### Vorlesung Advanced Topics in HCI (Mensch-Maschine-Interaktion 2)

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http://www.medien.ifi.lmu.de/

# Post-It-Method for the Structural

- designing the information & navigational structure of large web site
- with non-technical staff and decision makers
- Post-It Notes with important keywords
- making a "Concept Map" - not a diagram representing the organization!
- designing the structure of the web on a blackboard
- create list of keywords

### **Evolutionary Method**

- "all on one table" (authors, editors, programmer, designer, manager,
- each participant (or teams of 2) make suggestions on paper for the
- following topics:

   structure and scale of the web
- navigation basic design issues and interaction elements
- technical realization
- short presentation of the ideas
- up to 5min per participant (everyone the same time) display the ideas on the wall or on a board
- discussion and evaluation of aspects of the suggestions based on a checklist
- iteration
- revision of the suggestions
- Border condition: 30% of the concept must be changes and taken from one of the other suggestions

Is the result acceptable and feasible?

→ detailed concept

- Excurse: Web Log Files
- Slides for reference was discussed during the exercises

### More on methods...

- Participatory Design Workshop

  """ Infordasiran.com.au/ftp/ParticipatoryDesign.pdf
- Card Sorting http://www.infodesign.com.au/ftp/CardSort.pdf
- Common mistakes http://www.infodesign.com.au/ftp/usabilitytestingmistakes.pdf

# **Analyzing Server Logfiles**

- Evaluate how a site is used
- What are visitors interested in?
- Who is using the site?
- What technology visitors are using?
- How they got there?
- How do they get around?
- What is going wrong?

### Information in a Web Server

- what information is available? (e.g. Apache)

  - au information is available? (e.g. Apache)
    %...b.bytes sent, excluding HTTP headers.
    %...Filename
    %...Foboarje: The contents of the environment variable Foobar–see CGI Programming
    %...Froboarje: The contents of Foobar-hader line(s) in the request sent to the server.
    %...Froboarje: The contents of Foobar-hader line(s) in the request sent to the server.
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  - \*\*...(Foobar): The contents of roobar. header line(s) in the request which contents of note "Foobar" from another module \*\*...(Foobar): The contents of note "Foobar" from another module \*\*...(Foobar): The contents of Foobar: header line(s) in the reply.
- examples

  % % % % % ... Hostname First-line-of-request Status Bytes-sent

  % 1200,304,302{Referer}i ... If the State is 200, 302 or 304 than log the Referer

http://httpd.apache.org/docs/mod/mod\_log\_config.html

### Logfiles of Web Servers

- log access
  - · common logfile format
  - · extended logfile format
  - · custom logfile
  - · multiple logfiles
- log errors and warnings
  - · error logfile
  - · for maintenance and monitoring
- cookie logfile, click-stream logfile
  - · to analyze user behavior

### Server configuration

- # specify where the error log is stored ErrorLog /var/log/apache/error.log
- # The following directives define some format nicknames for use
- # a CustomLog directive (see below).

 $\label{logFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b \"%{Referer}i\" \"%{User-Agent}i\"" combined$ LogFormat "%h %l %u %t \"%r\" %>s %b" common

# for cookies you need to include "mod\_usertrack" and to specify
the directive "CookieTracking On"
LogFormat "Cookie:%{Cookie}n # %{Referer}i # %U # %t # %l %u"
click\_stream

# specify where the combine log is stored
CustomLog /var/log/apache/access.log combined

CustomLog /var/log/apache/clickstream.log click stream

### Example Entries - Extended Logfile

- user-Ocdf324.cable.mindspring.com -
  - [02/May/2004:16:25:57 +0100]

    "GET /~albrecht/sw/terminal/serialterm.exe HTTP/1.1"
    200 163930
  - "http://www.comp.lancs.ac.uk/~albrecht/sw/terminal/"
    "Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)"
- cachel-cdif.server.ntli.net [02/May/2004:21:57:49 +0100]
  "GET /-albrecht/phone/Questionnaire-en.pdf HTTP/1.1"
  200 40612

  - "http://www.google.co.uk/search?q=a+questionnaire+abo ut+using+mobile+phones&hl=en&lr=&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-&&statr=70&sa=N" "Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)"

### Example Entries - Extended Logfile

Who When

user-Ocdf324.cable.mindspring.com -[02/May/2004:16:25:57 +0100]

Server response 200 163930

"GET /~albrecht/sw/terminal/serialterm.exe HTTP/1.1"

Last URL Browser/OS "http://www.comp.lancs.ac.uk/~albrecht/sw/terminal/" "Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)"

Who What

cachel-cdif.server.ntli.net -[02/May/2004:21:57:49 +0100]

"GET /~albrecht/phone/Questionnaire-en.pdf HTTP/1.1"

ast URL

"http://www.google.co.uk/search?q=a+questionnaire+about+us ing+mobile+phones&hl=en&lr=&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&sa=N" "Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)"

## **Error Logfile**

- [Sat May 1 12:58:29 2004] [error] [client 213.100.44.108] Directory index forbidden by rule: /home/albrecht/public\_html/pubs/pdf/
- [Sun May 2 20:22:31 2004] [error] [client 141.84.26.70] File does not exist: /home/albrecht/public\_html/pubs/.com

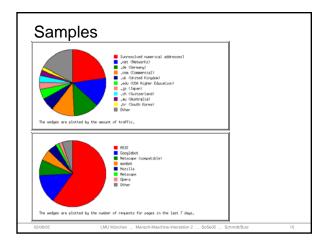
### Clickstream Log

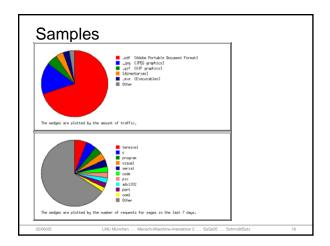
■ Includes a session ID

Cookie:62.245.209.183.116681074114569160 # Referrer http://www.ifi.lmu.de/~pm/Login.html?Id=3 # Request /~pm/images/PassPics/pic42.jpg # When [14/Jan/2004:22:10:00 +0100] # -

## **Analysis Tools**

- Looking at single entries not manageable at site with real traffic
- Condensing Data
  - · Provide overview
  - Accumulate Logfile Data
- Examples
  - Analog (http://www.analog.cx)
  - Webalizer (http://www.mrunix.net/webalizer/)





# Usability

- Analyses of use (log files)
- Expert evaluation
- Heuristic evaluation
- User studies

### Criteria

- Navigation
- Functionality
- Control
- Language
- Feedback
- Consistency
- Error prevention and correction
- Visual clarity

# Example Material Usability report

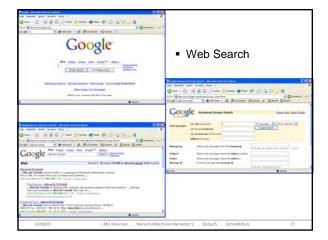
- http://www.infodesign.com.au/usabilityresources/evaluation/webevaluation.asp
- Common Industry Format for Usability Test Reports http://zing.ncsl.nist.gov/iusr/documents/cifv1.1b.htm
- http://www3.sympatico.ca/bkeevil/sigdoc98/
- http://mprover.com/sample.htm
- http://www.bui.fhhamburg.de/pers/ursula.schulz/webusability/tipsreport.html

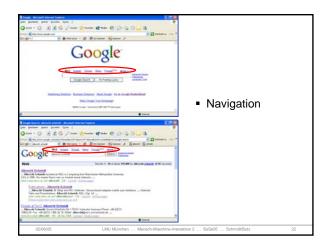
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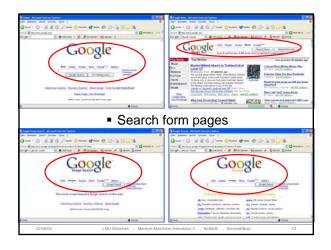
### Creating a Basic Design

- Identifying the main categories of pages
- Creating a design for each of these categories
  - What is on the page (content, navigation, adverts, ...)
  - Where are elements on the page
- Considering
  - the information architecture
  - The navigational structure
- Example: <u>www.google.com</u>

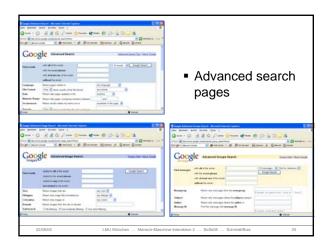
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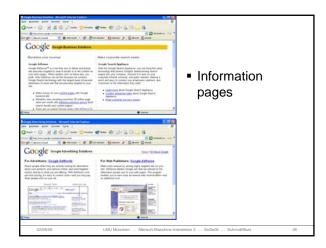
















# **SWOT Analysis**

general approach – not just for the web presentations

- Access factors in a competitive environment
  - · external factor
  - Internal factors
- Find out about
  - Strengths
  - Weaknesses
  - Opportunities
  - Threats

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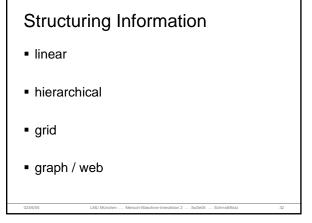
### **SWOT Analysis**

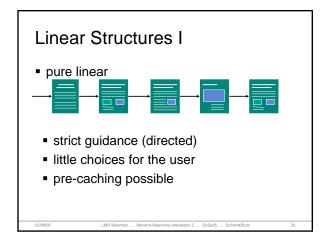
in the web context

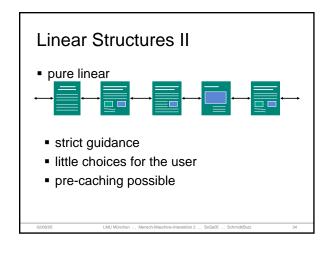
- Strengths
  - What strength does a web presence have?
- Weaknesses
  - What disadvantages are created by a web presence?
  - Which information can not be mapped to the web?
- Opportunities
  - What new opportunities are there for the company because of the web?
- Threats
  - What risks will the company face due to the web presence?

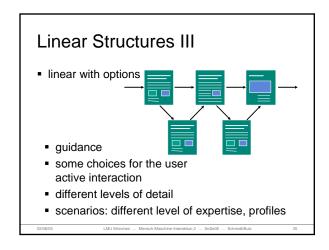
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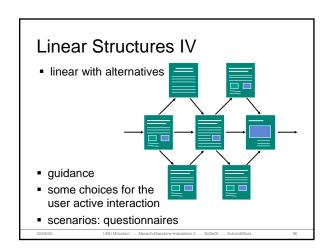
### SWOT / TOWS Matrix Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities S-O strategies W-O strategies use strengths and overcome weaknesses take advantages of and take advantage of opportunities opportunities Threats S-T strategies W-T strategies identify ways to use Defensive tactics to strengths to reduce the risks by external prevent the risk of external threads which threats. are due to weaknesses

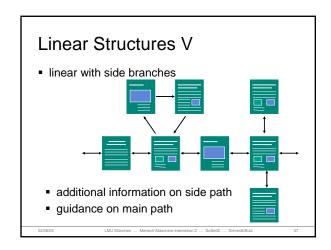


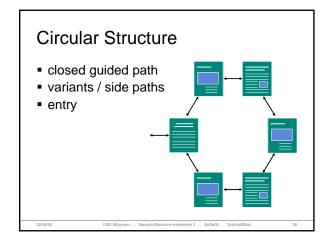


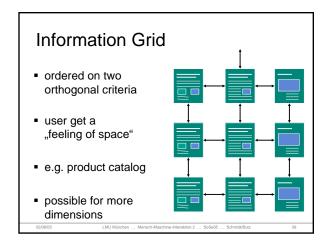


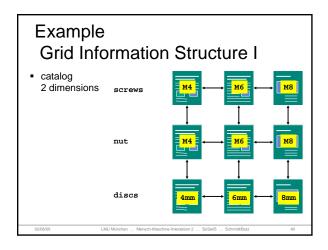


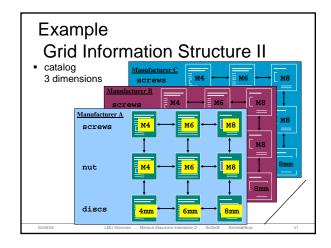


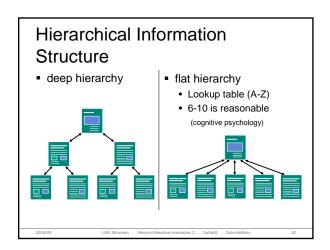


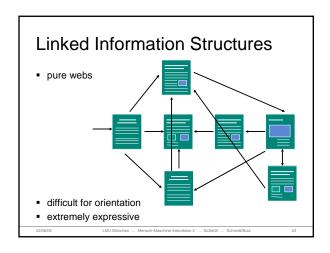












### Web Concept (1)

- Identify starting point
  - · As-is analysis
  - SWOT
  - benchmark
- Define goals
  - Short term, medium term, long term
  - target group
- Specify the main message
  - · Main purpose of the site
- · Benefit for users in the target group
- Creative design brief
  - Storyboard, structure, visitors path
  - · Layout basics, sample screen designs
  - · Text concept, text samples

### Web Concept (2)

- Content creation and update
  - How is content created and updated (or is the site fix)
  - What interfaces are available
- Technical requirements and infrastructure
  - Server, programming, database
  - network
- End user side
- Marketing issues
  - Search engine strategyadvertisement
- Success measure
- E.g. number of users, sales, reducing support requests
- Project management issues
  - Project plan, timing, milestones, dependencies
  - Budget
  - Migration strategy (from development to operation)

### Quick tour of basic design guidelines (1)

- - Scannable (users mainly scan new pages on the web)
  - · highlight keywords
  - · headings and subheadings
  - · bulleted lists
- · Structure and white space
- Writing
  - Inverted Pyramid (conclusion at the beginning)
  - Use shorter text than in paper writing (e.g. 50%)
  - · Write in the users' language
- Graphics
  - Use where appropriate
- Consider size

### Quick tour of basic design guidelines (2)

- Navigation
  - · Consistent control over the whole site
  - Keep browser functions (back, forward)
  - text menus
- Context
  - Site maps
  - · Context of page within site
  - previous / next page buttons
  - navigation
    - table of contents
    - breadcrumb trail
- Links what the web is all about
- · no dead end pages

monit.com → Alesthon → July 2000 WAP Bucklash

# Web design guides

- Not just one ...
- Example: http://www.webstyleguide.com/

### The site development process

- Every significant Web project poses unique challenges, but the overall process of developing a complex Web site generally follows six major stages:
- 1. Site definition and planning
- 2. Information architecture
- 3. Site design
- 4. Site construction
- 5. Site marketing
- 6. Tracking, evaluation, and maintenance

### Information architecture

Typical results or contract deliverables at the end of this stage could include:

- Detailed site design specification
- Detailed description of site content
- Site maps, thumbnails,
- outlines, table of contents Detailed technical support specification
- Browser technology supported
- Connection speed supported
- Web server and server resources
- Proposals to create programming or technology to support specific features of the site
- A schedule for implementing the site design and construction
- One or more site prototypes of multiple pages Multiple graphic design and interface design sketches or roughs

### Design

http://www.webstyleguide.com

Typical results at the end of this stage could include:

## Content components, detailed organization and assembly

- Text, edited and proofread
- Graphic design specifications
  - for all page types

     Finished interface graphics for page templates
  - Header and footer graphics, logos, buttons, backgrounds
- Detailed page comps or finished examples of key
- Site graphic standards manual for large, complex sites
   Interface design and master page grid templates completed Illustrations, Photography

### Functional and logic components

- JavaScript scripts, Java applets designed
- Database tables and programming, interaction prototypes completed
- Search engine designed and

# Site Construction

Typical results at the end of this stage could include:

- Finished HTML for all Web pages, all page content in
- Finished navigation link structure
- All programming in place and linked to pages, ready for beta testing
- All database components in place and linked to site pages
- All graphic design, illustration, and photography in place
- Final proofreading of all site content
- Detailed testing of database and programming functionality
- Testing and verification of database reporting features
- Testing of site reader support procedures, answering email,
- Archives of all site content components, HTML code, programming code, and any other site development materials

### Site Marketing

### Your home page URL could appear in:

- Print advertisements
- Radio and television advertisements
- Lobby kiosks in hightraffic areas of your enterprise or in local libraries, schools, or other suitable venues
- Direct mail campaigns
- Business cards

- Stationery
- Bills and statements
- Product manuals and product packaging
- Response cards and warrantee cards
- Publications and promotional materials
- Press releases
- Posters and billboards

### Typography on the Web some issues

- Books have about 1200dpi screens have about 100dpi
- Very few fonts are commonly installed!
- Justification is often poor with current browser



http://www.webstyleguide.com

9

### Some rules of thumb for text layout

- Column width about 365 pixels for a 12-point font
- About 8 to 10 words per line (in English)
- Increase line spacing (e.g. 16 points for a 12 point font)
- Separate paragraphs by at least an empty line
- Use typeface that is easily readable on screen resolution. use fonts designed for use on screens, e.g. Times New Roman for body text and Verdana for headings
- Use CSS and specify alternatives, e.g. P {font-family: "Times New Roman", Georgia, Times, serif }
- Don't use capitals only



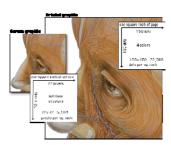
Monotonous

rectangles http://www.webstyleguide.com

### **About Texts and Links**

- Be short and precise
- Page titles should include important information
- · They are used in bookmarks and search engines Think global – people may come from everywhere
- Make useful link text not "click here"
- It may be useful to discriminate links
  - Navigational links
  - Content base links
- External links
- Placing links into written paragraphs can be contraproductive - people are invited to leave to another page while reading a sentence...

### Graphics



- Screen size
- Screen resolution
- Color resolution
- Gamma
- Download time

## Chapter 1: HCI and the WWW

**Table of Content** 

- Human Computer Interaction (HCI) a quick reminder
- Web Usability
  - Web Technology
  - Web Design
  - · Management of Web projects
  - · Usability evaluation of Web sites and applications
- Web Accessibility, Universal Access to Information
- **Usability Report**

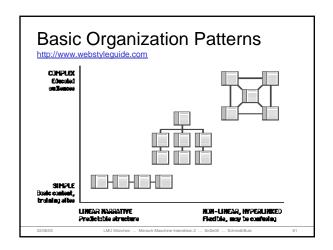
### Organizing Information

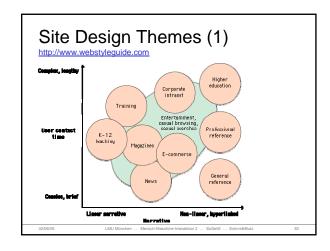
http://www.webstyleguide.com

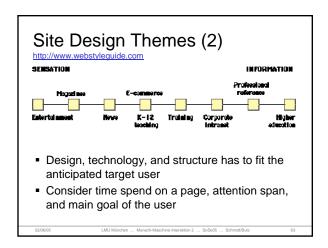
There are five basic steps in organizing your information:

- 1. Divide your content into logical units
- 2. Establish a hierarchy of importance among the units
- 3. Use the hierarchy to structure relations among units
- 4. Build a site that closely follows your information structure
- 5. Analyze the functional and aesthetic success of your system

### "Chunking Information" http://www.webstyleguide.com Hierarchy of importance Relations **Functions** ■ The most important step in planning your site is to organize your information! Examples of extreme structures







# Site Design Themes (3) http://www.webstvleguide.com Training Teaching Continuing education Reference Entertainment and magazine sites News sites E-commerce

# Site Elements http://www.webstyleguide.com • When designing a site the basic site element can help to create a clear design, examples are: • Home pages • Information pages ("the meat") • Menus and subsites • Resource lists, "other related sites" pages • Site guides • "What's new?" pages • Search features • Contact information and user feedback • Bibliographies and appendixes • FAQ pages • Custom server error pages

# Site Elements — Home page http://www.webstylequide.com Logical entry point to a site, often the most visited page on a site First impression — everything that is really important has to be visible without scrolling All pages in the site should link back to this page Typical function Show important content and news Link to all parts of the site (home for navigation) Home page types Link/navigation/menu page News pages Path-oriented pages (dividing the visitors - information for ...) Splash screens/cover page (be careful! hard to make them useful!) Combined (Navigation with paths, news integrated) Home pages have offen a March Moreting March 1 spound within a site

