Web Usability

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Thanks

- James Eagan
- Michael Rohs
- Patrick Baudisch
- Bill Buxton
- Jan Borchers

Web Usability

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- Have you ever:
 - gotten lost in a Web site?
 - left a site without finding the information you wanted
 - waited too long for a page to download
 - gone to a site you can't view or read
 - visited a site with outdated information
- Do you want people to visit and return to your site

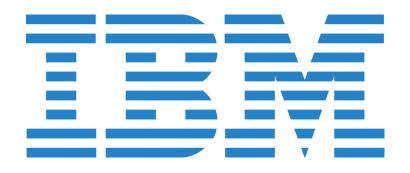
People cannot find the information they seek on Web sites about 60% of the time

[User Interface Engineering]

=> Wasted time, reduced productivity, increased frustration, loss of repeat visits and money

tolerance for difficult designs or slow sites.
People don't want to wait. And they don't
want to learn how to use a home page.
There's no manual for a Web site. People have
to be able to grasp the functioning of the site
immediately after scanning the home page

[Jakob Nielsen]



Avant (1999)

La fonctionnalité la plus utilisée était ... Recherche.

"Les utilisateurs n'arrivaient pas à naviguer sur le site."

La seconde fonctionnalité la plus utilisée était ... Le bouton 'HELP'.

"car le moteur de recherche était inefficace."

Après

L'utilisation du bouton 'Help'a baissé de 40% Les ventes ont augmenté de 400%

A Story



- In 1995, now-famous web guru Jakob Nielsen had less than 24 hours to recommend if adding three new buttons to Sun's home page was a good idea
- He found that each new, but unused button costs visitors
 500 000 \$ per year.
- 2 of the 3 new buttons were taken back out
- The method he used for his estimate: GOMS.

Check out his "Alertbox" online column for good (and often fun) web design advice0

DEFINITION



Usability assesses how easy your site is to **learn and use** by your customer (Jacob Nielsen)



The usability of a website is based upon whether people can **find information** they need (Jared Spool)



The usability is based on whether you are meeting your **business and user goals** with your product (Brian Sullivan)

- 1. Ease of use
- 2. Efficiency of use
- 3. Memorability
- 4. Error frequency and severity
- 5. Subjective Satisfaction

Ease of learning

— How fast can a **novice user** who has never seen the user interface before learn it sufficiently well to accomplish basic tasks?

Efficiency of use

— Once an experienced user has learned to use the system, how fast can he or she accomplish tasks?

- Memorability
 - If a user has used the system before, can he or she remember enough to use it effectively the next time or does the user have to start over again learning everything?
- Error frequency and severity
 - How often do users make errors while using the system, how serious are these errors, and how do users recover from these errors

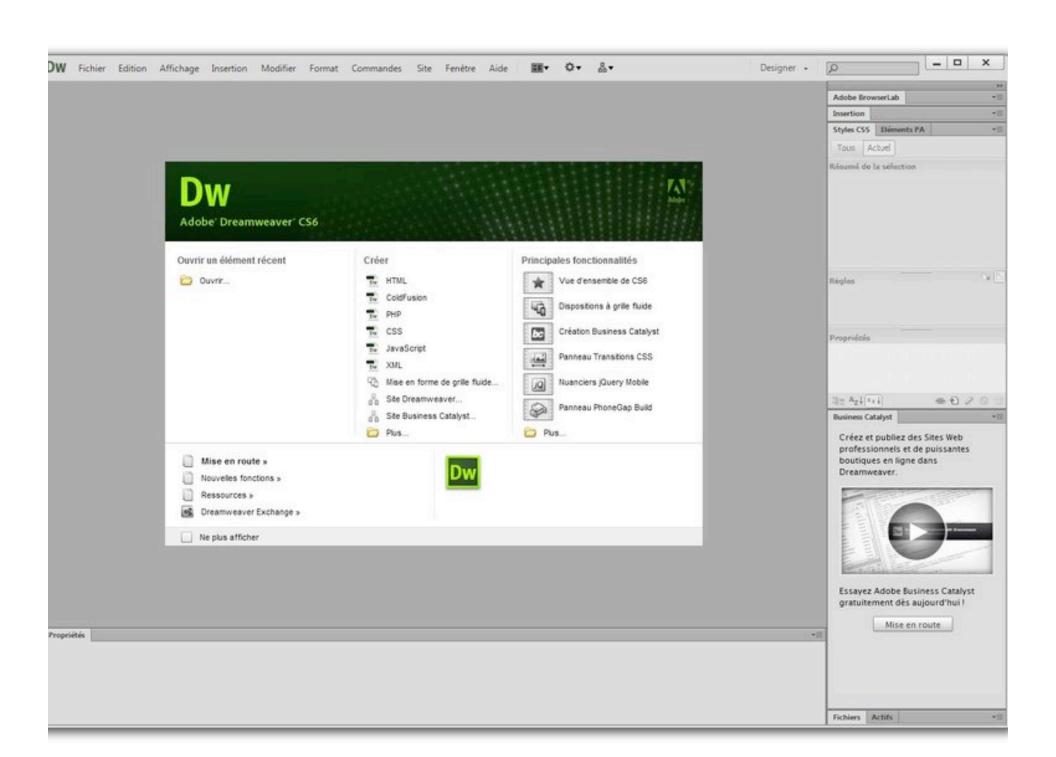
- Subjective satisfaction
 - How much does the user like using the system

- 1. Ease of use
- 2. Efficiency of use
- 3. Memorability
- 4. Error frequency and severity
- 5. Subjective Satisfaction

GOALS

- Create Usable Web sites
- Create Usable Web applications

<html> <meta name="TITLE" <head> <meta name="KEYWORDS <meta name="DESCRIPTION Zink rel="stylesheer" zscript language javas dy pacolor=#ffff





N'oubliez pas l'utilisateur

implementation

Design Process

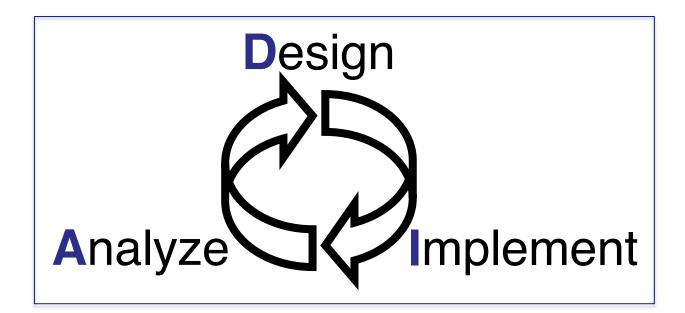
- Create Usable Web sites
- Create Usable Web applications

- Methods
 - Human centered design

Design Process

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Users



Alesandro, software engineer

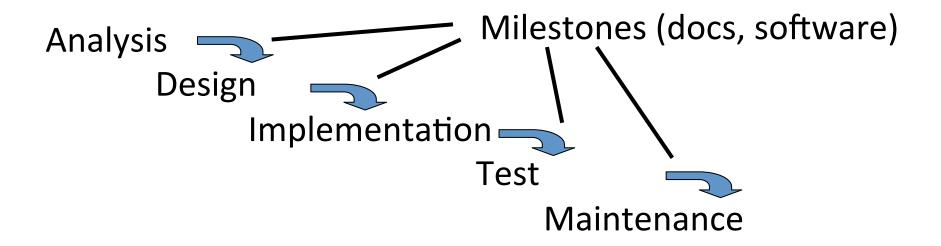
Alesandro wants sporty looks and speed.

A two-door sports car meets his needs.

Requirements



The Wrong Way: Waterfall model



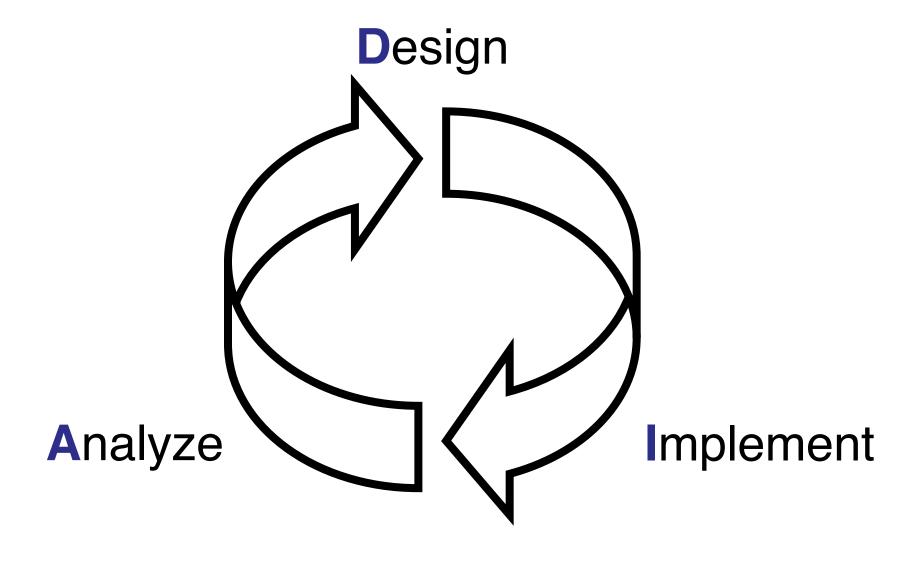
Problems

- Phases idealistic, reality requires backtracking
- Specifications often too abstract to guide design
- Wrong assumptions hard to detect & fix early

Human activity is **too complex and flexible** for complete specification

⇒ Involve final users as much as you can

The Right Way: DIA Cycle



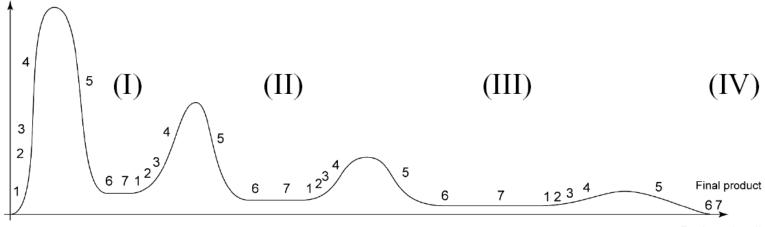
DIA Cycle

For each iteration

- Analyze
- Design becomes more concrete & precise
- Implementation gets more detailed
- Analysis and user feedback focuses on smaller and smaller problems
- Fix big design bugs first, small ones later

Number of design ideas under

consideration



Source: François Guimbretière

Project timeline

Project timeline

Four Design Process Principles

(Gould et al.)

- A) Early and continual focus on users
- B) Early and continual user testing.
- C) Iterative design
- D) Integrated design

Gould, Boies, Ukelson:

How to Design Usable Systems.

Ch. 10, Handbook of HCI, Martin Helander, 1997

A) Early and Continual Focus on Users

Decide **Who** the users will be Decide **What** they will be doing with

"You can not figure out what people want, need, can do, and will do without **talking** to them."

A) Early and Continual Focus on Users

Methods: examples



Talk with users



Watch the users

B) Early and Continual <u>User Testing</u>

- Nobody can get it right the first time
 - Not limited to interface design

Build **Prototype**

"The most important tools an architect has are the **eraser** in the drawing room and the **sledge hammer** on the construction site."

Frank Lloyd Wright





B) Early and Continual <u>User Testing</u>

Methods: examples



C) Iterative Design

- Identification of required changes
- Ability to make the changes
- Willingness to make the changes

Have good tools

C) Iterative Design

Methods

- Collect the required improvements during user testing
- Organize development work in a way that improvements can be made (Wiki, documentation, etc.)
- Have software tools that support making the required improvements (Interface builder, Flash, CSV, etc.)

D) Integrated Design

- All aspects of usability should evolve in parallel
 - Functions, GUI, devices, user manual, etc.
- Usability activities coordinated by a single person
 - Measure, control, and manage usability

Choose a **responsible** for integration

Questions?

A) Early and continual focus on users

Decide **who** the users will be Decide **what** they will be doing with

B) Early and continual user testing.

Build Prototypes

C) Iterative design

Have Good Tools

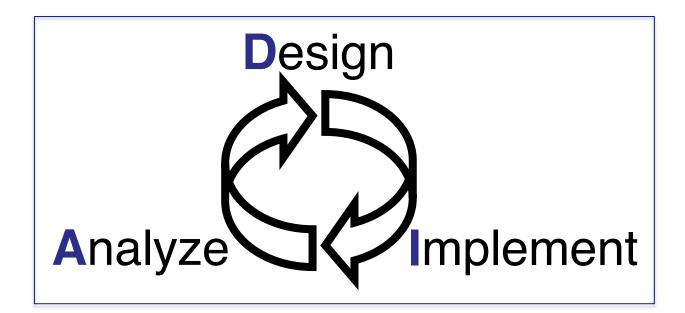
D) Integrated design

Choose a responsible for usability

Questions?

A) Early and continual focus on users

Decide **who** the users will be Decide **what** they will be doing with



Users



Alesandro, software engineer

Alesandro wants sporty looks and speed.

A two-door sports car meets his needs.

Requirements



USERS

Learning About Users

- Providing useful functions/contents is not enough
- Functions/contents need to fit seamlessly to user's tasks
- Find real people interested in your system (otherwise there's a problem)

Know the user

Users' Experience

- Novice users
 - Don't know UI, anxiety
 simple UI, few features, small consistent vocabulary, extensive feedback, help, and documentation
- Intermediate users
 - Know task well, know UI, forget functions → clear menu structures, consistency, see & choose instead of remember & type, continued error protection
- Expert users
 - Know task & UI well → speed, efficiency, short nonintrusive feedback, shortcuts, macros, customizability, extendibility

Finding Users

- Designer: "My system is useful for everone"
- Designer: "I am a type al user myself"
 - Would you really use it daily?
 - Usefulness apparent to designer after long thought process may not be obvious to the user

Find users

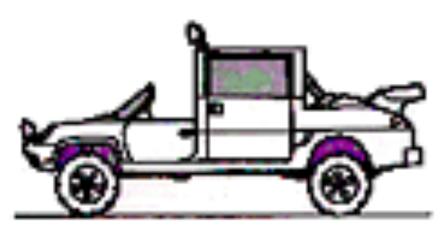
Users' Characteristics

- Background
 - Name, age, sex, nationality, education, income
- Computer experience
 - Particular apps, duration, depth
- Personality
 - Introvert/extrovert, systematic/spontaneous, early/ late adopter
- Impressions after use
 - Confused/OK, frustrated/controlled, bored/ excited, reasons for (not) liking system

Personas Example

(Cooper, About Face, Chapter 5)

 Goal: Building a car that pleases everyone



Building a car based on three personas (representing larger groups)





Marge, mother of three children

Marge wants safety and room for many
passengers. A minivan meets her needs.





Jim, construction worker
Jim wants cargo space and the ability to carry
heavy load. A pickup truck meets his needs.





Alesandro, software engineer
Alesandro wants sporty looks and speed. A
two-door sports car meets his needs.

Personas Help to...

- Communicate user characteristics to developers
 - Consistent, coherent understanding of target group
 - Features prioritized by how well they match personas' needs
- Avoid elastic users
 - Constantly changing target user to justify differing design choices
 - Clear focus towards the intended users
- Avoid self referential design
 - Designer: "I am a typical user myself"

Scenarios

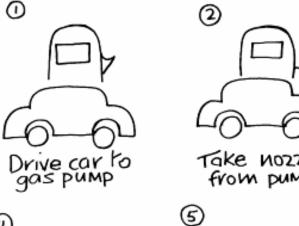
- Informal narrative description
- Several scenarios are recommended.
- Scenarios are design-specific
 - How would a task be performed in a particular design
 - Take into account the specificities of the system.
 - Task is design-independent

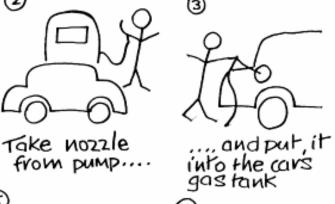
Scenario Perspective

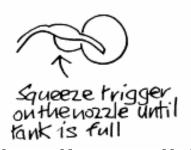
- User's point of view of:
- what happens,
- how it happens
- and why it happens
 - User motivations toward the system
 - User actions taken
 - User's reasons why actions were taken
 - User's perception
 - Results in terms of user's motivations and expectations

Representations of Scenarios

- Text
- Storyboards
- Video mock-ups
- Scripted prototype:
- Physical situations [®]











Different levels of detail possible

Expanding scenarios if needed

Example storyboard

REQUIREMENTS

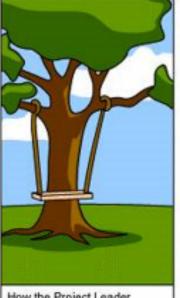
Getting the Requirements Right

Major cause of project failure:

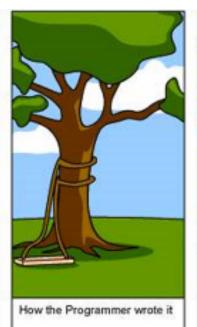
Unclear requirements

Source: Preece et al.: Interaction Design





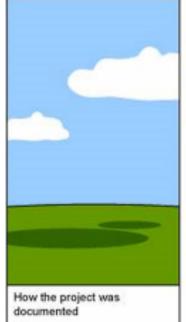


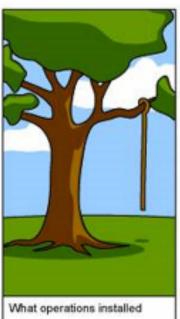


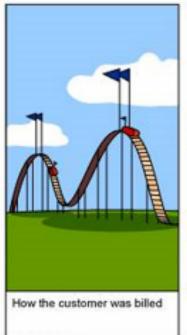


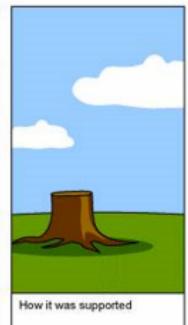
How the Project Leader understood it

described it











Source: Preece et al.: Interaction Design

Kinds of Requirements

Functional requirements:
 what the product should do

 Non-functional requirements: constraints on the product

Kinds of Requirements

- Functional requirements:
 what the product should do
 - Example: AMAZON.fr.
 - Find a product
 - Compare products
 - Get information
 - Etc.

Kinds of Requirements

- Non-functional requirements: constraints on the product
 - Example: Must work on interactive watch
- Environment (context of use)
 - Data
 - Physical environment (e.g., operate in low lighting conditions)
 - Social environment (e.g., many other people are nearby)
 - Technical environment (e.g., compatible with other systems)
- User: characteristics of intended user group
 - User profile: collection of attributes of a "typical user"
- Usability: measurable goals

SCENARIOS

Scenarios

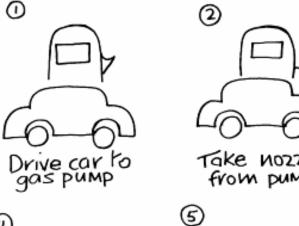
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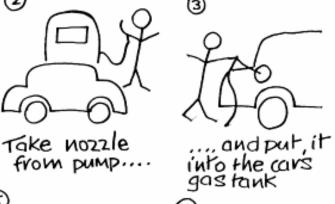
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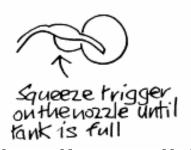
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Example storyboard

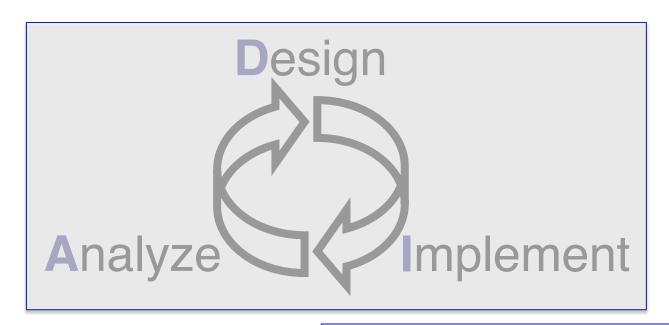
Questions?

Users

Know the user
Try to get as much information as you can

Requirements

Define functional & non-functional requirements as soon as possible







How to capture data?



Interviews

Likert Scales

Please circle the number that represents how you feel about the computer software you have been using

I am satisfied with it

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

It is simple to use

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

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It does everything I would expect it to do

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I don't notice any inconsistencies as I use it

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

Questionnaires



Observations

INTERVIEWS

Interview: Four Key Issues

- 1. Setting goals
 - Decide how to analyze data once collected
- 2. Relationship with participants
 - Clear and professional
 - Protect privacy
 - Informed consent form when appropriate
 - Signed agreement between evaluator and participant
- 3. Triangulation
 - Use more than one approach
 - Use different perspectives to understand a problem or situation
- 4. Iterate
 - If questions reveal that goal was not sufficiently refined: refine goal, repeat

Data Recording

- Notes, audio, video, photographs
- Notes plus photographs
- Audio plus photographs
- Video





Interviews

Unstructured

- Not directed by a script
- Rich but not replicable

Structured

Tightly scripted, often like a questionnaire

Semi-structured

- Guided by a script but free to explore interesting issues in more depth
- Good balance between richness and replicability

How to Ask Questions?

- Clear and simple, not too broad
 - "How do you like the UI?" is too general!
 - The risk is people do not say the truth

- Affording logical, quantitative answers
 - Bad questions give unusable or wrong answers
 - Open vs. closed questions

Running the Interview

Introduction

- Introduce yourself, explain the goals of the interview, reassure about the ethical issues, ask to record, present any informed consent form
- •Warm-up
 - Make first questions easy
- Main body
 - Present questions in a logical order
- A cool-off period
 - Include a few easy questions to defuse tension at the end
- Closure
 - Thank interviewee, signal the end, e.g., switch recorder off

How to capture data?



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Questionnaires



Observations

QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaires

- Can be administered to large populations
 - Paper, email, social network and the web used for dissemination
- •Provide clear instructions on how to complete the questionnaire
- Decide on whether phrases will all be positive, all negative, or mixed

Likert Scales

- •Measures degree of agreement with a statement
- •Widely used for measuring opinions, attitudes, beliefs

Likert Scales

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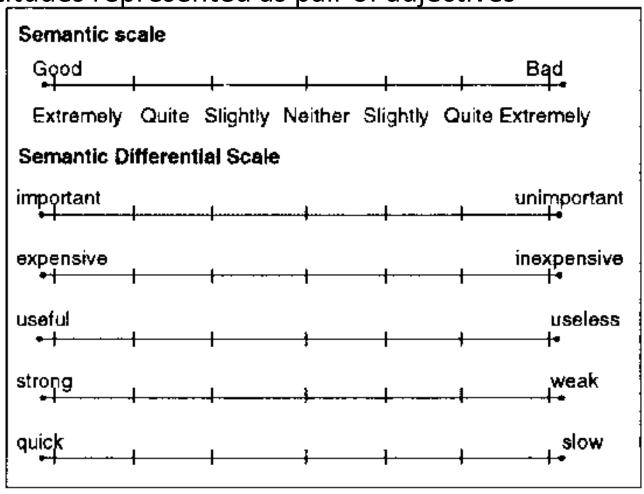
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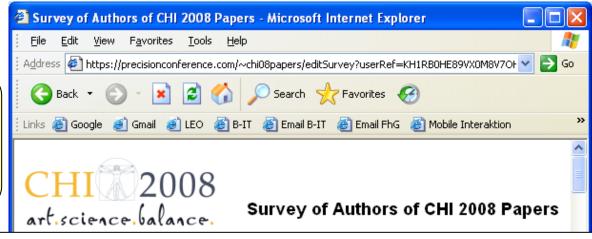
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Semantic Differential Scales

- •Range of bipolar attitudes about a particular item
- Pair of attitudes represented as pair of adjectives





Clear

instructions,

description of

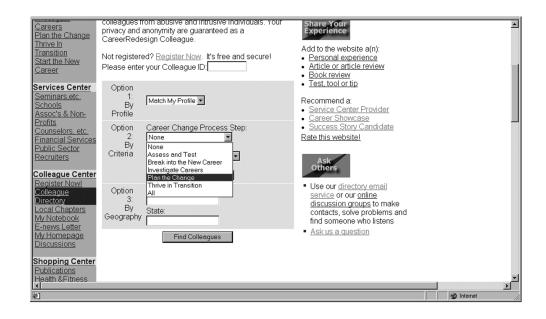
purpose

General Instructions. The purpose of this survey is to monitor and improve the CHI reviewing process. It has approximately 30 questions and should take five minutes or so. Please answer all questions to the best of your ability; press the submit button at the end of the survey when you've finished. When this form is submitted, your name and all other personally identifying information is removed so that your responses are anonymous. Thank you for your help!

Additional Instructions for Authors. You will receive one survey for each paper or note on which you were the contact author (i.e. the one who submitted it to the reviewing system). If you had multiple submissions, please complete a survey for each one: This survey is for the submission whose title is shown at the top of this page. (Note that, along with other personally identifying information, the submission number and title will be removed when the survey is saved, to maintain your anonymity).

Advantages of Online Questionnaires

- Responses are usually received quickly
- Data can be collected in database for analysis
- Time required for data analysis is reduced
- •E.g. surveymonkey.com
- Limesurvey
- Google Form



Problems with Online Questionnaires

- No control over user context
 - Validity of data cannot be guaranteed
- Difficult to get a random sample that represents the whole population
 - Preventing individuals from responding more than once

How to capture data?



Interviews

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Questionnaires



Observations

OBSERVATION

Observation

- Observation
 - Spending time with the users as they do tasks in natural setting
 - Capture context of tasks



- Follow the user "like a shadow"
 - Make notes
 - Observe activity
 - Ask questions (but not too many)
- Requires a lot of time and commitment
- Results in a lot of data that needs to be analyzed

Structuring Frameworks to Guide Observation

- 1. what user is going to use the system?
- 2. what **tasks** do they now perform?
- 3. what functionality is **desired?**
- 4. how are the tasks learned?
- **5. where** are the tasks performed?
- 6. what's the relationship between customer & data?
- 7. what other tools does the customer have?
- 8. how do users communicate with each other?
- 9. how often are the tasks performed?
- 10. what are the time constraints on the tasks?
- 11. what happens when things go wrong?

Kinds of Observation

- Indirect observation: tracking users' activities
 - Interaction logging

- Direct observation in the field
 - Ethnography

Direct observation in controlled environments

Preview: How to capture data?



Interviews

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Questionnaires



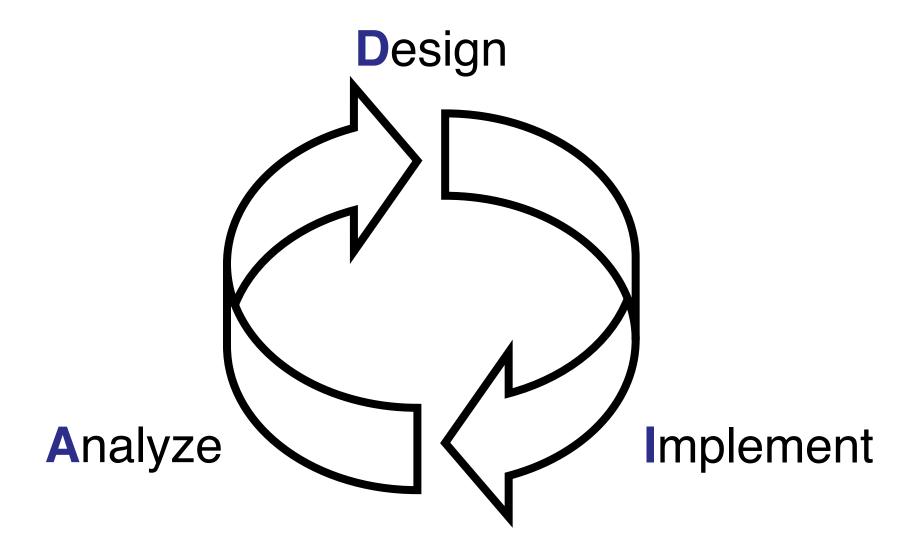
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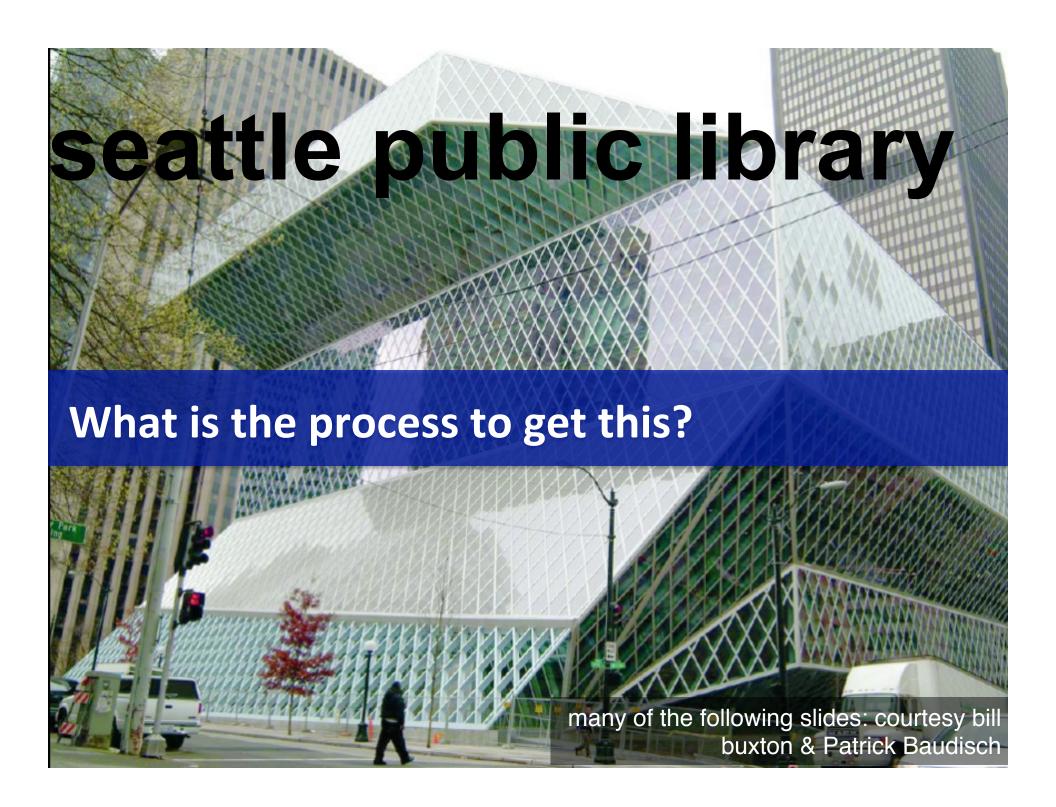
Combining Techniques

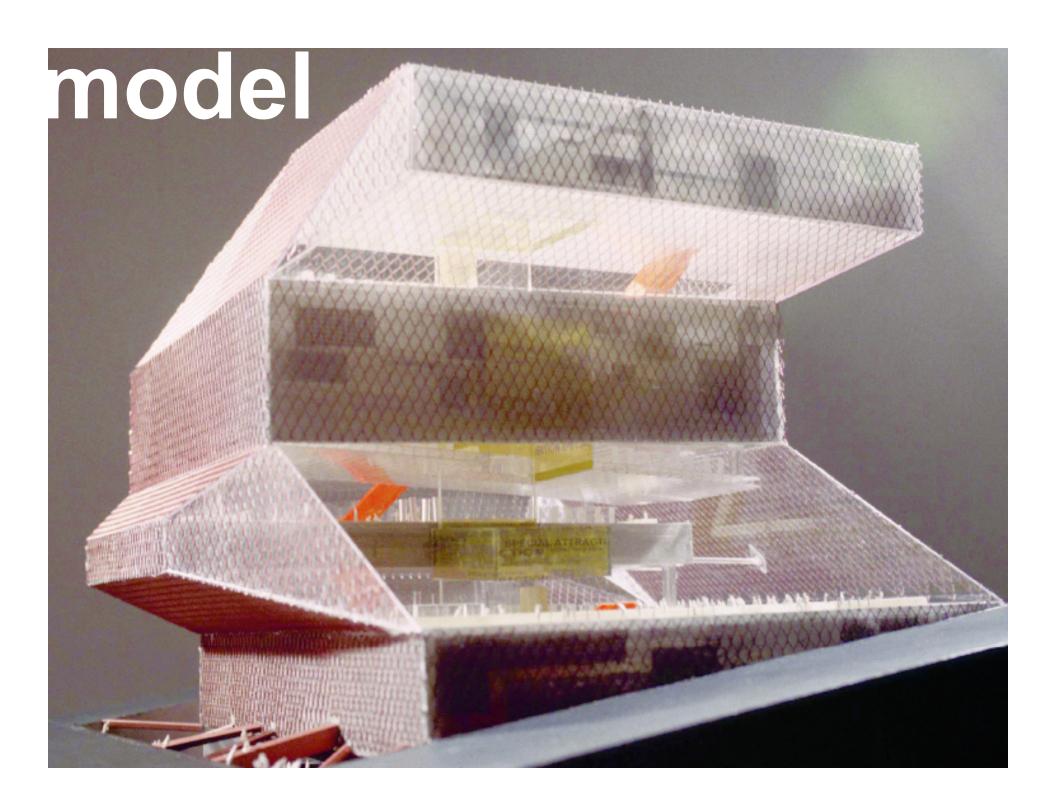
- Combining interviews and questionnaires
 - Interviews with core group of users
 - Questionnaires for wider group of stakeholders
 - Interviews face-to-face, questionnaires via email
 - Triangulation: Use different approaches and perspectives to understand a problem or situation

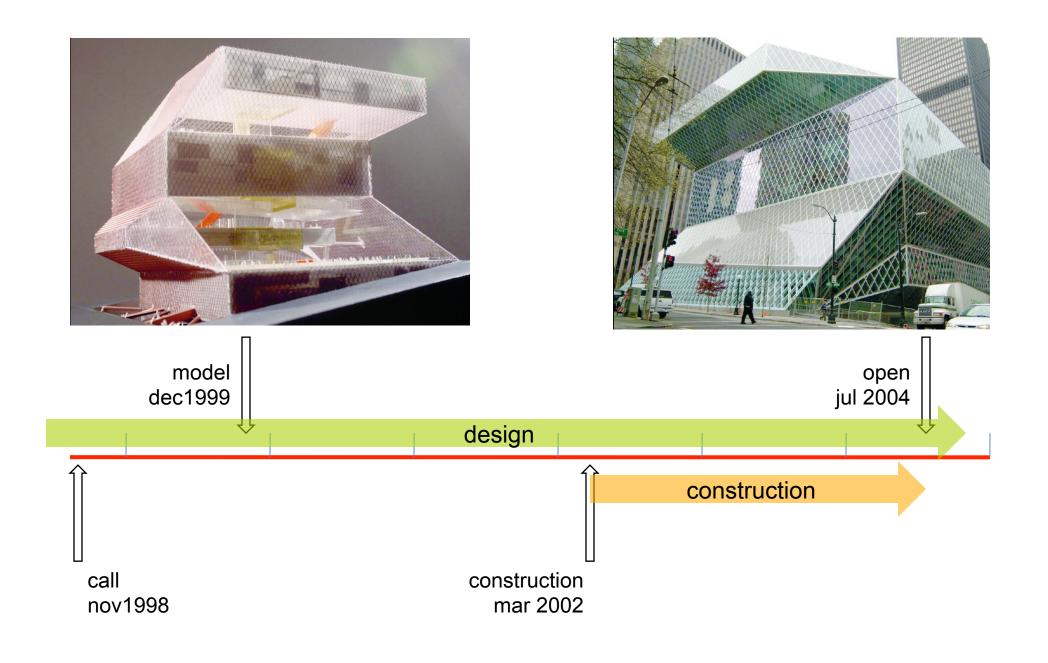
DESIGN TECHNIQUES

DIA Cycle



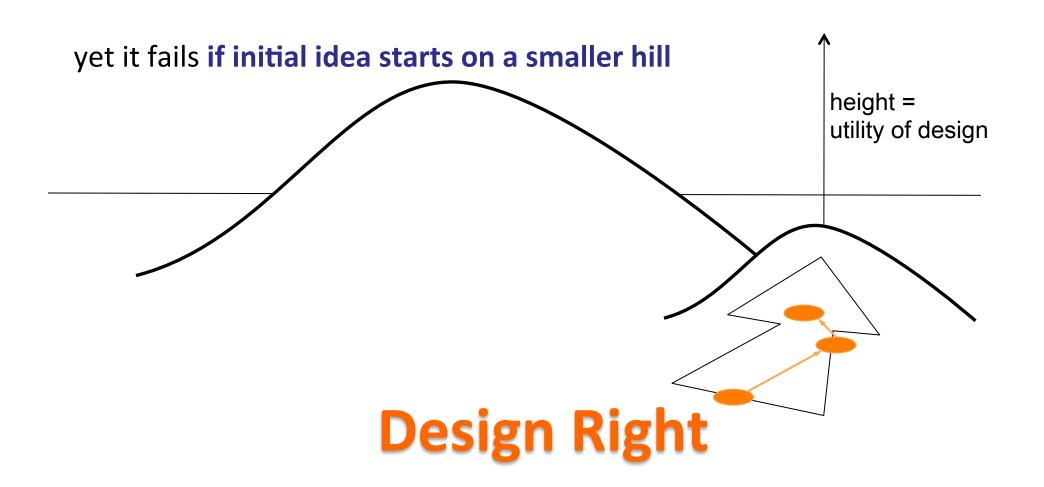






Engineering iteration

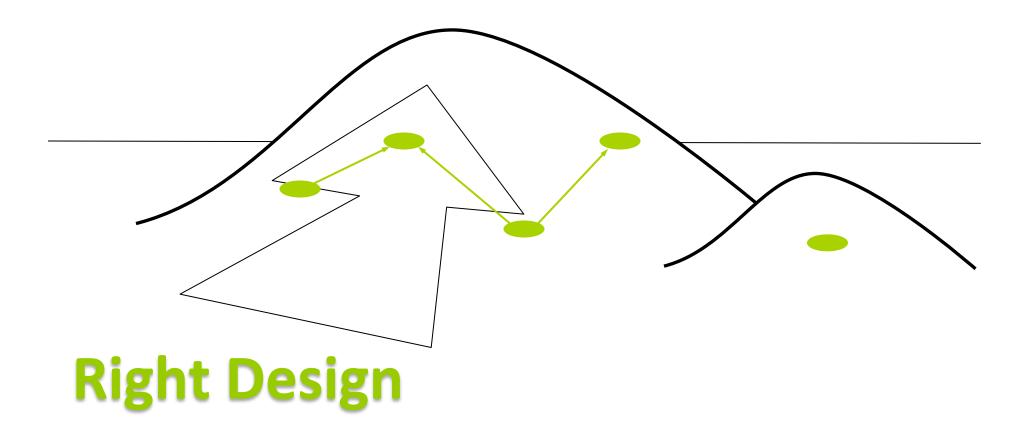
- (1) create design / generate an idea
- (2) iterate by hill climbing
- → this process finds the top of a hill



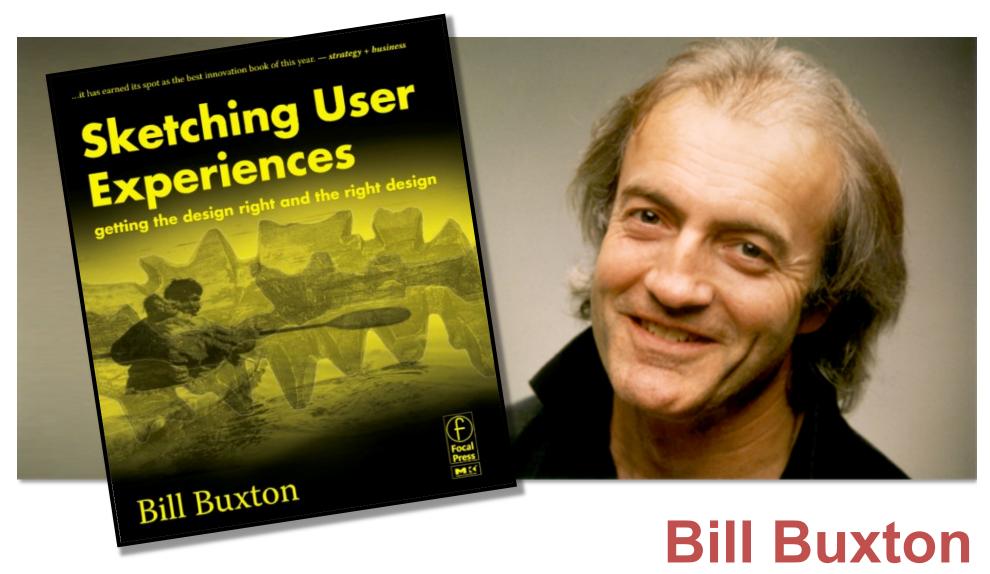
Design Process

- (1) create k new designs, add to set;
- (2) drop *k* worst designs

this process finds the tops of multiple hills and works with "distracter" hills



The Master's Book



Brainstorming

- Collect as many ideas on a given topic as possible
- Quantity, not quality; include crazy ideas
 - Go for a large number of ideas
 - "To get a good idea, get lots of ideas" (Marc Rettig)
- !!!!!No judgments!!!!!
 - Do not criticize or argue
- How: Scribe collects ideas visible for all: Whiteboard & Post-it.
- Limit to 5-10 minutes



Organization on hold due to credit problems – order shipment delayed until invoices paid

Financial

Import issues
cause delay in
goods reaching
warehouse – not
suppliers fault

Supplier Delivers
late due to
Logistics
Problems

Logistics

Supplier Issues

Lack of Priority
from the supplier
to hit schedule

Supplier hasn't
agreed the date
recorded on
buying system

Part Shipment
received order
requires full
delivery

Process Issues

Booking in Procedure result in dolars in order.

Buyers capture incorrect Supplier date on system

Failure for buying teams to expedite goods

Too long left
between
quotation and
order and term
i.e lead time have
now changed

No Delivery date

Arrange cards into **groups** (or structure)

Find category names

Capture and discuss the groups

Sketching & Prototyping

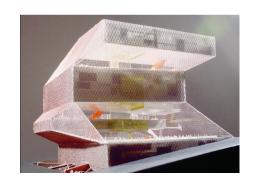
Sketching & Prototyping

How to **build** prototype?

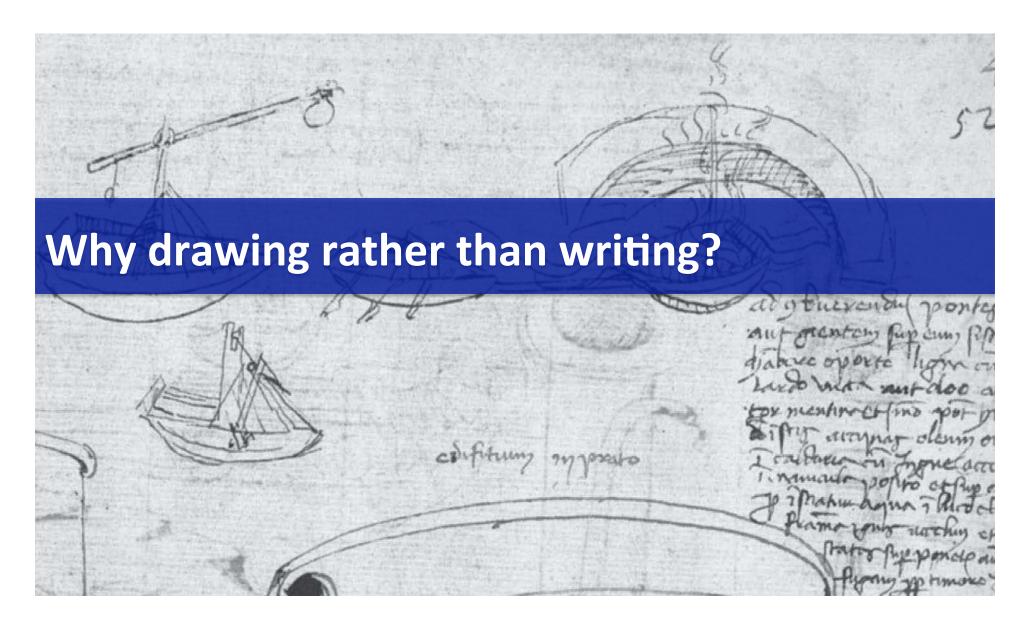
Why to build prototype?

Different kinds of prototype

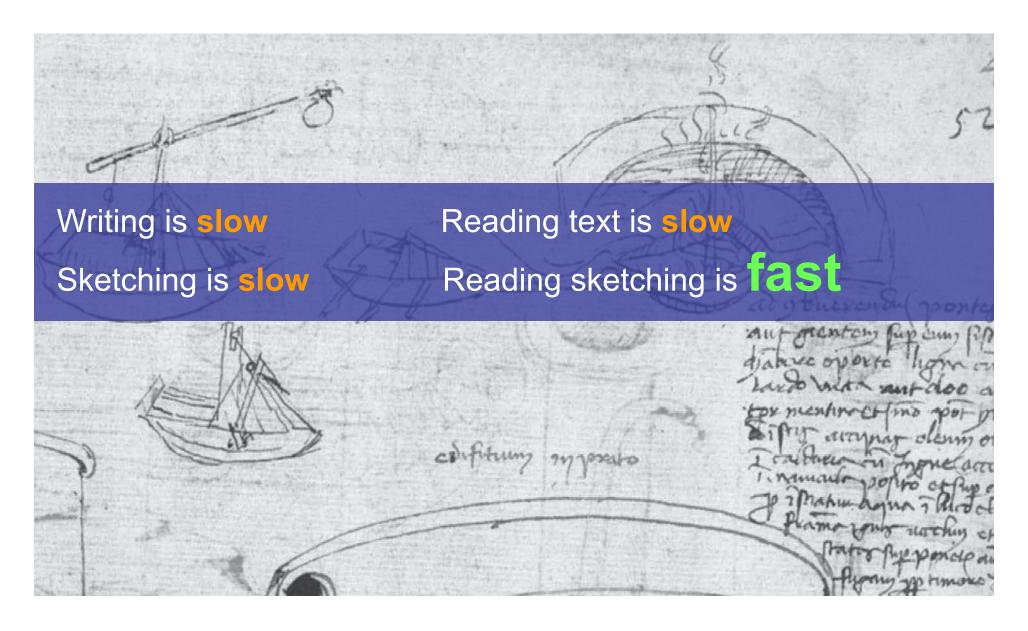
Pro & con

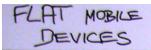


Sketching is a tool of thought

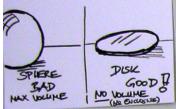


Sketching is a tool of thought



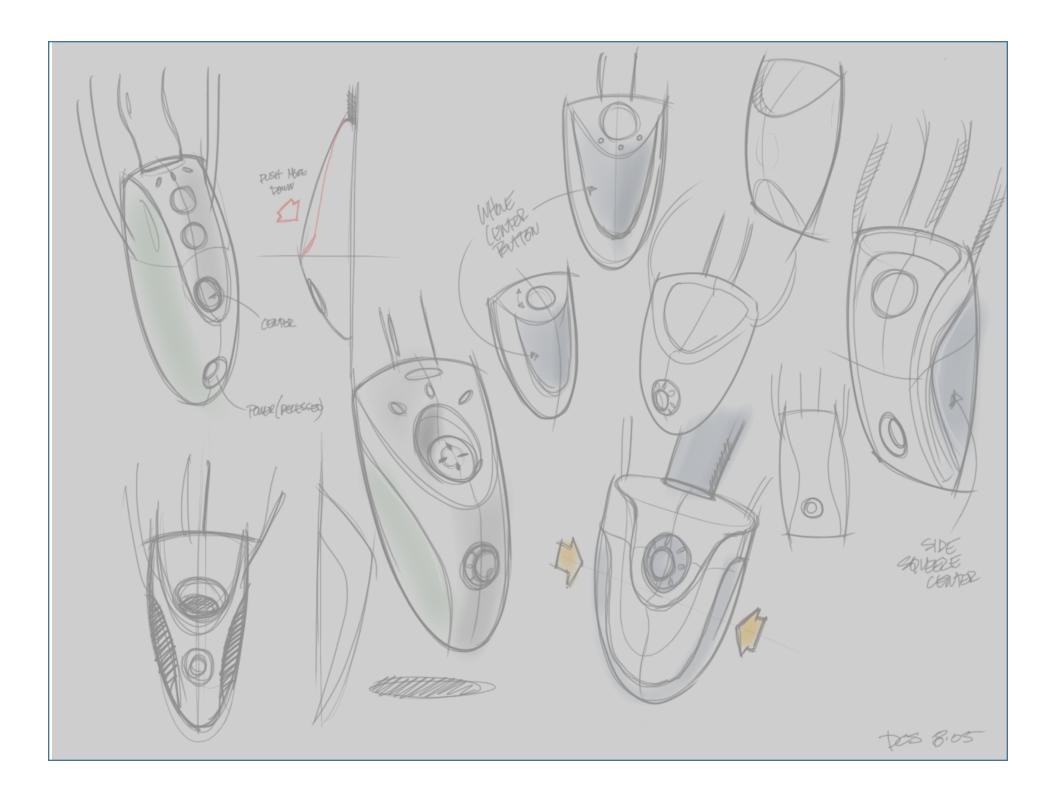


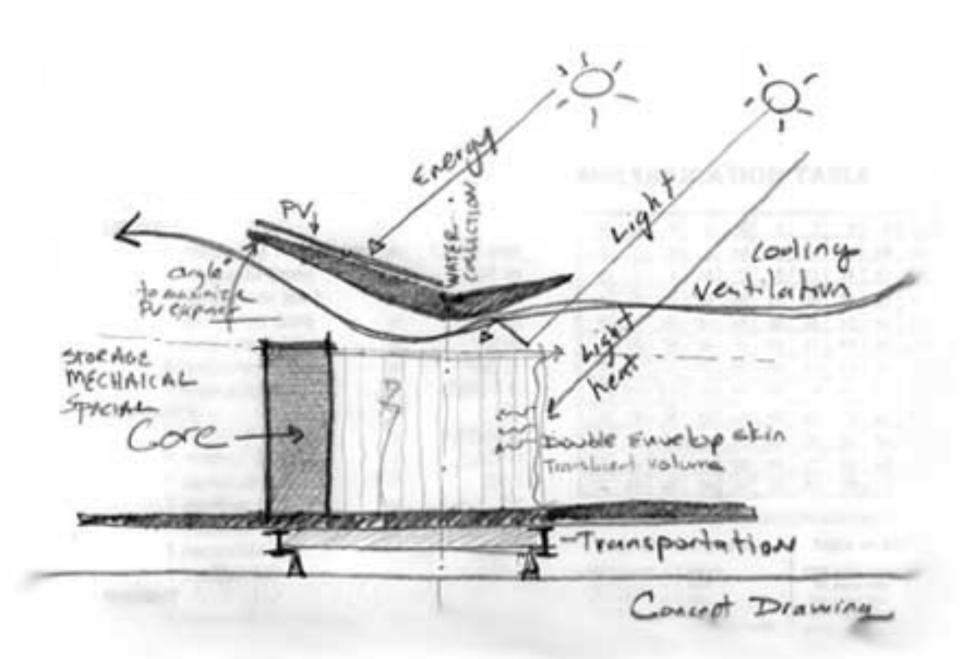
TO MAKE SMALL BUT
INTERACTIVE DEVICES
WE WEED LOW VOCUME
BUT HIGH SUFFACE
& LONG EDGES

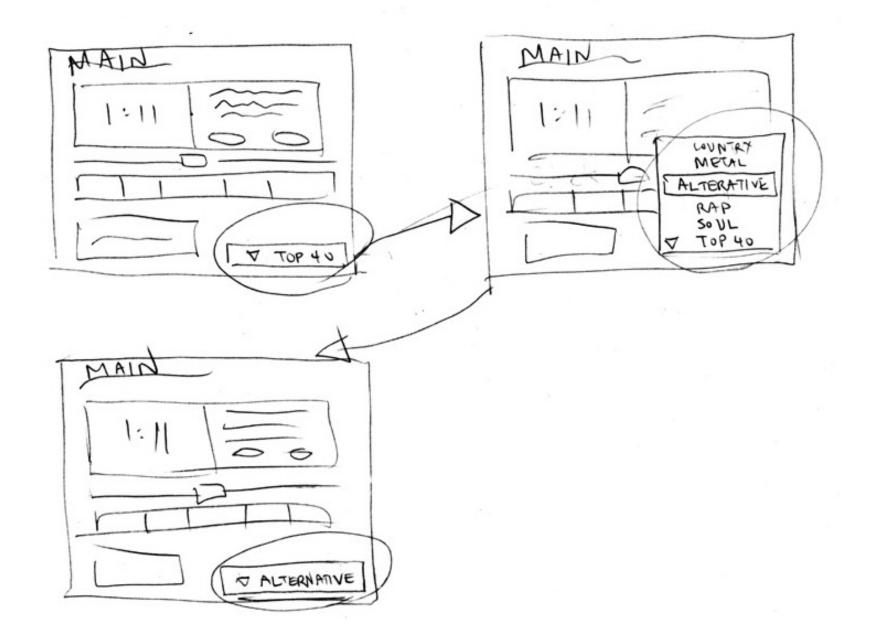


HOW TO INTERACT
WITH A THAT
DEVICE



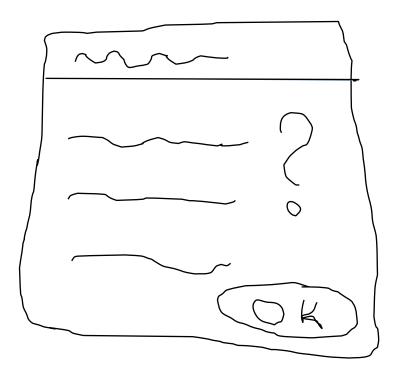






The Attributes of Sketches

- Quick
 - To make



The Attribute of Sketches

- Quick
 - To make
- Timely

Provided when needed

The Attribute of Sketches

- Quick
 - To make
- Timely
 - Provided when needed
- Disposable
 - Investment in the concept,
 not the execution
 - Inexpensive



The Attribute of Sketches

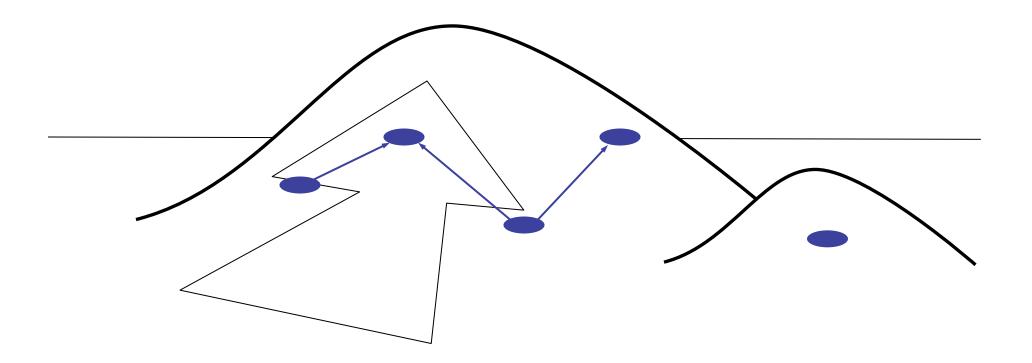
- Quick
 - To make
- Timely
 - Provided when needed
- Disposable
 - Investment in the concept, not the execution
 - Inexpensive
- Plentiful
 - They make sense in a a collection or series of ideas.



Design Process (Right design)

- (1) create k new designs, add to set;
- (2) drop *k* worst designs

this process finds the **tops of multiple hills** and works with "distracter" hills



Ok, I have plenty of ideas...

What's next?

PROTOTYPING

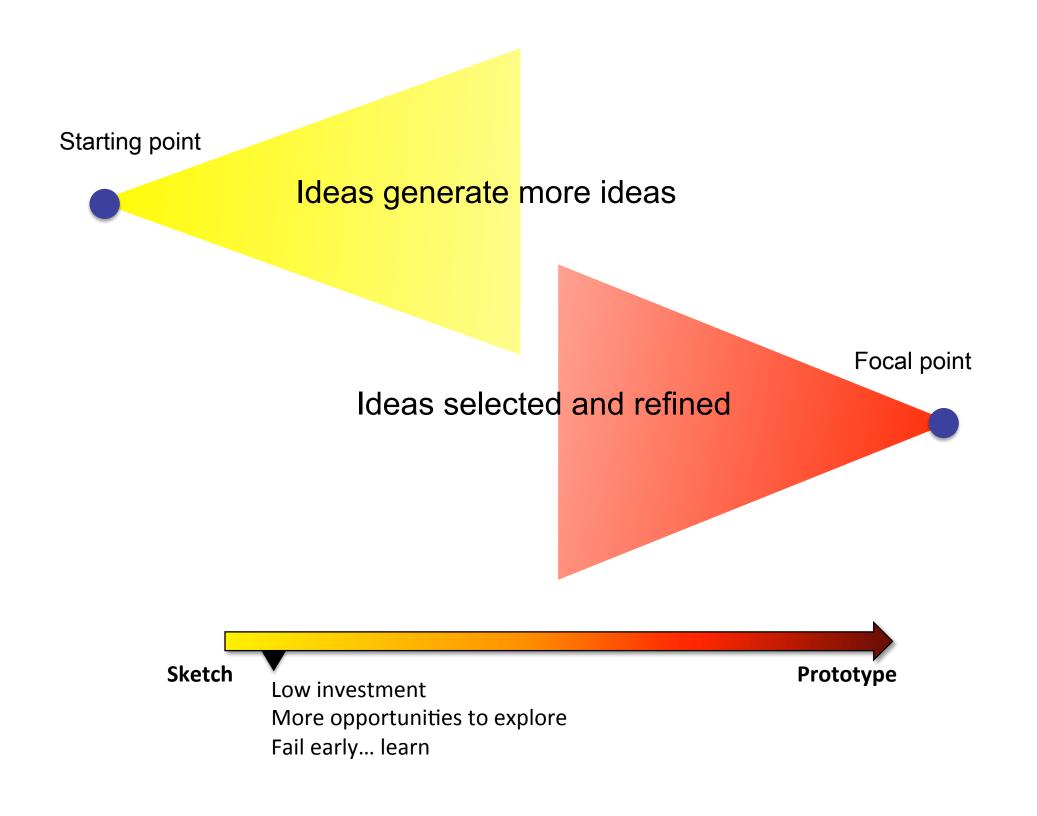
A Sketch is not a Prototype

- Difference is
 - A contrast of purpose/intent (always)
 - A contrast in form (usually but not always)

Sketch ≠ **Low Fidelity Prototype**

- Rather it is
 - A continuum





sketch vs. prototype

PROTOTYPE

----> DIDACTIC

----- DESCRIBE

Summary: Sketches ask questions



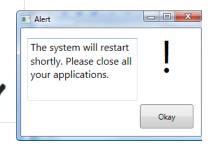
TEST

> RESOLVE

> SPECIFIC

> DEPICTION



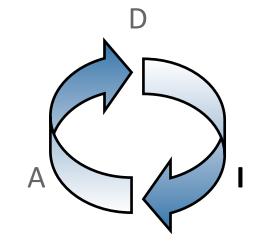


Why Prototype?

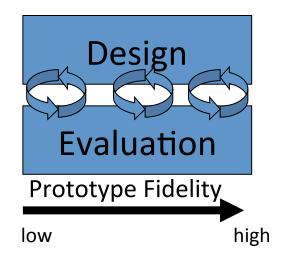
- Easier/cheaper than building & discarding
- Learn about interface problems early
 - before extensive resources committed
 - before emotional investment
- Identify hard parts of the design
 - help budget and plan

Why Prototype?

- •Guide the design of the interactive system
 - Invaluable for iterative design
 - Central in the DIA cycle



- Get early feedback on emerging designs
- Something for developers to evaluate
 - Walkthrough, heuristics
- Something for users to evaluate
 - User testing



Help choosing between different alternatives

Prototyping for Whom?

- Central role of prototypes in communication and coordination
 - Designers
 - Developers
 - Users
 - Clients
 - Management

Limiting Prototypes

Vertical prototypes

- Includes in-depth functionality for only a few selected features
- Common design ideas can be tested in depth

Horizontal prototypes

The entire surface interface with no underlying functionality

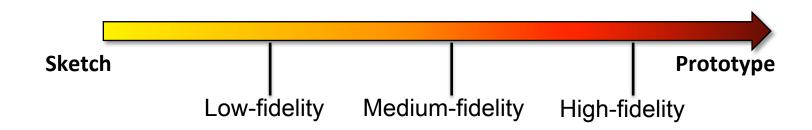
A simulation; no real work can be performed Horizontal prototype
 Scenario
 Scripts of particular fixed uses of the system; no deviation all Vertical prototype

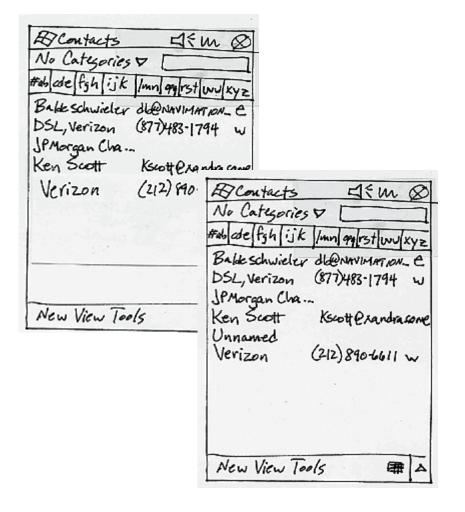
Forms of Prototyping

Low-fidelity prototyping

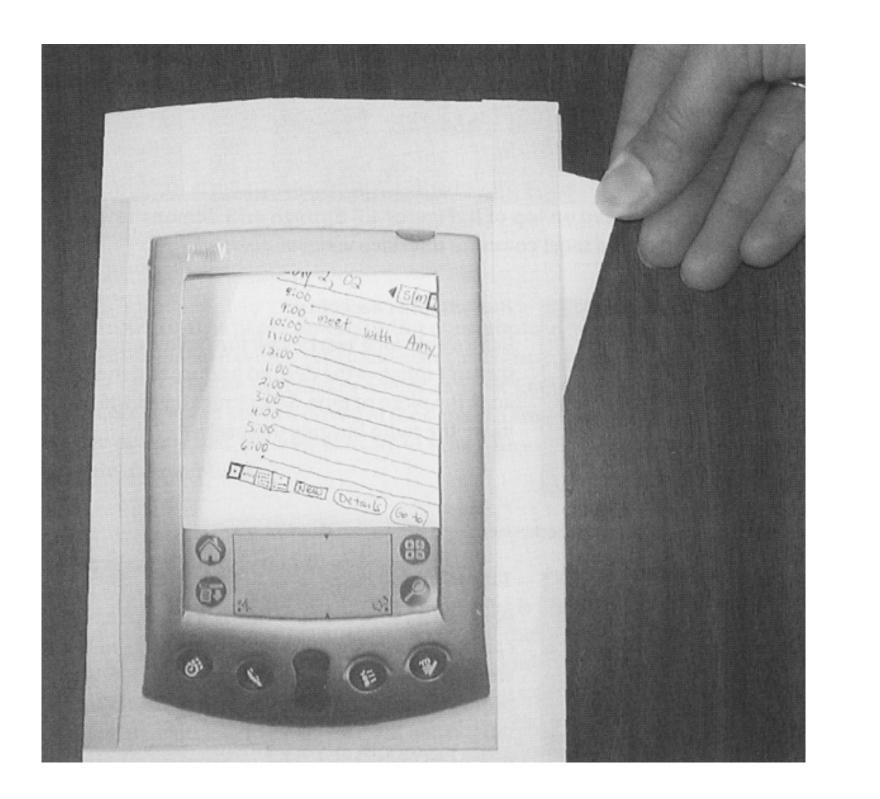
Medium-fidelity prototyping

High-fidelity prototyping

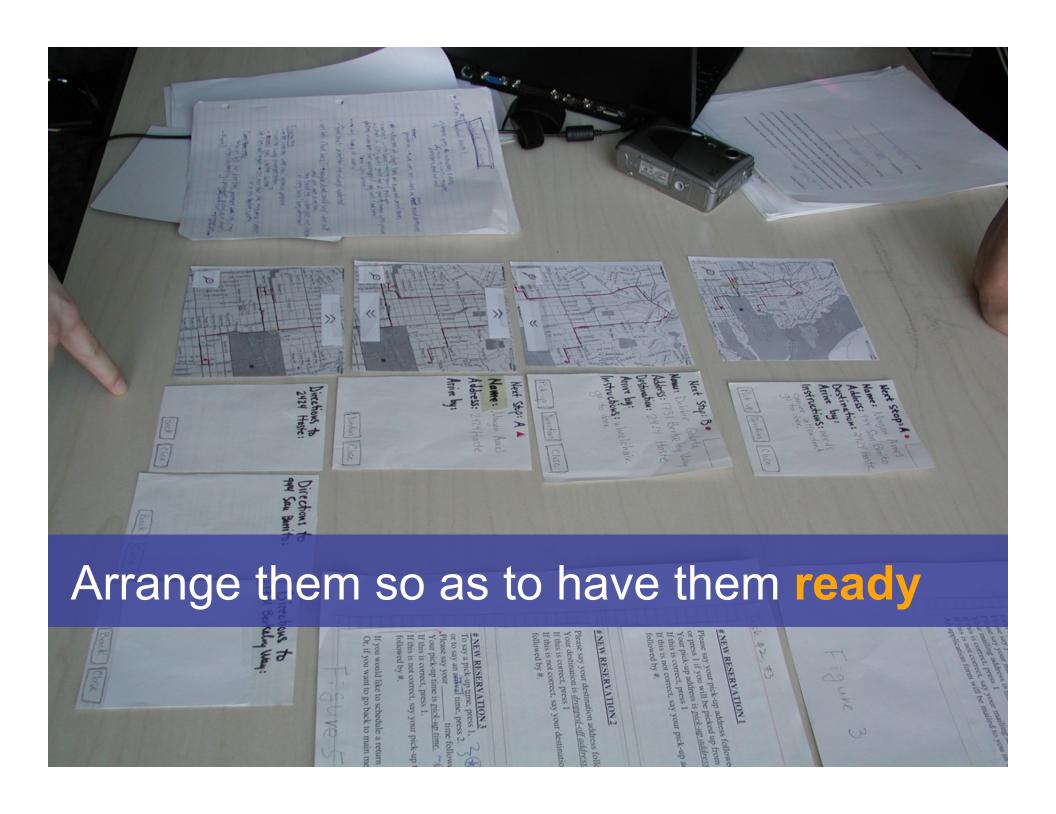




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JPMorgan Cha Ken Scott Kscott Pranc Tunnamed [Create Copy Delete Contact Scad E-mail to Con Beam Contact New View Tools	Recontacts Sim & No Categories V #ab de fight is Immogration. E Bake schwieler de Navimarion. E DS: Varian (877)482-1794. W JP, Contacts Ke M Contacts will be one Di Continue? Vi (965) No)
	New View Tools # A

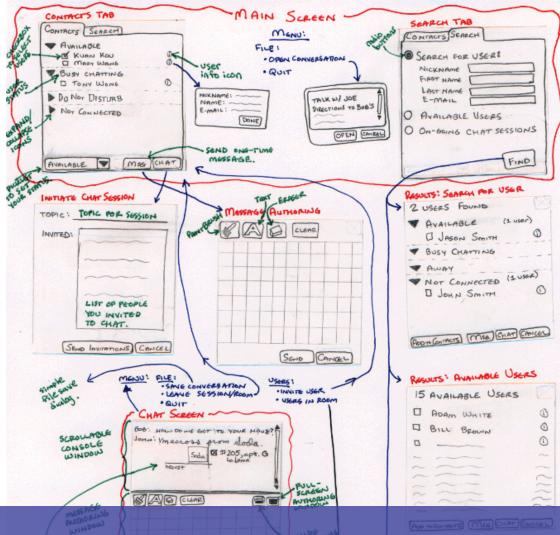




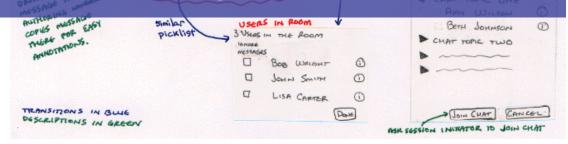


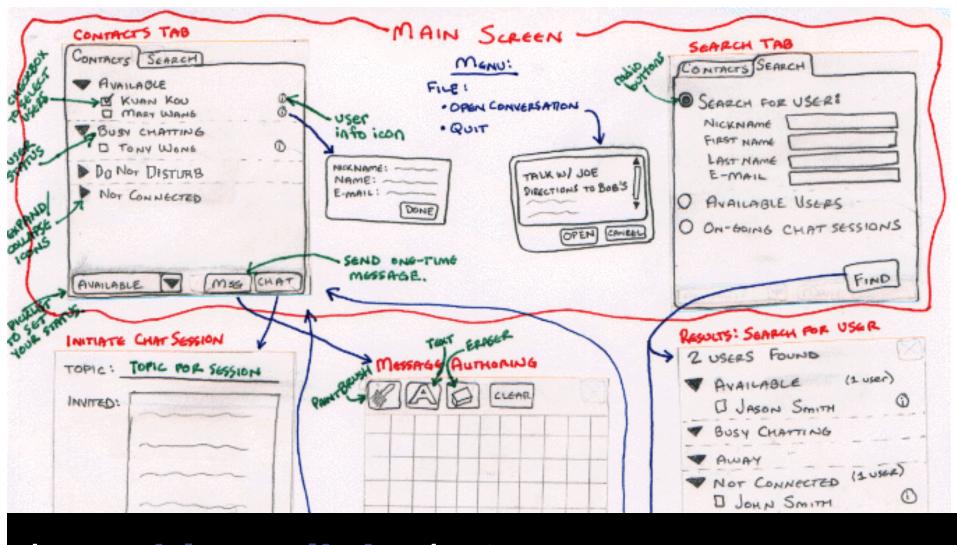


Link diagrams

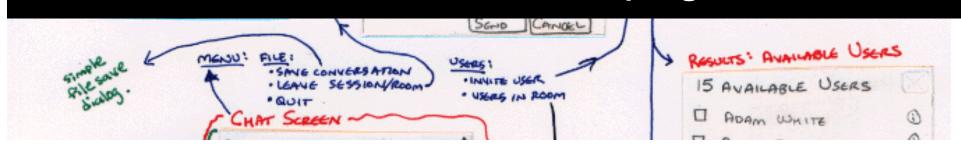


assemble sketches into higher functions

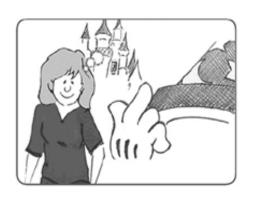




here: blue = links between pages



Storyboard





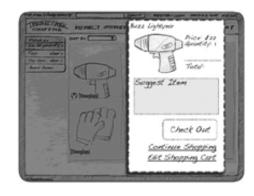








describes **scenario** = task on specific device







DESCRIPTION: EXT. FOREST - MS LUKE & LEIA - TRUCKING

Luke & Leia coming toward camera. Behind them, Biker #3 & Biker #4 bank in, chasing.

ELEMENTS:	STAGE	MM	PLATE	MATTE	HOME	۱Г	ELEMENTS:	STACE	ANIM	CLATE	MATTE	HONELM	SHOT #/SE	QUENCE
storybo	ar	d	S (CO	me	9	from	fi	lm	1	8,	an	imat	ion
Biker #3	×					11								
Biker #4	×												BC 2	8
													FRM COUNT 50	PAGE 1

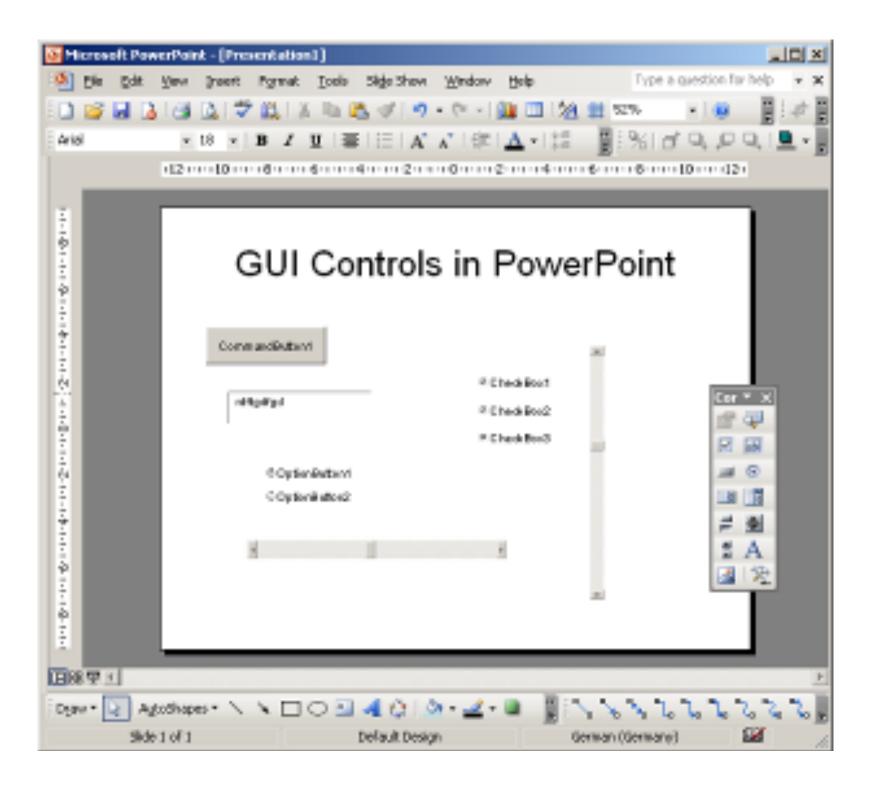
Instruments

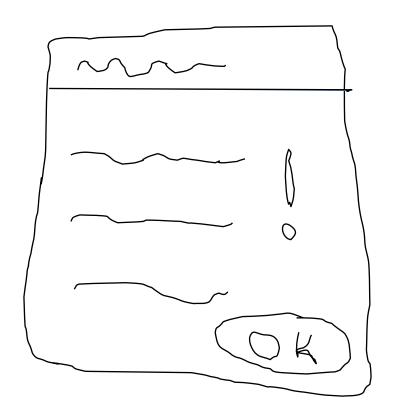
- Large heavy Paper/ cards
- Color pens
- The eraser and sharpener
- Tape, scissors and glue
- Small camera

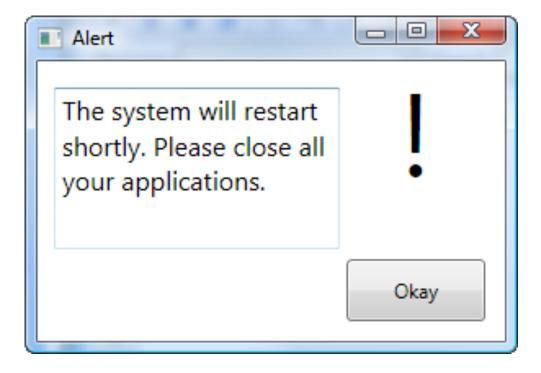












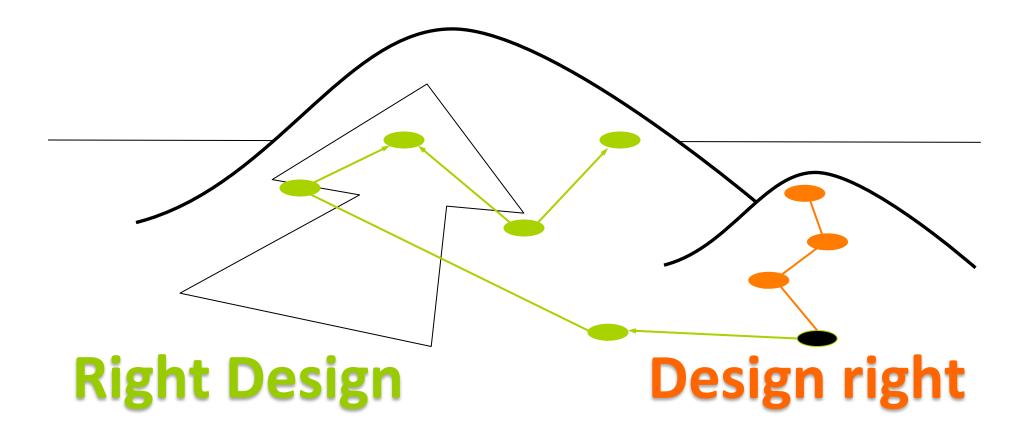
Questions?

- What is the difference between:
 - Design Right
 - Right Design

Design Process

- (1) create k new designs, add to set;
- (2) drop *k* worst designs

this process finds the **tops of multiple hills** and works with "distracter" hills



Questions?

How to get the RIGHT design?

Brainstorming

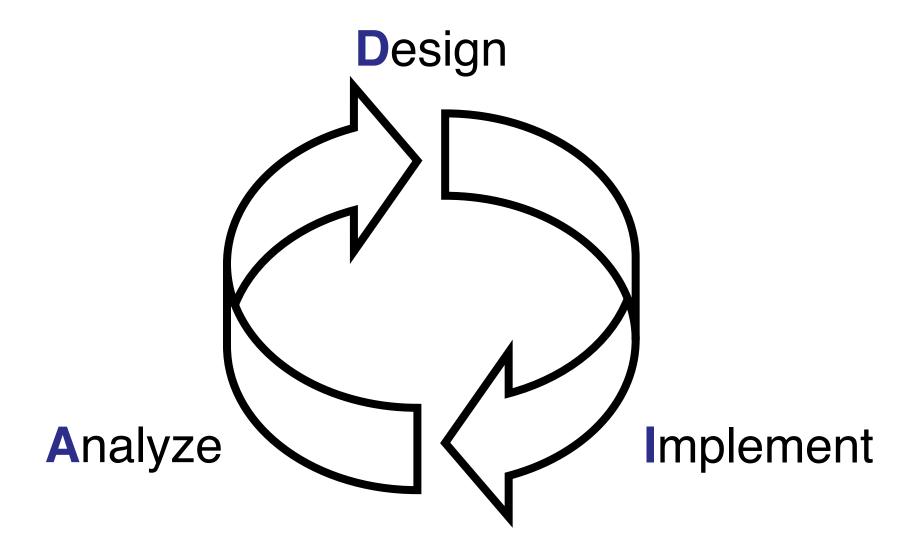
Questions

• What are the three rules?

Questions

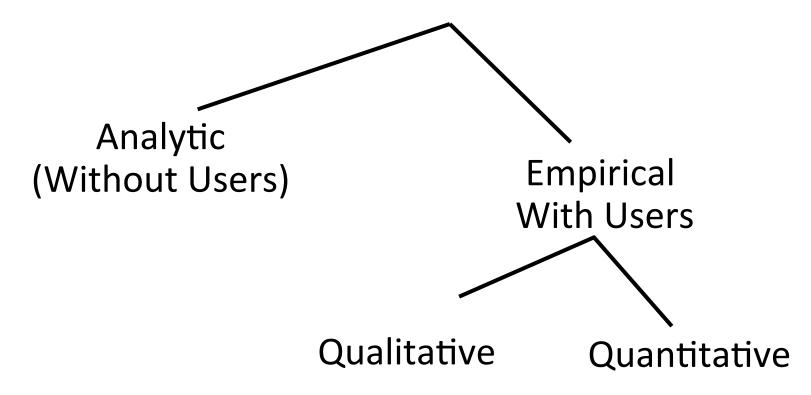
- What are the three rules?
 - Quantity not quality
 - No Judgement
 - Keep it short

DIA Cycle



EVALUATION

Evaluation Methods







Controlled Experiments

Quantitative, empirical method Steps

- Formulate hypothesis
- Design experiment, pick variable and fixed parameters
- Choose subjects and method
- Run experiment
- Interpret results to accept or reject hypothesis

Controlled Experiments: Hypothesis

A claim that predicts outcome of experiment

 Example: Reading text in capital letters takes longer than in reading text in small letters

Experimental goal: Confirm hypothesis

Approach: Reject null hypothesis (inverse, i.e., "no influence")

 Null hypothesis is a term from statistical testing: The samples are drawn from the same statistical distribution

Controlled Experiments: Variables

Variables

- Independent: are varied under your control
 - E.g., web pages
- Dependent: are measured
 - E.g., execution time, cognitive load, recall, subjective preferences, etc.

Hypothesis claims that changing independent variables influences dependent variables

 Example: Changing small to capital letters (independent variable) influences reading time (dependent variable)

Controlled Experiments: Subjects

Similar to real users in profile

 Age, education, computer and domain expertise, system knowledge,...

Use at least 10 subjects

Use more if you need finer details

Controlled Experiments: Method

Between-groups

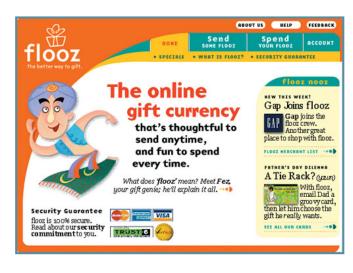
 Each subject only does one variant of the experiment

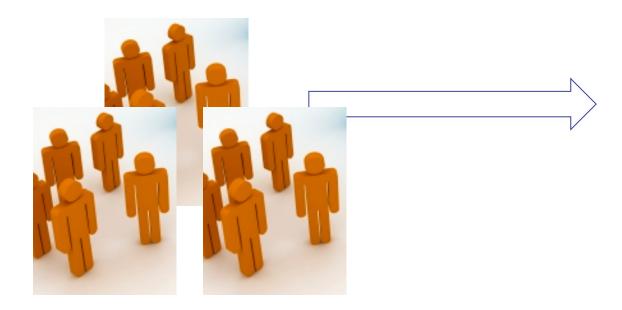
Within-groups

Each subject does all variants of the experiment

Between groups



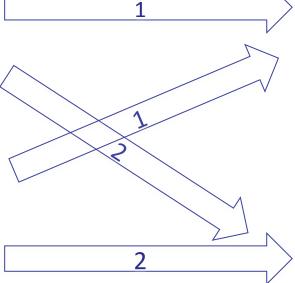


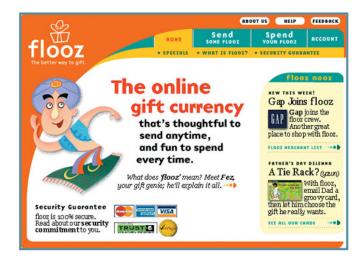




Withingroups



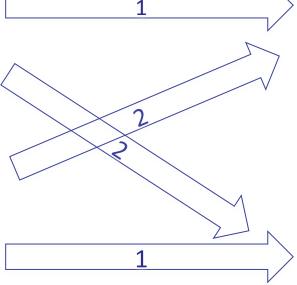


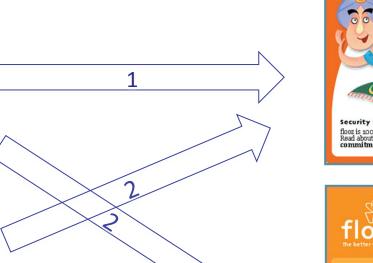




Withingroups











Controlled Experiments: Method

Between-groups

- Each subject only does one variant of the experiment
- + No learning effect across variants
- But requires more users

Within-groups

- Each subject does all variants of the experiment
- + Less users required, individual differences canceled out
- But often learning effect across variants problem

Controlled Experiments: Analyzing Results

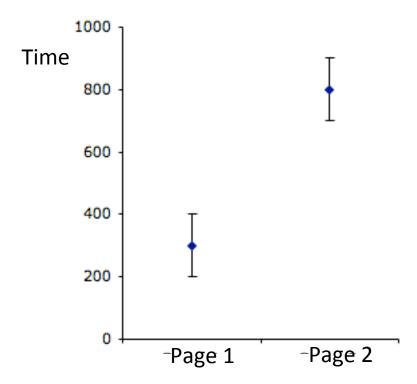
Statistical analysis

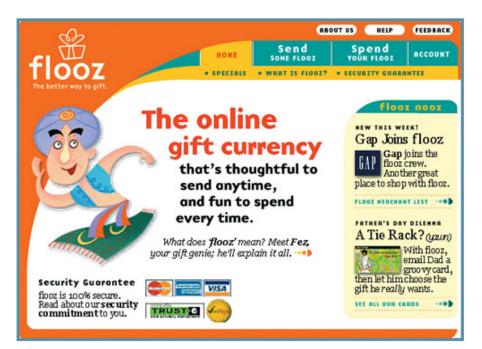
Often assumptions about underlying distribution

t-test; ANOVA; Wilcoxon- or Mann/Whitney

test, X² test

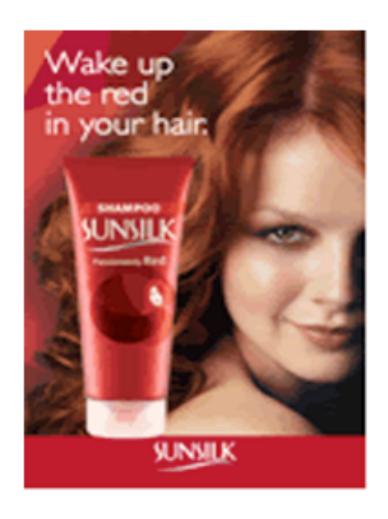
Confidence interval

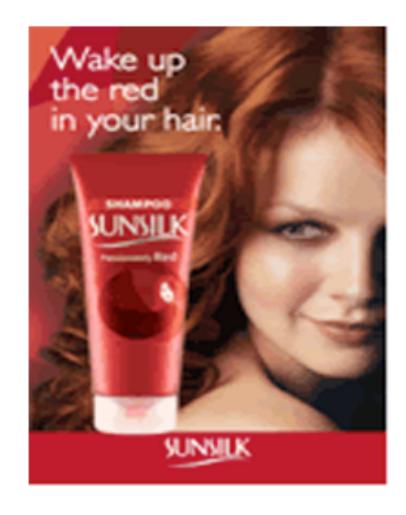






Is it sufficient?









[Source : James Hudson, PayPal]



[Source : James Hudson, PayPal]

DISCOVER BANK

Get up to 20% off top brands.

Find Deals

drugstore-r



Personal Business Products & Services Shopping Get Started Send Money Request Money Sell on eBay Integrate Account login a PayPal Shopping Email address jahudson@paypal.com Get up to PayPal password 20% off top brands. Go to My account It's like music to your ears. Find Deals Log In Forgot your email address or password? Pay With: VISA New to PayPal? Sign up. Pay online Get paid online Top questions > Learn how PayPal works. Accept payments for your eBay listings. → Why use PayPal when I have credit cards? > Shop without exposing your financial > Start accepting credit cards on your information. website. . What can I do with PayPal? > Send money to friends and family around > See all the ways to get paid online. the world. → Is PayPal free to use? Sign up Sign up

PayPal Shopping

Account login a

Email address

jahudson@paypal.com

PayPal password

Go to



PayPal Shopping

Get up to 20% off top brands.



Pay With: VISA POSCHUE BANK

PayPal Shopping Get up to 20% off top brands.





ehy drugstore

Affordable Dog Insurance - Covers 80% Of Your Vet Bill; Request A Free Quote & Start Your Pets Coverage Today!



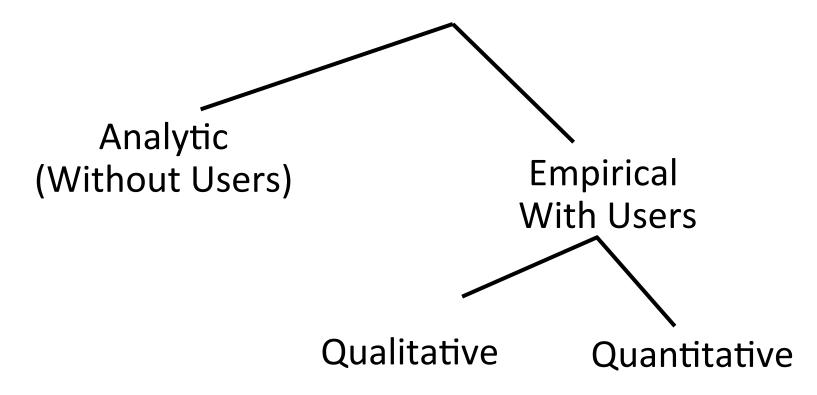
33 % conversion



66 % conversion

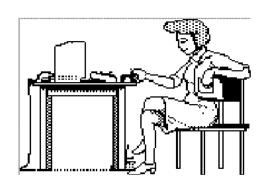
[Source : James Hudson, PayPal]

Evaluation Methods



Silent Observation





Designer watches user in lab or in natural environment while working on one of the tasks No communication during observation

- +Helps discover big problems
- –No understanding of decision process (that may be wrong) or user's mental model, opinions, or feelings



Think Aloud

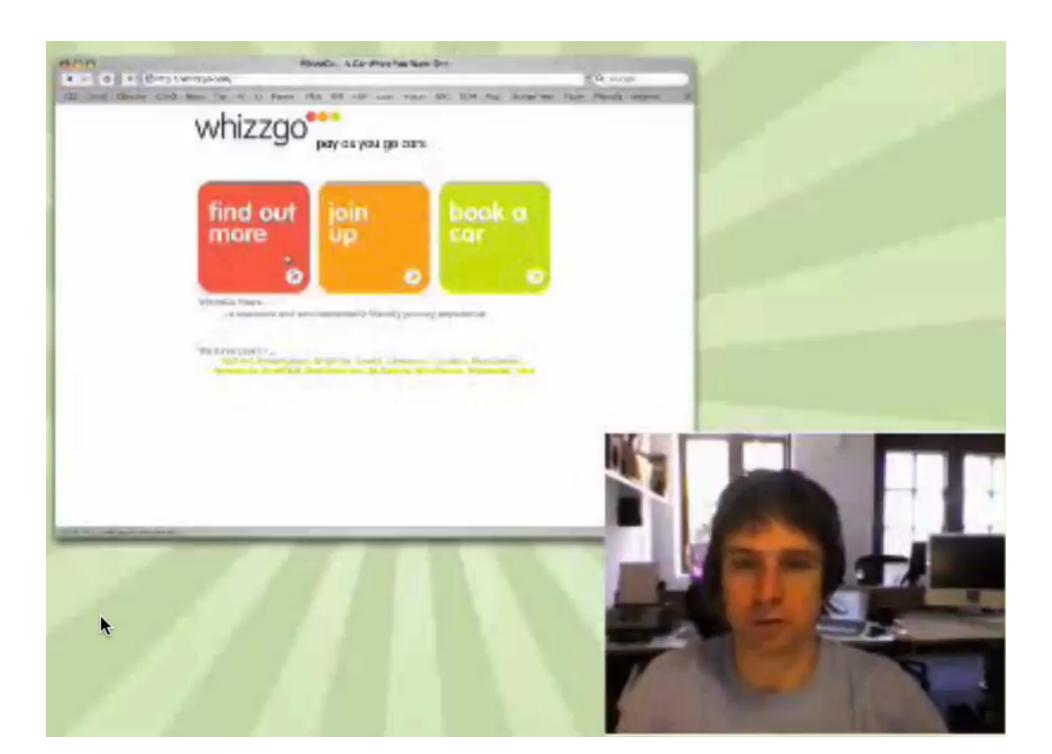
but user is asked to say aloud

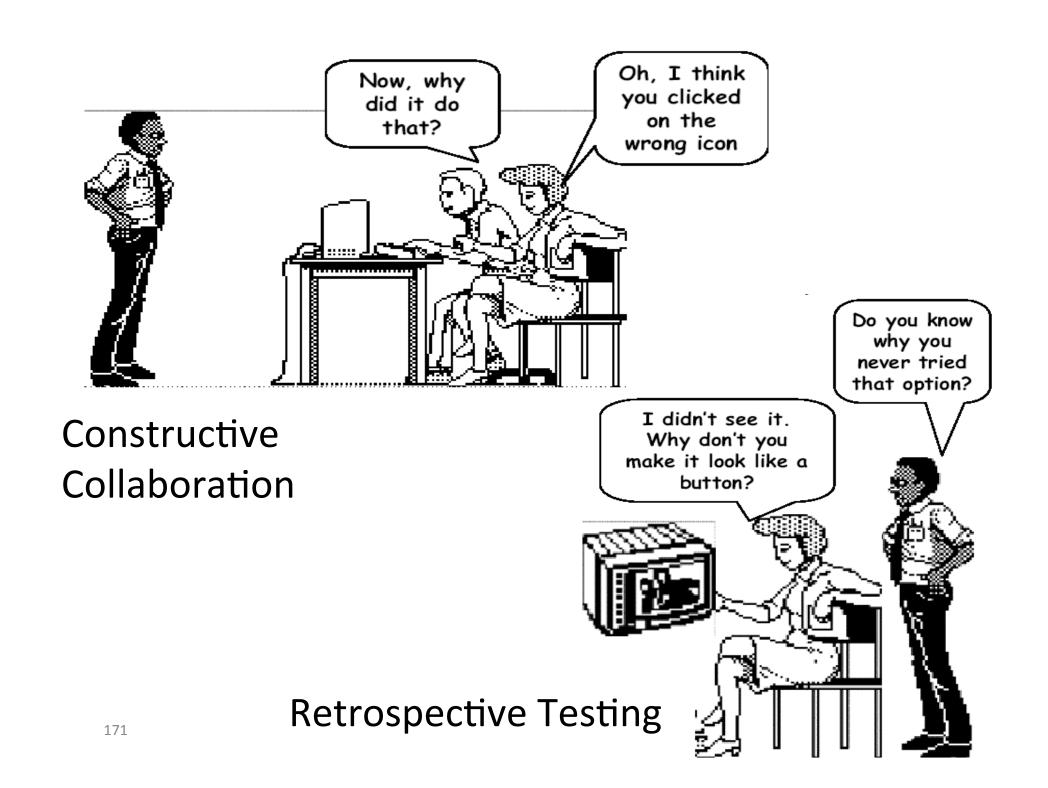
168

- State: What he thinks is happening.
- Goals: What he is trying to achieve
- Actions: Why he is doing something specific
- + Good to get some insight into user's thinking, but:
 - Talking is hard while focusing on a task
 - Feels weird for most users to talk aloud
 - Conscious talking can change behavior



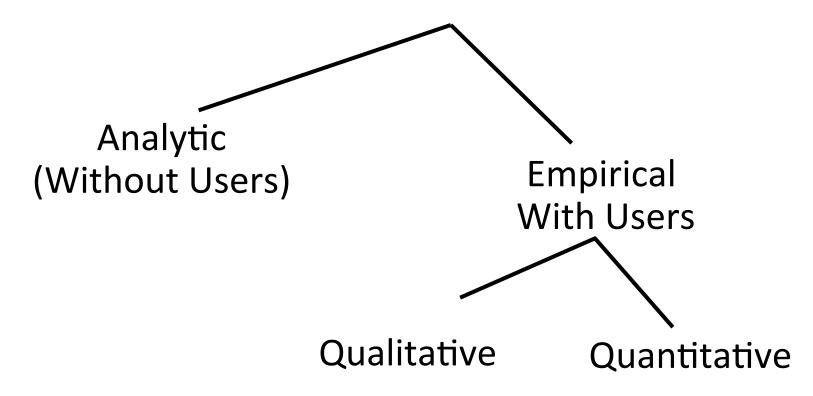
Arin tries to plan a route: Is there a train from Linz to Zurich?







Evaluation Methods



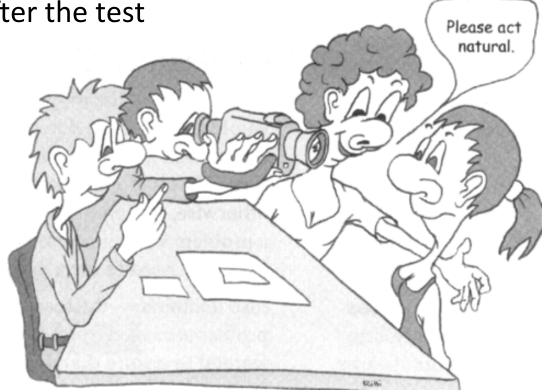
Dealing with Participants

Tests are uncomfortable for the participant

Pressure to perform, mistakes, competitive thinking

So treat participants with respect at all times!

Before, during, and after the test



Before the Test

Run pilot tests before

- Do not waste the participant's time
- Have everything ready when testers arrive

Make sure participants feel comfortable

- Stress that the system is being tested, not them
- Confirm that the system may still have bugs
- Let participants know they can stop at any time

Guarantee privacy

- Individual test results will be handled as private
- Explain what is being recorded
- Answer any other questions (but do not bias)

During the Test

Do not waste the participants' time

- Do not let them complete unnecessary tasks
- Make sure participants are comfortable
- Early success in the task possible

Relaxed atmosphere

- Breaks, coffee, ...
- Hand out test tasks one by one
- Never show you are unsatisfied with what the tester does
- Avoid interruptions (cell phones!)
- Abort the test if it becomes too uncomfortable

Guarantee privacy

Never let participants' boss (or others) watch

After the Test

Make sure participants are comfortable

Stress that participant has helped finding ways to improve the system

Inform

Answer any questions that could have changed the experiment if answered before the test

Guarantee privacy

- Never publish results that can be associated with specific individuals
- Show recordings outside your own group only with written consent from testers



We don't have the time.



We don't have the money.



We don't have the expertise.

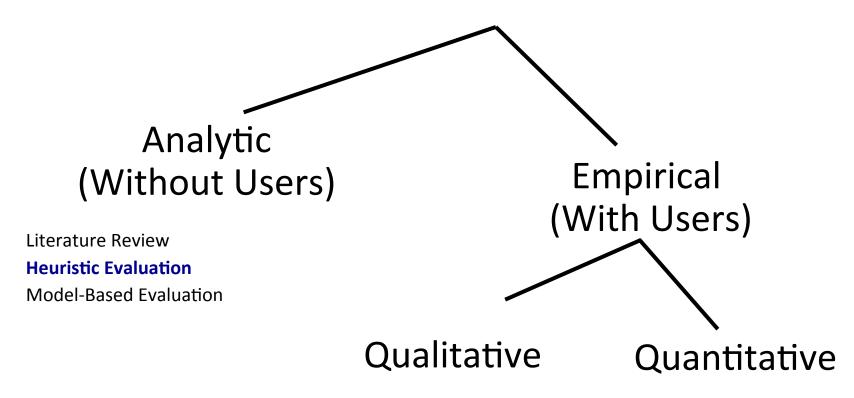


We don't have a usability lab.



We wouldn't know how to interpret the results.

Evaluation Methods



- 1. recruit a small set (3-5) of "evaluators"
- 2. evaluators independently check for compliance with usability principles ("heuristics")
- 3. different evaluators will find different problems
- 4. evaluators only communicate afterwards
- 5. findings are then aggregated

can't copy info from one window to another

- -violates "Minimize the users' memory load" (H1-3)
- -fix: allow copying

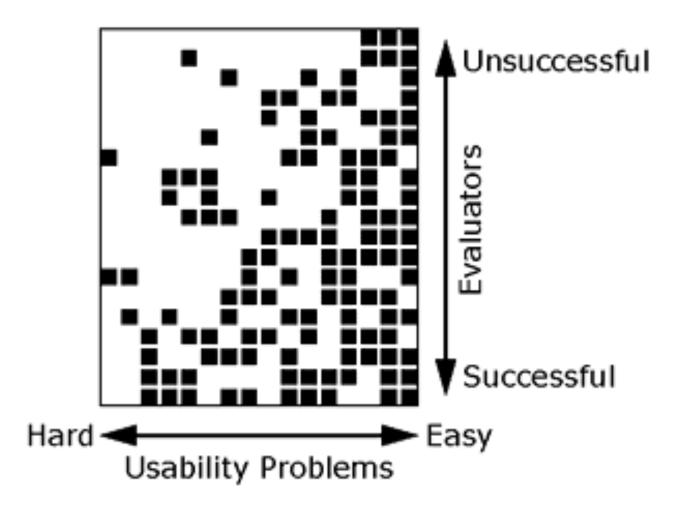
typography uses different fonts in 3 dialog boxes

- –violates "Consistency and standards" (H2-4)
- -slows users down
- —fix: pick a single format for entire interface

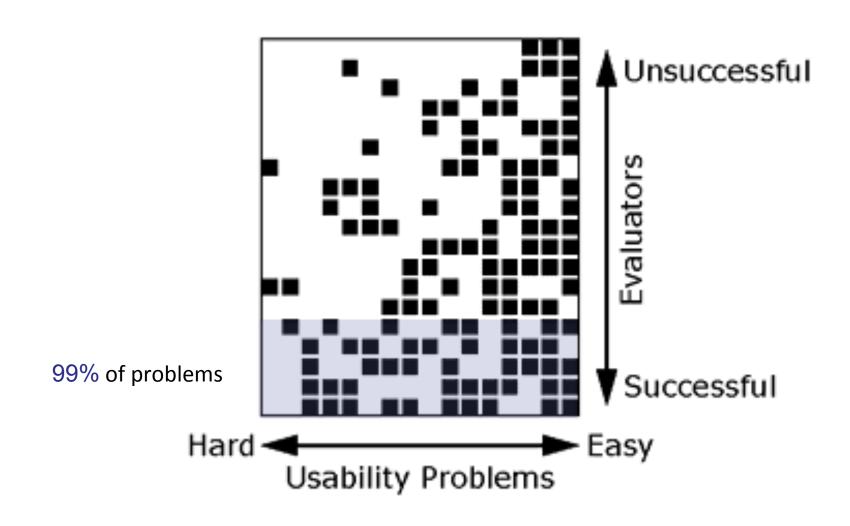
Severity rating for each problem (Nielsen)

- 0 = I don't agree this is a problem at all
- 1 = cosmetic problem
- 2 = minor usability problem, low priority to fix
- 3 = major usability problem, high priority to fix
- 4 = usability catastrophe, imperative to fix before release

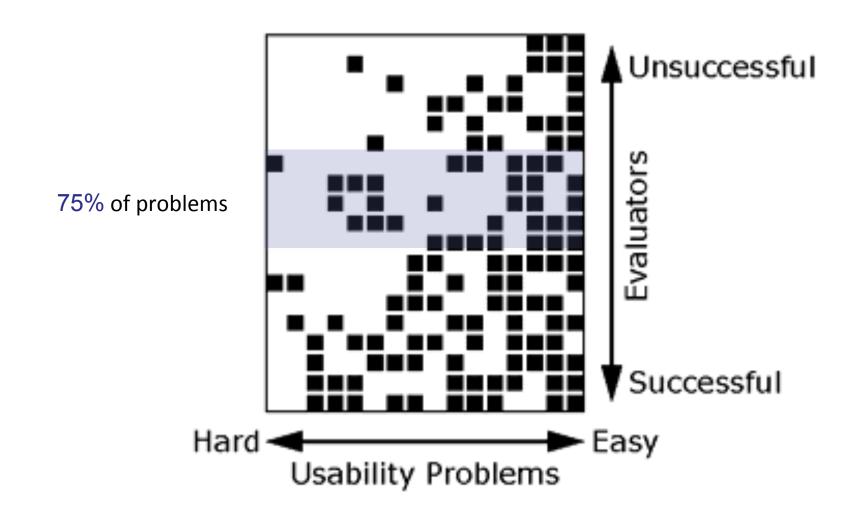
every evaluator does no t find every problem good evaluators find both easy & hard ones



every evaluator does no t find every problem good evaluators find both easy & hard ones



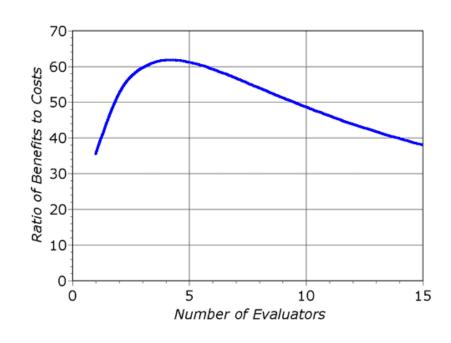
every evaluator does no t find every problem good evaluators find both easy & hard ones



problems found

75% 25% 25% Number of Evaluators

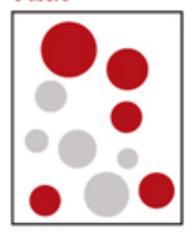
benefits / cost



- + Quick and cheap
- Subjective (better done by several independent designers)

ONE TEST WITH 8 USERS

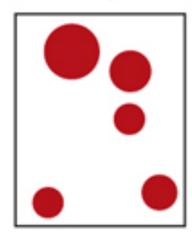
8 users



Eight users may find more problems in a single test.

But the worst problems will usually keep them from getting far enough to encounter some others.

TOTAL PROBLEMS FOUND: 5



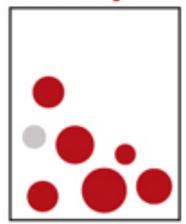
TWO TESTS WITH 3 USERS

First test: 3 users



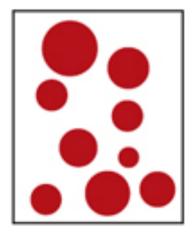
Three users may not find as many problems in a single test.

Second test: 3 users



But in the second test, with the first set of problems fixed, they'll find problems they couldn't have seen in the first test.

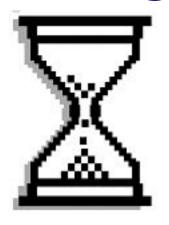
TOTAL PROBLEMS FOUND: 9



The heuristics

- H2-1: visibility of system status
- H2-2: match between system & real world (speak the users' language)
- H2-3: user control and freedom
- H2-4: consistency and standards
- H2-5: error prevention (minimize users' memory load)
- H2-6: recognition rather than recall
- H2-7: flexibility and efficiency of use (shortcuts)
- H2-8: aesthetic & minimalist design
- H2-9: help recognize, diagnose, & recover from errors
- H2-10:help and documentation

visibility of system status





- pay attention to response time
- –0.1 sec: no special indicators needed (< human processing)</p>
- -1.0 sec: user tends to lose track of data
- -10 sec: max. duration if user to stay focused on action
- -for longer delays, use percent-done progress bars



Your password has been emailed.

Theresa Neil sign in

match between system & real world

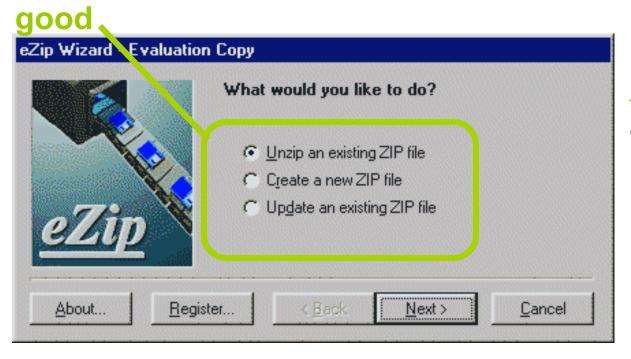


- speak the users' language
- follow real world conventions

example of violation:
 dragging disk to Mac trash
 should delete it, not eject it

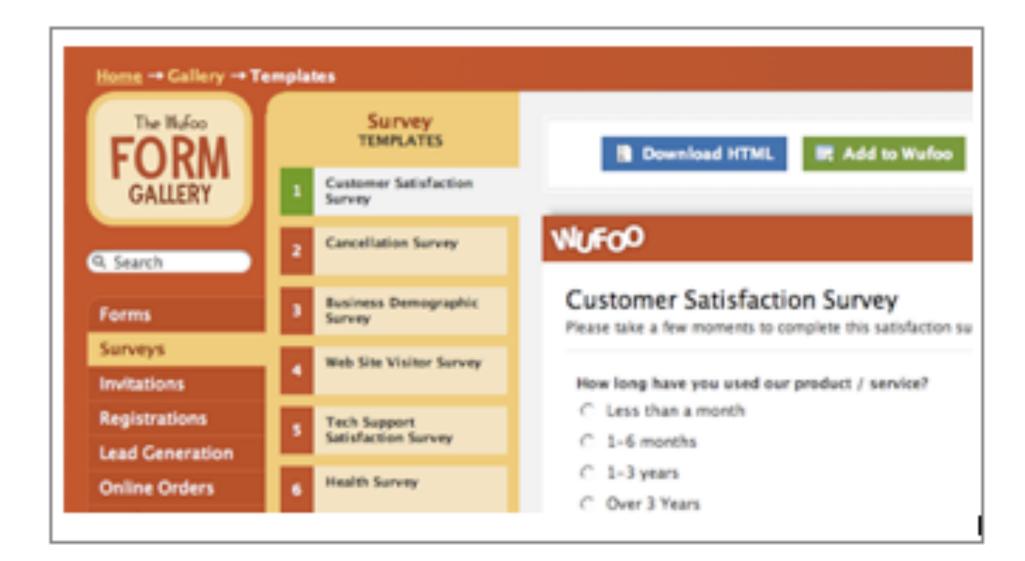


user control & freedom



—offer "exits" for mistaken choices, undo, redo

- •wizards: must respond to question before going to next
- •good for infrequent tasks (e.g., modem config.) and beginners
- •not for common tasks and experts → have 2 versions (WinZip)



consistency & standards

X

Help

OK

Cancel

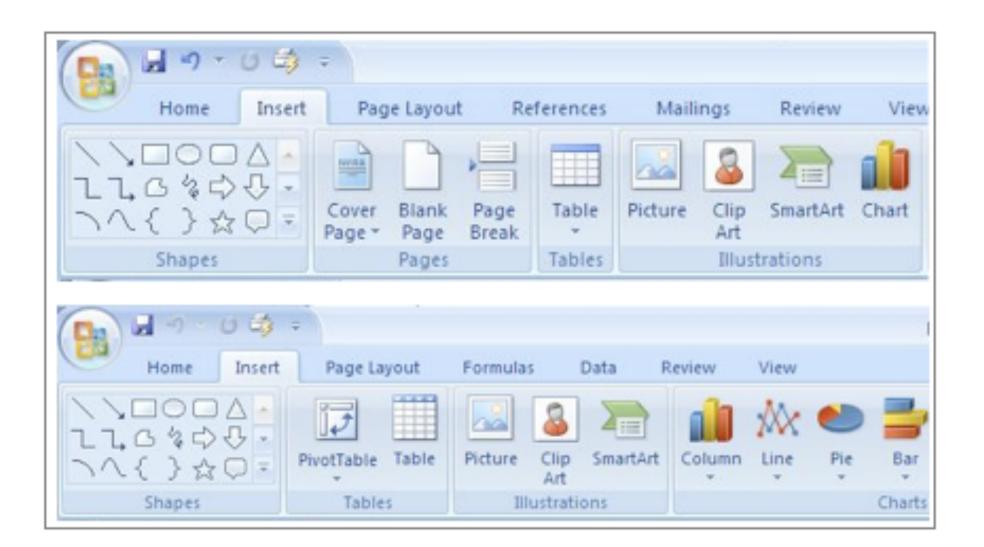
Help

Microsoft Visual Basic Cancel Help OK Cancel Microsoft Visual Basic Microsoft Visual Basic

OK.

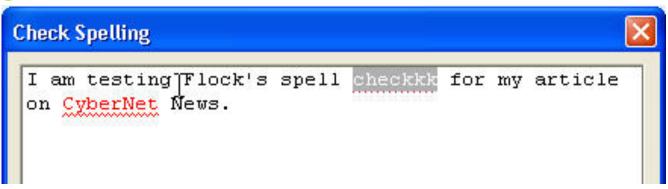
Cancel

<u>H</u>elp



error prevention

good







design		anced Sear erences
design within reach		guage Tool
designer handbags	3,430,000 results	
designer shoes	2,630,000 results	
designer clothes	3,120,000 results	
designer dresses	1,110,000 results	
design sponge	9,930,000 results	
designer	265,000,000 results	
design museum	13,600,000 results	
designers guild	530,000 results	
designer jeans	2,010,000 results	
	close	

recognition, not recall

```
\mbox{smaxcol} = 5;
stat
                                     r);$i++){
str_pad
                                    ease ". Spendin
str_repeat
str_replace
                                    | 13c//DTD HTML 4
str_rot13
strcasecmp
                                    itle>
strchr
                                    -Type" content
                                    ntent="Quanta
stremp
                                    rpe="text/css"
strcoll
strespn
                                    der="0" cellpad
strftime
                                     .ght">
strip tags
```

Arno Pro

Ayuthaya Baghdad

✓ BANK GOTHIC

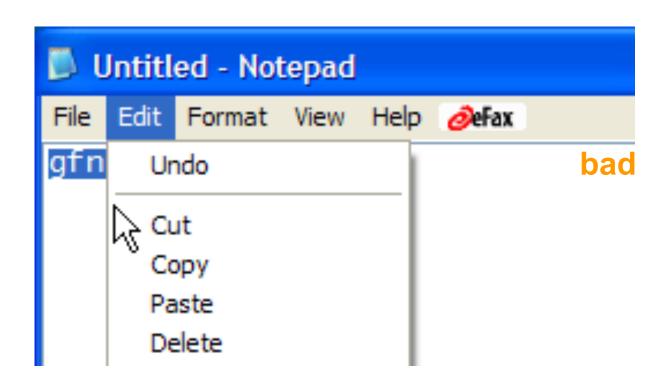
Baskerville

Baskerville Old Face

Bastion

Batang

flexibility and efficiency of use



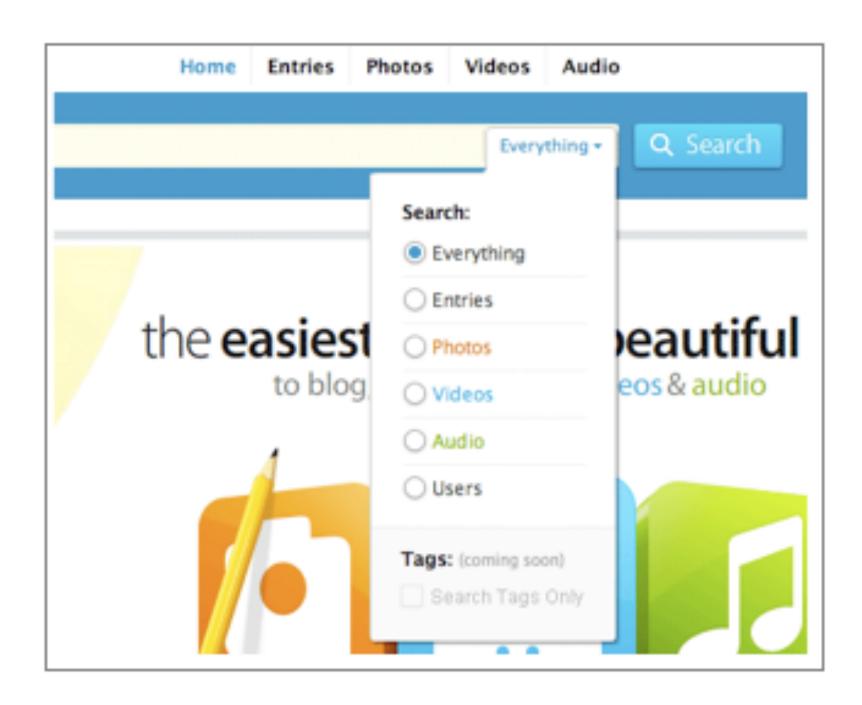
- -accelerators for experts (e.g., gestures, kb shortcuts)
- -allow users to tailor frequent actions (e.g., macros)

aesthetic & minimalist design

bad

Form Title (appears above URL in most browsers and is used by WWW search		Backgound Color:	
Q&D Software Development Order Desk		FFFBF0	
Form Heading (appears at top of Web page in bold type)		Text Color:	
Q&D Software Development Order Desk	▼ Center	000080	
E-Mail respones to (will not appear on	Alternate (for mailto forms only)	Background Graphic	
dversch@q-d.com			
Text to appear in Submit button	Text to appear in Reset button	O Mailto	
Send Order	Clear Form	© nai	
Scrolling Status Bar Message (max length = 200 characters)			
WebMania 1.5b with Image Map Wizard is here!!			
KK Prev Tab		Next Tab >>	

-avoid irrelevant information in dialogues

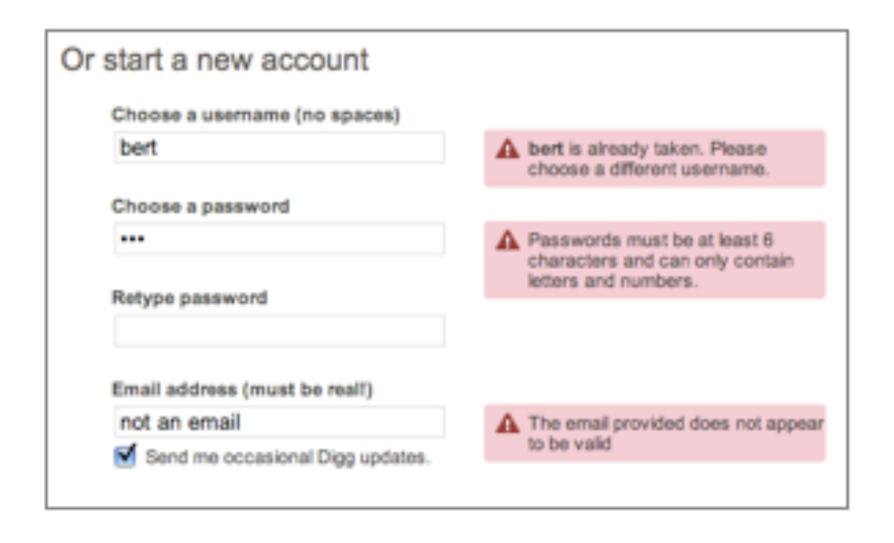


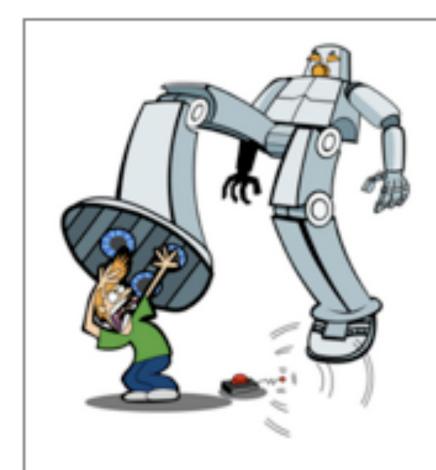
help recognize, diagnose, & recover from errors



- –error messages in plain language
- -precisely indicate the problem
- -constructively suggest a solution

help & documentation





Oh no!

It seems the page you were trying to find on my site isn't around anymore (or at least around here).

Report it missing using my contact form and I'll see what I can do about it.

Whilst your here why not check out my <u>articles listing</u> or <u>browse my</u> <u>blog</u>? You never know - you may just **Current Specials**

Customer Service

Order Tracking

Site Directory

View Cart/Checkout

DEPARTMENTS

Audio/Video Business/Education

Cameras Clothing Communications

> Computers Electronics

Factory Serviced

Gift Shop Golf Shop

GPS Navigation

Housewares **Outdoors**

Sports/Recreation Tools Telephones











DVD Players Audio/Video Main



Toshiba DVD Players



Pioneer DVD Players



Philips DVD Players



Go.Video DVD Players



Samsung DVD Players



Panasonic DVD Players



JVC DVD Players



Sharp DVD Players



Surge Suppressors





Search

Current Specials Customer Service

Order Tracking View Cart/ Checkout

DEPARTMENTS

Audio/Video Business/Education

Cameras

Clothing Communications

Electronics

Factory Serviced

Gift Shop Golf Shop

GPS Navigation

Housewares

Musical

Instruments Outdoors

Sports/Recreation

Telephones

Tools

DVD Players Audio/Video Main



Toshiba DVD Players



Pioneer DVD Players



Philips DVD Players



Sony DVD Players



Go.Video DVD Players



Samsung DVD Players



Panasonic DVD Players



Surge Suppressors



JVC DVD Players



Sharp DVD Players



Aiwa DVD Players







Current Specials

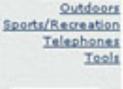
Customer Service

Order Tracking

View Cart/Checkout

DEPARTMENTS

Audio/Video
Business/Education
Cameras
Clothing
Communications
Electronics
Factory Serviced
Gift Shop
Golf Shop
Golf Shop
Golf Shop
Housewares
Musical
Instruments





Audio/Video

DVD Players



Toshiba DVD Players



Pioneer DVD Players



Philips DVD Player



Sony DVD Players



Go.Video DVD Players



Samsung DVD Players



Panasonic DVD Players



Surge Suppressors



JVC DVD Players



Sharp DVD Players



Aiwa DVD Players

Heuristics for blogs

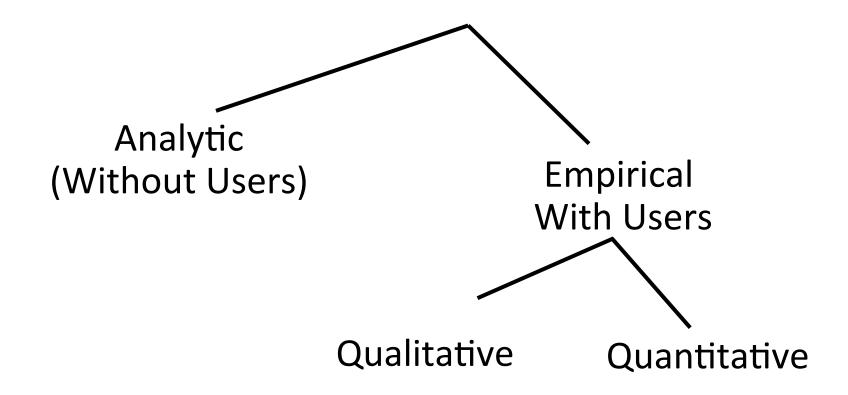
- 1. Strategy. No clear Blogging strategy
- 2. Credibility. Lack of Credibility Cues
- 3. Headlines. Poorly Written Headlines to Grab
- 4. Navigation. Using only One Navigation Search schemes
- 5. Content. Writing Ineffective Content
- 6. Frequency. Infrequent or Irregular Updates
- 7. Burying. Classic Hits are Buried
- 8. Bad Forms. Cumbersome Forms to Use
- 9. Search. Bad Search Forces Users to Think
- 10. Unresponsive. Blog can only be viewed on one device

Usability guidelines for Website on mobile devices

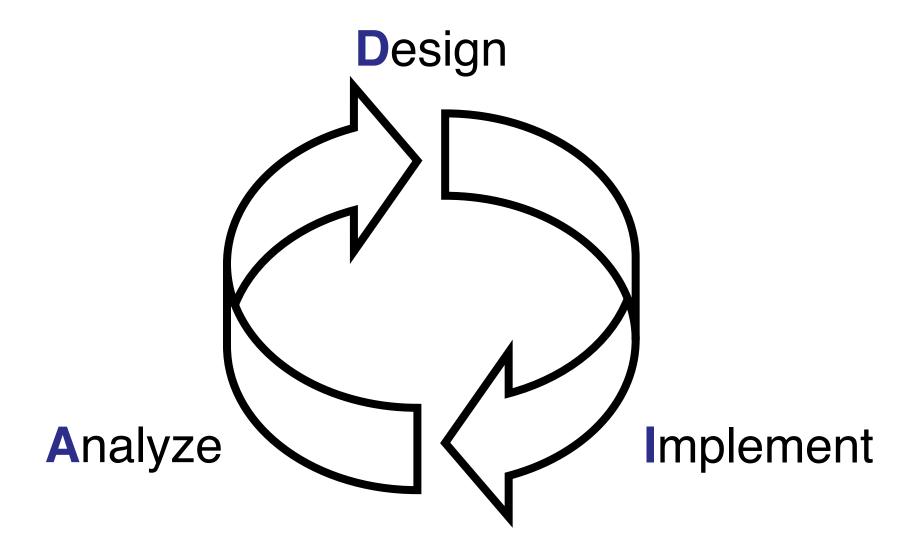
- Reduce the amount of content
- Single column layouts work best
- Minimize text entry
- Take advantage of inbuilt functionality

Questions?

• 3 kinds of evaluation methods?



DIA Cycle



WEB 2.0

paris

Q

ltinéraire

Mes adresses



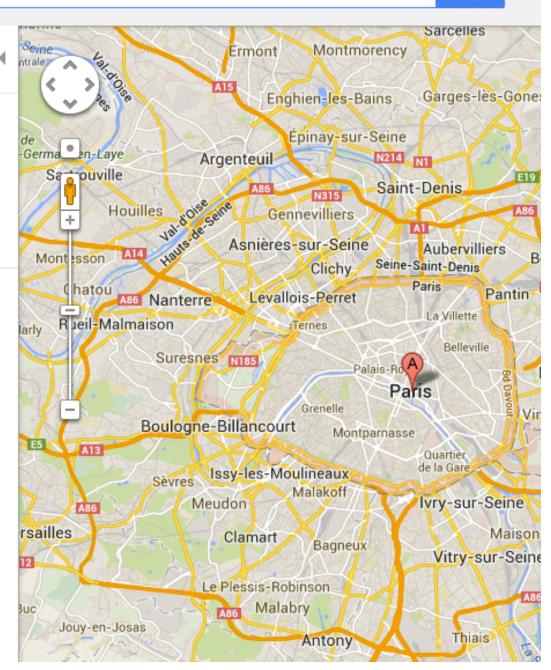


Paris

Labos de Google Maps - Aide

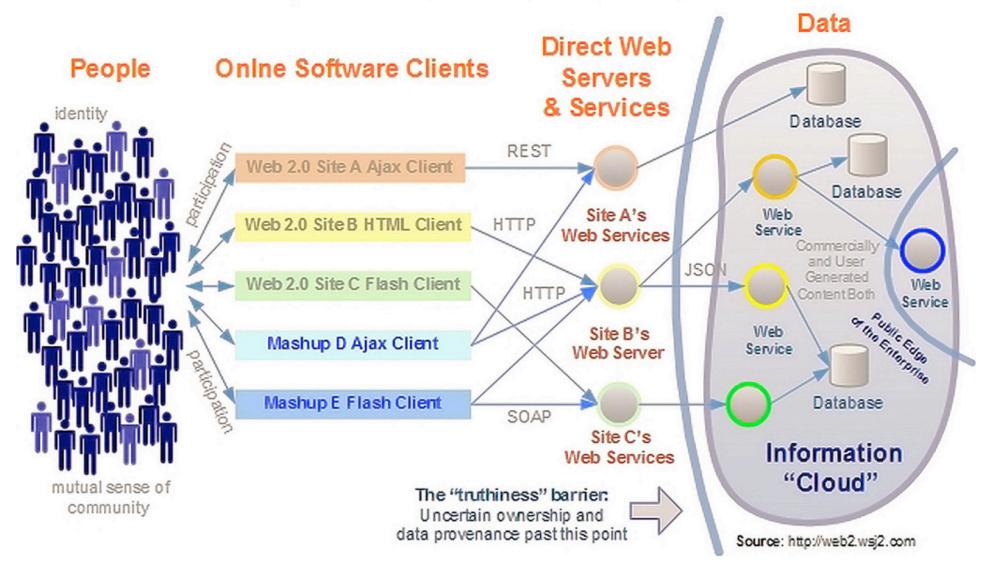
Google Maps - @2013 Google - Conditions d'utilisation - Confidentialité

Responsive



The Web 2.0 Architecture of Participation:

"People in the Machine Nurture the Cloud"



End of software cycle

- Software must be maintained on a daily basis
- Real-time DIA cycle
- Users are treated as co-developpers
 - Perpetual beta

Lightweight Programming Models

- Simplicity in APIs
- Generates new interesting applications of software
- Barrier to entry is low

Rich User Experience

- Full scale applications
- Fluid movements are appealing
- (Re)implementation on the web vs. specialized desktop applications

```
http://zoom.it/
www.simile-widgets.org/exhibit/
http://slides.html5rocks.com/#landing-slide
```















HOME ABOUT API FAQ





















Conclusion

- It's good usability to make interfaces more reactive
- Offers a richer experience in the web browser
- It is a continuum (Desktop Application vs. Web Browser vs. hosting data online for mobile access)
- Still have basic usability issues in websites
 - Jeff Johnson: Web Bloopers

