**Case Study:**

**Key Players:** School Students, Parents

**Support:** Computer or device that can interact with Fiscal Website

**Physical Interaction:** Via use of computer device, accessing the internet to the fiscal website. Mouse, keyboard required. Eye, body movement and mental focus required.

**Applying the frameworks**

**Activity Theory:** Considers social and cultural factors. Looks towards interactivity from focusing on tasks. The definitions of this framework are:

* Subject
* Object
* Activity

The key principles are:

* Object-orientedness
* Hierarchical Structure
* Mediation
* Development
* Internalization and Externalization

**Distributed Cognition:** Focuses on understanding and supporting cognitive processes between people and their artifacts. Emphasis on understanding and knowledge. The four core processes are:

* People establish and coordinate different types of structure in their environment
* It takes effort to maintain coordination
* People offload cognitive effort to the environment whenever practical
* There are improved dynamics of cognitive load-balancing available in¬ social organisation

**Embodied Interaction:** This framework focuses on different ways that someone can physically interaction with technology. The principles are:

* Computation is a medium
* Users, not designers, manage meaning
* Users, not designers, manage coupling
* Embodied interaction participates in the world it represents
* Embodied interaction turns action into meaning
* Embodied interaction relies on the manipulation of meaning on multiple levels

**Interaction design:** Focuses on the interaction between people and products. The five existing dimensions are:

* Words
* Visual Representations
* Physical Objects or space
* Time
* Behaviour

**Advanced Activity: Comparing the frameworks**

Overall, all frameworks emphasize on how the users interact with the product/system.

**Similarities:**

* Activity theory determines actions between subjects and objects, whilst interaction design focuses on interaction between people and products.
* Activity theory focuses on social interaction whilst embodied interaction also observes social interaction alongside physical interaction.

**Differences:**

* Activity theory views how people (individuals) interact in social contexts whilst distributed cognition views interaction load across people and supporting artifacts.
* Distributed cognition observes interaction of a whole whilst the other frameworks are specific.