

# Welcome to this session: Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

**The session will start shortly...**

Questions? Drop them in the chat.  
We'll have dedicated moderators  
answering questions.





# What is Safeguarding?

**Safeguarding refers to actions and measures aimed at protecting the human rights of adults, particularly vulnerable individuals, from abuse, neglect, and harm.**



**To report a safeguarding concern reach out to us via email:  
[safeguarding@hyperiondev.com](mailto:safeguarding@hyperiondev.com)**

## Live Lecture Housekeeping:

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
- No question is daft or silly - ask them!
- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query:  
[www.hyperiondev.com/support](https://www.hyperiondev.com/support)
- To report a safeguarding concern reach out to us via email:  
[safeguarding@hyperiondev.com](mailto:safeguarding@hyperiondev.com)
- If you are hearing impaired, please kindly use your computer's function through Google chrome to enable captions.



# Creating Usable Systems

Many digital systems fail due to poor usability and design, leading to frustrated users and security vulnerabilities.

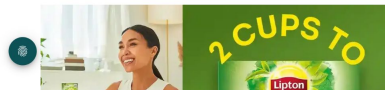
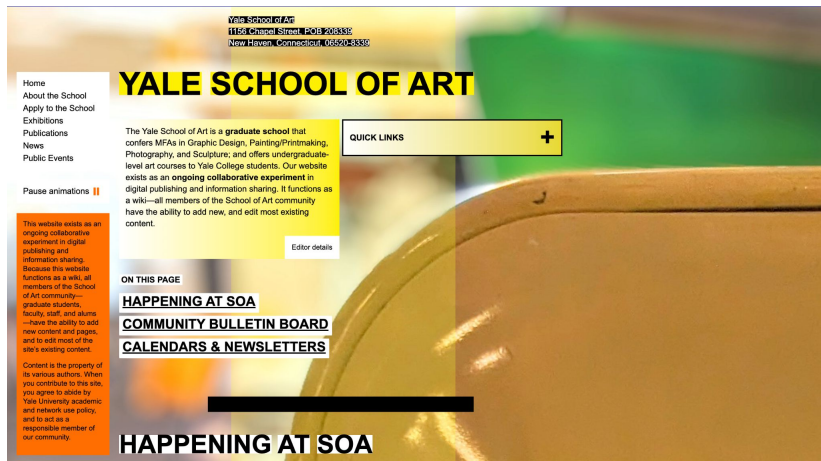
- *How can we create interfaces that are not only easy to use but also secure and accessible to all?*

# Creating Usable Systems

HCI is crucial in software design, web development, cybersecurity, and AI. Whether designing websites, mobile apps, or interactive systems, understanding user behaviour helps create better products.

# Creating Usable Systems

*What is the most frustrating UI/UX experience you've ever had?*



Healthy habits start small and can be simple. By drinking 2 cups of Lipton Green

## Learning Outcomes

- ❖ **Define key principles in Human-Computer Interaction** such as usability, accessibility, and user experience.
- ❖ **Apply design frameworks** by utilizing wireframes, prototypes, and user testing in interface design.
- ❖ **Analyse cognitive and psychological aspects of HCI** including how cognitive load and user behaviour influence design.
- ❖ **Identify best practices for designing secure interfaces** to prevent user errors and phishing attacks.



# Lecture Overview

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- Introduction
- Theories and Frameworks
- Psychology behind HCI
- Accessibility
- Security







# What is the primary goal of HCI?

- A. Maximizing system complexity
- B. Enhancing user experience and usability
- C. Limiting user interactions
- D. Removing accessibility features



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- B. The process of making a system visually appealing
- C. A security measure to prevent hacking
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# What is cognitive load in HCI?

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- B. The speed at which a system loads a webpage
- C. The process of encrypting user data
- D. The amount of information a user can process before making errors



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# Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

- ❖ **The study of how people interact with computers and how to design interfaces that are efficient, intuitive, and accessible.**
- ❖ In the previous slide, two examples of were given of websites where poor design choices were used:
  - **Yale Art School:** Busy design, with pages that are difficult to read and navigate.
  - **Lipton:** Low resolution, stock images used throughout the webpage, with an outdated overall design.



# Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

- ❖ These may seem to be insignificant details but our experience with these tools is very important!
  - **88% of online consumers** report that they are less likely to return to a site after a bad experience.
  - **90% of users** have stopped using an app due to poor performance.
  - Mobile users are **five times more likely to abandon a task** if the website isn't optimized for mobile.

# Human-Computer Interaction (HCI)

## ❖ Key Concepts in HCI:

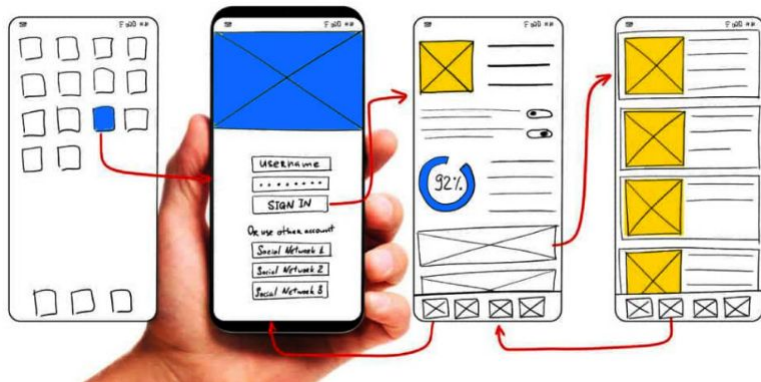
- **Usability:** How easily users can achieve their goals.
- **Accessibility:** Designing for users with disabilities.
- **User Experience:** Overall satisfaction when using a system.
- **Efficiency:** Reducing cognitive load and streamlining tasks.

# Design Frameworks in HCI

❖ At every step of the design of your tool, HCI should be considered.

❖ **Steps in UX Design:**

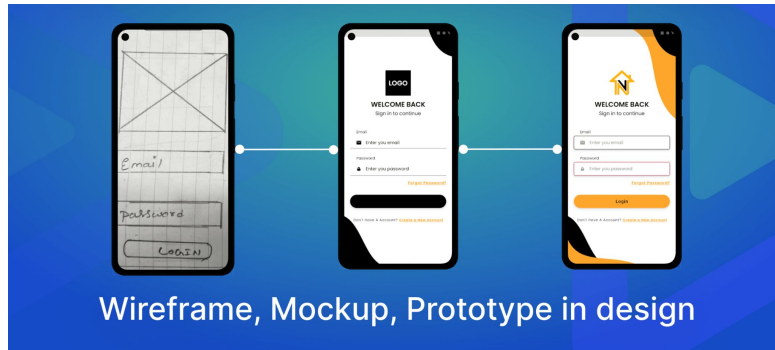
- User Research
- Wireframing
- Prototyping
- User Testing
- Implementation



**Source:** [Wireframing and Usability Testing in UX Design](#)

# Wireframing and Prototyping

- ❖ **Wireframe:** A low-fidelity blueprint of a UI.
- ❖ **Prototype:** An interactive, testable UI mockup.
- ❖ There are various tools which can be used for these steps, most commonly used are **Figma, Adobe XD and Balsamiq**.



**Source:** [Wireframes, Mockups and Prototypes: Differences](#)



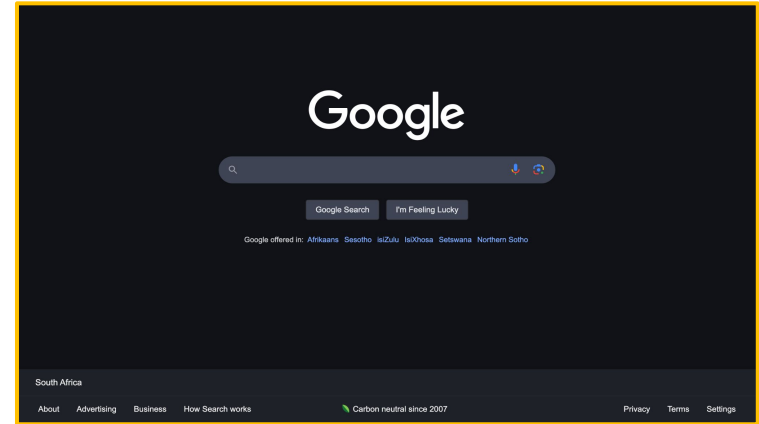
BREAK



# Psychological Aspects of HCI

- ❖ **Cognitive Load:** The mental effort required to use a system.
- ❖ Our aim is to reduce the cognitive load of our users by
  - **Reducing unnecessary choices**
  - **Simplifying our UIs**

Google's homepage is a good example of **minimalist** design. This aids in the navigation and usability



# Designing for Inclusivity

## Accessibility Best Practices:

- High-contrast text for readability
- Keyboard navigation support
- Screen reader-friendly design

## Accessible Designs for everyone



Cognitive &  
Learning  
Disabilities



Blindness  
Low Vision  
Color-blindness



Speech Inputs



Hearing  
Impairment



Motor &  
Dexterity

Interaction Design Foundation  
[interaction-design.org](https://interaction-design.org)



# HCI in Security

- ❖ Poorly designed interfaces can lead to **security risks**.
  - Dark patterns trick users into unwanted actions.
  - Insecure authentication, authorization, and data handling, potentially leading to unauthorized access and data breaches.
- ❖ **Best Practices for Secure Design:**
  - Clear error messages for failed logins.
  - Two-factor authentication (2FA) prompts.



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- B. A basic visual representation of a user interface
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- B. It controls the internet speed
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- B. By eliminating the need for passwords
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## Summary

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- ★ Good HCI improves **usability, security, and accessibility**.
- ★ Design frameworks like **wireframing** help plan user interfaces.
- ★ Understanding **cognitive load** leads to better user experiences.
- ★ Security in HCI **prevents phishing** and **deceptive designs**.
- ★ Real-world applications of HCI span multiple industries, from healthcare to e-commerce.

# Q & A SECTION

**Please use this time to ask  
any questions relating to the  
topic, should you have any.**

Thank you  
for attending



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