

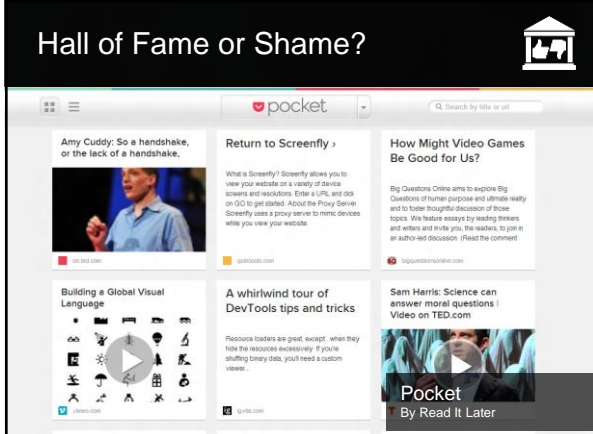
USER INTERFACE DESIGN + PROTOTYPING + EVALUATION

Heuristic Evaluation

Prof. James A. Landay
University of Washington

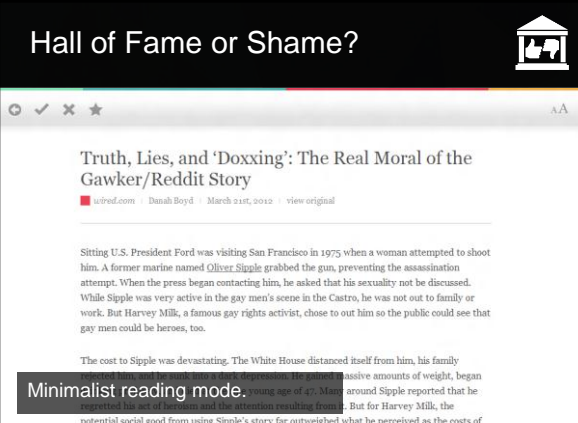
Autumn 2012

Hall of Fame or Shame?



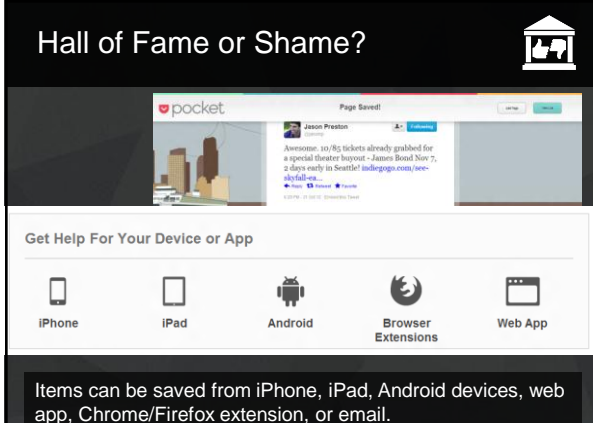
A screenshot of the Pocket app interface. At the top, there's a search bar and a 'pocket' logo. Below, a grid of article cards is displayed. Each card has a title, a small image, and a brief description. The cards include articles about Amy Cuddy, Screenify, video games, building a global visual language, DevTools tips, and Sam Harris. At the bottom, there's a 'Pocket By Read It Later' logo.

Hall of Fame or Shame?



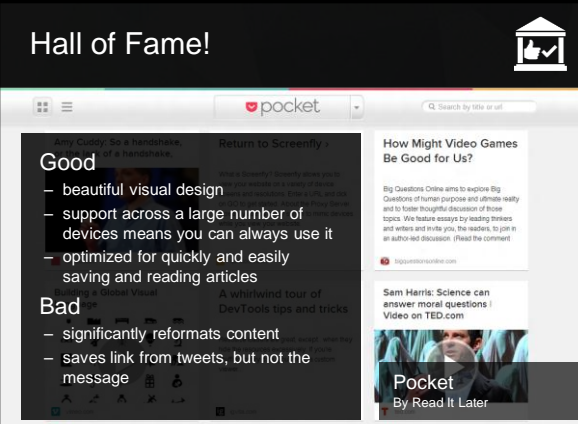
A screenshot of a web browser displaying an article. The article title is "Truth, Lies, and 'Doxxing': The Real Moral of the Gawker/Reddit Story" by Danah Boyd, dated March 21st, 2012. The article text discusses the case of Oliver Sipple, a former marine who shot a woman attempting to assassinate President Ford in 1975. It mentions that Sipple's sexuality was not discussed at the time, and that his act of heroism and the attention resulting from it were seen as a cost to him. The article also notes that Sipple's family was devastated, and that he began massive amounts of weight gain around the age of 47. The article concludes that the potential social good from using Sipple's story far outweighed what he perceived as the costs of outing him.

Hall of Fame or Shame?



A screenshot of the Pocket app interface. At the top, there's a search bar and a 'pocket' logo. Below, a notification says "Page Saved!". Underneath, there's a section titled "Get Help For Your Device or App" with icons for iPhone, iPad, Android, Browser Extensions, and Web App. At the bottom, there's a text box that says "Items can be saved from iPhone, iPad, Android devices, web app, Chrome/Firefox extension, or email."

Hall of Fame!



A screenshot of the Pocket app interface. At the top, there's a search bar and a 'pocket' logo. Below, there's a 'Good' section with two bullet points: "beautiful visual design" and "support across a large number of devices means you can always use it". Below that, there's a 'Bad' section with two bullet points: "significantly reformats content" and "saves link from tweets, but not the message".

USER INTERFACE DESIGN + PROTOTYPING + EVALUATION

Heuristic Evaluation

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Outline

- HE Process Overview
- The Heuristics
- How to Perform Heuristic Evaluation
- Heuristic Evaluation vs. Usability Testing

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Evaluation

- About figuring out how to improve design
- Issues with lo-fi tests?



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Heuristic Evaluation

- Developed by Jakob Nielsen
- Helps find usability problems in a UI design
- Small set (3-5) of evaluators examine UI
 - independently check for compliance with usability principles (“heuristics”)
 - different evaluators will find different problems
 - evaluators only communicate afterwards
 - findings are then aggregated
- Can perform on working UI or on sketches

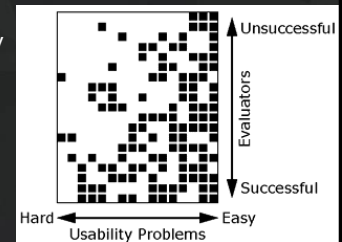
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Why Multiple Evaluators?

- Every evaluator doesn't find every problem
- Good evaluators find both easy & hard ones



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Heuristic Evaluation Process

- Evaluators go through UI several times
 - inspect various dialogue elements
 - compare with list of usability principles
 - consider other principles/results that come to mind
- Usability principles
 - Nielsen's “heuristics”
 - supplementary list of category-specific heuristics
 - competitive analysis & user testing of existing products
- Use violations to redesign/fix problems

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Heuristics (original)

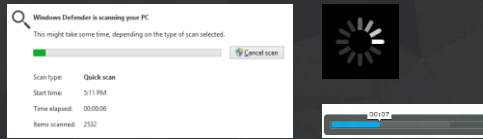
- H1-1: Simple & natural dialog
- H1-2: Speak the users' language
- H1-3: Minimize users' memory load
- H1-4: Consistency
- H1-5: Feedback
- H1-6: Clearly marked exits
- H1-7: Shortcuts
- H1-8: Precise & constructive error messages
- H1-9: Prevent errors
- H1-10: Help and documentation

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Heuristics (revised set)

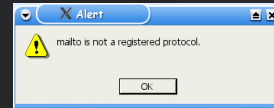


- H2-1: Visibility of system status
 - keep users informed about what is going on
 - example: pay attention to response time
 - 0.1 sec: no special indicators needed, why?
 - 1.0 sec: user tends to lose track of data
 - 10 sec: max. duration if user to stay focused on action
 - for longer delays, use percent-done progress bars

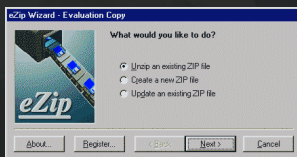
Heuristics (cont.)



- Bad example: Mac desktop
 - Dragging disk to trash
 - should delete it, *not* eject it
- H2-2: Match between system & real world
 - speak the users' language
 - follow real world conventions



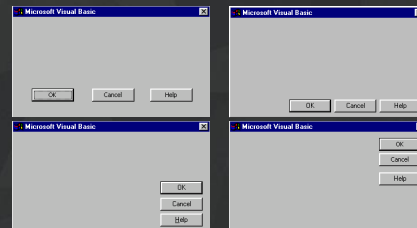
Heuristics (cont.)



- H2-3: User control & freedom
 - “exits” for mistaken choices, undo, redo
 - don't force down fixed paths
 - like that BART machine...

- Wizards
 - must respond to Q before going to next
 - for infrequent tasks (e.g., modem config.)
 - not for common tasks
 - good for beginners
 - have 2 versions (WinZip)

Heuristics (cont.)



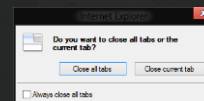
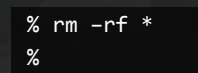
Heuristics (cont.)



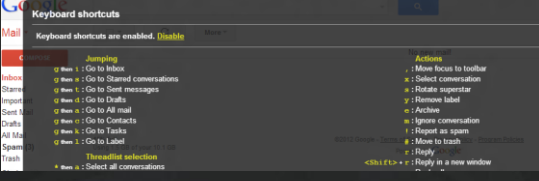
- H2-4: Consistency & standards
 - use the same language, placement, etc. everywhere
 - follow platform conventions

Heuristics (cont.)

- H2-5: Error prevention
- H2-6: Recognition rather than recall
 - make objects, actions, options, & directions visible/easily retrievable



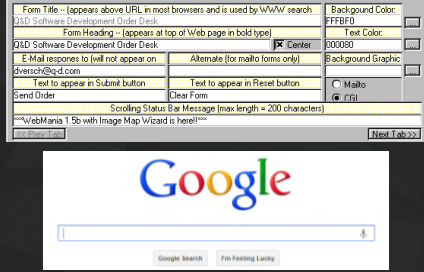
Heuristics (cont.)



- H2-7: Flexibility and efficiency of use
 - accelerators for experts (e.g., gestures, kb shortcuts)
 - allow users to tailor frequent actions (e.g., macros)

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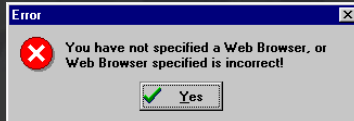
Heuristics (cont.)



- H2-8: Aesthetic & minimalist design
 - no irrelevant information in dialogues

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Heuristics (cont.)



- H2-9: Help users recognize, diagnose, & recover from errors
 - error messages in plain language
 - precisely indicate the problem
 - constructively suggest a solution

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Good Error Messages

- Clearly indicate something has gone wrong
- Be human readable
- Be polite
- Describe the problem
- Explain how to fix it
- Be highly noticeable

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Heuristics (cont.)

- H2-10: Help and documentation
 - easy to search
 - focused on the user's task
 - list concrete steps to carry out
 - not too large

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Mobile Heuristics

Mobile Heuristic	Description
Heuristic 1	Visibility of system status and losability/findability of the mobile device
Heuristic 2	Match between system and the real world
Heuristic 3	Consistency and mapping
Heuristic 4	Good ergonomics and minimalist design
Heuristic 5	Ease of input, screen readability and glanceability
Heuristic 6	Flexibility, efficiency of use and personalization
Heuristic 7	Aesthetic, privacy and social conventions
Heuristic 8	Realistic error management

Enrico Bertini, Silvia Gabrielli, and Stephen Kimani. 2006. Appropriating and assessing heuristics for mobile computing. In Proceedings of the working conference on Advanced visual interfaces (AVI '06). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 119-126.
 DOI=10.1145/1133265.1133291 http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/1133265.1133291

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Phases of Heuristic Evaluation

- 1) Pre-evaluation training
 - give evaluators needed domain knowledge & information on the scenario
- 2) Evaluation
 - individuals evaluates UI & makes list 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

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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 or other information
 - be specific & list each problem separately

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Examples

- Can't copy info from one window to another
 - violates "Minimize the users' memory load" (H1-3)
 - fix: allow copying
- Typography uses different fonts in 3 dialog boxes
 - violates "Consistency and standards" (H2-4)
 - slows users down
 - probably wouldn't be found by user testing
 - fix: pick a single format for entire interface

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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 UI
 - two or more locations that need to be compared
 - problem with overall structure of UI
 - something that is missing
 - common problem with paper prototypes
 - note: sometimes features are implied by design docs and just haven't been "implemented" – relax on those

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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 evals. are in
- Should be done independently by all judges

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Severity Ratings (cont.)

- 0 – don't agree that this is a usability problem
- 1 - cosmetic problem
- 2 - minor usability problem
- 3 - major usability problem; important to fix
- 4 - usability catastrophe; imperative to fix

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Debriefing

- Conduct with evaluators, observers, and development team members
- Discuss general characteristics of UI
- Suggest potential improvements to address major usability problems
- Dev. team rates how hard things are to fix
- Make it a brainstorming session
 - little criticism until end of session

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Severity Ratings Example

1. [H1-4 Consistency] [Severity 3][Fix 0]

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.

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HE vs. User Testing

- HE is much faster
 - 1-2 hours each evaluator vs. days-weeks
- HE doesn't require interpreting user's actions
- User testing is far more accurate (by def.)
 - takes into account actual users and tasks
 - HE may miss problems & find "false positives"
- Good to alternate between HE & user testing
 - find different problems
 - don't waste participants

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Results of Using HE

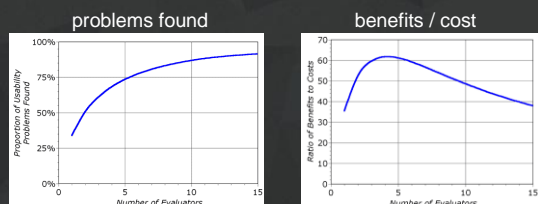
- Discount: benefit-cost ratio of 48 [Nielsen94]
 - cost was \$10,500 for benefit of \$500,000
 - value of each problem ~15K (Nielsen & Landauer)
 - how might we calculate this value?
 - in-house → productivity; open market → sales
- Correlation between severity & finding w/ HE
- Single evaluator achieves poor results
 - only finds 35% of usability problems
 - 5 evaluators find ~ 75% of usability problems
 - why not more evaluators???? 10? 20?
 - adding evaluators costs more & won't find more probs

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Decreasing Returns



* Caveat: graphs for a specific example

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Summary

- Have evaluators go through the UI twice
- Ask them to see if it complies with heuristics
 - note where it doesn't & say why
- Combine the findings from 3 to 5 evaluators
- Have evaluators independently rate severity
- Alternate with user testing

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Further Reading

Evaluation

- Books
 - *Usability Engineering*, by Nielsen, 1994
- Web Sites & mailing lists
 - useit.com
 - UTEST mail list