# Analytical Usability Evaluation:

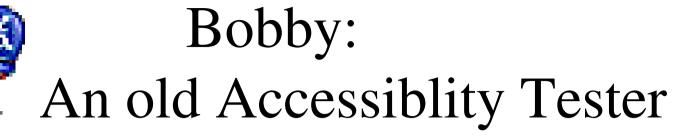
# Model-based Evaluations and Analytics

Automatic Accessibity Testing Keystroke-Level Model (KLM) Web Analytics

# The dream of a usability expert

A software program that can

- Automatically judge the usability of a system
- Telling you why something is a problem
- Telling you how to improve it



A Web-based tool
that analyzes Web pages
for their accessibility
to people with disabilities

Based on W3C's Guidelines

- Provide text equivalents for images, audio
- Do not convey information with color only
- Identify headers for data tables and make line-byline reading sensible for layout tables
- Provide summaries of graphs and charts
- Identify document language and any changes of the language
- Organize content logically and clearly, such as with headings, list elements, meaningful links, and navigation bars
- Provide alternative content for features (e.g., applets or plug-ins) that may not be supported

# Bobby example





12953/V3686

All scheduled air fares displayed include: All pre-payable taxes Credit card charge

# One problem Bobby found



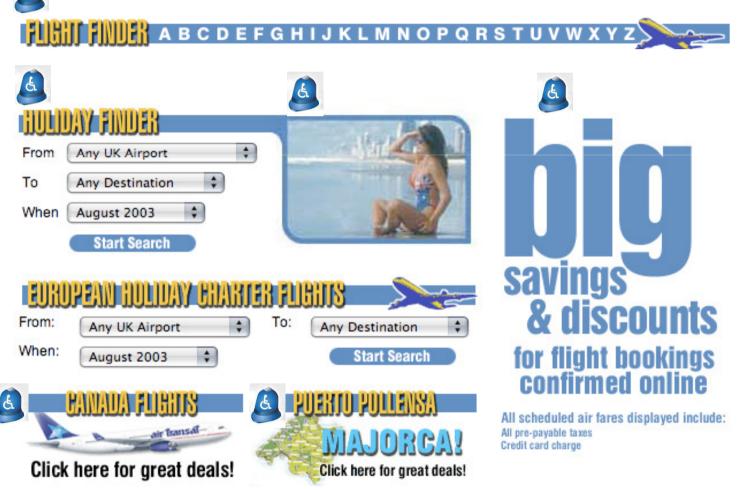
Provide alternative text for all image map hotspots, 26 instances



Provide alternative text for all image map hotspots, 1 instance

# Another problem Bobby found

Provide alternative text for all images



# Some of the things that need checking according to Bobby

- If you use color to represent information, make sure it is also coveyed in another way
- If this is a data table (not used for layout only) identify headers for the rows and columns

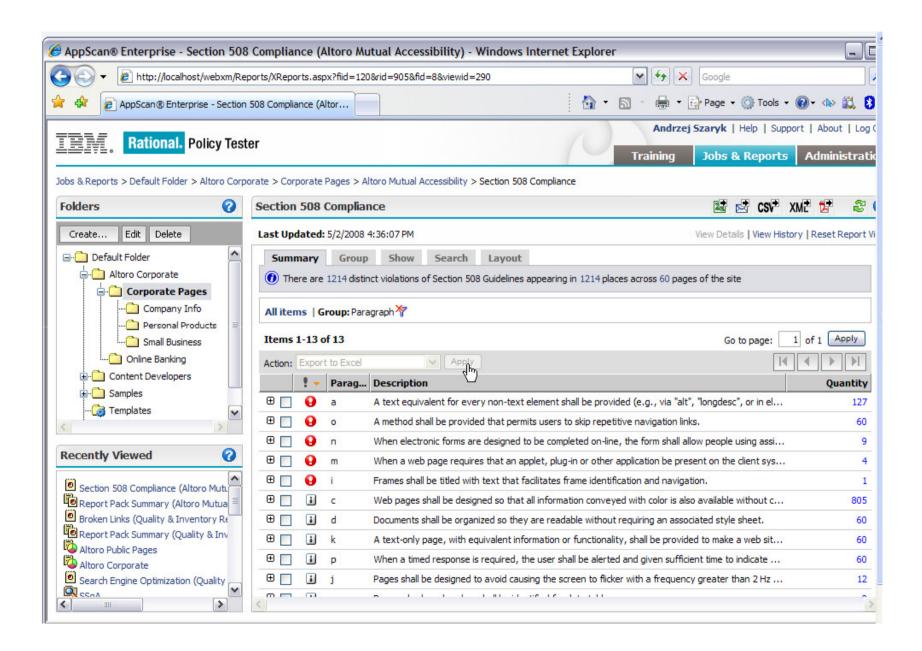
Also comments on speed of page loading, compatibility different browsers

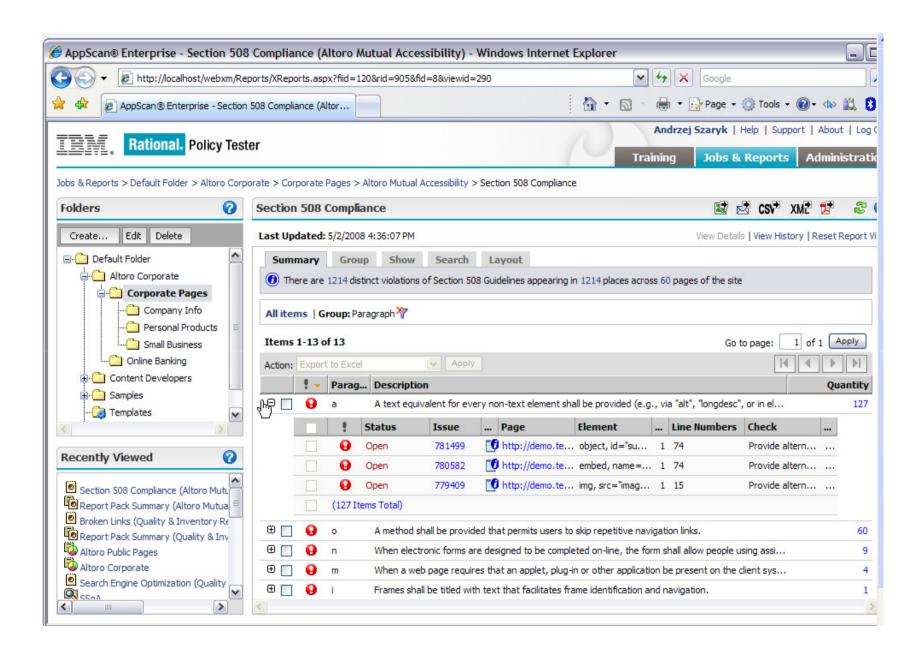
# Usefulness of Bobby

- How useful is Bobby and what are its limitations?
  - What kind of problems can it find?
  - What kind of problems will it not find?

## Where is Bobby now?

- Bobby was launched in 1995 by CAST, a nonprofit US research and development organisation i
- It was a free public service to make the WWW more accessible to people with disabilities
- Bobby was sold to Watchfire, which was acquired by IBM in 2007. Ideas from Bobby are now included in the IBM Rational Policy Tester Accessibility Edition software
- NB "Section 508" is the US (1998) law requiring Federal agencies to give disabled employees access to information comparable to that given to others.





#### Other accessibility tools

- Long list on www.w3.org/WAI/ER/tools/
- Try out wave.webaim.org

#### What is KLM? (1)

• Part of the GOMS family of user interface modeling techniques

- Input: detailed description of UI and tasks
- Output: measure of efficiency

# Psychological basis

- Based on Model Human Processor:
  - Human cognition consists of separate components for cognitive, motor, and perceptual processors

## Key-Level Model (KLM)

- List specific actions user does to perform task:
  - K: Keystroking (including shift, ctrl, alt)
  - B: Button pressing on mouse
  - P: Pointing a mouse
  - H: Hand moving between devices
  - D: Drawing line segment
  - M: Mental preparation for physical action
  - R: System response (if time significant)

# Keystroke-Level Model (KLM)

- Make sure to include mental actions!
- Assign execution times to steps (based on existing tables, for instance pressing a mouse button=0.1 sec)
- Sum execution times

# KLM Example

#### Getting help in Powerpoint

Operators:	Time:
<ul> <li>H: Move hand to mouse</li> </ul>	0.4 sec
<ul><li>M: Find Help</li></ul>	1.35 sec
<ul> <li>P: Move pointer to Help</li> </ul>	1.1 sec
<ul> <li>B: Press the mouse button</li> </ul>	0.1 sec
<ul> <li>M: Read menu and find</li> </ul>	1.35 sec
"Microsoft Powerpoint Help"	
<ul> <li>P: Move to "Microsoft Powerpoint Help"</li> </ul>	1.1 sec
<ul> <li>B: Release the mouse button</li> </ul>	0.1 sec

#### KLM Exercise

In pairs, determine the time needed to

- Delete a file on the desktop by dragging it to the trashcan.
- Delete a file on the desktop by using the "Cut" menu option (Under Edit menu).

# Delete by dragging to trashcan

- 1. Move hand to mouse (H)
- 2. Mentally prepare (search for file icon) (M)
- 3. Point to file icon (P)
- 4. Press and hold mouse button (B)
- 5. Find trash can (M)
- 6. Drag file icon to trash can icon (P)
- 7. Release mouse button (B)

Time=
$$H+2M+2P+2B=.4+2.7+(2*1.1)+(2*.1)=5.5$$

# Delete by using menu option Cut

- 1. Move hand to mouse (H)
- 2. Mentally prepare (search for file icon) (M)
- 3. Point to file icon (P)
- 4. Click mouse button (to highlight icon) (BB)
- 5. Find edit menu (M)
- 6. Point to Edit menu (P)
- 7. Press and hold mouse button (B)
- 8. Point to Cut item (P) (and M if search needed)
- 9. Release mouse button (B)

Time=
$$H+2M+3P+4B=.4+2.7+(3*1.1)+(4*.1)=6.8$$

#### **KLM Limitations**

- Applied to expert users only
- Does not account for errors
- Does not address fatigue
- Does not account for individual differences between users

# GOMS family

- Keystroke-Level Model (KLM)
  Single stream of sequential operators
- Card, Moran, and Newell GOMS (CMN-GOMS)

  Adds hierarchical structure to KLM
- Natural GOMS Language (NGOMSL)
   Provides learning time predictions
- Cognitive Perceptual Motor GOMS (CPM-GOMS)
  Emphasis on parallel activities

# Web Analytics: What is it

 Automatically gather data and then analyse who visited, for how long, and doing what



 Software gathers the data, human analyst makes sense of it and decides how to improve the site



# Web Analytics: What it tells you

• Who

Language, Country, Technology use, New users vs Returning users

• When

How many visited when, For how long

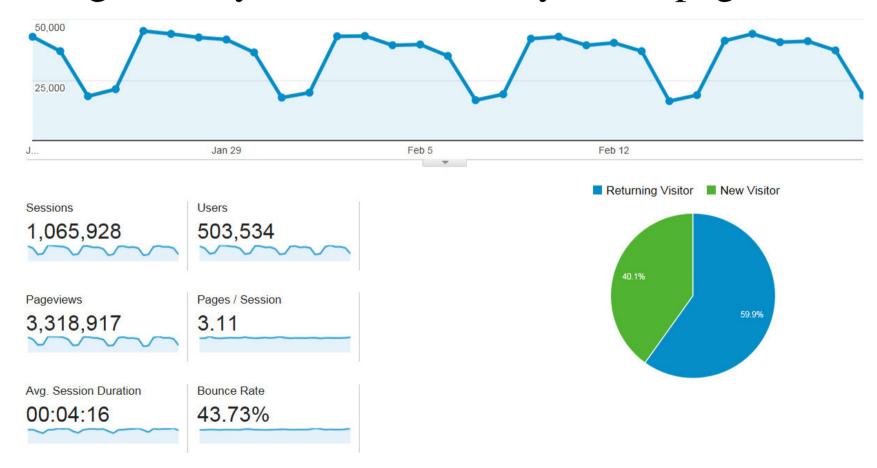
• What

What they clicked on, What search terms they used

Where

Where they came from (referring sites)

• Google Analytics on University home page



• Google Analytics on University home page

	Language	Sessions	% Sessions
1.	en-us	684,518	64.22%
2.	en-gb	265,206	24.88%
3.	en	12,007	1.13%
4.	zh-cn	10,379	0.97%
5.	de	10,027	0.94%
6.	fr	7,281	0.68%
7.	es	5,912	0.55%
8.	de-de	4,845	0.45%
9.	ru	3,925	0.37%
10	. pl	3,904	0.37%

Country	Sessions	% Sessions	
1. See United Kingdom	840,016		78.81%
2. United States	31,221	2.93%	
3. II Nigeria	14,591	1.37%	
4. India	12,666	1.19%	
5. Germany	12,655	1.19%	
6. France	6,834	0.64%	
7. Ghana	6,820	0.64%	
8.    Canada	6,584	0.62%	
9. Indonesia	6,179	0.58%	
10. Italy	6,140	0.58%	

• Google Analytics on University home page

	Page		Pageviews	% Pageviews
1.	/	£P	328,446	9.90%
2.	/staffnet/	(P)	300,236	9.05%
3.	/infohub/	Œ)	189,260	5.70%
4.	/motd/	P	92,448	2.79%
5.	/study/	(P)	31,436	0.95%
6.	/study/undergraduate/index.php	(P)	31,178	0.94%
7.	/library/	P	30,612	0.92%
8.	/infohub/support/computing.php	(P)	28,702	0.86%
9.	/pgap/login.php	(P)	27,709	0.83%
10	). /library/collections/	P	20,411	0.61%

#### Google Analytics on University home page

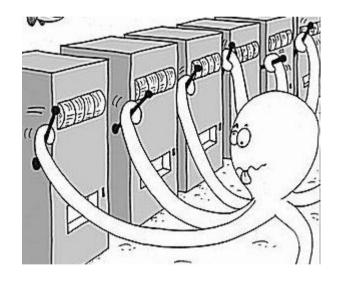
Total Unique Searches	% Total Unique Searches
2,098	2.44%
1,218	1.42%
602	0.70%
543	0.63%
479	0.56%
308	0.36%
295	0.34%
295	0.34%
291	0.34%
269	0.31%
	\$earches 2,098 1,218 602 543 479 308 295 295

Google Analytics on University home page



# Web Analytics: More advanced

- Can test out multiple versions of web page/site and see which one performs better
- This can be done through so-called A-B testing or multi-armed-bandits



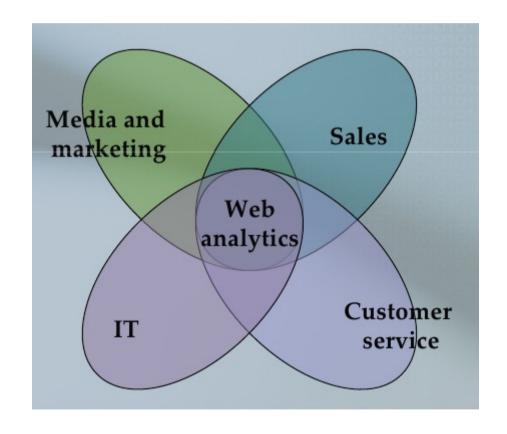
• Some Analytics tools support these kinds of experiments

# Web Analytics: How to do it?

- google.com/analytics. Requires only a bit of code adding to each web page; they provide this code
- Alternatives:
  - mixpanel.com (video shows how it works)
  - flurry, for mobile apps (taken over by yahoo: see developer.yahoo.com)
  - localytics.com, for mobile apps

## Web Analytics: Where it fits

- Has become very important for different business parts
- Good for jobs



# Web Analytics: Limitations

- You learn what users do and not do, but not necessarily why
- Do not know what users where trying to achieve
- Do not know whether they succeeded