

# Evaluation usability studies

#### **COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT**

**Usable Security and Privacy** 

### Evaluation



**Evaluation** allows you to **learn exactly how usable your system is and to identify specific problems with the usability**. Indeed, without proper evaluation, there is no way to know you have a usable system or to improve it.

Systems can be evaluated quantitatively (with numbers) or qualitatively (through experience and description).



## **Qualitative Evaluation**

• Is more designed to give you a sense of the usability or to put you in the place of the user.



#### **Requirements:**

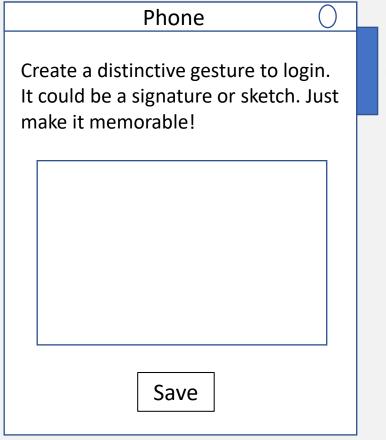
- > Description or Prototype of interface.
- > Task description.
- List of actions to complete a task.
- User background

#### What you look for:

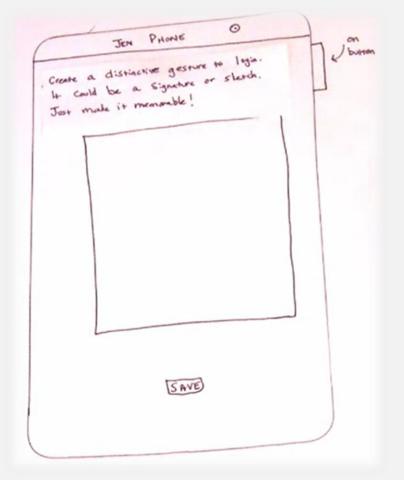
- Will users know to perform the action?
- ➤ Will users see the control?
- Will users know the control does what they want?
- Will users understand the feedback?



#### **Description or Prototype of interface**



On button



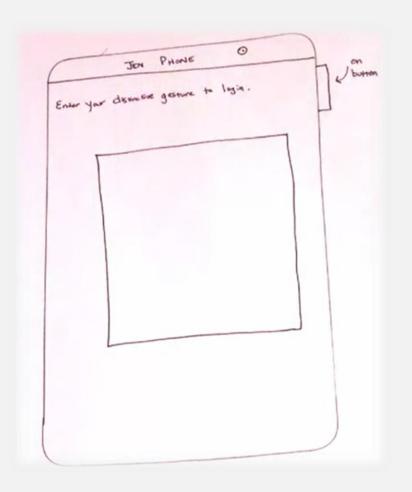
Gesture based authentication prototype



#### **Description or Prototype of interface**

Phone Enter your distinctive gesture to login.

On button





Phone Enter your distinctive gesture to login.

On button

Task description: Login

The description of the task is simply to authenticate and login



Phone Enter your distinctive gesture to login.

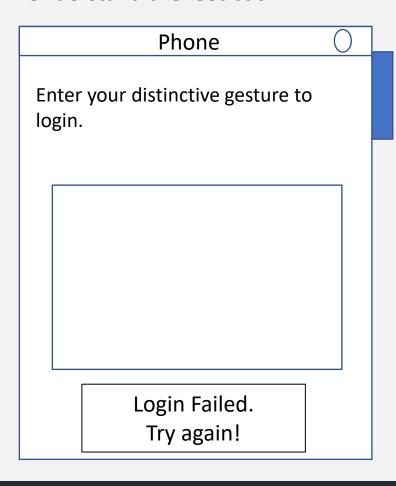
On button

#### Actions to complete a task

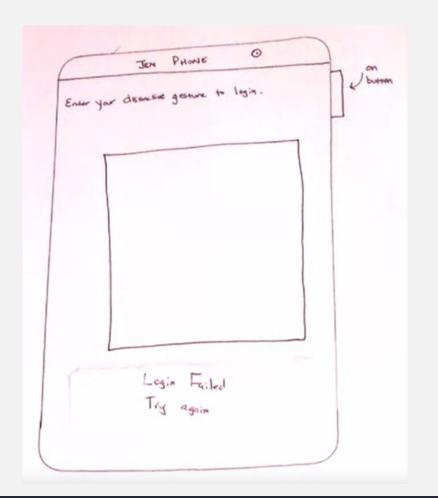
- Click the on button.
- 2. The login screen will appear.
- 3. Enter the gesture.
- 4. The user will be logged in



#### **Understand the feedback**



On button



## Qualitative Evaluation: Heuristic Analysis



- Follow "rules of thumb" or suggestions about good design
- Can be done by experts/designers, fast and easy



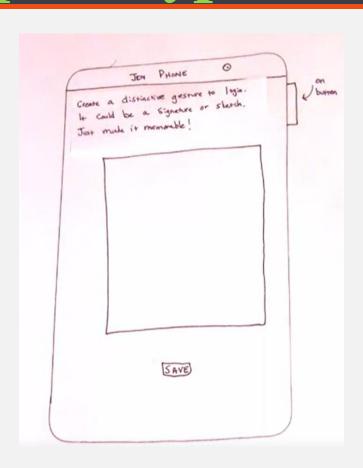
- Simple and natural dialogue
- **speaking the users' language**, which means not using technical jargon if you have users who won't understand it.
- Minimizing the users' memory load, so they don't have to remember too much.
- Being consistent, and that means consistent within your own application, but also consistent with what users are used to interacting with.
- Giving good feedback.
- Providing clearly marked exits so if the user doesn't know what they want to do, they can get out.
- Having shortcuts for expert users.
- Preventing errors.
- Giving good error messages
- providing help in documentation.

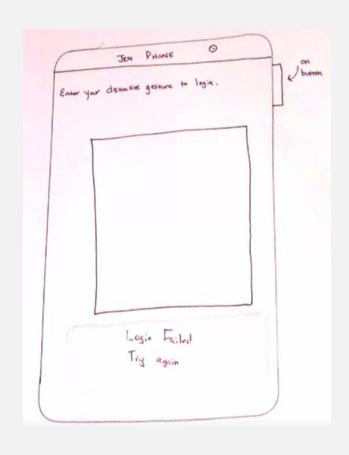


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## Gesture based authentication prototype





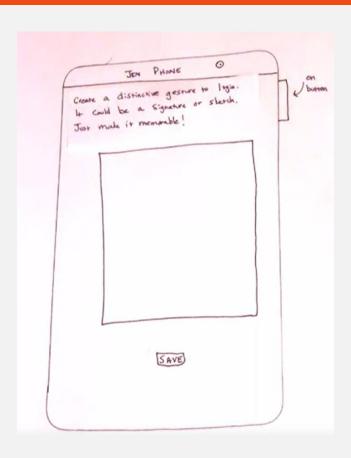


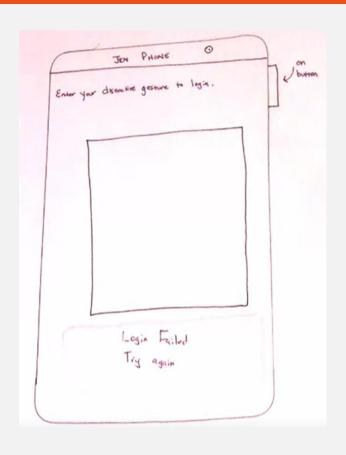


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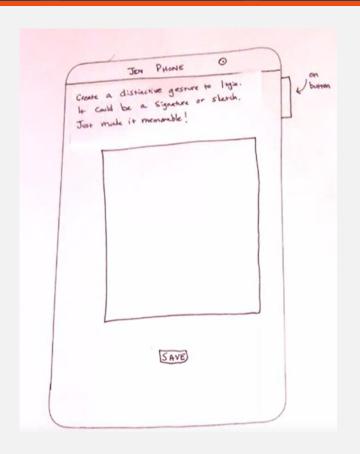


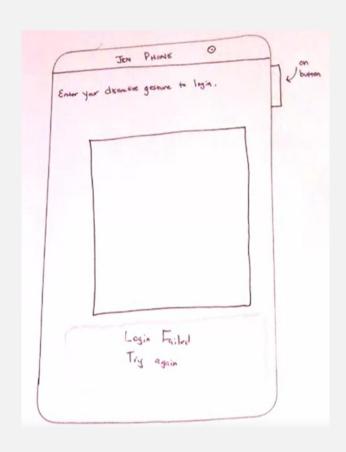


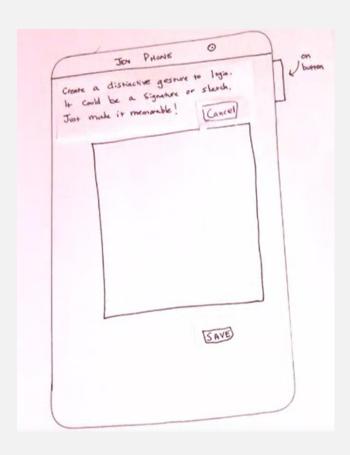
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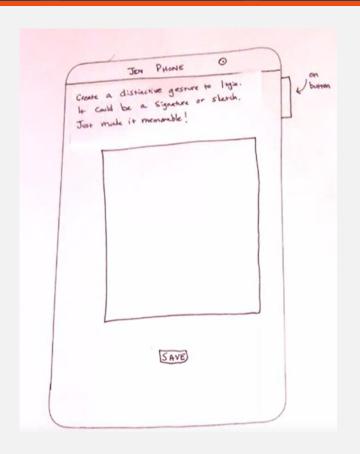


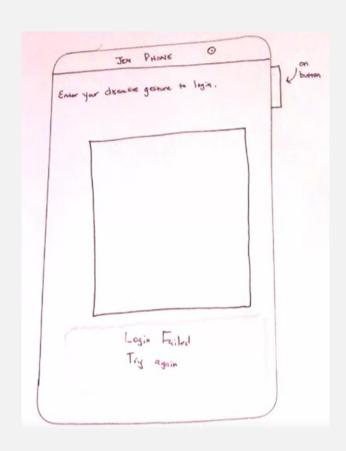


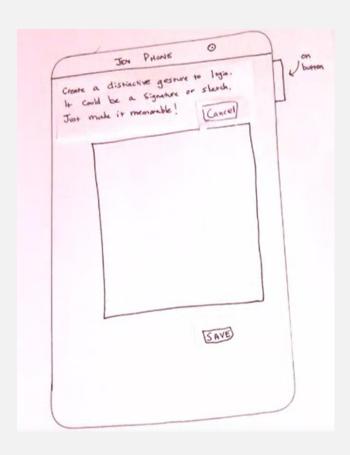
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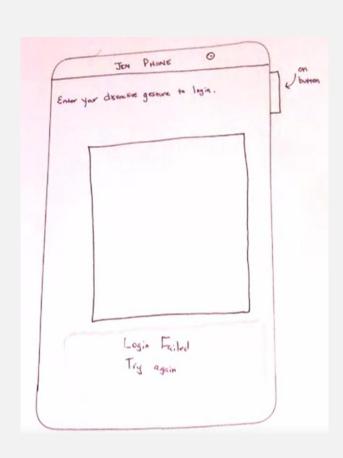




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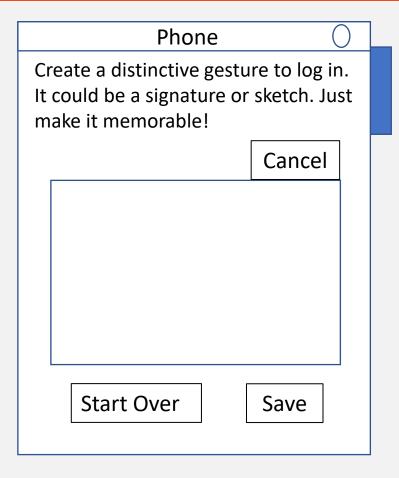




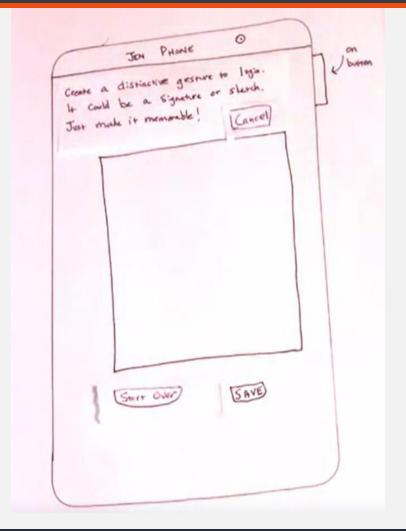
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On button





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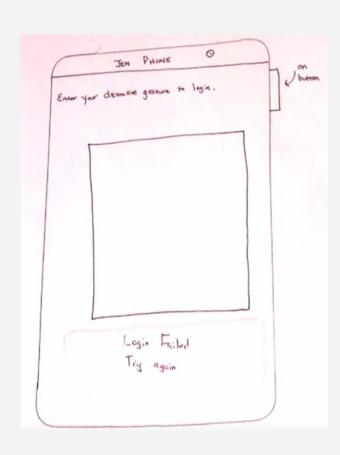
#### **Shortcuts**

- Don't apply here
- No need for the shortcut in this authentication prototype



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## Qualitative evaluation: personas.



- Fictitious users that represent a class of users.
- Reference point for design and analysis, so that prevents designers, programmers and other people who are thinking about an application, from referring to themselves too much.
- Has a goal or goals that they want to accomplish either (in general or within your system).

## Qualitative evaluation: personas.



#### Persona: Frank



Wants encryption but in a simple, low-effort way.

#### **Undergraduate Student**

- 21 years old
- Psychology Major
- Political activist
- Savvy computer user, but not expert

#### Goals

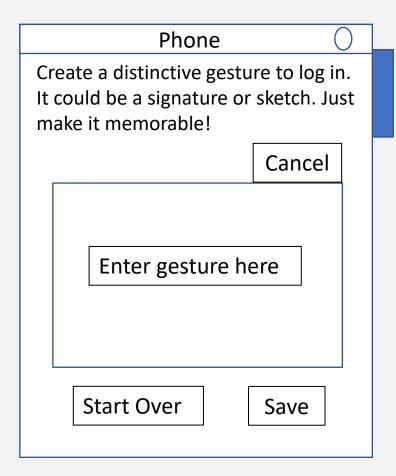
Wants easy to use email and social media tools that are encrypted to protect his privacy

#### **About Frank**

Frank is an undergraduate at the University of Maryland. He enjoys playing baseball, swimming, and watching movies. He carries an iPhone and has a laptop and tablet. He is constantly connected and a frequent social media user. He is also a policital activist and worries about his communications being monitored.

## Qualitative evaluation: personas.





On button



#### Conclusion



- Qualitative evaluation can provide insights into the usability of a system without needing to do measurements or timing.
- There are various levels of complexity. Some of them, like a heuristic evaluation, can be pretty straightforward, but developing good personas can be something that takes hours to do, and a team may spend a lot of time building the personas and doing the analysis.
- Some types of **qualitative evaluation can be quick and inexpensive**, but they may miss insights that users provide. There are also types of qualitative evaluation that include users.



## A/B testing

Site A

Site A



### References



• Jennifer Golbeck's lecture notes