

国际体验设计大会
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
EXPERIENCE DESIGN 2015

IXDC

重新定义用户体验
REDEFINE USER EXPERIENCE

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移动应用的交互创新

+ - × ÷ 的实践

by T.C. from OPPO

Hi, I'm TC from OPPO. Nice to meet you... my mandarine is not good... english is bad...
Once you have problem to understand what I'm talking about, please feel free to let me know.

大家好！…国语不好，听不明，告诉我…

听不明，告诉我

At the same time, I have prepared subtitle for all of you.

同時，我也给现场的朋友，字幕。

用户为本：加字幕

I'm lucky that I'm able to stand at IxDC platform again.
Some of you may remember that I used to be a teacher...

很高兴再次来到IxDC的平台上，可能有些朋友会知道，
以前，我是在香港理工教交互设计、在港大中国商学院教创新。

OPPO

港大中国商学院

香港理工设计学院

Now I'm working for OPPO, as an internal expert to supervise the area of UX Design and User research.

现在在oppo，做一些与设计、产品创新相关的调研工作。

学术 + 实戰

So, I would like to use basic mathematics to share these experience which across academic and practise.
I hope it will be a good start for the following discussion.

所以，我想把这些学术与实战的有趣经验，以简单的数学方式，
实在一点，向大家做一个分享。希望给后面的讨论，开一个好的头。

经验@学术&实战

The symbol: Add

加、减、乘、除的加。

+ 加法 - × ÷

Most of us are working in the creativity industry.

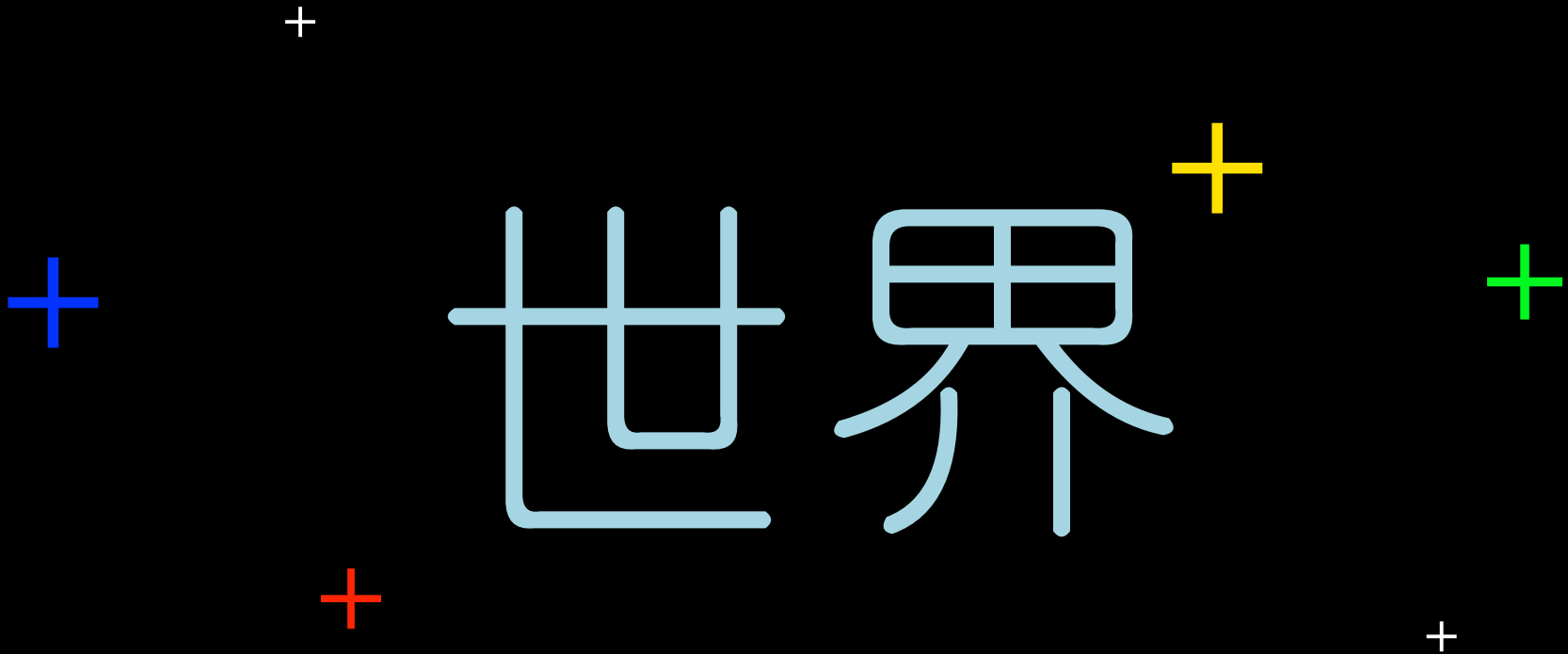
In the process of innovation, we naturally willing to add some new functions, features and ideas into our product.

我们大家都是做创新的，
创造的过程里，很自然就想给产品加功能、加亮点、创新。

+ 加法 - × ÷

Nowadays, we encourage the user entered approach in most of our projects.
We initiated from user's needs, we did it for user not for ourselves... feelings like we are kindness...

虽然，我们今天鼓吹用户为本，以用户的需求做出发，
我们不是为自己人、是为用户。仿佛我们是很善良的。



May be, actually we just would like to use the product to prove our existence.

其实，很多时候大家都是想透过产品来证明自己，给自己存在感。

存在感



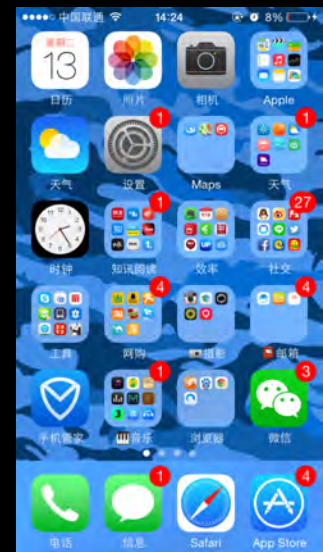
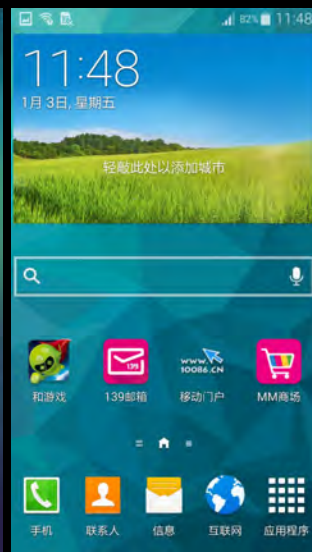
Maybe, actually we just would like to use the product to prove our existence.

其实，很多时候大家都是想透过产品来证明自己，给自己存在感。

Think different!
(I'm here to make difference.)

我 创 故

我 在



There are lack of product differentiation in mobile market.
They look the same in outlook, system, desktop launcher, application and user interface.

目前，手机市场的同质化非常严重，相似的手机、相似的系统、相似的桌面、相似的应用、相似的界面。



Size of mobile screen is limited.

I would like to evaluate the possibility (space) of mobile UI with you in physical way, not innovation.

手机尺寸有限。在这裡，我想和大家来盘点一下手机界面空间的可能性。
这些可能性，当然是以物理尺寸的角度上，而不是产品创新上。

UI可能性

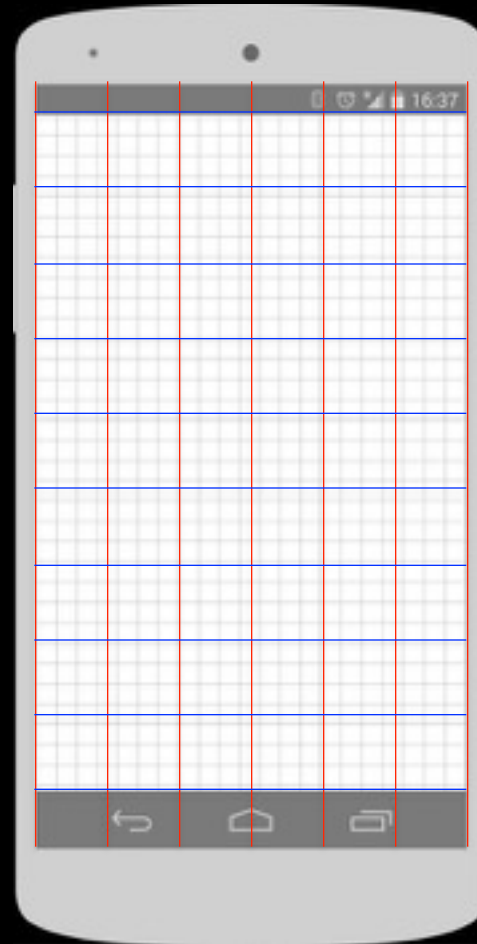
There is digital screen size and icon size of 6"mobile.

这里是一个 6" 屏智能手机 的屏幕尺寸、图标尺寸



图标尺寸 (Icon size):
180 X 180px ;

屏幕尺寸 (Screen size):
1080 X 1920px



The size of icon are related with size of our thumb finger tip.
If we distribute icons on the screen and completely cover it. We could placed around 60 icons.

图标的尺寸是根据一般的手指头大小来设计的。
我们把它，不加思考的，铺满了个屏幕的，大约可以放60个。



For example, let's take oppo ColorOS as reference, we designed 6 x 4 as the icon grid on the desktop.

以我们的 ColorOS 为参考，一般是放 $6 \times 4 = 24$ 个。



At the same time, we are not just only have the space from width and height, but also the “depth”.
The navigation in-between different pages. Again, they are also be limited...

一般从屏幕的宽和高、上下左右之外，我们也有纵向的，内容层级。
从桌面到裡面的不同层级的内容，也是有限的。



Normally, we will organise the most frequently used information into the first page, at the top of the hierarchy.

If there have something organised at the 3rd level, the user may need to take three steps to execute it.

越重要、越经常用的内容，大多会放在越顶层（首页）的地方。
如果内容放到第三层，正常情况来说，用户就要按三次才能用到这功能...



... we could use some gesture, UI component, to stay at the same page but browse more contents...

当然，我们可以使用一些手势，用户界面的控件，导致用户觉得停留在同一页，但浏览更多内容...



Of course, we have some UI components to extend the interface space,
and they enhanced our user experience...

当然，我们有不同的控件，把讯息、功能藏起来。
令用户心理上觉得界面没有那么多东西，但同时好像没有牺牲这些功能。



However, if we use task analysis to review all the details. We may find that, although user feels like they are stay at the same page, they actually using one more step to click to move on. It is one of the tricky part in our work.

...但从任务流程(Task Analysis)的角度去分析细节，去算用户每一个操作行为的话，虽然这些用户在虚拟空间仍然身处同一页，但是也是多了一个步骤、多做一件事去达到目的。



They could help us a little bit. However, we still need to think about functions, features or content...

Would they enriched the user experience of the product?

反思：

容量越大，内容越多；

产品会越好吗？

In the previous version of ColorOS, there have a button called "more (...)".
Once the user click on it, there will open another new list of function buttons at the bottom.

以前，我们ColorOS有一个按键叫"更多..."，
把其他按键藏起来... 我加入到oppo的第一天，我马上建议把它删掉。



It was because, I think, it is a "Pandora's Box".

Once we have this "more" button to give us additional space, we will look for more function to fill-up these space.

因为我在想，这是一个潘多拉的盒子，一有更多，你只会有很多很多...



The symbol: Subtract

加、减、乘、除的减。

+ - 减法 × ÷

Subtraction means removing elements from the product. Because, after the product have been develop in several versions, the original concept may be changed and It would be heavy. Subtraction become one of the key activities in the design process.

减法。创新了、加了东西，初心很容易变质、产品的路线很容易走偏，少不免变得累聚。
所以加了东西，总有一天便要减东西，减功能、减亮点…

初心—累聚—走偏

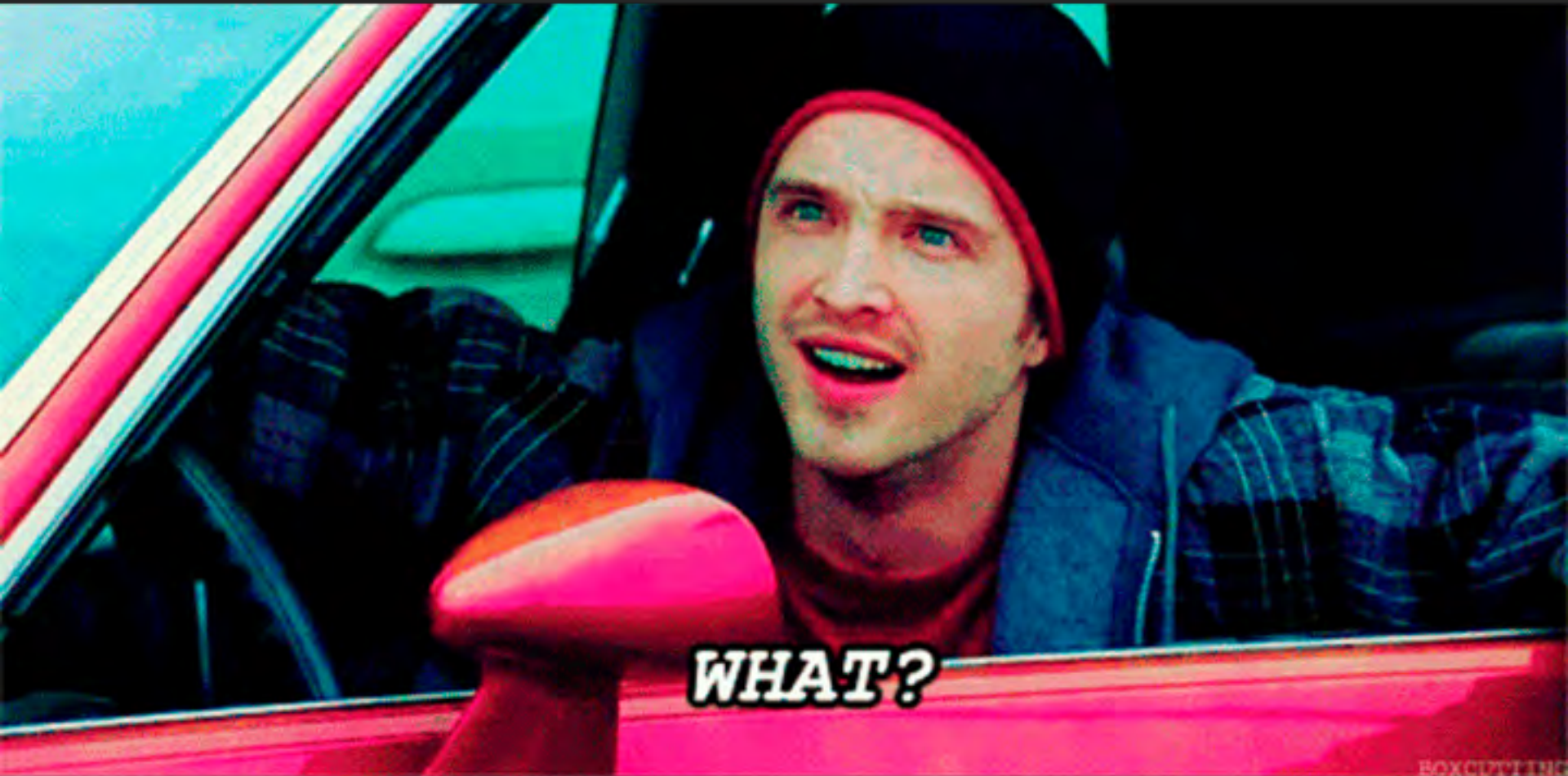
... we should remove this, delete it, take that out...

…减东西，减功能、减亮点…



Subtraction is not easy, it was because, no matter how bad it is, there may have people get used to it.

其实，减比加难，“你们太坑爹了～你以前有这个功能的，为甚么现在没有？”



We may faced a lot of pressure from different people.

The key to success is, justify what is the most benefit to most of our users.

User's hit rate (or some collected data about user's activities) are useful for us to review and make decisions.

这个阶段所做的事情，所面对的压力、里裡外外的也不小。抓重点，成为这加、减之间的平衡点。本来，我们是以用户的需求做出发，创造了这些新功能，今天，这些功能无论如何总会对一些人来说有用。

面对压力 — 抓重点

We may faced a lot of pressure from different people.

The key to success is, justify what is the most benefit to most of our users.

User's hit rate (or some collected data about user's activities) are useful for us to review and make decisions.

如果我们去看一下埋点数据，查一下每一个功能、按键的点击率。

如果，只是一千个用户之中的唯一，这决定便很明显，没有理由为这一个用户而牺牲九百九十九个用户。

功能的点击率

If there have million active users use it at everyday, and just only few thousand users using it. Then the answer is clear.
... and at the same time, we should find out who design this function... Come, I will not kill you.

当一个应用的用户量达到千万级别，基本上，你是很难找到0，找到几千的也很小...
... 有的话，請相关设计师出来... 我保證不會把你打死 :-)



So, you have to understand clearly about who is your user, what do they need, what do they know...

所以，你需要准确知道你的用户是谁？
他们需要什么？他们所知的？他们的使用情境？这些问题成为了事情的核心。

准确了解用户

Although we have user research, market research, hit rate, big data...

I would like to ask, do you have clear picture about the relationship between these data, the product and your users?

我们有用户研究（用研）、市场调查、埋点数据、以至大数据分析。

但我想问，你清不清楚这些数据与你的产品与、你的用户之间的关系？你肯定吗？

比方说：做手机的ROM与手机的APP是有一点不同...

数据-产品-用户

做ROM \neq 做APP

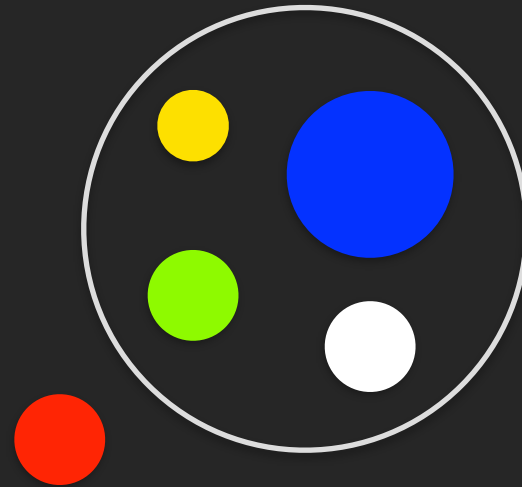
For Mobile App, we could pick a small segment of the market, focus on them and provide fully customised services for them.
For Mobile ROM, the OS, as a system to embedded into the expensive hardware product.
We need to consider a wider variation of users in the user group.

做手机的**APP**，可以是对準一个细分市场，一些**小众用户**，然后可以**挖得很深**。
做手机的**ROM**，他本身包含了不同的**APP**应对不同的用户，他对于用户的定义除了要有**准确理解**外，
更需要的是有**准确的覆盖范围**，做到**点与面的平衡**，不然做得多准也会有问题。

APP



ROM



So, Subtraction is a series of questions about trade-offs.

所以减法，就是一连串取舍的问题。

减法 取舍

The symbol: Multiply

加、減、乘、除的乘。

+ - × 乘法 ÷

By the way, when I google the word "Social Services", I found this picture.
There have APP which connected people by mobile to these traditional social services.

另外，我在Google输入 " Social Services " 找到这一张图，奇怪的是…
以上九项传统生活服务，都有国内外APP正在发展，都是以手机作为中心…



The "Subtraction" is about how to using holistic perspective to review interaction in existed services. By using mobile, as the centre, to redesign the connections. It would amplified the value and extended the services into new model. It could build synergies between mobile to these traditional social services.

我想说的 " 乘 " ，就是以广义的交互角度来重新审视这些现有服务，把手机作为连接点，重新设计服务模式。就可以把APP的功能、价值以倍数放大，建立协同效应。

乘法：手机 × 现有服务
协同效应

I guess, most of you may have already know about it. Every day, every night we are thinking about it and looking for it.

其实，这些大家都知道的，都懂的，
大家一天到晚都在找、都在想。... 但我想讲一个故事 ...

乘法：手机 × 现有服务
协同效应



2 years ago, most of the time, we have a lot of discussion and sharing behind the stage.

Sometimes, those discussion are more interesting.

两年前，在杭州，IXDC年会，在大会背后，一般来说，我们行家、讲者之间，会有一些聚会，这些聚会的内容往往比台上讲的有趣得多，因为有很多八卦的东西。

2013 - 杭州



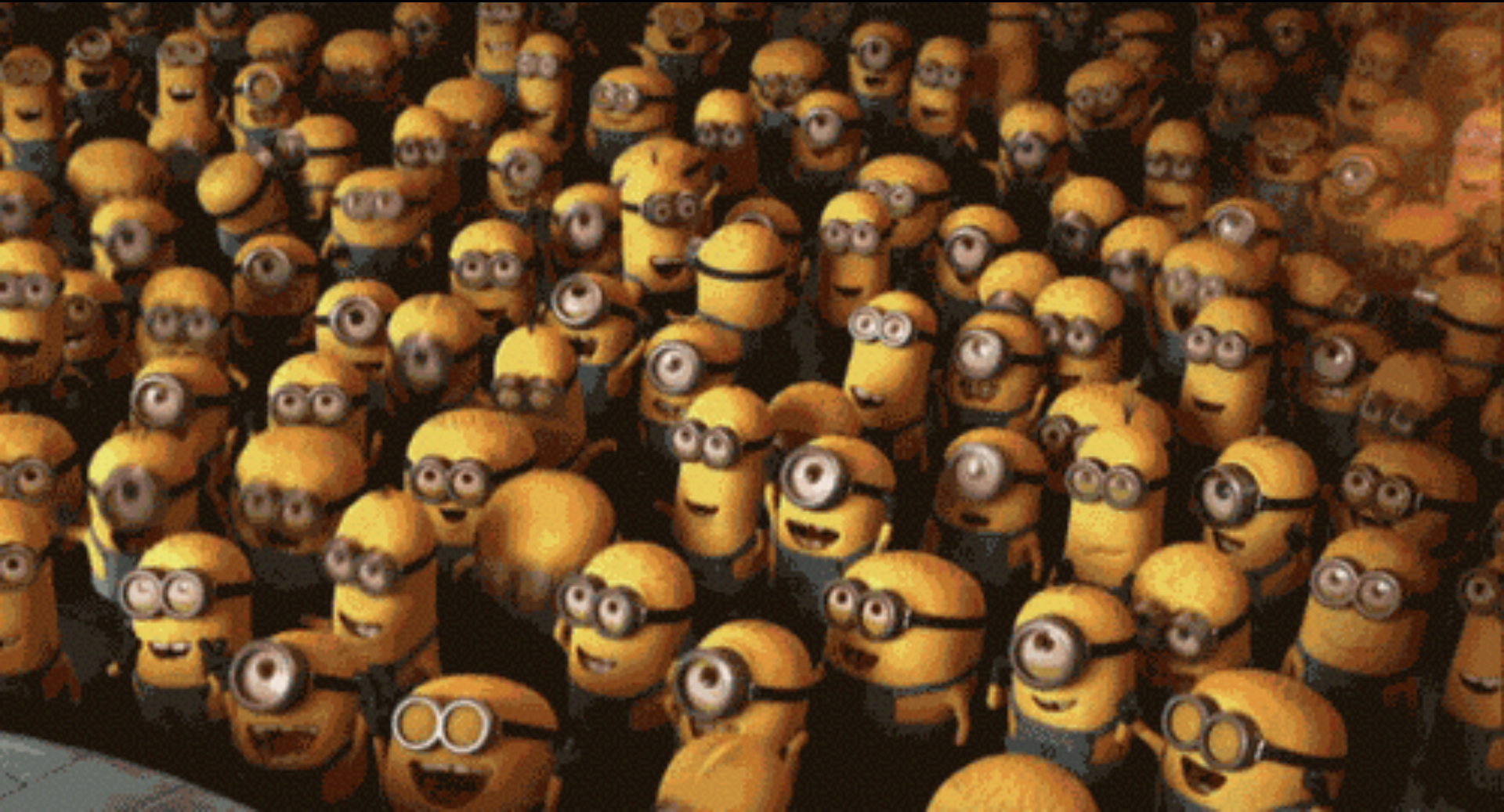
At that year, we have saw 6 ~7 different smart watch or smart band in these few days.

那一年的大会，几天的时间，分别见到了六、七款不同的智能手表、智能手环，



Now, I would like to discuss with you...

现在，我也想与大家交流一下...



Would you have any smartwatch or smart bands on your hand now? If yes, please raise up your hand.

请问你们现在
手上有没有任何手表、手环？
有的话，请举手。

Would you still use watch for times? If yes, please raise up your hand.

请问你们现在手上有没有任何手表、手环？
请问你们平日
是不是主要用手表看时间？
是的话，请举手。

Would you do exercise at every week? If yes, please raise up your hand.

请问你们现在手上有没有任何手表、手环？

请问你们是不是平日主要用手表看时间？

请问你们每周是不是都做运动的？

是的话，请举手。

When you are having exercise, would you wear any smartwatch, smartband with you?
If yes, please raise up your hand.

请问你们现在手上有没有任何手表、手环？

请问你们是不是平日主要用手表看时间？

请问你们是不是每周都做运动的？

请问你们做运动时，

手上会不会有任何手表，手环？

会的话，请举手。

Would you use them to take self photos? If yes, please raise up your hand.

请问你们现在手上有没有任何手表、手环？

请问你们是不是平日主要用手表看时间？

请问你们是不是每周都有做运动的？

请问你们做运动时，手上会不会有任何手表，手环？

请问你们会不会用智能手表自拍？

会的话，请举手。

Would you use them to take self photos? If yes, please raise up your hand.

请问你们现在手上有没有任何手表、手环？

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请问你们做运动时，手上会不会有任何手表，手环？

请问你们会不会用智能手表自拍？

会的话，请举手。



Now, we are questioning the value of smartwatch and smartband... But, it is not what I want to point out...

现在，
我们开始怀疑智能手表、手环...

但是，我刚才所做的，
不是想说智能手表是成、还是不成...

What I want to say is, through these questions, we have conducted a basic and rough user research, market research.

而是想说：

透过刚才问的问题，其实，
已经做了一个小的用户、市场调研。

虽然不科学，不专业，比较粗糙…

Those questions shown us that there have 2 elements we should consider in the product proposal.

但这些问题，

反映了调研是有可能把产品方案的
两个决策因素反映出来：

需求概率、方案质量

The symbol: Divide

加、減、乘、除的除。

+ - × ÷ 除法

每一个机会，
也有它的价值，
但不能全部都做，必须取舍，
如何决择？



需求概率：

有多少用户？

产品想给用户解决的问题、满足的需要，
它们有多频繁发生？

...

需求概率：

$$\text{需求概率} = \frac{\text{有需求的用户}}{\text{产品的所有用户}} \times \frac{\text{需求发生频率}}{\text{产品的使用时长}}$$

除法是一个有趣的方法，
以数据方式展现产品的可能性。

有些朋友可能会马上要一套完整的公式。
但我想说明，
它们都是一种相对性的数字表达参考性数值。

方案质量：

提供对用户有多大价值？

VS

用户的成本、牺牲有多少？

Those questions shown us that there have 2 elements we should consider in the product proposal.

用户的成本与牺牲：

不要只把有型、实质的才算进去，
无型的、虚的、情感的也要算进去。



THE MORE YOU CONNECT, THE LESS YOU CONNECT

A reminder to "Put People First" from





THE MORE YOU CONNECT, THE LESS YOU CONNECT
A reminder to "Put People First" from





THE MORE YOU CONNECT, THE LESS YOU CONNECT
A reminder to "Put People First" from



以人



為本

谢谢



谢谢

IXDC

国际体验设计协会

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服务设计——北京

9月：Workshop

产品设计与创新——北京

10月：领军人才班

国际用户体验领军人才班——各地巡回

11月：大会

2015国际设计思维大会——深圳

国际考察

服务设计之旅——西班牙

12月：大会

2015国际产品经理大会——杭州

01月：国际考察

创新设计之旅——美国