

Evaluating Usability Factors in Three Brazilian Portals

Wabner Alves de Souza, Faculdade Natalense para o Desenvolvimento do Rio Grande do Norte – FARN, Brazil; E-mail: wabnersouza@tjrn.gov.br

Luiz Augusto M. Mendes Filho, Faculdade Natalense para o Desenvolvimento do Rio Grande do Norte – FARN, Brazil

ABSTRACT

The usability of a system is a concept that relates to the quality of the interaction of systems with the users and depends on many aspects. The objective of this article is to carry through an evaluation of usability in three of the biggest portals of information and service of Brazil. A usability test was carried out to reach this objective. It was used users with and without experience in computer science, for the development of specific tasks to test the efficiency of the portals analyzed. The evaluation was made through standards of usability described for Nielsen.

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of the interfaces of computational applications has been increasing in the last few decades. Thus the necessity to interact with computers is more present in the life of all. The innovation in the field of the Information Technology (IT) has caused changes in the form of living of people that must adjust themselves to this reality. For this reason it is necessary easy information systems that allow to get and to supply information to the users in easy and intuitive way.

Hence, the usability acts to stand out the importance of thinking ahead about the people who are in the other side of the video, and the reaction of them about the use of the computers, systems and interfaces. According to Leite (1998), the usability of a system is a concept that relates to the quality of the systems interaction with the users and depends on many aspects.

At a time where it verifies the emergency of terms as interactivity and usability, it is well-known the function each more critical played by IT, being distinguished the Internet. In this environment, each second worth a lot in the time to conquer users or to offer services. Therefore, the interfaces of the websites must be friendly and easy of use. This account so much to whom uses the Internet for the most different ends.

IT has proportionate a variety of new resources for the development of interfaces with the user. The adequate use of these resources becomes the websites sufficiently friendly and attractive, making with that the access to the information and the resources are efficient and pleasant for the user. It doesn't matter the great resources spend in technology if the user satisfaction isn't reached.

Portals of information and service are used in day-by-day of the Brazilians, since the former supplies notice and information of the most varied types and updated every second. So, the objective of this study is to evaluate the usability factors in three of the biggest portals of information and service of Brazil.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research used a usability test as form to evaluate the usability factors of the three portals. A usability test is a process in which representative participant evaluate the degree that a product is in relation to the specific criteria of usability (Rubin, 1994).

The evaluation of usability of the interfaces was carried out in three of the biggest portals of information and service of Brazil. According to Folha Online (2006), the three portals more cited by internet users were: UOL with 21% of the interviewed ones, whereas Terra and IG (Internet Group) were with 10% and 9% respectively.

The usability test used 12 users for the development of specific tasks to test the efficiency of the portals analyzed, being that nine work with computer science and the other three use the Internet only in the day by day.

The test used standards of usability described for Nielsen (2000), and that they focus the following aspects:

- Design of the page: Land of the screen, Time of reply, and Links;
- Design of the content: Adequate formatting of the texts;
- Design of the site: Metaphor and Navigation.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Design of the Page

The first factor to be analyzed is the Design of the Page, divided in three items: Land of the screen, Time of reply, and Links.

3.1.1 Land of the Screen

In the first question related to the land of the screen, 66.67% of the users affirmed that the available space to the content is fine. However, with respect to priority given to the comparative content to the use of the land of the screen to show other resources or services, the analyzed portals still need to improve in this aspect.

It was verified in the second question referring to the land of the screen, that 80.56% of the users said that the spaces blank in the screen of the portals are few, showing that they are using appropriately the available spaces in the screen for the content, navigation or other resources well.

The question of number three asked to the users about if the announcements and propagandas are taking too much space in the portals. According to 52.78% of the respondents, they consider that the announcements are in excesses and confuse the visualization of the site. In such a way, the portals would have to diminish the amount of advertising in their sites, thus it makes possible a better usability for the user.

3.1.2 Time of Reply

As for the reply time, the evaluated portals demonstrated a good performance. Only 5.56% of the users answered that the site did not react fast to the commands, and 36.11% of those found that the time of reply of the portals is enough. The others 58.33% affirmed that the time of reply of the portals is satisfactory.

With regard to the time of download of file of the portals, for 33.33% of the users these portals almost never inform the size of downloads. Only 16.67% said that the portals always inform the size of downloads. Therefore, these portals need to inform to the user the size of the file, and then one can decide if will download it at that moment or not.

3.1.3 Links

The research verified if the portals offered a resource that showed one brief explanation of link before the user clicks on it. The results show that 38.89% affirmed never the portals show the headings of links to facilitate the navigation of the users, and only 22.22% of the respondents answered that always the portals inform the heading of links. Thus, it expects that these portals always inform some information about the link before the user clicks on it.

3.2 Design of the Content

For 55.55% of the users, the content available for the portals is satisfying the necessity of them with regard to the quality and brevity of the texts. The others

44.45% were indifferent as regards to the adequate formatting of the texts in the site. Therefore, as the result was not satisfactory for the great majority of the respondents, it is expected that the portals try to develop more objective contents, dividing the subjects in topics, facilitating and providing to the user a clearer and direct reading.

3.3 Design of the Site

In respect of the use of metaphors in portals, 47.22% of the users demonstrated indifference to this aspect, affirming that the use of metaphors does not harm and nor contributes for a good navigation. No informer answered that the metaphors helped a lot in the navigation, and 38.89% said to be satisfactory the use of metaphors in the portals.

In the aspect of the navigation, referring to the identification of where the user is in the site, 61.11% of the users said that is satisfactory or very satisfactory the navigation of these portals. This information proves that the portals are informing the localization of the users whenever possible, facilitating to get the information in any place of the site, and not leaving them to lose during the navigation.

4. CONCLUSION

The results in general showed that the users have a good impression as regards to the usability of the portals. The purpose of this research was exactly to show the reality of the main Brazilian portals since all internet users currently access these sites at least once per day. In such a way, verifying the usability of these portals and identifying possible deficiencies in them, it can solve them, and consequently to facilitate the access of the information for any type of user, from the least to the most experienced in the Internet.

The majority of the developers and Brazilian companies still invest very little in usability, and usability tests still are something rare. Therefore, it must be had in mind that the elaboration and accomplishment of tests to evaluate the usability, applied to a product, as it was the focus of this work, is a good pointer to display problems in potential. This sufficiently minimizes the risk of offering an unstable product and of difficult learning in the market.

This work did not intend to analyze all the existing problems with the usability of these portals since the research would be much more ample. As recommendation for future research aiming at practical results, it is suggested a work deepened in this subject using more professional without experience in computer science, in order to get a set of suggestions for the improvement of the usability in the sites of the Web. This set of suggestions can be carried through one checklist or developing a method of evaluation for portals of information and service.

REFERENCES

- FolhaOnline. (2006). "Folha iBrands: Universo Online é o Top do top da internet". Accessed October 03, 2006 from <http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/folha/informatica/ult124u8053.shtml>
- Leite, J. C. (1998). "Modelo e formalismo para a engenharia semiótica de interfaces de usuário". PhD Thesis. Rio de Janeiro: Pontificia Universidade Católica – PUC.
- Nielsen, J. (2000). "Designing web usability". New York: New Riders Publishing.
- Rubin, J. (1994). "Handbook of usability testing: how to plan, design and conduct effective tests." New York: John Wiley & Sons.

0 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/proceeding-paper/evaluating-usability-factors-three-brazilian/33365

Related Content

An Intelligent Retrieval Algorithm for Digital Literature Promotion Information Based on TRS Information Retrieval

Tong Ni (2023). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 1-14). www.irma-international.org/article/an-intelligent-retrieval-algorithm-for-digital-literature-promotion-information-based-on-trs-information-retrieval/318458

Big Data and Simulations for the Solution of Controversies in Small Businesses

Milena Janakova (2018). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, Fourth Edition* (pp. 6907-6915). www.irma-international.org/chapter/big-data-and-simulations-for-the-solution-of-controversies-in-small-businesses/184387

An Objective Compliance Analysis of Project Management Process in Main Agile Methodologies with the ISO/IEC 29110 Entry Profile

Sergio Galvan-Cruz, Manuel Mora, Rory V. O'Connor, Francisco Acosta and Francisco Álvarez (2017). *International Journal of Information Technologies and Systems Approach* (pp. 75-106). www.irma-international.org/article/an-objective-compliance-analysis-of-project-management-process-in-main-agile-methodologies-with-the-isoiec-29110-entry-profile/169769

An Insight Into Deep Learning Architectures

Nishu Garg, Nikhitha Pand B. K. Tripathy (2018). *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology, Fourth Edition* (pp. 4528-4534). www.irma-international.org/chapter/an-insight-into-deep-learning-architectures/184160

A Review of IS/IT Investment Evaluation and Benefits Management Issues, Problems and Processes

Chad Lin and Graham P. Pervan (2001). *Information Technology Evaluation Methods and Management* (pp. 2-24). www.irma-international.org/chapter/review-investment-evaluation-benefits-management/23665