CS3724 Human-computer Interaction

Web Usability Design Guidelines

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Web Usability

Web usability: Users/customers won’t tell you if you don’t have it!
Guidelines for Web Design

- General guidelines for Web design relate to:
  - Organization and structure
  - Navigation
    - Decide on these two aspects only very generally first, then start to look at:
  - Format, content, and appearance
    - But content and navigation have to be done together
  - Housekeeping
    - Both of site and of individual pages
Organization and Structure

● Make important information easy to find
  – What are most likely and/or important tasks a user will do at the site?
  – What information are they most likely to want to find most frequently?
Organization and Structure

- Users tend not to form mental model of sites
  - Sites usually designed toward moving forward, not backing out
  - E.g., people use Back button far less than one would expect!
  - E.g., when users get lost, they don’t back out to familiar territory; just keep going
    - Don’t think much about where they have been
  - Users tend to come back to Home page to go somewhere else, even though needed link might be on page where they were
Organization and Structure

- Use “site bites”: Organize information so each piece fits on a single screen
- Organize site, when possible, for speed of presentation of information
  - Common Web user complaint is slow downloads!
Organization and Structure

- Make site as browser-, platform-, and resolution-independent as possible
- Take great care with home page design
  - First impression very important
  - Gets seen more often than any other page
- Use frames with caution
  - Disorienting, restrict amount of presented information, necessitate more scrolling
Organization and Structure

- Allow user to adjust frame boundaries
- Generally use to hold navigation options if main area of site changes frequently
  - Frames as tables of contents (TOC) with links can help user performance
    - User clicks on link in TOC frame and regular frame changes content
  - Separate frame can also be used effectively for glossary, index, help
Navigation

- Two key questions:
  - Where am I?
  - How do I get to X?
    - This is as far as most users go towards a mental model of a site

- Keep navigation as simple as possible
  - E.g., by following hierarchical organization

- Show site map for larger sites
  - Make sure user can always determine current location within site
Navigation

- Provide short-cuts for most likely task paths
- Never make a use scroll horizontally (from left to right)
- Minimize the need to scroll vertically (from top to bottom)
Navigation

- Use links liberally but appropriately
  - Text links are vital
    - Downloading delays can mean text links are visible first
    - Users may look at text links before trying image links
  - Use meaningful link content—perhaps single most important factor in Web site
    - Use precise, unambiguous wording
Navigation

- Avoid “click here” or “here” or “go to”
- Long (several words) links can be better for precision and differentiation; short wording often too vague
- Link *predictiveness*: Be clear where link will take user
  - May be single most important guideline of entire course! You might improve the average site’s usability by 50% by following this one guideline.
- Roll-overs (fly-overs) may help explain link
Navigation

- Corollary is *distinguishability*: How distinguishable is each link from the others?
- Users may select correct link by eliminating ones they do not want

  - **Text link layout**
    - Affects user performance
    - Links embedded in text don’t always work well especially for scanning
      - Studies found strong negative effect
      - Goes against intuition
Navigation

- Image (graphical) links
  - Often do not help performance much (over text links)
  - Often do not look selectable
Navigation

- Link destination
  - Be consistent between words in links
  - Default user model of links takes user to another page in same site
    - Confusion can arise when link takes user to another site (especially one with totally different style)
    - User may find no links back into original site
      - Open new window with these links
Format, Content, & Appearance

- Don’t simply translate existing printed matter into hypermedia
- Don’t overly use graphics, animation, and other distractions “just because you can”
  - “Gratuitous graphics” - costly in terms of downloading time, but distracting
    - E.g., blinking something clickable
Format, Content, & Appearance

- Graphic design doesn’t automatically make a site “better”
  - Depends on how well graphics convey information
  - Graphics don’t necessarily make sites more interesting (“sticky”) to users
    - Study: Did not spend more time
  - Often not as important as some think in helping find information on Web
  - Some sites with best user performance have almost no graphics
Format, Content, & Appearance

- Maximize readability—fonts, color, contrast, layout, etc.
  - Old standards for books (typography) and GUI screens do not necessarily work on web
  - Primary design requirement: scanning
  - People skim and scan; people don’t read all information
Format, Content, & Appearance

● Fonts
  – Use small number of fonts (generally up to three) with good legibility and distinctiveness
  – Put no more than 40-60 characters per line
  – Space words appropriately
  – Use upper- and lower-case characters
Format, Content, & Appearance

- Avoid ALL CAPS for blocks of text (e.g., except titles, captions, etc.)
- Generally use san serif fonts
- Minimize use of italics
- Don’t underline text
  - Why? Confusing with links
- Make text large enough to read by someone over 40!
  - Regular text size can be controlled by user in browser
Format, Content, & Appearance

- **Color**
  - Probably the most misused and misunderstood characteristic of good design
  - Design first for monochromatic display
  - Use to emphasize important information: attention-grabber
  - Use to show object realistically
  - Use semantically to group, categorize, etc.
Format, Content, & Appearance

- Use no more than 5 or 6 colors semantically
- Use consistently throughout pages and site
- Remember many people are color blind!
- Black on light gray (not pure white), yellow on blue are good color combinations
- Don’t use blue for large blocks of text
Format, Content, & Appearance

● Layout
  – Have a “theme” for layout organization
    ● Grid works well
    ● Use template to guide design and ensure consistency
    ● Can place emphasis on key parts of page
  – Generally put important information in upper left
    ● English is read left to right and top to bottom
Housekeeping

- Perform thorough usability evaluation of site before each release
  - Technical quality
  - Structure
  - Navigation
  - Readability
Housekeeping

Before each new release, view site with:
- Numerous browsers
- Different platforms
- Images turned off
- Different connection speeds
- Different monitor sizes and resolutions
- And at time of expected peak usage
Housekeeping

- At least monthly, perform cobweb search: avoid link rot
  - Broken, stale links

- At least monthly, update site
  - Outdated, incorrect information

- Have contact information (e.g., to Webmaster) at least on home page