

# Week 9-10 Assessment Report: Evaluation & Redesign

Module: COMP2850

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## Section 1: Evaluation Plan

### 1.1 Test Tasks & Scenarios

Based on the project's inclusion goals, four tasks were designed to stress-test the application's "Dual-Path" architecture (HTMX vs. No-JS) and keyboard accessibility.

1. **Task 1 (Filter)**: Find tasks containing "Party".
  - *Focus*: Search efficiency and affordance in No-JS mode.
2. **Task 2 (Add Task - Validation)**: Attempt to add a task with a blank title.
  - *Focus*: Error recovery and focus management (WCAG 3.3.1).
3. **Task 3 (Edit Task)**: Fix a typo in an existing task.
  - *Focus*: Interaction flow and functionality parity for No-JS users.
4. **Task 4 (Delete Task)**: Delete the task "Old newspapers".
  - *Focus*: Error prevention (WCAG 3.3.4) and psychological safety.

### 1.2 Metrics

We collected both quantitative and qualitative data:

- **Time-on-Task (Server)**: Measured via server-side instrumentation to isolate application performance from network latency.

- **Success Rate:** Binary (Pass/Fail) completion of the goal.
- **Confidence Score (1-5):** Self-reported rating to measure user trust and psychological safety.
- **Error Rate:** Frequency of unforced errors or functional blocks.

1.3 Protocol

Pilots were conducted with peer participants using a counter-balanced approach (HTMX first vs. No-JS first). Verbal consent was obtained, and data was anonymized using Session IDs (e.g., P1\_e06zfc ) to comply with ethical standards.

Section 2: Findings & Analysis (Week 9)

2.1 Quantitative Results

Data from 4 participants (3 HTMX, 1 No-JS) revealed significant disparities in safety and functionality.

Task	HTMX (n=3)	No-JS (n=1)	Insight
T1 (Filter)	~3.7ms	~2.0ms	Server is fast; UX difference is client-side.
T2 (Add)	100% Success	100% Success	Both groups recovered successfully.
T3 (Edit)	100% Success	0% Success	Critical Blocker: No-JS user trapped in edit mode.
T4 (Delete)	~2.3ms	1.0ms	No-JS deletion was "instant" because it skipped confirmation.

**Key Insight:** While Task 4 (Delete) appears faster in No-JS, this speed indicates a **safety violation** (skipping confirmation). Task 3 (Edit) was a complete functional failure for the No-JS user.

2.2 Qualitative Themes

Observations confirmed the quantitative data:

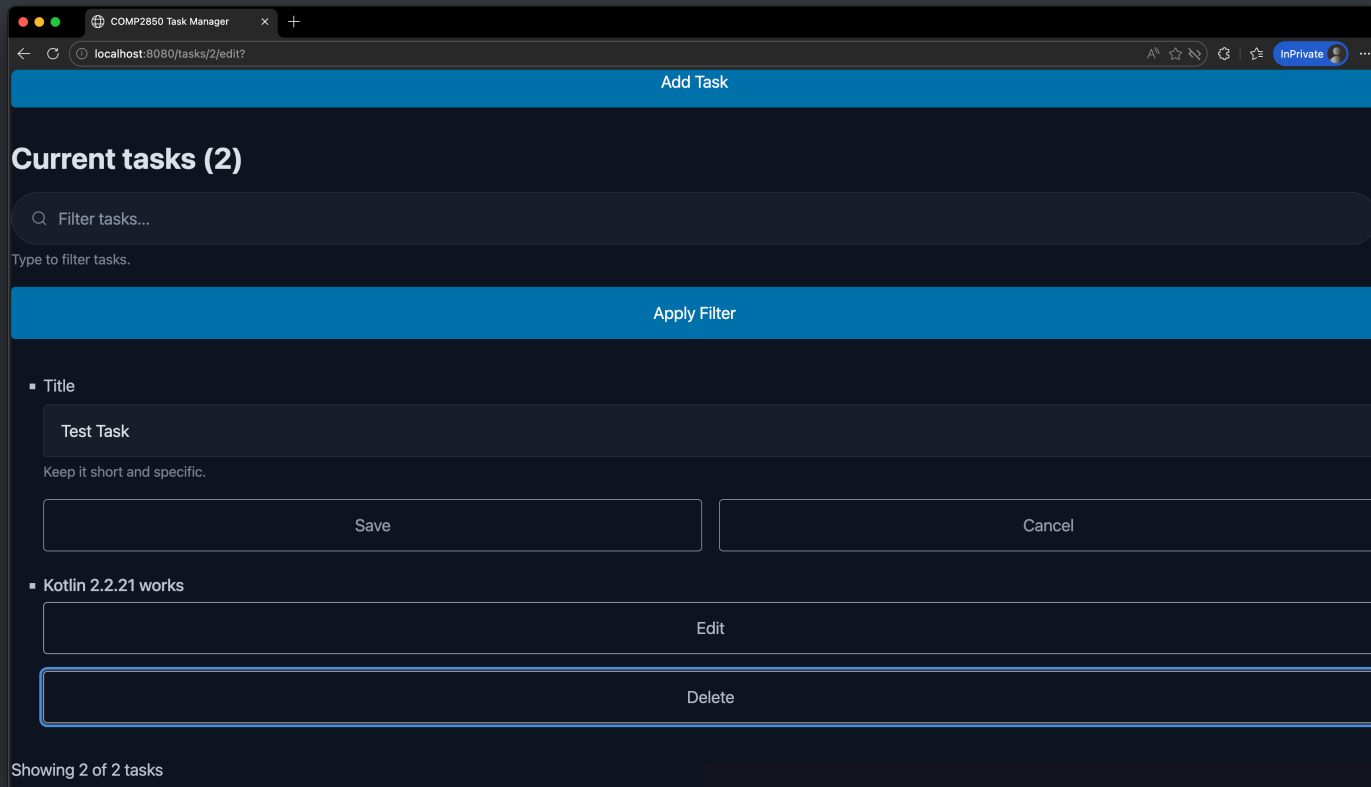
1. **Safety Gap:** The No-JS participant expressed anxiety during deletion: *"Wait, did I delete it? It didn't ask me..."*
2. **Functional Trap:** The No-JS participant could not cancel the edit: *"I clicked cancel but it didn't do*

*anything... is it broken?"*

## 2.3 Evidence Chains (Before Fix)

### Chain 1: The Safety Gap (Delete)

In Week 9, clicking "Delete" in No-JS mode triggered an immediate POST request. The list item vanished instantly without warning, violating WCAG 3.3.4 (Error Prevention).



*Figure 1: Task list showing item removed immediately after click (No-JS), causing user anxiety.*

### Chain 2: The Functional Trap (Edit)

The "Cancel" button was implemented as a generic `<button>` relying on `hx-get`. Without JavaScript, this button was inert, trapping the user in the edit form.

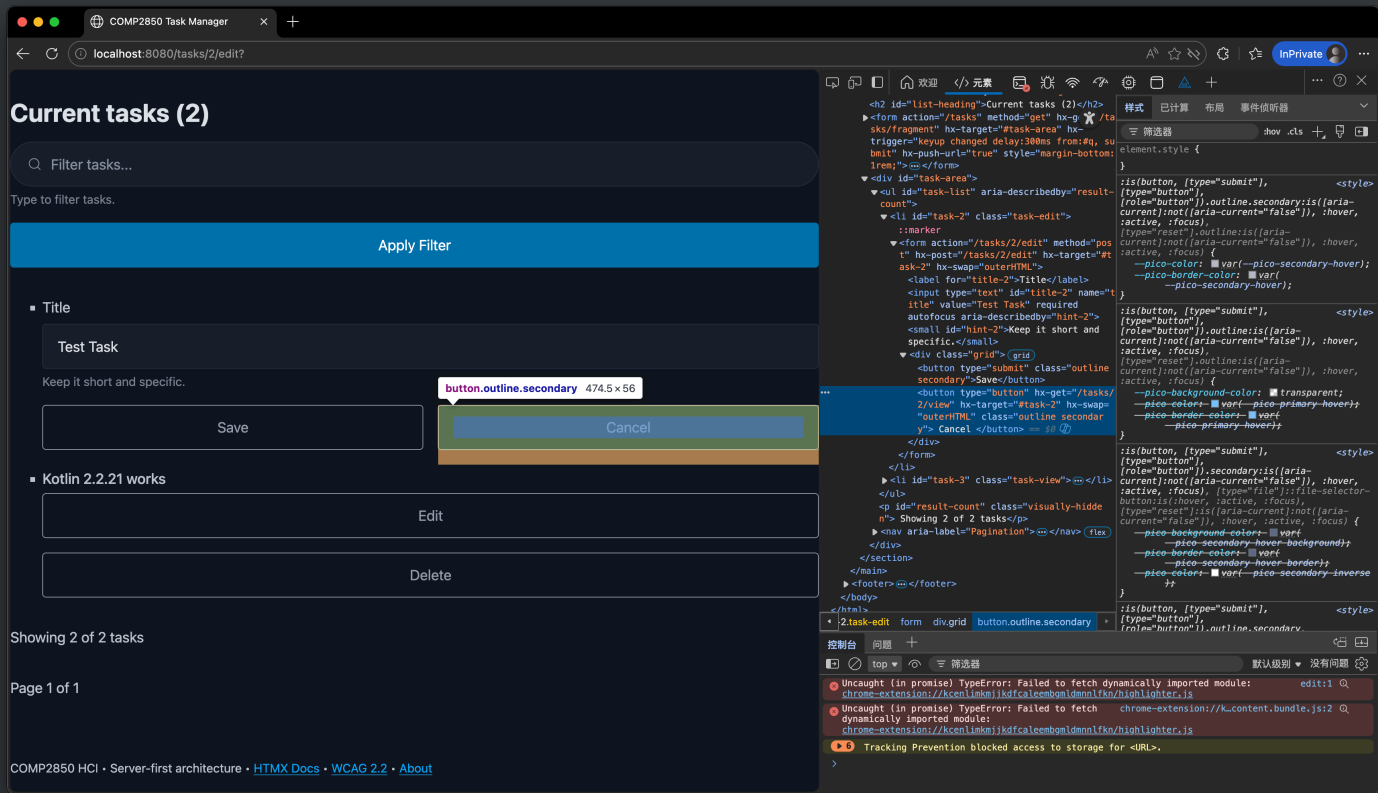


Figure 2: The "Cancel" button is visually interactive but functionally inert in No-JS mode.

## 2.4 Positive Accessibility Finding

Despite the issues above, the validation strategy proved robust. The No-JS Error Summary successfully managed focus, meeting **WCAG 3.3.1**.

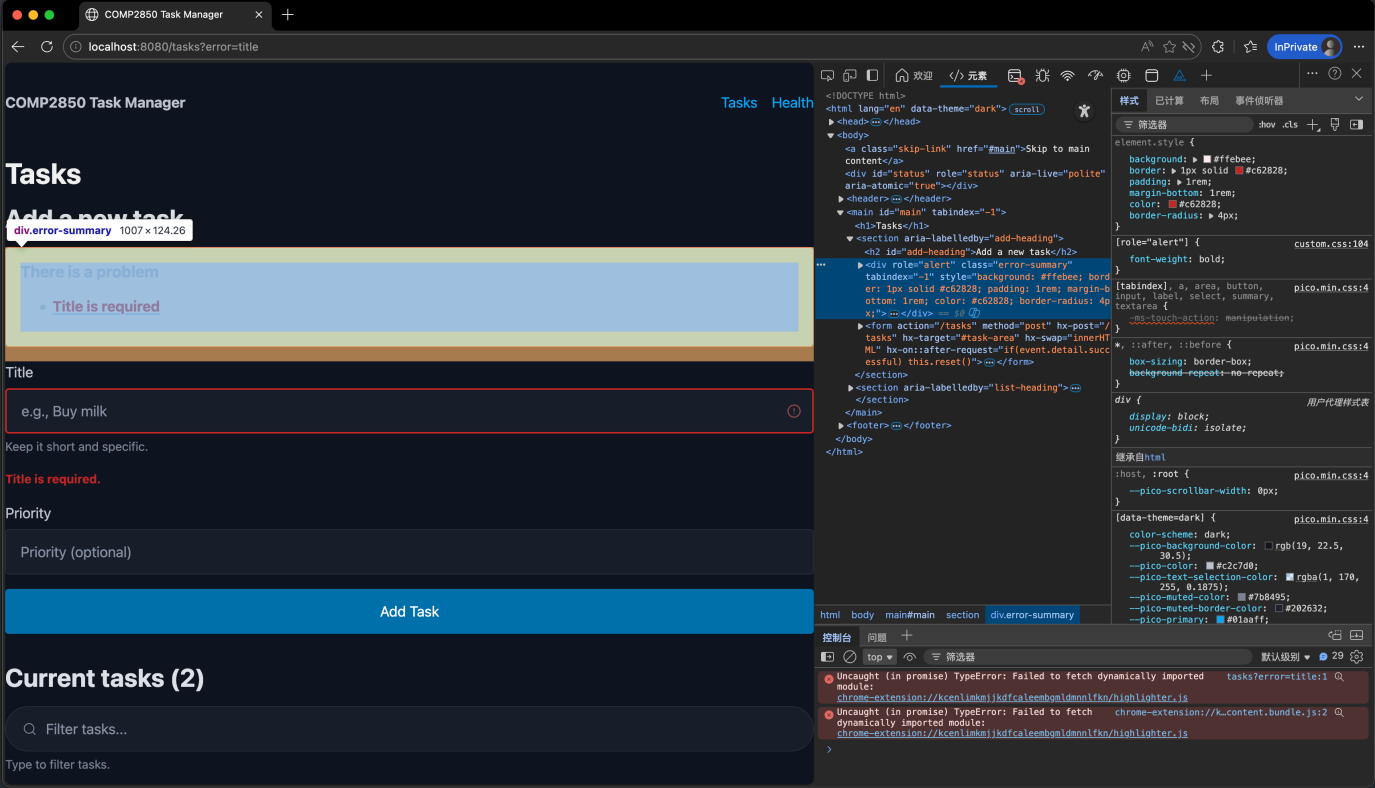


Figure 3: Accessible Error Summary guiding No-JS users to the invalid field.

## Section 3: Redesign & Implementation (Week 10)

### 3.1 Prioritisation

Based on the Inclusion-Severity Matrix, two issues were selected for immediate remediation:

1. **Priority 1 (Critical Safety):** No-JS Delete Confirmation (Backlog ID 14).
2. **Priority 2 (Functional Blocker):** Broken Edit Cancel Button (Backlog ID 15).

### 3.2 Fix 1: No-JS Delete Confirmation

**Solution:** We implemented an "Interceptor Route" pattern. For No-JS users, the "Delete" button now links to a dedicated confirmation page ( GET /tasks/{id}/delete/confirm ) instead of submitting a POST request immediately.

Implementation Evidence:

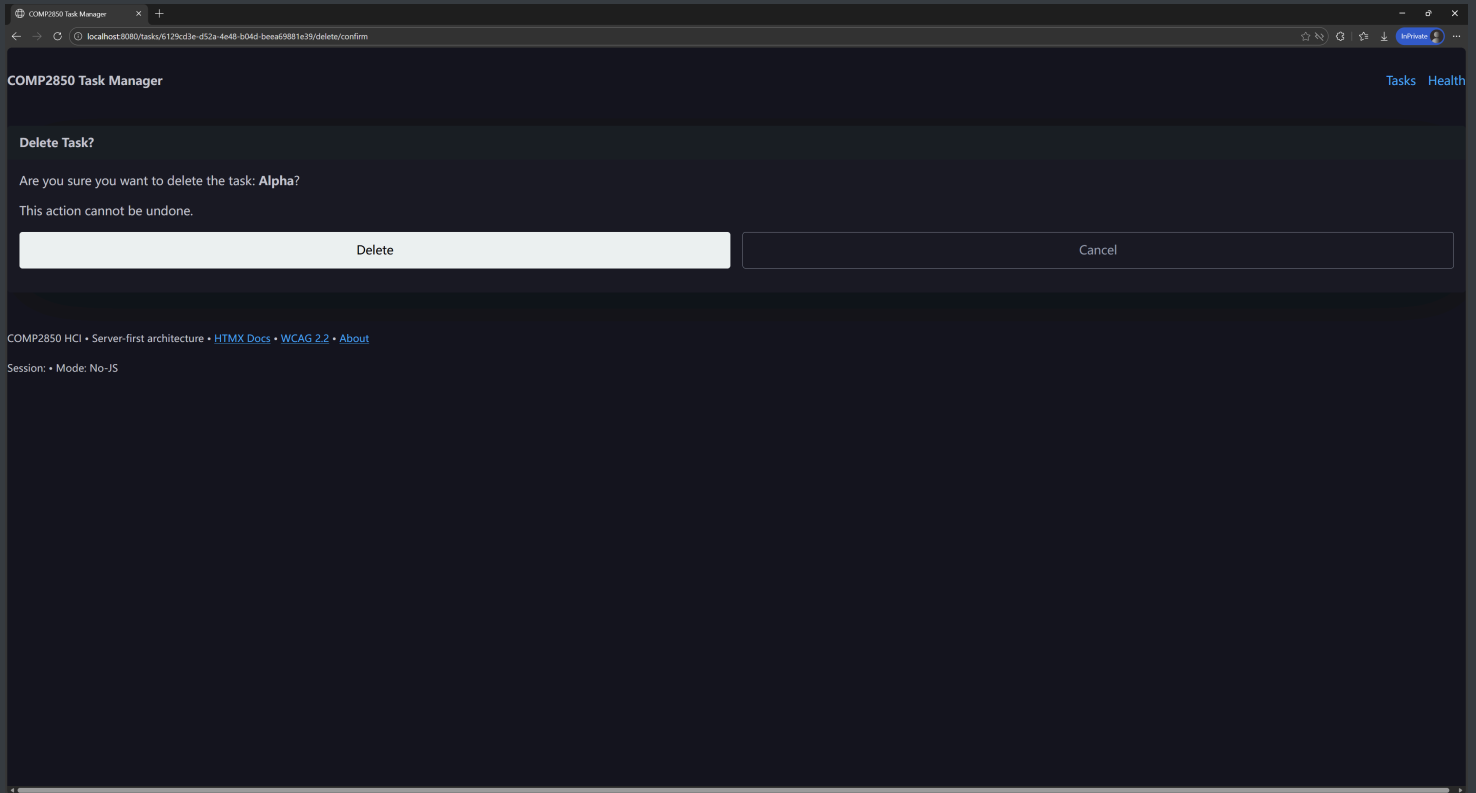


Figure 4: Safety gap closed via a dedicated confirmation route for No-JS users.

### 3.3 Fix 2: Robust Cancel Button

**Solution:** To fix the broken button while maintaining visual consistency with the "Save" button, we utilized the HTML5 `formaction` attribute.

#### Code Change:

```
<button hx-get="...">Cancel</button>

<button type="submit"
  formaction="/tasks"
  formmethod="get"
  hx-get="/tasks/{{ task.id }}/view"
  class="outline">
  Cancel
</button>
```

#### Implementation Evidence:

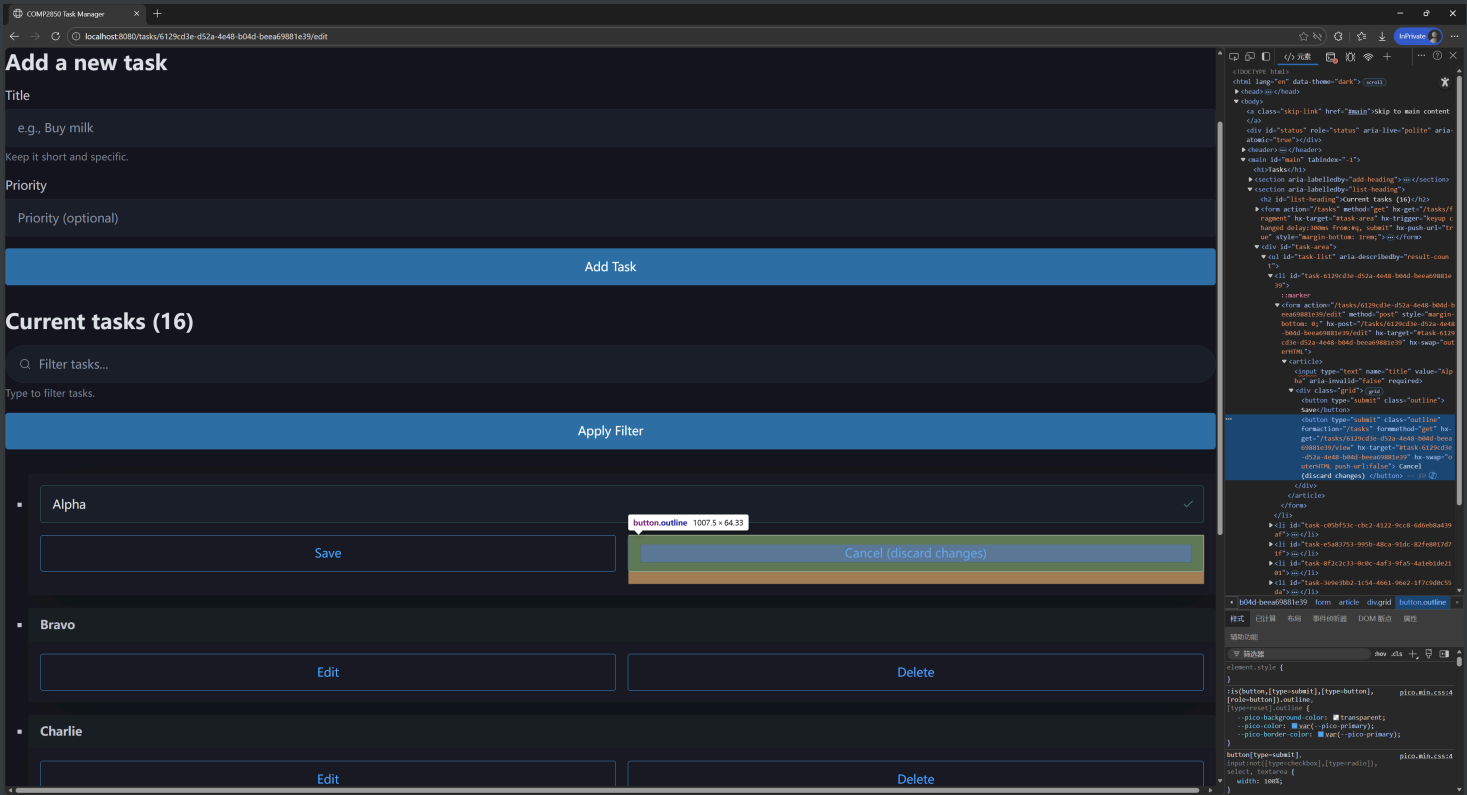


Figure 5: DevTools showing the formation attribute, enabling No-JS navigation while keeping `<button>` styling.

## Section 4: Verification & Reflection

### 4.1 Re-Verification

Manual regression testing confirmed that the fixes are effective:

- ✓ **No-JS:** Clicking "Delete" now leads to the confirmation page.
- ✓ **No-JS:** Clicking "Cancel" now correctly navigates back to the list view.
- ✓ **Automated Audit:** Axe tools confirmed no new accessibility violations were introduced.

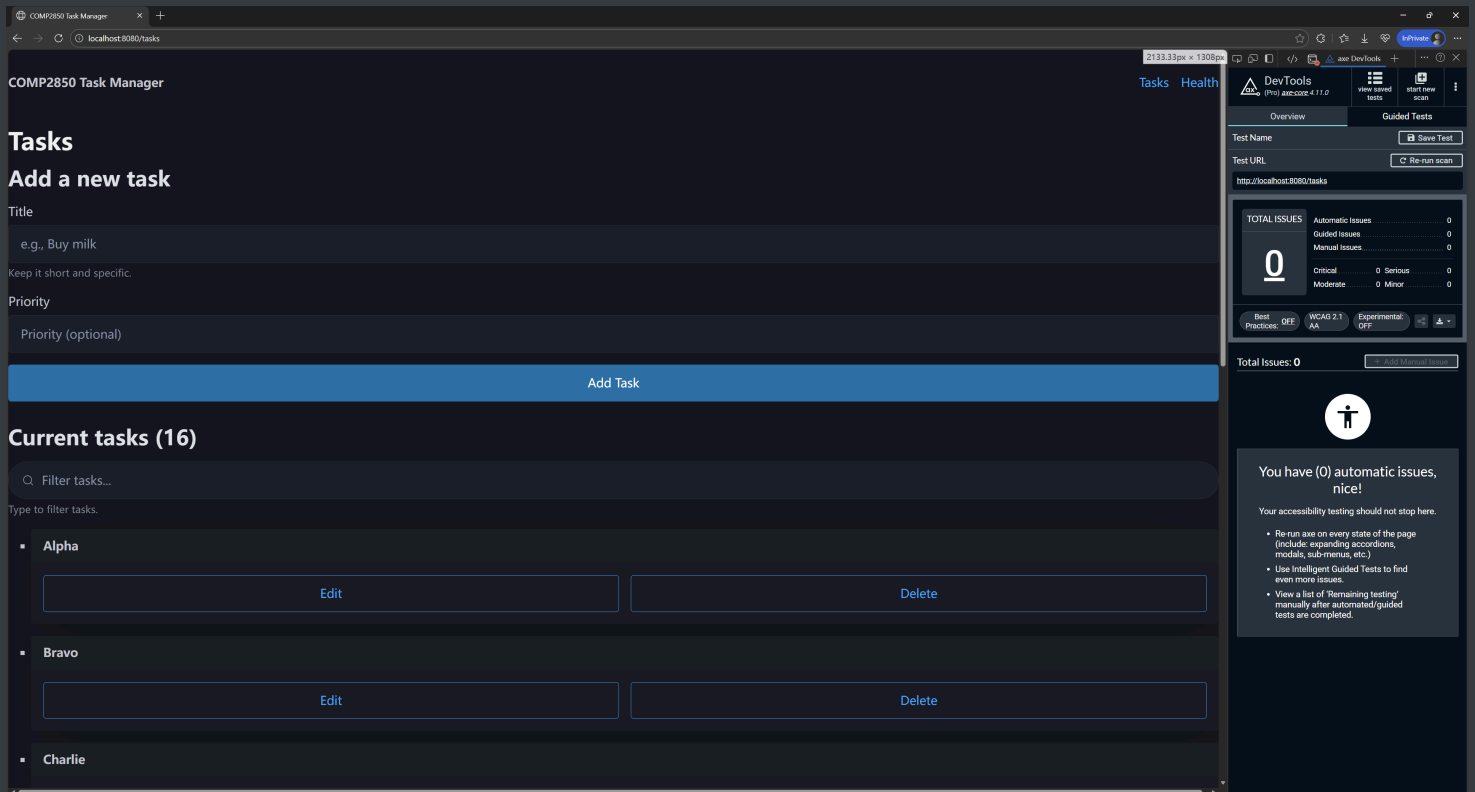


Figure 6: Automated accessibility audit confirming compliance.

## 4.2 Reflection

**Process:** The transition from evaluation to redesign highlighted the importance of "Progressive Enhancement".

**Future Work:** While safety and functionality are fixed, usability improvements like "Filter Persistence" (keeping search terms after reload) remain in the backlog for Semester 2.