



HAL
open science

Usability Planner: A Tool to Support the Process of Selecting Usability Methods

Xavier Ferre, Nigel Bevan

► **To cite this version:**

Xavier Ferre, Nigel Bevan. Usability Planner: A Tool to Support the Process of Selecting Usability Methods. 13th International Conference on Human-Computer Interaction (INTERACT), Sep 2011, Lisbon, Portugal. pp.652-655, 10.1007/978-3-642-23768-3_105 . hal-01596990

HAL Id: hal-01596990

<https://inria.hal.science/hal-01596990v1>

Submitted on 28 Sep 2017

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Usability Planner: A Tool to Support the Process of Selecting Usability Methods

Xavier Ferre¹, Nigel Bevan²

¹ Universidad Politecnica de Madrid
Campus de Montegancedo
28660 - Boadilla del Monte (Madrid)
Spain
xavier.ferre@upm.es

² Professional Usability Services
12 King Edwards Gardens
London W3 9RG
UK
mail@nigelbevan.com

Abstract. There is increasing pressure on developers to produce usable systems, which requires the use of appropriate methods to support user centred design during development. There is currently no consistent advice on which methods are appropriate in which circumstances, so the selection of methods relies on individual experience and expertise. Considerable effort is required to collate information from various sources and to understand the applicability of each method in a particular situation. Usability Planner is a tool aimed to support the selection of the most appropriate methods depending on project and organizational constraints. Many of the rules employed are derived from ISO standards, complemented with rules from the authors' experience.

Keywords: UCD method selection, development process, usability integration in systems development, standards

1 Introduction

UCD (User Centred Design) approaches and methods for systems development are used to help build systems that are easy to use. While there is general consensus on the need for a user-centred approach to design, there is a great diversity of potential methods. Existing literature on usability methods offers little guidance on which specific methods should be used in a given situation.

In order to adopt a UCD focus in development, usability has to be considered throughout the different development stages. The specific UCD methods to apply at each stage must be selected, depending on the relevant project and organizational constraints. This is a challenge because systems development teams and organizations can experience difficulty when trying to understand UCD methods and their role in the overall development process [6].

Existing advice on UCD method selection starts with the method, rather than the purpose for which the method is used. Senior UCD professionals get acquainted during the development of their career with the different subtleties of each method that make it more advisable in certain situations, but other groups (junior UCD consultants, HCI students or even software developers with some HCI training) face

important difficulties for choosing the most appropriate methods for a particular project. They need to gather information present in different sources, and they have to deal with different terminology across authors in terms of process descriptions, and in terms of criteria for considering the suitability of each method.

The ISO PAS (Publicly Available Specification) 18152:2003 [4] provides an overall view of the life cycle for developing systems for human use, highlighting the base practices associated with the different processes involved. It does not provide specific guidance on method selection but it serves as an overall process framework where to fit advice on UCD methods integration in the systems development process.

The ISO TR (Technical Report) 16982 [5], on the contrary, specifically addresses the issue of UCD method selection. It does not work with individual methods to be applied in a specific situation, but with categories of them. It has an important shortcoming from a professional perspective, in being “somewhat academic” (according to the Special Interest Group in Software Testing from the British Computer Society [1]). Furthermore, the usage of this technical report is not straightforward, since it requires moving between different tables and gathering all the relevant information that is scattered in the document.

Usability Planner [7] is an online tool that supports the process of UCD method selection. It aims to ease the present difficulties found in considering the different knowledge sources, integrating the overall view in ISO PAS 18152:2003 with the recommendations present in ISO TR 16982, and supplementing them with the authors’ own experience.

2 Method selection with Usability Planner

The difficulties traditionally found in UCD method selection arise from the difficulty of dealing with a diversity of issues that may influence the choice of methods. In a common scenario, UCD has already been identified in the organization as necessary for improving the quality of the system to produce, and there is a decision on the – typically limited – resources to dedicate to UCD in the project.

In these circumstances only a few UCD methods may be chosen, with the aim of maximizing their impact on the final usability level of the system produced. The sequence for making this choice using Usability Planner is:

1. Establish the overall background to consider: Either a UX (User eXperience) - UCD background, or a software engineering (developer) one. Depending on the choice a different set of stages into which to allocate the methods is offered.
2. Identify the specific project stages for which methods are to be selected. At this point the user may optionally prioritize the stages according to business benefits or risk avoidance considerations.
3. Specify the constraints related to the project as a whole, or individual stages of the project, and see the recommended methods.
4. View a summary of the recommendations for the project in the form of a usability plan including the selection of methods for each stage.

1

The screenshot shows the 'usability planner' logo and a navigation bar with three buttons: 'Project stages', 'Methods', and 'Your plan'. Below the navigation bar, there is introductory text explaining the tool's purpose: 'Plan which methods to use to support User Centred Design. Optionally prioritize the project stages where usability will provide most benefit'. It lists two key questions: 'Which UCD activities would provide the greatest cost-benefits or risk mitigation?' and 'Which of the potential methods that could be used to achieve each activity would be most appropriate?'. A 'Which best describes you:' section has two radio button options: 'I'm a UX professional, researcher or student' and 'I'm a developer'. A 'Next' button is located at the bottom right.

2

This screenshot shows the 'Prioritize stages' step. It asks, 'For which project stage(s) do you want to plan methods to introduce usability improvements into your project?'. A list of project stages is shown on the left, with checkboxes for selection: 1. Concept (checked), 2. Planning (unchecked), 3. Understanding needs (unchecked), 4. Requirements (unchecked), 5. Analyse requirements (unchecked), and 6. Design/development (unchecked). The right side displays details for the selected '1. Concept' stage, including its purpose 'Identify initial system concept', substages '1.1 Envisioning opportunities' and '1.2 System scoping', and a list of best practices for each substage. A 'Back' and 'Next' button are at the bottom right.

3

This screenshot shows the step for selecting methods based on constraints. It asks, 'How cost effective is each possible method likely to be?'. On the left, there are three sections of constraints: 'Project constraints' (Need quick results, Very restricted budget, Usability important, Uncertain specification), 'User constraints' (Difficult to involve users, No access to users, Some users have disabilities, Mostly first time users), and 'Tasks constraints' (Complex task, Many tasks, Safety or business critical system, Organisational changes needed). On the right, a table lists methods with their cost-effectiveness ratings (stars):

Method	Cost-effectiveness Rating
Success critical stakeholder identification	★★★★☆
Event data analysis	★★★☆☆
Work context analysis	★★★☆☆
Context of use analysis	★★★☆☆
Field observations and ethnography	★☆☆☆☆
Participatory workshops	★☆☆☆☆
Contextual enquiry	★☆☆☆☆
Cultural probe/Diary study	☆☆☆☆☆

The '3. Understanding needs' section is currently selected, with '3.1 Context of use' as the active sub-section. A 'Back' and 'Next' button are at the bottom right.

Fig. 1. Three first steps in the usage of the tool for method selection.

3 Preliminary evaluation and conclusions

When a preliminary prototype [2] was demonstrated to participants at the NordiCHI 2010 conference, all 11 people who tried using the tool were positive about its potential value. One continuing challenge has been to find a sequence that the different types of users find logical for the inter-related decisions that have to be made. Decisions on inter-stage prioritization have been made optional, since some users will not need to address such an issue, and the support that may be provided for such prioritization is weaker than the support provided for method selection.

While the tool initially embodies the knowledge of the authors, this will be refined by iterative evaluation. Additionally, the content is customizable, so that any organization with UCD expertise may modify the criteria for method selection in the tool to match their own criteria.

The tool will be offered under an open source license (GNU General Public License, version 3 [3]), so that the community can modify it or further extend it.

Initial responses to the value of the first complete prototype of the tool have been very positive. The next steps include:

1. Refining the set of methods and criteria, and the internal weighting, to find out whether the tool can consistently make similar recommendations to experts.
2. More formal evaluation of the usefulness and usability of the tool for the intended user groups.
3. Exploring whether the tool can take account of how methods are customised and adapted to project needs.
4. Extending the tool with additional functionalities like saving the current project.

References

1. BCS SIGiST: Usability Guidelines (2006)
www.testingstandards.co.uk/usability_guidelines.htm
2. Ferre, X., Bevan, N. & Escobar, T.A.: UCD Method Selection with Usability Planner. Proceedings of NordiCHI 2010.
3. GNU. General Public License version 3 <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html> (2007)
4. ISO/PAS 18152: A specification for the process assessment of human-system issues (2003).
5. ISO/TR 16982: Usability methods supporting human-centred design (2002)
6. Seffah, A. and Metzker, E.: The obstacles and myths of usability and software engineering. Communications of the ACM. Vol. 47, 12, pp. 71-76 (Dec. 2004)
7. Usability Planner tool <http://usabilityplanner.org/> (2011)