## User research

# The challenges of understanding and designing for people

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### User-centered design



#### A brief historical overview

#### System Reliability Phase (1950s and before)

- Large machines were operated by switches, lights and plugs
- Major concerns were minimizing system fault time and quickly repairing errors
- Evaluation concern:
  - $\circ$   $\,$  How long it would function without failure?
- Users/evaluators:
  - Engineers and technical experts

#### System Performance Phase (1950s-1960s)

- Computers became more stable/reliable, but still large
- New methods of operation: magnetic tape, punch cards, keyboards
- Introduction of programming languages
- Evaluation concern:
  - How quickly can it perform?
- Users/evaluators:
  - Programmers and computer scientists

#### User Performance Phase (1960s-1970s)

- Time-sharing machines
- Machines grew in popularity
- Became used for non-programming tasks
- Evaluation concern:
  - $\circ$  The speed of the user rather than the speed of the system
- Users/evaluators:
  - The "non-specialist"

#### Usability Phase (1980s-2000s)

- Improvement in processing speed
- Graphical user interfaces (GUI) and windows, icons, menus, pointers (WIMP) paradigm
- Software could be used without extensive training
- Evaluation concern:
  - Ease of use
- Users/Evaluators:
  - $\circ$  The novice

#### Usability Phase (1980s-2000s)

- Evaluation metrics
  - $\circ$  time to complete tasks
  - $\circ$  error rate
  - accuracy
  - task completion rate
  - satisfaction

#### User Experience (UX) Phase (2000s-Present)

- Personal, social, cloud, mobile computing
- Contexts are broader
- Technology is more pervasive
- Shift from the utilitarian/pragmatic to the emotional/affective

#### User Experience (UX) Phase (2000s-Present)

- User testing methods:
  - Usability testing with think aloud, post-test questionnaires
- Inspection methods:
  - Heuristic evaluation, cognitive walkthrough
- Traditional research methods:
  - Surveys, interviews, focus groups
- Field methods:
  - Observations, Diaries, A/B Testing

We still associate the emotional/hedonic with UX, and the utilitarian/pragmatic with usability, and treat them as separates.

## "Evaluation has been a dominant theme in HCI for decades, but it is far from being a solved problem."

[MacDonald and Atwood, 2013]

So... why do I care about evaluation?





## "Music technology"...?



# So why weren't these instruments everywhere?









#### Music-oriented HCI



## Key principles of usability

- 1. Early focus on users and tasks
- 2. Empirical Measurement
- 3. Iterative Design



#### Distributed musical performance





## Design goals

- Capitalize on computing technology inherent to the distributed context
- Increase the level of interaction between the distributed musicians
- Apply a user-centered methodology throughout the process

## Key principles of usability

- 1. Early focus on users and tasks
- 2. Empirical Measurement
- 3. Iterative Design



#### User observations

- Worked with 15 musicians over several months
- Observations focused on their interpersonal interactions
- Helped uncover the what and how of performance

#### User interviews

- Non-leading interviews
- Loose conversation based on prompts, not a Q&A
- Helped uncover the why of performance

## Key principles of usability

- 1. Early focus on users and tasks
- 2. Empirical Measurement
- 3. Iterative Design

## System development

- Iterative prototypes
- One feature at a time
- Usability evaluations

## Usability... for music?

Traditional user-centered design relies on a task-based approach

#### Task-based evaluation metrics

- Time to complete tasks
- Error rate
- Accuracy
- Task completion rate
- Satisfaction

## "It is not only undesirable but impossible to define the musician's task."

[Cariou, 1992]

#### Limitations

- Feedback is narrow
- Difficult to test small, iterative changes
- Difficult to isolate novelty factor
- Difficult to determine long-term impressions

"What of technology not for accomplishing tasks but for having experiences, for expressing one's identity, for flirting and arguing and living?"

[Kaye et al., 2007]

From to task-based to experience-based design From user-centered to people-centered design

#### Third-wave HCI

## Long-term deployment

- Weekly sessions with a band over several months:
  - Preliminary Discussion
  - Formal A/B/A test
  - Post-condition questionnaires
  - Post-test discussion
  - Recommendations

 $\rightarrow$  Rich feedback, new system features, vast improvements

## Participatory Design

- Actively involves all stakeholders
- Collaboration becomes two-sided
- Artist residency lasting several months
- Composer wrote several pieces using the system

 $\rightarrow$  New system features, new context for the system

## Interdisciplinary approach

- Interactive arts
- Ludology
- Social sciences
- Affective computing
- $\rightarrow$  Techniques that go beyond usability

#### Lessons

- User-centered design is never linear or clear-cut
- There is no "one size fits all" solution
- Rigorously determine what to evaluate
- Tailor how to evaluate it
- Fluidly change the user's role

## From academia to industry...





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shannonkarleen So the @Shopify HQ is incredible, but this new office in Waterloo is stunning!!

mmmbizzle Dying to hear from you!

mcneilio You're in Waterloo?!? Let's meet up I'm at school today!!!

shannonkarleen @mcneilio sadly it was in and out :(( I'm sure I'll be back and then we'll plan a proper visit :)

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Being data-informed rather than data-driven

## Behind every data point is a person

## UX research: Goals

- Advocate for and represent users
- Encourage empathy across all practices
- Ask questions
- Find answers
- Share knowledge

## UX research: Practices

- Understand the behaviour of users around the product
- Test assumptions about users and products
- Make recommendations accordingly
- See those recommendations through

## UX research: Techniques

- Usability testing
- Interviews
- Surveys
- Observations
- Workshops
- Diary studies
- Guerilla testing









## Applied vs. pure research

- Applied research is motivated by concrete needs
- Has a shorter turnaround rate
- Know when it's "good enough"
- Time-box yourself

What does music have to do with e-commerce?

## Looking at 'UX' as more than usability

- Usability doesn't address the full user experience
- Quantitative data doesn't hold all the answers
- Designing/creating/adapting techniques for each context
- Applying empathy, avoiding assumptions
- Leave your ego at the door

### Exercise

- Pair up in teams: 1 facilitator, 1 test participant
- Go to <a href="http://store.delshimy.com">http://store.delshimy.com</a> on a smartphone
- Participant task:
  - Add 3 red velvet cupcakes to your cart
  - $\circ$   $\,$  Have them shipped to a friend's house  $\,$
  - Use the discount code '15off' to receive a 15% discount
  - Use credit card number 4012 8888 8888 1881, Expiry date: 11/17, CVV: 161
- Facilitator task:
  - Observe participant, ask questions where necessary
  - Make one recommendation for improvement based on your observations
  - Note: you will have to make the case for your recommendation!!