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Subject	Human Computer Interaction	

Lab#02

Lab Report: HCI Design Observations, Analysis, and Redesign

Purpose of the Lab

The purpose of this lab was to observe real-world examples of good and bad designs, critically evaluate website usability based on HCI principles, practice redesigning poor interfaces, and present findings to improve our understanding of user-centered design.

Activity 1: Observing Real-World Designs

Table Comparing Good and Bad Designs

Aspect	Good Design Example	Bad Design Example
Device/Interface	iPhone Home Screen	Overly Complex TV Remote
Positive Features	Simple icons, consistent layout, intuitive gestures	Too many buttons, unclear labeling, hard to operate
Device/Interface	Google Search Website	Confusing Elevator Button Panel

Positive	Minimalist interface, clear	No clear labeling,
Features	search focus, quick	confusing floor numbers
	feedback	
Device/Interface	ATM at Modern Bank	ATM at Old Train Station
Positive	Touchscreen with step-by-	Poorly labeled buttons,
Features	step guidance	slow response times

Activity 2: Analyzing Website Usability

Selected Websites

Good Website: Apple

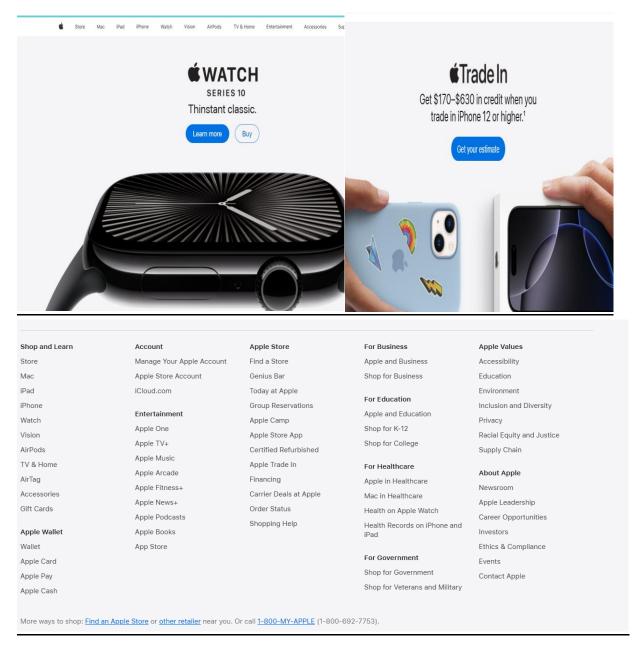
Bad Website: Arngren.net

Analysis Report

Apple Website (Good Design):

- Navigation: Clean and easy to navigate, menus are simple and logical.
- **Visual Design:** Minimalist aesthetic, strong use of white space.
- **Responsiveness:** Optimized for both mobile and desktop.
- **Feedback:** Quick responses to user actions like clicking a product.
- Accessibility: Good use of alt text, color contrast, and readability.

Screenshot Example:



Arngren.net (Bad Design)

- <u>Navigation</u>: Extremely cluttered; too many links without organization.
- Visual Design: Chaotic layout, no clear visual hierarchy.
- <u>Responsiveness:</u> Not optimized for modern devices, difficult to read on mobile.
- Feedback: Clicking links often results in confusing behavior.

• Accessibility: Poor text contrast, small font size, no structure.

Screenshot Example:



Summary

Apple's website follows HCI principles by making interaction clear, simple, and satisfying, whereas Arngren.net overwhelms the user, leading to frustration and confusion.

Activity 3: Redesign Exercise

Selected Interface

• **<u>Problematic Interface:</u>** Confusing Microwave Control Panel

Original Design Photo:

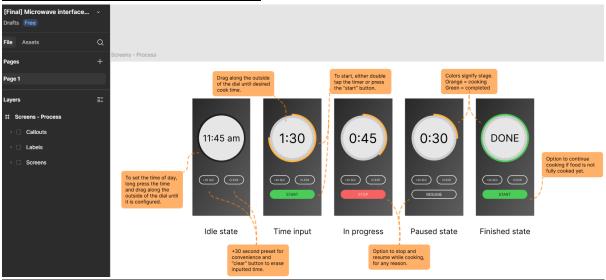


Issues Identified

- Buttons are poorly labeled (e.g., "Auto Cook 1" without explanation).
- Overwhelming number of small, similar buttons.
- Important features (e.g., Start/Stop) are not highlighted.

Redesign Proposal

Sketch/Redesigned Interface:



Redesign Improvements

- Clear labeling ("Start", "Stop", etc.).
- Group related functions (cooking presets together, timer functions separately).
- Use larger buttons for frequent actions.
- Highlight critical buttons with color or size.

HCI Principles Applied:

- Visibility: Important functions are easy to find.
- Affordance: Buttons are labeled clearly so their purpose is obvious.
- <u>Feedback:</u> Display gives immediate confirmation of input (e.g., "Cooking Started").

Activity 4: Group Discussion and Presentation

Discussion Points

- Common Mistakes in Bad Designs:
 - Lack of clarity.

- Overloaded interfaces.
- No clear feedback or instructions.

How Good Design Improves Experience:

- Increases user satisfaction.
- Reduces errors and frustration.
- Enhances speed and efficiency.

• Trade-offs Between Simple and Feature-Rich Interfaces:

- o **Too simple:** Might limit advanced users.
- <u>Too complex:</u> Might overwhelm beginners.
- <u>Ideal:</u> Balance by offering basic and advanced modes (e.g., "simple view" and "advanced settings").

References

- Don Norman, The Design of Everyday Things.
- Steve Krug, Don't Make Me Think.
- Tools used: Figma, Adobe XD.

THE END