**Discussion Question: 100 Things**

Using the ***100 Things Every Designer Should Know About People*** reading assignment, select two (2) of the "things" you read about, include the number and title of the "thing" (i.e. #36 Time is Relative)  and then do two embellishments, one embellishment and one visual example, or two visual examples.

1. **Embellish:** Tell us something that the reading did not tell us on that specific "thing" or embellish on what was presented. Be sure you are adding meaningful content to the conversation and not just making noise. Your addition can be a link to an article or you can write out your embellishment.
2. **Visual Example:** Provide us with a graphic example that is relevant to web design. This can be something you create or something you find. Again, be sure to add meaningful content to the conversation.

For my first embellishment this week, I focused on Topic 21: People Have to Use Information to Make It Stick. It is very much a use it or lose it situation. Repetition is a huge way to help information stick. For example, our resources often go over the same concepts but are contributed by different authors and altered formats like videos. We also run into these same concepts within our weekly assignments and programs. Repeatedly being exposed to, reading, and working on these concepts helps ingrain them within our minds. Along with repetition is a connection to pre-established knowledge. Connecting and adding to information we already know is easier than trying to create a brand-new memory.

A site we should all be familiar with by now is W3Schools. I included a screenshot of the internal IDE on the website. Trying out the code itself helps to reinstill the information into our minds since we are watching the code again and seeing its execution. It also allows us to experience different lines of code. A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The second topic I decided to embellish was Topic 22: It’s Easier to Recognize Information Than Recall It. It is impossible to store all the information that we read and learn within our minds and can recall it. However, even if we cannot remember the information off the top of our heads, we may be able to recognize the answer once in front of us. Even if something looks different on one site compared to another, our past experiences guide our actions, relying on recall instead. It is a muscle memory like when taking the same route every day. We interact with many sites within a day, so most people are probably familiar with a password manager. Instead of having to recall every password, using the manager can make the operation more concise.

A screenshot of a computer

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***Before you submit your thread, put your name in the subject line.***

**Assignment Requirements and Grading:**

1. An initial post of approximately 250 words is due by **Thursday, 11:59 p.m., CST**.
2. For the initial post to be considered substantive, it should be at least 250 words in length and fully cover the topics being presented. Single-sentence definitions or responses will not be awarded points.
3. Submit your post by clicking on the **Assignment Link** above, then **Create Thread**. You must create a thread in order to view your peers' posts. Tip: Create your post in a Word document and then copy and paste your work into the thread.
4. A minimum of three (3) responses, **to the original threads of other students**, of 100-200 words each are due by **Sunday, 11:59 p.m., CST**.
5. To view the rubric grading criteria, click on the following link: [Discussion Board Grading Rubric](https://content.bellevue.edu/cst/csd/rubricdbv3.pdf).

**(50 points)**

Colton, I enjoyed reading your post for this week. It really is a good thing that we forget, even though it can feel beyond frustrating when that happens. There are so many pieces of information that we do not want to have to remember. If I were told to list every option in the drop-down menus in my everyday applications, I could probably only name a few. I like how you mentioned that there are algorithms that help remember user preferences. I would hate to return to the default of any of my streaming services, knowing they are currently directly tailored to me.

Lea, you did a fantastic job on your post for this module discussion. I definitely know what our text means when it talks about how cognitive overload can occur when too much information is presented at once. Often, between our classes, I can feel this way toward all the information that is being taught at once. I try to work in sessions so that I can better instill the lessons into my long-term memory. I really liked the images you used for your embellishments. Yahoo’s homepage did look overwhelming and cluttered, especially in comparison with the sleek design of Google.

Samir, you did a good job embellishing on your chosen topics for this module. I also ended up writing about topic 21. You are spot on when you say that we are more likely to remember information if we actively engage in it. For example, when reading through our course materials, it can be tempting to quickly read or skim through everything instead of engaging with what the authors are saying and comprehending the information. I was very intrigued to learn that when we recall a memory, it changes with time. After reading the section, it made more sense why this is the case, but it was still surprising.