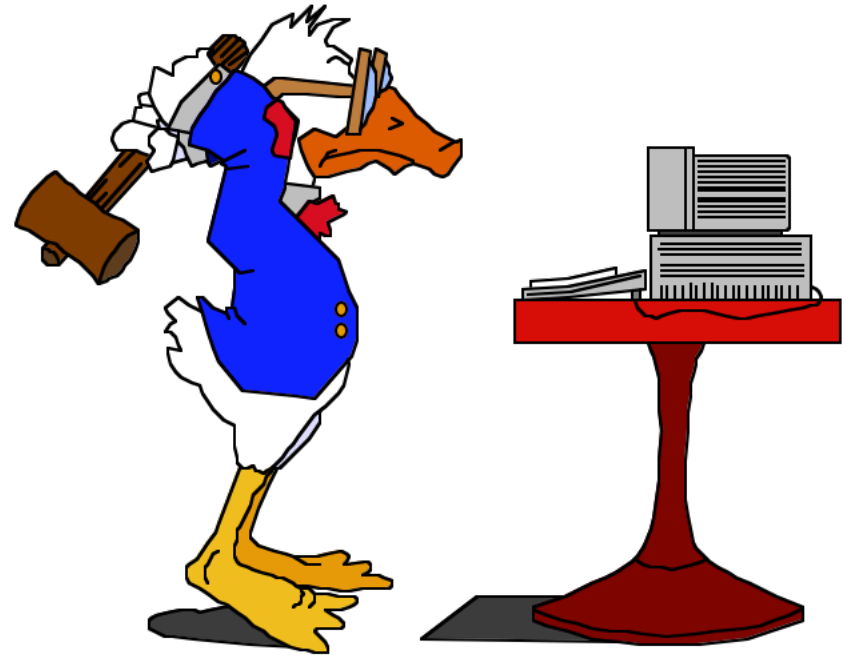


Overview - Cognitive Walkthroughs

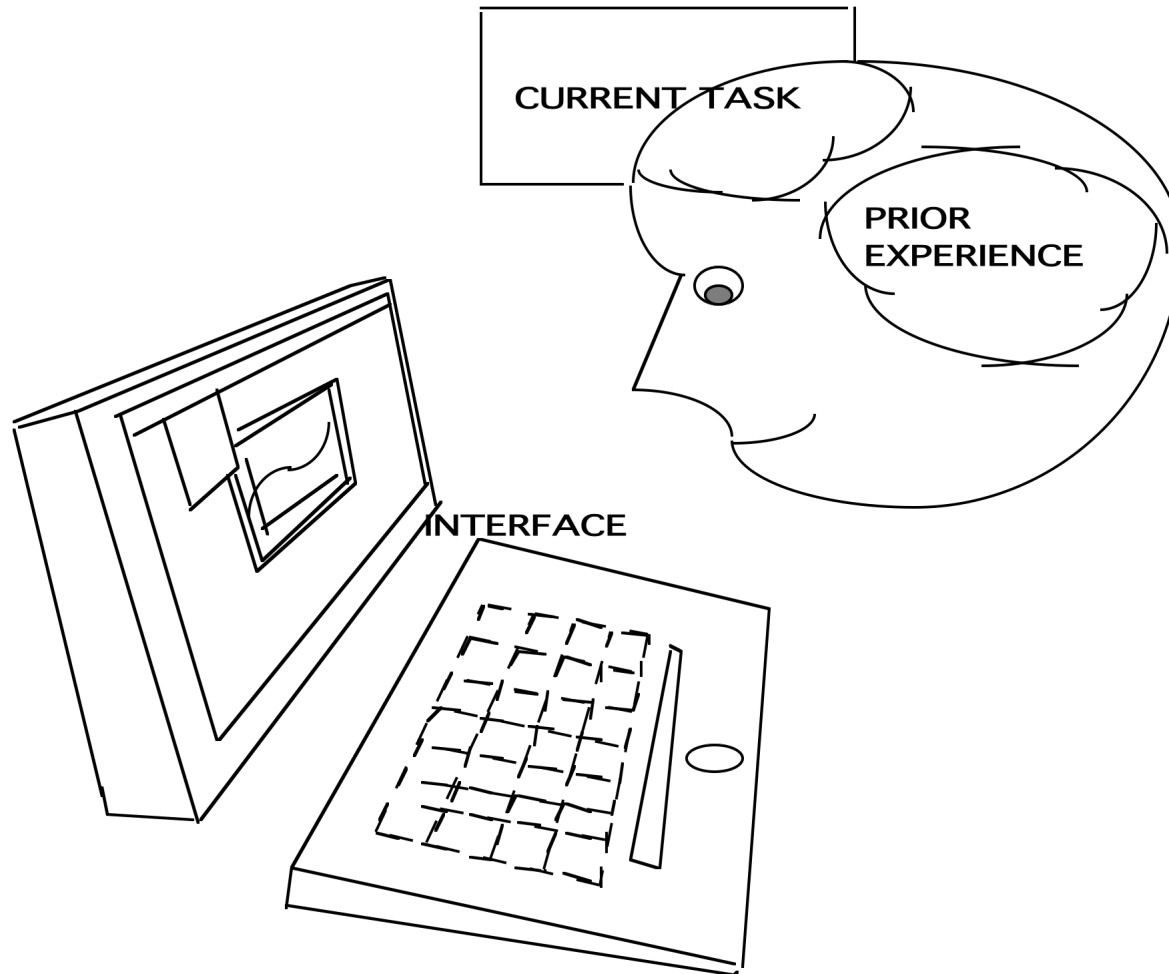
- Introduction to Cognitive Walkthroughs
- Cognitive Walkthrough Example

Human-Computer Interaction (HCI or CHI)

- Usability is a combination of
 - a user's task
 - a user's skills or experience
 - the system's interface
- Hopefully, we can avoid this!!! →



More seriously....



Functionality is not Enough!

- For an interface to be a success
 - it must provide
 - ✕ the right functionality
 - ✕ at the right time
 - ✕ in the right place
 - ✕ and in the right form
 - ✕ from the user's point of view.
- Such interfaces are called usable
 - usability testing: the process of ensuring that a user-interface is usable

Example

- When designing an ATM, each user action should be justified
 - Insert card?
 - Enter PIN?
 - Press Quick Cash Key?
 - Press Okay?
 - Remove Card?
 - Remove money?
 - Remove receipt?

Cognitive Walkthrough Introduction

- The cognitive walkthrough is one way to test the usability of interactive software.
- It focuses on
 - User's task(s)
 - System's Interface
- The cognitive walkthrough may be used
 - without “real” uses, e.g. proposed vs. actual tasks
 - before a system is implemented

Cognitive Walkthrough Procedure

- Define the inputs
- Gather the walkthrough team
- Walk through the action sequences for each task
- Record critical information
- Revise the interface to fix the problems
- Repeat...

Performing the Cognitive Walkthrough

- Define the inputs
 - Identify users and tasks
 - Create a description (screenshots, storyboard) or implementation (rapid prototype) of the interface
 - Define the action sequences for completing each task
- Gather the team
 - Facilitator maintains the pace of the discussion
 - Scribe records information
 - ✕ problems (and suggested solutions)
 - ✕ assumptions (about tasks and user's skills)

Performing the Walkthrough, cont.

- Gather the team, cont.
 - Participants walk through (discuss) the tasks with respect to the interface (prototypes or screenshots) and action sequences
 - They try to tell a credible story
 - ⌘ What is the user trying to achieve at this point? What is the user's goal and why is it their goal?
 - ⌘ What actions are obviously available in the interface?
 - ⌘ Does the label for the correct action match the user's goal?
 - ⌘ If the user performs the correct action, will they get good feedback?

Performing the Walkthrough, cont.

- Record critical information
 - The credible success (or failure) story
 - Assumptions (about tasks and user's skill)
 - Problems (and suggested solutions)
- Revise the interface to fix the problems
 - Re-implement rapid prototype or create new screenshots
- Repeat
 - Designing the “correct” interface requires iteration
 - ✕ Proposed solutions may turn out to be wrong!

Inverting a portion of an image (Example)

- Users
 - We want novice users of Photoshop to be able to invert selections of an image with little or no training;
 - Assume that user's have had experience with other imaging programs
- Tasks
 - Select a subregion of an image and invert it
- Interface
 - We have screenshots from the latest version of the product

Example, cont.

- Action Sequences
 - Zoom display to area of interest
 - Select the Lasso Tool
 - Select the subregion of the image
 - Select Inverse from the Image menu

Photoshop Interface



Description of Interface

- Photoshop presents
 - a toolbar (far left)
 - ⌘ vertically arranged
 - ⌘ Assume that novice users are unfamiliar with the toolbar's icons
 - the image (center)
 - a control panel (far right)
 - ⌘ Assume that novice users are unfamiliar with the operation and purpose of the control panel

Zoom in on Face



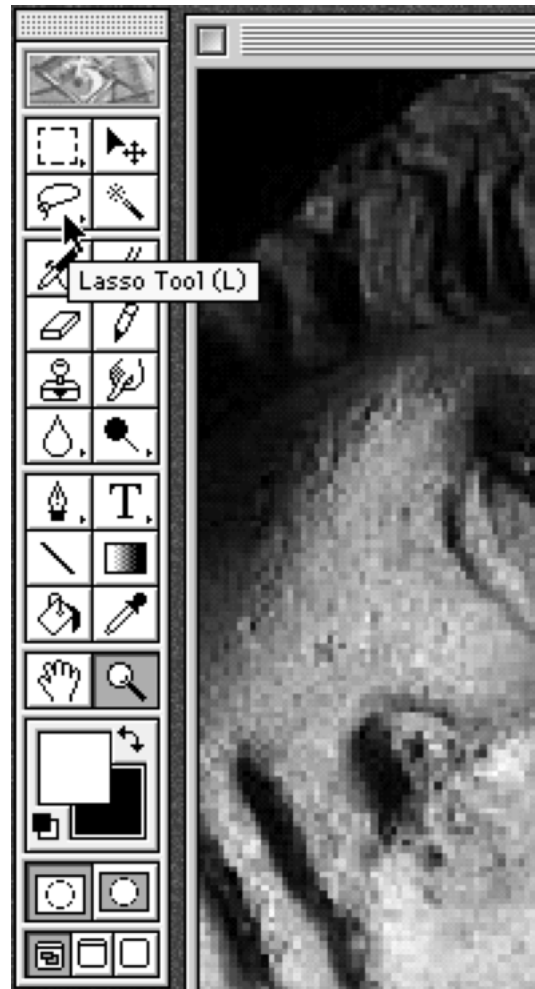
Action: Zoom in on Image

- What's the user's goal, and why?
 - The user wants to specify the portion of the image to invert exactly. Zooming in on the region of interest helps to increase the accuracy of the selection
 - Is the action obviously available?
 - The default tool in Photoshop is the Zoom tool; if the user has just started Photoshop its the current tool
 - Novice users may have to search for this tool on the toolbar if they need it later on
 - This tool uses the magnifying glass as its icon

Zoom in on Image, cont.

- Does the action or label match the goal?
 - No label involved here, however magnifying glass icon represents task well
 - Clicking on image, zooms the tool
 - Dragging on image, specifies zoom region more accurately
 - Assume: novice users will click rather than drag (despite screenshot!)
- Is there good feedback?
 - Yes, Photoshop instantly zooms the image

Select Lasso Tool



Select the Lasso Tool

- What's the user's goal, and why?
 - They need a tool to select a portion of the image
- Is the action obviously available?
 - They are familiar with the lasso tool from other image programs
 - The lasso icon is available at the top of the toolbar (increasing the chance that it will be seen)
 - The tooltip provides confirmation of the icon's information

Select the Lasso Tool, cont.

- Does the action or label match the goal?
 - Tooltip serves as label and confirms the meaning of the familiar lasso icon
- Is there good feedback?
 - Not shown but toolbar icon highlights when selected

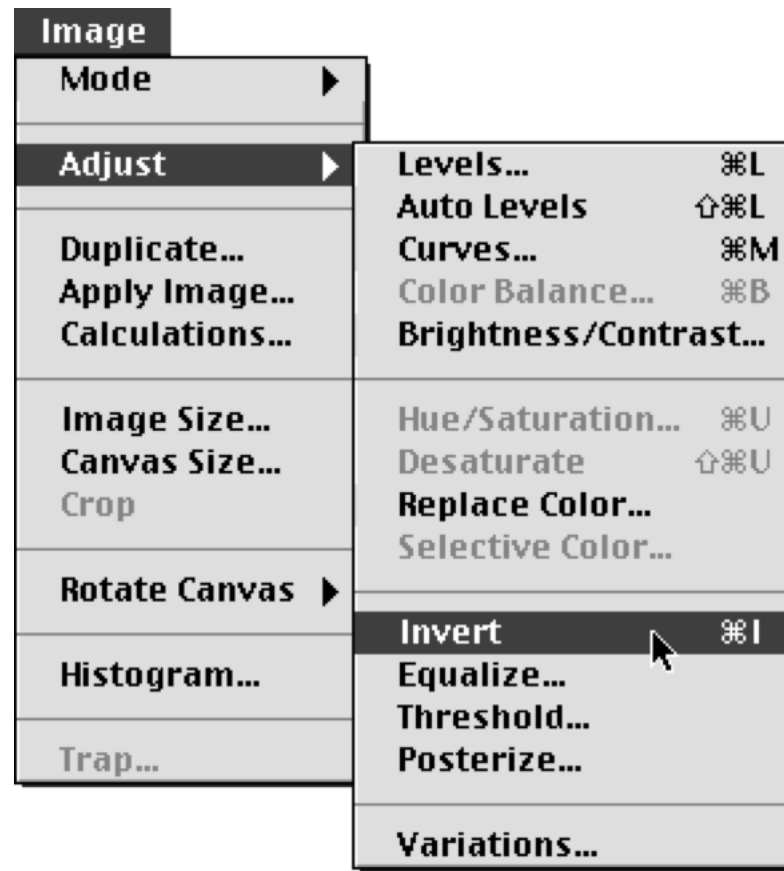
Select Image



Select the Image

- What's the user's goal, and why?
 - Select a portion of the image
- Is the action obviously available?
 - Assume novice user is familiar with using the lasso tool
- Does the action or label match the goal?
 - Yes, the lasso tool's sole purpose is selecting regions
- Is there good feedback?
 - Yes, the lasso tool produces a “rubber-band” that indicates the current selection

Select Invert Operation



Invert the Image

- What's the user's goal and why?
 - The overall task is to invert a region of the image
- Is the action obviously available?
 - No, previous experience will lead them to look for action in the menus
- Does the action or label match the goal?
 - Yes, but the invert operation is buried in a submenu called Adjust within the Image menu; novice users may look for the command in the "Edit" menu
 - Is there good feedback? Yes, the image inverts


Operation Complete



Example Wrap-up

- Action 1: Zoom In
 - Available as default tool; novice users may have to search for tool on subsequent operations
- Action 2: Select Lasso Tool
 - Lasso Icon is located in prominent place on toolbar; novice users are familiar with this tool
- Action 3: Select Image
 - No problem here
- Action 4: Invert Image
 - Invert command is buried in submenu

Possible Improvements?

- The Invert selection command is a common operation yet it is buried in a submenu
 - Image  Adjust may not be intuitive to a novice user
 - Note: It is assigned an intuitive keyboard short-cut (⌘I) which is good!
- Suggestions
 - Move Invert up one level into the Image menu?
 - Place a command for inverting the selection on one of the toolbars?

Walkthrough results

- A walkthrough does not necessarily generate a lot of suggestions per task
 - Location within requirements phase
 - ⌘ More suggestions common at the beginning
 - Task Dependent
 - ⌘ Certain problems may only be revealed by a particular type of task
 - User skill level
 - ⌘ Does the program try to support both novice and expert users?
 - ⌘ Photoshop for example has traditionally focused on expert users...

Other Usability Attributes (Nielsen, 1993)

- Learnability
 - allows users to began work quickly
- Efficiency
 - enables a high degree of productivity
- Memorability
 - does not require retraining when use is infrequent
- Errors
 - mistakes are infrequent, easy to recover from
- Satisfaction
 - enjoyable to work with

Usability Testing

- Discount Usability Testing (Nielsen)
 - Usability testing can be done in a cost effective manner
- As a result...
 - Many organizations have usability labs
 - ✕ Microsoft
 - ✕ Intuit
 - ✕ Sun
 - Usability Engineer is a job title!

References (not required for class)

- Usability Engineering
 - Jakob Nielsen, Academic Press, 1993
- The Cognitive Walkthrough Method: A Practitioner's Guide
 - by C. Wharton, J. Rieman, C. Lewis, and P. Polson
- Chapter 5 of Usability Inspection Methods
 - J. Nielsen and R. Mack, editors
 - John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1994