First, we let the participant explore the website freely for up to five minutes, record the process. Which buttons or links are they interested in? Which functions did they try out? (For example, did they try clicking on “Contact” or “About” for the old website? Did they try “Help” and “About & Contact” for the new one? If so, how long did they spend on the pop-up windows before closing them, did they actually read the content?) Did anyone actually read the privacy policy, or did they all just close the window directly?

Once they are done, let them do the task: Using the website provided to you, please add the items (with specified quantity) to the basket and proceed to the checkout page:

1. Bread \* 1
2. Eggs \* 4
3. Milk \* 8
4. Orange juice \* 3
5. Sausages \* 1
6. Strawberries \* 2
7. Blueberries \* 2
8. Cherries \* 2
9. Potatoes \* 1
10. Carrots \* 1
11. Mushrooms \* 2
12. Spinach \* 5

Record the process (including keyboard operations for the laptop, so we might have to use a camera to film the video alongside screen recording), measure and compare the time each participant takes to complete the task regarding which version of the website they are testing, and which device or browser they used.

Draw diagrams based on the operations each participant used (did they use the search box or just scrolled down the page and looked for the items manually? Which buttons or input box did they use to specify the quantity for each item? Was the process smooth or were they pausing between operations thinking about what to do next?)

\*针对问卷的一些建议\*

电脑版和手机版分开发（里面写明必须使用电脑或者手机测试网站，对于用电脑的，问ta用的是什么浏览器——单选题Edge/Chrome/Firefox/Safari其他，对于用手机的，问ta的系统——单选题ios/Android，外加一个具体机型填空）。否则我猜测大多数人会是在手机通讯软件上收到问卷，然后顺手就在手机上测了，这样可能导致最后收上来的问卷分布不均匀，使用电脑的样本数量过少。

利用问卷的分支逻辑，能否在第一题让被试随机从1-6之间选一个数字，选择数的给出旧版网址，选择偶数给新版，以此来实现新旧版的随机性？（后台察看统计结果时应该可以通过第一题的选项筛选过滤答卷？）