

Week 9-10 Assessment Report: Evaluation & Redesign

Module: COMP2850

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Status: Final Submission

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).

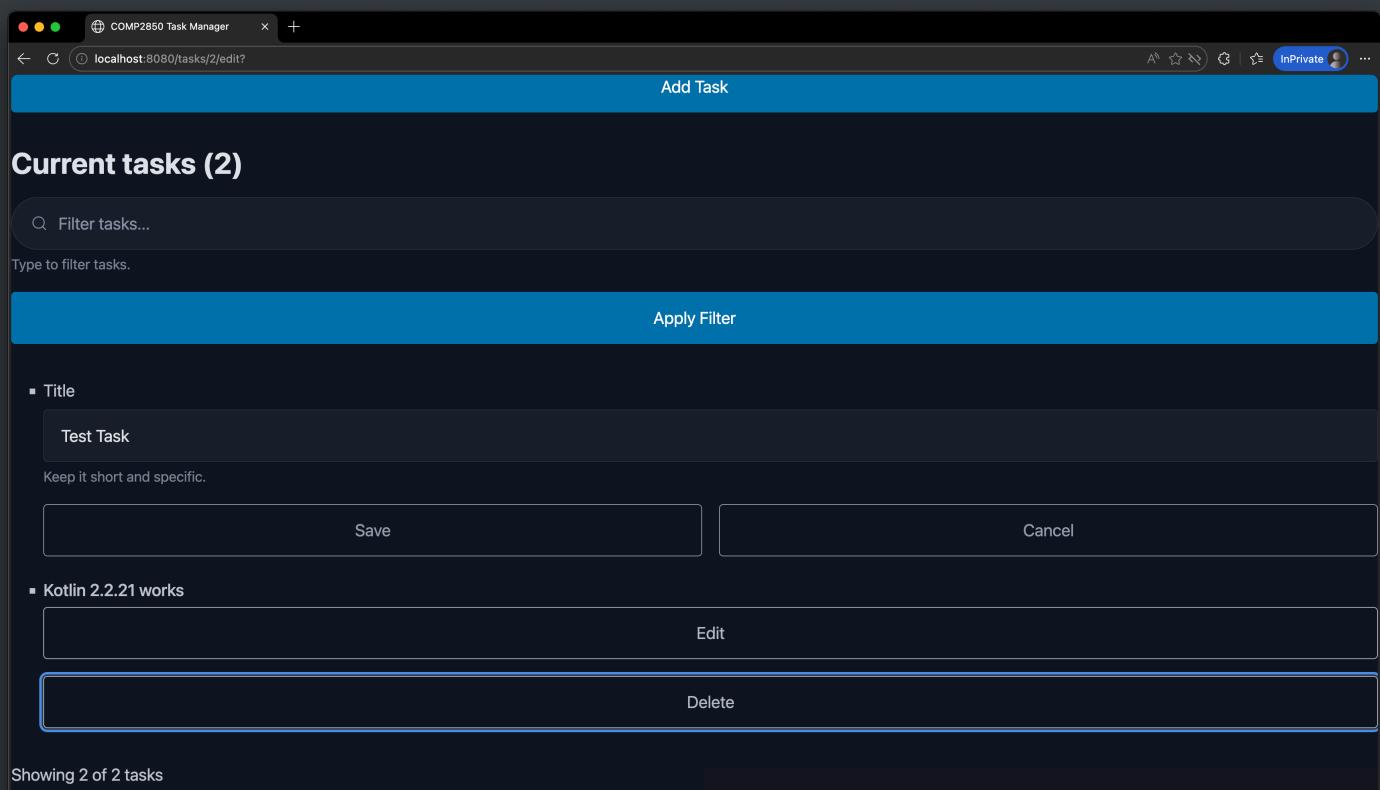


Figure 1: Task list showing item removed immediately after click (No-JS), causing user anxiety.

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.

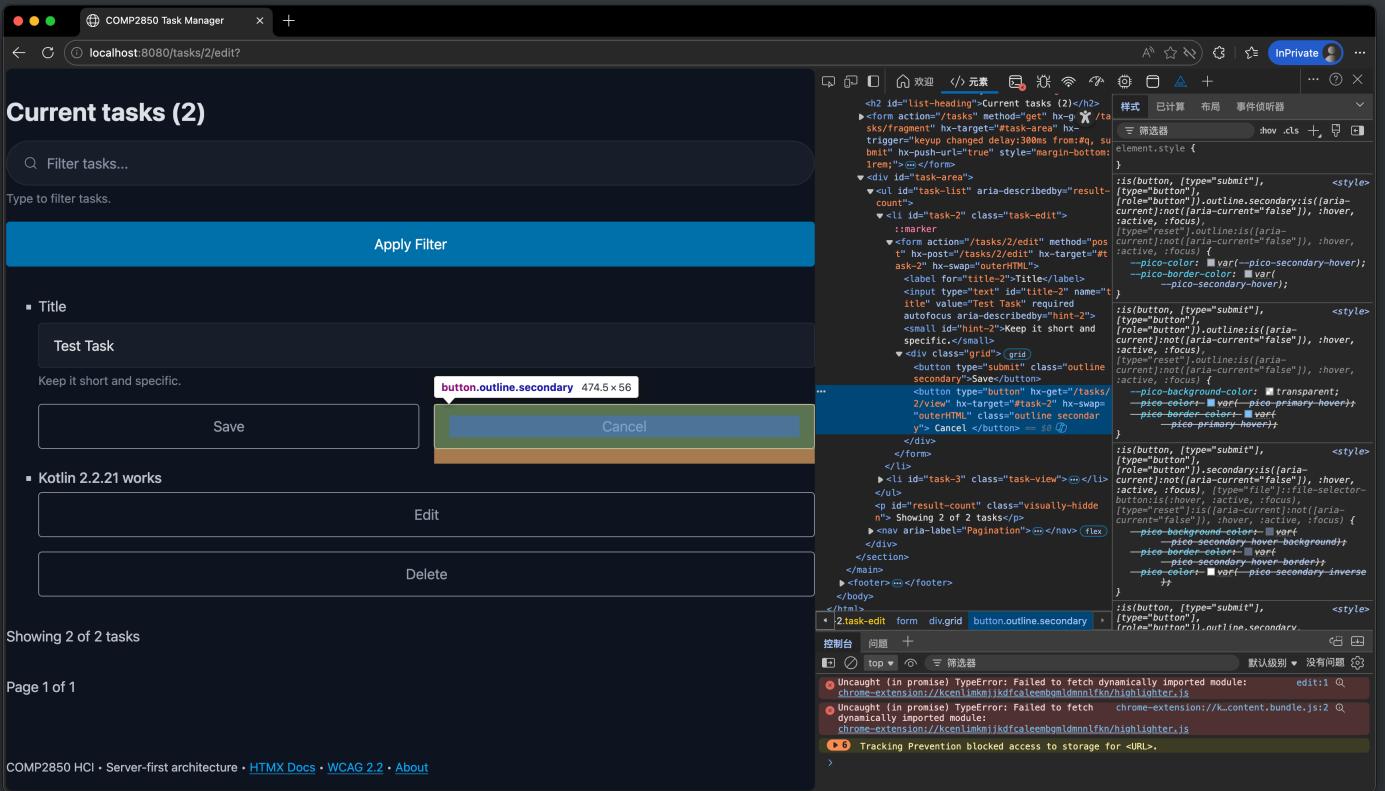


Figure 2: The "Cancel" button is visually interactive but functionally inert in No-JS mode.

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**.

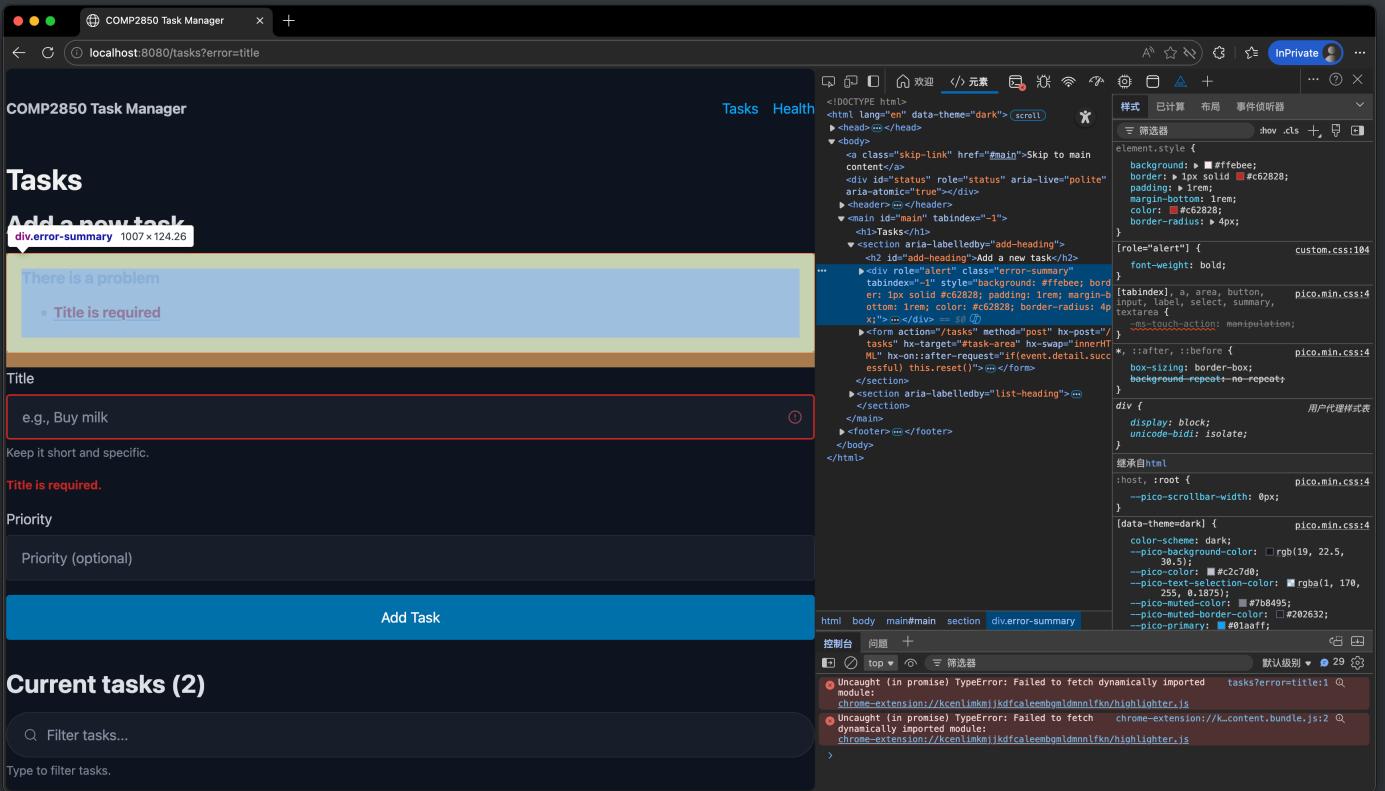


Figure 3: Accessible Error Summary guiding No-JS users to the invalid field.

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:

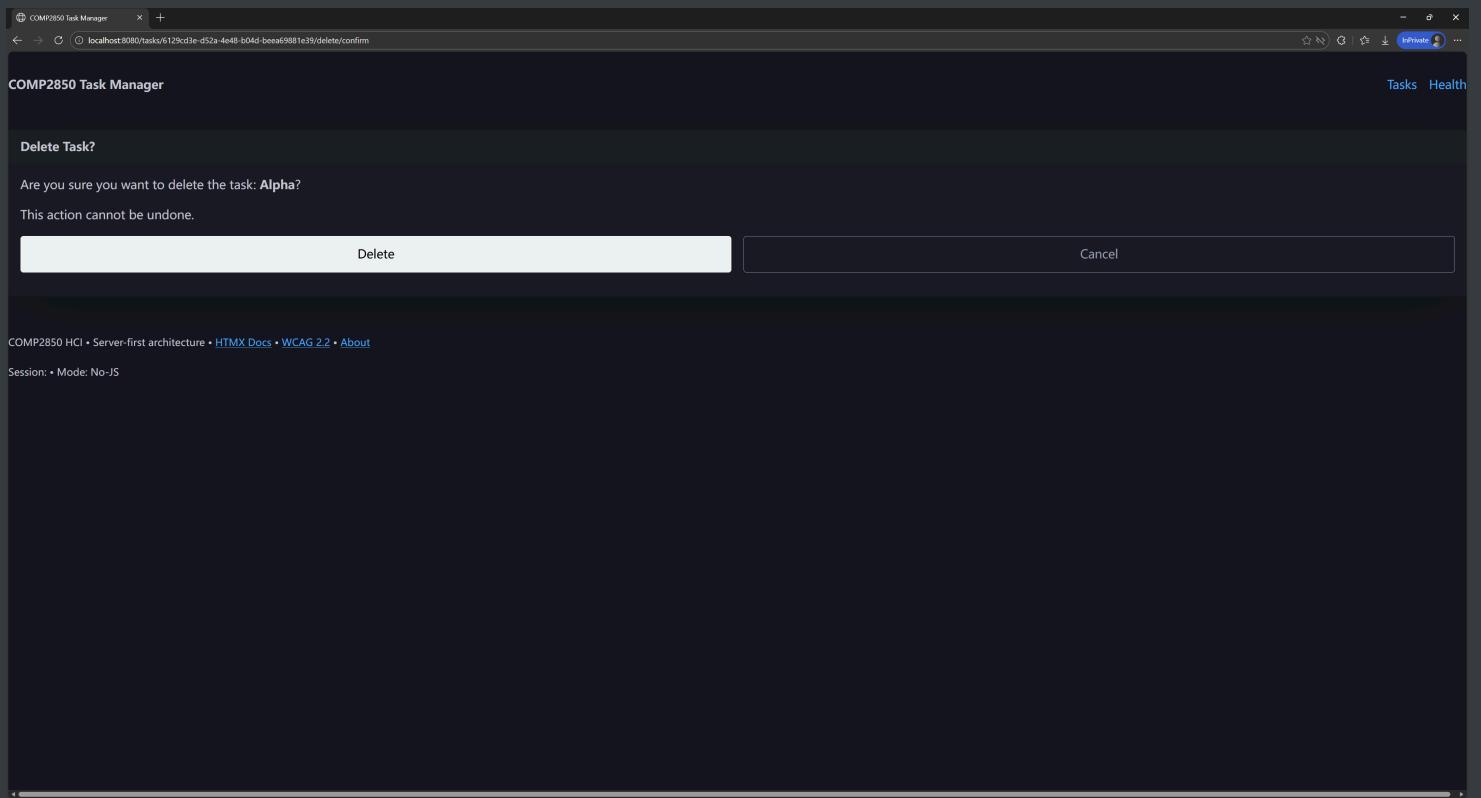


Figure 4: Safety gap closed via a dedicated confirmation route for No-JS users.

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:

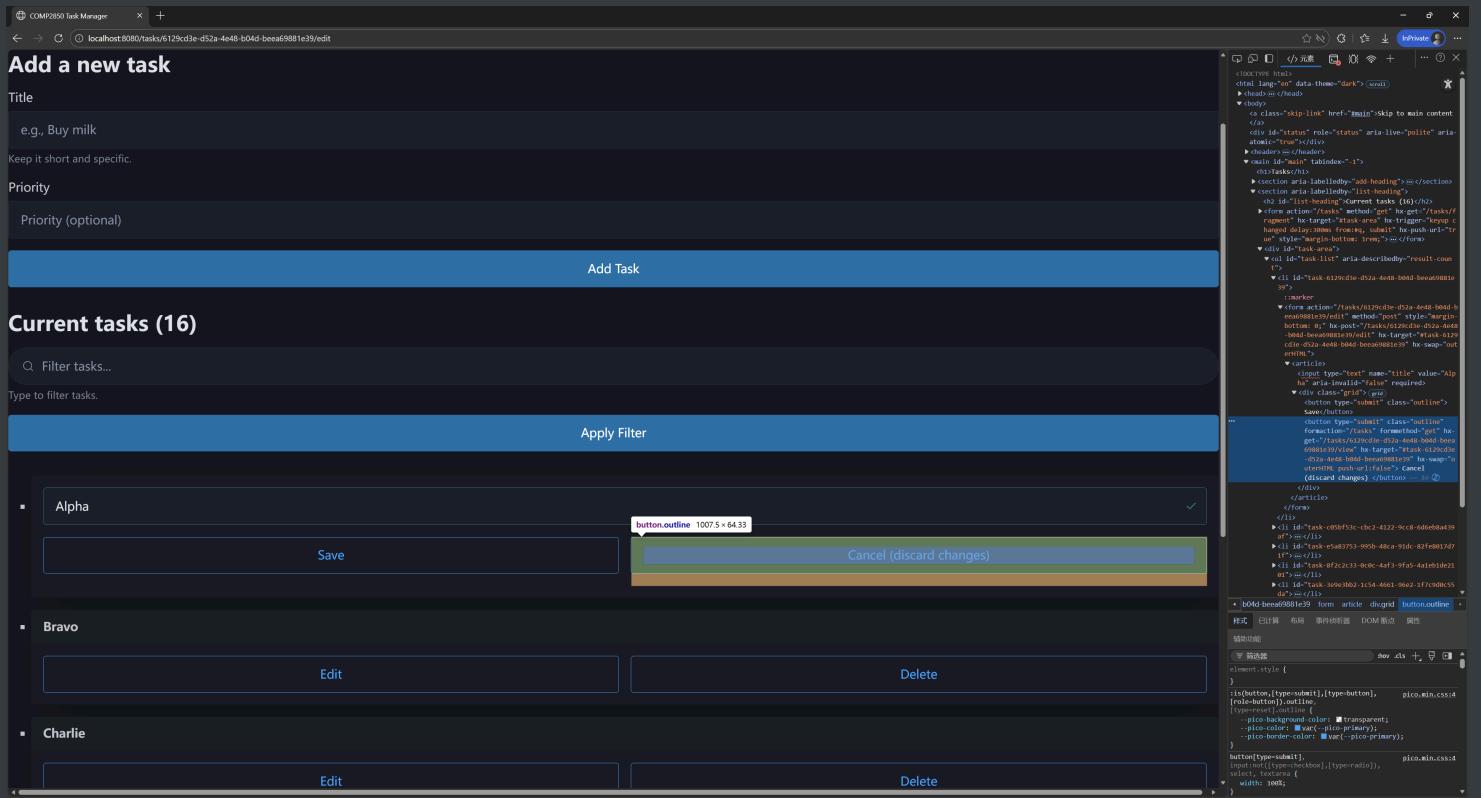


Figure 5: DevTools showing the `formaction` attribute, enabling No-JS navigation while keeping `<button>` styling.

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.

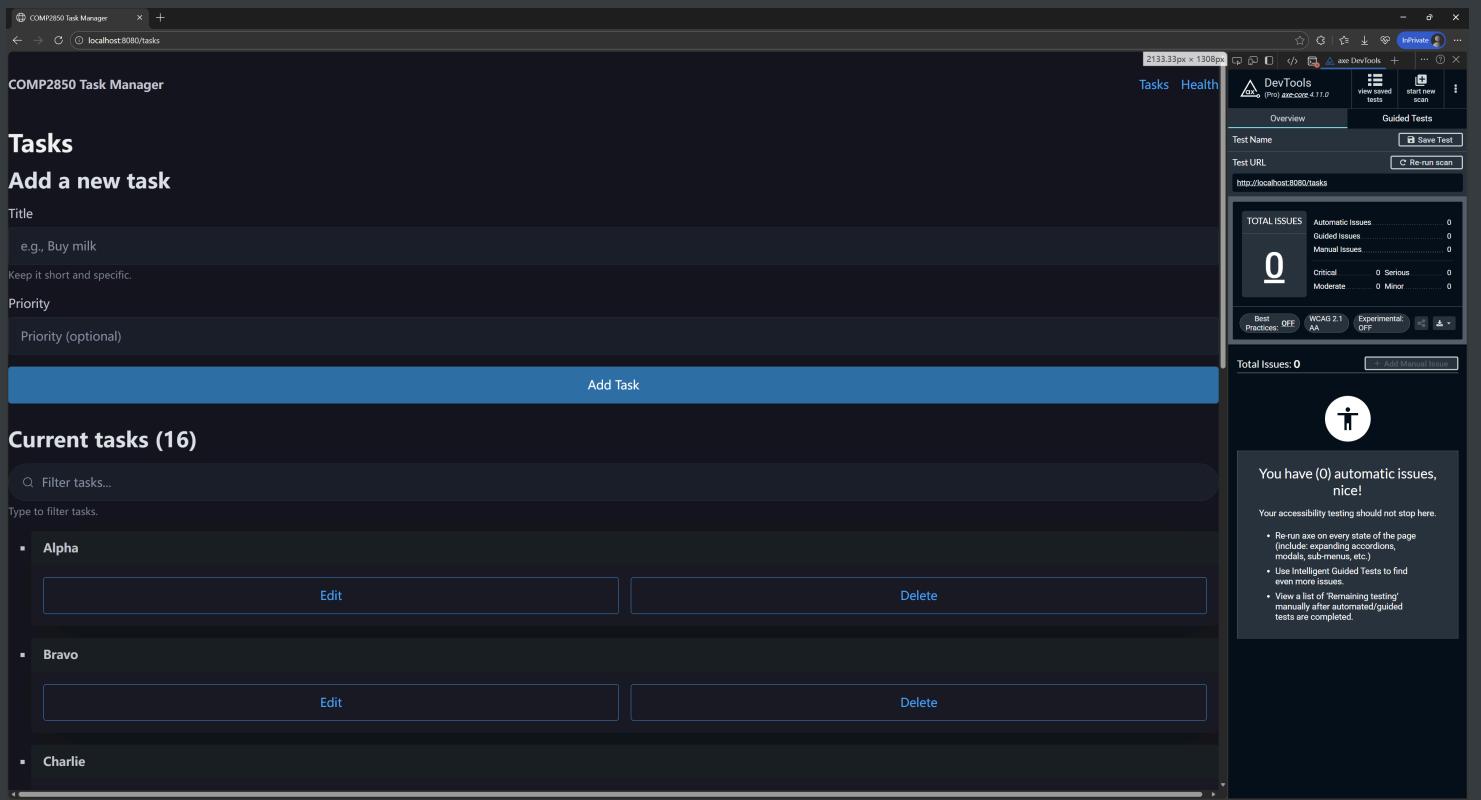


Figure 6: Automated accessibility audit confirming compliance.

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.