HUMCOM 1

Human Computer Interaction

2nd Semester || First Year

KARL ANGELO B. MARTEJA

This portfolio showcases my activities, experiential learnings, and reflections in HUMCOM 1 this semester under the supervision of our instructor Mr. Benny Cris C. Pio.

End semester self-assessment

This semester, I gained a solid understanding of fundamental concepts in Human-Computer Interaction (HCI), especially in website design, despite starting with absolutely no prior computer knowledge. Through various activities and hands-on exercises, I learned how to create user-friendly interfaces and understand the importance of usability and accessibility in design. At first, it felt overwhelming, but with practice, I gradually improved my skills and gained confidence in building functional and visually appealing websites.

While managing multiple tasks and deadlines was sometimes challenging, collaborating with my classmates helped me learn new techniques and perspectives. Overall, this semester was a huge learning experience, and I made significant progress in both understanding HCI principles and applying them in real-world design tasks.

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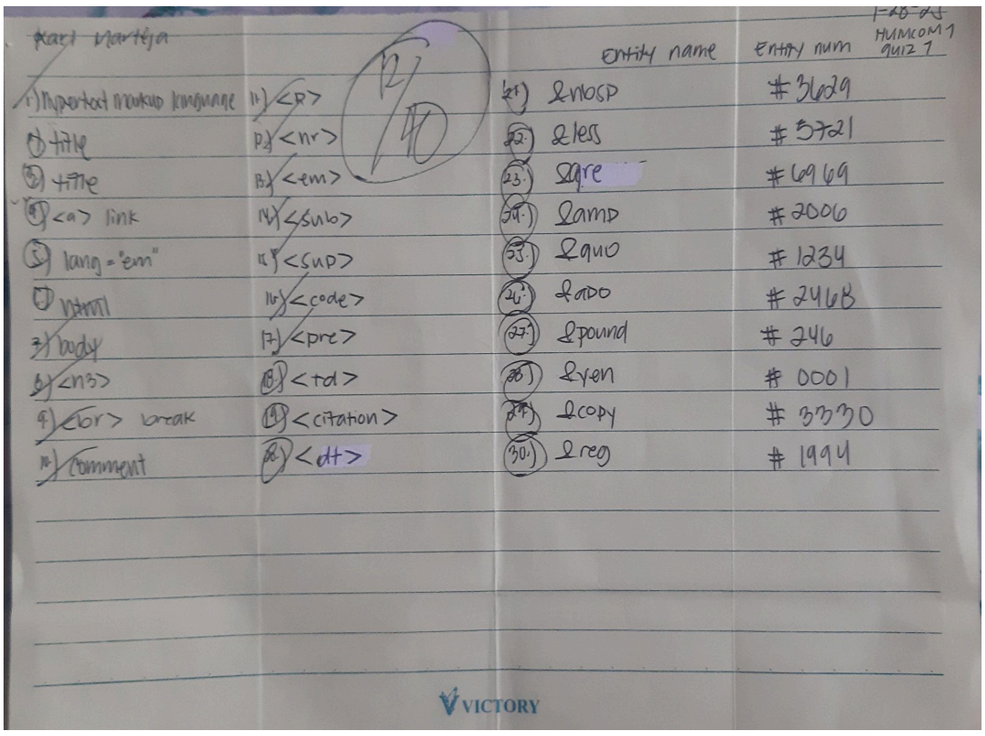
PRELIMS

Quiz 1



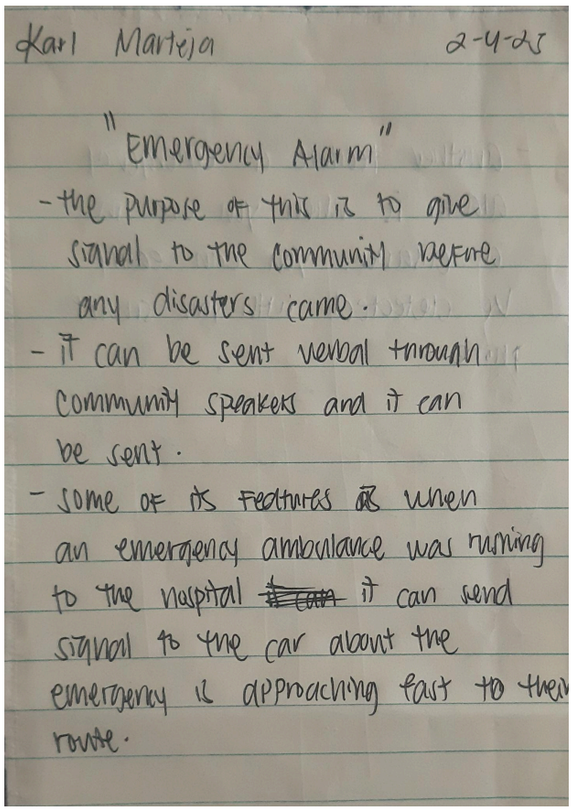
Reflection:

Our first quiz was a learning experience for me, especially because I received a low score of 12 out of 40. I realized that I made the mistake of focusing only on the lecture notes and neglected to thoroughly review the lab notes, which were also essential for the quiz. This affected my performance significantly, as many of the questions were based on the lab content.

Despite the result, I was able to answer some items correctly through stock knowledge and bits of information I remembered from our lab discussions and activities. This showed me that I had absorbed some concepts, but not enough to fully succeed in the quiz.

This experience taught me the importance of balanced preparation—that I must pay attention to both lecture and lab materials. Moving forward, I will manage my time better and study more completely to ensure I am ready for both theoretical and practical assessments.

Quiz 2


Karl Martejo 2-4-25

"Emergency Alarm"

- the purpose of this is to give signal to the community before any disasters came.
- it can be sent verbal through community speakers and it can be sent.
- some of its features is when an emergency ambulance was running to the hospital ~~the car~~ it can send signal to the car about the emergency is approaching fast to their route.

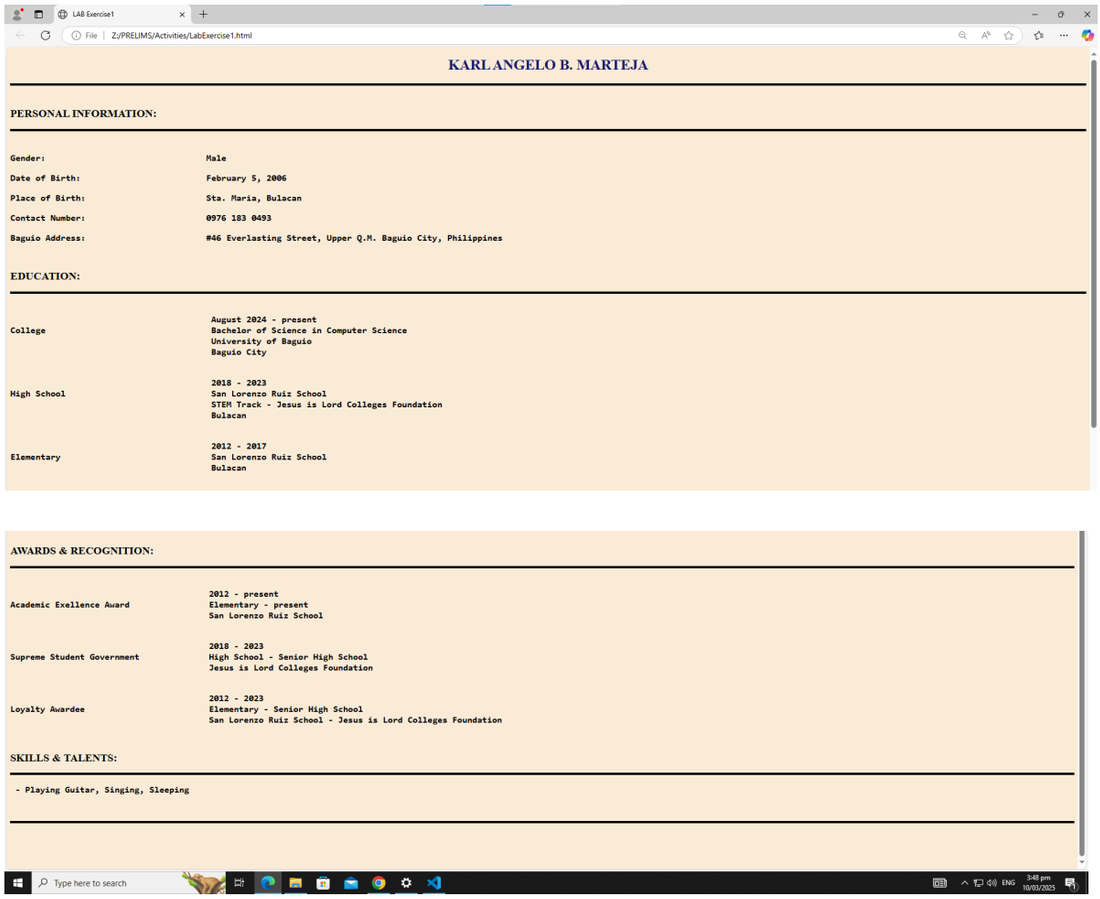
Reflection:

Our second quiz challenged us to come up with an innovative suggestion or improvement that could benefit our city. It was quite challenging for me, mainly because I am still unfamiliar with the specific local issues in Baguio City. I had to think critically and reflect on possible areas where improvement was needed, even with limited knowledge.

Despite the difficulty, I managed to submit my answer on time. I decided to focus on health and emergency transportation, suggesting innovations that could enhance the response time and efficiency of ambulances. I proposed ideas such as dedicated emergency lanes or smart traffic systems that prioritize ambulances during peak hours.

This activity helped me realize the importance of being observant of our surroundings and using technology and creativity to address real-world problems. It pushed me to think beyond the classroom and consider how our knowledge can make a positive impact on the community.

Lab Exercise 1

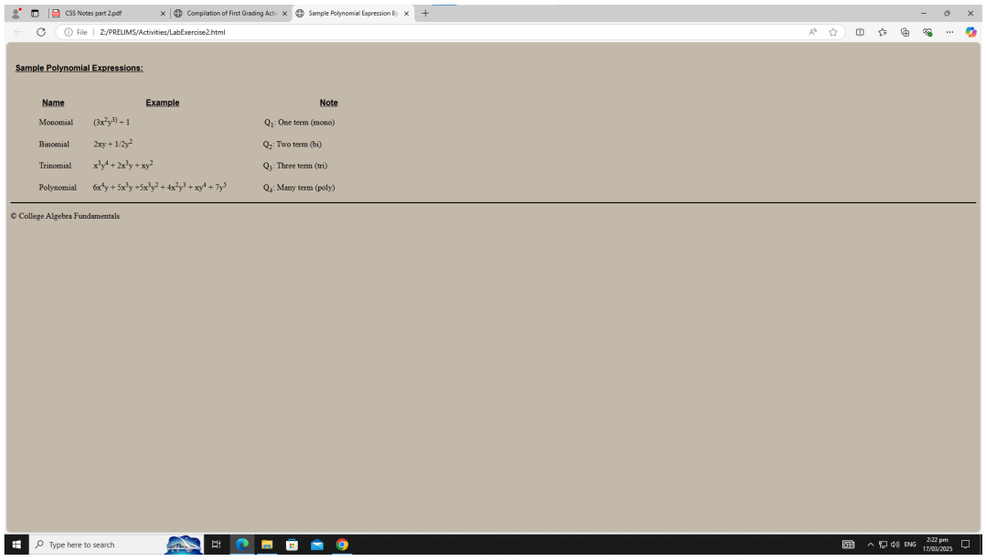


Reflection:

Creating the webpage using HTML was a challenging yet valuable experience for me, especially since I started with zero knowledge in Human-Computer Interaction (HCI). At first, I struggled with understanding the structure of HTML and how to properly format the content to match the provided output. Assigning the background color, changing the font color based on gender, and replacing the given details with my own felt overwhelming, but as I experimented with different elements, I slowly got the hang of it.

I also had a rough time figuring out how to properly organize the text and apply the necessary styles, but after multiple attempts and some guidance, I was able to complete the task successfully. Despite the difficulties, this activity taught me the basics of web page formatting, which will definitely help me in future exercises. Overall, it was a tough but rewarding learning experience that gave me a better understanding of how web design works.

Lab Exercise 2

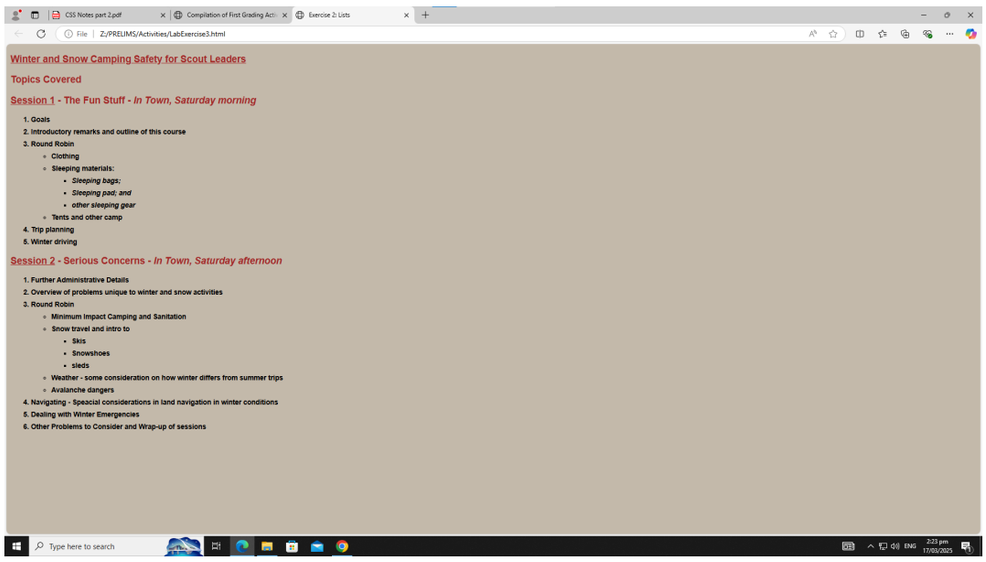


Reflection:

Creating HTML using the `<pre>` tag and exploring different beginner HTML syntaxes and tags has been a valuable experience. I learned that the `<pre>` tag is used to display preformatted text, preserving spaces and line breaks exactly as written, which is helpful for showing code snippets or poetry. Through this activity, I also became familiar with basic HTML tags such as `<h1>` to `<h6>` for headings, `<p>` for paragraphs, `<a>` for links, `<img>` for images, and `<ul>/<ol>` for lists.

These foundational elements allowed me to structure content properly on a webpage and understand how browsers render each tag. This experience gave me a solid introduction to web development and improved my attention to detail, which is essential when coding. It also made me appreciate how even simple tags work together to build functional and organized web pages.

Lab Exercise 3

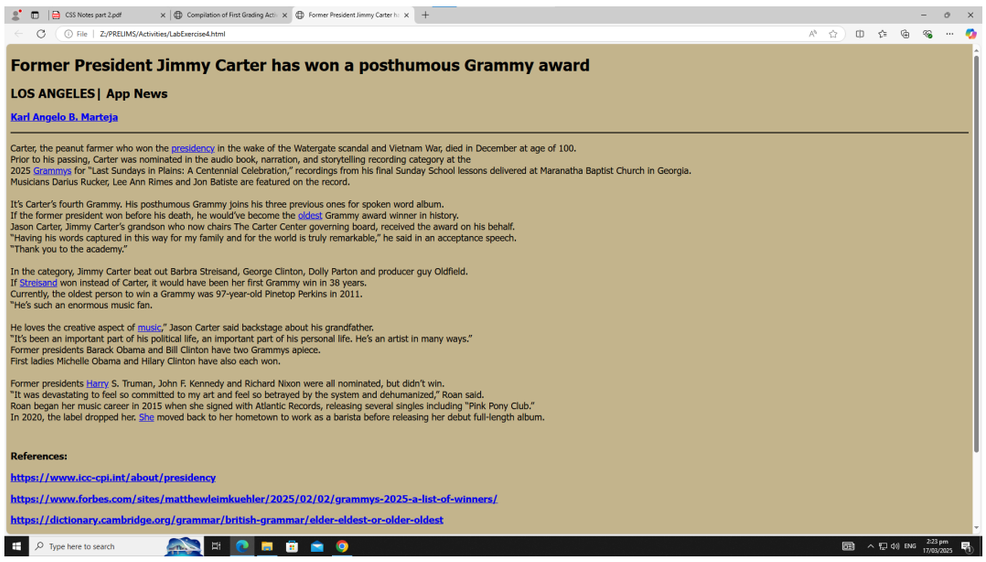


Reflection:

Creating ordered and unordered lists in HTML was a helpful activity in learning how to organize information clearly on a webpage. I discovered that unordered lists (`<ul>`) are used when the order of items doesn't matter, and they are displayed with bullet points, while ordered lists (`<ol>`) show items in a specific sequence using numbers or letters. Inside both types of lists, the `<li>` tag is used to define each item. Practicing this helped me understand how to group related content, such as steps in a process, features, or categories, making the layout of a website more readable and user-friendly.

This skill is useful not only in design but also in presenting content effectively in real-world applications like creating menus, instructions, or categorized information online.

Lab Exercise 4



Reflection:

Creating an HTML article and providing links taught me how to structure longer content in a meaningful way while making it interactive and connected to other resources. I used the `<article>` tag to wrap independent, self-contained content like blog posts or news stories, which helped me organize text in a semantic way that's useful for both users and search engines. I also learned how to add hyperlinks using the `<a>` tag with the `href` attribute, which allowed me to link to external websites, internal pages, or specific sections within the same page.

This experience showed me how linking enriches content by offering more context, sources, or navigation. It made me realize how essential it is in creating user-friendly websites and how it supports information flow in both small projects and professional web applications.

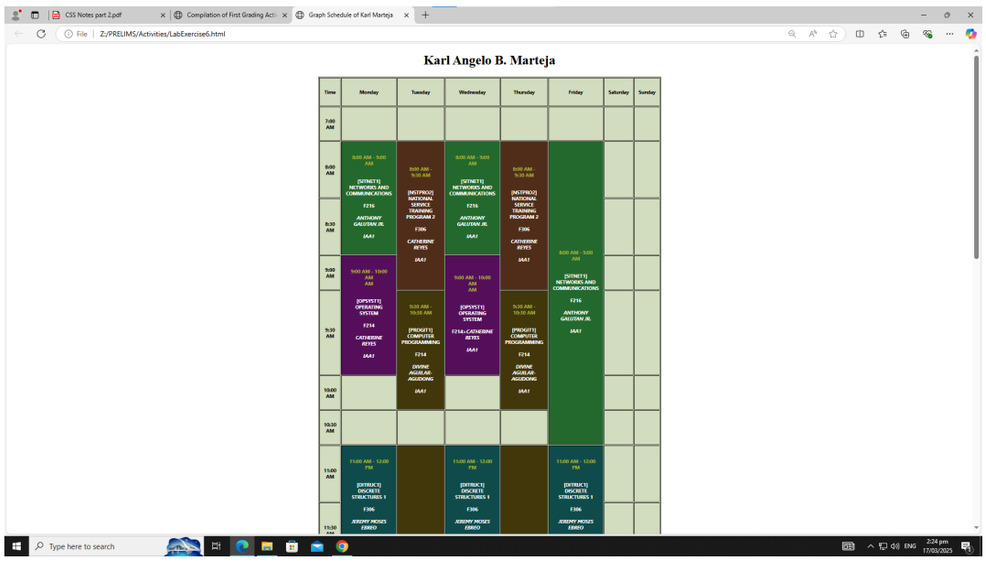
Lab Exercise 5

Reflection:

Creating a short schedule using borders and tables in HTML helped me understand how to display structured data in a clean and organized way. I used the <table> tag to create the main structure, with <tr> for rows, <th> for headers, and <td> for data cells. To make the schedule visually clear, I applied borders using the border attribute or basic CSS styling. This allowed me to create a timetable layout that's easy to read and well-formatted, showing subjects, time slots, and other important details.

Through this activity, I learned the importance of layout and formatting when presenting data, and how tables can be a practical tool in web development for organizing content such as class schedules, pricing lists, or event agendas.

Lab Exercise 6

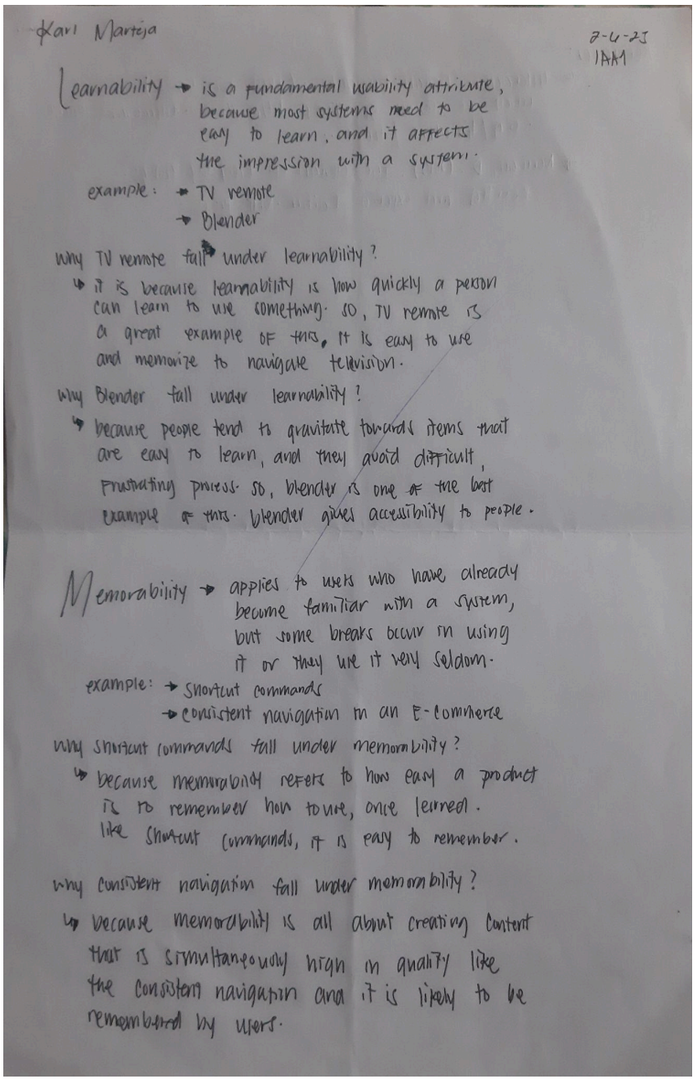


Reflection:

Creating a long version of a school schedule using HTML tables and borders was a more in-depth and practical activity that taught me how to handle larger sets of data while keeping everything visually organized and readable. I used the <table> tag to structure the schedule, with <thead> for table headers, <body> for the main content, and a combination of <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements to represent days, time slots, and subjects. To make the schedule clearer, I applied borders and styled the table using basic CSS to differentiate columns and rows, highlight specific subjects, and add spacing for readability.

This experience helped me see how HTML tables are useful for displaying complex information such as weekly class schedules with multiple subjects, instructors, and room assignments. It also emphasized the value of clean design in user experience, as a well-formatted schedule is much easier to read and navigate.

Additionally, I realized how important it is to maintain consistent structure when building something that's both functional and visually appealing. This skill is directly useful in real-world web development tasks like making calendars, dashboards, and other data-driven layouts.



Karl Marteja

2-6-25
1AM

Learnability → is a fundamental usability attribute, because most systems need to be easy to learn, and it affects the impression with a system.

example: → TV remote
→ Blender

why TV remote fall under learnability?

↳ it is because learnability is how quickly a person can learn to use something. so, TV remote is a great example of this, it is easy to use and memorize to navigate television.

why Blender fall under learnability?

↳ because people tend to gravitate towards items that are easy to learn, and they avoid difficult, frustrating process. so, blender is one of the best example of this. blender gives accessibility to people.

Memorability → applies to users who have already become familiar with a system, but some breaks occur in using it or they use it very seldom.

example: → shortcut commands
→ consistent navigation in an E-commerce

why shortcut commands fall under memorability?

↳ because memorability refers to how easy a product is to remember how to use, once learned. like shortcut commands, it is easy to remember.

why consistent navigation fall under memorability?

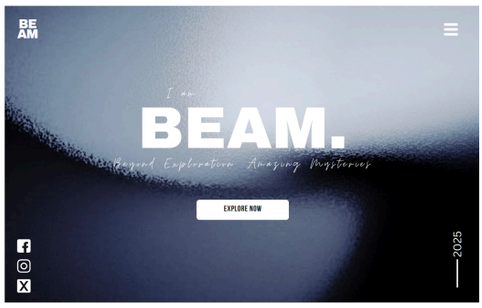
↳ because memorability is all about creating content that is simultaneously high in quality like the consistent navigation and it is likely to be remembered by users.

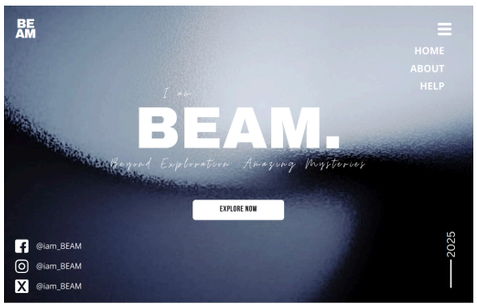
Reflection:

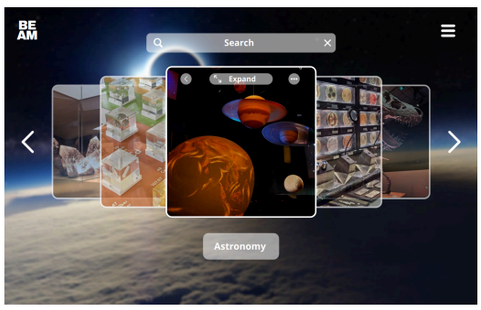
Our research activity about learnability and memorability in Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) helped me better understand two important principles in designing user-friendly systems. I learned that learnability is about how easy it is for new users to accomplish basic tasks the first time they use a system, while memorability refers to how easily users can return to a system after a period of not using it, without having to relearn everything.

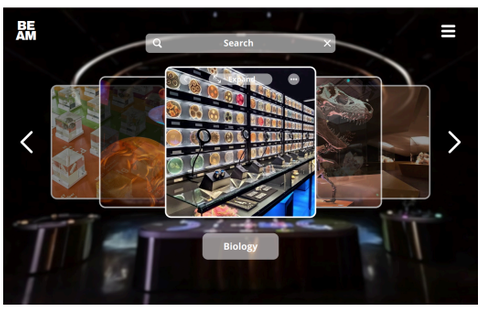
Overall, the activity was insightful and taught me the value of consistency, simplicity, and user-centered design in making technology more effective and easier to use. It also inspired me to apply these principles in future projects, especially in web design and interface development.

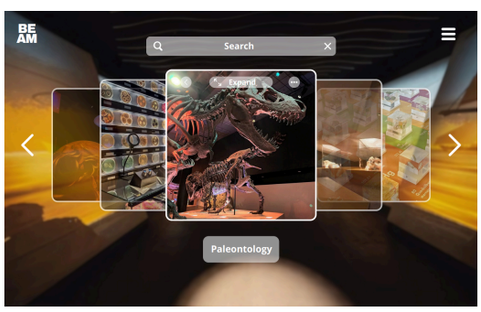
Assignments: KIOSK

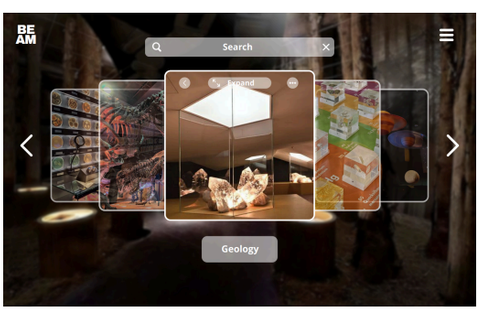


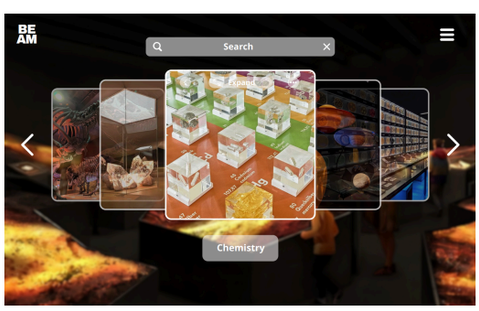


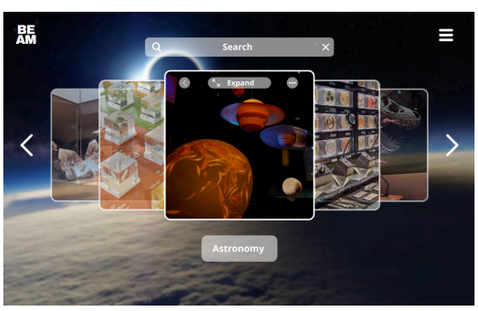


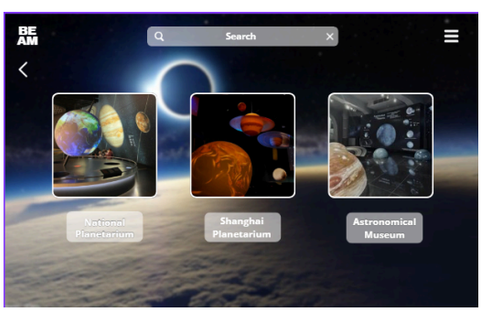


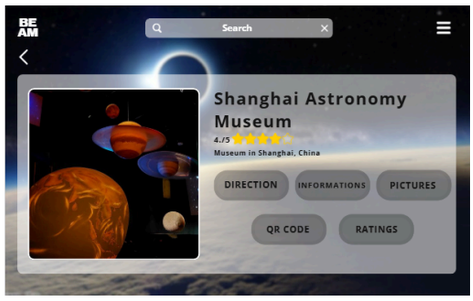


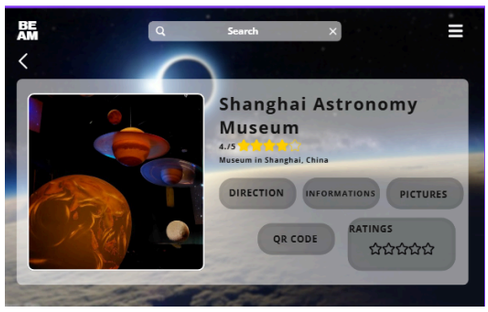


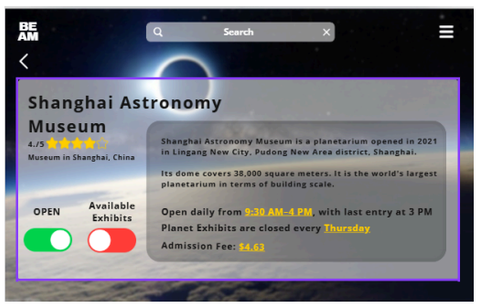


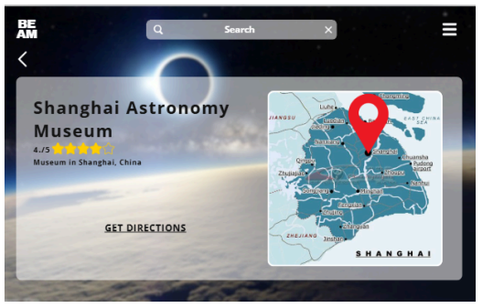


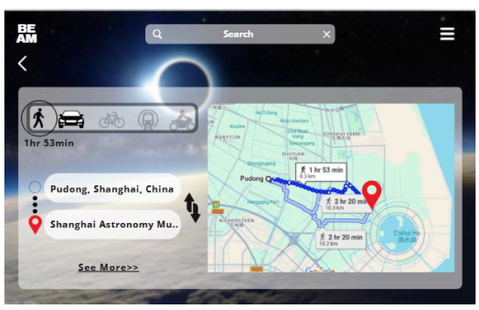


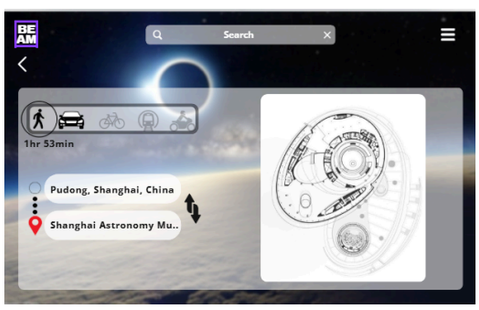


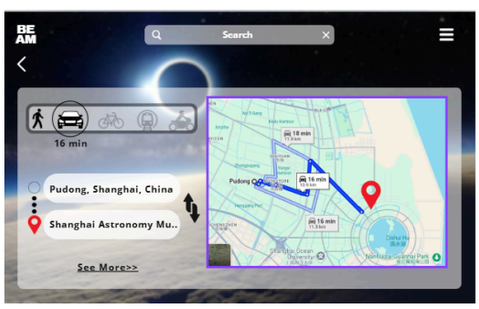


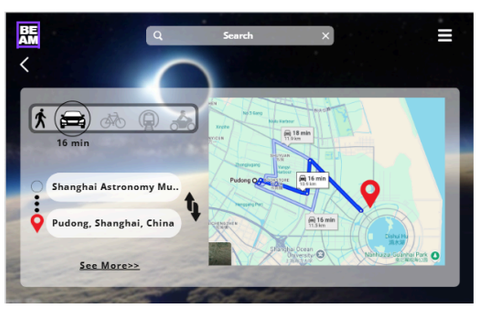












Reflection:

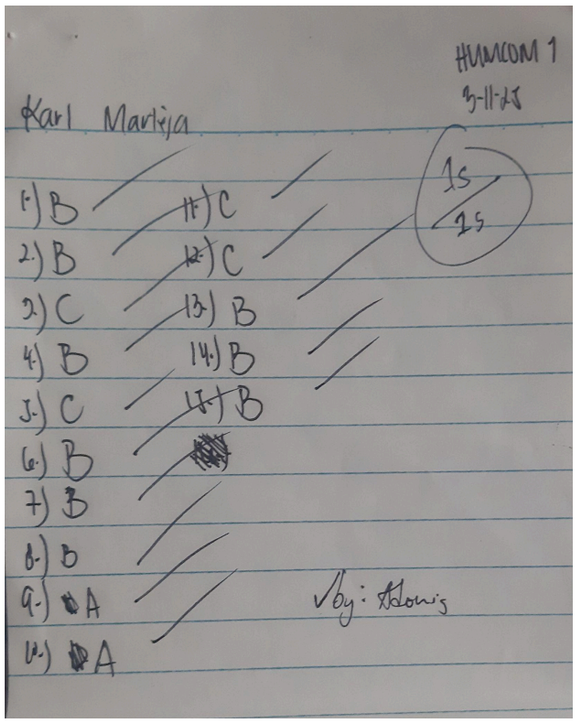
Designing a kiosk website as an assignment was an exciting and fulfilling experience for me because designing websites is truly my passion. I enjoyed the creative process of planning the layout, choosing the right colors, organizing content, and making sure it looked both professional and user-friendly. It was a fun challenge to turn ideas into a functional digital interface. Although there were moments when it became somewhat challenging, especially

with getting the design to work well across different sections, I managed to finish it on time through focus and dedication.

The best part was seeing the final output and feeling proud of my work — especially when I found out that I got a perfect score. That moment really made me happy and motivated me even more to continue improving my skills in web design.

MIDTERMS

Quiz 1



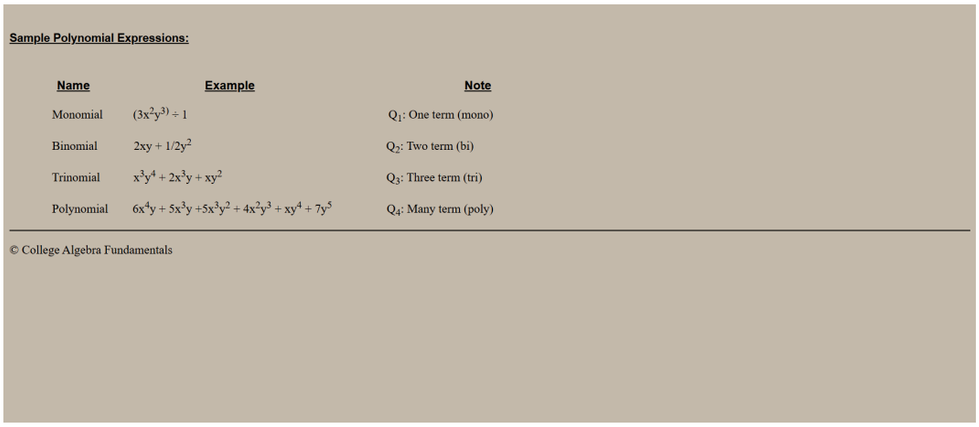
Reflection:

Our quiz about emotional design in Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) was a great way to reinforce what we had learned about how emotions affect user experience. The concepts, such as visceral, behavioral, and reflective levels, were clearly explained during our discussions and materials, which made the quiz easy to understand. I was able to confidently answer the questions because I had a good grasp of how emotional design aims to make digital products not just functional, but also enjoyable and meaningful for users.

I'm happy to share that I got a perfect score on the quiz, which boosted my confidence and showed that I really understood the topic well. This quiz helped me appreciate how much emotional design can improve the connection between people and technology, and it

encouraged me to always consider user emotions when creating digital products.

Lab Exercise 1



Sample Polynomial Expressions:

Name	Example	Note
Monomial	$(3x^2y^3) \div 1$	Q_1: One term (mono)
Binomial	$2xy + 1/2y^2$	Q_2: Two term (bi)
Trinomial	$x^3y^4 + 2x^3y + xy^2$	Q_3: Three term (tri)
Polynomial	$6x^4y + 5x^3y + 5x^3y^2 + 4x^2y^3 + xy^4 + 7y^5$	Q_4: Many term (poly)

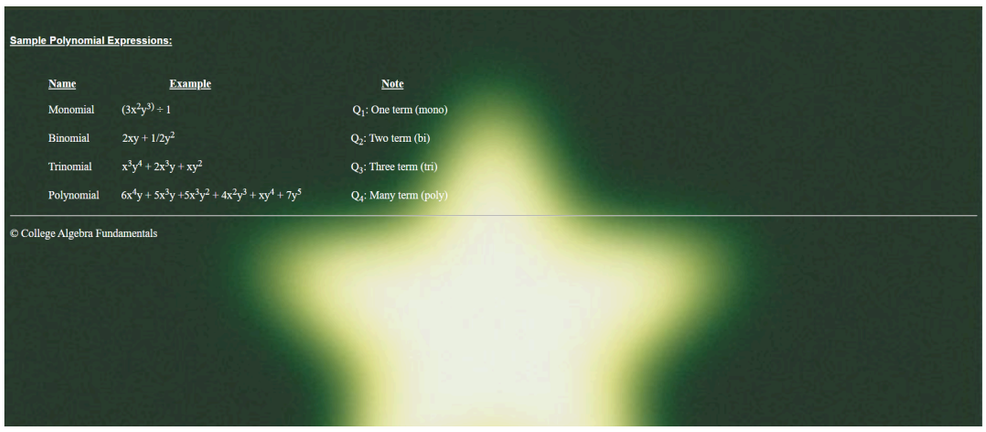
© College Algebra Fundamentals

Reflection:

In the activity where we created a web page displaying a polynomial expression using the `<pre>` tag and other beginner HTML tags, I learned how to enhance the appearance and structure of content by applying CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). Using CSS, I was able to style the `<pre>` tag to make the polynomial expression more visually appealing — adjusting fonts, spacing, colors, and even alignment to make the math expression easier to read.

This activity helped me understand how HTML handles structure while CSS handles design, and how the two work together to create a more engaging and readable output. It was a great opportunity to practice combining both languages, and it gave me more confidence in customizing even basic elements for better presentation.

Lab Exercise 2a



Reflection:

In the updated version of the activity where I displayed a polynomial expression using the <pre> tag, I learned how to apply internal CSS to style the content more effectively and also how to add a background image to enhance the visual presentation. By placing the CSS styles within the <style> tag inside the <head> section of the HTML document, I was able to control the layout and appearance directly on the same file.

I customized the font style, color, and spacing of the polynomial expression and added a background image that made the page look more creative and engaging. This activity helped me understand how to combine structure and style efficiently, and how visual design can complement educational content.

It also improved my understanding of positioning and image usage in web design, which is useful for future projects where I want to mix creativity with technical content.

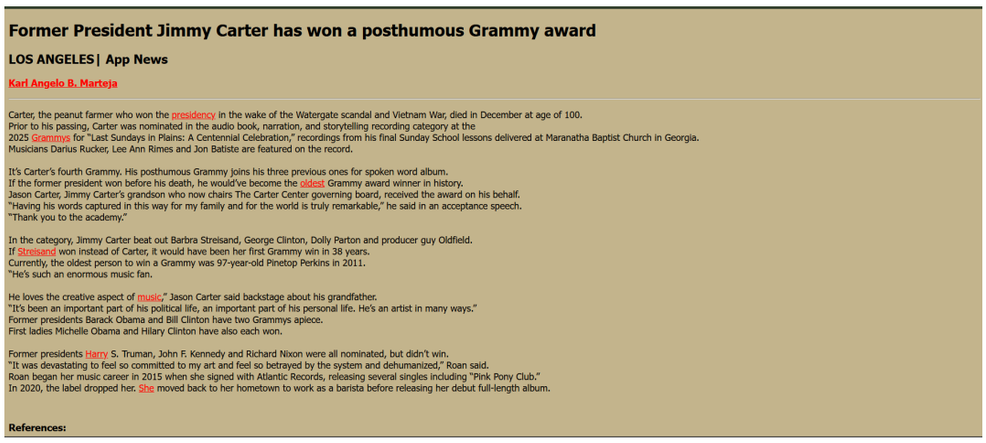
Subject	Time	Day	Room
HUMCOM1	2:00-5:00	T/Th	F112
PROGIT1	11:00-2:00	T/Th	F212
OPSYST1	9:00-10:00	M/W/F	F214
DITRUC1	11:00-12:00	M/W/F	F309
SITNET1	8:00-9:00	M/W/F	F216

Reflection:

In the activity where I created a short schedule using HTML tables, I later enhanced it by applying external CSS, which taught me the importance of separating structure from design. By linking an external .css file to my HTML, I was able to manage the layout, colors, fonts, borders, and spacing of the entire schedule more cleanly and efficiently.

This method made my code more organized and reusable, especially if I wanted to apply the same styling to other pages. Styling the schedule with external CSS also allowed me to experiment with hover effects, background colors for different rows or columns, and responsive design techniques.

Overall, this activity helped me see how external CSS not only improves code clarity and consistency, but also makes future updates much easier, which is a valuable skill for any aspiring web developer.



Former President Jimmy Carter has won a posthumous Grammy award

LOS ANGELES| App News

Karl Angelo B. Marteja

Carter, the peanut farmer who won the presidency in the wake of the Watergate scandal and Vietnam War, died in December at age of 100.
Prior to his passing, Carter was nominated in the audio book, narration, and storytelling recording category at the
2025 Grammys for "Last Sundays in Plains: A Centennial Celebration," recordings from his final Sunday School lessons delivered at Maranatha Baptist Church in Georgia.
Musicians Darius Rucker, Lee Ann Rimes and Jon Batiste are featured on the record.

It's Carter's fourth Grammy. His posthumous Grammy joins his three previous ones for spoken word album.
If the former president won before his death, he would've become the oldest Grammy award winner in history.
Jason Carter, Jimmy Carter's grandson who now chairs The Carter Center governing board, received the award on his behalf.
"Having his words captured in this way for my family and for the world is truly remarkable," he said in an acceptance speech.
"Thank you to the academy."

In the category, Jimmy Carter beat out Barbra Streisand, George Clinton, Dolly Parton and producer guy Oldfield.
If Streisand won instead of Carter, it would have been her first Grammy win in 38 years.
Currently, the oldest person to win a Grammy was 97-year-old Pinetop Perkins in 2011.
"He's such an enormous music fan.

He loves the creative aspect of music," Jason Carter said backstage about his grandfather.
"It's been an important part of his political life, an important part of his personal life. He's an artist in many ways."
Former presidents Barack Obama and Bill Clinton have two Grammys apiece.
First ladies Michelle Obama and Hilary Clinton have also each won.

Former presidents Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon were all nominated, but didn't win.
"It was devastating to feel so committed to my art and feel so betrayed by the system and dehumanized," Roan said.
Roan began her music career in 2015 when she signed with Atlantic Records, releasing several singles including "Pink Pony Club."
In 2020, the label dropped her. She moved back to her hometown to work as a barista before releasing her debut full-length album.

References:

Reflection:

In the activity where I created an article with links, I used external CSS to add styling and interactivity to the content. By linking a separate CSS file, I was able to control the appearance of the entire article — including the font styles, line spacing, margins, and most especially the links.

I applied styles that changed the color of the links, removed the default underline, and added a hover effect so that when the mouse pointer moved over a link, the color changed and it became more noticeable. This made the article not only more visually appealing but also more user-friendly.

Through this activity, I learned how external CSS gives greater flexibility and control when styling elements across a website, and how small enhancements like hover effects and color transitions can significantly improve the user experience.

Winter and Snow Camping Safety for Scout Leaders

Topics Covered

Session 1 - The Fun Stuff - *In Town, Saturday morning*

1. Goals
2. Introductory remarks and outline of this course
3. Round Robin
    - Clothing
    - Sleeping materials:
        - *Sleeping bags;*
        - *Sleeping pad;*
        - *Other sleeping gear*
    - Tents and other camp
4. Trip planning
5. Winter driving

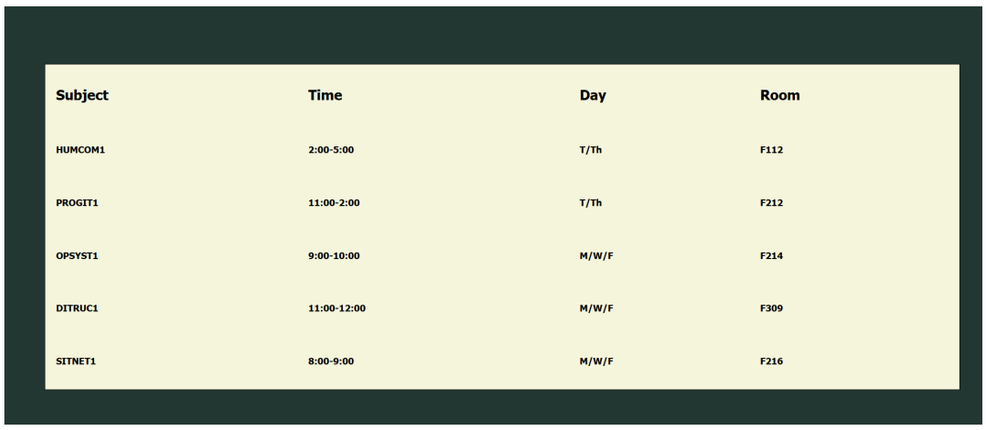
Session 2 - Serious Concerns - *In Town, Saturday afternoon*

1. Further Administrative Details
2. Overview of problems unique to winter and snow activities
3. Round Robin
    - Minimum Impact Camping and Sanitation
    - Snow travel and intro to
        - Skis
        - Snowshoes
        - Sleds
    - Weather - some consideration on how winter differs from summer trips
    - Avalanche dangers
4. Navigating - Special considerations in land navigation in winter conditions
5. Dealing with Winter Emergencies
6. Other Problems to Consider and Wrap-up of sessions

Reflection:

In the activity where I created unordered and ordered lists, I used external CSS to style and customize the appearance of the lists. By linking a separate CSS file, I was able to easily manage the design of both types of lists and apply specific colors to each one. For example, I assigned a unique color to the bullet points of the unordered list using list-style-type and set a different color for the ordered list number markers.

Additionally, I customize the text color for each list, allowing the unordered list to have a soft color like blue and the ordered list to have a contrasting color like green. This activity helped me understand how external CSS allows for cleaner and more maintainable code when applying styles across multiple pages, and how small touches like color can enhance the readability and aesthetic appeal of list-based content.



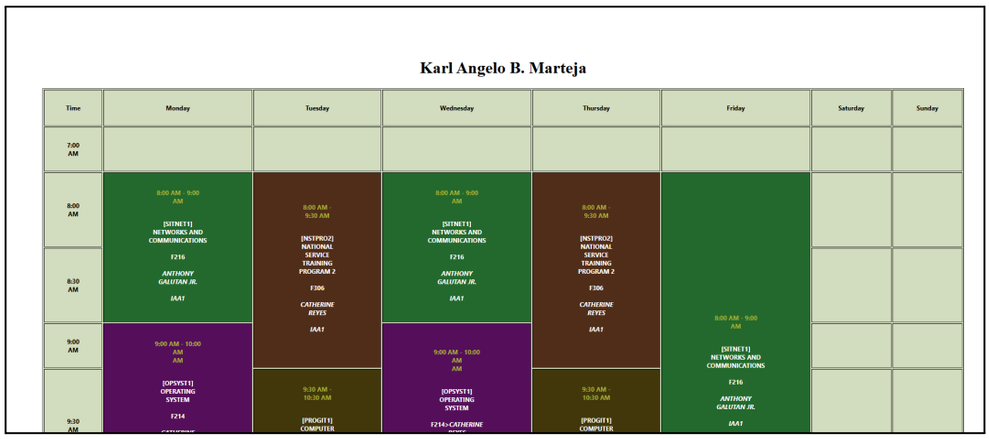
Subject	Time	Day	Room
HUMCOM1	2:00-5:00	T/Th	F112
PROGIT1	11:00-2:00	T/Th	F212
OPSYST1	9:00-10:00	M/W/F	F214
DITRUC1	11:00-12:00	M/W/F	F309
SITNET1	8:00-9:00	M/W/F	F216

Reflection:

In the activity where I created a short schedule using HTML tables, I utilized external CSS to style the schedule and give each subject a unique color arrangement. By linking an external CSS file, I was able to target specific rows, columns, and cells in the table and assign different background colors for each subject, making the schedule visually appealing and easy to navigate. For example, I used CSS classes to define colors for different subjects, so that each subject (like Math, Science, or History) had its own designated background color. This not only made the schedule more organized but also helped in distinguishing the subjects at a glance. I also styled the borders, text alignment, and spacing for better readability.

This experience showed me how external CSS provides greater flexibility for managing complex designs and helps in maintaining a consistent layout across pages while allowing for easy customization, especially when dealing with content that needs clear visual distinction.

Lab Exercise 5b



Karl Angelo B. Marteja

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
7:00 AM							
8:00 AM	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM [SITNET1] NETWORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS F216 ANTHONY GALUTAN JR. IAA1	8:00 AM - 9:30 AM [INSTPRO2] NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM 2 F306 CATHERINE REYES IAA1	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM [SITNET1] NETWORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS F216 ANTHONY GALUTAN JR. IAA1	8:00 AM - 9:30 AM [INSTPRO2] NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM 2 F306 CATHERINE REYES IAA1	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM [SITNET1] NETWORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS F216 ANTHONY GALUTAN JR. IAA1		
8:30 AM							
9:00 AM	9:00 AM - 10:00 AM [OPSYST1] OPERATING SYSTEM F214		9:00 AM - 10:00 AM [OPSYST1] OPERATING SYSTEM F214>CATHERINE				
9:30 AM		9:30 AM - 10:30 AM [PROGIT1] COMPUTER		9:30 AM - 10:30 AM [PROGIT1] COMPUTER			

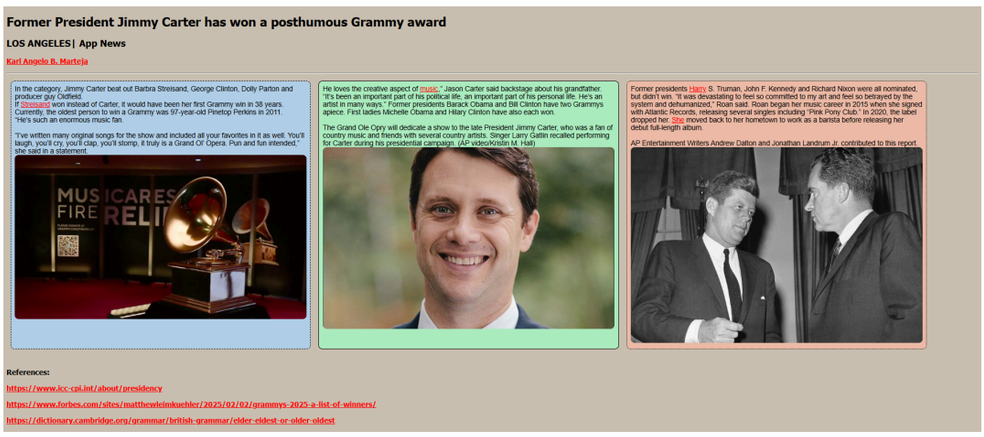
Reflection:

In the activity where I created a real school schedule using HTML tables, I applied external CSS to manage the design and color arrangements for each subject and time slot. By linking an external CSS file, I gained better control over the layout and styling of the schedule, which allowed me to create a more organized, easy-to-read format. The schedule consisted of multiple rows and columns representing days of the week and class times, and by using CSS, I was able to assign specific background colors to each subject, making it clear which classes were scheduled at which times. This color coding helped differentiate the subjects and made the schedule much more intuitive to navigate.

Additionally, I used CSS to style the borders of the table, adjusting the thickness and color for clarity, while ensuring that the text within each cell was well-aligned and easy to read. To further improve accessibility, I applied different styles for hover effects, so when a user hovered over a specific cell, it would change its background color slightly, making it easier to track the class.

This activity highlighted the power of external CSS in creating structured content like a school schedule, where it's important to keep things clear and easy to follow. It also taught me the value of using consistent color schemes for quick identification of subjects, as well as how styling tables with CSS enhances not just the aesthetic appeal but also the overall usability of the schedule. By separating the structure of the schedule (HTML) and the presentation (CSS), I was able to create a well-organized layout that's easy to modify and maintain.

Lab Exercise 6



Former President Jimmy Carter has won a posthumous Grammy award

LOS ANGELES| App News

Karl Angelo B. Marteja

In the category, Jimmy Carter beat out Barbra Streisand, George Clinton, Dolly Parton and producer giy Oldfield.
If Streisand won instead of Carter, it would have been her first Grammy win in 38 years. Currently, the oldest person to win a Grammy was 97-year-old Pinetop Perkins in 2011.
"He's such an enormous music fan.

"I've written many original songs for the show and included all your favorites in it as well. You'll laugh, you'll cry, you'll clap, you'll stomp, it truly is a Grand Ol' Opera. Pun and fun intended," she said in a statement.

He loves the creative aspect of music," Jason Carter said backstage about his grandfather. "It's been an important part of his political life, an important part of his personal life. He's an artist in many ways." Former presidents Barack Obama and Bill Clinton have two Grammys apiece. First ladies Michelle Obama and Hilary Clinton have also each won.

The Grand Ole Opry will dedicate a show to the late President Jimmy Carter, who was a fan of country music and friends with several country artists. Singer Larry Gatlin recalled performing for Carter during his presidential campaign. (AP video/Kristin M. Hall)

Former presidents Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon were all nominated, but didn't win. "It was devastating to feel so committed to my art and feel so betrayed by the system and dehumanized," Roan said. Roan began her music career in 2015 when she signed with Atlantic Records, releasing several singles including "Pink Pony Club." In 2020, the label dropped her. She moved back to her hometown to work as a barista before releasing her debut full-length album.

AP Entertainment Writers Andrew Dalton and Jonathan Landrum Jr. contributed to this report.

References:

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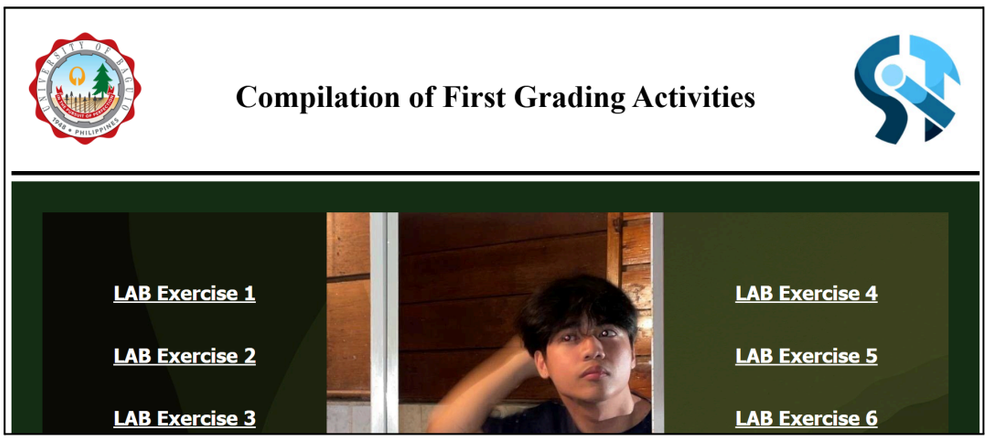
Reflection:

In the activity where I created articles with links and used internal CSS, I was able to enhance the design and functionality of the article directly within the HTML document. By placing the CSS inside the <style> tag in the <head> section, I controlled the layout and appearance of the article content, as well as the interactivity of the links and other elements.

One of the key features I focused on was creating links within the article that would change their font color when tapped (or clicked). To achieve this, I used the :active pseudo-class in CSS, which allowed me to specify how the links should look when the user interacts with them. For example, I set the color of the link to change to a darker shade when it was tapped, giving a clear visual cue that the link was being selected.

Additionally, I used elements to structure the content and organize sections of the article. By styling the tags with CSS, I was able to group related content together and apply background colors, padding, and margins for better readability. This helped improve the overall layout and made the article look more organized.



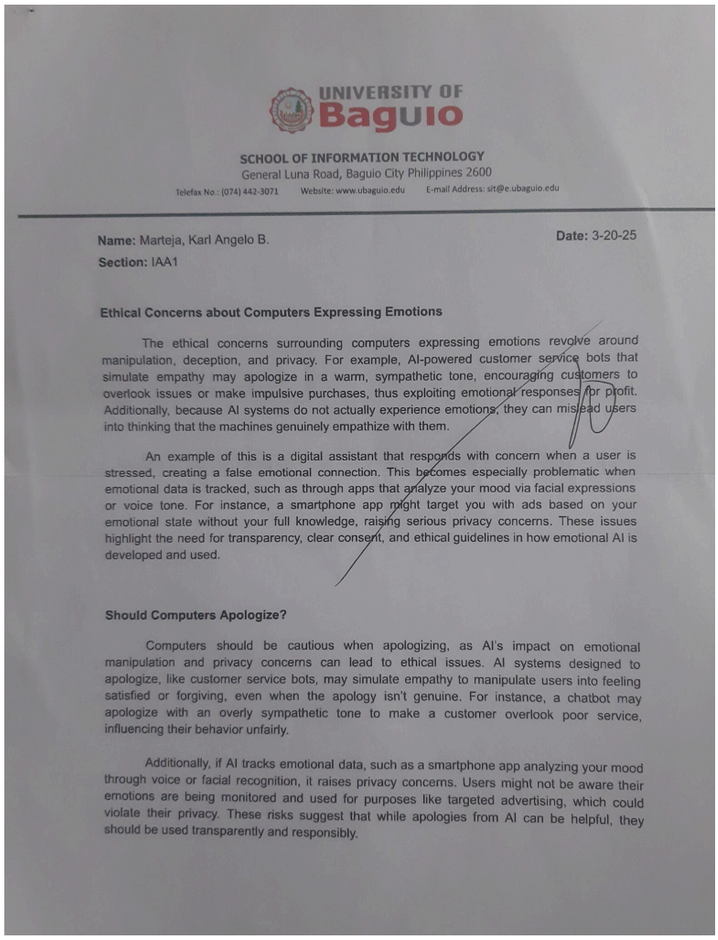
Reflection:

Creating a portfolio website using HTML was an exciting and educational experience, as it allowed me to apply the various concepts and tags I've learned throughout the course. Starting from basic tags like headings, paragraphs, and lists, I gradually progressed to using more advanced elements like the img tag for displaying images, the link tag for navigation, and source tags for responsive images. One of the most engaging parts was working with ordered and unordered lists, which helped me organize the content effectively and present my information in a clear and structured way.

Throughout the process, I learned how to build a well-organized, user-friendly layout that is easy to navigate. The portfolio project also helped me understand the importance of using proper semantic HTML tags to ensure that the website was accessible and functional. Additionally, I gained a deeper understanding of how each tag and attribute contributes to the overall design and structure of a web page.

Overall, creating the portfolio allowed me to apply my skills in HTML and sharpen my understanding of web development. The project gave me hands-on experience with combining the different tags and elements, resulting in a cohesive and attractive personal portfolio. This experience was an essential step in improving my web development skills and reinforced the importance of structure, design, and usability in building websites.

Assignments: Research



UNIVERSITY OF Baguio

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
General Luna Road, Baguio City Philippines 2600
Telefax No.: (074) 442-3071 Website: www.ubaguio.edu E-mail Address: sit@e.ubaguio.edu

Name: Marteja, Karl Angelo B. **Date:** 3-20-25
Section: IAA1

Ethical Concerns about Computers Expressing Emotions

The ethical concerns surrounding computers expressing emotions revolve around manipulation, deception, and privacy. For example, AI-powered customer service bots that simulate empathy may apologize in a warm, sympathetic tone, encouraging customers to overlook issues or make impulsive purchases, thus exploiting emotional responses for profit. Additionally, because AI systems do not actually experience emotions, they can mislead users into thinking that the machines genuinely empathize with them.

An example of this is a digital assistant that responds with concern when a user is stressed, creating a false emotional connection. This becomes especially problematic when emotional data is tracked, such as through apps that analyze your mood via facial expressions or voice tone. For instance, a smartphone app might target you with ads based on your emotional state without your full knowledge, raising serious privacy concerns. These issues highlight the need for transparency, clear consent, and ethical guidelines in how emotional AI is developed and used.

Should Computers Apologize?

Computers should be cautious when apologizing, as AI's impact on emotional manipulation and privacy concerns can lead to ethical issues. AI systems designed to apologize, like customer service bots, may simulate empathy to manipulate users into feeling satisfied or forgiving, even when the apology isn't genuine. For instance, a chatbot may apologize with an overly sympathetic tone to make a customer overlook poor service, influencing their behavior unfairly.

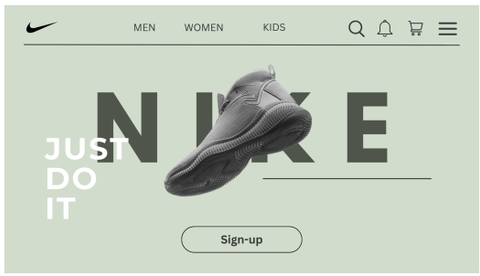
Additionally, if AI tracks emotional data, such as a smartphone app analyzing your mood through voice or facial recognition, it raises privacy concerns. Users might not be aware their emotions are being monitored and used for purposes like targeted advertising, which could violate their privacy. These risks suggest that while apologies from AI can be helpful, they should be used transparently and responsibly.

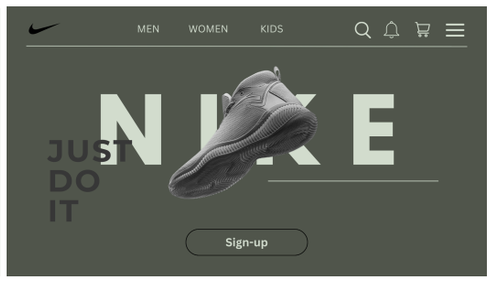
Reflection:

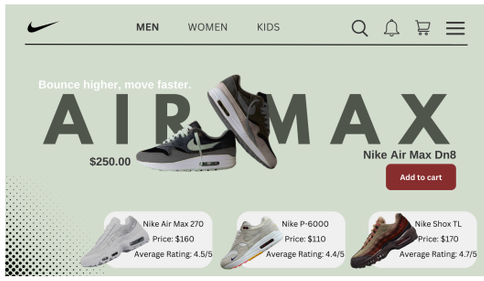
Researching emotional design in Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) was an eye-opening experience that made me realize the deeper connection between users and technology beyond just functionality. Through the research, I learned that emotional design focuses on how users feel when interacting with a product—whether it's a website, application, or device—and how those emotions influence their overall experience. It goes beyond making a system usable; it aims to make it enjoyable, satisfying, and meaningful.

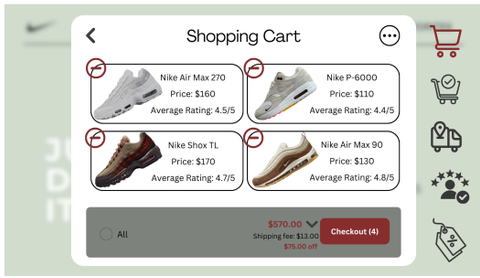
Overall, this research helped me appreciate the importance of designing with empathy and user emotion in mind. As someone passionate about tech and design, it inspired me to think beyond just “how it works” and start focusing on “how it feels.” This perspective will definitely guide me in future projects, especially when creating user interfaces or websites that aim to connect with people on a personal level.

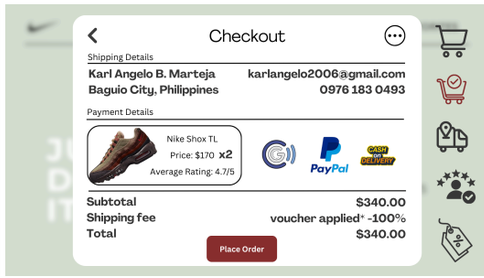
Assignments: eCommerce

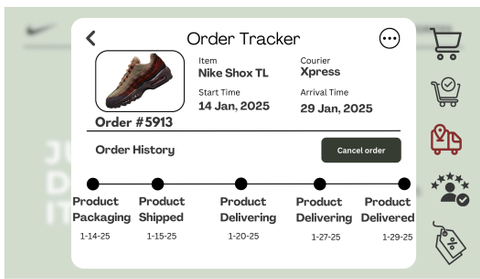


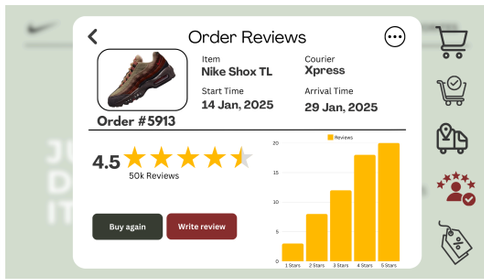


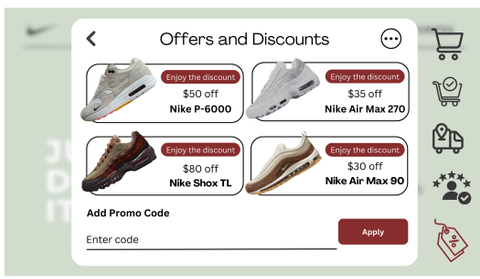


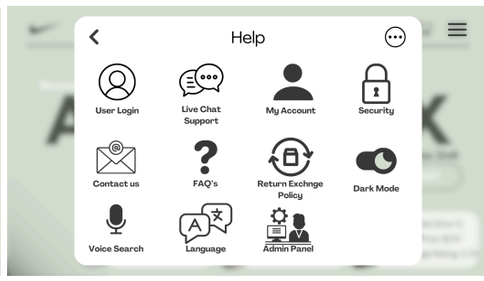


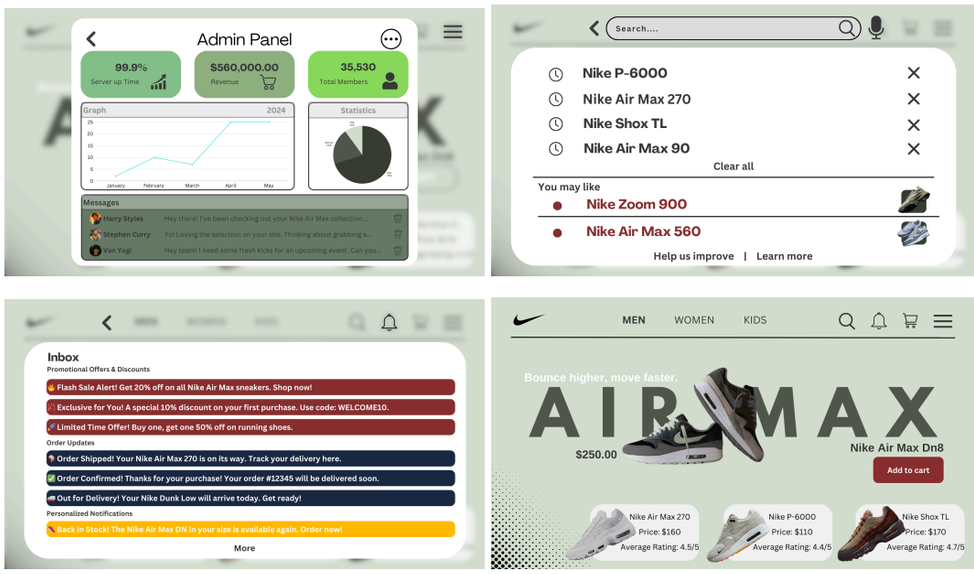












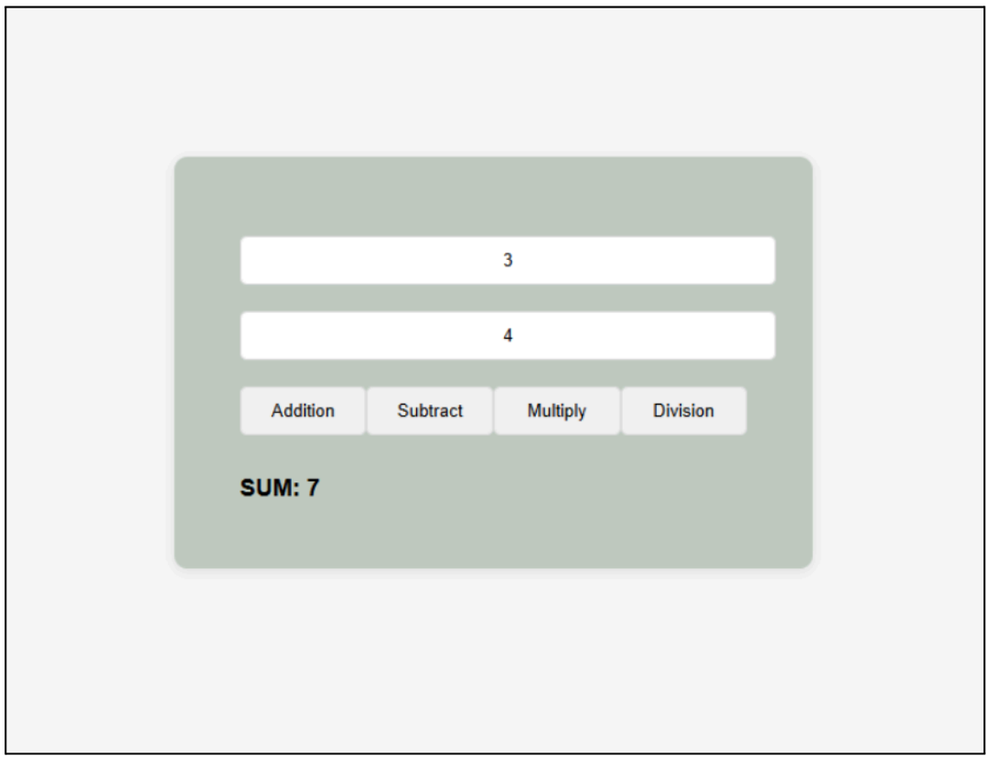
Reflection:

In designing the eCommerce app, I faced significant challenges due to the limited time given to complete the project. There were moments when I struggled to get all the design elements right, especially considering the need for user-friendly navigation and visually appealing product layouts.

However, through focused effort and managing my time carefully, I was able to finish the app on time. Despite the pressure, I felt satisfied with the outcome, as it turned out to be a successful design. The experience taught me a lot about time management and the importance of prioritizing essential features to deliver a functional and aesthetically pleasing product.

FINALS

Lab Exercise 1

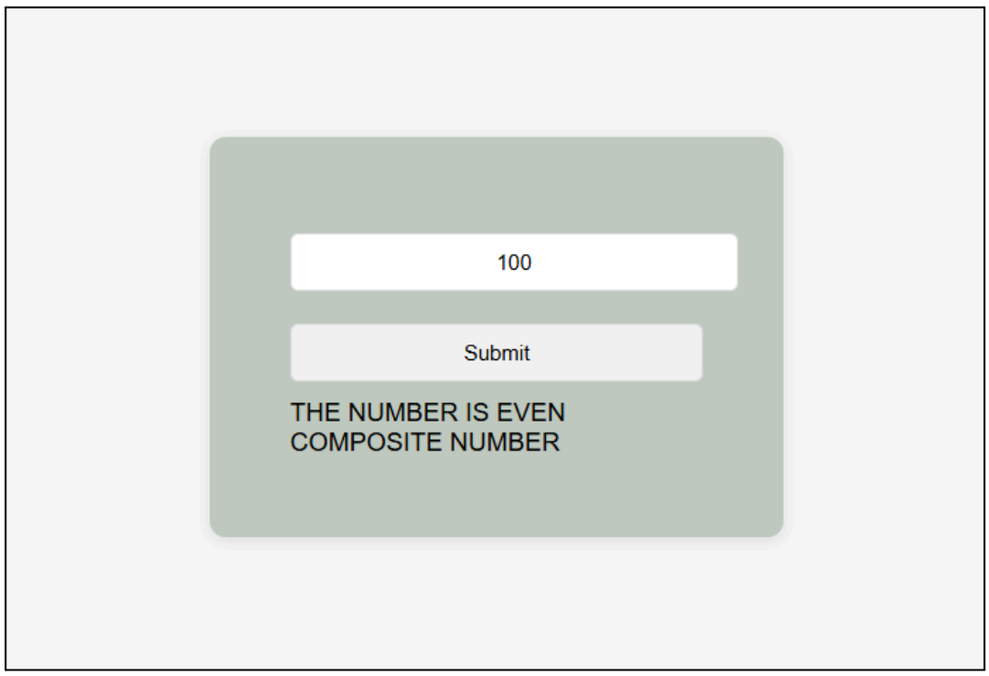


Reflection:

Creating the simple calculator using JavaScript was a great way to apply what I learned about handling user inputs and performing operations. The activity involved designing an interface where users could input two numbers and select an operation like addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division. While it was challenging to combine HTML structure with JavaScript logic, I was able to capture input values and display the result dynamically when a user clicked a button.

A key challenge was handling division by zero, which required an error-checking mechanism. Despite the time constraints, I completed the calculator successfully. This activity strengthened my understanding of JavaScript and taught me the importance of combining HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create interactive web applications.

Lab Exercise 2

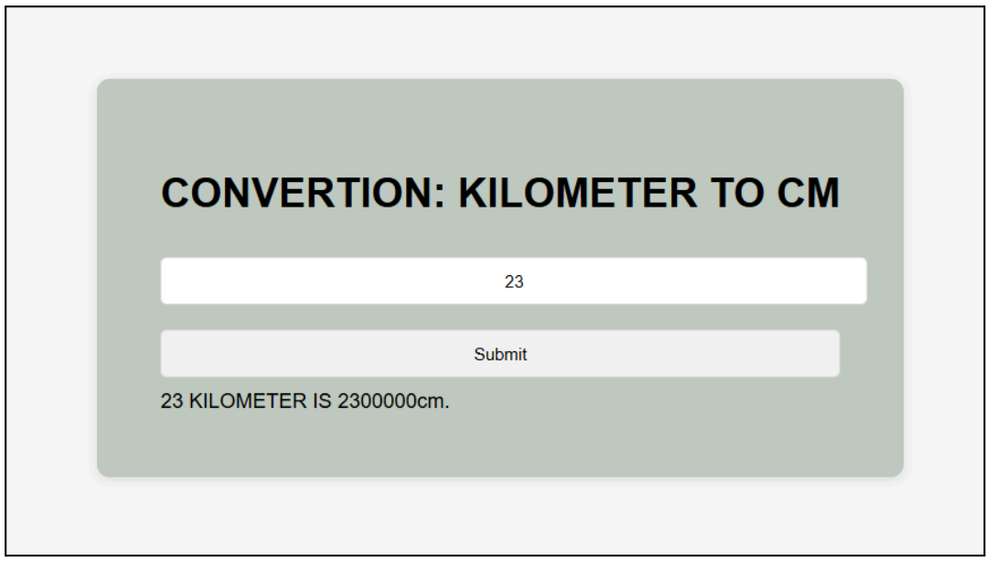


Reflection:

In the activity where I had to distinguish whether a number entered by the user was odd or even and composite or prime, I learned how to implement basic number theory logic using JavaScript. The task involved creating a user interface where the user could input a number, and the program would then determine if it was odd or even, as well as whether it was composite or prime.

I used JavaScript to check if the number was divisible by 2 for even/odd, and for determining prime or composite, I implemented a loop to check divisibility by any number other than 1 and itself. The challenge was ensuring the logic worked correctly, especially with larger numbers, and handling edge cases like 0 and 1.

This activity helped me strengthen my problem-solving skills and gave me a better understanding of how to manipulate numbers programmatically in JavaScript. Despite some initial struggles, I was able to successfully implement the functionality, making it a rewarding experience.

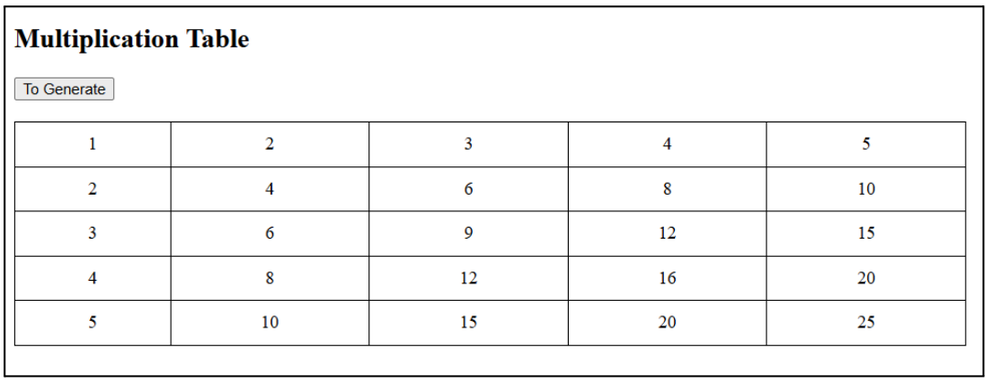


Reflection:

In the activity where I had to convert a user's input from kilometers to centimeters, I applied my understanding of unit conversion and user input handling in JavaScript. The task involved creating an interface where the user could enter a distance in kilometers, and the program would convert it to centimeters.

I used JavaScript to retrieve the user input, performed the conversion by multiplying the number of kilometers by 100,000 (since 1 kilometer equals 100,000 centimeters), and displayed the result to the user. The challenge was ensuring that the conversion formula was applied correctly and presenting the output in a clear and understandable format.

This activity helped me practice my math skills and JavaScript programming while also improving my ability to work with user inputs and display results dynamically. The experience was satisfying as it reinforced the importance of accurate calculations and user-friendly interfaces.



Multiplication Table

To Generate

1	2	3	4	5
2	4	6	8	10
3	6	9	12	15
4	8	12	16	20
5	10	15	20	25

Reflection:

In the activity where I had to create a multiplication table based on user input for the number of rows and columns, I encountered some challenges, especially with the looping part. The task required me to build an interface where the user could enter the desired number of rows and columns, and the program would generate a multiplication table dynamically. The main difficulty came from working with loops to ensure the table was populated correctly based on the user's input.

At first, I struggled to set up the nested loops for iterating through both the rows and columns, but after careful debugging and testing, I managed to get the logic right. Once I figured out how to properly structure the loops, I was able to successfully generate the multiplication table and display it in a clear format.

Despite the initial struggles, I managed to finish the task on time, and it was a rewarding experience that improved my understanding of loops and dynamic content generation in JavaScript.

Experience

What I like about the course:

1. User-Centered Design
2. Helping Friend
3. Creative Minds
4. Design Principles
5. Collaboration Across Disciplines

My Favorite Topics

1. Interaction Design
2. Multimodal Interfaces
3. AI in User Interfaces
4. Human-Computer Interaction
5. Design Thinking

My Favorite Activities

1. Lab7 - PrelimsCompilation
2. KIOSK
3. eCommerce
4. Java Script
5. Bootstrap

What can be improved in this subject

1. More Hands-on Activity
2. More Collaboration
3. Time Management / Deadline Management
4. More User Testing
5. Case Studies

Most Challenging Topics

1. History of HCI
2. Conceptualizing Interaction Design
3. Process of Interaction Design

4. Java Script
5. Logical Thinking

Tribute to people who helped me in this subject:

1. Mr. Benny Cris C. Pio
2. Ms. December Rain C. Gomez
3. Mr. Rowald Rafael B. Saliganan
4. Ms. Jerlyn Jyd M. Cortez
5. Ms. Colleen Margarette B. Jose