

CSCU9A2 Usability and Accessibility



- Motivation for good design
- Overview of Usability and Accessibility

Resources

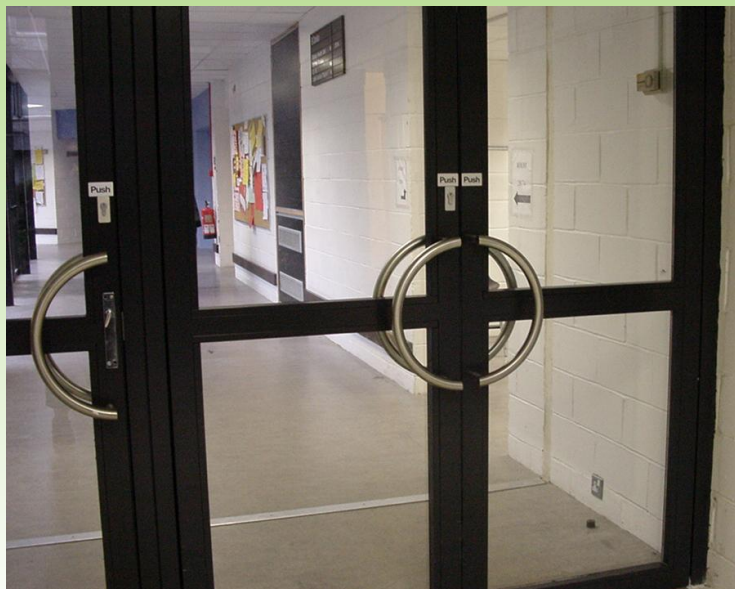
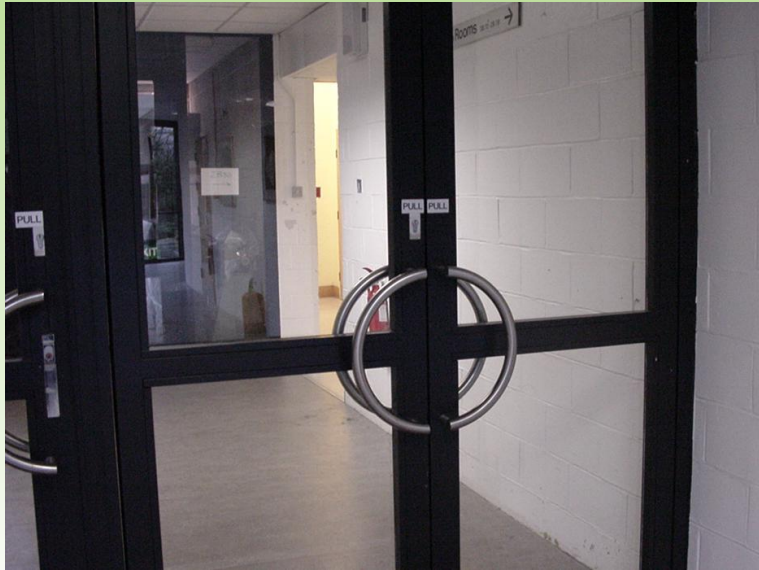
[Module Web Site](#)

- <http://www.cs.stir.ac.uk/courses/CSCU9A2/resources.php>
 - Many links to information on the whole range of topics

Textbooks (background reading)

- *About Face: The Essentials of Interaction Design* (4th edition, 2014), Cooper *et al*, Wiley, ISBN 1118766571.
- *Don't Make Me Think: A Common Sense Approach to Web Usability* (3rd ed. 2014), S Krug, New Riders, ISBN 0321965515.

Both are available in [ebook](#) format from the University library.

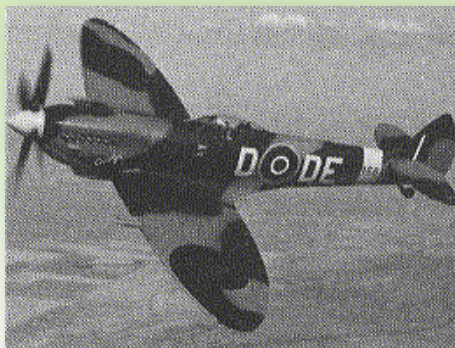


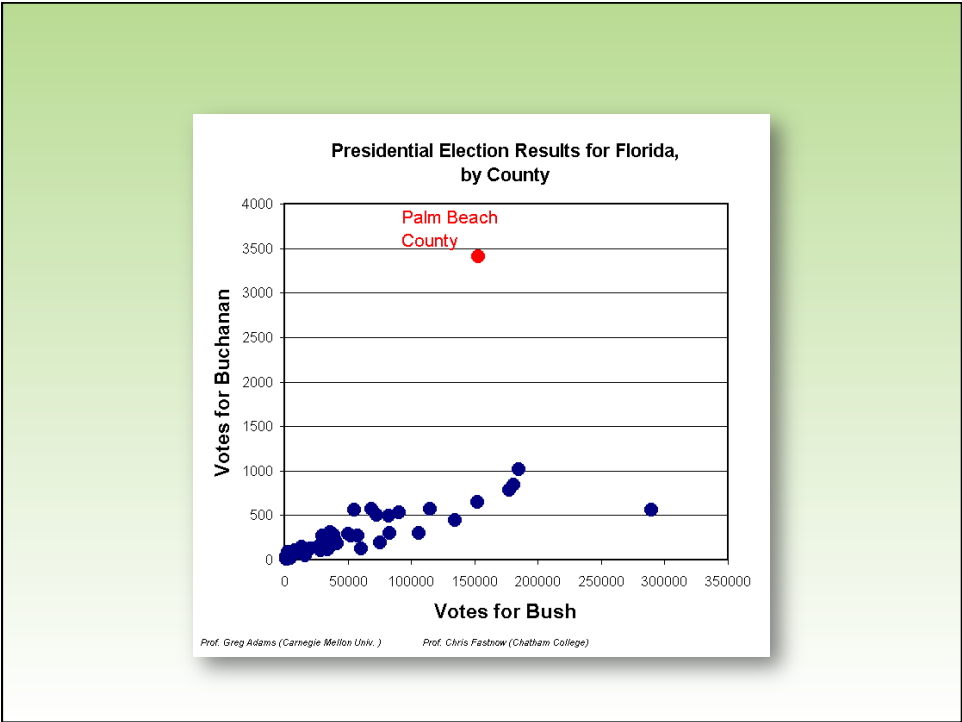
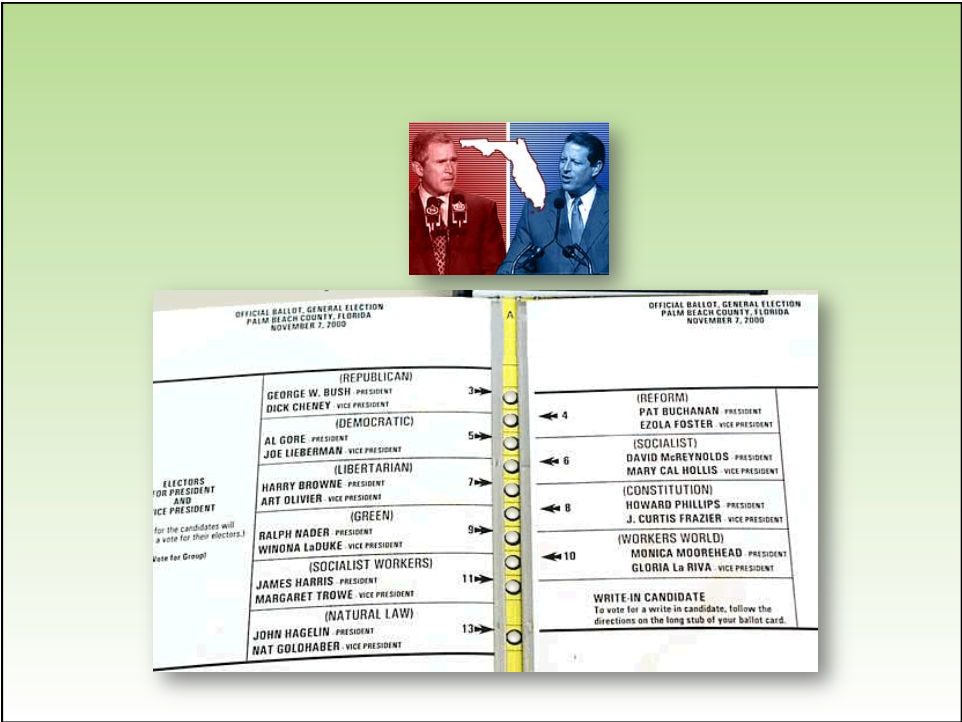




Human error....or bad design?

- During World War II, a new cockpit design was introduced for Spitfires



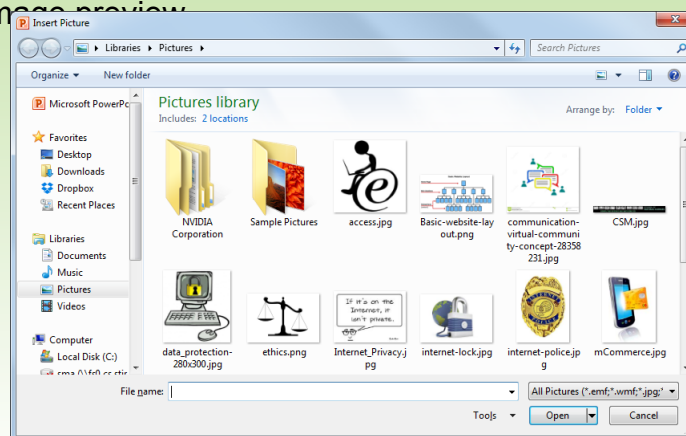


Motivation for Good Design

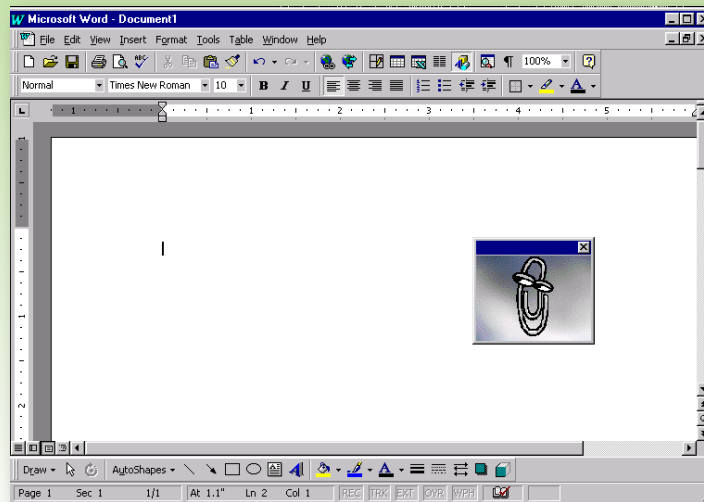
- Good design makes things easier to use.
 - if something is easy to use, it has good usability
 - “user-friendly” is also a term frequently used
- Good design
 - prevents errors
 - allows tasks to be accomplished faster
 - requires less training, and less memory load
 - is comfortable to use, and lets the user feel more in control
 - is commercially more profitable
- This all applies just as much to the world of computing!

Good Design Examples in Computing

- 1) Floppy disks
- 2) Image preview



Not so good design...



Not so good design...



A small change can make a big difference!

The image shows two examples of web forms. The top form is a traditional form with labels 'Name:', 'Address:', 'City:', 'State:', and 'Zip:' placed to the left of their respective input fields. The bottom form is a more accessible version where the labels are placed inside the form area, to the left of the input fields, and the input fields are stacked vertically. This design is more accessible for users with visual impairments as it provides a clear, linear flow and better contrast between labels and input areas.

Design in CSCU9A2

- This course aims to give you an understanding of basic design principles, in particular as applied to computing.
- The focus will be on designing web pages and software applications.
- Design principles are relevant to you, whether you end up being someone who:
 - programs computers
 - designs web pages
 - designs products for a company
 - produces printed materials
 - in any way, has a hand in producing things that people will use!

Inclusive Design

- In particular, good design means **inclusive design**.
- Definition: **Inclusive design means designing products which as many people as possible can use.**
 - In particular inclusive design aims to meet the needs of people who have been unable to use mainstream products because of age or disability.
- A product may not have a design that will work for 100% of people, but that should not prevent it being designed to be easily usable by as many people as possible.
- Seems simple and common sense!
 - If so, why is there no shortage of products which have been badly designed?



Battery charger with red/green indicator lights

www.bbc.co.uk

www.myatt.co.uk

Inclusive Design

- Inclusive design is usually
 - practical, achievable
- Inclusive design does not mean
 - uniform, utilitarian or boring products!
- Most people can be catered for with relatively small changes to design
 - most of these are cheap
 - more costly changes usually result in net savings through increased use/sales

Accessibility

- Accessibility is the term used for inclusive (or universal) design in the world of technology.
- It means good usability for everyone, including those who have disabilities or who are using old, alternative or emerging technologies.
- Computers offer many opportunities to everyone, in particular some disabled people may be able to do things they could not do before.
- Examples of accessibility:
 - A blind person may read a daily newspaper online with the aid of screen-reading software (provided the newspaper website has been designed to accommodate this).
 - The same website may be viewed on a large desktop screen or a tiny smartphone screen.

Overview of lectures in this section

- The importance of good design (this lecture)
- Designing for good usability
 - General design principles
 - Computing-specific design principles
 - Testing for usability
- Getting to “Know Thy User”
- Disabilities and Accessibility
 - Accessibility standards and guidelines
 - Assistive technologies
 - Testing for accessibility
 - Legislation (see slides on module website)

End of Lecture