ASSIGNMENT NO 1(USER INTERFACE )

Q1: What is a user interface?

ANS: A user interface (UI) is a visual element or a group of visual elements organized so a user can operate and/or interact with a machine or a system whether it is mechanical, electronic or computerized

Q2: What are the steps of designing user interfaces? Explain it with example.

ANS: User intention : As its name implies, user intent tells us what a user is looking for when conducting a search query via a search engine. User intent takes into consideration the keywords used in search queries, but goes beyond them, trying to understand the context and the intention behind those words.

User request: A user request is controled by a workflow in order to make sure it is managed according to a defined process. Only authorized users can manage a user request and change its status. ... It is also possible to regroup user requests under a single user request.

Computer action: In computing, an event is an action or occurrence recognized by software, often originating ... notification from the source; interfaces (in the broader meaning of the term) that describe the protocol by which the event is to be communicated.

Computer answer: This the next step were the computer or the software anser to the user .

Evaluation of the answer: This the step were we can find the final answer by the computer or the software to the user .

Q3: When is the first computer invented. And what type of interface it had.

Ans: The first computer was invented in 1945.

The type of that interface was bitch interface in which the user interacted with the computer feeding it with punch cards or paper tape. There was no real-time answers and it could take sometimes many days before getting an answer.

Q4: What are the common components of a user interface? Explain them in detail.

Ans: When designing your interface, try to be consistent and predictable in your choice of interface elements. Whether they are aware of it or not, users have become familiar with elements acting in a certain way, so choosing to adopt those elements when appropriate will help with task completion, efficiency, and satisfaction.

Interface elements include but are not limited to:

* **Input Controls**: checkboxes, radio buttons, dropdown lists, list boxes, buttons, toggles, text fields, date field
* **Navigational Components**: breadcrumb, slider, search field, pagination, slider, tags, icons
* **Informational Components**: tooltips, icons, progress bar, notifications, message boxes, modal windows

Q5: What is the significance of user interface?

Ans: Simply put, a good User Interface is important because it can turn potential visitors to buyers as it facilitates interactions between the user and your website or web application. ... An interface is a point where a users interact with the website they're using.