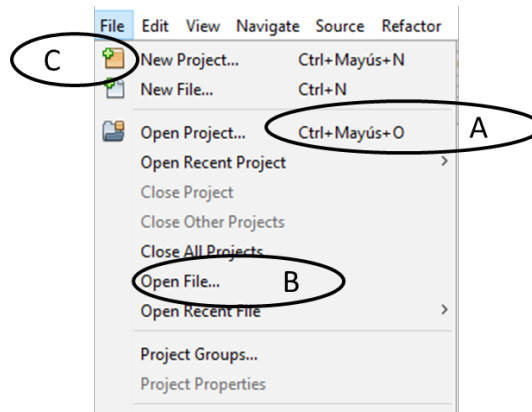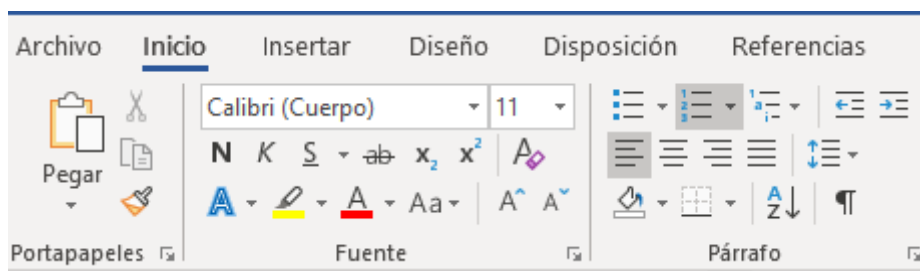1. With respect to command line interfaces, you indicate the **true** statement:
   a. They can be combined with other types of interaction and are useful for advanced management.
   b. They are flexible and suitable for all types of users.
   c. When designing a command line interface it is necessary to use representative names of the function to be performed, regardless of its length.
   d. They were the first interaction system used, although they are no longer used today.
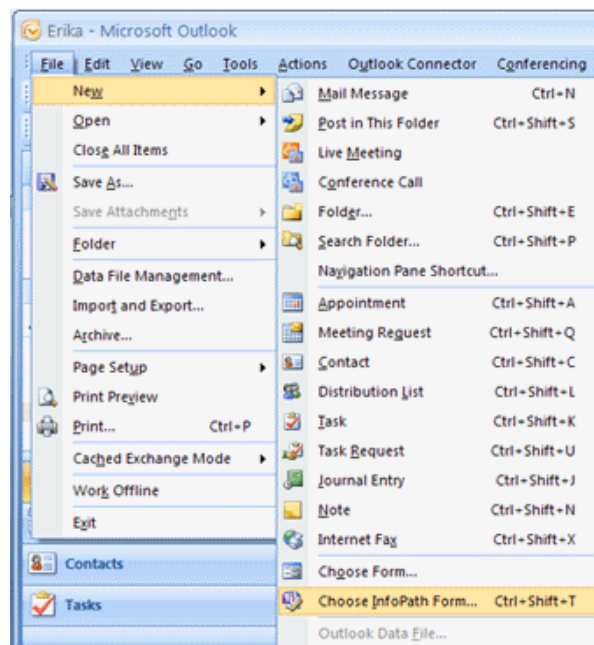
2. Which is the **false** statement?



   a. The image shows a pull-down menu, in which, in the highlighted area **A,** a shortcut is offered to access the *Open Project* option.
   b. The image shows a pull-down menu in which, in the highlighted area **A**, an access key is offered to access the *Open Project* option.
   c. The image shows a pull-down menu, in which the icon in the highlighted area **C** indicates that the option is also available on the toolbar.
   d. The image shows a drop-down menu, where the icon in the highlighted area **B** indicates that a dialog will open after selecting this option.

3. According to the following image, which is the **false** sentence?



   a. It displays a combination of toolbar and menu
   b. It is a clear example of how to apply the design principle of recognizing rather than remembering
   c. Displays the ribbon menu type, introduced by Microsoft in 2007
   d. It is a ribbon type menu, which applies the design principle of remembering rather than recognizing.

4. You indicate the **true** option to complete the sentence. In a form…
   a. ..the different fields must be distributed, taking into account only that they are aligned and occupy the space efficiently.
   b. ..all editing fields must always be the same length, regardless of the expected value, for the form to be well structured.
   c. ... mandatory fields must be highlighted in some way, so that the user can easily perceive them
   d. … it is better to check if any data is missing after the user accepts the content of the form than to prevent the user from submitting it, since this decreases the usability.

5. Which of the following characteristics is not applicable to the direct manipulation interaction style?
   a. It is suitable for novice users, as they can quickly learn the functionality.
   b. It is possible to perform actions quickly, whose effect is immediately visible, but which are not reversible.
   c. User actions show an immediate reaction on the screen.
   d. Users manipulate the objects of interest directly, making it easier to represent the real world.

6. With respect to command line systems, which is the **true** statement?
   a. One of its drawbacks is its lack of flexibility regarding orders.
   b. Expert users avoid this type of interaction system.
   c. They are easy to learn, since they are based on giving direct instructions to the system.
   d. They are all false.

7. With regard to the following figure, which is the **true** statement?



   a. This is an example of a drop-down menu, where keyboard shortcuts appear to make interaction more comfortable for expert users.
   b. This is a clear example of a context menu, in which the acceleration keys or keyboard shortcuts appear to access the different options.
   c. It's a pop-up menu, with a cascading organization.
   d. None of the above statements are true.

8. Regarding a menu with a tree structure, which is the **false** statement?
    a. Group options in naturally chosen categories and can have several levels
    b. They use terminology from the application domain
    c. They can contain all the necessary elements at each of the levels
    d. It is not recommended to nest more than 4 levels.

9. The following image corresponds to the user interface of the ticketing system of the Metro Valencia vending machines. Which is the interaction style used?



    a. Direct manipulation
    b. Form fill-in
    c. Menu selection
    d. Natural-language

10. With regard to interaction styles, which is the **true** sentence?
    a. Command language facilitates retention.
    b. Menu selection facilitates decision making.
    c. Forms require significant training and memorization.
    d. Natural language interfaces require learning the syntax.