

#### Student survey on the relevance of topics in the Human Computer Interaction course

Dušanka Bošković, Nihad Borovina University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Electrical Engineering <u>dboskovic@etf.unsa.ba, nborovina@etf.unsa.ba</u>

# Student Surveys after the HCI course

- Why?
  - Student evaluation surveys objective: continuous improvement.
  - The survey is addressing the importance of topics covered in the course and students reflection on their achieved results.
- Who?
  - Master students, III semester, elective, different study programmes: Control and Electronics, Computing and Informatics, Telecommunications
  - Almost all of them employed
- When?
  - After completing the exam
- How?
  - We have used to ask the questions in a form of a discussion, filling in the paper form (45 out of 75 enrolled)
  - Google forms (22 out of 95 enrolled)

#### Student Surveys after the HCI course

- We have noticed students' preferences for some topics ☺ and less enthusiasm for others ☺
- What they prefer? Technology oriented topics, of the shelf solutions - <u>solution domain</u>.
- Interaction principles, user centered design, evaluations more theoretical and less attractive problem domain.

# Topics

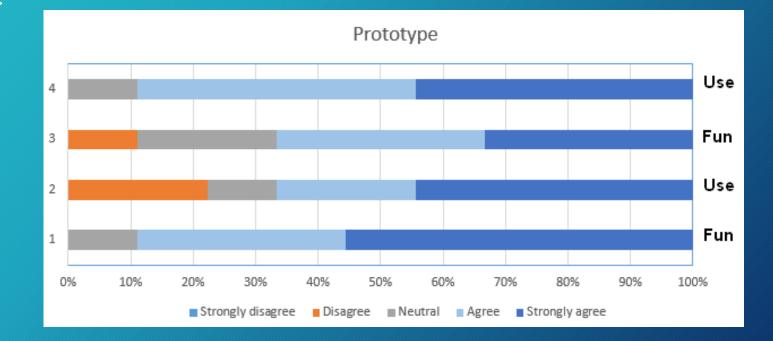
- Cognitive concepts and interaction design principles,
- User and user needs analysis methods,
- Task analysis methods (HTA),
- Prototyping paper and mockup tools,
- Interaction design patterns,
- Visualization,
- Usability and user experience evaluations.
- UX Product Market Fit Matrix.

## Student Surveys after the HCI course

- Development of software:
- Preference on WHAT and HOW instead on WHY
- Linked to their perception of the usefulness of these topics.
- Strange notion: if something is useful it is not fun
- This year for each topic in our course we have asked to rate:
  - Was it fun?
  - Was it useful?

# Example

- Prototype: paper vs mockup tools
- 1, 2 Paper prototype
- 3, 4 Mockup tools



## Most important topic

- Students selection:
- Interaction Design Patterns (80%),
- Interaction aimed to error prevention (60%)
- Iterative development (50%),
- User involvement (40%),
- Responsive design (40%), and
- Minimalism (20%).

• Interesting result is that no one selected Visual design and User help.

# Fun vs Useful

#### • Fun:

- UX Product Market Fit Matrix (3.45),
- -HTA (3.81),
- Prototyping (3.91)
- Interaction design patterns (3.91)
- + Paper prototype (4.27)

## Fun vs Useful

• Useful:

- Paper prototype (3.82)

- UX - Product Market Fit Matrix (4.09)

+ Interaction design patterns (4.55)

+ Mockup tools (4.45)

Problem and solution issue: link between domains and knowledge transfer

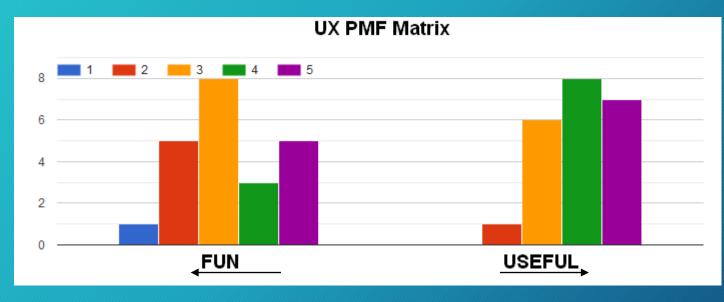
## Domains

- UX Product Market Fit Matrix
- Product -> Application
- Customer -> User

CUSTOMER SEGMENT: USER		PRODUCT OR SERVICE: APPLICATION
Characteristics & jobs to be done	<>	The approach(es) your customer is currently taking to get their job(s) done, including the tools they are using
Problems & needs WHY do your customers need to use your product/service in order to get their Job(s) done?	<>	The essential elements that your product or service must have to meet your customers' needs and solve their problem
Channel HOW do your customers acquire your products/services?	<>	The value your channel will get by offering and selling your product
User experience WHAT does your customer do with the product to get real value?	<>	The key things to measure to know if your customer is getting real value. These key metrics will help you to know if you've achieved Product-Market Fit

# UC PMF Matrix

• Moving students' results



# Conclusion

- Creativity?
- There are set of rules and principles and all you need to do is to learn and apply!

- Thank you for your attention!
- Time for questions?