

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE

RAJALAKSHMI NAGAR, THANDALAM – 602 105



**RAJALAKSHMI
ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**CS23A34
USER INTERFACE AND DESIGN LAB**

Laboratory Observation NoteBook

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Register No. : 230701332
Semester : IV
Academic Year: 2024-25

Ex. No. : 1a

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Introduction to Figma (GOOD and BAD Design)

Aim:

To use Figma to create a simple mobile app login screen, including basic design and prototyping.

Procedure:

Step 1: Sign Up and Create a New Project

1. Go to figma.com and create an account (if you haven't already).
2. Once logged in, click "New File" to start a blank project.

Step 2: Create the Frame (Artboard)

1. On the left toolbar, select the "Frame" tool (shortcut: F).
2. Choose a mobile preset (e.g., iPhone 13) from the righthand panel.

Step 3: Design the Login Screen

Add a Background Color:

1. Select the frame and go to the right-side panel.
2. Under "Fill" choose a background color (e.g., light blue).

Insert a Logo:

1. Click the "Rectangle" tool (shortcut: R) and draw a placeholder for a logo.
2. Use the "Text" tool (shortcut: T) to add your app name, e.g., "MyApp".

3. Adjust font size and color from the right-hand panel.

Add Input Fields:

1. Use the “Rectangle” tool to draw two boxes for username and password fields.
2. Add placeholder text inside (e.g., “Enter your email”).
3. Apply rounded corners under “Corner Radius” in the right panel.

Add a Login Button:

1. Create a button using the Rectangle tool and set the color to blue.
2. Use the Text tool to add the text Login inside the button.

Align Elements:

Use the alignment tools in the top menu (center everything vertically and horizontally).

Adjust spacing between elements using the Auto Layout feature (Shift + A).

Step 4: Prototyping the Interaction

1. Click the Prototype tab on the right panel.
2. Select the Login button and drag the blue dot to a new frame (e.g., a home screen).
3. Set the interaction to On Click → Navigate to the next screen.
4. Choose an animation effect (e.g., Smart Animate).

Step 5: Preview the Design

1. Click the Play button in the top-right corner to preview your app prototype.
2. Try clicking on the login button to see the transition to the next screen.

Step 6: Export Assets

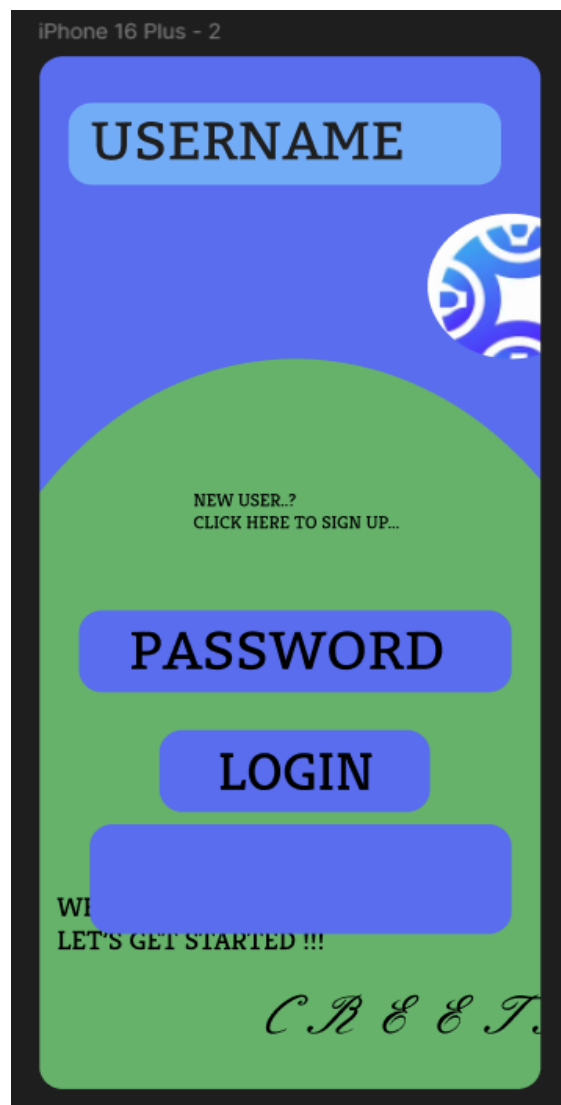
1. Select the elements you want to export (e.g., the logo or button).

2. In the right-hand panel, click "Export" and choose a format (PNG, JPG, SVG).

3. Click “Export” to download assets for developers.

OUTPUT :

BAD DESIGN:



This login page has a poor design due to several issues:

1. Inconsistent Font & Capitalization – The title and button text use inconsistent capitalization and an unprofessional font.

2. Misaligned Elements – The username and password fields are not properly aligned, making the layout look unstructured.
3. Poor Color Choices – The background color is dull and unappealing, reducing readability and visual appeal.
4. Random Image Placement – The icon appears unrelated and misplaced, adding to the clutter.

GOOD DESIGN :



This login page has a good design due to several factors:

1. Clear Branding – The institution's logo and name are prominently displayed, ensuring credibility and identity.
2. Well-Aligned Elements – The username and password fields are properly aligned, making the layout structured and easy to navigate.

3. Good Contrast & Readability – The text is bold and legible, with clear labels for input fields and buttons.
4. Effective Button Design – The green "SUBMIT" and red "CANCEL" buttons use intuitive color coding for user actions.

Proto type Link :

<https://www.figma.com/proto/aJkZqGXhVuSn9J8s7DD4vm/EX-1-Good-and-Bad-Design?t=6Xodh5j6rpP9yvoa-1>

Result:

Hence the introduction to figma with good and bad design has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 1b

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Design a UI where users recall visual elements (e.g., icons or text chunks). Evaluate the effect of chunking on user memory.

Aim:

To design a UI where users recall visual elements (e.g., icons or text chunks) using Figma.

Procedure:

A. Home Screen (It contains Instruction Page)

Step 1: Create a Frame:

- In Figma, create a new frame (File → New Frame). Set the size to 1024x768px for a standard desktop view.
- This will be your Home Screen where users start the task.

Step 2: Add Instructions:

- Use the Text Tool (T) to add a heading like "Memory Recall Task."
- Add a smaller body of text with instructions such as:
 - "You will be shown several groups of icons or text. After viewing, recall the items you remember."
- Use the Text Tool (T) to add more detailed instructions like "You will have 5 seconds to view the items. Then, recall them in the next screen."

Step 3: Start Button:

- Create a button at the bottom of the screen. To do this:
 - Draw a Rectangle (R) for the button.
 - Use the Text Tool (T) to add "Start."
 - Style the button (color, border radius) to make it stand out.

- Use Figma's Prototyping Tools (top bar → Prototype) to link this button to the next screen (Chunking Phase).
- You can also use interactive components like hover effects for more realism.

B. Chunking Phase (It Display Chunked Items)

Step 1: Create a New Frame:

- Create a new frame for the Chunking Phase (the second screen). This frame will display the icons or text.

Step 2: Design Chunked Items:

- Use icons or text blocks that users will have to recall. If you're using text, it could be short phrases or words. If you're using icons, you can either import them from Figma's resources or draw simple shapes using Figma's drawing tools.
- For Chunking with Borders:
 - Group 3-5 icons or text together in a box (use the Rectangle Tool (R)) to visually represent a chunk. You might want to create 3-4 groups.
 - Space these chunks out with some empty space in between them to ensure users can identify each chunk.
- For Chunking without Borders:
 - Place the elements next to each other without clear separation. This can be done by not using boxes and just visually mixing the items.

Step 3: Set the Viewing Time:

- Time Simulation: Figma does not have true timers, but you can simulate a fixed time by setting the next screen transition after 5 seconds:
 - Select the entire Frame (Chunking Phase).
 - Under the Prototype tab, link this frame to the next screen (Recall Phase).
 - Set the interaction to "After Delay" and enter 5000ms (5 seconds).

C. Recall Phase

Step 1: Create a New Frame for Recall:

- This is where the user will recall the items they saw in the previous chunking phase.

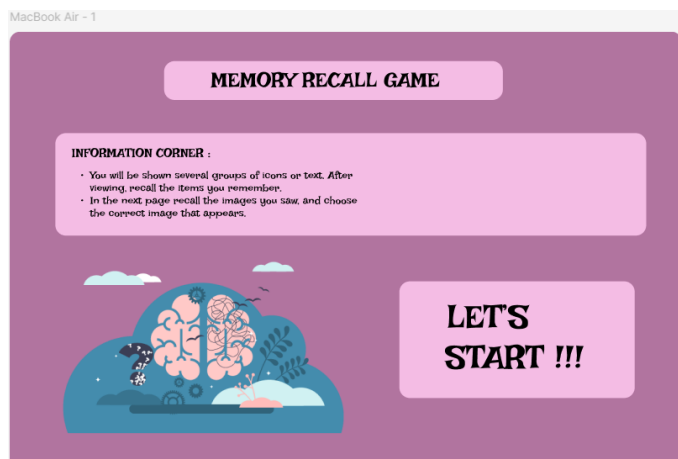
Step 2: Recall Input (Multiple-choice or Text Input):

- Option 1: Multiple-Choice:
 - Create multiple options for the user to select (e.g., 4-5 icons or text options).
 - Use Checkboxes or Radio buttons to allow users to select what they remember.
 - Add a question at the top: "Select the items you remember seeing."
- Option 2: Text Input:
 - Create Text Input Fields where users can type what they remember. Create 3-5 input fields depending on how many chunks you showed.
 - This can be done by selecting the Text Tool (T), adding a label ("Item 1", "Item 2"), and setting up input boxes.

Step 3: Submit Button:

- Create a Submit button at the bottom using the Rectangle Tool (R) and adding text like "Submit Recall."
- Add an interaction to move to the Feedback Screen after submission.

Output :





Frame 3

Choose the correct option!!

a. Hen

e. Shades

b. Mouse

f. Juicebox

c. Car

g. Orange

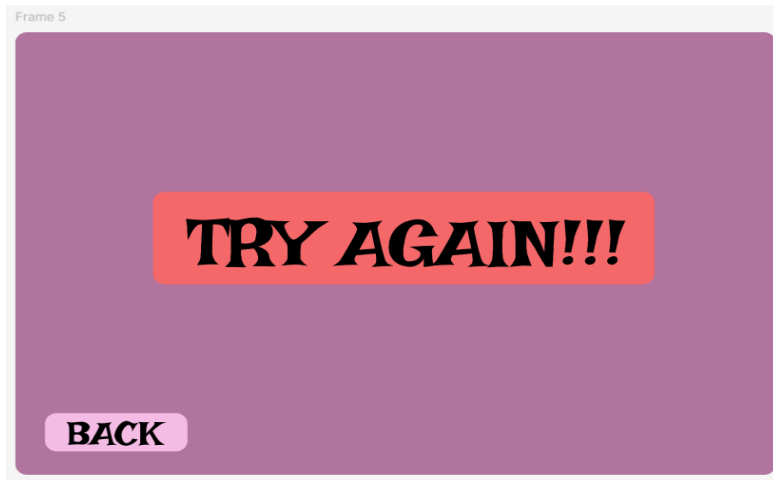
d. TV

h. Speaker

Frame 4

CORRECT!!!

BACK



Proto type Link :

<https://www.figma.com/proto/azf1g4od3i94uUNmczu9MY/Untitled?node-id=0-1&t=cOmSI9dCnBRoTcuY-1>

Result:

Hence designing a UI where users recall visual elements (e.g., icons or text chunks) using Figma is done successfully.

Ex. No. : 2

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Develop and compare CLI, GUI, and Voice User Interfaces (VUI) for the same task and assess user satisfaction using Python (Tkinter for GUI, Speech Recognition for VUI), Terminal

AIM:

The aim is to develop and compare Command Line Interface (CLI), Graphical User Interface (GUI), and Voice User Interface (VUI) for the same task, and assess user satisfaction using Python (with Tkinter for GUI and Speech Recognition for VUI) and Terminal.

(i) COMMAND LINE INTERFACE (CLI):

PROCEDURE:

Step 1: Install Python (if not installed). Ensure you have Python installed on your system. You can check by running: `python --version`.

Step 2: Open Python IDLE. Open a new file “cli.py”.

Step 3: Type the Python script for Command Line Interface.

Step 4: Save and Run the file.

Step 5: Manage the required task.

CODE:

CLI implementation where users can add, view, and remove tasks using the terminal.

```
tasks = []

def add_task(task):
    tasks.append(task)
    print(f"Task '{task}' added.")

def view_tasks():
    if tasks:
        print("Your tasks:")
        for idx, task in enumerate(tasks, 1):
            print(f"{idx}. {task}")
    else:
        print("No tasks to show.")

def remove_task(task_number):
    if 0 < task_number <= len(tasks):
        removed_task = tasks.pop(task_number - 1)
        print(f"Task '{removed_task}' removed.")
    else:
        print("Invalid task number.")

def main():
    while True:
        print("\nOptions: 1.Add Task 2.View Tasks 3.Remove Task 4.Exit")
        choice = input("Enter your choice: ")

        if choice == '1.':
            task = input("Enter task: ")
            add_task(task)
        elif choice == '2.':
            view_tasks()
        elif choice == '3':
            task_number = int(input("Enter task number to remove: "))
            remove_task(task_number)
        elif choice == '4':
            print("Exiting...")
            break
        else:
```

```
print("Invalid choice. Please try again.")
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

OUTPUT:

```
===== RESTART: C:/Users/HDC0422042/Desktop/CLI.py =====  
  
Options: 1.Add Task 2.View Tasks 3.Remove Task 4.Exit  
Enter your choice: 1  
Enter task: UI  
task'UI'added.  
  
Options: 1.Add Task 2.View Tasks 3.Remove Task 4.Exit  
Enter your choice: 1  
Enter task: UX  
task'UX'added.  
  
Options: 1.Add Task 2.View Tasks 3.Remove Task 4.Exit  
Enter your choice: 2  
Your tasks:  
1.UI  
2.UX  
  
Options: 1.Add Task 2.View Tasks 3.Remove Task 4.Exit  
Enter your choice: 3  
Enter task number to remove: 1  
Task'UI'removed.  
  
Options: 1.Add Task 2.View Tasks 3.Remove Task 4.Exit  
Enter your choice: 2  
Your tasks:  
1.UX  
  
Options: 1.Add Task 2.View Tasks 3.Remove Task 4.Exit  
Enter your choice: 4  
Exiting...  
|
```

(ii) GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE (GUI):

PROCEDURE:

Step 1: Install Required Libraries(Tkinter).

Step 2: Open Python IDLE. Open a new file “gui.py”.

Step 3: Type the Python script for Graphical User Interface.

Step 4: Save and Run the file.

Step 5: Manage the required task.

CODE:

Tkinter to create a simple GUI for our To-Do List application.

```
import tkinter as tk
from tkinter import messagebox

tasks = []

def add_task():
    task = task_entry.get()
    if task:
        tasks.append(task)
        task_entry.delete(0, tk.END)
        update_task_list()
    else:
        messagebox.showwarning("Warning", "Task cannot be empty")

def update_task_list():
    task_list.delete(0, tk.END)
    for task in tasks:
        task_list.insert(tk.END, task)

def remove_task():
    selected_task_index = task_list.curselection()
    if selected_task_index:
        task_list.delete(selected_task_index)
        tasks.pop(selected_task_index[0])
```

```
app = tk.Tk()
app.title("To-Do List")

task_entry = tk.Entry(app, width=40)
task_entry.pack(pady=10)

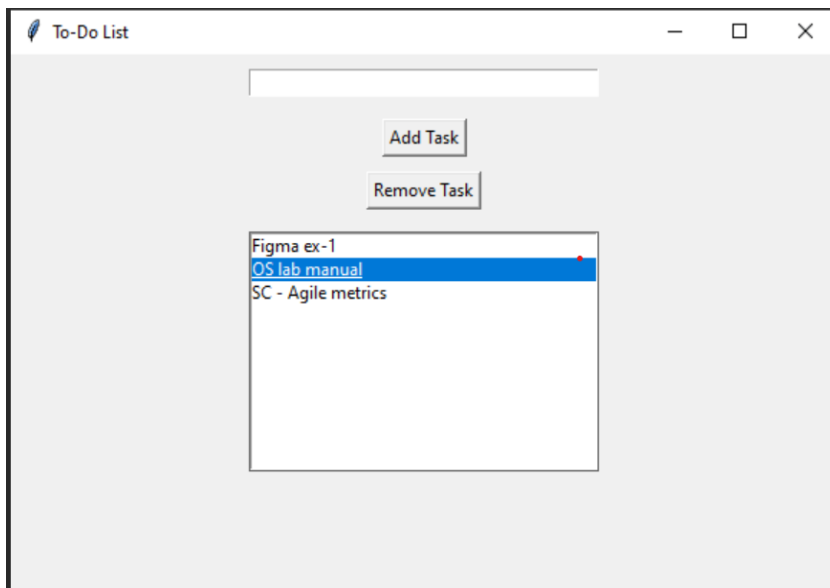
add_button = tk.Button(app, text="Add Task", command=add_task)
add_button.pack(pady=5)

remove_button = tk.Button(app, text="Remove Task", command=remove_task)
remove_button.pack(pady=5)

task_list = tk.Listbox(app, width=40, height=10)
task_list.pack(pady=10)

app.mainloop()
```

OUTPUT:



(ii) VOICE USER INTERFACE (VUI):

PROCEDURE:

Step 1: Install Required Libraries(speech_recognition).

Step 2: Open Python IDLE. Open a new file “vui.py”.

Step 3: Type the Python script for Voice User Interface.

Step 4: Save and Run the file.

Step 5: Manage the required task.

CODE:

speech_recognition library for voice input and the pyttsx3 library for text-to-speech output.

Make sure you have these libraries installed (pip install SpeechRecognition pyttsx3).

```
import speech_recognition as sr
import pyttsx3
```

```
tasks = []
recognizer = sr.Recognizer()
engine = pyttsx3.init()
```

```
def add_task(task):
    tasks.append(task)
    engine.say(f"Task {task} added")
    engine.runAndWait()
```

```
def view_tasks():
    if tasks:
        engine.say("Your tasks are")
        for task in tasks:
            engine.say(task)
    else:
        engine.say("No tasks to show")
    engine.runAndWait()
```

```
def remove_task(task_number):
    if 0 < task_number <= len(tasks):
```

```

        removed_task = tasks.pop(task_number - 1)
        engine.say(f"Task {removed_task} removed")
    else:
        engine.say("Invalid task number")
    engine.runAndWait()

def recognize_speech():
    with sr.Microphone() as source:
        print("Listening...")
        audio = recognizer.listen(source)
    try:
        command = recognizer.recognize_google(audio)
        return command
    except sr.UnknownValueError:
        engine.say("Sorry, I did not understand that")
        engine.runAndWait()
        return None

def main():
    while True:
        engine.say("Options: add task, view tasks, remove task, or exit")
        engine.runAndWait()

        command = recognize_speech()
        if not command:
            continue

        if "add task" in command:
            engine.say("What is the task?")
            engine.runAndWait()
            task = recognize_speech()
            if task:
                add_task(task)
        elif "view tasks" in command:
            view_tasks()
        elif "remove task" in command:
            engine.say("Which task number to remove?")
            engine.runAndWait()
            task_number = recognize_speech()
            if task_number:
                remove_task(int(task_number))
        elif "exit" in command:
            engine.say("Exiting...")
            engine.runAndWait()
            break

```

```
    else:
        engine.say("Invalid option. Please try again.")
        engine.runAndWait()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

OUTPUT:

```
Listening...
Task Finish homework added.
Listening...
Task Call mom added.
Listening...
Task Complete project added.
Listening...
Task Walk the dog added.
Listening...
Your tasks are: Buy groceries, Finish homework, Call mom, Complete project, Walk
the dog.
Listening...
Task Call mom removed.
Listening...
Task Walk the dog removed.
Listening...
Your tasks are: Buy groceries, Finish homework, Complete project.
Listening...
Exiting...
|
```

RESULT:

Thus the implementation and comparison of CLI, GUI, and VUI-based To-Do List applications using Python IDLE was successfully executed.

Ex. No. : 3.a

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Create a prototype with familiar and unfamiliar navigation elements. Evaluate ease of use with different user groups using proto.io

Aim:

The aim is to develop a prototype incorporating both familiar and novel navigation elements and assess usability among diverse user groups using Proto.io.

Procedure:

Step 1: Sign Up and Log In

1. Go to proto.io.
2. Sign up for a new account or log in if you already have one.

Step 2: Create a New Project

1. Click on "Create New Project."
2. Give your project a name (e.g., "Simple App Example").
3. Select the device type (e.g., Mobile - iPhone X).
4. Click "Create" to start the project.

Step 3: Design the Home Screen

1. Add a New Screen:
 1. Click on the "+" button in the left panel to add a new screen.
 2. Choose "Blank" and name it "Home."
2. Add Elements to the Home Screen:

1. Drag a "Header" widget from the "Widgets" panel to the top of the screen.
2. Double-click the header to edit the text and change it to "Home Screen."
3. Drag a "Button" widget onto the screen. Place it in the center.
4. Double-click the button to edit the text and change it to "Go to Profile."
3. Add Interaction:
 1. Select the button and click on the "Interactions" tab on the right panel.
 2. Click "+ Add Interaction."
 3. Set the trigger to "Tap/Click."
 4. Set the action to "Navigate to Screen" and choose "New Screen."
 5. Create a new screen and name it "Profile."

Step 4: Design the Profile Screen

1. Add Elements to the Profile Screen:
 1. On the newly created Profile screen, drag a "Header" widget to the top of the screen.
 2. Double-click the header to edit the text and change it to "Profile Screen."
 3. Drag an "Image" widget onto the screen. Place it below the header.
 4. Double-click the image to upload a profile picture or any placeholder image.
 5. Drag a "Text" widget onto the screen to add some profile information (e.g., "John Doe, Software Engineer").
2. Add Back Button:
 1. Drag a "Button" widget onto the screen.
 2. Double-click the button to edit the text and change it to "Back to Home."
3. Add Interaction:
 1. Select the button and click on the "Interactions" tab on the right panel.
 2. Click "+ Add Interaction."
 3. Set the trigger to "Tap/Click."

4. Set the action to "Navigate to Screen" and choose "Home."

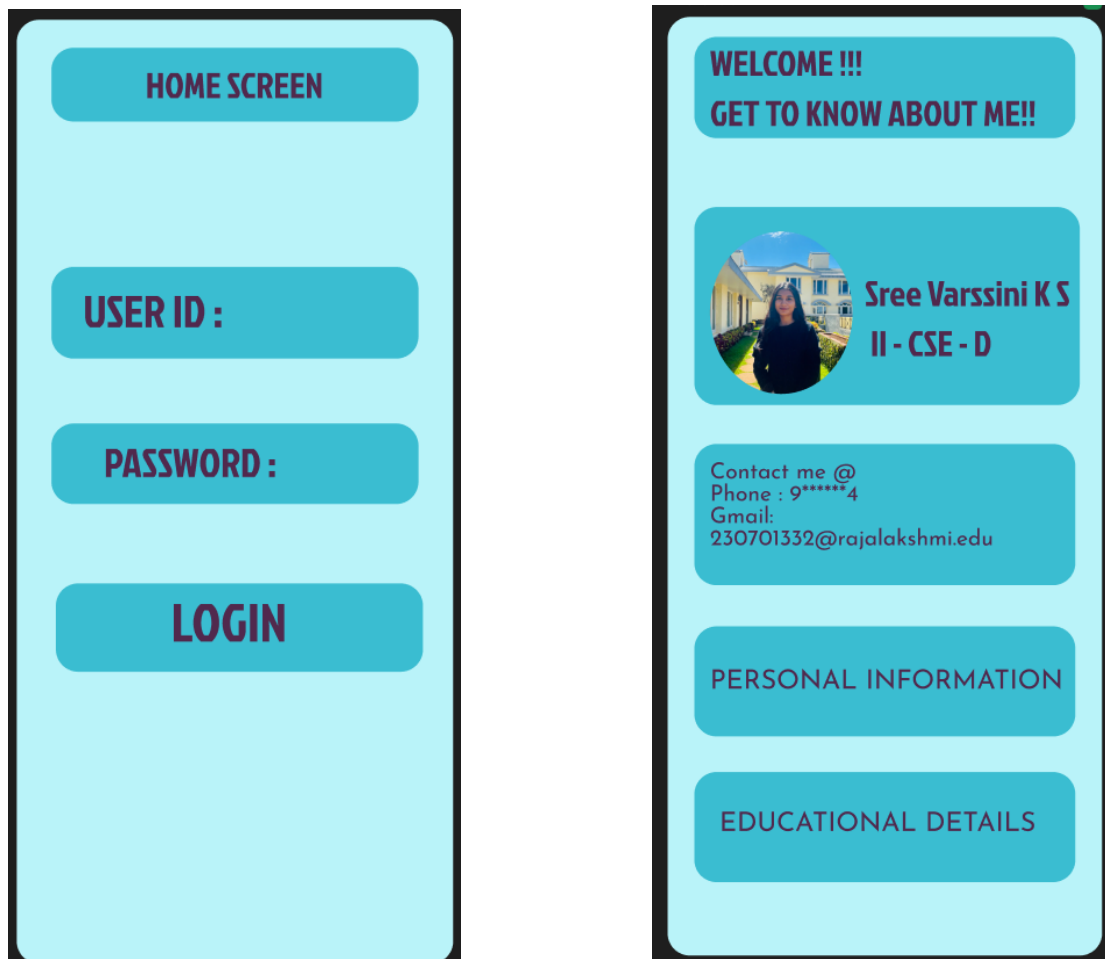
Step 5: Preview the Prototype

1. Click on the "Preview" button in the top-right corner.
2. Interact with the prototype by clicking on the buttons to navigate between the Home and Profile screens.

Step 6: Share the Prototype

1. Click on the "Share" button in the top-right corner.
2. Copy the shareable link and send it to others for feedback.

Output:



Result:

Hence the development of a prototype incorporating both familiar and novel navigation elements has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 3b

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Create a prototype with familiar and unfamiliar navigation elements. Evaluate ease of use with different user groups using wireflow

Aim:

The aim is to design a prototype with both well-known and new navigation elements and measure user-friendliness across different user groups using Wireflow.

Procedure:

Step 1: Plan Your Prototype

1. Define Navigation Elements:

- *Familiar*: Standard menus, top bars, footers, and sidebar navigation.
- *Unfamiliar*: Novel features such as hidden menus, gesture-based navigation, or custom swipes.

2. Sketch Your Layout:

- Start with paper sketches or use tools like Figma or Sketch to visualize your design concepts.

Step 2: Set Up Your Wireflow Project

1. Sign Up/Log In:

- Head to Wireflow and create an account or log in if you already have one.

2. Start a New Project:

- Click on "New Project" and name it. Choose a template or start from scratch.

Step 3: Design the Prototype

1. Add Familiar Navigation Elements:
 - Drag and drop components like menus, header bars, buttons, etc., into your screens.
2. Incorporate Unfamiliar Elements:
 - Introduce hidden menus, unique gestures, or unexpected interactions.
3. Link Screens:
 - Use Wireflow's linking tools to create connections and transitions between screens.

Step 4: Prepare for Usability Testing

1. Identify User Groups:
 - Segment users based on age, tech-savviness, or previous experience with similar products.
2. Recruit Participants:
 - Use online tools like UserTesting, forums, or social media to find participants.

Step 5: Conduct Testing

1. Share the Prototype:
 - Invite users to interact with your prototype via a shareable link from Wireflow.
2. Test Sessions:
 - Ask users to complete tasks using both types of navigation. Observe their interactions and collect feedback.
3. Collect Feedback:
 - Utilize Wireflow's feedback features or conduct follow-up interviews to gather detailed responses.

Step 6: Analyze and Report

1. Analyze Data:
 - Review the feedback and data collected. Look for patterns in ease of use and user preferences.

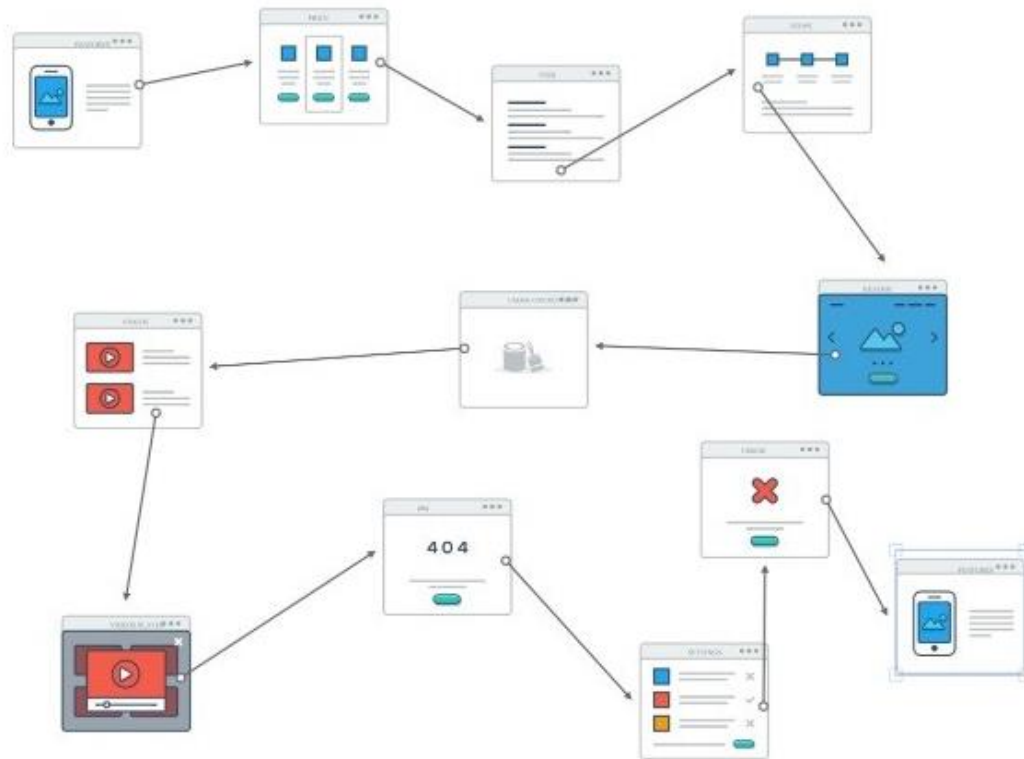
2. Compare Results:

- Compare how different user groups interacted with familiar vs. unfamiliar navigation.

3. Create a Report:

- Summarize your findings, highlighting insights, challenges, and recommendations

Output:



Result:

Hence the design of a prototype with both well-known and new navigation elements and measure user-friendliness across different user groups using Wireflow has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 4b

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Conduct task analysis for an app (e.g., online shopping) and document user flows. Create corresponding wireframes using DIA.

Aim:

The aim is to perform task analysis for an app, such as online shopping, document user flows, and create corresponding wireframes using Dia.

Procedure:

1. Install Dia:
 - Download Dia from the official website (<http://dia-installer.de/>)
 - Install Dia on your computer
 - Open Dia:
 - Launch the Dia application.
2. Create New Diagram:
 - Go to File -> New Diagram.
 - Select Flowchart as the diagram type.
3. Add Shapes:
 - Use the shape tools (rectangles, ellipses, etc.) to create wireframes for each screen.
 - For example:
 - Home Page: Rectangle
 - Product Categories: Rectangle
 - Product Listings: Rectangle
 - Product Details: Rectangle
 - Cart: Rectangle
 - Checkout: Rectangle
 - Order Confirmation: Rectangle
 - Order History: Rectangle

4. Connect Shapes:

- Use the line tool to connect shapes, representing the user flows.
 - For example:
 - Home Page -> Product Categories
 - Product Categories -> Product Listings
 - Product Listings -> Product Details
 - Product Details -> Cart
 - Cart -> Checkout
 - Checkout -> Order Confirmation
 - Order Confirmation -> Order History

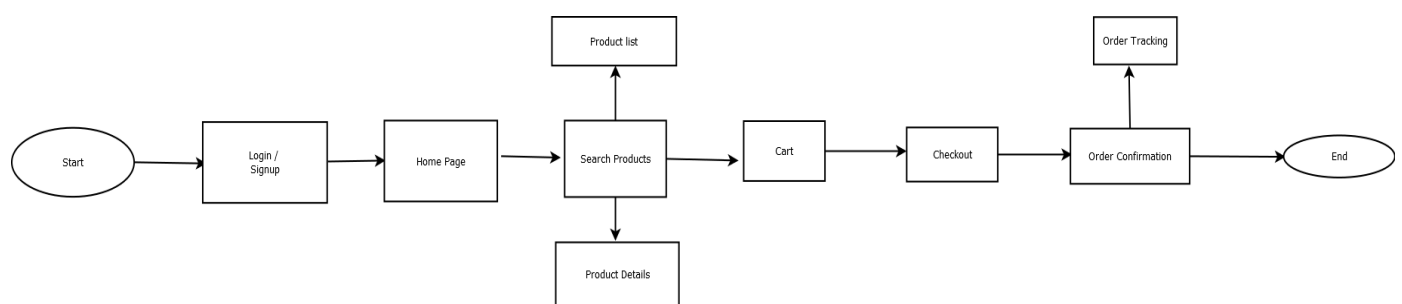
5. Label Shapes:

- Double-click on each shape to add labels.
 - For example:
 - Label the rectangle as "Home Page", "Categories", "Product Listings", "Product Details", "Cart", "Checkout", "Order Confirmation", "Order History".

6. Save the Diagram:

- Go to File -> Save As.
- Save the diagram with a meaningful name, such as "Online Shopping App User Flows".

Output:



Result:

Hence the task analysis for an app, such as online shopping, document user flows, and create corresponding wireframes using Dia has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 5a

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Simulate the lifecycle stages for UI design using the RAD model and develop a small interactive interface using Axure RP.

Aim:

The aim is to demonstrate the lifecycle stages of UI design via the RAD model and develop a small interactive interface employing Axure RP.

Procedure:

RAD Model (Rapid Application Development): The RAD model emphasizes quick development and iteration. It consists of the following phases:

1. Requirements Planning:
 - Gather initial requirements and identify key features of the UI.
 - Engage stakeholders to understand their needs and expectations.
2. User Design:
 - Create initial prototypes and wireframes.
 - Conduct user feedback sessions to refine the designs.
 - Use tools like Axure RP to develop interactive prototypes.
3. Construction:
 - Develop the actual UI based on the refined designs.
 - Perform iterative testing and feedback cycles.
4. Cutover:
 - Deploy the final UI.
 - Conduct user training and support.

Axure RP Interactive Interface Development

Phase 1: Requirements Planning

1. Identify Key Features:

- Navigation (Home, Product Categories, Product Details, Cart, Checkout, Order Confirmation, Order History)
- User actions (Browsing, Searching, Adding to Cart, Checkout, Tracking Orders)

2. Create a Requirements Document:

- List all features and functionalities.
- Document user stories and use cases.

Phase 2: User Design

1. Install and Launch Axure RP:

- Download and install Axure RP from Axure's official website.
- Launch the application.

2. Create a New Project:

- Go to File -> New to create a new project.
- Name the project (e.g., "Shopping App Interface").

3. Create Wireframes:

- Use the widget library to drag and drop elements onto the canvas.
- Design wireframes for each screen:
 - Home Page
 - Product Categories
 - Product Listings
 - Product Details
 - Cart
 - Checkout
 - Order Confirmation

4. Add Interactions:
 - Select an element (e.g., button) and go to the Properties panel.
 - Click on Interactions and choose an interaction (e.g., OnClick).
 - Define the action (e.g., navigate to another screen).
5. Create Masters:
 - Create reusable components (e.g., headers, footers) using Masters.
 - Drag and drop masters onto the wireframes.
6. Add Annotations:
 - Add notes to describe each element's purpose and functionality.
 - Use the Notes panel to add detailed annotations.

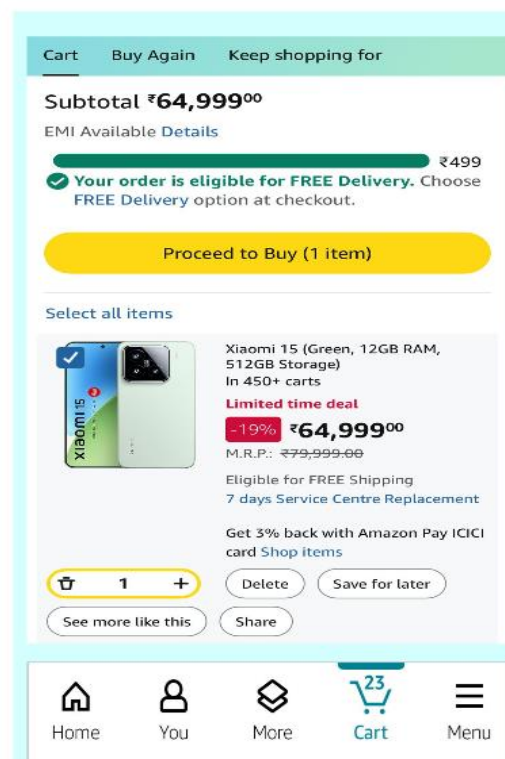
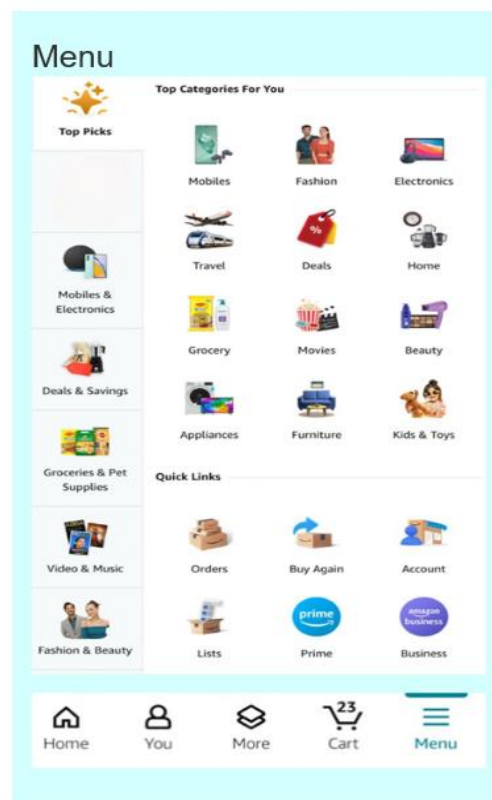
Phase 3: Construction

1. Develop Interactive Prototypes:
 - Convert wireframes into interactive prototypes by adding interactions and transitions.
 - Use dynamic panels to create interactive elements (e.g., carousels, pop-ups).
2. Test and Iterate:
 - Preview the prototype using the Preview button.
 - Gather feedback from users and stakeholders.
 - Make necessary adjustments based on feedback.

Phase 4: Cutover

1. Finalize and Export:
 - Finalize the design and interactions.
 - Export the prototype as an HTML file or share it via Axure Cloud.
2. User Training and Support:
 - Conduct training sessions to familiarize users with the new interface.
 - Provide documentation and support for any issues.

Output:



Checkout

Delivering to Sreevarssini
door no., street, area, pincode
landmark, district, state
[Change delivery address](#)

Continue


Select a payment method

- Cash on delivery
- UPI
- Debit card
- Credit card
- Net banking

Proceed to pay

Place Order

Order Confirmation



Order Confirmed
Successfully

Estimated Delivery :
10th April 2025

Track your order

Result:

Thus the demonstration the lifecycle stages of UI design via the RAD model and successfully developed a small interactive interface employing Axure RP.

Ex. No. : 5b

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Simulate the life cycle stages for UI design using the RAD model and develop a small interactive interface using OpenProj.

Aim:

The aim is to recreate the lifecycle stages of UI design using the RAD model and design a small interactive interface with OpenProj.

Procedure:

Step 1: Requirements Planning

1. Gather Requirements:

- Identify key features and functionalities needed for your interface.
- Example: A simple "Login" and "Register" interface with debug logs.

2. Define Use Cases:

- Specify use cases for user login and registration.
- Example: User logs in with valid credentials, user registers with a new account.

Step 2: User Design

1. Sketch Initial Designs:

- Draw rough sketches of the "Login" and "Register" screens on paper.

2. Create Digital Wireframes:

- Use a tool like Figma or Sketch to create digital wireframes.

Example Wireframes:

1. **Login Screen:** Username field, Password field, Login button, Register link.
2. **Register Screen:** Username field, Email field, Password field, Confirm Password field, Register button.

Step 3: Rapid Prototyping

1. **Develop Prototypes:**
 - Use a tool like Axure RP to convert wireframes into interactive prototypes.
2. **Test Prototypes:**
 - Share prototypes with stakeholders for feedback.
 - Collect feedback and iterate on the design.

Step 4: User Acceptance/Testing

1. **Review Prototype:**
 - Conduct user and stakeholder reviews.
2. **Conduct Usability Testing:**
 - Perform usability testing and document feedback.

Step 5: Implementation

1. **Develop Functional Interface:**
 - Implement final designs and functionalities based on feedback.
2. **Integrate Backend** (if required):
 - Connect the UI with backend services for tasks like user authentication.

Output:

In OpenProj:

Sketch Initial Design

Paragraph

B *I* ~~S~~ <>

Sketching is the process of quickly drawing rough layouts of your interface on paper or a whiteboard.

Purpose:

- Helps visualize the basic structure and flow of screens (e.g., Login and Register).
- A fast, low-cost way to brainstorm different layouts.
- Encourages feedback and idea generation early in the process.

Key Characteristics:

- Hand-drawn and informal
- Focuses on structure, not color or styling
- Used for early validation of concepts

← TASK Digital Wireframes

New

#38: Created by SREE VARSHINI K S 230701332. Last updated on 04/30/2025 4:59 AM.

A **digital wireframe** is a computer-generated layout that represents the basic structure and functionality of a user interface without including detailed design elements like color, images, or typography.

Purpose:

- Visually outline the placement of UI elements such as text fields, buttons, labels, and links.
- Focus on usability, layout, and navigation rather than appearance.
- Help teams align on the structure before moving to detailed design or development.

In my Design :

Login Wireframe Might Include:

- Text field for "Username"
- Text field for "Password"
- "Login" button
- "Register" hyperlink

Register Wireframe Might Include:

- "Username", "Email", "Password", "Confirm Password" fields
- "Register" button
- Basic layout showing spacing and alignment

← TASK Develop Prototype

New

#39: Created by SREE VARSHINI K S 230701332. Last updated on 04/30/2025 5:02 AM.

The **"Develop Prototype"** task involves converting digital wireframes into interactive, clickable models that simulate the real behavior of the user interface. It helps visualize how users will interact with the system before actual coding begins.

I have developed the prototype using Figma (Prototype Mode).

Key Activities

- Import Wireframes: Start with your finalized wireframe screens.
- Add Interactions:
 - Link "Login" button to a fake dashboard screen.
 - Link "Register" button to a success confirmation screen.
- Simulate User Flows: Clicking through buttons, switching between login and register.
- Include Basic Validation: (Optional) Fake error messages or success prompts to simulate logic.

Deliverables

- A fully navigable prototype demonstrating the flow from login to registration.
- Ready to be shared with stakeholders or test users for feedback.

← TASK Testing Prototype

New

#40: Created by SREE VARSHINI K S 230701332. Last updated on 04/30/2025 5:05 AM.

The **"Test Prototype"** task involves evaluating the interactive prototype with real users or stakeholders to gather feedback on usability, design flow, and overall user experience. It's a crucial step to ensure the interface meets user expectations before full-scale development begins.

Key Activities

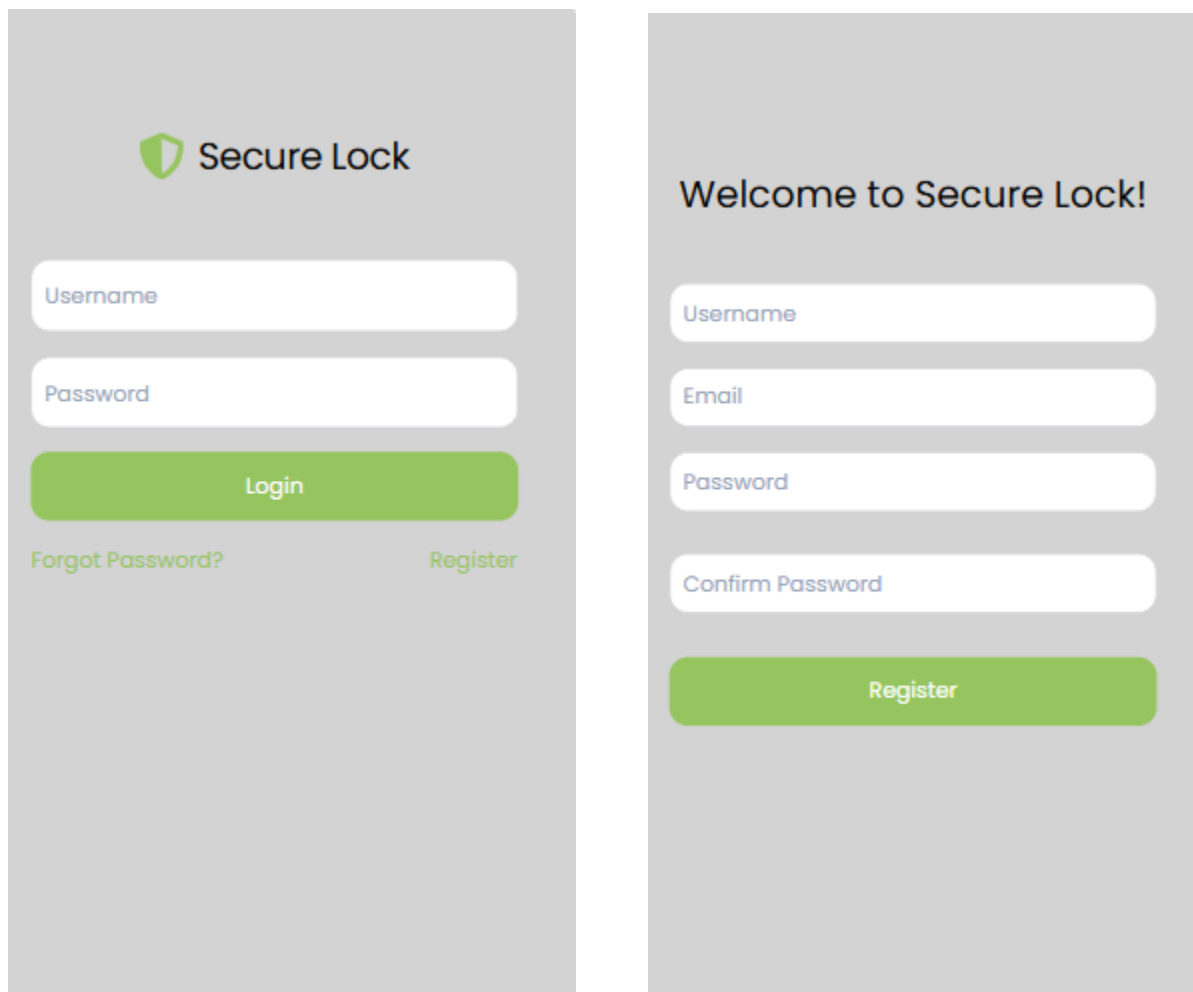
- Share the Prototype:**
 - Provide access to stakeholders or selected test users using tools like Figma, Axure, or Adobe XD.
- Create Test Scenarios:**
 - Example: "Try logging in with invalid credentials."
 - Example: "Register a new account and check for success."
- Observe Interactions:**
 - Record how users navigate the prototype.
 - Note any confusion, delays, or usability issues.
- Collect Feedback:**
 - Use forms, interviews, or screen recordings to gather insights.
- Document Findings:**
 - Identify issues and suggestions for improvement.
 - Prioritize changes based on severity and frequency.

Deliverables

- A Usability Feedback Report** summarizing:
 - Positive observations
 - User pain points
 - Suggested changes
- An updated prototype (if iteration is required)

40	Testing Prototype	TASK	● New	-
39	Develop Prototype	TASK	● New	-
38	Digital Wireframes	TASK	● New	-
37	Sketch Initial Design	TASK	● New	-

In Figma:



Result:

Hence the recreation of the lifecycle stages of UI design using the RAD model and successfully designed a small interactive interface with OpenProj.

Ex. No. : 6

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Experiment with different layouts and color schemes for an app. Collect user feedback on aesthetics and usability using GIMP(GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP))

Aim:

The aim is to trial different app layouts and color schemes and evaluate user feedback on aesthetics and usability using GIMP.

Procedure:

Step 1: Install GIMP

- **Download and Install:** Download GIMP from GIMP Downloads and install it on your computer.

Step 2: Create a New Project

1. **Open GIMP:**
 - Launch the GIMP application.
2. **Create a New Canvas:**
 - Go to File -> New to create a new project.
 - Set the dimensions for your app layout (e.g., 1080x1920 pixels for a standard mobile screen).

Step 3: Design the Base Layout

1. **Create the Base Layout:**
 - Use the Rectangle Select Tool to create sections for different parts of your app (e.g., header, content area, footer).
 - Fill these sections with basic colors using the Bucket Fill Tool.

Example Output: A base layout with defined sections for header, content, and footer.

2. Add UI Elements:

- **Text Elements:** Use the Text Tool to add text elements like headers, buttons, and labels.
- **Interactive Elements:** Use the Brush Tool or Shape Tools to draw buttons, input fields, and other interactive elements.

Example Output: A layout with labeled sections and basic UI elements.

3. Organize Layers:

- Use layers to separate different UI elements. This allows you to easily modify or experiment with individual components.
- Name each layer according to its content (e.g., Header, Button1, InputField).

Step 4: Experiment with Color Schemes

1. Create Color Variants:

- **Duplicate Layout:** Duplicate the base layout by right-clicking on the image tab and selecting Duplicate.
- **Change Colors:** Use the Bucket Fill Tool or Colorize Tool to change the colors of the UI elements in each duplicate.

Example Output: Multiple color variants of the same layout.

2. Save Each Variant:

- Save each color variant as a separate file (e.g., Layout1.png, Layout2.png, etc.).
- Go to File -> Export As and choose the file format (e.g., PNG).

Step 5: Collect User Feedback

1. Prepare a Feedback Form:

- **Create Form:** Create a feedback form using tools like Google Forms or Microsoft Forms.
- **Include Questions:** Include questions about the aesthetics and usability of each layout and color scheme.

2. Share the Variants:

- **Distribute Files:** Share the image files of the different layouts and color schemes with your users.
- **Provide Instructions:** Provide clear instructions on how to view each variant and how to fill out the feedback form.

3. Gather Feedback:

- Collect responses from users regarding their preferences and suggestions.
- Analyze the feedback to determine which layout and color scheme are most preferred.

Step 6: Iterate and Refine

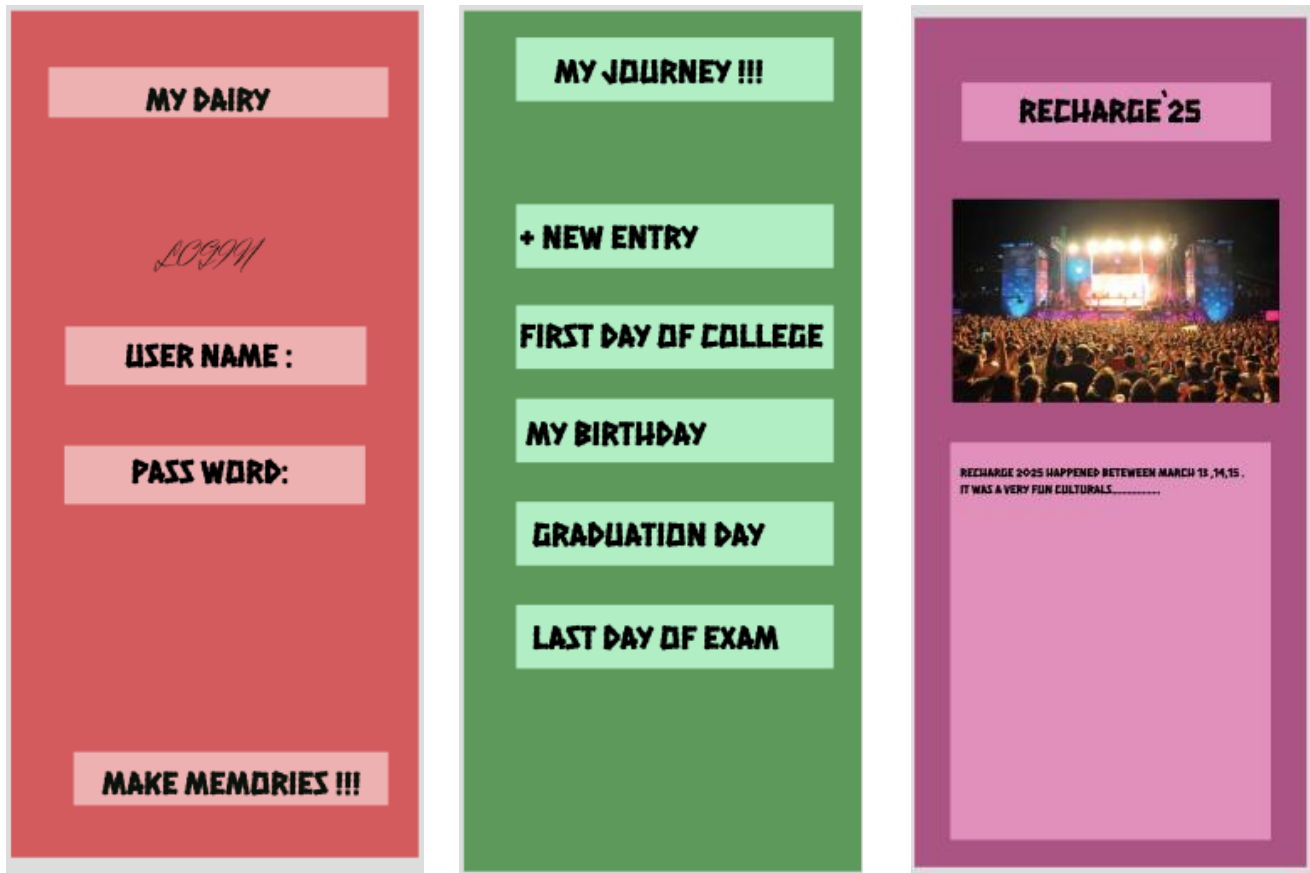
1. Refine the Design:

- Based on the feedback, make necessary adjustments to the layout and color scheme.
- Experiment with additional variations if needed.

2. Final Testing:

- Conduct a final round of testing with the refined design to ensure usability and aesthetic satisfaction.

Output:



Result:

Hence the trial to different app layouts and color schemes and evaluate user feedback on aesthetics and usability using GIMP has been executed successfully.

Ex. No. : 7a

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Develop low-fidelity paper prototypes for a banking app and convert them into digital wireframes using Pencil Project

Aim:

The aim is to develop low-fidelity paper prototypes for a banking app and convert them into digital wireframes with Pencil Project.

Procedure:

Step 1: Create Low-Fidelity Paper Prototypes

1. Define the Purpose and Features:

- Identify the core features of the banking app (e.g., login, account balance, transfers, bill payments).

2. Sketch Basic Layouts:

- Use plain paper and pencils to sketch basic screens.
- Focus on primary elements like buttons, menus, and forms.

3. Iterate and Refine:

- Get feedback from users or stakeholders.
- Iterate on your sketches to improve clarity and functionality.

Step 2: Convert Paper Prototypes to Digital Wireframes Using Pencil Project

1. Install Pencil Project:

- Download and install Pencil Project from the official website.

2. Create a New Document:

- Open Pencil Project and create a new document.

3. Add Screens:

- Click on the "Add Page" button to create different screens (e.g., Login, Dashboard, Transfer).

4. Use Stencils and Shapes:

- Use the built-in stencils and shapes to create UI elements.
- Drag and drop elements like buttons, text fields, and icons onto your canvas.

5. Organize and Align:

- Arrange and align the elements to match your paper prototype.
- Ensure that the design is user-friendly and intuitive.

6. Link Screens:

- Use connectors to link different screens together.
- Create navigation flows to show how users will interact with the app.

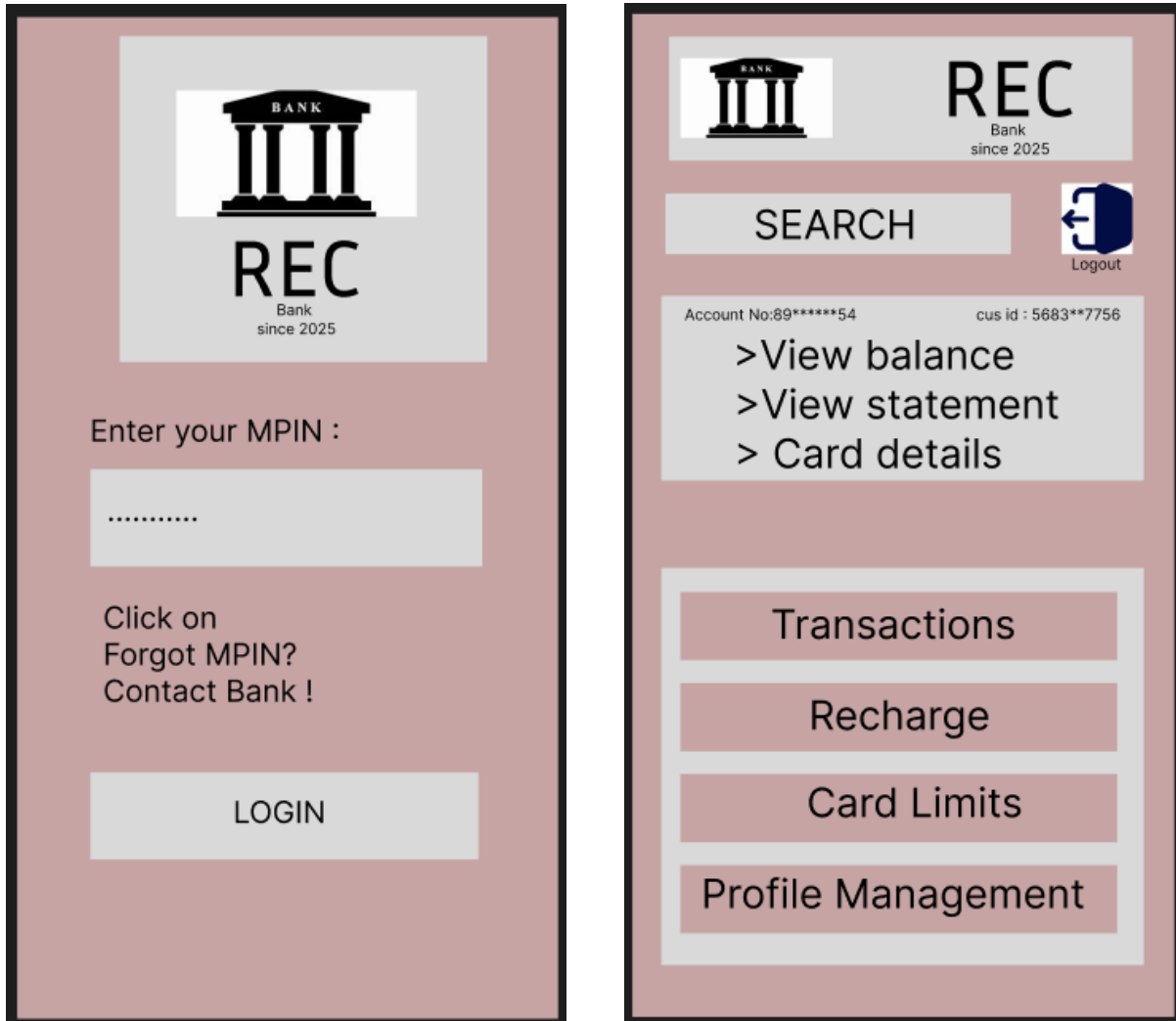
7. Add Annotations:

- Include annotations to explain the functionality of different elements.

8. Export Your Wireframes:

- Once satisfied with your digital wireframes, export them in your preferred format (e.g., PNG, PDF).

Output :



Result:

Hence the low-fidelity paper prototypes for a banking app and convert them to digital wireframes with pencil project has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 7b

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Develop low-fidelity paper prototypes for a banking app and convert them into digital wireframes using Inkscape

Aim:

The aim is to construct low-fidelity paper prototypes for a banking app and digitize them into wireframes using Inkscape.

Procedure:

Step 1: Create Low-Fidelity Paper Prototypes

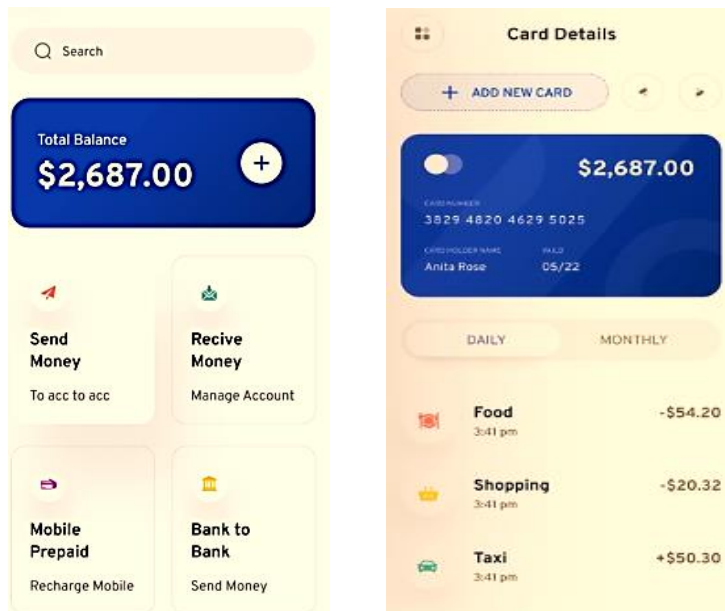
1. Identify Core Features:
 - Determine the essential features of the banking app (e.g., login, dashboard, account management, transfers).
2. Sketch Basic Layouts:
 - Use plain paper and pencils to sketch the main screens.
 - Focus on the primary elements like buttons, navigation menus, and input fields.
3. Iterate and Refine:
 - Get feedback from users or stakeholders.
 - Make necessary adjustments to improve clarity and functionality.

Step 2: Convert Paper Prototypes to Digital Wireframes Using Inkscape

1. Install Inkscape:
 - Download and install Inkscape from the official website.
2. Create a New Document:
 - Open Inkscape and create a new document by clicking on File > New.
3. Set Up the Document:

- Set the dimensions and grid for your design. Go to File > Document Properties to adjust the size.
 - Enable the grid by going to View > Page Grid.
4. Draw Basic Shapes:
- Use the rectangle and ellipse tools to draw the basic shapes for your UI elements (e.g., buttons, input fields, icons).
5. Add Text:
- Use the text tool to add labels and placeholder text to your elements.
6. Organize and Align:
- Arrange and align the elements to match your paper prototype.
 - Use the alignment and distribution tools to keep everything organized.
7. Group Elements:
- Select related elements and group them together using Object > Group.
 - This helps keep your design organized and easy to edit.
8. Create Multiple Screens:
- Duplicate your base layout to create different screens (e.g., login, dashboard, transfer).
 - Use Edit > Duplicate to create copies of your elements and arrange them for each screen.
9. Link Screens (Optional):
- If you want to show navigation flows, you can add arrows or other indicators to demonstrate how users will move between screens.
10. Export Your Wireframes:
- Once you're satisfied with your digital wireframes, export them by going to File > Export PNG Image.
 - Choose the appropriate settings and export each screen as needed.

Output :



Result:

Hence the low-fidelity paper prototypes for a banking app and convert them to digital wireframes with Inkscape has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 8a

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Create storyboards to represent the user flow for a mobile app (e.g., food delivery app) using Balsamiq

Aim:

The aim is to create storyboards representing the user flow for a mobile app, such as a food delivery app, using Balsamiq.

Procedure:

Step 1: Define the User Flow

1. Identify Key Screens:

- List the main screens your app will have (e.g., Home, Menu, Cart, Checkout, Order Confirmation).

2. Map the User Journey:

- Understand the typical user journey through these screens (e.g., browsing menu, adding items to cart, checking out).

Step 2: Create Storyboards Using Balsamiq

1. Install Balsamiq:

- Download and install Balsamiq from the <https://balsamiq.com/> website.

2. Create a New Project:

- Open Balsamiq and create a new project.

3. Add Wireframe Screens:

- Use the “+” button to add new wireframe screens for each key screen in your app.

4. Design Each Screen:

- Use Balsamiq's components to design the UI for each screen.
- Include basic elements like buttons, text fields, and images.

5. Organize the Flow:

- Arrange the screens in the order users will navigate through them.
- Connect the screens with arrows to represent user actions.

Example Screens for Food Delivery App

1. Home Screen:

- Search bar for finding restaurants
- Categories for different cuisines

2. Menu Screen:

- List of food items with images, names, and prices
- Add to Cart buttons

3. Cart Screen:

- Items added to the cart with quantity and total price
- Checkout button

4. Checkout Screen:

- Delivery address form
- Payment options
- Place Order button

5. Order Confirmation Screen:

- Order summary
- Estimated delivery time

Example Output

Here's how the wireframes might look:

Home Screen

- **Search Bar:** Allows users to search for restaurants.
- **Categories:** Buttons for different cuisines (e.g., Italian, Chinese).

Menu Screen

- **Food Items List:** Displays food items with images, names, and prices.
- **Add to Cart:** Button to add items to the cart.

Cart Screen

- **Items Added:** Lists items added to the cart with quantity and prices.
- **Checkout Button:** Proceed to checkout.

Checkout Screen

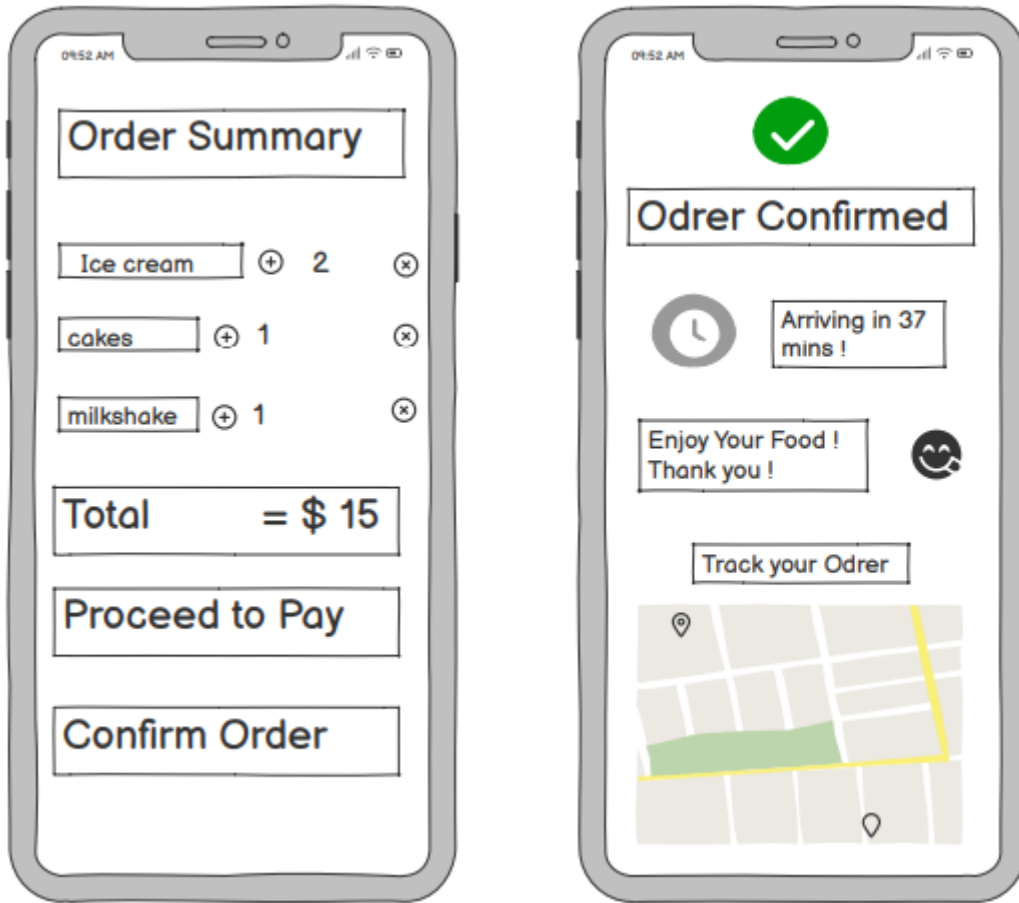
- **Delivery Address Form:** Users enter their delivery address.
- **Payment Options:** Choose between different payment methods.
- **Place Order Button:** Finalize the order.

Order Confirmation Screen

- **Order Summary:** Shows the order details.
- **Estimated Delivery Time:** Provides an estimated delivery time.
-

Output :





Result:

Hence the implementation to create storyboards representing the user flow for a mobile app, such as a food delivery app, using Balsamiq has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 8b

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Create storyboards to represent the user flow for a mobile app (e.g., food delivery app) using OpenBoard

Aim:

The aim is to map out the user flow for a mobile app (e.g., a food delivery app), storyboards will be designed using OpenBoard.

Procedure:

Step 1: Define the User Flow

1. Identify Key Screens:
 - List the main screens your app will have (e.g., Home, Menu, Cart, Checkout, Order Confirmation).
2. Map the User Journey:
 - Understand the typical user journey through these screens (e.g., browsing menu, adding items to cart, checking out).

Step 2: Create Storyboards Using OpenBoard

1. Install OpenBoard:
 - Download and install OpenBoard from the official website.
2. Create a New Document:
 - Open OpenBoard and create a new document.
3. Add Frames for Each Screen:
 - Use the drawing tools to create frames representing each key screen of your app.
4. Sketch Each Screen:
 - Use the pen or shape tools to draw basic elements for each screen.
 - Focus on major UI components like buttons, text fields, and icons.
5. Organize the Flow:

- Arrange the frames in a sequence that represents the user journey.
- Use arrows or lines to show navigation paths between screens.

Example Screens for Food Delivery App

1. Home Screen:

- Search bar for finding restaurants
- Categories for different cuisines

2. Menu Screen:

- List of food items with images, names, and prices
- Add to Cart buttons

3. Cart Screen:

- Items added to the cart with quantity and total price
- Checkout button

4. Checkout Screen:


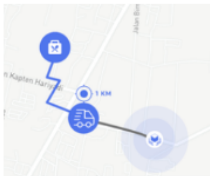
- Delivery address form
- Payment options
- Place Order button

5. Order Confirmation Screen:

- Order summary
- Estimated delivery time

Output :

HOME	MENU	CHECKOUT
<p>MY FOOD ! Welcome Back Sree!</p> <div>SEARCH>>>></div> <p>> Plae 1 4.1* >Place 2 3.9* >place 3 4.3*</p> <p>MENU []</p>	<p>< Home</p> <p>Meals - 1 +</p> <p>Chicken Fry - 2 +</p> <p>Ice Cream - 2 +</p> <p>Milkshake - 1 +</p> <p>Proceed to Pay</p>	<p>Add your Address : NO. 332, Street name , Area, Pincode</p> <p>Choose your Payment method: > Credit Card >Debit Card >UPI >COD >POD</p> <p>CONFIRM ORDER</p>

ORDER CONFIRMATION	ORDER TRACKING
<p>ORDER CONFIRMED !</p>  <p>ESTIMATED DELIVERY TIME = 37 mins</p>	<p>Arriving in 30 minutes !</p>  <p>ENJOY YOUR FOOD !</p>

Result:

Hence the implementation to is to map out the user flow for a mobile app (e.g., a food delivery app), storyboards will be designed using OpenBoard has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 9

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Design input forms that validate data (e.g., email, phone number) and display error messages using HTML/CSS, JavaScript (with Validator.js)

Aim:

The aim is to design input forms that validate data, such as email and phone number, and display error messages using HTML/CSS and JavaScript with Validator.js.

Procedure:

Step 1: Setting Up the HTML Form

Start by creating an HTML form with input fields for the email and phone number.

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Form Validation</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="container">
    <form id="myForm">
      <label for="email">Email:</label>
      <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
      <span id="emailError" class="error"></span>

      <label for="phone">Phone Number:</label>
      <input type="text" id="phone" name="phone" required>
      <span id="phoneError" class="error"></span>
    </form>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```

        <button type="submit">Submit</button>
    </form>
</div>
<script
src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/validator/13.6.0/validator.min.js"></script>
    <script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>

```

Step 2: Styling the Form with CSS

Next, add some basic styling to make the form look nice.

css

```

/* style.css */
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: #f4f4f4;
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    height: 100vh;
    margin: 0;
}

.container {
    background-color: white;
    padding: 20px;
    border-radius: 5px;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

form {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
}

label {
    margin-bottom: 5px;
}

input {
    margin-bottom: 10px;
    padding: 10px;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 3px;
}

```



```

}

button {
  padding: 10px;
  background-color: #28a745;
  color: white;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 3px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

button:hover {
  background-color: #218838;
}

.error {
  color: red;
  font-size: 0.875em;
}

```

Step 3: Adding JavaScript for Validation

Finally, add JavaScript to validate the input fields using Validator.js and display error messages.

javascript

```

/* script.js */
document.getElementById('myForm').addEventListener('submit', function (e) {
  e.preventDefault();

  let email = document.getElementById('email').value;
  let phone = document.getElementById('phone').value;

  let emailError = document.getElementById('emailError');
  let phoneError = document.getElementById('phoneError');

  // Clear previous error messages
  emailError.textContent = "";
  phoneError.textContent = "";

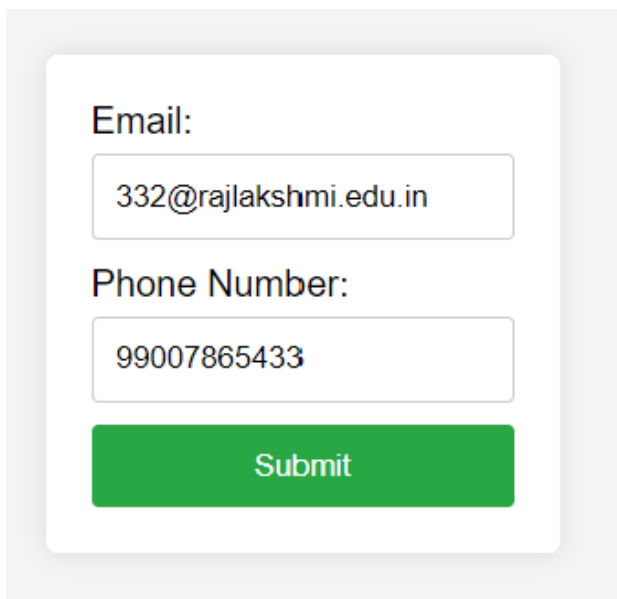
  // Validate email
  if (!validator.isEmail(email)) {
    emailError.textContent = 'Please enter a valid email address.';
  }
}

```

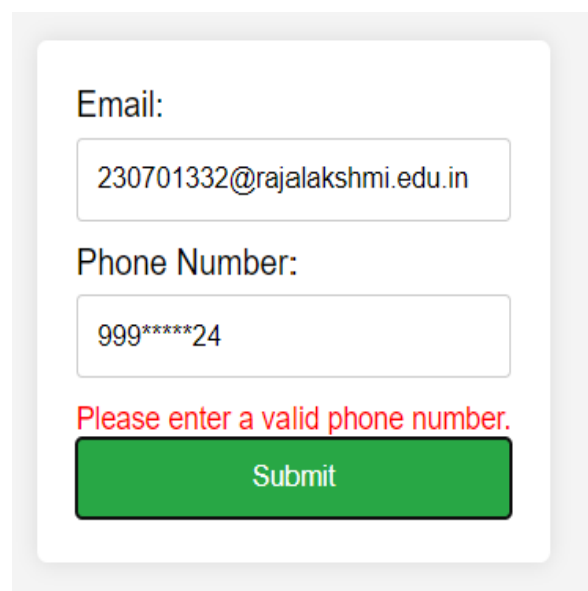
```
// Validate phone number
if (!validator.isMobilePhone(phone, 'any')) {
  phoneError.textContent = 'Please enter a valid phone number.';
}

// If no errors, submit the form (for demonstration purposes, we'll just log the values)
if (validator.isEmail(email) && validator.isMobilePhone(phone, 'any')) {
  console.log('Email:', email);
  console.log('Phone:', phone);
}
});
```

Output :



A screenshot of a web form with a light gray background. The form is a white rounded rectangle containing two input fields and a green submit button. The first input field is labeled 'Email:' and contains the text '332@rajlakshmi.edu.in'. The second input field is labeled 'Phone Number:' and contains the text '99007865433'. Below the input fields is a green button with the text 'Submit' in white.



A screenshot of the same web form as the previous one, but with a validation error. The 'Email' field now contains '230701332@rajalakshmi.edu.in' and the 'Phone Number' field contains '999****24'. Below the phone number field, the text 'Please enter a valid phone number.' is displayed in red. The green 'Submit' button remains at the bottom.

The image shows a web form with a label "Email:" above a text input field. The input field contains the text "230701332". Below the input field, there is a white error message box with a yellow exclamation mark icon. The message text reads: "Please include an '@' in the email address. '230701332' is missing an '@'." Below the error message, there is a red text label that says "Please enter a valid phone number." and a green "Submit" button.

Result:

Hence the implementation to design input forms that validate data, such as email and phone number, and display error messages using HTML/CSS and JavaScript with Validator.js has been successfully studied and executed.

Ex. No. : 10

Register No. : 230701332

Name : Sree Varssini K S

Create a data visualization (e.g., pie charts, bar graphs) for an inventory management system using javascript.

Aim:

The aim is to create data visualizations, such as pie charts and bar graphs, for an inventory management system using JavaScript.

Procedure:

Step 1: Set Up Your HTML File

First, create an HTML file to hold your canvas for the chart and include Chart.js.

```
html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Inventory Management Visualization</title>
  <style>
    body {
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
      text-align: center;
      margin: 50px;
    }
    canvas {
      margin: 20px auto;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Inventory Management System</h1>
  <canvas id="pieChart" width="400" height="400"></canvas>
  <canvas id="barChart" width="400" height="400"></canvas>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/chart.js"></script>
```

```
<script src="script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 2: Create the JavaScript File for Charts

Next, create a JavaScript file (script.js) to handle the data visualization logic.

```
javascript
// script.js

// Data for the inventory
const inventoryData = {
  labels: ['Electronics', 'Clothing', 'Home Appliances', 'Books', 'Toys'],
  datasets: [
    {
      label: 'Items in Stock',
      data: [200, 150, 100, 80, 50],
      backgroundColor: [
        '#FF6384',
        '#36A2EB',
        '#FFCE56',
        '#4BC0C0',
        '#9966FF'
      ],
    },
  ],
};

// Creating the Pie Chart
const ctxPie = document.getElementById('pieChart').getContext('2d');
const pieChart = new Chart(ctxPie, {
  type: 'pie',
  data: inventoryData,
  options: {
    responsive: true,
    title: {
      display: true,
      text: 'Inventory Distribution'
    }
  }
});

// Creating the Bar Chart
const ctxBar = document.getElementById('barChart').getContext('2d');
const barChart = new Chart(ctxBar, {
```

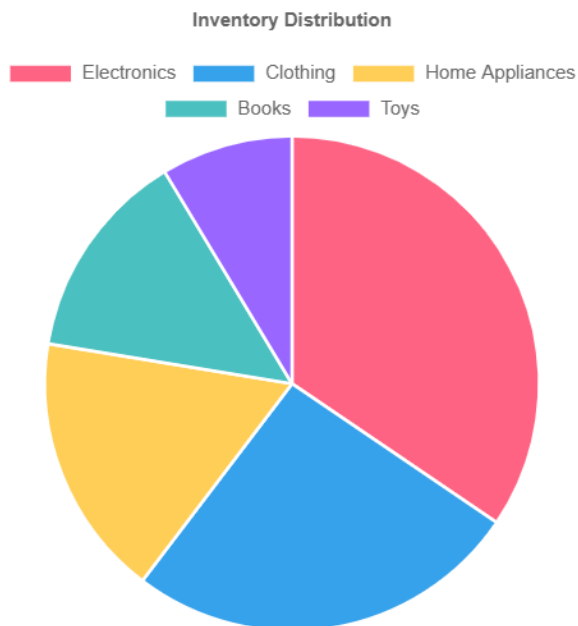
```

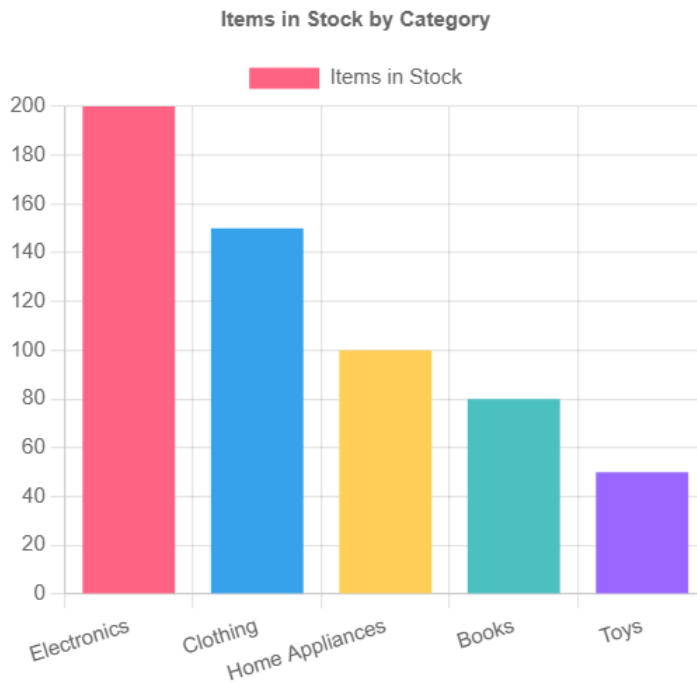
type: 'bar',
data: inventoryData,
options: {
  responsive: true,
  title: {
    display: true,
    text: 'Items in Stock by Category'
  },
  scales: {
    yAxes: [{
      ticks: {
        beginAtZero: true
      }
    }]
  }
}
});

```

Output :

Inventory Management System





Result:

Hence the implementation to create data visualizations, such as pie charts and bar graphs, for an inventory management system using JavaScript has been successfully studied and executed.