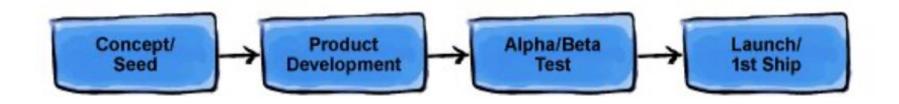
Thinking as a Designer

Shan-Hung Wu & DataLab CS, NTHU

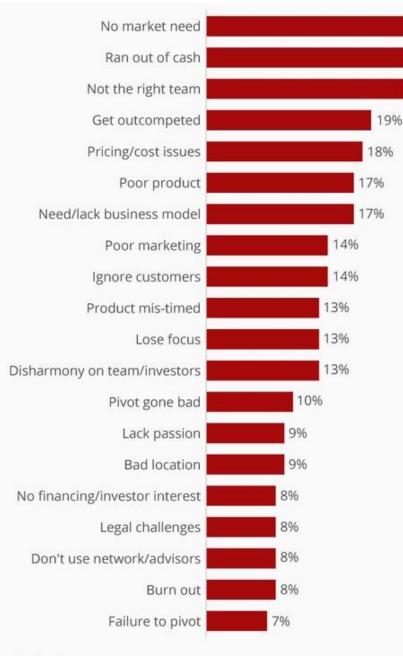
The Path to Disaster





Let's imagine:

You have finally launched your product...



Tops Reasons Startups Fail

- Not strong competitors
- Not wrong pricing

42%

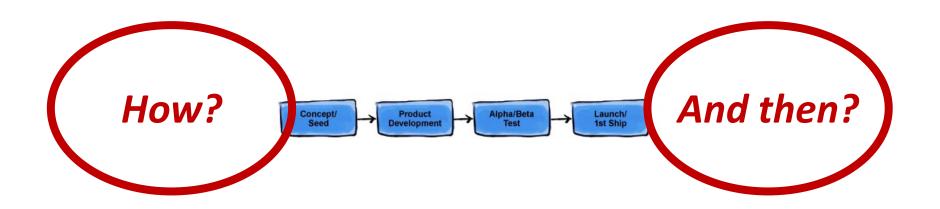
29%

23%

Not poor product



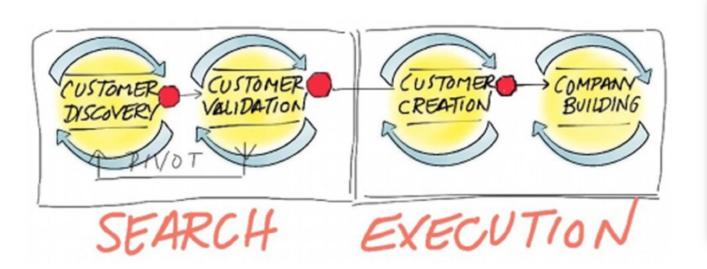
What's Wrong?



- No, your don't have a really good idea or spec
- No, your user/customer will not come automatically

What would you do in the beginning?

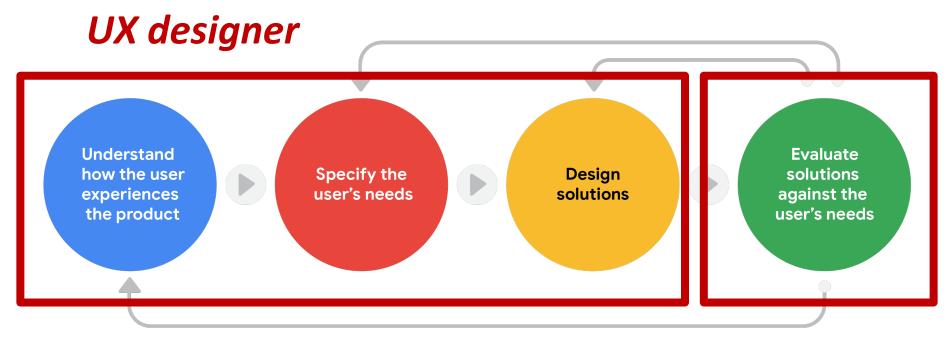
Iterate Eeverything





Iterate, learn, and then improve (or pivot)

(Iterative) User-Centric Design Process



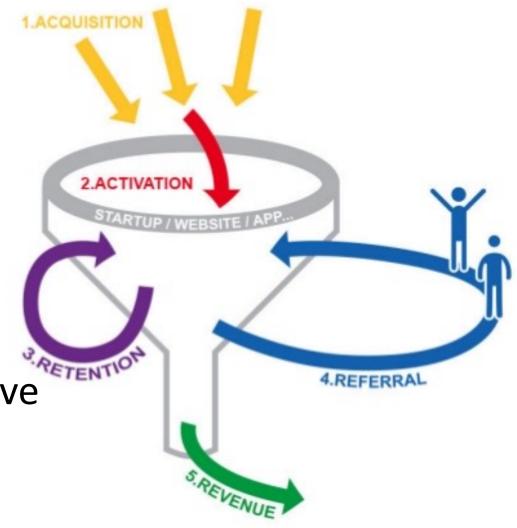
UX researcher

You play both roles in this class

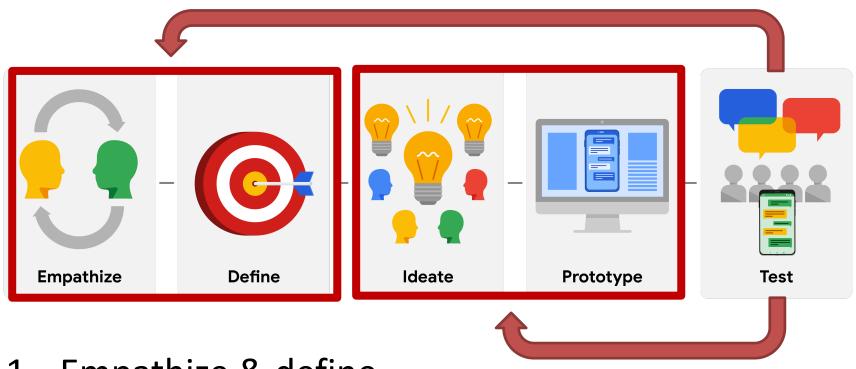
(Iterative) Lean Execution

- User funnel
 - Acquisition
 - Activation
 - Retention
 - Referral
 - Revenue

 Iterate to improve the funnel



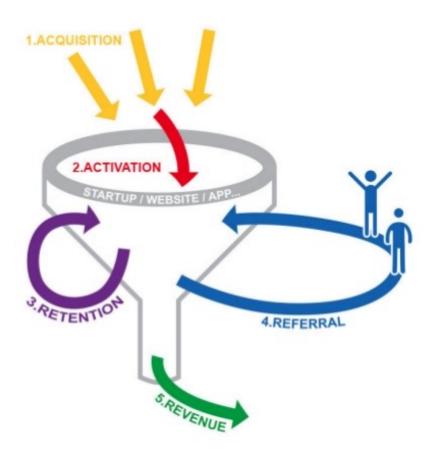
Outline for Parts I & II



- 1. Empathize & define
 - Understand user's needs and define the problem to solve
- 2. Ideate & prototype

Outline for Parts III & VI

- 3. Design for retention & growth
- 4. Using data
 - Analytics
 - Intelligence



What is a Good UX?

- Usable
 - Is the product easy to use?
- Equitable
 - Can the product be used regardless of background, gender, race, or ability?
- Enjoyable
 - Does the product create a positive connection with users?
- Useful
 - Does the product solve user problems?

Note: Users ≠ End Users

- Users
 - Any person who uses a product
- End users
 - Specific audience you create product for

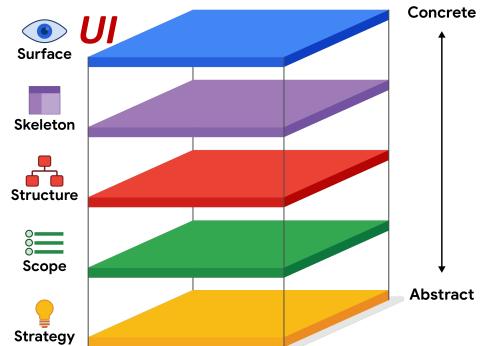
A good UX makes the end users happy

Note: UX ≠ UI

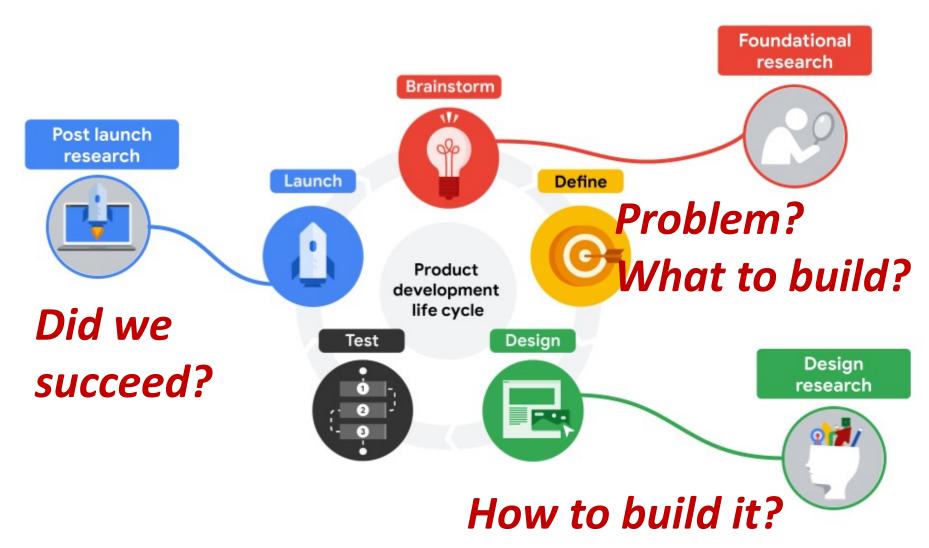
- Strategy
 - How to help users reach their goals?

— How to reach marketing or business goals?

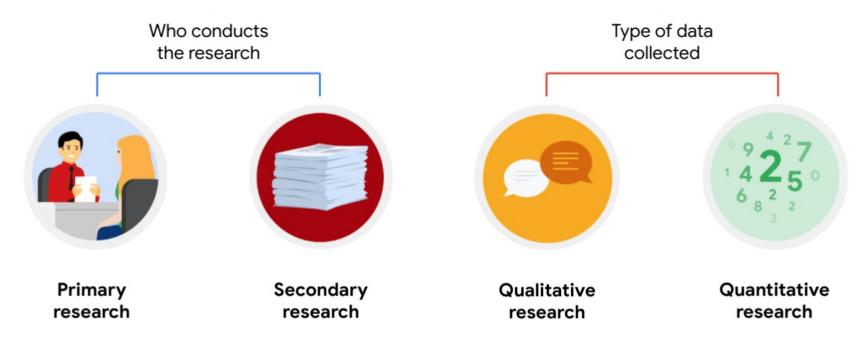
- Scope
 - What features to include?
 - What not to?
- Structure
 - Navigation system?
 - Transitions?
 - Notifications?
- Skeleton
 - Layout of each page/screen?



Types of UX Research



Types of UX Research



- By whom: primary vs. secondary
 - You or the book/report/stats/...
- Data type: quantitative vs. qualitative
 - "What" vs. "why"

Common Research Methods before Launch

Interviews

- Personal, open-ended questions
- To collect in-depth information on people's opinions/thoughts/experiences/feelings

Surveys

- Get many people answer the same questions (quantitative or qualitative)
- To understand what most people think about your design
- Most useful after you have some initial understanding of the users' pain points and want to solidify that
- Usability studies
 - Evaluate a prototype by testing it on users
 - Can have interviews afterward
 - To fix issues before the final product launches







Common Research Methods after Launch

- Usability studies
 - Observe key performance indicators (KPIs)
 - E.g., time spent in product, purchase rate, etc.
 - To reach your design or business goals



The research method we choose is decided by the question we are trying to answer

Secondary Research

- "What gen z thinks of millennials"
- Good for projects just get started
- Pros
 - Saves time & money
 - Backs up primary research
- Cons
 - No specific user feedback
 - May not applicable to target situations

Interviews

- Pros
 - Understand what users think and why
 - Ask follow up questions
- Cons
 - Take time and money
 - Small sample size → bias

Surveys

- Pros
 - Larger sample size
 - Fast
 - Inexpensive
- Cons
 - No in-depth feedback

Usability Studies

Pros

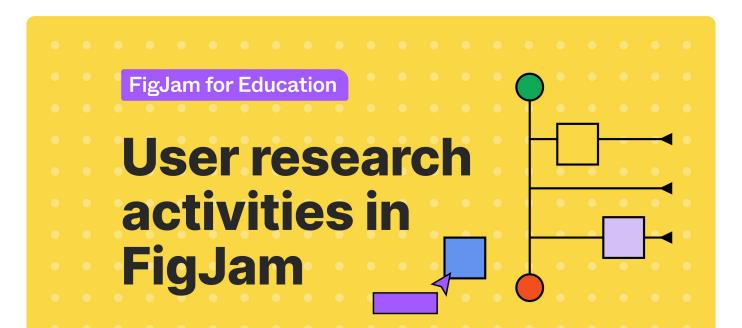
- Firsthand user interaction specific to your design
- Challenge our assumptions
- In-depth feedback

Cons

- One measure one thing: how easy your prototype/product is to use
- Expensive
- Difference between usage in lab and real life

Assignment: End Users & Personas

- 1. Select a topic
- 2. Download and try out relevant apps
- Describe your hypotheses about the end users using FigJam
 - It's free for students
 - Follow the "User research activities" template



Come out 3 Users & Personas

- Architype
- Background
- Motivations
- Goal & needs
- Frustrations
- Channel
- Scenario

Persona



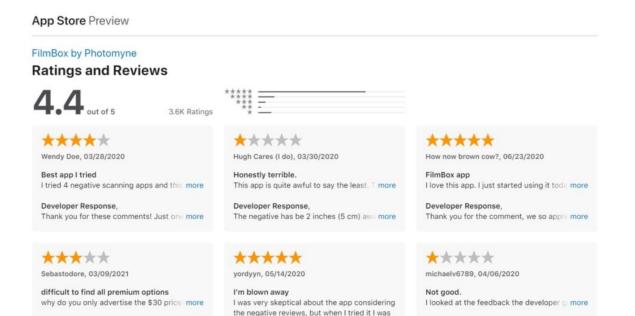
ARCHETYPE	A title to describe the person based on their actions, for example "The Hobbyist", "The Adventurer", "The Specialist"
BACKGROUND	Frame your user a bit with some more information. Identify their age, gender, location, habits, or profession.
MOTIVATIONS	What motivates the person to use this product?
GOALS & NEEDS	What does the user want to accomplish?
FRUSTRATIONS	What is standing in her way?
CHANNEL	Through which channel can we reach the user? Which websites, apps, stores, social media?
SCENARIO	Write out a description of the scenario or activity involving your user.

Personas

 Fictional users whose goals and characteristics represent the needs of a user segment

User Segment/Group

- A set of users who have similar interests, goals, or concerns
- How to identify 3 user segments?
 - You, positive reviewers, and negative reviewers



What Topics?

- Study apps
 - Flashcards
 - Focus or Pomodoro techniques
- Habit-forming apps
 - Daily planner, to-do lists
 - Exercise / fitness
 - Tracking / motivation
- Meditation / calming apps
- Or any topic interesting to you and classmates