Content Management Systems

Week 9 INFM 603

Muddiest Points

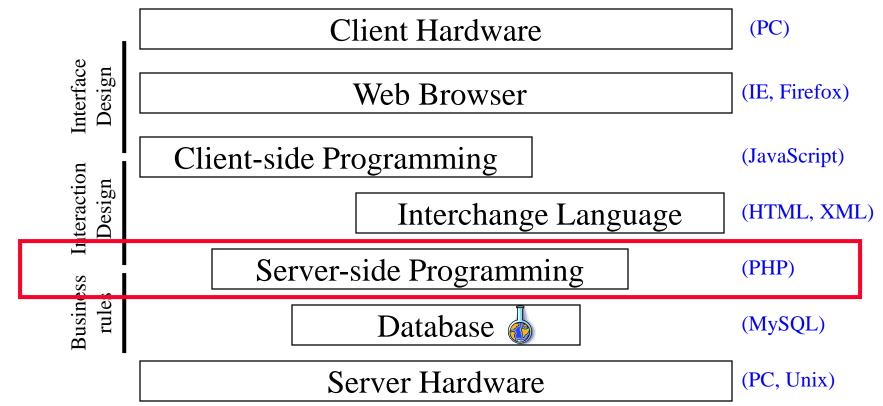
- How JSON differs from XML
 - And how JSONP differs from JSON
- How Ajax works
- Examples of JavaScript without Ajax
- How to make an API
- Can API's be used by anyone?

Agenda

- Questions
- Drupal
- Project Plan
- Human-Computer Interaction

- Relational normalization
- Structured programming
- Software patterns
- Object-oriented design
- Functional decomposition





Content Management Systems

- Database to store content
 - Also stores access control data and parameters
- PHP to control user experience
 - Reads database, generates HTML
 - "Canned" settings provide standard behaviors
- HTML to convey user experience
- Allows limited interactivity
 - Most user actions require a server response
 - JavaScript may be used for form validation

Information Architecture

• The structural design of an "information space" to facilitate access to content

- Two components:
 - Static design
 - Interaction design

Static Design

Organizing principles

Logical: e.g., chronological, alphabetical

– Functional: by task

Demographic: by user

Metaphors

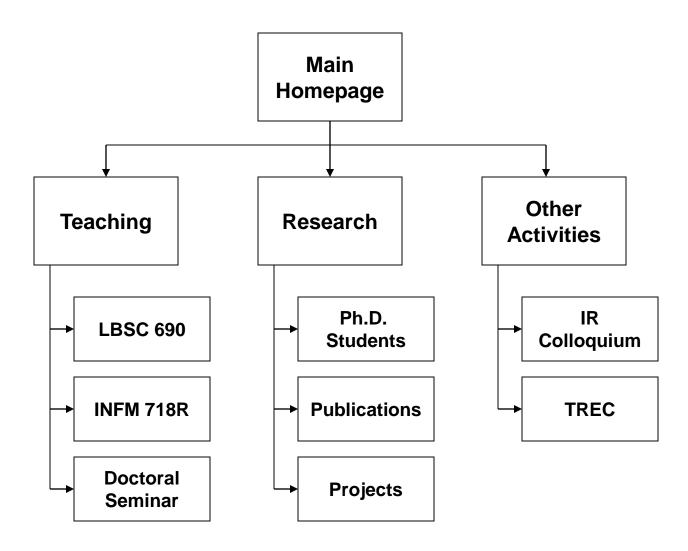
- Organizational: e.g., e-government

Physical: e.g., online grocery store

- Functional: e.g., cut, paste

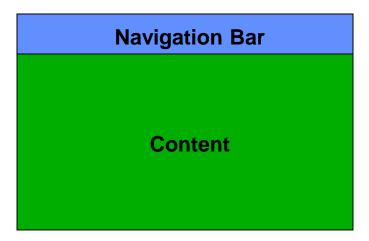
Visual:e.g., octagon for stop

"Site Blueprint"



Grid Layouts

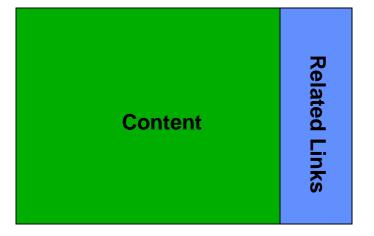
Navigation Bar



Navigation Bar

Navigation Bar

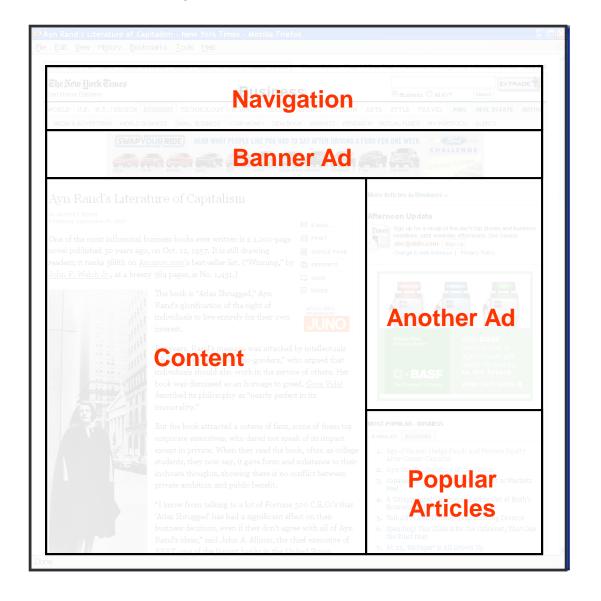
Content



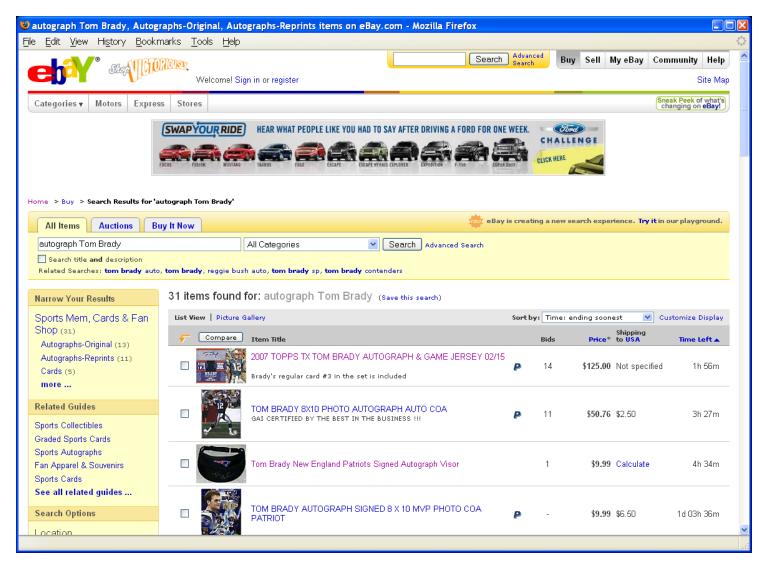
Grid Layout: NY Times



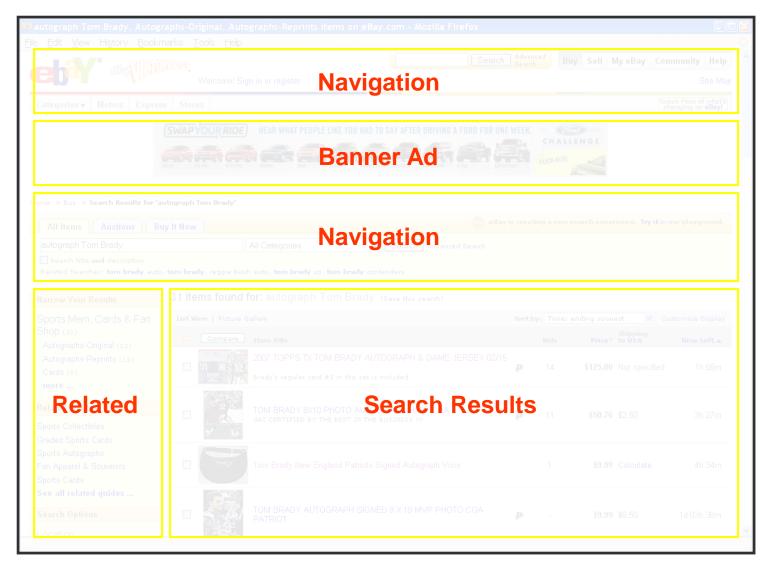
Grid Layout: NY Times



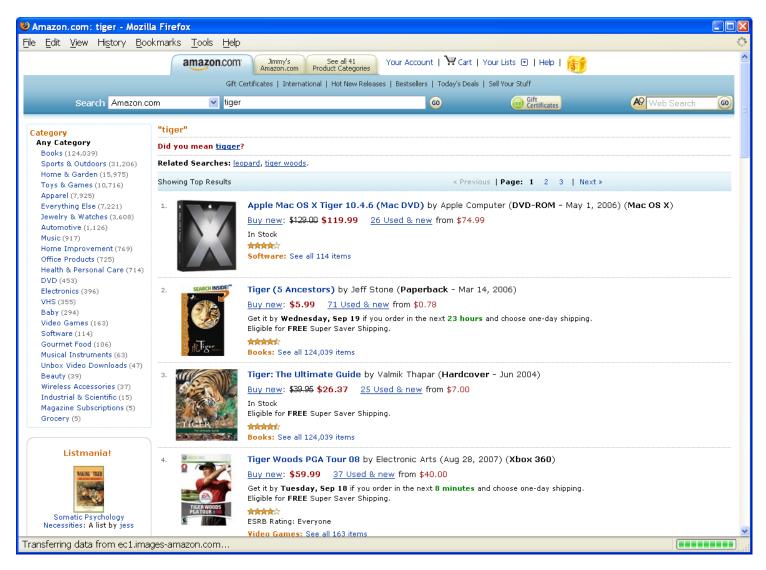
Grid Layout: ebay



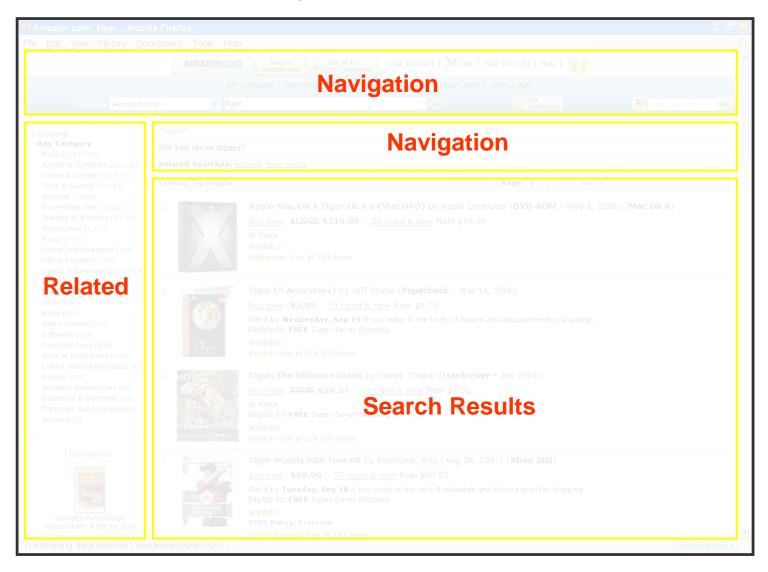
Grid Layout: ebay



Grid Layout: Amazon



Grid Layout: Amazon



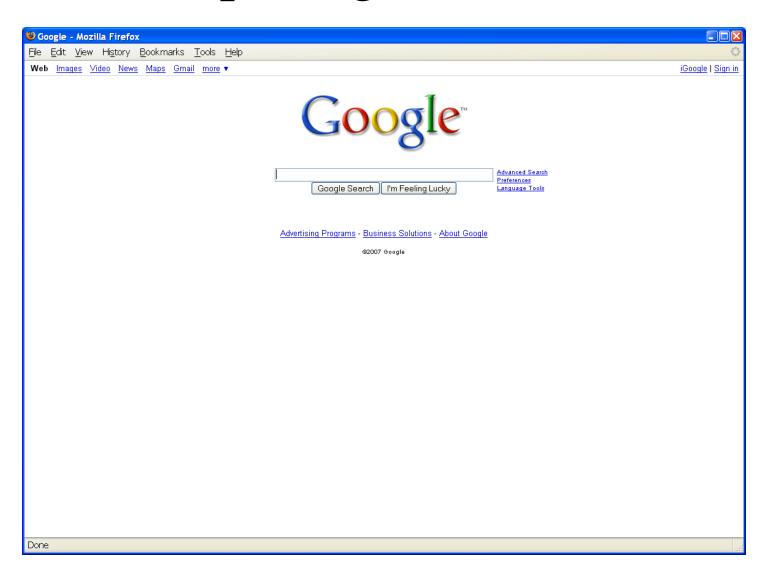
Some Layout Guidelines

- Contrast: make different things different
 - to bring out dominant elements
 - to create dynamism
- Repetition: reuse design throughout the interface
 - to achieve consistency
- Alignment: visually connect elements
 - to create flow
- Proximity: make effective use of spacing
 - to group related and separate unrelated elements

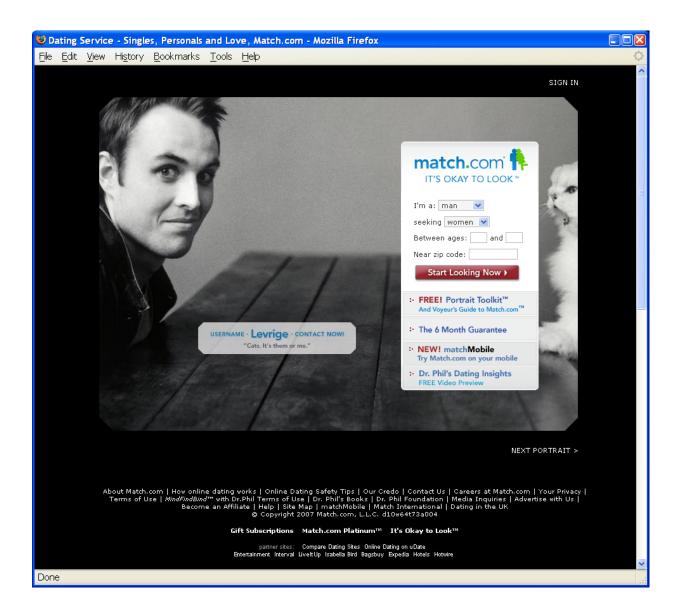
Interaction Design

- Chess analogy: a few simple rules that disguise an infinitely complex game
- The three-part structure
 - Openings: many strategies, lots of books about this
 - End game: well-defined, well-understood
 - Middle game: nebulous, hard to describe
- Information navigation has a similar structure!
 - Middle game is underserved

Opening Moves



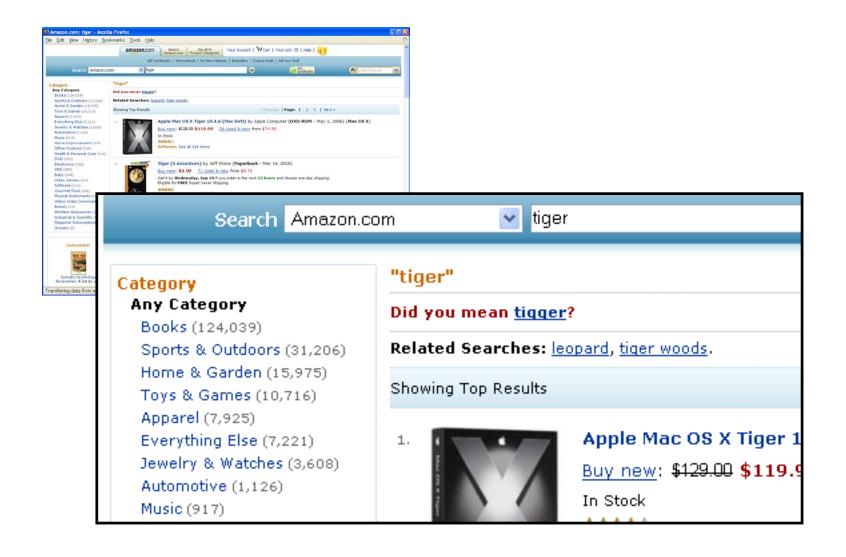
Opening Moves



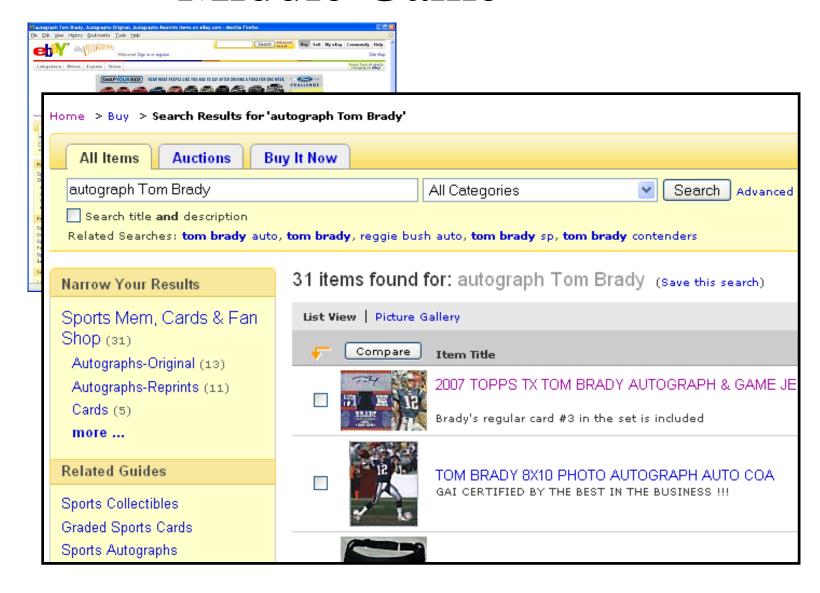
Opening Moves



Middle Game



Middle Game



Navigation Patterns

- Drive to content
- Drive to advertisement
- Move up a level
- Move to next in sequence
- Jump to related

Drupal Structure

Regions

- Header, left sidebar, content, right sidebar, footer
- Structure->Blocks->Demonstrate Blocks Region

Blocks

- Navigation, login, Drupal, help, content, search
- Optional: who's online, recent comments, ...

Menus

- Main, navigation, user

Drupal Content ("Nodes")

- Basic Page
- Article
 - By default allows comments
- Blog entry
- Forum topic

Optional Drupal Modules

- Aggregator
- Blog
- Forum
- Book
- Contact form
- Poll
- Search
- Statistics
- Trigger
- Translation

Some Downloadable Modules

- Content Construction Kit
- Views
- OpenLayer
- Dynamic Display Block
- Embedded Media
- Image Cache
- Calendar
- Share

Installing Drupal

- Download and install XAMPP
 - Add c:\xampp\mysql\bin to your path
- Download and install Drupal version 7.x
 - Configure for local use ("first time user guide")
 - Ignore SMTP error messages
- Configure your site
 - Add some "splash page" content
 - Set user permissions

Drupal's Use of MySQL

USE drupal;

SHOW TABLES;

SELECT * FROM users;

SELECT * FROM nodes;

SELECT * FROM node_revisions;

Modifying Drupal

- Work with what's there
 - Content
 - Configuration
- Download a distribution profile
- Edit the CSS files
- Edit the PHP code
- Edit the database contents

Agenda

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- Drupal
- ➤ Project Plan
- Human-Computer Interaction

The Project Plan

- One-page contract
- Goal The <u>problem</u> to be solved
- Product What you plan to deliver
- Scope Available <u>time</u> and <u>personnel</u>
- Roles What you expect each other to do

What are Requirements?

- Attributes
 - Appearance
 - Concepts (represented by data)

- Behavior
 - What it does
 - How you control it
 - How you observe the results

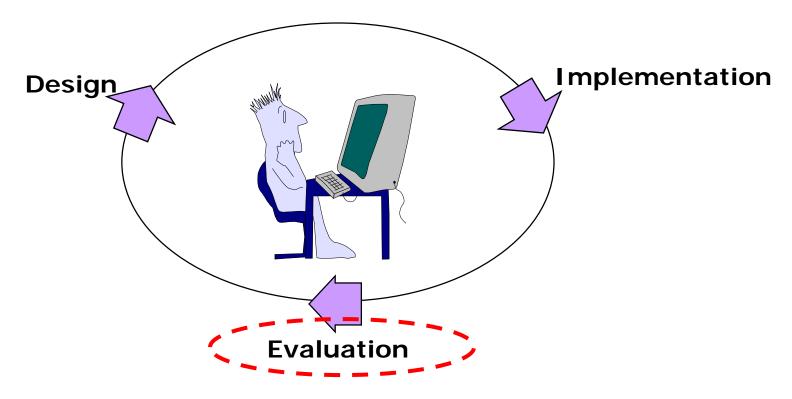
The Requirements Interview

- Focus the discussion on the <u>task</u>
 - Look for entities that are mentioned
- Discuss the system's most important <u>effects</u>
 - Displays, reports, data storage
 - Learn where the system's inputs come from
 - People, stored data, devices, ...
- Note any data that is mentioned
 - Try to understand the <u>structure</u> of the data
- Shoot for the big picture, not every detail

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Human-Computer Interaction



of interactive computing systems for human use

Synergy

• Humans do what they are good at

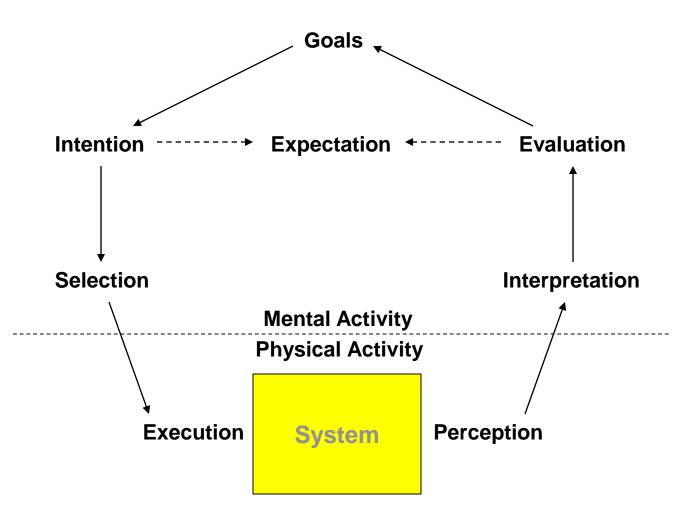
Computers do what they are good at

• Strengths of one cover weakness of the other

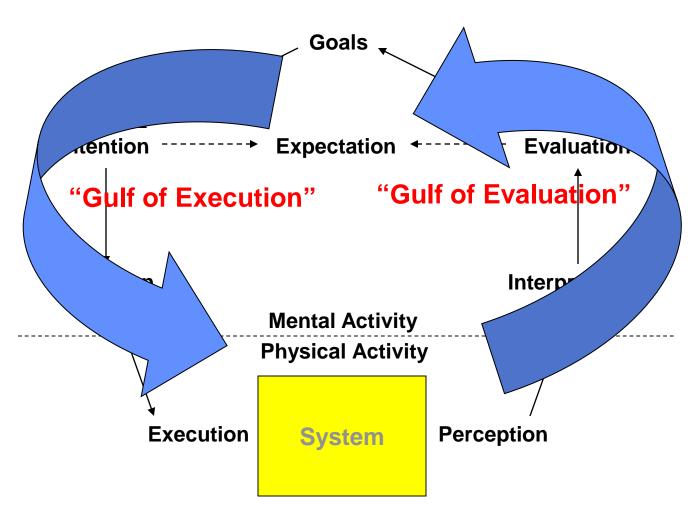
Interaction

- Forming an intention
 - Internal mental characterization of a goal
- Selection of an action
 - Review possible actions, select most appropriate
- Execution of the action
 - Carry out appropriate actions with the system
- Evaluation of the outcome
 - Compare results with expectations

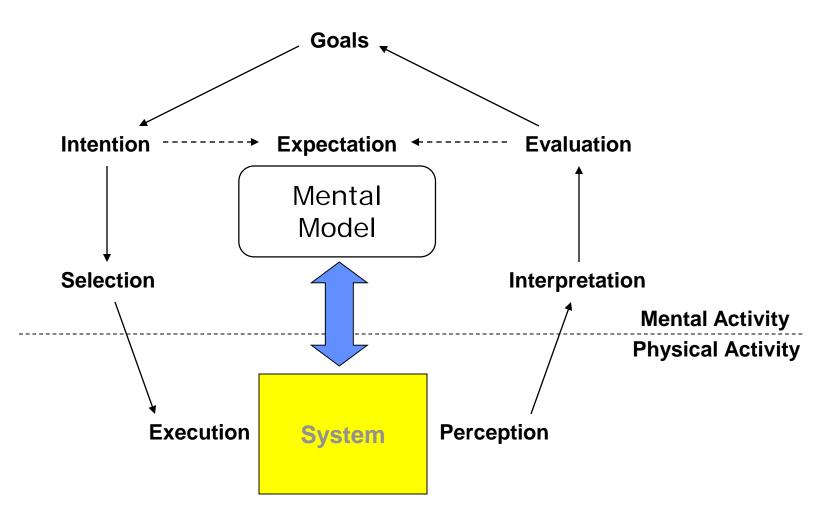
Stages of Interaction



Challenges of HCI

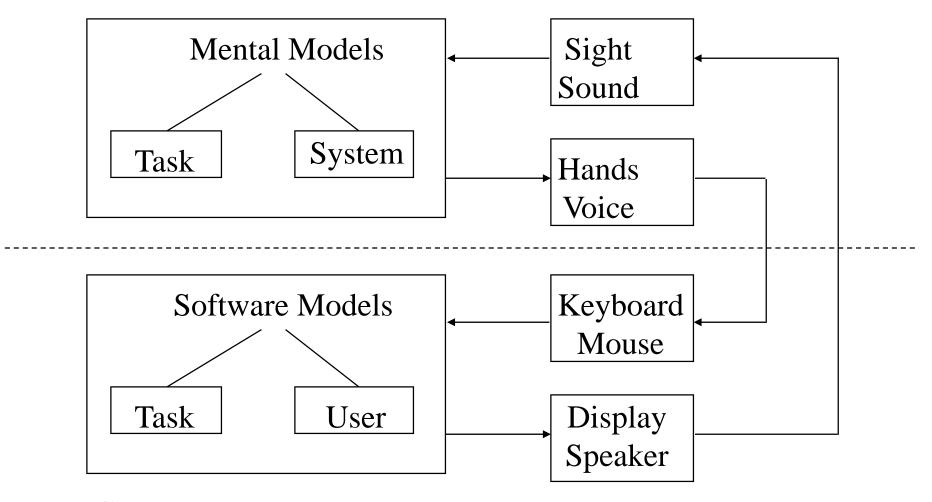


What is good design?



Modeling Interaction

Human



Computer

Mental Models

- How the user thinks the machine works
 - What actions can be taken?
 - What results are expected from an action?
 - How should system output be interpreted?
- Mental models exist at many levels
 - Hardware, operating system, and network
 - Application programs
 - Information resources

Evaluation Approaches

- Formative vs. summative
- Extrinsic vs. intrinsic
- Quantitative vs. qualitative
 - Deductive vs. inductive
- User study vs. simulation

Evaluation Examples

• Direct observation

- Evaluator observes users interacting with system
 - in lab: user asked to complete pre-determined tasks
 - in field: user goes through normal duties
- Validity depends on how contrived the situation is

Think-aloud

- Users speak their thoughts while doing the task
- May alter the way users do the task

Controlled user studies

- Users interact with system variants
- Correlate performance with system characteristics
- Control for confounding variables

Evaluation Measures

- Time to learn
- Speed of performance
- Error rate
- Retention over time
- Subjective satisfaction