

# THE UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

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**FIRST SEMESTER, 2014**  
**Campus: City**

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**COMPUTER SCIENCE  
&  
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

**Human Computer Interaction**

**(Time allowed: 50 minutes)**

**NOTE:** Answer ALL questions.

This test contributes 15% to your final grade.

Write your answers **legibly** on this paper.

Overflow space is available at the end of the test paper, indicate at the end of the original question if you are using overflow space.

<b>Question</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Out of</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1	Short answer	10	
2	Analysis	8	
3	Evaluations	6	
4	Design	6	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>	

<b>Name:</b>	<b>UPI:</b>	<b>ID:</b>
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**1. Short Answers**

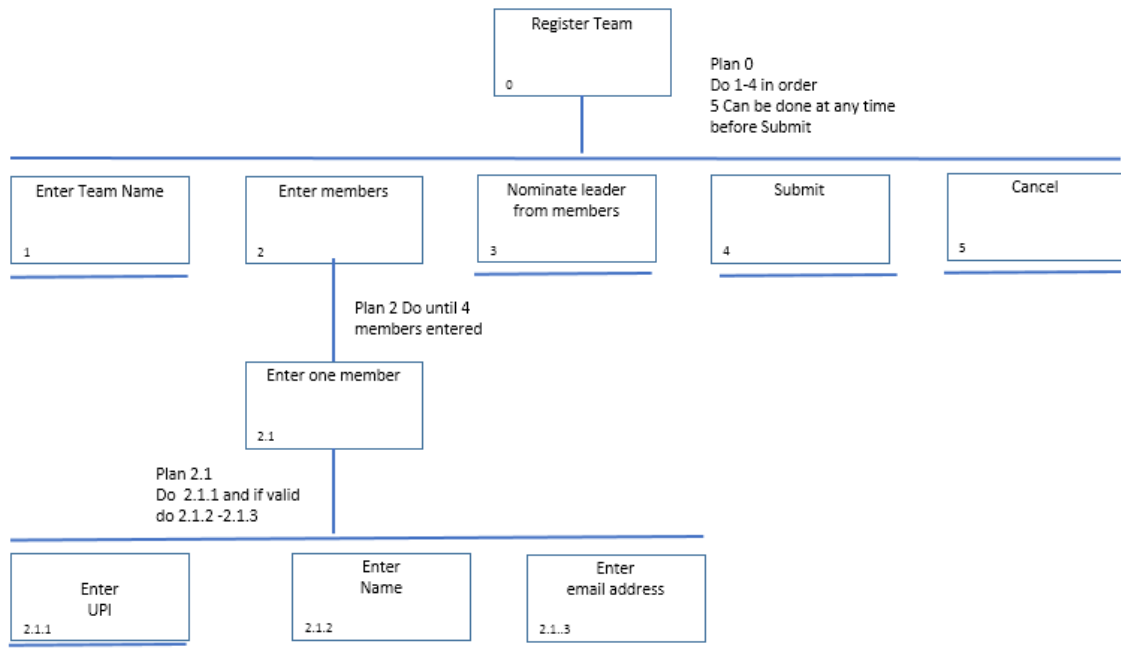
[10 marks]

Fill in the blanks with one or two words each.

- a) Main elements of HCI are: people, computers, **interaction**, activities and environment.
  - b) A website **wireframe** is a visual guide that represents the skeletal framework of a website.
  - c) **Card sorting** is a technique used extensively in HCI to organize items into groups.
  - d) The Gestalt principle of **proximity** states that objects that are close to each other will be seen as belonging together.
  - e) Key principles of visual design for an aesthetically pleasing product are **balance**, emphasis and unity.
  - f) Human peripheral vision is more attuned to **movement** than detail and colour.
  - g) Humans judge the size of objects that they see by the **visual angle** of the light reflected by the object hitting the retina.
  - h) Key design principles for user interfaces are Comprehensibility, **Learnability**, Effectiveness/usefulness and Efficiency/usability
  - i) In Conceptual Design, **scenarios** are stories of typical tasks completed by users.
  - j) The **Hick–Hyman Law** models the time taken to make a decision
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**2. HTA Analysis (8 Marks)**

The various departments in the university that teach programming have decided to get together and run a programming competition. The idea is that students will get together into programming teams of 4 to enter the competition. In order to register for the competition, each team must have a name and a leader. All members of a team must be enrolled students. Their names, UPIs and email addresses must be provided when the team is registered. Your task is to produce an HTA diagram of the team registration activity.



**Assumptions:** list here any assumptions you want to convey to the marker. You can get full marks leaving this section blank!

### 3. Usability Evaluation

Two common types of usability evaluations are Heuristic Evaluations and Usability Tests. Describe the essential differences between these type of evaluations with respect to the following.

[6 marks]

The people who use the system in the evaluation:

Heuristic Evaluations: \_\_\_\_\_ usability experts \_\_\_\_\_

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Usability Tests: \_\_\_\_\_ potential or typical users \_\_\_\_\_

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The main types of activities undertaken by the people:

Heuristic Evaluations: \_\_\_\_\_ the UX experts use a range of heuristic measures such as Nielsen and Schmidermans rules or check lists together with formal models of the interaction such as hierarchical task analysis

Usability Tests: the test participants carry out a set of predefined tasks that are usually the most frequent tasks for the system

The validity of the findings:

Heuristic Evaluations: \_\_\_\_\_ very hit and miss with many false positives and negatives and major problems may be missed.

Usability Tests: \_\_\_\_\_ are the most reliable way to evaluate a system and about as good as you can get

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**4. Design**

For the majority of current computer systems the visual display is the main output for human interpretation.

(a) What are the advantages of paper prototypes as initial design mediums? [2 marks]

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ **quick and easy** \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ **afford interpretation and better feedback** \_\_\_\_\_

(b) The framework of design principles suggests that they can be categorized as efficiency principles and effectiveness principles. Name and describe the sub-categories of **Effectiveness**: [4 marks]

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ **utility** + **description** \_\_\_\_\_

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(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ **safety** + **description** \_\_\_\_\_

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(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ **flexibility** + **description** \_\_\_\_\_

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(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ **stability** + **description** \_\_\_\_\_

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