Experiment No. 2: Evaluating the Effect of Chunking on User Memory in UI Design

Aim:

To examine how chunking (grouping visual elements such as icons or text) affects users' ability to recall information in a UI environment designed in Figma.

Procedure:

Step 1: Setting Up the UI in Figma

- 1. Create a Home Screen (Instruction Page)
 - Open Figma and create a **new frame** (1024x768px for desktop view).
 - o Add a **heading**: "Memory Recall Task."
 - o Provide **instructions** explaining that users will view grouped icons/text and recall them later.
 - o Create a **Start button** using a rectangle and link it to the next screen using Figma's **Prototype feature**.

2. Chunking Phase (Display Chunked Items)

- o Create a **new frame** to show the items users will memorize.
- Design two versions:
 - Chunked Design: Group icons or text into 3-5 item clusters using boxes.
 - Unchunked Design: Display items randomly without clear separation.
- Set up a **5-second delay** to automatically transition to the next screen.

3. Recall Phase (User Memory Test)

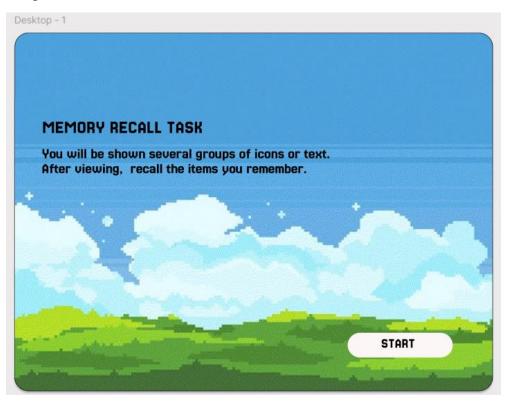
- o Create a **new frame** for recall.
- o Design two options for user input:
 - Multiple-choice selection: Users select from a set of options.
 - **Text input fields:** Users type the items they remember.
- o Add a **Submit button** to move to the results screen.

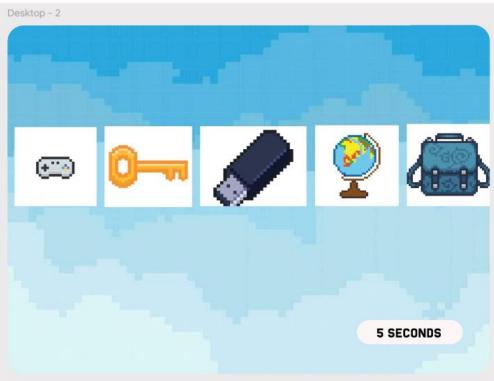
4. Result Screen (Feedback and Analysis)

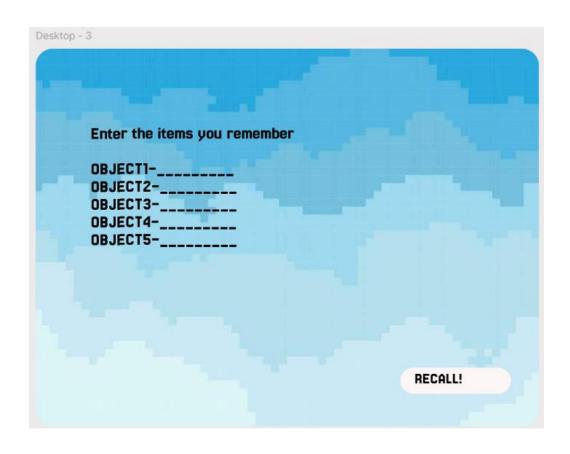
- o Show feedback like: "You recalled 4/5 items correctly!"
- o Record user performance based on the number of correct answers.

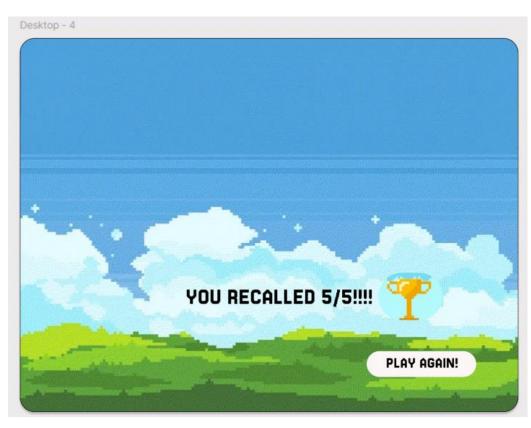
 Compare results for chunked vs. unchunked groups and icons vs. text-based chunks.

Output









Results:

Users recalled chunked items better than unstructured ones, with icons being more memorable than text. The optimal chunk size was 3-5 items, as recall dropped beyond this. Multiple-choice input was easier, but text input led to better memory retention.

Link

 $\frac{https://www.figma.com/design/rV9LXcUBvMP6SlcDTK38e9/Excerise2?node-id=0-1\&t=kegOrF0sQMpqBRzs-1$