

Question One A

The first interactive display that was found was from Stockholm Medelhavsmuseet museum. This interactive exhibit allows the user to digitally go through the process of excavating a sarcophagus. This interface includes large buttons and easy to read on-screen instructions.

The second interface was from the Natural History Museum, this interface featured a large screen which shows one of the paintings within the museum as well as a bit of text about the painting. The interface has one button with small text on an off colour background.

Both of the exhibits use touch screen technology which allow the users of the exhibit to be able to interact with them. The ^{second} ~~first~~ of the interfaces is a simple tap on the screen for one users and allows them to change the text on the ~~screen~~ screen. However the first of the interfaces includes a tap and hold function that will allow the users to move around the screen. There are no components of audio on the ^{second} ~~first~~ exhibit, however there are on the first exhibit which are the on-screen instructions that are read out to the users, this is ^{fine} better for the ~~second~~ display as it means that visually impaired users will still be able to understand what is going on within the interface. As well as this human vision is affected as there is no ability for the user to zoom in on the display, this would then make it very difficult for visually impaired users to see the text.

Another comparison that can be made is also for human vision and the backgrounds that have been used, and the first display uses very contrasting colours being white text on a dark grey background which ~~the user should~~ colour blind users should easily be able to see. Whereas the second example uses white text on a lightly coloured background which makes the text very difficult to read. Whereas the first display contains