Interaction quality

Unit 2

Zeno Menestrina, MSc

zeno.menestrina@unitn.it

Prof. Antonella De Angeli, PhD

antonella.deangeli@disi.unitn.it

Learning outcomes

- Define quality metrics
 - Usability
 - User experience

Interaction Design

"Designing interactive products to support the way people communicate and interact in their everyday and working lives"

- Rogers, Sharp, Preece (2011)

Interaction Design

Architects

- People and their interactions
- Family and private space?
- People live in the space in the way it was intended to use?

Software Engineering

Civil Engineers

- The project
- Costs and durability
- Structural aspects
- Environment
- Fire regulations

Usability

"Extent to which a product can be used by specified users to achieve specified goals with <u>effectiveness</u>, <u>efficiency and</u> <u>satisfaction</u> in a specified context of use."

 ISO 9241-11:1998 Ergonomic requirements for office work with visual display terminals (VDTs) -- Part 11: Guidance on usability.

Usability

 Usability is a quality attribute that assesses how easy user interfaces are to use.

Five quality dimensions

Jacob Nielsen – Usability Enginnering

Learnability

How easy is it for users to accomplish basic tasks the first time they encounter the design?



Efficiency

Once users have learned the design, how quickly can they perform tasks?



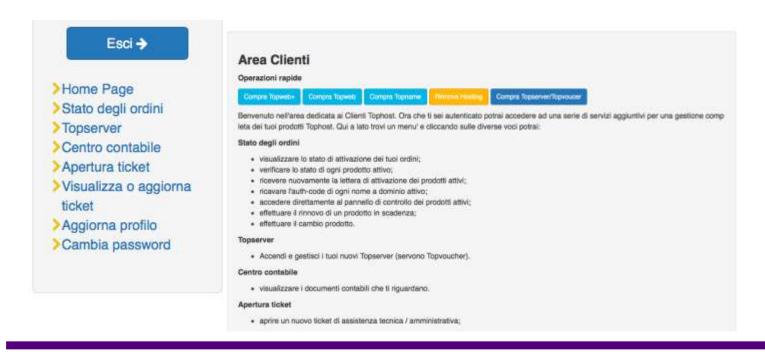
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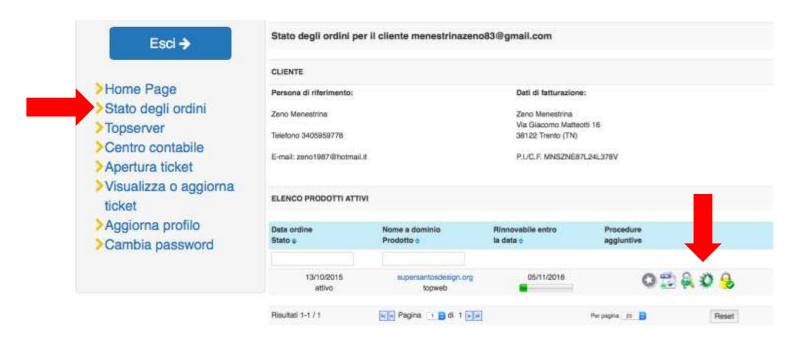
Memorability

When users return to the design after a period of not using it, how easily can they reestablish proficiency?



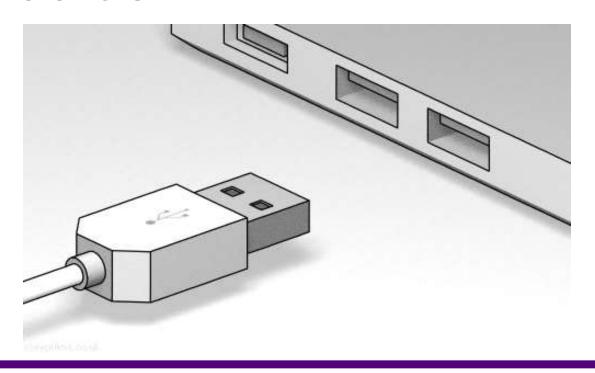
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Errors

How many errors do users make, how severe are these errors, and how easily can they recover from the errors?



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Satisfaction

How pleasant is it to use the design?

Usability

- Usability is a quality attribute that assesses how easy user interfaces are to use.
- Five quality dimensions:
 - Learnability: How easy is it for users to accomplish basic tasks the first time they encounter the design?
 - Efficiency: Once users have learned the design, how quickly can they perform tasks?
 - Memorability: When users return to the design after a period of not using it, how easily can they reestablish proficiency?
 - Errors: How many errors do users make, how severe are these errors, and how easily can they recover from the errors?
 - Satisfaction: How pleasant is it to use the design?
 - http://www.useit.com/

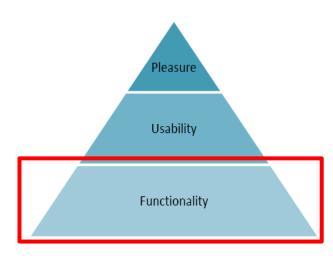
Usability

- Quality = absence of problems
 - Discover usability problems and reduce their frequency and severity
 - It can be measured
 - Objective data (performance is measured by behavioural data, user observations)
 - Subjective data (quality is estimated by the user, self-report, questionnaire or interview)
 - Meeting specific usability criteria

Hierarchy of consumer needs

Jordan (2000)

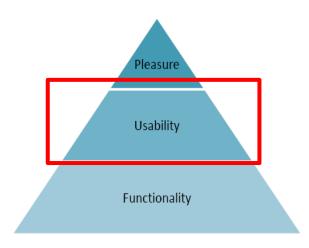
•Functionality = "a product will be useless if it does not contain appropriate functionality, a product cannot be usable if it does not contain the functions necessary to perform the tasks for which it is needed"



Hierarchy of consumer needs

Jordan (2000)

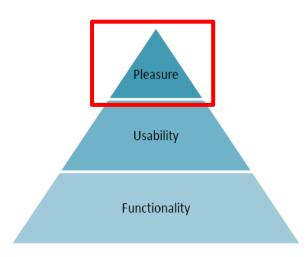
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- •Usability = "once people had become used to having appropriate functionality they then wanted products that were easy to use"
- •Pleasure = "having become used to usable products, it seems inevitable that people will soon want something more: [...] products that bring not only functional benefits but also emotional ones"



User experience

- The User Experience (UX) is a complex psychological response to the interaction with computing systems.
- This response is a consequence of
 - Individual predispositions of the user (e.g., attitudes, motivations and needs)
 - Characteristics of the interactive system (e.g., purpose, functionality and usability)
 - Contextual dependencies
 (e.g., task and environment).

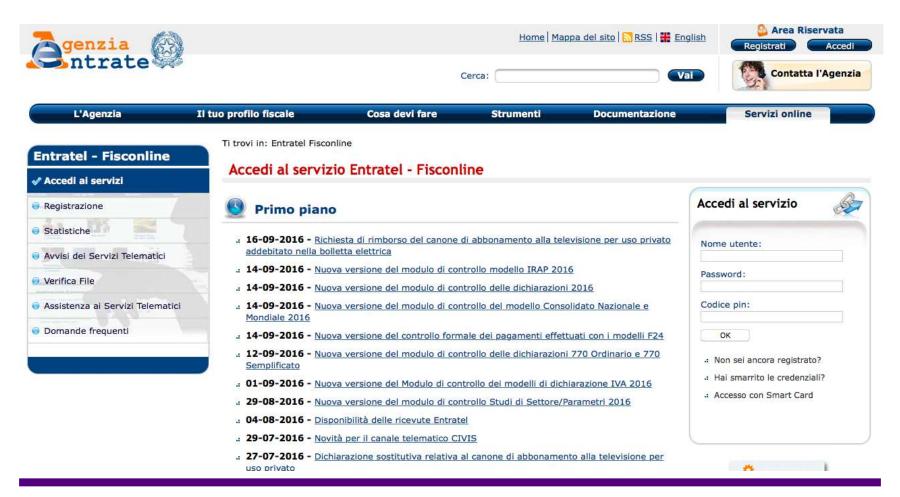
User experience goals

- Satisfying
- Fun
- Enjoyable
- Entertaining
- Helpful
- Motivating
- Aesthetically pleasing
- Motivating
- Enhancing sociability

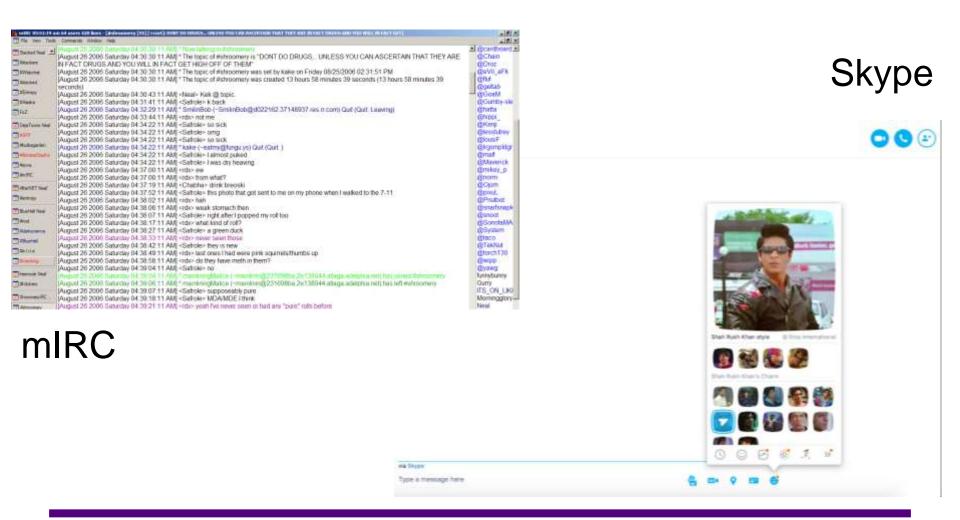
- Rewarding
- Support creativity
- Emotionally fulfilling

...and more

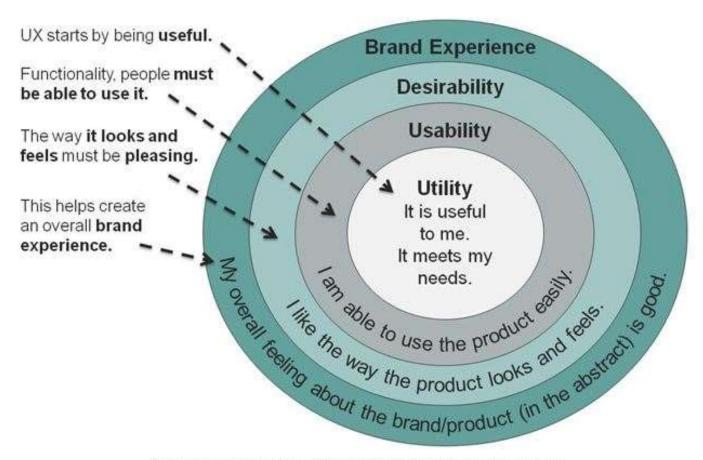
Examples - UX



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User Experience



Source: User Experience 2008, nnGroup Conference Amsterdam

Design metrics - UX

- Usability
 - Easy of use and efficiency
- Aesthetics
 - Sensorial experience generated by the look and feel of the interface and to the extent to which this experience matches individual preferences and goals.
- Symbolism
 - Meanings and associations elicited by a system.
 - As opposed to aesthetics which can be 'visceral', symbolism requires cognitive processing (the individual recognizes a symbol and associate a meaning to it).

User Experience

Positive

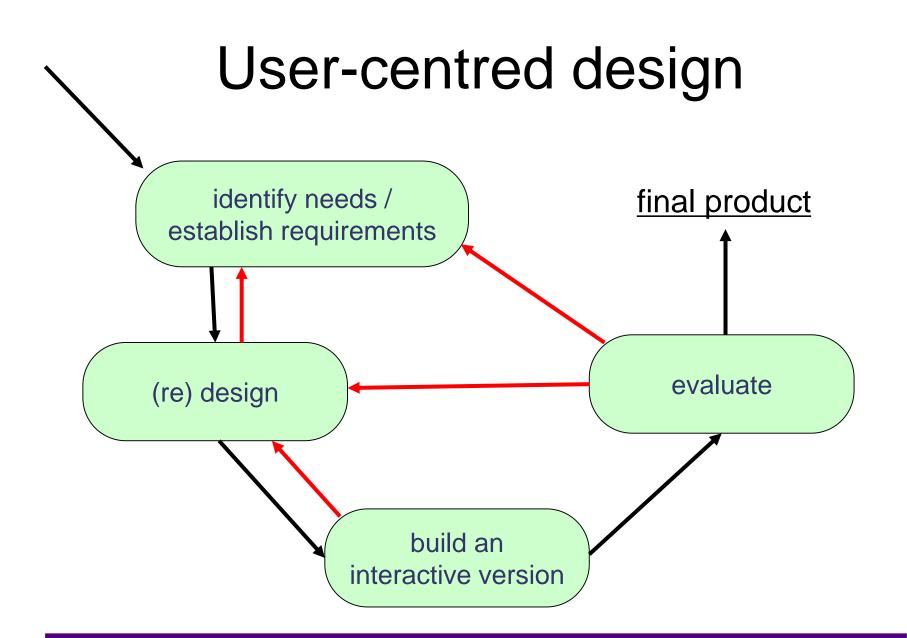
- Good design is more than absence of problems.
- Add "extra value" to design (emotion, fun, personal fulfillment)

Holistic

- Pragmatic qualities (traditional usability dimensions),
- Hedonic qualities (non-task related, beauty, challenge, stimulation and self-expression)

Subjective

- Usability focuses on performance and tasks: can be objectively measured
- Hedonic attributes relate to the user's self which is subject to deep variations among individuals.



When do you evaluate?

- Formative evaluation
 - During design and development process
 - Inform design
- Summative evaluation
 - After design is deployed
 - Measure effectiveness
 - Check standards
 - Guide adoption decisions
 - Collect requirements for future systems

Key points

Usability

User-experience

At home

- Register your group
- (optional) Take pictures of 2 very usable interfaces, take pictures of 2 very unusable interfaces?
- What are the differences?
- Take pictures of 2 interfaces with good UX, take pictures of 2 very unusable interfaces?
- What are the differences?
- What are the differences between HighUsability and High UX, LowUsability and LowUX