Question 1 Not yet graded / 40 pts

 $Identify\ three\ points\ made\ in\ the\ video\ that\ you\ strongly\ agree\ with\ or\ strongly\ disagree\ with.\ For\ each\ point:$

- Describe in a couple of sentences what is going on at that point in the video.
- Make a brief argument why the design teams decision was good or bad
- Include a time-stamp from the video where the issue was. For example, 31:14 into the video.

Your Answer:

- 1. Users need to feel like they can master the program
 - He is talking about how in word 2003 there were too many toolbars, and nobody felt like they had a real handle on the program
 - This was a good point to bring up, and a good reason to bring on the ribbon. Without this critical bit of information, they wouldn't have been able to find the root problem they were having
 - o 21:50 in the video
- 2. Simple is better than clever
 - I agree with this. He is talking about his design tenents.
 - If you can reduce the amount of confusing people have surrounding software, the more likely they are to use it. With a thing like a word processor, people
 don't really have a lot of motivation to get in there and find the power unless it's SUPER easy. Like heading, for example, I only started using them about 2
 years ago and they are game-changing. They make things super easy. But if they weren't easy to find, and easy to use, and made my life better I wouldn't have
 ever used them.
 - o 34:30 ish in the video
- 3. The sentiment that the easiest path is the one that will be chosen, most of the time
 - 1. He's talking about why they didn't put the ribbon on the side, and his concern about if he put it there they would make it scroll when they added new features.
 - 2. I agree with this. If you make something easy and you can see it is an issue you should avoid it so it doesn't become an issue in the future

| Question 2 | 5 / 5 pts |
|--|-----------|
| According to the video, what is the "Truman Show?" | |
| When too much is happening in the UI for the user to process | |
| A collection of live video feeds to a small number of target users | |
| The lead designer showing various prototypes to members of the development team | |
| A 1998 movie staring Jim Carrey | |
| | |

| Question 3 | 5 / 5 pts |
|--|-----------|
| What is the purpose of design tenants? | |
| Provide a metric by which a design can be measured | |
| ® Focus design efforts so you can make headway through all the possibilities | |
| Stop creativity | |

| Question 4 | 35 / 35 pts |
|--|-------------|
| What are the Office 2007 UI redesign goals? | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| □ Help people make less errors | |
| Provide a more familiar, comfortable interface | |
| | |
| ☐ Help people feel more secure and safe while using Office | |
| | |

| Question 5 | 5 / 5 pts |
|--|-----------|
| What is a "conceptual prototype?" | |
| Trying to understand the user's conceptual model of the UI | |
| Trying all kinds of different approaches to see what will work | |
| Trying to identify the most simple concepts that the user needs to understand. | |

| Question 6 | 5 / 5 pts |
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| Why did Microsoft abandon menus in the Office 2007 release? | |
| The interface needs outgrew the menu paradigm | |
| There was a need to make the UI look "fresh" and "appealing" | |
| Competition from Adobe and Apple required a rethinking of the old design | |
| A new UI was needed to reflect the new functionality under the hood | |

| Question 7 | 5 / 5 pts |
|--|-----------|
| Where did the name "Ribbon" come from? | |
| The first drawings looked like a ribbon used for wrapping presents | |
| Some prototypes floated over the existing UI like a ribbon | |
| The UI would take the top "ribbon" of the page | |
| It was initially conceived as a medieval scroll that could roll up | |