

Summary Post

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Summary Post

by [Oi Lam Siu](#) - Monday, 14 October 2024, 4:49 AM

After reviewing the articles by Minge and Thüring (2018) and Van der Linden et al. (2019), I initially considered how the CUE (Components of User Experience) model could be adapted to incorporate the dynamic nature of user emotions over time. Minge and Thüring highlighted the temporal dynamics in UX, identifying that initial emotional responses are heavily influenced by visual aesthetics, but with continued use, usability becomes more significant—a shift marked by the transition from a hedonic to a pragmatic halo effect. Van der Linden et al. expanded on this by exploring social influences on UX, illustrating how peers and educators impact perceptions of usefulness, ease of use, aesthetics, and motivation.

In my initial post, I suggested adapting Figure 1 of the CUE model in the following ways:

- 1. **Temporal Layers:** Introducing different phases of interaction to show how emotional factors shift in relevance over time.
- 2. **Social Influence:** Integrating social factors into the model to indicate their impact at various stages of use.
- 3. **Dynamic Feedback Loops:** Illustrating how emotional responses feed back into perceptions of usability and aesthetics as users gain experience.

One of my peers suggested the integration of BDD (Behavior-Driven Development) and secure coding into the CUE model, which expanded my perspective on how UX models can encompass security and collaborative development practices.

Another peer highlighted the importance of considering users' prior experiences and the transition from novice to expert users in UX models. His suggestion to incorporate users' backgrounds and personal experiences broadened my understanding of the factors influencing UX, and I realized the value of extending experiments to capture long-term UX dynamics and transitions between different user expertise levels.

Engaging with my peers' posts enriched my understanding of the CUE model by emphasizing the importance of integrating security practices, team dynamics, prior user experience, and social influences into UX design. These considerations suggest that the CUE model can be adapted to be more inclusive of temporal changes, social contexts, and individual differences, leading to a more comprehensive framework for understanding and improving user experience.

Figure 1: CUE model

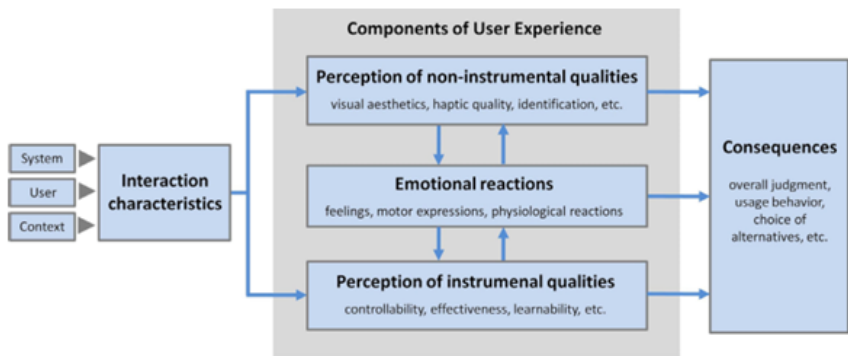


Fig. 1. Components of User Experience (CUE model) by Thüring and Mahlke (2007).

Reference:

Minge, M. & Thüring, M. (2018) Hedonic and Pragmatic Effects at Early Stages of User Experience. International Journal of Human-Computer Studies 109: 13-25.

Van der Linden, J. et al. (2019) 'User Experience and Social Influence: A New Perspective for UX Theory', in: A. Marcus & W. Wang. (eds) Design, User Experience, and Usability. Design Philosophy and Theory. Springer International Publishing. 98-112.

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