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## Pengantar

Lima pengujian dasar dari *performance metrics* yaitu:

1. Task success
2. Time on task
3. Errors
4. Efficiency
5. Learnability



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## Task Success

Task Scenario


### Membuat Task Scenario

- Buat task yang realistis

user goal : browse produk yang ditawarkan dan membeli suatu barang

poor task : belilah sepasang sepatu tenis warna biru dengan merk Nike

better task: belilah sepasang sepatu yang harganya di bawah Rp. 500.000,-



*Asking a participant to do something that he wouldn't normally do will make him try to complete the task without really engaging with the interface*

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## Task Success

### Task Scenario

#### Membuat Task Scenario

- Buat task yang dapat dilakukan (*actionable*)

user goal : mencari film dan jam tayang

poor task : Anda ingin menonton film pada hari Minggu siang.

Pergilah ke [www.cgv.id](http://www.cgv.id) dan katakan pada saya

apa yang akan anda 'click' berikutnya

better task: Gunakan situs [www.cgv.id](http://www.cgv.id) untuk mencari informasi mengenai film ingin anda tonton pada hari Minggu siang

*It's best to ask the user to do the action,  
rather than asking them how she would do it*



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## Task Success

### Task Scenario

#### Membuat Task Scenario

- Hindari memberikan petunjuk dan menjelaskan langkah yang harus dilakukan

user goal : melihat nilai

poor task : Anda ingin melihat hasil ujian TTS. Pergilah ke situs e-class, sign in, dan katakan pada saya menu apa yang akan anda pilih untuk mendapatkan transkrip nilai anda.

better task: Carilah nilai hasil ujian TTS anda di situs e-class



*Avoiding clues does not mean being vague !!!*

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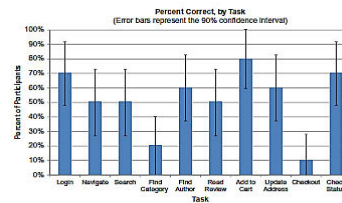
## Task Success

### Binary Success

- Untuk mengukur tingkat keberhasilan, maka hasil atau tujuan dari setiap task harus jelas
- Binary Success** adalah cara paling sederhana untuk mengukur tingkat keberhasilan (pass / fail)

|                | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 | Task 6 | Task 7 | Task 8 | Task 9 | Task 10 | Average |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Participant 1  | 1      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1       | 80%     |
| Participant 2  | 1      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 0      | 1       | 50%     |
| Participant 3  | 1      | 1      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 0      | 0       | 30%     |
| Participant 4  | 1      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 0       | 40%     |
| Participant 5  | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0       | 20%     |
| Participant 6  | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1       | 90%     |
| Participant 7  | 0      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1       | 60%     |
| Participant 8  | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1       | 20%     |
| Participant 9  | 1      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1       | 50%     |
| Participant 10 | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 1      | 0      | 1       | 80%     |
| Average        | 70%    | 60%    | 60%    | 20%    | 60%    | 50%    | 80%    | 60%    | 10%    | 70%     | 62.0%   |

Table 4.1 Task success data for 10 participants and 10 tasks.



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## Task Success

### Binary Success

- Beberapa jenis kegagalan:
  - responden menyerah
  - dihentikan oleh moderator
  - melebihi batas waktu yang ditentukan
  - hasil / jawaban yang diberikan responden salah



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## Task Success

### Binary Success

- Menghitung success rate:  $\rightarrow \text{Success} / \text{number of participants}$
- Menghitung confidence interval:  
menggunakan binomial confidence interval  
 $\rightarrow$  Wald Method, Exact Method  
 $\rightarrow$  Confidence Interval Calculator (Sauro & Lewis, 2005)  
<http://www.measuringu.com/wald>

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## Task Success

### Level of Success

- Jika keberhasilan tidak dapat ditentukan hanya menggunakan kategori sukses/tidak.  
Mis : Task  $\rightarrow$  mencari kamera yang paling murah dengan resolusi  $\geq 10$  MP dan lensa zoom  $\geq 5$  optical zoom
- Cara 1 (6 tingkat):  
**Complete Success** ( <sup>1</sup> without assistance , <sup>2</sup> with assistance)  
**Partial Success** ( <sup>3</sup> without assistance , <sup>4</sup> with assistance)  
**Failure** ( <sup>5</sup> wrong result , <sup>6</sup> user gave up)
- Cara 2 (4 tingkat):  
1. **No problem** (menyelesaikan task tanpa masalah dan efisien)  
2. **Minor problem** (menyelesaikan task dengan sedikit masalah)  
3. **Major problem** (menyelesaikan task dengan susah payah)  
4. **Failure/gave up** (gagal menyelesaikan task)

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### Task Success

Level of Success

Bantuan dapat berupa :


- Moderator mengajak peserta kembali ke halaman beranda atau mereset ulang ke awal sebelum melakukan tugas (*pretask*) → orientasi ulang peserta (dari kebingungan).
- Moderator mengajukan pertanyaan yang mengarahkan → mendorong pengguna berpikir tentang perilaku atau pilihannya dengan cara yang berbeda.
- Moderator menjawab pertanyaan atau memberikan informasi yang membantu peserta menyelesaikan tugas.
- Peserta mencari bantuan dari sumber luar.

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### Task Success

Level of Success



Sony DSCW830/B 20.1 MP Digital Camera with 2.7-Inch LCD (Black)  
by Sony


\$156<sup>95</sup>   
Get it by Tuesday, Apr 25  
FREE Shipping on eligible orders

More Buying Choices  
\$64.99 (31 used & new offers)


★★★★☆ • 590

Trade-in eligible for an Amazon gift card

- Display Size: 2.7 inches
- Hardware Interface: audio video port
- Flash Memory Type: Memory Stick Duo/Pro Duo/Pro-HG Duo, microSD/microSDHC
- Display Fixture Type: Fixed
- Material: Composite



Panasonic LUMIX DMC-ZS100 Camera, 20.1 Megapixels 1-inch Sensor 4K Video, WiFi, 3.0-inch LCD, Leica DC Lens 10X F2.8-5.9 Zoom (Silver)  
by Panasonic


\$647<sup>99</sup>   
FREE Shipping on eligible orders  
Only 18 left in stock - order soon.

More Buying Choices  
\$599.39 (21 used & new offers)


★★★★☆ • 24

Trade-in eligible for an Amazon gift card

- Display Size: 3 inches
- Hardware Interface: audio video port
- Flash Memory Type: SDXC,, ,
- Display Type: LCD
- Special Feature: image-stabilization




Fujifilm Finepix XP70 ( 17.5 MP;5 x Optical Zoom,2.7 -inch LCD )  
by Fujif

\$102<sup>54</sup>   
FREE Shipping on eligible orders  
Only 1 left in stock - order soon

See newer model of this item »

- Display Size: 2.7 inches
- Computer Memory Size: 99 MB
- Model Year: 2014
- Memory Storage Capacity: 99 MB




Nikon COOLPIX S3700 20.1 MP WiFi Digital Camera (8X Optical Zoom, Silver) (Certified Refurbished)  
by Nikon

\$129<sup>00</sup> + \$4.99 shipping  
Only 1 left in stock - order soon.

More Buying Choices  
\$129.00 (5 used & new offers)

★★★★☆ • 14

- Hardware Interface: usb
- Special Feature: compact



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### Task Success

Level of Success

■ Contoh:

Berikut adalah hasil pengujian suatu website terhadap 4 orang responden yang diminta menyelesaikan 6 buah task.

|        | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 | Task 6 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| User 1 | F      | F      | S      | F      | F      | S      |
| User 2 | F      | F      | P      | F      | P      | F      |
| User 3 | S      | F      | S      | S      | P      | S      |
| User 4 | S      | F      | S      | F      | P      | S      |

Note: S = success, F = failure, P = partial success

success rate =  $(9 + (4 \times 0.5)) / 24 = 46\%$

Menurut Jakob Nielsen, kebanyakan situs memperoleh nilai kurang dari 50% (<https://www.nngroup.com/articles/success-rate-the-simplest-usability-metric/>)

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### Task Success

Level of Success

Levels of Success, by Task

| Task        | No Problem (%) | Some Problem (%) | Failure/Quit (%) |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Login       | 20             | 30               | 50               |
| Search      | 10             | 20               | 70               |
| Find Book   | 40             | 50               | 10               |
| Add to Cart | 50             | 20               | 30               |
| Checkout    | 10             | 10               | 80               |

Figure 4.3 Stacked bar chart showing different levels of success based on task completion.

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## Task Success

Analysis

Ada beberapa cara menganalisa *task success*

- Membandingkan persepsi pengguna  
→ Perceived success / factual success
- Membandingkan segmen pengguna  
→ infrequent vs frequent users; previous vs current experiences; low-domain knowledge vs high-domain knowledge (domain expertise); age group; etc.

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## Time on Task

Collecting and Measuring Time on Task

- Time on task merupakan salah satu cara untuk mengukur efisiensi suatu produk.
- Beberapa cara mencatat waktu adalah dengan menggunakan:
  - stop watch (ada baiknya dilakukan oleh 2 atau lebih orang)
  - aplikasi
  - video recording




Figure 4.4 Mean time on task, in seconds, for 19 tasks. Error bars represent a 90% confidence interval. These data are from an online study of a prototype website.

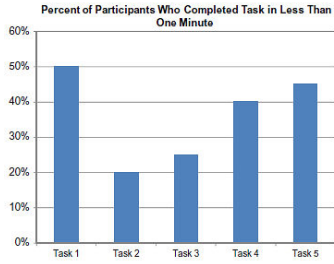

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## Time on Task

Issues in Measuring Success

- Beberapa hal yang harus diperhatikan pada saat melakukan pengukuran time on task.
  - participant diberitahu bahwa waktu dihitung ?
  - apakah perlu menentukan range waktu atau menggunakan threshold ?
  - apakah terdapat outliers ?
  - semua atau yang sukses saja ?



| Task   | Percent of Participants |
|--------|-------------------------|
| Task 1 | 50%                     |
| Task 2 | 20%                     |
| Task 3 | 25%                     |
| Task 4 | 40%                     |
| Task 5 | 45%                     |

Figure 4.5 An example showing the percentage of users who completed each task in less than 1 minute.

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## Error

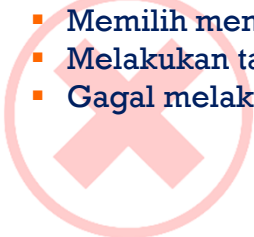
Collecting and Measuring Error

**Kapan melakukan pengukuran:**

- Jika kesalahan mengakibatkan ketidakefisienan yang besar
- Jika kesalahan mengakibatkan biaya yang besar
- Jika kesalahan mengakibatkan kegagalan task

**Apa saja yang disebut kesalahan (error):**

- Memasukkan data yang salah
- Memilih menu/daftar yang salah
- Melakukan task dengan urutan aksi yang tidak benar
- Gagal melakukan hal yang penting / utama




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## Error

### Collecting and Measuring Error

- Mengukur kesalahan
  - single opportunity error (0= no error, 1=error)
  - multiple opportunity error (0= no error, n=n error)
- Cara menganalisa kesalahan
  - frekuensi terjadinya kesalahan untuk tiap task
  - jumlah kesalahan yang dibuat oleh setiap participants
  - menentukan threshold
  - dampak dari suatu error (severity)



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## Efficiency

### Collecting and Measuring Learnability

- Jumlah mouse click / keystroke.
- Jumlah site visit

→ lostness =  $L = \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{N}{S} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{N} - 1\right)^2\right]}$

N: jumlah halaman unik yang dikunjungi selama tes  
S: jumlah total semua halaman yang dikunjungi selama tes  
R: jumlah minimum halaman untuk menyelesaikan suatu task

Figure 4.7 Optimum number of steps (three) to accomplish a task that involves finding a target item on Product Page C1 starting from the home page.

Figure 4.8 Actual number of steps a user took in getting to the target item on Product Page C1. Note that each revisit to the same page is counted, giving a total of nine steps.

→ lostness =  $L = \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{6}{9} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{6} - 1\right)^2\right]} = 0.60$

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## Efficiency

Collecting and Measuring Learnability

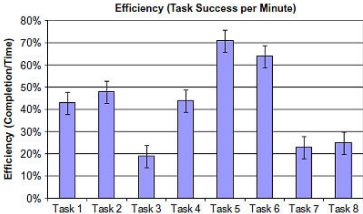
- Kombinasi task success dan waktu.

|        | Task Completion Rate | Task Time (min) | Efficiency (%) |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Task 1 | 65%                  | 1.5             | 43             |
| Task 2 | 67%                  | 1.4             | 48             |
| Task 3 | 40%                  | 2.1             | 19             |
| Task 4 | 74%                  | 1.7             | 44             |
| Task 5 | 85%                  | 1.2             | 71             |
| Task 6 | 90%                  | 1.4             | 64             |
| Task 7 | 49%                  | 2.1             | 23             |
| Task 8 | 33%                  | 1.3             | 25             |

Table 4.3 The efficiency measure is simply the ratio of task completion to task time in minutes\*.

\*Of course, higher values of efficiency are better. In this example, users appear to have been more efficient in performing tasks 5 and 6 than the other tasks.

$$Efficiency = \frac{completion\ rate}{average\ task\ time}$$
$$Efficiency = \frac{number\ of\ success\ tasks}{total\ time\ on\ all\ tasks}$$



| Task   | Efficiency (%) |
|--------|----------------|
| Task 1 | 43             |
| Task 2 | 48             |
| Task 3 | 19             |
| Task 4 | 44             |
| Task 5 | 71             |
| Task 6 | 64             |
| Task 7 | 23             |
| Task 8 | 25             |

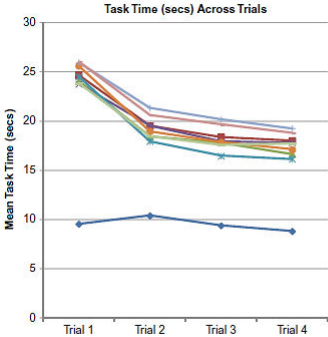
Figure 4.9 An example showing efficiency as a function of completion rate/time.

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## Learnability

Collecting and Measuring Efficiency


- Membandingkan performance metrics (time on task , number of steps , numbers of error, etc) pada beberapa percobaan.



| Keyboard Type | Trial 1 | Trial 2 | Trial 3 | Trial 4 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Keyboard A    | 26      | 20      | 19      | 18      |
| Keyboard B    | 25      | 19      | 18      | 17      |
| Keyboard C    | 24      | 18      | 17      | 16      |
| Keyboard D    | 23      | 17      | 16      | 15      |
| Keyboard E    | 22      | 16      | 15      | 14      |
| Keyboard F    | 21      | 15      | 14      | 13      |
| Keyboard G    | 20      | 14      | 13      | 12      |
| Keyboard H    | 19      | 13      | 12      | 11      |
| Keyboard I    | 18      | 12      | 11      | 10      |
| Keyboard J    | 17      | 11      | 10      | 9       |
| Keyboard K    | 16      | 10      | 9       | 8       |
| Keyboard L    | 15      | 9       | 8       | 7       |
| Keyboard M    | 14      | 8       | 7       | 6       |
| Keyboard N    | 13      | 7       | 6       | 5       |
| Keyboard O    | 12      | 6       | 5       | 4       |
| Keyboard P    | 11      | 5       | 4       | 3       |
| Keyboard Q    | 10      | 4       | 3       | 2       |
| Keyboard R    | 9       | 3       | 2       | 1       |
| Keyboard S    | 8       | 2       | 1       | 0       |
| Keyboard T    | 7       | 1       | 0       | 0       |
| Keyboard U    | 6       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Keyboard V    | 5       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Keyboard W    | 4       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Keyboard X    | 3       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Keyboard Y    | 2       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| Keyboard Z    | 1       | 0       | 0       | 0       |

Figure 4.12 Looking at the learnability of different types of on-screen keyboards.


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## Class Activity

1. Pilihlah sebuah aplikasi mobile yang menurut anda belum/tidak dikenal oleh teman anda.
2. Buatlah 3 task skenario
3. Mintalah 5 orang teman anda mengerjakan task tersebut
4. Analisalah dan buatlah kesimpulan berdasarkan hasil uji usabilitas yang dilakukan



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# TERIMAKASIH

*"Segala sesuatu diperbolehkan."  
Benar, tetapi bukan segala sesuatu berguna.  
"Segala sesuatu diperbolehkan."  
Benar, tetapi bukan segala sesuatu membangun.*

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