Research methods for alternative controller.

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This work sums up a few HCI research methods. Afterwards going on to select the one most relevant for a research study regarding a student made alternative controller and game.

1 Introduction

This paper will be detailing some research into Human-Computer Interaction research methods. It will begin by talking about a few selected methods and then go into more depth about one of the previously selected methods. The purpose is to provide a solid grasp on how to implement the chosen method successfully, and use the data it collects correctly. All considerations of the possible usability of these methods will be in regard to them being used to test a university students' alternative controller and game.

2 Methods

A research method provides a way of collecting data. There are two types of data; quantitative and qualitative. 'Qualitative research is empirical research where the data are not in the form of numbers'[1] where as 'Quantitative research gathers data in a numerical form which can be put into categories, or in rank order, or measured in units of measurement.'[2]. Methods can provide a mix of these data types or one specifically. When looking to choose a research method it's important to consider these data types and decide what you are looking to gather.

2.1 Surveys

A survey is a list of questions given to a sample of a particular group of people, with the aim of extracting specific data from them. They are good at quickly and easily collecting data, but if not written well the data they provide can be unhelpful[3]. These can collect both quantitative and qualitative data by either asking multiple choice or open ended questions. A test should be sent out before fully implementing the survey to catch any mistakes and allow for any improvements.

2.2 Task Analysis

Task analysis as a method of research lists set tasks for the user to complete and measures aspects of how they do when trying to complete the task. This requires more interaction from the researcher as they will be present to monitor how the user interacts with the tasks[4]. A lot of consideration needs to go into what the tasks will be and how they are worded. Typically task analysis will collect quantitative data.

2.3 A/B Testing

A/B testing takes two versions of the product to be tested. The idea is that users are given the different versions to use, data is then gathered during

their use. With this data you can then compare and evaluate each version of the product. This type of testing is used widely for web page design[5]. With the right tools it is easy to gather huge amounts of data cheaply even for small changes.

3 Task Analysis

Given the quick break downs of the research methods, task analysis was chosen to be looked into with more depth. As the controller is a physical product that then controls a game, it will be more interesting to see how people with no concept of the product are able to adapt to using it. Setting tasks such as 'how long it takes the user to equip the controller' will give an insight into how easy it is to understand without any prior knowledge of the product or controller. The paper will now take a look at a few parts of task analysis in greater detail.

3.1 Decide what the user needs to be able to do

To be able to observe the user and gather data it is required that you give the user something to do. It is good practice to set the request in a short scenario that guides them to what actions they need to take, and why they are doing it. When coming up with task scenarios to be used in testing, you should first create a list of general goals that users may have when using your product. A question you should stop and think about is: What are the most important tasks that the product should allow the user to complete? [6]

3.2 Task Scenarios

Task scenarios have to provide a goal that makes the user engage with the product as if they were in a natural environment, such as in their home doing this task as normal. You should try to avoid requesting users to use a specific feature of the product in your scenario, this limits developer influence and promotes a natural interaction of the users with the product. The tips below are worth thinking about when making task scenarios:[6]

- Have realistic tasks To do this well consider the target users for the
 tasks and try to make the task something relevant to what that user
 would normally do. This way they feel more like they are doing the task
 for real giving you better data results.
- Tasks should have an action Don't ask the user how to do something, ask them to do it! Have scenarios that make the user do their task and not respond verbally.
- Don't give clues It's best to not give the user any leading hints on how to use the interface as this won't give as realistic results. Don't use the same words that are found on the interface you are trying to test.

3.3 Cognitive Task Analysis

Cognitive task analysis can use various methods such as interviews or think alouds to gather additional qualitative data. This facilitate a greater depth of insight into why the tasks were performed as they were by the user[7]. Using these qualitative methods can provide less reliable data, and often at a greater cost. However with the combined approach you can gather a greater breadth of data in regards to how to improve the product that it can be very worthwhile[8].

4 Conclusion

To conclude, there are many ways in which to collect research data, and it is advantageous to consider all that are available to you when choosing the evaluation methods for your product. Task analysis should provide the most reliable, representative data for the usability of the stated alternative controller. However, this will only apply if the task analysis is performed well, if you are able to find willing participants and the time to observe their actions. Combining task analysis with another research method such as casual interviews can be a useful tool enabling developers to not only identify problems with a product, but utilise the experience of the users to provide ideas of how these problems might be best resolved.

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