GRAU EN ENGINYERIA DE DADES **104365 Visualització de Dades**

12. Usabilitat i Experiència d'Usuari (UX)

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- 1. Introducció
- 2. Usabilitat
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- 4. Models d'UX
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1. Introducció

Un cop definit un sistema de Visualització de Dades és important avaluar si val per als usuaris a qui va dirigit, especialment si és un sistema interactiu.

Àrees com **Usabilitat** i **Experiència d'Usuari (UX)** proporcionen eines d'avaluació de sistemes informàtics i interactius.

Ambdós termes (Usabilitat, UX) es barregen sovint, però un és inclòs dins l'altre.

Anem a definir-los i veure quines eines d'avaluació proporcionen.





Usabilitat: Atribut de qualitat que avalua l'ús d'aplicacions, websites, interfícies, sistemes, etc. per part de l'usuari.

Inclou cinc components de qualitat:

- 1. Learnability: Com de fàcil és pels usuaris aprendre les tasques que han de realitzar en el sistema
- 2. Efficiency: Com de ràpid els usuaris poden realitzar les tasques
- 3. Memorability: Com de fàcil els usuaris poden reproduir les tasques en el sistema després d'un temps sense utilitzar-lo
- 4. Errors: Quants i quins errors poden realitzar els usuaris, què de greus poden ser i com el sistema es pot recuperar si es produeixen
- 5. Satisfacció: Com de satisfactori és l'ús del sistema





Conceptes Utility, Usability, Useful:

- Utility: Funcionalitat. Sistema fa el que els usuaris esperen?
- Usability: Com de fàcil i satisfactori és l'ús del sistema
- Useful: Utility + Usability





Usabilitat es important, doncs és una condició necessària per a que els usuaris utilitzin el sistema, aplicació, website, etc.

Usuaris abandonen el sistema si:

- És complicat d'utilitzar
- Si el sistema falla sovint
- Si el sistema no permet fer el que els usuaris volen
- Si es perden en el seu ús
- Si la informació o els menús d'ajuda són poc clars i no intuïtius

Usabilitat molt relacionat amb productivitat.





Data Usability: Qualitat de les dades, de la informació, dins el context de Visualització de Dades.

Associat a tres principis:

- Data Reliability: Qualitat dels processaments de dades, que donin confiança en les dades que es treballen tenint en compte intervals d'errors.
- Data Stability: Minimitzar l'impacte negatiu de les transformacions o processaments. Per exemple la reducció de dimensionalitat.
- Suport a la presa de decisions: Representació ha de ser prou entenedora als usuaris per a que puguin prendre decisions.





Per a avaluar la usabilitat el més important és centrarse en l'usuari. Vàries formes:

- Observació: Veure l'usuari com utilitza el sistema, i com reacciona, comprovant si les seves accions són les esperades o no
- Qüestionari: Usuari respon qüestions després d'utilitzar el sistema. La forma més usual

Dos qüestionaris estàndard en usabilitat:

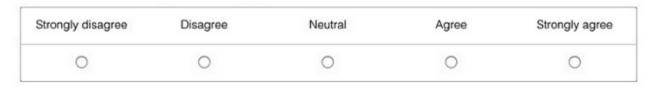
- SUS (System Usability Scale) John Brooke, 1986
- PSSUQ (Post-Study System Usability Questionnaire) – IBM 1988





Eina ràpida de mesura d'usabilitat de software, website i aplicacions, entre d'altres.

10 preguntes amb 5 escales des de Strongly Agree fins a Strongly Disagree.



Avantatges:

- Escala simple i fàcil d'entendre per l'usuari
- Útil per a avaluar sistemes simples i dona resultats fiables
- Distingeix fàcilment entre un sistema útil i no útil





Consideracions:

- No utilitza les escales de 0-100 com a percentatges
- Per a interpretar resultats, normalitza les valoracions per a produir percentils
- SUS no fa diagnòstic. Només valora la facilitat d'ús d'un sistema, website o aplicació. Avalua:
 - Effectiveness: Si l'usuari pot realitzar les accions encomanades
 - Efficiency: Esforç de l'usuari per a fer les accions





Qüestionari (Effectiveness, Efficiency):

- 1. I think that I would like to use this system frequently.
- 2. I found the system unnecessarily complex.
- 3. I thought the system was easy to use.
- 4. I think that I would need the support of a technical person to be able to use this system.
- 5. I found the various functions in this system were well integrated.
- 6. I thought there was too much inconsistency in this system.
- 7. I would imagine that most people would learn to use this system very quickly.
- 8. I found the system very cumbersome to use.
- 9. I felt very confident using the system.
- 10. I needed to learn a lot of things before I could get going with the system.





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Valoració SUS:

- Per a cada escala es dona la següent valoració:
 - Strongly Disagree: 1 punt
 - Disagree: 2 punts
 - Neutral: 3 punts
 - Agree: 4 punts
 - Strongly Agree: 5 punts
- $X = (\Sigma \text{ puntuacions preguntes imparells}) 5$
- $Y = 25 (\Sigma \text{ puntuacions preguntes parells})$
- Valoració SUS = (X + Y) * 2,5





Valoració SUS (2):

System Usability Score



Si la puntuació és menor que 51, cal verificar en el sistema:

- Les estructures de navegació o de jerarquia són prou intuïtives?
- Els missatges són clars i comprensibles?
- Les diferents opcions estan ben categoritzades?
- Les tasques i el flux d'usuari és complicat?
- El seu ús crea frustració o errors de forma contínua?





Molt utilitzat per a mesurar satisfacció d'usuari en una website, sistema o software.

Actualment disponible la PSSUQ v3.0.

16 preguntes amb 7 escales des de Strongly Agree – Strongly Disagree més una opció N.A.

https://uiuxtrend.com/pssuq-post-study-systemusability-questionnaire/





	Strongly	Agree			Strongly Disagree			
PSSUQ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N.A.
1. Overall, I am satisfied with how easy it is to use this system.								
2. It was simple to use this system.								
3. I was able to complete the tasks and scenarios quickly using this system.								
4. I felt comfortable using this system.								
5. It was easy to learn to use this system.								
6. I believe I could become productive quickly using this system.								
7. The system gave error messages that clearly told me how to fix problems.								
8. Whenever I made a mistake using the system, I could recover easily and quickly.								
9. The information (such as online help, on-screen messages, and other documentation) provided with this system was clear.								





	Strongly Agree					Strongly Disagree		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N.A.
10. It was easy to find the information I needed.								
11. The information was effective in helping me complete the tasks and scenarios.								
12. The organization of information on the system screens was clear.								
13. The interface of this system was pleasant.								
14. I liked using the interface of this system.								
15. This system has all the functions and capabilities I expect it to have.								
16. Overall, I am satisfied with this system.								

Questions 1 to 16: Overall

Questions 1 to 6: System Usefulness (SYSUSE) Questions 7 to 12: Information Quality (INFOQUAL) Questions 13 to 16: Interface Quality (INTERQUAL)



Source: uiuxtrend.com

Valoració PSSUQ:

- Per a cada escala es dona la següent valoració:
 - Strongly Disagree: 1 punt
 - ...
 - Strongly Agree: 7 punts
- Es poden obtenir diferents indicadors:
 - Overall: Mitja de valoracions de totes les preguntes 1-16
 - SYSTEM USEFULLNES (SYSUSE): Mitja de valoracions de les preguntes 1-6
 - INFORMATION QUALITY (INFOQUAL): Mitja de valoracions de les preguntes 7-12. Millor questionari que SUS.
 - INTERFACE QUALITY (INTERQUAL): Mitja de valoracions de les preguntes 13-15





SUS vs PSSUQ: Quin utilitzar?

- Mirar les preguntes d'un i altre per a valorar quin s'adapta millor a l'avaluació que es vol fer.
- Quins subapartats es vol valorar?:
 - Si es vol valorar *Learnability* (*Efficiency*), millor SUS
 - Si es vol avaluar qualitat d'informació, millor PSSUQ
- Fatiga del tester: PSSUQ té més preguntes i més complex. Si es vol un test amb poques i simples preguntes, millor SUS.





Altres questionaris sobre usabilitat referenciats en:

Acronym	Instrument	Institution	Example
QUIS	Questionnaire for User Interface Satisfaction	Maryland	27 questions
PUEU	Perceived Usefulness and Ease of Use	IBM	12 questions
NAU	Nielsen's Attributes of Usability	Bellcore	5 attributes
NHE	Nielsen's Heuristic Evaluation	Bellcore	10 heuristics
CSUQ	Computer System Usability Questionnaire	IBM	19 questions
ASQ	After Scenario Questionnaire	IBM	3 questions
PHUE	Practical Heuristics for Usability Evaluation	OSU	13 heuristics
PUTQ	Purdue Usability Testing Questionnaire	Purdue	100 questions
USE	USE Questionnaire	Sapient	30 questions

També se'n poden trobar en https://www.interaction-design.org/literature/topics/surveys





Experiència d'Usuari (UX) tracta, estudia l'experiència d'un usuari en una interacció o sistema.

UX inclou diferents indicadors, siguin objectius, estètics o emocionals:

- Usabilility
- User Interface
- Interaction Experience
- Interactive Design
- Customer Experience





Definicions UX:

- All the aspects of how people use an interactive product: the way it feels in their hands, how well they understand how it works, how they feel about it while they're using it, how well it serves their purposes, and how well it fits into the entire context in which they are using it (Alben, 1996)
- A consequence of a user's internal state (predispositions, expectations, needs, motivation, mood, etc.), the characteristics of the designed system (e.g. complexity, purpose, usability, functionality, etc.) and the context (or the environment) within which the interaction occurs (e.g. organizational/social setting, meaningfulness of the activity, voluntariness of use, etc.) (Hassenzahl & Tractinsky, 2006)
- The user's perceptions and responses that result from the use and/or anticipated use of a system, product or service (ISO 9241-11, 2017).





Cinc categories en mètodes avaluació UX:

- Avaluacions d'Experts: Avaluacions del sistema fetes per experts. Prèvies a estudis de laboratori o camp.
- Estudis de Laboratori: Similar a tests d'usabilitat, útils en fase de prototipatge. Participants proven el sistema i desenvolupador observa el seu comportament.
- Estudis de Camp: Participants proven el sistema en l'entorn o context que correspon.
- Qüestionaris: Usuaris contesten preguntes sobre el sistema per a formar una opinió.
- Mixtes: Utilitzar diferents mètodes per a tenir més indicadors.
 Exemple: Estudis de Camp + Qüestionaris.





Mesures Psico-fisiològiques: Forma objectiva també de mesurar la UX.

- Batecs de cor, transpiració, moviments músculs facials per a mesurar emocions positives o negatives.
- Important prendre mesures amb dispositius no invasius, que no destorbin l'experiència.
- Emocions no són útils en tots els estudis UX.





Models d'avaluació basats en dos aspectes importants:

- Usabilitat
- Experiència, emotivitat





Elements externs són importants per a entendre l'UX com una experiència subjectiva i dinàmica.

3 tipus d'elements externs:

1. Usuari:

- Element important a qui va dirigit el sistema de VD
- Diferents competències: nivells, amb experiència, experts, etc.
- Altres característiques més emocionals: estatus social, personal, objectius personals, necessitats afectives poden influir en l'experiència UX

2. Context:

- Entorn físic o localització on s'utilitzarà el sistema (lloc il·luminat, bona connexió Internet, etc.)
- Context sòcio-cultural: Valors, actitud, estil de vida, experiència prèvia en productes semblants, etc.
- Context de mercat: Si producte innovador o existeixen de semblants

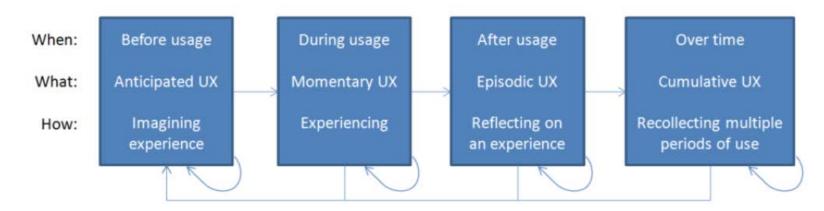




3 tipus d'elements externs (2):

3. Aspectes temporals:

- Temps és important en UX
- Qualitat pragmàtica (usabilitat) augmenta amb el temps
- Qualitat hedònica (emotivitat) decreix en el temps, doncs deixa de ser novetat. Una animació pot ser atractiva i novedosa al principi, però al cap del temps deixa de ser novetat
- Avaluació UX d'un sistema es realitza quan està acabat de fer. Pocs estudis d'avaluació UX de sistemes a llarg termini







Models més utilitzats [DLQ-19]:

- 1. Hassenzahl UX (Hassenzahl, Burmester, Koller, 2003) [BHK-11]
- 2. User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ) (Laugwith, Held, Schrepp, 2005) [LSH-08]
- 3. meCUE (Minge, Thüring, Wagner, Kuhr, 2016) [MiT-16]





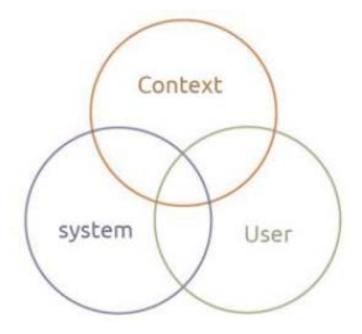
Experiència d'Usuari (UX) basat en 3 factors:

Usuari: Experiència, expectatives, estat d'ànim

• Sistema: Propietats, usabilitat, estètica

Context: Entorn, situació social, física, tèrmica, lumínica,

etc.)







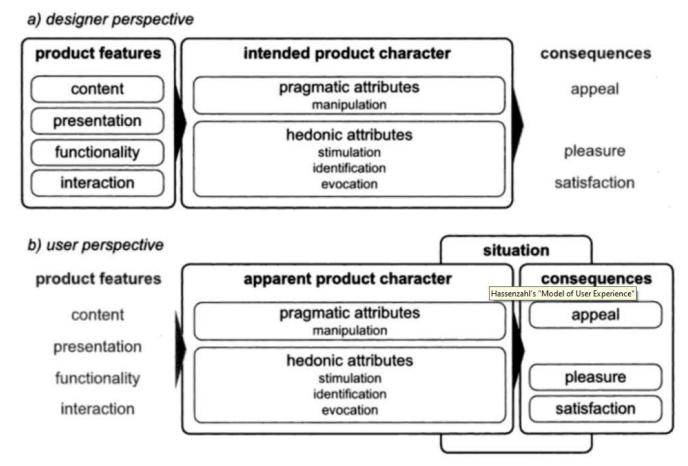
Model distingeix entre:

- Atributs pragmàtics: Utilitat i la funcionalitat. Mesures d'usabilitat (aprenentatge, eficiència, efectivitat, etc.)
 - Manipulació del sistema requereix funcionalitat (utilitat) i formes d'avaluar-la (usabilitat)
- Atributs hedònics: Aspectes no instrumentals: Estètics, de comportament o funcionalitat intuïtiva
 - Estimulació en desenvolupar competències: Marcar objectius, descobrir sorpreses, etc.
 - Identificació: Que el sistema o producte comuniqui identitat, personal (pàgines web personals) o corporativa (webs d'empresa)
 - Evocació: Que el sistema evoqui experiències anteriors ja adquirides que facilitin l'ús i la identificació per part de l'usuari





Distinció entre els atributs dissenyats i la percepció que en té l'usuari.







Aplicació del model: Questionari Attrakdiff

Qüestionari de 28 criteris agrupats en quatre tipus de mesures. Cada criteri té 7 escales de pitjor a millor. Exemple de qüestionari:

Your Opinion

In the following, you will find word pairs that are intended to aid you in assessing the product that you have just become acquainted with. The word pairs represent extreme opposites, with seven graduations possible between them.

An example:

The above evaluation example suggests that the product is mainly to your liking, but could stand some improvement.

Do not ponder too long over your response. Just offer the first assessment that enters your mind.

Perhaps some of the assessment terms are not quite suitable to the product. Despite this, however, please checkmark at least one box in the scale. Please consider that there are no "correct" or "incorrect" answers — only your own personal opinion counts!

tile scate between tile te	1	2	3	une. 4	5	6	7	
human								technical
isolating								connective
pleasant								unpleasant
inventive								conventional
simple								complicated
professional								unprofessional
ugly								attractive
practical								impractical
likeable								disagreeable
cumbersome								straightforward
stylish								tacky
predictable								unpredictable
cheap								premium
alienating								integrating
brings me closer to people								separates me from people
unpresentable								presentable
rejecting								inviting
unimaginative								creative
good								bad
confusing								clearly structured
repelling								appealing
bold								cautious
innovative								conservative
dull								captivating
undemanding								challenging
motivating								discouraging
novel								ordinary
unruly								manageable

Please provide your impressions of the product you have tested by check marking your impression on



Qüestionari Attrakdiff (2)

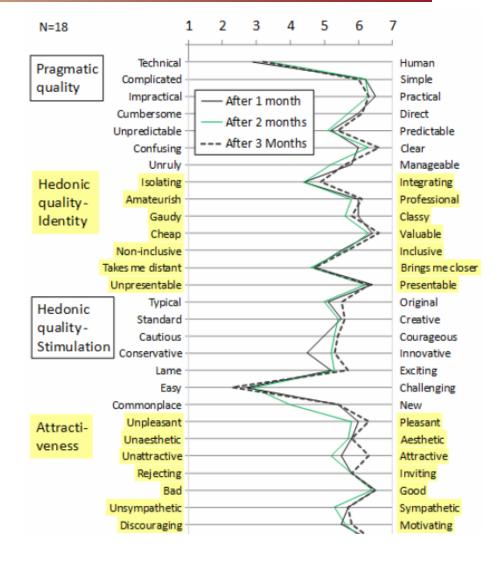
Qüestionari de 28 criteris agrupats en quatre tipus de mesures. Cada criteri té 7 escales des de pitjor a millor.

Exemple de Resultats per a N=18:

Average Values of Attrakdiff Dimensions (N=18)

7 6 5

1			
1	1 Month	2 Months	3 Months
→ Pragmatic quality	5,5	5,5	5,6
	5,6	5,5	5,7
——Hedonic quality - Stimulation	4,8	4,7	5
	5,8	5,7	6





3

2



Qüestionari Attrakdiff (3)

Agrupant criteris en dos grans tipus de mesures (atributs pragmàtics i atributs hedònics) valors mínims i màxims de cada tipus es poden representar en un espai 2D per a comparar

sistemes:





4.2. User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ)

Avaluació de productes interactius (websites, software, aplicacions mòbils).

Informació qüestionari i eines d'avaluació a https://www.ueq-online.org/ i [Sch-19]

Avaluats uns 452 productes per uns 20190 usuaris.

Qüestionari de 26 indicadors, cadascun representat per dos termes oposats (negatiu i positiu) amb 7 escales de valoració, 3 negatives, 3 positives, 1 neutre. Entre 3 i 5 minuts a contestar.

attractive oooooo unattractive





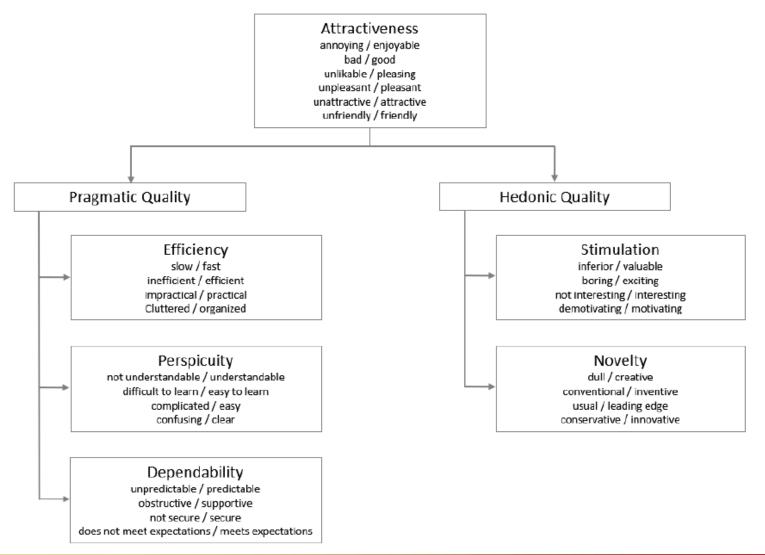
4.2. User Experience Questionnaire (UEQ)

UEQ conté 6 categories de valoració en els 26 indicadors:

- 1. Attractiveness: Impressió general del producte. Agrada o no el producte?
- 2. Perspicuity: És fàcil aprendre com funciona el producte?
- 3. Efficiency: Poden els usuaris resoldre les tasques fàcilment?
- 4. Dependability: L'usuari té la sensació de controlar la interfície?
- 5. Stimulaton: És interesant i motivador l'ús del producte?
- 6. Novelty: És innovador i creatiu el producte?. Capta l'interès dels usuaris?.











Please assess the product now by ticking one circle per line.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
annoying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	enjoyable	1
not understandable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	understandable	2
creative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	dull	3
easy to learn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	difficult to learn	4
valuable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	inferior	5
boring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	exciting	6
not interesting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	interesting	7
unpredictable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	predictable	8
fast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	slow	9
inventive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	conventional	10
obstructive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	supportive	11
good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	bad	12
complicated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	easy	13
unlikable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	pleasing	14
usual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	leading edge	15
unpleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	pleasant	16
secure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	not secure	17
motivating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	demotivating	18
meets expectations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	does not meet expectations	19
inefficient	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	efficient	20
clear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	confusing	21
impractical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	practical	22
organized	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	cluttered	23
attractive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	unattractive	24
friendly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	unfriendly	25
conservative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	innovative	26

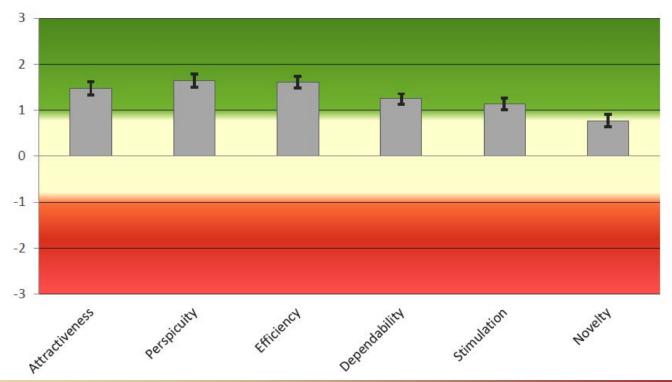




Valoració UEQ sobre un producte

Fer la mitja de les respostes de cada pregunta i calcular la mitja per categories.

Representació gràfica:



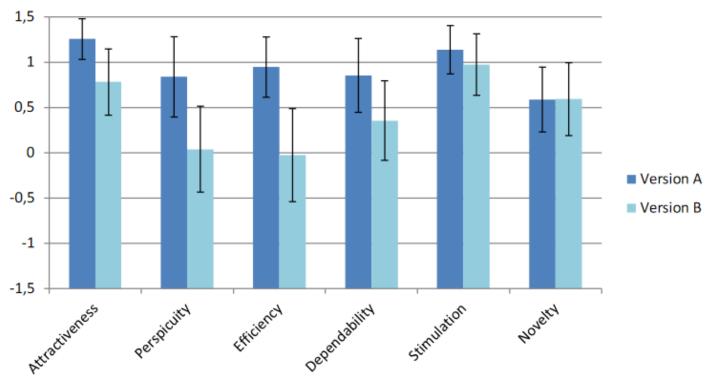




Comparativa entre productes

Fer el mitja de les respostes de cada pregunta i calcular mitja per categories i per a cada producte.

Diagrama de barres per categoria:







4.3. Qüestionari meCUE

modular evaluation of key Components of User Experience (Minge, Thüring, Wagner & Kuhr, 2016)

Desenvolupat per a crear una mesura estàndard en UX.

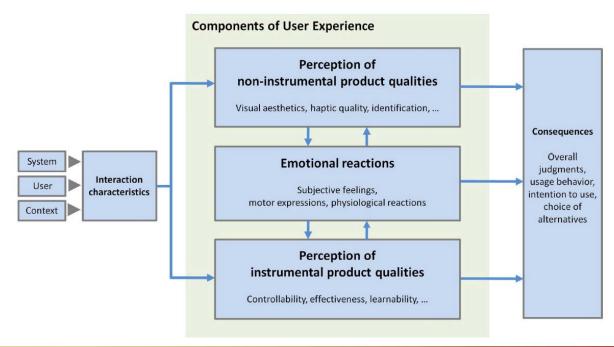
Basat en el model CUE definit per Mahle i Thüring.





CUE (Components of User Experience)

Model similar al de Hassenzahl definint característiques instrumentals i no instrumentals similars a les pragmàtiques i hedòniques) que influeixen en les respostes emocionals de l'usuari, tercera característica important del model.







Qüestionari CUE: Aplicació del model per questionaris per a cada característica:

- Instrumentals (usabilitat): Qüestionari SUMI (Kirakowsi, Corbett 1993) [SUMI].
- No instrumentals: Qüestionari Visual-Estètic (Lavie-Tractinsky 2004). Un dels més vàlids per a mesurar estètica en websites. Distingeix entre estètica clàssica (clar i ordenat) d'un disseny més expressiu (creativitat i innovació) [LaT-04].
- Reaccions emocionals: Qüestionari SAM (Bradley-Lang, 1994), basat en pictogrames [BrL-94].





4.3.1. Questionari SUMI

Software Usability Measurement Inventory

SUMI

NB The information you provide is kept completely confidential and no information is stored on computer media that could identify you as a person.

This questionnaire has 50 statements. Please answer them all. After each statement there are three boxes.

- . Check the first box if you generally AGREE with the statement.
- Check the middle box if you are UNDECIDED, or if the statement has no relevance to your software or to your situation.
- Check the right box if you generally DISAGREE with the statement.

In checking the left or right box you are not necessarily indicating strong agreement or disagreement but just your general feeling most of the time.

There are also some general questions at the end.

What, in general, do you use this software for?

Password:

Statements 1 - 10 of 50.	Agree	Undecided	Disagree
This software responds too slowly to inputs.	0	0	0
I would recommend this software to my colleagues.	0	0	0
The instructions and prompts are helpful.	0	0	0
This software has at some time stopped unexpectedly.	0	0	0
Learning to operate this software initially is full of problems.	0	0	0
I sometimes don't know what to do next with this software.	0	0	0
I enjoy the time I spend using this software.	0	0	0
I find that the help information given by this software is not very useful.	0	0	0
If this software stops it is not easy to restart it.	0	0	0
It takes too long to learn the software functions	0	0	0

	Statements 11 - 20 of 50.	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
	I sometimes wonder if I am using the right function.	0	0	0	
	Working with this software is satisfying.	0	0	0	
	The way that system information is presented is clear and understandable.	0	0	0	
	I feel safer if I use only a few familiar functions.	0	0	0	
	The software documentation is very informative.	0	0	0	
	This software seems to disrupt the way I normally like to arrange my work.	0	0	0	
r	Working with this software is mentally stimulating.	0	0	0	
	There is never enough information on the screen when it's needed.	0	0	0	
	I feel in command of this software when I am using it.	0	0	0	
	I prefer to stick to the functions that I know best.	0	0	0	
	Statements 21 - 30 of 50.	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
	I think this software is inconsistent.	0	0	0	
_	I would not like to use this software every day.	0	0	0	
	I can understand and act on the information provided by this software.	0	0	0	
_	This software is awkward when I want to do something which is not standard.	0	0	0	
	There is too much to read before you can use the software.	0	0	0	
ee	Tasks can be performed in a straight forward manner using this software.	0	0	0	
	Using this software is frustrating.	0	0	0	
	The software has helped me overcome any problems I have had in using it.	0	0	0	
	The speed of this software is fast enough.	0	0	0	
	I keep having to go back to look at the guides.	0	0	0	
	Statements 31 - 40 of 50.	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	
	It is obvious that user needs have been fully taken into consideration.	0	0	0	
	There have been times in using this software when I have felt quite tense.	0	0	0	
	The organisation of the menus seems quite logical.	0	0	0	
	The software allows the user to be economic of keystrokes.	0	0	0	
	Learning how to use new functions is difficult.	0	0	0	
	There are too many steps required to get something to work.	0	0	0	

I think this software has sometimes given me a h	eadache.	0	0	0
Error messages are not adequate.		0	0	0
It is easy to make the software do exactly what you	u want.	0	0	0
I will never learn to use all that is offered in this so	oftware.	0	0	0
Statements 41 - 50 of 50.		Agree	Undecided	Disagre
The software hasn't always done what I was expe	ecting.	0	0	0
The software presents itself in a very attractive wa	ıy.	0	0	0
Either the amount or quality of the help informatio across the system.	n varies	0	0	0
It is relatively easy to move from one part of a task	to another.	0	0	0
It is easy to forget how to do things with this softw	rare.	0	0	0
This software occasionally behaves in a way which understood.	ch can't be	0	0	0
This software is really very awkward.		0	0	0
It is easy to see at a glance what the options are	at each stage.	0	0	0
Getting data files in and out of the system is not e	asy.	0	0	0
I have to look for assistance most times when I usoftware.	se this	0	0	0
How important for you is the kind of software you have just been rating? How would you rate your software skills and knowledge? What do you think is the best aspect of this sof		mportant rtant at all rienced an enced but e with mos et software	d technical not technical	
What do you think needs most improvement, an	nd why?			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_		





Send

When you've answered all the questions:

please click the 'Send' button.

4.3.2. Qüestionari Visual-Estètic

Items d'Estètica Clàssica:

Item	Strongly Disagree 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Strongly Agree 7
Clean								
Clear								
Pleasant								
Symmetrical								
Aesthetic								

Items d'Estètica Expressiva:

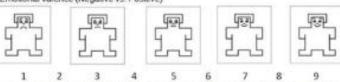
Item	Strongly Disagree 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Strongly Agree 7
Original								
Sophisticated								
Fascitaning								
Creative								
Uses Special Effects								





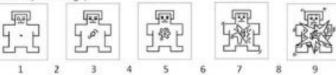
4.3.3. Questionari SAM

Emotional valence (Negative vs. Positive)



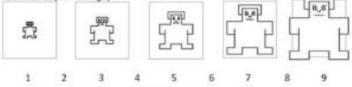
The first picture shows a person who is clearly distressed — relevant experiences could include panic, irritation, disgust, despair, defeat, or crisis. The last pictures shows an individual who is obviously elated — relevant experiences could include fun, delight, happiness, relaxation, satisfaction, or repose. The remaining pictures depict intermediate states.

Arousal (Low vs. High)



The first pictures shows an individual who is very calm, almost sleeping – relevant states could include relaxation, tranquillity, idleness, meditation, boredom, or laziness. The last picture shows an individual who is bursting with arousal – relevant states could include excitation, euphoria, excitement, rage, agitation, or anger.

Dominance (Low vs. High)



The first picture shows an individual who feels a lack of control and agency—
relevant states could include subordination, intimidation, subjugation,
withdrawal, submission, or resignation. The last picture shows a person who is
dominant and in control of the situation—relevant states could include control,
influence, being important, dominant, recognized, or decisive.

Origin (Heart vs. Mind)





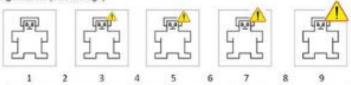






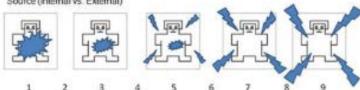
The first picture shows an individual who is overwhelmed with appeals from the heart – words that could represent these experiences include being beside oneself, complete commitment, full engagement, impulsivity, spontaneity, lack of hesitation. The last picture shows a person who is under the sway of the mind, who is reflective – words that could be used to represent this state include feelings that result from contemplation, planning, consideration, prediction, choices, or comparisons.

Significance (Low vs. High)



The first picture shows a person whose current experience is not significant to his goals, plans, and expectations – his experience could be referred to using words such as trivial, gone unnoticed, fleeting, inconsequential, insignificant, unimportant. The last picture shows a person who is experiencing something very important to his goals, plans, and expectations – his experience could be referred to with words such as vitally important, significant, turning-point, consequential, meaningful, decisive.

Source (Internal vs. External)



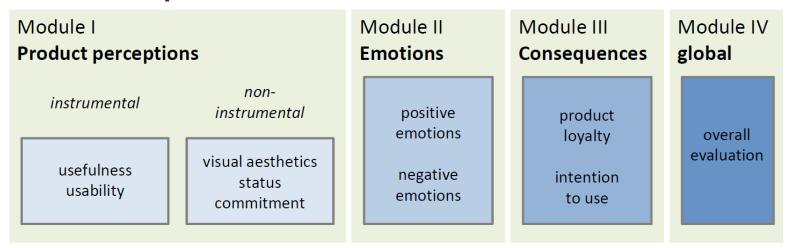
The first picture shows a person who is afflicted by experiences springing from, having their roots, in his insides — these experiences could be represented with words such as hunger, thirst, pain, self-loathing, self-acceptance, pride. The last picture shows a person who perceives and experiences stimulation from the outside — these experiences could be represented with words such as delight in nature, vacation, carrion, democracy, human well-being, injustice.





Qüestionari meCUE: Defineix tres mòduls, validats de forma separada:

- I. Percepcions del producte (instrumentals i no instrumentals)
- II. Emocions
- III. Conseqüències de la UX



Flexible: Depenent del que es vulgui mesurar, s'agafen uns mòduls o altres. Compost de 34 items, contestable entre 2 i 5 minuts. Qüestionari accessible a www.mecue.de/english amb Excel que realitza l'anàlisi.





Qüestionari meCUE:

Instrumental qualities

Item

With the help of this product, I will achieve my goals.

I consider the product extremely useful.

The functions of the product are exactly right for my goals.

The product is easy to use.

The operating procedures are simple to understand.

It is quickly apparent how to use the product.

Non-instrumental qualities

Item

The design looks attractive.

The product is creatively designed.

The product is stylish.

By using the product, I would be perceived differently.

The product would enhance my standing among peers.

I would not mind if my friends envied me for this product.

I could not live without the product.

The product is like a friend to me.

If I ever lost the product, I would be devastated.





Evaluation of interactive products

meCUE 2.0 questionnaire

This questionnaire serves to assess how you experience the product.

On the following pages, there are a number of statements that you can use to judge your experience.

Please, express the degree of your agreement with each statement by ticking the ac-cording circle.

Decide spontaneously and without long contemplation to convey your first impression. Please judge each statement even if you feel that it does not com-pletely match your experience.

achieve my goals.

There are no right or wrong answers – all that counts is your personal opinion!

	strongly disagree	disagree	somewhat disagree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat agree	agree	strongly agree
The product is easy to use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The functions of the product are exactly right for my goals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
It is quickly apparent how to use the product.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I consider the product extremely useful.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The operating procedures of the product are simple to understand.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
With the help of this product I will	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

product

	p	roduct						
		strongly disagree	disagree	somewhat disagree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat agree	agree	strongi agree
The product is crea	itively designed	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The product would standing among pe		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I could not live with	hout this produ	ct. O	0	0	0	0	0	0
The design looks at	ttractive.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By using the produce perceived different		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The product is like	a friend to me.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The product is styling	sh.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
If I ever lost the pro devastated.	oduct, I would b	e o	0	0	0	0	0	0
I would not mind if me for this product		ied o	0	0	0	0	0	0
d	pro	duct					V	







The items were assigned to the following dimensions accordingly:

Moduel I: Usefulness (F), Usability (U)

Module II: Visual aesthetics (A), Status (S), Commitment (C)

Module III: Positive Emotions (PA, PD), Negative Emotions (NA, ND)

Module IV: Intention to use (IN), Product loyalty (L)

Module V: Overall evaluation

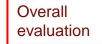
id	product	1

	strongly disagree	disagree	somewhat disagree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat agree	agree	strongly agree
The product is easy to use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The functions of the product are exactly right for my goals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
It is quickly apparent how to use the product.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I consider the product extremely useful.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The operating procedures of the product are simple to understand.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
With the help of this product I will achieve my goals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

id	produc	t					II	
		strongly disagree	disagree	somewhat disagree	neither agree nor disagree	somewhat agree	agree	strongly agree
The product is creatively des	igned.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The product would enhance standing among peers.	my	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I could not live without this	product.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The design looks attractive.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
By using the product, I woul perceived differently.	d be	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The product is like a friend t	o me.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The product is stylish.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
If I ever lost the product, I w devastated.	ould be	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I would not mind if my friend me for this product.	ds envied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ld pr	oduct				V			

How do you experience the product as a whole?





B.1

A.2

S.2

B.2

A.3

B.3





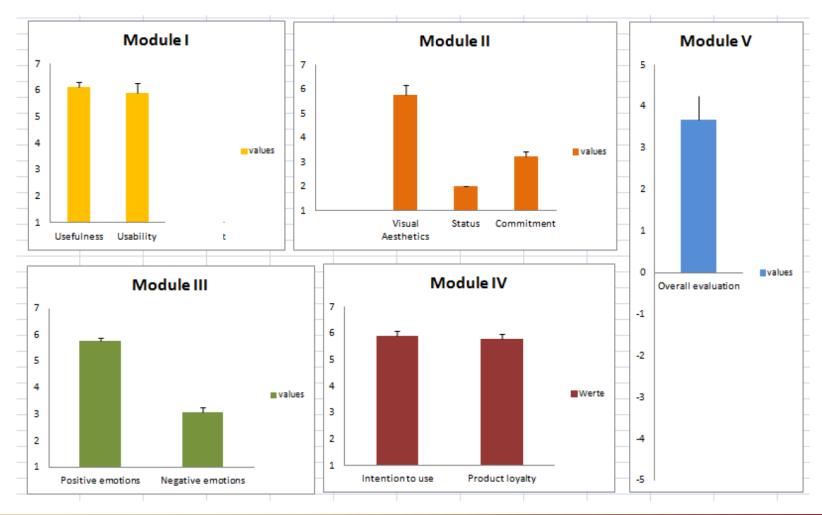
U.2

F.2

U.3

F.3

Exemple d'avaluació:







5. Models d'UX per a Visualització de Dades

A l'hora d'avaluar sistemes de Visualització de Dades és important distingir entre característiques instrumentals / pragmàtiques i no instrumentals / hedòniques.

Instrumentals:

- Utilitat: Satisfer les necessitats dels usuaris, que les dades siguin útils
- Completitud: Que la informació sigui correcte i en quantitat justa
- Percepció: Mostrar la informació que sigui comprensible amb el mínim esforç
- Confiança: Que la informació sigui vàlida, acurada
- Intuïció: Que la informació sigui intuïtiva, fàcil de comprendre

No Instrumentals:

- Estètica: Agradable a la vista
- Atractiva, compromesa: Que usuari s'interessi en la informació





5. Models d'UX per a Visualització de Dades

El pes d'avaluació entre característiques instrumentals o no instrumentals depèn de l'ús que se'n faci del sistema a avaluar:

- En websites predominen no instrumentals doncs l'activitat important és la navegació, no realitzar accions específiques.
- En sistemes basats en accions a fer (cas dels sistemes de Visualització de Dades) les instrumentals predominen, doncs cal optimitzar la realització d'aquestes accions.

Per a determinar el model UX millor per a VD, distingir entre websites i sistemes VD, doncs models UX molt basats en avaluar websites:

- **Websites:** Basats en text, es mostren dades qualitatives (vídeos, fotos). El més important és el contingut que no la forma de mostrar-ho.
- **Sistemes VD:** Basats en gràfics, es mostren dades quantitatives, pel que és important com es mostren. Cal que model UX incorpori aspectes visuals. Usuari no s'ha d'identificar amb les dades.





5. Models d'UX per a Visualització de Dades

Per a sistemes de VD, model i questionari més idoni és el meCUE:

- Model Hassenzahl dona massa èmfasi a característiques hedòniques, mentre que en VD és molt important usabilitat
- Dóna un pes suficient a característiques no instrumentals i el qüestionari és molt flexible si cal
- Valora aspectes visuals i estètics
- Model i qüestionari funcionen per a diferents tipus d'aplicacions





En resum...

Important avaluar els sistemes de Visualització de Dades definits, especialment si són interactius.

Termes d'usabilitat i experiència d'usuari (UX) s'utilitzen per avaluar sistemes. Ambdós conceptes es barregen sovint.

UX inclou aspectes d'usabilitat però també UX inclou aspectes estètics, visuals i inclús emocionals. Diferents models UX d'avaluació, la majoria associats a questionaris.

El model UX i questionari meCUE és el més adient per a avaluar sistemes de Visualització de Dades, doncs pondera correctament usabilitat amb estètica visual.





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