Usability evaluation & testing

Nils-Erik Gustafsson

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Methods

- Evaluation
- Testing
- Observation
- Survey
- Focus group discussion
- Logging
- · User feedback

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Evaluation

- Heuristic evaluation

 Expert reviewer(s) critique a system to determine conformance with a short list of design heuristics
- Consistency inspection
 Expert(s) verify consistency, checking e.g., terminology, colour, layout
- Cognitive walkthrough
 Expert(s) simulate users walking through the system, performing typical tasks

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Nielsen's heuristics 1

- 1. Visibility of system status
 - The system should always keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate feedback within reasonable time.
- 2. Match between system and the real world
 - The system should speak the users' language, with words, phrases and concepts familiar to the user, rather than system-oriented terms. Follow real-world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.

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Nielsen's heuristics 2

- 3. User control and freedom
 - Users often choose system functions by mistake and will need a clearly marked "emergency exit" to leave the unwanted state without having to go through an extended dialogue. Support undo and redo.
- 4. Consistency and standards
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 Follow platform conventions.

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- 5. Error prevention
 - Even better than good error messages is a careful design which prevents a problem from occurring in the first place.
- 6. Recognition rather than recall
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- 7. Flexibility and efficiency of use
 - Accelerators unseen by the novice user may often speed up the interaction for the expert user such that the system can cater to both inexperienced and experienced users. Allow users to tailor frequent actions.
- 8. Aesthetic and minimalist design
 - Dialogues should not contain information which is irrelevant or rarely needed. Every extra unit of information in a dialogue competes with the relevant units of information and diminishes their relative visibility.

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Nielsen's heuristics 5

- 9. Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors
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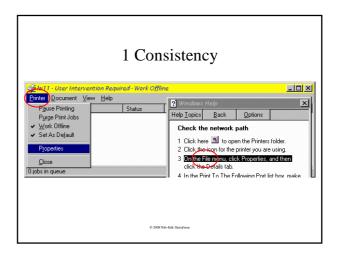
RONN-IN-THE MARKETS

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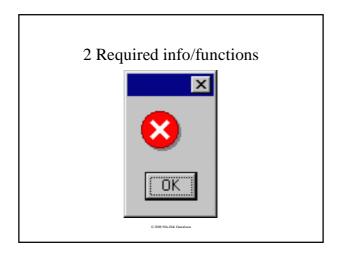
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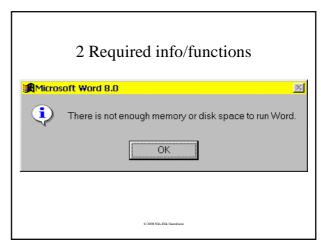


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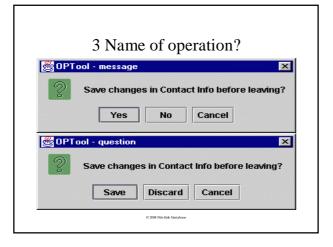
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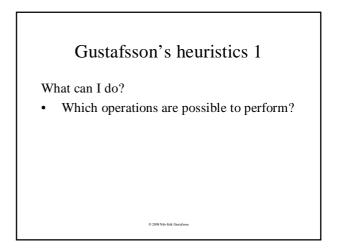


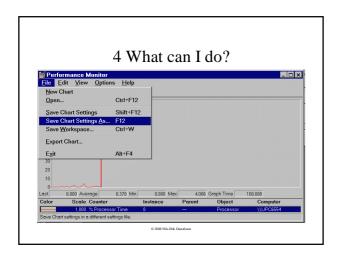


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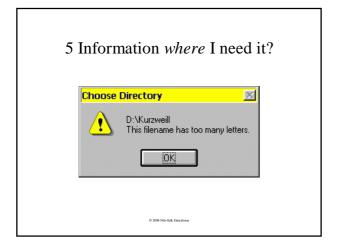


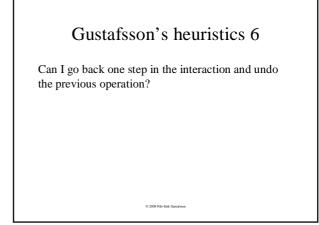


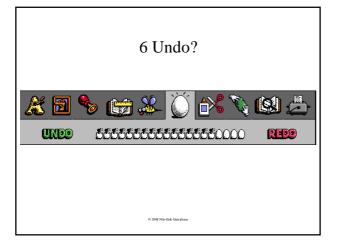


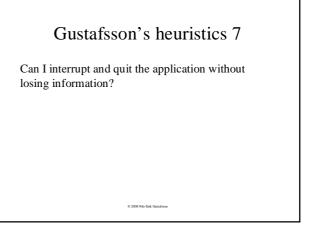


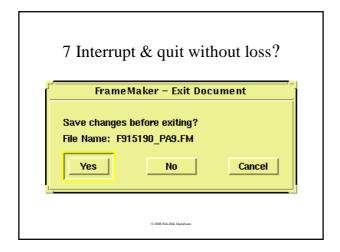
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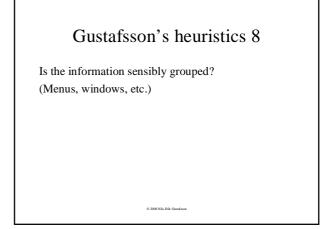


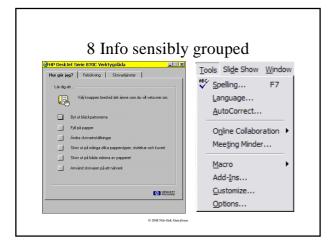


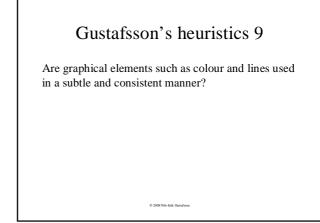


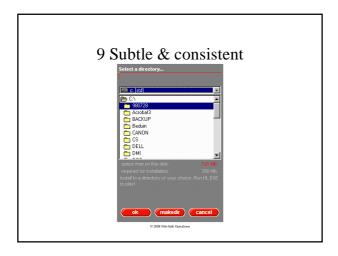




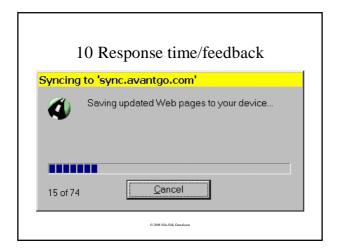


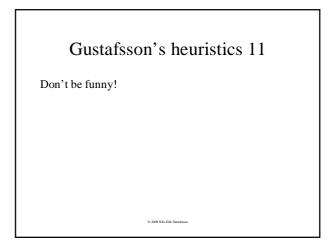


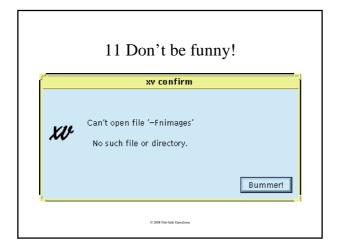




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Users Tasks Scenarios Usability requirements

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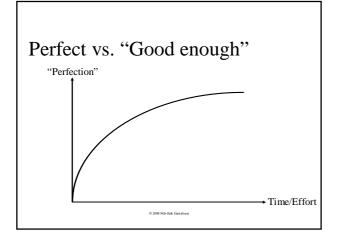
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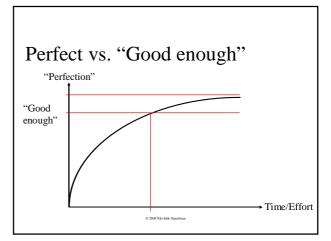
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Know thy users!

- •Identify & describe user categories
- •Find representative users
- •Quality vs. quantity

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Identify usability requirements

- •Completion rate
- •Success rate
- •Task time
- •Learnability (task time improvement)
- •Retention
- Satisfaction

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What to aim for

- •Optimal level (benchmark)
- Present level (manual/old system)
- •Desired level
- •Worst acceptable level

Consider

- •Go to users/Let users come to you
- •User's own workplace/Laboratory
- •Pen & paper/Video equipment

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LoFi vs. HiFi prototype

- Price
- •Iteration speed
- •Dynamics (response time)
- Democracy
- Expectations
- •Fun & creativity

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LoFi vs. HiFi logging

- Price
- •Ease of use
- Portability
- •Malfunction
- •Influence
- •Symbolic value

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Who does what?

- •Test leader
- •Secretary (paper/logging software)
- •Video technician
- •Concerned parties (designers, etc.)

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Intro

- •Introduce everyone & break the ice
- •Explain purpose & procedure
- •Get written agreement to record audio/video
- •Get relevant background info.
- •Introduce system, if suitable

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- "Association test" (Gustafsson)
- •Show system without any prior info.
- •Ask user to explore & describe
- •"Think aloud" vs. collaboration

Perform tasks

- •OK to interrupt, give up, ask for help
- •Keep track of time
- •Document everything/Annotate copies
- •Paper/Screen
- •Face
- •Printed matter (User's guide, etc.)

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Outro

- •Review notes/Annotations/Video(?)
- •Questions & comments
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Afterwards

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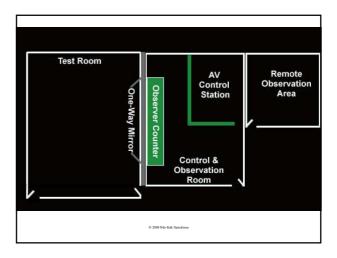
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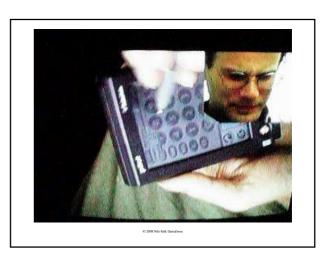
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 - + Quick, cheap
 - $\ Expertise \\$
- Testing
 - + Persuasive, terminology
 - Slow, expensive, expertise

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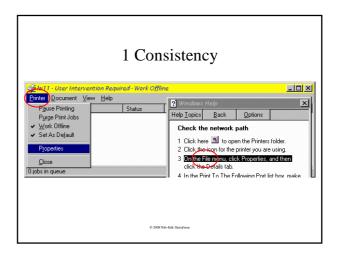
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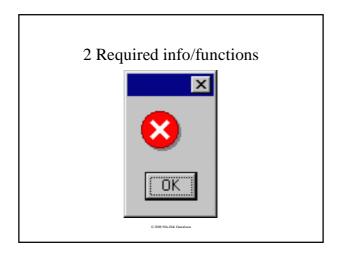
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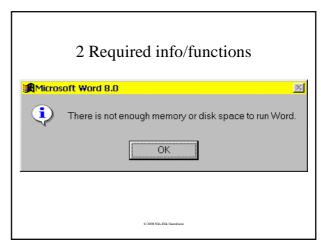


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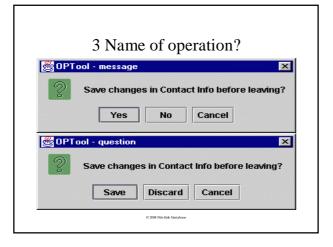
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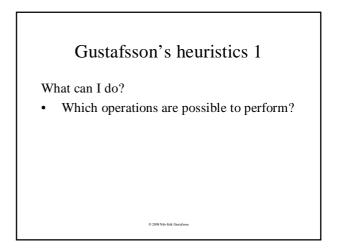


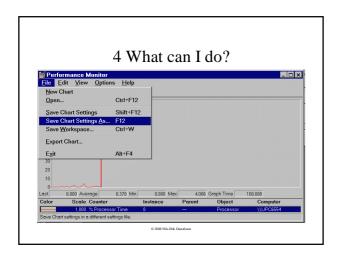


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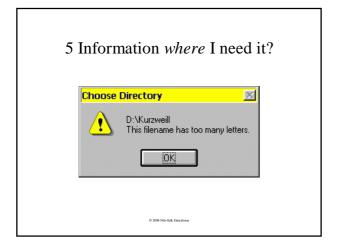


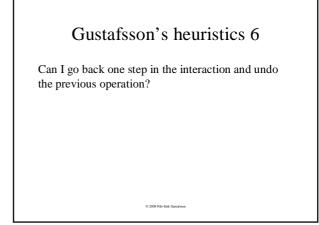


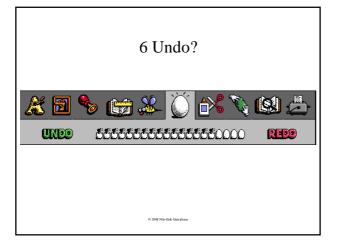


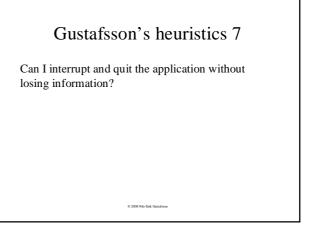


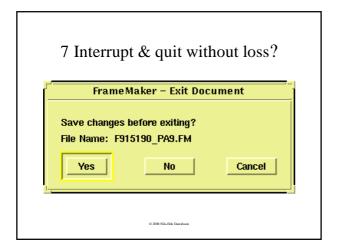
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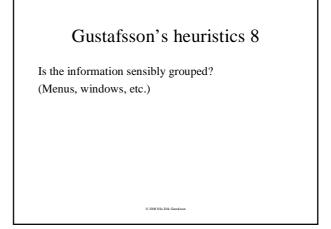


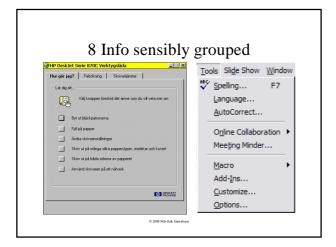


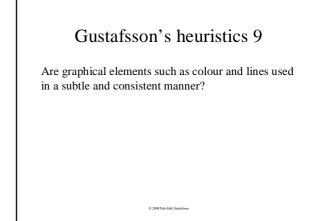


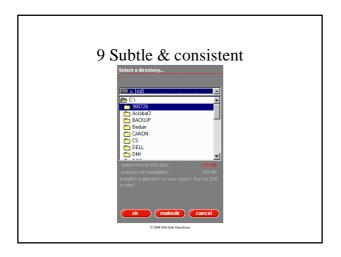




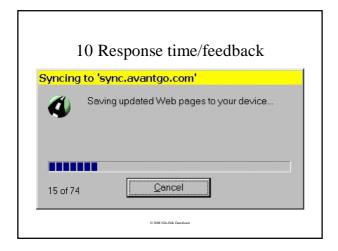


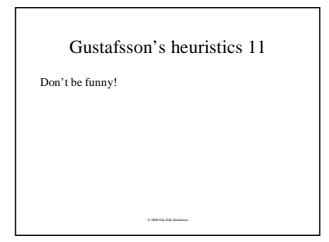


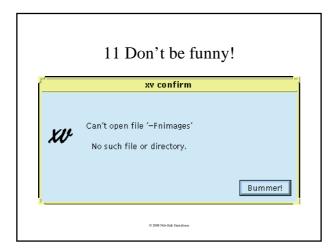




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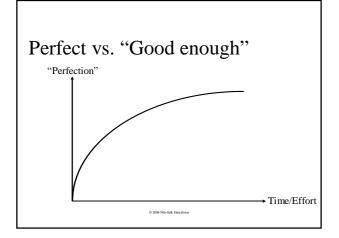
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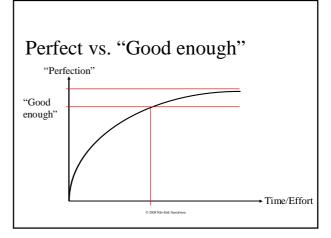
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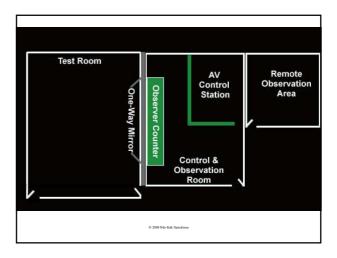
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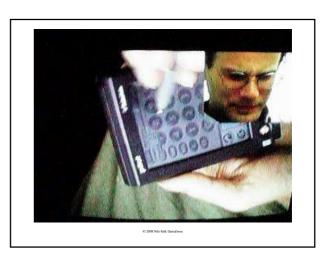
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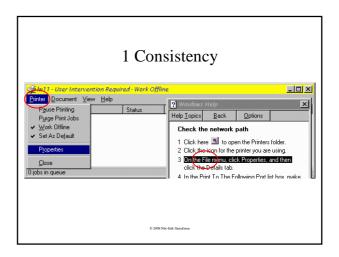
Complexity Business

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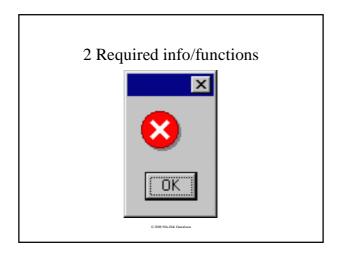
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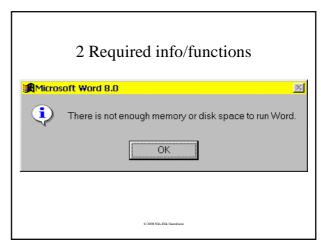


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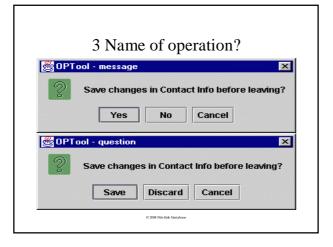
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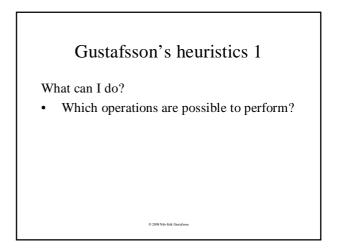


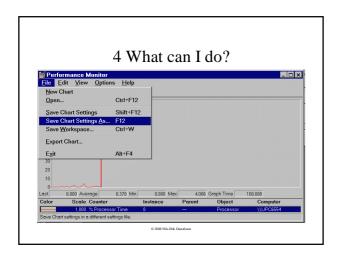


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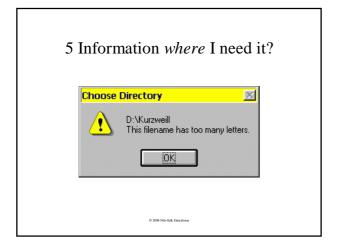


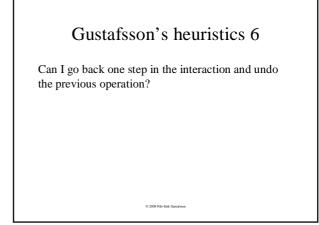


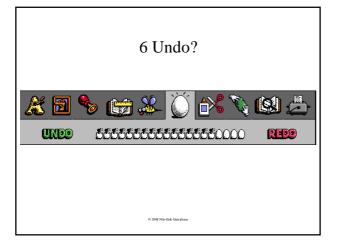


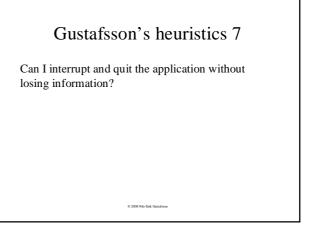


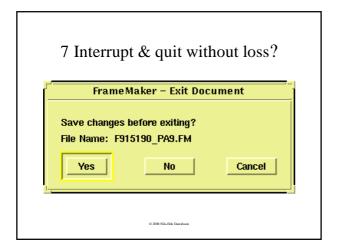
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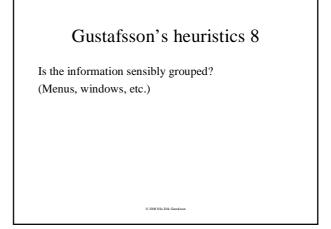


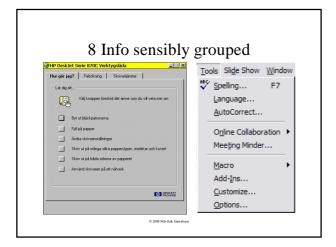


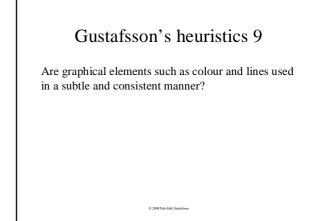


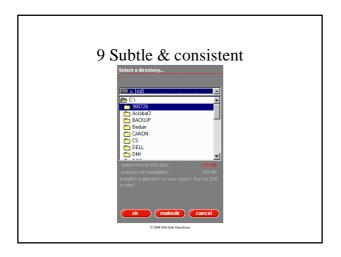




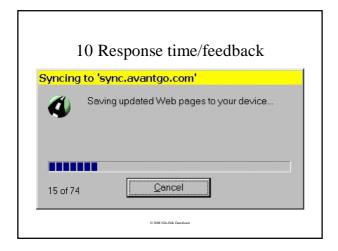


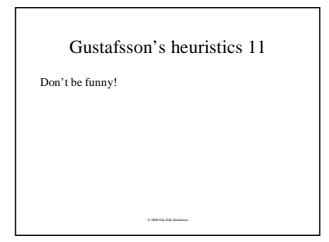


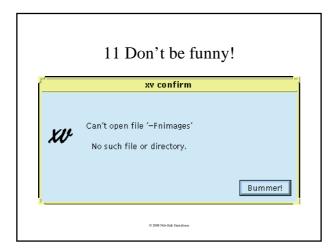




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Usability testing/review Nils-Erik Gustafsson nils-erik@it-arkitekterna.se gui@cmpmail.com

Users Tasks Scenarios Usability requirements

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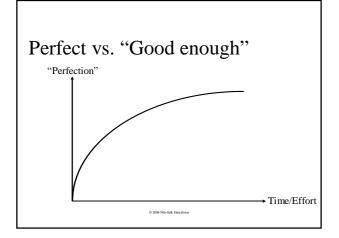
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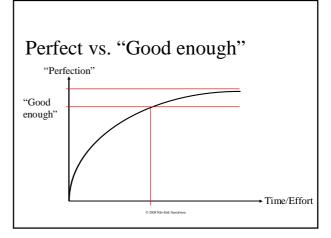
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Know thy users!

- •Identify & describe user categories
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- •Quality vs. quantity

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Identify usability requirements

- •Completion rate
- •Success rate
- •Task time
- •Learnability (task time improvement)
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What to aim for

- •Optimal level (benchmark)
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- Desired level
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Consider

- •Go to users/Let users come to you
- •User's own workplace/Laboratory
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LoFi vs. HiFi prototype

- Price
- •Iteration speed
- •Dynamics (response time)
- Democracy
- Expectations
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- Portability
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Who does what?

- •Test leader
- •Secretary (paper/logging software)
- •Video technician
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Intro

- •Introduce everyone & break the ice
- •Explain purpose & procedure
- •Get written agreement to record audio/video
- •Get relevant background info.
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- •Show system without any prior info.
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- •Document everything/Annotate copies
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- •Review notes/Annotations/Video(?)
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- •Review: Notes/Annotations/Video
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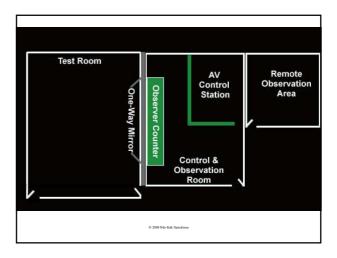
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Reactions

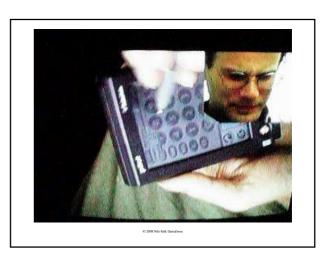
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- Acceptance: "Let's fix this!"













Pros & cons

- Evaluation
 - + Quick, cheap
 - $\ Expertise \\$
- Testing
 - + Persuasive, terminology
 - Slow, expensive, expertise

Usability evaluation & testing

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Methods

- Evaluation
- Testing
- Observation
- Survey
- Focus group discussion
- Logging
- · User feedback

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Evaluation

- Heuristic evaluation

 Expert reviewer(s) critique a system to determine conformance with a short list of design heuristics
- Consistency inspection
 Expert(s) verify consistency, checking e.g., terminology, colour, layout
- Cognitive walkthrough
 Expert(s) simulate users walking through the system, performing typical tasks

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Nielsen's heuristics 1

- 1. Visibility of system status
 - The system should always keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate feedback within reasonable time.
- 2. Match between system and the real world
 - The system should speak the users' language, with words, phrases and concepts familiar to the user, rather than system-oriented terms. Follow real-world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.

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Nielsen's heuristics 2

- 3. User control and freedom
 - Users often choose system functions by mistake and will need a clearly marked "emergency exit" to leave the unwanted state without having to go through an extended dialogue. Support undo and redo.
- 4. Consistency and standards
 - Users should not have to wonder whether different words, situations, or actions mean the same thing.
 Follow platform conventions.

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Nielsen's heuristics 3

- 5. Error prevention
 - Even better than good error messages is a careful design which prevents a problem from occurring in the first place.
- 6. Recognition rather than recall
 - Make objects, actions, and options visible. The user should not have to remember information from one part of the dialogue to another. Instructions for use of the system should be visible or easily retrievable whenever appropriate.

Nielsen's heuristics 4

- 7. Flexibility and efficiency of use
 - Accelerators unseen by the novice user may often speed up the interaction for the expert user such that the system can cater to both inexperienced and experienced users. Allow users to tailor frequent actions.
- 8. Aesthetic and minimalist design
 - Dialogues should not contain information which is irrelevant or rarely needed. Every extra unit of information in a dialogue competes with the relevant units of information and diminishes their relative visibility.

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Nielsen's heuristics 5

- 9. Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors
 - Error messages should be expressed in plain language (no codes), precisely indicate the problem, and constructively suggest a solution.

10. Help and documentation

- Even though it is better if the system can be used without documentation, it may be necessary to provide help and documentation. Any such information should be easy to search, focused on the user's task, list concrete steps to be carried out, and not be too large.

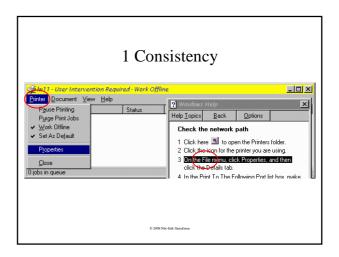
Complexity Business

**

Gustafsson's heuristics 1

Are terms and symbols used consistently?

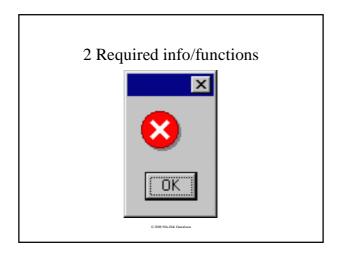
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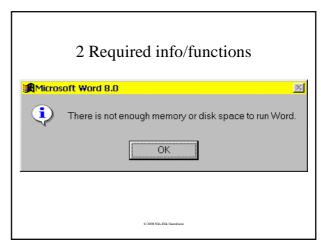


1 Consistency Save As Replace existing: E:\CABINET.BMP?

Gustafsson's heuristics 2

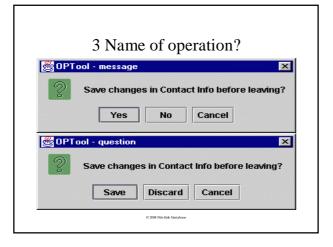
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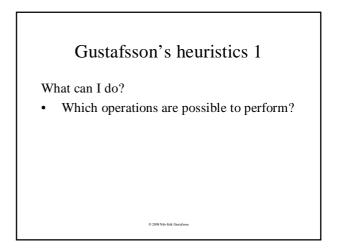


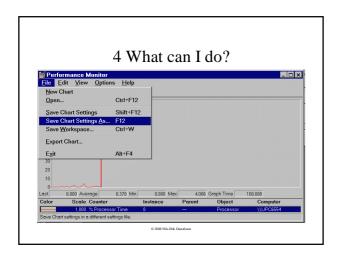


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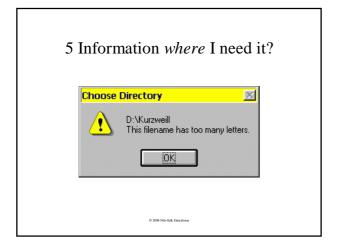


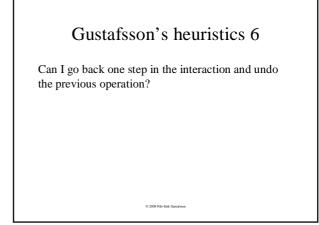


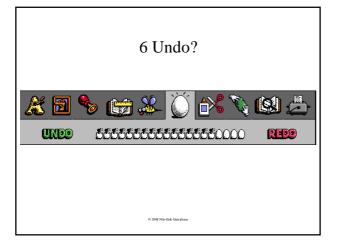


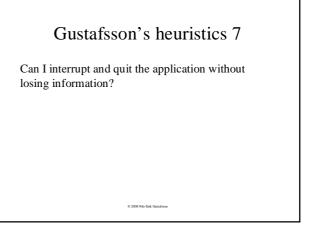


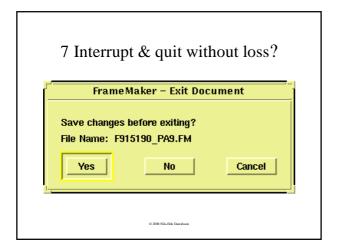
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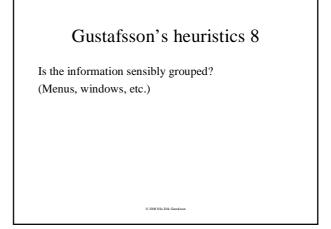


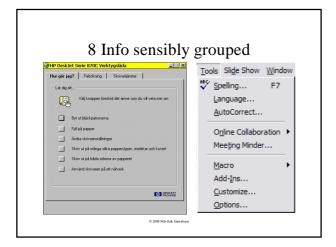


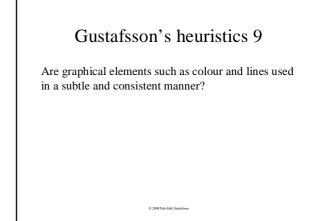


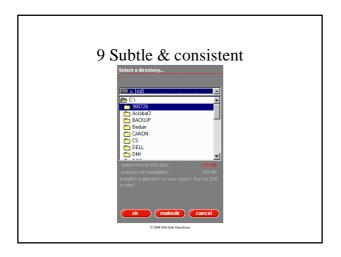




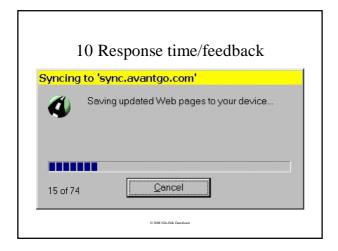


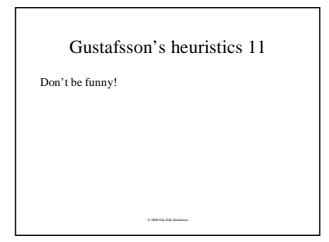


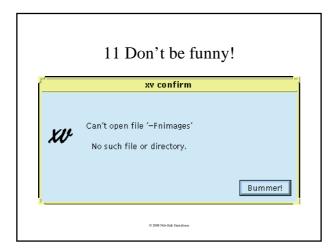




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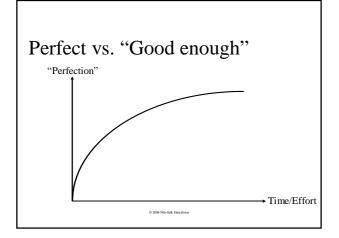
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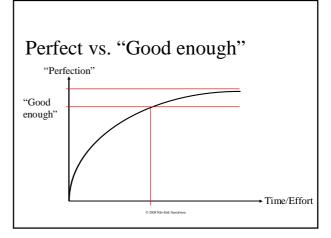
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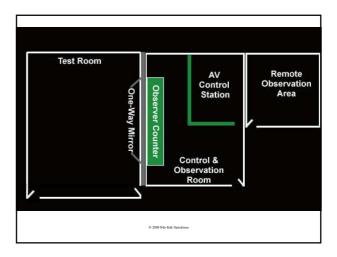
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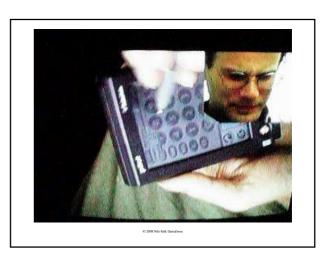
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