
Zen and the art of Free Software

Know your users, know yourself

July 12, 2005

14 slides

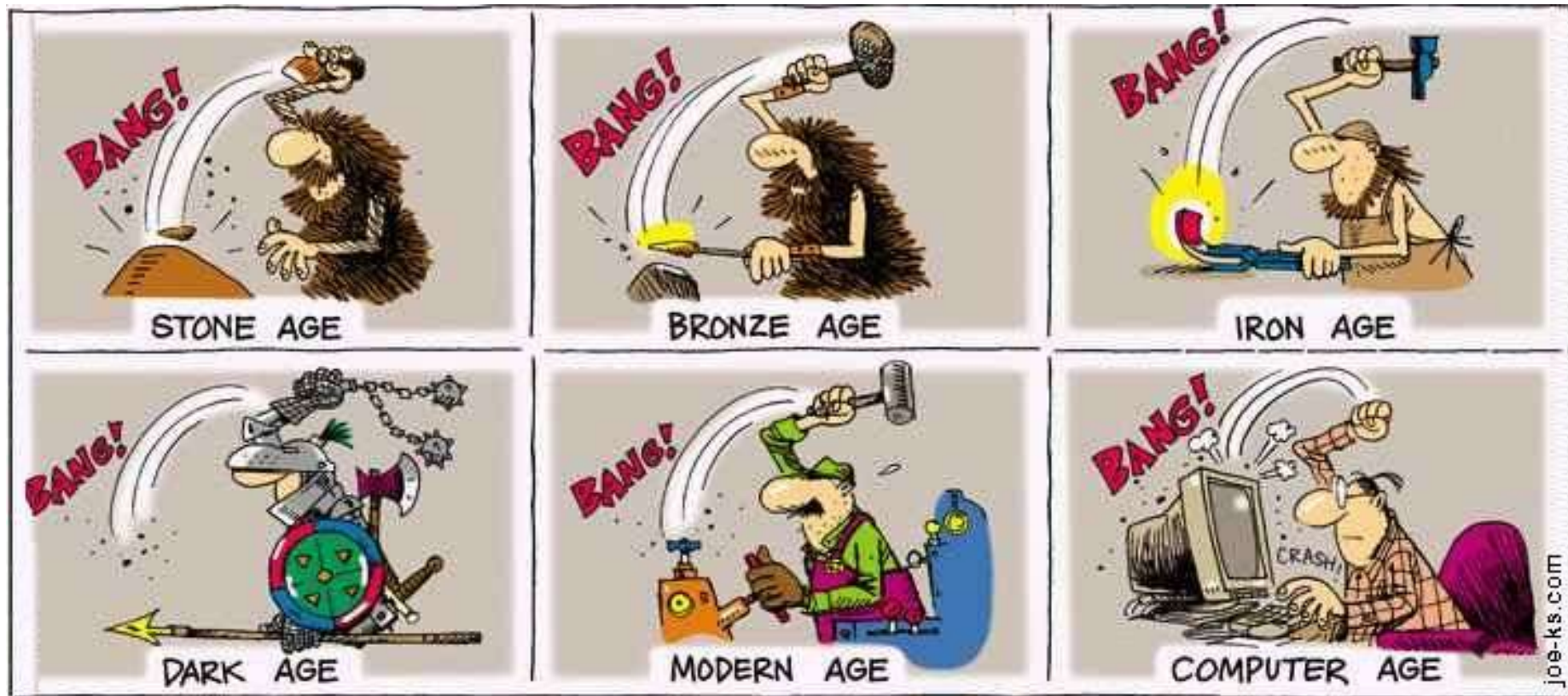
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What I'll be talking about

- I will introduce 2 key concepts: "situation" and "frustration"
- I will explain how to do:
 - Social specifications
 - Social design
 - Social testing
 - Social debugging

...all of this in 45 minutes: get rrrrready!

Software shapes society



Software shapes identity

Quiz time!

```
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook, Build 10.0.2616
```

```
User-Agent: Mozilla Thunderbird 0.5 (X11/20040306)
```

```
User-Agent: Mutt/1.5.6i
```

Which of these persons would you trust more?

Situation

Who are you?

I mean, here and now?

(thinking situated actions is like thinking life with runtime information)

Frustration



n. The feeling that accompanies an experience of being thwarted in attaining your goals

from WordNet 2.0 dict database

(how do you usually cope with frustration?)

Social specifications: users



Who are you developing for? You can design this using *personas*:

Persona: detailed description of your average, non existing user

(are you part of your users? try making a persona for yourself using your software)



Social specifications: goals



What do your users want to do with your software?

Your users have *goals* (everyone has, after all...):

Personal: "don't feel stupid", "have the computer do most of the work"

Work: "submit paper to the conference", "increase sales"

Practical: "enter the damn data", "look up the address in the directory"

False: "use few CPU cycles", "be a web application", "be easy to use"

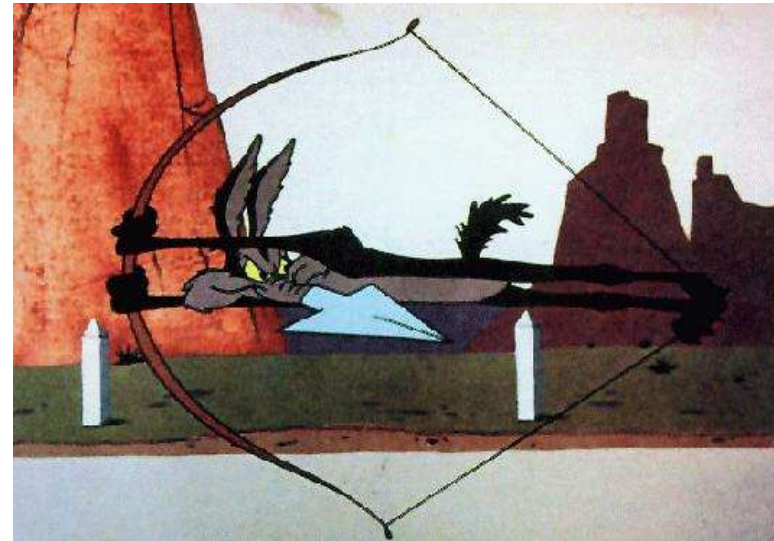


(small exercise: what are your goals at this talk?)

Social design: tasks

How are your users going to attain their goals?

- Take the description of your *persona*
- *Situate* him/her in the appropriate environment
- Take the list of *goals* you have
- What is the best way for that person to reach her goals with the minimum amount of *frustration*?



Welcome to the world of "*Task Analysis*"!

(with what tasks do you reach your goals? Is that how you would design it?)

Social design: politeness



Cooper's rules of software politeness:

- I. Polite Software Is Interested in Me
- II. Polite Software Is Deferential to Me
- III. Polite Software Is Forthcoming
- IV. Polite Software Has Common Sense
- V. Polite Software Anticipates My Needs
- VI. Polite Software Is Responsive
- VII. Polite Software Is Taciturn About Its Personal Problems
- VIII. Polite Software Is Well-Informed
- IX. Polite Software Is Perceptive
- X. Polite Software Is Self-Confident
- XI. Polite Software Stays Focused
- XII. Polite Software Is Fudgable
- XIII. Polite Software Gives Instant Gratification
- XIV. Polite Software Is Trustworthy

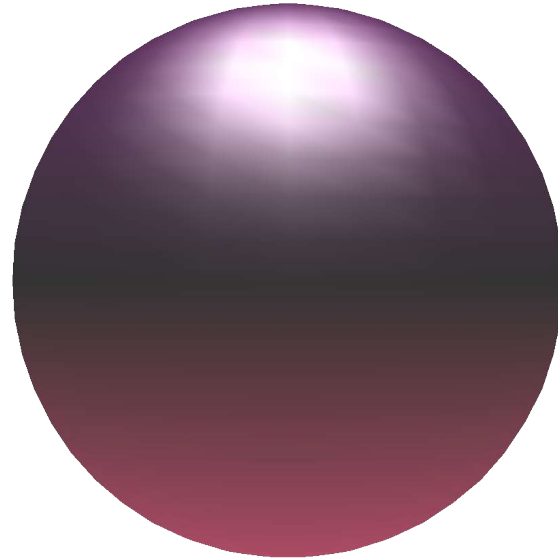
(software is made to serve us: we may as well make it polite! How polite is yours?)

Social design: the magic number 7 ± 2

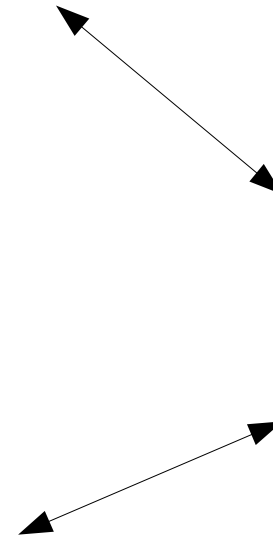
Working cache: 7 ± 2 atomic arbitrary items



Associative queries



External organs:
senses, muscles...



The Brain!

Mass storage: virtually unlimited capacity

(try to spot the magic number 7 ± 2 in your everyday life!)

Social testing



Nielsen's Euristic Evaluation Technique:

- I. Visibility of system status
- II. Match between system and the real world
- III. User control and freedom
- IV. Consistency and standards
- V. Error prevention
- VI. Recognition rather than recall
- VII. Flexibility and efficiency of use
- VIII. Aesthetic and minimalist design
- IX. Help users recognize, diagnose, and recover from errors
- X. Help and documentation

(try the checklist on one of the interfaces you hate most!)

Social debugging

Flanagan Critical Incident Technique

Critical Incident: an interesting effective or ineffective behaviour

Debugging technique (like `gdb <program> core`):

- Describe what led up to the situation
- Exactly what did the person do that was especially effective or ineffective?
- What was the outcome or result of this action?
- Why was this action effective, or what more effective action might have been expected?

(now you know what to ask when someone writes you "this crap doesn't work!")

Wrapup

Many free software projects don't seem to have a direction: you've seen a possible way to give one to yours

Many free software projects don't care much about their users: you've seen how to work with them, and make them happy

Knowing how to make your users happy is very important: especially when you could be among them!

Conclusion

Happiness is very important!

It is the only road to Total World Domination!

