



# Module Title: HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTION

(5CS020)

Subject Title: Usability Report & Wireframe

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## **Abstract**

In today's digital age, website usability is an essential aspect of any product. This report showcases the significance of website usability and the factors that contribute to it. It also provides a summary of two research works which stresses web designers to consider the special abilities and requirements of the user when creating website. The analysis section takes a deep dive into two popular e-commerce websites, Daraz and Amazon, using Schneiderman's 8 Golden Rules and Nielsen's 10 Usability Heuristics. The analysis shows that both websites are usable, but there is still room for improvement.

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#### 1. Introduction

Usability is the extent to which a system or product may be used and understood by its intended users in a satisfactory, effective, and efficient manner. It is a means to measure the effectiveness of the user experience, and it needs designing and assessing user interfaces to make sure they are simple to comprehend, navigate, and offer users clear and succinct feedback. (IxD, n.d)

Usability in websites refers to the ease and effectiveness with which users can interact with a website to achieve their objectives. A product or system must have strong usability to maximize user pleasure and loyalty, reduce user mistakes and annoyance, and ultimately increase overall success. (Hammond, 2018)

Some key factors that contribute to website usability include:

- 1. Accessibility: It should be made available to all users, regardless of their abilities
- 2. <u>Content:</u> It should provide relevant and right-to-the point content
- 3. Functionality: It should have features and functions that are reliable and efficient
- **4.** Navigation: The website should be easy for users to navigate.
- 5. Visual Design: It should have an appealing and uniform design

#### 2. Literature Review

## 2.1. Usability evaluation methods for the web: A systematic mapping study

Silva, Rocha, and Sillitti conducted a study that explored different ways of evaluating website usability. They analyzed 364 research papers published between 2006 and 2016, and identified 15 categories of usability evaluation methods. They grouped these categories into five clusters: experimental, observational, inquiry, inspection, and combination. The experimental cluster involves conducting controlled experiments, while the observational cluster involves observing users interacting with a website. The inquiry cluster involves gathering feedback from users about their experiences, while the inspection cluster involves analyzing a website based on predefined criteria. Finally, the combination cluster involves using two or more of the above clusters. The authors noted that user testing, followed by heuristic evaluation and surveys, is the most popular technique for assessing the usability of websites. They also found that combining different evaluation methods was becoming more popular in web development. The authors recommend that the choice of usability evaluation method should depend on the research question, available resources, and user population characteristics. They also recommend that future studies look into the efficiency of various evaluation techniques and the possible benefits of combining many techniques. This study demonstrates the value of taking usability into account throughout the design process and offers important information about the various usability evaluation techniques used in web development. (Fernandez, Emilio, & Abrahao, 2011)

## 2.2. Age-Related Differences in Eye Tracking and Usability Performance: Website Usability for Older Adults

Amanda Hellwege and Jennifer L. Germaine (2017) aimed to explore how older adults interact with websites and how their age affects usability performance and eye-tracking patterns. To gather data, 16 older adults aged 65 and above and 16 younger adults aged 18 to 35 were recruited, and their eye-tracking was monitored. The findings of the study revealed that older adults take longer to process information on websites than younger adults. However, the study also found that older adults have fewer fixations overall, suggesting that they are more efficient in their information processing than their younger counterparts. The study also discovered that older adults struggle more with navigation and finding information on websites, but they are just as satisfied as younger adults with the websites. The authors recommend that website designers should keep in mind the differences in eye-tracking patterns and usability performance between older and younger adults. Website designers should prioritize simplicity and clarity in the design of websites for older adults, with clear navigation cues and minimal distractions. The authors also suggest that more visual cues and feedback can aid older adults in using the websites. In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by older adults when interacting with websites. It encourages website designers to consider the unique abilities and needs of older adults when designing websites, with a focus on simplicity, clarity, and clear navigation cues. By making websites more accessible to older adults, website designers can ensure that their websites are usable by a wider range of users. (Romano Bergstrom, Olmsted-Hawala, & Jans, 2013)

#### 2.3. Products

The products that we are going to analyze in this report are two famous e-commerce websites:

#### 1. Daraz.com.np

#### 2. Amzon.com

## 3. Analysis

## 3.1. Daraz.com.np

## 3.1.1. Schneiderman's 8 Golden Rules

3.1.1.1. Strive for consistency

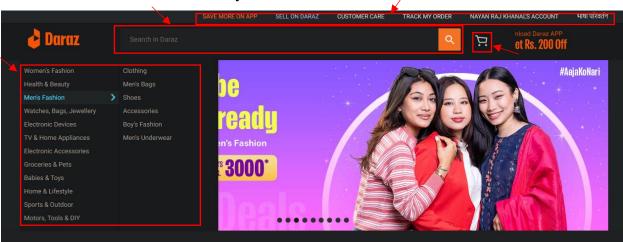


Figure 1. Strive for consistency

The website interface is mostly consistent in terms of layout and design elements.

## 3.1.1.2. Enable frequent users to use shortcuts

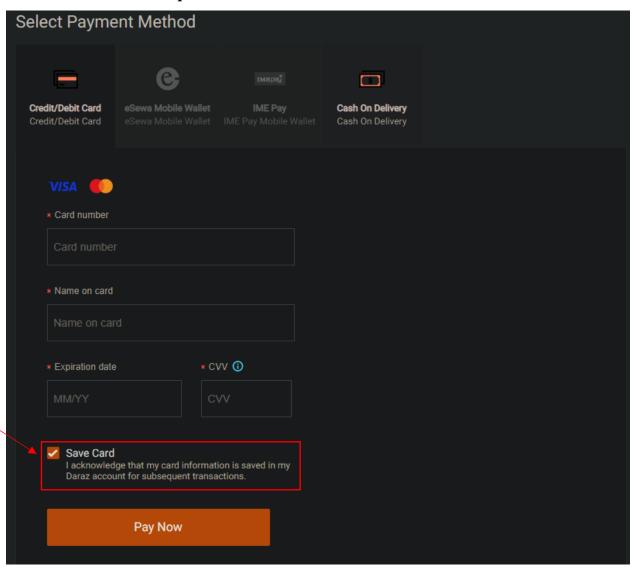


Figure 2. Enable frequent users to use shortcuts

Daraz lets users to have the option to save their card information. This enables them to check out more quickly when they make their next transaction.

#### 3.1.1.3. Offer informative feedback

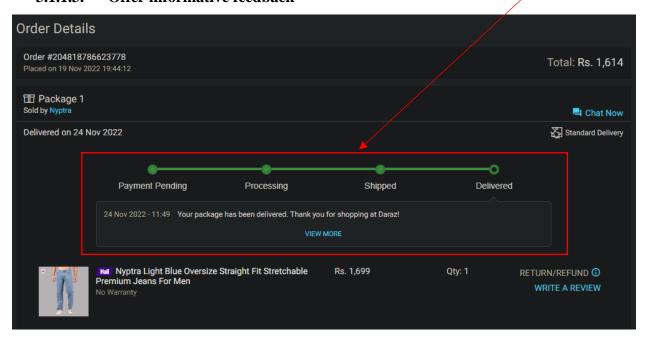


Figure 3. Offer informative feedback

Daraz provides customer with real-time detailed status update for every step of their order.

## 3.1.1.4. Design dialog to yield closure

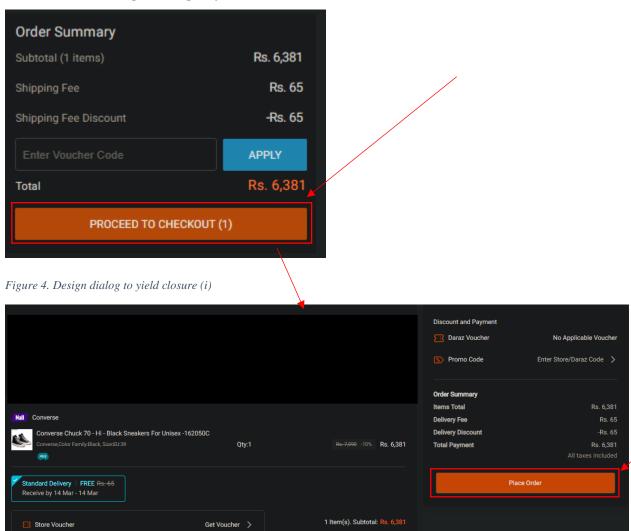


Figure 5. Design dialog to yield closure (ii)

Daraz provides a set of simple-to-understand and-follow instructions during the checkout process, making it straightforward for customers to complete their purchases.

## 3.1.1.5. Offer simple error handling

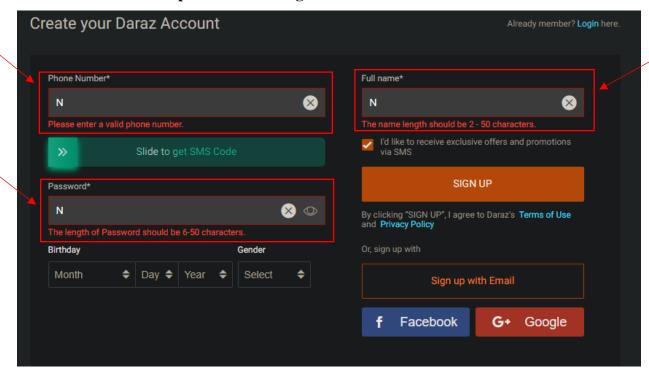


Figure 6. Offer simple error handling

Daraz provides a detailed error message to the user explaining the issue and gives recommendations on how to correct it.

#### **3.1.1.6.** Permit easy reversal of actions

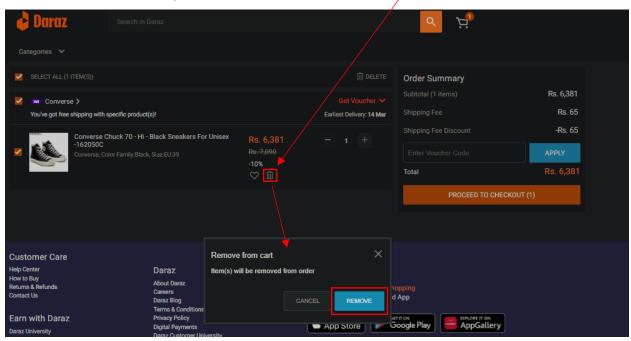


Figure 7. Permit easy reversal of actions (i)



Figure 8. Permit easy reversal of actions (ii)

Daraz allows users to remove items from their shopping cart with ease. It also allows user to go back in categories with a click of a label.

## 3.1.1.7. Support internal locus of control

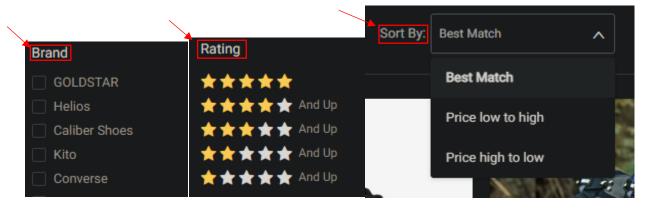


Figure 9. Support internal locus of control

Daraz allows its users to narrow down their search results by using a filter option that enables them to choose from various criteria, including price, brand, and category.

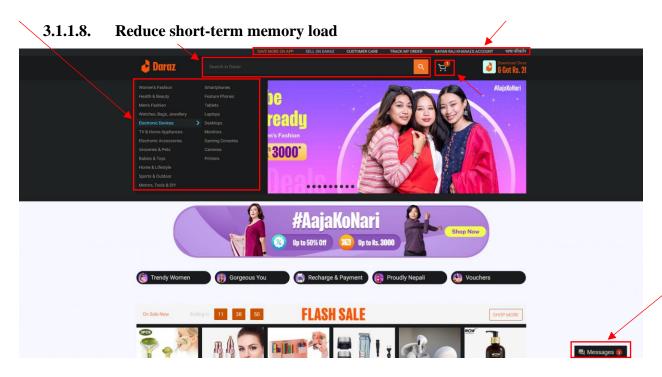


Figure 10. Reduce short-term memory load

Daraz has a design that is partially simple, making it easy for users to navigate and find products and information.

#### 3.1.2. Nielsen's 10 Usability Heuristics

#### 3.1.2.1. Visibility of system status

The point has already been analyzed.



Figure 11. Match between system and the real world

Some elements do follow the heuristic while others do not. Daraz's website has a search bar, category menu that feel familiar for e-commerce users. However, the way products are listed and categorized, may not meet users' expectations. Additionally, the website's use of unfamiliar language may cause confusion for some users.

#### 3.1.2.3. User control and freedom

## 3.1.2.4. Consistency and standards

The point has already been analyzed.

#### 3.1.2.5. Error prevention

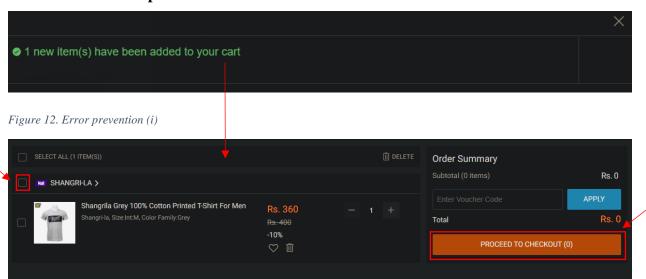


Figure 13. Error prevention (ii)

Daraz allows users to preview their order before placing or removing it. It also provides clear instructions for filling out forms.

#### 3.1.2.6. Recognition rather than recall

The point has already been analyzed.

#### 3.1.2.7. Flexibility and efficiency of use

## 3.1.2.8. Aesthetic and minimalist design:

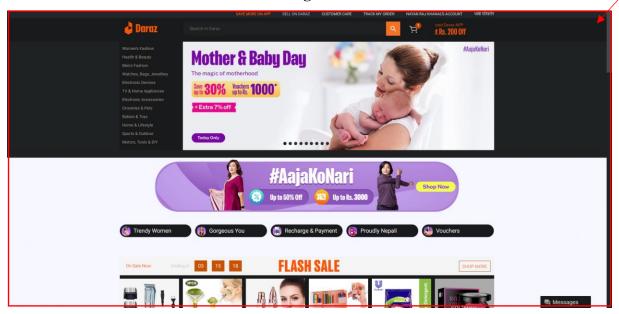


Figure 14. Aesthetic and minimalist design

It's debatable whether Daraz follows minimalist design principles or not. Some might argue that the website has too much visual content and features. However, Daraz does use a consistent color scheme and layout and white space to enhance the look. So, while it may not be a pure minimalist design, it still values visual consistency and cleanliness.

#### 3.1.2.9. Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

## 3.1.2.10. Help and documentation

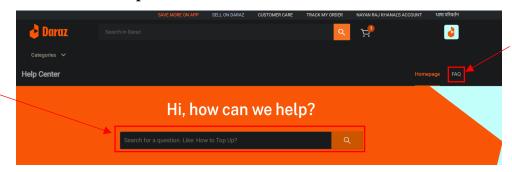


Figure 15. Help and documentation (i)

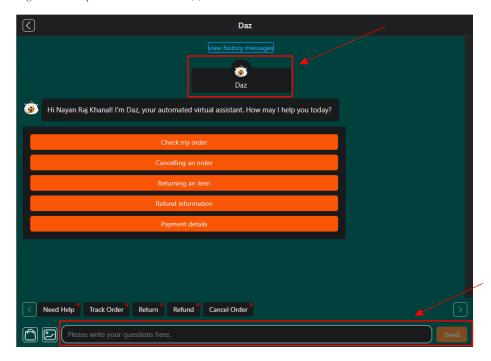


Figure 16. Help and documentation (ii)

Daraz provides user with a help center that includes FAQs, articles. The website also offers customer support through email, phone, and live chat.

#### 3.2. Amazon.com

#### 3.2.1. Schneiderman's 8 Golden Rules

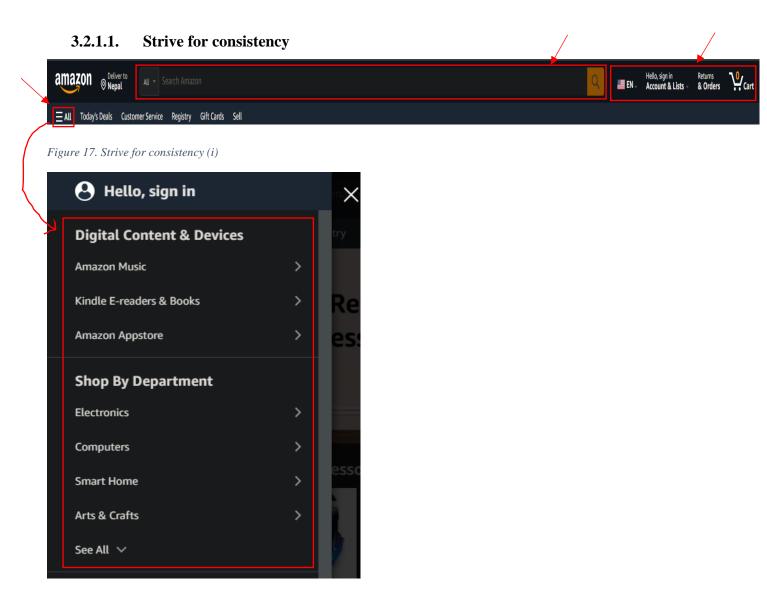


Figure 18. Strive for consistency (ii)

Amazon has a website interface that is mostly consistent in terms of layout and design elements.

## 3.2.1.2. Enable frequent users to use shortcuts



Figure 19. Enable frequent users to use shortcuts

Amazon allows users to continue their purchase of the specific item, also it suggests items similar to the original purchase.

#### 3.2.1.3. Offer informative feedback

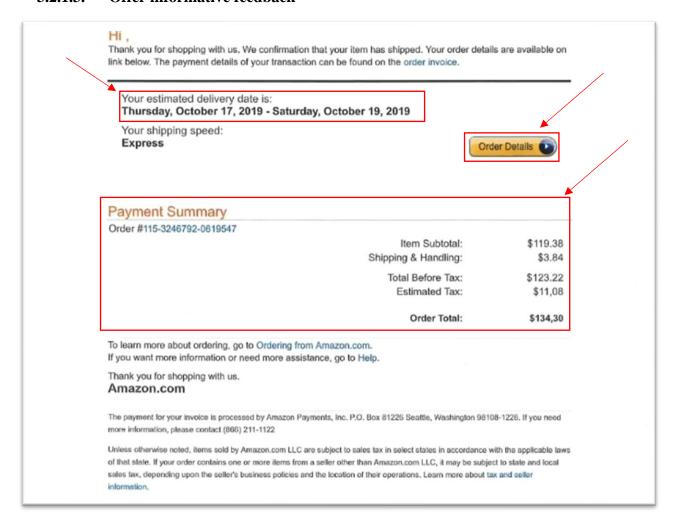


Figure 20. Offer informative feedback

Upon ordering an item from Amazon, it sends a confirmation email to the user with details of the order, estimated delivery date, and other relevant information.

## 3.2.1.4. Design dialog to yield closure

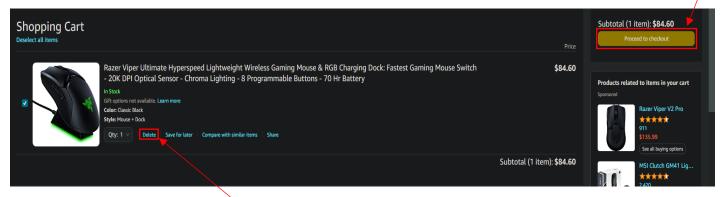


Figure 21. Design dialog to yield closure

Amazon provides clear and detailed summary of user's order, with option to edit or remove the item before finalizing the purchase.

## 3.2.1.5. Offer simple error handling

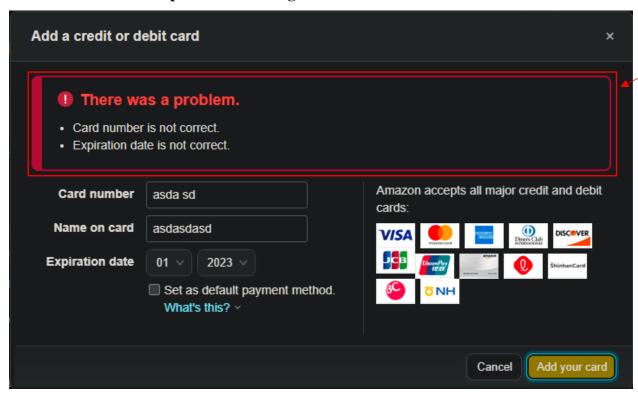


Figure 22. Offer simple error handling

Amazon provides clear and concise error messages to the user, describing the issue and providing potential solutions.

#### 3.2.1.6. Permit easy reversal of actions

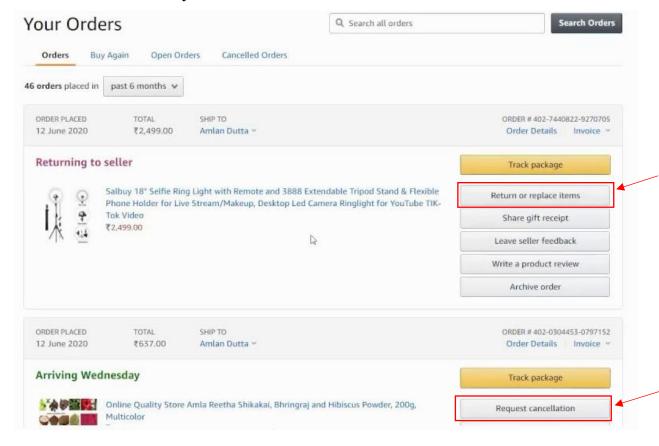


Figure 23. Permit easy reversal of actions

With a click of a button Amazon allows user to return, replace, cancel their purchase.

## 3.2.1.7. Support internal locus of control

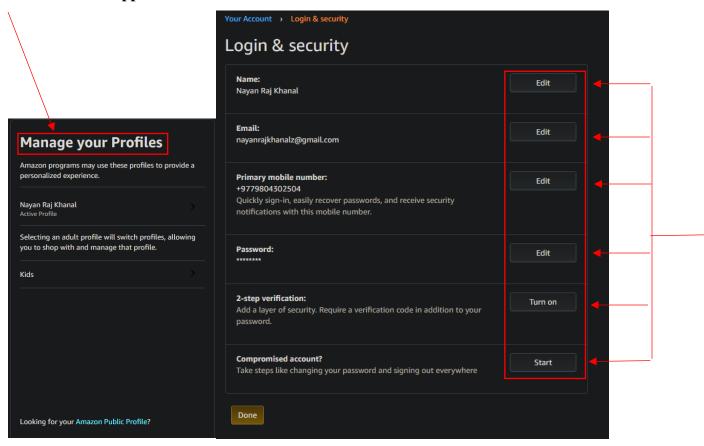


Figure 24. Support internal locus of control

Users can change their preferences and settings on Amazon.

## 3.2.1.8. Reduce short-term memory load

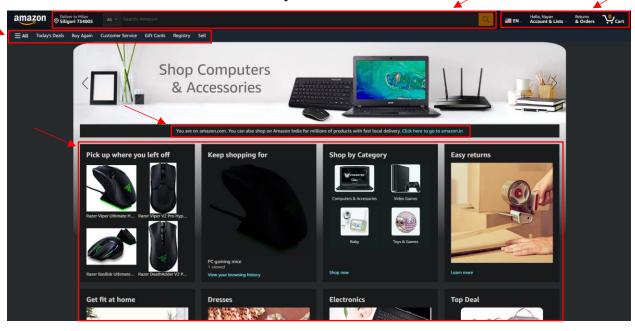


Figure 25. Reduce short-term memory load

Amazon provides clear and concise labels and instructions, clear indications of the items added to the cart, and the total cost. The search function also provides relevant and specific results.

## 3.2.2. Nielsen's 10 Usability Heuristics

#### 3.2.2.1. Visibility of system status

The point has already been analyzed.

#### 3.2.2.2. Match between system and the real world

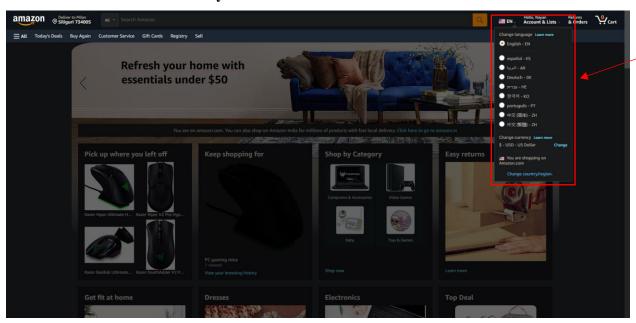


Figure 26. Match between system and the real world

Amazon's design, language and terminologies are familiar and commonly used in e-commerce industry.

#### 3.2.2.3. User control and freedom

The point has already been analyzed.

#### 3.2.2.4. Consistency and standards

## 3.2.2.5. Error prevention

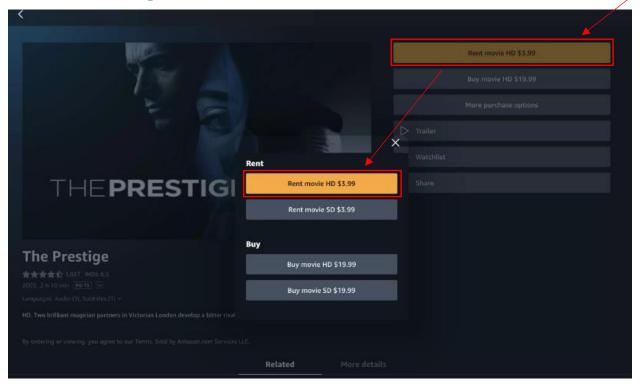


Figure 27. Error prevention

Well labelled buttons, links prevent users from making mistakes. Amazon also provides helpful feedbacks so that users don't jump and make accident purchases.

#### 3.2.2.6. Recognition rather than recall

The point has already been analyzed.

## 3.2.2.7. Flexibility and efficiency of use

## 3.2.2.8. Aesthetic and minimalist design

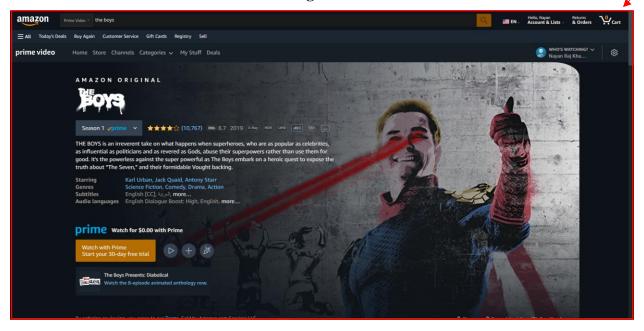


Figure 28. Aesthetic and minimalist design

Amazon follows clean and simple design with focus on products. It also has consistent colour scheme. However, it could improve in terms of aesthetic by reducing clutter.

#### 3.2.2.9. Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

## 3.2.2.10. Help and documentation

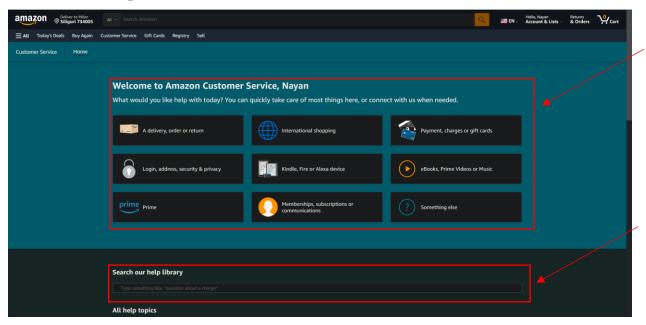


Figure 29. Help and documentation

Amazon has a comprehensive help and support system that includes FAQs, topics. In addition, the products have user reviews which simplifies the decision for potential buyers.

#### 4. Conclusion

A user-friendly website is essential for a positive user experience, customer satisfaction, and a successful product or system. Multiple factors determine website usability, including accessibility, content, functionality, navigation, and visual design. Designers can evaluate website usability using different methods, such as user testing, heuristic evaluation, surveys, or a combination of methods. When designing websites, designers should prioritize simplicity, clarity, and straightforward navigation to make them easy to use for everyone, including older adults.

Two e-commerce websites, Daraz and Amazon, were analyzed using Schneiderman's 8 Golden Rules. Both websites had consistent layouts and design elements, making them easy to navigate. They provided informative feedback and shortcuts for frequent users. During the checkout process, both websites broke down the steps in a way that was easy to understand, simplifying the purchase process. However, Amazon outperformed Daraz in visual design, offering a more visually appealing and cohesive design.

In conclusion, I believe designing a user-friendly interface is crucial for its success. Designers should consider different factors that contribute to usability and use appropriate evaluation methods to ensure that the interface is easy to use. They should also keep the unique abilities and needs of different users in mind, especially older adults, to create an accessible interface for everyone.

## 5. References

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## 6. Appendix

## Link:

 $https://www.figma.com/file/q52fhrE1ZLqjPnjwMQbqiQ/2227486\_NayanRajKhanal\_IceBreaker\\ Wireframe?node-id=0\%3A1\&t=46xSUmESVsOaFrOr-1$ 

## 6.1. Explore

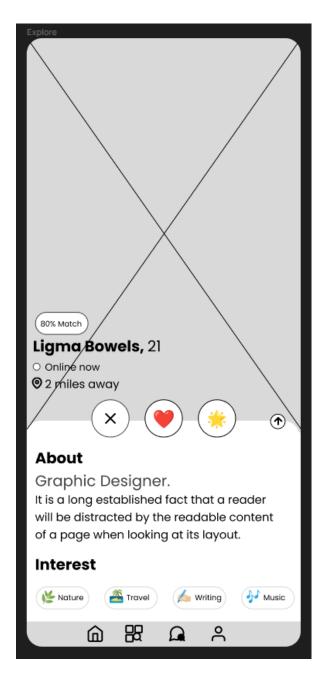


Figure 30. Explore

## 6.2. User Profile



Figure 31. User Profile

## **6.3.** Edit Profile

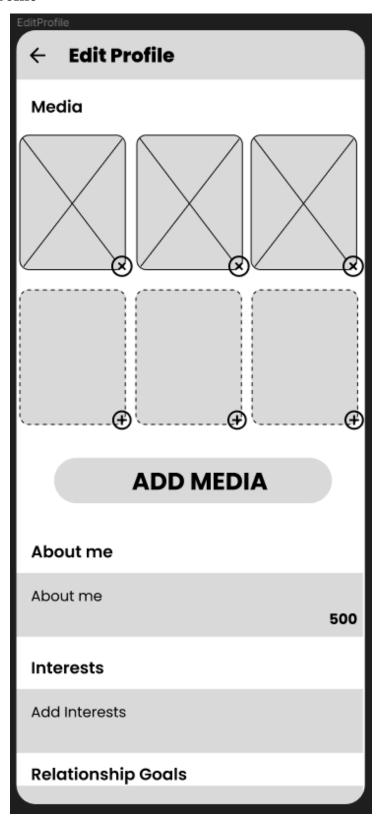


Figure 32. Edit Profile

#### **6.4.** Settings

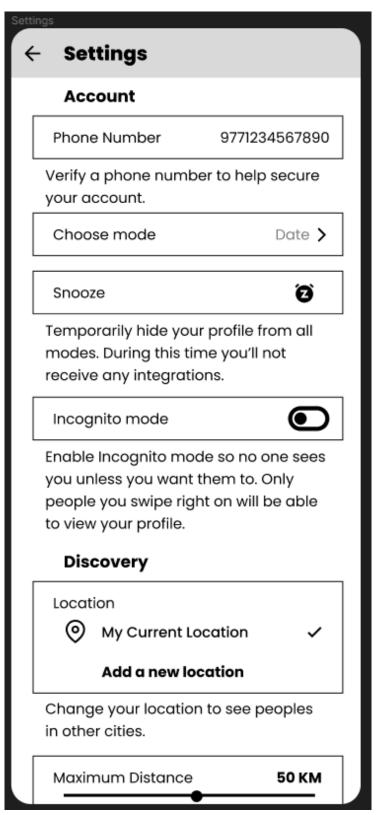


Figure 33. Settings

## 6.5. Security

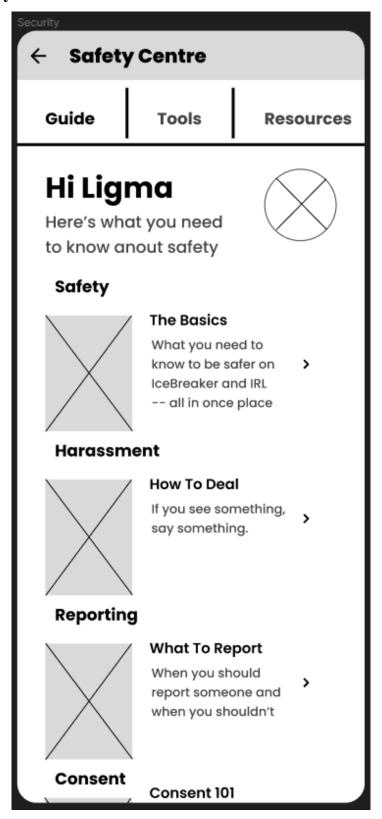


Figure 34. Security

## **6.6.** Chat

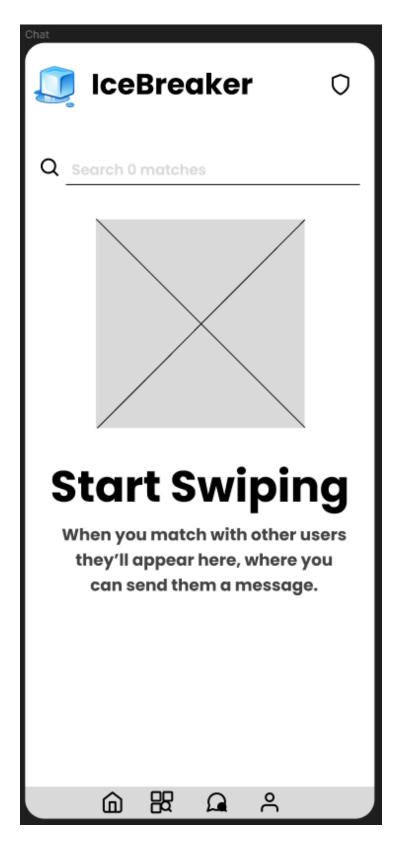


Figure 35. Chat

## **6.7.** Schedule Meetups

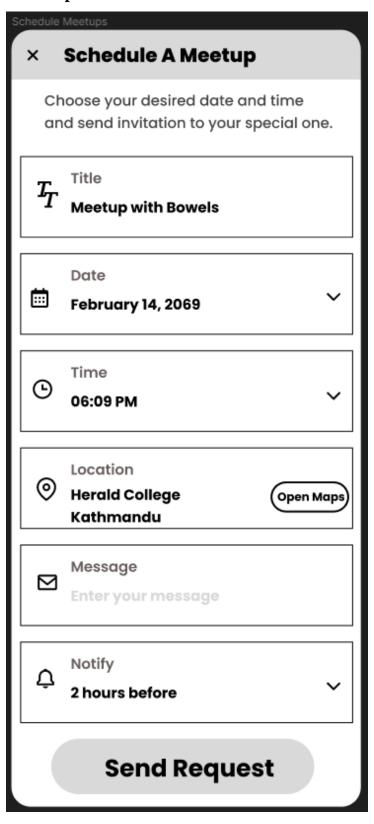


Figure 36. Schedule Meetups

#### 6.8. Redeem Streaks

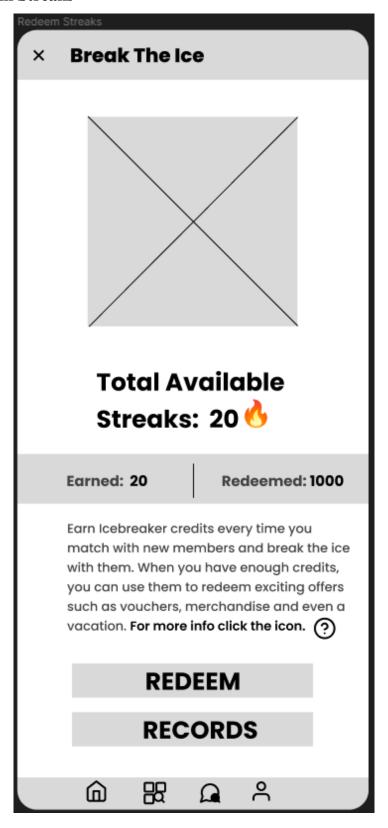


Figure 37. Redeem Streaks