UX Heuristic Evaluation Worksheet

Heuristics listed are the “classic” 10 Usability Heuristics developed by the Nielsen Norman Group.

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| **Heuristic** | **Comments** |
| **Visibility of system status**  *The system should always keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate feedback within reasonable time.* | * There are no errors that can happen from the user clicking on the UI elements |
| **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 system­oriented terms. Follow real­world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.* | * The use of information on death rates as well as the use of risk factors that made it easier for the user to understand what the information was trying to convey |
| **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.* | * There is nothing that the user should not be clicking |
| **Consistency and standards**  *Users should not have to wonder whether different words, situations, or actions mean the same thing. Follow platform conventions.* | * All elements in the page follow a top-down hierarchical architecture |
| **Error prevention**  *Even better than good error messages is a careful design which prevents a problem from occurring in the first place. Either eliminate error­prone conditions or check for them and present users with a confirmation option before they commit to the action.* | * There is nothing that the user should not be clicking |
| **Recognition rather than recall**  *Minimize the user's memory load by making 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.* | * The use of an atlas to generate information relative to the selected country prevents the user from having to remember which country they wanted to inspect * However, there are some countries that are difficult to locate on the altas (such as Singapore) |
| **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.* | * Based on the prototype, the atlas will draw the most attention * Perhaps with the aid of vibrant colors, the user will be able to better identify the main elements on the page |
| **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.* | * All information displayed in the charts are relevant to the task |
| **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.* | * There is nothing that the user should not be clicking |
| **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.* | * There are no instructions on how user should navigate, however due to the use of material design as well as good headers, the user will know where to click |