#### **CS 321: Introduction to HCI**

Methods for Design, Prototyping and Evaluating User Interaction

Lecture 18: Heuristic Evaluation

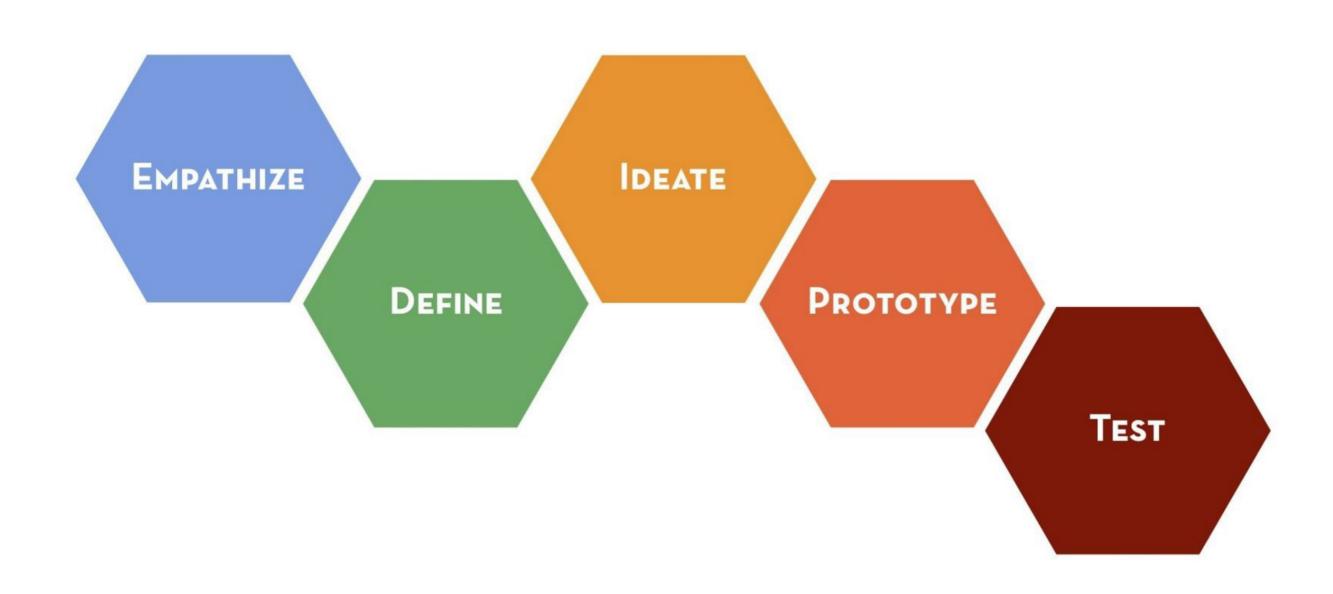
Eren Gultepe

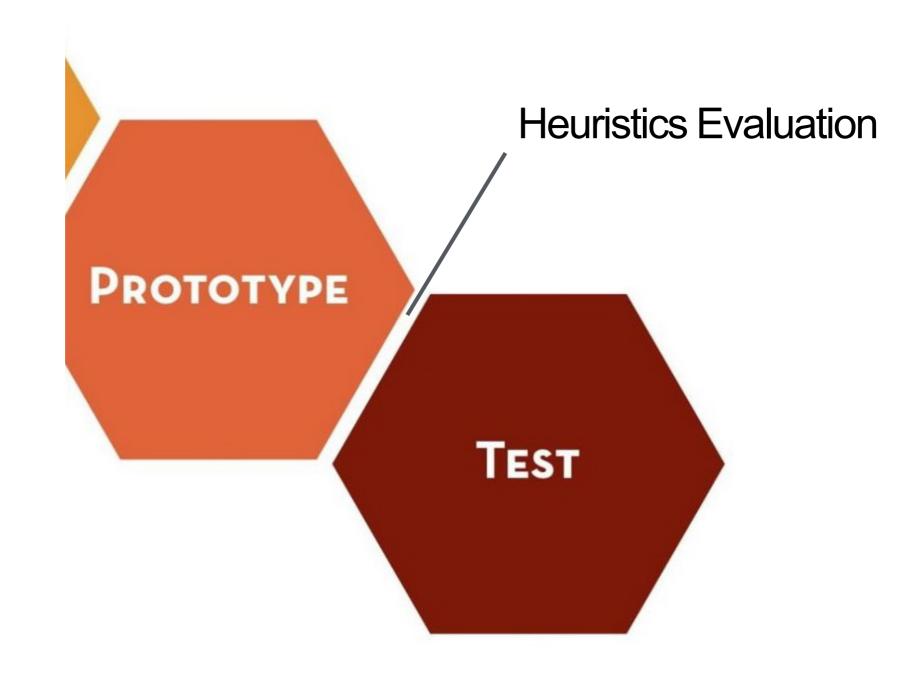
Inspection-based methods

Heuristic evaluation in practice

What is a heuristic?







## Task Design is Important

The goal of a test is to figure out how a person interacts with an interface in the wild...

There are two possible explanations for why a test does not find significant problems:

The interface does not have significant problems

The test itself has significant problems

## Task Design Summary

Task design is difficult and important

Poorly designed tasks mask interface failures

If you are not confident in your task descriptions, have others help you "debug" them before testing

# Inspection-Based Methods

#### We have cut prototyping to its minimum

Sketches, storyboards, paper prototypes

Rapid exploration of potential ideas

## But we need evaluation to guide improvement

Evaluation can become relatively slow and expensive

Study participants can be scarce

May waste participants on fairly obvious problems

# Inspection-Based Methods

#### Simulate study participants

Instead of actual study participants, use inspection to quickly and cheaply identify likely problems

Inspection methods are rational, not empirical

#### Heuristic Evaluation

Developed by Jakob Nielsen

Helps find usability problems in a design

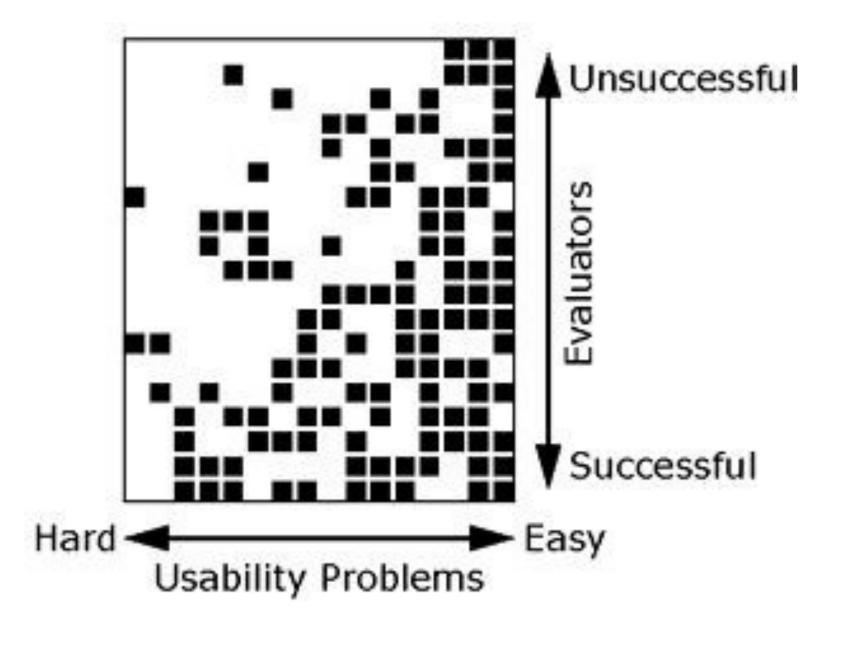
Small set of evaluators examine interface

three to five evaluators independently check compliance with principles different evaluators will find different problems evaluators only communicate afterwards

Can perform on working interfaces or sketches

# Why Multiple Evaluators?

Every evaluator doesn't find every problem Good evaluators find both easy & hardones



# Results of Using Heuristic Evaluation

Discount: benefit-cost ratio of 48

cost was \$10,500 for benefit of \$500,000

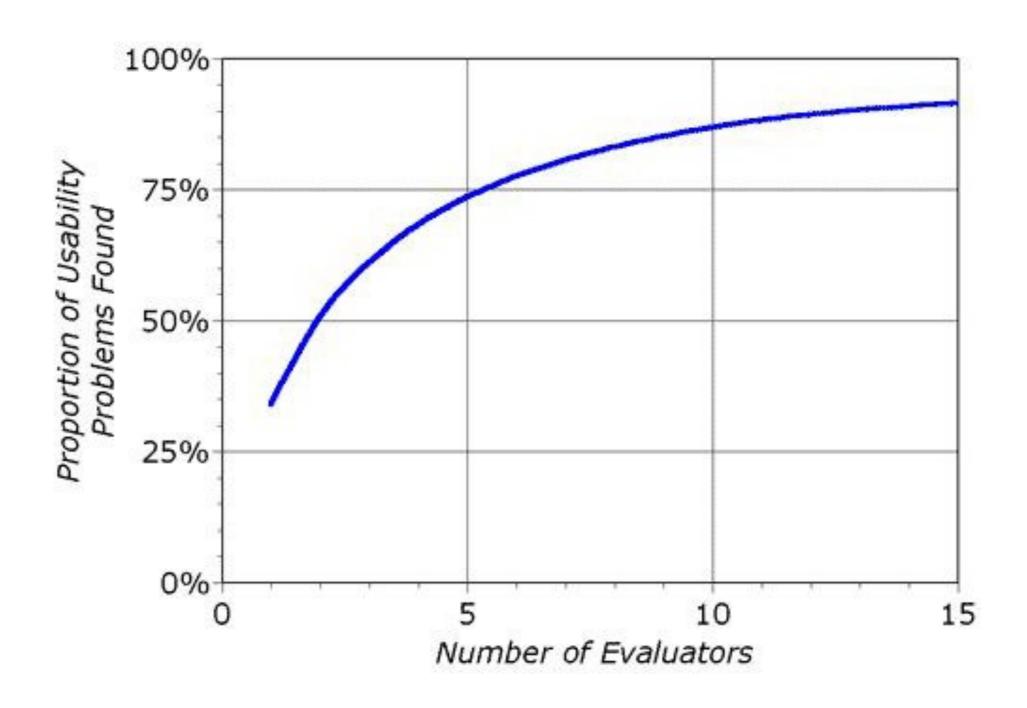
how might we calculate this value?

in-house → productivity; open market → sales

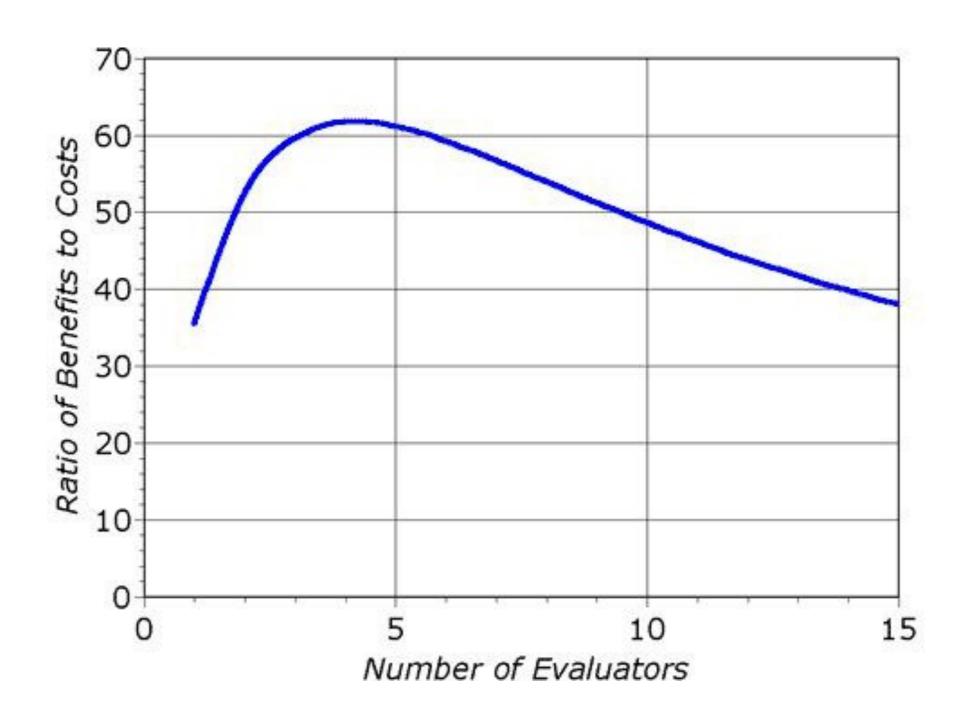
#### Single evaluator achieves poor results

only finds 35% of usability problems 5 evaluators find ~ 75% of usability problems why not more evaluators?

## Number of Evaluators?



# Decreasing Returns



#### Nielsen's 10 Heuristics

Too few unhelpful, too manyoverwhelming

"Be Good" versus thousands of detailed rules

#### Nielsen seeks to create a small set

Collects 249 usability problems

Collects 101 usability heuristics

Rates how well each heuristics explains each problem

Factor analysis to identify key heuristics

#### Nielsen's 10 Heuristics

- 1. Visibility of system status
- Match between 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
- Help recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors
- 10. Help and documentation

# 1. Visibility

#### Visibility of system status

The system should always keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate feedback within reasonable time.

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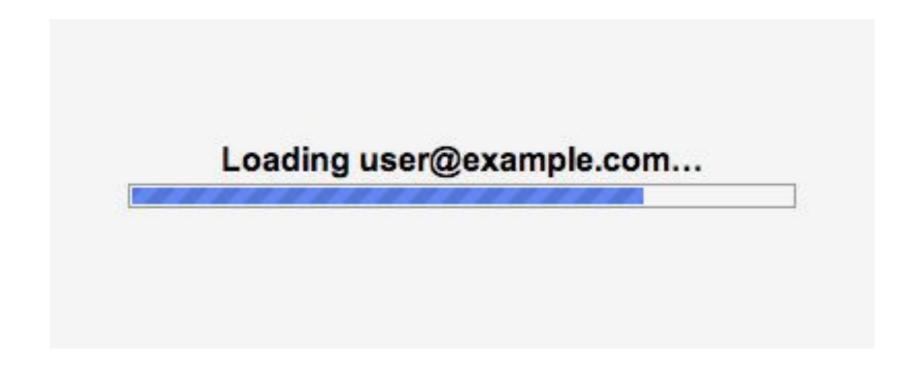
#### Visibility of system status

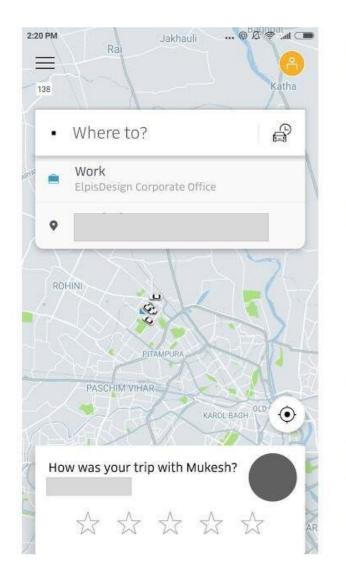
The system should always keep users informed about what is going on, through appropriate feedback within reasonable time.

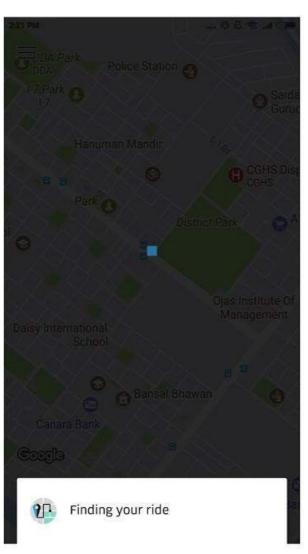
# Refers to both visibility of system status and use of feedback

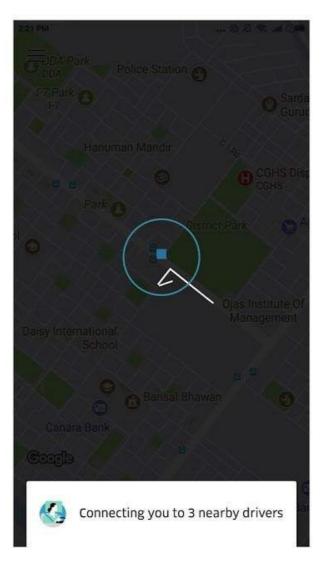
Anytime wondering what state the system is in, or the result of some action, this is a visibility violation.

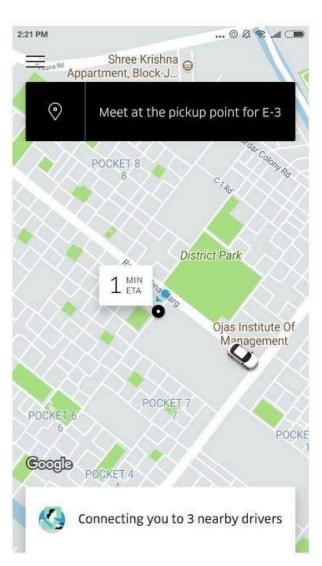
## **Gmail Progress Indicator**















#### Visibility of system status

#### pay attention to response time

0.1 sec: no special indicators needed

1.0 sec: user tends to lose track of data

10 sec: maximum duration if user to stay focused on action

longer delays absolutely require percent-done progress bars

#### Match between system and the real world

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Refers to word and language choice, mental model, metaphor, mapping, and sequencing



Mac desktop

Dragging disk to trash should delete, not eject it

Match system to real world Speak the user's language Follow conventions



#### 3. User in Control

#### User control and freedom

Users often choose system functions by mistake and will need a clearly marked "emergency exit" to leave the unwanted state without having to go through an extended dialogue.

Support undo and redo.

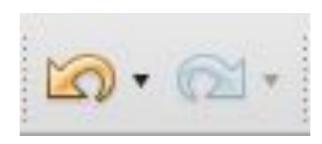
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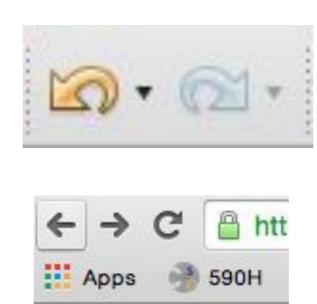
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Support undo and redo.

Not just for navigation exits, but for getting out of any situation or state.

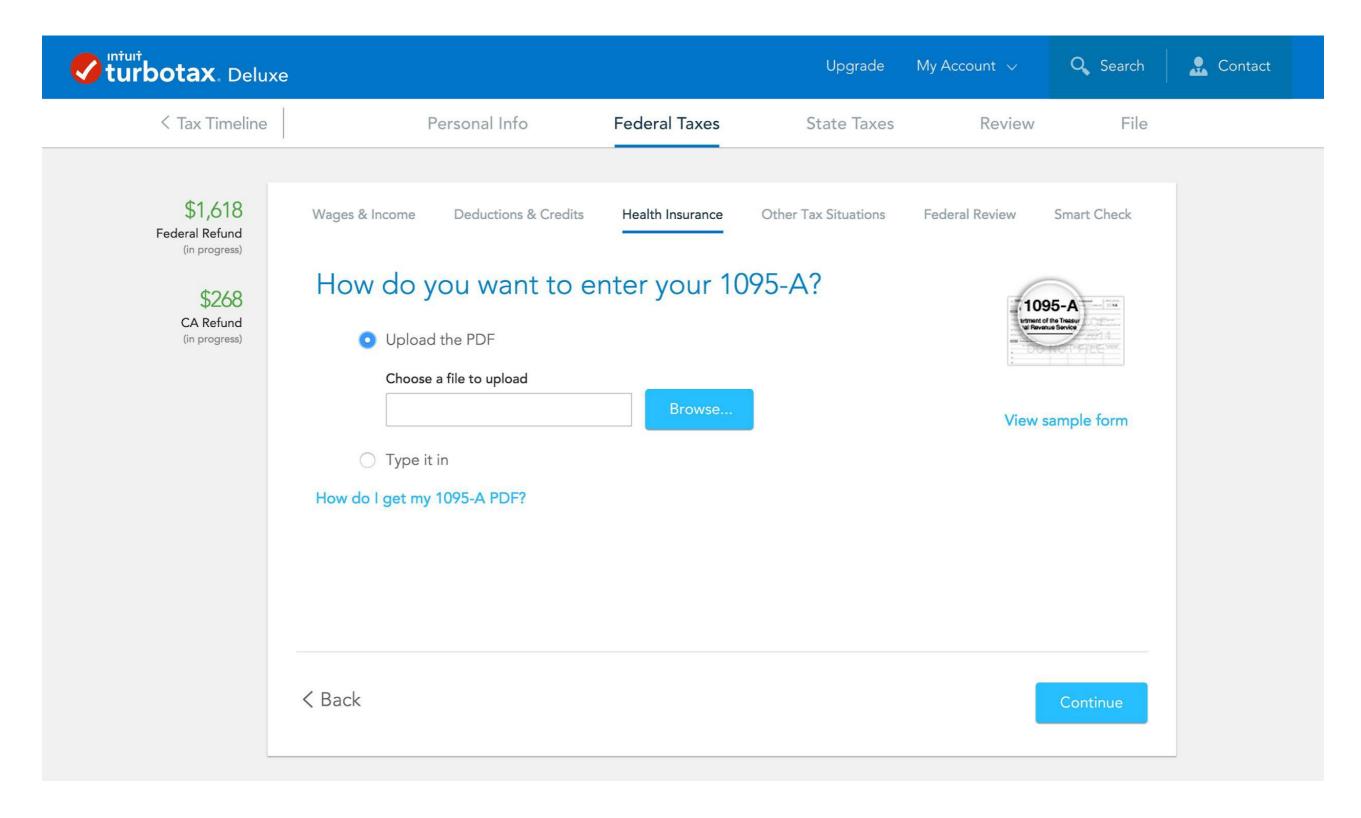


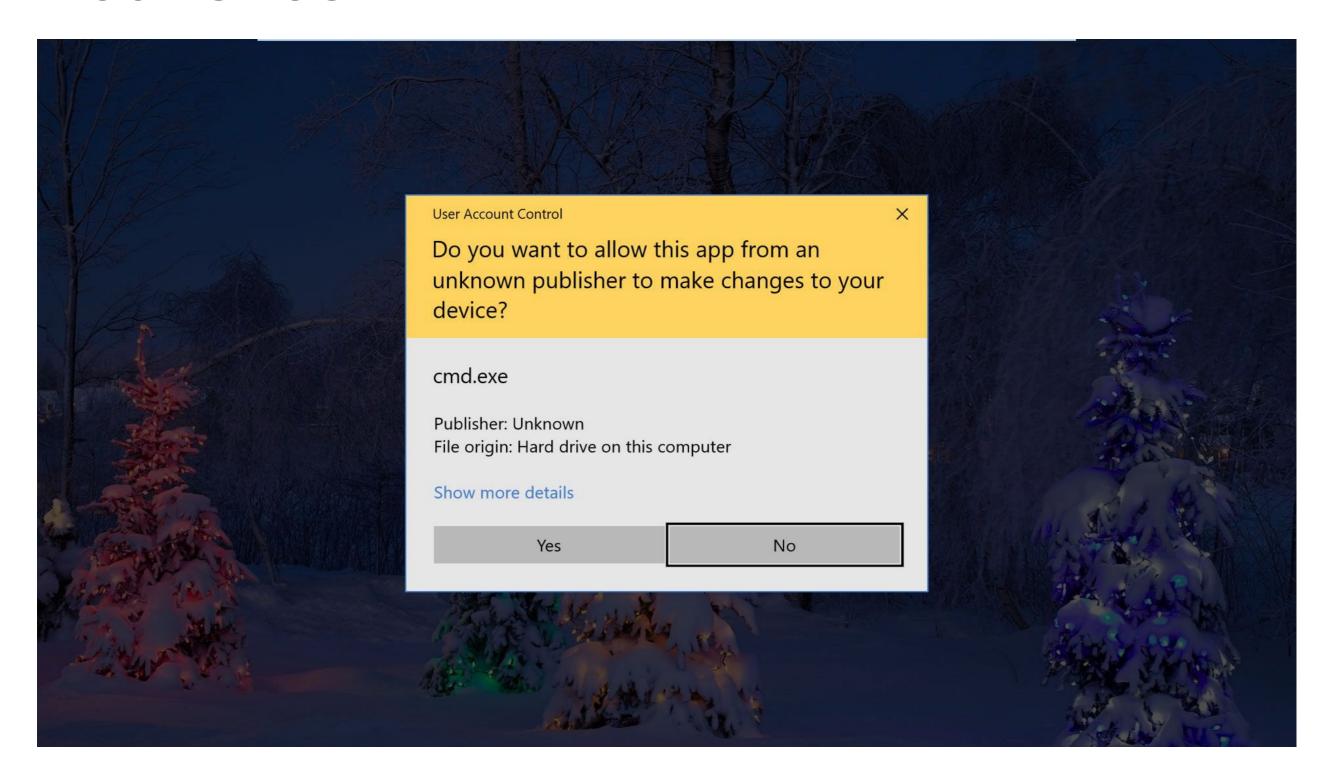




#### User control & freedom

provide "exits" for mistaken choices, undo, redo don't force down fixed paths





#### User control & freedom

provide "exits" for mistaken choices, undo, redo don't force down fixed paths

#### Wizards

must respond to question before going to next good for beginners, infrequent tasks not for common tasks

# 4. Consistency

#### Consistency and standards

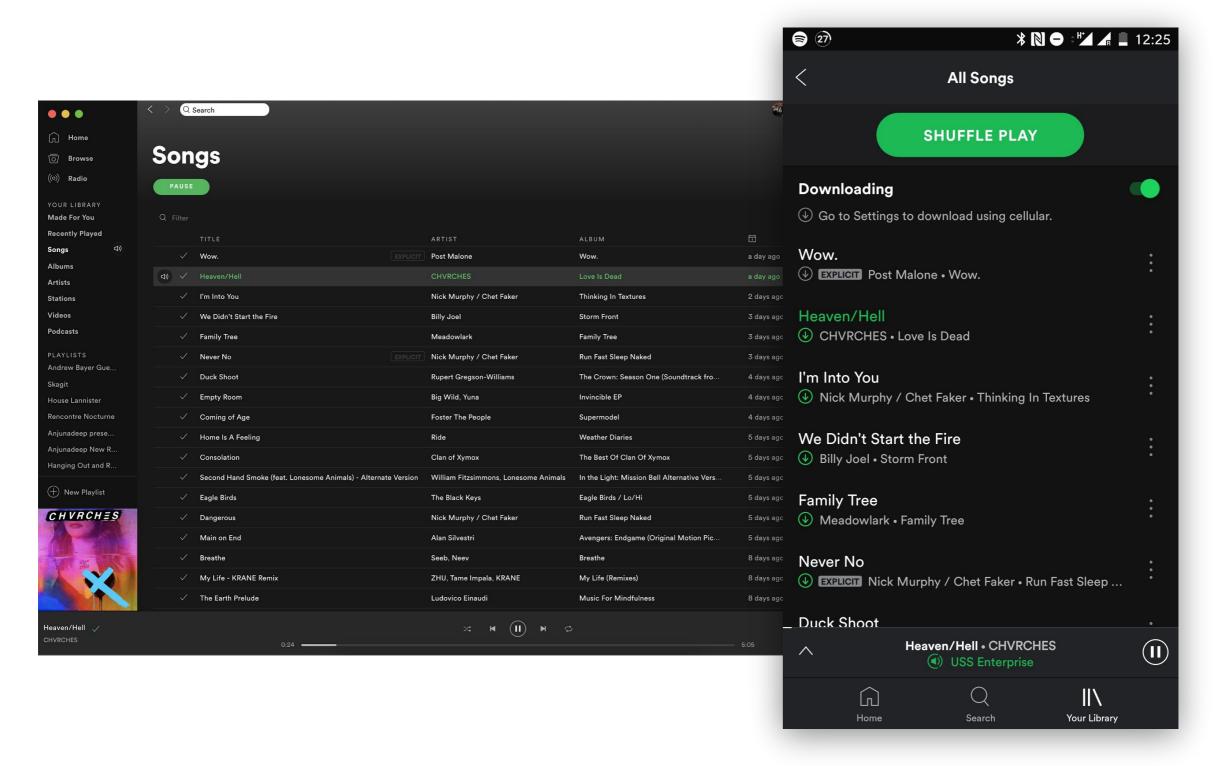
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#### Consistency and standards

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Internal consistency is consistency throughout the same product. External consistency is consistency with other products in its class.







**External Consistency** 

#### 5. Error Prevention

#### Error prevention

Even better than good error messages is a careful design which prevents a problem from occurring in the first place. Either eliminate error-prone conditions or check for them and present users with a confirmation option before they commit to the action.

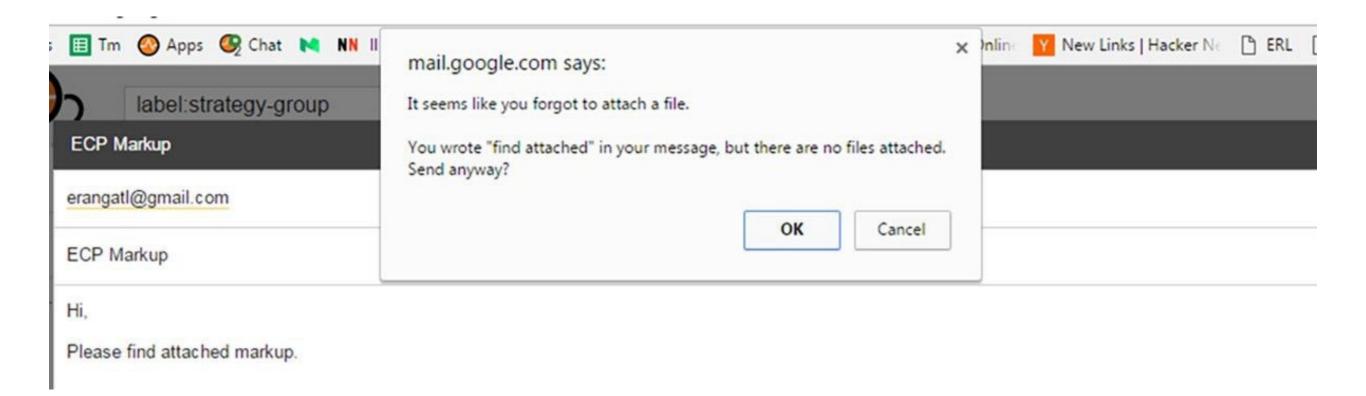
#### 5. Error Prevention

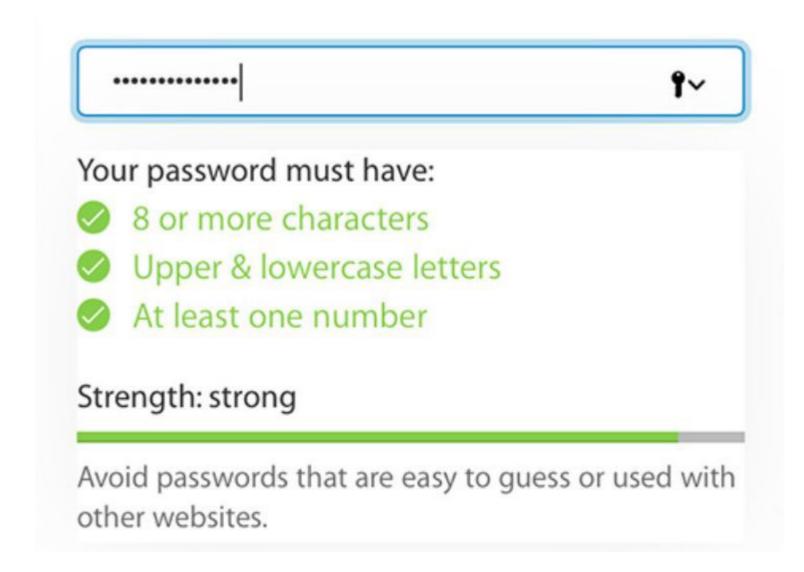
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Try to commit errors and see how they are handled. Could they have been prevented?

#### 5. Error Prevention





#### Recognition rather than recall

Minimize the user's memory load by making objects, actions, and options visible. The user should not have to remember information from one part of the dialogue to another. Instructions for use of the system should be visible or easily retrievable whenever appropriate.

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making objects, actions, and options visible.

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Instructions for use of the system should be visible or easily retrievable whenever appropriate.

People should never carry a memory load

Addresses visibility of features & information where to find things

Visibility addresses system status & feedback what is going on

#### Problems with affordances may go here

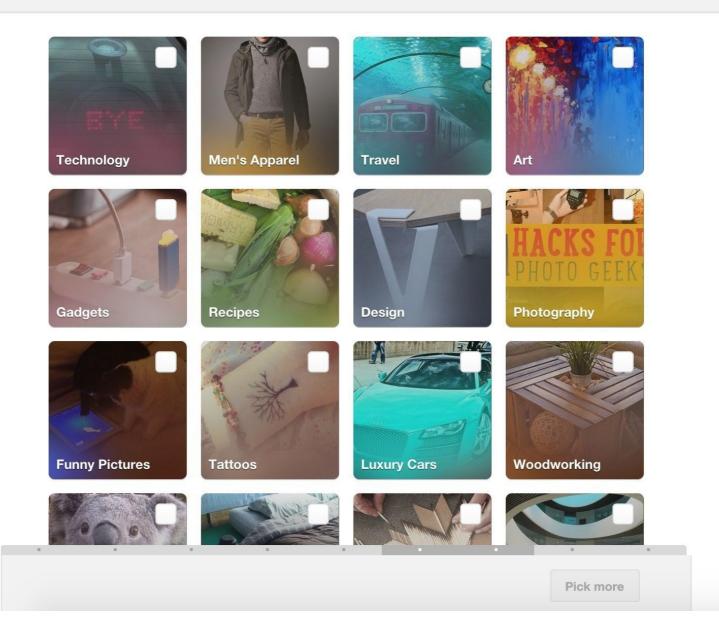
hidden affordance: remember where to act

false affordance: remember it is a fake



#### What are you interested in?

Pick whatever catches your eye...you can always fine-tune things later



#### Flexibility and efficiency of use

Accelerators -- unseen by the novice user -- may often speed up the interaction for the expert user such that the system can cater to both inexperienced and experienced users.

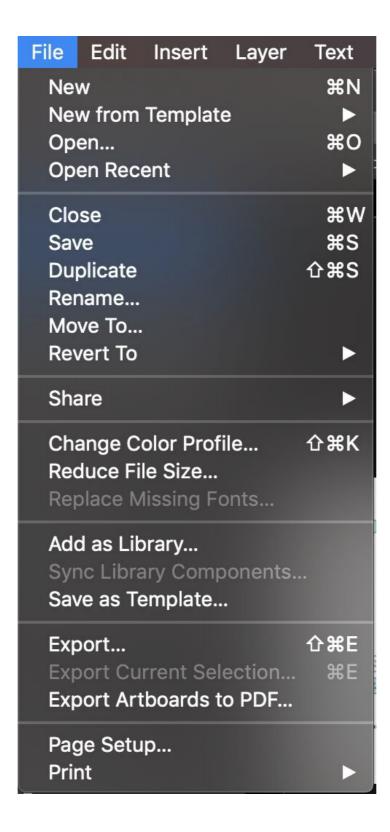
Allow users to tailor frequent actions.

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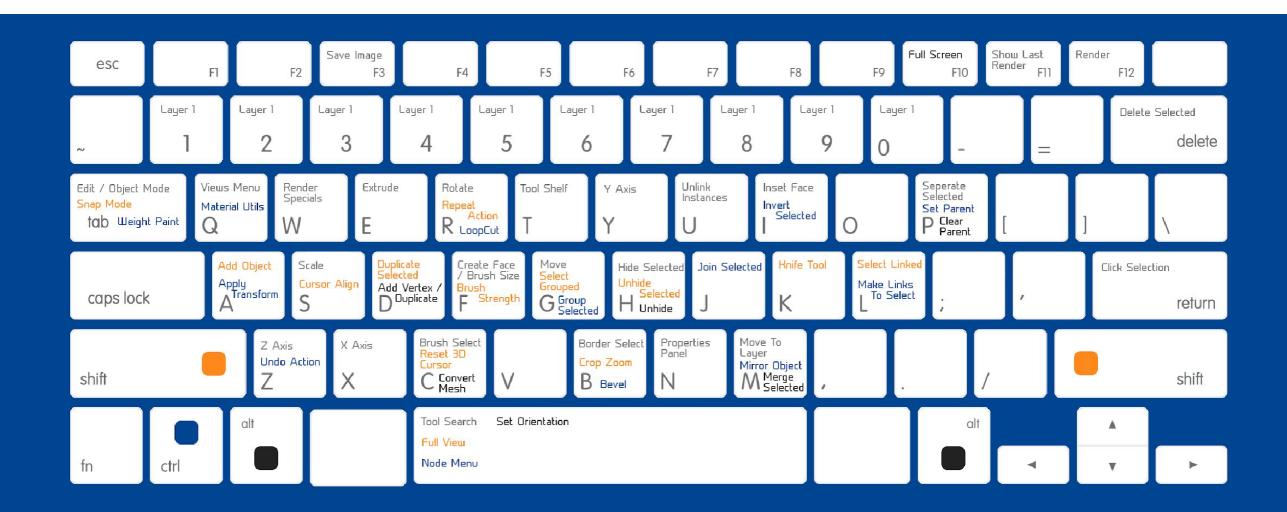
Concerns anywhere users have repetitive actions that must be done manually. Also concerns allowing multiple ways to dothings.





#### Flexibility and Efficiency of Use

accelerators for experts (e.g., keyboard shortcuts) allow tailoring of frequent actions (e.g., macros)



#### 8. Aesthetic Design

#### Aesthetic and minimalist design

Dialogues should not contain information which is irrelevant or rarely needed. Every extra unit of information in a dialogue competes with the relevant units of information and diminishes their relative visibility.

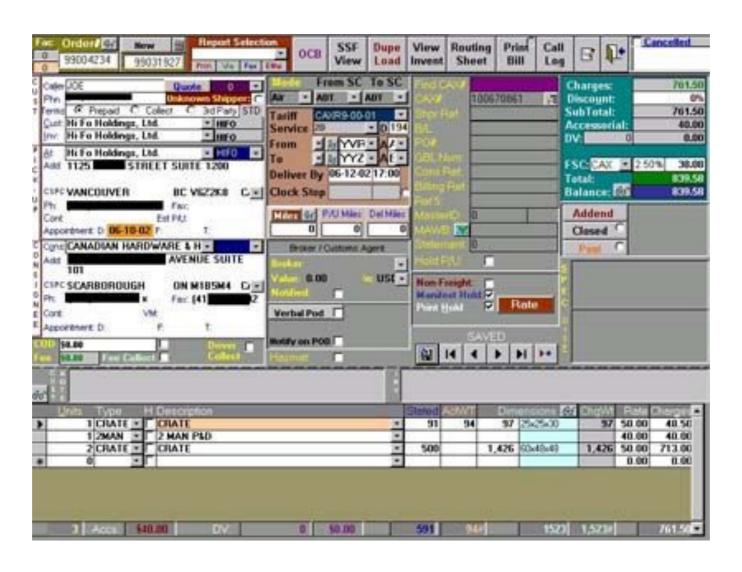
## 8. Aesthetic Design

Aesthetic and minimalist design

Dialogues should not contain information

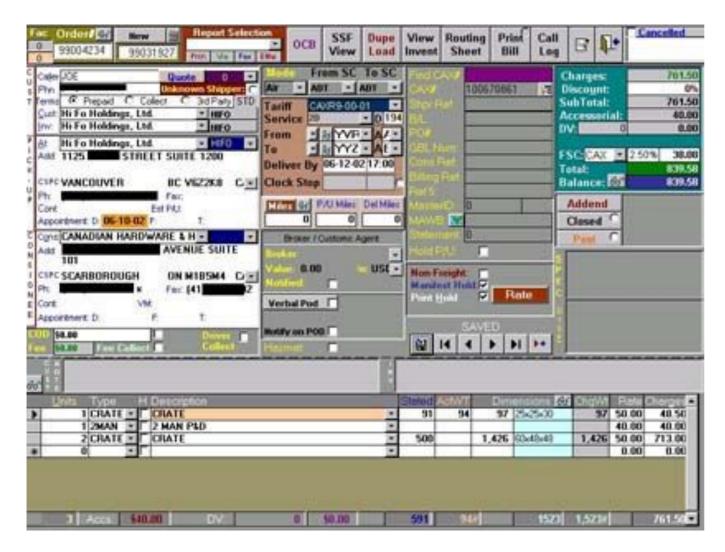
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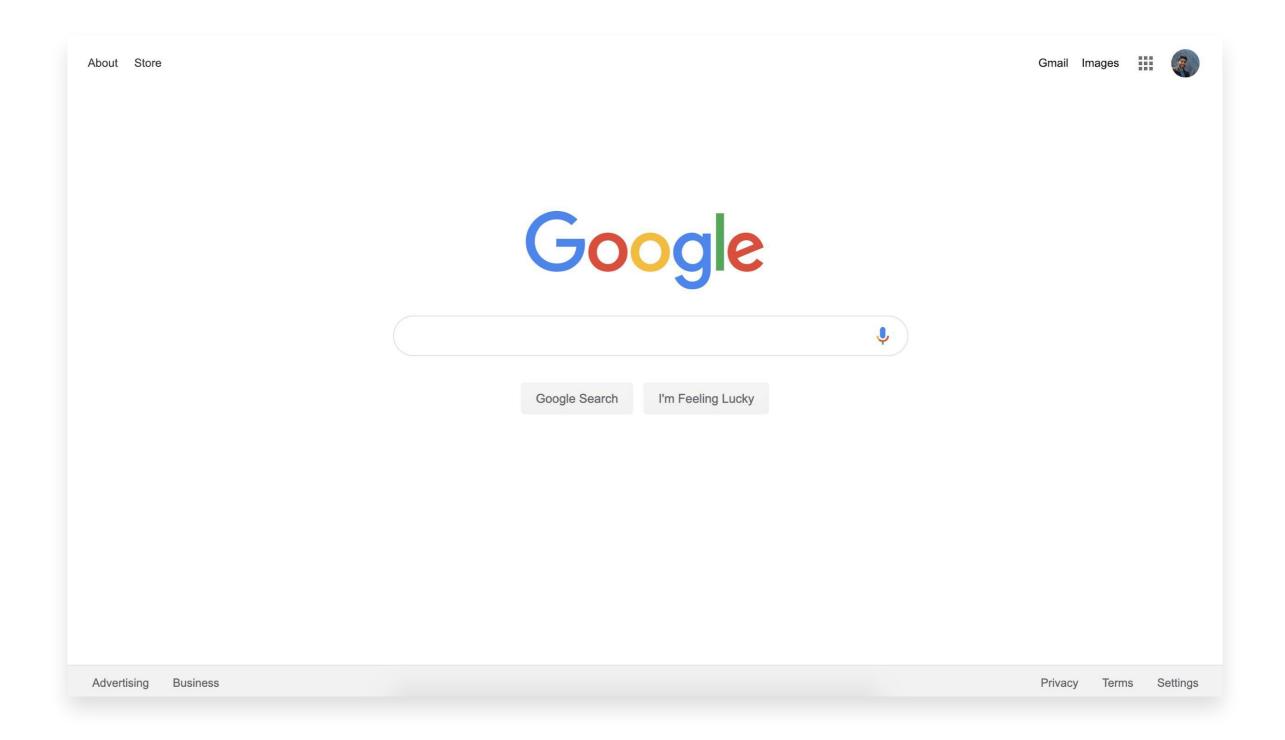
Not just about "ugliness". About clutter, overload of visualfield, visual noise, distracting animations, and so on.



#### Aesthetic & Minimalist design

no irrelevant information in dialogues





Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

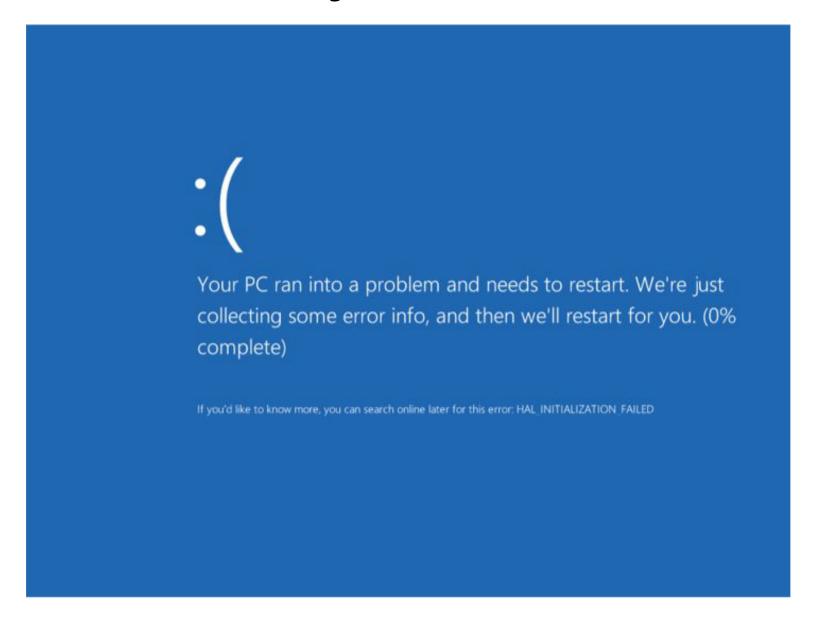
Error messages should be expressed in plain language (no codes), precisely indicate the problem, and constructively suggest a solution.

Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors

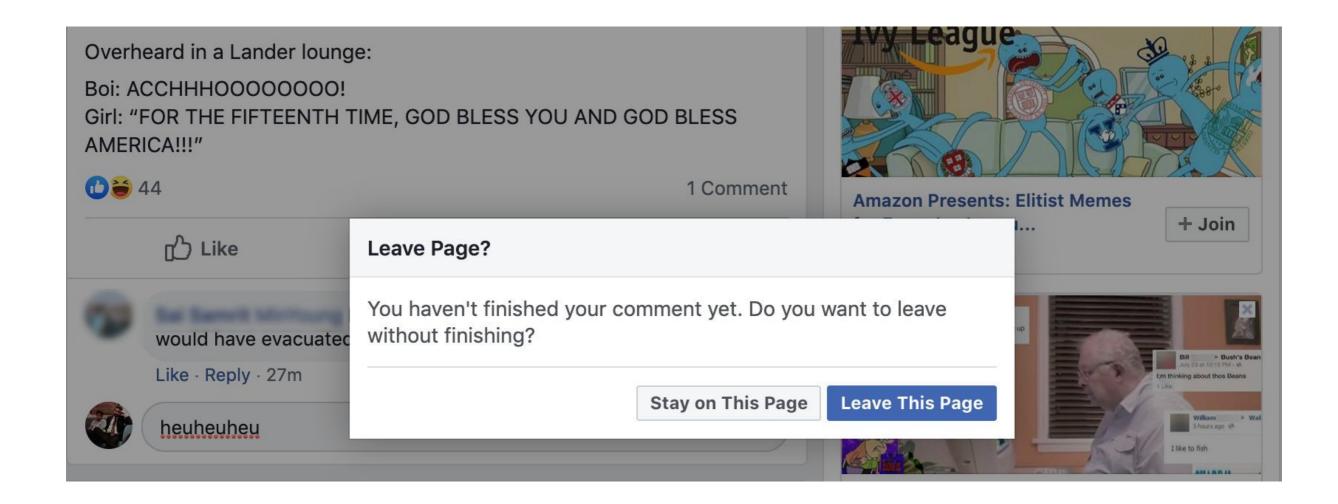
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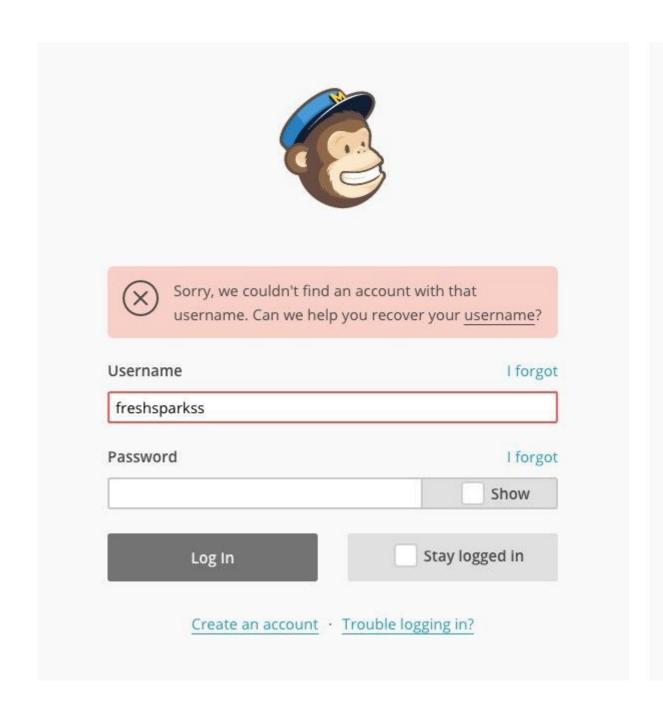
Error prevention is about preventing errors before they occur. This is about after they occur.

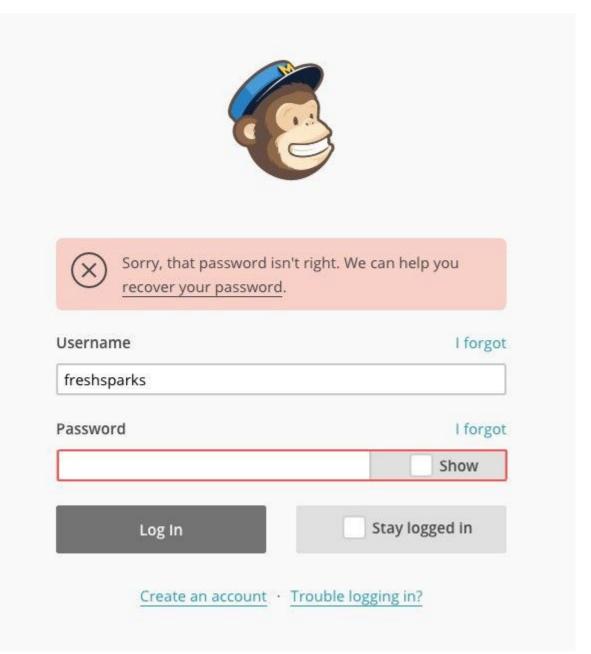
Help recognize, diagnose, & recover from errors error messages in plain language precisely indicate the problem constructively suggest a solution



Help recognize, diagnose, & recover from errors







## 10. Help

#### Help and documentation

Even though it is better if the system can be used without documentation, it may be necessary to provide help and documentation. Any such information should be easy to search, focused on the user's task, list concrete steps to be carried out, and not be too large.

## 10. Help

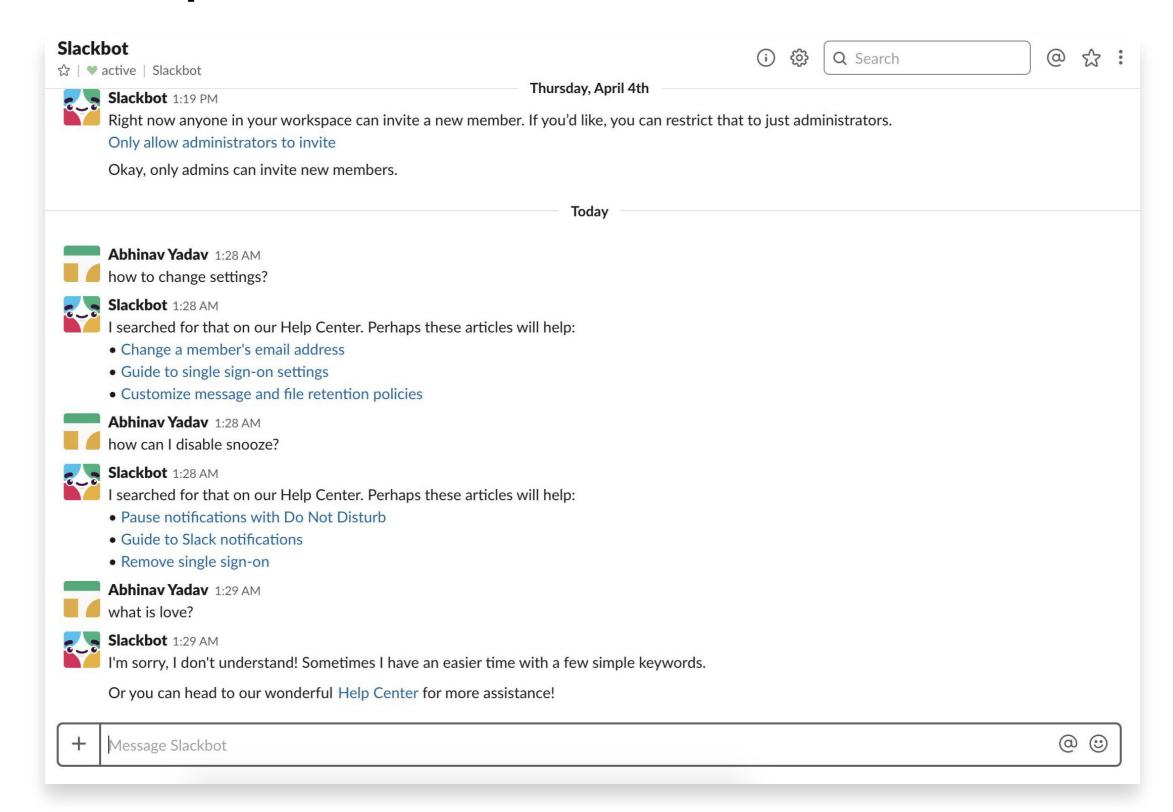
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This does not mean that the user must be able to ask for help on every single item.

## 10. Help



#### Heuristic Evaluation Process

Evaluators go through interface several times

inspect various dialogue elements

compare with list of usability principles

#### Usability principles

Nielsen's "heuristics"

supplementary list of category-specific heuristics (competitive analysis or testing existing products)

Use violations to redesign/fix problems

## Examples

Can't copy info from one window to another

violates "Minimize memory load" (H6)

fix: allow copying

# Typography uses different fonts in 3 dialog boxes

violates "Consistency and standards" (H4) slows users down probably wouldn't be found by usability testing

fix: pick a single format for entire interface

#### Phases of Heuristic Evaluation

- 1) Pre-evaluation training give expert evaluators needed domain knowledge & information on the scenario
- 2) Evaluation individuals evaluate interface & make lists of problems
- 3) Severity rating determine how severe each problem is
- 4) Aggregation group meets & aggregates problems (w/ ratings)
- 5) Debriefing discuss the outcome with design team

#### How to Perform Evaluation

At least two passes for each evaluator first to get feel for flow and scope of system second to focus on specific elements

If system is walk-up-and-use or evaluators are domain experts, no assistance needed

otherwise might supply evaluators with scenarios

Each evaluator produces list of problems

explain why with reference to heuristic be specific & list each problem separately

#### Example Heuristic Violation

#### 1. [H4 Consistency]

The interface used the string "Save" on the first screen for saving the user's file, but used the string "Write file" on the second screen. Users may be confused by this different terminology for the same function.

## How to Perform Heuristic Evaluation

Why separate listings for each violation? risk of repeating problematic aspect may not be possible to fix all problems

Where problems may be found single location in interface two or more locations that need to be compared problem with overall structure of interface something that is missing

common problem with paper prototypes (sometimes features are implied by design documents and just haven't been "implemented" – relax on those)

## Severity Rating

Used to allocate resources to fix problems
Estimates of need for more usability efforts
Combination of

frequency impact

persistence (one time or repeating)

Should be calculated after all evaluations are in Should be done independently by all judges

## Severity Rating

- 0. Do not agree this is a problem.
- 1. Usability blemish. Mild annoyance or cosmetic problem. Easily avoidable.
- 2. Minor usability problem. Annoying, misleading, unclear, confusing. Can be avoided or easily learned. May occur only once.
- 3. Major usability problem. Prevents users from completing tasks. Highly confusing or unclear. Difficult to avoid. Likely to occur more than once.
- 4. Critical usability problem. Users will not be able to accomplish their goals. Users may quit using system all together.

## Example Heuristic Violation

1. [H4 Consistency] [Severity 3]

The interface used the string "Save" on the first screen for saving the user's file, but used the string "Write file" on the second screen. Users may be confused by this different terminology for the same function.

## Debriefing

Conduct with evaluators, observers, and development team members

Discuss general characteristics of interface Suggest potential improvements to address major usability problems

Development team rates how hard to fix Make it a brainstorming session

## Fixability Scores

- 1- Nearly impossible to fix. Requires massive reengineering or use of new technology. Solution not known or understood at all.
- 2 Difficult to fix. Redesign and re-engineering required. Significant code changes. Solution identifiable but details not fully understood.
- 3 Easy to fix. Minimal redesign and straightforward code changes. Solution known and understood.
- 4 Trivial to fix. Textual changes and cosmetic changes. Minor code tweaking.

## Example Heuristic Violation

1. [H4 Consistency] [Severity 3] [Fix 3]

The interface used the string "Save" on the first screen for saving the user's file, but used the string "Write file" on the second screen. Users may be confused by this different terminology for the same function.

Fix: Change second screen to "Save".