

Logistics

- Schedule presentation with client/course staff
- Plan for user testing (report #4)

Lecture goals

- Improve future project progress and reporting
- Design interfaces within the constraints of web browsers and mobile devices
- Evaluate UI designs with user testing

Report #2 feedback

General comments

- Be proactive in eliciting requirements, evaluating designs
- Keep requirements verifiable
 - Under what conditions should the client accept that they have been met?
- Clarify functional requirements with scenarios, screenshots/ mock-ups

- Use standard UML symbols appropriately
 - Actors
 - Nodes
 - Interfaces
- Identify components by looking for protocols
- Identify deployment environments

Examples

• CUPD

- User story preambles
- Stakeholder interviews
- Design mock-up screenshots
- Project schedule

CMSX

- User stories
- Deployment and component diagrams

• Inline edits

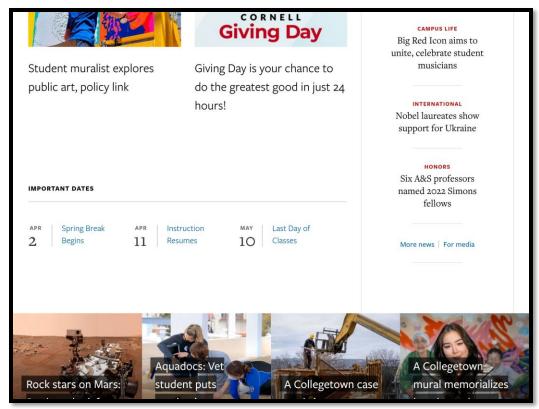
- Use cases
- Deployment and component diagrams

Web and mobile interfaces

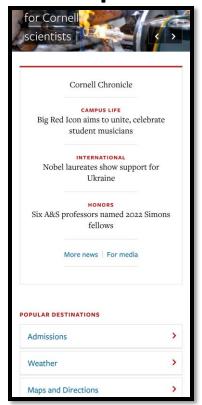
... continued from Lecture 13

Responsive design

Tablet



Smartphone



Flexible grids

- Divide screen into columns
- Declare how many columns each element occupies at each breakpoint
 - Use more columns for narrower screens

• Example: **Bootstrap**

Aside: semantic markup

- Many attempts to make content, style separate concerns
 - HTML+CSS, LaTeX, DocBook XML, Content Management Systems
 - Allows content to be delivered in multiple media (web, print, ebooks)
- Tension with designing around content
 - Separating tightly-coupled info is more work, hard to maintain
 - Style rules tend to leak into content

Progressive enhancement

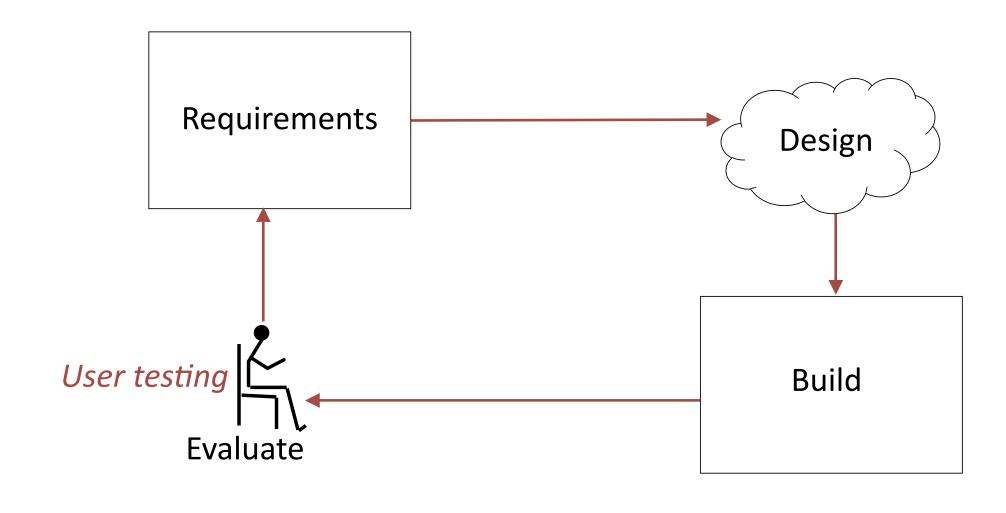
- Beware the fancy
 - Modern browsers are "evergreen" they keep themselves up-to-date and support many of the latest web standards
 - But compatibility is still a concern
 - Support for standards is uneven (e.g. Edge vs. CMSX)
 - Mobile devices often stop receiving updates
 - User preferences, browser extensions, firewalls make browsers heterogeneous
- Progressive enhancement
 - Leverage fancier features to improve UX, but ensure that core functions are still available without them
 - Use fallbacks, polyfills to maximize compatibility

Poll: Progressive enhancement

PollEv.com/cs5150

Evaluation and user testing

Analyze/design/build/evaluate loop



Evaluation

- Design and evaluation should be done by different people
- Schedule must include time to conduct tests and make changes
- Evaluation should be ongoing
 - Iterative refinements during development
 - Quality assurance before deployment
 - Improvements after launch
- Methods of evaluation
 - Empirical (user testing)
 - Quantitative (measurements on operational systems)
 - Analytical (sans users; not in CS 5150)

Standards for usability: ISO 9241:11

Effectiveness

- The accuracy and completeness with which users achieve certain goals
- Measures: quality of solution, error rates

Efficiency

- The relationship between the effectiveness and the resources expended in achieving them
- Measures: task completion time, learning time, number of clicks

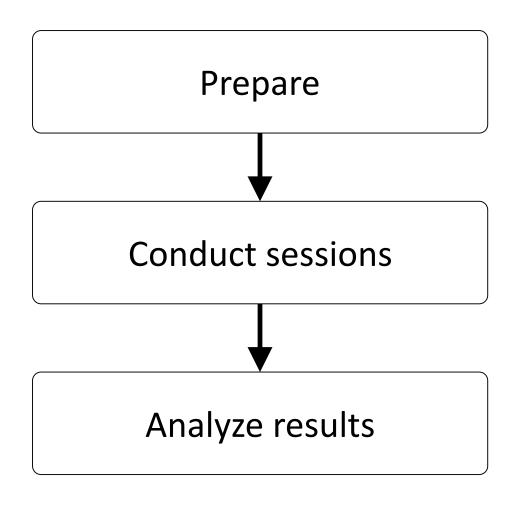
Satisfaction

- The users' comfort with and positive attitudes towards the use of the system
- Measures: attitude rating scales

Poll: Measuring usability

PollEv.com/cs5150

User testing stages



 User testing is time-consuming, expensive, and critical

Preparation

- Determine goals of usability testing
 - "Can a user find the required information in no more than two minutes?"
- Write the user tasks
 - "Given a new customer application form, add a new customer to the customer database"
- Recruit participants
 - Use the descriptions of users from the requirements phase to determine categories of potential users and user tasks

Participants

- Don't need many (per feature)
 - Diminishing returns after 5-6 users
 - Look for diversity (age, experience, ability)
- Combine structured tests with free-form interviews
- Have at least two evaluators per test
 - Should *not* include designers

- Advice: it's not a race!
 - Example: user testing for arXiv

Conducting sessions

- Environment
 - Informal
 - Simulated work environment
 - Usability lab
- Give the user their task
- Observe the user
 - Human observer(s)
 - Recording (with permission)
- Query satisfaction



Analyzing results

- Test the system, not the users
 - Respect the data and the user's responses
 - Do not make excuses for designs that failed
 - If possible, use statistical summaries
- Pay close attention to instances where users:
 - Were frustrated
 - Took a long time
 - Could not complete tasks

- Also note aspects of the design that did work
 - Ensures they are maintained / do not regress in final product

Example: Past CS 5150 methodology

How we're user testing:

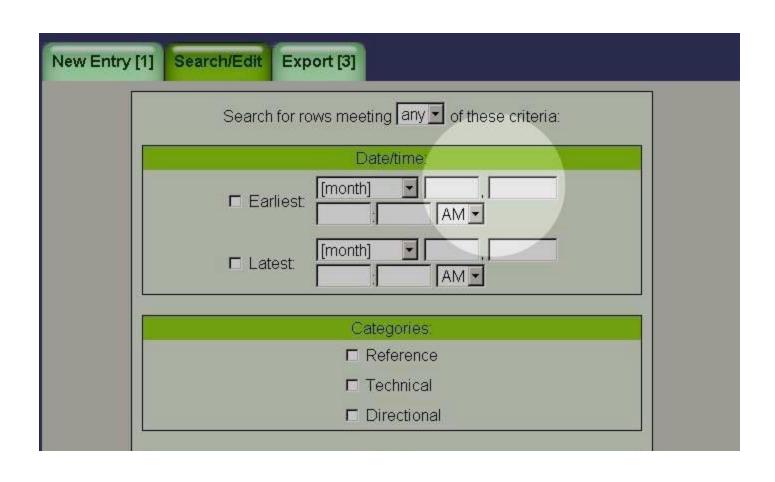
- One-on-one, 30-45 min user tests with staff levels
- Specific tasks to complete
- No prior demonstration or training
- Pre-planned questions designed to stimulate feedback
- Emphasis on testing system, not the stakeholder!
- Standardized tasks / questions among all testers

Example

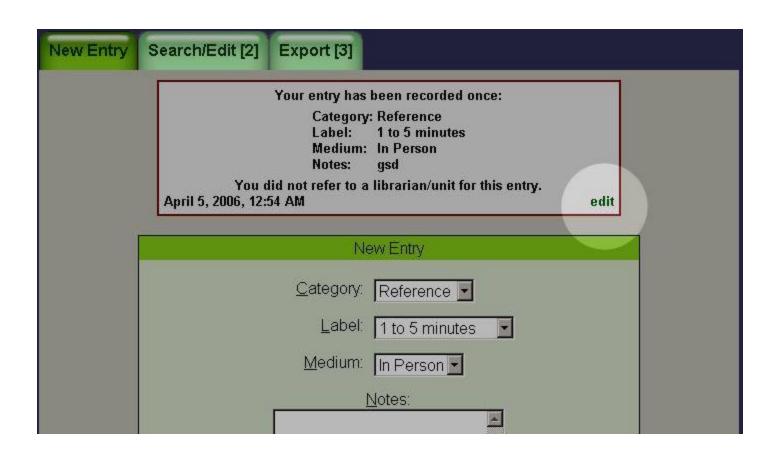
Types of questions we asked:

- Which labels, keywords were confusing?
- What was the hardest task?
- What did you like, that should not be changed?
- If you were us, what would you change?
- How does this system compare to your paper based system
- How useful do you find the new report layout? (admin)
- Do you have any other comments or questions about the system? (open ended)

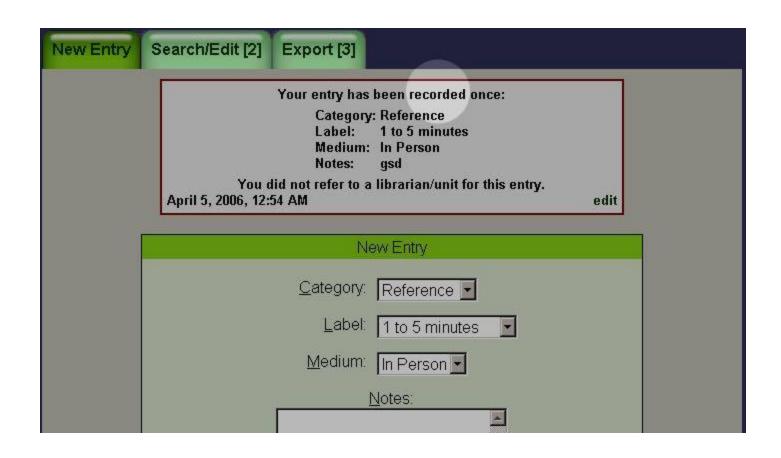
What we've found: Issue #1, Search Form Confusion!



What we've found: Issue #2, Inconspicuous Edit/Confirmations!



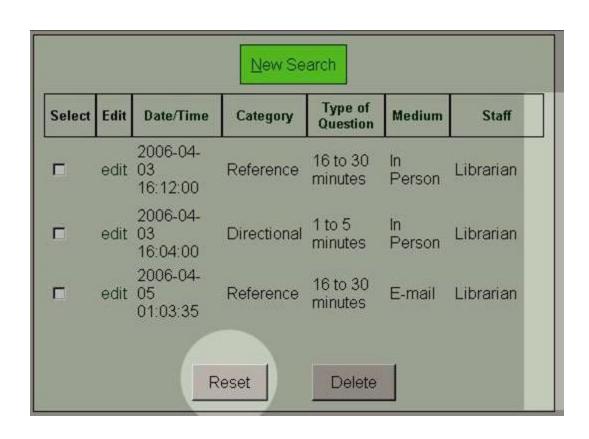
What we've found: Issue #3, Confirmation Terms



What we've found: Issue #4, Entry Semantics

New Entry	Search/Edit [2] Export [3]
	New Entry
	Category: Reference ▼
	Label: 1 to 5 minutes ■
	Medium: In Person ▼
	Notes:
	☐ Referred to a Librarian/ <u>U</u> nit for this question?
	Record this question how many times? 1
	Record Entry
	*

What we've found: Issue #5, Search Results Disambiguation & Semantics

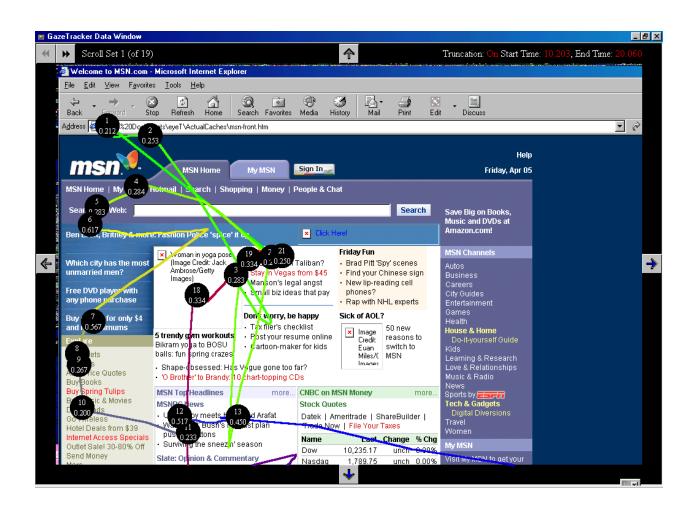


Measurement-based evaluations

- User testing can be done with (non-functional) prototypes
 - Requires more interaction with evaluator (risk of bias)
- Measurements require an operational system

- Log events in users' interactions with system
 - Clicks (when, where)
 - Navigation (from page to page)
 - Keystrokes
 - Use of help system
 - Errors encountered
 - Eye tracking
- May be used for statistical analysis or for detailed study of an individual user

Eye tracking



Analyzing measurements

- Which interface options were used?
- When was the help system consulted?
- What errors occurred? From where and how often?
- Which links were followed? (clickthrough data)

- Human feedback (less structured)
 - Complaints and praise in feedback forms
 - Bug reports
 - Calls to customer service

Refining designs

- Do not allow test evaluators to become designers
 - Designers are poor evaluators of their own work,
 - But designers know requirements, constraints, context of design
 - Know which problems might be addressed with small changes
 - Know which problems require major changes that should be escalated
 - Know which user requests are mutually incompatible
 - Balance between configurability and simplicity (designer's job)
- Designers and evaluators must work as a team
 - But not try to do each other's work

User testing in CS 5150

- All projects must conduct user testing of user interfaces you design
 - Internal projects: recruit classmates from other teams
 - Decide how much training users should have
 - They should probably be familiar with existing system
 - You can provide training (but don't "teach to the test"), or a user manual
 - Design tasks & metrics
 - "Which files has your reviewer read so far?"
 - "Which, if any, of your commit messages has your reviewer left a comment on?"
 - "Add a reviewer comment to this file that was not modified"
 - Design survey

Code tracing

Techniques

- Monitor application logs
- Developer tools network view
 - Look for mutating methods (POST, PUT, DELETE, vs. GET); ignore static resources
 - Look at initiator stack trace
 - Ignore framework methods (jQuery, etc.)
 - Look for promising files, then read them
- Search source code
 - Filter results (ignore static, tests, docs)