Information Architecture



Agenda

- Defining Information Architecture (IA)
- IA and content
- Designing IA

Defining IA





"The structural design of shared information environments."

-Wikipedia



Information Architecture



We exist in the "information age"





RETAIL





SIGNAGE





ONLINE





EXERCISE

Learning Objective

Communicate a scenario where you were overwhelmed by information.

Agenda

- 1. Teams of 4. Complete in 5 minutes.
- 2. Identify a scenario where you were overwhelmed by information.
- 3. Capture the aspects of this experience in a poster.
- 4. Consider the questions presented.

Deliverable

Resources

Poster about info overload

Flip chart paper, markers



Exercise Questions

- What context did this occur in?
- How did it meet (not meet) your expectations?
- How did you feel? What caused these feelings?
- What specific parts of this experience caused this?
- What did you do in reaction to this?



"Information"

Define the above word

Data

Data

Raw, unorganized facts. Data can be something simple and seemingly random and useless...

...until it is organized.



Data Information

Data to Information

When data is processed, organized, structured or presented in a given context, so as to make it useful to those who use it.



Information Knowledge



Information to Knowledge

Experiencing the various contexts and perspectives of information from the same set of data.



Knowledge Wisdom



Knowledge to Wisdom

Having a thorough and intimate understanding of patterns of knowledge to allow for novel uses.







Information Architecture



"Architecture"

Define the above word

"A unifying or coherent form or structure."

-Merriam Webster



EXERCISE

Learning Objective

Construct sets of information based on a data set.

Agenda

- 1. Teams of 4. Complete in 5 minutes.
- 2. Each team will take 4 coloured Post-It pads.
- 3. Create 20 shapes: 5 circles, squares, triangles and stars.
- 4. Each team will create a single architecture with their data set.
- 5. Present it to the class.

Deliverable

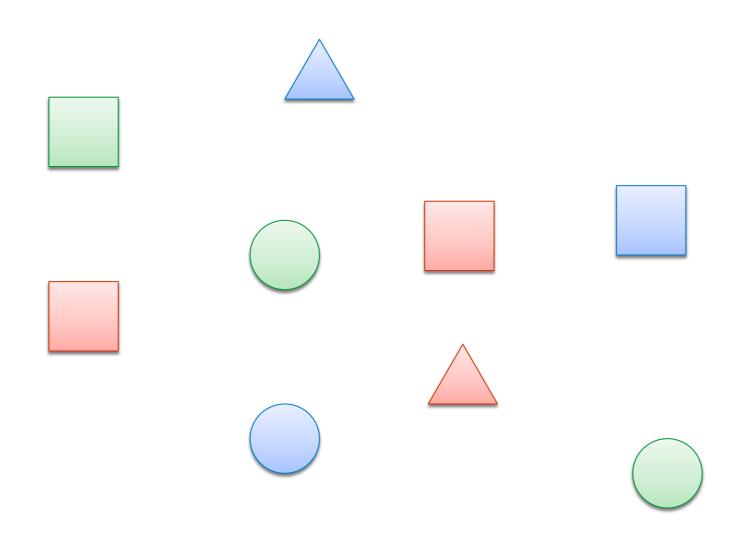
Resources

Poster of architecture

Shapes, tape, paper

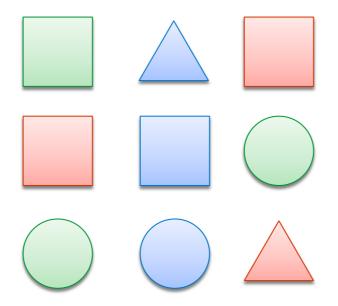


A Collection of Data

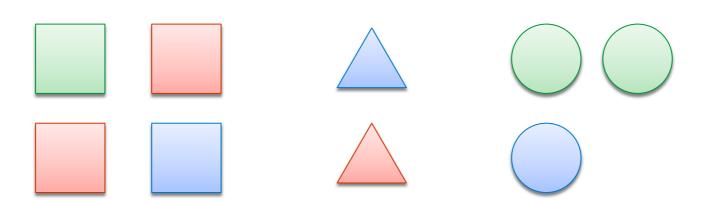




Information A

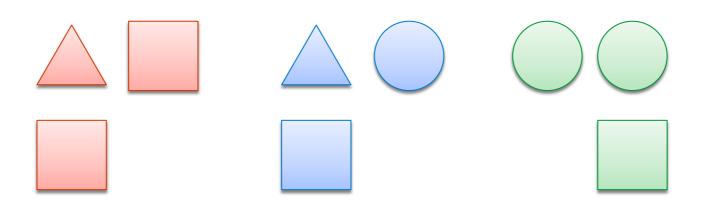


Information B





Information C



What IA Looks Like

- Organization systems
- Navigation systems
- Labelling systems

Examples of IA



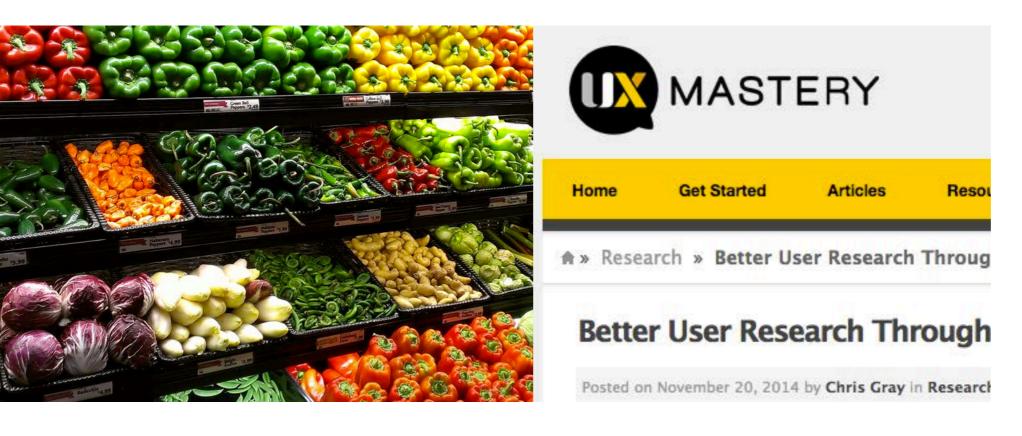
Example IAs



Organization Systems



Example IAs



Organization Systems

Navigation Systems



Example IAs





Organization Systems

Navigation Systems

Labeling Systems



Why is IA Important?

- The cost of finding information
- The cost of not finding information
- The value of education
- The value of construction and maintenance
- The value of a brand



Break Time!

IA & Content

Content as Information

- Your have knowledge to be communicated
- Knowledge is communicated as information
- Content is the formal expression of information
- Content is what you architect



Content as Information

CONTENT IS INFORMATION IS ARCHITECTED



Content Types

Images

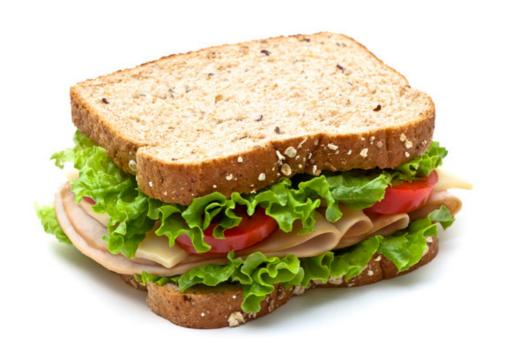
Videos

Sounds

Words



Sandwich Content

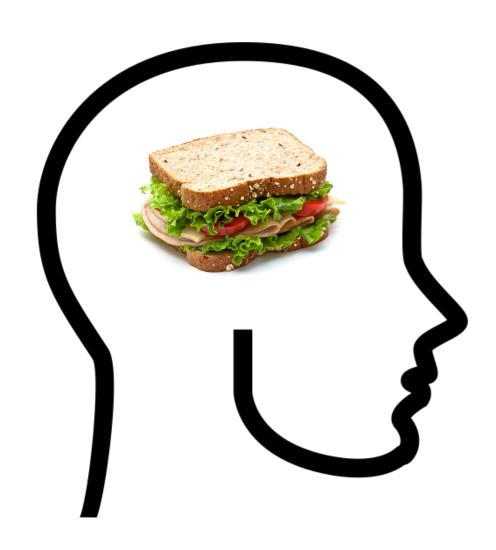


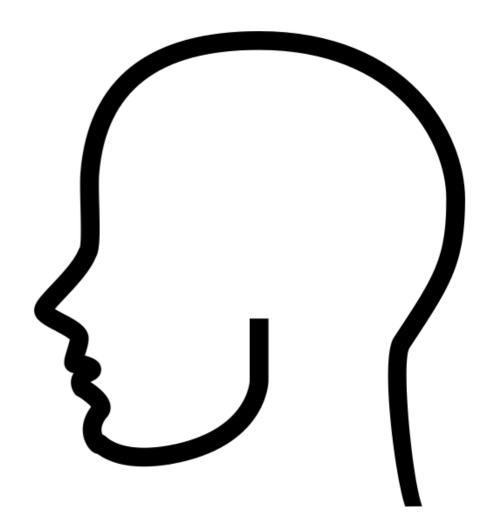


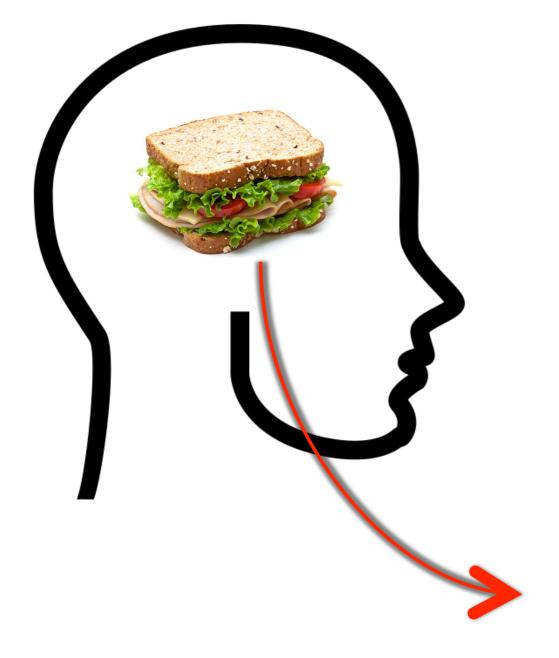


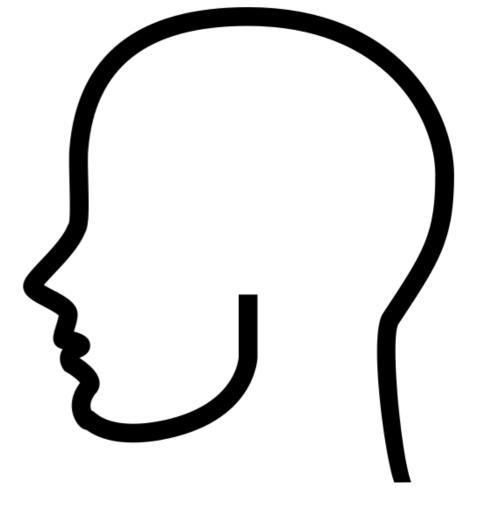
"Sliced bread combined with vegetables, meat and condiments."





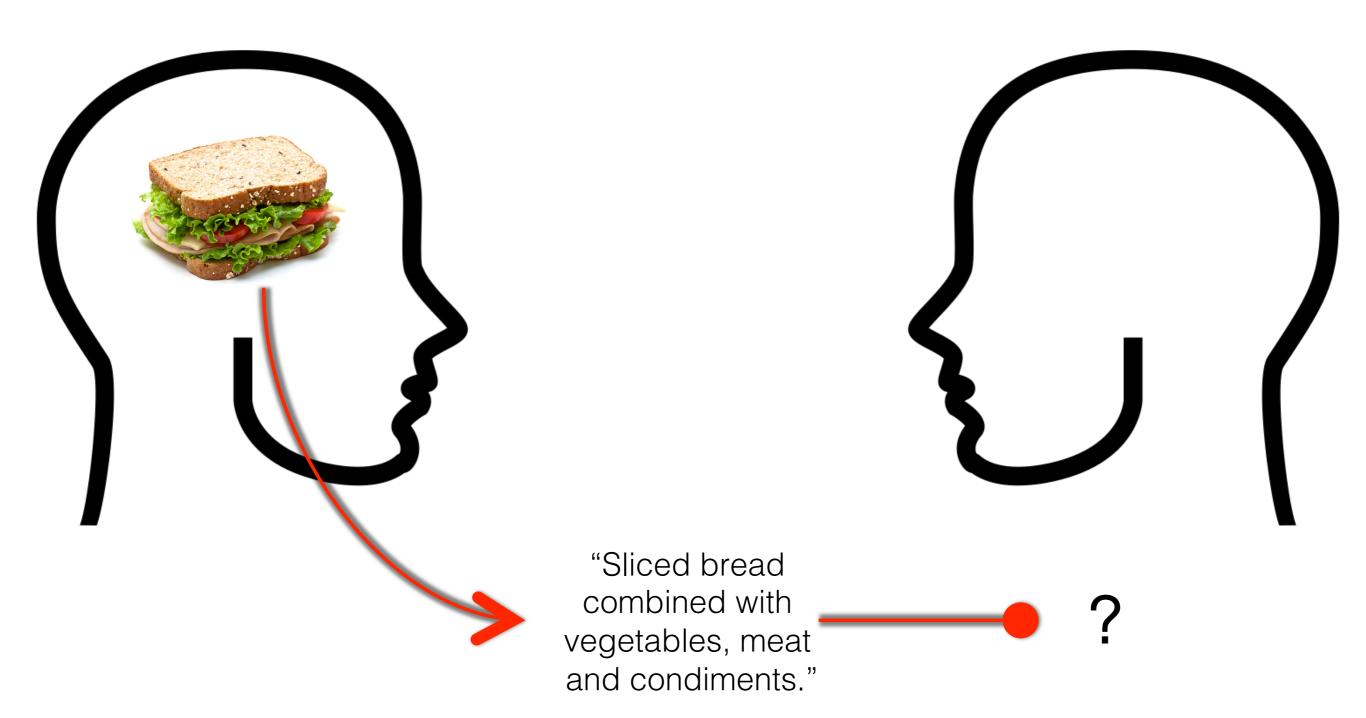




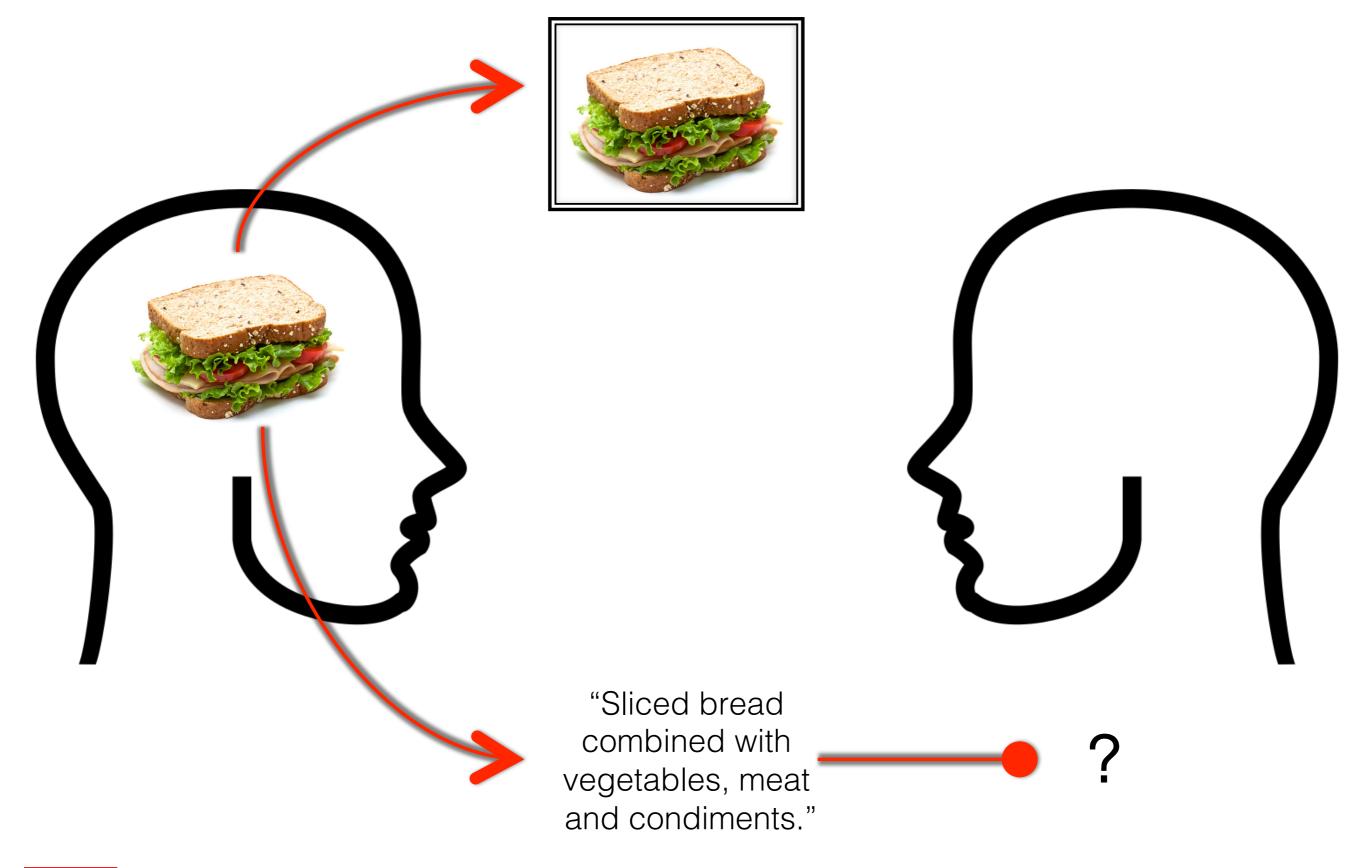


"Sliced bread combined with vegetables, meat and condiments."











"Sliced bread combined with vegetables, meat and condiments."

EXERCISE

Learning Objective

Communicate concepts using fixed content types.

Agenda

- 1. Pairs of 2. Complete in 6 minutes (2 minutes a round).
- 2. Find a personal spot for each pair.
- 3. Collect a set of 3 "mystery" words. In each round use a single word (a,b,c) and communicate it to your partner with given restrictions.
- 4. Round 1: Only drawings can be used AND only black ink/pencil.
- 5. Round 2: Only words can be used AND without saying the word itself.
- **6.Round 3**: Only sounds can be used.

Deliverable

Communicate 3 different concepts with set content

Resources

Mystery words, pencils, paper, self



Consider the following

- Each form of content had it's own architecture
- Your drawings:
 - Choice of images, style, order, relation, weight
- You description:
 - Choice of words, tone, order, diction
- You a sounds:
 - · Choice of sound, tone, clarity, pitch, volume



Designing IA

How People Look for Info

- Finding known items
- Exploring
- Refining and narrowing
- Comparing
- Getting a broad idea

- Diving into detail
- Discovering unknown things
- Keeping up to date
- Re-finding



Discovery + Decisions

Finding Things

- Familiar labels
- Logical groupings of content
- Clear + consistent navigation

Making Decisions

- Product information
- Available options
- Comparable items



EXERCISE

Learning Objective

Create a new information architecture for an existing page.

Agenda

- 1. Teams of 4. Complete in 15 minutes.
- 2. Consider your group as the persona composite.
- 3. Review the page provided.
- 4. Translate the page into major content blocks ignore detail.
- 5. Re-architect the IA of the page based on your groups persona.

Deliverable

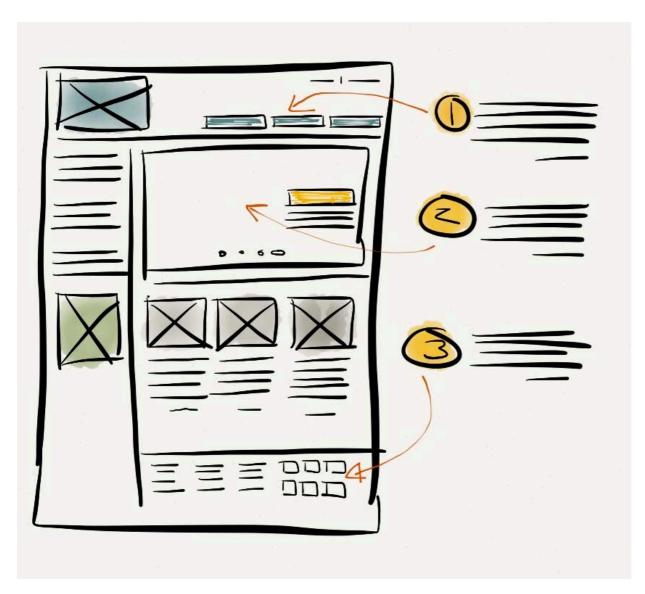
Resources

A new IA layout.

Web page, paper, pens, scissors



Exercise Notes



- You can change layout
- You can remove content
- You can't add content

Fidelity Example



"The beginning of all understanding is classification."

-Hayden White



Classification



Classification Schemes

- Geographical (exact)
- Alphabetical (exact)
- Chronological (exact)
- Category/Subject/Topic (ambiguous)
- Task (ambiguous)
- Audience (ambiguous)
- More...



Example IAs





Taxonomies

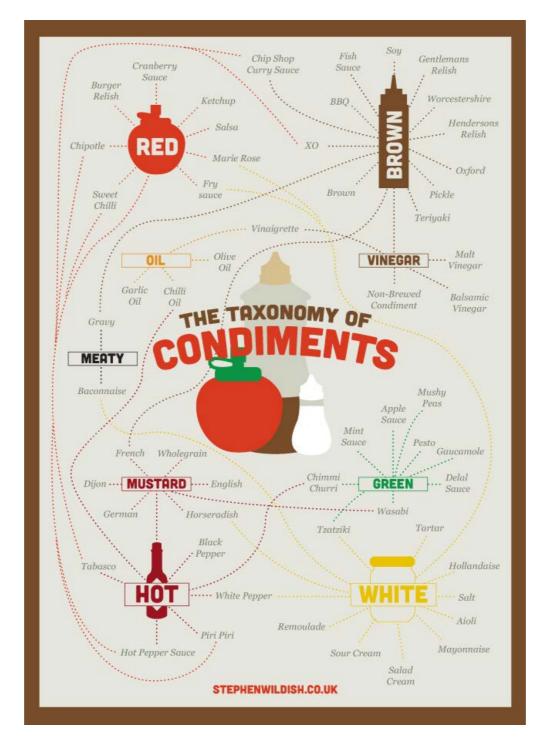


Taxonomies

- Invented originally by Carolus Linnaeus for biology
- A controlled vocabulary
- Defined by users mental models
- Demonstrates relationships
- Classification through hierarchy



Condiment Taxonomy





Folksonomies



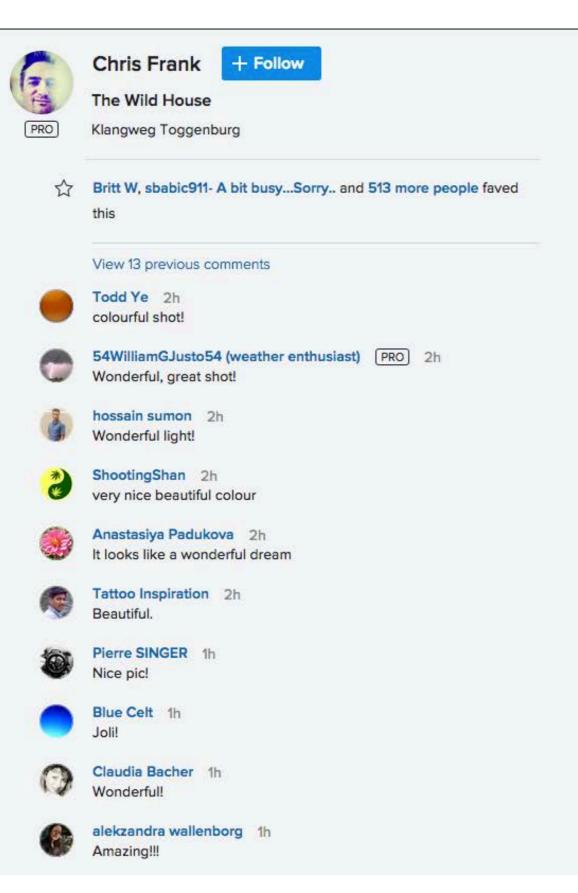
Folksonomies

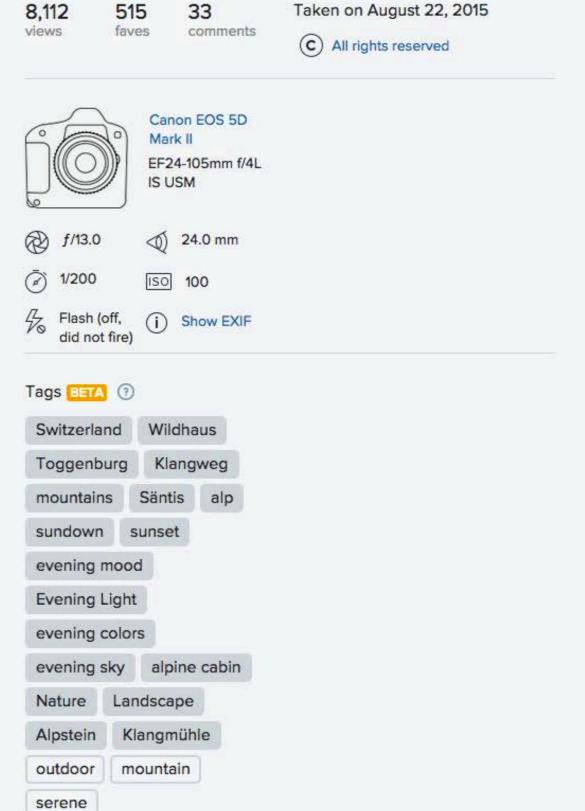
- Descriptive Metadata
- Thomas Vander Val 2004
- Loose and ever evolving vocabulary
- Defined by the people who use it
- No set hierarchy









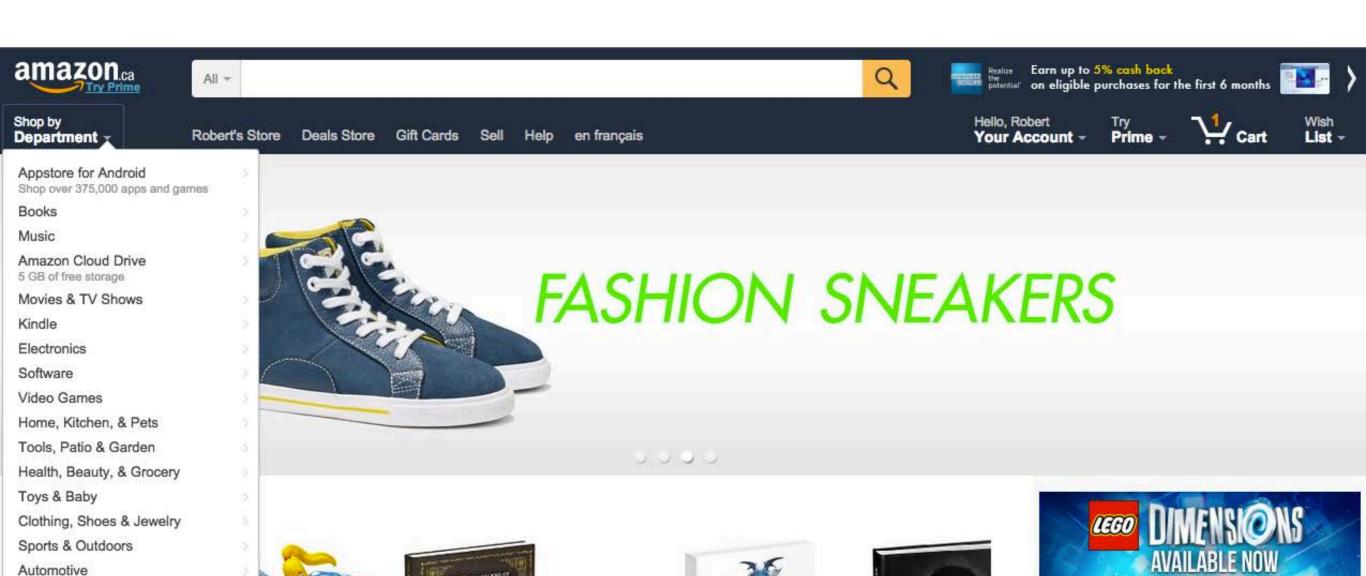


Labeling



A good label is worth a thousand words.







Boutiques Francophones

Full Store Directory

How to Pick Good Labels

- Call things by the correct name
- Be consistent
- Use terms that the users are familiar with
- Be as clear as possible
- This is not easy, you can't please everyone

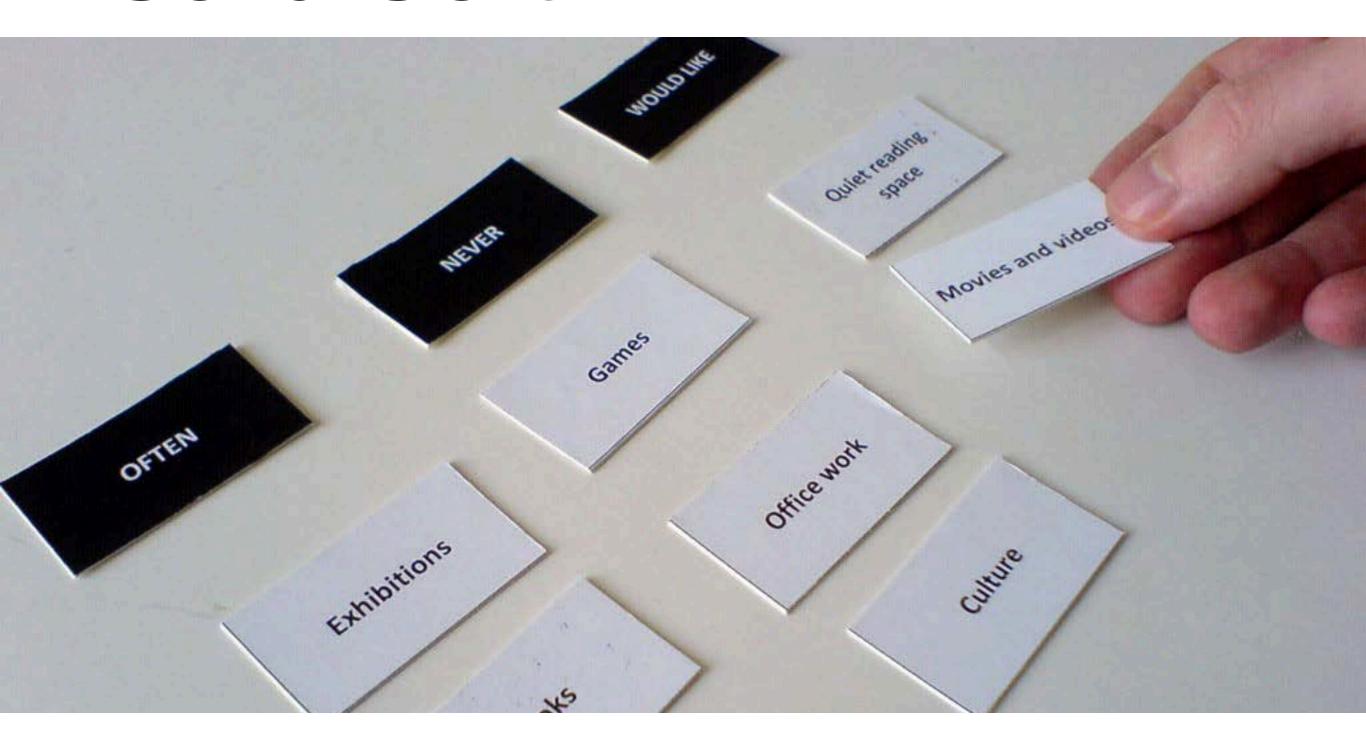


Label Inspiration

- Look at your content and see what labels they suggest
- User research
- Card sort results



Card Sort





EXERCISE

Learning Objective

Complete a card sort using your own taxonomy.

Agenda

- 1. Individually. Complete in 10 minutes.
- 2. Separate out each movie title.
- 3. Group the movies based on your own taxonomy + classification.
- 4. Determine your own hierarchy and relationship between titles.
- 5. Label each grouping with a label you find appropriate.
- 6. Compare your card sort to other students.

Deliverable

Resources

A completed card sort

Movie titles, scissors, markers



The Godfather Raiders of the Lost Ark Toy Story

The Dark Knight Back to the Future Saving Private Ryan

Fight Club The Lion King Annie Hall

Lord of the Rings The Shining The Avengers

Schindler's List

Braveheart

Gandhi

To Kill a Mockingbird Jaws
The Empire Strikes Back

Good Fellas Scarface Groundhog Day

The Matrix The Great Escape Rocky

It's a Wonderful Life Die Hard Harry Potter

Jurassic Park Gone with the Wind Casablanca

Psycho Into the Wild 2001: A Space Odyssey

The Sixth Sense Dial M for Murder Kill Bill

RED ACADEMY

Inception

Q+A