Review and Changes

Review

1. Minimising Conitive Load

   - For the navigation bar on the left side of the home page, use icons or symbols that clearly reflect their meaning. Besides, when the user moves the mouse over these icons, the text description for these icons will be displayed.

   - Use words that match the user's goals, such as "Create event", "Delete activity", "User Information" and so on.

   - Avoid clutter. Write some popup boxes instead of writing a lot of html files. For the advantages, firstly, it can reduce the need to write a lot of html files and avoid jumping back and forth between many pages, reducing loading times. Secondly, popup boxes make the page more concise. Clicking on the button opens the popup box and clicking the X-shaped button closes the popup box. This do not affect the layout of the page. Finally, the popup box allows the user to focus more on what is popping up rather than viewing entire screen.

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2. Minmise Kinematic Load

   - According to Fitt's Law, first, large controls are easier to interact with. Thus, we have made the navigation bar more visible by setting the size of the buttons larger than the normal buttons. Secondly, closer controls are easier to interact with. So we have made the navigation bar more compact between the buttons. Finally, Controls close to screen edges are easier to interact with. Therefore, we made them more noticeable by placing the navigation bars on the left side of the page.

   - Layers. Keep the "Home" button always available. No matter how many popups users have open, they can always go back to the home page after clicking the "Home" button.

3. Accessibility

   - Perceivable. Each button or icon has a corresponding text description. For example, for the "user" icon in the upper right corner, by setting the title
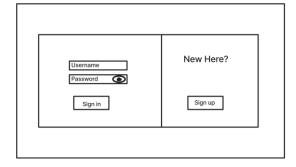
attribute, the prompt text of "log in" will be displayed when the user moves up the mouse.

- Operable. All functionality can access from keyboard, such as enter password, enter text and so on. We did not use timed interactions, so users have enough time to read and use content. The navigation bar helps the user to navigate and find content.

- Understandable. We didn't achieve input assistance. For example, if users accidentally enters the wrong password when registering. It is difficult to them find out. Therefore, we need to add a new input box for the user to confirm their input. This will be explained in detail later in Changes.
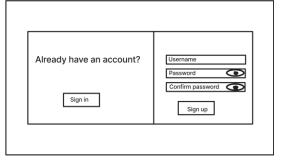
- Compatible. We use semantic HTML.

Modification opinions

1. Make the password input on the sign in and sign up page, and administrator registration page visible. If the password input is not visible, users cannot judge whether their input is correct.

2. Add a text box to confirm the password input on the registration page to prevent users from accidentally entering the wrong password.

3. Button layout, text size, color.

Changes

1. Change sign in and sign up page

- We add visibility eye icon. When a user clicks the eye icon, he can see the password he entered. When he clicks the eye icon again, the password will be

hidden.

- We add a field to confirm password entry. If the input in the "Password" field does not match the input in the "Confirm password" field, a warning message "Password don't match" will be displayed.

2. We changed the size and color of some fonts and buttons to make them look clearer and less monotonous. The background color is similar to gray, which is soft compared with white background.

3. User need to enter email when registering