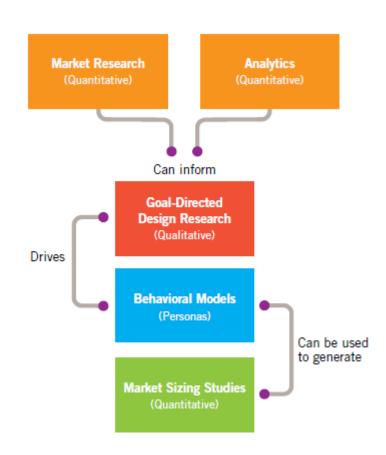




## Research

- Gathering qualitative data about potential and/or actual users of the website
- Qualitative research techniques:
  - Ethnographic field study (observation, contextual interviews)
  - Competitive product audits
  - Reviews of market research
  - Technology white papers
  - Brand strategy
  - Interviews with stakeholders, developers,
    subject matter experts and technology experts



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#### Literature review

Internal documents marketing plans, brand strategy, market research studies,

user surveys, technology specifications, customer support data,

usability studies and metrics

Industry reports business and technical journal articles

Web searches related and competing products, news items, user forums,

blog posts, social media discussion topics

### Product and competitive audits

- Examining existing versions of the website and of the competition
- It will provide a sense of the state of the art



### Stakeholder interviews

- Understanding of the business and technical context (stakeholder: anyone with authority and/or responsibility for the product)
- Individual, if possible
- Information to gather:
  - Preliminary product vision. It may be different for different departments/stakeholders
  - Budget
  - Schedule
  - Technical constraints (and opportunities)
  - Business drivers. What is the team trying to accomplish
  - Stakeholders' perceptions of the users. It might differ enormously (e.g., customer support representatives vs. management executives)



## Subject matter expert (SME) interviews

- Often expert users, but not designers
- Industry-specialised
- Management perspective

#### Customer interviews

- Customers: those who decide to purchase a product (e.g., a company's CTO)
- Users: those who use a product (e.g., a company's operatives)
- For websites aimed at the general public, the customer is usually also the user (exception: children's websites)



### User interviews

- In order to make them qualitative:
  - Surveys should be avoided
  - Questions should be open-ended
  - Avoid observer bias
- If there is a prototype or preliminary product, the user should be observed as s/he uses it
- The user does the talking
- Pain points must be identified



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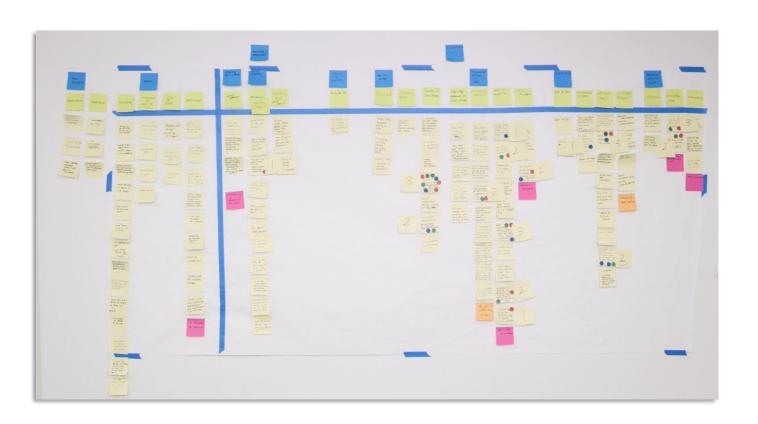
## Experience Map

- Tool that allows to register and categorise input from a user interview
- Each observation from the interview is copied to a sticky note
- Sticky notes are classified into:
  - Direct quotes. What the user said verbatim. Most notes should belong here
  - User goals. What the user was trying to achieve
  - User actions. Observations of how the user went through achieving his/her goals
  - Pain points. Things that stopped the user from doing what s/he wanted
- Sticky notes are set on the wall under each category
- Within each category, sticky notes are set chronologically in regard to the interview



# Experience Map Analysis

- Once all sticky notes are in place:
  - Pain points are identified
  - Goals are set for the team
  - Sticky notes are grouped into tasks
  - If necessary, tasks are grouped into activities
  - If questions arise, add them to the wall in sticky notes with a different colour



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## Research

- Field observation and user interviews raise behaviour patterns:
  - Identifiable behaviours that help categorise modes of use of a potential or existing website
  - They will help create personas in the Modelling phase
  - Market research will help select and filter personas that fit business models





## Sources

- Cooper, Alan, et al. About Face: The Essentials of Interaction Design. Indianapolis, IN: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2014. ISBN: 9781118766576
- Nodder, Chris. <u>UX Design: 2 Analyzing User Data</u>. LinkedIn Learning, 2016
- Cover picture by **Lukas** from Pexels

