

+ Page design in IDM:Designer's issues



Some designer's issues addressed during the presentation design phase:

- What the interface of the "dialogue" system will be, at conceptual level?
 - Where (in which pages) can the user "ask" the application for information?
 - Where (in which pages) will the required content be displayed?
 - What should be placed in the pages?
- Where does the dialogue start from?
- Where to place opportunities for navigation "jumps"?
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+ IDM Page design: Goal

Starting from L-IDM specs, P-design goal is to define at abstract (conceptual) level:



- The complete "navigation architecture" (pages & links)
- The overal "map" of the application
- The information and navigation structure of each page
- Warning! Graphics and look&feel is NOT part of presentation design as intended by IDM

+P-IDM primitives

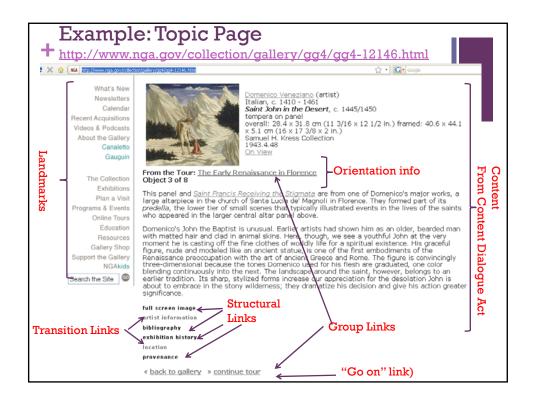
■ PAGE

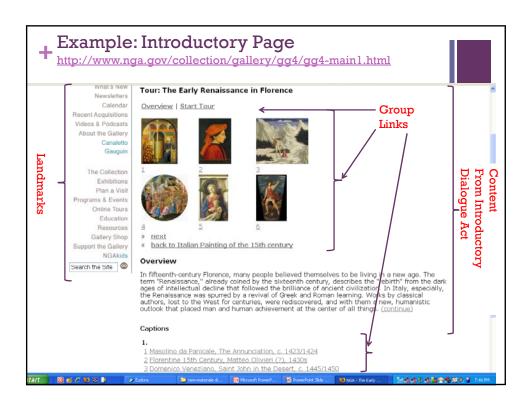
- Topic Page
- Entry Page or Default Page
- Transition Page
- Introductory page
- Home page

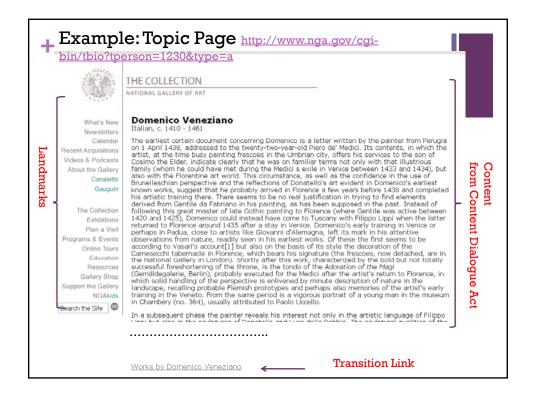
LINK

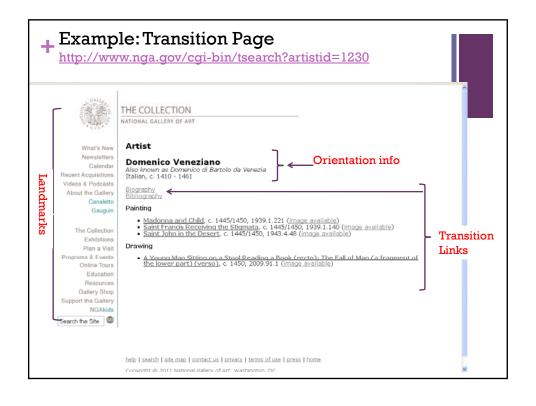
- Structural link
- Transition (or semantic) link
- Group Link
- Go on Link
- Landmark
- NAVIGATION PATTERN
- ORIENTATION INFO











+ P-IDM primitives:PAGE



PAGE:

- atomic presentation unit
- visual container of CONTENT (text, images, animation, video, audio) AND LINKS

+ How are pages derived from L-IDM specifications?



CONTENT: MAPPING DIALOGUE ACTS INTO PAGE

- "Default" mapping: 1-1 mapping from the set of Dialogue Acts to the set of pages
- \blacksquare 1 Content dialogue act \rightarrow 1 Page
- 1 Transition act \rightarrow 1 Page
- ■1 Introductory Act →1 Page

Examples: see previous slides; See also...

+Observation



if N is the set of Dialogue Acts defined in the L-IDM schema, the Pages defined in the P-IDM schema are N+1 (the HOME page)

BUT

sometimes there are also other as pages (see next slides) e.g., **high** level groups, "section pages", "operational pages" - not envisioned in L-IDM, which may become needed during P-IDM design and are added

More sophisticated content mapping

- ■N Content dialogue acts for the **same** topic →1 Page
 - <u>See Example</u>
- ■Transition Act → NO separate Page: TA EMBEDDDED in one or more Topic pages; in this case:

Content Dialogue Act + Transition act → 1 Page

- the page must correspond to a Topic connected with the transition act in L-IDM
- See Example

+ More sophisticated content mapping

- ■Multiple Introductory Acts →1 Page
 - Example 1: Introductory Act for a Father Group + N Introductory Act for the Son Groups →1 Page
 - See example
 - Example 2: 1 "Introductory Act for an "Important" Group + Other "related" Introductory Acts → l Page
 - See example

In some cases, multiple parametric groups are merged in a single page listing all parameters and are dynamically displayed when a user selects a parameter

■ See example

+ More sophisticated content mappings



- ■One act=> multiple pages
- ■to avoid! plan organization in advance in L-IDM as much as possible!
 - See example



+Categories of pages



- The place where users consume contents about a given single topic or topic of a given kind
- derived from at least one or more content dialogue acts

■ Transition Page

- The place where users understand what is related to what, and decide to go on
- Derived from a transition act

■ Introductory page

- The place where users understand what are a group is about, and what are its members, and decide to go on
- Derived from introductory act(s)



DEFAULT page (or Entry Point) of a Topic



- A "special" Topic Page
- The page about a topic where the user arrives when (s)he moves to that topic by effect of link traversing
- The default destination of any link to that topic

Observation:

- Usually, for each topic there is one default page only. In sophisticated designs, default pages may depend from the navigation context (e.g., the default page for T is X when the user arrives from N and is Y when (s)he arrives from M, or when the topic has been already visited before
- Dynamic entry pages are difficult to implement and may create usability problems

*What is inside pages? CONTENT



- "Static" Content: from the corresponding content dialogue acts
- "Dynamic" Content: Orientation Info
 - The role is to clarify to the users the current position in the website "Where am I?" How did I get here?"
 - Depends on the navigation context (the pages traversed so far)
 - In simple cases "bread crumbs" work; in general cases they do not work
 - Orientation info require advanced implementation skills and must be carefully designed to avoid usability problems

*What is inside pages? LINKS



TOPIC PAGE

Structural Link + Semantic Links + Group Links + Landmarks + Go-on Link

- Structural Links: to the pages of other acts of the same topic
- They keep the user within the same topic (same "cognitive space")

*What is inside pages? LINKS

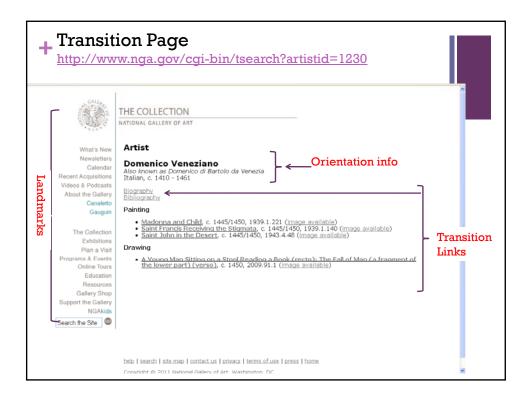


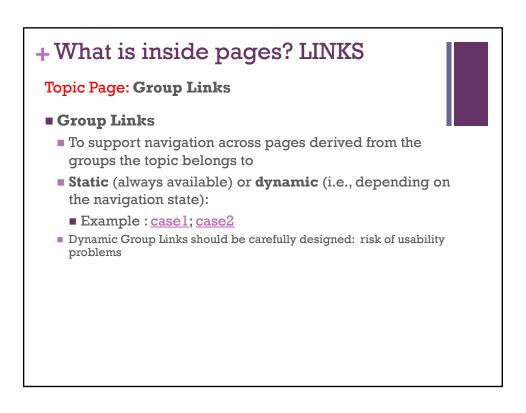


Semantic (Transition Links): move the user to a DIFFERENT topic ("cognitive jump")

- For each outgoing "1-1 relation" (max cardinality = 1)
 a direct link leading to the default page for the "target" topic
- For each outgoing "1-N relation" (max cardinality >1)

 Two possibilities:
 - 1. A link leading to a "transition page"
 - 2. A "list of links" leading to all the default pages of the "target" topic (see next slide)
 - NB: in the second case the transition act is embedded in the topic page <u>See Example</u>





*LANDMARKS

Landmarks=links available in all pages

- ■General rule: all (or some of) the links available from the Home Page
- ■Small-Medium applications: landmarks are the same everywhere
- ■Some (very) large applications: few landmarks on every page and additional "section landmarks", different for each section

+ "GO ON" link



- Typically, go-on links are group links
- ■Simple solutions
 - ■"go up" to the current index
 - ■"go to the next item" of the current tour
 -
- ■Go-on Links should be carefully designed: risk of usability problems



*What is inside pages? LINKS

Transition Page: Transition Links + Landmarks (+ Go-on Links)

Remember:

- A Transition Page corresponds to a Transition act for a 1-N relevant relationship
- The Transition Act "connects" a "Source" Topic to a set "Destination" Topics

A Transition Page contains

- All transition links that lead to the default pages of the destination topics
- One transition link to "return to" the default page of the "source" topic

*What is inside pages? LINKS

Introductory Page: Group Links + Landmarks (+ Goon link)



GROUP LINKS:

- 1) "DOWN": To the default pages of the group members:
 - To ALL group members
 - or/and to the first group member
- 2) "UP": To the page of the Introductory Act of the Father group

In case of introductory pages for high level groups containing instances of parametric groups: down group links are the selection parameters ("parameter page")

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Design Issues and refocusing some concepts

[†]Topic Page: Structure



- Title: what the page is about (from a user point of view) as defined in logical design
- Content : as defined in logical design
- Structural Links: links to other dialogue acts of the same topic
- Transition Links: a link for each "outgoing" relation
- Landmarks: as defined from the Home Page or the section the page belongs to
- Orientation Info (often dynamic): where are we?
- Group Links: to move within the current group
- "GO ON" (dynamic): How can I continue what I am doing?

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Transition Page: Structure

Transition Page = a page with a list of links corresponding to a relation



- E.G. Teacher \rightarrow Course (min=1, max=10)
 - Title: "courses taught by Franca Garzotto"
 - List of Links: a link to each target of the relation

e.g. (for each course taught by Garzotto) "name, subtitle, starting date "

NOTE: the "order" of the courses should be decided by the designer and made clear to the user

- Landmarks: as defined from the Home Page
- Orientation Info (often dynamic): where am I?
- ["GO ON" (dynamic): How can I continue what I am doing?]

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Transition Page: Design Issues

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- Each link is associated to some pieces of content to be decided during L-IDM or postponed to P-IDM
 - e.g. a list of Paintings Masterpieces
 - Painting: Name?, date?, style?, technique? Comment? Thumbnail?

Design issues:

- Issue 1: communicability which pieces of information better represent the links?
- Issue 2: **orienting the user** are we dealing with a user who knows what is looking for or the user is just browsing around or do we want to attract the user toward specific items....?
- Issue 3: **ordering** what's the best order for the links (from a user point of view)?

+ "Missing" Transition Links

■For optional relations (cardinality [0..1] or [0..N]) sometimes there is no link



- No link is shown (it can be confusing for the user)
- A "non active" link is shown (it can be annoying for the user)
- A "shaded" link (not active) is shown (it must convey the message that in this specific case the link is not there, but in other similar pages you may find it)

+ Introductory Pages: Structure

- Title: e.g. "OUR BEST COURSES"
- Introductory content (OPTIONAL): something to explain what are we talking about, to attract the user attention, to promote going "in depth"...
- List of items:

Each item

- Some descriptive info (e.g. to the identify/characterize the course)
- A group link

NOTE: designer should be very conscious into choosing the proper decsriptive info and properly ordering the items

+ Landmarks, Orientation Info, ("GO ON" link)

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† Introductory Page: Design Issues

- "introductory" page: a way to start navigation to a group of topics
- ■The purpose of an Introductory Page is to present the members of the group of topics 2 Possibilities:
 - Textual representation (Index): listing all the members in a given order
 - Graphic representation: e.g. an interactive map
 - A combination of both

Example 1 Example 2

Tools for Introductory Pages

Optional tools can be used "associated" to an introductory page

- *User Controlled Ordering*: letting users to control the ordering of the list of items (suggested for long lists of items)
- User Controlled Filtering: letting users to search within the list of items and/or filter their visualization according to some selection criteria (suggested for very long lists of items)
- ■Example-1
- ■Example-2





+ "Nested" Introductory Pages

Derived from Multiple Group of Topics e.g. Paintings by <u>Subject</u> (portrait, religion, countryside, ..)



Typical structure

- Parameter Introductory Page
 - Title (e.g. "Paintings by subject") + List of items = parameter values
 - Portrait →(link)
 - Religion →(link)
 - **.**..
 - + Landmarks, Orientation Info, ("GO ON")
- [Parametrized Introductory Page
- Title (e.g. "Portait Paintings") + List of items : corresponding to the parameter choice
 - Portrait-l →(link)
 - Portrait-2 → (link)
 -
 - + Landmarks, Orientation Info, ("GO ON")

+ "Other" Pages

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Pages not corresponding to L-IDM acts

- Home Page
- Area (Section) page
- Form (input) Page
- Search Page
- Service Page
- **=**

All of them do not originate from IDM design

+ HOME PAGE

- It is a Cover, an Index, an Introduction, a Brand communication, ...
 - (see slides "Information Architecture")



- Specific Content
- Links (the basis for landmarks):
 - Links to Topic pages from single topics
 - Links to introductory pages

*SPECIALIZED PAGES



- ■Example: Pages for input ("Forms"), Search, Transaction,
- Each category has different requirements and/or operational needs
- ■IDM does not consider all for them

