# User Experience (UX) Design Process, Paper Prototyping & Schema's for Firebase Realtime DB

*User experience* encompasses all aspects of the end-user's interaction with the company, its services, and its products.

## How hard was the week 11 assignment?

- A) Easy
- **B)** Moderate
- C) Challenging
- D) Unreasonable

## How long did week 11 assignment take?

- A) Less than 2 hours
- B) 2 to 4 hours
- C) 4 to 6 hours
- D) 6 to 8 hours
- E) More than 8 hours

### Not much time left

### November 15th:

- Technology demonstration of novel feature
- 4 Use cases

#### November 29th:

- Paper Prototype of user interface
- Real-time Database implementation as tests

#### December 6th:

Full GUI implementation

### December 15th:

Final integrated app

### **Technology Demonstration**

- Show us that you know how to use your novel feature
- Build simplest possible app that does this
- Use the internet (docs/examples), but CITE any code used!
  - Also, make sure you understand any code used
- Start early; you need to get it to work

### Code Reviews and Break.

If your code review is on Saturday, your moderator will contact you about re-scheduling your code review.

## **User Experience Design is Hard**

- Most users are not like you
- Users can't always tell you what they want
- But, they can sure tell you what is wrong.
  - Consistent problems are the system's fault

### **User-centered Design**

- Big picture: What does your program do?
- Who are your users?
- What specifically do they want to accomplish?
- How should the interface be designed?
- do { Implement, Test, Refine } while (!done)

## **Identifying users**

- Often many types of users (many dimensions)
  - Sophisticated vs. Novice computer user
  - Social vs. Private
  - Individual vs. Group
  - Time/Money trade-off
  - Beginner, expert (with your application)
- Characterize space using "personas"

### Pizza ordering personas

### College student:

 Not much money, eats at irregular times, no car, orders for self or shares with group.

### Busy professional:

 Money >> time, eats at standard dinner time, has transportation, ordering for whole family

### What do these people want to do?

Ask them!!!!

#### Characterize as "tasks"

- Receive notification of special deals, order pizza for delivery, be able to have toppings on part of pizza.
- Order pizza from office, pick up on the way home.

## Decide how users will perform these tasks

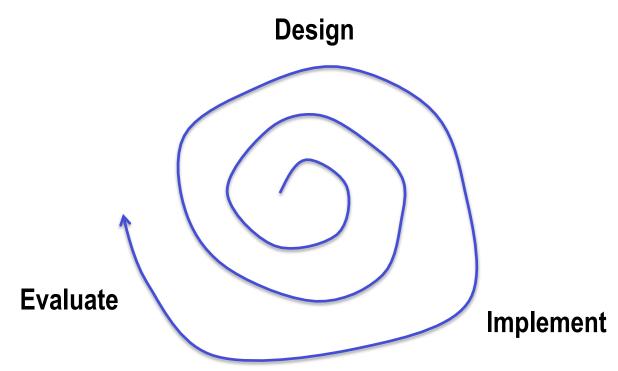
- Describe as "Use Cases"
  - Descriptions of sequence of actions to perform a task
- Name: Contributing to a chat room
  - Brief Description: User appends message to the chat room.
  - Preconditions: The user is authenticated and has selected a chat room.
  - Basic Flow: User is presented with time-ordered series of chat messages. The user selects the text entry widget and types in a chat message. The user then clicks the "Contribute" button and the chat message is appended to the chat log and is visible by all participants in the chat room.

## Then, Design -> Implement -> Evaluate!

- Fresh subject each time
  - No preconceptions
- Give user a task to complete, with no explanation of how to accomplish the task
  - Written down (avoid variation in communicating task)
- Have them manipulate the interface
- Observe their decisions
- Ask for additional feedback.
  - What is missing, frustrating, etc.

## **Spiral Model of Design**

 Use throwaway prototypes and cheap evaluation early in the cycle.



## **Paper Prototyping**

- Cheap, low fidelity prototype
  - Enables rapid iteration, 15-20 minutes to produce
- Task prompt(s)
  - Written down (avoid variation in communicating task)
- Subject performs task (Wizard of Oz)
  - Human simulates system (doesn't explain!)
  - Ideally, separate observer monitors subject; takes notes
- Post-interview
  - Any confusion? What is missing?

### **Real-time DB Schemas**

- Schema = Organization of Data
- A users table: This table is world readable, but only writable by the user and contains their current alias.
  - users: [ userID: user ]
  - user: { "alias": String }

```
/users
|--user1
| |--alias: "George"
| |--user2
| |--alias: "Wilma"
```

## Designing your Final Project's Schema

- Questions to ask yourself:
  - What data needs to be stored in the database?

What portions of the data need to be read together?

### **Real-time DB Schemas**

### Important Firebase Behavior for Organization Rules

- Think of the database as a tree
- Can listen to sub-trees: values or children
  - Every DB reference either holds an object or an array
- When we listen, we're notified if anything below changes
- When we're notified, the DataSnapshot contains sub-tree

#### We want to minimize:

- Notification frequency
- Size of DataSnapshot

## **Example Chat App**

- Activity1: list chat room names
- Activity2: show all of the messages in that chat

#### Problematic Candidate Schema:

```
/chats
|--Places to eat in Chambana
| |--KWE-IUawhwmH5HoPBBz
| | |--author: "user1"
| | |--message: "I like Cravings even though they keep getting sanitation violations"
| |
| |--KWE-IUawhwmH5Hof801
| |--author: "user2"
| |--message: "Yes, their Fish Masala is notoriously good!"
| |--KWE-IUawhwmH5Hof833
| |--author: "user1"
| |--message: "CS 233 teaches all about how computers work. It is cool!"
```

### **Better Chat Schema**

```
/directory
   |--KWD17XvsgpU4FcGzoOy
        |--name: "Places to eat in Chambana"
        |--key: "KWD17XvsgpU4FcGzoOx"
   |--KWD17Xvsgp3Mz71rSov
        |--name: "Good CS classes"
        |--key: "KWDl7XvsKguPe1wzruw"
/chats
   |--KWD17XvsgpU4FcGzo0x
        |--KWE-IUawhwmH5HoPBBz
             |--author: "user1"
             |--message: "I like Cravings even though they keep getting sanitation violations"
        |--KWE-IUawhwmH5Hof801
             |--author: "user2"
             |--message: "Yes, their Fish Masala is notoriously good!"
   |--KWD17XvsKguPe1wzruw
        |--KWE-IUawhwmH5Hof833
             |--author: "user1"
             |--message: "CS 233 teaches all about how computers work. It is cool!"
```

## **Avoid Synchronization Issues**

**Example bad case: two users incrementing the same integer** 

- Avoid situations where multiple users modify same value
  - Append only structures
  - Per-user data

## **Example Solution: Likes/Upvotes**

- Instead of keeping a count of likes...
- Keep an array of the users that have liked a given thing
  - Each user appends their name when they like it
  - Removes their name from the list when they un-like it
  - Number of likes = number of entries in the array
- No synch. problems; each user touches only their data
- Also can track whether a user already liked it