

# Designing User Experience for multi-platform mobile apps

by

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## EVERYTHING IS CONNECTED

Internet of things is at our doorstep.  
Mobile is **everywhere**



Mobile changed our

Behaviors

Needs

Expectations

How to design

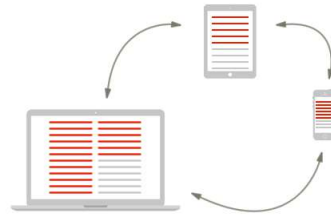
# User Experience

for **multi-platform** apps?

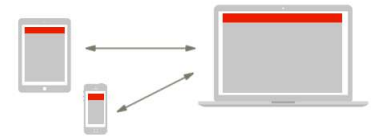
# Choose your strategy



Coherence



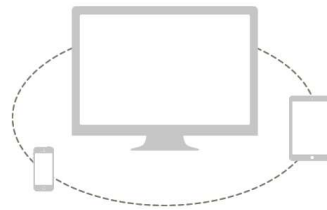
Synchronization



Device shifting



Complementarity



Simultaneity



Screen sharing

# Coherence



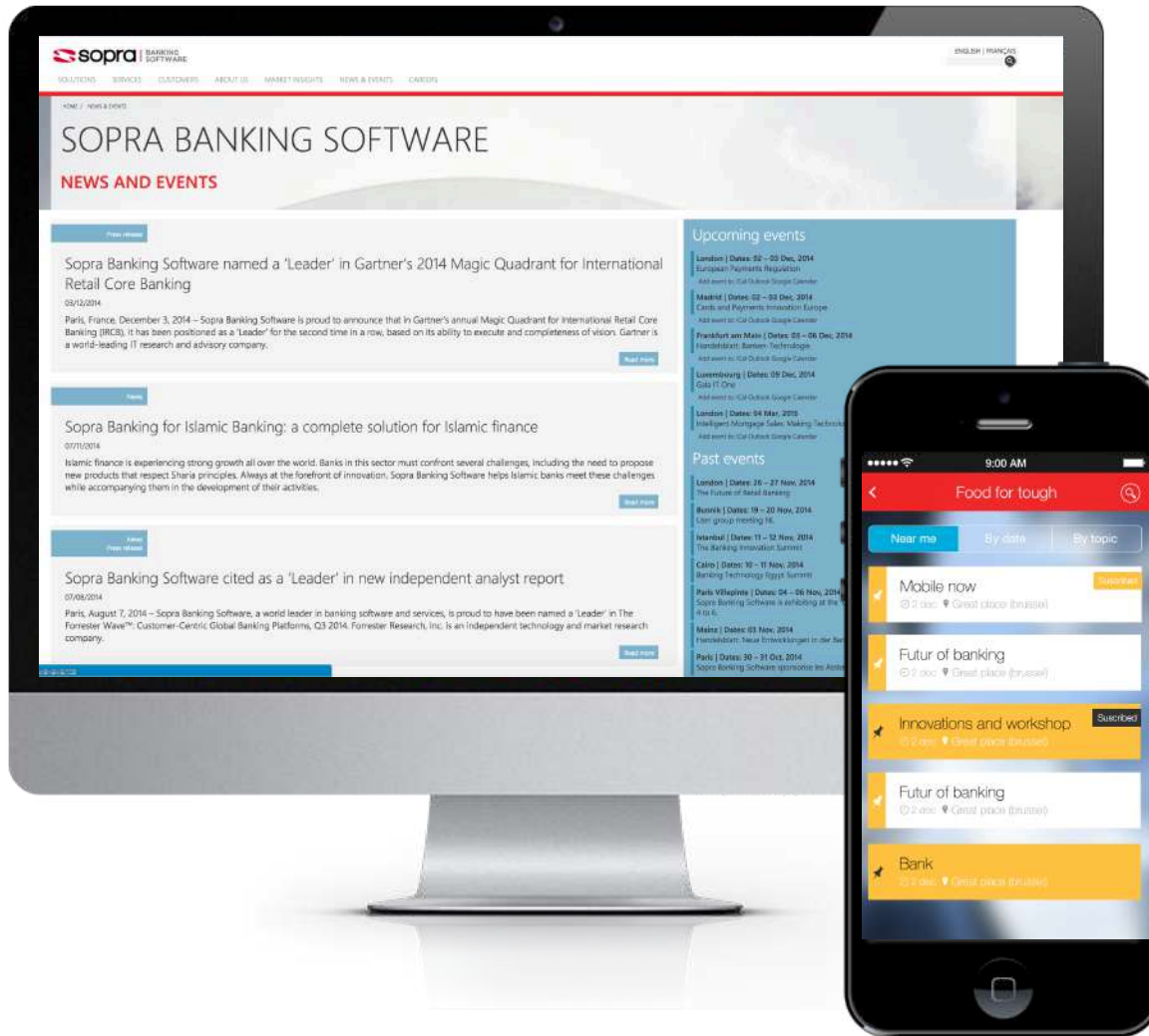
- Most **popular** approach
- **Consistent design** among devices
- Feature set **optimized for the device**

# Coherence



- Facebook
- Evernote
- MS Office

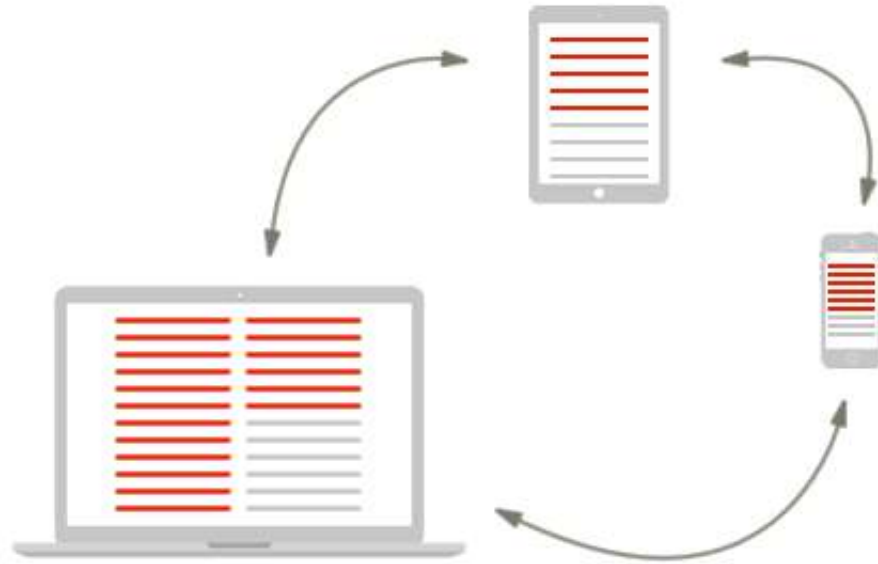
# Coherence



- Sopra Banking

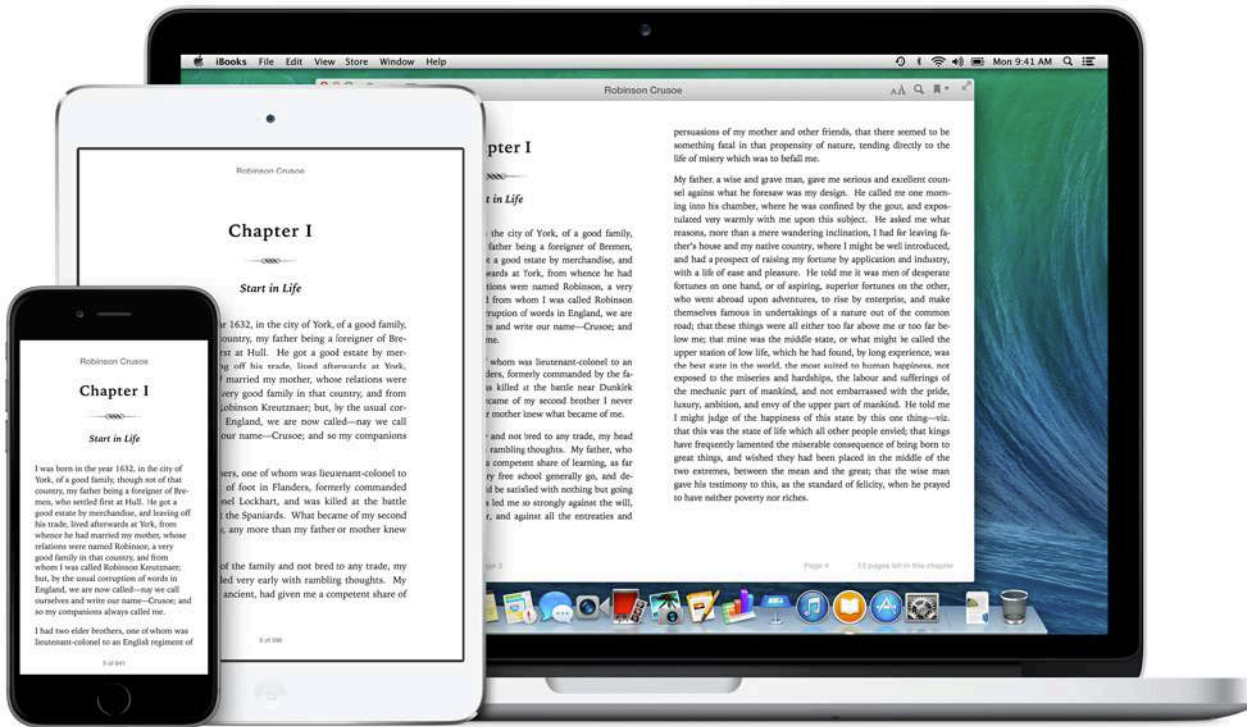


# Synchronization



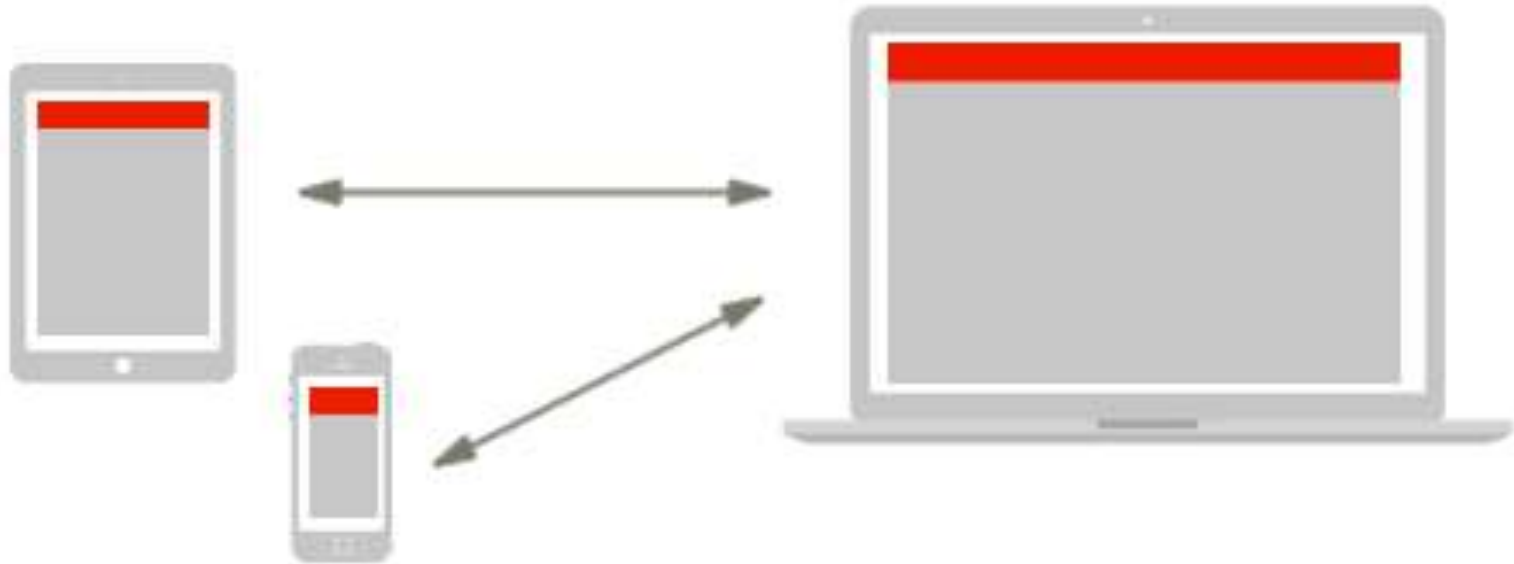
- Focus on keeping the **content up-to-date**
- Change on one screen is reflected on another
- **Seamless transition** to continue the experience as device is changed

# Synchronization



- iBooks
- Amazon Kindle
- Netflix

# Device shifting



- Content and functionalities can be moved to another device

# Device shifting



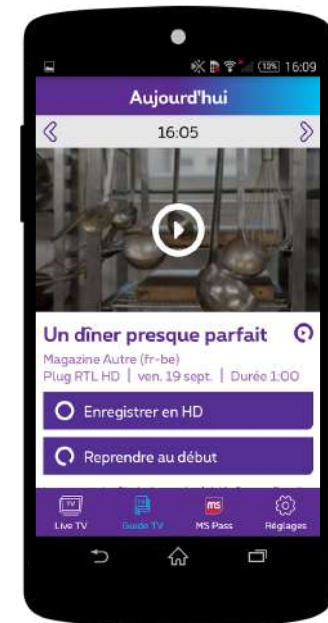
- Pocket
- Instapaper
- AirPlay

# Complementarity



- Screens supplement each other
- Second screen for additional information
- The other device extends functionality

# Complementarity



- Proximus TV Everywhere

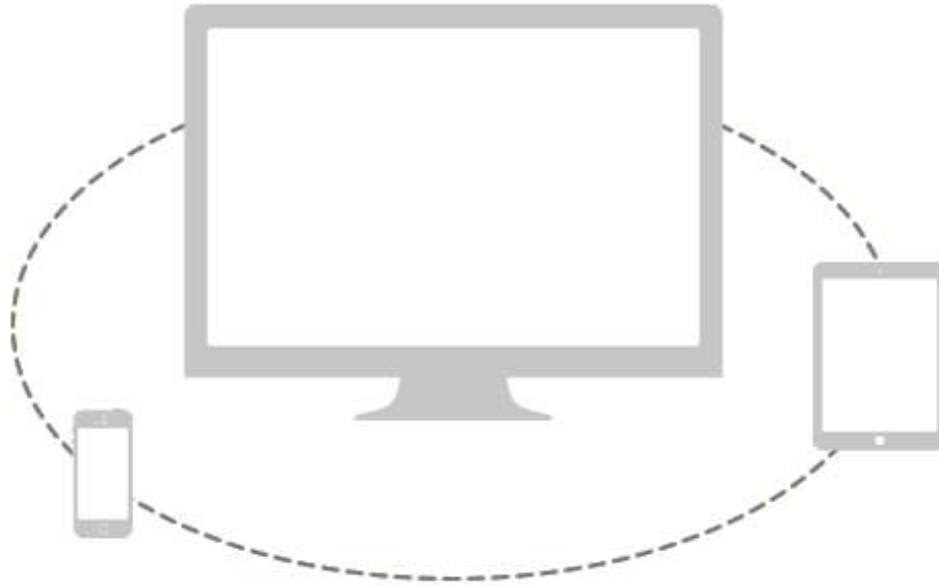
# Complementarity



- Adobe Shape CC

# Simultaneity

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- Complementarity extends the experience, simultaneity is used from the beginning
- Screens depend on each other
- User is manipulating the content



# Simultaneity



- Adobe Nav

# Simultaneity



- UPC Horizon GO

# Screen sharing

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- Stitching screens together for more screen real estate



# Design for **people**

**Not** for devices

# Design for people

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Different  
experiences &  
expectations

Different  
needs & goals

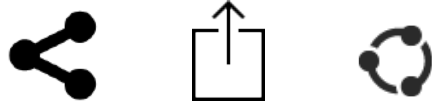
Different  
preferences

Different  
situations & contexts



# Design for people

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## Different experiences and expectations

- use design patterns
- don't re-invent the wheel
- use platform guidelines



## Different needs and goals

- focus on 1 thing at a time
- prioritize your content
- adapt scenarios for device



## Different preferences

- cover multiple scenarios
- don't force them - guide them
- make content accessible in different conditions



## Different situations and context

- avoid distractions
- keep it simple
- use sensors (GPS etc.)



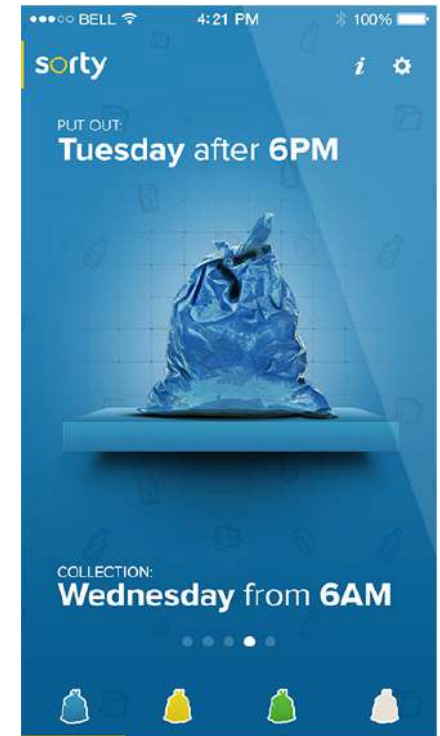
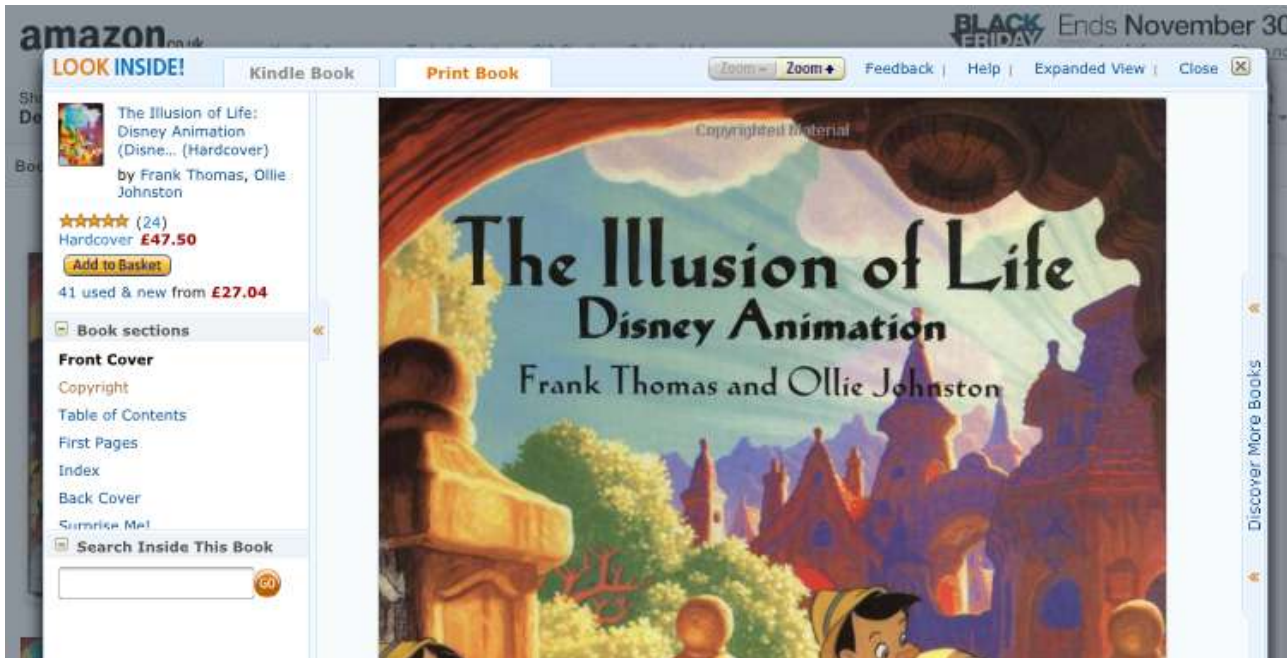


**Don't** annoy  
Turn device  
**restriction to benefits**

# Don't annoy

## Adapt designs to your device

- UI elements should be big enough to be clickable
- Interface should show what is important here
- Don't be afraid of scrolling

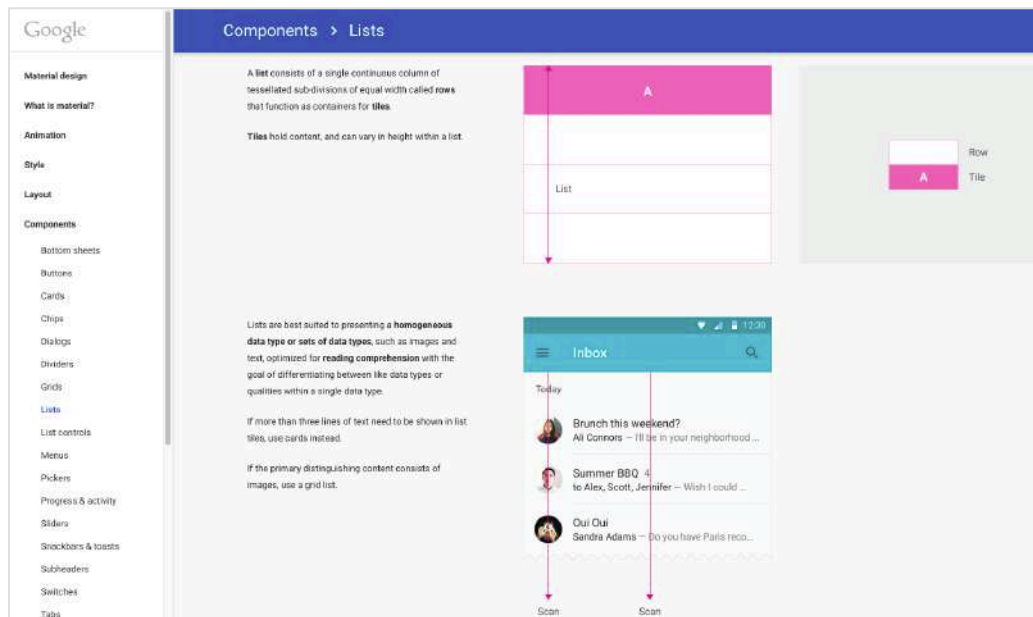




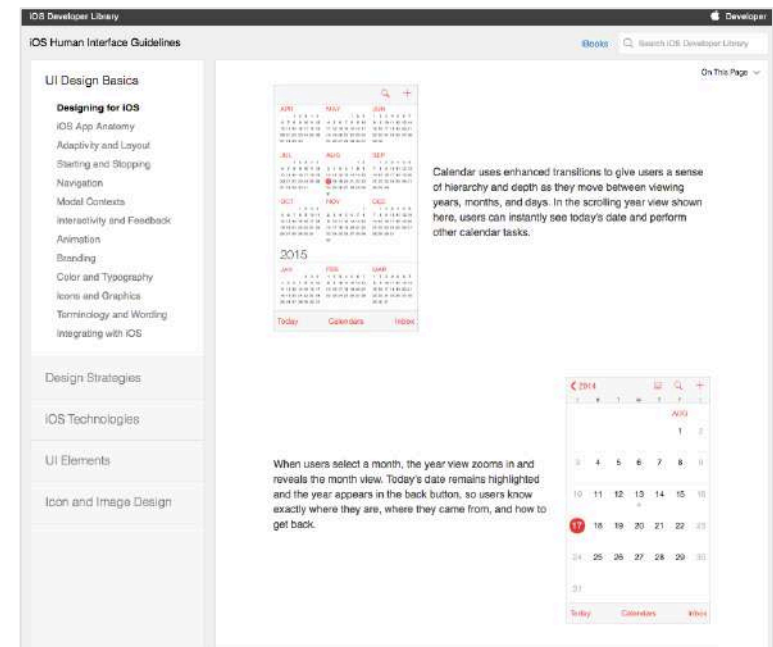
# Don't annoy

## Differentiate UI for different platforms

- Each platform should have UI style that follows its guidelines
- UI elements of one platform should not be mixed with other platforms



The image shows the Google Material Design Components page for Lists. It features a sidebar with navigation links like Material design, What is material?, Animation, Style, Layout, and Components. The main content area is titled 'Components > Lists' and explains that a list consists of a single continuous column of tessellated sub-divisions of equal width called rows. It includes diagrams of a list structure and a sample 'Inbox' list with items like 'Brunch this weekend?' and 'Summer BBQ'. Arrows indicate scroll actions at the bottom of the list.

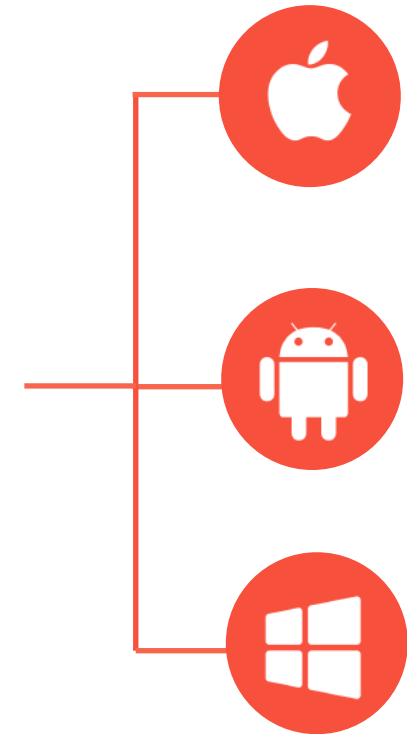
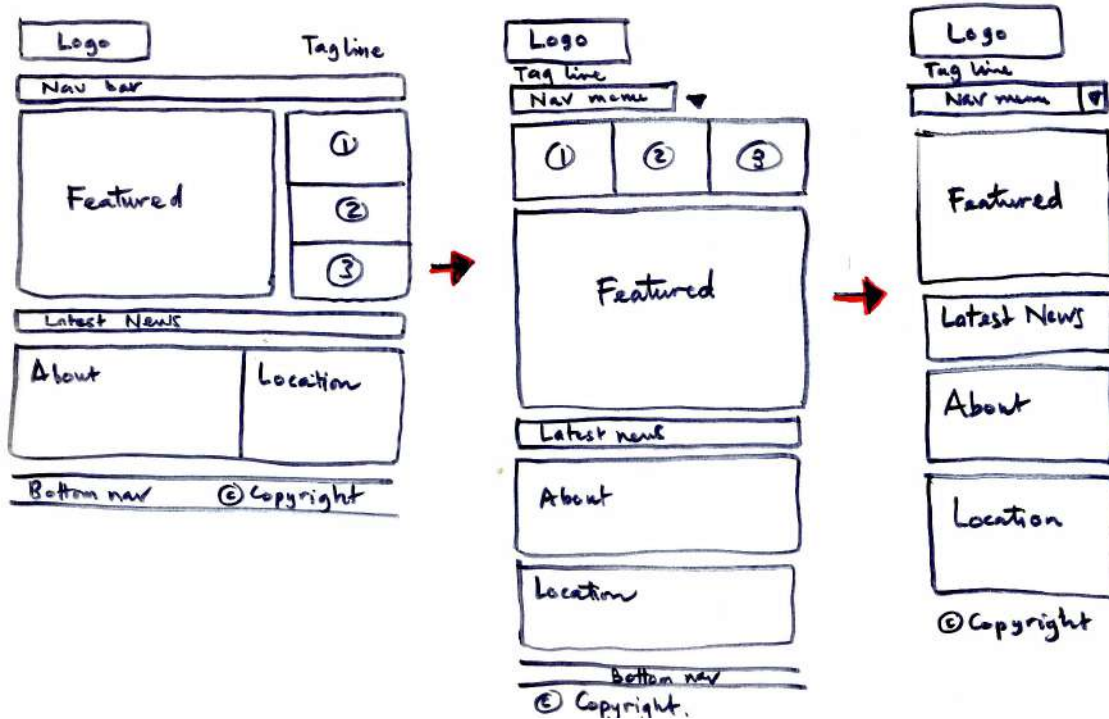


The image shows the iOS Developer Library page for the iOS Human Interface Guidelines. It features a sidebar with navigation links like UI Design Basics, Design Strategies, iOS Technologies, UI Elements, and Icon and Image Design. The main content area is titled 'iOS Human Interface Guidelines' and includes a section on 'Calendar' that describes enhanced transitions for viewing years, months, and days. It includes a screenshot of the calendar app showing the year 2015 and a month view for April.

# Don't annoy

## Use consistent information architecture

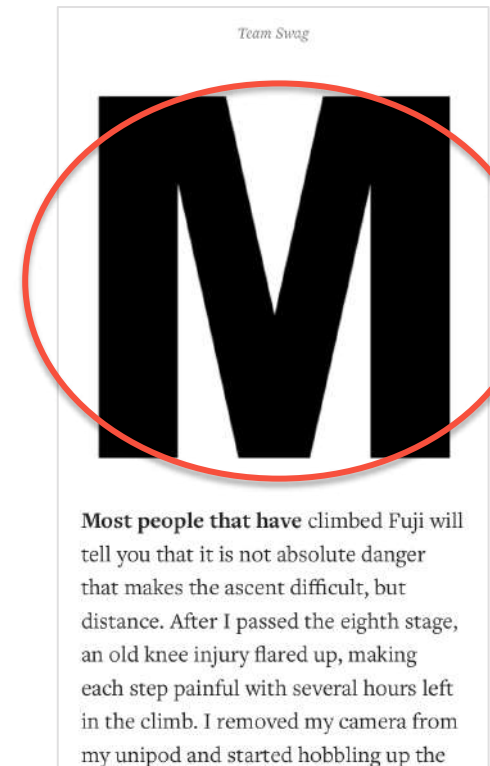
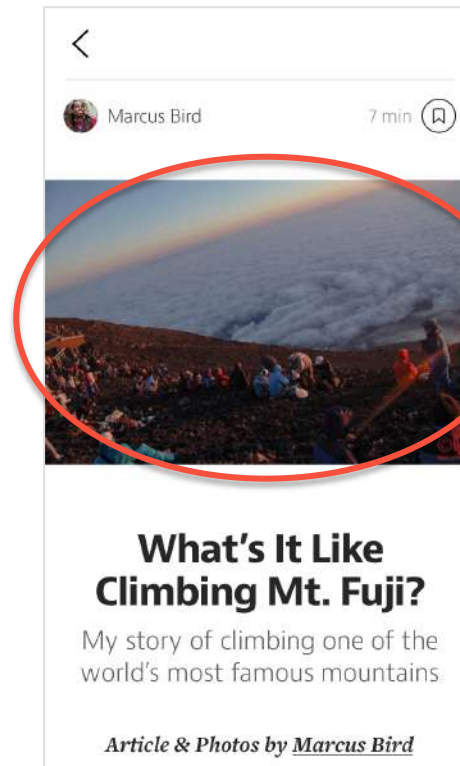
- One content many styles



# Don't annoy

## Think mobile!

- Avoid elements that worked for web, but are no good for mobile
- Mobile means data consumption





# Master the details

Show them you care by showing quality

# Master the details

## Embrace animations and transitions

- Movement can provide clarity on mobile
- Inform about context
- Bring joy
- Available for all platforms

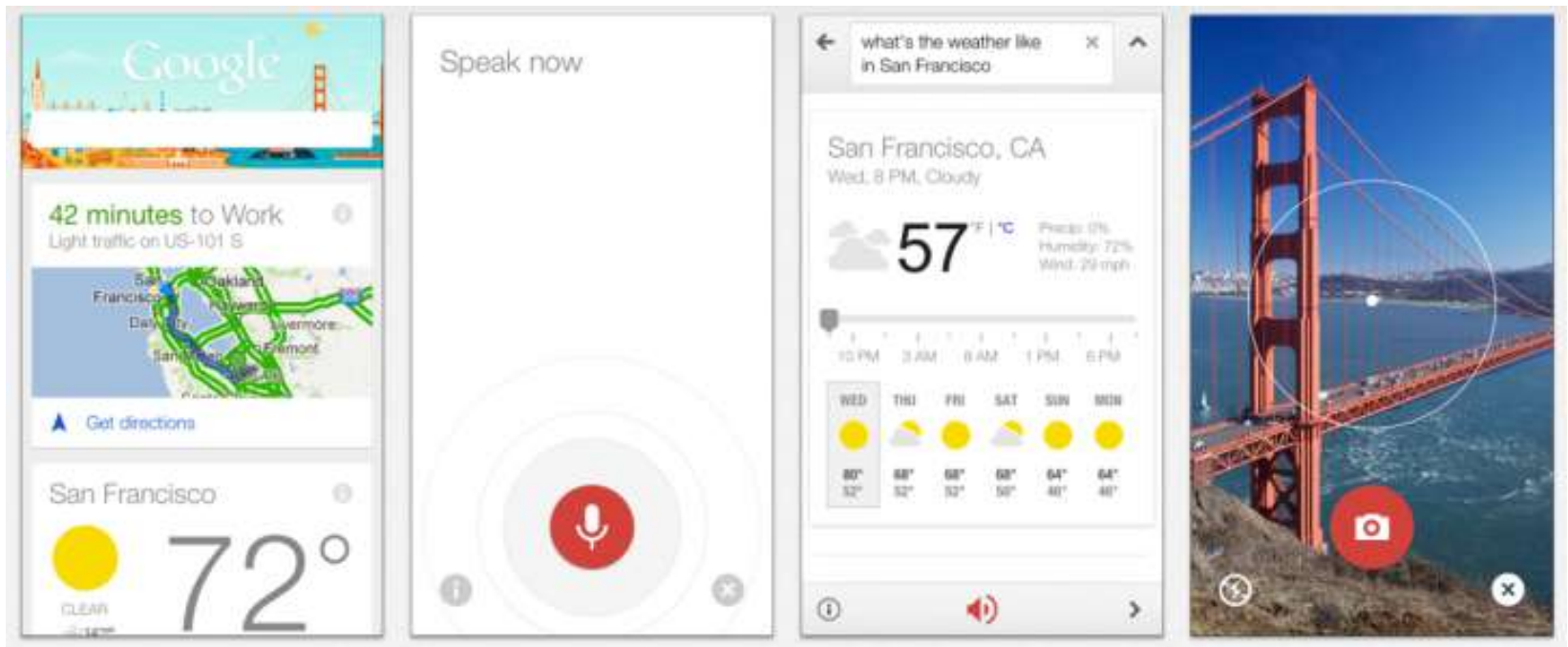




# Master the details

## Enrich the experience with sensors

- Sensors can precise information (location based)
- They can add new functionality (scan / voice record to input data)
- They can ease the usage (compass for navigation)



# Let's sum up

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- **Choose your mobile strategy**

coherence, synchronization, device shifting, complementarity, simultaneity, screen sharing

- **Design for people (not for devices)**

(Different experiences and expectations, goals, preferences, context of usage)

Use design patterns and guidelines, prioritize your content, cover multiple scenarios, avoid distractions

- **Turn restrictions into benefits**

adapt designs to mobile world, use UI specific for each platform, don't copy Web, create consistent IA

- **Master the details**

use animations and transitions to explain content, enrich experience with sensors

Well design product is **easy to use** and has a **meaning to the user**.

It will **save** your **time and money**.

Good UX will **rise the bar for your competitors** (existing and potential).



It is not important who is the first  
with the product.

**It is important who does it best.**



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