Understanding Users?



Understanding Users?

- Traditional functional approach to HCI: main goal is to improve the execution of tasks and activities, reduce error and frustration.
- Making a system usable: Usability
- Creating models of how people use a system to inform design
 - Task Analysis
 - GOMS: Goals, Operations, Methods and Selection Rules
 - Cognitive Walkthrough
 - Structured interviews / questionaires

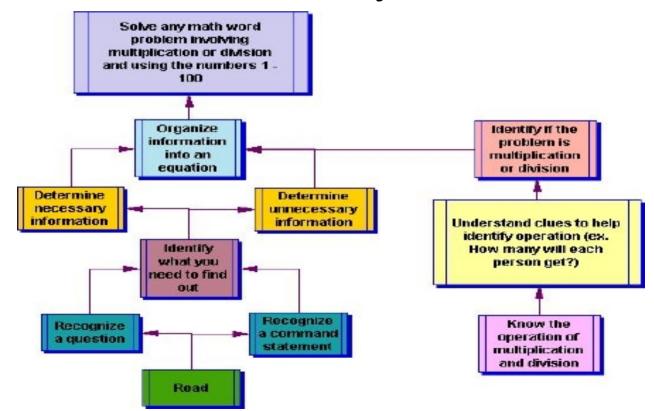
- Structured interviews and questionnaire
 - Only get information on items that the structured interview/questionnaire is oriented towards

7. How	would you rate the f	ollowing s	ervice	elemen	ts, whe	ere 1 is 1	not very	good
	t? (Please rate EACI							
				1	2	3	4	5
Value for me	oney							
Quality of information available								
Knowledgeable and informative staff								
Efficiency of staff								
Overall service quality								
Other (please	e specify)							
8. Wou	ld you like more info	rmation av	vailable	about	each fa	cility at	this site	e?
	Yes			No				
Cultural facts about Irish way of life Yes						No		
10. When	n would you prefer to	receive th	his info	rmation	1?			
Prior to visit		Durin	g visit			Post	visit	
11. Do y	ou own a mobile pho	one?						
	Yes			No				
12. If ye	f yes, are you using this phone while on your holiday?							
	Yes			No				
13. Do y	ou think technology	could impi	rove or	enhanc	e your	visit?_		

Other Motivations (Please Specify)

- Visitor profile
 - o 51% male 49% female, Majority were aged between 30 and 60 years of age
 - Nationalities: 37% Ireland; 24.5% USA, 16% UK, 14% other (83% of these were from Austraila & New Zealand)
- Motivation for visit
 - o The main motivations for visiting centred around experiencing Irish culture
- Service elements: 21% Not satisfied with quality of information
- Information: 74% would like additional information
 - o Guided tour of castle sufficient, but level of information for the rest of the site falls short
 - o 50% noted how additional information could enhance visit

- Task Analysis?
 - Creating a representation of task (book p507 518)
- Hierarchical Task Analysis



- GOMS
- Goals: what the user wants to achieve
- Methods: Procedures for selecting goals
- Operators: Cognitive processes and Actions that have have to be performed
- Selection Rules: Used to determine which method to select

GOAL: DELETE SENTENCE

Method_for_goal: MENU-METHOD-DELETE SENTENCE

Step 1: HIGHLIGHT SENTENCE

Step 2: OPEN MENU

Step 3: SELECT DELETE-COMMAND

Step 4: Accomplish_goal MENU-METHOD-DELETE SENTENCE

Method_for_goal: DEL-KEY-METHOD-DELETE SENTENCE

Step 1: POSITION-CURSOR AT END

Step 2: PRESS DELETE FOR EACH LETTER

Step 3: Accomplish_goal DEL-KEY-METHOD-DELETE SENTENCE

Selection_rules_for_goal: DELETE SENTENC E

If [long sentence] Then Accomplish_goal: MENU-METHOD-DELETE SENTENCE

If [short sentence] Then Accomplish_goal: DEL-KEY-METHOD-DELETE SENTENCE

- Cognitive Walkthrough
 - Based on a clear sequence of actions
 - Expert evaluators look to answer the following:
 - Will the correct action be sufficiently evident to the user?
 - Will the user notice that the correct action is available?
 - Will the user associate and interpret the response from the action correctly?

- Useful for studying highly structured systems that rely on the users' performance of a series of established tasks (procedures)
- Focus on tasks and performance only vs. focus on broader context of use



- So need to look beyond simply analyzing peoples tasks:
 - Cultural context
 - Social context
 - Physical context
- Other methods needed that provides more knowledge on these

- Qualitative approach
 - Ethnography and the Ethnographic methods
 - What is Ethnography?
 - Documenting human
 - Behaviours
 - Situations
 - Practices
 - through fieldwork and collecting data accounts
- Recording: Activity descriptions, Rules and procedures, Informal interviews, descriptions of artefacts used, Workflow diagrams......

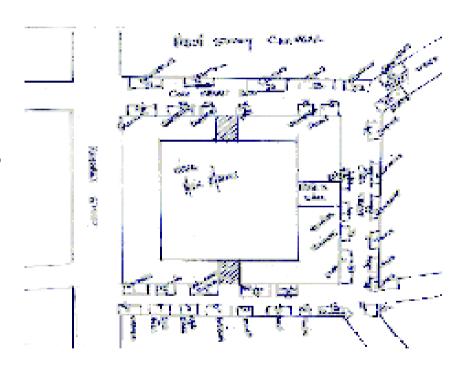
- Ethnography is grounded on fieldwork
 - Why?
- Data accounts
 - Rich
 - Not straightforward measurements
 - They have to be interpreted and analysed
 - It also means that they are taken from the perspective of the observer.

- Qualitative techniques
 - Video observation
 - Shadowing



- Qualitative techniques
 - Note taking and sketching
 - Conversions
 - Semi-structured interviews

 Participant observation (insider)



Still photo surveys



Summary

Methods for analysing the structure of tasks
VS

- Methods looking at the wider context in which a design is situated in
- Task Analysis: HTA, GOMS Cognitive Walk through
- Ethnography and the Ethnographic methods (Documenting human behavior through fieldwork)