

IA FOR THE WEB

Information Architecture

Fall 2014

LESSON TARGETS

- State possible definitions of IA
- Recognize and apply the IA systems
- Recognize the phases of IA projects
- Run a card sort
- Perform a content inventory

Targeting this objective:

- Create organized, attractive, and accessible websites

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

- Helps us understand our requirements and organize our content accordingly
- Helps us know our customers and develop strategies to connect them with our content

MANAGING COMPLEXITY

- Website size and complexity are related
- Small sites can be difficult; what about larger ones?

EXAMPLES

- <http://www.tearoundapp.com>
- <http://spotify.com>
- <http://dp.la>
- <http://wikipedia.org>

DEFINITIONS

in•for•ma•tion ar•chi•tec•ture n.

1. The structural design of shared information environments.
2. The combination of organization, labeling, search, and navigation systems within web sites and intranets.
3. The art and science of shaping information products and experiences to support usability and findability.
4. An emerging discipline and community of practice focused on bringing principles of design and architecture to the digital landscape.

- Morville and Rosenfeld (p. 4)

IA AND LIS

- Students with library and information science coursework are well placed to do IA work
- Related classes:
 - Z503: Representation and Organization
 - Z515: Information Architecture
 - Z516: Human-Computer Interaction
 - Z532: Information Architecture for the World Wide Web (i.e., this class)
 - Z556: Systems Analysis and Design
 - Z634: Metadata
 - Z653: Ontologies
 - Z636: Semantic Web

IA AND LIS

- Morville and Rosenfeld surveyed IA practitioners in 2006
- They found that 48.6% had formal education in IA, HCI, usability, or library science
- Of those with formal education, 40.3% were from a library science background
- (See http://iainstitute.org/en/learn/research/survey_5_ia_education_for_practitioners.php)



The Information Architecture Institute

- Offers a student membership (\$20 a year or \$35 for two years)
- Benefits: personal profile, members-only IA discussion list, networking opportunities
- <http://www.iainstitute.org>

IA SYSTEMS

- Organization
- Labeling
- Navigation
- Searching

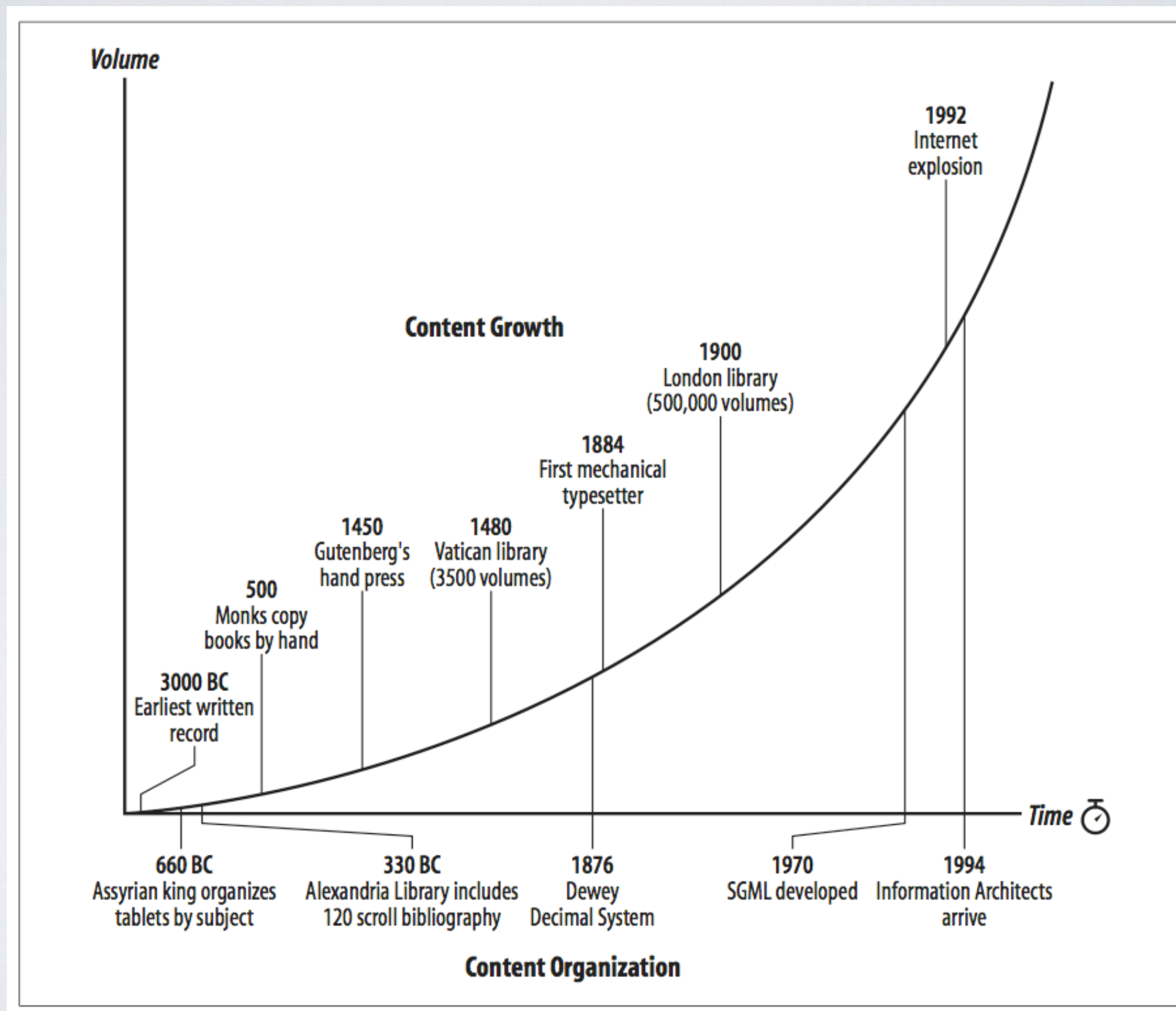
ORGANIZATION SCHEMES

- Exact: alphabetical, chronological, geographical, etc.
- Subjective: topic, task, metaphor, hybrid, etc.

ORGANIZING STRUCTURES

- Taxonomy (hierarchical and polyhierarchical, breadth vs. depth)
- Database model (data and metadata)
- Hypertext (items and links)

Morville and Rosenfeld argue that content growth drives organization



LABELING

- Contextual links
- Headings
- Navigation choices
- Index terms

HOW TO LABEL?

- Industry standards?
- Social norms?
- Legal requirements?
- Existing vocabularies?

NAVIGATION

- Embedded systems
- Supplemental systems

EMBEDDED NAVIGATION

Global navigation	
Local navigation	Contextual navigation

Where Am I?	
What's Nearby?	What's Related to What's Here?

Where Can I Go?	
Where Can I Go?	Where Can I Go?

Global, local, contextual

SUPPLEMENTAL NAVIGATION

Sitemap
Category1 <u>SubCat1, Subcat2, Subcat3</u>
Category2 <u>SubCat1, Subcat2, Subcat3</u>
Category3 <u>SubCat1, Subcat2, Subcat3</u>

Index
A _____ _____
B _____ _____
C _____ _____

Guide
Step1 _____ _____
Step2 _____ _____
Step3 _____ _____

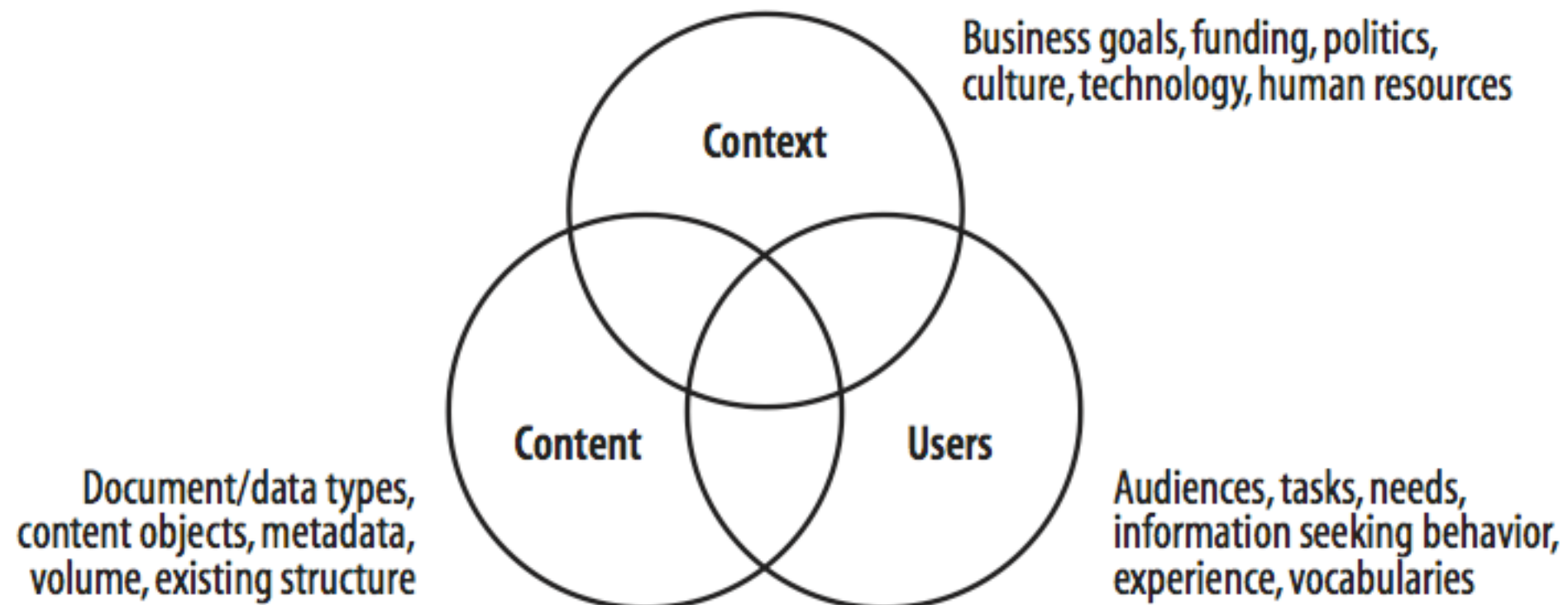
SEARCHING

- Information retrieval is its own complicated subject
- IA aspects:
 - Organization of search controls
 - Delineation of what's searchable
 - Metadata, etc.
 - Presentation of search results

IA PROJECT PHASES



MORVILLE & ROSENFELD'S RESEARCH FRAMEWORK



RESEARCH

- Market research
- Focus groups
- Interviews
- Card sorting
- Log analysis (for existing sites)
- Content inventory

CARD SORTING



Participants group information items and come up with category names

CONTENT INVENTORY

- A matrix of existing content items and their *current* properties
- Properties can include an ID (made up for the inventory), page title, URL, format, author, metadata, description, dates, categories, etc.
- Often implemented as a spreadsheet
- Can be exhaustive or limited to a portion of the site

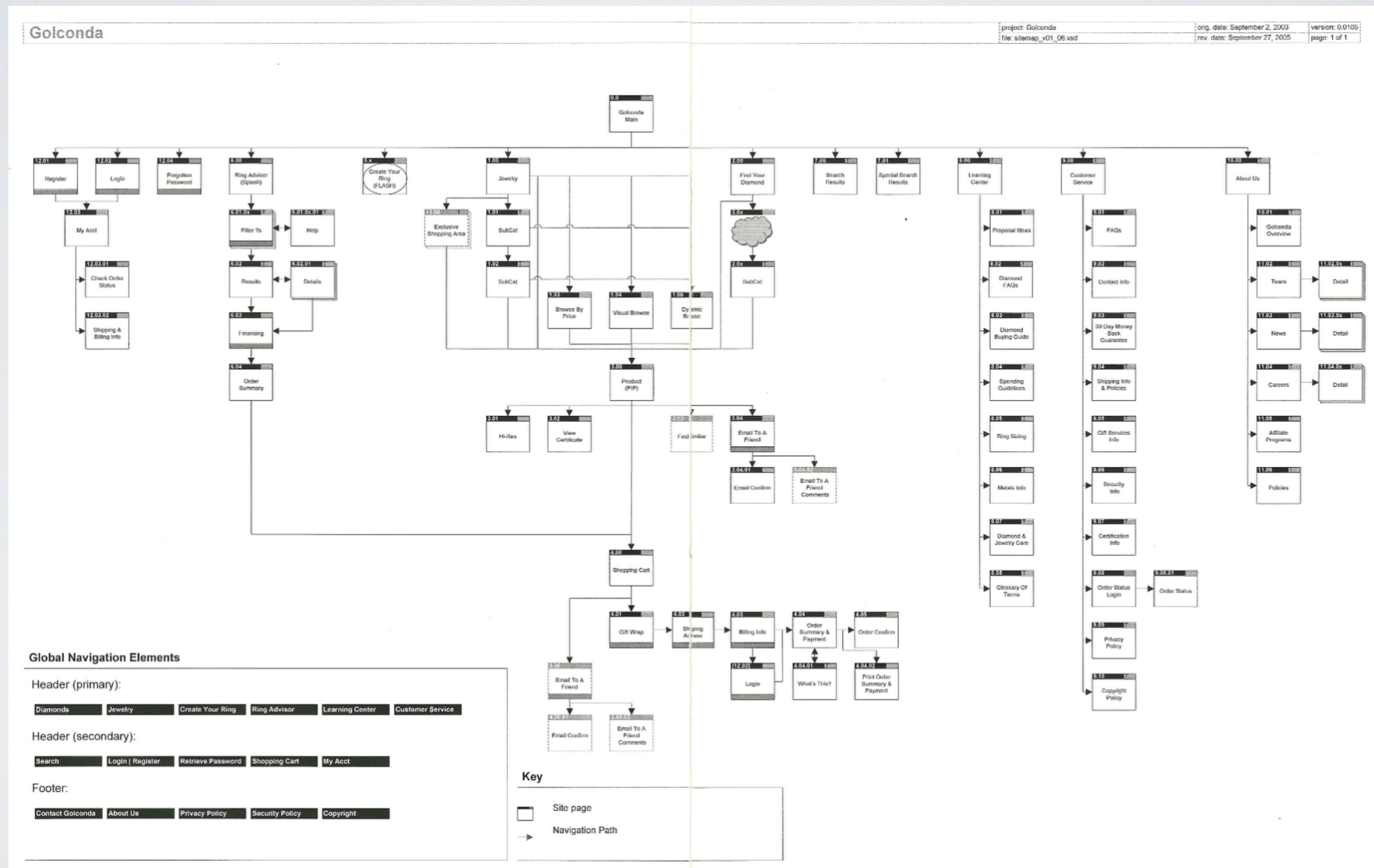
STRATEGY

- “The bridge between research and design is an information architecture strategy” (Morville & Rosenfeld, p. 264)
- Can include:
 - How IA is practiced locally (centralized or not)
 - How to integrate with existing technologies
 - Organization and labeling or document identification
 - Defining the metadata fields
 - Designing the navigation

DESIGN

- Putting the strategy into action
- Diagramming (<http://www.gliffy.com>; MS Visio, available on <http://iuanyware.iu.edu>)
- Wireframing (<http://moqups.com>)
- Blueprints/site maps
- Prototypes (paper, HTML)

SITEMAPS



EXERCISE

- Pick two websites that compete in roughly the same area (Twitter and Facebook, Amazon and Best Buy, indiana.edu and purdue.edu, etc.)
- Compare and contrast them in terms of the following:
 - Organizing schemes and structures
 - Labeling
 - Navigation
 - Searching
- Be prepared to discuss your findings with the class
- Submit a short writeup for this week's in-class exercise

CREDITS

- This lecture and most of its images are adapted from content in Morville and Morville's *Information Architecture for the World Wide Web*, 3rd Edition.
- Card sorting image via Stacy Vincent (<http://staceyvincent.com/2012/02/21/card-sorting-inexpensive-usability-research/>)
- Sitemap image via Rex Casteel (<http://rexcasteel.files.wordpress.com/2012/03/golconda-map.jpg>)