A BIKE CAN'T STAND ALONE

BECAUSE IT'S TWO-TIRED

THE BRIDE GOT A NEW NAME

ARE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES
ONCE YOU'VE SEEN ONE SHOPPING CENTER
YOU'VE SEEN THE MALL

SANTA'S HELPERS

ACUPUNCTURE IS

IF A CLOCK GETS HUNGRY

IT GOES BACK FOUR SECONDS

WRITES INVERSE

I BREAK INTO SONG

IF I CAN'T FIND THE KEY

YOUR CALENDARS DAYS

ARE NUMBERED

BAKERS TRADE RECIPES

ON A KNEAD TO KNOW BASIS

JUMPING OFF A PARIS BRIDGE

MAKES YOU IN SEINE

<u>dub</u>

University of Washington

CSE 440: Introduction to HCI

User Interface Design, Prototyping, and Evaluation

Lecture 12:

Inspection-Based Methods

Lauren Milne



Tuesday/Thursday
11 to 12
MOR 230

Today

In-Class

Inspection-Based Methods

Heuristic Evaluation of Paper Prototypes

Revise Prototypes

Usability Testing Check-In for Friday

Changes from Inspection

Changes from First Usability Test



Inspection-Based Methods

We have cut prototyping to its minimum

Sketches, storyboards, paper prototypes

Rapid exploration of potential ideas

But we need evaluation to guide improvement

Evaluation can become relatively slow and expensive

Study participants can be scarce

May waste participants on fairly obvious problems



Inspection-Based Methods

Simulate study participants

Instead of actual study participants, use inspection to quickly and cheaply identify likely problems

Inspection methods are rational, not empirical

Today we cover two complementary methods

Heuristic Evaluation

Cognitive Walkthrough



Heuristic Evaluation

Developed by Jakob Nielsen

Helps find usability problems in a design

Small set of evaluators examine interface

three to five evaluators

independently check compliance with principles

different evaluators will find different problems

evaluators only communicate afterwards

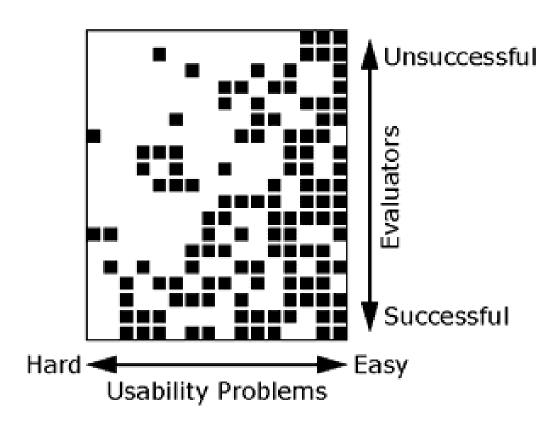
Can perform on working interfaces or sketches



Why Multiple Evaluators?

Every evaluator doesn't find every problem

Good evaluators find both easy & hard ones





Results of Using HE

Discount: benefit-cost ratio of 48

cost was \$10,500 for benefit of \$500,000

how might we calculate this value?

in-house \rightarrow productivity; open market \rightarrow sales

Single evaluator achieves poor results

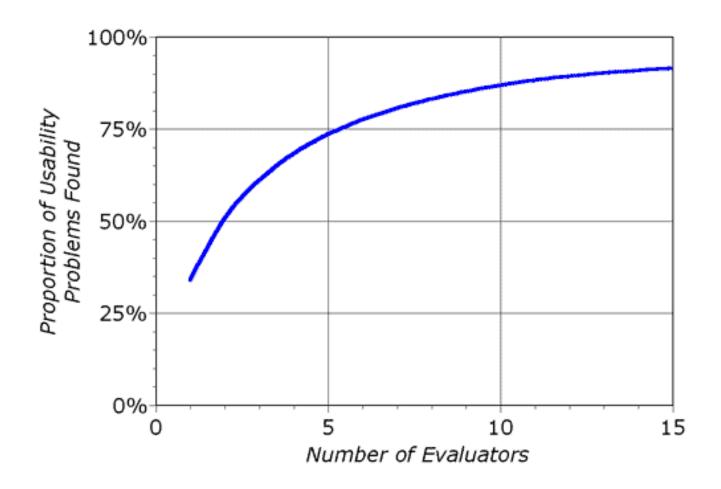
only finds 35% of usability problems

5 evaluators find ~ 75% of usability problems

why not more evaluators?

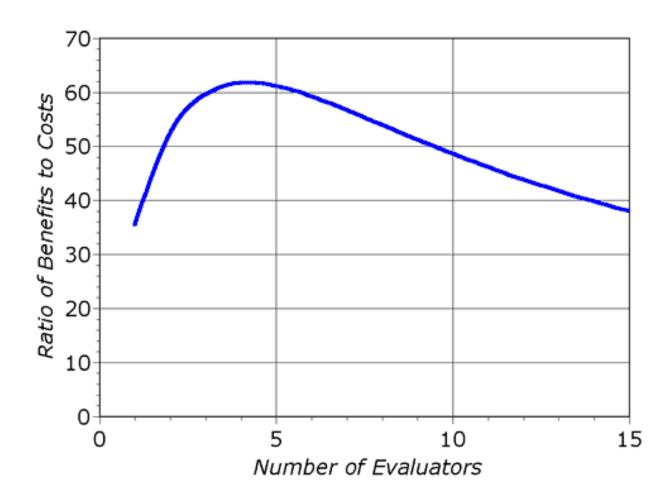


Number of Evaluators?





Decreasing Returns





Nielsen's 10 Heuristics

Too few unhelpful, too many overwhelming

"Be Good" versus thousands of detailed rules

Nielsen seeks to create a small set

Collects 249 usability problems

Collects 101 usability heuristics

Rates how well each heuristics explains each problem

Factor analysis to identify key heuristics



Nielsen's 10 Heuristics

- 1. Visibility of system status
- 2. Match between system and the real world
- 3. User control and freedom
- 4. Consistency and standards
- Error prevention
- 6. Recognition rather than recall
- 7. Flexibility and efficiency of use
- 8. Aesthetic and minimalist design
- 9. Help recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors
- 10. Help and documentation



Washington

1. Visibility

Visibility of system status

The system should always keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate feedback within reasonable time.



1. Visibility

Visibility of system status

The system should always **keep users informed** about what is going on, through appropriate **feedback** within reasonable time.

Refers to both visibility of system status and use of feedback

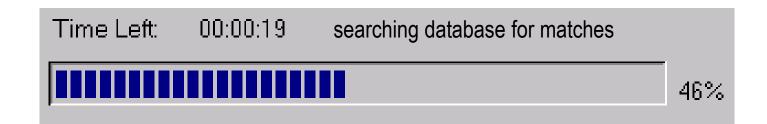
Anytime wondering what state the system is in, or the result of some action, this is a visibility violation.







Time Left: 00:00:19 46%







Windows Defender is scanning your PC

This might take some time, depending on the type of scan selected.





Scan type: Quick scan

Start time: 5:11 PM

Time elapsed: 00:00:06

Items scanned: 2532





Visibility of system status

pay attention to response time

0.1 sec: no special indicators needed

1.0 sec: user tends to lose track of data

10 sec: maximum duration if user to stay focused on action

longer delays absolutely require percent-done progress bars



2. Real World Match

Match between system and the real world

The system should speak the users' language, with words, phrases and concepts familiar to the user, rather than system-oriented terms. Follow real-world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.



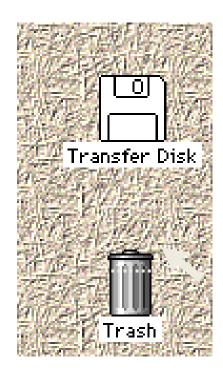
2. Real World Match

Match between system and the real world

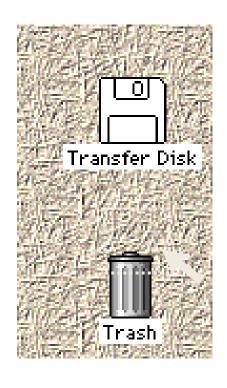
The system should speak the users' language, with words, phrases and concepts familiar to the user, rather than system-oriented terms. Follow real-world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.

Refers to word and language choice, mental model, metaphor, mapping, and sequencing









Mac desktop

Dragging disk to trash should delete, not eject it

Match system to real world

Speak the user's language
Follow conventions









"Mailto", "protocol"?

Match system to real world Speak the user's language

3. User in Control

User control and freedom

Users often choose system functions by mistake and will need a clearly marked "emergency exit" to leave the unwanted state without having to go through an extended dialogue.

Support undo and redo.



3. User in Control

User control and freedom

Users often choose system functions by mistake and will need a clearly marked "emergency exit" to leave the unwanted state without having to go through an extended dialogue.

Support undo and redo.

Not just for navigation exits, but for getting out of any situation or state.



590H

Apps

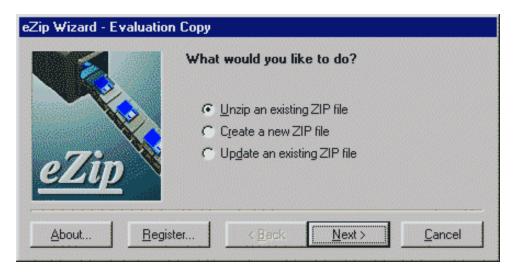


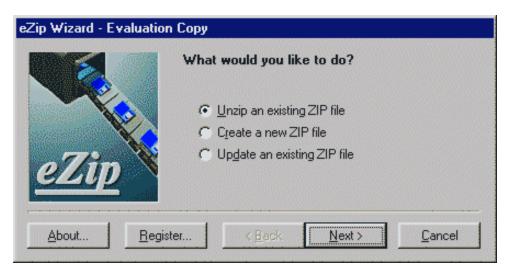


User control & freedom

provide "exits" for mistaken choices, undo, redo don't force down fixed paths





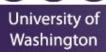


User control & freedom

provide "exits" for mistaken choices, undo, redo don't force down fixed paths

Wizards

must respond to question before going to next good for beginners, infrequent tasks not for common tasks



4. Consistency

Consistency and standards

Users should not have to wonder whether different words, situations, or actions mean the same thing. Follow platform conventions.



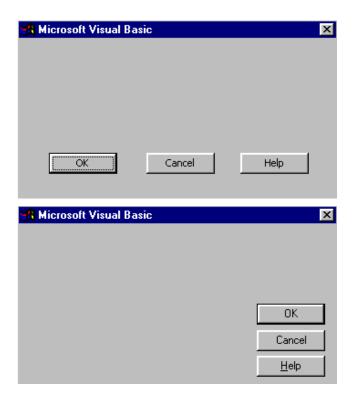
4. Consistency

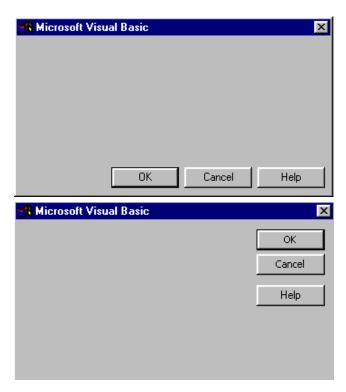
Consistency and standards

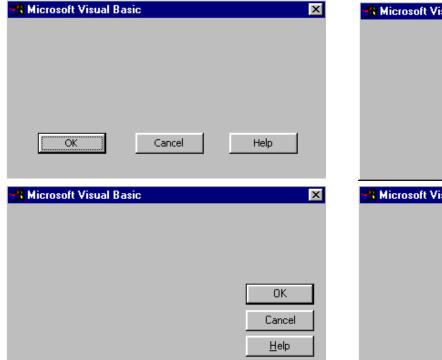
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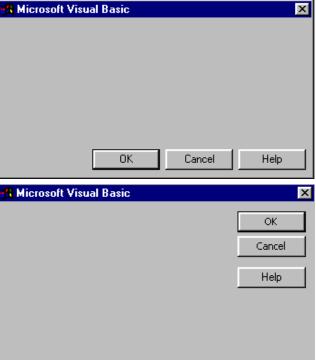
Internal consistency is consistency throughout the same product. External consistency is consistency with other products in its class.











Consistency & Standards



5. Error Prevention

Error prevention

Even better than good error messages is a careful design which prevents a problem from occurring in the first place. Either eliminate error-prone conditions or check for them and present users with a confirmation option before they commit to the action.

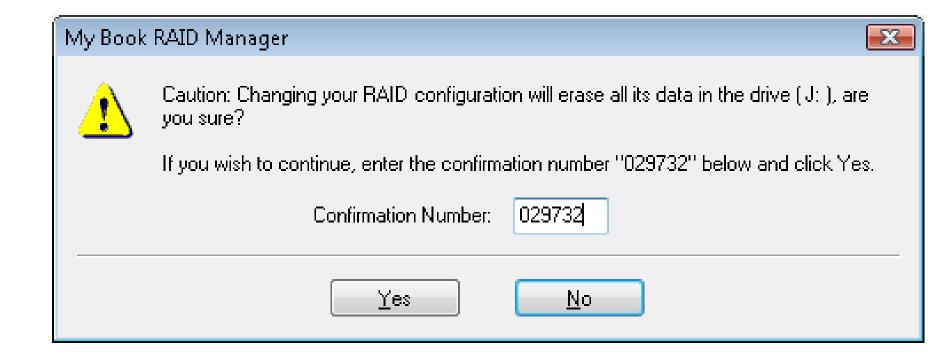
5. Error Prevention

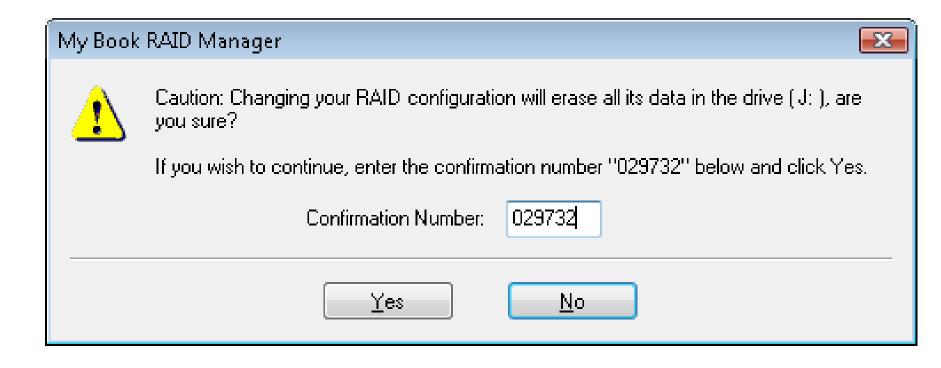
Error prevention

Even better than good error messages is a careful design which prevents a problem from occurring in the first place. Either eliminate error-prone conditions or check for them and present users with a confirmation option before they commit to the action.

Try to commit errors and see how they are handled. Could they have been prevented?







Prevent Errors



The Radiation Dosimetry Program

Please Enter Desired Dose (in Rems) 0.0001

Enter Substance Polonium

Isotope Number 211



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Please Enter Desired Dose (in Rems) 0.0001

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Prevent Errors



Recognition rather than recall

Minimize the user's memory load by making objects, actions, and options visible.

The user should not have to remember information from one part of the dialogue to another.

Instructions for use of the system should be visible or easily retrievable whenever appropriate.



Recognition rather than recall

Minimize the user's memory load by making objects, actions, and options visible.

The user should not have to remember information from one part of the dialogue to another.

Instructions for use of the system should be visible or easily retrievable whenever appropriate.

People should never carry a memory load



Addresses visibility of features & information where to find things

Visibility addresses system status & feedback what is going on



Problems with affordances may go here

hidden affordance: remember where to act

false affordance: remember it is a fake





% rm cse440*



% rm cse440*

%



Error prevention

Recognition rather than recall

Visibility



7. Flexibility and Efficiency

Flexibility and efficiency of use

Accelerators -- unseen by the novice user -- may often speed up the interaction for the expert user such that the system can cater to both inexperienced and experienced users.

Allow users to tailor frequent actions.



7. Flexibility and Efficiency

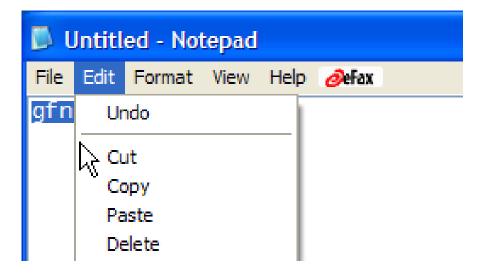
Flexibility and efficiency of use

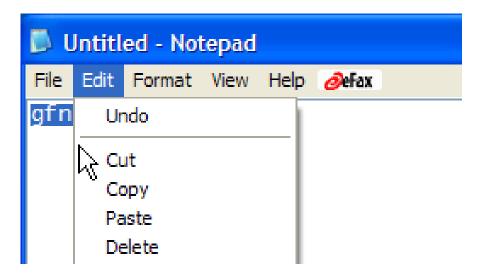
Accelerators -- unseen by the novice user -- may often **speed up the interaction** for the expert user such that the system can cater to both inexperienced and experienced users.

Allow users to tailor frequent actions.

Concerns anywhere users have repetitive actions that must be done manually. Also concerns allowing multiple ways to do things.







Flexibility and Efficiency of Use

accelerators for experts (e.g., keyboard shortcuts) allow tailoring of frequent actions (e.g., macros)



8. Aesthetic Design

Aesthetic and minimalist design

Dialogues should not contain information which is irrelevant or rarely needed. Every extra unit of information in a dialogue competes with the relevant units of information and diminishes their relative visibility.

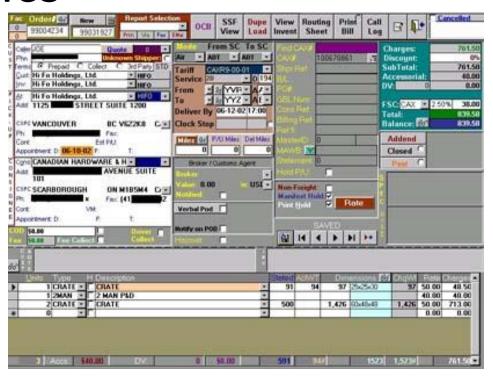
8. Aesthetic Design

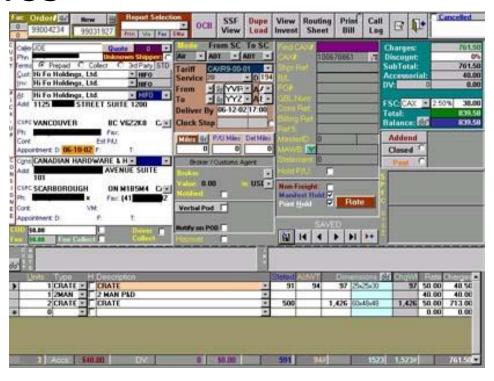
Aesthetic and minimalist design

Dialogues should **not contain information** which is irrelevant or rarely needed. Every extra unit of information in a dialogue competes with the relevant units of information and diminishes their relative visibility.

Not just about "ugliness". About clutter, overload of visual field, visual noise, distracting animations, and so on.







Aesthetic & Minimalist design

no irrelevant information in dialogues





Aesthetic & Minimalist design

no irrelevant information in dialogues



9. Error Recovery

Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

Error messages should be expressed in plain language (no codes), precisely indicate the problem, and constructively suggest a solution.



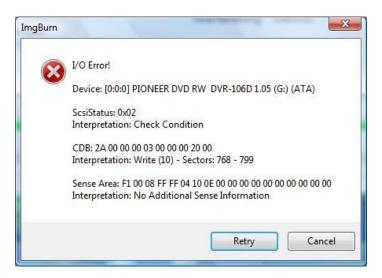
9. Error Recovery

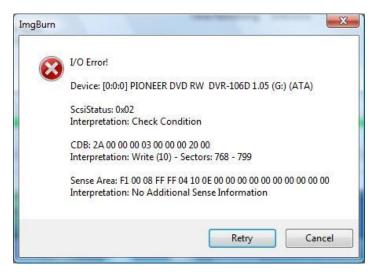
Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

Error messages should be expressed in plain language (no codes), precisely indicate the problem, and constructively suggest a solution.

Error prevention is about preventing errors before they occur. This is about after they occur.



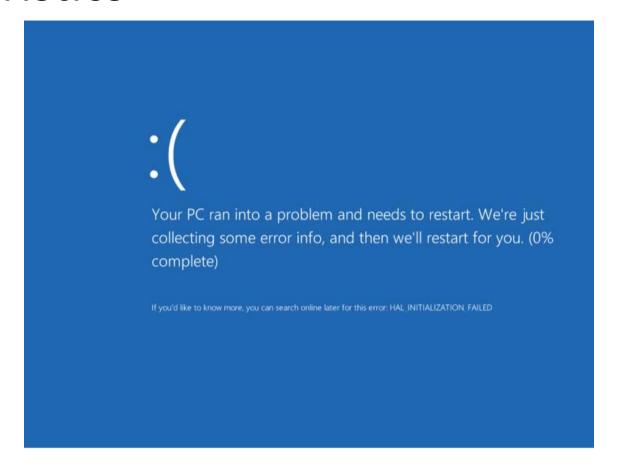




Help recognize, diagnose, & recover from errors

error messages in plain language precisely indicate the problem constructively suggest a solution





Help recognize, diagnose, & recover from errors

10. Help

Help and documentation

Even though it is better if the system can be used without documentation, it may be necessary to provide help and documentation. Any such information should be easy to search, focused on the user's task, list concrete steps to be carried out, and not be too large.



10. Help

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This does not mean that the user must be able to ask for help on every single item.



Heuristic Evaluation Process

Evaluators go through interface several times

inspect various dialogue elements compare with list of usability principles

Usability principles

Nielsen's "heuristics"

supplementary list of category-specific heuristics (competitive analysis or testing existing products)

Use violations to redesign/fix problems



Examples

Can't copy info from one window to another

violates "Minimize memory load" (H6)

fix: allow copying

Typography uses different fonts in 3 dialog boxes

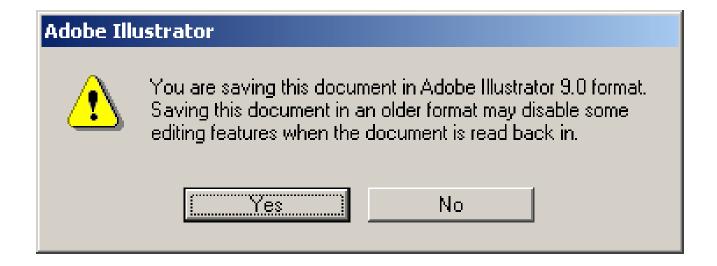
violates "Consistency and standards" (H4)

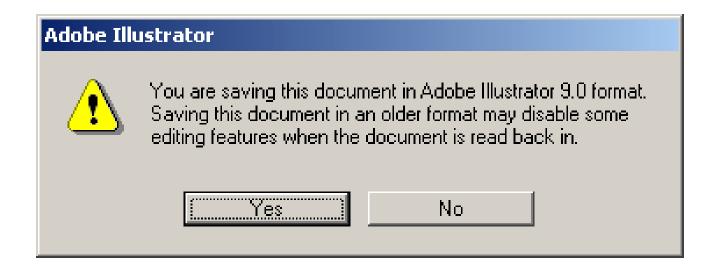
slows users down

probably wouldn't be found by usability testing

fix: pick a single format for entire interface



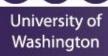




What happens if you press No?

violates "User control and Freedom" (H4) "Prevent Errors" (H5)

fix: replace with "Ok" and "Cancel"



Phases of Heuristic Evaluation

- 1) Pre-evaluation training
 - give expert evaluators needed domain knowledge & information on the scenario
- 2) Evaluation individuals evaluate interface & make lists of problems
- 3) Severity rating determine how severe each problem is
- 4) Aggregation group meets & aggregates problems (w/ ratings)
- 5) Debriefing discuss the outcome with design team

How to Perform Evaluation

At least two passes for each evaluator

first to get feel for flow and scope of system second to focus on specific elements

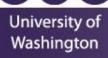
If system is walk-up-and-use or evaluators are domain experts, no assistance needed

otherwise might supply evaluators with scenarios

Each evaluator produces list of problems

explain why with reference to heuristic

be specific & list each problem separately



Example Heuristic Violation

1. [H4 Consistency]

The interface used the string "Save" on the first screen for saving the user's file, but used the string "Write file" on the second screen. Users may be confused by this different terminology for the same function.



How to Perform Heuristic Evaluation

Why separate listings for each violation?

risk of repeating problematic aspect may not be possible to fix all problems

Where problems may be found

single location in interface two or more locations that need to be compared problem with overall structure of interface something that is missing

common problem with paper prototypes (sometimes features are implied by design documents and just haven't been "implemented" – relax on those)



Severity Rating

Used to allocate resources to fix problems
Estimates of need for more usability efforts
Combination of

impact

persistence (one time or repeating)

Should be calculated after all evaluations are in Should be done independently by all judges



Severity Rating

- 0 Do not agree this is a problem.
- 1 Usability blemish. Mild annoyance or cosmetic problem. Easily avoidable.
- 2 Minor usability problem. Annoying, misleading, unclear, confusing. Can be avoided or easily learned. May occur only once.
- 3 Major usability problem. Prevents users from completing tasks. Highly confusing or unclear. Difficult to avoid. Likely to occur more than once.
- 4 Critical usability problem. Users will not be able to accomplish their goals. Users may quit using system all together.

Example Heuristic Violation

1. [H4 Consistency] [Severity 3]

The interface used the string "Save" on the first screen for saving the user's file, but used the string "Write file" on the second screen. Users may be confused by this different terminology for the same function.



Debriefing

Conduct with evaluators, observers, and development team members

Discuss general characteristics of interface

Suggest potential improvements to address major usability problems

Development team rates how hard to fix

Make it a brainstorming session



Fixability Scores

- 1 Nearly impossible to fix. Requires massive reengineering or use of new technology. Solution not known or understood at all.
- 2 Difficult to fix. Redesign and re-engineering required. Significant code changes. Solution identifiable but details not fully understood.
- 3 Easy to fix. Minimal redesign and straightforward code changes. Solution known and understood.
- 4 Trivial to fix. Textual changes and cosmetic changes. Minor code tweaking.

Example Heuristic Violation

1. [H4 Consistency] [Severity 3] [Fix 4]

The interface used the string "Save" on the first screen for saving the user's file, but used the string "Write file" on the second screen. Users may be confused by this different terminology for the same function.

Fix: Change second screen to "Save".



Alternative Inspection-Based Methods

Cognitive Walkthrough

Helps surface different types of usability problems

Consider this as a complement to heuristic evaluation

Action Analysis

Low-level modeling of expert performance
Be aware of GOMS, but you may never encounter it



Cognitive Walkthrough

Evaluation method based on:

A person works through an interface in an exploratory manner

A person has goals

The person is applying means-ends reasoning to work out how to accomplish these goals

Evaluation by an expert, who goes through a task while simulating this cognitive process



Preparation: Need Four Things

- 1) User description, including level of experience any assumptions made by the designer
- 2) System description (e.g., paper prototype)
- 3) Task description, specifying the task the expert has to carry out, from a user's point of view
- 4) Action sequence describing the system display and the user actions needed to complete the given task. One system display and one user action together are one step.

Cognitive Walkthrough Process

Expert reads the user, system, task descriptions and carries out the task by following the action list

At each step in action list, asks four questions

Record problems similar to heuristic evaluation



Believability

- 1) Will the user be trying to produce whatever effect the action has?
- 2) Will the user be able to notice that the correct action is available?
- 3) Once the user finds the correct action at the interface, will they know that it is the right one for the effect they are trying to produce?
- 4) After the action is taken, will the user understand the feedback given?

Action Analysis / Cognitive Modeling

GOMS: Goals, Operators, Methods, Selection

Developed by Card, Moran and Newell

Walk through sequence of steps

Assign each an approximate time duration

Sum to estimate overall performance time

```
1. Select sentence

Reach for mouse H 0.40

Point to first word P 1.10

Click button down K 0.60

Drag to last word P 1.20

Release K 0.60

3.90 secs
```



Inspection vs. Usability Testing

Inspection is

Is much faster

Does not require interpreting user actions

May miss problems or find false positives

Usability testing is

More accurate, by definition

Account for actual users and tasks

One approach is to alternate between them

Find different problems, conserve participants



Class exercise

Heuristic evaluation of paper prototypes



Phases of Heuristic Evaluation

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