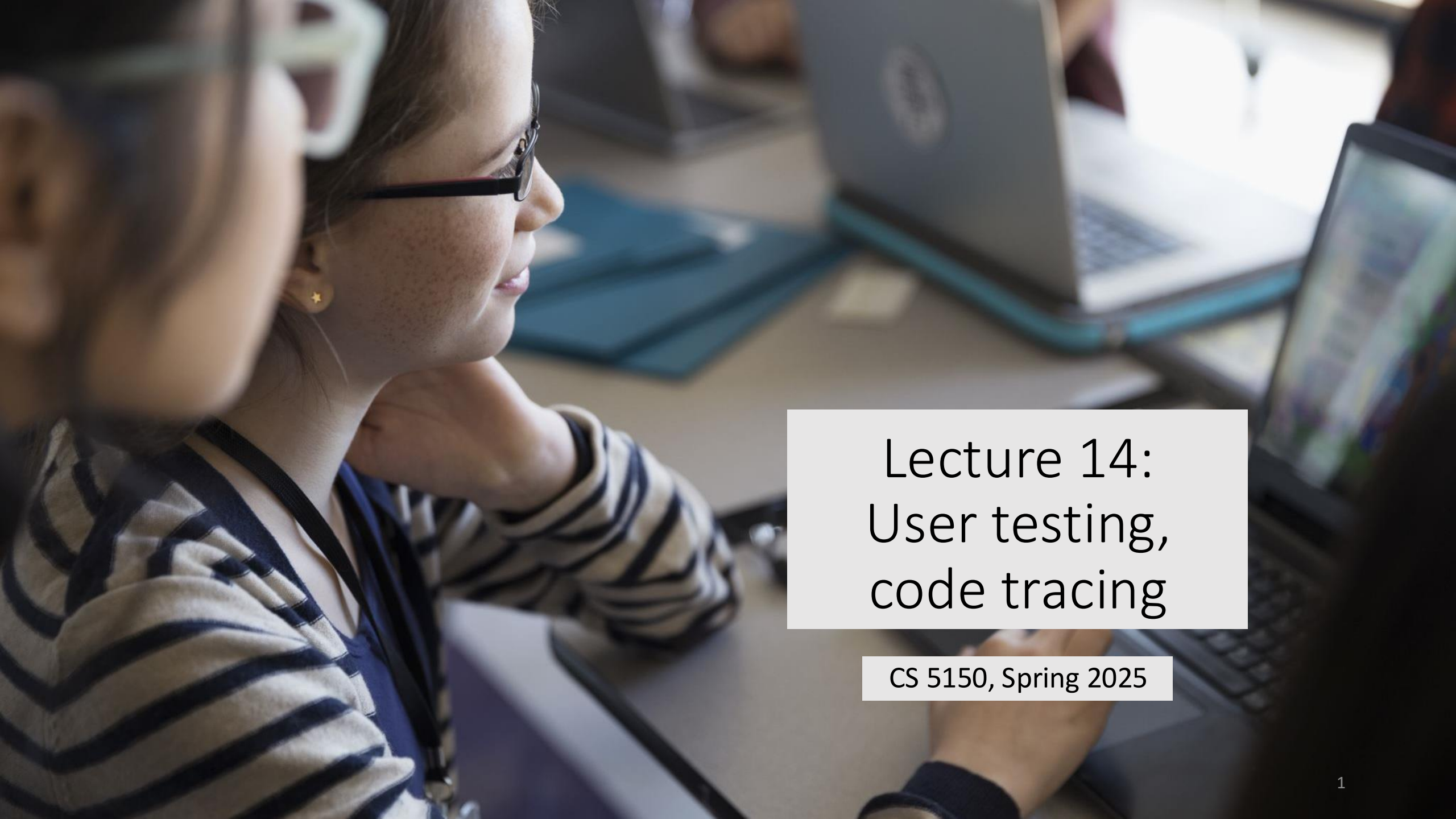


Lecture 14: User testing, code tracing

CS 5150, Spring 2025

Administrative Reminders

- Schedule midpoint presentation by Mar 25
  - Team w External Clients only: Contact Kimberly Budd (kj37@cornell.edu) to reserve a meeting room for midpoint presentation
  - Only the team leader should contact. Send Team ID, Date/time, and #attendees. CC me.
- Assignment A3 due Mar 26
- Report #3 due Mar 25
- Peer Eval: Submit today (if not done yet)
- In-class exam: Mar 27 (Mix of short answer qs, few descriptive ones, example format coming soon)

Presentation Rubrics (Midpoint): 50 points

- Content (28 points): 4 points each
  - A description of what the team has agreed to deliver to the client is included.
  - Team summarizes progress made so far this semester and discusses any unexpected events and risks.
  - An overview of the remaining plan to complete and deliver the project is provided.
  - Team conducts a demonstration of an operational prototype or delivered features.
  - Technical terms are well-defined in language appropriate for the target audience.
  - Material included is accurate and relevant to the overall purpose or goal of the presentation.
  - Team was able to answer audience questions with reasonable clarity.

Presentation Rubrics (Midpoint): 50 points

- Organization (9 points): 3 points each
  - Information is presented in a logical sequence.
  - A roadmap is provided at the beginning of the presentation that guides the audience.
  - There are clear closing remarks that provide a summary for the audience.

Presentation Rubrics (Midpoint): 50 points

- Presentation (13 points):
  - Speakers maintain good eye contact with the audience and are appropriately animated.
  - Speakers use a clear, audible voice.
  - Delivery is poised, controlled, and follows presentation etiquette.
  - Appropriate professional language is used during the presentation.
  - Visual aids and demonstrations are well-prepared, informative, and not distracting.
  - Information is communicated well.
  - Length of presentation is within the assigned time limits.

Lecture goals

- Give effective presentations to stakeholders
- Solicit feedback on user interface designs

User experience

Previously in 5150 ….

Terminology

- User Interface (UI)
  - Look and behavior of system's controls
- User experience (UX)
  - All factors that contribute to usability of computing system
  - Encompass entire usage lifecycle, from discovery to accomplishing goals
  - Focus on user satisfaction
- Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)
  - Academic discipline studying how people interact with computers
  - Many courses and research programs in Information Science and Communications departments

Usability requirements and evaluation tools

	Initial	Mock-up	Prototype	Production
Client's opinions	✓	✓	✓	
Competitive analysis	✓			
Expert opinion	✓	✓	✓	
Focus groups	✓	✓		
Observing users		✓	✓	✓
Measurements			✓	✓

Focus group

- Group interview – helps generate ideas that would not have occurred individually
- Participants: 5-12 potential users with similar viewpoints
- Interviewer
  - Ask a structured set of questions
  - Encourage group discussions
  - May show mock-ups
  - Summarize conclusions
- Recorder takes notes
- Repeat with contrasting user groups

Internal project users

- Internal projects are code review tools; users are software developers
- Your classmates are candidate users!
  - Not including your team members
  - Not including teams working on the same feature
- Recruit classmates for focus groups, user testing
  - Can coordinate on Ed Discussion
  - May be easiest to pair teams
- Documentation of user studies will be expected in future report

Accessibility

- Users have varying ability to interact with computer interfaces
  - Color blindness (1/12 men, 1/200 women)
  - Poor or no vision
  - Lack of hearing
  - Poor manual dexterity
  - Limited language skills, domain vocabulary
  - Sensitivity to flashing light, motion sickness
- Accessibility requirements constrain the user interface
  - Many systems have a legal requirement to support users with disabilities
  - Example: Compliance with Section 508 of US Rehabilitation Act https://www.section508.gov/
- Some technologies may not be suitable
  - Examples: Flash, untagged PDF, immature widget toolkits

Equipment requirements

- Software runs on wide variety of devices, with diverse configurations, in many environments
  - Screen size
  - Graphics performance
  - Network bandwidth, latency, stability
  - Peripheral hot plugging

- Be explicit about equipment assumptions/requirements
- Be explicit about failure handling
- Test on variety of equipment (including extremes)

- Example: Chat application

Dark patterns

- Many of our experiences with UI are in a marketing context
  - Goal is to maximize engagement and manipulate user decisions
  - Being commonplace and effective in marketing goals does not make a design pattern good
    - Avoid simply aping features of slick websites (even if libraries make it easy to do so)
- User-centric design
  - Interface should facilitate, not redirect, users' objectives

- https://cacm.acm.org/magazines/2020/9/246937-dark-patterns/fulltext

Models

Relating user and system models

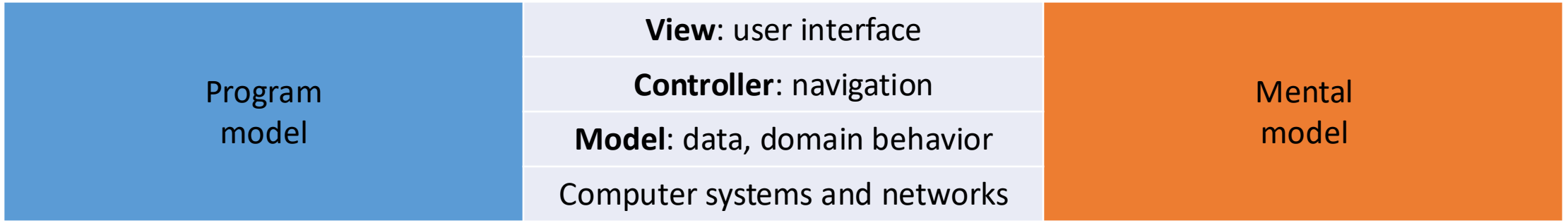
Mental model

- User's view of system and the UX it provides
- May include physical metaphors for digital interactions
- Examples:
  - Pieces on a game board
  - File folders and desks

Program model

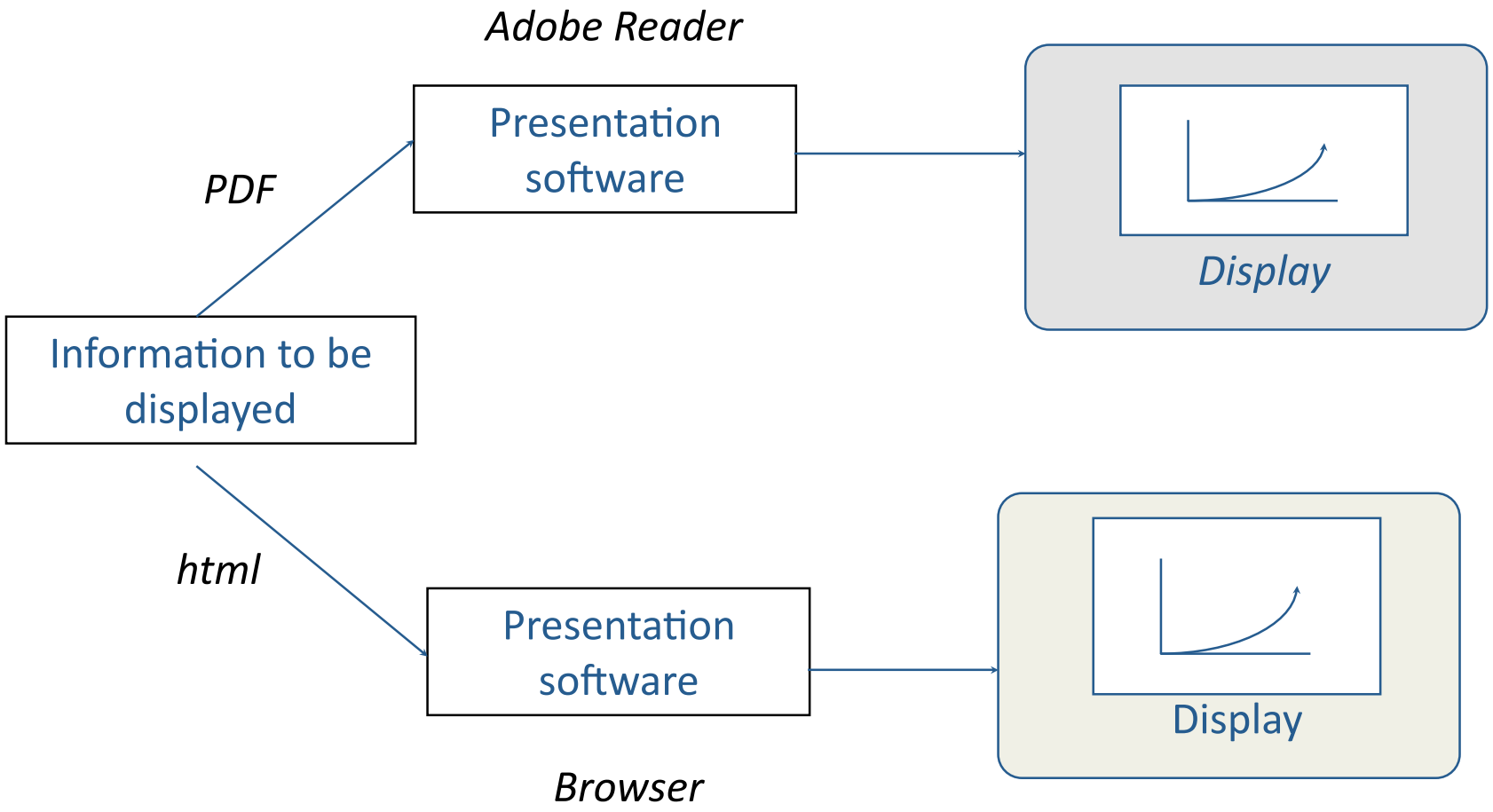
- Data, relationships, and functions making up the system
- Examples:
  - Object identity & coordinates, rules constraining movement
  - Tree of data units with metadata

Model-view-controller (as a "model")

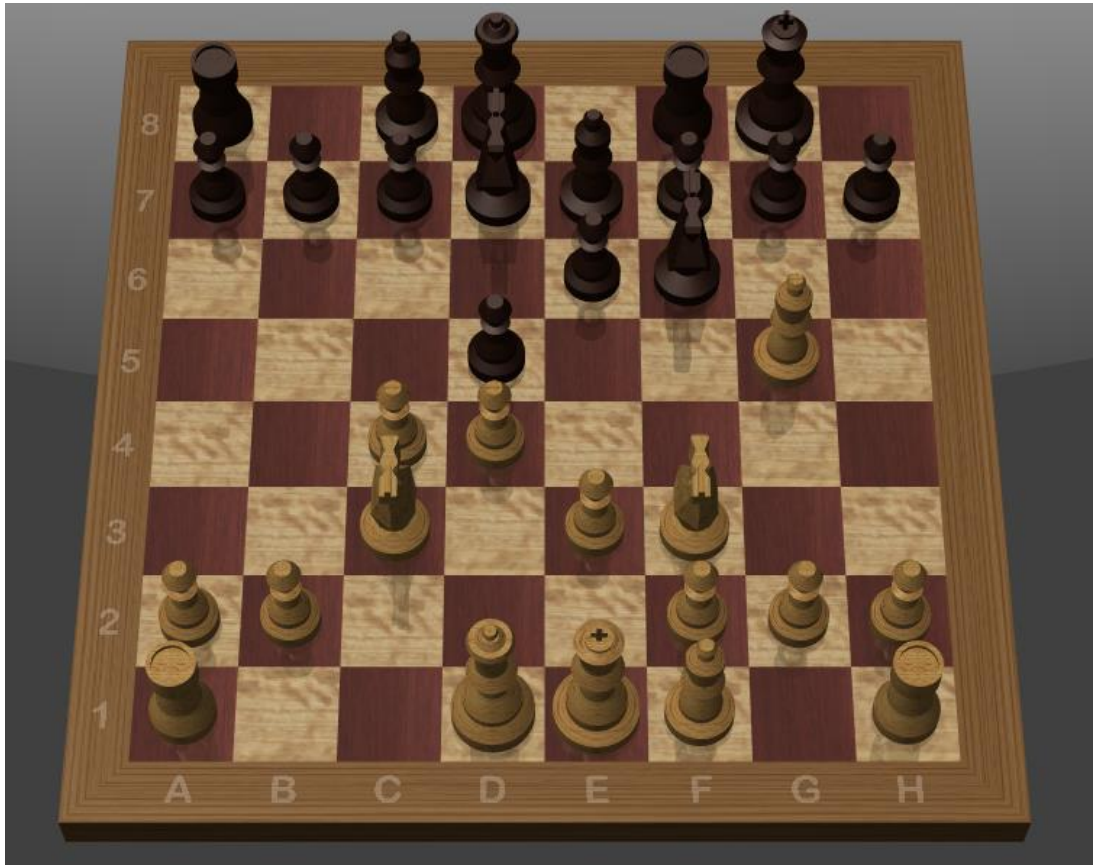


Layers correspond with most users' mental models of computing systems.

Separation of content from view



Separation of content from view



William Arms

—

Auto-Match Player

Edit Game Info...

1.	d2 - d4	d7 - d5
2.	c2 - c4	e7 - e6
3.	Nb1 - c3	Ng8 - f6
4.	Bc1 - g5	Bf8 - e7
5.	e2 - e3	0 - 0
6.	Ng1 - f3	Nb8 - d7

Design principles

UI design principles

- UI design is partly an art, but some general principles apply:
  - Consistency (in appearance, interaction, function)
  - Feedback (what is the system doing? why does the user see what they do? what is about to happen?)
  - Ability to interrupt or reverse actions
  - Comprehensible and non-destructive error handling
- The user should feel in control (not like they're being controlled)

Design choices: text vs. graphics

Text

- Precise, unambiguous (hopefully)
- Fast to compute, transmit

Graphics

- Quick to comprehend, learn
  - But icons may be difficult to recognize
- Variations can show different cases

Command line interfaces

- Limitations of GUIs
  - Only suitable for human users (difficult to automate)
  - Awkward to control complex interactions (difficult to compose)

Internal projects

- Gerrit: Use Git CLI to create, update reviews
- Review Board: Use `rbt` CLI to create, update reviews

- Command line interfaces (CLI)
  - User interacts with system by typing commands
  - Composable
  - Scriptable
  - Can be adapted for users with disabilities
  - Amenable to formal specification
  - Usually requires learning or training

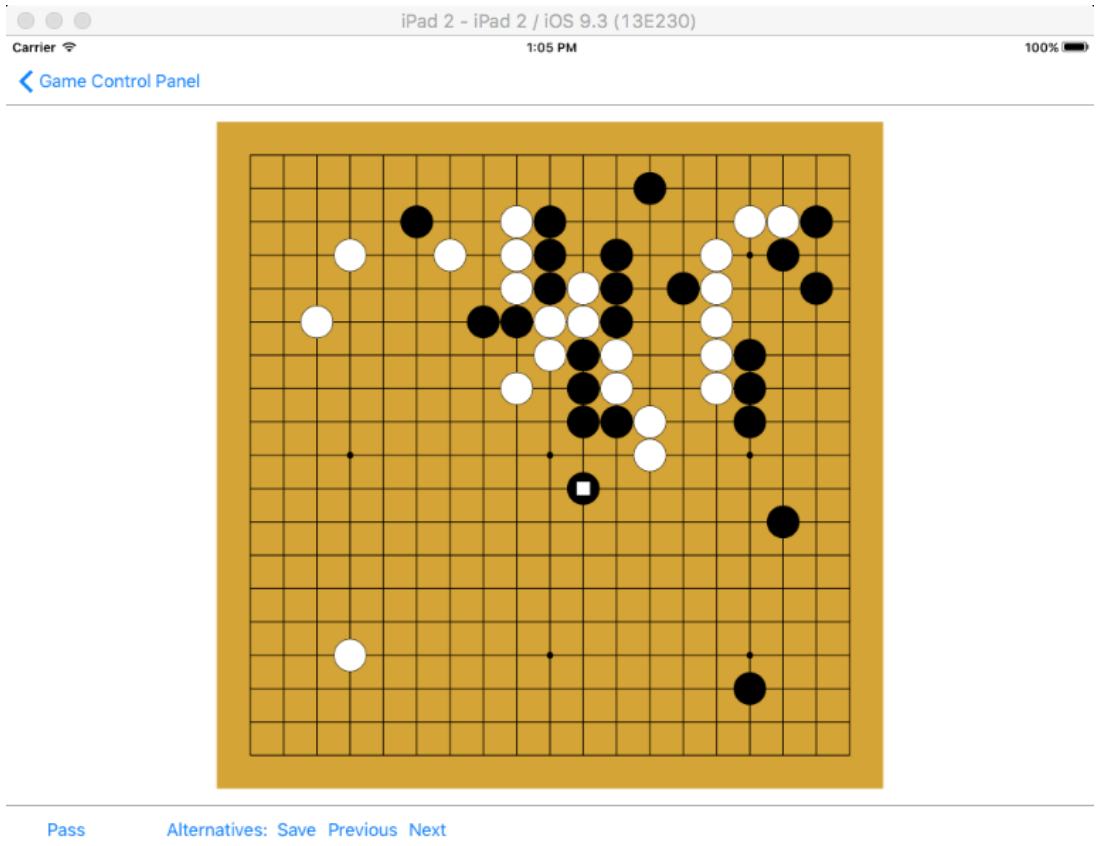
Web and mobile interfaces

Web and mobile apps

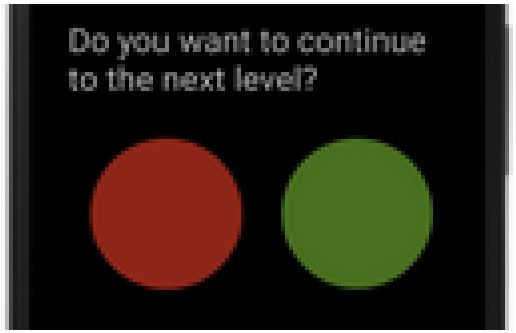
- Must consider network
  - Transfers may need to be asynchronous to hide latency
    - Need visual feedback that operation is in progress
    - Should support cancellation
  - Connections may be unreliable
    - Should be robust to duplication

Leverage simulation

- App development environments (e.g. Xcode, Android Studio) allow you to simulate screen sizes, touch events
- Web browser developer tools allow you to simulate screen sizes, network speed



Test for accessibility



Responsive design

- Automatically adjust user interface based on size of screen (or other device properties)
  - Beyond simple layout scaling – can completely change layout to accommodate device
  - Use CSS media queries to select different style rules in different situations

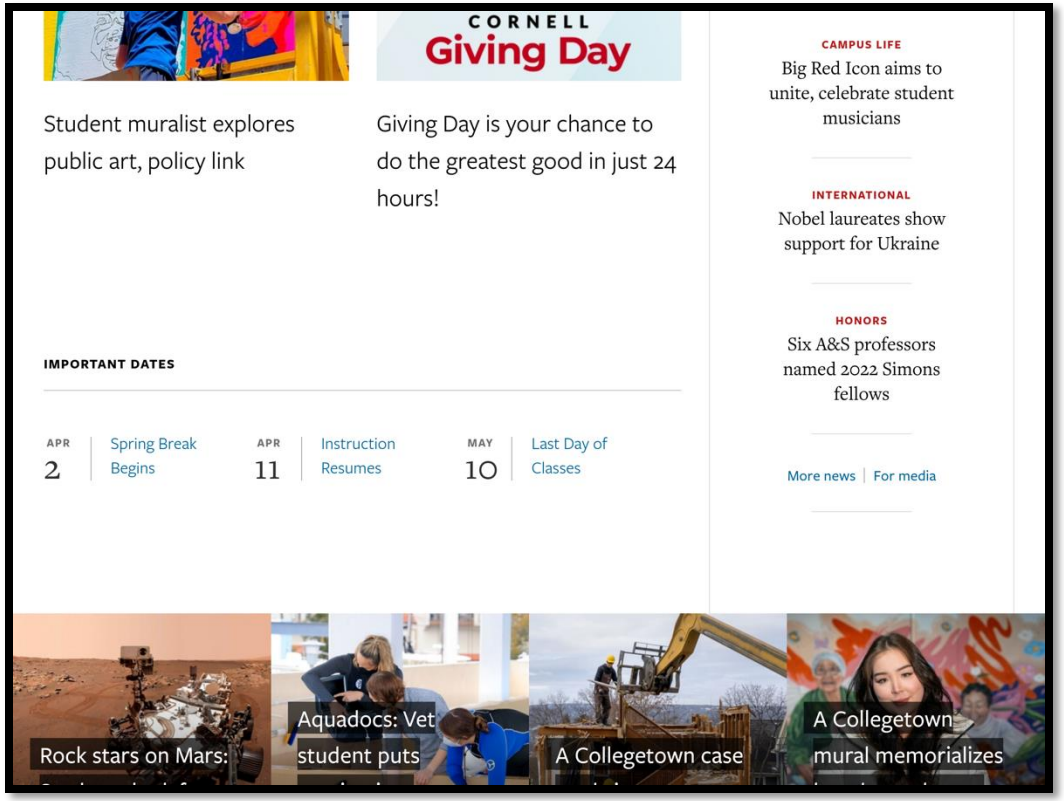
```
@media (width <= 1250px) {
  /* … */
}

@media (1250px >= width) {
  /* … */
}
```

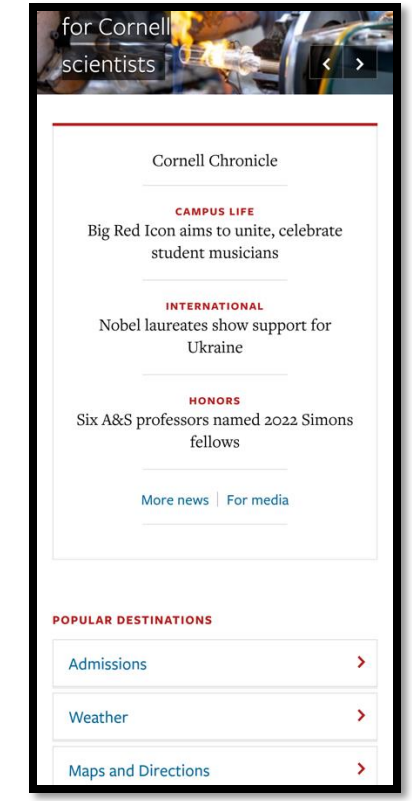
```
@media screen and (min-width: 30em) and (orientation: landscape) {
  /* … */
}
```

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
- Demo

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

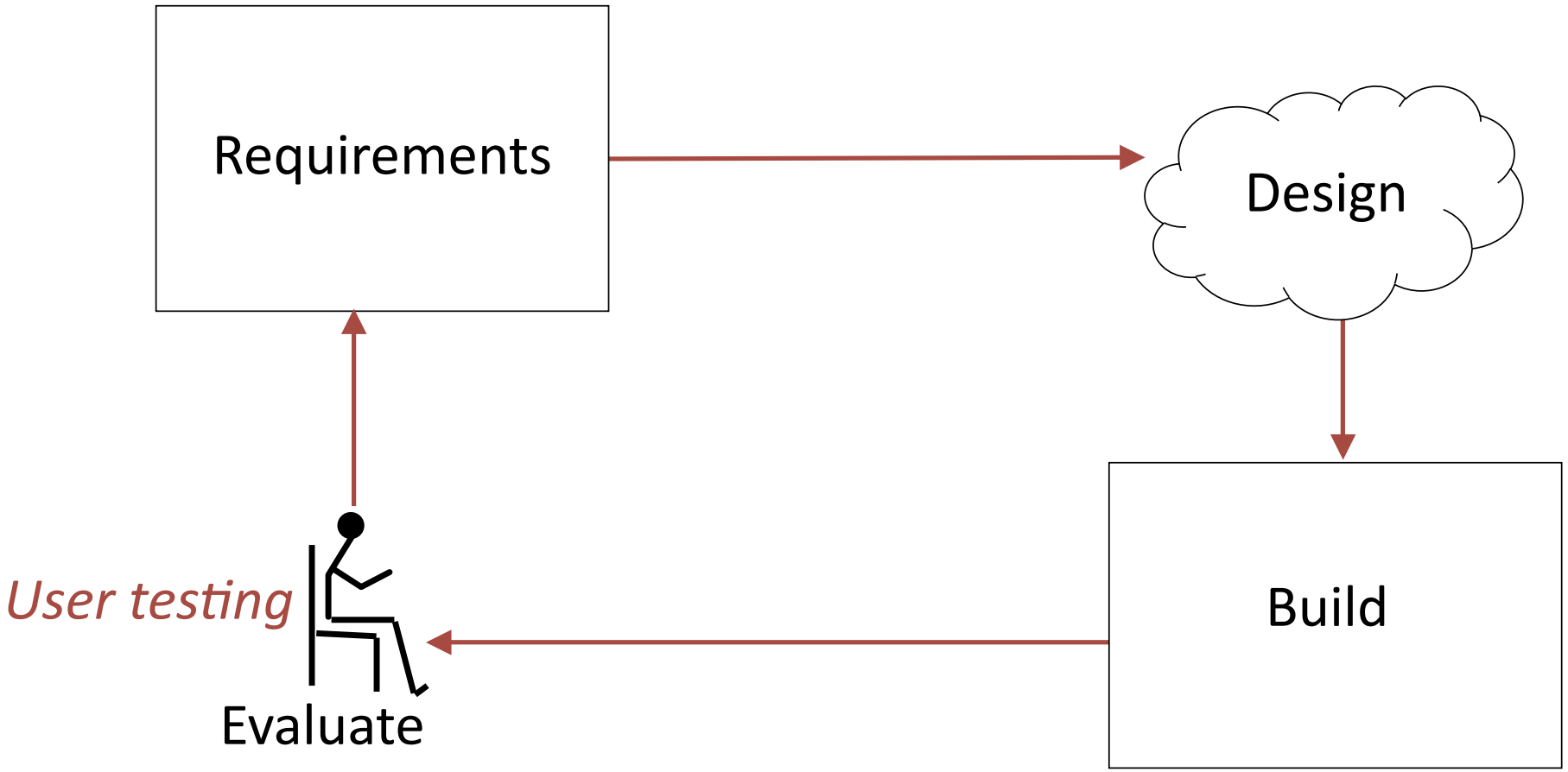
- Beware the fancy
  - Modern browsers are "evergreen" - they keep themselves up-to-date and support many of the latest web standards
  - But compatibility is still a concern
    - Support for standards is uneven (e.g., Edge vs. CMSX)
    - Mobile devices often stop receiving updates
    - User preferences, 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/cs5150sp25

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

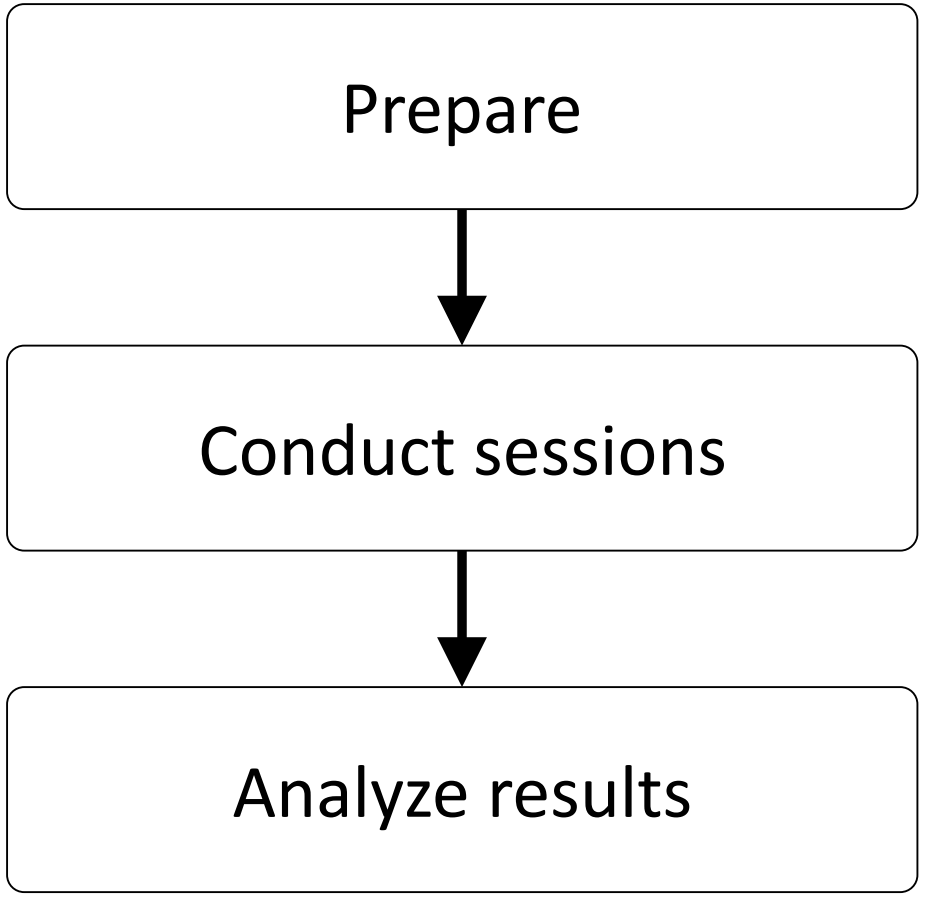
- Effectiveness
  - The accuracy and completeness with which users achieve certain goals
  - Measures: quality of solution, error rates
- Efficiency
  - The relationship between the effectiveness and the resources expended in achieving them
  - Measures: task completion time, learning time, number of clicks
- Satisfaction
  - The users' comfort with and positive attitudes towards the use of the system
  - Measures: attitude rating scales

https://www.iso.org/standard/63500.html

Poll: Measuring usability

PollEv.com/cs5150sp25

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:

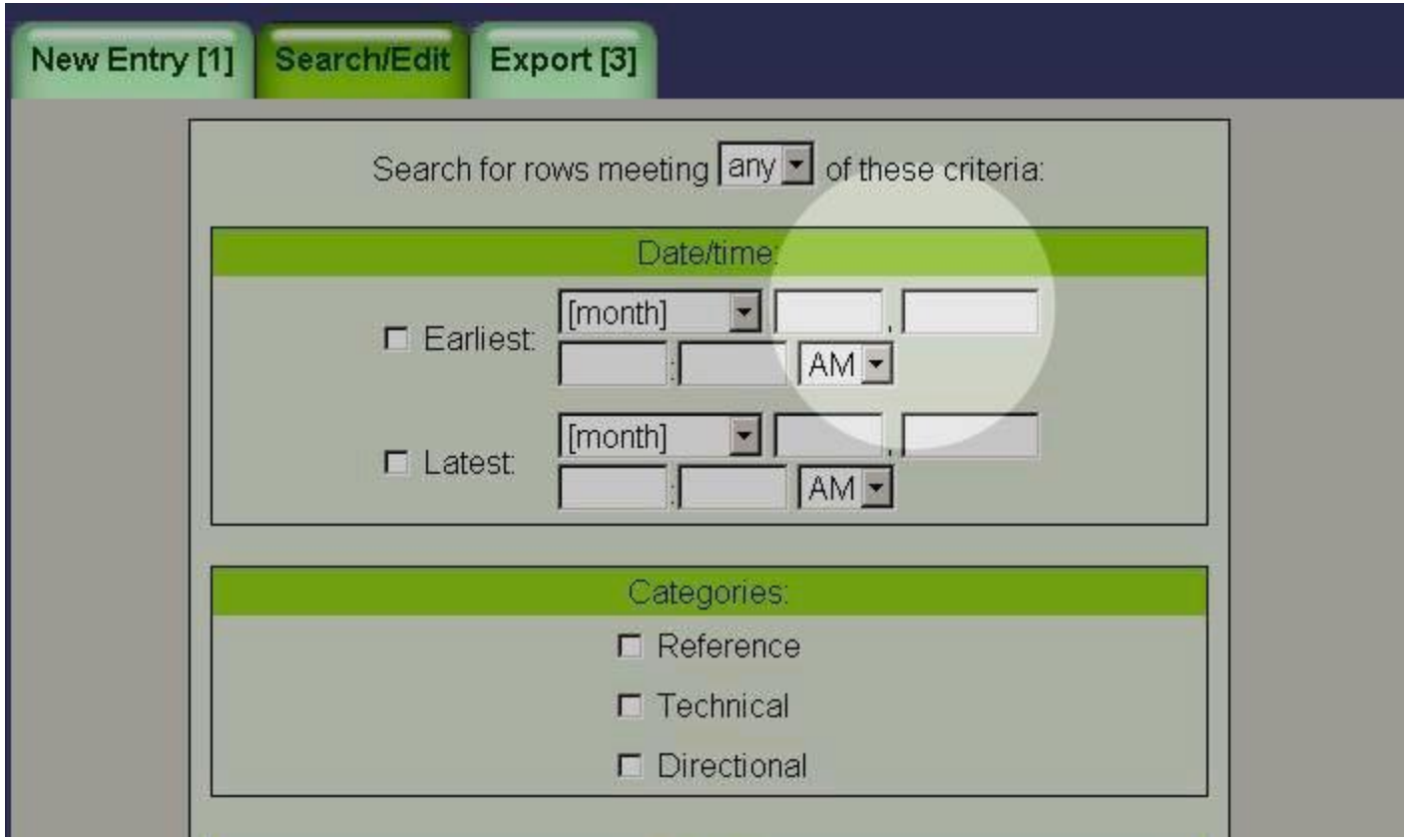
- One-on-one, 30-45 min user tests with staff levels
- Specific tasks to complete
- No prior demonstration or training
- Pre-planned questions designed to stimulate feedback
- Emphasis on testing system, not the stakeholder!
- Standardized tasks / questions among all testers

Example

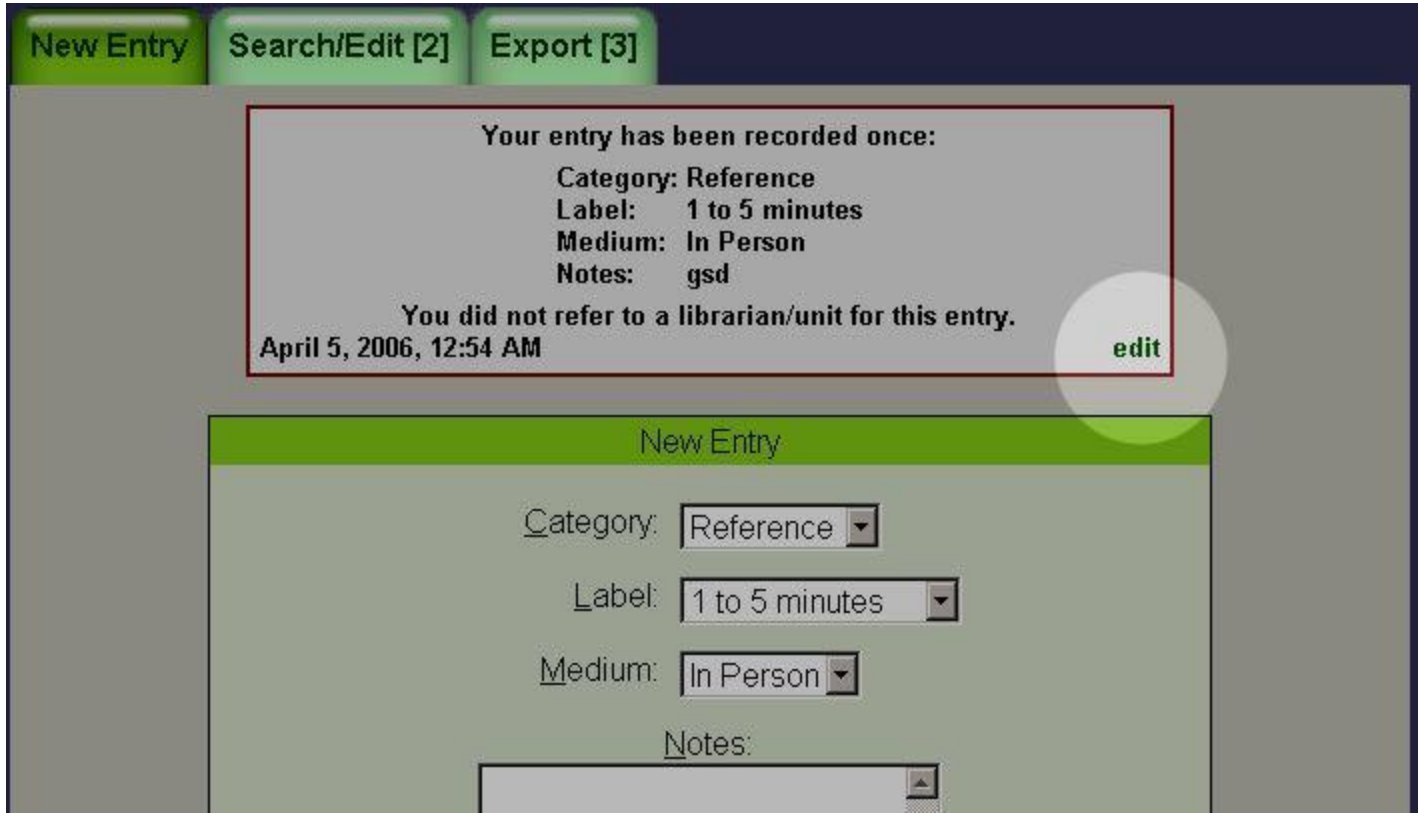
Types of questions we asked:

- 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)

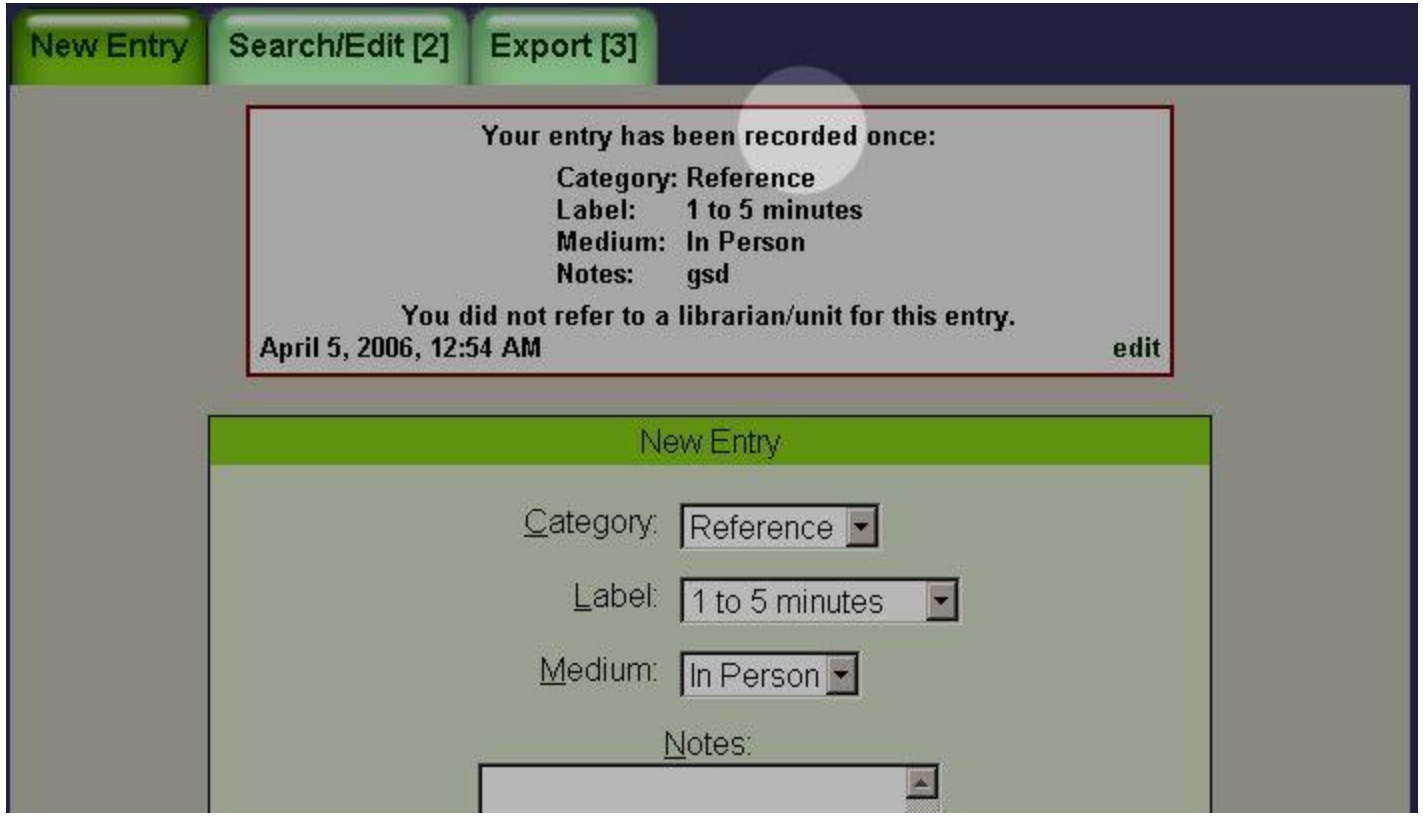
What we've found:
Issue #1, Search Form Confusion!



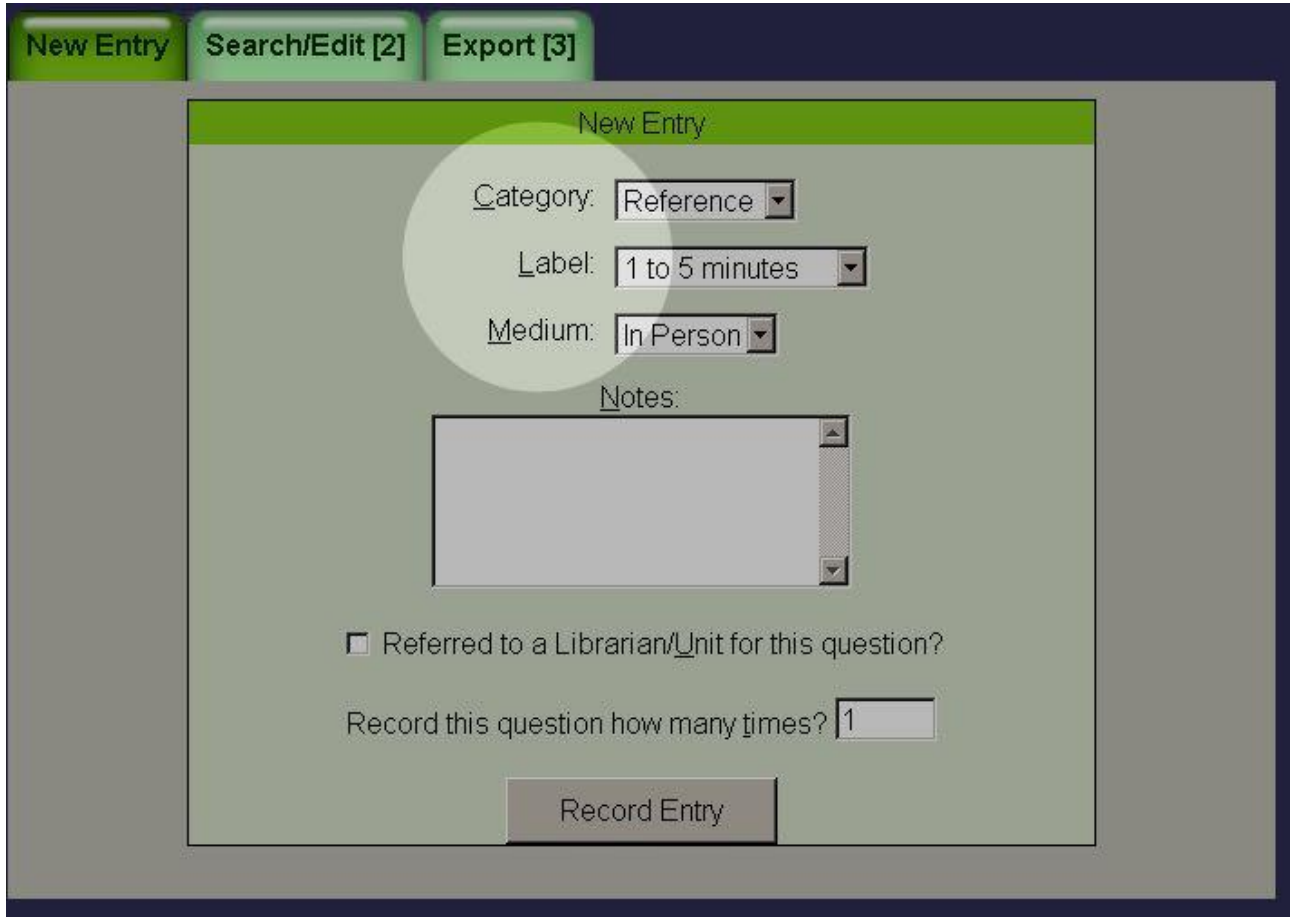
What we've found:
Issue #2, Inconspicuous Edit/Confirmations!



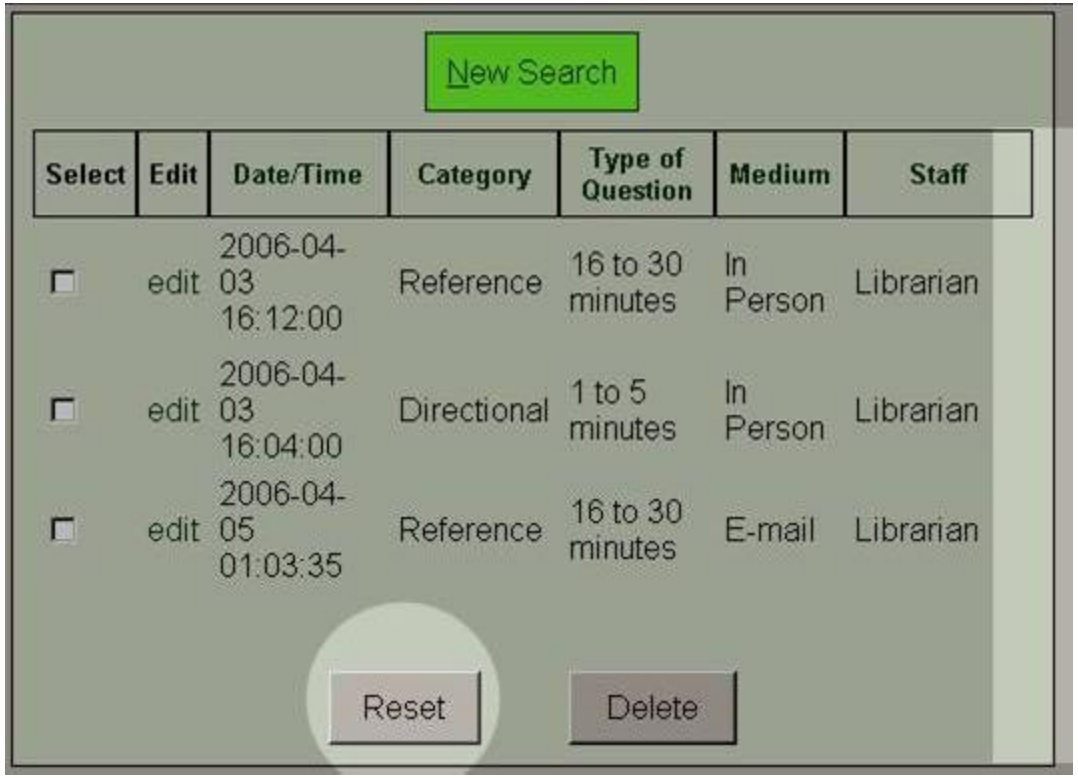
What we've found:
Issue #3, Confirmation Terms



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



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

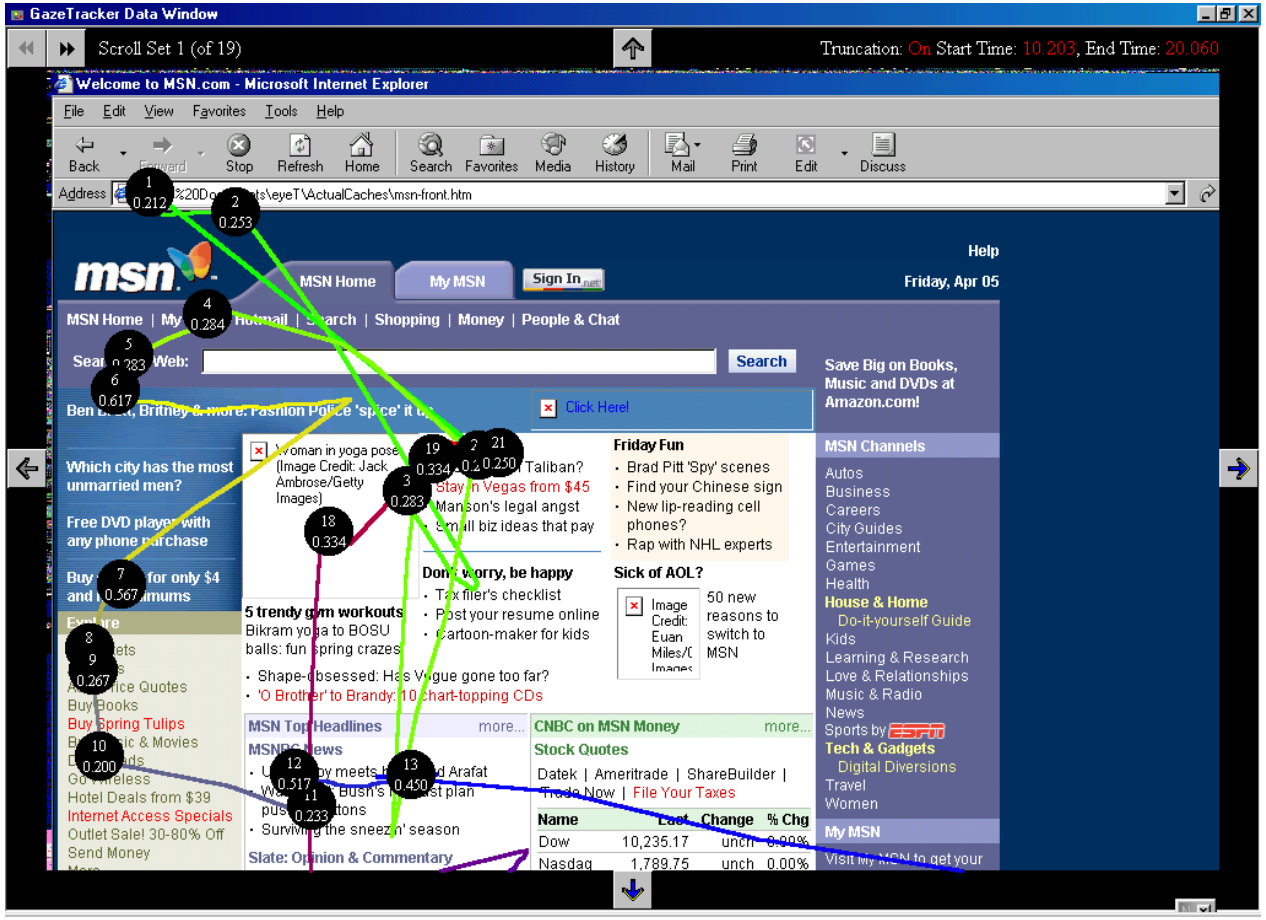


Measurement-based evaluations

- 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
  - Enable logging for your project
- 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)