Week 2: Expert Evaluation

Uta Hinrichs & Tara Capel

today

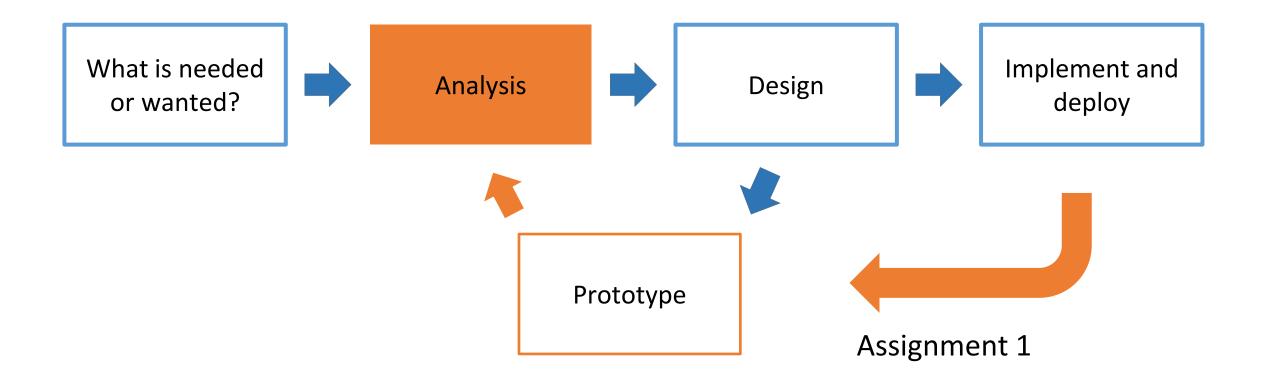
- Assignment 1: Heuristic Evaluation
- Re-cap: Nielsen's Heuristics
- Discussion of applying heuristics

Assignment 1: Heuristic Evaluation [individual + group work; due Oct. 10]

what's involved

- Decide on interactive system [group]
- Set evaluation scope [group]
- Agree on documentation [group]
- Explore the interactive system [individual]
- Conduct heuristic evaluation [individual]

- Discuss issues discovered [group]
- Consolidate identified issues [group]
- Reflect on process [group]



what system to evaluate?

- Spotify
- DiscoverEd
- 555

setting the scope of your evaluation

- Usage scenario(s)
 - Individual/shared/collaborative use
 - **-** ...
- Technology
 - Desktop computer
 - Mobile
 - Smartwatch
 - **-** ...
- Environment / setting
 - At home
 - On-the-go
 - **-** ...

notes on documentation

Nielsen Norman Group

Heuristic Evaluation Workbook

EVALUATOR: DATE: PRODUCT: TASK:



Visibility of System Status

The design should always keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate feedback within a reasonable amount of time.

- Does the design clearly communicate its state?
- Is feedback presented quickly after user actions?

Issues

Recommendations



Match Between System and the Real World

The design should speak the users' language. Use words, phrases, and concepts familiar to the user, rather than internal jargon. Follow real-world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.

- Will user be familiar with the terminology used in the design?
- Do the design's controls follow real-world conventions?

Issues

Recommendations



No.	HE-	Problem/Good Aspect:					
Name	e:						
Evidence							
Heuris	stic:						
Interfa	ice aspect:						
Explanation							
		· I					
Severity or Benefit							
Rating:							
Justification (Frequency, Impact, Persistence)							
Fre	equency:						
lm	pact:						
,							
Pe	rsistence:						
Но	w I weighted	he factors:					
110	w i weigiited	ne raciors.					
Possible solution and/or trade-offs							
Doloi	ionehine						
neidi	ionships						

notes on the evaluation itself

- Find at least 5 issues and link them to Nielsen's 10 heuristics
- Document usability issues as well as positive aspects!!!
 - Explore what works/doesn't work and why
- Any aspects that stand out but do not seem to fit Nielsen's heuristics?
 - Document these as well!
- Consider the severity of issues (ranking)

any questions?

re-cap: Nielsen's heuristics

Nielsen's usability heuristics

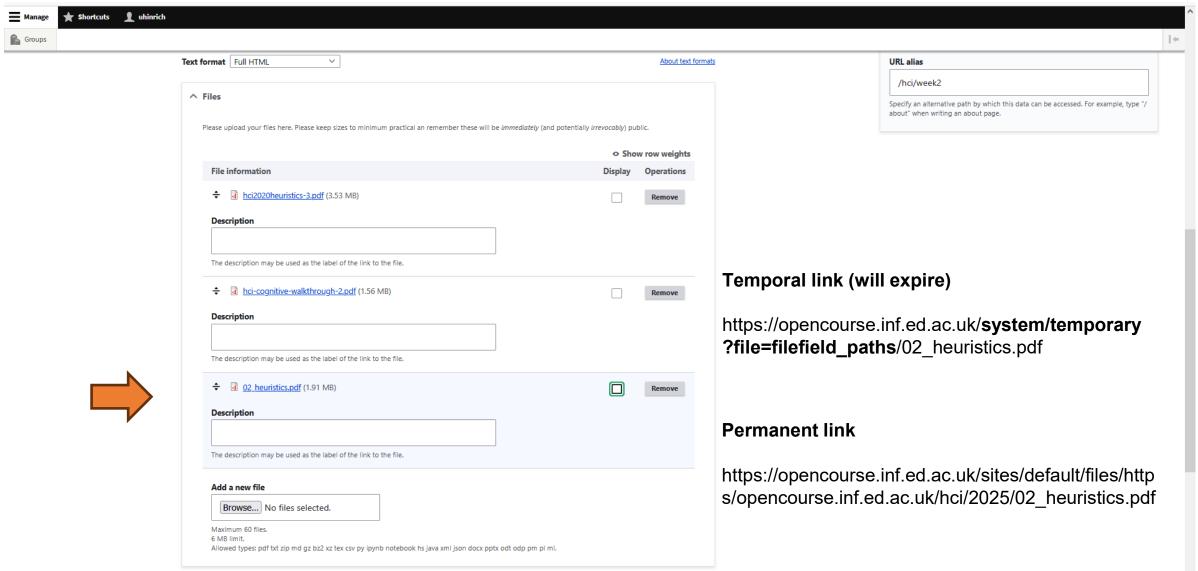
- 1: Visibility of System Status
- 2: Match Between the System and the Real World
- 3: User Control and Freedom
- 4: Consistency and Standards
- 5: Error Prevention
- 6: Recognition Rather than Recall
- 7: Flexibility and Efficiency of Use
- 8: Aesthetic and Minimalist Design
- 9: Help Users Recognize, Diagnose, and Recover from Errors
- 10: Help and Documentation

1. Visibility of System Status

"Communicating the current state allows users to feel in control of the system, take appropriate actions to reach their goal, and ultimately trust the brand" or the system.

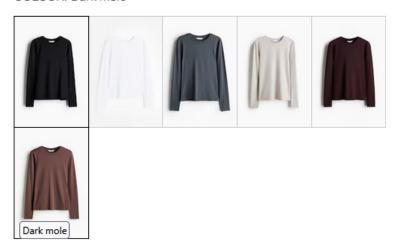


1. Visibility of System Status



1. Visibility of System Status

COLOUR: Dark mole



SELECTED SIZE: M

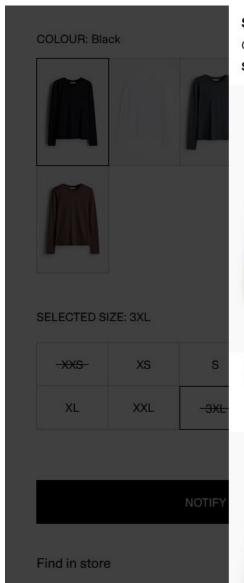
-XXS-	XS	S	М	L
XL	XXL	-3XL-	-4XL-	

SIZE GUIDE



Find in store

CHECK AVAILABILITY



SIZE 3XL IS OUT OF STOCK

Get notified if it comes back in stock. Notify me!
Similar products available in size 3XL

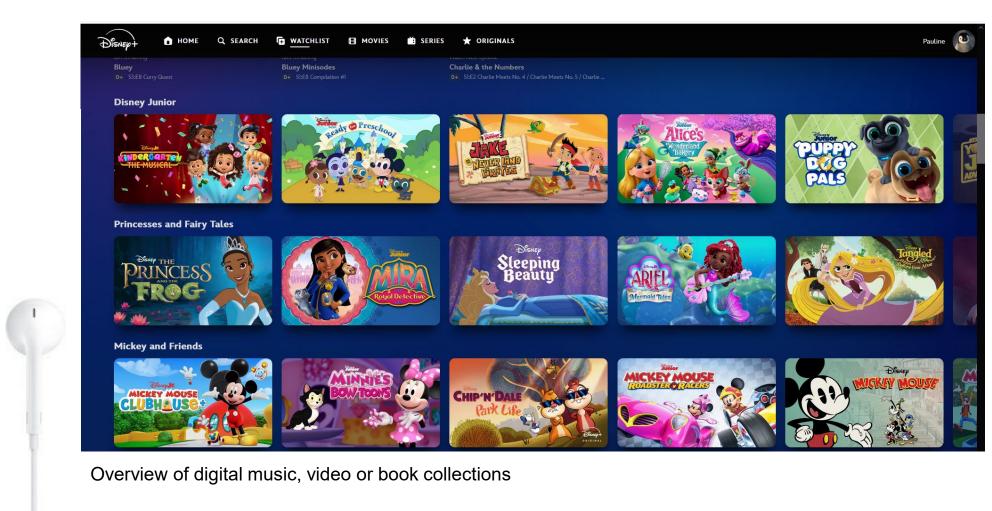




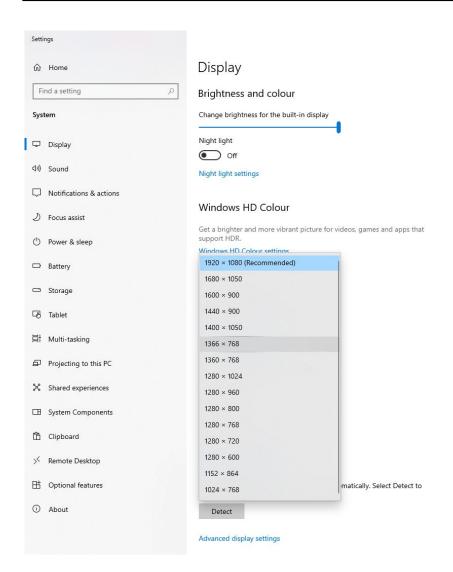
2. Match Between the System and the Real World

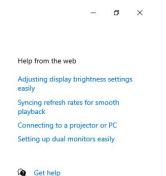
- Systems should speak the users' language with familiar words, phrases, and concepts rather than system-oriented terms.
- Interfaces that follow real-world conventions and make information appear in a natural and logical order demonstrate empathy and acknowledgement for users.

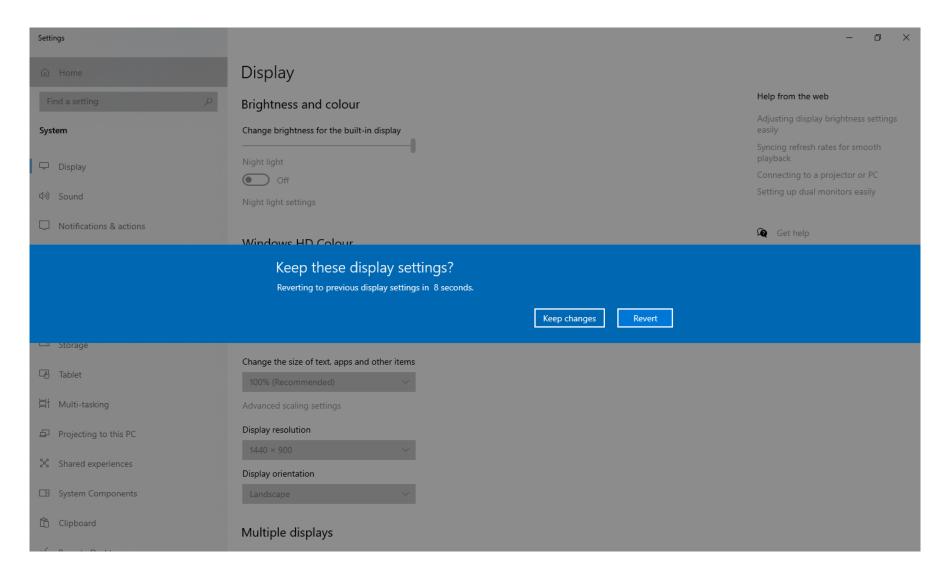
2. Match Between the System and the Real World



- Users often make mistakes or change their minds. Allow them to exit a flow or undo their last action and go back to the system's previous state.
- Always have a way out
 - Undo
 - Exit
 - Cancel



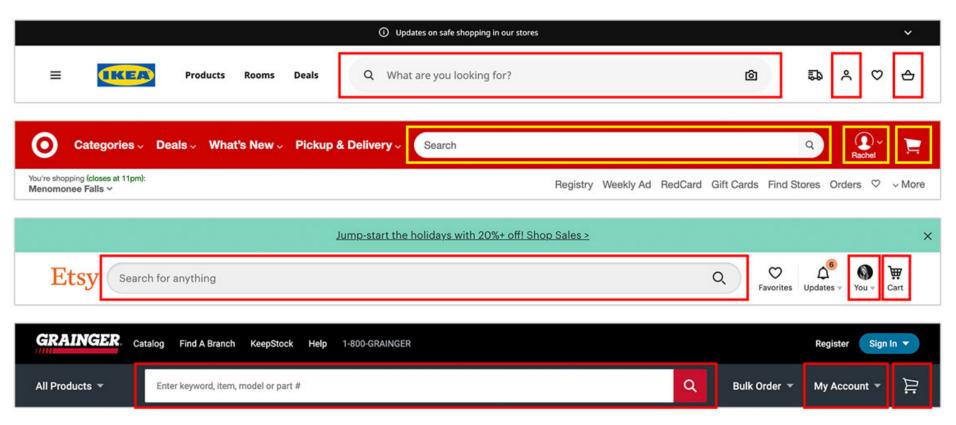




- Users often make mistakes or change their minds. Allow them to exit a flow or undo their last action and go back to the system's previous state.
- Always have a way out
 - Undo
 - Exit
 - Cancel
- Adjustability
 - Sound
 - Input modality
 - Display settings

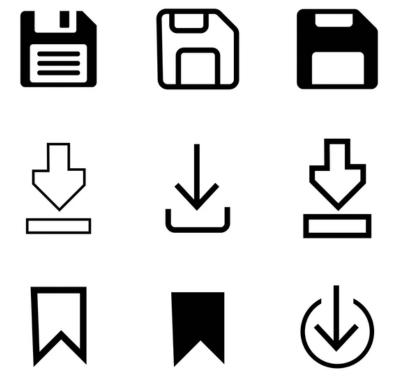
4: Consistency and Standards

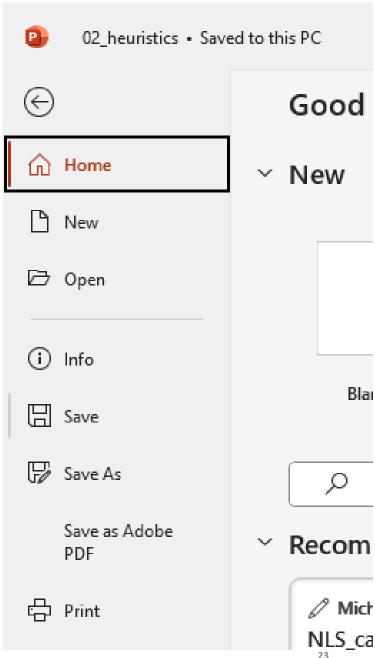
- When things look and behave the same, we know what to expect
 - Less cognitive load
 - Eases adaption to new systems



4: Consistency and Standards

- Note that standards can change
 - See "save" icon



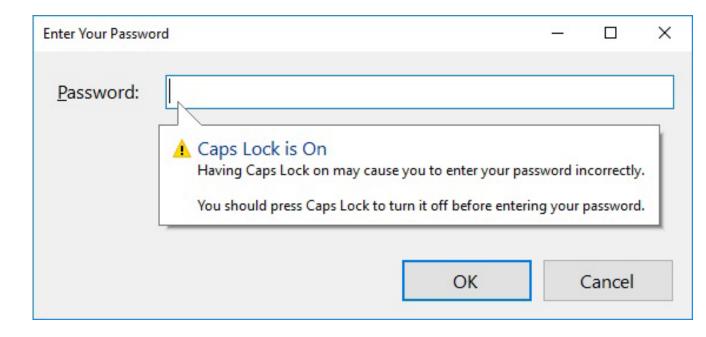


5: Error Prevention

- Prevent unconscious errors by offering suggestions, utilizing constraints, and being flexible.
- Error types
 - Mistakes
 - Slips
- Mistakes
 - Conscious errors; often the user has incomplete or incorrect information about the task and develops a mental model that does not match how the interface actually works

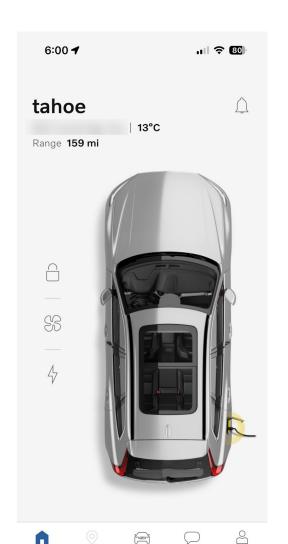
5: Error Prevention

- Slips
 - User intends to perform an action but does something else by accident.
- Preventing slips
 - Include helpful constraints
 - Offer suggestions
 - Choose good defaults
 - Use forgiving formatting



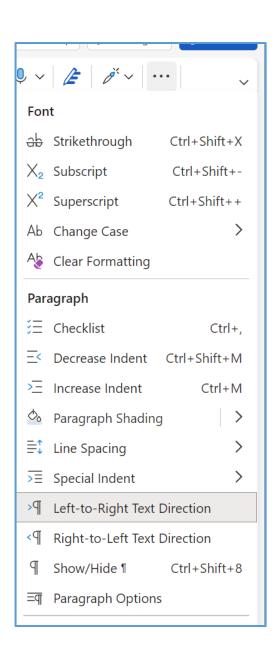
6: Recognition Rather than Recall

- Minimize the user's memory load by making elements, actions, and options visible
- Recalling items from scratch is harder than recognizing the correct option in a list of choices
- Example: menus
- More problematic examples
 - Direct-touch interfaces (see Mindy app)



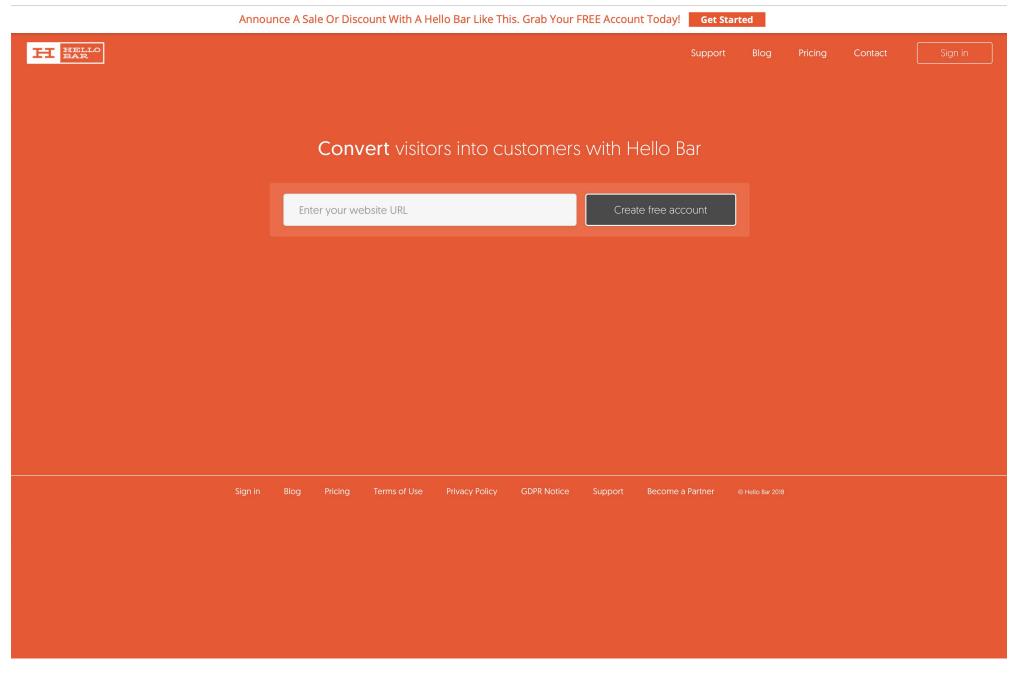
7: Flexibility and Efficiency of Use

- Make it work for different abilities and needs
 - Expert User vs Novice
- Offer multiple ways to accomplish popular options
 - e.g. keyboard shortcuts
 - List options but offer search



8: Aesthetic and Minimalist Design

- Aesthetically pleasing designs can provide memorable experiences
- However, interfaces should only include necessary elements, with high informational value
- Clarity "usually" wins over visual flourish
- Recommendation
 - Avoid clutter and (visual) noise
 - Apply a good layout



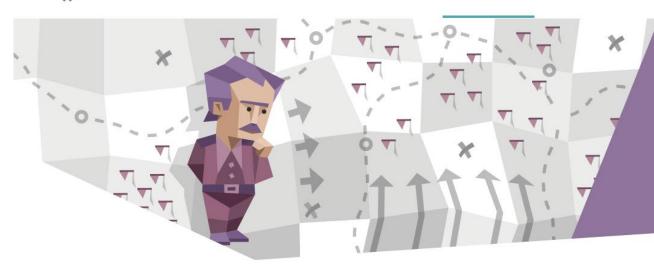
Take the Test

Personality Types

Premium Profiles

Tools & Assessments

brarv



Architect

Personality

INTJ-A / INTJ-T

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?)

Explore This Type

Introduction

Strengths & Weaknesses

Romantic Relationships

Friendships

Parenthood

Career Paths

Workplace Habits

Introduction

WHO IS AN ARCHITECT (INTJ)?

An **Architect (INTJ)** is a person with the Introverted, Intuitive, Thinking, and Judging personality traits. These thoughtful tacticians love perfecting the details of life, applying creativity and rationality to everything they do. Their inner world is often a private, complex one.

"Thought constitutes the greatness of man. Man is a reed, the feeblest thing in nature,

hut he is a thinking reed "

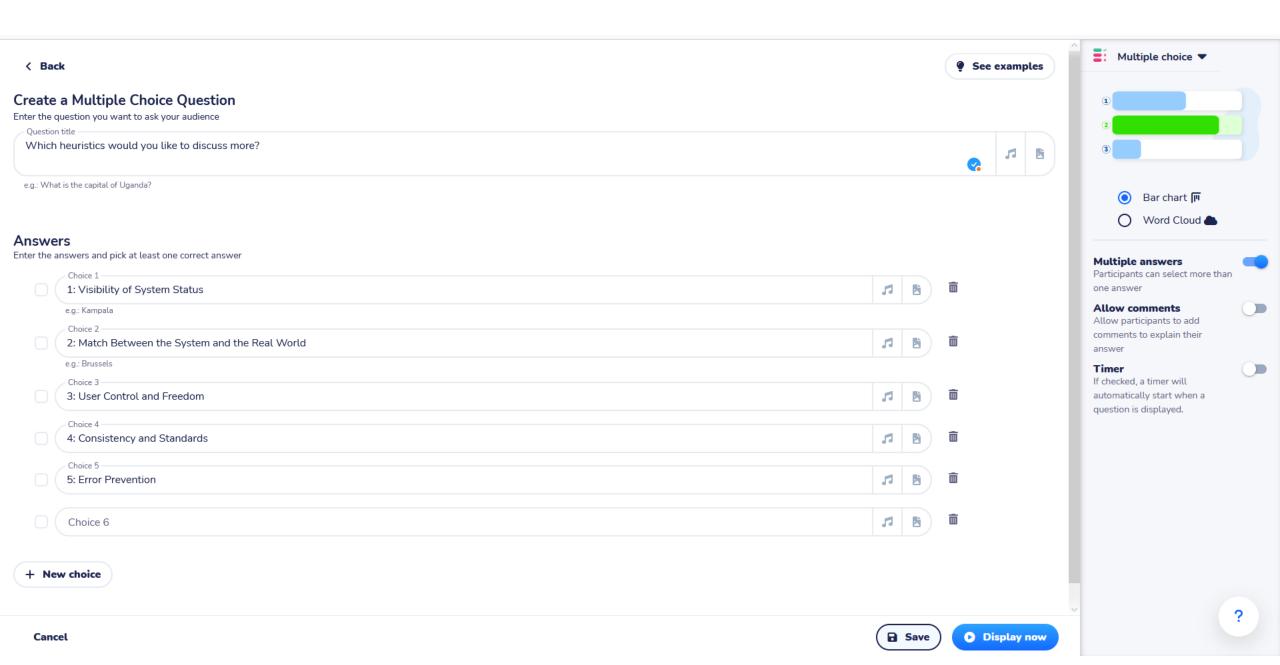
New Here?

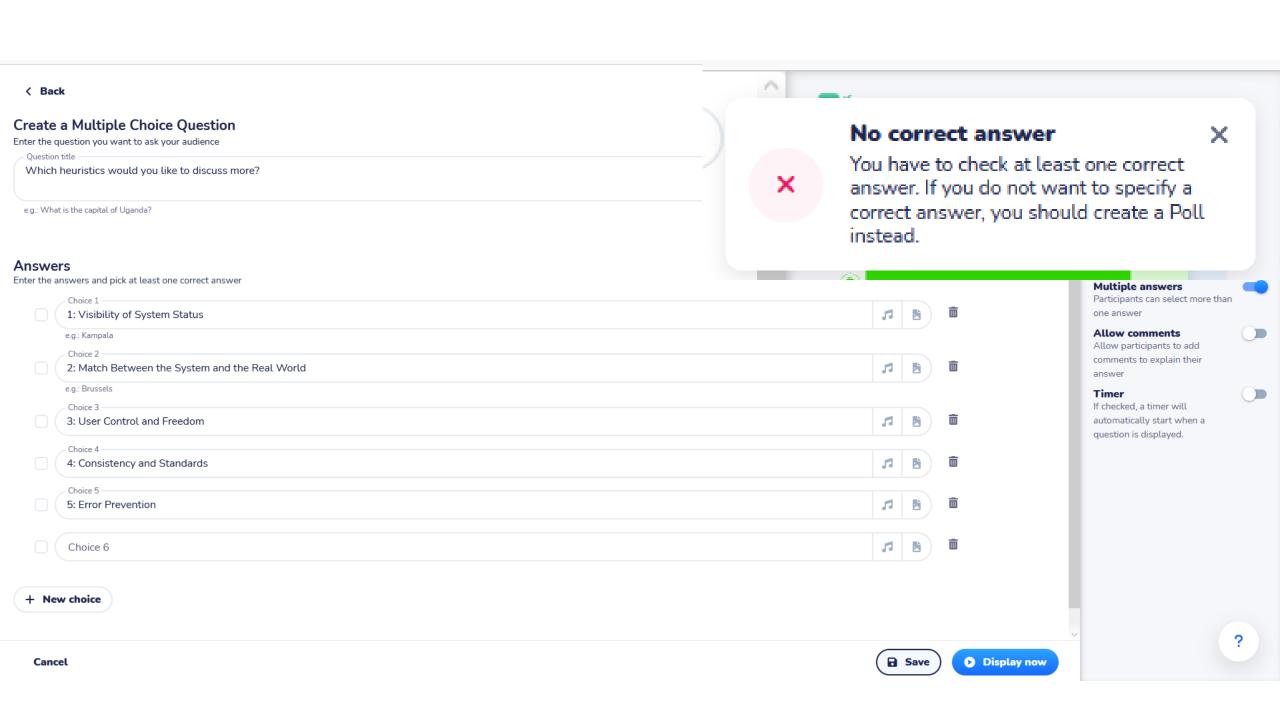
Take the Test

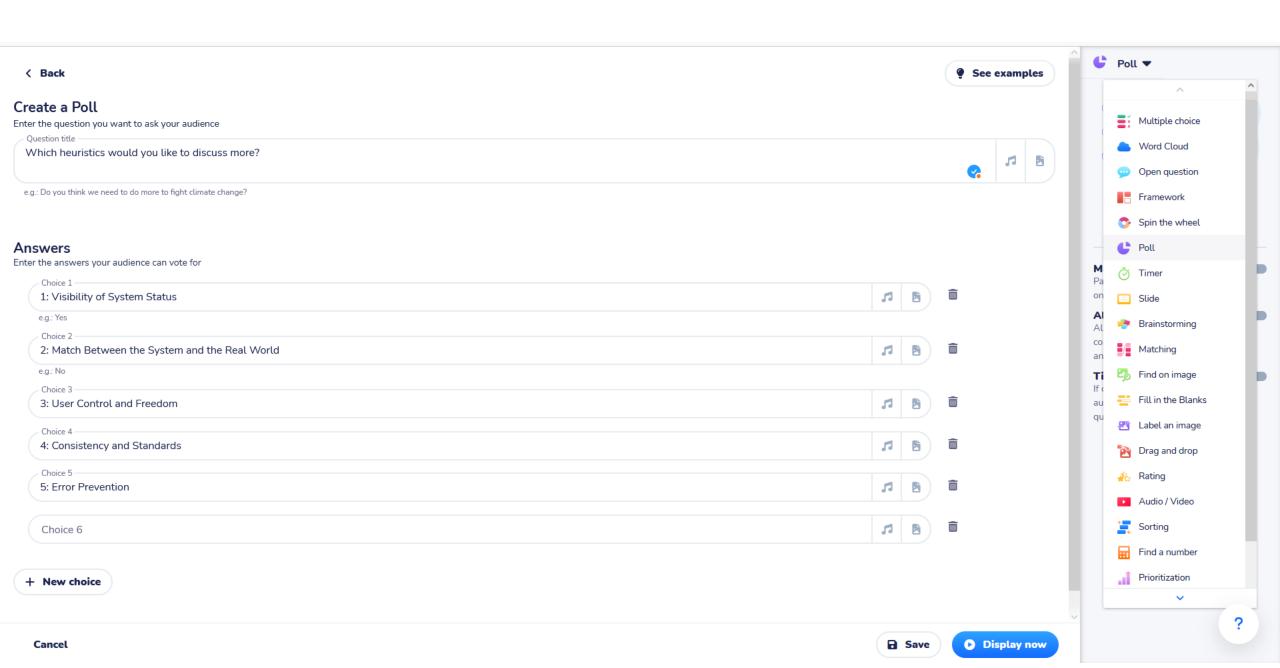
Already have your results? Log in.

9. Help Users Recognize, Diagnose, and Recover from Errors

- Error messages should be expressed
 - in plain language (no error codes),
 - precisely indicate the problem, and
 - constructively suggest a solution

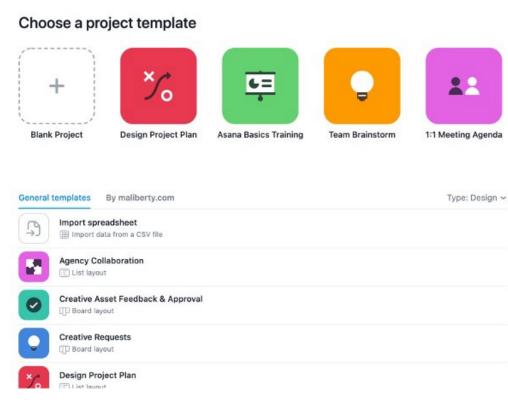






10. Help and Documentation

- Ensure that the help documentation is easy to <u>search</u>.
- Whenever possible, present the documentation in context right at the moment that the user requires it.
- List concrete steps to be carried out.
- Proactive help
 - Templates
 - Tooltips
 - Wizards
- Reactive help
 - Documentation



Any questions?

Activity

Activity

- Review the example of the technology or interface you experienced difficulties with last week
- What were the issues you have encountered?
- How can these issues be mapped to Nielsen's Heuristics?

homework

- Install Mindly
- Create a mindmap/network
- Example: HCI network based on course content so far
- HCI
 - Accessibility
 - Accessibility Factors
 - Inclusive Design
 - Expert Evaluation
 - Heuristic Evaluation
 - Cognitive Walkthrough
- Explore the interface
 - 2 usability issues
 - 2 things that work well

next steps

Wednesday, Sept. 24; 2-3pm

13 – 15 South College Street, Newhaven Lecture Theatre

MST G.07 Meadows Lecture Theatre - Doorway 4 (Medical School, Teviot)

- Usability heuristics vs. cognitive walkthroughs
- Sign-up for a group!! [by Wednesday]
 - Form a group and self-enroll on Learn OR
 - Fill out this form to be assigned a group