

pdst.ie yf



HTML/CSS

Day 2

Fundamental Skills Development



LEAVING CERTIFICATE COMPUTER SCIENCE



Schedule



9:00am – 10:30am	Session 4 UX - part 1 & 2	
10:30am – 11:00am	Tea/Coffee	
11:00am – 1:00pm	Session 5 CSS - part 1 & 2	
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch	
2:00pm – 3:30pm	Session 6 CSS - Breakout Tasks	





Session 4

UX Design

3 This is the slide footer and goes here 21 January 2021



By the end of this session you will have...

- been introduced to UX design.
- looked at UX design examples.
- walk-through the process of UX design.
- examined different techniques research / wireframe / personas/ sketching /prototyping.
- reviewed a case study app design.
- been introduced to the principles of good design.
- been introduced to Don Norman's Principles of design.
- been introduced to Jacob Nielsens Usability Heuristics .
- learnt about Universal Design.

Why you need to know UX Design?







UX = User eXperience





https://www.interaction-design.org/literature/topics/ux-design

What is UX Design?





Activity 1 (UX Elevator)





What factors affect the UX of using an elevator?

The most obvious thing is the user interface (UI) - but there are more subtle factors e.g. How long will it take?









UX Design Examples



Good V Bad Web Design



Good web design

- Clear navigation
- Clear purpose of website
- Minimal distractions (adverts, animations, garish colours)
- Colours or theme are appropriate for topic
- Consistent layout/theme
- Considers usability, readability, accessibility

Bad web design

- Confusing navigation
- Confusing purpose of website
- Too many distractions (adverts, animations, garish colours)
- Colours or theme are not appropriate for topic
- Inconsistency in layout/theme
- Usability, readability, accessibility not considered

Take a Closer Look



Customer Re	gistration
Suspicious activity f	ound on lastname
NOTE: If you already	have an account with us, please login at the <u>Sign In page</u> .
Your Personal D	etails
First Name*	Michael
Last Name*	Kölling



Demonstrate Current State





Using Clear, Understandable Language





Effective Use of Colour and Hierarchy





Reduce Errors



Good	Bad
Select an action	Select an action
Available Actions	Load
Load	Unload
Send to Location	Send to Location
Turn Off	Turn On
Raise Lift	Turn Off

Communicate Errors and Next Steps



Good	Bad
First Name	validation fault - format does not match database.
Caitlynn	First Name
First Name	Caitlynn
Haapala	First Name
mail	Haapala
cait48gmail.com	Email
Oops! This doesn't look like a valid email address. Try adding '@'	cait48gmail.com





UX Design process











DESIGN THINKING 101 NNGROUP.COM



The LCCS Design Process





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UX Techniques



Research & Brainstorm





Personas



WHAT IS A USER PERSONA?

User personas are **fictitious characters** put together by product, design, and marketing teams to **represent** the types of people that could become users.



Sketching





- Concept/Idea Variations
- Storyboard
- Scenarios





Wireframe





Prototypes - Paper







- Concept & Idea Generation
- Create walkthroughs animated gifs
- Iteration
- Testing
- Low vs High Fidelity Prototypes







Case Study - UX Process for App Design



Millions of animals are currently in shelters and foster homes awaiting adoption. Design an experience that will help connect people looking for a new pet with the right companion for them. Help an adopter find a pet which matches their lifestyle, considering factors including breed, gender, age, temperament, and health status. Provide a high-level flow and supporting wire frames.





https://tinyurl.com/y2m92bha

Activity 2 (Animal Shelter)





- 1. Open https://tinyurl.com/y2m92bha
- 2. Review the Google Design Exercise: Solving the shelter problem
- 3. Answer the questions in the Google document provided
 - 3.1 List the design process steps taken3.2 What design techniques are used?3.3 Identify as many examples of good design as you can from the case study.
 - 3.4 Outline any improvements that could be made to the design









Stretch break



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Design Principles











https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9BdtGjoIN4E



Principles of Design (Norman)

- Visibility. The more visible functions are, the more likely users will be able to know what to do
 next
- Feedback is about sending back information about what action has been done and what has been accomplished, allowing the person to continue with the activity
- Affordances the quality or property of an object that defines its possible uses or makes clear how it can or should be used- we sit or stand on a chair because those affordances are plain to see.
- Mappings refers to the relationship between controls and their effects in the world. For example, the arrangement of light switch that corresponds to the order of the lightbulbs-mapping on a hob
- Consistency- This refers to designing interfaces to have similar operations and use similar elements for achieving similar tasks.
- Constraints the design concept of constraining refers to determining ways of restricting the kind of user interaction that can take place at a given moment. It is a crucial decision made by the designer to limit the set of all possible actions that are appropriate for the object







Jacob Nielsen's Usability Heuristics for UI design

Jakob Nielsen's 10 general principles for interaction design. They are called "heuristics" because they are broad rules of thumb and not specific usability guidelines



Help and Documentation Visibility of System Status Designs should keep users informed about what It's best if the design doesn't need any additional is going on, through appropriate, timely feedback explanation. However, it may be necessary to provide documentation to help users complete their tasks **Recognise, Diagnose and Recover from Errors** Match between System and the Real World. Error messages should be expressed in STOP The design should speak users' language. plain language (no error codes), precisely Use words, phrases, and concepts familiar indicate the problem, and constructively to the user, rather than internal jargon. suggest a solution **Aesthetic and Minimalist Design User Control and Freedom** Users can perform actions by mistake. Interfaces should not contain that which is irrelevant. Every extra unit of They need a clearly marked "emergency information in an interface competes exit* to leave the unwanted state. with the relevant units of information Flexibility and Efficiency of Use Consistency and Standard Users should not have to wonder whether Shortcuts - hidden from novice users different words, situations, or actions mean may speed up the interaction for the expert the same thing. user Follow platform conventions **Error Prevention Recognition rather than Recall** Good error messages are important, but the Minimize the user's memory load by making best designs prevent problems from elements, actions, and options visible. Avoid making occurring in the first place. users remember information

https://voutu.be/hWc0Fd2AS3s





Universal Design







Breakout Activity

Activity 3 (Website UX design principles)



- 1. Discuss website UX design factors (principles). Decide on your top 3.
- 2. Find one website that exemplifies good design and one website that exemplifies poor design. (Use your agreed design principles as your criteria.)
- 3. Add your examples to the Google document.
- 4. Write a short explanation if needed.









Website Design Principles

- 1. Usability (Ease of Use)
- 2. Layout Design (Alignment, Use of Space, Images)
- 3. Visual Design (Typography, Colour)
- 4. Content & Language
- 5. Accessibility
- 6. Feedback
- 7. Navigation
- 8. Hierarchy (structure)





Bringing It All Back to the Classroom

Bringing it Back to the Classroom - Tips



- Integrate UX design from the start don't leave this topic till the end of the two years.
- When discussing ALTs with students, always refer back to the end user who is the product for? Get them to think and act as a typical user would.
- Write UX design requirements into your ALT briefs e.g sketch or wireframe required by mid way point.
- Get them to mock things up in a tactile way eg cut out paper can create a user interface / sketch out the interface. Stay away from computer at the start.
- Show and explain good & poor examples of UX design.
- Align the work to the LCCS Design Process Model.
- Make links where possible with other subjects that students might be taking or have taken at Junior Cycle Technology / Art & Design / Engineering / Tech Graphics. There are cross over skills.





Additional Resources





https://www.interaction-design.org/



https://www.usability.gov/



http://www.compsci.ie



https://xd.adobe.com/ideas/



ahead

creating inclusive environments in education and employment for people with disabilities

http://universaldesign.ie

https://www.ahead.ie/ATHive

See Manual for additional URLs



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