

Design Tools

CS 347

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Announcements

Quiz 2 is a week from today—covers four lectures

Design Cognition

Design Process

Design Tools (today)

Social Media (Monday)

Last time

The design process is a set of structured activities meant to address problems in how we generate and develop ideas

These activities are well attuned to solving **wicked problems**, which feature contradictory or conflicting goals

Participatory design is a movement to decenter the designer's power in these activities. We still struggle to achieve our goals here.

Design patterns help us avoid reinventing the wheel.

We can intervene on these activities to address shortcomings in how we practice design: e.g., **parallel prototyping** and **comparing multiple designs** (to reduce **design fixation** and **demand characteristics**)

Today

Schön's reflective practitioner

Empowering design reflection through tools and technology

Ideation: low-fidelity input

Implementation: rapid construction

Evaluation: feedback

...with examples of each

YOU READ THIS

The Reflective Practitioner

Reflective practitioner

How does design work? Why does it work?

Donald Schön [1984] studied a variety of professionals, including designers, and articulated a theory of the how and the why that has remained influential.

The Reflective Practitioner

**How Professionals
Think in Action**

Donald A. Schön

Reflective practitioner

Design is not a “plan, then do” praxis

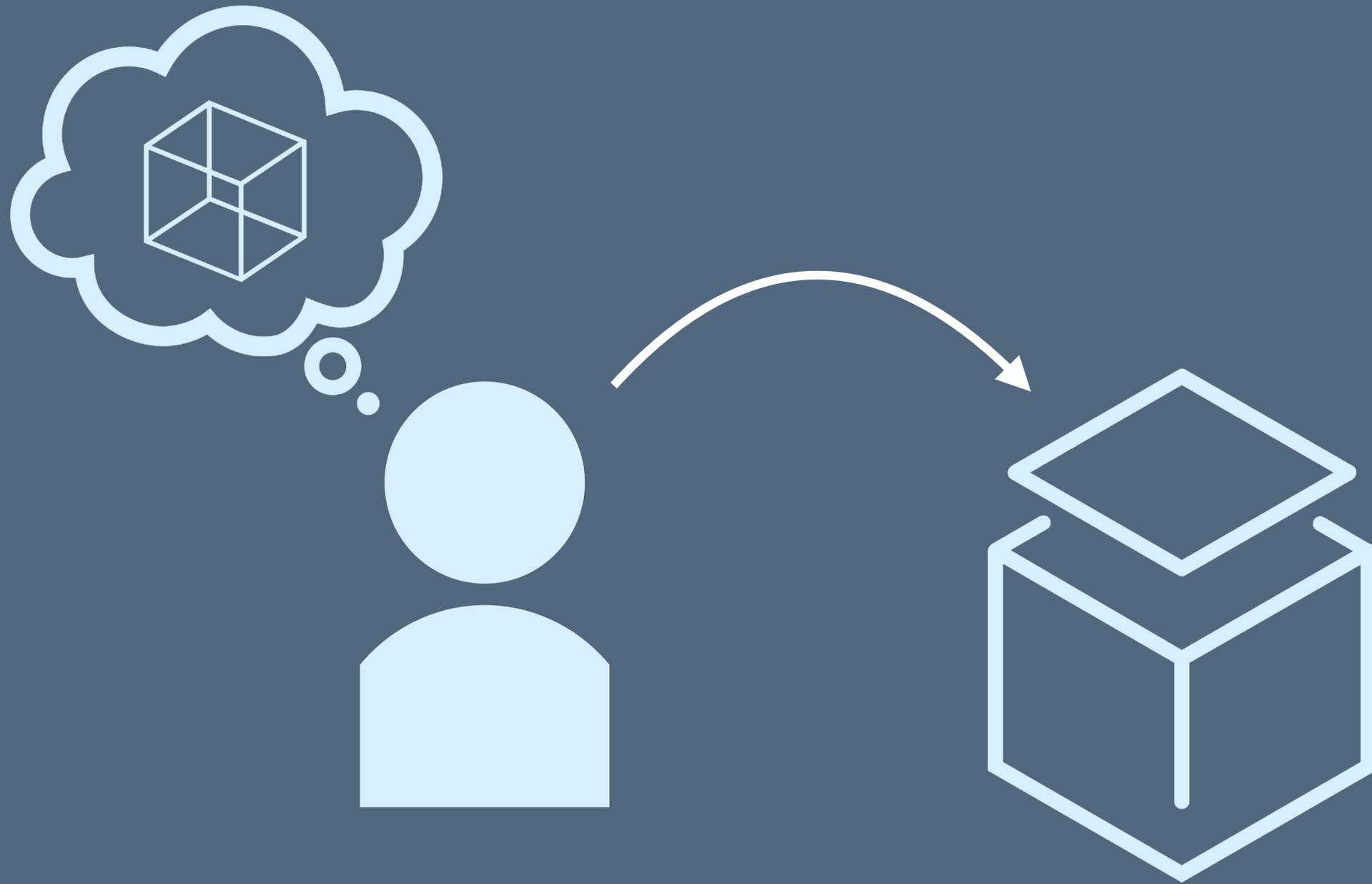
Instead, the designer is engaged in an ongoing conversation with the design

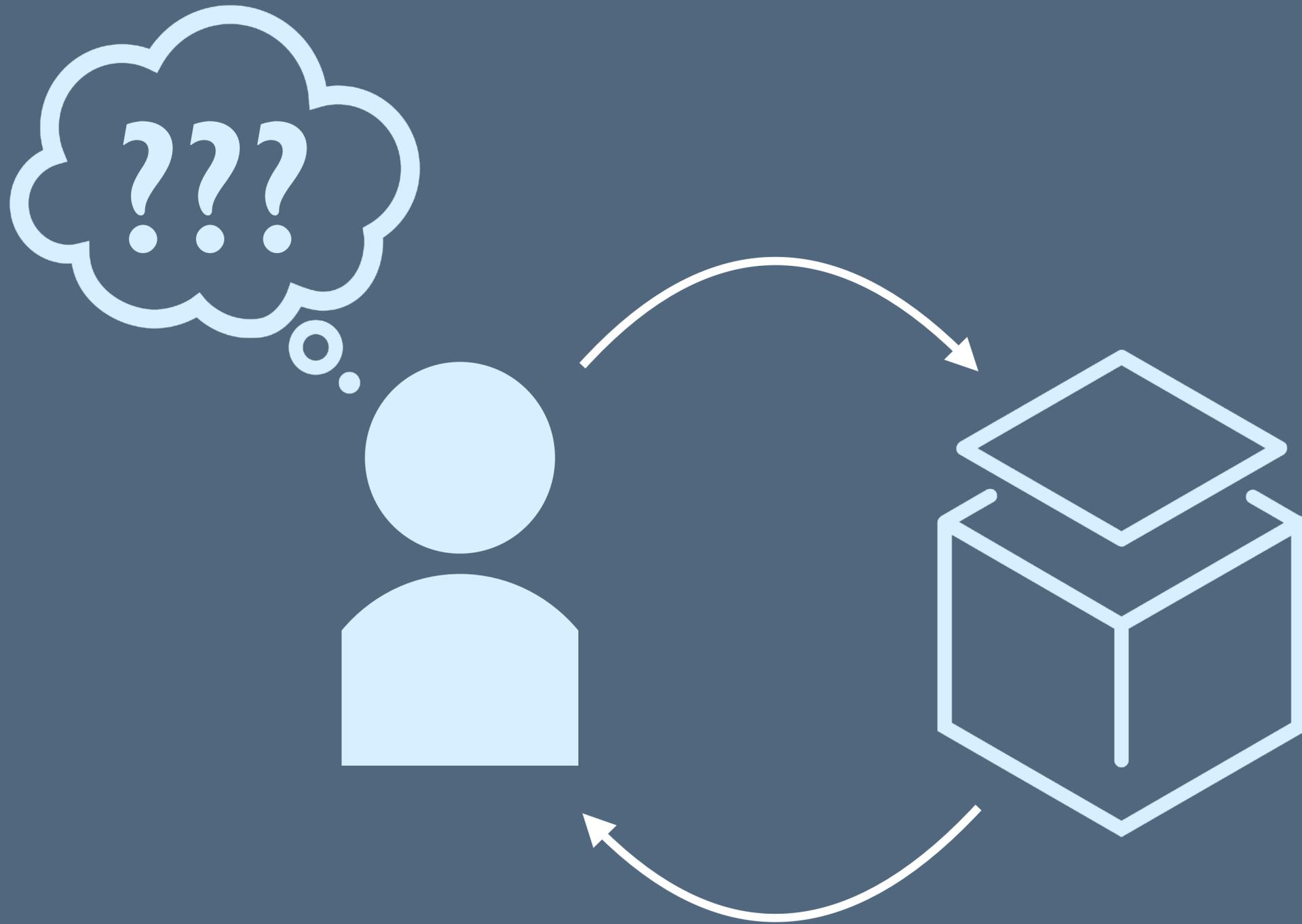
Critically, it's only by **observing the result of the doing can the designer engage in reflection**, allowing them to improve

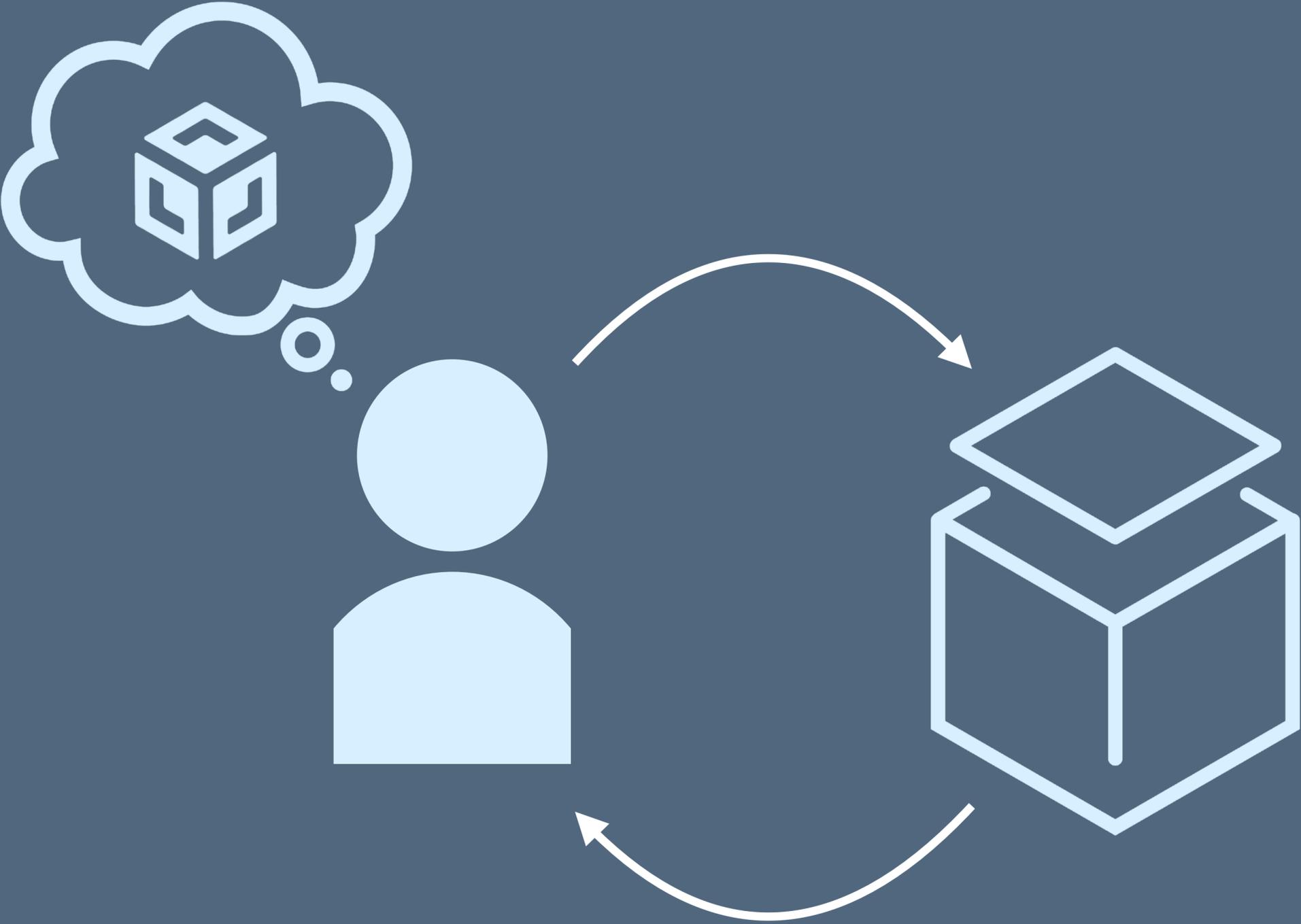
The Reflective Practitioner

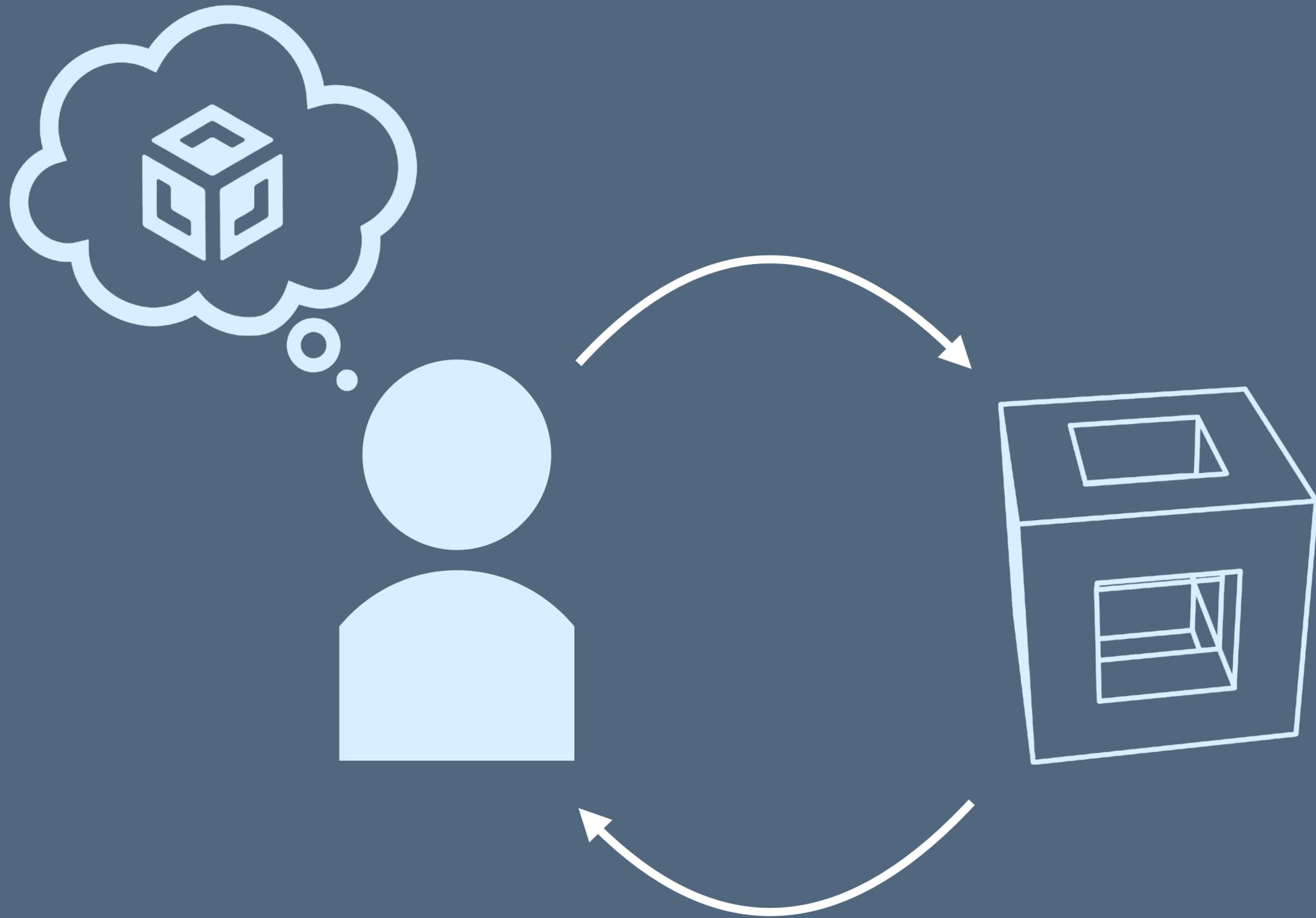
**How Professionals
Think in Action**

Donald A. Schön

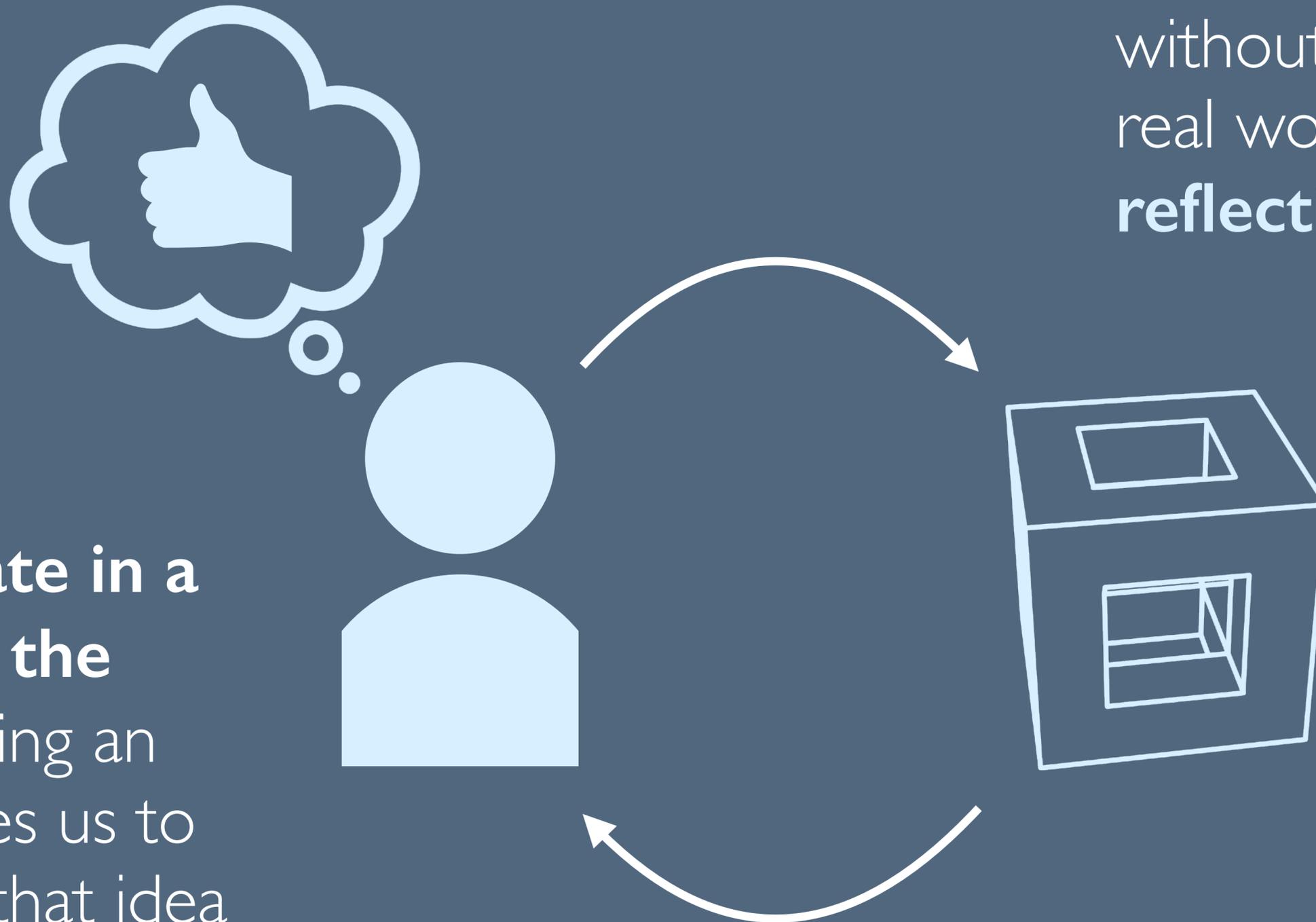








We learned something that we couldn't have without testing it in the real world. Schön calls this **reflection-in-action**



We operate in a loop with the world: trying an idea enables us to reflect on that idea and improve it

Implication

To improve the process:

encourage more rapid reflection, or improve the quality of the reflection

To improve the tools:

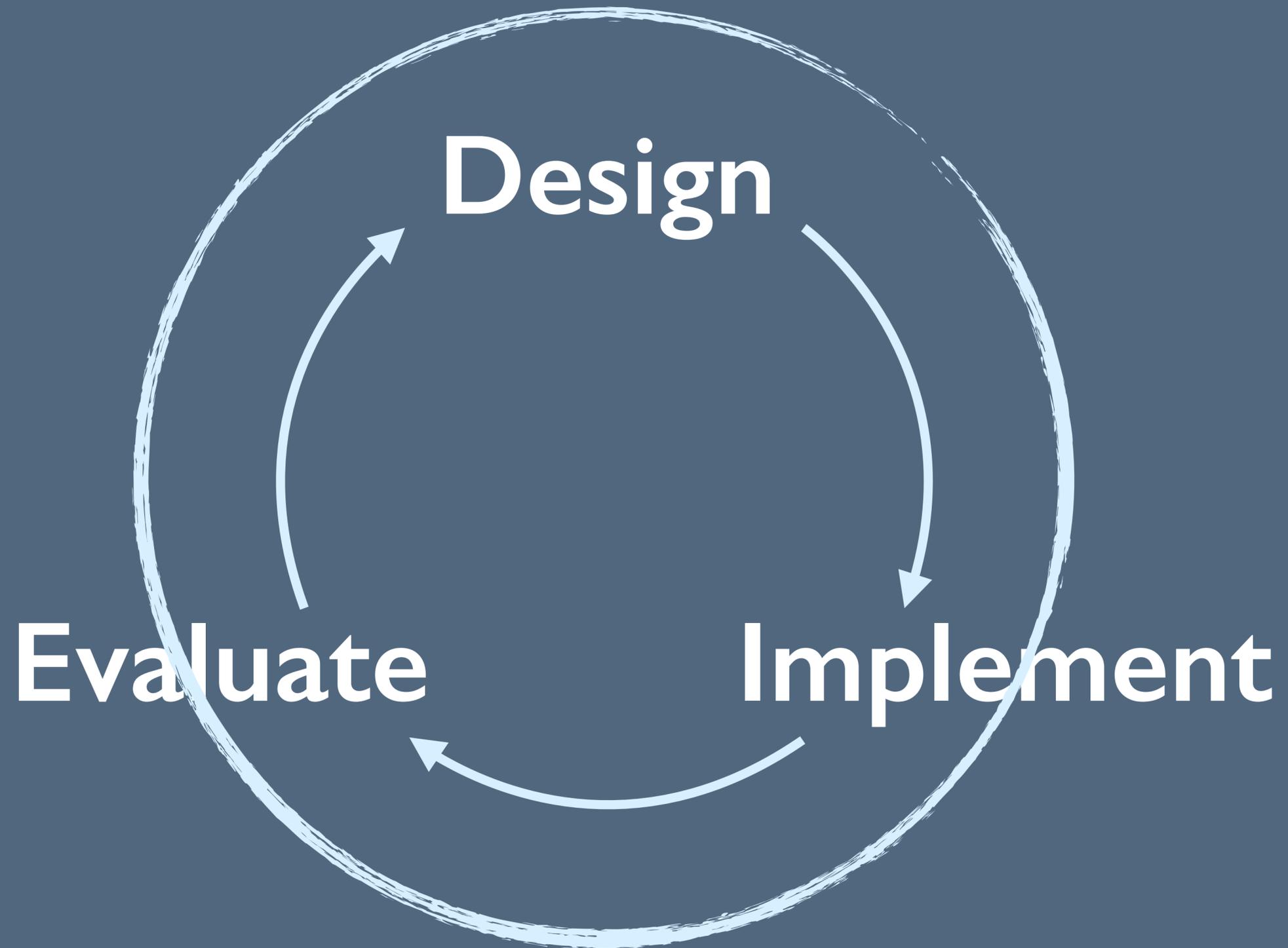
create alternatives that make reflection easier to do or more informative

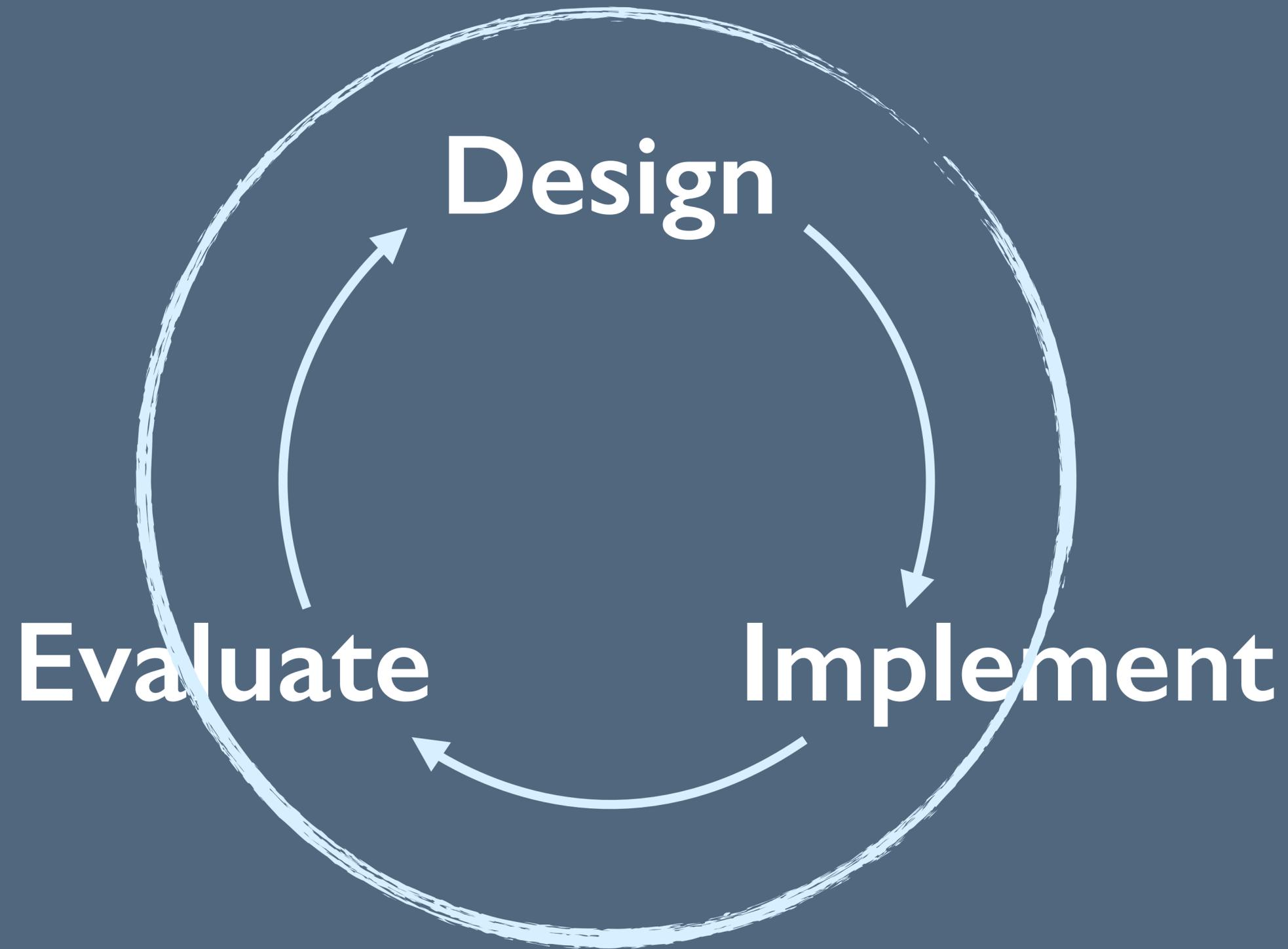
The Reflective Practitioner

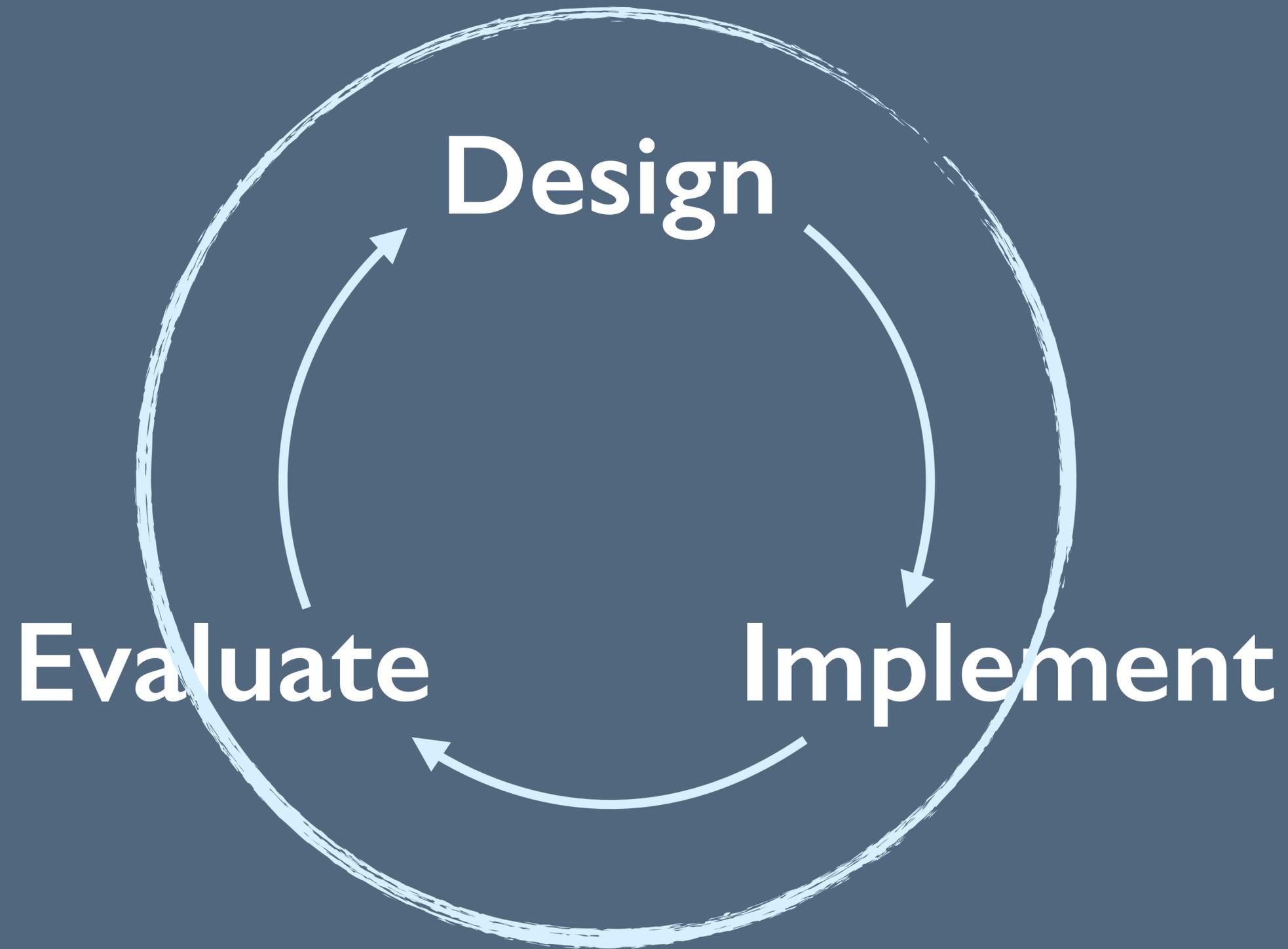
*How Professionals
Think in Action*

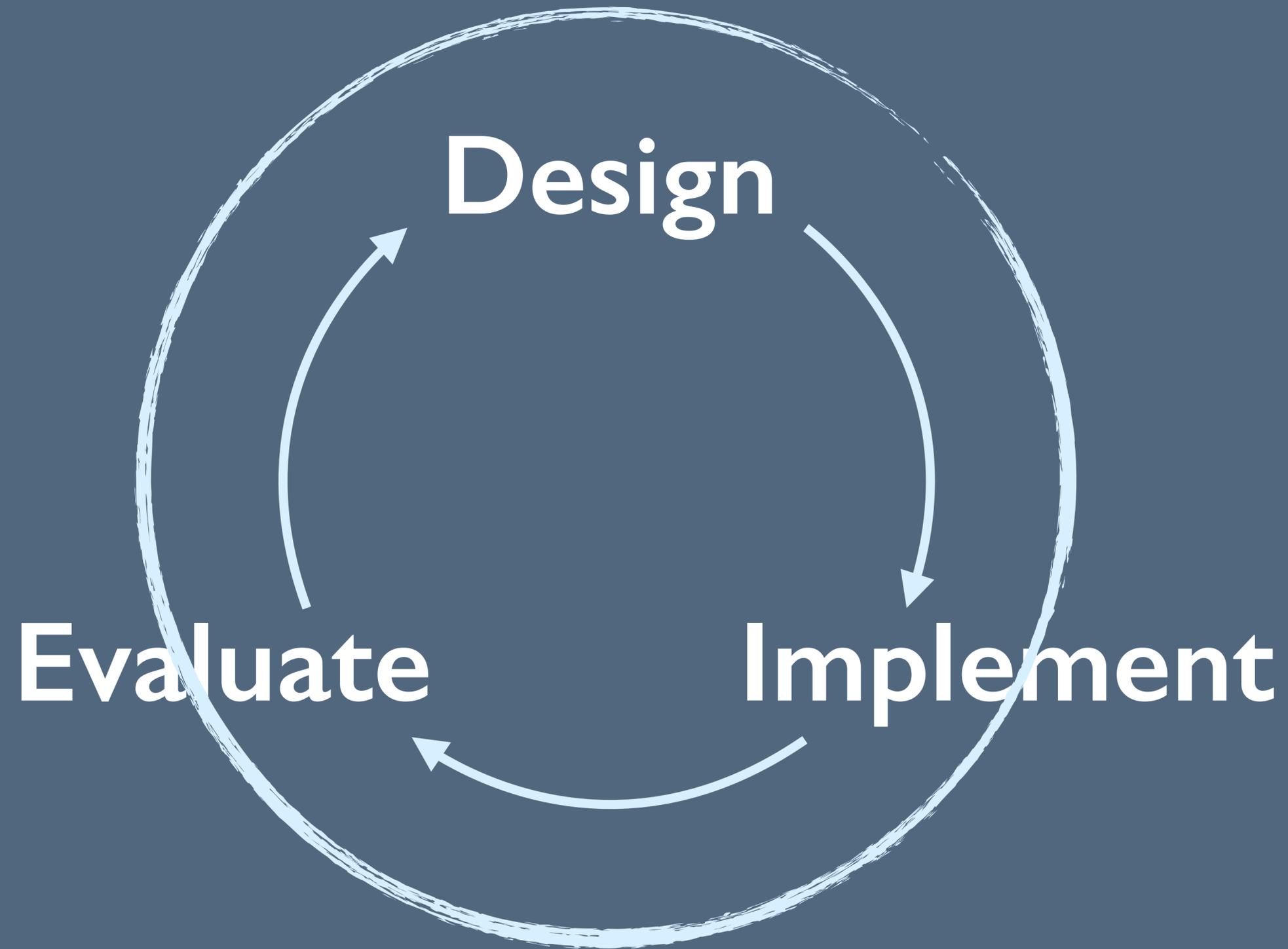
Donald A. Schön

The tighter we can tune this loop...

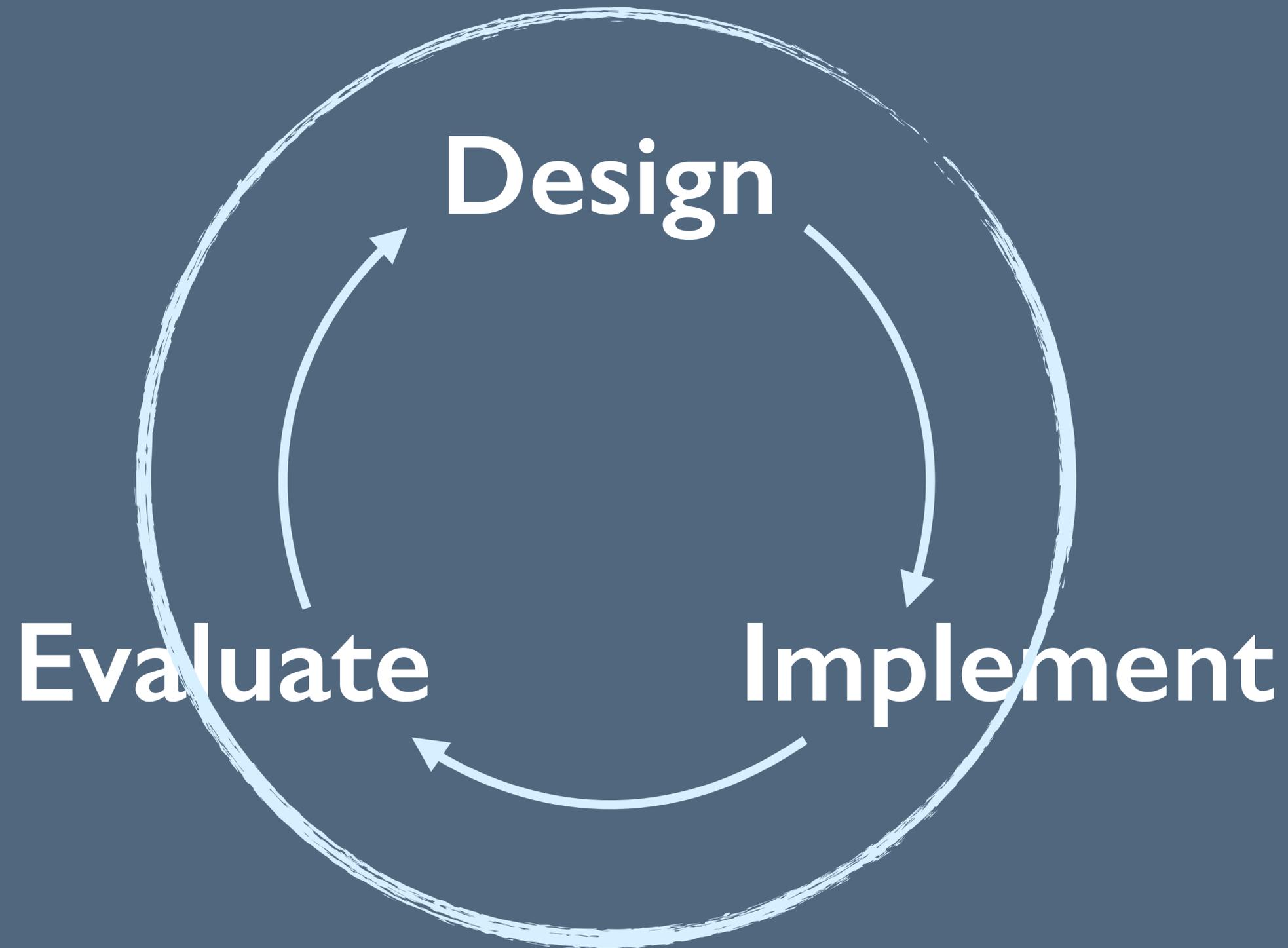








...the more reflection we are doing, and the better our designs are.



Design tools improve reflection-in-action.

To create a design tool, look for a part of the reflection loop that feels loose—where reflection is slow or difficult—and tighten that part of the loop.

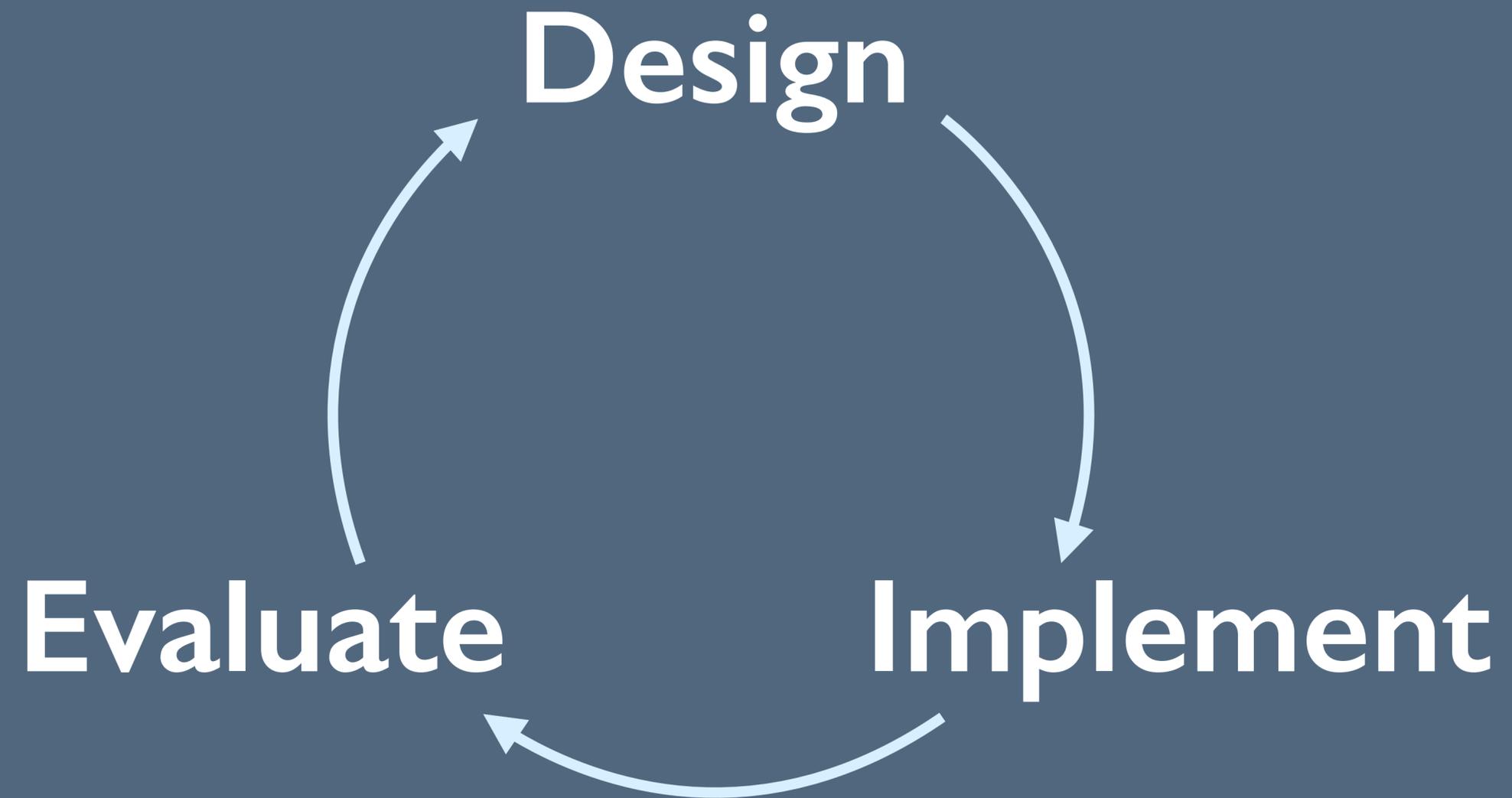
Design tools should...

[Hartmann 2009]

Decrease UI construction time

Isolate designers from implementation details

Enable designers to explore an interface technology previously reserved to engineers or other technology experts



Design

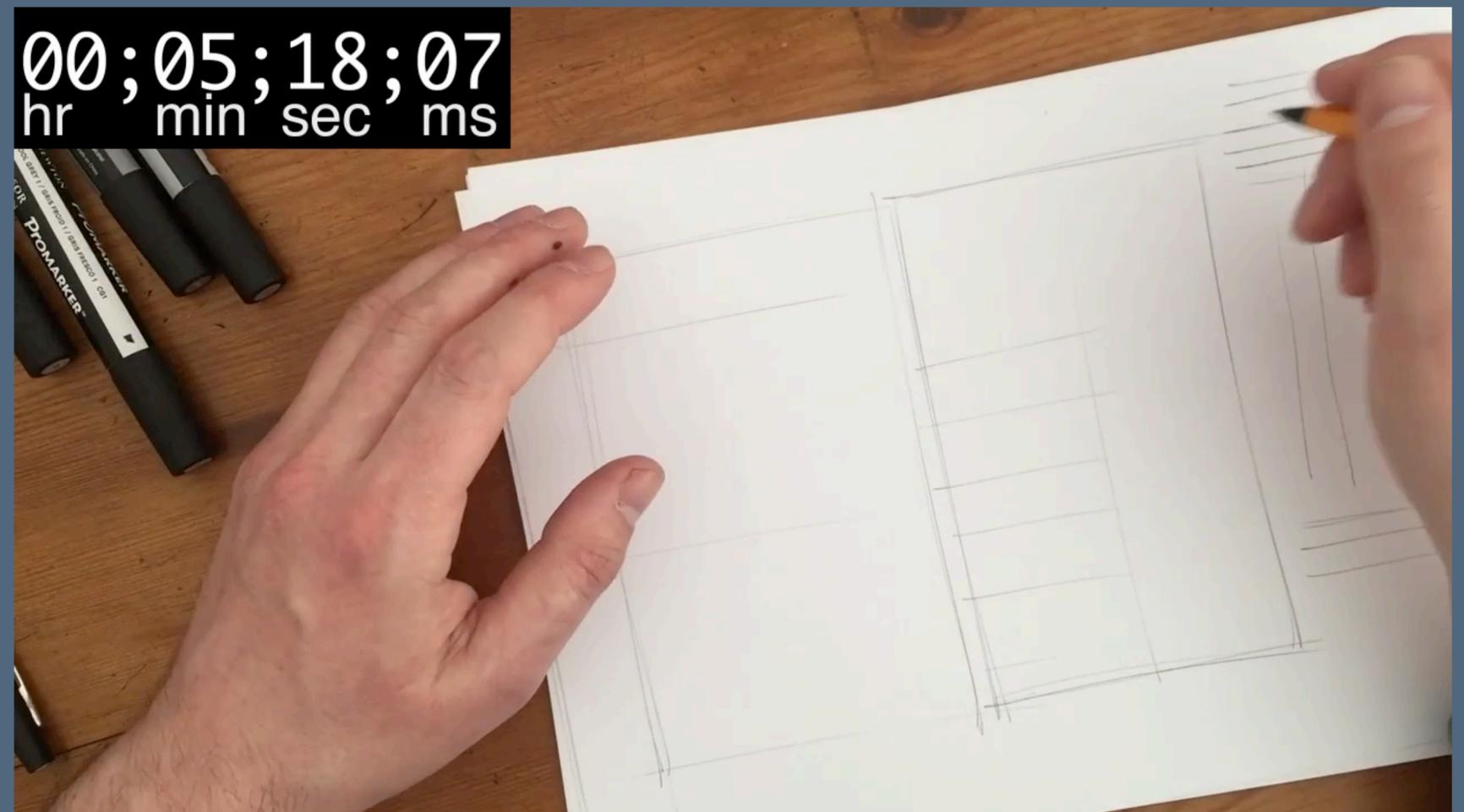
Evaluate

Implement



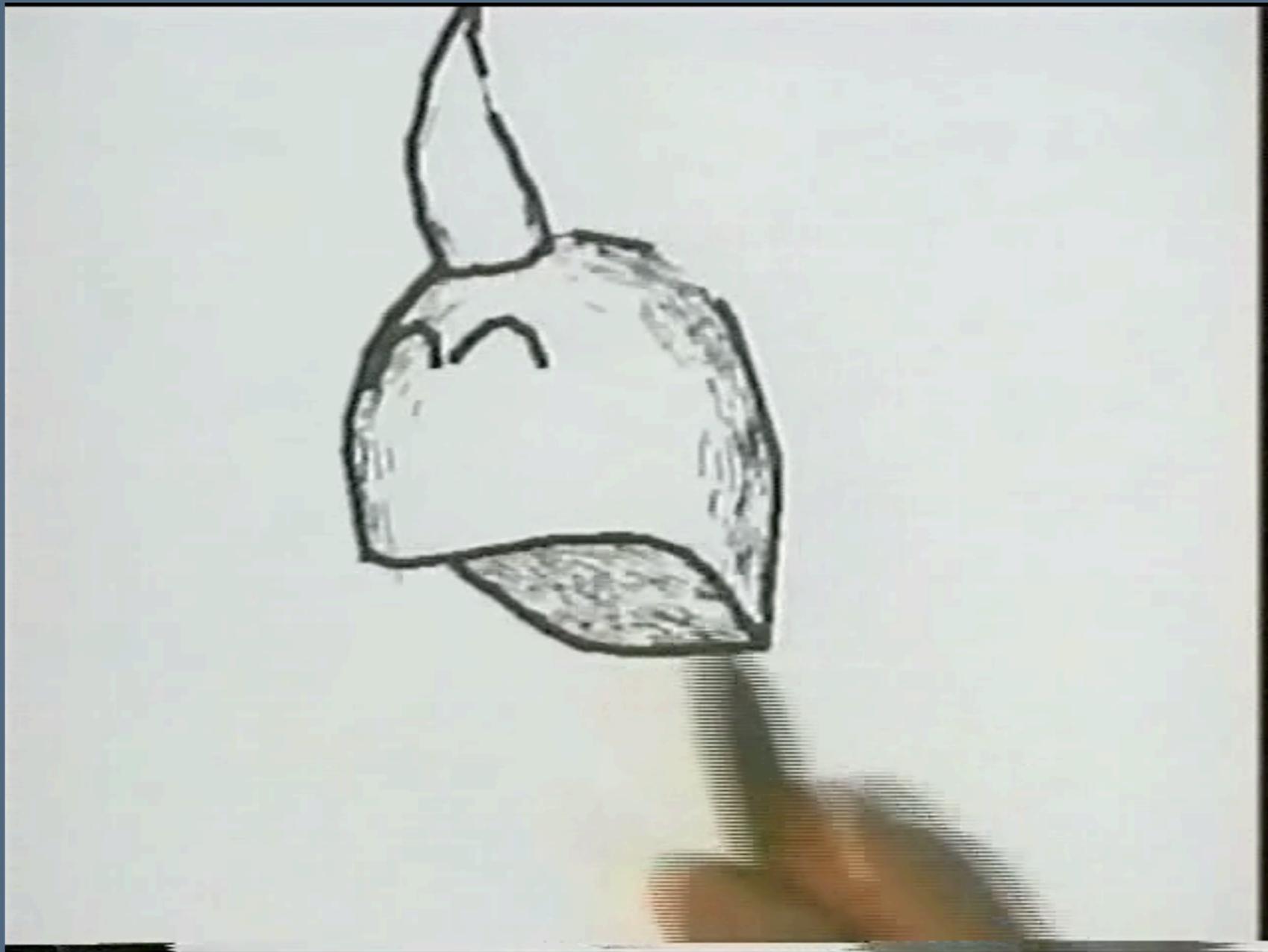
Goal of early-stage design tools: low-fidelity sketching

One major open loop in the design phase is the translation of an idea from the designer's head out into a sketch: the most rapid externalized representation possible



[Matt Corral, edited by Bernstein]

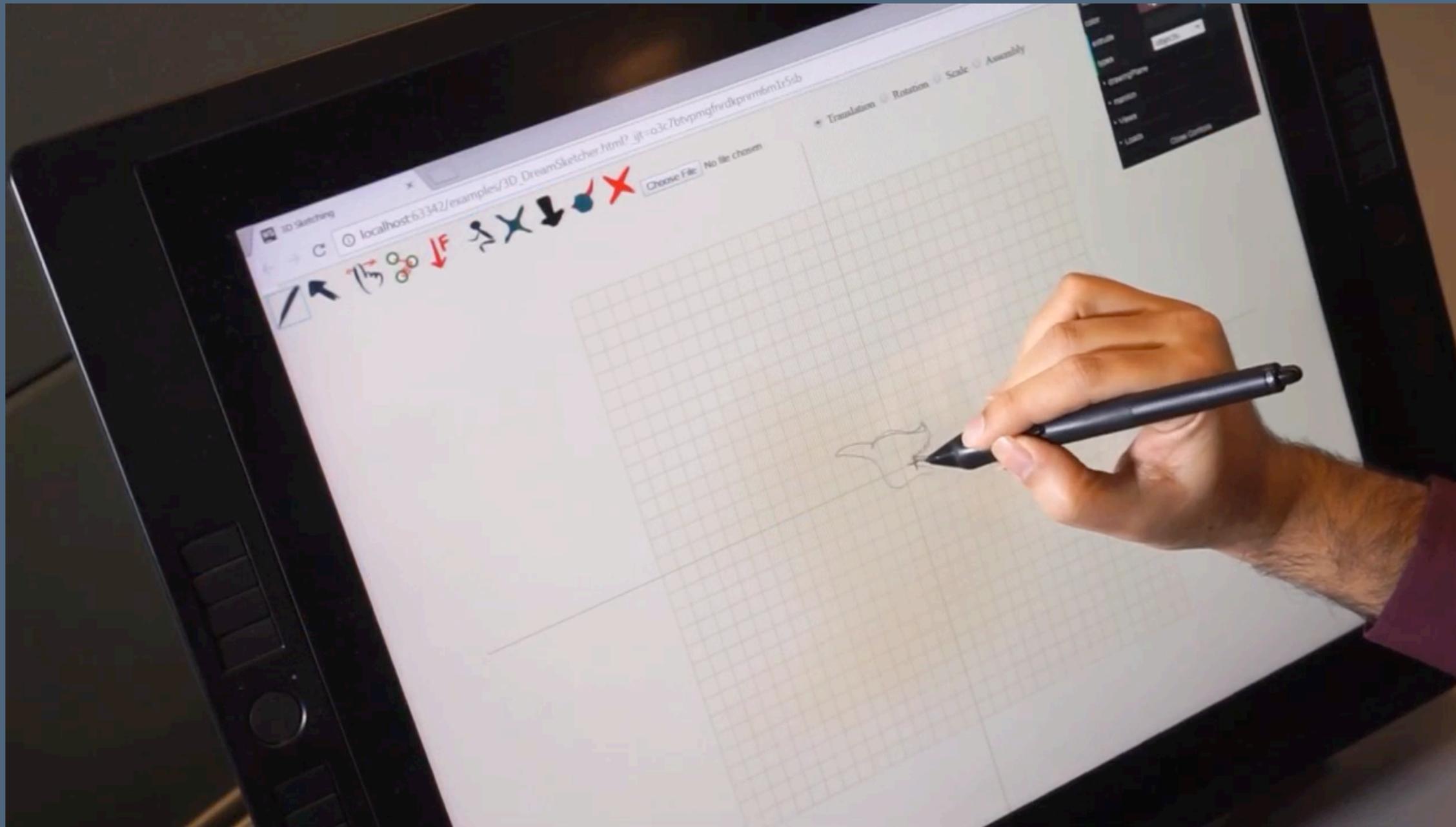
Enable rapid sketching



And keep the output sketchy + uncommitted.

Here, the designer uses the system to sketch a 3D shape to convey their idea [Igarashi, Matsuoka, and Tanaka 1999]

Computational sketches

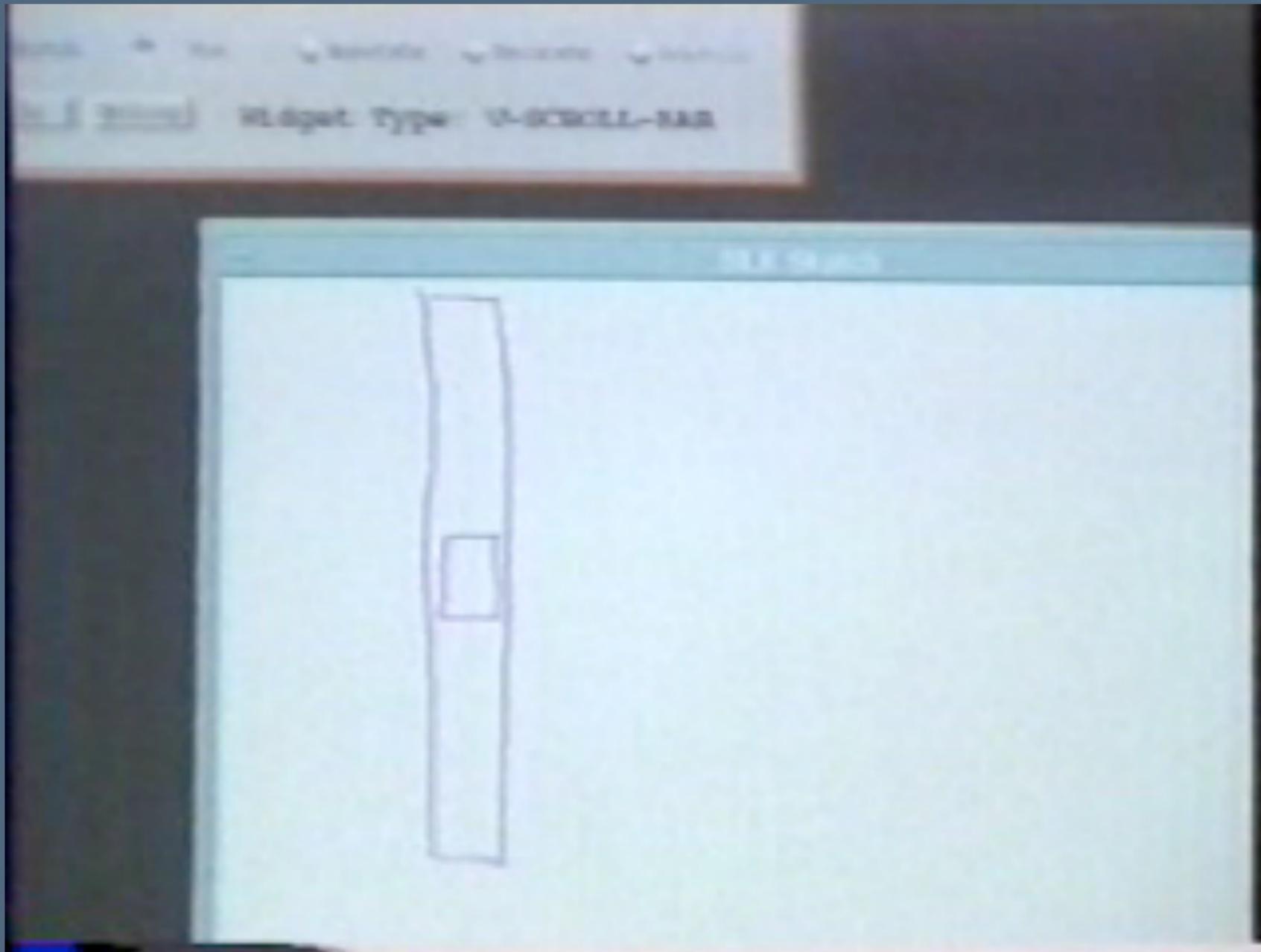


Imbue the sketch with computational properties.

The designer sketches while the system helps visualize potential physical constraints [Kazi 2017]

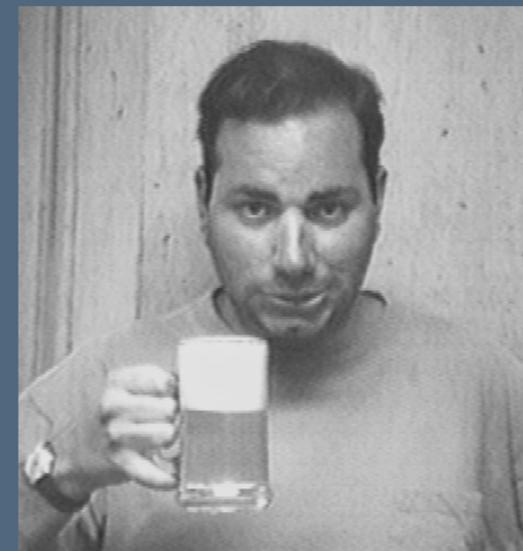
Low-fidelity prototypes

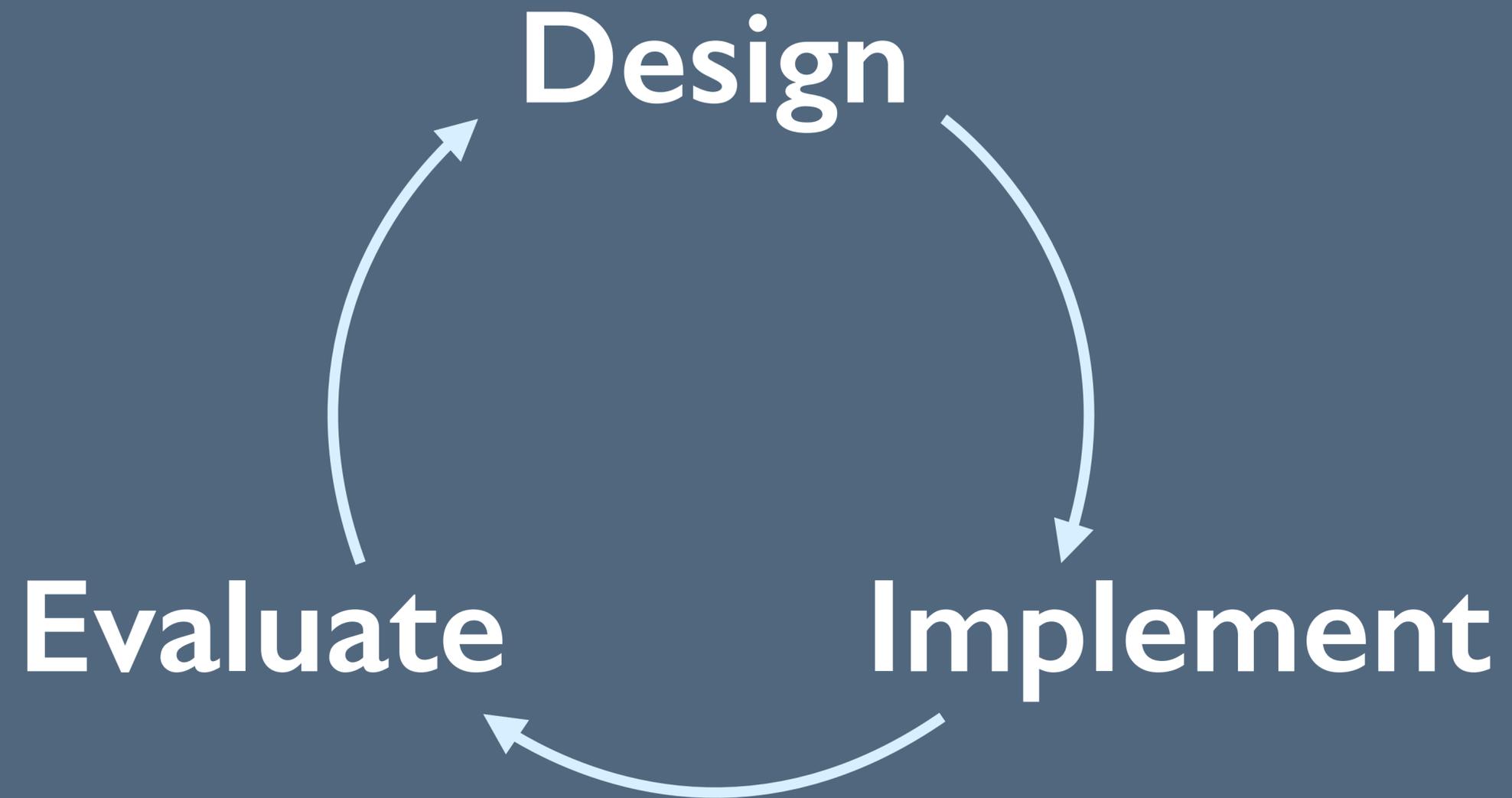
[Landay and Myers 1996]

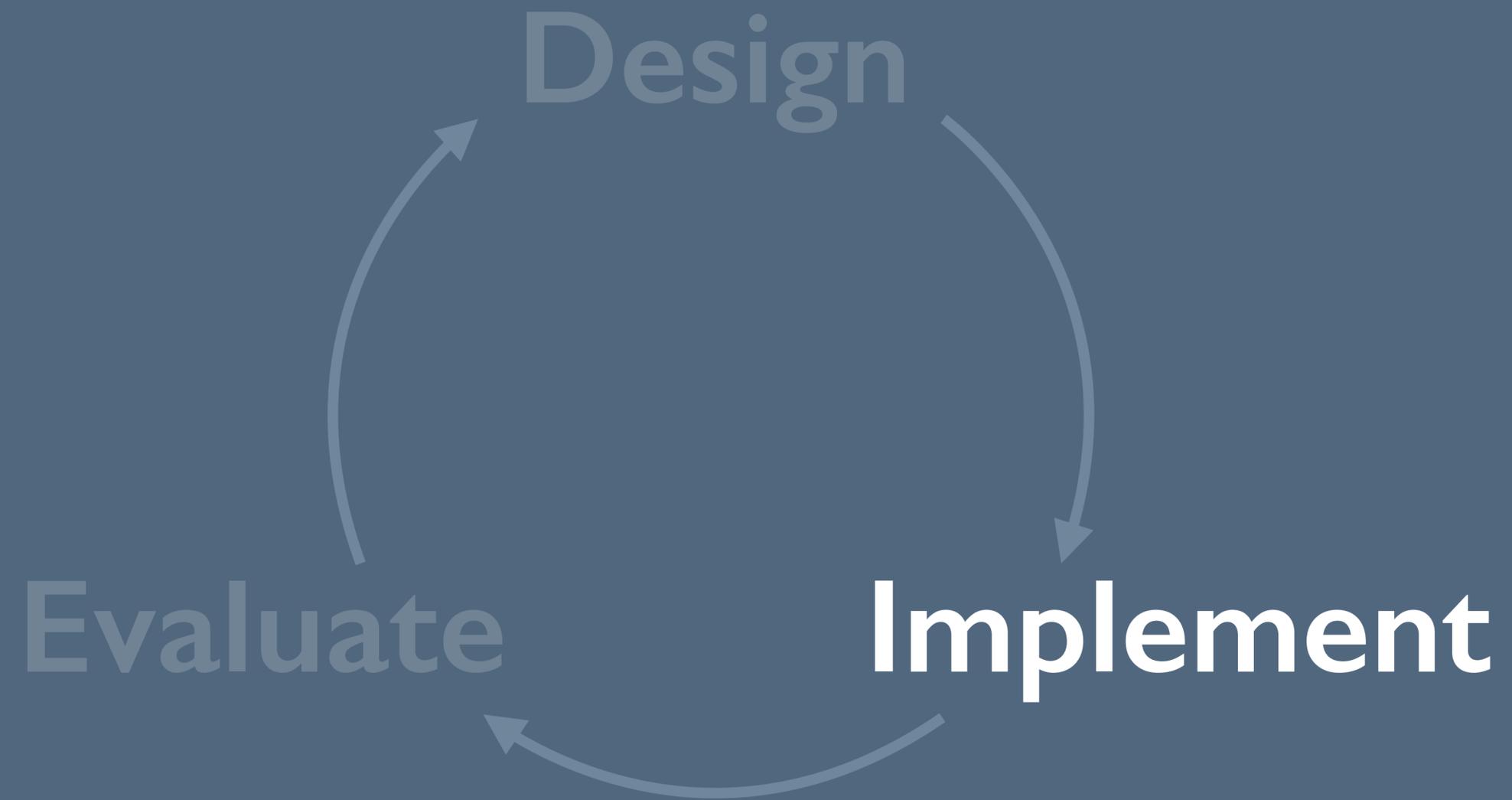


Sketch recognition of UI components

Led to many projects on low fidelity prototyping of UIs







Goal of prototyping tools: decrease construction time

If we can realize our idea or sketch into a prototype faster, then we can get to a reflection stage faster

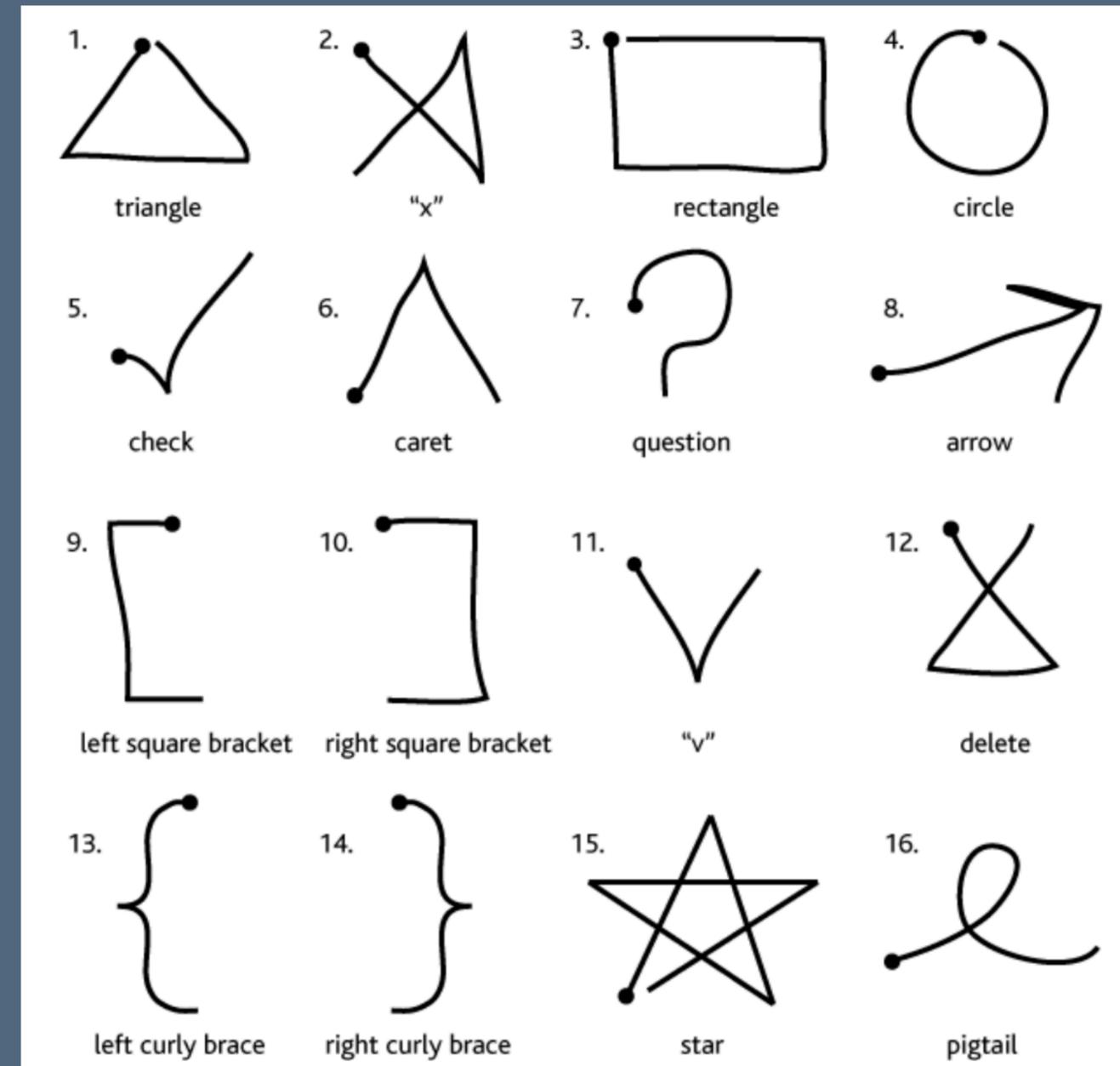
\$I gesture recognizer

[Wobbrock, Wilson, and Li 2007]

Training an end-to-end ML system for gesture recognition would take thousands of examples and a lot of time—infeasible for prototyping

The “\$I recognizer”: quick 100 lines of code for 97% accuracy with only one example

Resample, rescale, rotate, and template match

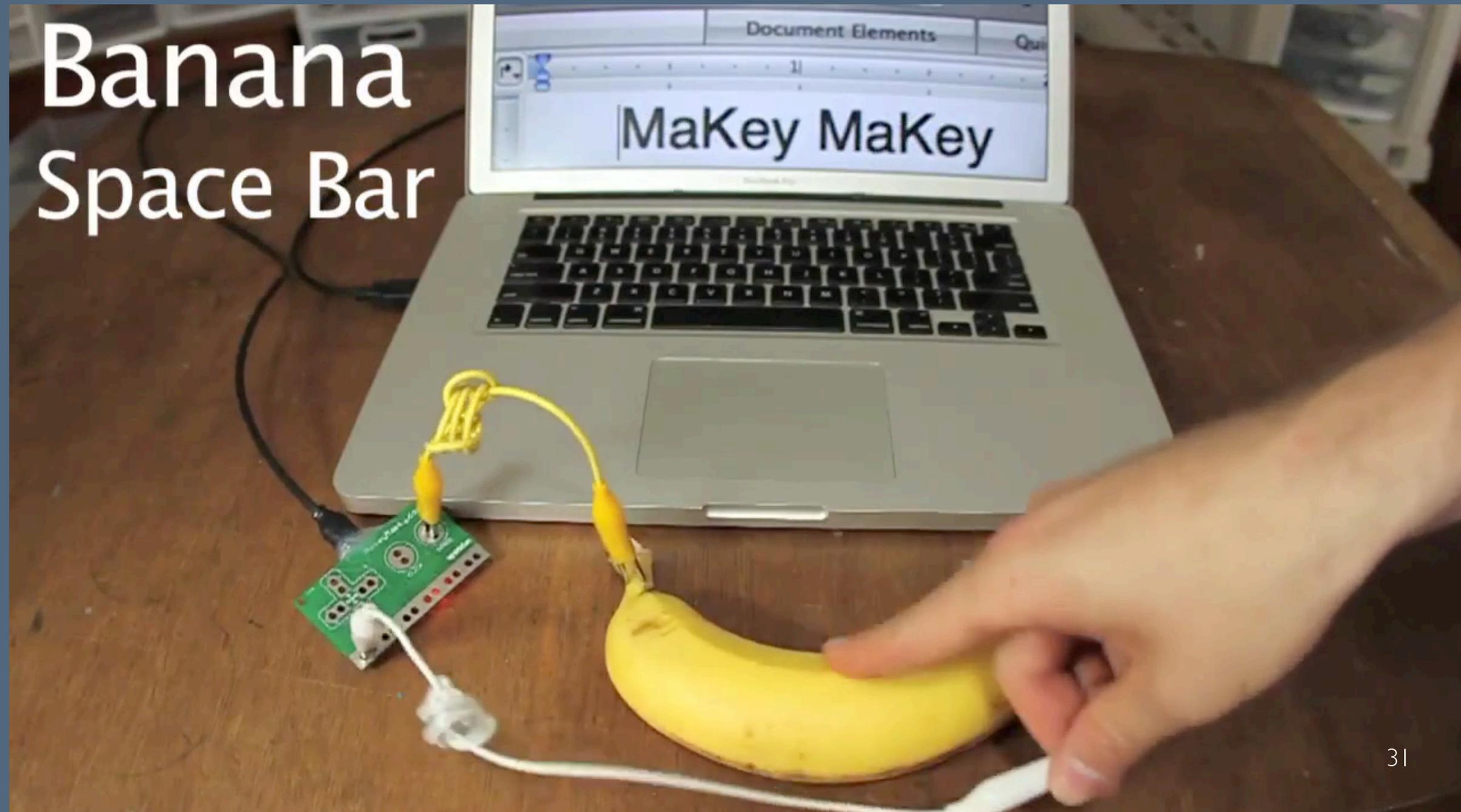


Rapid, simple controls

[Beginner's Mind Collective and Shaw 2012]

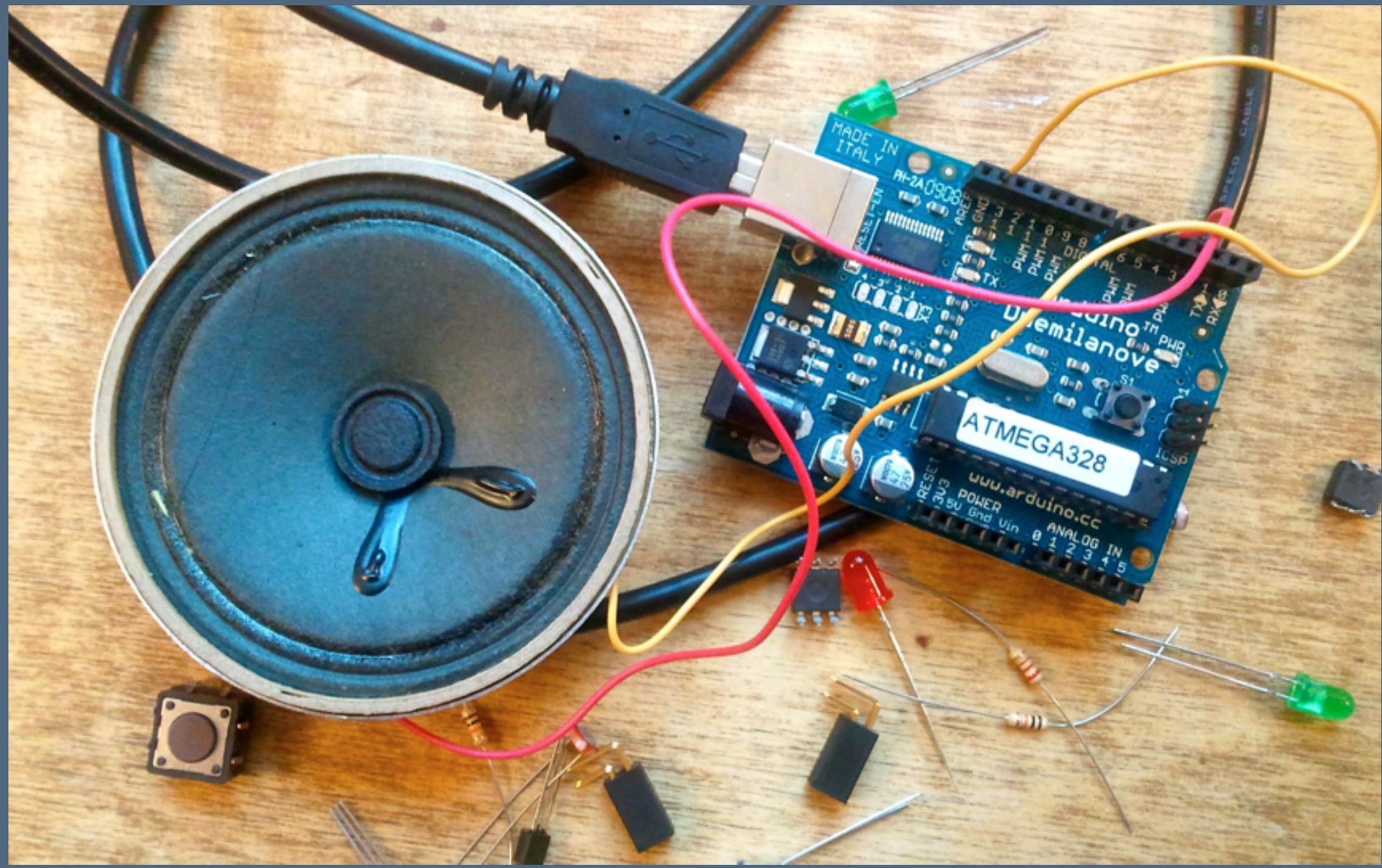
All you need is
alligator clips

Can't do
complex
interaction with
it, but lets you
get off the
ground quickly



Arduino

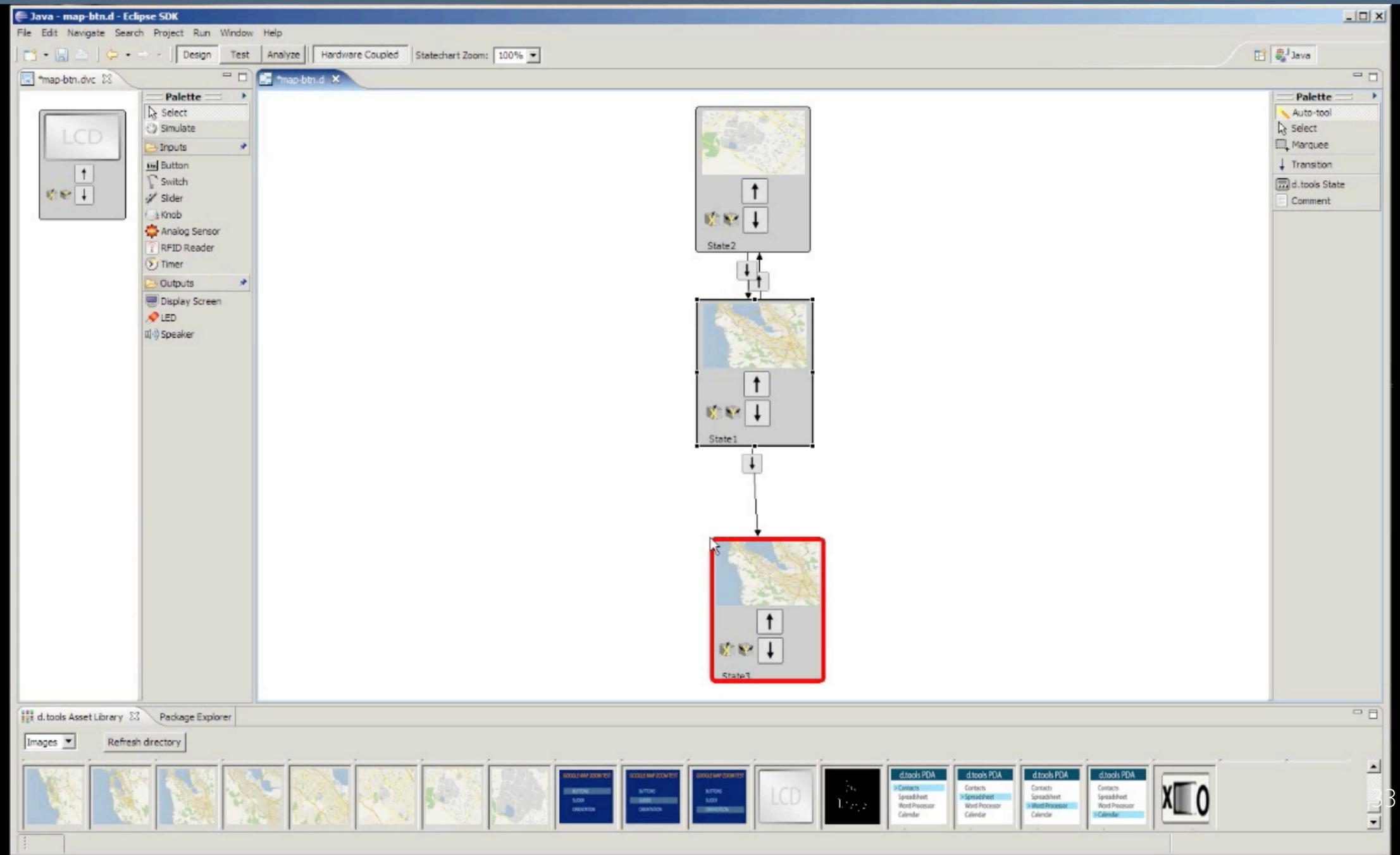
Maker board for
artists,
programmers and
hobbyists



Prototyping physical computing

[Hartmann et al. 2006]

Plug-and-play hardware and visual statechart authoring



Replacing electronics with cameras

[Savage et al. 2013]

3D print your envisioned device, then screw a camera into the back of it and use computer vision instead of electronics

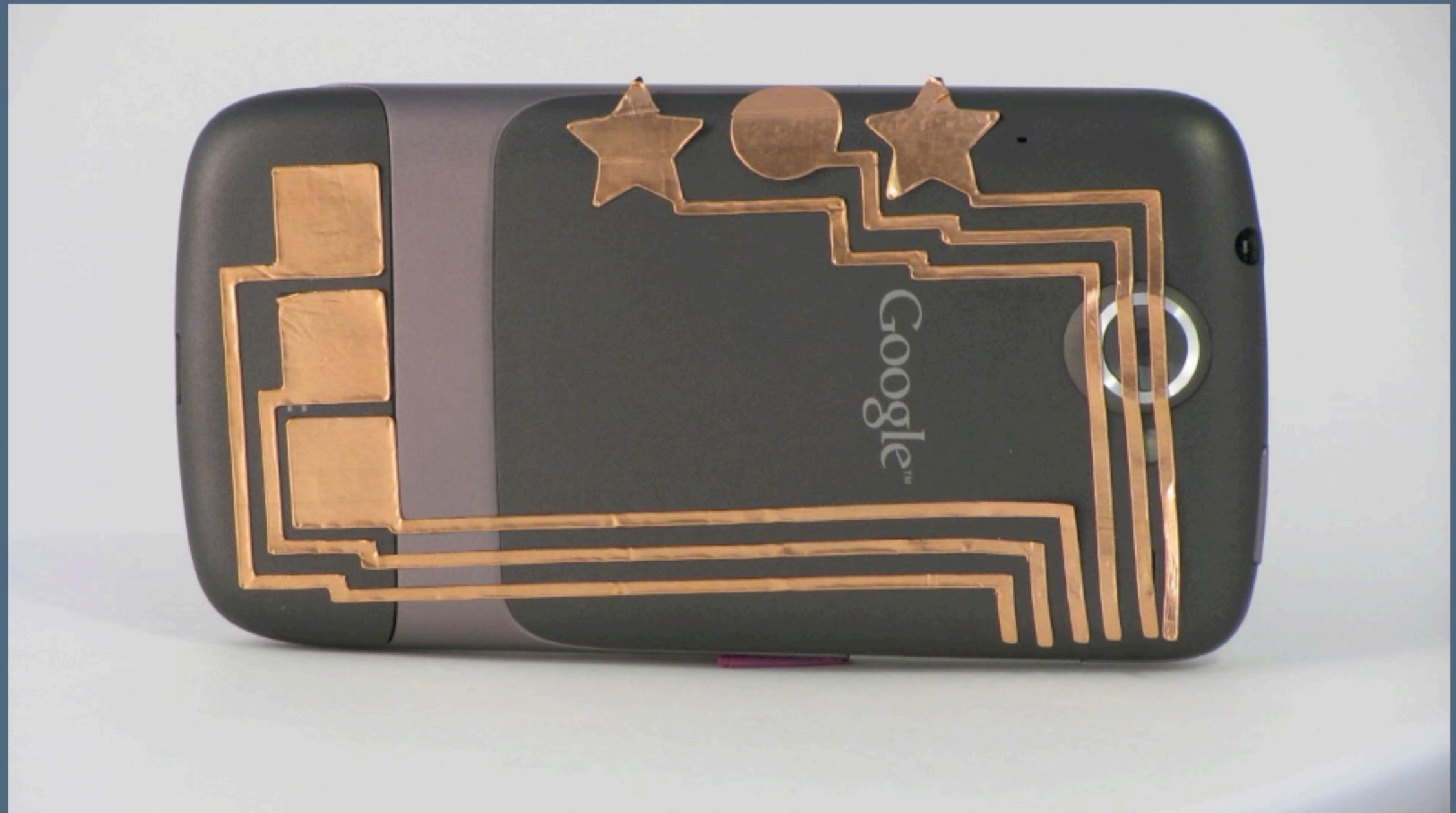


Prototyping touch-sensitive UIs

[Savage et al. 2012]

Make touch-sensitive physical devices in minutes

Create the UI layout, and software takes it from there



Goal of comparison tools: facilitate exploration

If we can generate many alternatives quickly, we can more rapidly explore a design space

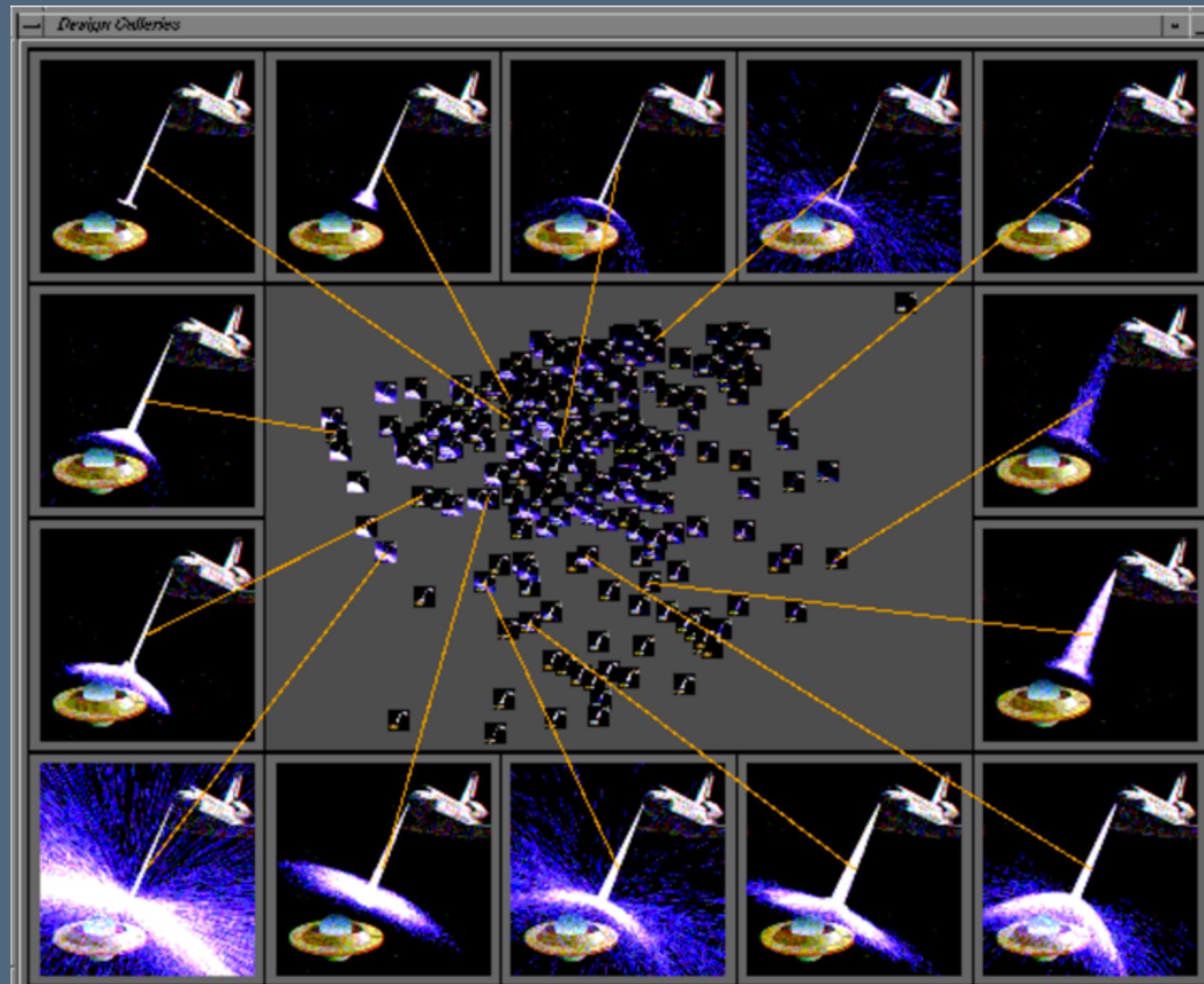
Design galleries

[Marks et al. 1997]

Automatically generate perceptually-varying alternatives within a design space

Helps the designer explore other feasible approaches

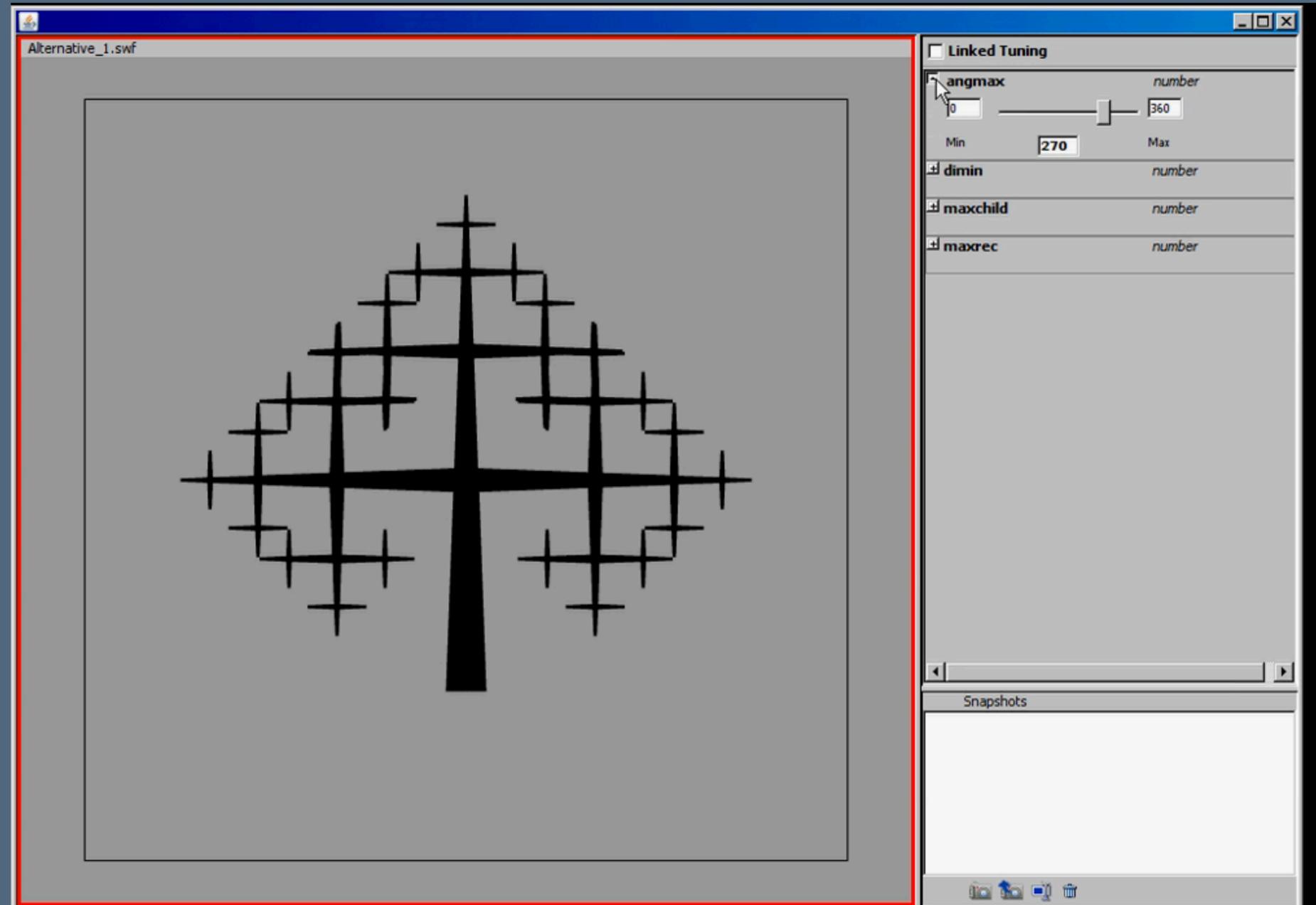
Now a widely-adopted technique inside of design tools



Explore alternatives

[Hartmann et al. 2009]

Tighten the loop by allowing exploration of design spaces and alternatives on a live version of the application



Explore alternatives

Inventing on
Principle
[Victor 2012]



```
//-----  
//  
// scene  
//  
  
var ctx, canvasWidth, canvasHeight;  
  
function drawScene (canvas) {  
  ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");  
  extendCanvasContext(ctx);  
  
  canvasWidth = parseInt(canvas.getAttribute("width"));  
  canvasHeight = parseInt(canvas.getAttribute("height"));  
  
  drawSky();  
  drawMountains();  
  drawTree();  
}  
  
//-----  
//  
// sky  
//  
  
function drawSky () {  
  ctx.save();  
  
  var gradient = ctx.createLinearGradient(0,0,0,canvasHeight);  
  gradient.addColorStop(0, "#b4e0fe");  
  gradient.addColorStop(1, "#d3f8ff");  
  
  ctx.fillStyle = gradient;  
  ctx.fillRect(0,0,canvasWidth,canvasHeight);  
  
  ctx.restore();  
}
```

What would a designer say?

[O'Donovan, Agarwala, and Hertzmann CHI '15]

Tweak Your Design

Brainstorm New Designs

File ▾ Add ▾ Undo Redo 🔒 🔒 🔍 12 ▾ Randomize Save

HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY TUTOR

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help@tutor.ca

Learn how to:

- Identify types of chemical reactions
- balance chemical equations
- balance redox reactions
- convert grams to moles
- write in scientific notation

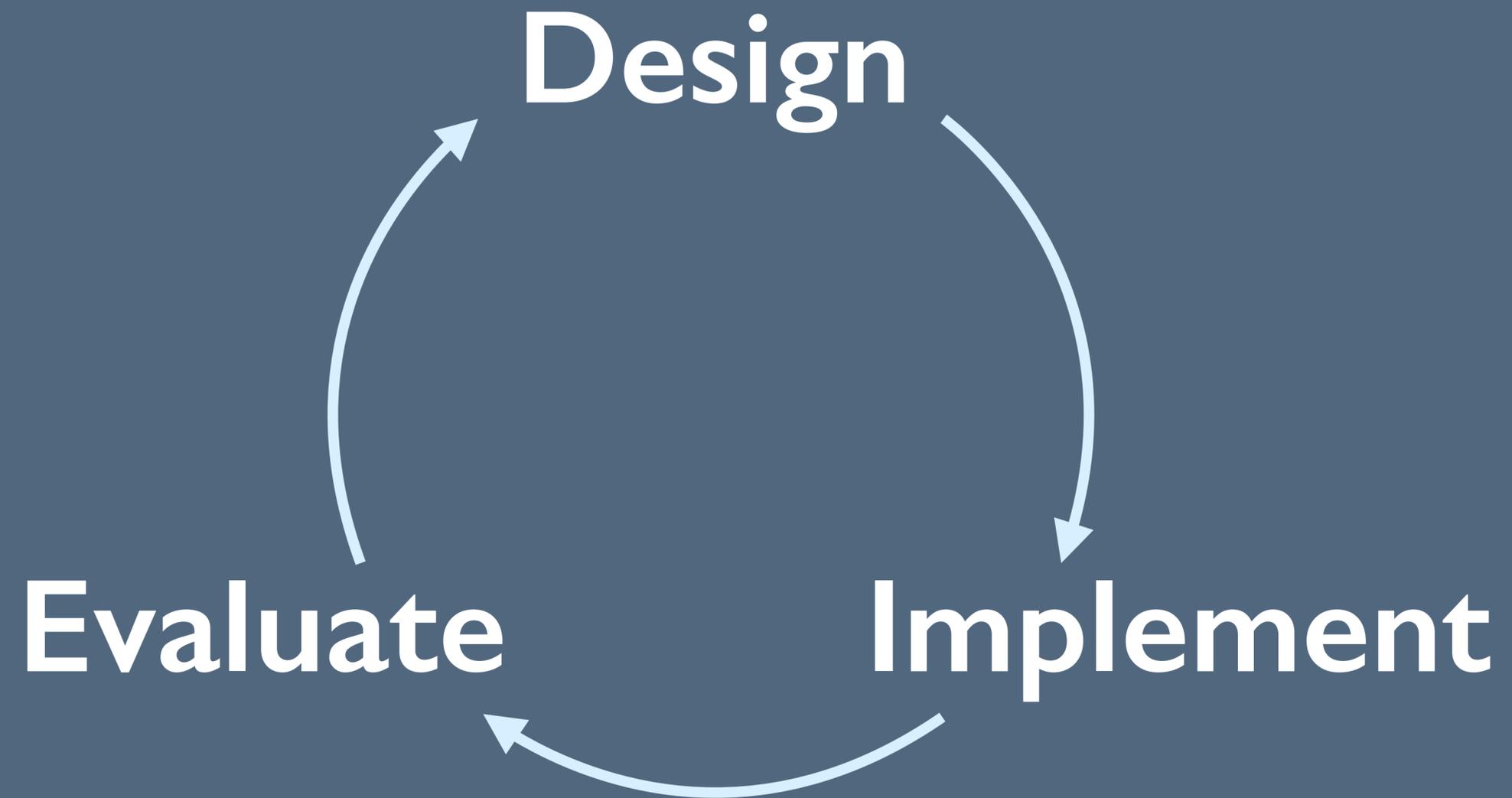
Available after 6pm weekday evenings, 10am-5pm on weekends

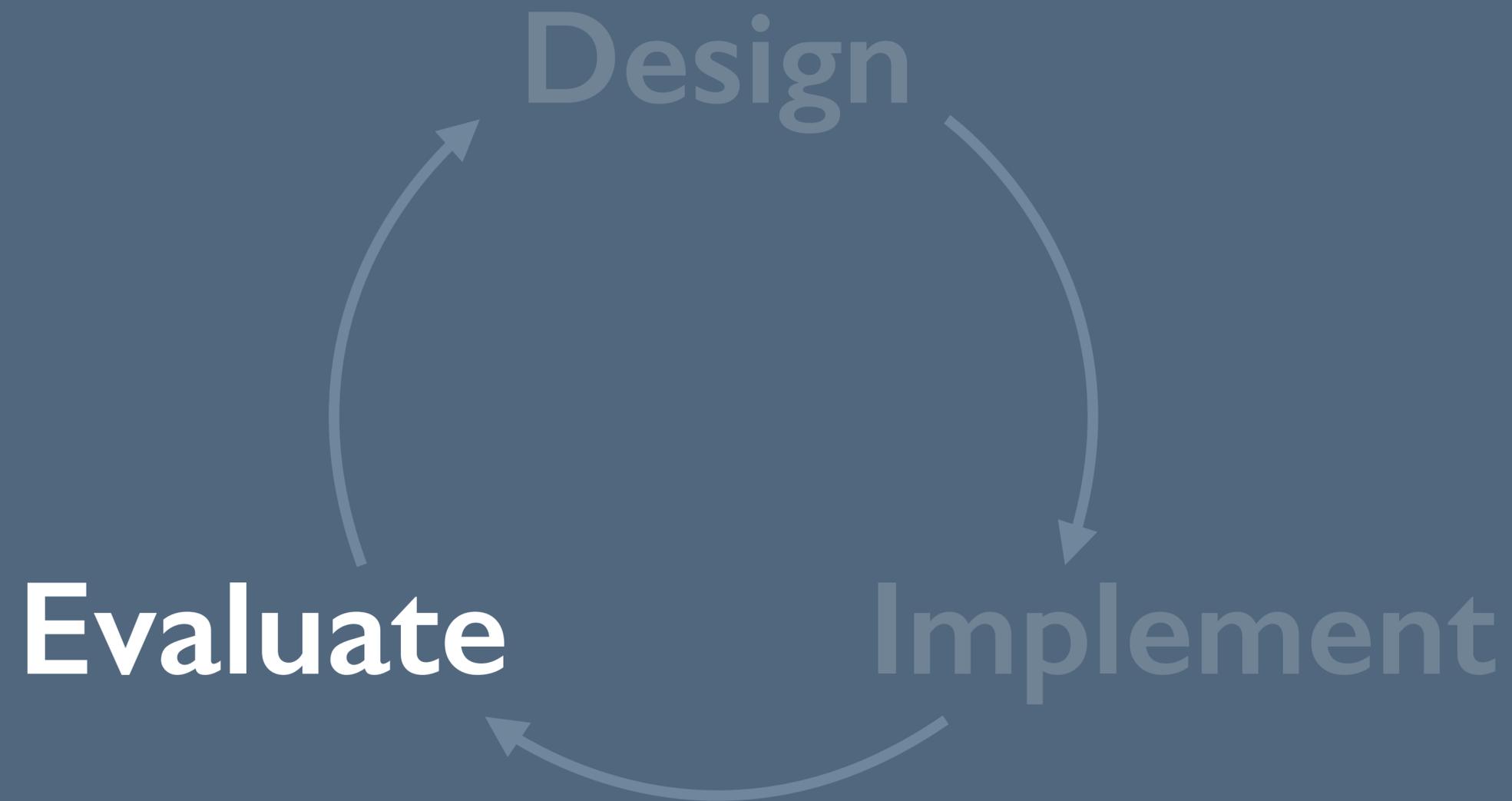
Suggesting alternatives

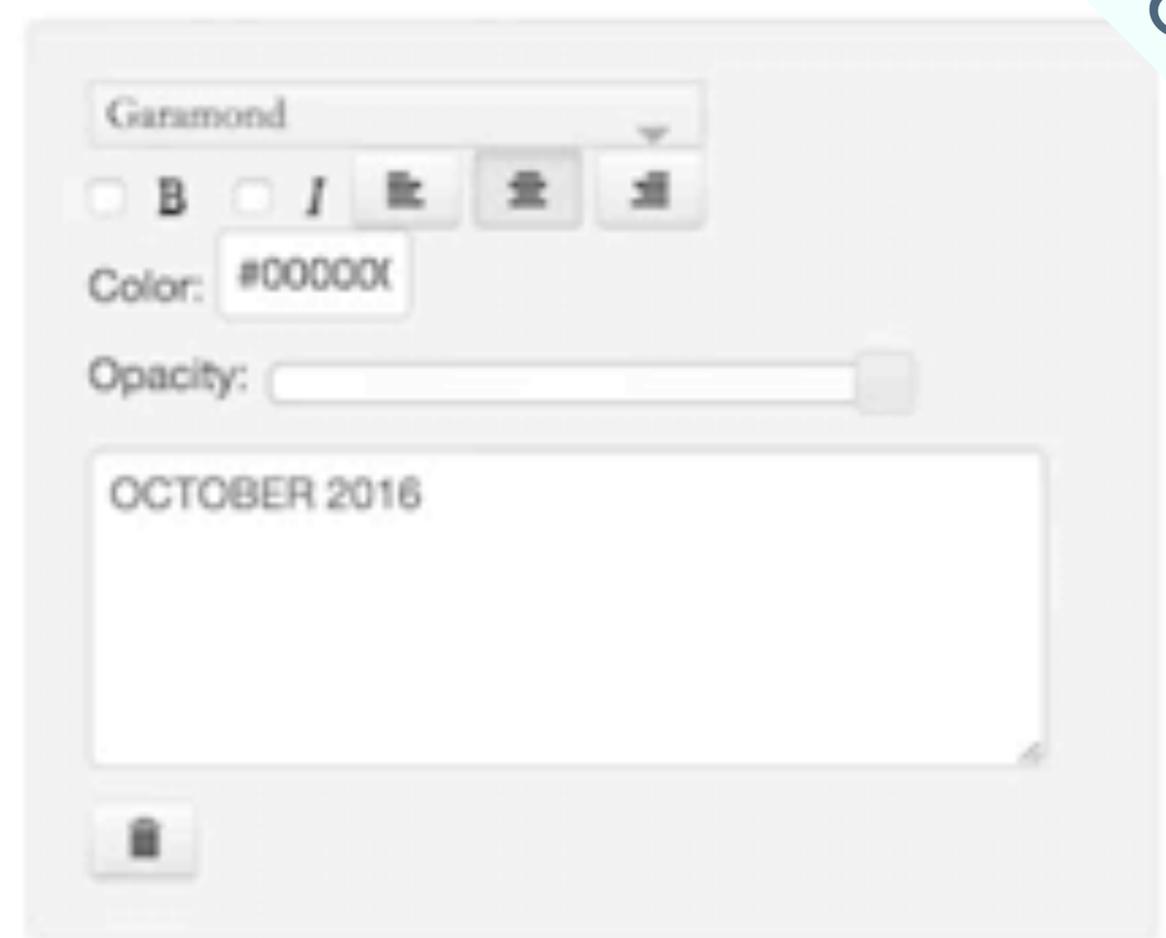
Explore parametrized design spaces by observing the designer's explorations thus far

[Koyama and Goto 2022]









YOU READ THIS

AI-driven visual feedback

[Bylinskii et al. 2017]

Summary

Schön's reflective practitioner: designers think in cycles; action then reflection

So, to make the designer better, enable more and better reflection

Design tools aid and accelerate reflection in action:

Early stage design: translation of an idea from the designer's head out into a sketch, the most rapid externalized representation possible

Implementation: if we can realize our idea or sketch into a prototype faster, then we can get to a reflection stage faster

Evaluation: provide better or more rapid feedback to support iteration

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