

Southampton Solent University

Business Computing

Human Computer Interaction SAD 162

Human Digital Interaction Design SAD 167

Format - General Settings

Fonts

Font: Arial
Font Style: Regular
Font Size: 11
Font Colour: Black
Effects: None

Paragraph

Alignment: Justify
Outline Level: Body Text
Indentation: Right = Left = 0
Spacing: Before = After = 0
Special: None
Line spacing: Multiple At: 1.15

Page Setup

Margin: Top = Bottom = Right = Left = 2.6
Orientation: Portrait
Page Boarder = Box, Colour: Automatic, Width: ½ pt
Art: None
Header: Align Text Left = SSU,
Header: Align Text Right = Your Course
Footer: Align Text Left = Unit No,
Align Text Right = Page Number
Page Vertical alignment = Top

Layout - General Structure

Front Page

Southampton Solent University → Verdana/20, Centre Aligned
Business Computing → Verdana/18, Centre Aligned
Five Spaces on 18 Verdana
Unit Code → Arial 18, Centre Aligned
Unit Name → Arial 18, Centre Aligned
Date: DD/MM/YYYY ~Format → Arial 16, Centre Aligned
Thirteen Spaces on 16 Arial
Name: First Name, Surname ~ Format → Arial 16, Left Aligned
Student ID No.: → Arial 16, Left Aligned

Southampton Solent University
Business Computing

SAD 162
HUMAN COMPUTER INTERACTION
28/04/2014

Name: Tim Berners-Lee
Student ID: 872362873

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Introduction

A number of diverse methodologies outlining techniques for human-computer interaction design have emerged since the rise of the field in the 1980s. Most design methodologies stem from a model for how users, designers, and technical systems interact. Early methodologies, for example, treated users' cognitive processes as predictable and quantifiable and encouraged design practitioners to look to cognitive science results in areas such as memory and attention when designing user interfaces. Modern models tend to focus on a constant feedback and conversation between users, designers, and engineers and push for technical systems to be wrapped around the types of experiences users want to have, rather than wrapping user experience around a completed system.

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Information that is not essential to explain your findings, but that supports your analysis (especially repetitive or lengthy information), validates your conclusions or pursues a related point should be placed in an appendix.