

# Human Computer Interaction

## Coursework 2 Report

Group 35

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### 1 Concept

The affinity diagrams produced by the tutorial groups suggest that the questions asked could easily be mapped chronologically in the lead up to, and immediately after, starting at the University of Edinburgh. Following from that, we propose an interface centred on a timeline, with information arranged in cards sequentially placed along a vertically descending line. Iconography down the timeline allows quick scanning and recognition, with the icon roundel being clickable, to mark the accompanying content card as *done* <sup>1</sup>

### 2 Design Justification

Our colour scheme consists of three primary colours: pink, consistent with the University's branding for Fresher's week; blue, a colour used heavily by the University's welcome literature; and green, which is a commonly used colour indicative of positive progress or success.

Continuing to adhere to the University's design guidelines, our design makes use of the *Crimson Text* and *Source Sans Pro* fonts.

Upon loading the page, users are greeted by an illustrated *hero image* of the University's Old College. The hero serves as a clear call to action above the fold, and grounds content below – stating what the page it is, who it is for and what it contains. Beneath the fold begins the timeline that has *cards*<sup>2</sup> spread out in a *zigzag* fashion, centring the user's focus on one item at a time whilst creating a vertical progression that logically follows from the content's temporal nature. Each card is signposted by an *icon* which alludes to it's content and topic. *Buttons* were opted for over plain hyperlinks, following the belief that buttons afford clickability more than a traditional blue hyperlink. Further to this buttons hold more visual weight and from a usability perspective present a larger touch target on smaller, touchscreen devices.

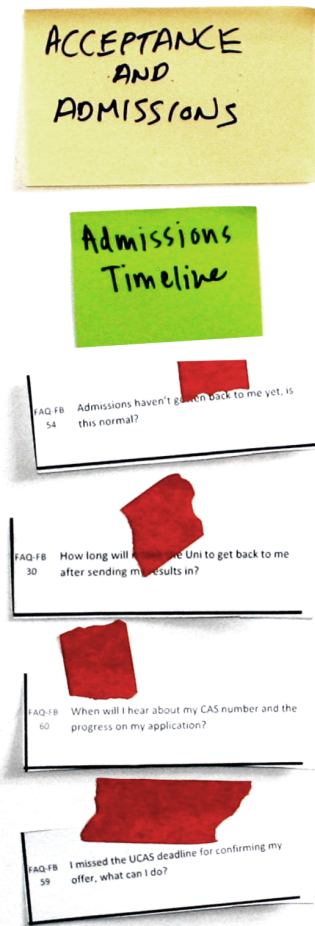


Figure 1: A section of an Affinity Diagram, where all the questions about admissions relate to the timing of admissions. Other questions in the 'Acceptance and Admissions' group pertained to meeting conditions and the post-decision process.

<sup>1</sup> In this case *done*, is rather abstract; meaning completed or no longer requiring the user's attention

<sup>2</sup> Inspired by the *Material Design* paradigm, a drop shadow drawn from below the card mimics that of physical paper's interaction with light.

### 3 *Interaction Design*

Our team chose to implement the *instructing and manipulating* interactions on our webpage. Early versions of the webpage held an attempt at conversing with the user by prompting them on arrival with an *instant messaging* conversational form, with the hope of gauging what type of student they are. It had been hoped that this would allow for the page to be tailored in accordance with that particular student's needs. For example, hiding information regarding visas to students who already reside in the UK or ROI, yet displaying it those who live elsewhere. This feature was ultimately scrapped as it proved to be complex to implement within our given time frame, and given its dependence on persistent state, out of scope.

TODO: Tour

TODO: Interaction figure

### 4 *Usability Testing*

#### 4.1 *A/B Testing*

To conduct an *A/B* test, two different versions of the webpage were created – *A*'s design utilised the aforementioned timeline format; the *challenger B* design instead presented a more conventional tiled card formation. These variants are shown in Figure 2. The results from the survey, consisting of the 30 responses received, showed a strong preference towards the *A* version of the website. Specifically, respondents generally found that the linear chronological form was easier to navigate and proved to be more effective at clearly displaying the information.

TODO: Substantiate claims

TODO: Quotes

TODO: Survey Figure

#### 4.2 *Informal Interview*

Tutorials to informally interview tutors to get feedback on the interface and concept throughout different stages of development. Broad questions were prepared before the evaluations and hand written notes were taken of the feedback given back. Several design changes were made following the feedback which helped lead to an improved product.

### 5 *Reflection*

Upon completion of the web implementation we realised that a huge aid to us as a group had been the robustness and relatively small learning curve of *Bootstrap*. *Bootstrap* allowed for us to refine and expand upon previously existing templates, producing a

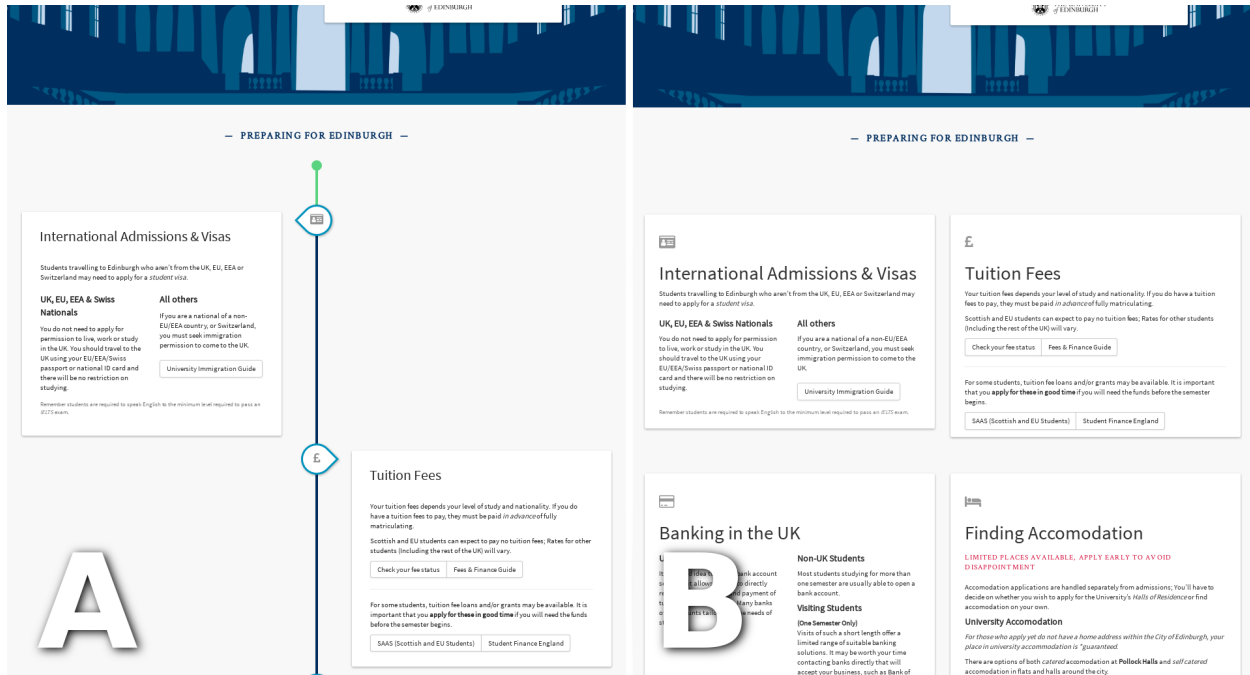


Figure 2: Screenshots showing A/B test variants

webpage boasting a responsive design. Undertaking the implementation phase in this manner allowed for the team to spend more time developing our test phase and the subsequent write up. It is known that the webpage still suffers from flaws, mostly as a result of time-constraints and incomplete implementations, yet in the face of positive feedback it was decided to cease the webpage's implementation.

One request raised within feedback was for the webpage to remember stateful information. Our team had hoped to implement this, whether it be the usage of cookies or whatnot, as it would have been exceedingly beneficial to new students looking to continuously monitor their progress before and immediately after starting university. If this were to be implemented, it would tie in to the core element that is the timeline and embolden the page's theme of chronological progression.

## 6 Tools and Templates

### Jekyll

Static site generator written in Ruby. Supports Markdown for content markup and the SASS CSS pre-processor. Hosting provided by GitHub pages.  
<http://jekyllrb.com/>

### Bootstrap

Web UI framework (CSS, JavaScript) freely available, created by Twitter.  
<http://getbootstrap.com/>

*FontAwesome*

Web Icon set, freely available.

<http://fontawesome.io/>

*jQuery*

JavaScript frontend library

<https://jquery.com/>

*University of Edinburgh Style Guide*

Fonts – Serif:- *Crimson Text*, Sans-Serif: *Source Sans Pro* both available as Google Web Fonts.

Colours are taken from *Brand Guidelines* and associated pages.

*Group Mark Allocation*

We wish for allocated marks to be identical for each member of our team.