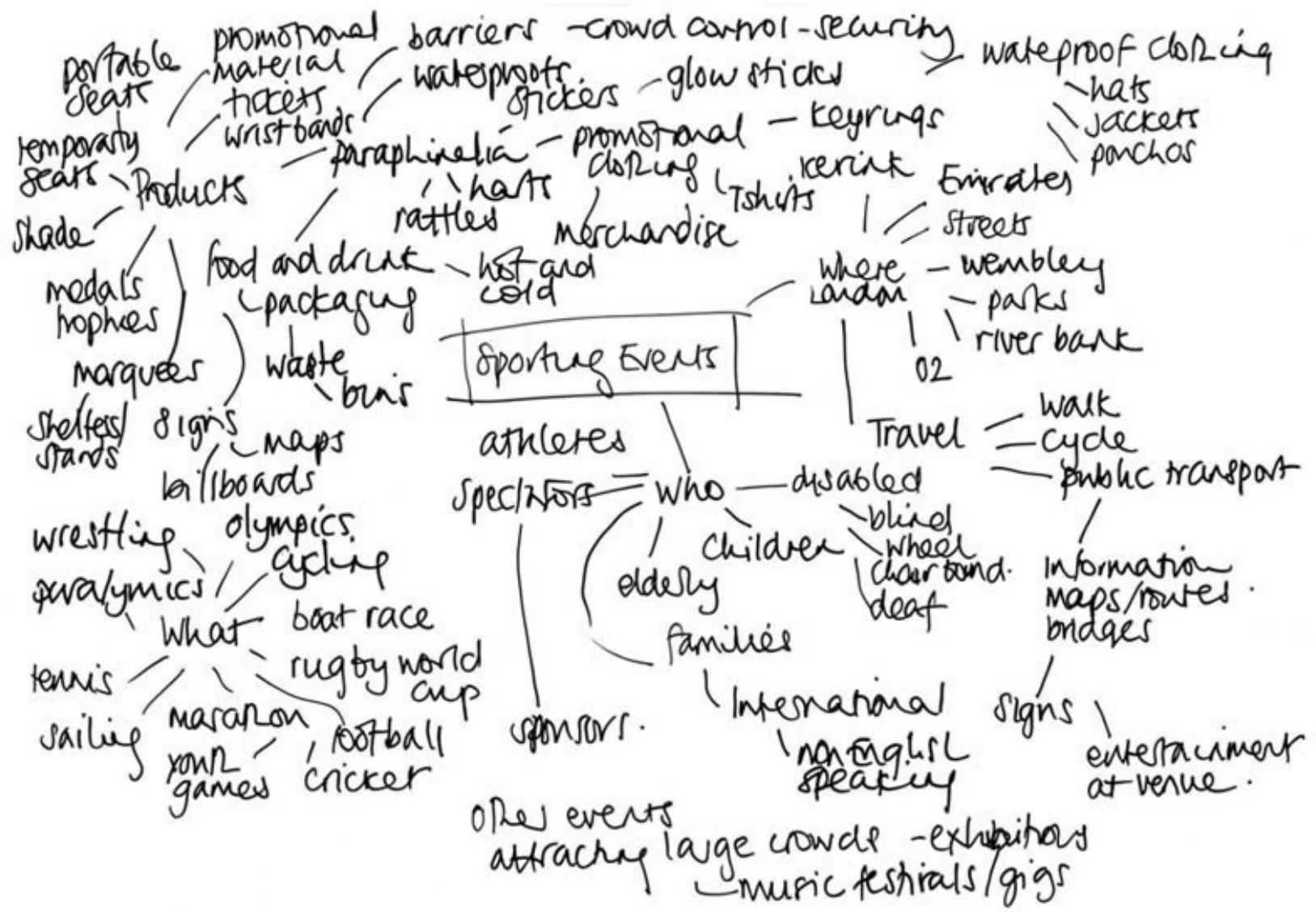
- Empathy

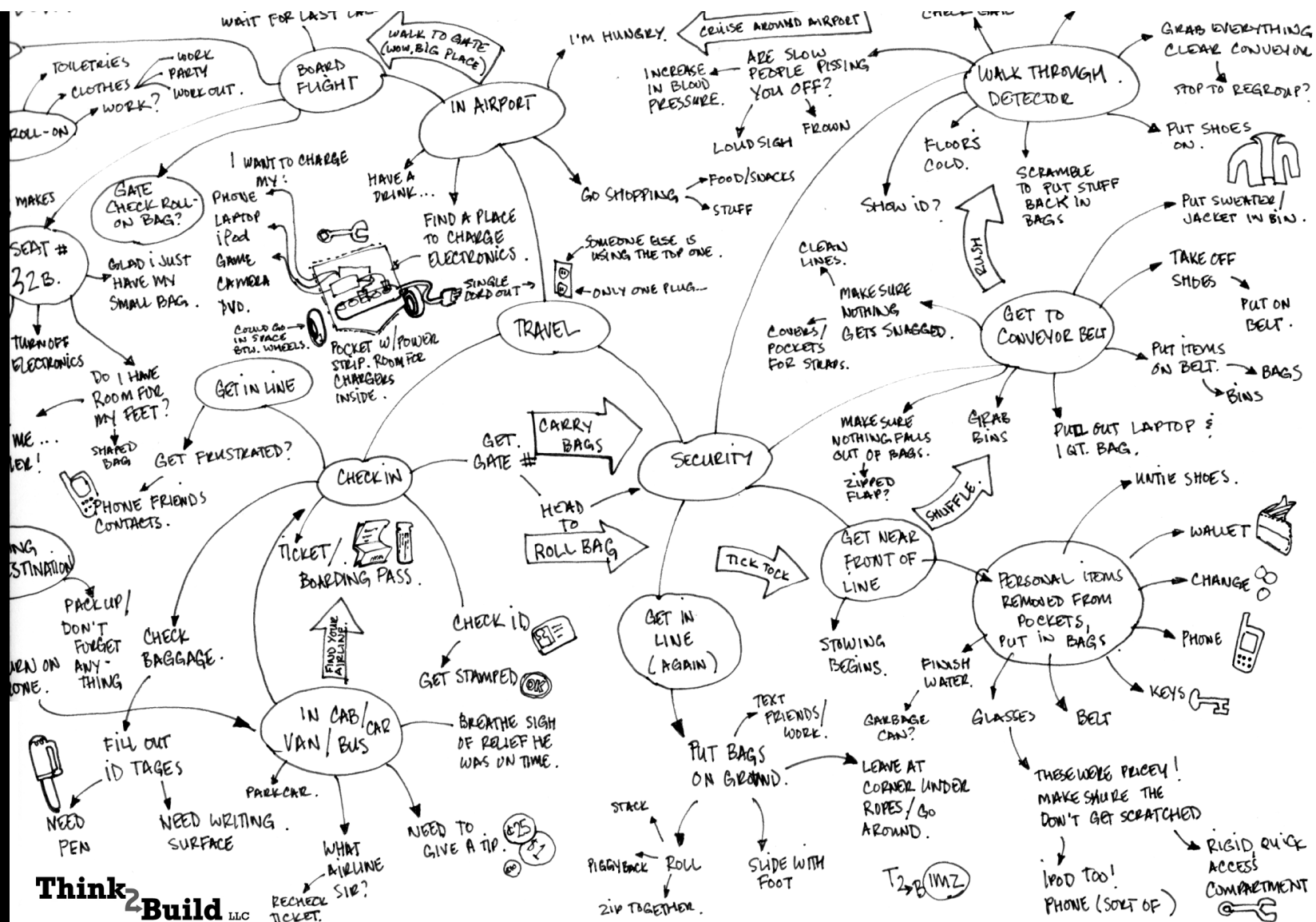
- Synthesis

Mindmaps







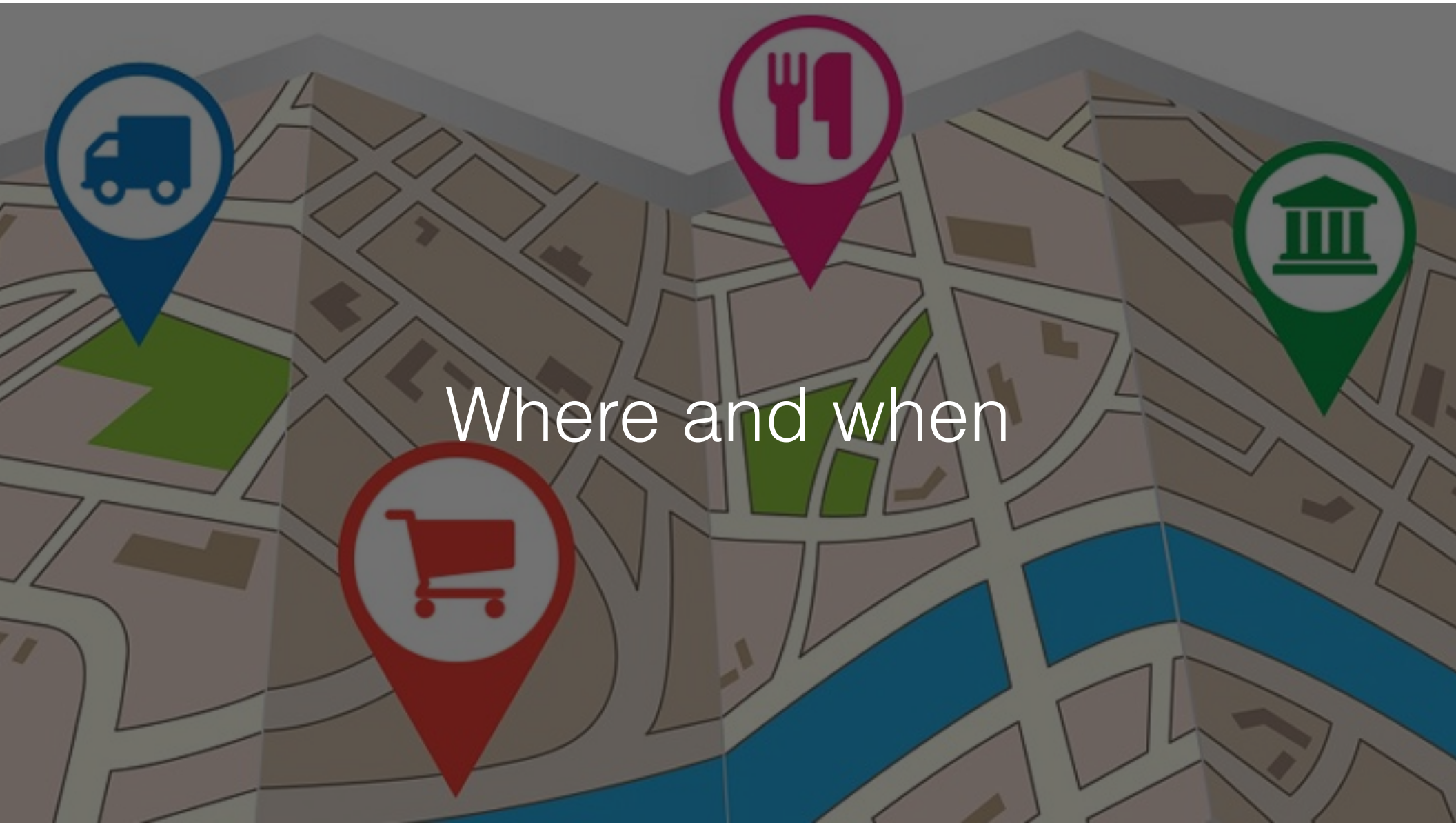


A group of five diverse young adults are sitting on a dark brown leather couch in a modern, brightly lit room. They are all looking towards the right side of the frame with expressions of anticipation and focus. The man on the far left is wearing a white t-shirt and has his hands clasped near his mouth. Next to him is a woman with curly hair wearing a floral top, smiling slightly. In the center is a man in a purple t-shirt, looking forward with a serious expression. To his right is a man in a blue t-shirt, also looking forward. On the far right is a woman in a yellow patterned top and light blue pants, looking off to the side. A woman with long dark hair is standing behind the man in the purple shirt. In the foreground, a wooden coffee table is partially visible. The background shows a white wall with some papers or a map pinned to it.

Expectations



Surprises



Where and when