

Design Tools

CS 7000-001

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Announcements

Quiz 2 is on 2/10 —covers four lectures

Design Cognition

Design Process

Design Tools (today)

Social Media (next week)

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 in design 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

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

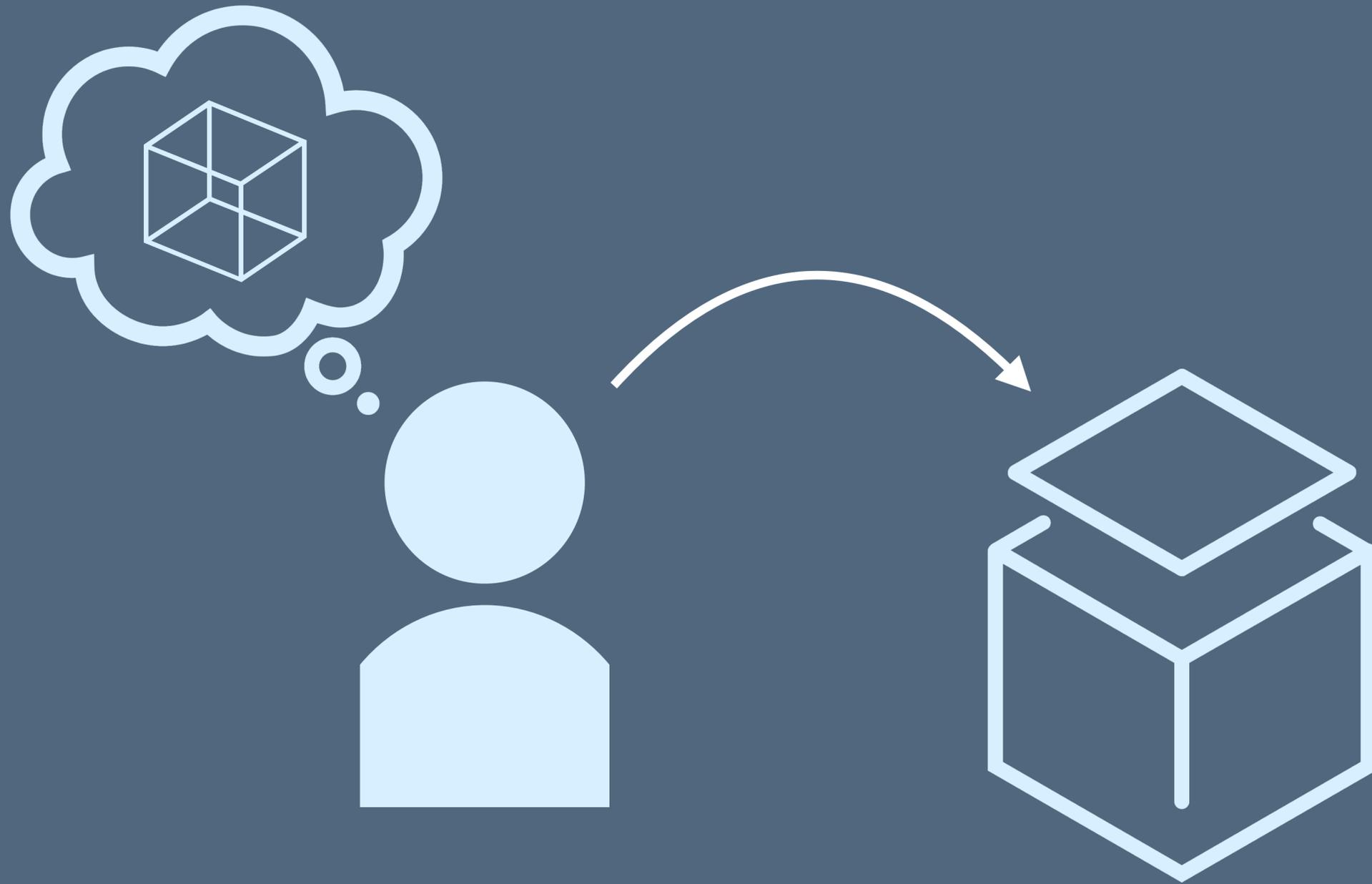
Instead, the designer is engaged in an ongoing conversation with the design

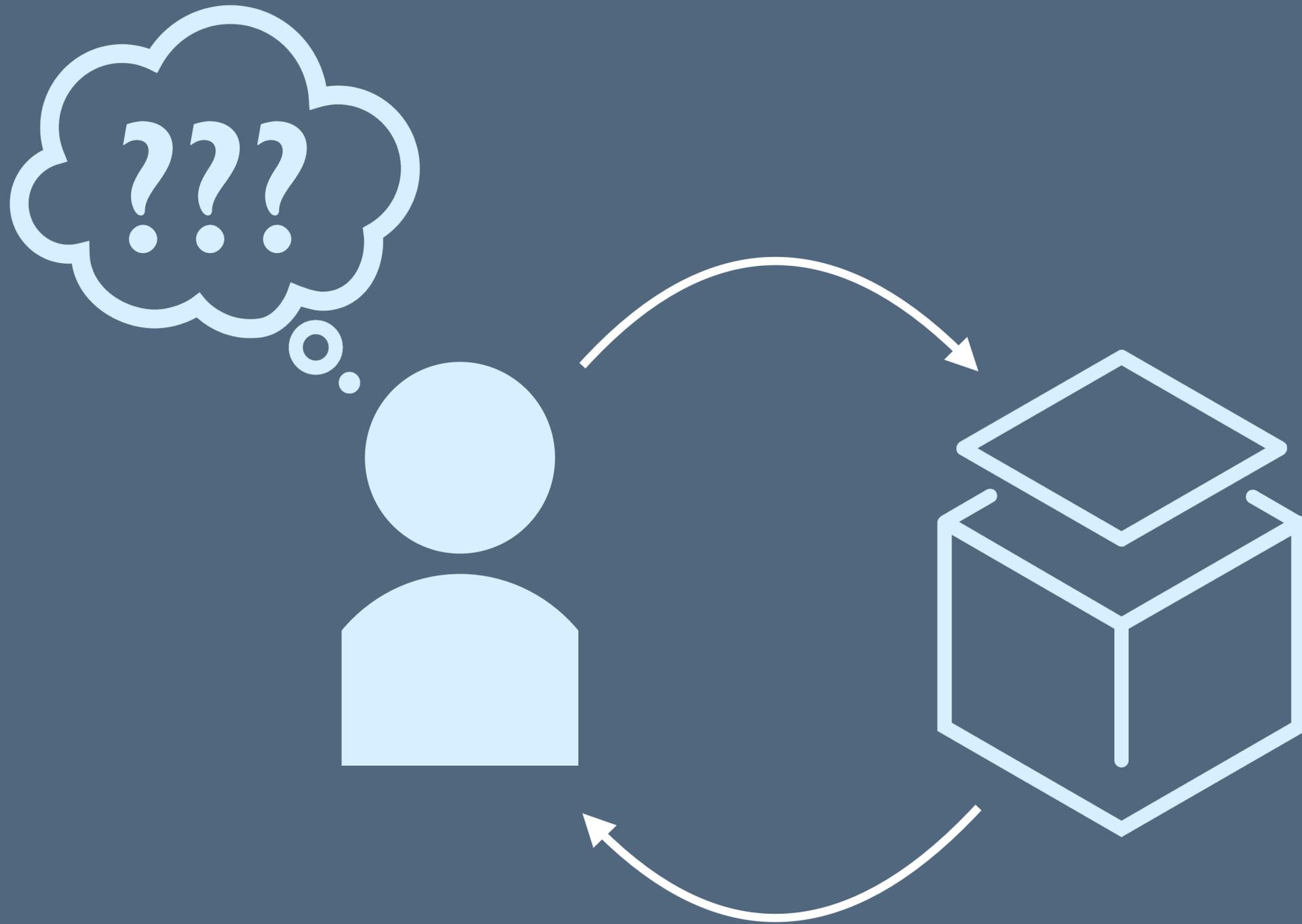
Critically, it's only by **observing the result of the doing can the designer engage in reflection**, allowing them to reorient and better solve the problem

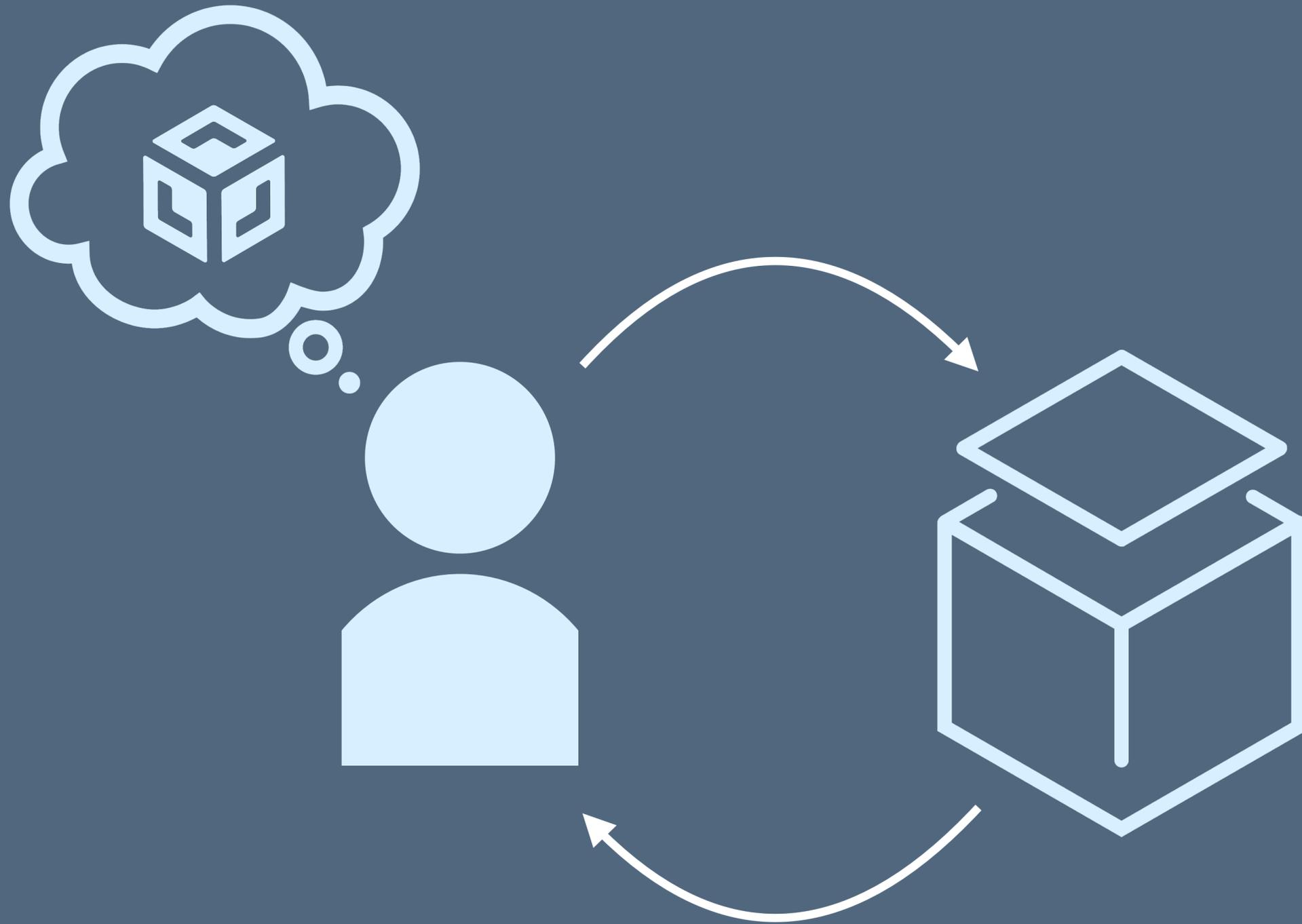
The Reflective Practitioner

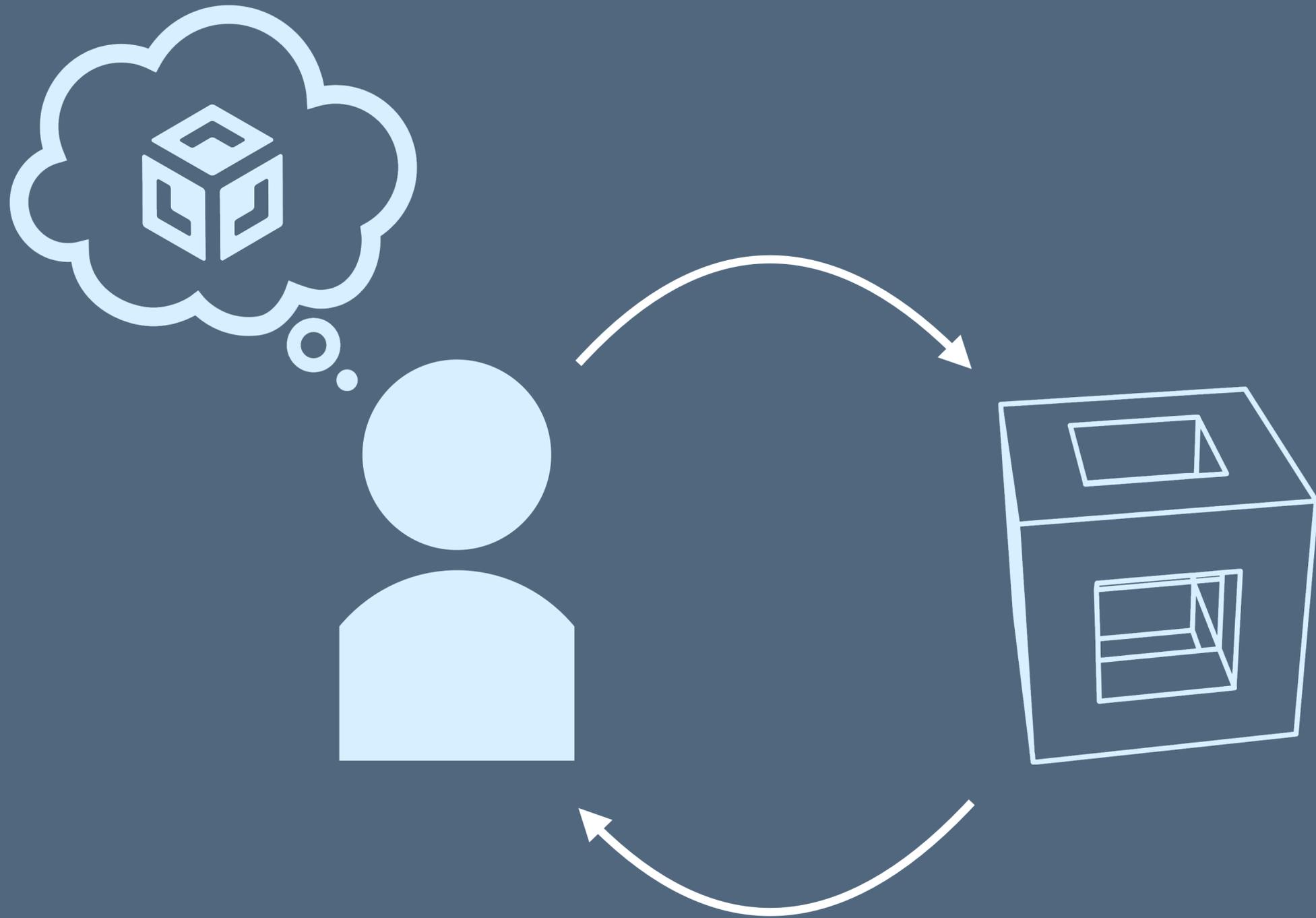
**How Professionals
Think in Action**

Donald A. Schön

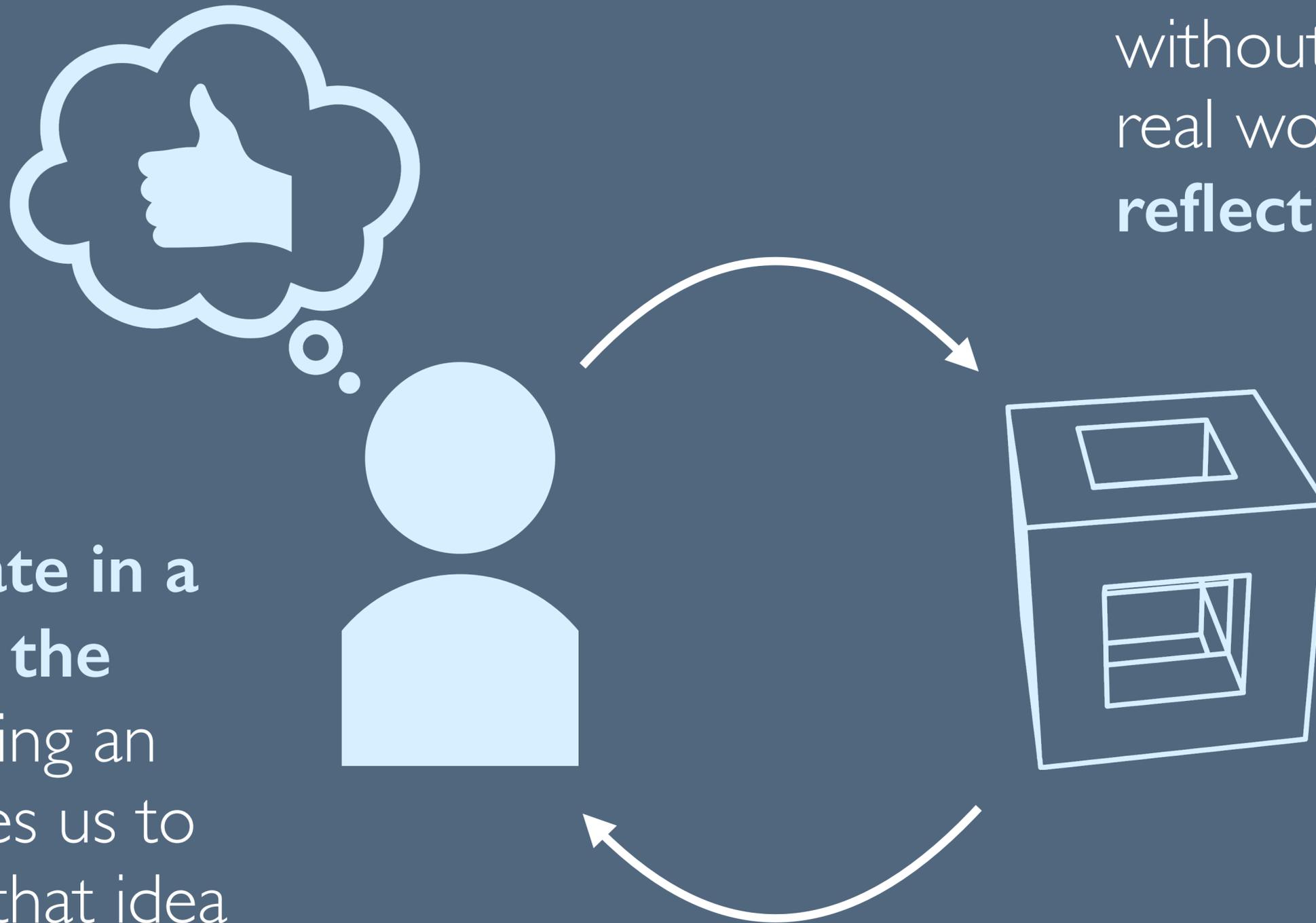








We learned something that we couldn't have without testing it in the real world. Schön calls this **reflection-in-action**



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:

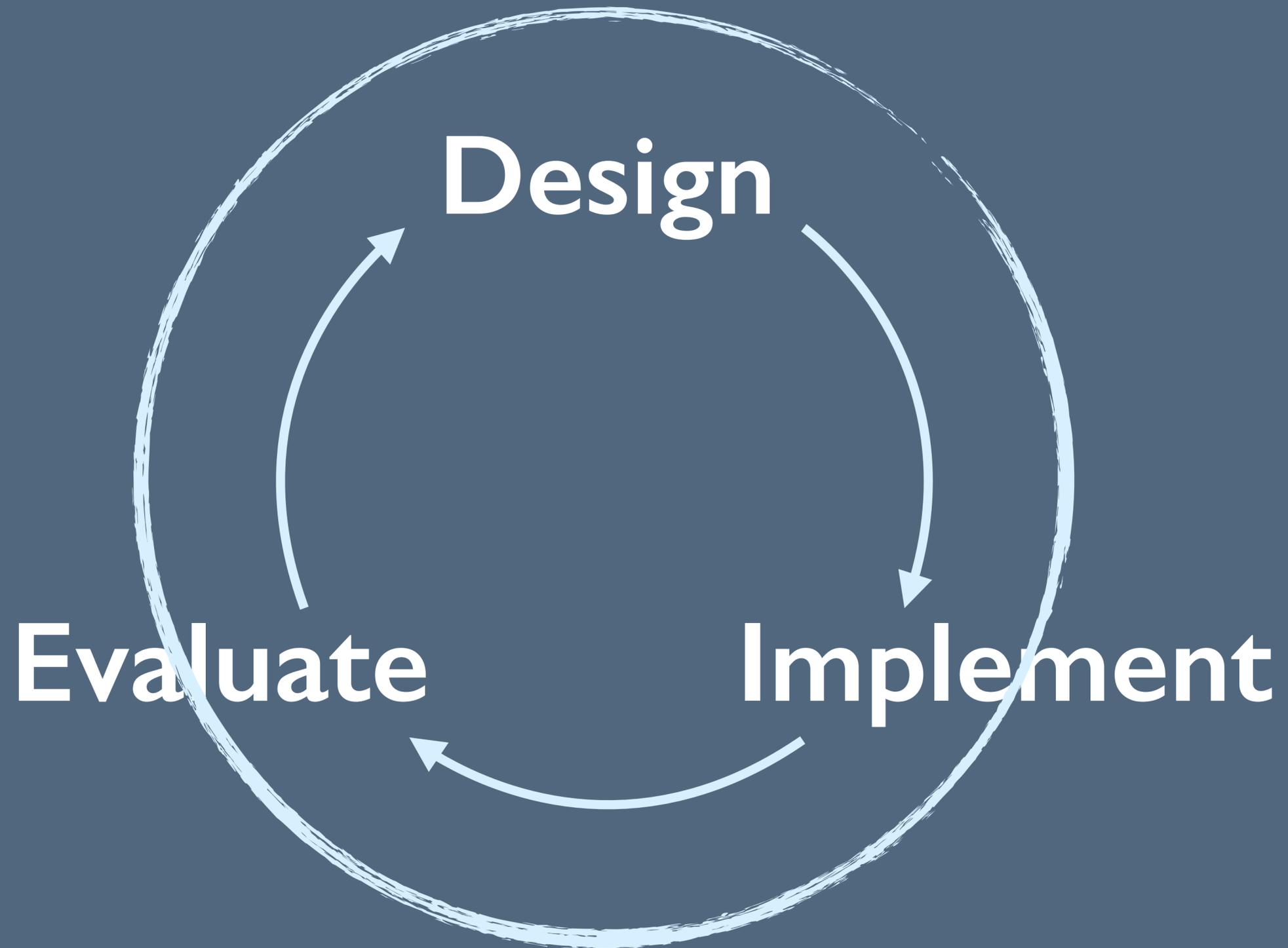
create alternatives that make reflection easier to do or more informative

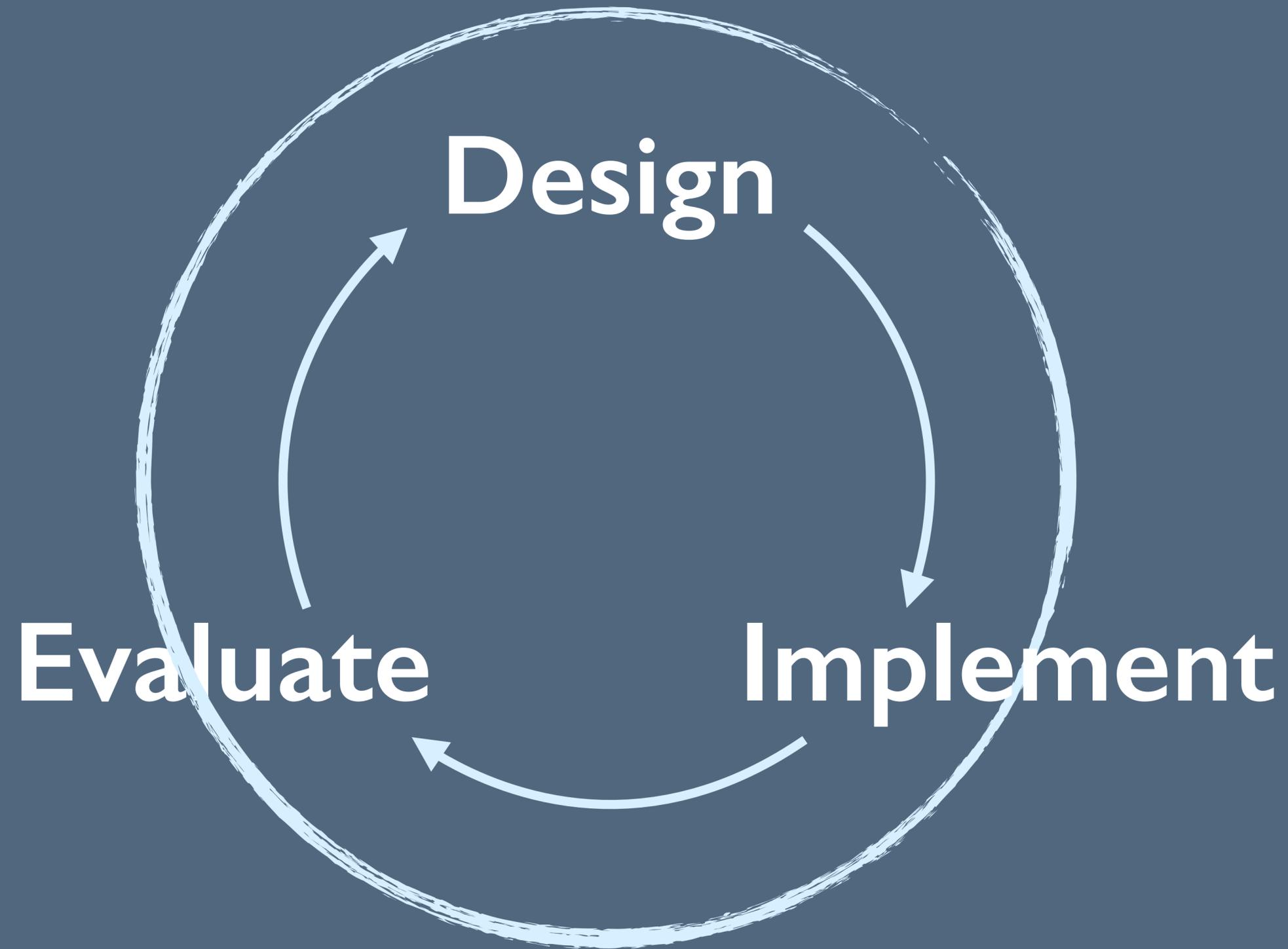
The Reflective Practitioner

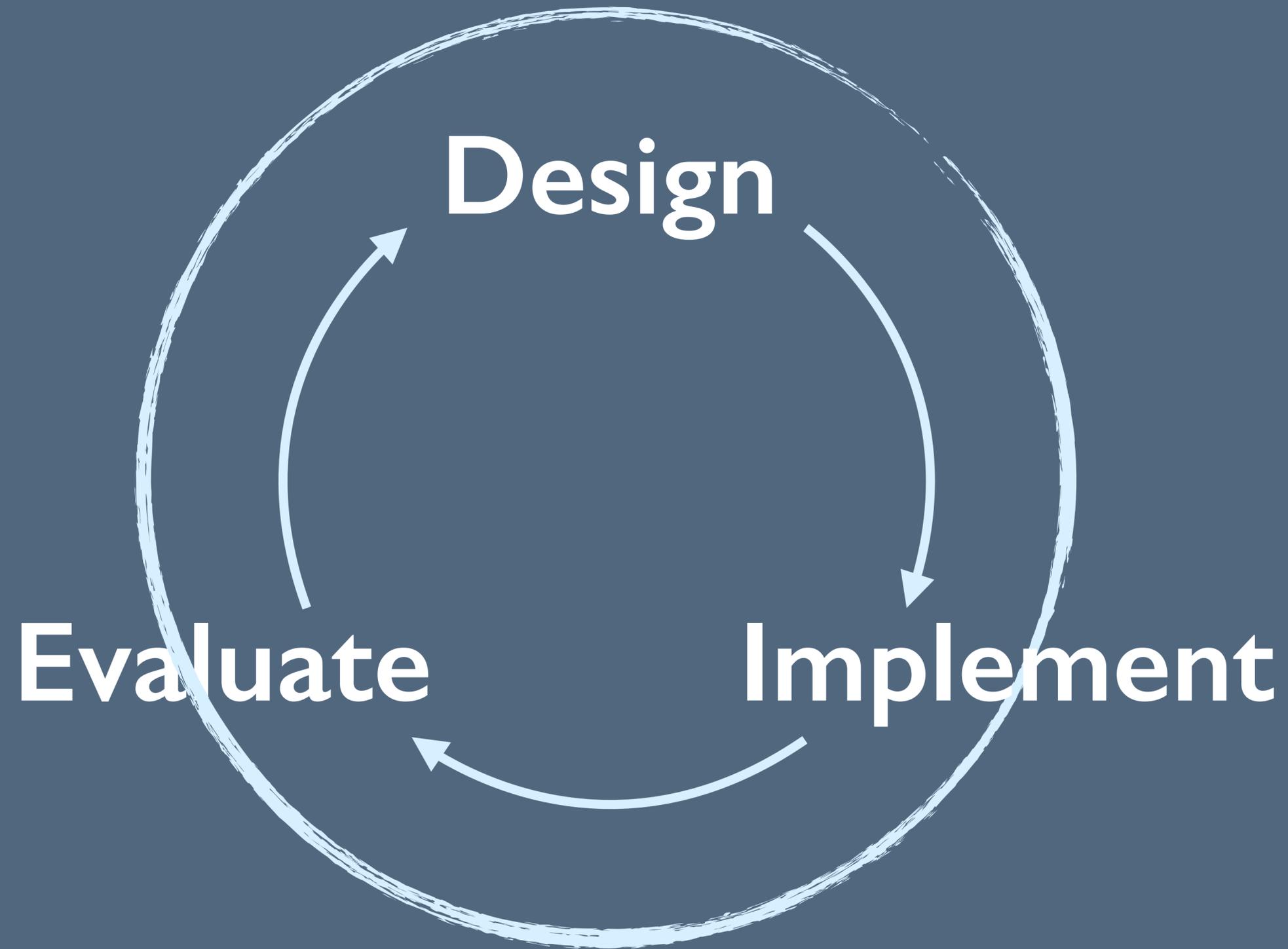
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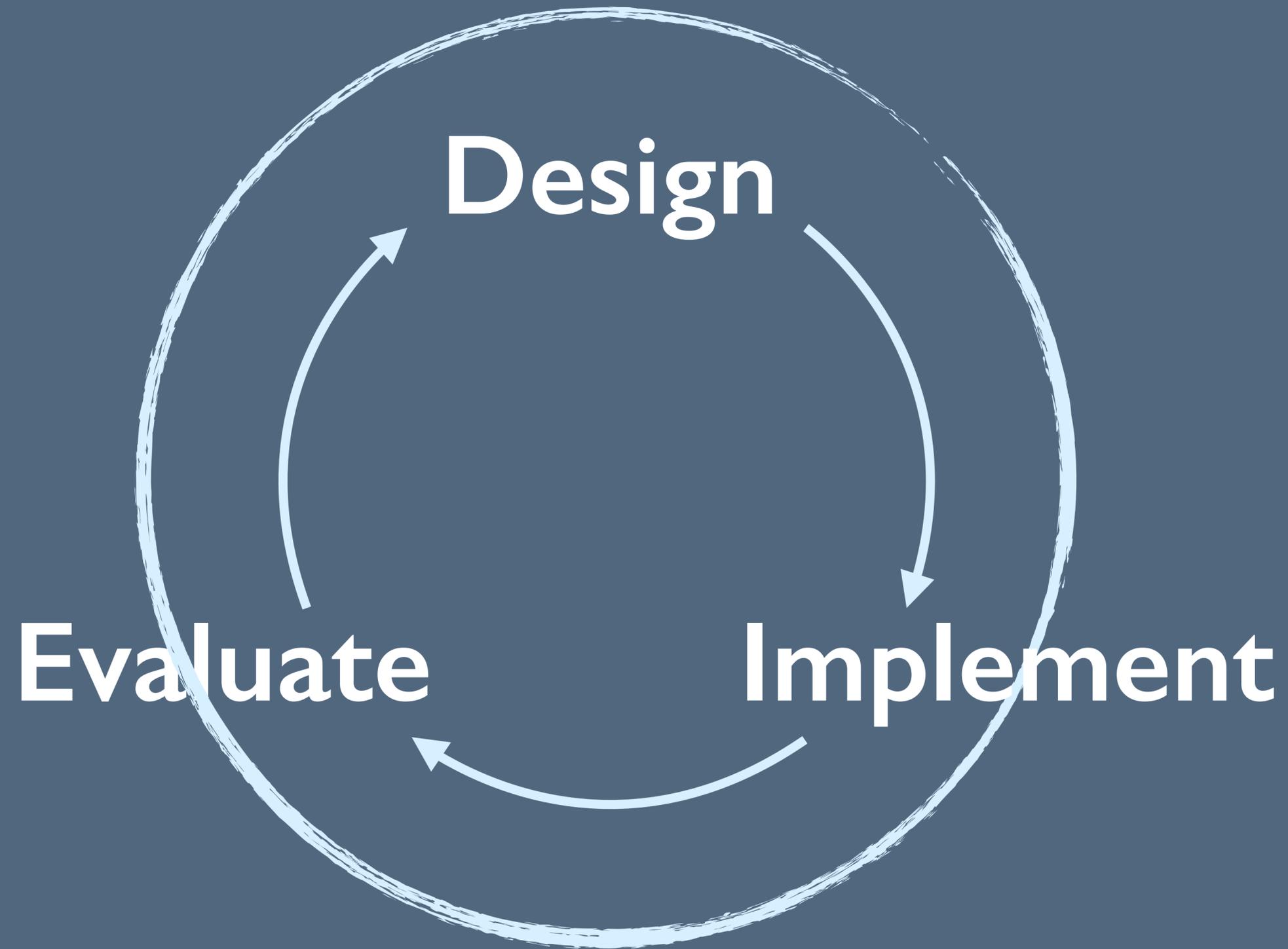
Donald A. Schön

The tighter we can tune this loop...

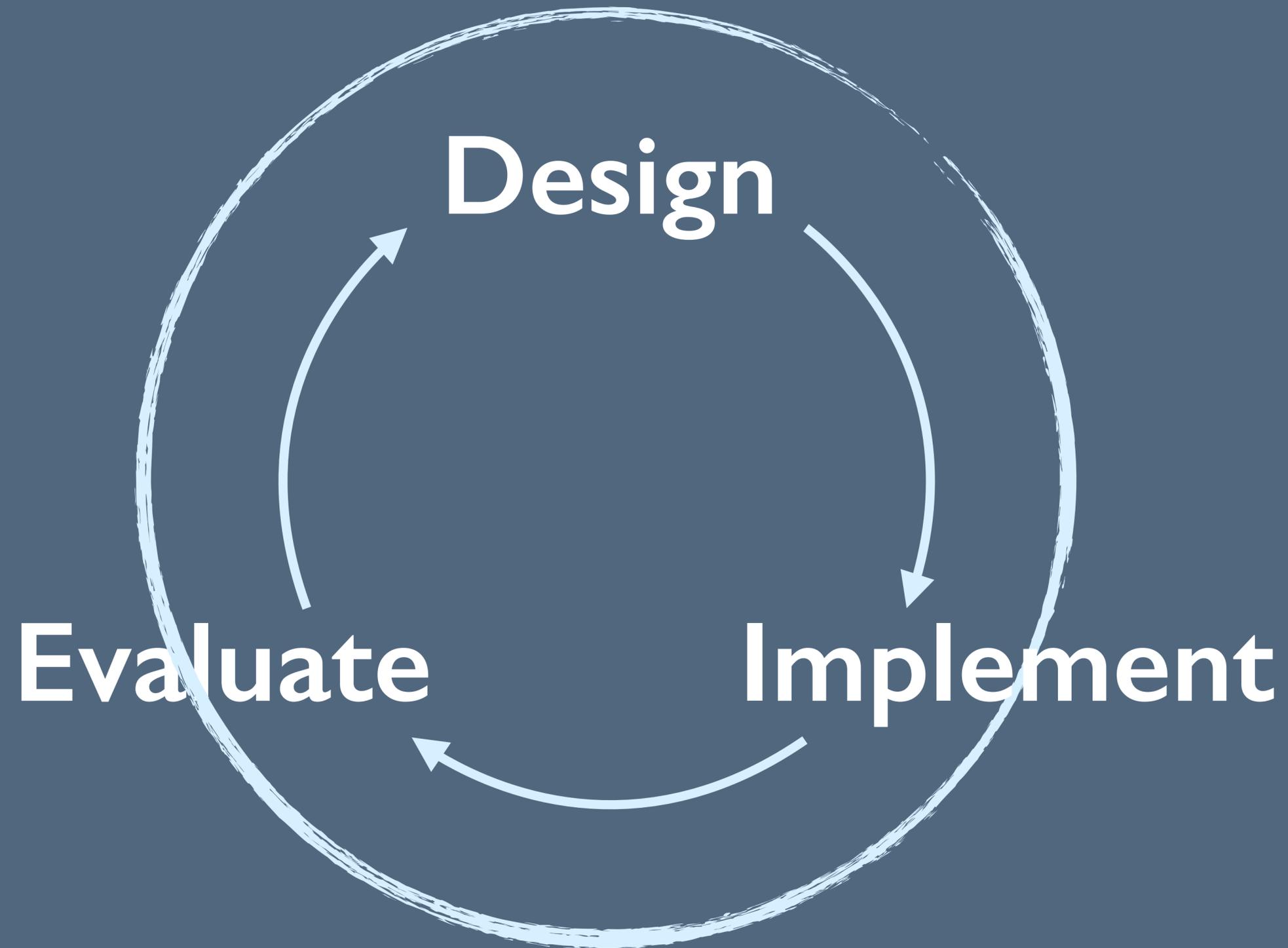






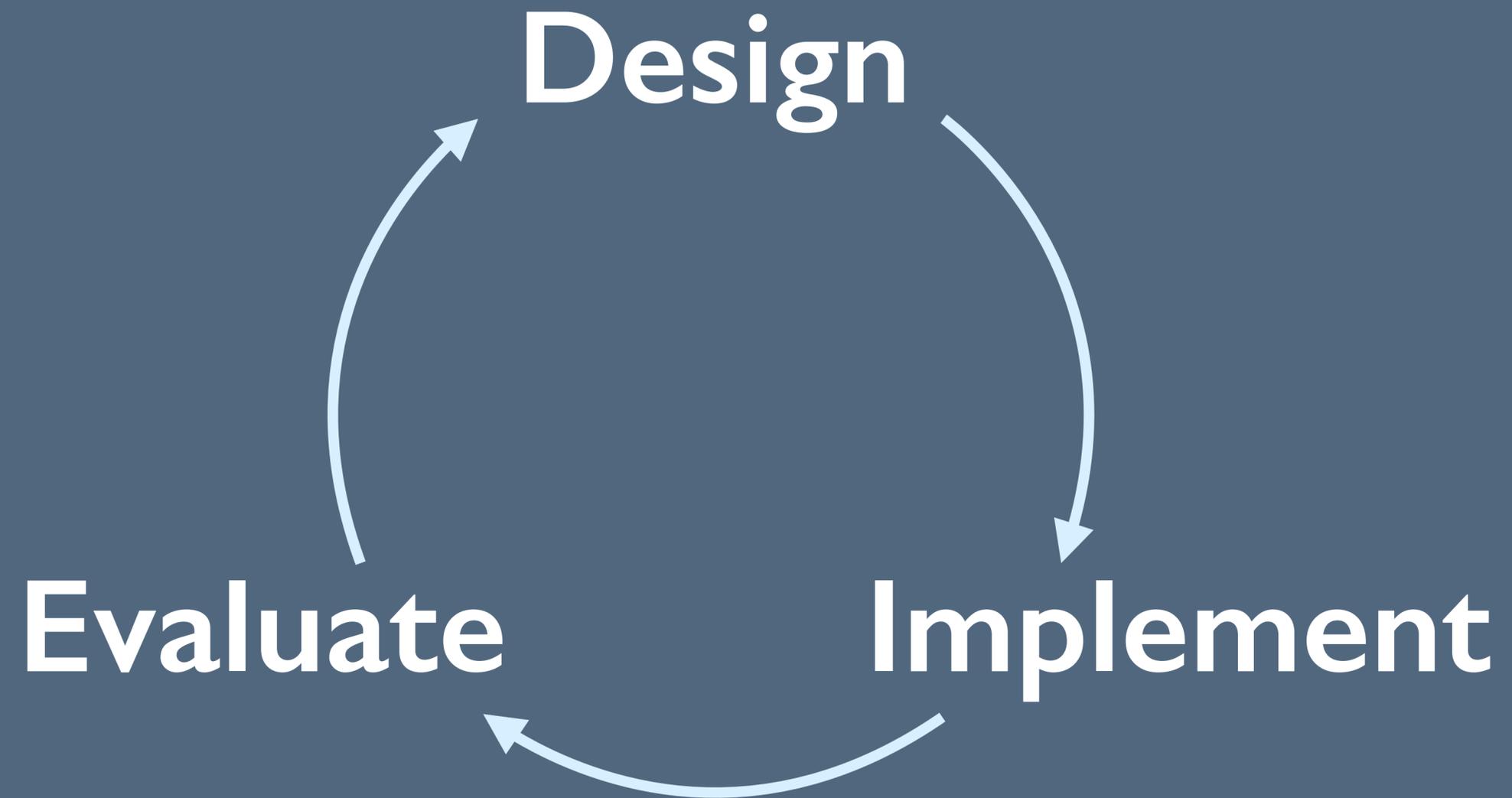


...the more reflection we are doing, and the better our designs are.



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

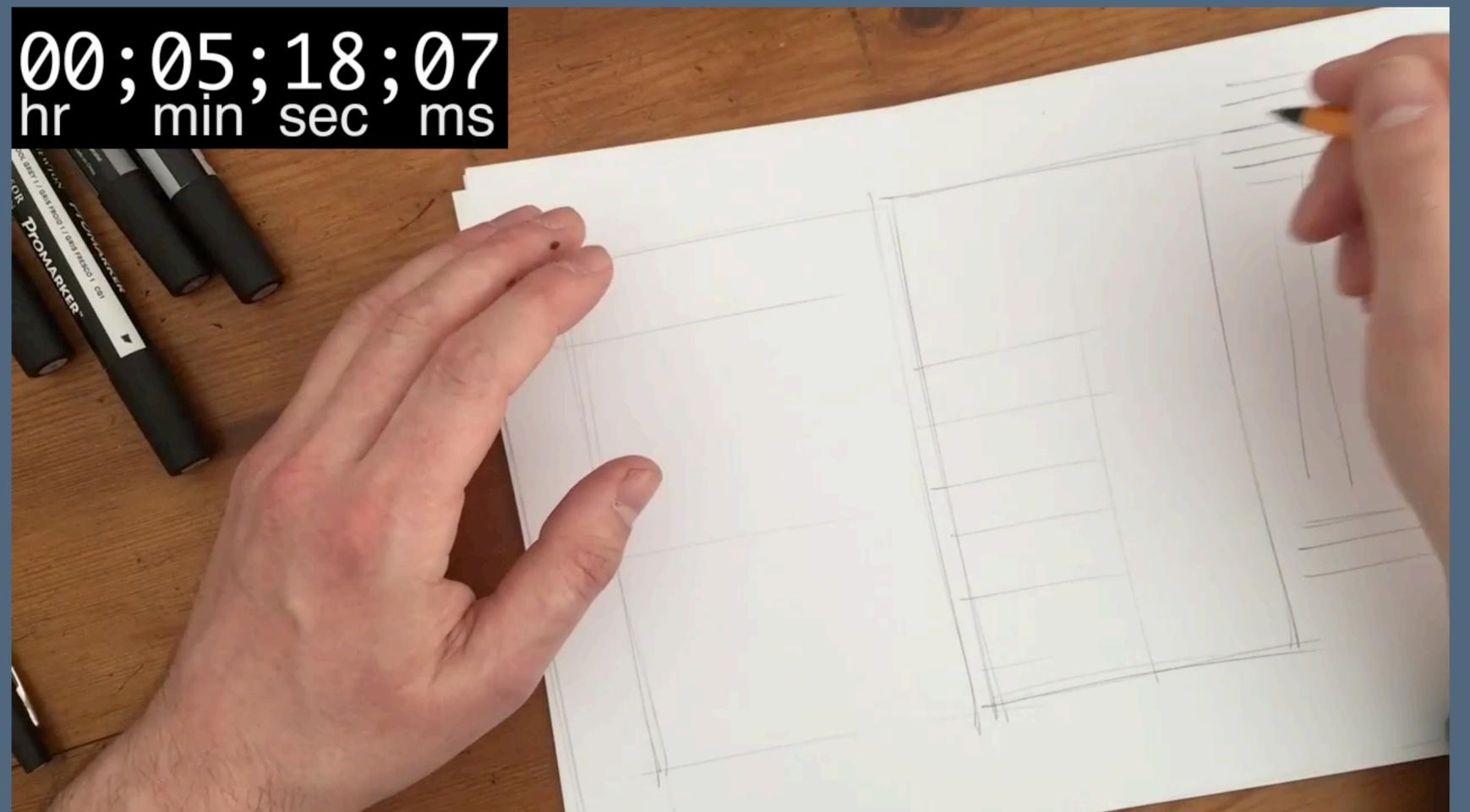
Evaluate

Implement



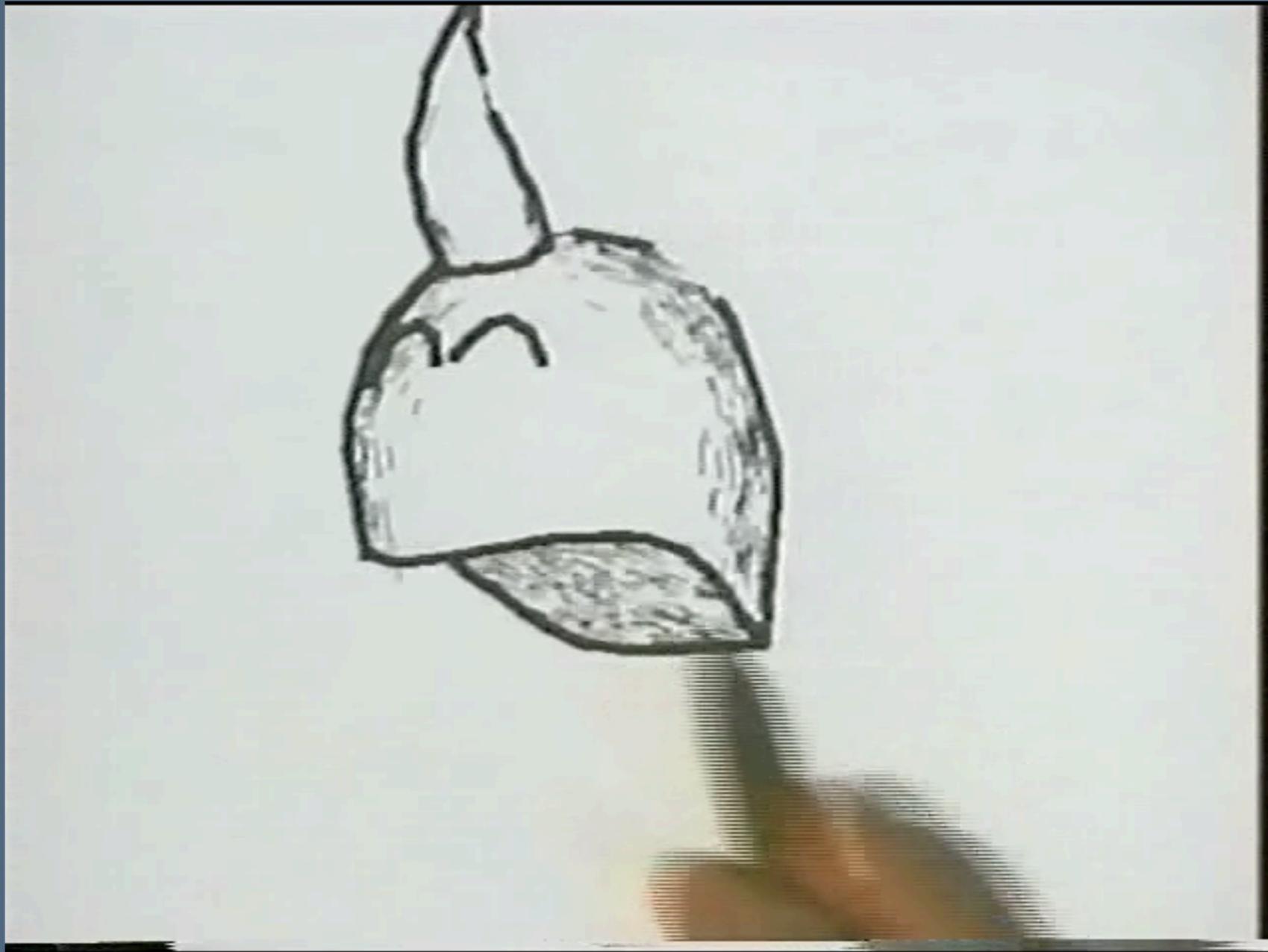
Goal of early-stage design tools: low-fidelity sketching

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]

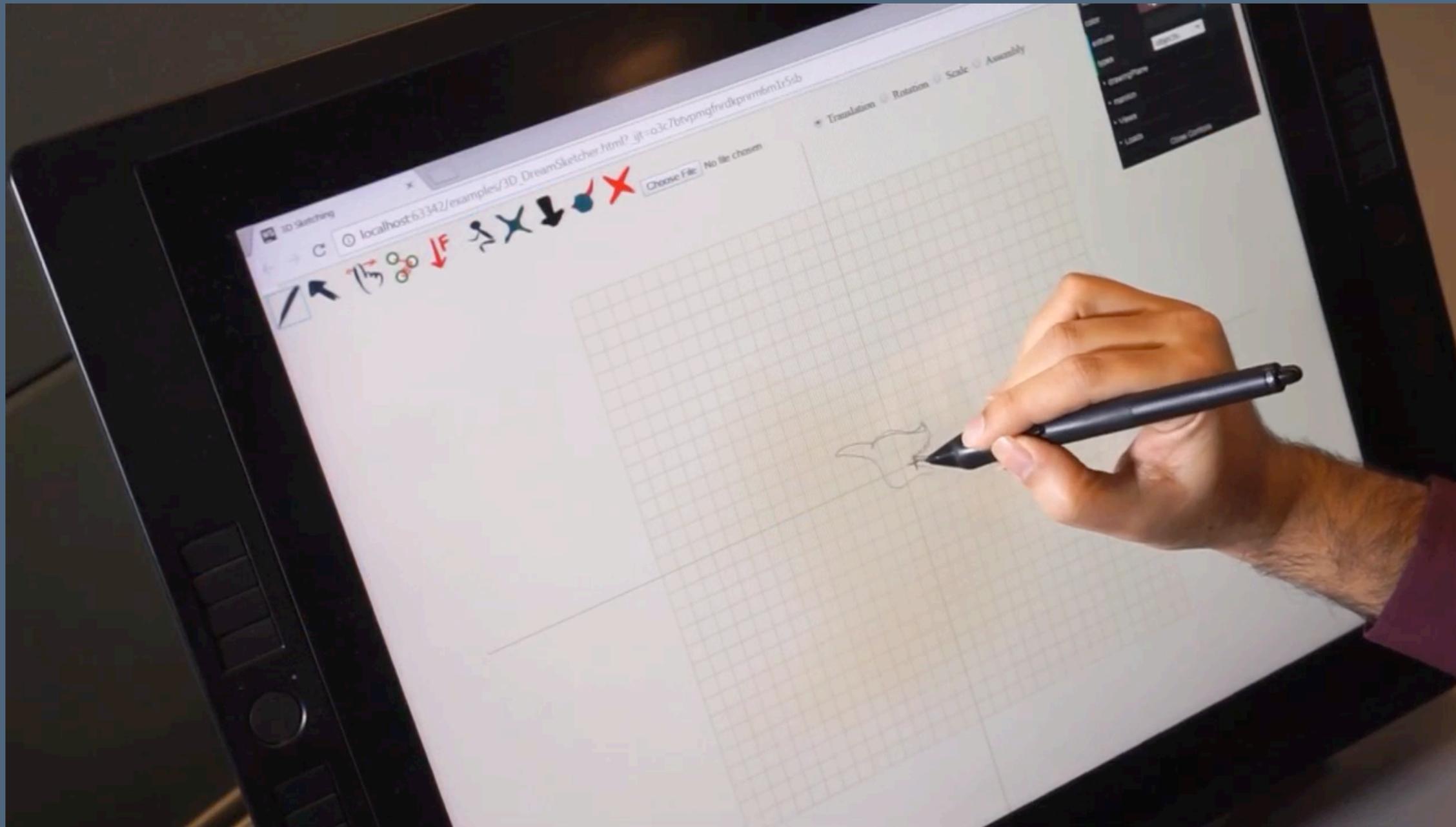
Making sketches expressive



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]

Making sketches speak

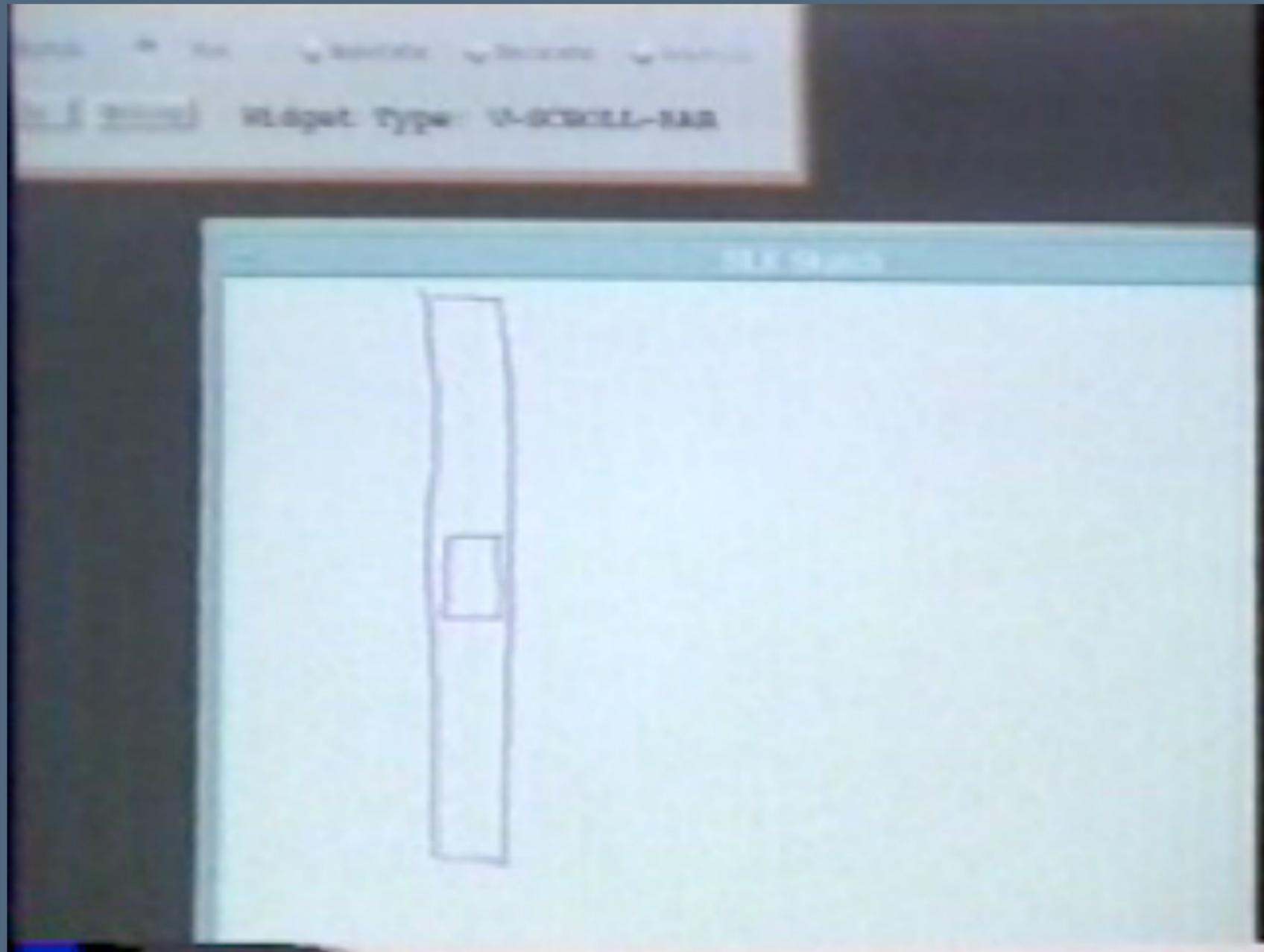


Imbue the sketch with
computational properties.

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

Making sketches speak

[Landay and Myers 1996]



Sketch recognition of UI components

Led to many projects on low-cost prototyping



New modalities for sketch

Figma AI — sketching UIs through natural language descriptions.

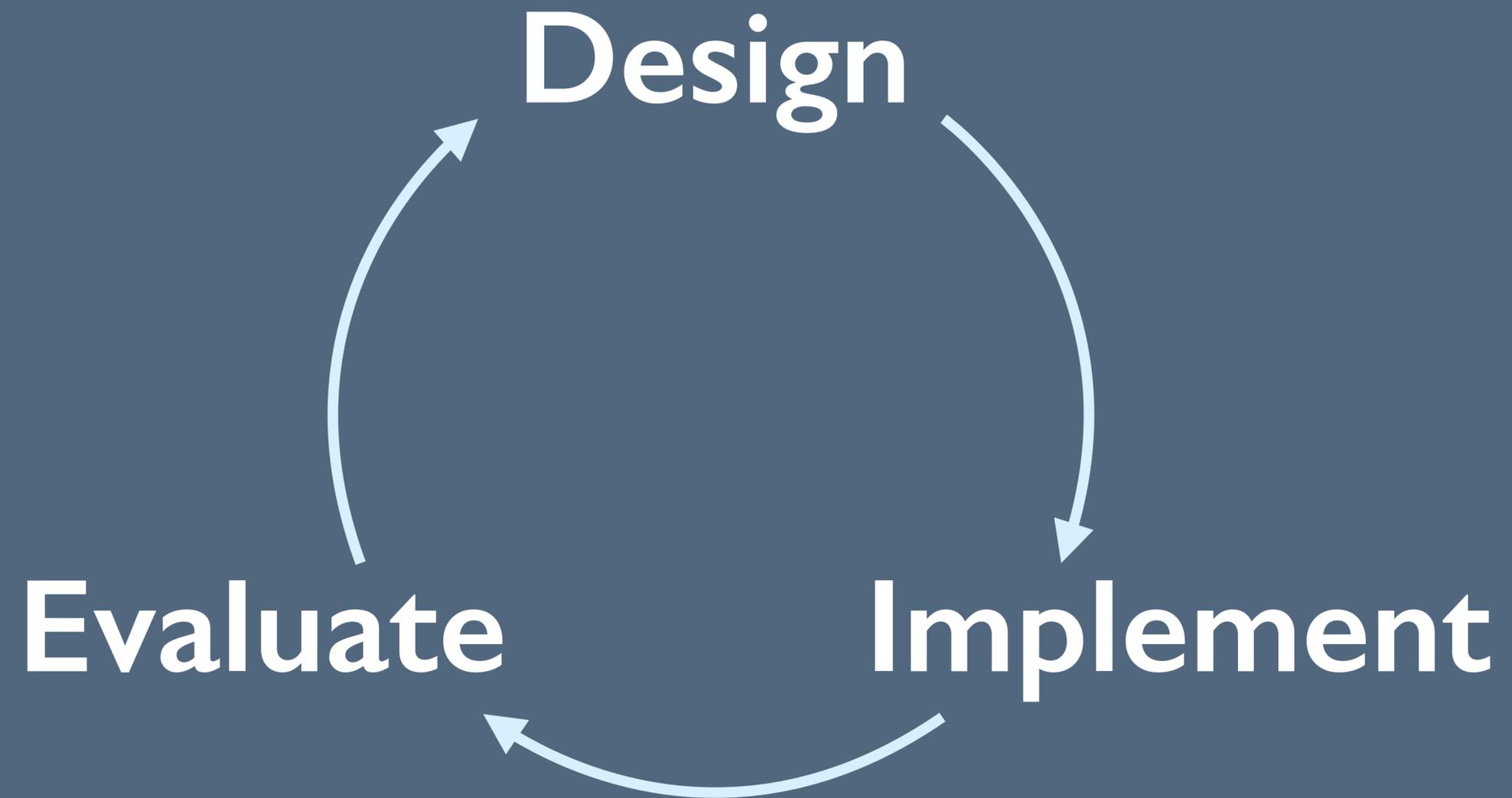
(Blurs line between design and implement.)

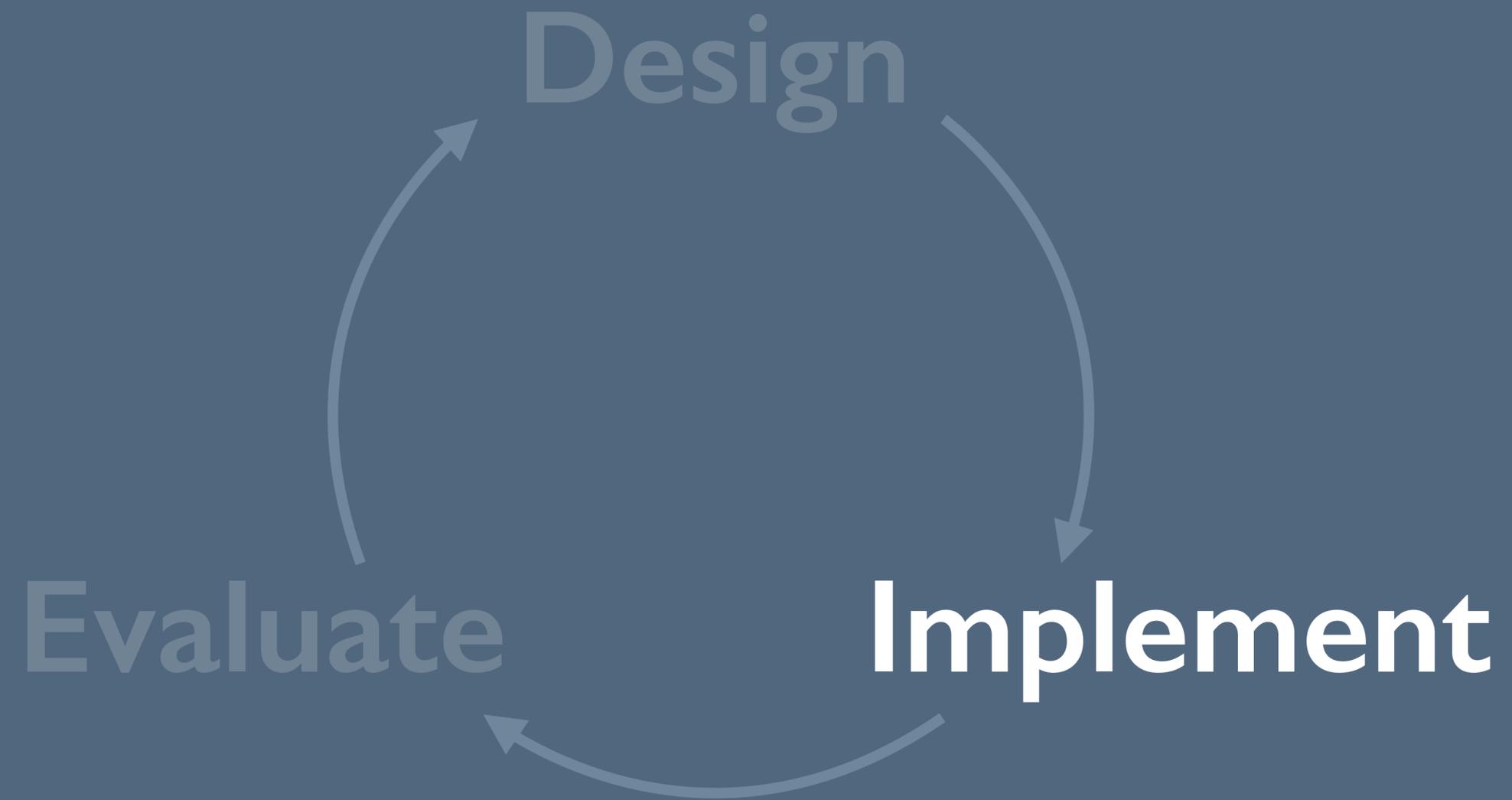
How does / doesn't this support iteration?



Describe your design...

Generate





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

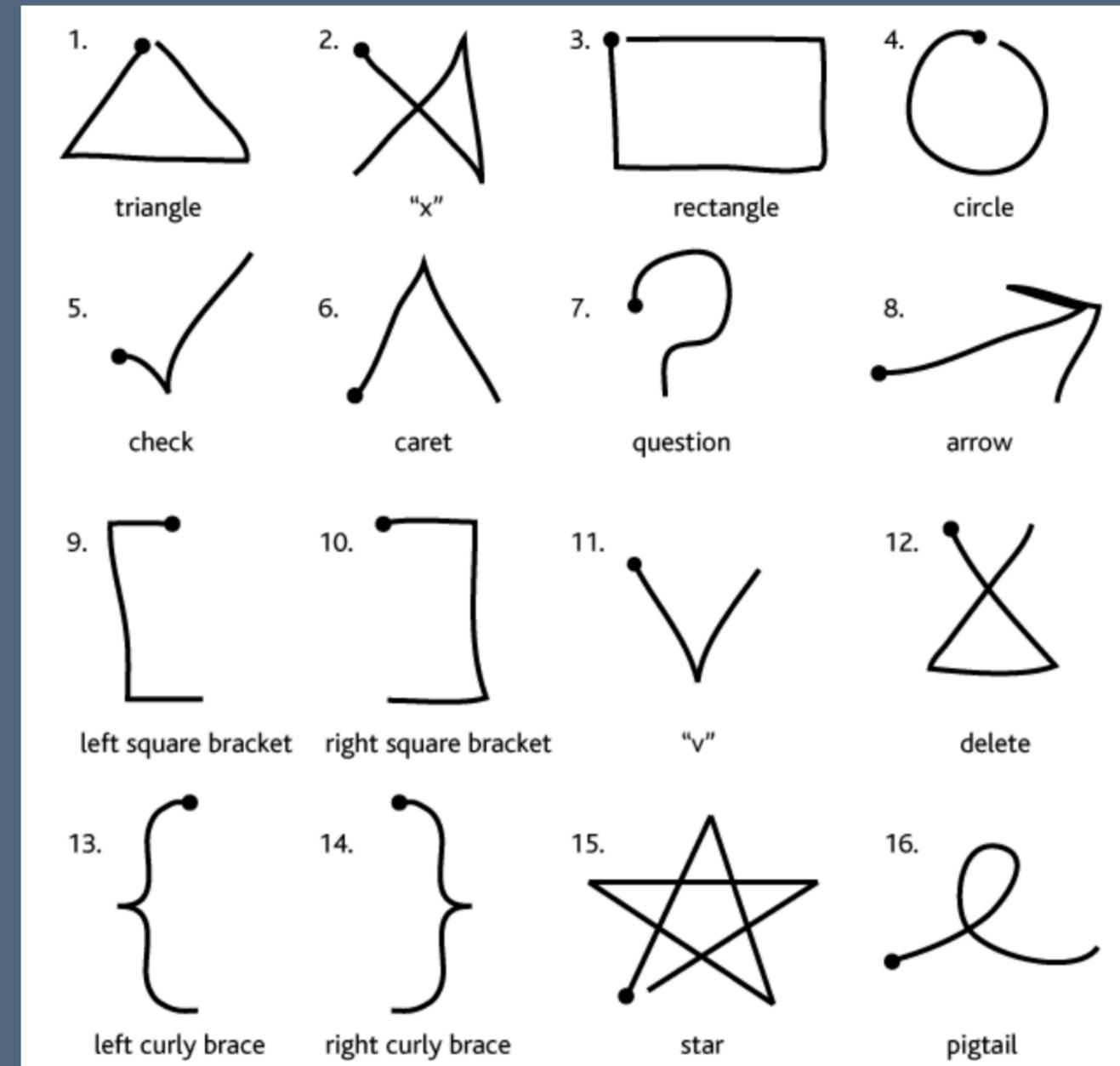
Factor out tricky pieces

[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 “\$1 recognizer”: quick 100 lines of code for 97% accuracy with only one example

Resample, rescale, rotate, and template match

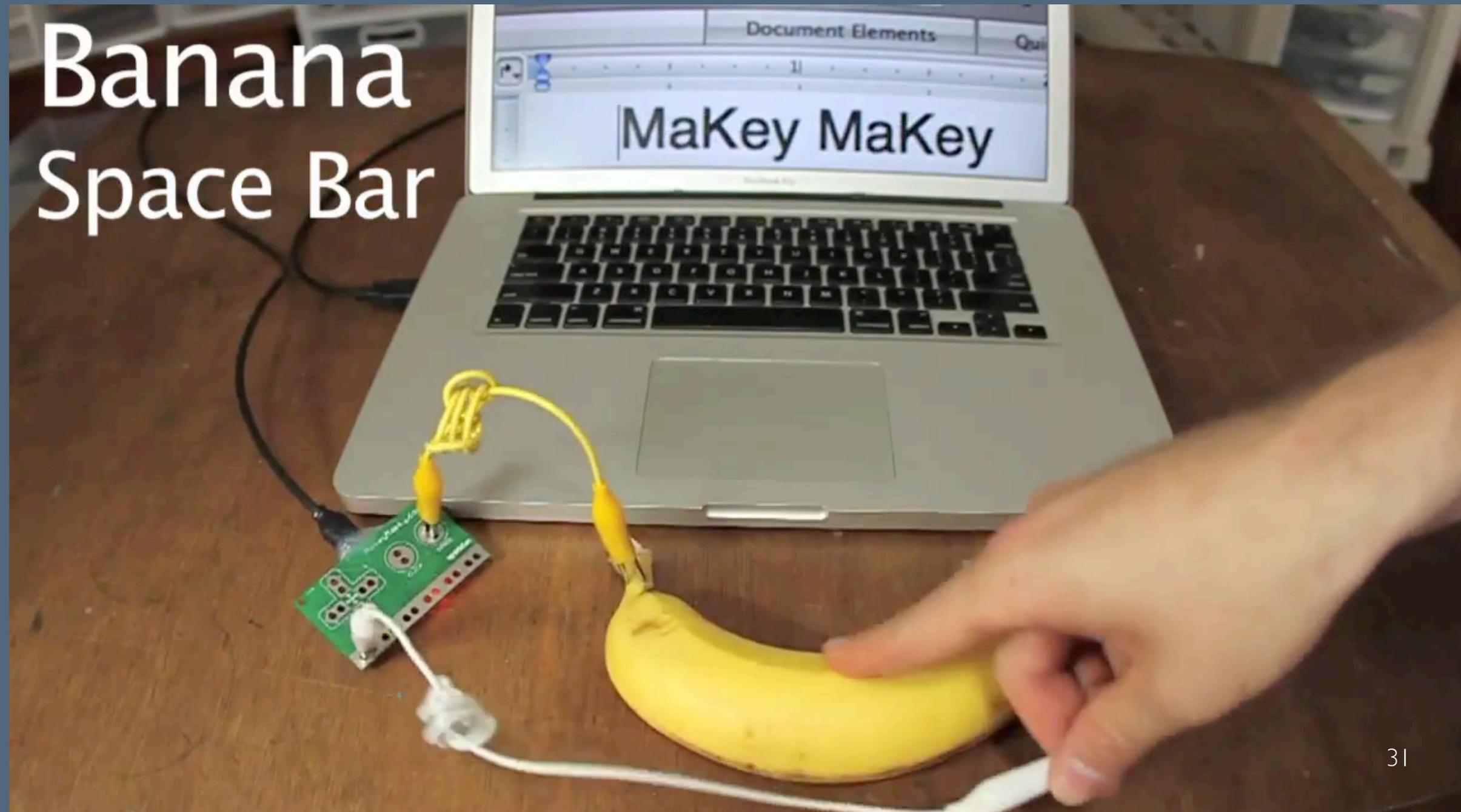


Substitute something simpler

[Beginner's Mind Collective and Shaw 2012]

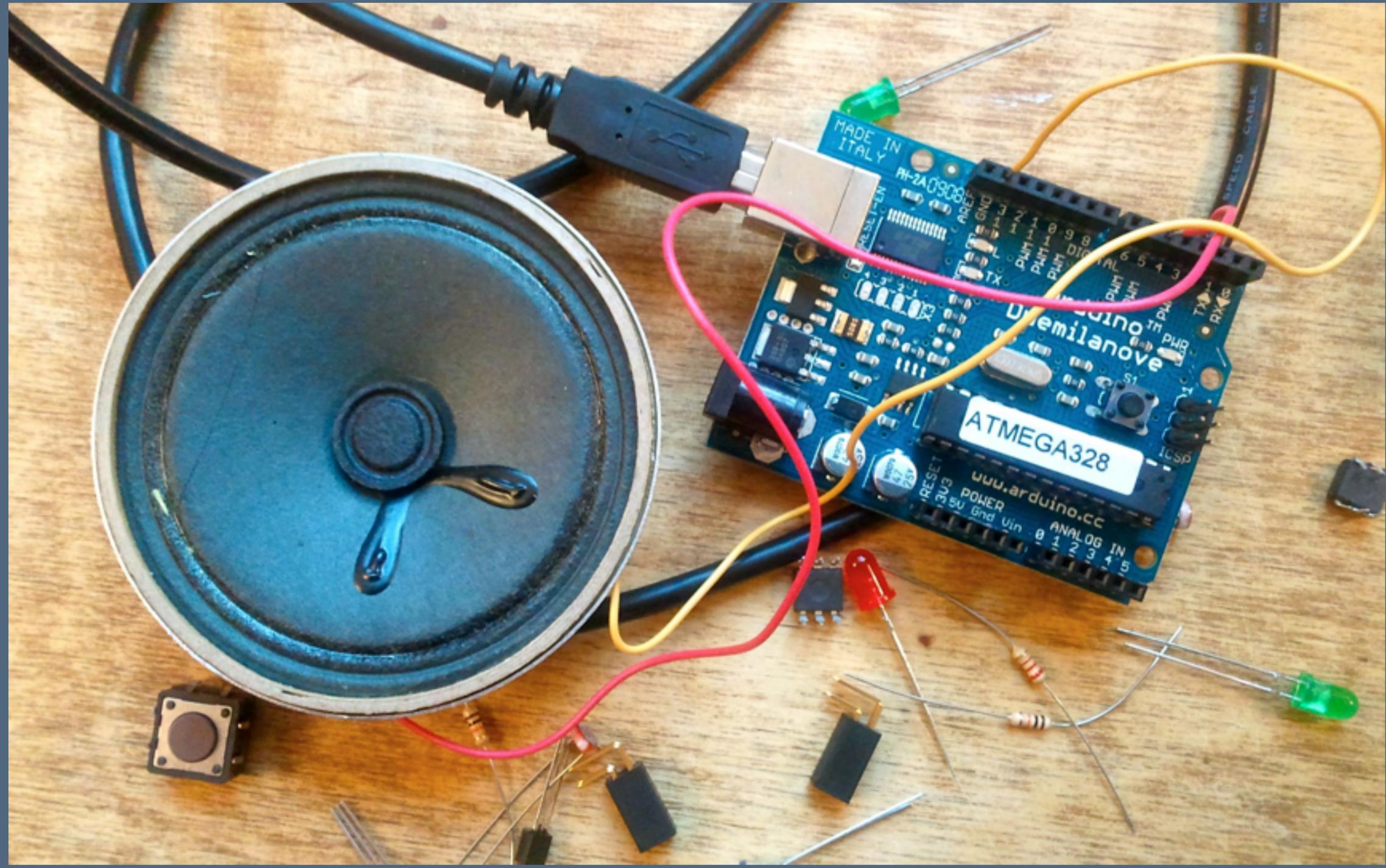
All you need is
alligator clips

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



...and still support expressivity

Maker board for
artists,
programmers and
hobbyists

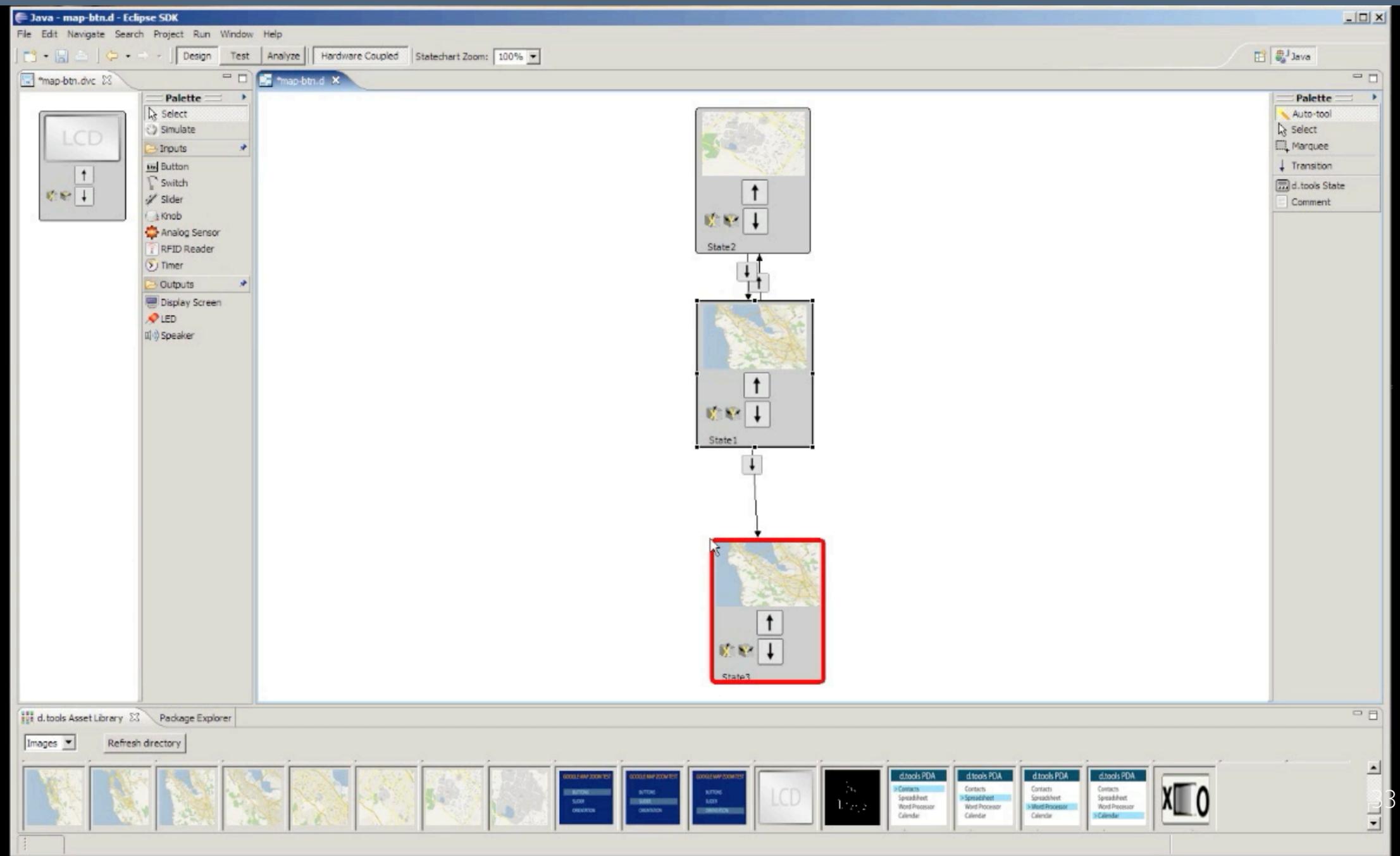


... and still support expressivity

[Hartmann et al. 2006]

Toolkit for prototyping physical computing.

Plug-and-play hardware and visual statechart authoring



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

... like with real world objects

[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

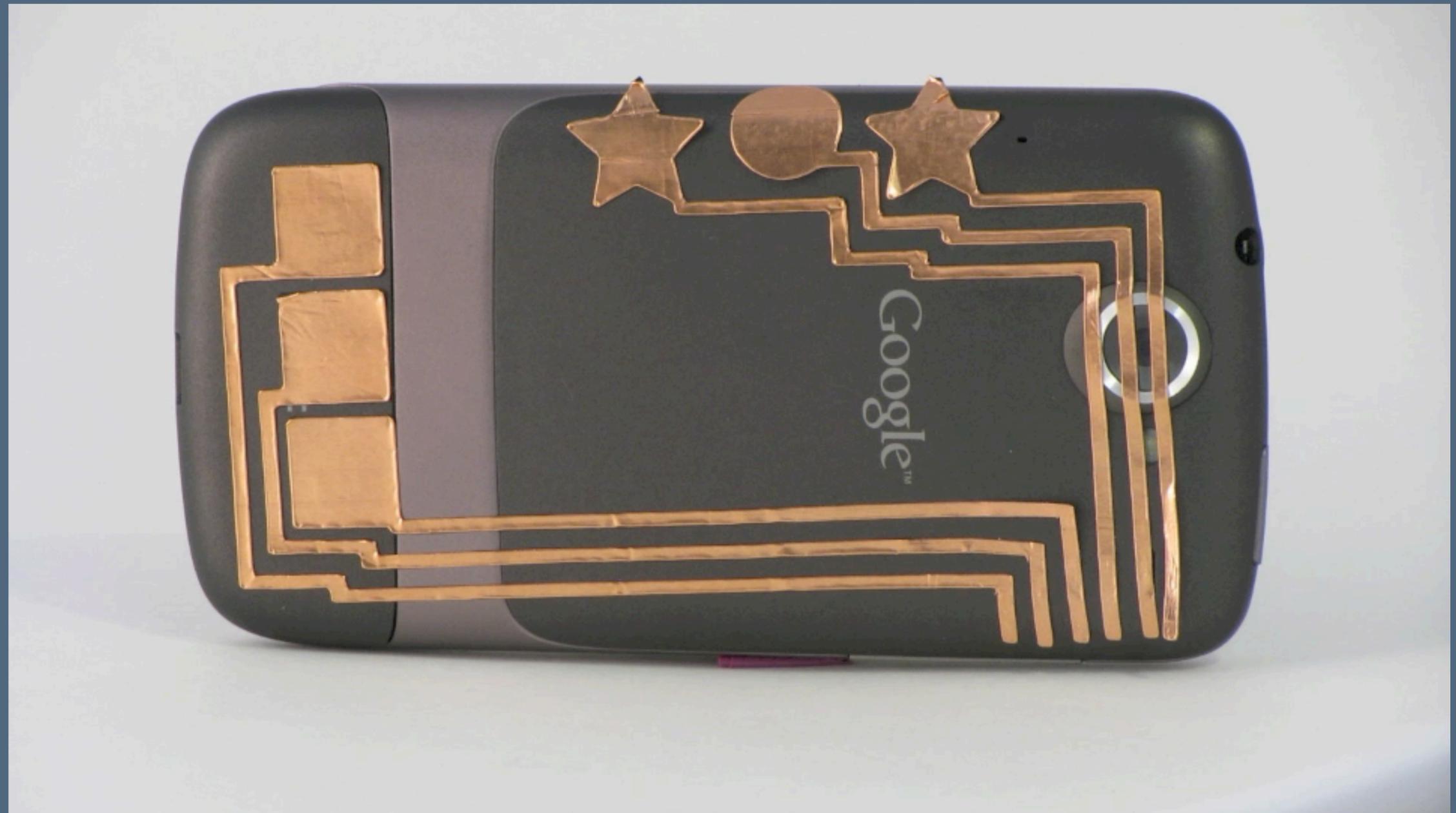


... or augmenting existing ones

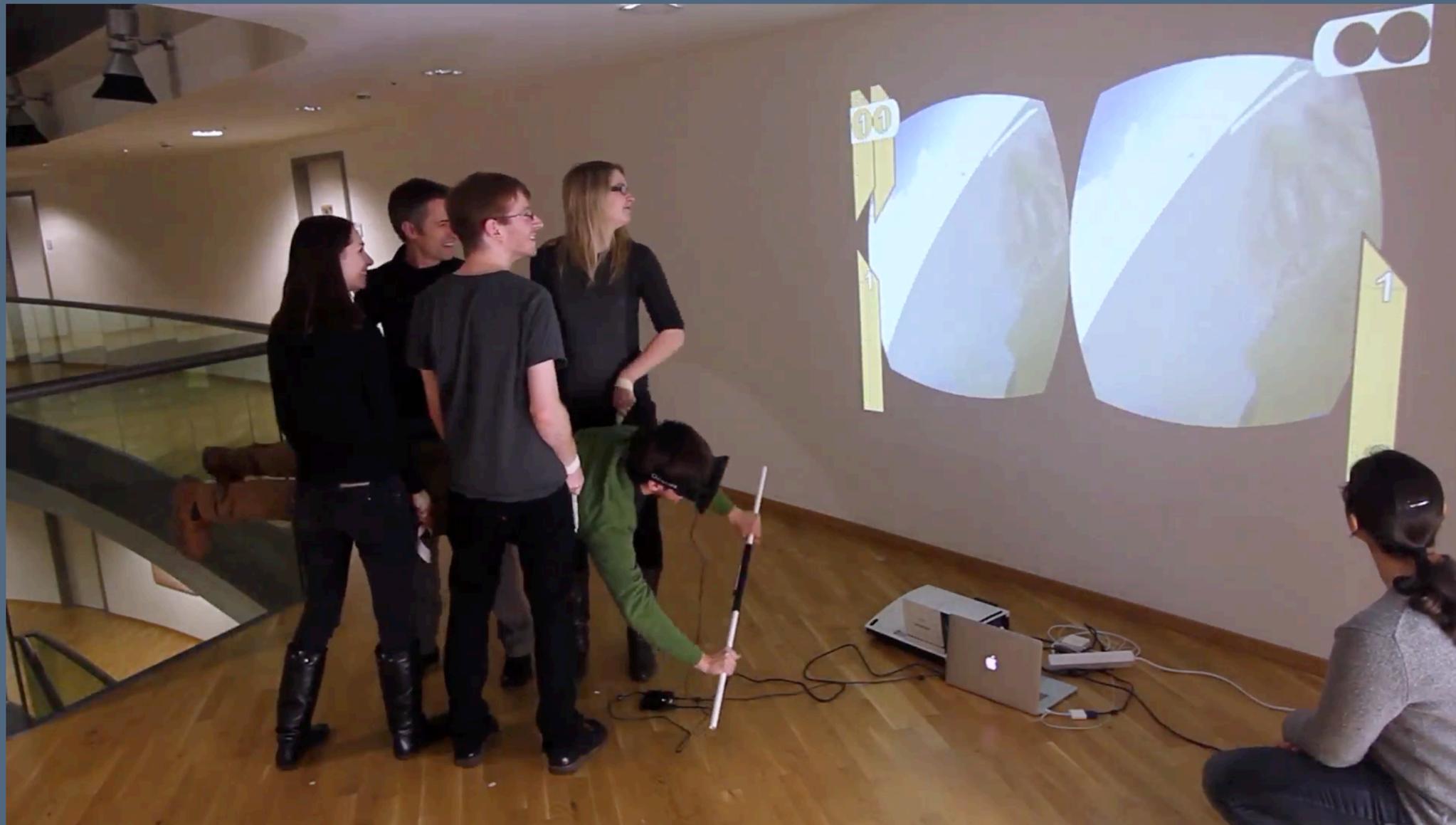
[Savage et al. 2012]

Make touch-sensitive physical devices in minutes

Create the UI layout, and software takes it from there



... or entire experiences



[Cheng et al. 2014]

Use people
instead?

**throwback slide
(Lecture 2) — yes, this
is a prototyping tool
supporting reflection-
in-action!**

Goal of comparison tools: facilitate exploration

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

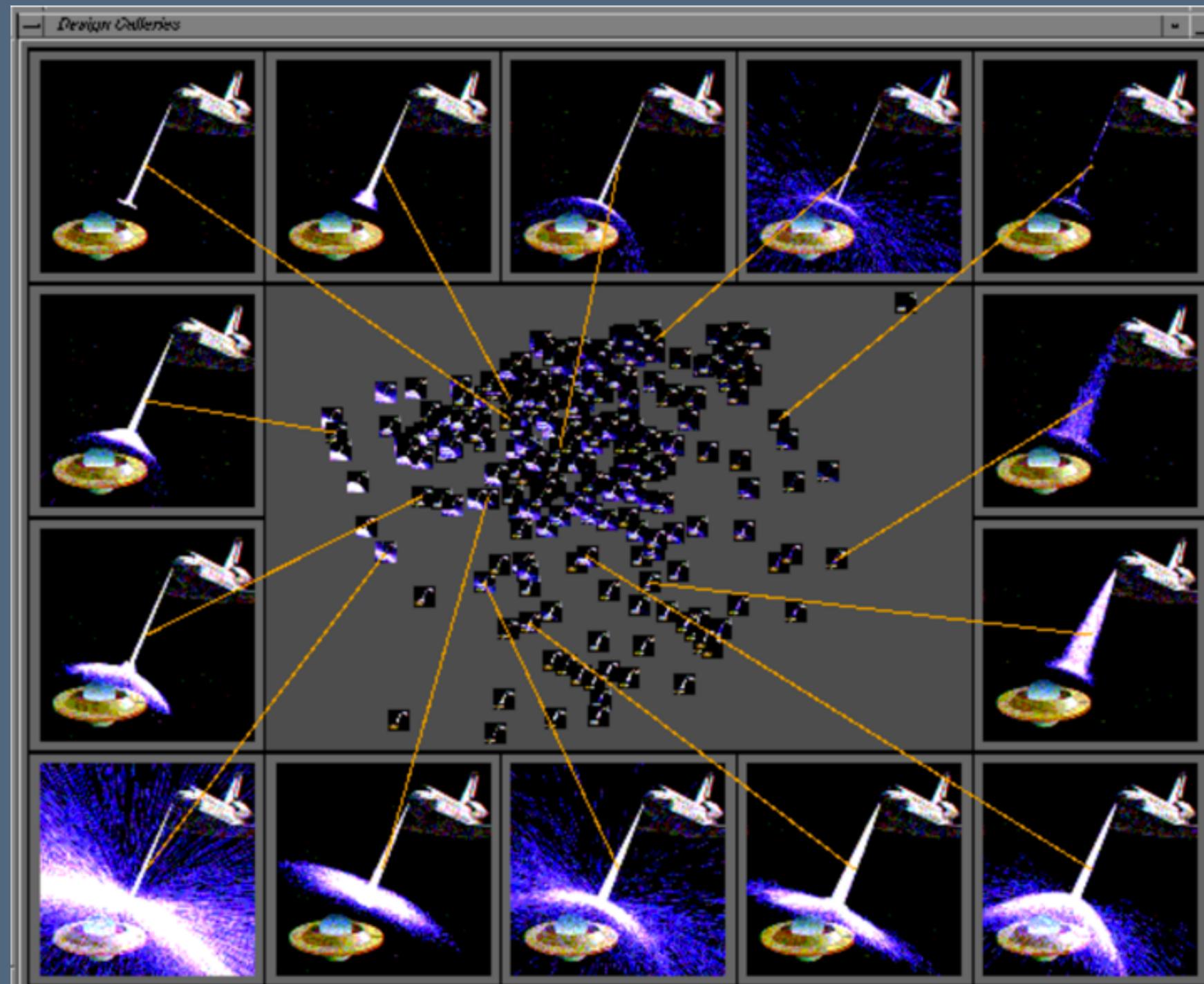
Design galleries

[Marks et al. 1997]

Automatically generate perceptually-varying alternatives within a design space

Helps the designer explore other feasible approaches

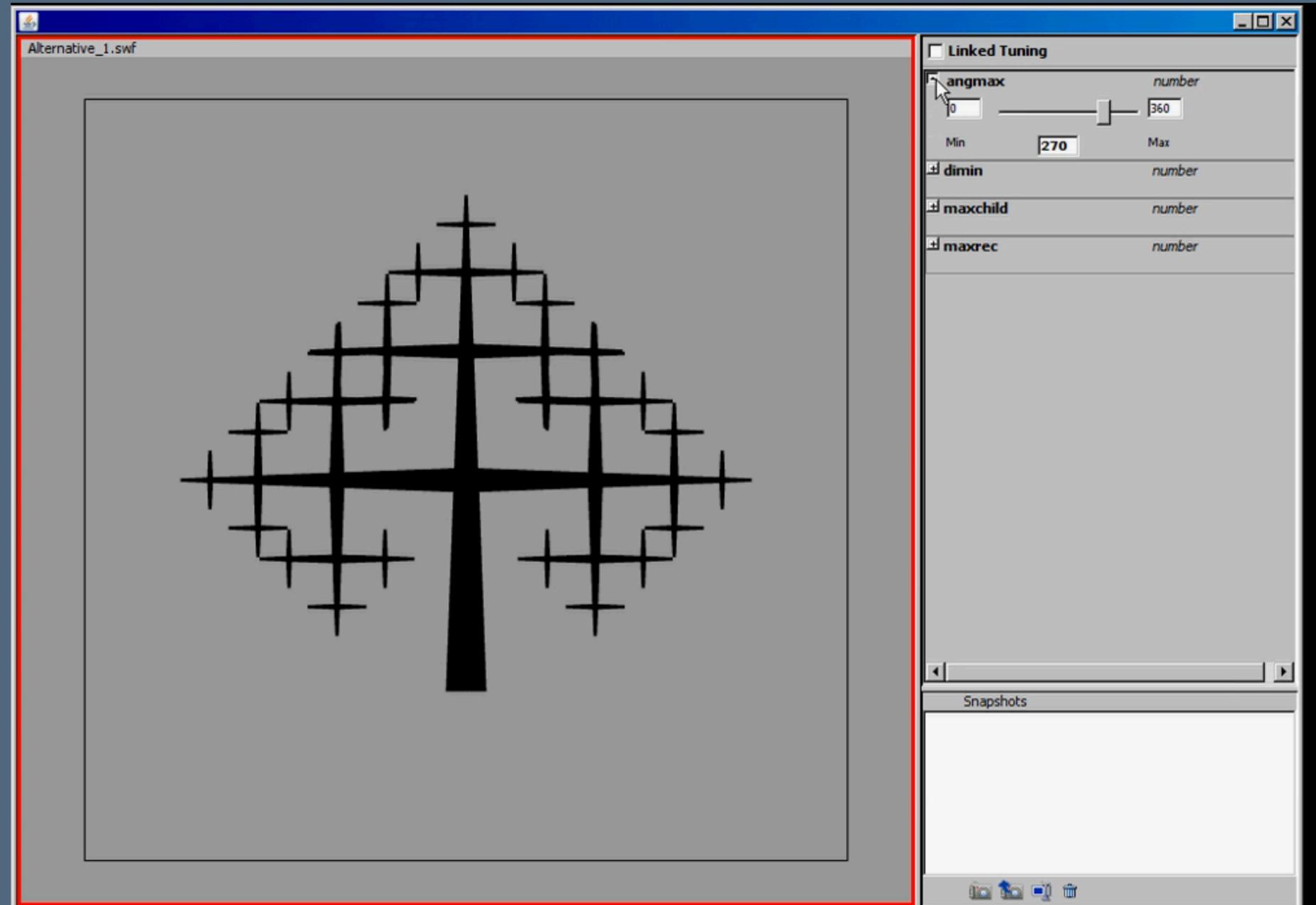
Now a widely-adopted technique inside of design tools



Making iteration rapid

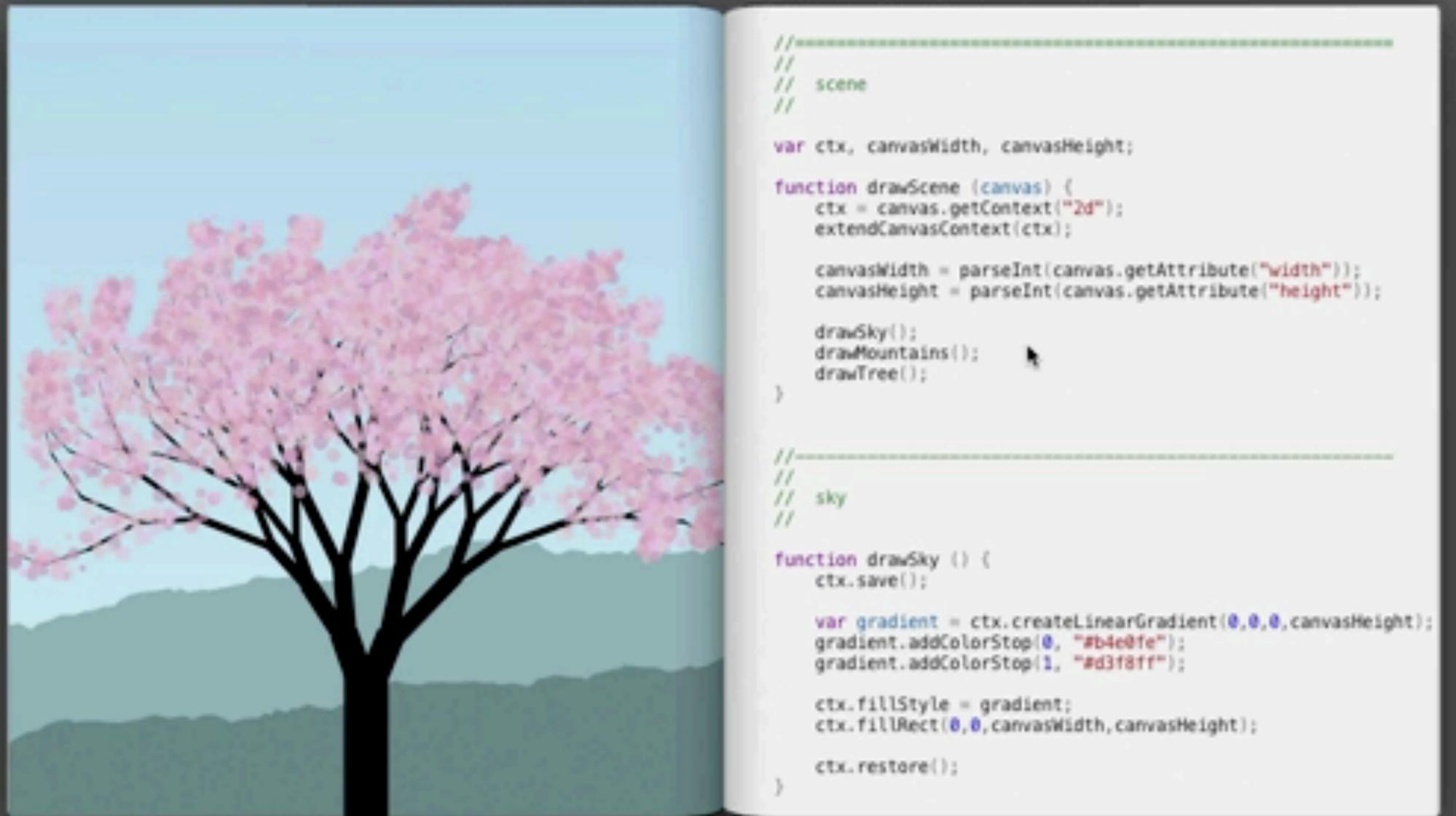
[Hartmann et al. 2009]

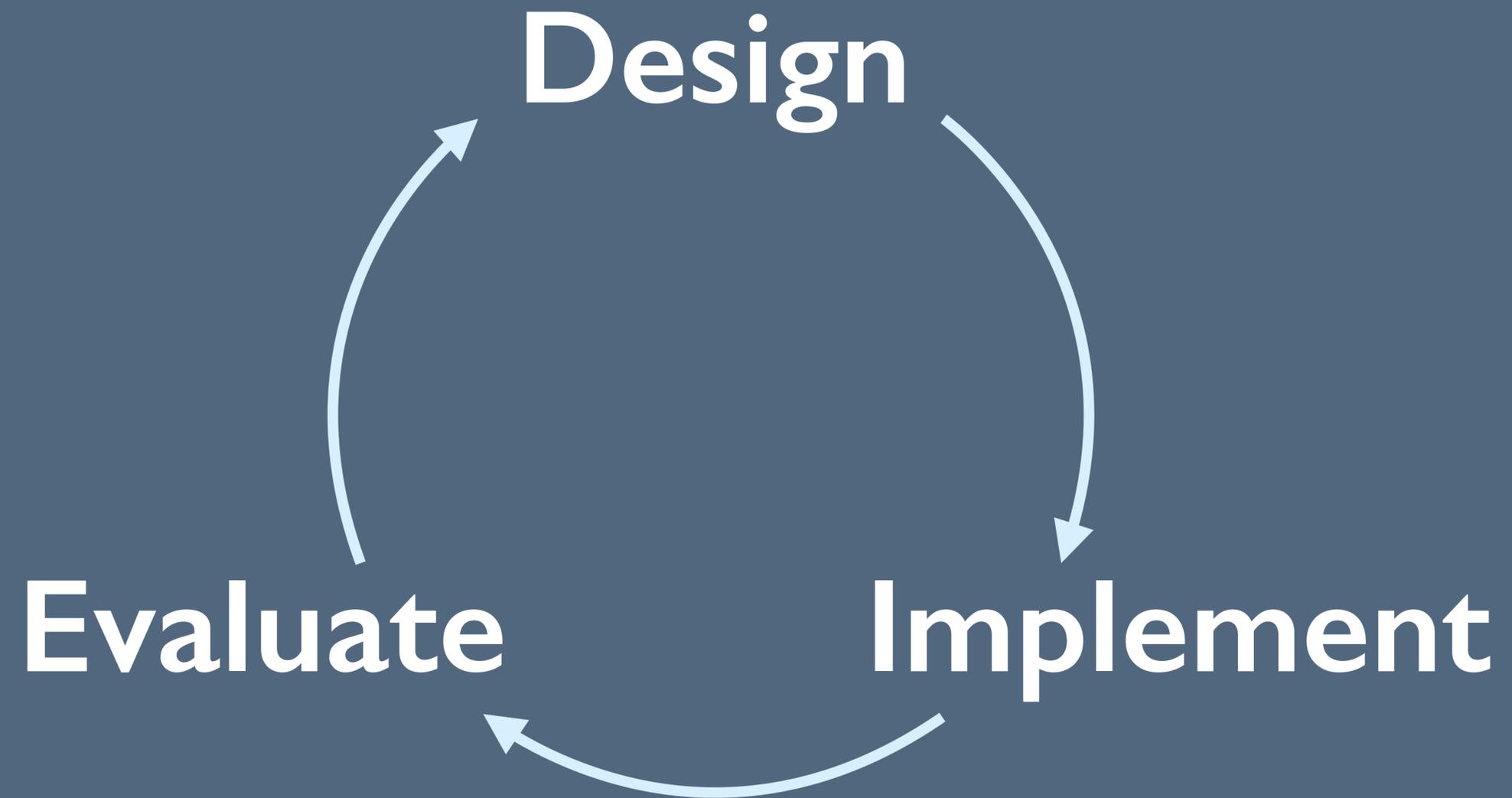
Tighten the loop by allowing exploration of design spaces and alternatives on a live version of the application

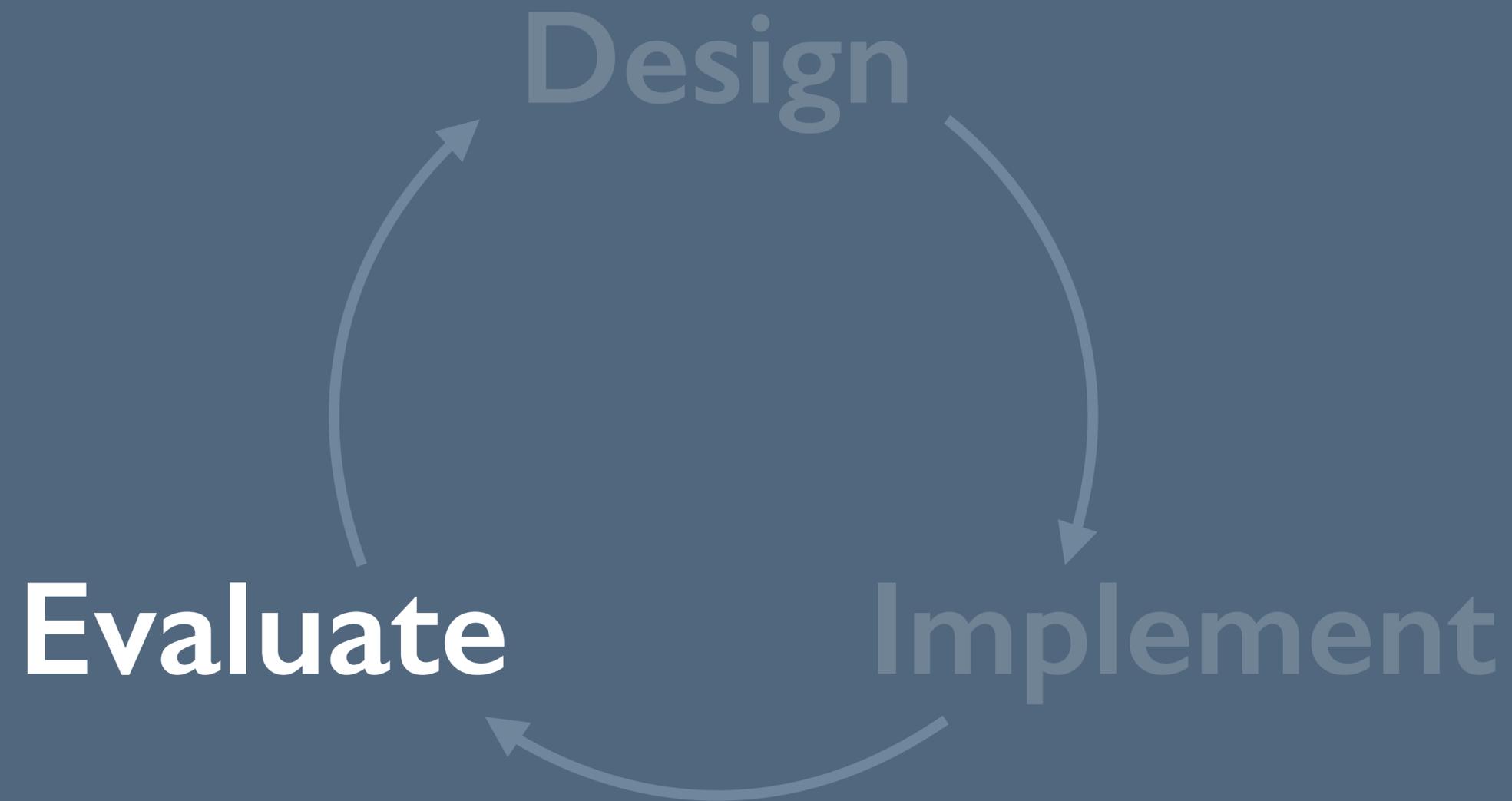


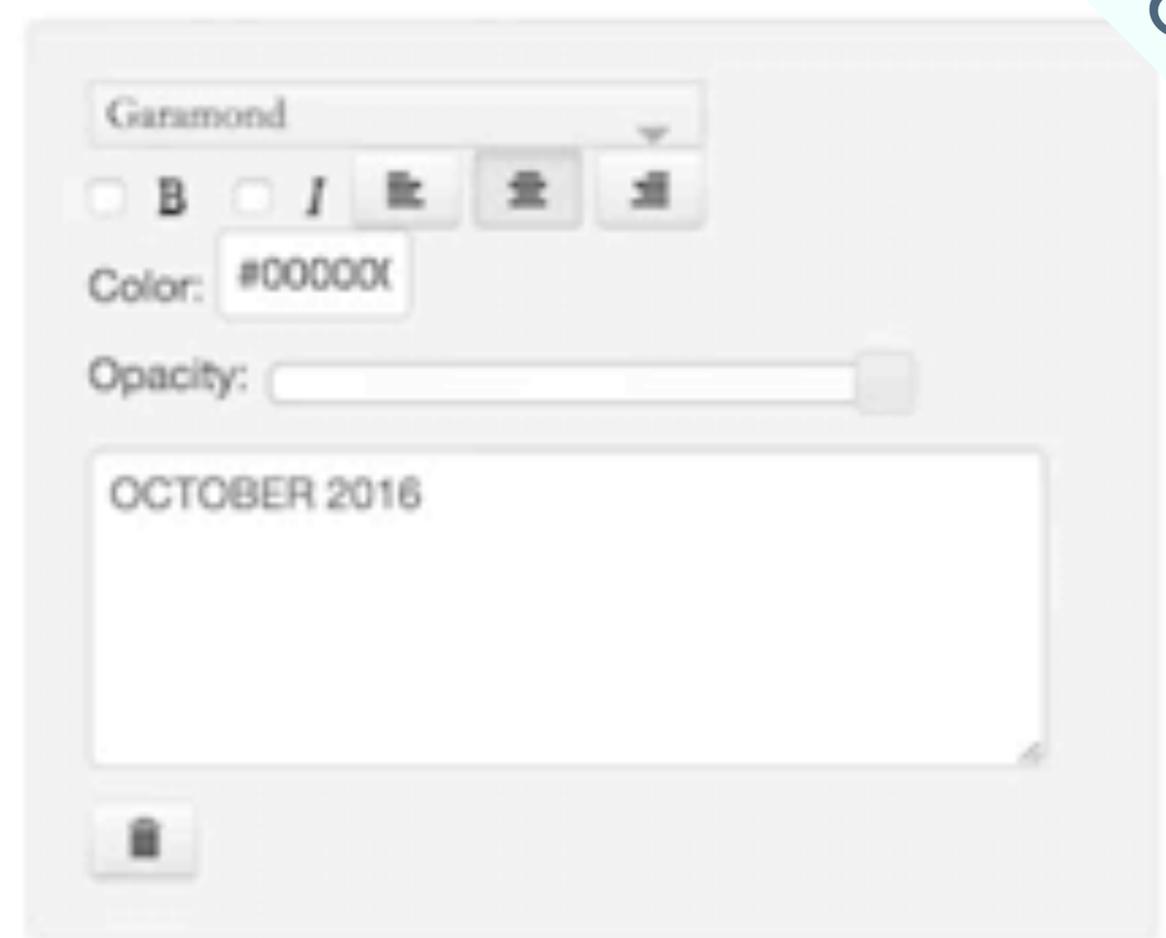
Making iteration rapid

Inventing on
Principle
[Victor 2012]









YOU READ THIS

Surfacing expensive feedback

[Bylinskii et al. 2017]

Surfacing expensive feedback

UI Design Critique

1 Visibility of System Status

Designs should keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate, timely feedback.

Interactive mall maps have to show people where they currently are, to help them understand where to go next.

2 Match between System and the Real World

The design should speak the users' language. Use words, phrases, and concepts familiar to the user, rather than internal jargon.

Users can quickly understand which stovetop control maps to each heating element.

Nielsen Norman Group

Jakob's Ten Usability Heuristics

3 User Control and Freedom

Users often perform actions by mistake. They need a clearly marked "emergency exit" to leave the unwanted action.

Just like physical spaces, digital spaces need quick "emergency" exits too.

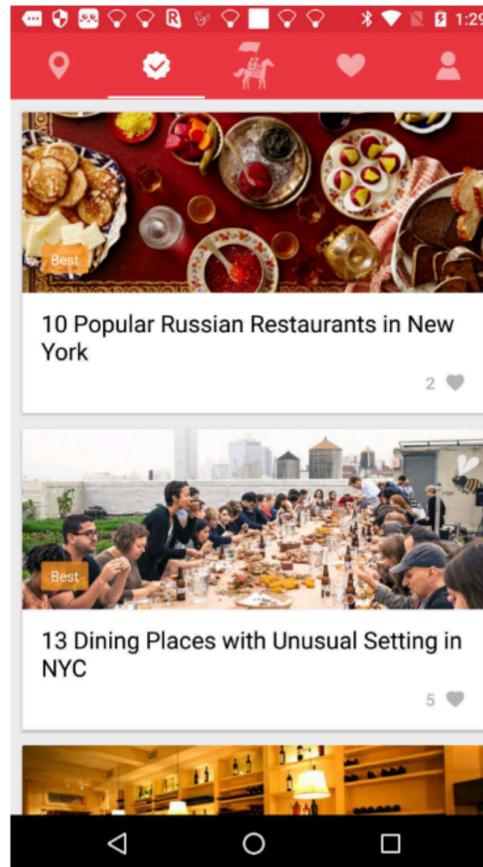
4 Consistency and Standards

Users should not have to wonder whether different words, situations, or actions mean the same thing. Follow platform conventions.

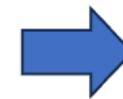
Check-in counters are usually located at the front of hotels, which meets expectations.

Design Guidelines

Inputs



UI Screenshot



Comment 1

The expected standard is to use a clear contrast to distinguish between icons and background information. In the current design, the color used for the icons is lighter and that makes them less prominent. To fix this, try using another color for the icons.

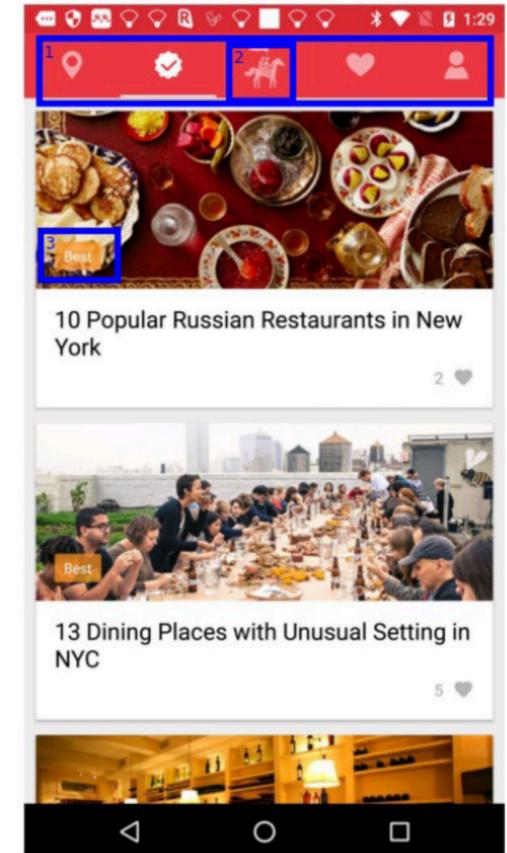
Comment 2

The expected standard is the icon should appropriately convey its meaning to the users. In the current design, the meaning of the icon is unclear. To fix this, replace the icon with a more recognizable icon or add a text label.

Comment 3

The expected standard is use clear contrast for readability. In the current design, the label (best) is difficult to see on the image due to its high transparency. To fix this, reduce the transparency of the box, apply a solid color so that the text (best) is readable.

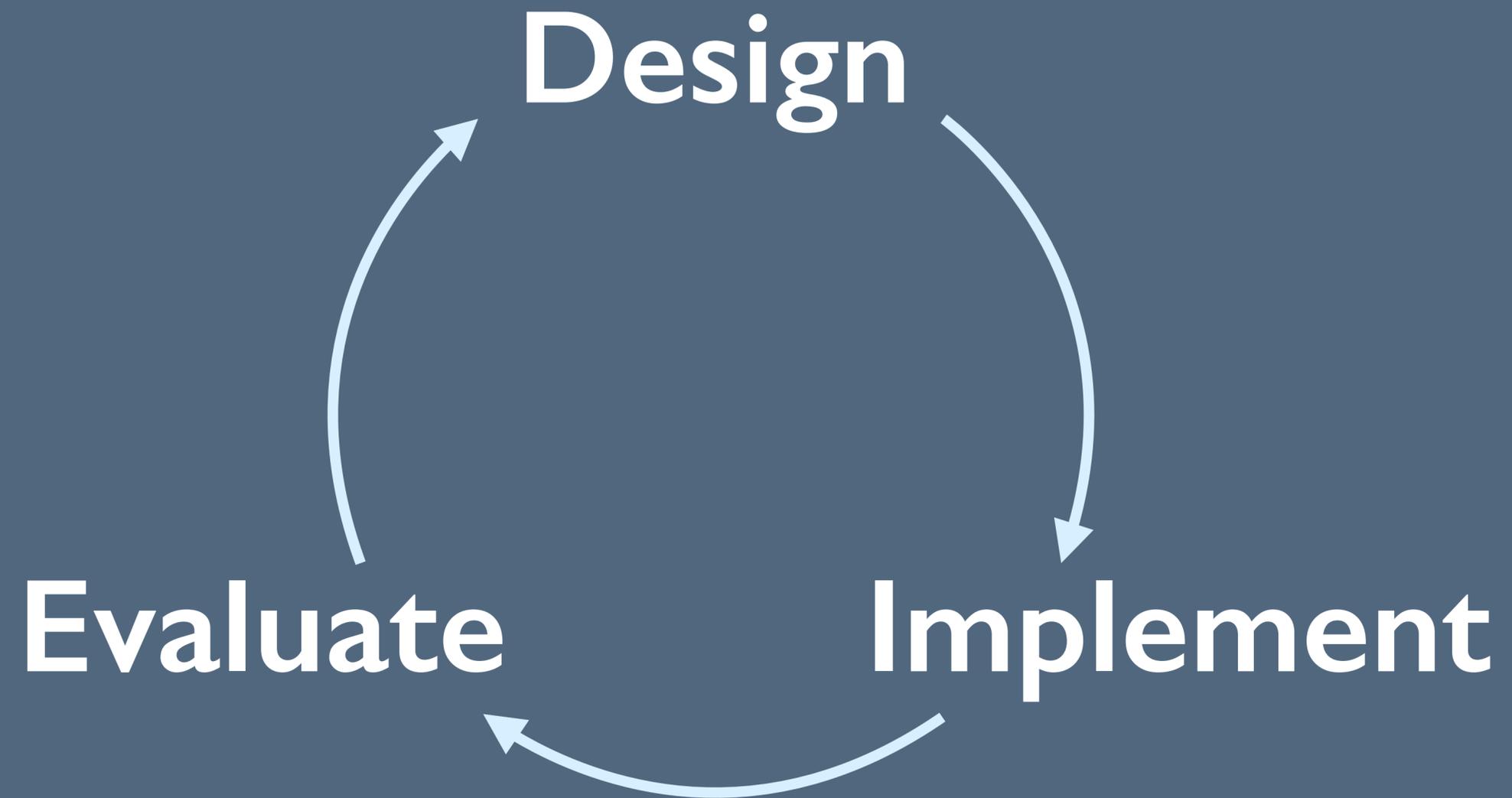
Design Comments



Bbox to Ground Design Comments

Outputs

Not open-ended feedback, but critiques according to specific design guidelines such as Nielsen's Heuristics [Duan et al. 2024a; 2024b]



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 by accelerating components of 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 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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