

# An Experienced-based Expansive Learning Approach (of Analyzing Usability Test Data)

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**PUBLIC** 







### **Myself and User Experience**

#### Me@SAP

- User Experience Researcher at SAP since 2007
- Focussing on qualitative user research in enterprise software
- Usability testing, contextual inquiries, Design Thinking
- UX method trainer



#### Dr. Panagiotis Germanakos

- UX Expert and Research Scientist at SAP
- HCI, Adaptive Cognitive Systems, Web Personalization, User Modeling
- Deputy Head of the Semantic and Cognitive Research Adaptivity
   Technologies Research Group at University of Cyprus



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#### **UX**@SAP:

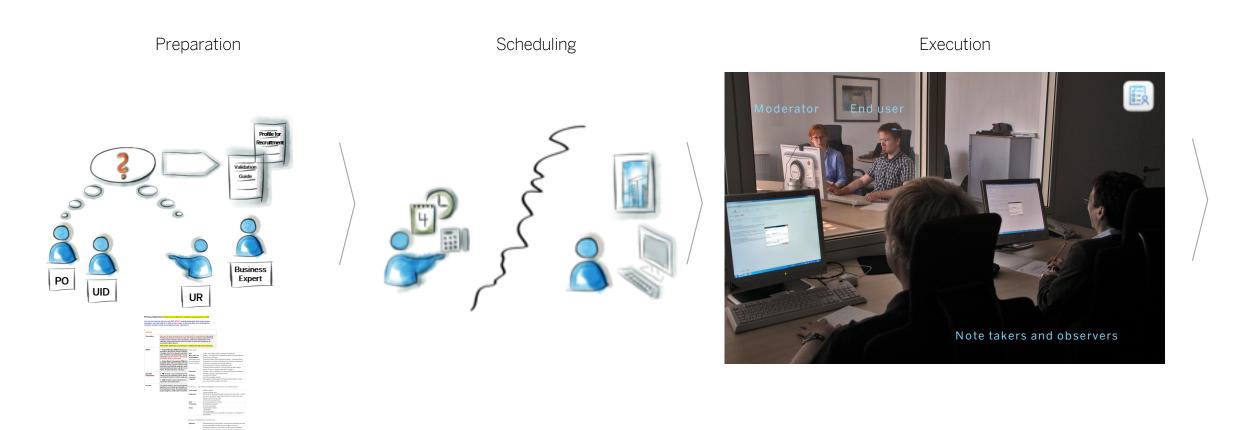
- Tens of thousands of developers vs. a couple hundred UXers
- Design-led development process
- Urgent need for frequent usability testing activities





# **Current Situation: Usability Testing Process**

Planning and Execution of UR Activities



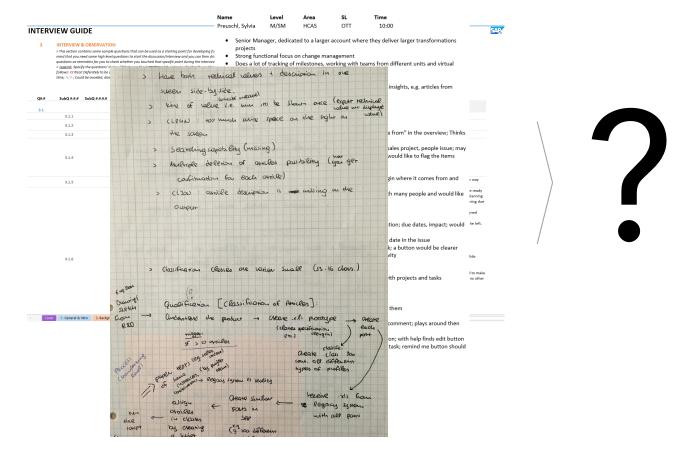


# **Current Situation: Usability Testing Process**

#### Planning and Execution of UR Activities



Outcome





#### So, what's needed?

Sophisticated **TOOL** that would facilitate empirical/qualitative

DATA ANALYSIS of formative usability test studies

**COMBINGING PROBLEM FOCUS** 

(research data, issue consolidation)

WITH SOLUTION FOCUS

(recommendations, follow-up, solution discussion and tracking)

STANDARDIZED REPORTING of

usability research outcome that

could enhance TRANSPARENCY and COMPARABILITY across

different solutions or domains

GUIDED user studies analysis METHODOLOGY,

that can bridge the gap between data collection and interpretation-based actions

Environment to cover all phases of usability study data analysis, and

FOCUSING ON TEAM
COLLABORATION for facilitating a

highly synergetic outcome

A tool that scales across

DIFFERENT LEVELS of EXPERTISE



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#### STANDARDIZED REP

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#### **Experiential Learning**

(David A. Kolb, 1984)

- Gain knowledge by being actively involved in experiences
- Four stages of learning cycle:
  - 1) doing, making the experience
  - 2) reflecting experience
  - 3) concluding, creating concepts
  - 4) planning, adapting learnings
- Learning as a process of conflict resolution to adapt to the world

#### Learning by Expanding (Activity Theory) (Yrjö Engeström, 1987)

- Learning akquired through collaboration, interaction, active reflection
- Embracing different backgrounds,
   expertises, motives, skills of learners in inter-social system
- Learning outcome = transformational process which cannot be predicted outside the given formation



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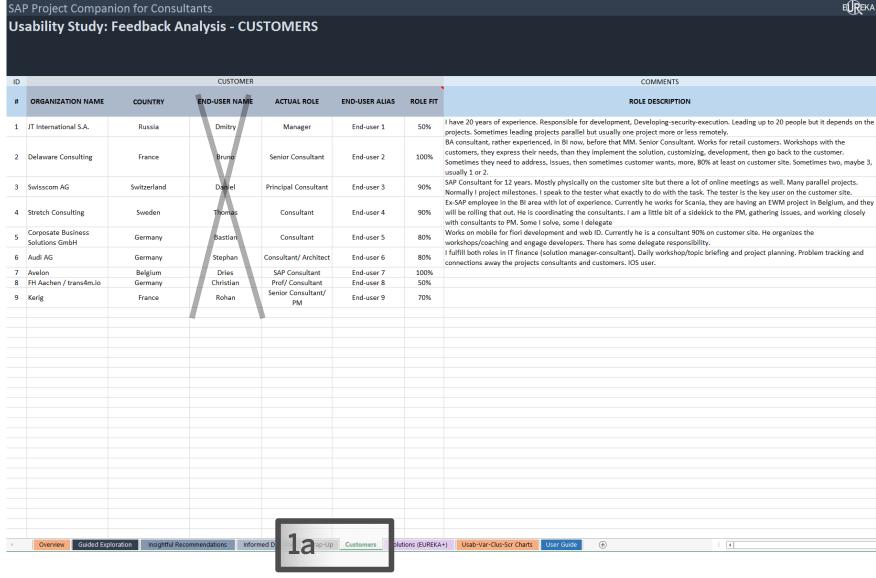






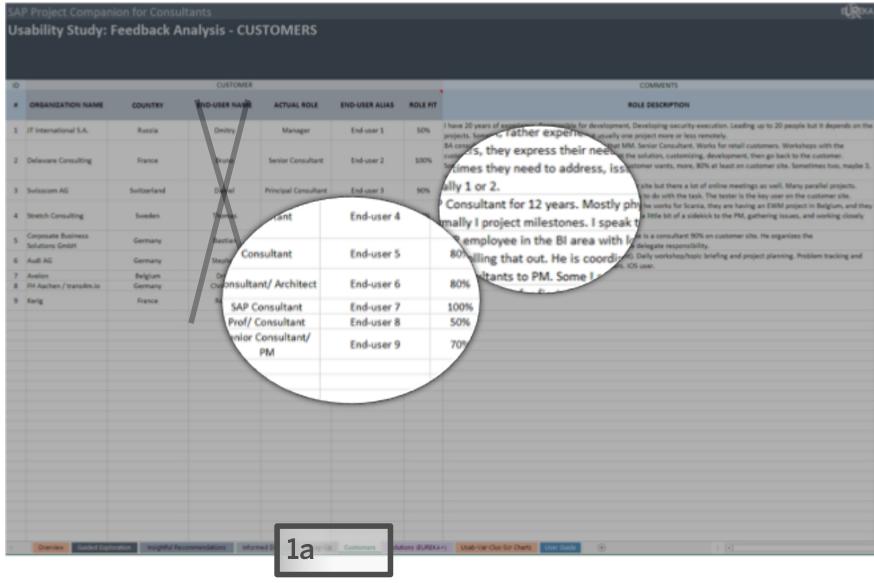


### **EUREKA DISCOVER | Understanding of Customers**





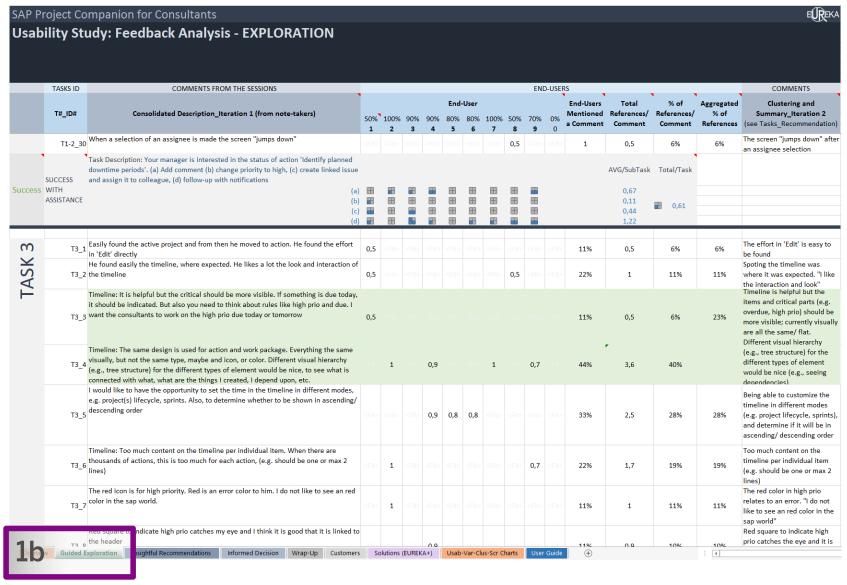
# **EUREKA DISCOVER | Understanding of Customers/Users**





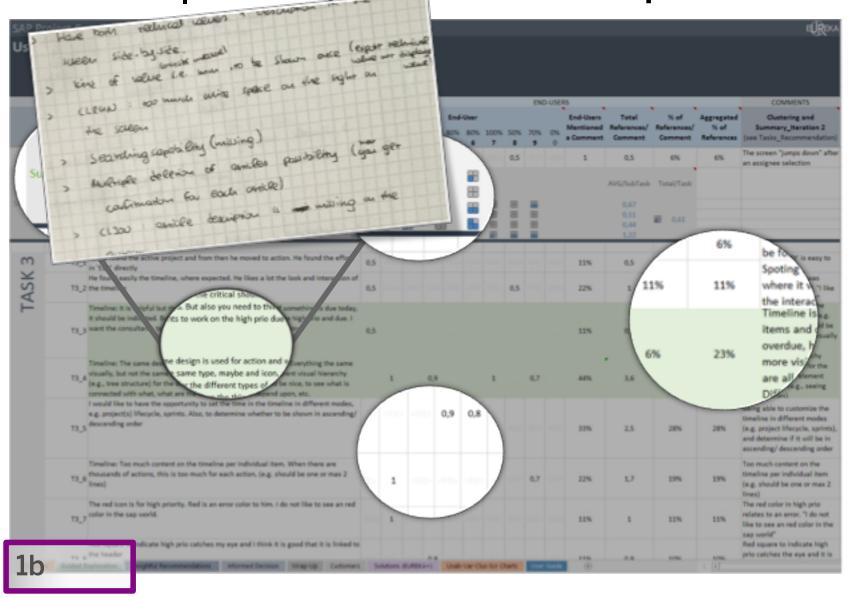
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### **EUREKA DISCOVER | Data Empathy and Guided Exploration**



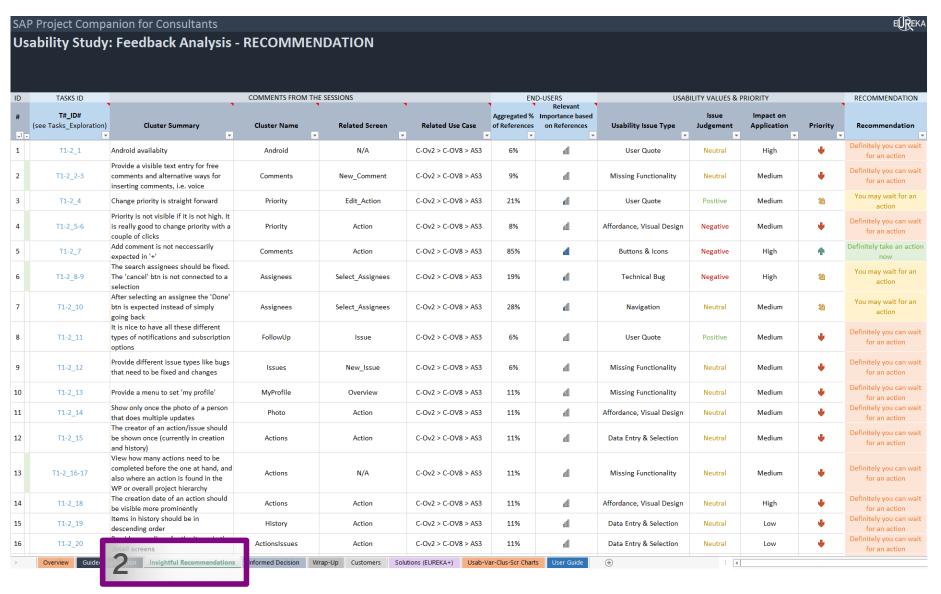


EUREKA DISCOVER | Data Empathy and Guided Exploration



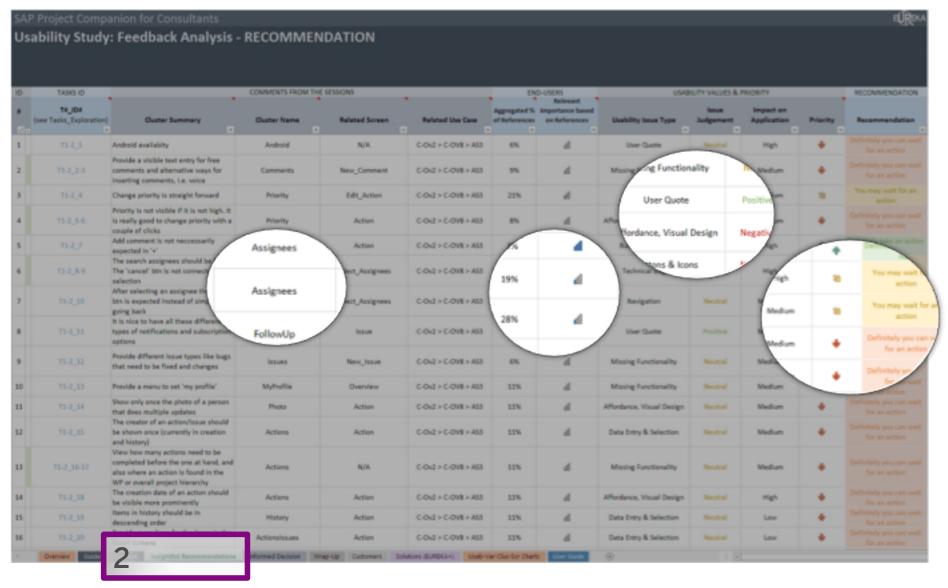


### EUREKA LEARN | Assign Meaning and get Insightful Recommendations



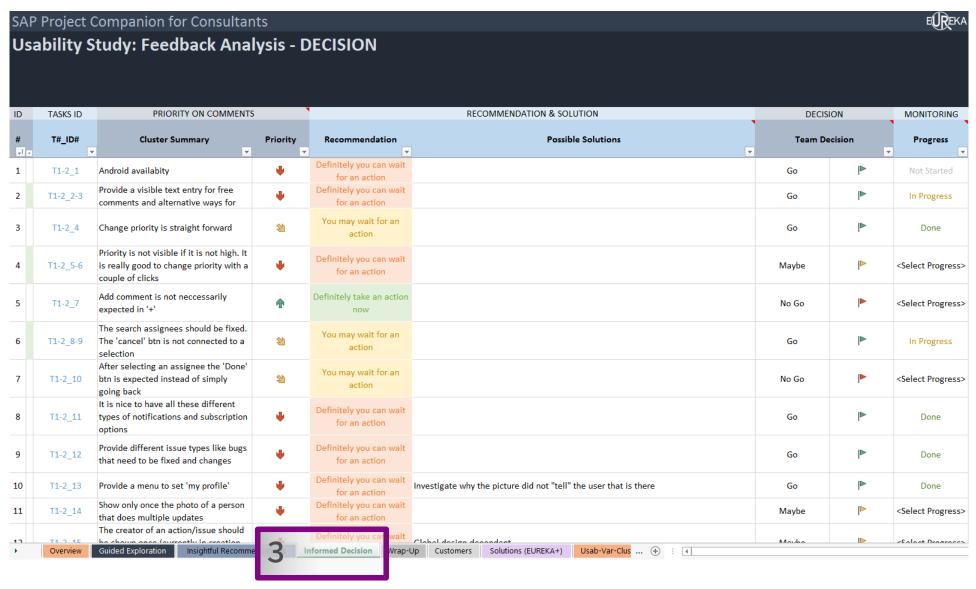


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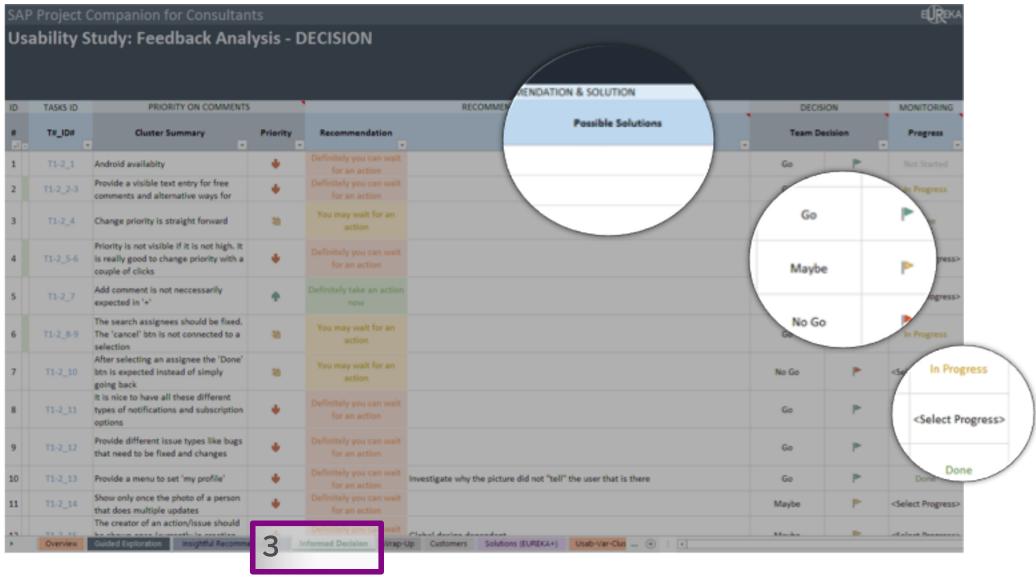


#### **EUREKA ACT | Meet the Issues** and make **Informed Decisions**





#### **EUREKA ACT | Meet the Issues** and make **Informed Decisions**



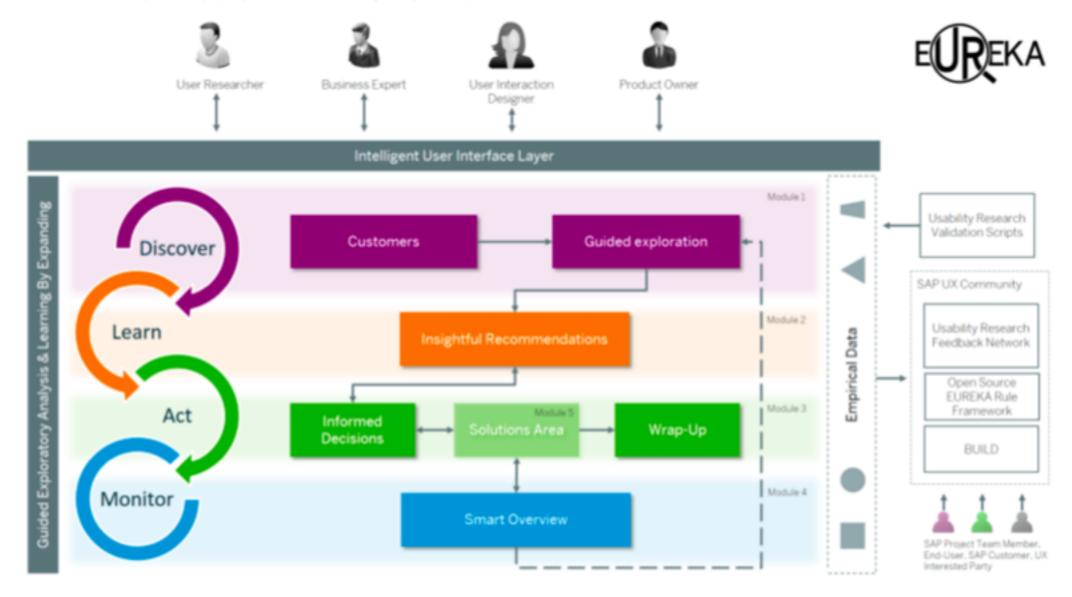


#### EUREKA MONITOR | Keep Continuous Track with a Smart Overview



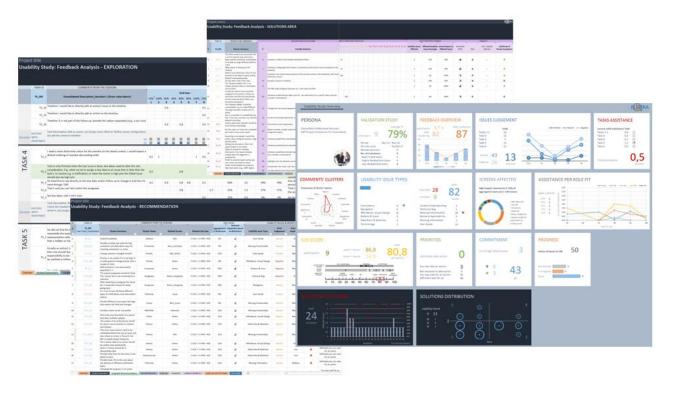


#### **EUREKA Information Flow Overview**





#### **Benefits**

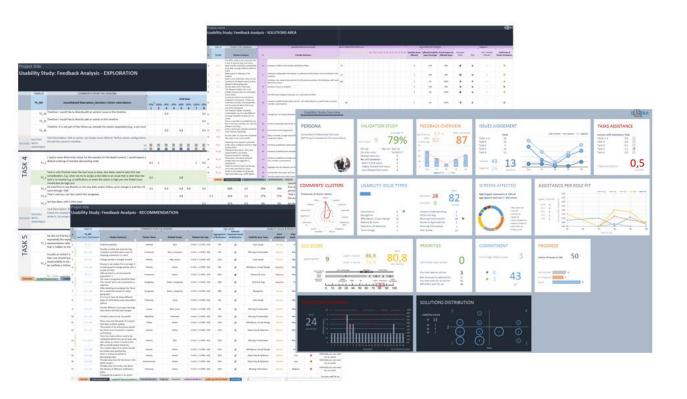


- Less time, more data
- Connection between raw data and solution
- Transparency
- Comparability
- Easy reporting
- Consolidation across team members
- Guided approach
- Enhancing qualititavie insights with numeric data
- Experiences of team members in the center
- Potential for smart functionalities

  (incl. NLP, smart algorithms to i.e. assign weighted frequencies, calculate solution viability, make recommendations, identify clusters), sentiment analysis, APIs)



#### **Downsides of XLS**



- Complicated to set-up
- Not self-explanatory
- No active guidance
- Hard to use it collaboratively
- Time-consuming data input
- No proper APIs
- XLS antipathy



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### **Next Steps**

#### Design

- Creating hi-fi mockups Coming-up with MVP

#### Development

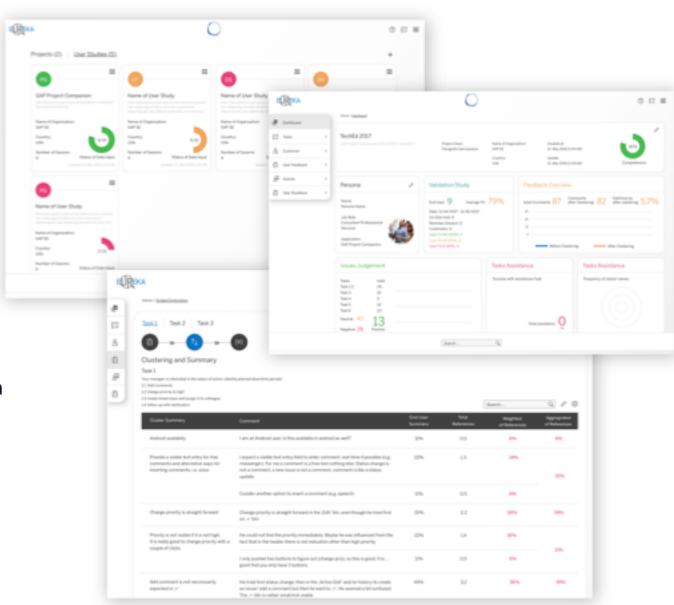
- Architecture
- Algorithms
- Technology PoC (Sentiment analysis, NLP)
- **APIs**

#### **User Research**

- Customer interviews
- Mockup validation
- Taxonomy validation

#### **Product Management**

- Customer akquisition
- Marketing
- **Business modelling**



# Thank you!

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**EUREKA youtube clip:** https://youtu.be/x4\_DGEBwhkc







# Appendix: Main Learning Theories and their weakness in regard to EUREKA

Main Learning Theories	Weaknesses	Main Learning Theories	Weaknesses			
Behaviourism  Learning is the acquisition of new behaviours based on environmental conditions, the use of instructional cues, practice, and reinforcement [23,24]	Emphasizes on the perspective that a change of behaviour is a result of experience that can be measured     Uses feedback (reinforcement) to modify behaviour in the desired direction     Strict linear instructor-learner relationship in terms of stimuli presentation and passive response	Constructivism Humans construct knowledge and meaning from their experiences and their own understanding [26, 27]	<ul> <li>Lack of structure, might lead to a cumbersome learning process for some individuals</li> <li>Learners might not have the ability to form relationships and abstracts between the knowledge they possess and the knowledge they are learning for themselves, leading to confusion and frustration</li> <li>Focuses strictly on self-evaluation of one's pro-</li> </ul>			
Focuses solely on the mental activities of a learner (learning is an internal brain process the human mind, acquisition of the language, and internal mental structure [25]      Focuses solely on the mental activities of a learner (learning is an internal brain processor in eglecting other factors that may affect be iour like individual experiences, biological tures, chemical imbalances, etc.  Instructor triggers opportunities for learning utilizing the mental processors (and data) learners.	Focuses solely on the mental activities of the learner (learning is an internal brain process), neglecting other factors that may affect behaviour like individual experiences, biological structures, chemical imbalances, etc.     Instructor triggers opportunities for learning utilizing the mental processors (and data) of learners     It is based and measured on controlled environ-	Social Learning People could learn new behaviours and information from watching others (a.k.a. observational learn- ing) [28]	gress (neglecting the comparison with other learners), creating in cases a fuzzy understanding of the actual knowledge units a learner acquires or at which stages in learning process might struggle  Main emphasis on the environment as an influential factor that directs learning of an individual and his directs, but not on his own actions  Not direct consideration of age of individuals or developmental learning stages and growth			



# **Appendix: Selection of Analysed Tools which focus on Usabiity-Tests**

		Qua	Qualitative Analysis Capabilities					
Primarily U-Test Support	(Highlight) Videos	Pattern Analysis	Clustering Issues	Filter/search comments	Combine recording with findings/notes	Categorize/tag individual comments/findings	Create/track solutions	
Rapidusertests	x		х	X	X	X		
Reframer (by OptimalWorkshop)	x		X	x	X	X		
WhatUsersDo	x			x	X	X		
Userfeel	X				X	X		
Ovologger	X			X	X	X		
Usability Testing Management Tool			X	X		X	X	
Validately	X			X	X	X		
TryMyUI	x				X	x		
Fullstory	x	x			X			
User Action Framework			x			x	x	

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