# Usability Testing for e-Learning Applications Eric Chow, Ronnie Shroff, Christopher Keyes

eLearning Forum Asia 2016





# Legiming

Learning Management System (LMS)

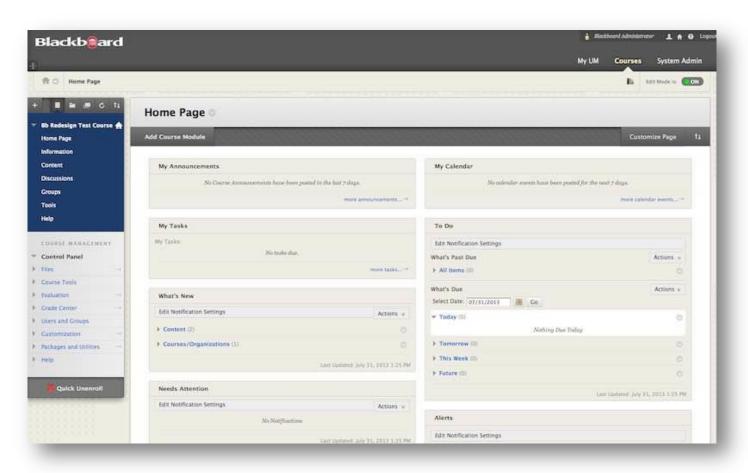
Mobile learning apps



## Learning Management Systems







### You become a web designer!

# Mobile Learning Apps





## Benefits of Good Usability

### **Business**

- Increased sales
- Reduced support costs
- Reduced development costs

e-Learning

- Increase repeated usage
- Reduced support costs

(Ehrlich and Rohn, 1990)

# What is Usability? 可用性

# "User-Friendly"

好用的/容易使用的/ 方便用户的/人性化設計

# Jakob Nielsen & Don Norman



**Jakob Nielsen** 

**Designing Web Usability** 





# Good Usability Defined

Visibility of system status

- Recognition rather than recall
- Match between system most of use are world
- NOT trained in design / HCI!
- Consistency and standards

recover from errors

Error prevention

Help and documentation

(Nielsen and Molich 1990)

# How do I know if my course site, mobile learning apps are user-friendly (or not)?



# User-friendly designs are transparent.

# Bad designs are <u>readily visible!</u>



Observe how your students use and FAIL in using your course sites, apps, etc.

# Usability Testing

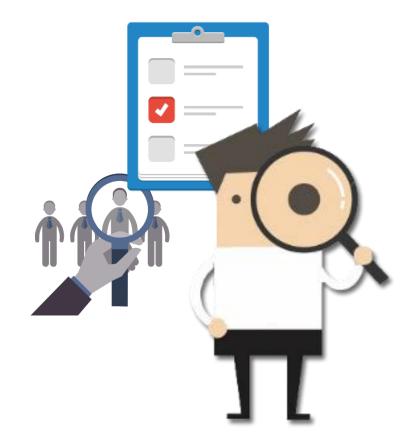
(Affordable & DIY!)

# Steps in Usability Testing

1. Tasks Design2. Recruitment

3. Conduct Testing

4. Reporting



# 1. Tasks Design

"Find the date of the second final exam from the course website"

"Reply a message on the discussion forum for Assignment 2"

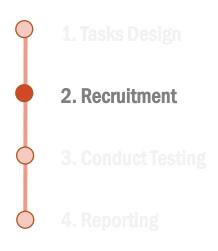
"Find the pronunciation of the word 'Revolution' in the mobile app"





### 2. Recruit Students

- Representative users (age & background)
- Number of students: 5 to 6
- Incentive: Cash or Starbucks coupons





### 3. Conduct Test

- A quiet room with computer / mobile device
- Two chairs
- Ask user to perform 5-6 tasks on the device
- ~30 minutes per user session
- Example Task Video



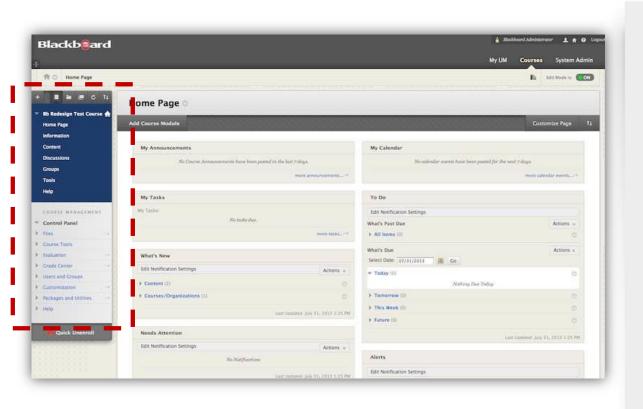
### 3. Conduct Test

- Observe (and write down) issues
- <u>Don't</u> Answer and <u>Don't</u> Help at first sight!
- AFTER completing (or failing) a task, revisit elements and find out WHY they were not working





# 4. Reporting for Improvements



### **Example 1:**

- <u>Issue</u>: 3 out of 5 students cannot find homework assignment
   #2 from navigation menu
- Severity: HIGH

- <u>Improvements</u>:
  - 1) Make the menu link more prominent (bold, larger font)
  - 2) Add a visible link to assignments on landing page

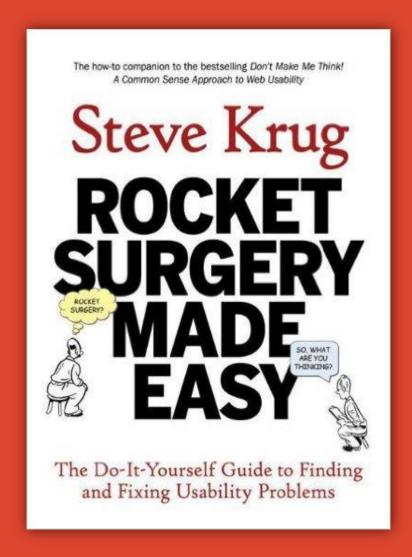
## 4. Reporting for Improvements

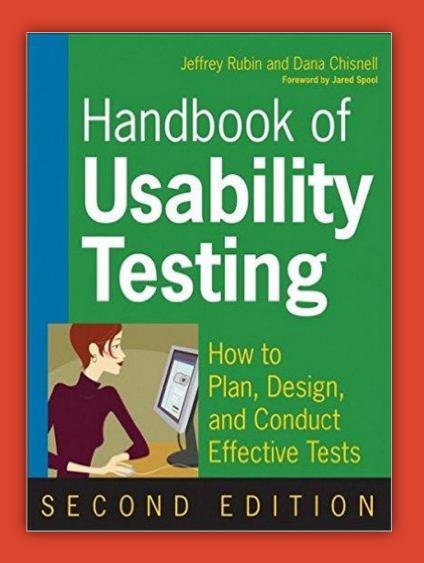
### Example 2:

- <u>Issue</u>: 2 out of 5 users did not find the pronunciation button
- Severity: Moderate
- Improvement: Include on-screen help to prompt users



# Suggested Readings





# UXPA China (中国用户体验专业协会)



### References

Ehrlich, K., Rohn, J. "Cost Justification of Usability Engineering: A Vendor's Perspective." In Bias, R., Mayhew, D. Cost-Justifying Usability. Academic Press. 1994. pp 73-110

Molich, R., and Nielsen, J. (1990). Improving a human-computer dialogue, *Communications of the ACM* **33**, 3 (March), 338-348.

Nielsen, J., (2000). "Why You Only Need to Test with 5 Users", URL: https://www.nngroup.com/articles/why-you-only-need-to-test-with-5-users/

Nielsen, J., and Molich, R. (1990). Heuristic evaluation of user interfaces, *Proc. ACM CHI'90 Conf.* (Seattle, WA, 1-5 April), 249-256.



# Thank you!





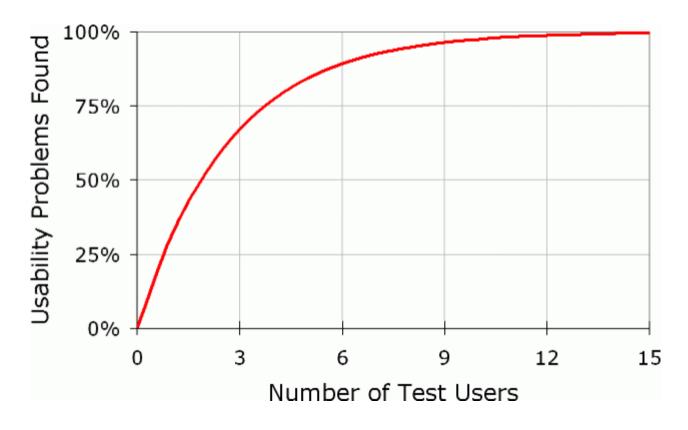
Design & planning usability test for your course site, education software, mobile apps, etc., contact:

choweric@hkbu.edu.hk

# Usability Testing vs. UAT (User Acceptance Test)

- UAT test if a product meets certain requirement (e.g. if output are correct, if user complete task or not)
- Usability Test reveals <u>how</u> users complete task, and any space for design improvement

### Number of Students to Test



Taken from Nielsen Norman Group website (https://www.nngroup.com/articles/why-you-only-need-to-test-with-5-users/)

## WIX / Weebly: creating teaching / learning portfolios







## When to Test?

 After production and <u>BEFORE</u> you release (pre-semester break, summer)

# Jakob's 10 Usability Heuristics

#### Visibility of system status

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

#### Match between system and the real world

The system should speak the users' language, with words, phrases and concepts familiar to the user, rather than system-oriented terms. Follow real-world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.

#### **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.

### **Consistency and standards**

Users should not have to wonder whether different words, situations, or actions mean the same thing. Follow platform conventions.

#### **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.

# Jakob's 10 Usability Heuristics

### **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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 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.



