

# User-Centered Design Review

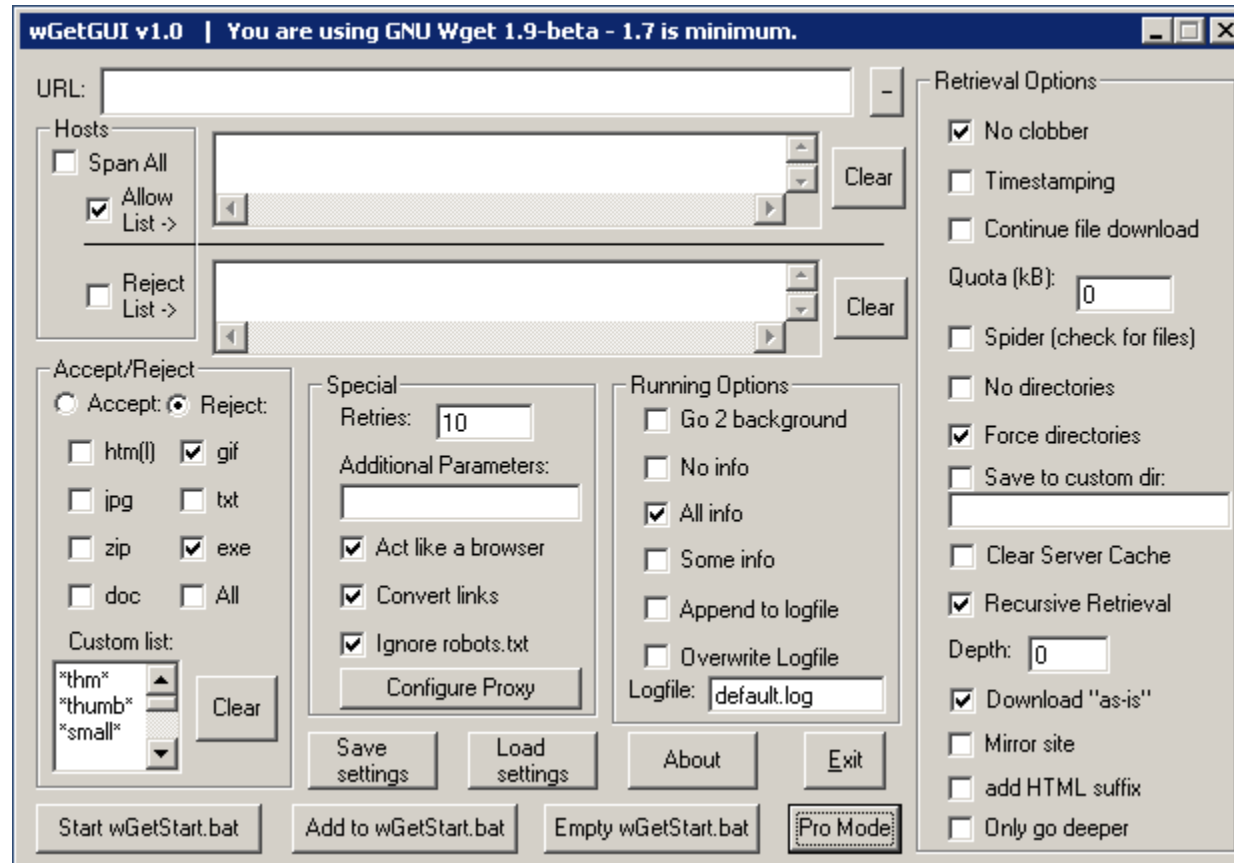
# Summarizing the Semester

- We've covered a lot of stuff this semester.
- How does all this stuff tie together?

# “The delivery meets all the requirements”

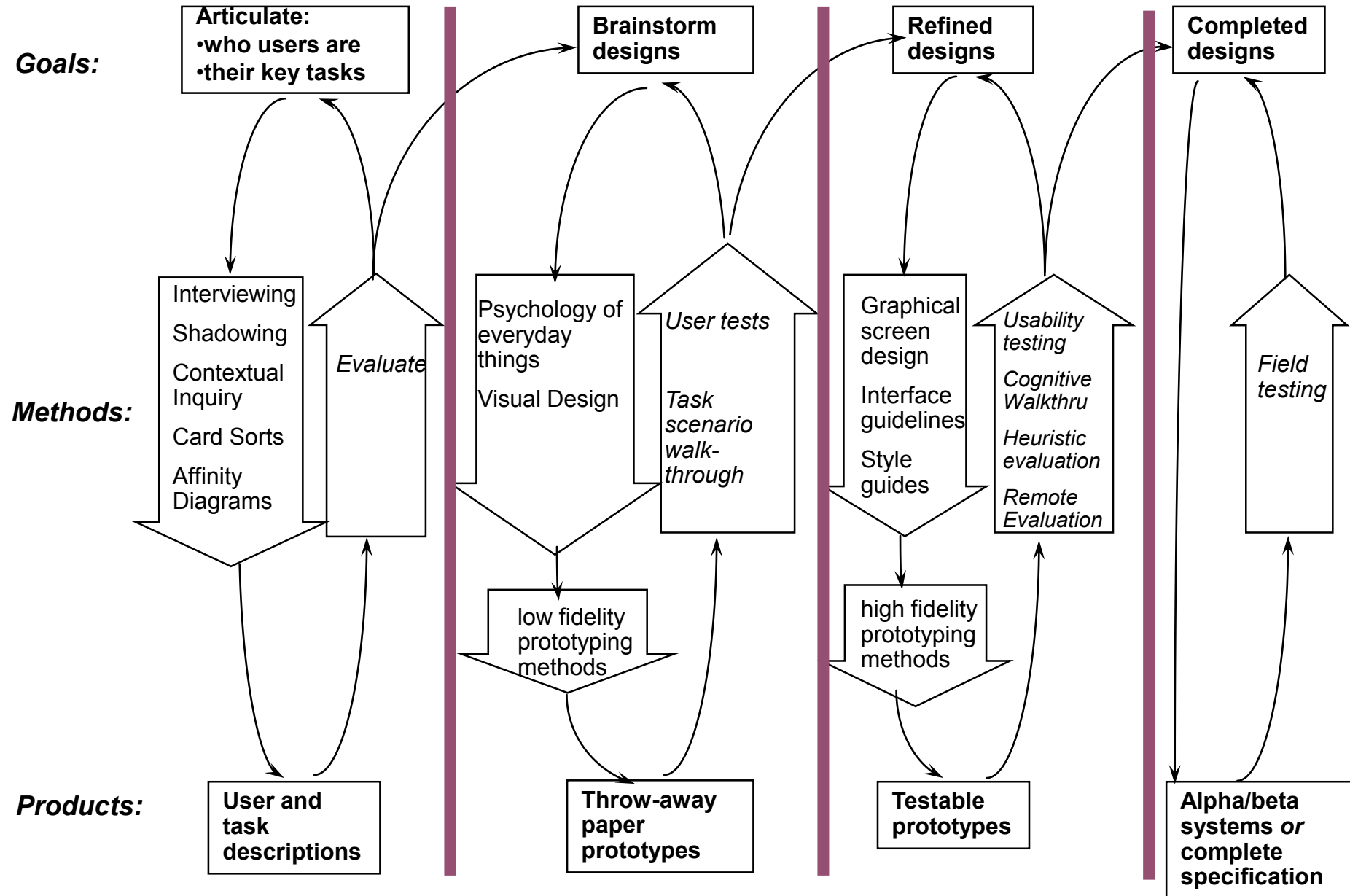


# Developers as Designers

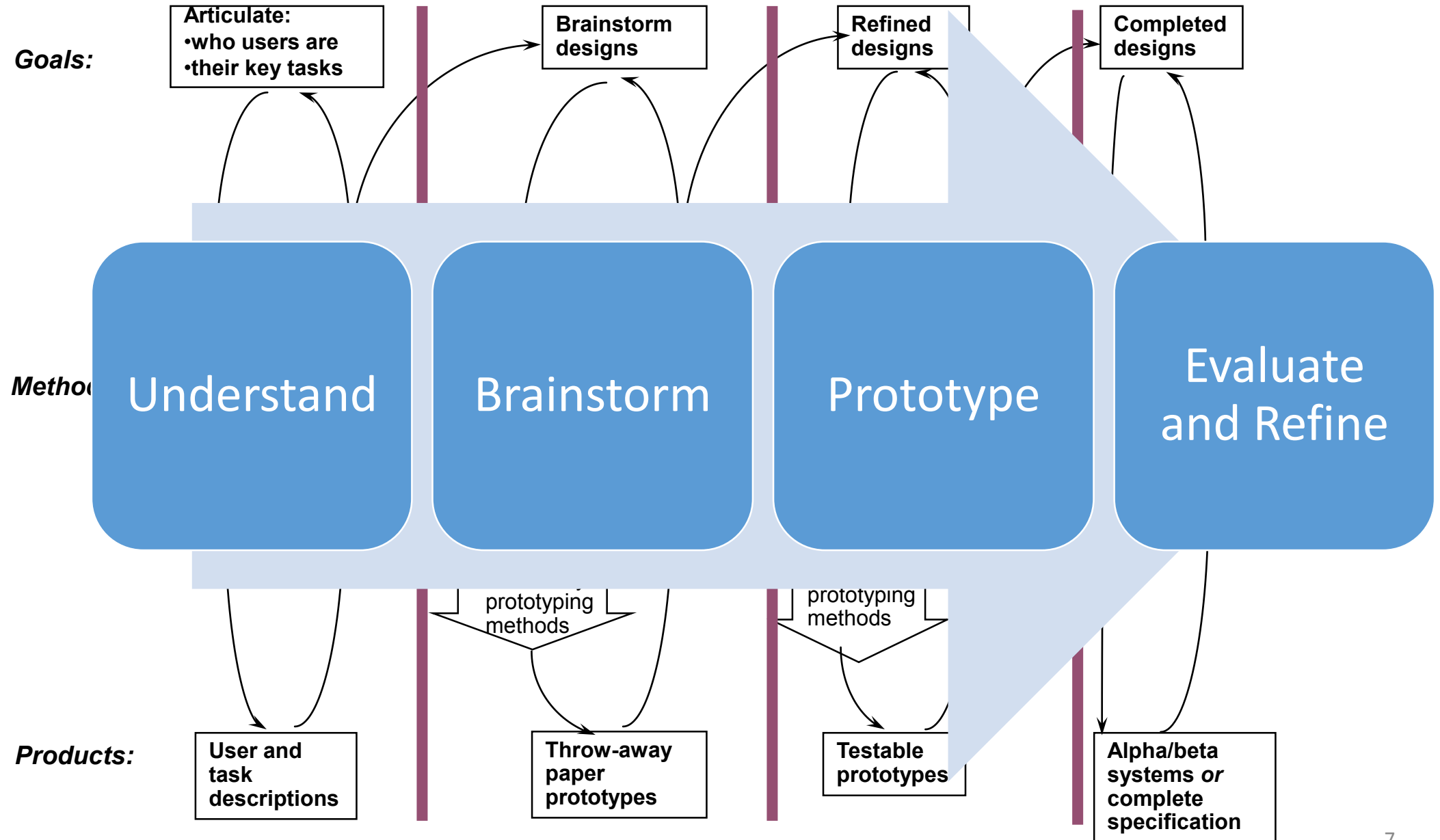


# Our Design Process

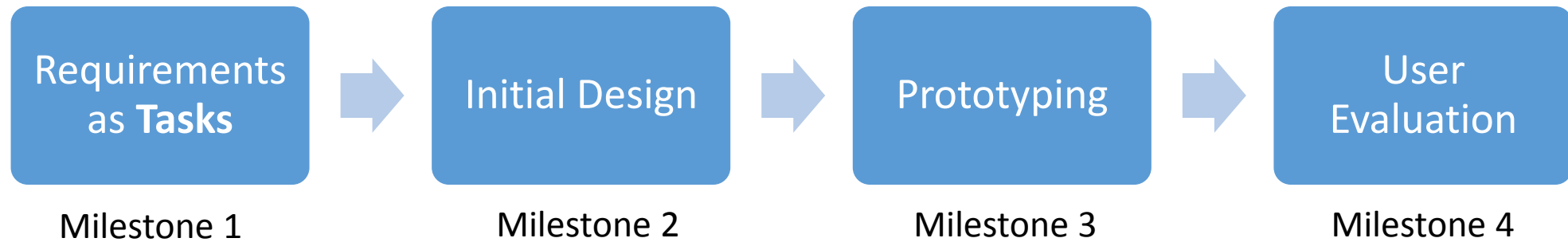
# An interface design process

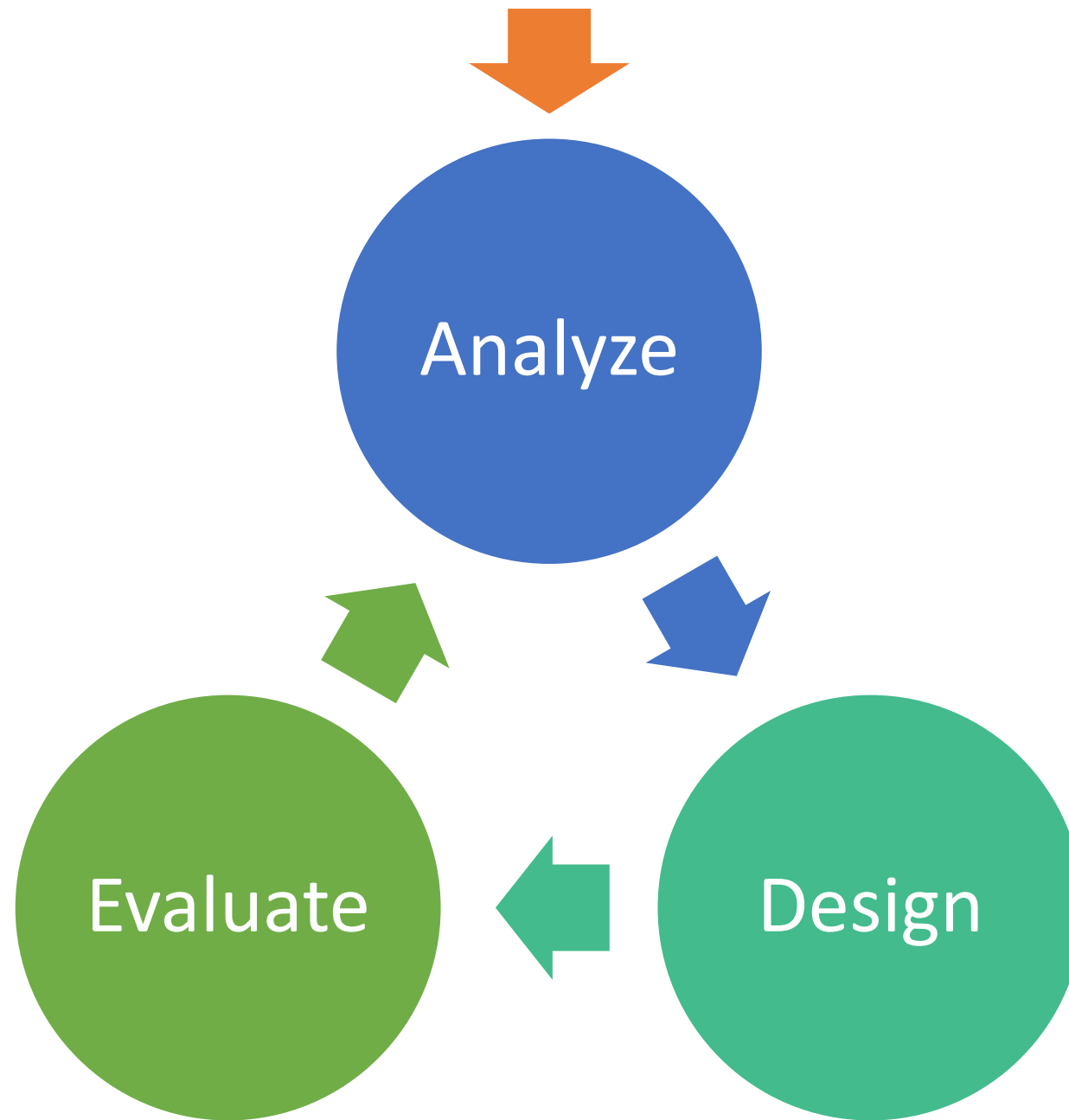


# An interface design process



# Semester Project



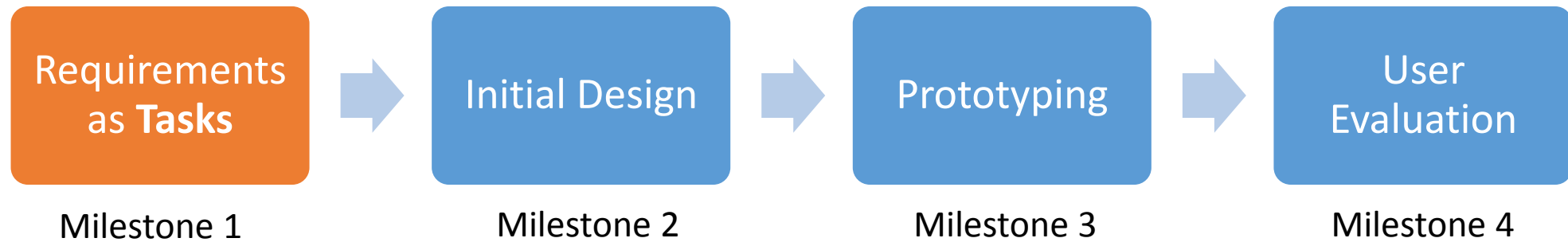


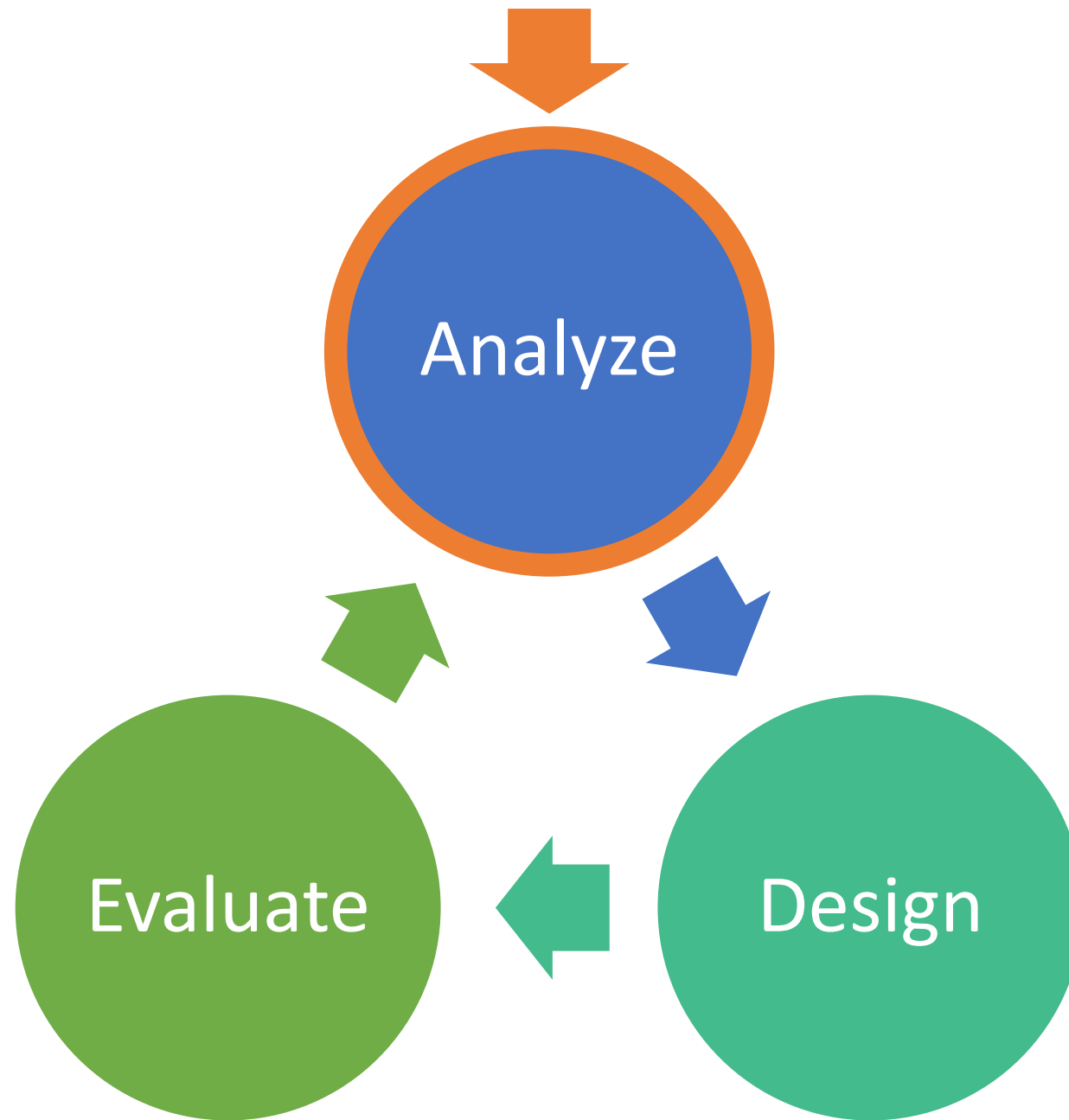
# Startup Failure

- 9/10 Startups fail.
- #1 Reason (according to Fortune): They build a product that no one wants.

# Gathering Requirements: Milestone 1

# Semester Project





# Milestone 1 Goal: Generate Tasks

- Gathering requirements:
  1. Recruit Participants
  2. Collect & Analyze Data
  3. Author Tasks

# 1. Recruit Participants

# Recruitment/Sampling Strategies

- Purposive – recruit based on meeting a set of criteria
  - Computer science majors @ wash u
- Quota – criteria based, but with quotas for subgroups
  - Computer science majors @ wash u, x% female, y% male (or racial group, club participation, religion, etc)
- Snowball – chain referral sampling
  - “Can you refer me to some other computer science majors you know?”

# How Many Participants?

- Representative samples are key
  - Comparing against known demographics
  - Recruiting from organizations with known and diverse properties
- Rule of thumb: keep recruiting until you aren't learning new things from each participant

## 2. Collect & Analyze Data

Interviewing & Organizing Interview Responses

# Understanding Your User Population

- You probably think about this differently
- Listen to your users
- Try to understand their point of view

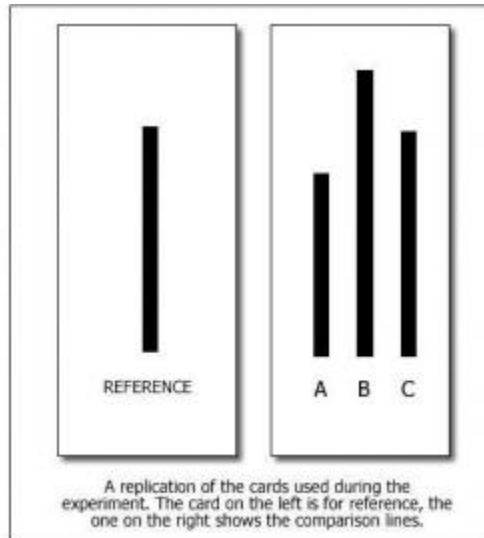
# Surveys

- Surveys can be really problematic in early design
  - Which would you prefer: X, Y, or Z?
  - Be careful that you aren't making assumptions that limit the design space in the survey.
- Most effective when
  - You have a specific question and there are a concrete, known set of answers.
- Rarely gives good general design constraints
- Can sometimes be useful to establish that there a problem or need exists in a user community.
- Can you trust it? It is validated/tested?

# Focus Groups

- Effectively group interviews
- Typically 3-10 participants
- Provide a diverse range of opinions
- Need to be managed to:
  - ensure everyone contributes
  - discussion isn't dominated by one person
  - the agenda of topics is covered

# Bias



- Asch Experiment
  - 8 people
  - 7 paid confederates, one actual participant.
  - Variety of answers given, some deliberately incorrect to look at influence of peer pressure.
  - At least 75% gave the wrong answer to at least one question.

# Contextual Inquiry

- “Contextual Design makes data gathering from the customer the base criterion for deciding what the system should do...”
- “The core premise of Contextual Inquiry is very simple: go where the customer works, observe the customer as he or she works, and talk to the customer about the work. Do that, and you can’t help but gain a better understanding of your customer.”
- Through collaboration and cooperation.

# User/Direct Observation

- Observe the user doing work
  - Sometimes this will be in their own context
  - Other times you may want to ask them to do something specific with an existing system
  - In general, you are going to try not to interrupt much, if at all.
- Best suited to situations where the why is evident through their natural interactions.

# Interviewing

- Pre-introduction – introduction, a bit of getting to know each other.
- Introduction - explain the goals of the interview, reassure about the ethical issues, ask to record, present an informed consent form.
- Warm-up - make first questions easy & non-threatening.
- 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.

# The Interview

- Who are the users?
- What are their tasks?
- How do they complete those tasks?
- Why? What are the goals behind the tasks?
- Where? In what context do these tasks occur?

# Interviewing Types

- Unstructured
  - Are not directed by a script. Rich but not replicable.
- Structured
  - Are tightly scripted, often like a questionnaire. Replicable but may lack richness.
- Semi-structured
  - Guided by a script but interesting issues can be explored in more depth. Can provide a good balance between richness and replicability.

# Closed vs. Open Questions

- Closed questions are useful when you really are looking for a fact
  - Do you own or rent your current house? [and now I'll ask you to go into depth on how you manage finances or something]
  - Vs. Describe your current living situation.
- If you are looking to gain an understanding, start open...but it's ok to ask some closed questions based on their answers.
  - Describe what you do at work on a typical morning.
  - Do you have the same routine every day? Or does it vary sometimes?
  - Open questions are in general better at getting people to actually talk.

# It's not about you.

- The interview should be all about your interviewee. Your opinion is only a hindrance and a distraction at this stage.
- The questions you choose to ask and the ways you interact with interviewees can color their answers. So, you want the constant “am I biasing this?” in your head.

# Avoid

- Jargon & language that the interviewee may not understand
- Leading questions that make assumptions e.g., why do you like ...?
  - “If I asked people what they wanted, they would have said faster horses” – Henry Ford
- Unconscious biases e.g., gender stereotypes

# Some Don'ts

- Don't assume that you already know the answer, present it, and ask for support.
- Don't ask your user to design for you.
- Don't limit the kinds of answers your user can give you.

# Some Dos

- Build Rapport
  - Interviewees should feel comfortable with you.
- Where possible, ask for specific examples
  - What were you working on at work this week? Did you need to gather any info as part of that? What was your process?
  - What kinds of information do you search for in your job?
- If you hear something interesting or surprising, ask follow on questions.

# Questions to ask **constantly**

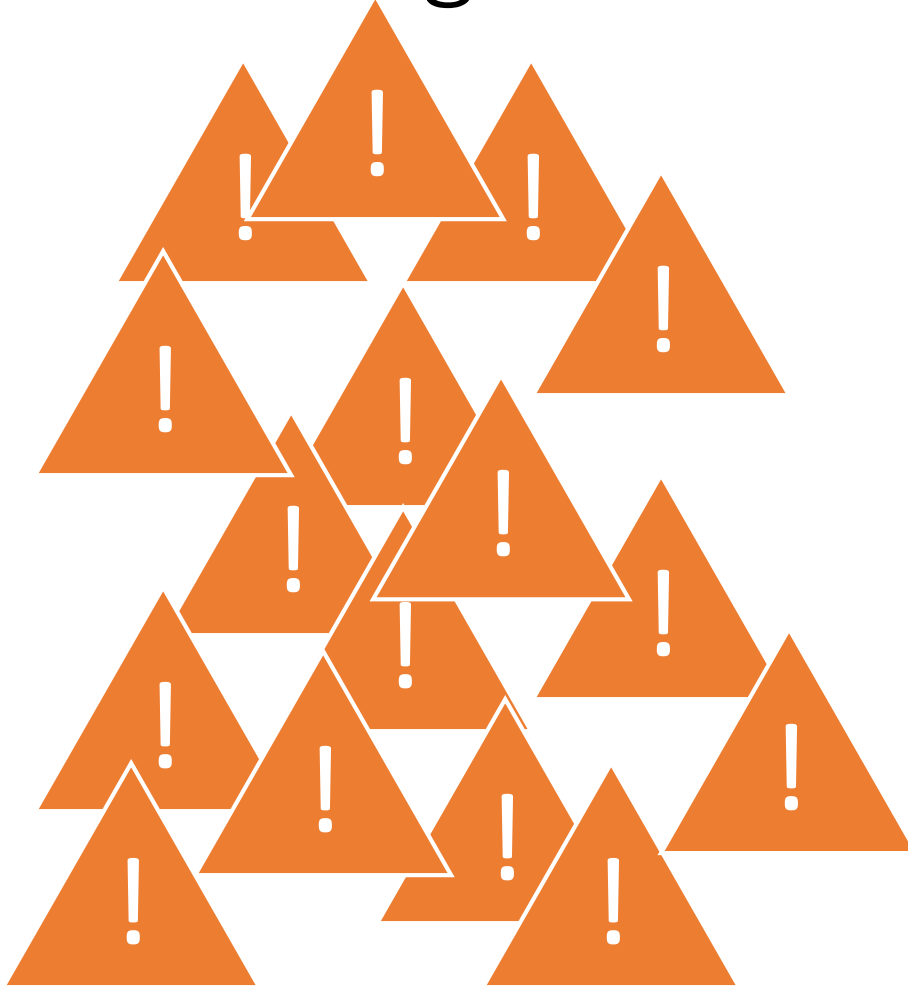
- Is this a representative set of tasks?
- Is this a representative set of users?
- Is there something about my specific methodology that could cause bias?
- Am I leading the witness?
- Am I asking my user to be a designer?

# Pilot and Iterate

- You should be trying to eliminate as much bias as you can before you start collecting data from users.
- Realistically, you won't get it all.
- So, when you start to run your early sessions, you need to ask all of these questions again and again until you believe that you are getting complete, representative data.

# Analyzing Requirements Data

# Understanding the Problem Space



- Are there consistent themes?
- Are there common groupings?

# Understanding the Problem Space



- Are there consistent themes?
- Are there common groupings?

# Why not Tasks First?



Problem to Solve

User Task

Task Describing Problem

- Reasonable interviewing produces many problems, often scattered and contradictory
- Pare down, let themes emerge
- Themes can be focal point, provide direction

# Affinity Diagramming



# Affinity Diagramming

- Team-based method for organizing facts into related themes
- Observed facts are data for making decisions
- Team reduces potential bias of your intuition
- “Shows in once place the common issues, themes, and scope of the customers problems and needs”

# Affinity Diagramming in Practice

- Build notes into columns based on observational relationships
- Eventually label columns into groups
- There is no “right” affinity
- Anyone can move a note, no ownership
- Some groups impose silence rule
- Spatial locality can be important

# Process

1. Generate Ideas - capture facts from our interviews; go for at least 20 facts from each interview.
2. Display Ideas – Get together with others; lay out all of the facts.
3. Sort them into groups – find two related ideas, put them together, look for others. Repeat. Anyone can move something if they disagree.
4. Create header cards that summarize the idea captured by each group.

# 3. Author Tasks

Requirements as *Tasks*

# Tasks

- Says what the user wants to do but does not say how they would do it
  - no assumptions made about the interface
  - can be used to compare design alternatives in a fair way
- Are very specific
  - says exactly what the user wants to do
  - specifies actual items the user would somehow want to input

# Tasks

- Describes a complete job
  - forces designer to consider how interface features work together
  - contrasts how information input / output flows through the dialog
    - where does information come from?
    - where does it go?
    - what has to happen next?
- Do not
  - create a list of simple things the system should do
  - present a sub-goal independent of other sub-goals

# Tasks

- Says who the users are
  - name names, if possible
  - says what they know
- Why?
  - design success strongly influenced by what users know
  - can go back and ask them questions later
  - reflects real interests of real users
  - helps you find tasks that illustrate functionality in that person's real work context

# Tasks

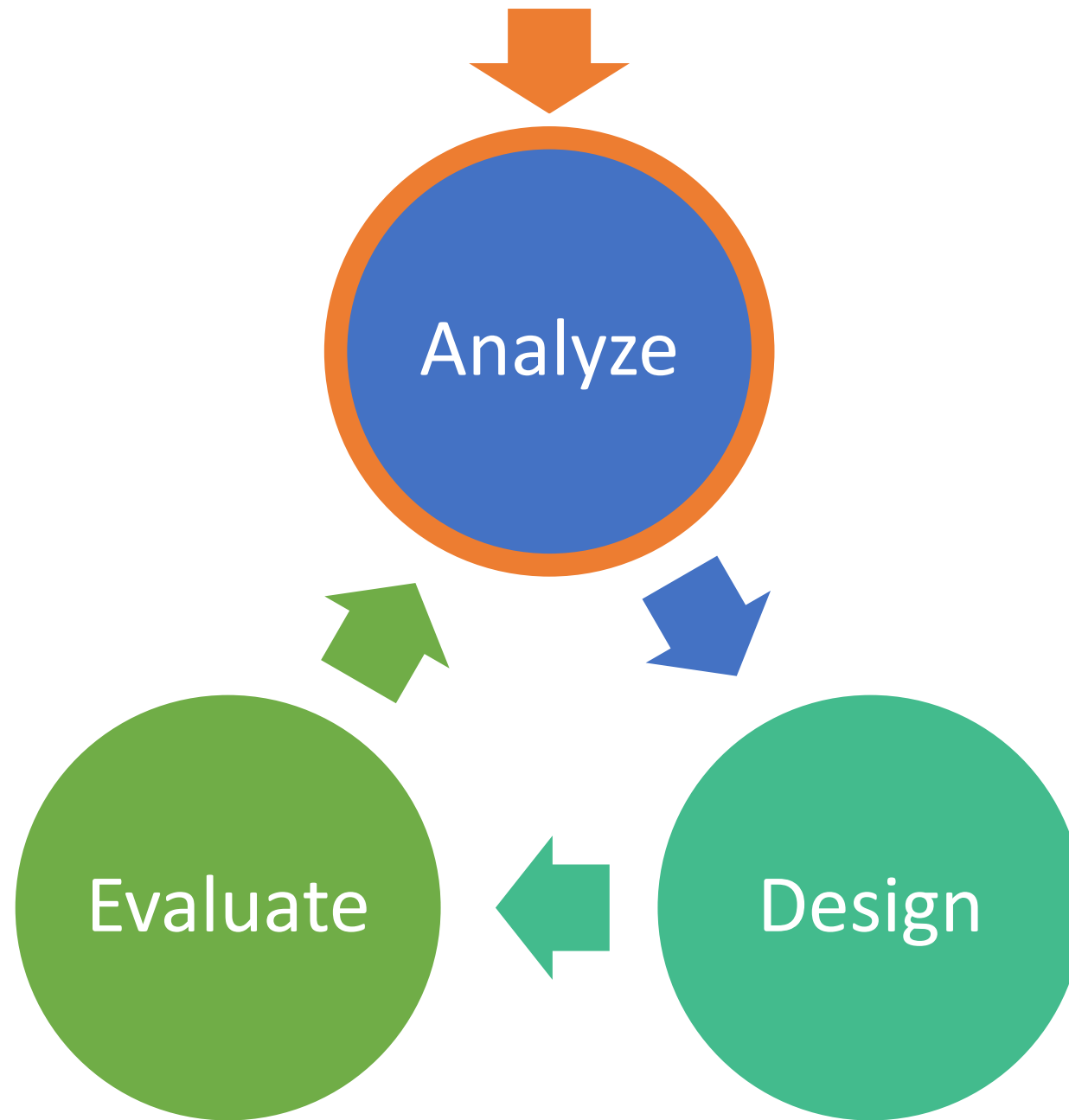
- As a set, identifies a broad coverage of users and task types
  - the typical 'expected' user
    - typical routine tasks
  - the occasional but important user
    - infrequent but important tasks
  - the unusual user
    - unexpected or odd tasks

# Tasks Summary

- Say what user wants to do, not how
- Are very specific
- Describe a complete job
- Say who users are
- Are evaluated (will be by us)
- As a set, describe a broad coverage of users and tasks

# Requirements as Tasks

- Why?
  - We capture an entire event and all its sub-goals
  - We can relate to our users
  - We can actually test our requirements in an evaluation

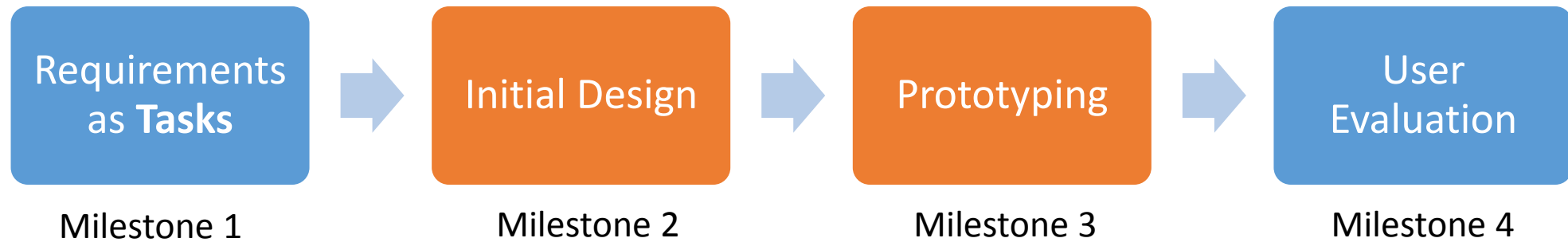


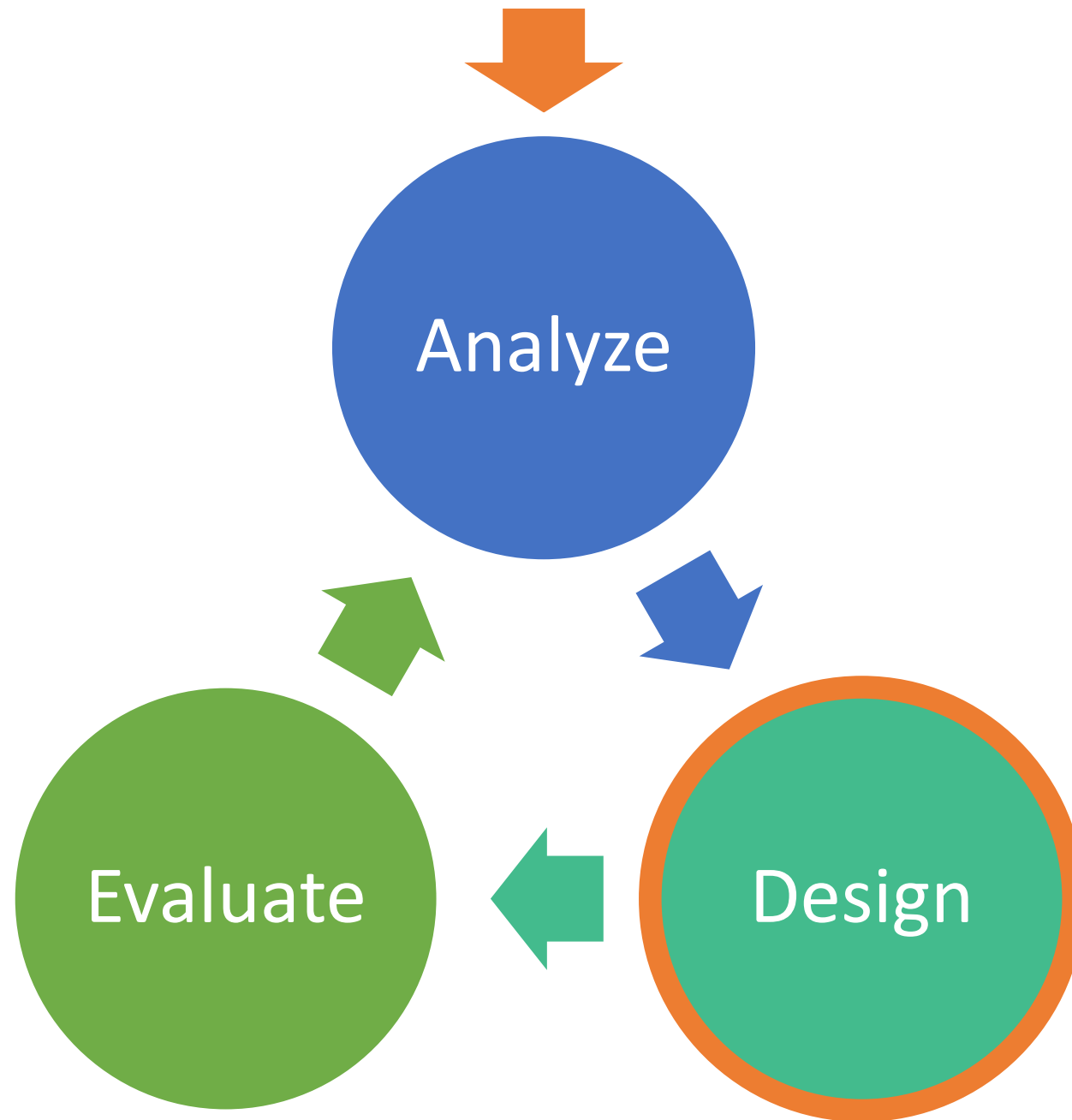
# Milestone 1 Goal: Generate Tasks

- Gathering requirements:
  1. Recruit Participants
  2. Collect & Analyze Data
  3. Author Tasks

# Design & Prototype: Milestones 2 & 3

# Semester Project





# Milestone 2 & 3 Goal: Create a Prototype

1. Understand How Humans Approach Problems
2. Design/Sketch it
3. Create Lo-Fi Prototype

# 1. Understand How Humans Approach Problems

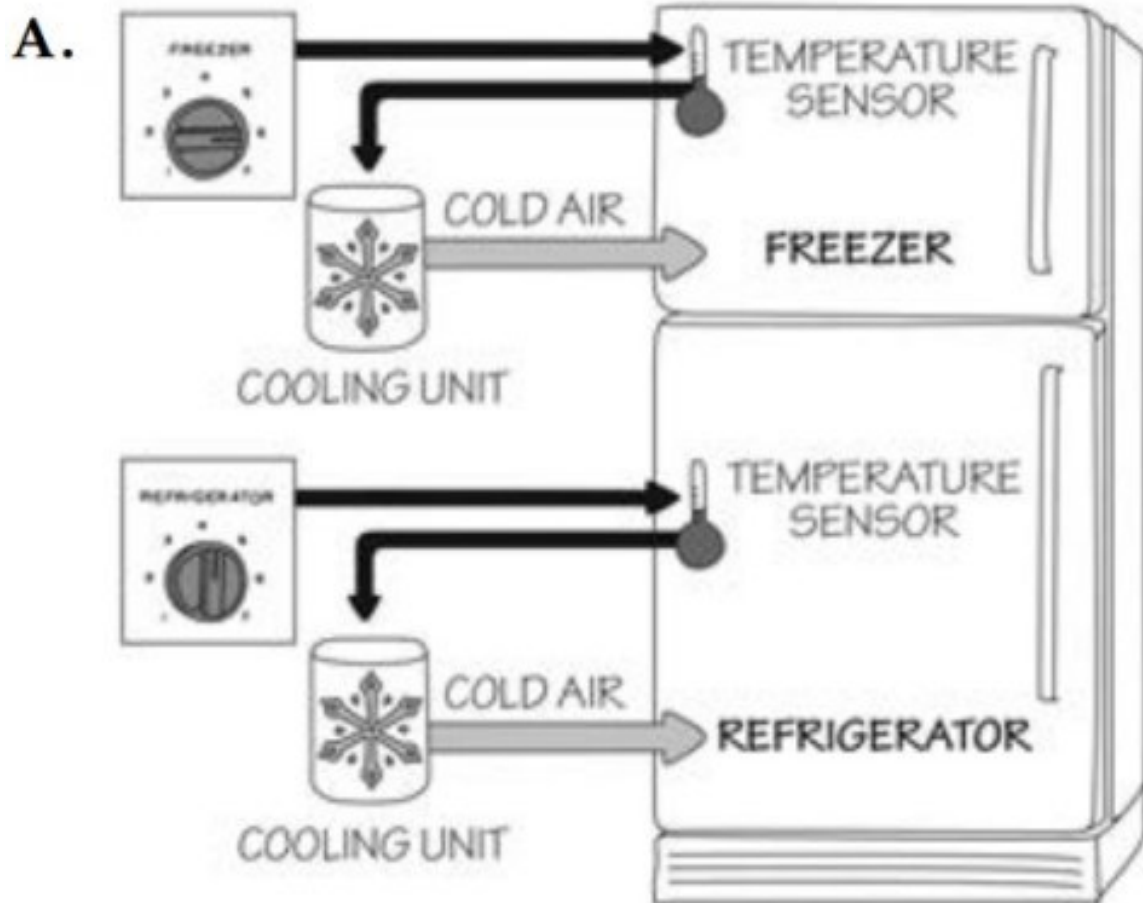
# Mental Models

- "In interacting with the environment, with others, and with the artifacts of technology, people form internal, mental models of themselves and of the things with which they are interacting. These models provide predictive and explanatory power for understanding the interaction." – Don Norman

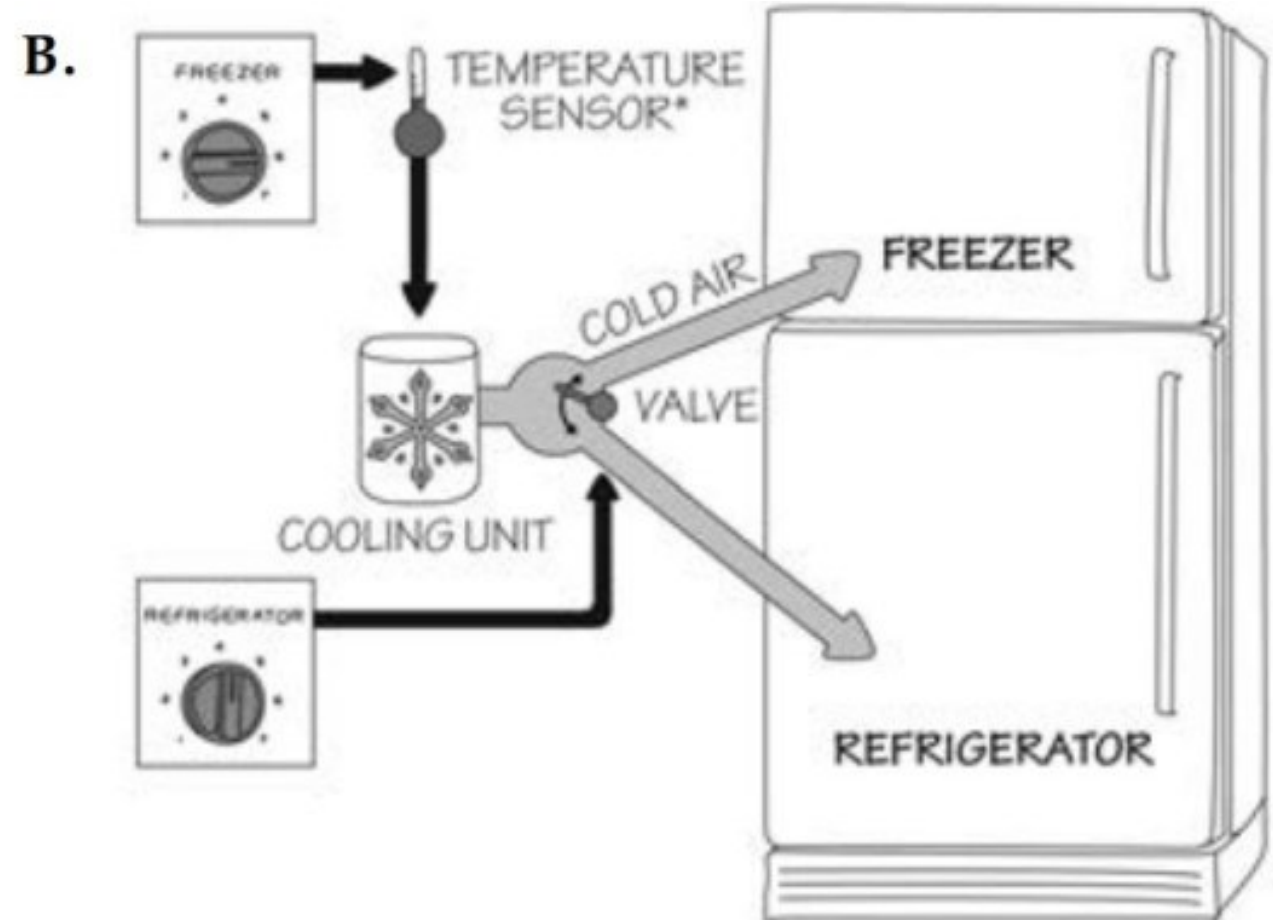
# Mental Model: Adjusting Freezer Temperature



# Mental Model: Adjusting Freezer Temperature



Novice



Expert

# Mistakes

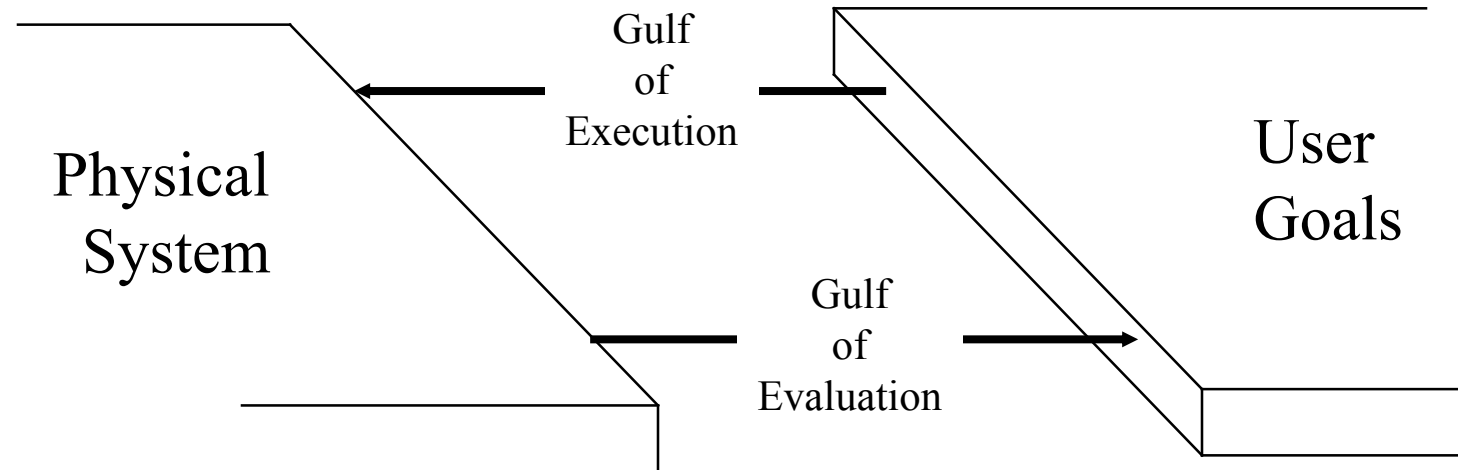
We often blame *users*  
when we should blame *designers*.

# The Action Cycle

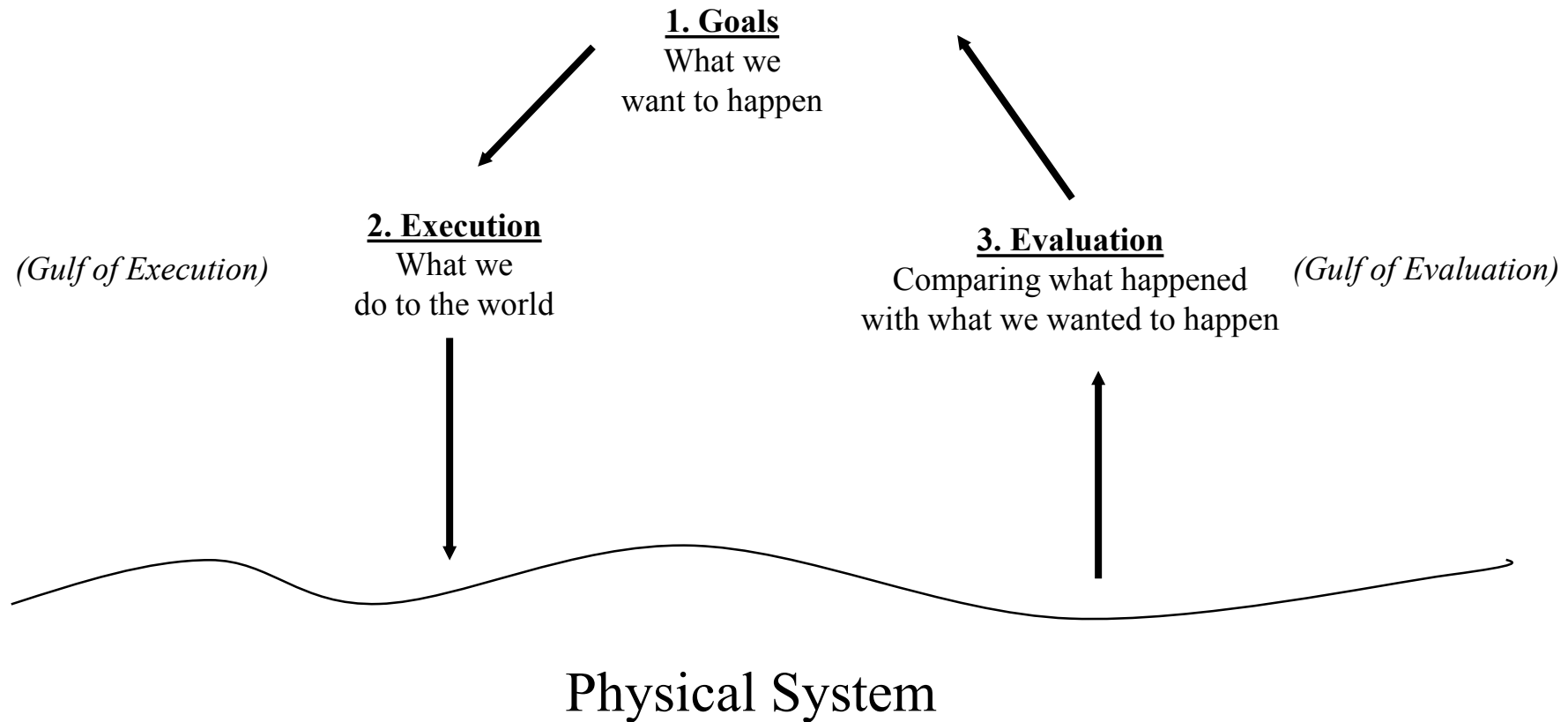
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ahtOCfyRbRg>

# Execution-Evaluation cycle

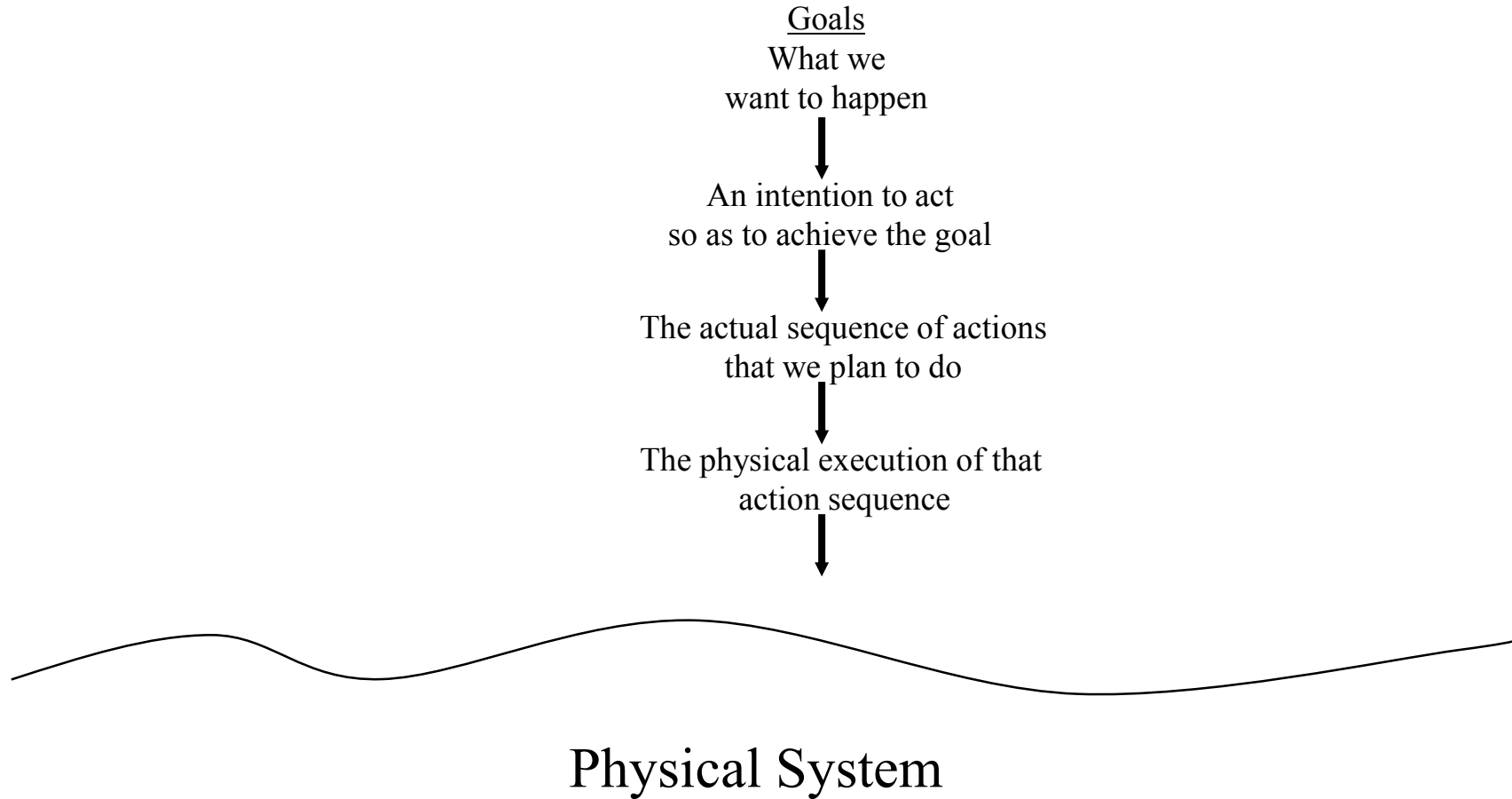
Norman (DOET, p. 46)



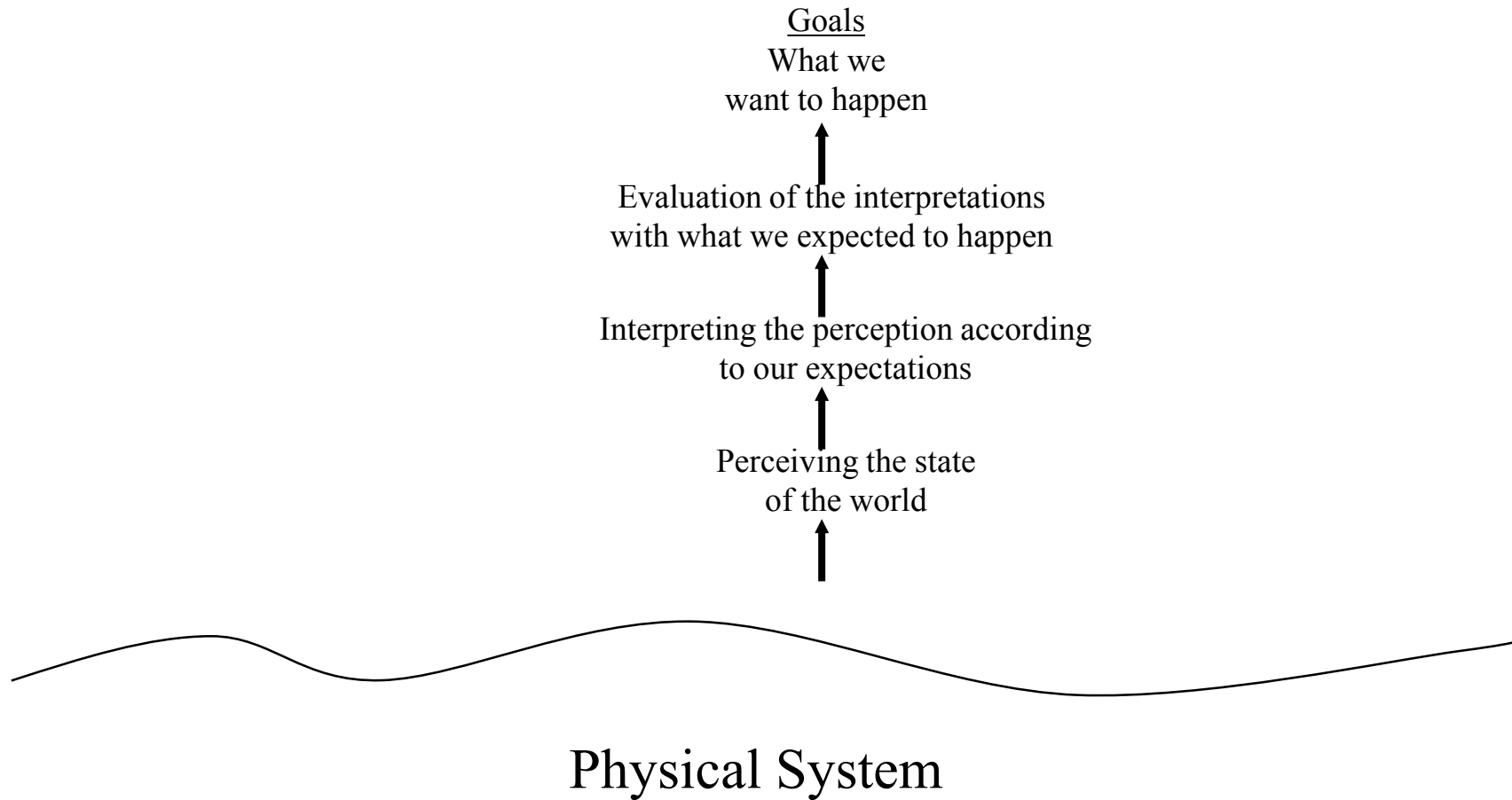
# 3 Stages: Goals, Execution, Evaluation



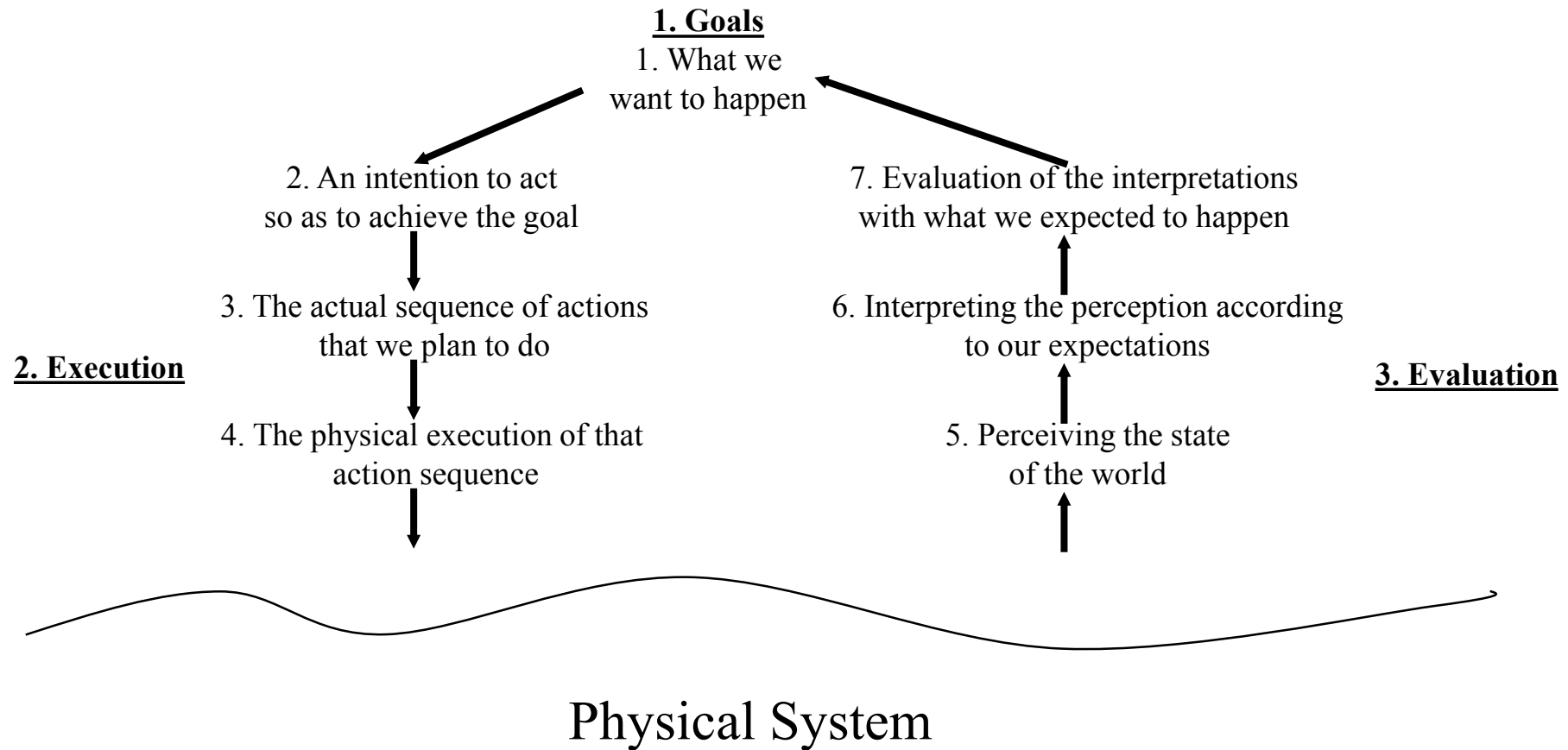
# Stage 2. Execution



# Stage 3. Evaluation



# 7 Steps: All Together



# Revisit: Reading a Book Example

- 1. Forming a Goal  
I can't read my book because the room is dimly lit. I need more light in order to read my book.
- 2. Intention to Act  
There is a light next to my chair. Turning on the light would allow me to read my book.
- 3. Planning the Action  
I need to reach over and turn on the light.
- 4. Executing the Action  
I reach over to turn on the light.
- 5. Feedback from the Action  
The light turns on.
- 6. Interpret the Feedback  
Am I now able to see the text and can read my book?
- 7. Evaluate the Outcome  
Positive – I'm able to read my book. No further action is needed.  
Negative – The light doesn't work. The Action Cycle is either repeated or a new goal is formed.

## 2. Design/Sketch It

# Don Norman's Principles of Design for Understandability and Usability

- Effective affordances (provide a good conceptual model)
- Visibility
- Natural mappings
- Feedback to the user

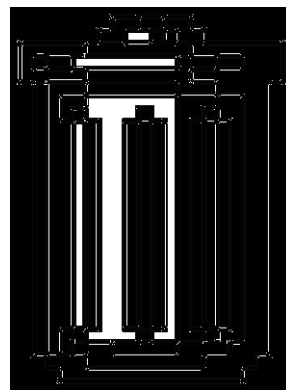
# Affordances

- Physical affordances:  
How do the following physical objects afford?  
Are they obvious?



# UI Affordance

- It should be obvious how a control is used.
- Does the user perceive that clicking on that object is a meaningful, useful action?



# Visibility



- This is a control panel for an elevator.
- How does it work?
- Push a button for the floor you want?
- Nothing happens. Push any other button? Still nothing. What do you need to do?

It is not visible as to what to do!

# Visibility



...you need to insert your room card in the slot by the buttons to get the elevator to work!

How would you make this action more **visible**?

- make relevant parts visible
- make what has to be done obvious

# Affordance vs. Visibility

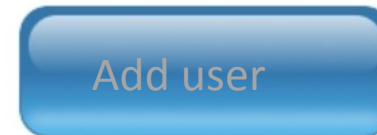
- Affordance: how do you interact with these?

hyperlink

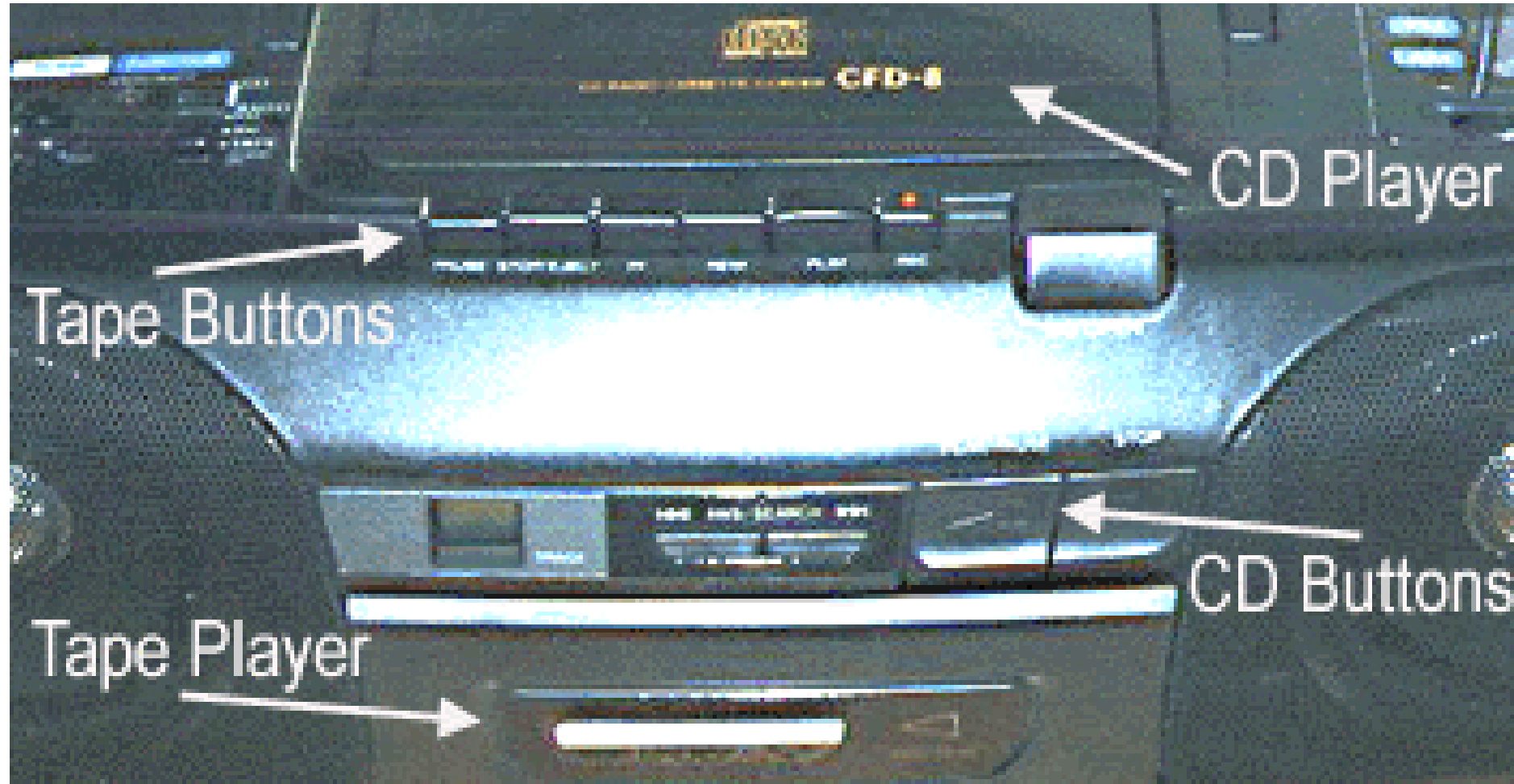


- Visibility: what do they do?

Class Roster



# Natural Mappings



# Natural Mappings



# Feedback

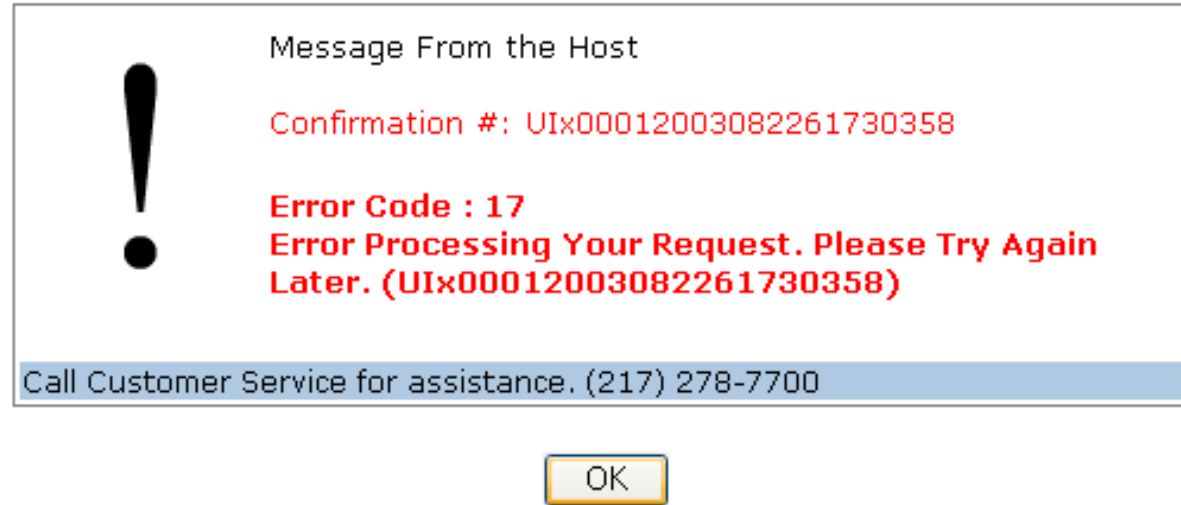
- Is the action I just took, understood by the device or system?
- Did I do the right thing?
- Is the system ready for the next step?

# Feedback

- Let the user always know where they are in the process
- Feedback about where you can go and where you are (feedback and feed forward)
- Tell them what's happening
- Tell the user how to recover
- Make error messages clear with alternatives for action



# Unhelpful feedback

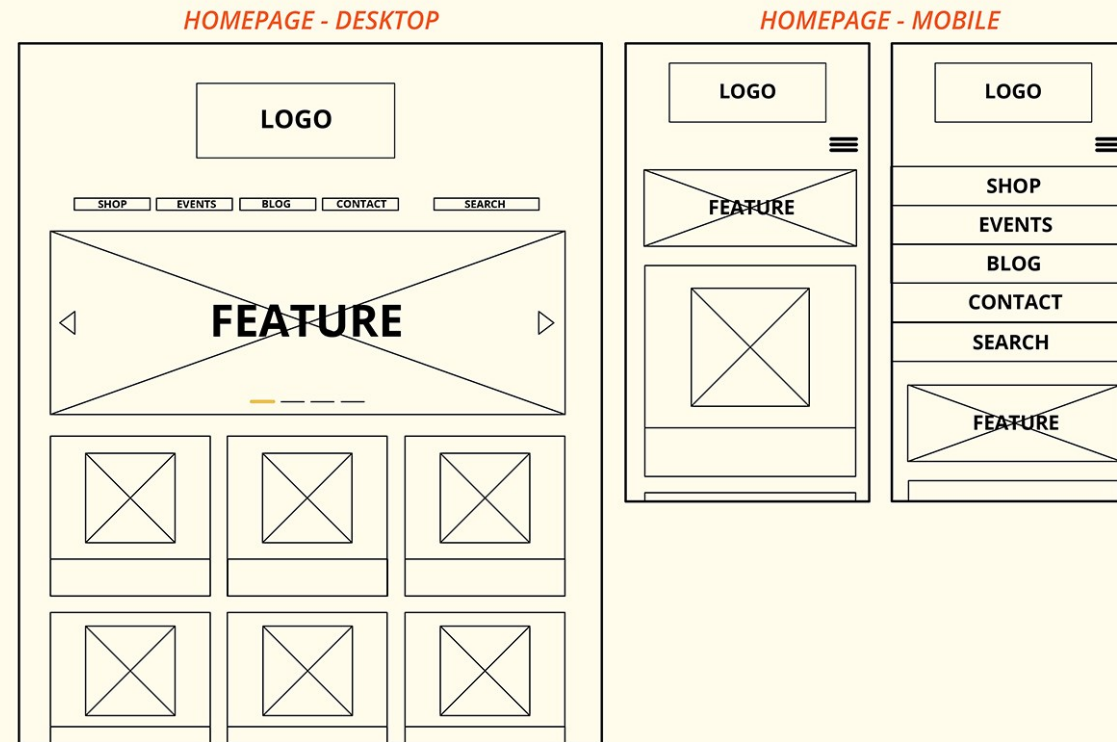


# Parallel Design



# Wireframing

## WALL OF SOUND WEBSITE REDESIGN | WIRE FRAMES



# Design Guidelines

- Layout
  - Grids
- Whitespace
- Alignment
- Color
- Icons & Labels

# Layout: Grids



# Layout: Grids



# Whitespace

- Improves Legibility
- Aids Comprehension
- Provides Hierarchy

# Whitespace: Legibility

Dmitriy Vyacheslavovich Klovov (Russian: Дмитрий Вячеславович Клоков) (born February 18, 1983)[1] is a former Russian weightlifter. He competed in the 105 kg category. He is 182 cm tall.

Klovov was born in Balashikha, Moscow Oblast.[2] He is the son of World Champion Vyacheslav Klovov, who also competed in the Heavyweight category.[3][4]

He became world champion at the 2005 World Championships, with a total of 419 kg.[1][3]

Klovov also participated at the 2005 and 2006 Arnold Sports Festivals in Columbus, Ohio.[5]

At the 2006 World Championships and 2007 World Championships he ranked 3rd.[3][6]

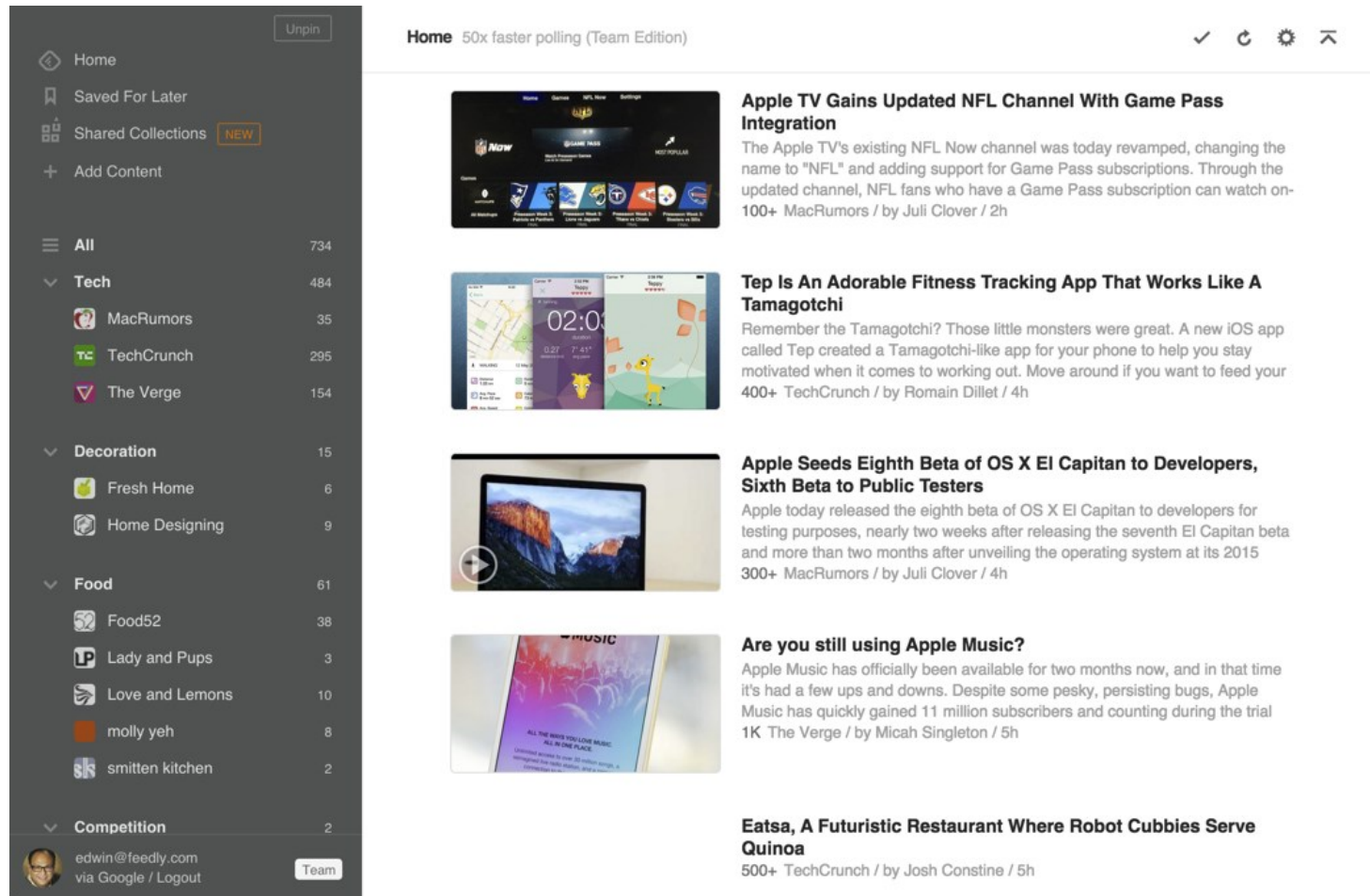
Klovov won the silver medal at the 2008 Summer Olympics, with a total of 423 kg.[1]

Klovov won the silver medal at the 2011 World Weightlifting Championships, with a 196 kg snatch, 232 kg clean and jerk for a total of 428 kg at a body weight of 104.6 kg. He lost to a fellow Russian, Khadzhimurat Akkayev by 2 kilos (on the snatch).

Klovov was scheduled to compete at the 2012 Summer Olympics in the 105 kg class but was forced to withdraw due to undisclosed medical reasons.

In May 2015, Klovov announced his retirement from international competition.[7] Klovov recently signed with the Baltimore Anthem of the National Pro Grid League.

# Whitespace: Comprehension



The screenshot displays the Whitespace app interface. On the left is a dark sidebar menu with options: Home (with an 'Unpin' button), Saved For Later, Shared Collections (marked 'NEW'), and Add Content. Below these are category lists: 'All' (734 items), 'Tech' (484 items) including MacRumors (35), TechCrunch (295), and The Verge (154); 'Decoration' (15 items) including Fresh Home (6) and Home Designing (9); 'Food' (61 items) including Food52 (38), Lady and Pups (3), Love and Lemons (10), molly yeh (8), and smitten kitchen (2); and 'Competition' (2 items). At the bottom of the sidebar is a user profile for 'edwin@feedly.com' with a 'Team' button. The main content area on the right has a header 'Home 50x faster polling (Team Edition)' and navigation icons. It features five news articles, each with a thumbnail image, a title, a summary, and source/age information: 1. 'Apple TV Gains Updated NFL Channel With Game Pass Integration' (MacRumors / 2h); 2. 'Tep Is An Adorable Fitness Tracking App That Works Like A Tamagotchi' (TechCrunch / 4h); 3. 'Apple Seeds Eighth Beta of OS X El Capitan to Developers, Sixth Beta to Public Testers' (MacRumors / 4h); 4. 'Are you still using Apple Music?' (The Verge / 5h); 5. 'Eatsa, A Futuristic Restaurant Where Robot Cubbies Serve Quinoa' (TechCrunch / 5h).

# Whitespace: Hierarchy

The screenshot shows the Craigslist website for St. Louis, MO, viewed in Mozilla Firefox. The browser's address bar displays "https://stlouis.craigslist.org". The page layout is organized into several columns and sections, demonstrating a clear hierarchy.

**Left Column (Navigation):**

- craigslist** (Logo)
- [post to classifieds](#)
- [my account](#)
- [search craigslist](#) (with a search input field)
- event calendar** (with a calendar grid showing dates from 4 to 31)
- [help, faq, abuse, legal](#)
- [avoid scams & fraud](#)
- [personal safety tips](#)
- [terms of use](#)
- [privacy policy](#)
- [system status](#)
- [about craigslist](#)
- [craigslist is hiring in st](#)
- [craigslist open source](#)
- [craigslist blog](#)
- [best-of-craigslist](#)
- [craigslist TV](#)
- ["craigslist joe"](#)
- [craig connects](#)

**Main Content Area (st louis, MO w):**

- community**
  - [activities](#)
  - [artists](#)
  - [childcare](#)
  - [classes](#)
  - [events](#)
  - [general](#)
  - [groups](#)
  - [local news](#)
  - [lost+found](#)
  - [musicians](#)
  - [pets](#)
  - [politics](#)
  - [rideshare](#)
  - [volunteers](#)
- housing**
  - [apts / housing](#)
  - [housing swap](#)
  - [housing wanted](#)
  - [office / commercial](#)
  - [parking / storage](#)
  - [real estate for sale](#)
  - [rooms / shared](#)
  - [rooms wanted](#)
  - [sublets / temporary](#)
  - [vacation rentals](#)
- jobs**
  - [accounting+finance](#)
  - [admin / office](#)
  - [arch / engineering](#)
  - [art / media / design](#)
  - [biotech / science](#)
  - [business / mgmt](#)
  - [customer service](#)
  - [education](#)
  - [food / bev / hosp](#)
  - [general labor](#)
  - [government](#)
  - [human resources](#)
  - [internet engineers](#)
  - [legal / paralegal](#)
  - [manufacturing](#)
  - [marketing / pr / ad](#)
  - [medical / health](#)
  - [nonprofit sector](#)
  - [real estate](#)
  - [retail / wholesale](#)
  - [sales / biz dev](#)
  - [salon / spa / fitness](#)
  - [security](#)
  - [skilled trade / craft](#)
  - [software / qa / dba](#)
  - [systems / network](#)
  - [technical support](#)
  - [transport](#)
  - [tv / film / video](#)
  - [web / info design](#)
  - [writing / editing](#)
  - [\[ETC\]](#)
  - [\[part-time\]](#)
- for sale**
  - [antiques](#)
  - [appliances](#)
  - [arts+crafts](#)
  - [atv/utv/sno](#)
  - [auto parts](#)
  - [baby+kid](#)
  - [barter](#)
  - [beauty+hihi](#)
  - [bikes](#)
  - [boats](#)
  - [books](#)
  - [business](#)
  - [cars+trucks](#)
  - [cds/dvd/vhs](#)
  - [cell phones](#)
  - [clothes+acc](#)
  - [collectibles](#)
  - [computers](#)
  - [electronics](#)
  - [farm+garden](#)
  - [free](#)
  - [furniture](#)
  - [garage sale](#)
  - [general](#)
  - [heavy equip](#)
  - [household](#)
  - [jewelry](#)
  - [materials](#)
  - [motorcycles](#)
  - [music instr](#)
  - [photo+video](#)
  - [rvs+camp](#)
  - [sporting](#)
  - [tickets](#)
  - [tools](#)
  - [toys+games](#)
  - [trailers](#)
  - [video gaming](#)
  - [wanted](#)
- discussion forums**
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  - [arts](#)
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  - [outdoor](#)
  - [over 50](#)
  - [parent](#)
  - [pets](#)
  - [philos](#)
  - [photo](#)
  - [p.o.c.](#)
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  - [sm biz ads](#)
  - [therapeutic](#)
  - [travel/vac](#)
  - [write/edt8](#)

**Right Column (Language and Location):**

- english** (dropdown menu)
- nearby cl** (list of nearby cities: bloomington, bloomington, bowling green, chambana, clarksville, columbia, decatur, evansville, indianapolis, iowa city, jackson, jonesboro, kansas city, kirksville, lake of ozarks, la salle co, mattoon, memphis, owensboro, peoria, quad cities, southeast ia, southeast mo, southern il, springfield, springfield, terre haute, tippacanoe, western il, western ky)
- us cities**
- us states**
- canada**
- cl worldwide**

**Footer:**

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# Alignment

Alignment guides the eye.

We noticed patterns; deviate from patterns strategically.

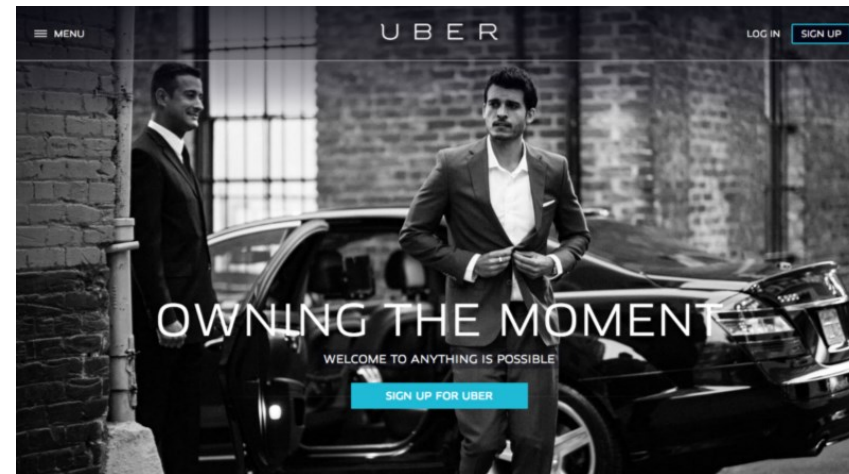
Avoid slight misalignments.

Visual proximity suggests relationship.

Small / **Large**; scale communicates importance.

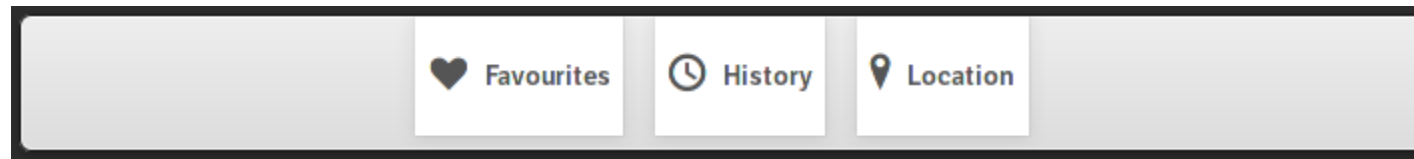
# Color

- Use minimal color palette
- Use colors consistently
- Draw attention with contrast
- Use bold colors to draw attention sparingly



# Icons & Labels

Time?  
Set Clock Time?  
Set Alarm?  
New Meeting?



Rating?  
Heart Monitor?  
Send Love Note?

Ice Cream?  
Set Address?  
Setup GPS?

# Designing for Novices & Experts

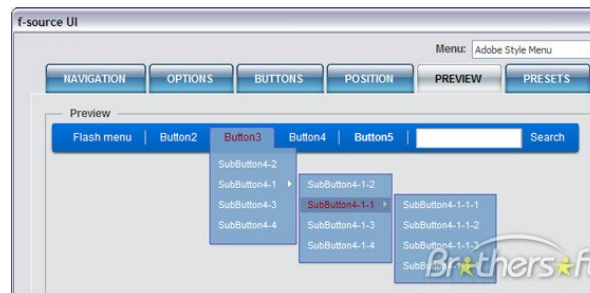
## Novice

- **Search for the menus**
- Decide what to do
- Navigate to the chosen option

## Experts

- Decide what to do
- **Navigate to the chosen option**

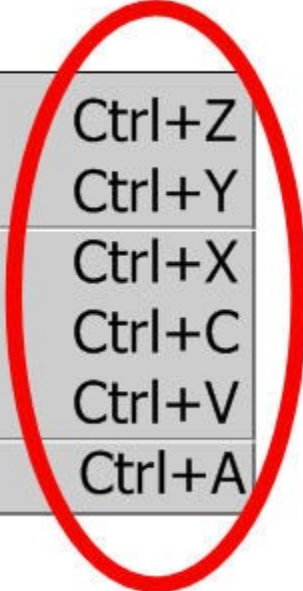
## Linear Menu



Good for Search

Relatively Slow  
for Navigation

# Accommodate Novices & Experts



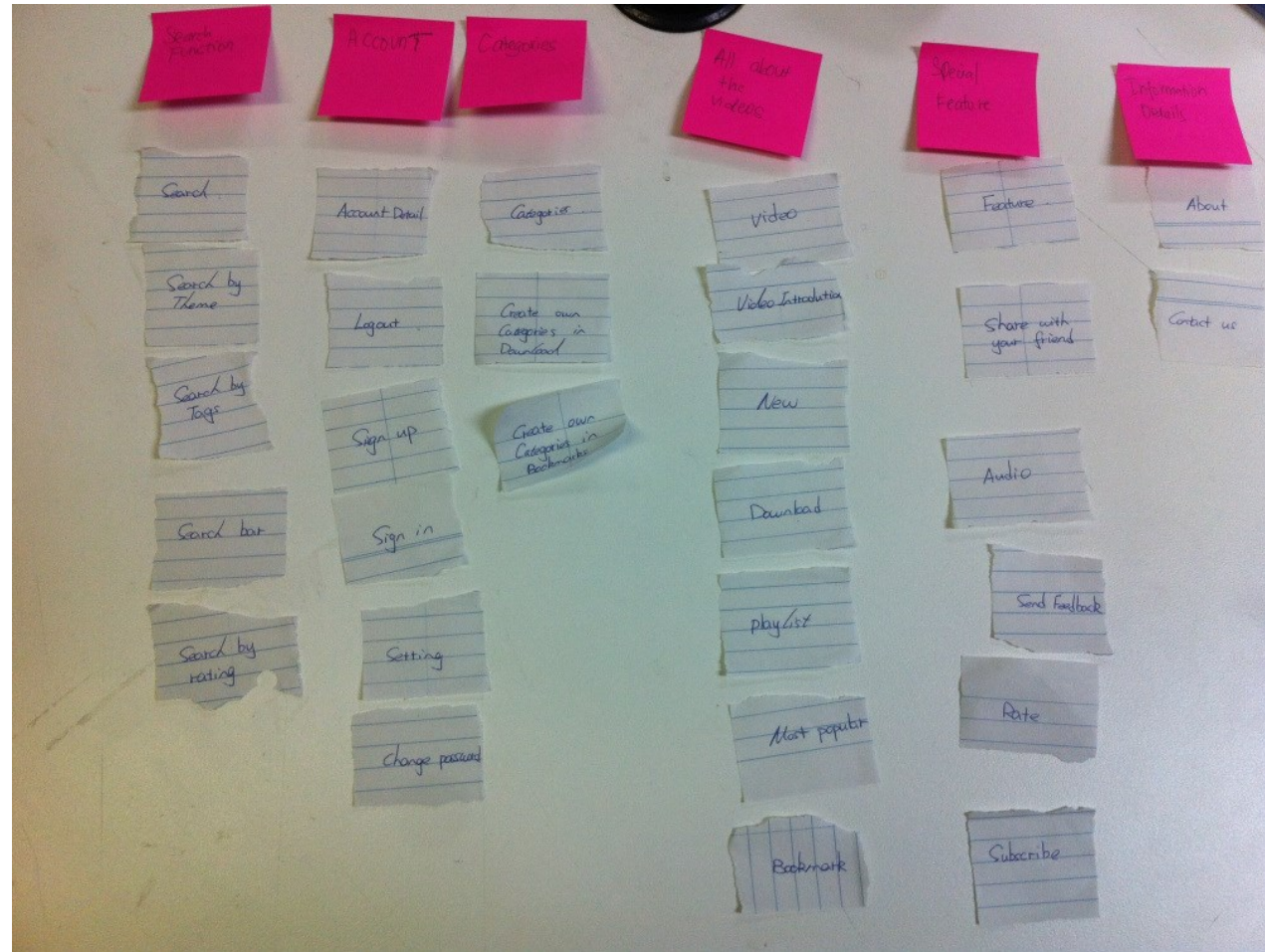
<u>E</u> dit	
<u>U</u> ndo	Ctrl+Z
<u>R</u> edo	Ctrl+Y
Cu <u>t</u>	Ctrl+X
<u>C</u> opy	Ctrl+C
<u>P</u> aste	Ctrl+V
Select <u>A</u> ll	Ctrl+A

- Shortcut Keys
  - Make it possible to learn a more efficient way to trigger an action.
  - But this learning doesn't just happen.

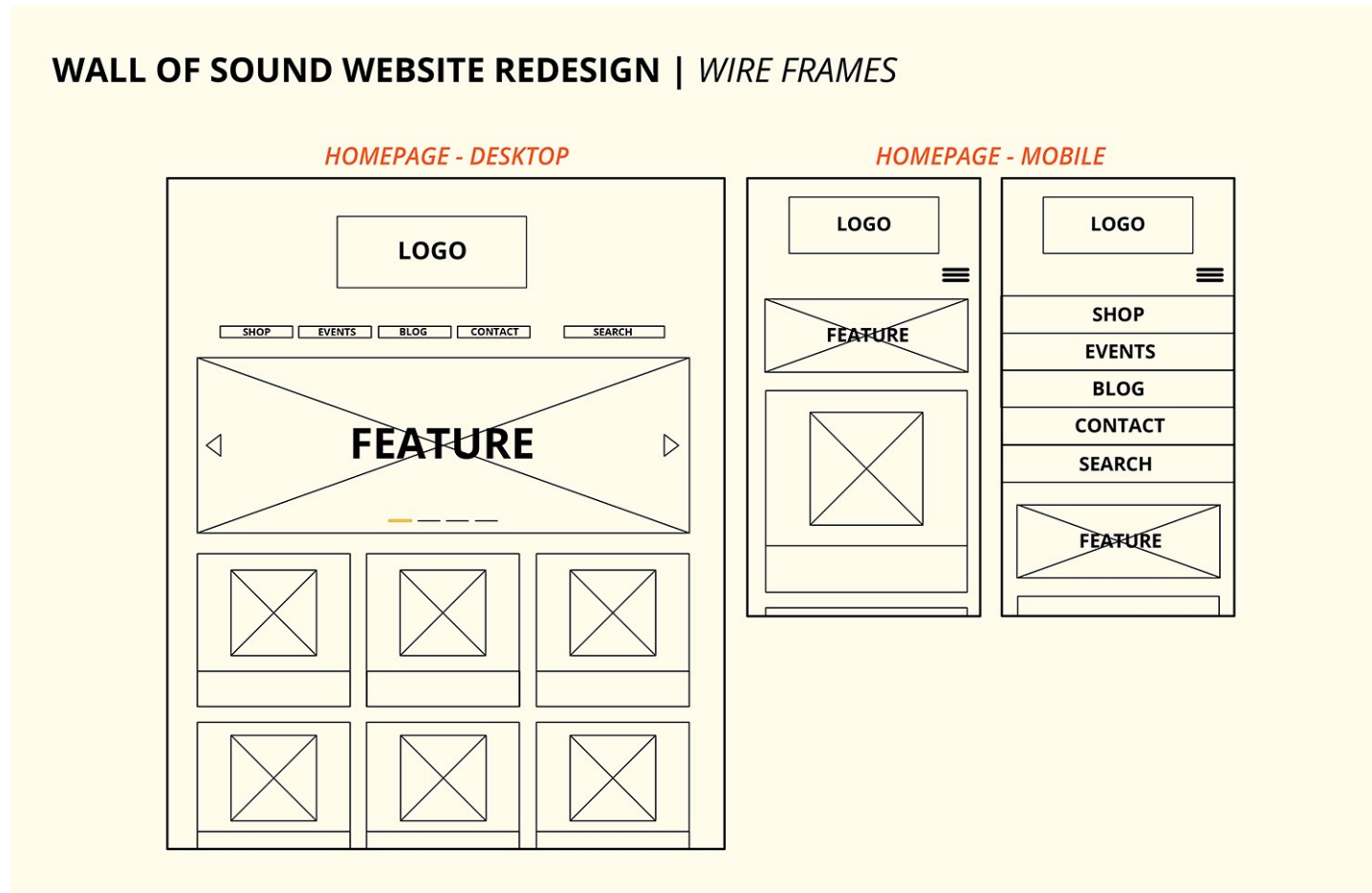
# Organizing your Design: Card Sorting

- Method to identify latent structure in ideas by having users sort statements into groups of their choosing
  - Can also have set groups
- How users want information organized, how they expect it to be organized

# Card Sorting

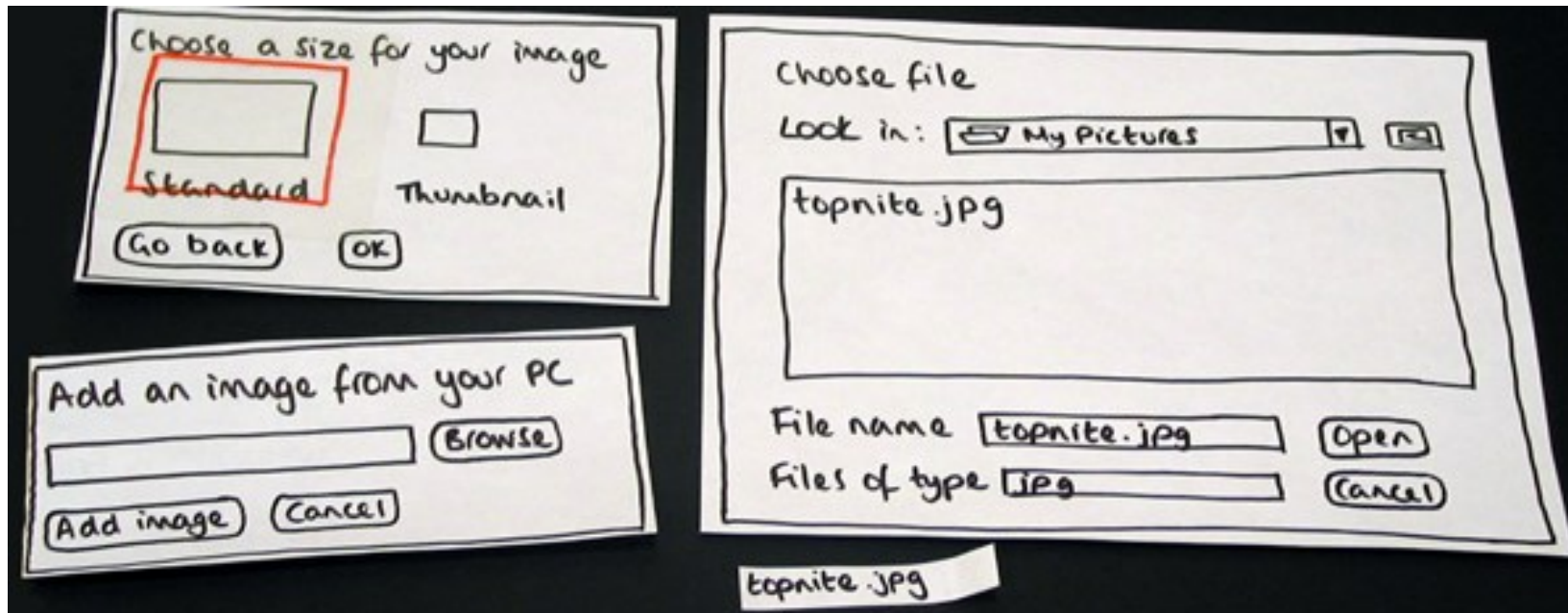


# Initial Sketch



### 3. Create Lo-Fi Prototype

# Lo-Fi/Paper Prototype



# Paper prototypes are great for...

- Evaluating mental model, language and functionality choices
  - Does the general flow of things make sense to your user?
  - Do they recognize what they can do and how?
- Getting honest feedback
  - If you show someone a highly polished thing, they often don't want to tell you it stinks.
  - Kindergarten nostalgia?

# Paper Prototypes are not so great for...

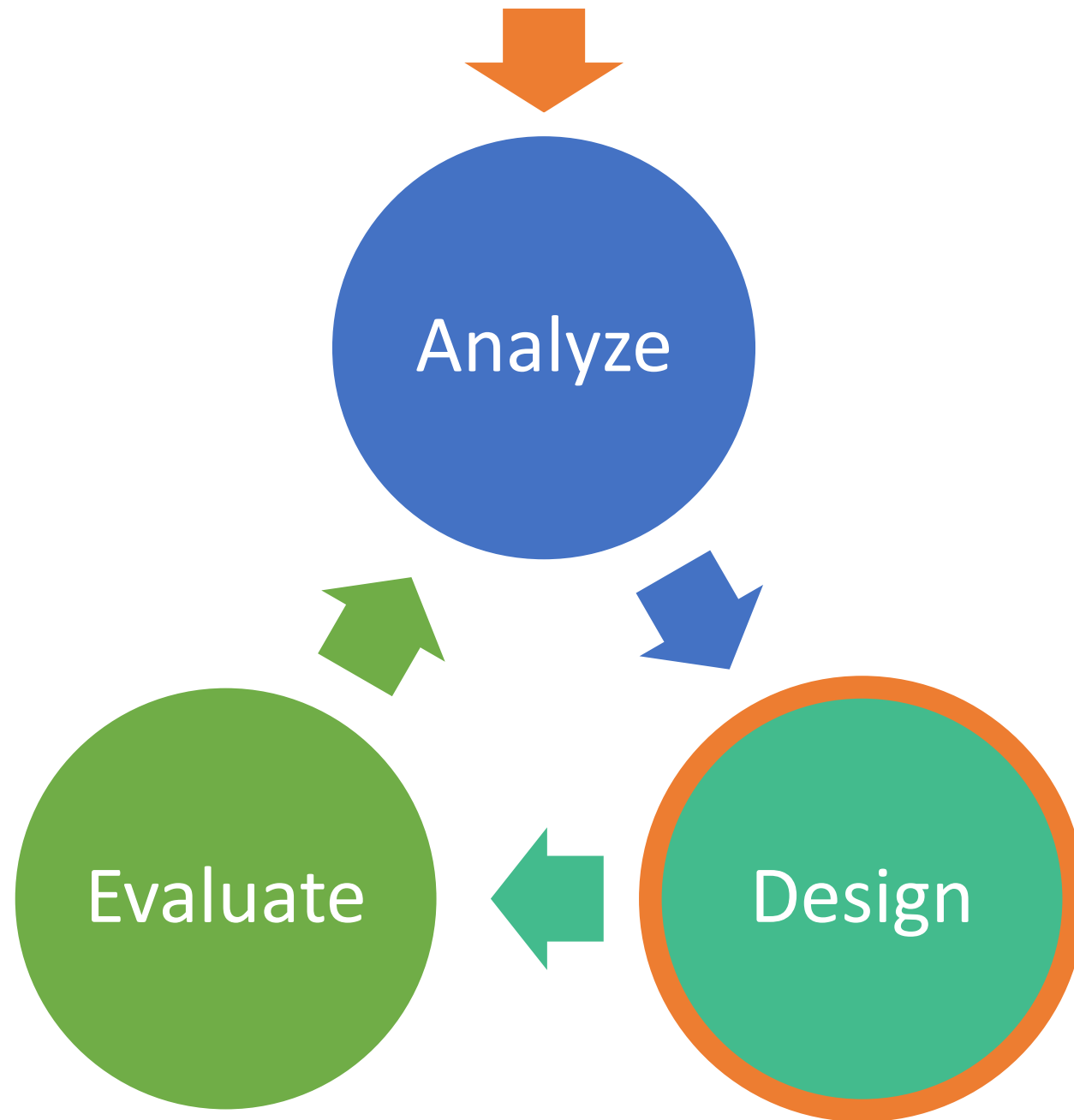
- Highly dynamic interface elements
  - Animations
  - Gestural interfaces (sometimes).
    - It's worthwhile to try here, but sometimes you'll get the sense that people haven't really absorbed the idea you are trying to communicate.
    - iPhone swipe motion
  - Games (sometimes)
    - Tracy Fullerton: Prototyping via board game to get balance and flow worked out.
    - Wii sports?

# Good Paper Prototype

- Accurately captures the tasks that you intend to test.
- Users should be able to click the buttons, interact with the menus, scroll....whatever your interface needs to do.

# Good Paper Prototype

- Concentrate on supporting the tasks you will be testing, not arbitrary actions
  - if your task will ask people to look up the details for a given event, you need the details for that event, not all events
- But, **everything** the user will naturally see should be **fully** fleshed out.
  - No squiggly lines; use actual text
- Should look like you didn't put a lot of effort into it... even though you probably did.

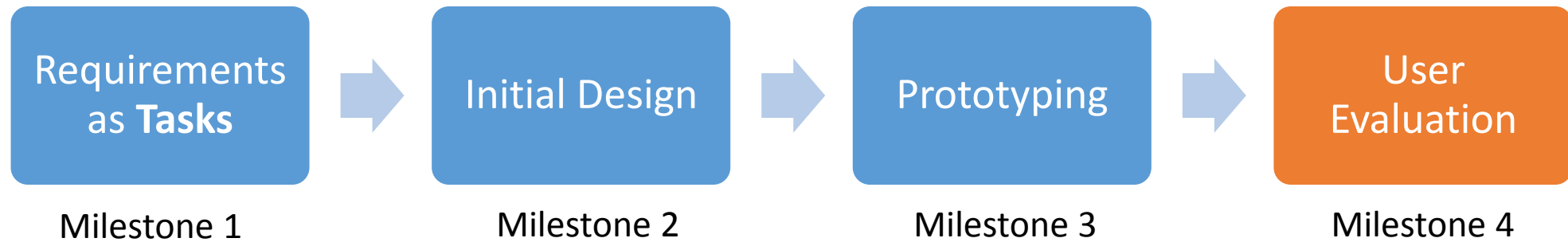


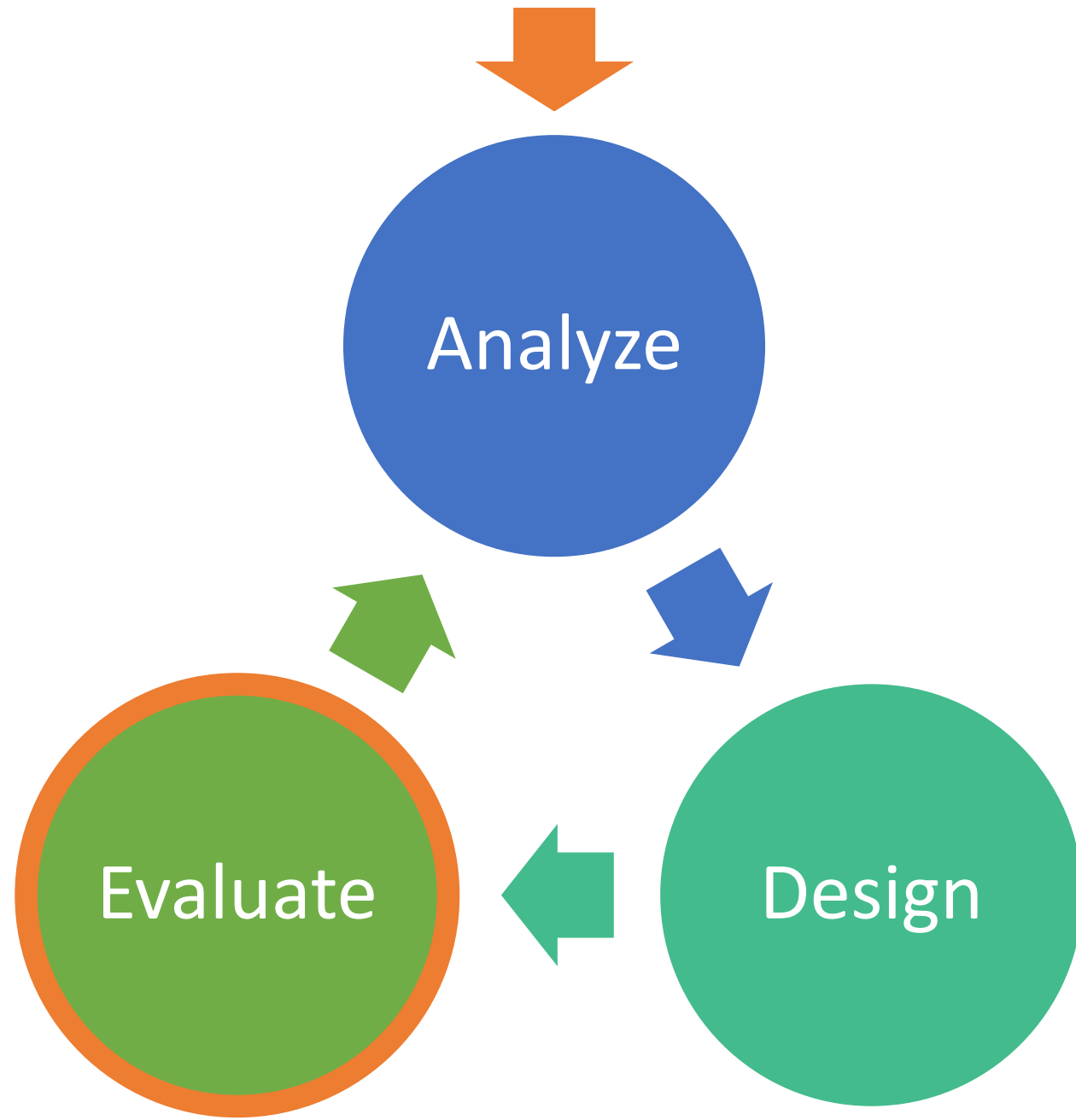
# Milestone 2 & 3 Goal: Create a Prototype

1. Understand How Humans Approach Problems
2. Design/Sketch it
3. Create Lo-Fi Prototype

# Evaluation: Milestone 4

# Semester Project





# Milestone 4 Goal: Evaluate Design

1. Conduct an Evaluation
2. Analyze the Problems, Design Solution, & Evaluate Again

# 1. Conduct an Evaluation

# Cognitive Walkthrough

# Phase 4: Walk-through Evaluation

## Process

- 1 Select one of the task scenarios <- Each has a **Persona**
- 2 Write out the correct sequence/system responses
- 3 For each user's step/action in the task:
  - a) can you build a believable story that motivates the user's actions?
  - b) can you rely on user's expected knowledge and training about system?
    - Will they see the control?
    - Will they recognize that it does what they want?
    - After they perform the action will they understand the feedback?
  - c) if you cannot:
    - you've located a problem in the interface!
    - note the problem, including any comments
    - assume it has been repaired
  - d) go to the next step in the task

# Cognitive Walkthrough Questions

- Will users be trying to produce whatever effect the action has?
- Will users notice the correct action is available?
- Once users find the correct action in the interface, will they know it is the right one for the effect they want to produce?
- After the action is taken, will users understand the feedback they get?

# GOMS

# GOMS

- Goals – what the user wants to do
- Operators – actions performed to reach the goal
- Methods – sequences of operators that accomplish a goal
- Selection Rules – describe when to choose one method over another

# GOMS Strengths

- GOMS techniques are most useful for systems where
  - There will be experts
  - Users repeatedly perform a (relatively) small number of tasks
- GOMS is good for streamlining the efficiency of a process

# How to do a GOMS Analysis

- Generate task description
  - Pick high-level user Goal
  - Write Method for accomplishing Goal - may invoke subgoals
  - Write Methods for subgoals
    - This is recursive
    - Stops when Operators are reached
- Evaluate description of task
- Apply results to UI
  - Look for ways to remove steps (learning + execution)
  - Look for ways to reuse sub-methods (learning)
  - Make sure that the end state is the goal (error prevention)
- Iterate

# Keystroke-Level Model (KLM)

- Model was developed to predict time to accomplish a task on a computer
- Predicts expert error-free task-completion time with the following inputs:
  - a task or series of subtasks
  - method used
  - command language of the system
  - motor-skill parameters of the user
  - response-time parameters of the system
- Prediction is the sum of the subtask times and overhead

# KLM Accuracy

- Widely validated in academia
- KLM predictions are generally within 10-20% of actual expert performance
- Simplified cognitive model

# KLM Example

**Temperature Converter**

Choose which conversion is desired,  
then type the temperature and press  
Enter.

☐ Convert F to C.  
☐ Convert C to F.

→

---

K	0.2
B	.10/.20
P	1.1
H	0.4
D	-
M	1.35
R	-

---

HPB (select F to C) PB (click in text box) HKKKKK Apply Rule 0  
 HMPMB PMB HMKMKMKMK MK Apply Rules 1 and 2  
 HMPB PB HMKKKKMK Convert to numbers  
 $.4 + 1.35 + 1.1 + .20 + 1.1 + .2 + .4 + 1.35 + 4(.2) + 1.35 + .2$   
 =8.45

# Heuristic Evaluation

# Heuristic Evaluation

- Developed by Jakob Nielsen
- Helps find usability problems in a UI design
- Small set (3-5) of evaluators examine UI
  - independently check for compliance with usability principles (“heuristics”)
  - different evaluators will find different problems
  - evaluators only communicate afterwards
    - findings are then aggregated
- Can perform on working UI or on sketches

# Heuristic Evaluation Process

- Evaluators go through UI several times
  - inspect various dialogue elements
  - compare with list of usability principles
  - consider other principles/results that come to mind
- Usability principles
  - Nielsen's "heuristics"
  - supplementary list of category-specific heuristics
    - competitive analysis & user testing of existing products
- Use violations to redesign/fix problems

# Heuristics

- H1: Visibility of system status
- H2: Match between system & real world
- H3: User control & freedom
- H4: Consistency and standards
- H5: Error prevention
- H6: Recognition rather than recall
- H7: Flexibility and efficiency of use
- H8: Aesthetic and minimalist design
- H9: Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors
- H10: Help and documentation

# Phases of Heuristic Evaluation

- 1) Pre-evaluation training
  - give evaluators needed domain knowledge and information on the scenario
- 2) Evaluation
  - individuals evaluate and then aggregate results
- 3) Severity rating
  - determine how severe each problem is (priority)
    - can do this first individually and then as a group
- 4) Debriefing
  - discuss the outcome with design team

# Debriefing

- Conduct with evaluators, observers, and development team members
- Discuss general characteristics of UI
- Suggest potential improvements to address major usability problems
- Dev. team rates how hard things are to fix
  - 0 – Trivial; 4 – Reengineer the entire system
- Make it a brainstorming session
  - little criticism until end of session

# User Testing (Usability Evaluation)

# Recruiting Users

- Find people with the same experience level as the typical user
- Don't get people who are familiar with the product or your views on it.
  - Be careful about “friends and family” testing
  - Public places like libraries, dining halls, coffee shops can be good places to find people who wouldn't mind helping for a few minutes.
  - Some companies have user testing labs that they set up and they handle recruiting users.
  - In academia, we often post fliers or set up agreements with local organizations.
  - A small budget to give out gift certificates or something can help.

# Realistic Situation

- If you can, find a quiet, distraction free room for user testing.
- Consider recording audio or video of the user tests.
  - This can be useful, but you can get lots of great info without recording.

# User Instructions

- Tell users:
  - You are testing a piece of software, not them.
  - It's ok for them to stop at any time.
    - How do you handle cases where people do leave?
  - Demonstrate equipment that users will need to use (unless the equipment is what you are testing)

# Think Aloud Protocol

- Ask users to “think aloud” as they are working.
  - Explain why – rich information source for you
  - You may need to model it once for them
  - You may also want to get them to practice once with an unrelated task

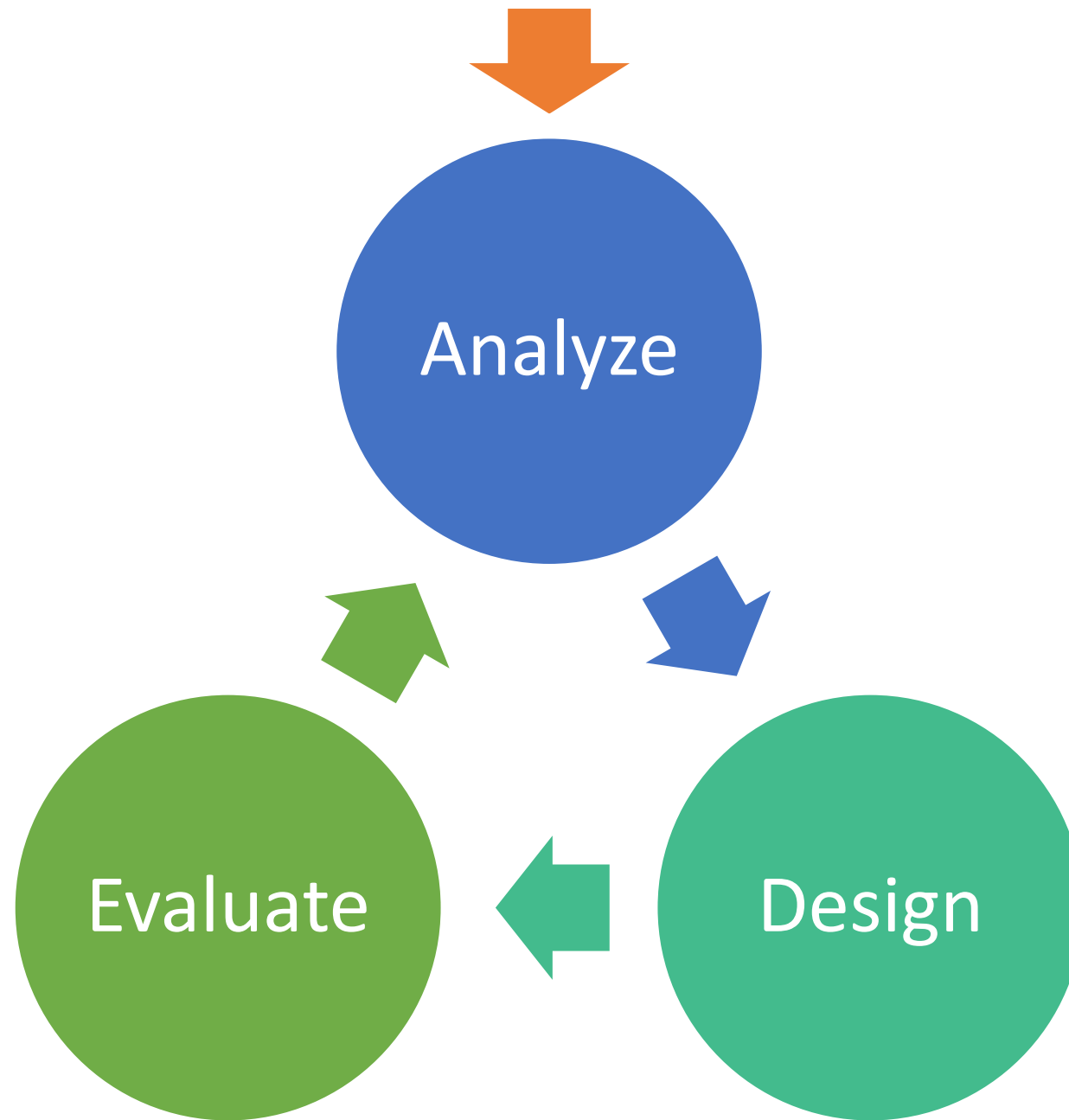
# No Help

- You *\*cannot\** provide help.
  - Do not tell users.
  - When users have questions, they should ask them anyway – you can note the question and answer it at the end.
  - In some cases, you can intercede. But. Know in advance when you'll step in.
    - For example, users have to be making no progress for 3 minutes for the experimenter to help.

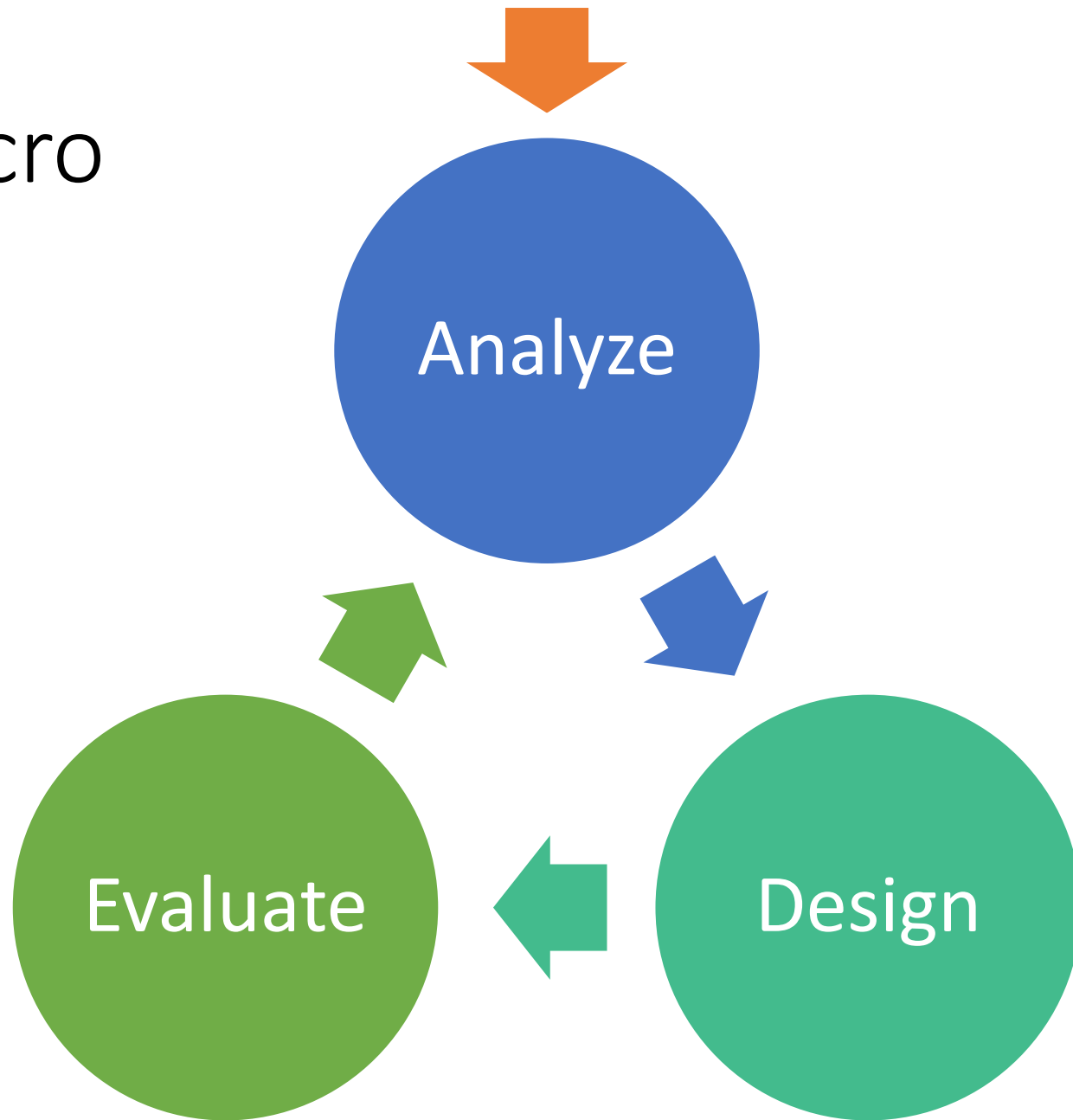
# Evaluating Results

- You should find lots of problems – what do you go after?
  - Importance – is this a nit, a minor hurdle, or a complete showstopper in terms of users completing tasks.
  - Difficulty – is this an easy fix or a major rewrite
  - (note major rewrite can come into play when there's a digital prototype, not on paper. That's the point of the low-fi – you have to be willing to pitch it).

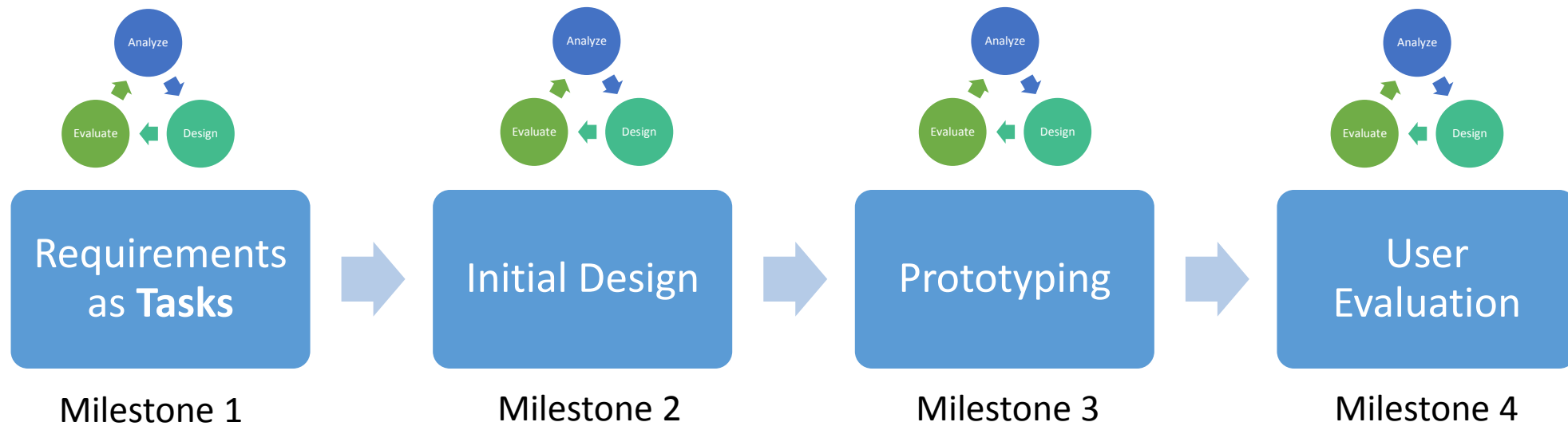
## 2. Analyze the Problems, Design Solution, & Evaluate Again

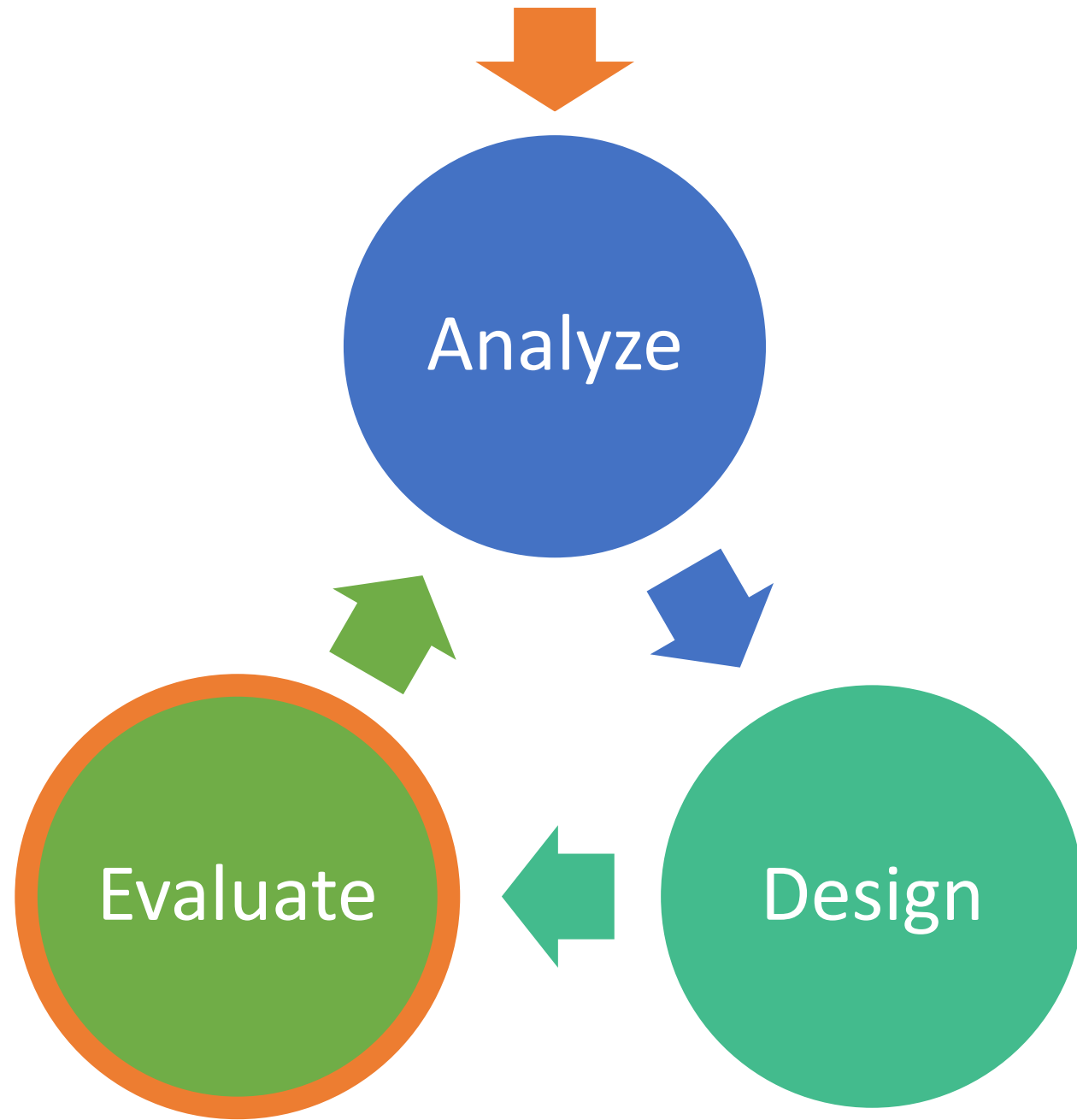


# Macro vs. Micro



# Semester Project

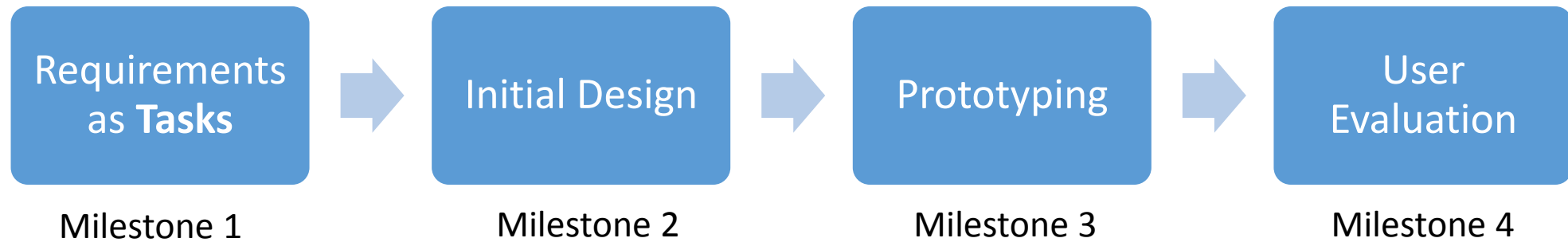


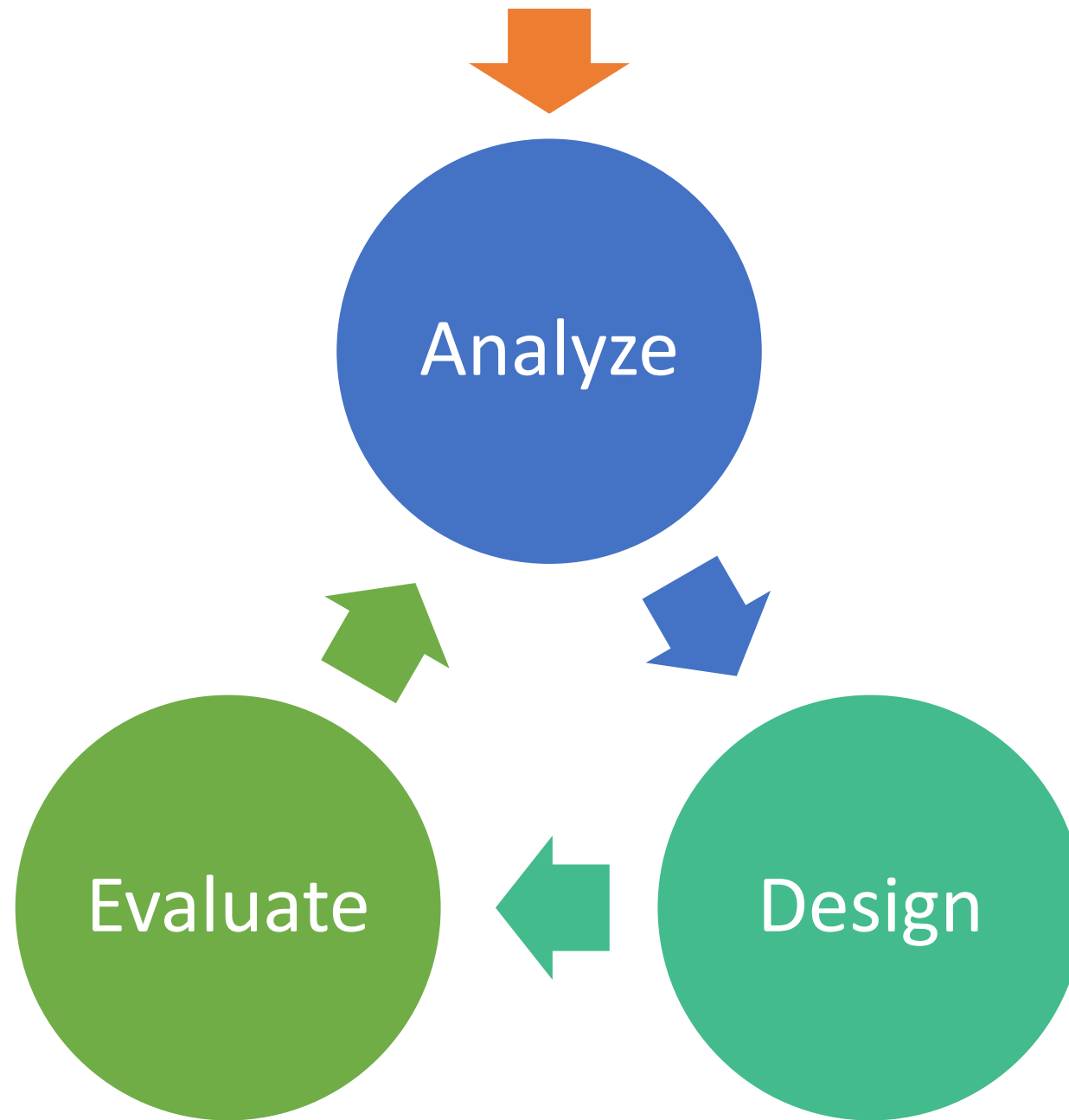


# Milestone 4 Goal: Evaluate Design

1. Conduct an Evaluation
2. Analyze the Problems, Design Solution, & Evaluate Again

# Semester Project

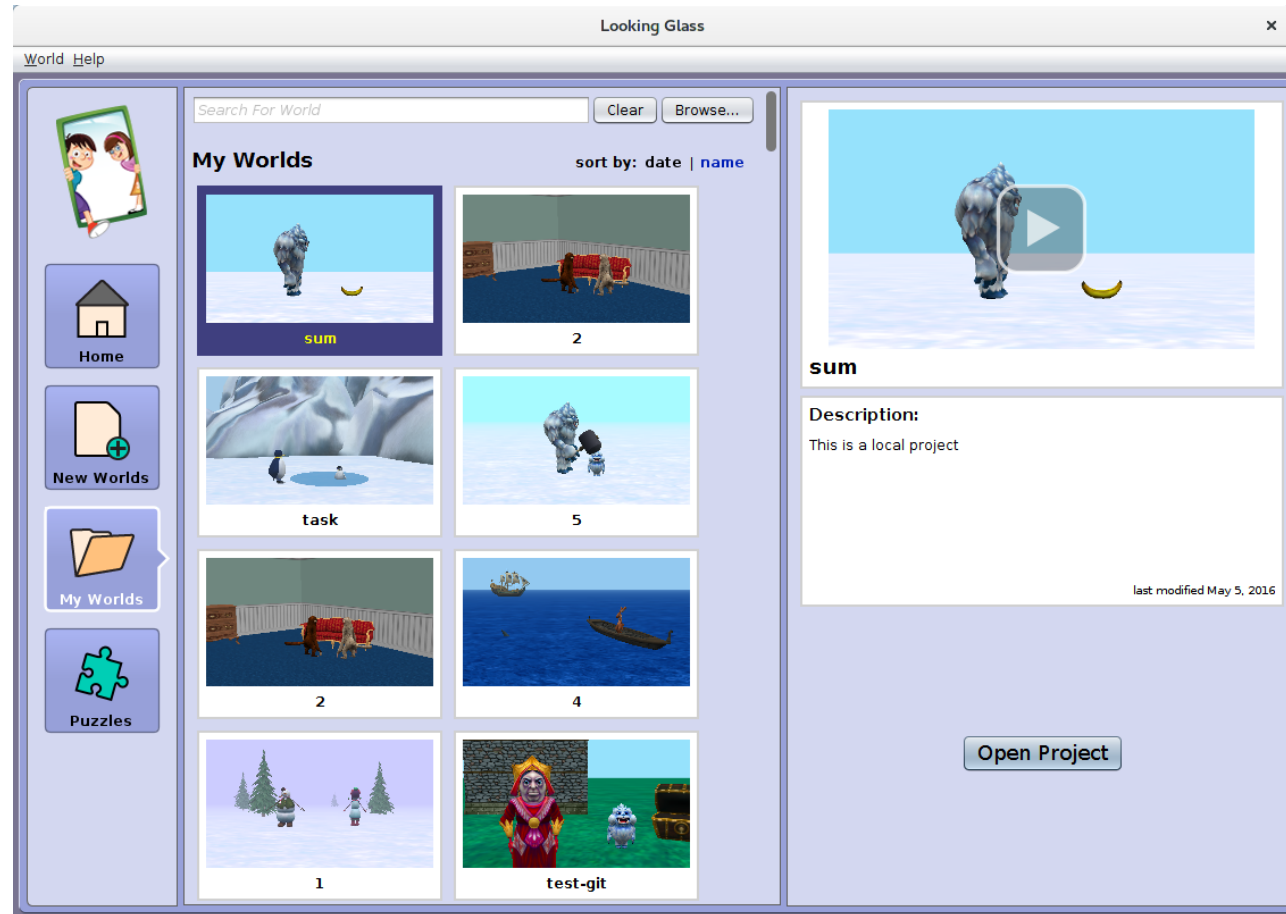
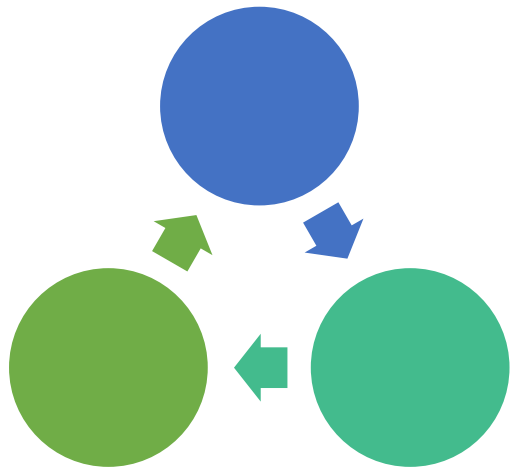




# Adding a Feature to an Existing System

- The process is the same...
- However, you likely have to leave most of what's there...
  - Your users already know how to use the system
- Make Compromises

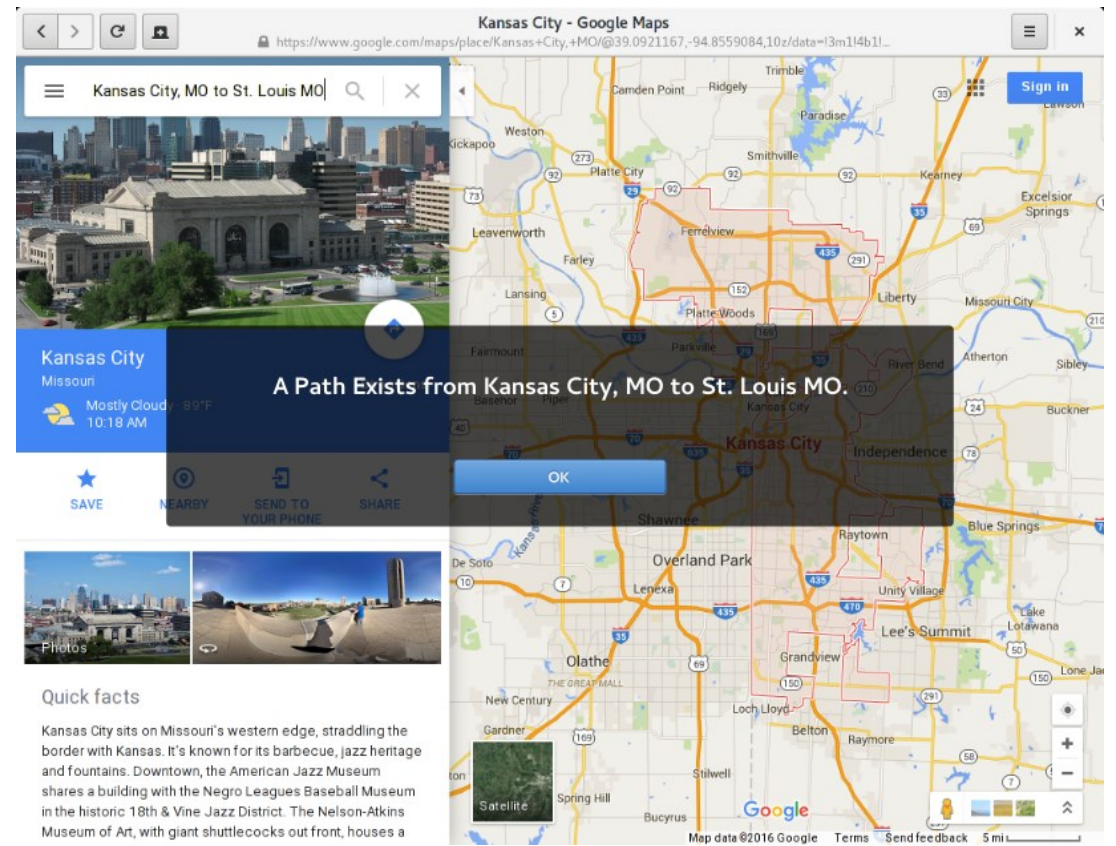
# Example: Document Synchronization



# Beyond Graphical User Interfaces

# Algorithm Usability

- Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm
  - $A \rightarrow F \rightarrow P \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$
- Instead of giving the path
  - “There is a shortest path from A to D”



# API Usability – Scale an Image

```
private float xScaleFactor, yScaleFactor = ...;
private BufferedImage originalImage = ...;

public void paintComponent(Graphics g) {
    Graphics2D g2 = (Graphics2D)g;
    int newW =
(int)(originalImage.getWidth() * xScaleFactor);
    int newH =
(int)(originalImage.getHeight() *
yScaleFactor);
    g2.setRenderingHint(RenderingHints.KEY
_INTERPOLATION,
RenderingHints.VALUE_INTERPOLATION_BILINEAR);
    g2.drawImage(originalImage, 0, 0,
newW, newH, null);
}
```

```
from PIL import Image

i = Image.open("/tmp/c.jpg")
i.thumbnail([220, 133], Image.ANTIALIAS)
i.save('/tmp/c-thumb.jpg', quality=90)
```

# Programming Language Usability: Quorum

- <https://quorumlanguage.com/>
  - Evidence-based programming language
  - Designed for all users, but especially important for blind and visually impaired users.
- No brackets or semi-colons
- == vs. =
- number vs. float/double
- text vs. string

```
integer a = 1
integer c = 0
if a = 1
    c = 1
elseif a > 1
    c = 2
else
    c = 0
end
output c
```