

Human Computer Interaction (Hindi mein)

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Miro

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Hello everyone mera naam Vibhuti hai and aaj hum HCI ka tutorial le rahe hain Miro ke upar. Ismein jo bhi tools hote hain ya aap ise kaise apne real life mein use kar sakte ho. Kabhi bhi aapko koi prototype banana hai ya aapko koi design banana hai ya aap kisi bhi team ke member ho and aapko koi professional kaam karna hai toh Miro aapki kaise help kar sakta hai? Yeh hum dekhenge. Toh basically Miro sabse pehle hai kya? And iska significance kya hai? Iska istemaal kya hai real life mein? Pehle yeh padhte hain. Toh, yeh na ek online collaboration tool hai. Online collaboration tool matlab ki specifically agar aap alag-alag jagahon pe log reh rahe hain and aapko ek hi board pe ek hi kaam karna hai. Ek hi design pe ya aapko koi apna manager aap as a manager kahin kaam karte hain. And aapko koi event plan karna hai. Aapko uski details rakhni hai, koi flow chart banane hain. Koi diagram banane hain. Yeh sab cheezein aap Miro pe kar sakte ho. Also woh kya help karta hai? Brainstorm karne mein. Kyunki aap agar kisi ek board pe kaam kar rahe ho toh aap woh board kaafi aur logon ke saath share kar sakte ho. Baaki team members ke saath share kar sakte ho. Toh woh apna input de sakte hain. Toh basically kya hota hai ki sabka apna-apna stay aa jaata hai ek hi board pe. Toh help hota hai ki hum kaise apne design ko kya cheez ko hum better kar sakte hain. Brainstorm karne mein, plan karne mein, design karne mein on a shared digital whiteboard. Yeh toh hai hi. Ek toh baad mein hum thodi image dekhenge Miro ki actual mein ya aap agar search bhi karo online Miro jaake toh ek basic whiteboard aapke saamne aa jaata hai. Side mein tools hote hain, sidebar hota hai. Basic structure ya template ek Miro ka wahi hota hai. Uske baad it's used for visualizing ideas. Ideas visualize karne ke liye. Aapke paas agar koi startup idea hai, aapko kuch banana hai, aapko koi event plan karna hai, aapko yahan apna time table hi banana hai. Maan lo as a student aapko dekhna hai ki meri yeh classes hain aur mere ko ek time table chahiye. Mere ko iska print out chahiye. Toh woh bhi aap Miro pe kar sakte ho. Aap apne thought process ko aise visualize kar pao dhang se flow bana pao. Uska yeh saari cheezein Miro aapko help karta hai karne mein. Apna project organize karne mein. Aap koi project mein kaam kar rahe ho. Team hai bahut badi 15-20 logon ya chhoti team bhi hai agar aap school student bhi ho tab bhi aap is Miro ko use kar sakte ho apna kaam organize karne ke karne mein aur saath mein kaam karne mein doosre logon ke saath share kar lo apna board aur yeh sab cheezein real time mein hoti hai. Matlab ek hi insaan same board pe agar woh share karta hai link us board ka apne doston ke saath toh woh bhi us board pe kaam kar sakte hain aur woh bhi us board pe kaam kar sakta hai. Toh sab milke ek

saath apne ideas put in kar sakte hain. Toh iska significant kya hai ki hum log workflows check kar sakte hain aur agile processes like bahut mushkil-mushkil agar koi bahut bada kaam hai bahut tedious work hai koi toh uska workflow bhi banana hai aapko yeh sab mein help karta hai aur phir mind map banane mein help karta hai, mind map aur flow charts. Mind maps kya hote hain? Basically mind maps mein agar kya kehte hain agar aapko koi event plan karna hai toh aap sochoge ek baar aankh band karke ya 2 minute chup reh ke ki mere ko event plan karna hai toh mere ko ab isko contact karna hai, isko contact karna hai, budget aise nikalna hai, mere ko timeline aise banani hai, is insaan se koi vendor hai, koi usko contact karna hai, usse saare services leni hai, products lena hai, yeh saara aapke dimaag mein agar ban gaya map aapko kahin usko visualize karna hai apne saamne toh aap Miro use kar sakte ho, Miro ke tools use kar sakte ho usko banane ke liye. Theek hai? Kya aur kya rehta hai ki na Miro mein apne templates bhi hote hain bahut saare jo ki aap bane banaye use kar sakte ho. Ek bahut famous template jo hai woh Kanban boards ka hota hai. Kanban boards kya hote hain na ki jaise ek board hota hai uske andar three basic columns hote hain. Basic template bata rahi hoon Kanban board ka kya hota hai ki ek toh to-do hota hai usmein column, ek in-progress hota hai aur ek done ho gaya. Toh agar aapke paas team hai koi theek hai? Bahut 20 logon ki toh aapne na team A, B, C bahut saari hain. Ab yeh mera column jo hai woh to-do ka hai. Aur yeh mera jo column hai woh in-progress ka hai. Theek hai? Aur yeh mera jo column hai woh done ka hai. Toh ab main koi bhi activity hai main idhar likh doongi team A ko yeh activity karni hai, to-do. Aur yahan team C already koi ek activity, activity two maan lo, kar chuka hai already. Toh main done mein daal doongi. Aur yahi sheet, yahi Kanban board ka link main apne saare teammates ke saath share kar doongi. Jo bhi team A, B, C, D mein hai taaki unhein pata chalta rahe ki doosri teams ne kya-kya kaam kiya hai aur unhone kya-kya kaam kiya hai aur unhein kya kaam assign hai, kab deadlines hain, saari cheezein. Theek hai? Toh yeh templates hote hain. Yeh ek basic Kanban board example diya hai template ka. Theek hai? Aise bahut saare mil jaate hain aapko udhar. Uske baad agar koi yahan pe DBMS ya Database Structure Management Systems padh ke aaya hai toh usko pata hoga ki ER diagrams bahut important hote hain banane ke liye taaki hum apni website ya apni app ya koi bhi hum kuch bana rahe hain. Uska flow dekh paayein. Hum usmein kya components use ho rahe hain woh dekh paayein. Attributes kya hain? Actions kya hain hamare buttons ke. Toh uske bhi templates bane banaye aate hain. Woh bhi aap use kar sakte hain. Theek hai? Ab doosra point hai ki it aids in aligning team goals. Ki team ka goal kya hai? Aapka koi company aap nahi banate ho toh basic do-teen goals hote hain ki humein itna profit is mahine tak karna hai. Yeh humein itne products itne bechne hain. Aur yeh waali user ki needs hain jo humein fulfill karni hai kisi bhi haalat mein. Toh yeh team goals hote hain. Inko aap visually koi maps mein bana sakte ho. Aur phir unke liye aap action plan bhi bana sakte ho ki yeh teen agar mere goal hain toh yeh jo goal hai isko main aise-aise baant do flow charts mein ya blocks mein streams mein ki aise karna hai mujhe. Ab roadmaps bhi ho gaye, timelines bhi ho gayi. Yeh sab aap bana sakte ho Miro se. Theek hai? Miro is useful for creating customer journey. Journey maps ki ab aapka koi customer hai aapke saath starting se raha hai ya kahin beech mein bhi aapki company se usne product lene shuru kiye toh aap uska journey map bana sakte ho ya phir pehle se hi agar aapka koi product

development stage mein hi kyun nahi hai aapne agar usko test karne ke liye kuch users ko de diya toh unka kyunki customer journey map banana zyada important hota hai taaki aap un dekh paa ki woh kya-kya khareed rahe hain, woh kya-kya products pe time invest kar rahe hain, kya unko pasand aa raha hai, kya nahi aa raha hai. Yeh sab cheezein aap starting se dekh paa taaki jab aap actual mein apni website ya app deploy karoge, release karoge, tab aapko pata ho ki kin aspects pe aapko zyada focus rakhna hai. Uske liye bhi journey maps, customer journey maps important hote hain banane. Aur personas bhi. Personas kya hote hain ki jab aap kuch design karna shuru karte ho toh aap apne customer ke personas bana lete ho ki pehle toh aap decide karoge ki meri target audience kya hai? Target audience mere un products ki kya hai? Phir aap unka persona bana loge ki agar koi aapka koi maan lo target ek hai ki villagers ko aapko kisi rural area ke target karna hai toh hum ek photo lagayenge, hum unka naam lenge, hum unka age lenge us customer ka, woh kya karte hain aur kya problem face karte hain aur us problem ko hamara product kaise solve kar raha hai, yeh dekhna bahut important hai aur woh ho rahi hai aakhir mein solve ya nahi ho rahi ya usmein bhi koi loopholes reh rahe hain, yeh sab jo hai na woh aap Miro mein apne maps bana sakte ho upar, sona suna sakte ho aur isse help ho jaati hai visualize karne mein. Next point hai ki users can easily gather and organize research or user insights. Agar koi aap apna kuch banana chah rahe ho, koi product develop karna chah rahe ho. Theek hai? Uske upar aapne bahut saare articles padhe, bahut saare research papers padhe hain online. Ab aapko unko club karna hai aur uske jo sahi-sahi points hain jo aapko useful lag rahe hain, unko kahin aapko ek saath rakhna hai. Kahin pe aapko unko store karna hai aur aise store karna hai ki aap jab padho us page pe wapas jaa toh aapko exactly pata ho ki yeh, yeh, yeh points important hain aur yahi mere ko go through karne hain. Inhin pe mujhe focus karna hai. Toh Miro pe aap aise bhi templates dhoond sakte ho jo aapko yahi sab karne mein help karein. Toh hum abhi baat hi kar rahe the Miro templates ki. Toh alag-alag type ke templates hote hain jo Miro pe already available hote hain. Aur ek cheez hum abhi aage bhi jaake padhenge. Ek term aata hai Miroverse karke. Toh Miroverse kya hota hai na ki jaise bahut saare log hain jo Miro use karte hain, actually bahut saare users hain toh woh bhi jo jo apna kaam karte hain na toh kind of woh ek apna template Miro mein chhod dete hain uh ki yeh waale templates jo hain woh aur users bhi use kar sakte hain. Toh koi private templates jo ho gaye jo XYZ kisi insaan ne kahin main abhi India mein baithi hoon, kahin USA mein koi bande ne koi template daal diya Miro pe toh main woh bhi use kar sakti hoon rather than just jo Miro mere ko provide kar raha hai templates apne, main aur individuals ke bhi use kar sakti hoon. Usko hum na Miroverse ke term se jaante hain. Coming back to Miro kaun se templates humein deta hai? Mainly yeh hote hain meetings and workshops ke liye ho gaye, ideation ke liye ho gaye, research and design ke liye ho gaye. Ab workflows ke liye ho gaye, planning ke liye ya strategize karna hai aapko kuch uske liye ho gaye. Uske baad diagram ho gaye, diagramming, mapping, presentation and slides, PPTs, yeh sab aap Miro pe bana sakte ho. Theek hai? Ab Miro mein sirf templates toh nahi honge. Aapne koi template khol liya. Yahan pe koi template aa raha hai aapke paas. Maan lo Kanban board ka kyunki abhi humne dhang se use discuss bhi kiya hai. Theek hai? Yahan pe template aa gaya aapke paas. Ab us template mein aap bhi toh apne edits karoge na. Woh toh customize

karna padega aapko apne usage ke hisaab se. Toh ab bahut saare na tools aa jaate hain. Toh sabse pehla tool jo upar yahan pe dikh raha hai yeh photo mein yeh hai create with AI. Toh aap ismein kya hoga? Aap AI ki help leke apne jo bhi aapka template hai uske andar additions, deletions, edits, yeh sab aap kar sakte ho. Theek hai? Toh just aapko prompt dena hai AI ko and woh aadha kaam aapke liye wahin pe kar dega. Phir select tool. Select tool toh sabko pata hai kya hota hai. Ki koi bhi cheez aapko select karni hai toh aap select tool use karoge uske liye. Phir templates humne abhi discuss kiya. Toh yeh jo button hai, third waala, yeh yeh templates ke liye hota hai. Theek hai? Jo yeh waala button hai aapka. Yeh text ke liye hota hai. Text box lena hai aapko. Text daalna hai kahin bhi uske liye hota hai. Yeh shapes and lines ke liye ho gaya aapka. Yeh sticky notes ke liye hota hai yeh waala. Theek hai? Sticky notes aapko kahin daalna ho apne board mein toh aap usko select kar sakte ho. Uske baad yeh aapka pen ka button ho gaya. Pen tool ho gaya. Yeh aapka frame ka tool ho gaya. Aapko alag-alag frame chahiye koi apne Miro board mein toh aap isko use kar sakte ho. Phir aapko koi sticker, emoji, GIF alag se daalna hai toh Miro ke apne bahut saare stickers hote hain, GIFs hote hain jo aap use kar sakte ho. Theek hai? Waise bhi agar aapko koi image ya kuch upload karna hai, video, aisa kuch bhi idhar toh woh bhi option rehta hai ki image upload ka alag se tool media and integration ka tool yeh hota hai. Woh use kar sakte ho aap kuch bhi upload karne ke liye. Phir jo aapke teammates hain ya jo bhi professional jinka bhi opinion aap lena chahte ho toh woh apne comments bhi add kar sakte hain iske andar. But pehle aapko share karna padega apna link jo bhi board pe aap kaam kar rahe ho uska and phir woh comment kar sakte hain, aap unhein access doge toh. Phir undo aur redo ka button hota hai ki kuch galat kar diya, aapko undo karna hai, redo karna hai, iska. Theek hai? Toh next aur ek bahut hi important part hota hai, aap kuch bhi banana chahte ho, aap koi product, koi service ke baare mein kaam karna chahte ho, aap koi research karna chahte ho, kuch bhi start karne se pehle sabse pehli cheez aati hai brainstorm karna. Agar aapko yeh bhi agar aap 10th class mein ho aur aapko decide karna hai na ki aapko 11th mein kya stream choose karni hai, Science, Commerce ya Humanities. Usse uske liye bhi aapko pehle brainstorm karna padega. Toh brainstorming aisi cheez hai jo aap bachpan se karte aa rahe ho. Maybe term ab aapne chahe thode time pehle suni ho, abhi suni ho. But yeh bahut pehle se karte aa rahe ho aap. Theek hai? Toh yeh kya hota hai? Ek creative process hai. Creative process toh dekho hoga kyunki hamara dimaag khul raha hai. Humein itne saare options dikhenge. Hum itni saari cheezein research karenge, dhoondhenge, un cheezon mein ghusenge, unka matlab jaanenge. Toh woh creative process apne aap ban jaata hai. Toh usmein kya karte hain log? Hum jaise log, koi bhi aap mein, hum log generate karte hain ya share karte hain ideas ko freely to solve problems or spark innovation. Kyun karte hain? Do cheezein karne ke liye. Ya toh koi problem hai jo aap solve karna chah rahe ho. Koi loophole dikh raha hai aapko real life mein jo aap solve karna chah rahe ho. Uske liye maybe aap kuch naya release karna chaho, kuch deploy karna chaho, kuch invent karna chaho ya phir innovation spark karne ke liye, koi naya idea aa gaya ekdam se aapke paas, innovation karni hai aapko. Kuch naya startup shuru karna hai, kuch naya product banana hai, uske liye. Theek hai? Toh to start brainstorming in Miro. Specifically pehle toh humne brainstorm dekha. Brainstorm karna hota kya hai? Theek hai? Ab hum dekh rahe hain ki Miro

kaise help kar raha hai humein brainstorm karne mein. Theek hai? Toh pehle kya karoge? Create a new board. Koi bhi khaali template le lo. Phir usmein sticky notes add karo. Sticky notes maine bataya tha abhi use kar sakte ho aap Miro pe. Har idea ke liye aap sticky note use kar lo. Theek hai? Invite your team members to join. Aur woh bhi phir contribute karein. Apna-apna contribution dein sab. Theek hai? Aur yeh cheez again yeh ek real time mein ho sakti hai. Toh agar chaar-paanch log bhi aapki team mein hain toh woh saath mein board mein apni-apni cheezein comment add karte rahein ya apna kuch edit daal karte rahein board mein. Aap koi aapko glitch nahi face karna padega. Aapko koi problem nahi hogi. Sab kar sakte hain ek saath. Toh aap in sab brainstorm karne ke liye kya-kya cheezein use kar sakte ho. Mind map use kar sakte ho. Flow charts use kar sakte ho. Voting tools use kar sakte ho ki agar teen managers hain unke paas teen event ke plans hain ki yeh plan better hai, yeh plan better hai ya yeh plan better hai. Koi bhi ho sakta hai. Toh woh poll daal denge ki baaki jo bhi team hai unke andar subordinates hain ya unke koi superior hain. Hai na? Unke saath poll daal denge ki Miro pe ki ab you guys can decide kaun sa sabse best work karega. Theek hai? Toh chalo aage dekhte hain. Ab humne abhi-abhi pichli slide mein kya baat kari thi? Mind maps ki. Use mind maps, flow charts and voting tools. Toh abhi hum yahi mind maps ke baare mein padh rahe hain ki woh Miro mein kaise bana sakte ho aap? Theek hai? Pehle toh mind map hota kya hai? Basic ek baar padh lete hain. Visual tool hai. Visual tool hai jo humein organize karne mein help karta hai information ko. Around ek ek idea hai aapka koi jisse aapne start kiya. Ab uske around aapka mind map banega. Aapki arrows niklengi, aapke relations niklengi har jagah se aur phir unke alag-alag alag-alag attributes honge. Branches hongi. Theek hai? Yeh saare hain. Koi concept ko break down kar rahe ho aap basically toh woh aapka mind map mein aa jaata hai. Jaise abhi hum right mein dekh rahe hain. Yeh ek image hai. Theek hai? Toh iske andar jo pehla hamara jahan se mind map shuru ho raha hai woh kya hai? Current objectives. Ki main goals, main objectives kya hain is team ke? Ab humne unko alag-alag baant diya hai ki humein pehle toh onboard karna hai logon ko. Theek hai? Doosra humein UX pe work karna hai apne kaam ke. Phir humein conversion to paid subscriber dekhne hain ki kitne ho rahe hain. Phir humein data entry bhi dekhni hai. Phir data entry ke apne branches nikal rahe hain ki yeh karna hai ya yeh karna hai. Ismein alag-alag parts hain apne. Toh yeh saara ek mind map bol sakte ho aap. Hai. Theek hai? Ab hum ek example se padhenge ki mind map kya hota hai. Theek hai? Maan lo ki aap koi manager ho kisi company ke aur aapko bola hai ki naya hum product nikaal rahe hain. Ab tumhein launch ke liye, product launch ke liye taiyari karni hai. Event plan karna hai. Ab jaise-taise karo tum. Theek hai? Toh central idea mera kya hai iske andar? Ki mere ko product launch karna hai. Toh hum hamara jo sabse pehla node hoga woh yahi hoga. Product launch hoga. Theek hai? Ab kuch bhi aapko event plan karna hai, koi launch karna hai toh uske andar bahut saare aspects hote hain. Theek hai? Ki ab aap agar manager hoge toh aapko pata hoga ki woh kya-kya alag-alag aspects hain. Maan lo ki aapko social media dekhna hai. Aapko market dekhni hai. Aapko kya kehte hain? Uh budget dekhna hai. Kya-kya dekhna hai. Toh abhi hum chaar main areas lenge ki maine product launch likha idhar product launch. Aur ab maine chaar iske arrows bana diye. Theek hai? Ab yeh mera aa gaya yahan pe marketing. Yeh mera aa gaya

design. Yeh mera aa gaya budget aur yeh mera aa gaya timeline. Theek hai? Yeh chaar mere product launch ho gaye. Woh ke part ho gaye main. Ab uske baad in branches ko bhi aap aur khologe. Aur khologe matlab ki marketing mein aap jaise dekh sakte ho ki social media dekhna hai. Aapko email campaigning karni hai ki jo jo log aa rahe hain aapko invite karna hai influencers ko ya professional jo field mein kaam kar rahe hain us unko, MNC ke log ko kisi ko bhi ya ads nikalni hai aapko. Aapko ab radio pe nikalni hai ya aapko TVs pe chahiye. Kaisi ad chahiye? Newspaper mein chahiye saari cheez. Theek hai? Phir design ke alag aspects ho jaate hain. Ab inhin jo yahi yeh bhi jo social media, email campaigning, ads ho gaye, inmein bhi aur apne aspects ho sakte hain. Toh in sabka ek mind map banana yeh aap Miro pe kaafi easily kar sakte ho. Kyunki iske jo tools hain, iske jo templates hain woh readily available hain aapke haathon mein. Aapko just apni jo aapka specific, aapke project specific details hain, woh daalni padti hain ya thode tweaks karne padte hain ya agar aapka bahut hi alag koi project hai toh woh aapko shayad zyada edits maangega but mind map aap easily Miro se bana sakte ho. Usmein alag-alag colors add karo, icons add karo taaki woh visually pleasing lage ya phir dekhte hi samajh aa jaaye insaan ko ki achha ab maine yeh kar liya, mere ko yeh bhi karna hai, is pe bhi baat karni hai, isko bhi tackle karna hai. Aise karke. Okay. Toh ab hum mental model ke baare mein padhne waale hain. Mental model aur iske baad conceptual model aur dono ke alag-alag example bhi dekhenge jisse clear ho jaaye ki HCI mein dono ka significance apna-apna kya hai? Uske baad hum yeh bhi dekhenge ki Miro mein hum kaise yeh dono models bana sakte hain. Theek hai? Toh mental model pehle hai kya? Ek yeh representation hai ya cognitive framework hai of how we understand and interpret the world. We matlab ki kaun? Jaise hum ho gaye. Humne banana shuru kiya as designers, humne banana shuru kiya koi apna app ya website toh kya structure hoga uska, kaise woh jaayega, uska timeline kya hai, uska flow kya hai, yeh sab hum humein ek mental model batata hai. Theek hai? Toh woh humein guide karta hai how we think, make predictions and respond to new information ki new information aayegi toh hum usko kaise respond kar sakte hain aur mainly yeh decision making mein help karta hai, problem solving mein help karta hai ya complex systems ko aapko understand karne hain, usmein bhi help karta hai. Toh Miro mein hum kaise bana sakte hain mental model aur woh kaise help karega humein? Pehli baat toh visual mapping ke through, doosra brainstorming ke through. Brainstorm alag akele nahi karna but teammates ke saath karna hai, apne collaborate karna hai aapko logon ke saath. Theek hai? Toh structure complex ideas, organize karna hai apna thoughts ko and iterative refinement ki baad mein aapne koi bana diya apna product but aapko baar-baar use refine karte rehna hoga. Karte rehna hoga. Aap mentally sochoge ki is stage pe hoon, is stage pe jaunga, is page pe hoon, is page pe jaunga. Toh ismein main kya better kar sakta hoon? Transition, animation, kuch bhi aisa daal sakta hoon. Bahut saari cheezein hoti hain. Koi function extra add kar sakta hoon. Aise. Example ke through dhang se samajhte hain. Ek toh humne yeh bhi bola tha pehle ki mental model jo hota hai humein decision making mein help karta hai. Problem solving mein. Toh hum decision making ka ek baar example dekhenge. Theek hai? Toh pehle I want ki yeh jo picture hai right mein us pe aap focus karo ki iska matlab kya hai. Theek hai? Toh yeh aapko thoda ek diamond shape mein dikh raha hoga na? Toh yeh double diamond

hota hai. Theek hai? Yeh thodi theory hai, term hai jo hum use karte hain HCI mein. Toh pehle mental model kaise banta hai na ki pehle woh bolta hai ki design the right thing. Design the right thing. Yeh kaise karte hain? Yeh aise karte hain ki pehle aapki problem statement dekho. Hua aap problem decide kar li jo aapko solve karni hai ya jiske liye aapko needs fulfill karni hai apne users ki. Phir problem aapne decide kar li. Uske baad kya aap research karoge uske baare mein. Aap discover karoge nayi cheezein ya aap explore karoge usko. Theek hai? Discover kya karoge? Discover se kya matlab hai? Ki jo bhi aapki problem hai na uske aap andar ghugose. Aap dekhoge uski intricacies. Chhoti-chhoti cheezein kya hain? Kya nahi hai? Kaun se aspects logon ne cover kiye hue hain. Kaun se aspects already solved hain. Kaun se nahi hain? Hain jinka koi solution hi nahi hai. Theek hai? Ya phir scope down the focus matlab ki aapne koi bahut broad as bahut broad part of society dekha ki ismein issue hai. Theek hai? Usmein aapne uske baare mein aapne saari cheezein discover kar li. Maan lo ki kooda bahut ikattha ho raha hai kisi area mein aur aisi cheezein aapko alag-alag jagahon mein pattern wise dikh raha hai. Theek hai? Aap bas yeh nahi dekh sakte ki yeh problem hai. Achha chalo main solve karunga. Yeh problem kyun hai? Kaise hai? Yeh sab aapko andar ghug ke dekhna padega sab kuch aur aapne aap apna focus aapko ek lena padega exact ki yeh problem hai, yeh goal hai jo main solve karna chah raha hoon. Theek hai? Aur apni problem ko phir define karna padega. Uske baad kya hoga? Aap design karoge apne jo bhi aapka solution hai agar woh as a service hai, koi product hai, koi idea hi hai, usko aap design karoge, develop karoge, testing karoge, phir aap deliver karoge aur phir aap sabse important aa jaata hai ki aap sunoge ki jo aapne agar koi product bhi launch kiya hai, koi jo aap problem solve kar raha hai, koi toh users usko dekhkar, usko use karke kaisa react kar rahe hain, unka kya feedback hai, woh sab lena kaafi important rehta hai. Theek hai? Uske baad aapka final solution nikal ke aayega. Okay? Toh pehla aspect kya hota hai mental model ka? Defining the problem jo ki abhi humne diagram mein bhi dekha. Toh key issue define karo. Challenge dekho jo aapko address karna hai ya nahi karna hai. Maan lo aapka koi example hai ki mere ko invest karna hai kisi company mein. Koi stock mein invest karna hai, koi share mein invest karna hai, kuch karna hai. Pehli toh baat aayegi ki mere ko karna bhi hai is specific project mein ya nahi karna hai. Ab aap decision kaise loge? Haan ya na aap? Pehle aap uske baare mein information gather karoge ki yeh company hai kaisi? Pehle kaise chal rahe the iske stock? Ab kaise chal rahe hain? Yeh sab aap janne ka try karoge. Aap market trends dekhoge market trend ke hisaab se. Kya yeh company ke jo products hain woh aage jaake kaam karenge ya inki replacement aa jaayegi. Koi jiski wajah se shayad is company ke stock gir jaayein ya iski value market mein gir jaaye. Yeh sab check karoge toh aap data collect karoge, facts dekhoge, perspectives sunoge, professional opinion loge logon ka. Theek hai? Phir ab hum jo example, jo case le rahe the, pehle toh defining the problem mein hamara aaya example ki should I invest in this project or not. Theek hai? Phir main dekhoongi ki potential risk ya return kya hain is project mein invest karne ke? Correct. Theek hai? Toh ismein hum information gather karenge. Ab third stage kya aa jaata hai? Aap options ko identify karoge apni alag-alag. Jo hum abhi case le rahe hain, usmein kuch hi options hain. Ya toh aap poori tarike se invest karo ya partially karo ya phir aap karo hi mat. Hai na? Toh apni options dekho ki yeh, yeh, yeh options ho sakte hain is

problem mein, is project mein. Toh ab mere ko inmein se koi ek choose karna hai. Theek hai? Phir aap in teeno jo options hain unke bhi jo outcome honge unko check karoge ki kya rahenge outcome ki agar main poori tarike se invest kar deta hoon toh kya-kya outcome ho sakta hai? Main kitna risk utha raha hoon. Main kitna paisa laga raha hoon, kitna loss mein jaa sakta hoon, kitna profit mein jaa sakta hoon? Yeh sab aap evaluate karoge. Theek hai? Assessing the potential outcomes of each and every option. Toh hamare case mein hamara question ban jaayega ki what happens if the project succeeds or fails? Ki agar project succeed hua toh kya hoga? Agar fail hua toh kya hoga? Dono cheezein dekhni hai. Theek hai? Uske baad kya aata hai? Making the decision. Aapko decision lena hai. Ab ab aapne sab kar liya. Aapne check kar liye options. Aapne option ke bhi option check kar liye. Kaise rahenge? Aapne apni problem statement bhi dekh li. Ab aapko aapne poora research bhi kar liya. Sab kar liya. Ab aapko decision lena hai. Theek hai? Toh hamare case mein agar hum maan lein humne option one liya ki invest fully if the potential return outweighs the risk. Matlab jo bhi hamara return aayega humein baad mein jo potential hai, humein nahi pata pakka aayega ya nahi but agar woh potential outcome jo return hai hamara woh risk se zyada hai agar hum risk le rahe hain, risk mein hum hamara loss ho maybe but agar return aaya humein toh woh bahut zyada rahega risk se toh phir hum choose kar sakte hain option one. Theek hai? Phir hum action lenge ki are hum ab kya karein? Decide kar lete hain. Toh hum decide karne mein kya karenge? Humne choose kiya tha option one. Hai na? Toh humne initiate kar di investment aur allocate kar diye resources us taraf. Aur phir hum review karenge. Ab humne invest kar diya. Toh uske baad hum dekhenge market mein kaise chal raha hai. Sab hamare paise badh rahe hain, nahi badh rahe hain. Kya cheez ho rahi hai? Yeh sab cheezon ka aap review karoge aur unse seekh bhi loge ki ab mere ko aisi-aisi company mein maybe invest karna hai ya aisi mein nahi karna hai ya itna karna hai, is time pe karna hai. Yeh sab cheezein. Toh kya project ne hamari expectations meet ki thi woh ya phir hum kaise improve kar sakte hain agli baar. Yeh review and learn mein aa jaata hai sab kuch. Theek hai? Toh jaise ki maine kaha tha ki do models hain mental aur conceptual model. Mental model humne padh liya. Theek hai? Ab hum conceptual model pe aa rahe hain. Conceptual model na thoda zyada aapko thoda term heavy lag sakta hai kyunki thode naye terms aayenge abhi ya unki definitions aayengi. But yeh bhi mental model ki tarah hi hai. Iska bhi apna ek flow hai. Iska bhi apna ek chalne ka tareeka hai. Aur itna koi mushkil topic nahi hai. Toh ek baar samajhte hain. Theek hai? Toh conceptual modeling kya hoti hai? Yeh process of creating abstract representations. Jo yeh words hain abhi shayad heavy lag rahe honge. Aage jab hum term padhenge na specific toh aapko samajh aa jaayega ki iska matlab kya tha. Kya representations? Kiski representations le rahe hain hum? Koi system ho gaya, koi process ho gaya ya koi concept ho gaya. Theek hai? Uski representations alag-alag jab hum banate hain na aur ek hi board par daal dete hain aur unke beech ka relation dekhenge ki yeh isse connected hai, yeh isse connected hai, yeh hoga toh yeh aayega. Yeh sab aap conceptual model mein dekhte ho. Theek hai? Aur hum karte kyun hain? Conceptual model banate kyun hain? Taaki hum samajh paayein, hum bata paayein ya phir hum analyze kar paayein cheezon ko. Hamara jo bhi hum agar koi page banana chahte hain, uska home page hoga, uska apna messaging page hoga ya koi feed hogi uski apni. Toh agar main is

button pe dabaati hoon toh main idhar pahunchungi ya idhar dabaungi toh idhar pahunchungi. Yeh idhar maine likha toh yeh mere ko is page pe le jaayega. Yeh sab cheezein conceptually aapko sochni hai. Conceptual model mein aa jaati hain. Theek hai? Aur yeh cheezein conceptual model ki yeh kahan use hoti hai? Zyadatar data science mein, software development mein, uh business analysis mein aur engineering mein. Theek hai? Toh abhi agar hum jab example padhenge toh hum ek lenge model conceptual model. Particularly hamara ek application bhi hogi, ek case bhi hoga. Usmein dekhenge terms kya-kya hain. Theek hai? Pehle toh dekhte hain uses kya hain conceptual model ke. Theek hai? Toh abstract representation mein help karta hai. Kya matlab? Matlab abstract representation mein help karta hai. It simplifies complex systems into understandable models. Yeh na humein kya karta hai? Aise na like like cheezon ko baant deta hai. Theek hai? Aur unko baantne ke baad na alag-alag hisson mein humein bata deta hai ki yeh isse connected hai. Yeh isse aur yeh isse aur yeh maybe akela, yeh alag se individually work kar raha hai. Apne aap kar raha hai yeh process. Theek hai? Yeh sab cheezein karta hai. Toh roughly agar kisi ko samajhna hai na ki ek page mein ya koi website banane mein ya koi app mein kya kaam ho raha hai. Thoda conceptual model koi padhega na toh samajh aa jaata hai ki achha yeh attributes hain, yeh aspects hain hamare app ke. Theek hai? Doosra point hai ki clarify relationships. Ab yeh relationships kya hain iske andar? Relationships na yahi ho jaate hain ki uh maan lo aapne Amazon ki apni koi app kholi. Theek hai? Usmein add to cart aa raha hai aapke paas ek button. Aapne koi product pe dabaya, aapko khareedna hai. Aapne add to cart daal diya aur wahan pe wish button hai. Saare buttons hain. Toh add to cart mein jaise hi dabaya ab woh cart mein aapki khud hi add ho jaati hai. Aur cart ka button aapko alag se upar de rakha hota hai ya kahin side mein de rakha hota hai. Toh ab aap woh button aur woh jo cart ka button hai, usmein kaise relationship banate ho. Kaise aap usko clarify karte ho? Kaise aap neatly usko dikhate ho. Agar aap visualize karna chahte ho na apne saamne toh woh aap conceptual model ke through hi karte ho visualize. Theek hai? Third point hai ki high level overview ki ek overview mil jaata hai aapko ki aap kya kar rahe ho, kya banana chah rahe ho, kya design kar रहे हो. Theek hai? It focuses on the what rather than how. How nahi dekhta ki hum kar kaise rahe hain. Woh theek hai? Woh back end developer ka, engineer ka kaam hai. Theek hai? Abhi hum dekh rahe hain hum kar kya rahe hain? Hamara hamare saamne agar koi user hamara koi product use karega, koi app chalayega, usko apne saamne kya dikhega? Hum bas yeh dekh rahe hain. Abhi hum yeh nahi dekh rahe woh kaise hone waala hai? Woh baad ki baat hai. Woh dekh lenge. Theek hai? Phir tools kya-kya use kar sakte ho? Diagram, flow charts, UML, ER diagram, yeh sab. Theek hai? Purpose kya hota hai? Analyze karna, decision making, problem solving. Yahi saare hain jo yeh mental model ke the. Mental model ka purpose tha, woh iska bhi purpose hai. Similar hai. Haan. Toh coming over to the components part. Iske components kya hain? Bahut simple hain. Bahut easy hain. Entities ho gaye. Entities jaise ki agar aapka koi aapne koi website banayi hai jiske andar Amazon jaisi hi website le lo aap. Theek hai? Aap cheez bech rahe ho us pe. Customer hain aapke, products hain aapke, order hain. Entity wahi ho jaati hai ki main jo playing characteristics ya participants ya main jo aapke broader mein cheezein hain jo kaam kar rahi hain, jo topics hain jo chal rahe hain aapke app pe, woh kya hain? Ek toh customer aayega

aapki app pe. Product khareedne aayega, order place karega. Yeh saari cheezein aapki entity ho gayi. Ab inhin entities ki attributes kya hote hain? Attributes ki unke characteristics. Customer ke characteristic kya ho sakte hain? Unka naam ho sakta hai, unka email address ho sakta hai, unka ghar ka address ho sakta hai. Hai na? Yeh saare unke attributes ho gaye aur bahut saare ho sakte hain. Product kya hota hai? Product ke entity kya hota hai? Uh product as an entity. Uske attributes kya hote hain? Ki product ki details batao. Theek hai? Uske baad woh kisse bana hai? Kitne le sakte hain hum products ek time pe? Uski kitna paisa like price kya hai uska? Hai na? Yeh saari cheezein product mein aa jaati hain. Product ID kya hota hai? Product ID bhi important hota hai. Theek hai? Ab order mein dekh lo. Order mein ab nahi aati ki kab tak order hoga? Kaun order karega? Delivery partner kaun hoga? Yeh sab aa jaayega. Uske baad teesra point hai relationships. Toh yeh customer aur product ke beech mein relation kya hai? Customer product khareedta hai na, buy karta hai product ko. Yeh saari cheezein clear aap conceptual model mein karte ho apne. Theek hai? Aur phir processes. Processes kya-kya ho sakte hain? Aapne koi order place kiya toh order process hoga aapka. Aapne agar koi product khareeda toh uski payment hogi. Toh yeh saare aapke processes ho jaate hain jo conceptual model mein aate hain. Theek hai? Uske baad aur components kya hain? Kuch assumptions ho gayi. Theek hai? Ki maine koi address daal diya, koi random sa jo actual mein exist hi nahi karta. Phir woh banda kaise aur agar delivery partner pe kaise karega deliver toh yeh sab cheezein aapko dekhni padti hain. Woh assumptions lete ho aap ki pin code check karte ho, address check karte ho, block dekhte ho, floor number lete ho. Yeh saari cheezein aa jaati hain. Phir boundaries hoti hai ki aap apna kya kehte hain? Model mein kya rahega, kya nahi rahega. Yeh sab aapko dekhna padega. Kyunki ho sakta hai ki aap koi aise features ya aise functions daal do jo ki koi user use hi nahi karne waala. Toh woh bahut redundant, bahut bekaar mein aapki space le rahe hain aapke app mein, aapke user ke experience mein, user ke view, user visualize karega aapka app ko dekhega apne saamne toh kuch aise buttons ho ya aise kuch functions ho jo bilkul usable hi nahi hai ya phir woh kabhi use nahi karne waala aage jaake unko hata dena hi better rehta hai. Toh boundaries banao, scope banao apne model ka. Theek hai? Aur rules set kar lo ki ek time par jab tak agar ek customer ne order place kar rakha hai, jab tak woh deliver nahi hota, doosra order woh place hi nahi kar sakta ya kuch aur aise rules jo aapko important lagein ki nahi 500 se upar ka hi order place hoga, usse kam ka order hi nahi place hota, koi bhi apne rules aapko banane hain, woh aap pehle se hi constraint bana ke rakhoge apne business ke liye. Ab mental aur conceptual model mein difference kya hota hai? Tumne dekha purpose bhi dono ka similar sa hai ki problem solving ho gayi, decision making ho gayi. Toh difference kya hai? In dono mein toh same ho gaye. Same nahi hote. Aap jab conceptual model dekhte ho na toh woh designer ke perspective se banega. Designer ko kya lagta hai ki us design, us jo bhi woh bana raha hai, interface bana raha hai ya design bana raha hai, usmein kya-kya cheez required hai. User kya dekhega? User mental model, mental model jab aap banao na toh woh aap user ke perspective se banaoge ki user ke saamne agar mera app khulta hai abhi ke liye toh mera jo main, mera jo app dikhega, woh kaisa dikhega? Woh aap mental model as a agar aap isko flow chart ki tarah bana rahe ho ya diagram ki tarah bana rahe ho toh woh aap mental model user ke perspective se banate ho. Theek hai? Aur

conceptual model waise hi designer ke perspective se banate ho. Aur uske beech mein jo common ground nikal ke aata hai na, woh usually aapka solution rehta hai ki aapka actual mein interface phir wahi banta hai. Toh ek example lete hain. Aapne blank Miro board le liya. Ek aapne Miro khola. Theek hai? Usmein ek new board liya and apna conceptual model banana shuru kar diya. Aapne key entities define kar li. Humne pehle hi kar li thi. Product tha hamara ek, ek customer tha, customer ke baad hamara ek product tha, woh pay order tha, haan, customer, product aur order, toh humne order le liya. Theek hai? Ab aapne sticky notes use kar liye ya alag-alag shapes use kar liye inko list karne ke liye taaki thoda visually pleasing lage, samajh aaye easily koi bhi padhe usko board ko toh. Theek hai? Phir aapne relationships identify kar liye ki yeh, yeh entities hain toh inke beech relationships kya hain? Aur tumne unke attributes daal diye. Attributes daalna important hota hai aur saare sahi attributes daalna aur bhi zyada important hota hai. Kyunki agar aapne koi product add kar diya hai idhar entity ki tarah. But aapne product ID nahi add kiya. Customer add kiya hua hai entity ki tarah. But customer ID nahi kiya hua. Aapne name nahi kiya hua uska. Toh us entity ka fayda kya hai rakhne ka? Jab aapko customer ka naam hi aap nahi le rahe ho apne database mein toh aap use kaise karoge usko? Theek hai? Toh relationships identify karna. Woh kaise karoge? Arrows ya lines use kar sakte ho aap Miro mein jo ki aapko connect karne mein help karenge alag-alag entities ko ki woh kaise ek doosre se related hain. Theek hai? Ab jaise ki yeh hai, ismein humein dikh raha hai ki product jo hai, customer se related bhi hai aur product jo hai woh payment se related bhi hai. Theek hai? Aise. Ab attributes bhi add karne hain toh uske liye aap text boxes use karo. Toh aap sticky notes use karo aur list kar lo apne attribute saare ke saare entity ke liye. Jaise customer ka name, email ho gaya, product ka name aur price ho gaya. Theek hai? Achha, agla point kya hai? Ki outlining processes. Ab jo processes ho rahe hain, jaise ki humne bola tha ki do ho rahe hain. Order processing aur payment verification basics hai. Theek hai? Unko kaise dikhaoge? Miro mein flow flow chart ki shapes dekh lo. Unko use kar lo taaki aap jo bhi main-main processes hain woh dikha pao. Phir apni boundaries aur assumptions le lo. Toh boundaries, assumptions kaise dikhaoge? Example le rahi hoon. Frames use kar lo. Frames humne dekha tha na ek button aata hai aise karke kuch, thoda sa meri drawing galat ho sakti hai. But kharab ho sakti hai. Galat nahi hogi. Use frames to mark the scope of the model and note assumptions. Theek hai? Usi mein aap assumptions note karte raho ki yeh, yeh hamare rules hain, yeh hamare constraints hain. Yeh hain aur jo functions jo kar sakta hai user, yeh functions nahi kar sakta hai. Theek hai? Aise karke phir aap collaborate aur refine karoge. Collaboration yeh toh bahut hi basic aspect hai HCI ka ki aap koi bhi design, koi bhi model, koi bhi prototype bana rahe ho. Kisi bhi team mein ho ya nahi bhi ho team mein toh aap apne doston ke saath share kar sakte ho aur unko bol sakte ho collaborate karne ke liye, apna idea dene ke liye, apna input dene ke liye, kaise woh better kar sakte hain. Theek hai? Aur usko phir refine karo, improve karo, usko phir finalize karke share kar sakte ho, theek hai, woh ban gaya hai toh export karo, share karo us Miro board ko with your stakeholders for further use or presentation. Theek hai? Achha, ab ek aur important topic aata hai, jo ki hai information architecture. Aaiye hota kya hai? Pehle toh basic samajhte hain. Theek hai? Yeh kya karta hai na? Aapko structure karne mein help karega aur organize karne mein help

karega apni information ko within koi ek product. Theek hai? Koi bhi content kaise categorize hota hai ya kaise label hota hai ya navigate kaise hota hai? Dhoondha kaise jaata hai? Milta kaise hai? Ya logical flow kya hota hai us sabka? Woh saara aapka IA karta hai. Toh IA kaise contribute karta hai conceptual model mein specifically kyunki IA conceptual model ka hi ek part hai. Theek hai? Toh woh kya karta hai? Shape kar deta hai how users interact with and access information ki jo information unko dikh rahi hai, jo unke paas screen pe, app mein bana aa raha hai koi product. Woh product dikh gaya unko. Ab product ko dekhkar woh kya-kya kar sakte hain? Ek toh wish list mein add karenge ya woh photo hai usko zoom in karke dekhenge ki actual mein yeh product kaise dikhta hai, ya phir uska price dekhenge ya neeche aur bhi details de rakhi hoti hai na product ki, woh dekhenge ya review section, woh section bhi rehta hai ek hamesha, woh dekhenge. Bahut saari cheezein aa jaati hai na us page mein. Toh IA kya karta hai na, woh thoda-thoda tukdon mein baant dega. Aap IA mein baantoge cheezon ko ki product toh usne daba diya. Theek hai? Uske baad bhi toh aur cheezein ho sakti hain bahut jo woh kar sakta hai user. Toh woh user kaise interact kar raha hai na aapke interface ke saath, woh sab aap IA mein dhang se samajhte ho. Theek hai? Toh usmein hierarchy bhi dikhti hai aapko aur data flow bhi dikhta hai. Abhi hum dekhenge kya matlab hai exactly iska? Toh IA ka aa gaya example ek toh ki pehle toh aap scope aur apne goals define karoge. Theek hai? Ki aapne information architecture banana hai but purpose kya hai uska? Use kya hai uska? Aap banana kyun chahte ho? Jaise ki aapko koi blog website banani hai. Theek hai? Ab uska goal bahut clear hai. Theek hai? Aapko ek clear, organize layout banana hai taaki jo users hain woh easily aapki blog website pe articles dhoond paayein alag-alag topics pe aur unko padh paayein. Theek hai? Toh aap kya karoge? Define the scope and goals mein do part aa jaate hain. Ek toh goal define kar rahe ho aur ek audience define kar rahe ho ki aapki target audience kya rahegi? Aapki readers kya rahenge? Readers kya technology ke baare mein padhna chahte hain? Lifestyle ke baare mein ya business ke baare mein ya koi bhi aur topic ho gaya jo aap daalna chaho. Ab aapne itna soch liya ki aapka goal kya hai? Aakhir mein aapko karna kya hai? Phir aap content inventory dhoondhoge. Content inventory matlab ki jo-jo basic jo hum example le rahe hain, maan lo usi mein baat karte hain. Theek hai? Aap blog website bana rahe ho. Ab aap kya-kya topics ke upar apni website mein kya kehte hain? Content daal sakte ho. Kya-kya articles daal sakte ho? Aap home se related daal sakte ho. Technology se, lifestyle se, business se, about us, contact, yeh sab cheezein aap daal sakte ho apni blog website mein. Toh ab aap select kar loge ki yeh, yeh categories hain aur inki yeh waali specific sub-categories hain jinko hum dikhana chahte hain apni website pe. Toh woh aap sabko, woh aapko saara content gather karna padega aur phir dikhana padega. Theek hai? Phir aap prioritize kar rahe ho ki mere ko kaun si category, kaun si sub-category kaise use karni hai, kaise dikhani hai apni audience ko. Uske baad aap Miro khologe aur apna ek aapne board bana liya new, name de diya usko blog website information architecture jaise bhi theek lage, sticky notes use kar liye, shapes use kar liye. Also information architecture ke seedha templates bhi hote hain Miro pe toh jo toh aapko bilkul scratch se banane ki bhi zaroorat nahi hai, aapko template mil jaate hain, aap unmein apni information daal sakte ho seedha. Theek hai? Aur yeh ab next jo step hai woh kaafi important hai jo ki hierarchy structure mein aa jaati hai.

Hierarchy structure matlab ki kya hua? Ab jaise maine koi website kholi, uska home page tha. Theek hai? Uska home page mujhe alag-alag pages, home page pe maine agar logo-wogo dekha. Phir maine yahan pe dekha ki women section hai, men section hai, kids section hai. Theek hai? Elderly hai. Aise karke alag-alag. Ab main yeh mera jo ho gaya na woh mera top level page mein main bol sakti hoon hai. Theek hai? Ki kholte hi user ko yahi dikhega. Uske baad agar main women section pe specifically jaaun na toh human, women section pe jab main chali jaungi, jo doosra page khulega, usko main keh sakti hoon ki woh mera ek sub-page ho gaya. Mera ek sub-page ho gaya. Toh jaise maan lo hum jo blogs website banana chah rahe the uske andar home, uh example kya hai? Top level pages ka ki humne home dekha, humne udhar technology likha dekha, lifestyle likha dekha, business, about us, contact. Yeh saare options dekh liye. Phir humne sub-pages add kar diye. Maan lo ki humne technology mein news add kari, tutorial aur review. Toh yeh mere sub-pages kehlayenge. Aur jo upar waale the woh top level pages aur phir main connectors add kar doongi beech-beech mein ki linein daal di taaki relationship dikhe mere ko top level page aur sub-pages ke beech ka. Theek hai? Uske baad aata hai agla step add labels and descriptions. Toh labels kya hote hain na ki pehle toh labels aap sticky note use karke ya koi shape dekar, text box use karke daal sakte ho. Theek hai? Optionally agar aapko koi brief description daalni hai ki mere koi specific top level page ya sub-pages ke baare mein aap likhna chahte ho kuch-kuch toh uske liye bhi aap sticky note use karo. Usmein descriptions daal sakte ho aap. Theek hai? Jaise tutorials agar hai mera technology ke under ek sub-page toh uske andar mere ko agar daalna hai guides and how-tos on tech topics. Matlab yeh mere ko tutorial bata rahe hain. Theek hai? Toh maine ek chhota sa description daal diya apne IA ke andar is cheez ka. Agla kya hai? Organize karo aap us uske flow ko aur navigation ko. Use flow arrows jo ki yeh aati hain. Jaise yeh chhoti si dikh rahi hogi flow arrow aapko. Yeh bhi dikh rahi hogi. Yeh flow arrows hoti hain. Theek hai? Ya phir jaise idhar se idhar jaa raha hai. Connector ho gaya hamara. Yeh sab use karo taaki aapko pata ho aap kaun se kaun se page jaa sakte ho, kaise navigate kar rahe ho. Theek hai? Uske baad ensure the layout aligns with the expected user flow. Jo user ka flow hum expect kar rahe hain ki is page pe jaayega toh yeh pages pe jaa sakta hai. Is page pe toh yeh pages pe jaa sakta hai. Woh jo bhi hai na, expect karo. Try karo ki aapke IA mein waisa hi aap dikhao jo aap expect kar rahe ho user jaisa chalayega aapki app ko ya website ko. Theek hai? Toh agar user home page pe jaata hai toh ek category select kari ki technology pe jaata hai. Phir ek aur article pe kholi usne news jaake toh expect karo ki user aisa flow bhi bana sakta hai, aisa bhi bana sakta hai, aisa bhi bana sakta hai. Woh sab working hona chahiye aur woh sab aapko provide karna chahiye apne IA mein taaki rough idea aapko pehle hi lag jaaye ki mere ko inmein connections banane hain at a later stage. Theek hai? Uske baad agla step kya hai? Ki finalize aur share. Jab aapka sab ho gaya hai kaam. Aapne sab decide kar liya hai kaise kya flow hoga aapka toh finalize kar lo usko aur apne jo bhi teammates hain unke saath share karo. Theek hai? Testing ke liye daal do, comments add karne do logon ko apne board pe taaki woh bata paayein, haan, lacking hai kuch yahan pe, kuch add kar sakte ho, yeh sab cheezein. Theek hai? Toh aage hum dekhte hain, yeh hai ek example basically IA ka, information architecture ka ki home page daala aapne toh wahan pe alag-alag aapko options dikh rahe hain. Theek hai? Toh yeh aapke top level

pages ho gaye. Phir aapke sub-pages ho gaye. Theek hai? Ab yeh alag-alag apne connectors hain. Inke arrows hain ki yeh kya agar hum product pe jaayenge, catalogue pe jaayenge toh yeh add product to cart dikha sakta hai. Ya maybe aur bhi options dikha sakta ho. File complaint mein aur option dikha sakta ho. Product mein aur dikha sakta ho. Yeh saara aapka IA mein aata hai. Theek hai? Information architecture. Hum. Toh yeh last topic hai. Some Miro tips. Miro ko use karne ke kuch tips hain jo aap usually aap as a user agar aap Miro use kar rahe ho kuch bhi design karne ke liye aapko pata hone chahiye. Aapke liye useful rahenge. Theek hai? Pehla hai ki outline feature. Ek outline tool aata hai. Woh na aapko help karta hai to create a structured clickable outline for navigating and for large boards. Ki agar bahut bada board hai, usmein bahut saare flow chart, bahut saare ER diagram hain toh ek outline tool hai, woh thoda help karta hai ki aapko pata ho ki abhi aap is part of the board pe kaam kar rahe ho, ab aap is part of the board pe kaam kar rahe ho, taaki aap ek cheez pe dhang se focus kar pao ek time pe. Toh isse attention management mein bhi help hoti hai aur attention management mein kaise help hoti hai ki woh aur saare collaborators ke saath aap share kar sakte ho us board ko. Theek hai? Aur us board ki ek specific area ko specifically taaki sabko pata ho aap idhar kaam kar rahe ho and you want ki woh bhi udhar hi focus karein. Idhar hi aap apna input dein. Theek hai? Uske baad locking and grouping projects. Ki maan lo ab aap koi interface bana rahe ho uh like koi bhi chhota interface bana rahe ho apne app ka. Theek hai? Ab hota hai na bahut baar ki koi element ke upar koi element aa raha hai. Koi element ke upar koi aa raha hai. Text box ke upar shape hai ya us ulta, vice-versa, kuch bhi ho sakta hai. Ya koi icon daal diya uske upar. Ab aapne toh aap chaho toh aap ek poore item, agar yeh koi element hai. Usmein do-teen element hain. Aise, aise, aise, aise. Ab is poore ko na aap lock kar do. Group karke lock kar do. Toh galti se bhi aap kuch hilaoge na toh woh actual mein hilega hi nahi. Woh locked hai kyunki aapka element hi poora ka poora. Theek hai? Toh galtiyan hone se ruk jaati hain. Aur phir smart drawing tool bhi hai. Smart drawing tool ka basic example yahi hai ki agar main koi circle banana chahti hoon. Ab mere paas time nahi hai ki main shapes mein jaake ek circle dhoondhun. Maine aisa lousy sa circle bana diya. Toh smart drawing tool kya karega na? Woh khud hi yeh circle lousy sa jo hai na, woh theek kar dega us circle ko ek better visually pleasing circle mein. Theek hai? Phir kya hai? Content library ki personal and team libraries dono bana sakte ho aap. Jaise ki koi bahut hi badi koi company hai, koi startup hai apna aapka. Theek hai? Ab aap us pe kaam kar rahe ho. Ab aapke bahut saare logos design karoge. Aap bahut saare color themes honge. Font sizes honge, font ka type hoga, bahut cheezein honggi. Toh kuch cheezein hoti hain jo aap baar-baar baar-baar har page pe shayad use karo ya bahut saare alag-alag diagrams mein same cheez use karo. Toh woh na aap custom karke aap save kar sakte ho apni library mein. Agar woh personal library hai ya team library hai, dono mein taaki agar team library hai toh saare team ke log use use kar paayein. Personal hai toh aap baar-baar aapko woh poora logo ya poora design banana na pade shayad se. Baar-baar aap wahi use kar sakte ho agar aap save kar loge toh. Aur emoji reactions hote hain yahan pe. Pe emoji reaction toh sabko pata hai ki koi feedback ya comment bhi daalna chahe toh agar usko likhne mein nahi mann kar raha ki poora main likhoon aur use dekhkar gussa aa raha hai ki kitna ganda design hai toh us woh emoji daal dega gusse waala taaki doosre

ko samajh aa jaaye ki yeh kharab ho rakha hai, isko theek karna hai. Theek hai? Miroverse, iske baare mein hum pehle hi baat kar chuke hain ki jo already users hain Miro pe woh apna koi bhi template agar share karna chahe poore sabke, saare users ke saath toh woh kar sakte hain. Udhar unka template readily available hai kisi ke bhi usage ke liye. Theek hai? And jo last point hai ab Miro tips ka woh yeh hai ki card based Kanban view aap dekh sakte ho. Aapko iske templates readily available milte hain. And also iske baare mein pehle bhi baat kiya tha. Kanban boards wahi hote hain jo aapko task ko, team ke task ko track karne mein help karein. Theek hai? Dhang se visualize karne mein help karein. Toh uske liye templates aapko mil jaayenge. Agar aap apna banana chahein toh woh bhi bana sakte hain. And doosre users usko use kar sakte hain agar aap share karo access ke saath toh. Toh that is all from my side. Miro ka topic khatam ho gaya. I hope you understood everything and happy learning. [Sangeet]