# **UX** Research

**Lesson 6: Persona Research** 

### **Design Thinking**



#### **Empathize**

Get to know users

#### **Define**

Define problem in a user-centered way

#### Ideate

List all potential solutions; narrow down to a few

#### **Prototype**

Create a prototype

#### **Test**

Test prototype with users; get feedback

### Persona Building

- Persona Who are you designing for?
   Characters used to represent different customer types
- Use case What are you designing for?
   Goals for how the product will be used

### Persona Building

- Goal: Help product designers understand and empathize with target users
- Make sure personas resemble actual users
  - Conduct interviews
  - Get data about current customers
  - Aim for 3-5 personas

### Persona Building

- Name
- Demographics (age, income, gender, location, occupation)
- Bio
- Personality
- Behavior patterns
- Pain points
- Goals
- Quote

### Persona 1



#### PERSONALITY

- · Prototyping
- Interviewing
- Design Thinking
- Empathy
- Coding

Charlotte recently started a new job as a UX design in a mid-size bank. She moved over from the start-up world and is still getting used to all the changes, particularly the paperwork. She's excited to bring a user-focused perspective to the design department but nervous because she's the bank's first UXer.

Outside of the office she's a sports-mad psychology grad. She enjoys reading UX blogs and will sometimes go to UXrelated conferences if they're nearby. She's also tuned into design channels like Dribbble.

#### Motivations

IMPACT

**TEAMWORK** 



**PROMOTION** 

**USER NEEDS** 



#### Influences

Behavior

Overseeing builds

Writing specs

Meetings

User testing

Designing features

CREDIBILITY

**BLOGS/ FORUMS** 

COLLEAGUES

**PSYCHOLOGY** 

TECHNOLOGY

UI TRENDS

"I want to help my team

deliver great user

#### Frequently used apps







PocketGuard

Google Calendar

**Example** 

#### Frustrations

- · Introduce user focused mentality and methods into traditional company landscape
- · Improve usability of bank's customer facing interfaces
- · Grow the UX team

#### · Getting buy-in for the new

- department's activities
- Dealing with more bureaucracy than in her old job
- · Communicating necessity for change to development team

### Persona 2



- · Discover new tools for communication. reporting, tracking and measuring
- · Use small teams for large projects
- · Update old frameworks to meet present standards

#### **Trusted Brands**









#### **Frustrations**

Technology

- · Change is always met with resistance
- · Learning curves slow down productivity
- · Larger companies are more risk averse

#### Motivations

IT & Internet Mobile Apps Social Media

Ease of Use

**Problems Solved** 

#### Bio

Lisa is the software architect at Blue Cable. She sees that larger companies have a difficult time implementing improvements. She wants to streamline communications and automate as many things as possible, to maintain an agile team.

#### Personality

Introvert Extrovert Intuitive Sensing Thinking Feeling Judging Perceiving

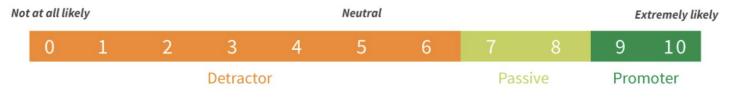


#### **Segmentation**

- Grouping the "market" (customers) into segments based on characteristics
- Should be based on real data (surveys, social analytics, purchasing behaviors)
- Discover trade-offs between different personas

- Demographics (age, gender)
- Psychographics (interests, attitudes)
- Technology (desktop vs. mobile, type of phone)
- Geography (location, timezone)
- Product behaviors (frequency of product use, purchase online vs. in store)
- Motivations (what do you (dis)like about the product?)

### **Net Promoter Score (NPS)**



% PROMOTERS - % DETRACTORS = NPS (NET PROMOTER SCORE)



The resulting five segments proved attitudinally differentiated and demographically distinct.





2

	YOUNG ACHIEVERS	CONCERNED MUMS	FRANCIALLY MATURE	HO HUM	SOLO CONTENT
	Young Achievers	Concerned Moms	Financially Mature	Ho Hum	Solo Content
Demographics	Younger	Young, Middle Age	Mature	Middle Age	Mature
	Skews male	Mostly female	Skews male	Mostly female	Male and Female
Attitudes	Early adopters, technical Driven, Risk taker Price sensitive	Use social media, but not otherwise technical Don't know where to begin	Recognize value of insurance Confident about financial matters	Late adopters  Risk averse  Not primary decision makers	Use social media  Mistrustful of financial inst.  Least interest in LI
		Price sensitive	Least price sensitive	and not thinking about LI	
% of US	20%	20%	30%	20%	10%
% of MetLife	50%	30%	10%	5%	5%
Lapse Rate	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium
Value	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low

#### Target

- · Large portion of market
- Right for business model

#### Minimize Cost to Serve

- Prefer face to face
- Low conversion
- ·Lower value







A parsona is simply a user archetype—whose goals and behavior patterns are well understood for foreign and technique patterns, peak, salls, and anything she deemed imparter for the specific project, with a few fictional details and a phytologish to help bring the present to the







"I hope to find specials to help me save money."

To purchase an Environ product that she already uses from the site. She likes to use product

reviews and recommendations from other

shipping and return policies.

Skin care expertise: high Brand awareness: 9/10

Price focused: 7/10 Digital orientated: 7/10 Low information demand

Social networks

people to aid her in buying a product. She

would like to know what special offers exist on the Environ site and is concerned about delivery.



**JOEL** 

Single, Musician, 24 years old Johannesburg, SA

"I want to find the right product for me."



"My skin must look good for the school dance."

To purchase an Environ product that fits her skin type. She is going to a school dance with an hot date and wants to look the best. Concerned about price and settign up an appointment.



Brand awareness: 9/10	
Urgency: High	
Price focused: 7/10	
Digital orientated: 7/10	
Low information demand	

#### Spends most time









Search for information around a skin care product that removes acre. Concerned about how long it takes to remove some breakputs, the price of the product, saving info about his skin, proven results akin care products he also wants to know how to use the product.



Brand awareness: 5/10	
Urgency: low	
Price focused: 7/10	
Digital orientated: 7/10	
Low information demand	

Spends most time



Social networks







- Document (1) how people will interact with a product or service and (2) determine requirements a product or service needs to satisfy the users
- It's a good idea to have a primary use case for each persona you create
- Helps prioritize items and establish a series of goals

- Use Case # 1: Name
- Description (1-sentence)
- Users (personas)
- Preconditions (what happens before the use case)
- Basic Flow
- Alternative Paths
- Postconditions (what happens after the use case)



Name	UC-8: Search and Replace	
Summary	All occurrences of a search term are replaced with replacement text.	



Rationale

While editing a document, many users find that there is text somewhere in the file being edited that needs to be replaced, but searching for it manually by looking through the entire document is timeconsuming and ineffective. The search-and-replace function allows the user to find it automatically and replace it with specified text. Sometimes this term is repeated in many places and needs to be replaced. At other times, only the first occurrence should be replaced. The user may also wish to simply find the location of that text without replacing it.

Link

Users All users

Preconditions A document is loaded and being edited.



# **Events**

- Basic Course of 1. The user indicates that the software is to perform a search-and-replace in the document.
  - 2. The software responds by requesting the search term and the replacement text.
  - 3. The user inputs the search term and replacement text and indicates that all occurrences are to be replaced.
  - 4. The software replaces all occurrences of the search term with the replacement text.

#### Alternative Paths

- 1. In Step 3, the user indicates that only the first occurrence is to be replaced. In this case, the software finds the first occurrence of the search term in the document being edited and replaces it with the replacement text. The postcondition state is identical, except only the first occurrence is replaced, and the replacement text is highlighted.
- 2. In Step 3, the user indicates that the software is only to search and not replace, and does not specify replacement text. In this case, the software highlights the first occurrence of the search term and the use case ends.
- 3. The user may decide to abort the search-and-replace operation at any time during Steps 1, 2, or3. In this case, the software returns to the precondition state.



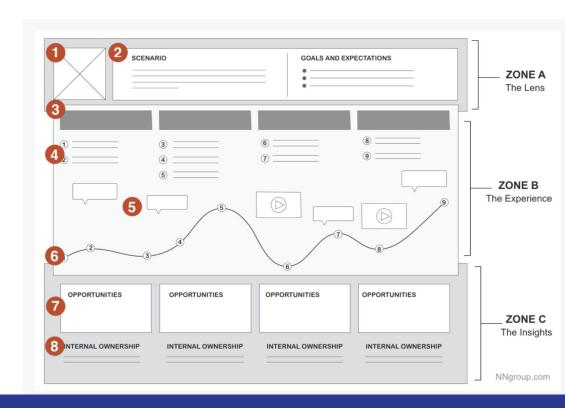
Postconditions All occurrences of the search term have been replaced with the replacement text.



### **User Journey**

- Holistic view of the user's journey through using the product (touchpoints, channels)
- Actions, throughs, emotions as the user goes through their product interaction
- Insights, pain points, opportunities, plans moving forward





# **UX** Research

**Lesson 7: Product Design** 

# **Design Thinking**



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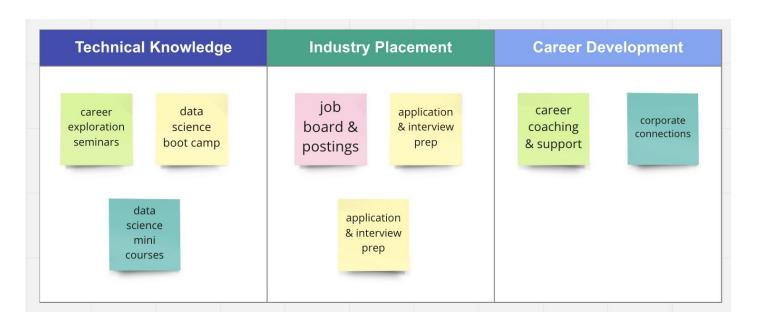
#### **Prototype**

Create a prototype

#### **Test**

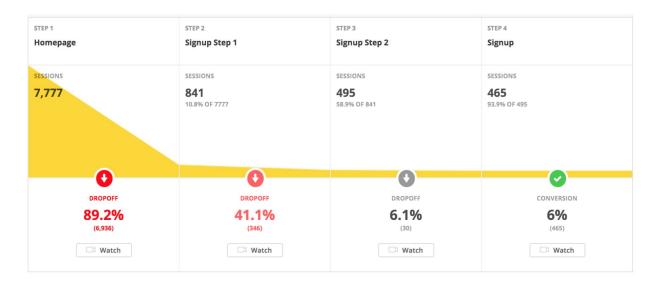
Test prototype with users; get feedback

Miro is often used for online whiteboarding among many members



#### **Funnel Analysis**

Which website page do we want to focus on?





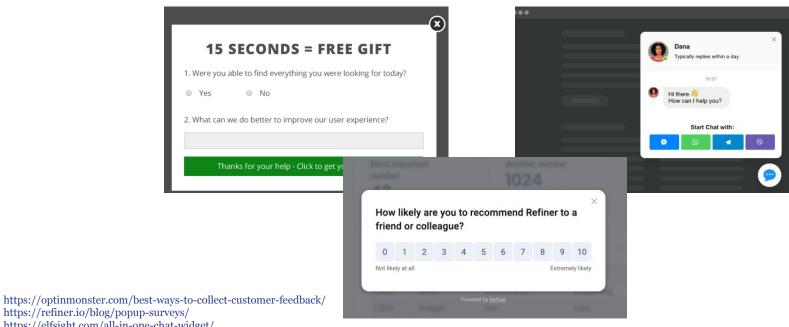
#### Heatmap

Which features of that page do we want to focus on?





#### **User Feedback**



https://refiner.io/blog/popup-surveys/ https://elfsight.com/all-in-one-chat-widget/

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- Show a product design at a structural level (usually for web / mobile apps)
- Should be tied to persona needs and user journeys
- Wireframing is done before a full scale prototype it helps align all stakeholders around the product's scope and aims
- Can vary in fidelity
  - Low fidelity = a sketch of the final product that includes basic elements, but not much more
  - High fidelity = looks like the final product

This brings up an important career note:

### Many UX jobs are called UX/UI, for "User eXperience and User Interface"

- The emphasis on UX vs UI will depend on each company.
- UI is only for digital products, whereas UX can be for physical or digital products.





#### HUMAN-FIRST APPROACH TO PRODUCT DESIGN

#### APPLICATION:

Physical and digital products

#### FOCUS:

The full experience from a user's first contact to the last

#### CREATES:

Structural design solutions for pain points that users encounter anywhere along their journey with the product

#### **RESULTS IN:**

Products that delight users with their effectiveness



# HUMAN-FIRST APPROACH TO DESIGNING THE AESTHETIC EXPERIENCE OF A PRODUCT

#### APPLICATION:

Digital products only

#### FOCUS:

Visual touchpoints that allow users to interact with a product

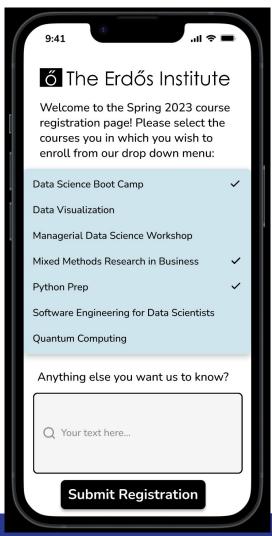
#### **CREATES:**

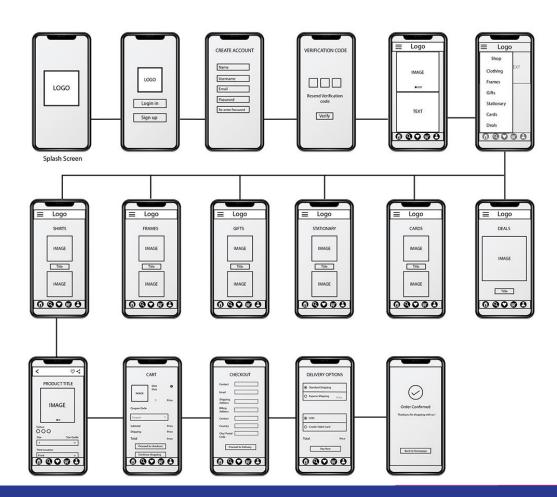
Combinations of typography, color palettes, buttons, animations, and imagery

#### **RESULTS IN:**

Products that delight users aesthetically

<u>Figma</u> is often used for creating design prototypes



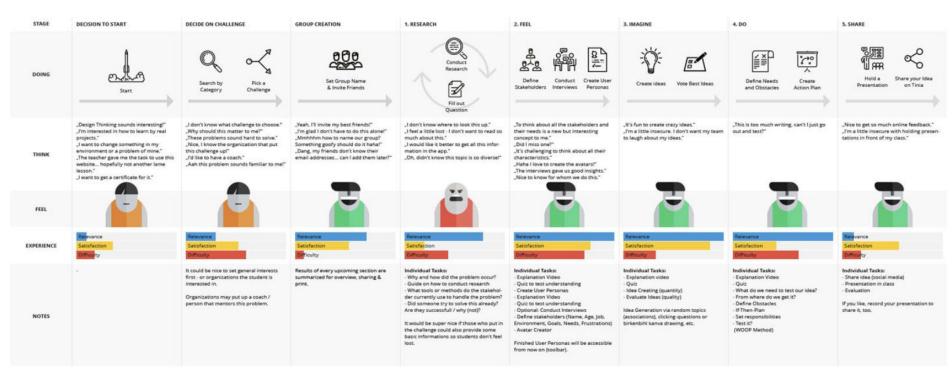




### Storyboarding

- Series of drawing that take you through the customer's journey or interaction with the product
- Often used in advertising and marketing, but versions of storyboarding can also be used in UX/UI
- Includes scenarios, visuals, captions
- Want it to be memorable, engaging, and visually captivating

### Storyboarding





### Rapid Prototyping

- Strategy that aims to create multiple prototypes very quickly
- Lets you innovate, design, and test multiple versions of a product
- Allows you to see how people react to your products and take their feedback into consideration before you have sunk too much time and money into a design that may not work

# **Design Thinking**



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### Test

- Can repeat interviews or focus groups
- Conduct surveys (next lesson)
- Analyze data (following two lessons)

# User eXperience (UX)

**User Experience Research** focuses on the study of end users: the people actually using your product

- Analyzing the behaviors, requirements, and expectations of end users
- Focuses on a specific product or service
- Often digital products, such as apps or websites

The goal of UX is to improve end user experience through the interaction with a product