

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Campus

	<b>Course Name:</b>	<b>Human Computer Interaction</b>	<b>Course Code:</b>	<b>CS 422</b>
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	<b>Section:</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Page(s):</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Exam Type:</b>	<b>Quiz 3</b>		

**Student Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Roll No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction>Note** **Solve on question paper, no rough sheets!**

**Q.1 Write True/False for the following statement. State the correct statement incase of a false statement. (3)**

- Query language is a standardized writing format thus easy to write and understand for anyone

**False. It requires understanding of database structure and language syntax, hence requires some expertise**

- WIMP is an abbreviation for Windows, Interference, Menu, Pointers

**False : .....Icons.....**

- Spreadsheets are a sophisticated variation of form-filling

**True**

**Q.2 Circle the correct option. There can be more than one correct choice. (3)**

→ Inadequate systems effects the user's motivation in a:

- Positive way
- Negative way
- Doesn't affect
- All of the above

→ Point and click interface facilitates:

- Minimal typing
- Extensive typing
- Normal typing
- Speed typing

→ Which of the following are part of the seven stages of Norman's model:

- formulates actions
- specifies actions at interface
- executes intentions
- performs system state
- interprets system state

Q.3 Write any three advantages of using the command line interface. (3)

1. suitable for repetitive tasks
  2. better for expert users than novices
  3. offers direct access to system functionality
- (Accepting other correct answers as well)

Q.4 What is a speech-driven interface? Give an example to support. (3)

A type of user interface in which the user input is submitted mainly via speech.

A computer system responds based on either recognized words or vocal variation of the speech.

The interface output is typically auditory (e.g., when it is on a phone) or visual.

e.g. airline reservation: reliable “yes” and “no”, system reflects back its understanding : “you want a ticket from New York to Boston?”

(Accepting other correct examples as well)

Q.5 What is the difference between slip and mistake? Explain with examples. (3)

Slip : understand system and goal and correct formulation of action but incorrect action

Mistake : may not even have the right goal!

Example : Fixing things? slip – better interface design, mistake – better understanding of system

(Accepting other correct examples as well)

**Q.6 Write any three examples for Ergonomics along with a short description. (5)**

1. arrangement of controls and displays e.g. controls grouped according to function or frequency of use, or sequentially
2. surrounding environment e.g. seating arrangements adaptable to survive with all sizes of user
3. health issues e.g. physical position, environmental conditions (temperature, humidity), lighting, noise,
4. use of color e.g. use of red for warning, green for okay, awareness of color-blindness etc.