















Christina Wodtke, 2002

mant<u>rید</u> User-centered design

- Here are the basic steps:
 - 1. Figure out whom the site is for.
 - 2. Talk to those people.
 - 3. Design the site for them.
 - 4. Test a prototype of the site with them.
 - 5. Change the design based on what you learned.
 - 6. Test the final site with them.

Christina Wodtke, 2002



- How do you find out when a web site has new content?
 Do you ever sign up for newsletters from sites you enjoy?
- Do you use a non-web version of the product?

Christina Wodtke, 2002

Design a Site for the People

- Now analyze the interviews, looking for recurring themes. Look especially for problems that crop up again and again, language that people use to describe content and actions, and hints about how they think of the subject matter.
- Then, test it.

Christina Wodtke, 2002















mantruc

How do people organize things?

- There are four good ways to learn how people think about your content:
 - Observe others.
 - Study the enemy.
 - Visit your search logs.
 - Do a card sort.

Christina Wodtke, 2002





mantruc mantruc Good Labels · A good label is so obvious it's dull as dirt. A Browser good label doesn't make you pause (and it never embedded makes you think.) Main - Global · A good label is merely the thing you click to get Local to the good stuff. Contextual Pagination · It may take you hours to come up with Suplementary something that looks effortless-when it looks Sitemaps like you came up with the label in two seconds, Indexes you probably have the right one. - Guides

Christina Wodtke, 2002



























mantruc Informatio

Information Design

- What?
 - The main subject or purpose of the page must be clear and explicit
 - Who? - Claiming authorship on a page is basic
- Where?
 - Don't forget the international nature of the medium When?
 - Remeber to post publishing date, pages grow old very fast











Andrew Dillon 2000

mantruc

IA & Communication

· Home page as Communication

- "A home page is a communication device. This implies that home pages should/could/might be usefully analyzed from within communication theory..."

Denis Hlynka. April 1996

Professor, Department of Curriculum, Teaching and Learning Acting Director, Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies – University of Manitoba (http://www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/education/cmns/aect5.html)









mantruc	BOCIAL COMMUNICATION		EPORMATION ABORTHOTURN
	Visual Design	pesign	Visual Design
	Layout Design	pesign	Information Design
	Creative Writing	perign	Labeling Organization Systems
	Media Strategy	strategy	Scope Content
	Creative Strategy Comm. Strategy	strategy	Explicit Strategy 7
	Target Audience	strategy	Eser Groups / Needstates
	Goals		Goals
	Audience	Research	Users
	Stakeholders	Research	Stakeholders
	SWOT Analysis	Regenerch	SWOT Analysis 7
	Context		Context



mantruc **Resources & Further Reading**

- Baeza-Yates, R.; Velasco, J. "The user experience from design to use, and back: a causal model". *sth ASIS&T Information architecture summit*, 2004. Cooper, A. The inmates are running the asylum: why high tech products drive us crazy and how to restore the sanity. Sams, 1999. .
- Garrett, J. The elements of user experience: user-centered design for the web. New Riders, 2002.
- Instone, K. Fun with faceted browse. En: IA Summit, 2004. http://userexperience.org/uefiles/facetedbrowse/
- Krug, S. Don't make me think: a common sense approach to web usability. New Riders, 2000. .
- Riders, 2000. Maturana, H & Varela F. The Tree of Knowledge: Biological roots of human understanding. Revised edition, Shambhala, 1992 Rosenfeld, L.; Morville, P. Information architecture for the world wide web: designing large-scale web sites. 2nd edition. O Reilly, 2002. Tufte, E. Envisioning information. Graphics Press, 1990.
- Van Dicjk, P. Information architecture for designers: structuring websites for business success. Rotovision, 2003.
- Wodtke, Christina. Information architecture: blueprints for the web. New Riders, 2002.

