

17 Lecture - CS408

Important Subjective

Q1: What is HCI?

A1: HCI stands for Human-Computer Interaction, which is a multidisciplinary field that focuses on the design, evaluation, and improvement of the interaction between humans and computers.

Q2: What are the stages involved in the HCI process?

A2: The stages involved in the HCI process are User Analysis, Design and Prototyping, Implementation, Evaluation, and Refinement.

Q3: What is the User-Centered Design (UCD) model?

A3: The User-Centered Design (UCD) model is a widely used HCI model that emphasizes involving users throughout the design process, from analysis to evaluation, and promotes iterative design and refinement based on user input.

Q4: What is the purpose of prototyping in HCI?

A4: Prototyping in HCI is done to create early versions of the system or application that allow for testing and feedback, and to ensure that the design is intuitive, visually appealing, and aligns with the users' mental models.

Q5: What is the role of evaluation in the HCI process?

A5: Evaluation in the HCI process is conducted to determine the effectiveness of the system in meeting the needs of the users, identify usability issues, and collect feedback from users to make improvements.

Q6: What is the Interaction Design (IxD) model?

A6: The Interaction Design (IxD) model is an HCI model that focuses on designing interfaces that are intuitive, easy to learn, and efficient to use, incorporating principles of usability, affordance, and feedback.

Q7: What is the Activity Theory model in HCI?

A7: The Activity Theory model in HCI views the interaction between humans and technology in the context of their activities and tasks, emphasizing the social, cultural, and organizational aspects of human-computer interaction.

Q8: What is the Cognitive Engineering model in HCI?

A8: The Cognitive Engineering model in HCI focuses on understanding the cognitive processes involved in human-computer interaction and designing interfaces that align with human cognitive capabilities, such as perception, memory, and decision-making.

Q9: What is the iterative nature of the HCI process?

A9: The HCI process is iterative, meaning that it involves repeated cycles of design, implementation, evaluation, and refinement based on user feedback, to continuously improve the user experience.

Q10: What is the ultimate goal of HCI?

A10: The ultimate goal of HCI is to create technology that is accessible, usable, and enjoyable for users, ensuring that the interaction between humans and computers is efficient, effective, and satisfying.