FoodBlender: Miniproject
Group Illusive Robots

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Abstract
Creating a web interface that will facilitate cross-cultural cuisine enjoyment.

Keywords
Culture, Food, Cuisine, Mix, Restaurants, Blogging, Social Networks

General Terms
Blogging, Tagging, Social Networking
Introduction

When attempting to develop a better way to bridge connections between people, it is essential to examine the universals. Food is a universal concept. No matter what culture, ethnicity, background, size, shape, color, or impairment, we all eat food. Our group would like to take advantage of this, using food as a bridge to bring people together across cultural and socioeconomic divides. Despite food being the common ground, it tends to aggregate itself into different cultural groups and generate schisms between the cultural identities. What would normally bring us together draws us apart due to a lack of knowledge of the foreign cultural identities as well as a general fear of the unknown.

Food is an extremely effective tool at helping people discover and become familiar with the unknown. At some point in their lives, everyone has experienced some fear of unknown food— with age, the unknown food category tends to migrate to the unknown cultures category. When we were five, those black beans were the end of the world, but with age, the fears associate themselves with the unknown Korean BBQ restaurant down the street (How in the world am I supposed to order when I can’t even pronounce anything on the menu? ....Try the Bulgogi Beef, it’s excellent). We dismiss entire categories of cuisine due to our feelings of inadequacy dealing with cultures we are not familiar with.

Social networking via the Internet is quickly integrating itself into our everyday lives and expediting the exchange of ideas. Facebook and Twitter are steadily becoming mainstream ways to connect people together. Since our goal is to get people to appreciate cuisines of different cultures, our group felt that a global information network would be the perfect platform to approach this problem. The Internet can mask true ethnicity and highlight our focus: cultural identities. This goal is both intelligent and well accepted as culturally savvy. Plus, there is food involved which is something that all of us require on a daily basis.

Our proposed solution for the task as hand is FoodBlender, a website that combines food-blogging with social networking. The networking will occur in groups and hopefully friendships will form based on interactions within these groups. The purpose of these groups is to teach one another about culturally different foods and interests in food.

In order to alleviate hesitations when approaching new and unfamiliar foods, FoodBlender will allow you to stay within a self-defined comfort zone while still allowing you to reach outward as much as desired. One important element gleamed form the data is that it is essential to provide a group setting in addition to an individual one - as we learned from our data, aggregation into sets with similar interests is an effective tool in connecting people.

We would like to establish connections solely based on food. In order to do this, we will not allow profile pictures of the users but rather of their favorite food. This should eliminate any underlying biases due to differences in race and cultural identity. Someone of Caucasian descent has an equal chance of being a connoisseur of Vietnamese food as does someone of Vietnamese decent in this scenario.
Part I: Data Collection

We selected three distinct methods for data collection. Each member had different resources they could reach out to – the collection method was modified for each person to maximize efficiency of return. For people that we can have an extended conversation with, an interview was chosen for rich information. For a large group on the Internet who do not feel a commitment to participating, a poll was chosen to minimize the time required to give feedback. For people accessible via e-mail, a survey format was used.

INTERVIEWS

Three different interview styles went on in parallel. We each had different questions and tried to interview different pools of people. Keeping in mind that the goal of our interviews was to obtain qualitative data instead of quantitative data, each interview followed a different sequence based on the responses of the interviewee. One process, for example, always asked the same initial question:

• Have you ever bonded with someone over food?
• Despite the answer, the interviewee was asked to talk about a time that they ate with someone. Questions were asked based on the story told. They were all also asked:
  • Have you ever been afraid to go to a culturally specific restaurant?
  • When the interviewee seemed to have run out of opinions, they were asked about interfaces:
    • How do you feel about interfaces like Facebook and Tumblr?
Notes were quickly taken with pen and paper but friendly eye contact was maintained. With this interview style, both genders of different races were targeted. Most interviews took place in the Duffield Atrium during class breaks. Some took place at dining halls and others took place via online chat tool. Others took place at a fraternity house.

A different set of interview questions focused more on different people’s eating habits. These questions still aimed to obtain high quality qualitative data since the questions being asked require a more in depth response than yes or no. These interviews were conducted in Duffield Atrium after 4:30 (when most classes are finished) and in CSUG after 7:00 (when most people have finished eating dinner). These times were chosen because the students being interviewed would not have to rush off anywhere after the interview and thus would provide better responses to the questions posed. Exploring people’s eating habits is vital to our design since dining is a combination of what, how, and why people eat. To provide a service that bridges cultural boundaries it was important to probe how people actually eat food. The following questions were used to accomplish this:

• When presented with a new type of food, how do you react to it? - The purpose of this question was to gauge how receptive people were to trying new foods.
• What inspires you to try something for the first time? - The purpose of this question was to gauge under what circumstances people are willing to go outside of their comfort zone.
• Where do you prefer to eat on campus? Why? - This question would provide data that, in conjunction with surveys sent to the house chefs, what kinds of
ethnic foods people prefer. Additionally, this question provided insight on how eating is a social phenomenon.

- Do you get to know your friends better over meals?
  - This question was to ensure that our design was something people would be interested in. If people don’t bond over food, then a website that brings people together using food is going to fail.

- What tasks do you use social networking to accomplish?
  - The purpose of this question was to find out what functions people look for in a social networking medium.

The interviews were recorded using a Motorola myTouch 3G so that the interviewer would not have to pause to record notes after every question. This kept the interview flowing at all times. Notes were occasionally written down if something significant was said. The data was compiled, coded, and analyzed for trends. Due to the location of the interviews, most of the people interviewed were CS majors which will impose some bias on the data. However, men and woman and a variety of races were interviewed.

The third set of interviews were conducted in person using a recording device and later transcribed to a digital medium. These questions were actually asked before, during, and following a meal – the interviews were performed around dinner time to ensure that the participants were in a food-related mindset. These questions focused intensely upon the interface of the site itself and attempted to probe people in order to gain good feedback with regards to how to shape our audience to increase its mass consumer appeal and ensure that we’re exploring all facets of food which can tie people together. The questions followed this formatting loosely - there may be bias from the fact that some lead slightly, but this was intentional to help the people surveyed provide original ideas for the interface.

- What do you think about food as a way to connect people?
- If you were using a site that allowed you to connect with people (via Facebook) who have similar tastes in food, what similarities would you look for?
- When trying new types of food, is it normally with friends or a singular experience?
- Say you’re looking at a certain meal in a recipe book. What attributes would you take into account besides the following: INGREDIENTS, CUISINE (is it Italian/American/Mexican), LEVEL OF HEALTH
- Have you ever bonded with someone you wouldn’t have otherwise over food?
- Anything else you can think of regarding connecting people via food?

Polls

There is always a bias in data collecting, however we have decided that at the moment and time restriction, reaching out to people on the Internet was an efficient way both time and money wise. Having a gallery on an online community that accumulates up to 100- 1000 hits per day, we have decided to create polls that allow any members of the site to vote and leave comments.

The online community is called DeviantArt (http://www.deviantart.com) and allows each member to have their own gallery page for other members to
view. This site has been established exactly 10 years ago and caters a great variety of people from artists, poets, and simply art appreciators. From the previous polls and counter, it has been established that the gallery the polls were posted on has a wide range of ages (13 - 40 year old) and backgrounds (over 100 different countries listed).

The polls themselves were only capable of asking one question with a range of 1-10 options for each poll. Because the gallery front page is only capable of featuring one poll at a time, different polls were made with 2-3 days in between to allow enough feedback. Therefore, the time restriction has restricted the amount of polls that could be created. The questions the poll asked were:

- What do you think about food blogging?
- Have you ever not went into a restaurant (like a fancy French one) because you didn’t know proper manners or the like?
- Have you ever bonded with someone (friendship!) because of food?
- What kind of interface do you like for social networking sites?

SURVEYS

The most knowledgeable people on campus about cultural blending and food are the chefs at each of the dining halls. We chose to request information from the five West Campus chefs as they are experts on catering to multi-cultural crowds and focus more on their cuisine due weekly formal events called House Dinners. North campus chefs have to cater to larger crowds (there are only two dining halls for the entire class of freshman) while West Campus chefs focus more on their houses (5 dining halls to cater to upper classmen that still live on campus). At the weekly House Dinners, the West Campus chefs experiment with new flavors, ingredients, and tend to create a theme based their cuisine style. On other days of the week, the chefs provide multiple options that could be associated with a cultural style. In Carl Becker House, Chef Eileen makes a Dimsum style breakfast with Dumplings and eggrolls. At the same time, she offers omelets and tater tots to those that are feeling less adventurous. Other days, she offers a traditional Thanksgiving dinner (with Turkey, Mashed Potatoes, and Sweet Potatoes), Jambalaya, and Thai noodles. Each of the five West Campus chefs were emailed the same questions:

- How do you cater to the different cultures on campus?
- How do you decide what people like and don’t like?

Only two of the five responded. This is perhaps because the communication was over email and the chefs spend the majority of their time away from their computers. However, because it is difficult to approach chefs in any other context (Going into the kitchen is a cultural constraint in a cafeteria context).

Part II: Data Analysis

We collected a large variety of data from a multiple sources. There were several overwhelming trends that came about during our data analysis. We found first that people felt food had the power to bring different groups together and that our idea itself was firmly rooted in human culture already – a digital
extension of this idea was valuable information to acquire. We also found from our user data that most people were not agreeable to one on one interactions online – instead, we received a great deal of feedback suggesting that designing “clubs” people could join would be a better way to help people meet, in a broader community based networking environment as opposed to a one on one situation. Being able to pick FoodBuddies through these “Eating Clubs” would also promote you to reach out more and share newly found recipes with your club instead of just sharing with the aggregate site. We have modified our initial design of pairing FoodBuddies

There were several additional factors or ‘tags’ that we acquired during the data analysis phase of the process as well. As a part of our original preliminary design idea, we wanted to incorporate the online concept of tagging. Tagging is when users provide keywords for posts they just wrote. For example, in the popular site, Twitter, tweets can be categorized and searched by their tags (#Tacos, #Dogs, #Weather). Tags such as cooking location, ease of preparation, and seasonal nature of the dish were not even brought up during our initial discussion – the social atmosphere of certain social environments, such as the grill, would certainly play into the type of people these recipes would attract. Spice and heat were also brought up as these are key attributes for differentiating foods across cultures and even something as simple as a spice can help bring people together. Finally, it is very important to take into account how the food is eaten – whether chopsticks, hands, or Western cutlery, people are always looking to try new ways to consume foods. Because our interview pool expressed interest in seasonal, social dishes, we also would like to incorporate holiday-themed website features. This means that when a holiday is coming up, we would feature food that reflects said holiday. In the interest of supporting multiple cultures, we would feature many holidays (such as the Moon Festival, Ramadan, and Kwanzaa), not just the main American holidays.

Another thing that we found during data collection is that people preferred meeting others if it was possible to remove the language barrier. By making the interface extensible across multiple languages and introducing the use of emoticons as a form of communication, it is possible to remove this barrier and be able to transfer emotions far more effectively (sending someone a smiley face for giving you a cool recipe or food to try). Our preliminary design emphasized the pictures of the food as a part of the food blogging experience. Our interviews helped to further describe how important and universal photos are across cultures. Because we’re going to be dealing with users that speak different languages, these photos will help bridge the language barrier.

From an interface standpoint, most people said that they would prefer to see unusual connections as being lent more importance to the interface than typical ones (ex. They would like to see more Ethiopian food instead of Italian food). When talking about Facebook, a similar response came up from several people: They didn’t like how much Facebook changes. This signifies to us that we should stick to a design and rarely make changes that affect the entire system. Privacy policies should be established in the beginning. Preliminary designs showed some modularity in design but it seems that a fixed home page is better. Finally, people suggested adding the ability to connect food
information into a Facebook application to make it easy for people to not only figure out which of their friends have similar tastes in foods, but also be able to schedule meals around these preferences. Having an application that connects to Facebook over a phone would be great when trying to decide where to eat with a large group of friends.

We additionally learned that people don’t need to know the precise identity of the people on FoodBlender and this would in fact be counterproductive to our end goals. It is important for FoodBlender to have a set of food-based avatars, as opposed to headshots, in order to remove any sort of cultural bias from the equation. The use of real names should also be avoided to eliminate any sort of stereotyping from occurring between individuals – ethnic names may cause hesitance in contacting others. Interviewees showed interest on being tutored by fellow online personas. Most said that knowing the who/how/when of the different cultures would help them overcome underlying fears in visiting said restaurants.

Something that was interesting came up over several interviews with students of Asian heritage. When asked if they had ever been afraid to go to a culturally specific restaurant, all answered no. Once the trend emerged more than twice, those interviewees were further asked if they believed their heritage influenced their sentiments. Most sat pensively and admitted that they had never considered it but upon further pondering, several admitted that perhaps their upbringing of eating “strange” foods (such as octopus, kimchi, cow intestines, fish eyes) had prepared them for whatever dishes were placed in front of them.

Perhaps it is too early to form a theory, but it’s possible that those of Asian heritage hold less fear to culturally specific restaurants.

The two chefs that replied to our surveys had very conflicting opinions. Perhaps the responses would have been more uniform if the interview had happened in person. One chef said that he doesn’t cater to different cultures on campus and another said that they host events specifically to get people interested in the different cultures on campus.

We collected our data through in-person interviews as well as online surveys/polls. The data seems to have been fairly effective in further developing the underlying structural concept for the site. However, all of our data sets could be said to include some degree of bias. The general age group that was contacted and collected from was certainly lower than the age group we would be targeting as our primary audience – the caveat of performing data collection in a collegiate environment. Overall, however, we seem to have collected a tremendous amount of valuable feedback from our users, which has been highly applicable to our final end-user interface design.

**Part III:**

The group applied the results of the previous analysis in order to create four distinct personae who would reflect potential users of FoodBlender. These personae are meant to simulate actual people who want to accomplish a set of tasks related to food, social networking, and cultural awareness. A common trend found in the data that people are much more willing to try foods from different cultures if a friend, or someone
trustworthy, recommends it to them. Another trait most of the personae will encompass is that most people are unaware of what ingredients other cultures typically use in their food. This lack of information causes people (and thus our personae) to not eat foods which in reality they might truly enjoy. Finally, a key factor in developing our personae revolves around the fact that eating food is inherently social. Whether someone wants to grab a quick bite to eat or have a family gathering, there is a social context for almost every meal. Our personae try to reflect some of the social interactions that FoodBlender attempts to facilitate. The more particular details for the personae were made up in order to make the personae seem like real people. These details still tried to adhere to the data and avoided imposing stereotypes on the personae.

The purpose of the personae is to simulate how an actual person would use FoodBlender. The scenarios created focus on the personae and how they use FoodBlender to accomplish their goals. The tasks and scenarios created for the persona allowed us to see the effects of some of our design decisions without having to expend energy on creating a prototype and doing a user testing session. The concept of having clubs organized around food was shown to be a good design decision since all of our personae could use that feature well. Some used it purely for social purposes, and others used it to learn more about a particular culture’s food. The personae also reflect how different people use social networking differently. Each of our personae have different needs fulfilled by social networking.

Since our data mostly came from a group of college aged individuals, we might be imposing biases in the personae. This does not discredit our personae or scenarios as useful design tools, as long as we take these biases into account throughout the design process.

PERSONA 1: JAMES JAMESON
James Jameson is an 18 year old Indian freshman at Lehigh University. She is interested in biology and has loaded up on biology courses for her first semester. James is having a difficult time eating at the dining halls since none of them serve the traditional Indian food he enjoyed at home. Since he has so much work to get done, he does not have the time (or the money) to find a nice Indian restaurant to eat at. At home, his father tended to do all of the cooking and James never learned how to actually cook the food. He looked up a couple of recipes in high school, but never perfected cooking some of his favorite dishes. Since he is a freshman, James has not yet had a chance to form solid friendships with his fellow students. On a typical evening, James will eat dinner with some people from his dorm. However, he does not feel like he bonds with these people since they have drastically different food preferences and he doesn’t see them that much outside of class. The people he eats with, however, are trying to get James to try and enjoy the variety of foods Lehigh dining halls offer. Their trouble is they don’t know what kind of foods James likes (outside of the stereotypical spicy Indian foods). James appreciates what the people from his floor are trying to do, but feels as though he cannot appreciate or enjoy meals as much as his floor-mates do. If James had a group of friends who’s opinions on food he knew he could trust, James would be much more willing to try foods from different cultures.
During orientation, James invested a lot of time and energy trying to find a variety of student organizations to join. James believes that it is important to be involved with a group of people who share similar interests. It is James’ belief that he can become better friends with people in these groups than with people he was randomly assigned to live with since immediately there is common ground to talk about. Unfortunately for James, there weren’t any organizations that he really felt he belonged to (except for the video game club, but most of the members of that club are too anti-social for James).

Although James was not able to join any student groups in person, on Facebook, James is a member of a large number of groups. In fact, the primary reason that James uses Facebook is to join groups with similar interests to his and share his ideas with other people in this group. While doing his problem sets, James will usually have Facebook idling in the background just in case he needs to distract himself for a minute. He distracts himself by reading his news feed which contains trivial information about his friends and groups. He has joined a couple of groups dedicated to food. However, when he is actively using Facebook, he uses the events feature to coordinate with his friends.

Tasks:
- Join and interact with an online group of people with similar food taste (from any ethnicity)
- Find foods out of his comfort zone that he would enjoy
- Find local restaurants with authentic ethnic cuisine (not their Americanized counterparts)

**Persona 2: Janet Washington**

Janet Washington is a 25 year old black female that grew up in a rural town in Georgia. She has currently moved to New York City and is looking to expand her social network and find people to eat with in a new, unfamiliar city. She enjoys Southern cooking and is afraid to dive into many of the varieties of cuisine that are readily available in the city. Her family all lives very far away. She is used to eating at large, communal meals.

Janet is on Facebook and is slowly expanding her network of contacts - her work in a retail store lends itself to meeting new people but she wants to network with a broader spectrum of individuals to truly experience the Manhattan lifestyle.

Janet is looking to expand her cultural horizons and meet new people in the big city. She looks for a Facebook application that revolves around meeting people with similar tastes in food. She finds FoodBlender and connects herself to it. She then starts browsing through foods she likes, selecting those foods which she enjoys the most. Her food avatar is a dish of candied sweet potatoes.

Tasks:
- Janet wants to meet new people in Manhattan.
- Try to introduce her to foods that share a lot of ingredients in common with what she likes to eat (Southern food), but come from different cultures.
• Introduce her to friends who are interested in these foods, through the Eating Clubs.

PERSONA 3: IRENE CHAN
Irene Chan is a 60 year old grew in Edmonton, AB Canada and has never truly ventured out of the area due to so called ‘money restraints’. She has grown up with her mother’s traditional Chinese cooking and therefore, she was also very skilled in cooking such meals. At the moment she only lives with her husband because her daughter moved out to attend college in America and has not come back to live with them since. Irene was only able to meet her daughter’s family on rare visits.

On an average day, Irene watches Merlin to have something to talk to about with her grand daughter. The only way to talk to and see her grand daughter all the way in Hackensack, NJ was to use Skype with the laptop that her daughter has bought for her (in hopes of cutting traveling costs). After a while, it has become so routine, she wished to meet more people. Due to the fact that her daughter has only fed the grand daughter very American cooking, the grand daughter could not muster the courage to eat many of the traditional Chinese dishes Irene was so proud of.

One day, Irene receives a call from her daughter that they will be coming up for Christmas. Irene gets fired up to cook something that her daughter’s family will not be afraid to eat and love. However, Irene rarely went out to restaurants to eat and so she did not know what the common ‘Americans’ were used to eating.

Tasks:
• Irene wants to learn what kind of ingredients average ‘Americans’ do not like
• Try to leave out the ‘exotic’ ingredients and add in more ingredients that are standard to Americans
• Slowly introduce her grand daughter to the more exotic dishes after getting used to the Chinese cooking style

PERSONA 4: PETER MCDOWELL
Peter McDowell is a 20 year old white male that enjoys all things related to computers. His ideal meal is a hamburger and fries at Five Guys. He grew up in an American household with parents that worked most of the time. He was left to fend for himself at dinner time most of his childhood so he mostly dined on the microwave classics of Mac & Cheese and Hot Pockets. Time hasn’t changed this much and with all the schoolwork he has in college, diverse eating isn’t anywhere on his to-do list. Sometimes he’ll take his girlfriend out to dinner but they always get Italian food and Peter always orders the same thing: Spaghetti and Meatballs. Last week, Peter’s girlfriend insisted that they go get Chinese food at a restaurant recommended by mutual friends. They went and Peter actually enjoyed his dish. His girlfriend was surprised because she figured Peter didn’t like to try new things. Now it seems more like he doesn’t even know about what’s out there.

He’s into blogging about robotics research. He frequents forums and likes to stay updated on the news. Occasionally he’s been known to look at a food blog by the name of “This is Why You’re Fat”
(http://www.thisiswhyyourefat.com/). The contents of this website consist purely of high calorie, high protein meals that appeal to his love of hamburgers. He also likes that they have large pictures of the food and not a lot of writing. To him, the images do all the talking. He used Facebook for a while until he went on a Open Source tirade and banished it out of his life. Tumblr is out of his repertoire of Internet knowledge.

His girlfriend’s family has invited him to Mexico for Christmas vacation and he’s nervous that he’s going to look silly while trying to order things. He has no Spanish language knowledge, nor does he know anything about Hispanic cuisine outside of Taco Bell. Peter would like to know more about what to expect, order, and recommend so that he can impress his girlfriend’s family. Given that his girlfriend’s family is of Mexican origin, Peter has a lot of research to do before the big trip a week from now.

Tasks:

- Find a way to learn how to maneuver himself in a traditional Mexican restaurant.
- Learn about some dishes that he could recommend to his girlfriend’s family.

Part IV: Designs and Storyboards

By taking in the knowledge we have learned from analyzing our data we have reviewed our initial design greatly. At first the design was based off a recipe site that one of the members has frequented. However it soon proved to be very difficult to not only differentiate this technique from pre-existing ones on the net, but did not seem to fully embody the concept of helping to bridge differences between individuals. As a result of this, we decided to develop a social network revolving around food. By tying this network into Facebook, we are able to connect immediately to a wide body of individuals and connect these individuals based not upon similarities in ethnicity or culture but rather by the types of foods they like, opening people to a whole new embodiment of the food

This resulted in a layout very must similar to that of Facebook. It contained much of the features that people found successful in social networking sites (news, friend updates, and a personal blog). However after further investigation with the layout, we found that it gave very focus to the food, but more on the social aspect. What we wanted was exactly the opposite. That is when we have suddenly realized that a site we have been using for gathering data was very similar to exactly that: DeviantArt.

DeviantArt focuses mainly on art, and then has social networking revolved around it. From this we took the idea of having instead of friend’s update as the main, feature thumbnails of the recipes to maximize visibility. The appearance of the food will almost always influence a person whether they want to cook it/eat it or not. Therefore, unlike the Facebook design where we have left mostly ‘titles’ of the recipe, this design shows the image and title. After testing the layout with a few subjects, we have found this layout to be the most popular and thus we fleshed it out even more.

The main ‘page’ of this site/application will consist of: featured recipes, most recent recipes, friend updates, and also featured ‘clubs’ that is determined by the user’s tastes.
Final Design is above. Other designs can be found in the appendix. What follows are potential ideas for storyboards for each of the personas.

**STORYBOARD FOR JAMES JAMESON:**
- One of James’ friends suggests FoodBlender to James over Facebook.
- James registers for FoodBlender and chooses the cake from Portal as his FoodAvatar.
- James searches for a “club” for authentic Indian cuisine.
- James discovers a “club” located at Lehigh that enjoys preparing and eating authentic ethnic cuisine.
- James joins the club and posts about some of his favorite foods.
- Someone in the “club” replies to James with suggestion of another food to try.

**STORYBOARD FOR JANET WASHINGTON:**
- Janet goes on Facebook to look for an application that revolves around food.
- Janet discovers FoodBlender.
- Janet creates her FoodAvatar.
- Janet types in her favorite foods and ingredients.
- Janet gets a sampling of foods that share ingredients with those she likes, but are from different cultures.
- Janet joins the Eating Club for Japanese Cuisine.

**STORYBOARD FOR IRENE CHAN:**
- Irene calls her daughter to assist her and Irene, already a member of Food Blender, e-mails Irene the site and directions on how to register.

**STORYBOARD FOR PETER MCDOWELL:**
- Given that he’s technologically savvy, he googles “What to expect in a restaurant in Mexico” and FoodBlender pops up as a result.
- He navigates through the “Mexican Food in Mexico” Food Club.
Appendix A

This was a preliminary sketch of our design before we incorporated user data. It meshed Tumblr and Facebook. The interviews revealed that not many people are familiar with Tumblr.

Another preliminary sketch based off idea of making it ‘blog like’ and also prior to incorporating user data. Based off a food website that already existed and blog forcibly merged = disaster.
Finalized design of our interface
Our mascot for FoodBlender. Drawn by Noa Ikeda.
Screen cap of the polls that were created for data collection. Comments are not included.