

Identify the Mess
State Your Intent
Face Reality
Choose a Direction
Measure the Distance
Play with Structure
Prepare to Adjust

HOW TO MAKE SENSE OF ANY MESS

Abby Covert

**Our world is a mess.
A large part of this mess is made
of information.**



**A tsunami of information
is still headed our way...**



***HT Richard Saul Wurman**

AnxietyChangeChaos
ClutterComplexity
ComplicatedDisaster
DisorderDoubtFear
Jumble**Mess**Muck
MuddlePredicament
QuandaryClusterFck
PickleSituationNight
mareSnafuRedesign

**No matter
what our job,
our world is
full of messes
we must make
sense of**

**The majority of messes we
face are made of information
(and people)**

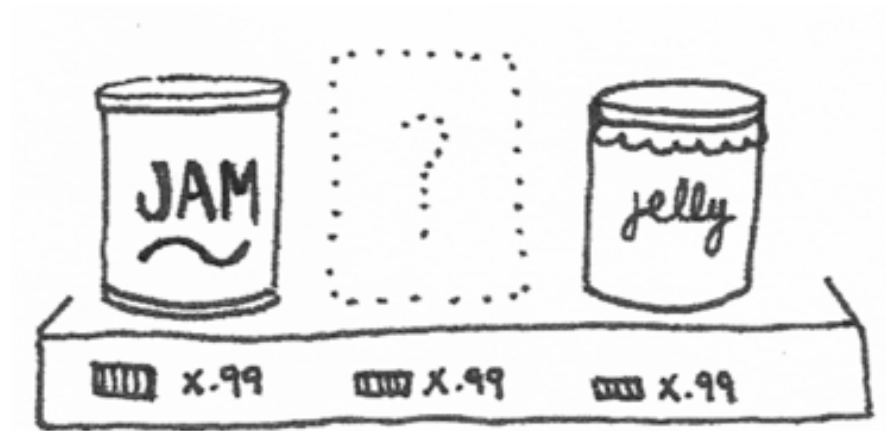
Thinking about
information
as material is hard




Every thing has **information**



Information can be
made from the lack
of physical material





OATMEAL RAISIN
Large House Cookie

2.70

**DOUBLE
CHOCOLATE**
Large House Cookie

2.70

**LE
OLATE**
House Cookie

2.70

Let's dissect this scene.

Data is facts, observations, and questions about something.

The individual pieces of context, knowledge, assumptions and questions each viewer considers during their judgement of the cookie arrangement.

Content is whatever a user is interacting with, or as a maker, whatever you're arranging or sequencing.

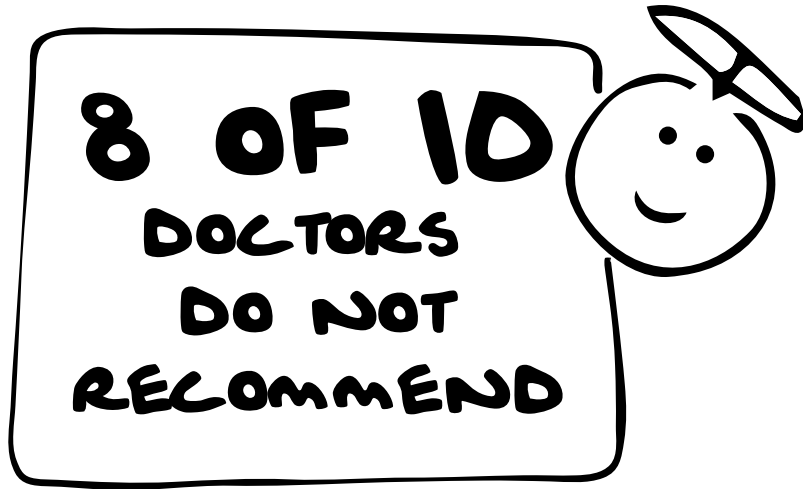
The cookies, the plate, the signage, the crumbs, the smells in the air, the other products in the case and items on the menu et al...

Information is whatever a user interprets from the arrangement or sequence of things they encounter.

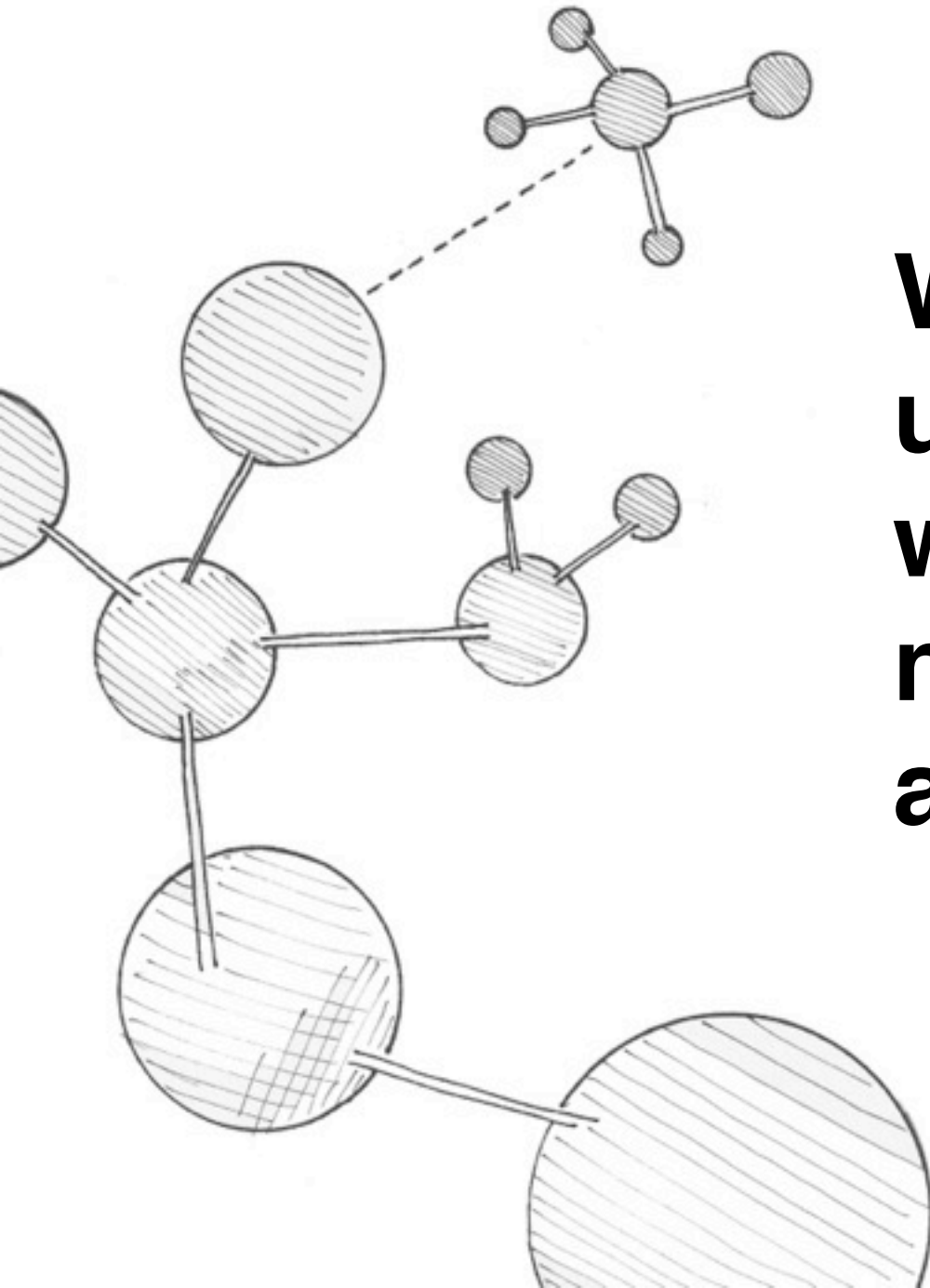
Each viewer's:

- Belief or non-belief that other cookies were on that plate.
- Subjective reasoning for the unequal amount of cookies.

There is no true
information



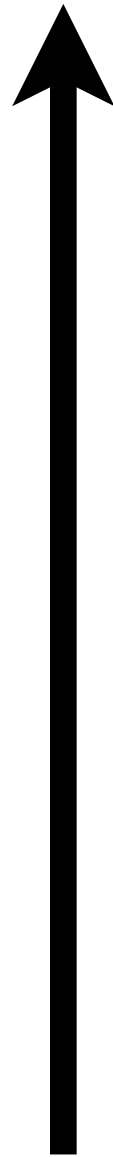
There is only spin



**We make and
use things
within a
nested set of
architectures**



**The level of
focus changes
the details you
can see**



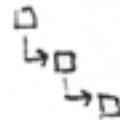
- **Ecosystem:** A complex collection of systems and structures.



- **System:** A set of interacting structures.



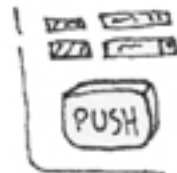
- **Structure:** A configuration of objects and/or interfaces.



- **Journey:** An act of traveling within or between locations.



- **Location:** A particular place or position.



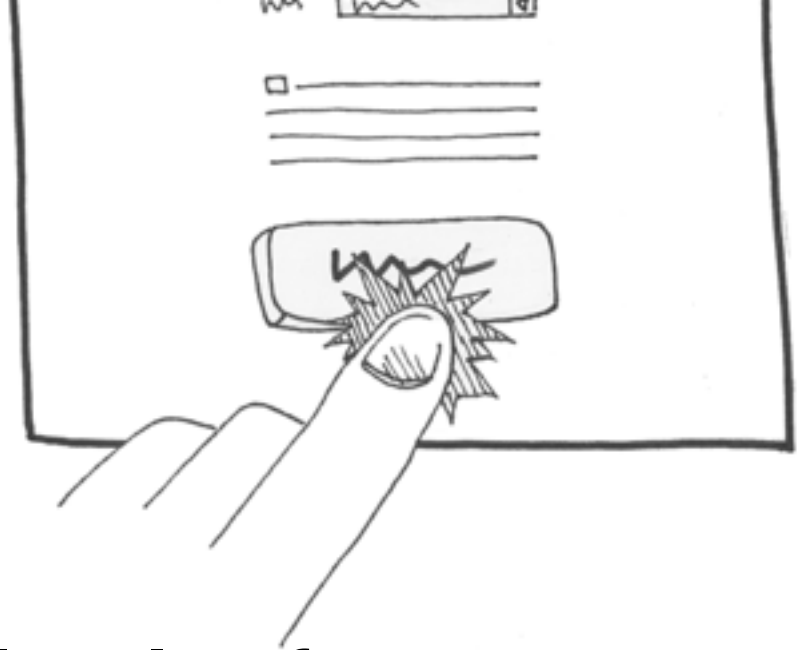
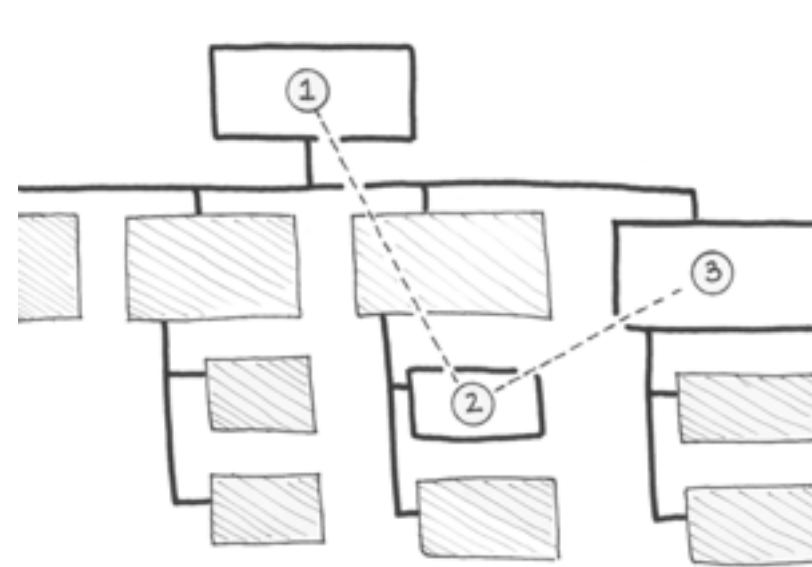
- **Interface:** a point where interaction occurs between user and object.



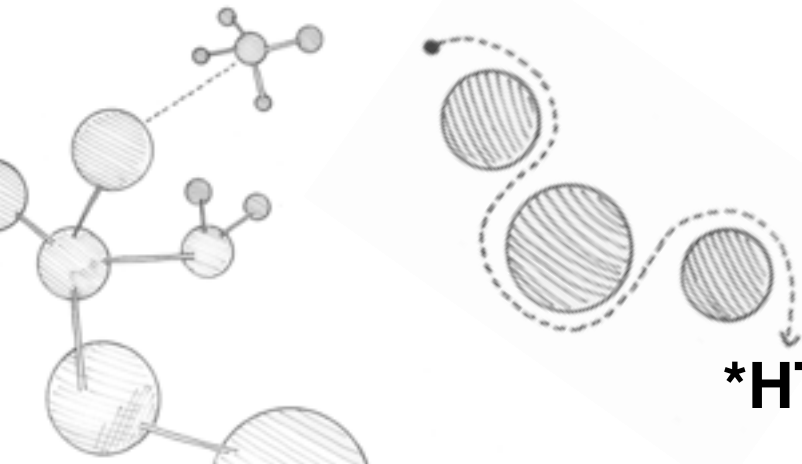
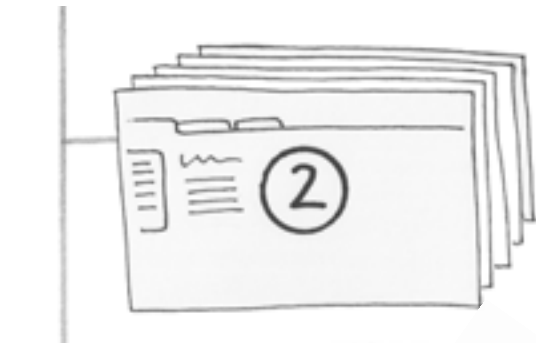
- **Interaction:** the way in which things affect one another.



- **Object:** A material thing that can be seen and touched.



**These levels of
place are deeply
“intertwined”**



***HT Ted Nelson**

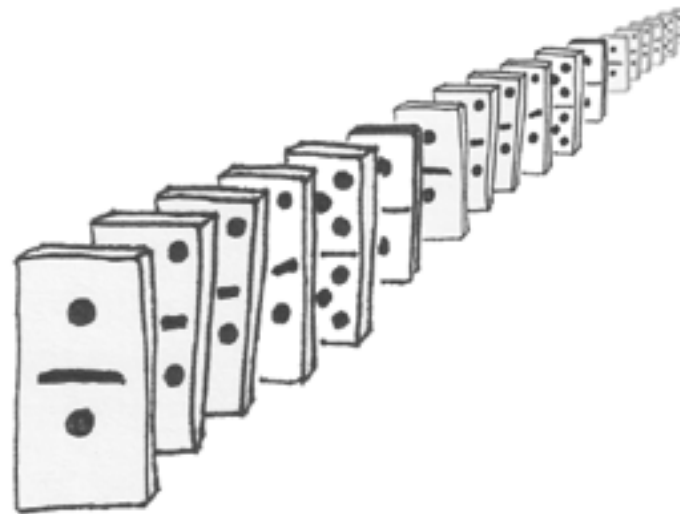


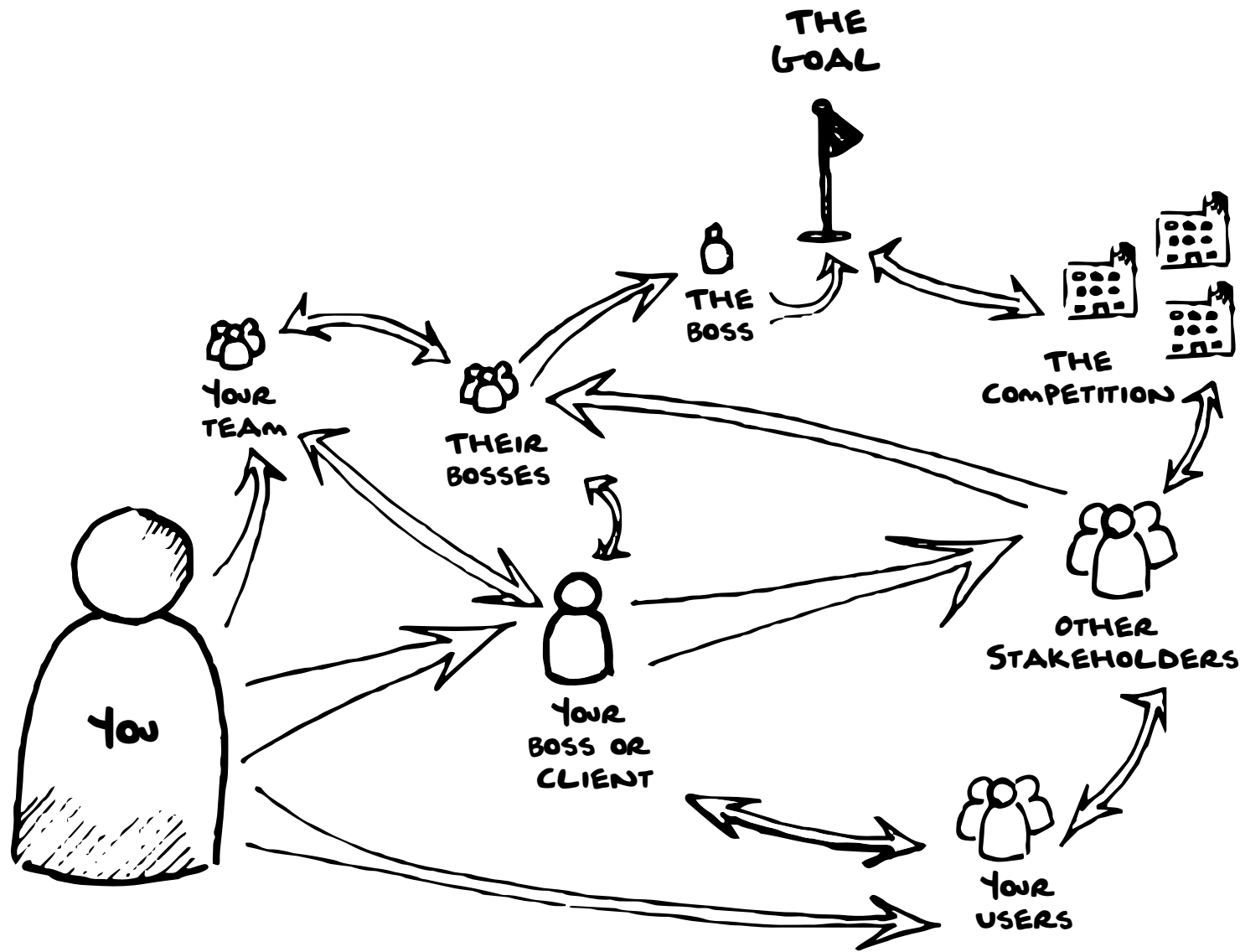


**“TO MAKE AN APPLE
PIE FROM SCRATCH, YOU
MUST FIRST INVENT THE
UNIVERSE”**

- CARL SAGAN

**Change at one level
has implications at
other levels**



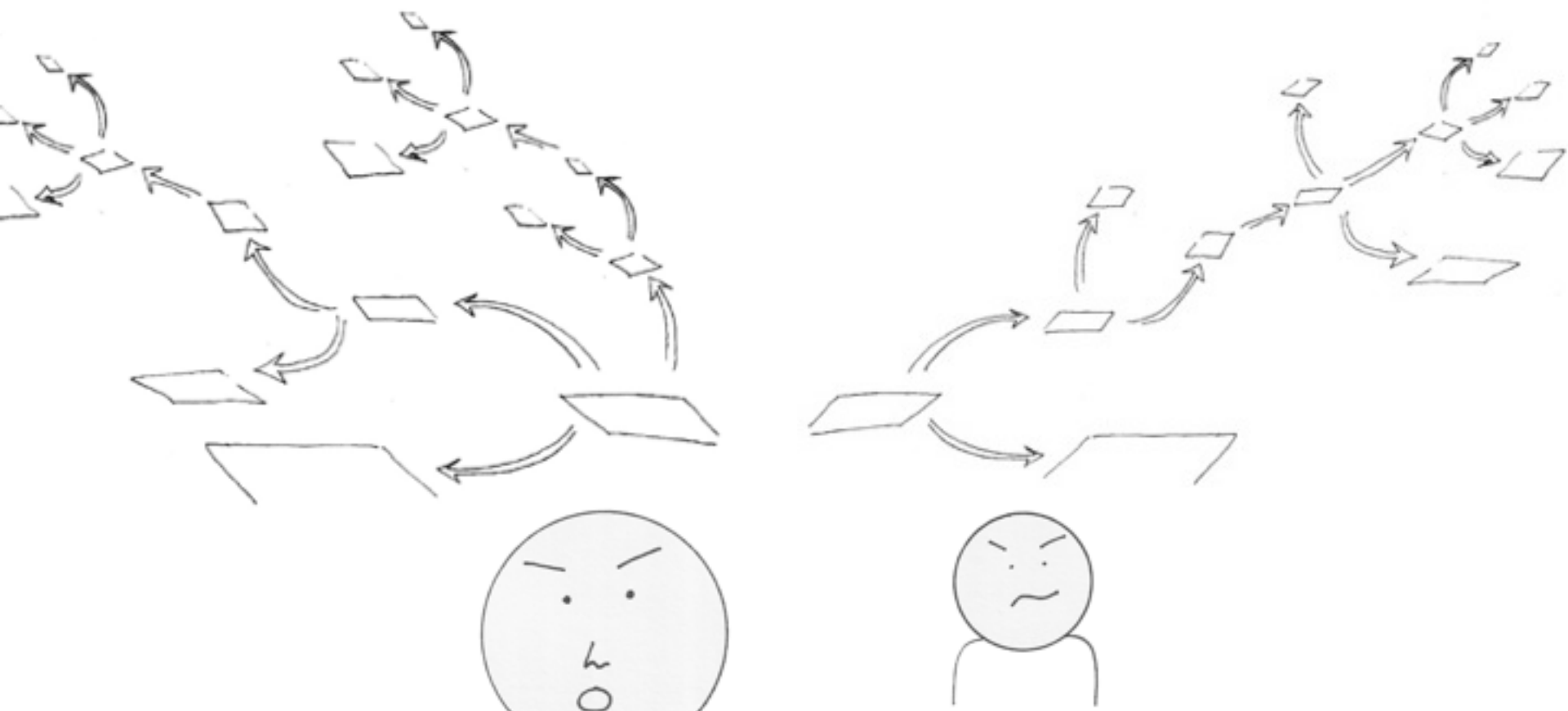


THE POLITICS of MAKING SENSE

Everyone has an opinion
and it can be frustrating to
really talk things out



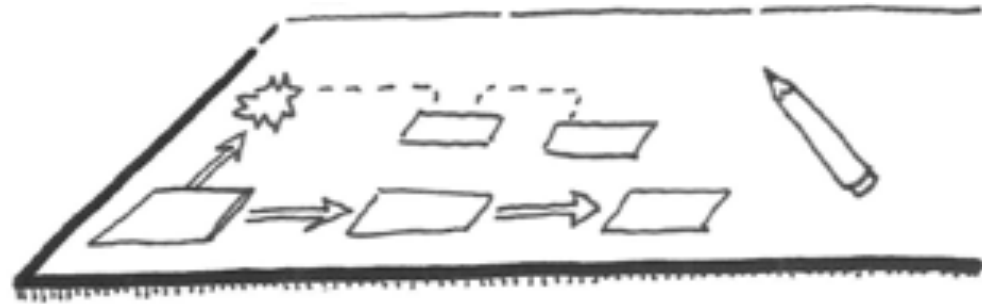
Frustration develops when people have different mental models





**OBJECTS ALLOW US TO COMPARE
OUR MENTAL MODELS**

When we have something in common to point to we can reach agreement more easily



**With agreement
comes momentum**

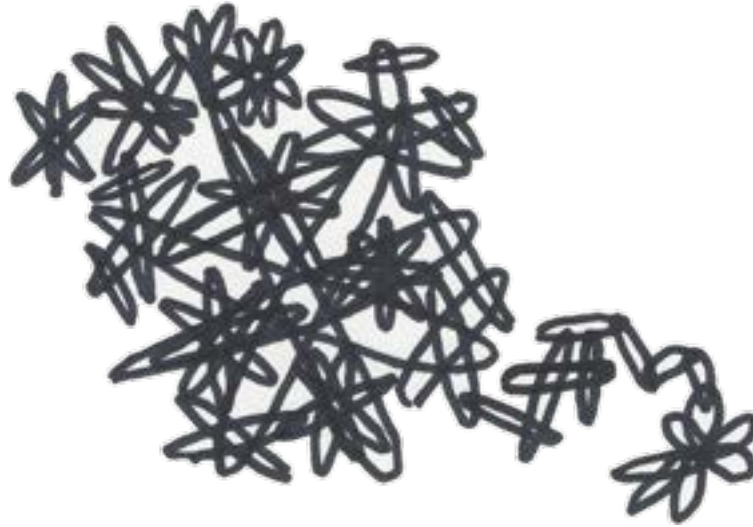


The background of the slide is a repeating pattern of small, light gray illustrations. Each illustration consists of a simple phylogenetic tree with several branches and nodes, positioned above a small, stylized human face. The faces have different expressions, including surprise (wide eyes, open mouth), anger (furrowed brows, downturned mouth), and neutral (straight lines for eyebrows and mouth).

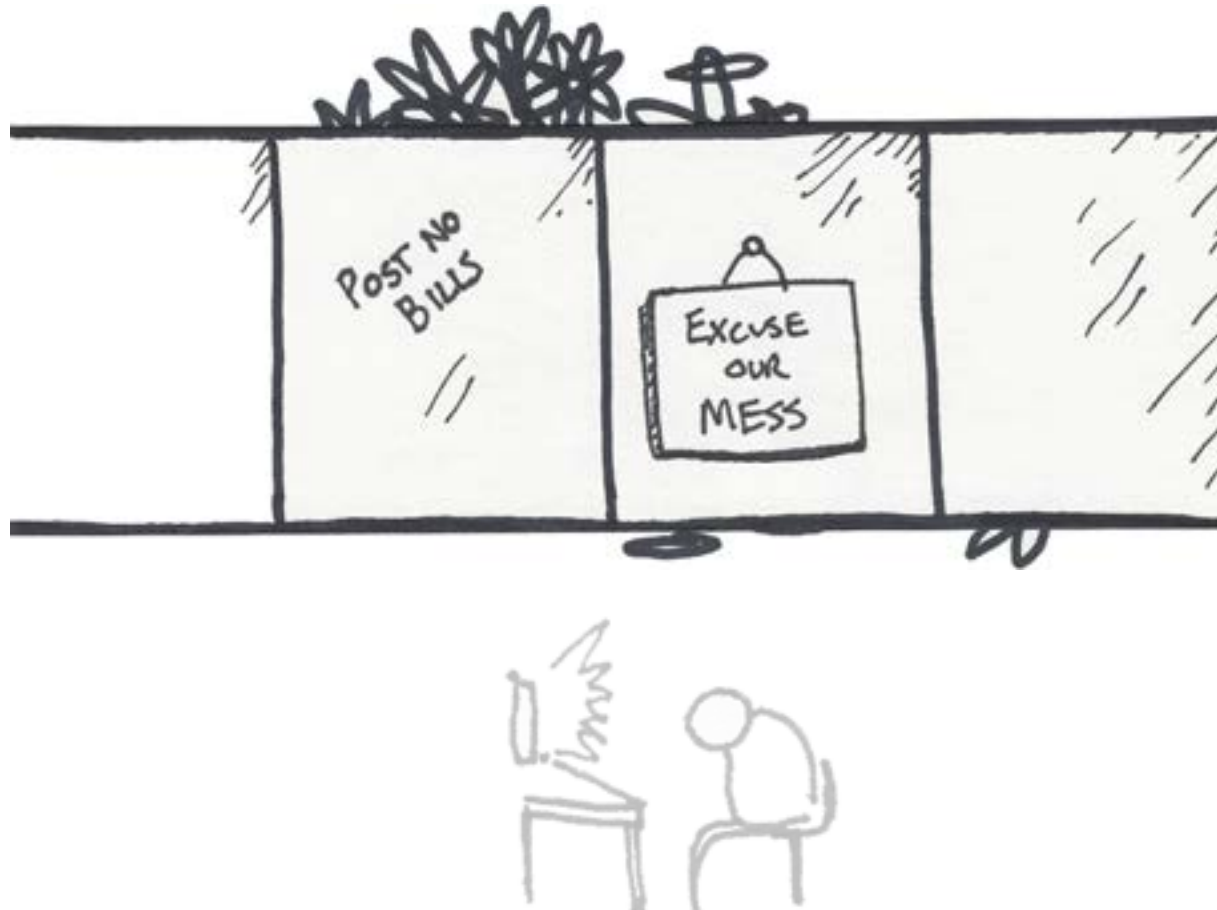
**But often it is more than two
people, and more than two
models to reconcile...**



**A mess like this can
easily feel impossible
to make sense of**



**Many people get
overwhelmed at this point**



**They think of ways to hide
the mess...**

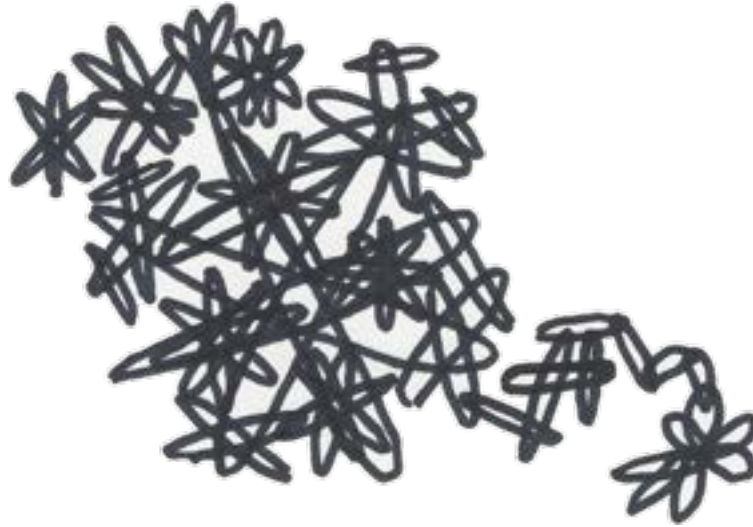
**FANCY
FRONT END
FLUFFING**

**INCENTIVE
STRUCTURE
FOR DEALING
WITH THE
MESS**

**NEW USER
TUTORIAL TO
EXPLAIN THE MESS**



**Or they think of ways to
pretty up the mess...**



...the mess is still a mess.

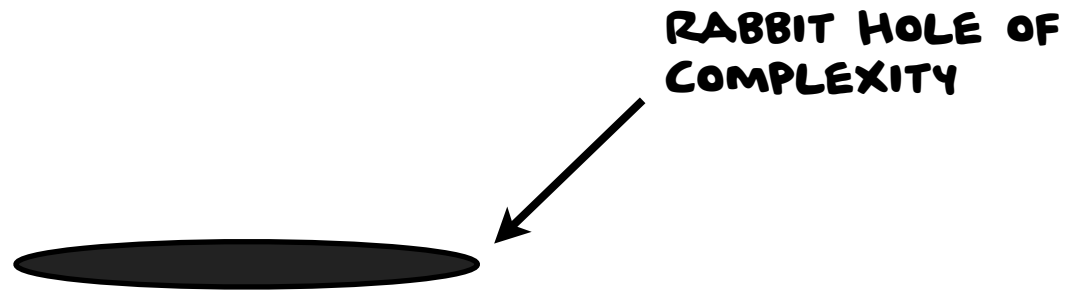


...but they have bought time.



Until the mess grows
(as all messes do when given time)

**COMPLEXITY IS JUST ONE
THING THAT CAN GET IN THE
WAY OF UNDERSTANDING**



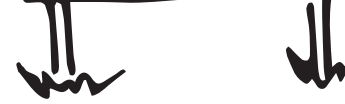
UNCERTAINTY



POLITICS



HISTORY



FEAR



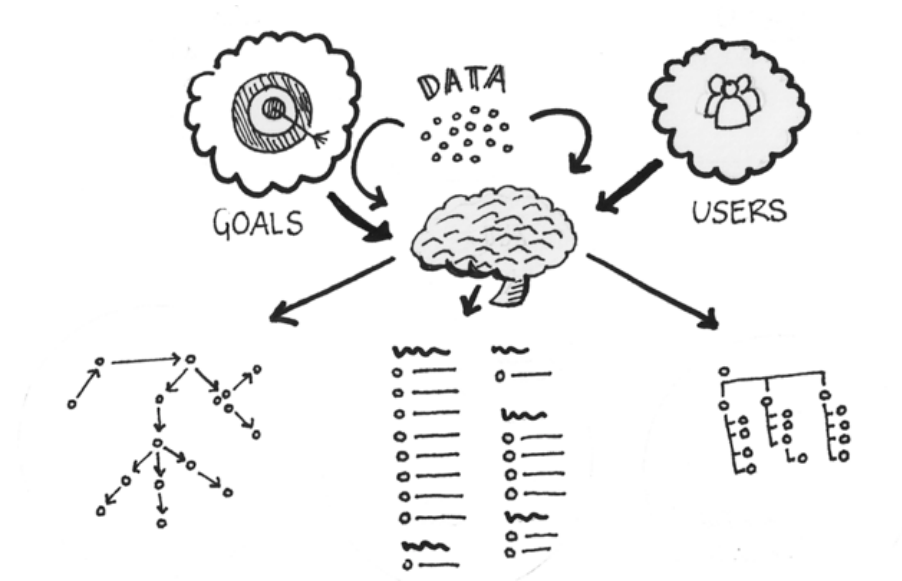
Information Architecture (IA)

**tools and concepts help people make sense of
messes made of information (and people)**



Information architecture
is the way we choose to arrange
the parts of something to make it
understandable as a whole.

WE SPEND MUCH OF OUR
LIVES TRYING TO ARCHITECT
INFORMATION THAT
MAKES SENSE



CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF IA*

Ontology:

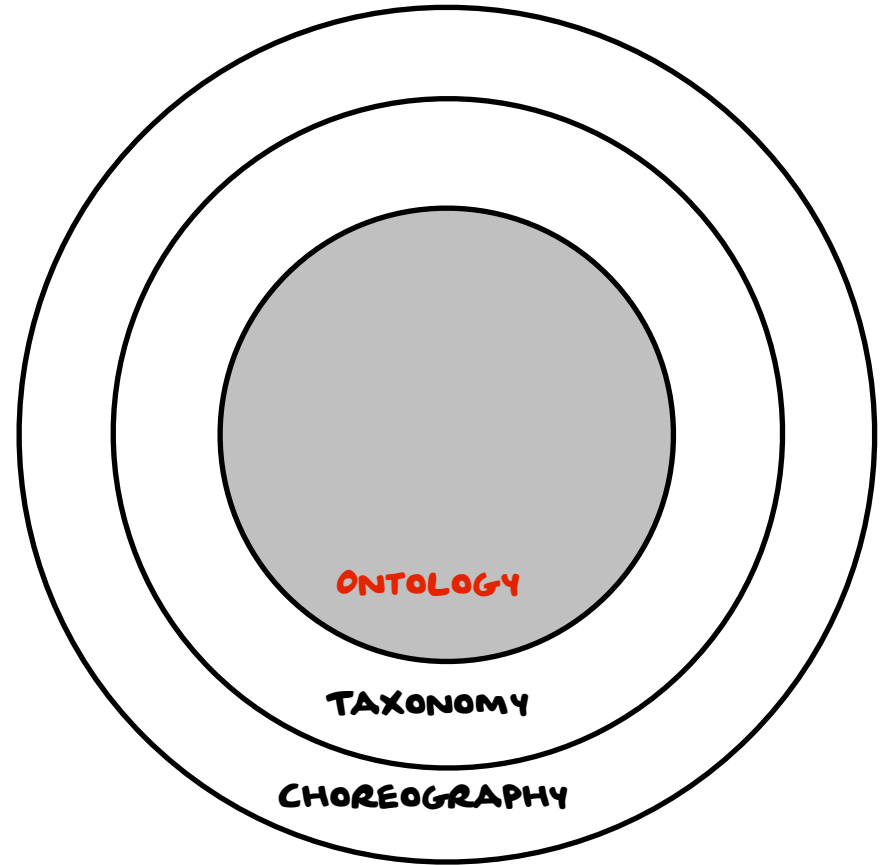
Do you know what you
mean when you say
what you say?

Taxonomy:

Have you provided logical
structures that bring meaning to
what you present?

Choreography:

How is meaning affected across
various channels, over time and
through usage?



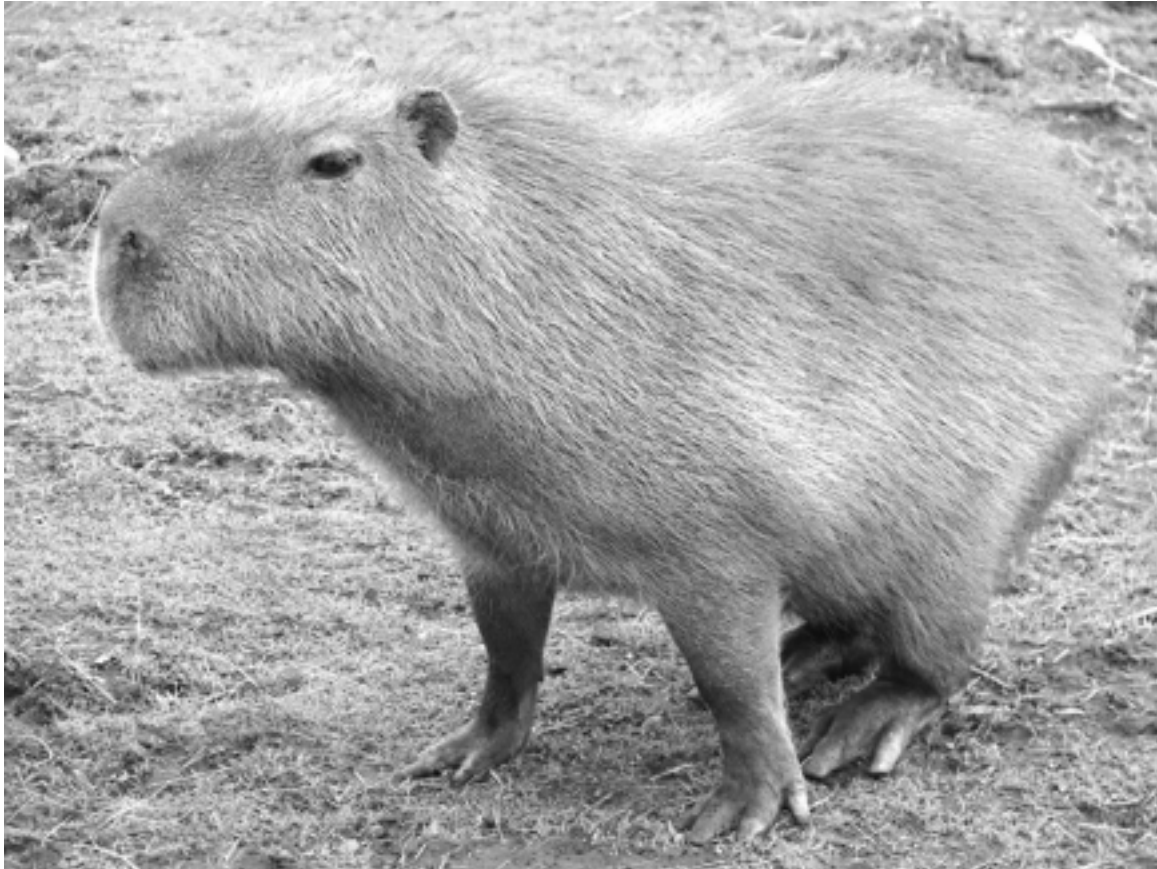
*HT @DanKlyn

ONTOLOGY



This is a fish.

ONTOLOGY = MEANING



**Do we know what we mean when we say
what we say? - @DanKlyn**

Meaning is subjective

Meaning is demographic

Meaning is socio political

Meaning gets lost in translation

Meaning is complex

There are 2 main definitions of *like* in English: 1 2

like¹

★ Top 1000 frequently used words

Syllabification: like

Pronunciation: /lɪk 40 /

PREPOSITION

1 Having the same **characteristics** or qualities as; **similar to**:

'there were other suits **like mine** in the **shop**'

'they were **like brothers**'

'she looked **nothing like Audrey Hepburn**'

MORE EXAMPLE SENTENCES

SYNONYMS

1.1 In the **manner of**; in the same way or to the same degree as:

'he was **screaming like a banshee**'

'you must run **like the wind**'

MORE EXAMPLE SENTENCES

SYNONYMS

1.2 In a way appropriate to:

'students were **angry at being treated like children**'

MORE EXAMPLE SENTENCES

1.3 Such as one might **expect from**; characteristic of:

'just **like you to put a damper on people's enjoyment**'

MORE EXAMPLE SENTENCES

SYNONYMS

1.4 Used in **questions to ask about the characteristics** or nature of someone or something:

'What is it **like to be a tuna fisherman?**'

'What's she **like?**'

MORE EXAMPLE SENTENCES

2 Used to draw **attention to the nature of an action or event**:

'I **apologize for coming over unannounced like this**'

'why are you **talking about me like that?**'

MORE EXAMPLE SENTENCES

Lexicography is the practice of compiling dictionaries. It is the collection of different meanings for words.



Ontology represents the knowledge of terms and concepts within a domain. It is the act of choosing the language you use.

ALIEN DICTIONARY

- **Flow:** Periods of time established to stagger the availability of **styles** and **silhouettes** within a **season**
 - **Style:** A group of products that share the same design but is offered in a variety of colors
 - **Season:** Period of time within the year where certain products are sold in support of sport and weather trends. There are four seasons (Fall, Holiday, Spring and Summer)
 - **Silhouette:** Refers to the cut of a product. Used as more detailed level of **Silhouette Type**. (*Example: Tank top is a Silhouette within the silhouette type tops*)
 - **Silhouette Type:** A logical grouping of silhouettes based upon the part of the body or context where it is worn/used (*Example: Eye Wear, Golf Clubs, Tops*)

CONTROLLED VOCABULARIES

- A **controlled vocabulary** is a list of approved terms and definitions for a particular context and/or setting
- This exercise can help teams to decide on things like:
 - Variant Spellings (i.e. American vs. British)
 - Scientific vs. Popular Term Use (i.e. Cockroaches vs. Periplaneta Americana)
 - Acceptable Synonyms (i.e. Automobile vs. Car)
 - Acceptable Acronyms (i.e. GE vs. General Electric)
 - Business vs. User Terms (i.e. What we say in meetings vs. what we say to customers)
 - Identification of homographs (i.e. the word “pool” can relate to “swimming pool” or “shooting”)

WORDS WE DON'T SAY

AUTHORED

BIGS (meaning "prominent people")

BISTRO (okay in restaurant reviews, but sparingly)

BOAST (meaning "have")

CELEB

COMELY

COMFORT FOOD

DUO

DON (meaning "put on")

DUBBED

EATERY

EPONYMOUS

FIN DE SIECLE

FLICKS

GRACED

HAILS FROM

HUBBY

INDIE (exception granted for indie rock)

INTONE

LIFESTYLE

MAVEN

NEW YORK'S FINEST

OVERLY

PENNED

QUERIED (meaning "asked")

sentences beginning **RESULT:** or **REASON:**

SCRIPTED

SPORT (as a verb)

STAFFED/STAFFER

TAPPED (meaning "chosen")

, **UM,**

, **UH,**

, **WELL,**

A WHO'S WHO OF

ZEITGEIST

*avoid:
Decidedly*

**Start with language
not interfaces**

**Remember
language is not
just words**

*I am sorry you have having issues using our mobile site. I am sure I will be able to help you...**Can you see the hamburger menu?***



Careful: We LOVE to use words anyways even if we have to make them up

**We call this an
“uncontrolled” vocabulary**



Uncontrolled vocabularies
increase linguistic
insecurity



**People suffering from
linguistic insecurity aren't as
easy to talk things out with**

CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF IA*

Ontology:

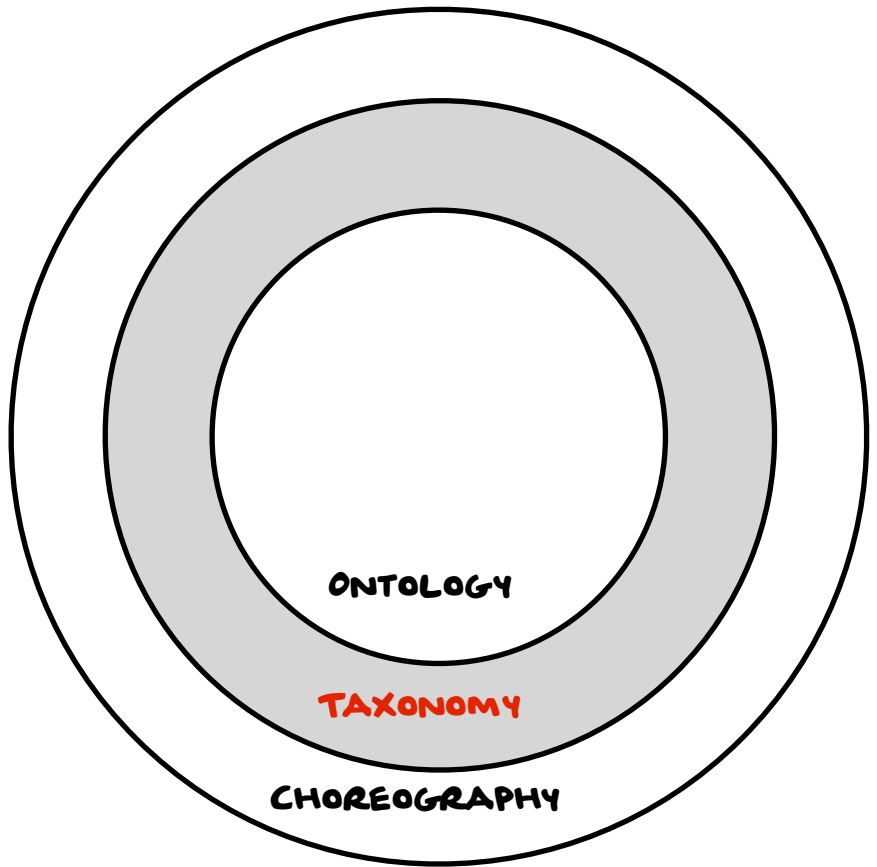
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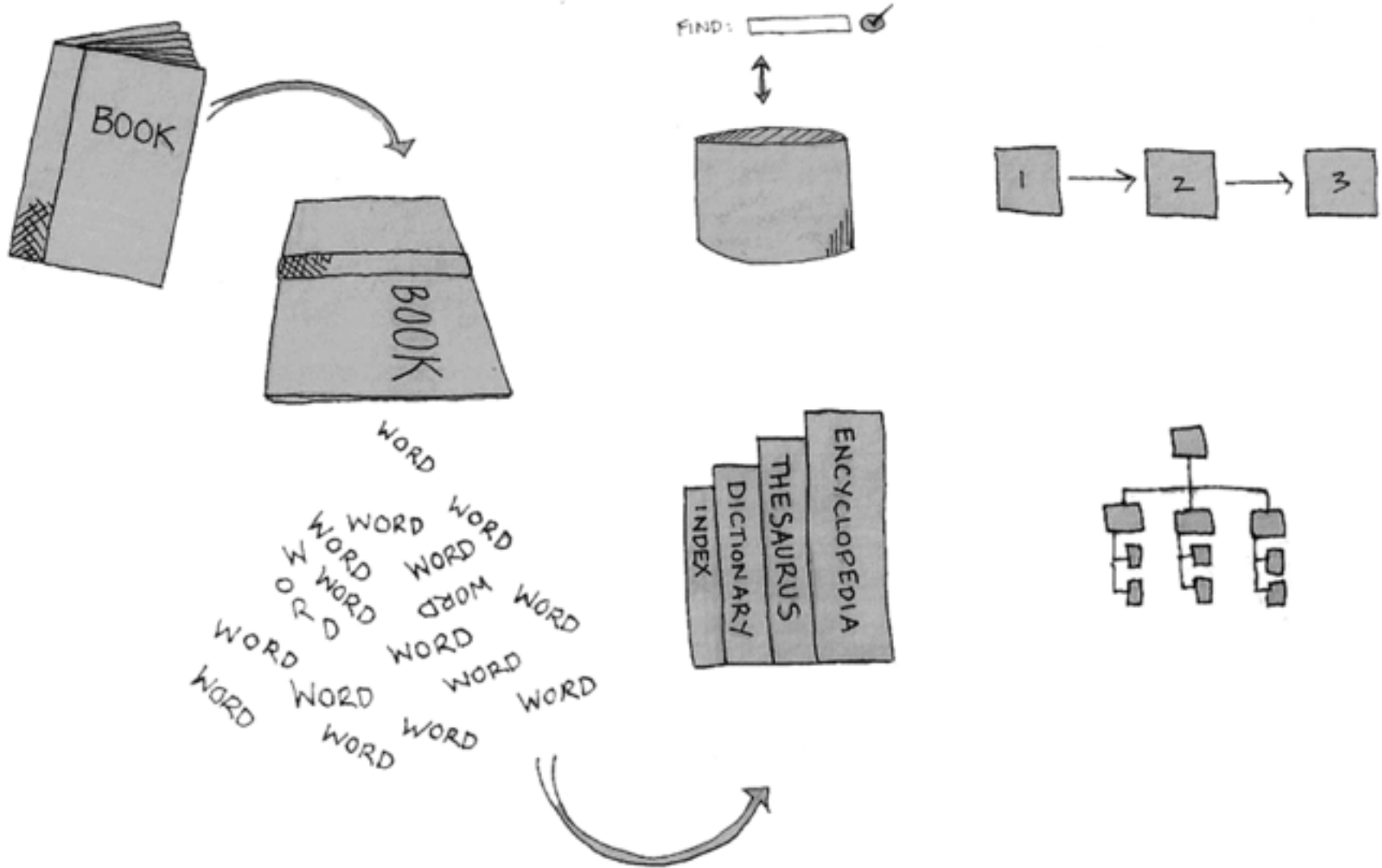
Choreography:

How is meaning affected across
various channels, over time and
through usage?



*HT @DanKlyn

TAXONOMY = STRUCTURE





**ORGANIZING
INFORMATION IS NOT
THE HARD PART**

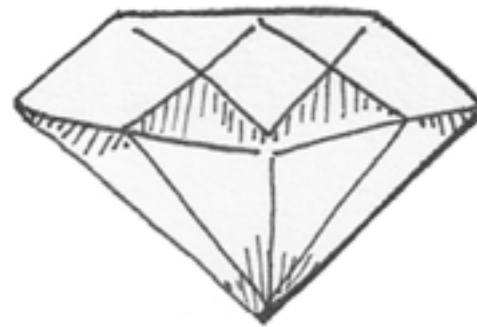
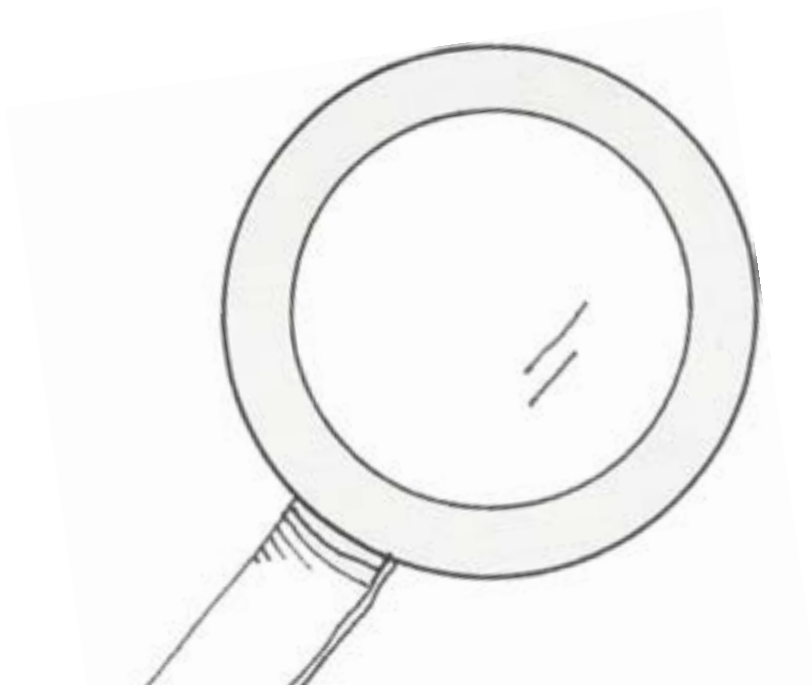
**BUILDING AGREEMENT ON THE
MEANING AND INTENT OF
INFORMATION IS THE HARD(ER) PART**

THERE ARE ONLY 5 WAYS TO ORGANIZE ANYTHING

1. **Location:** Rome is a city in Italy
2. **Alphabetical:** Rome starts with “R”
3. **Time:** Rome started in 753 BC
4. **Category:** Rome is a Romantic city
5. **Hierarchy:** Rome is within Italy, which is within Europe, which is within the Eastern and Northern Hemisphere

A facet is a particular aspect, or feature about some “thing”

The more facets something has the more ways it can be organized against other things.



10 facets of produce

1. Color
2. Texture
3. Taste
4. Season Planted
5. Season Harvested
6. Soil Grown In
7. Class
8. Subclass
9. Countries Consumed in
10. Cost by Country



10 facets of produce

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2. **Texture**
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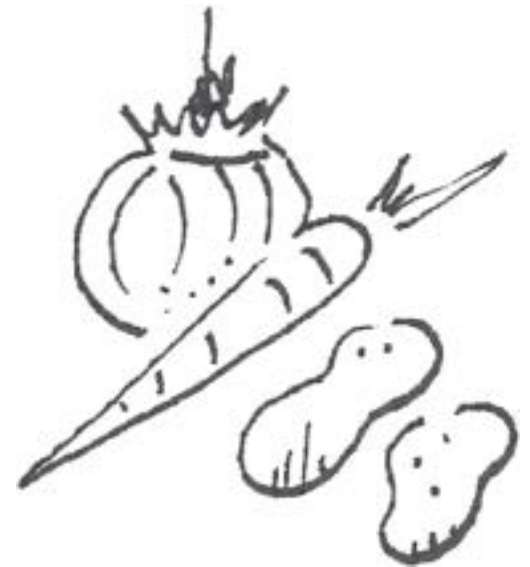


20 ways to organize a box of produce

1. By cost at the grocery in the USA (Location)
2. By cost at the grocery in the UK (Location)
3. By countries it is eaten in (Location)
4. By first letter scientific names (Alphabetical)
5. By first letter popular names (Alphabetical)
6. By first letter cultural names (Alphabetical)
7. By seasonality of harvest (Time)
8. By length of season (Time)
9. By cooking time (Time)
10. By popularity today (Time)
11. By popularity 100 years ago (Time)
12. By color (Category)
13. By taste (Category)
14. By texture (Category)
15. By size (Category)
16. By growing style (Hierarchy)
17. By climate (Hierarchy)
18. By type (Hierarchy)
19. By soil type (Hierarchy)
20. By best storing technique (Hierarchy)

TAXONOMY IS RHETORIC

The way you choose to organize your vegetables says something about what kind of store you are

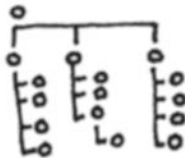




“It takes knowledge to know that a tomato is a fruit, and wisdom not to put it in a fruit salad.”

– Miles Kington

MENTAL MODELS MATTER



A mental model is an explanation for the way someone makes sense of something.

These models of perception shape our behavior and how we relate to information that we encounter.

CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF IA*

Ontology:

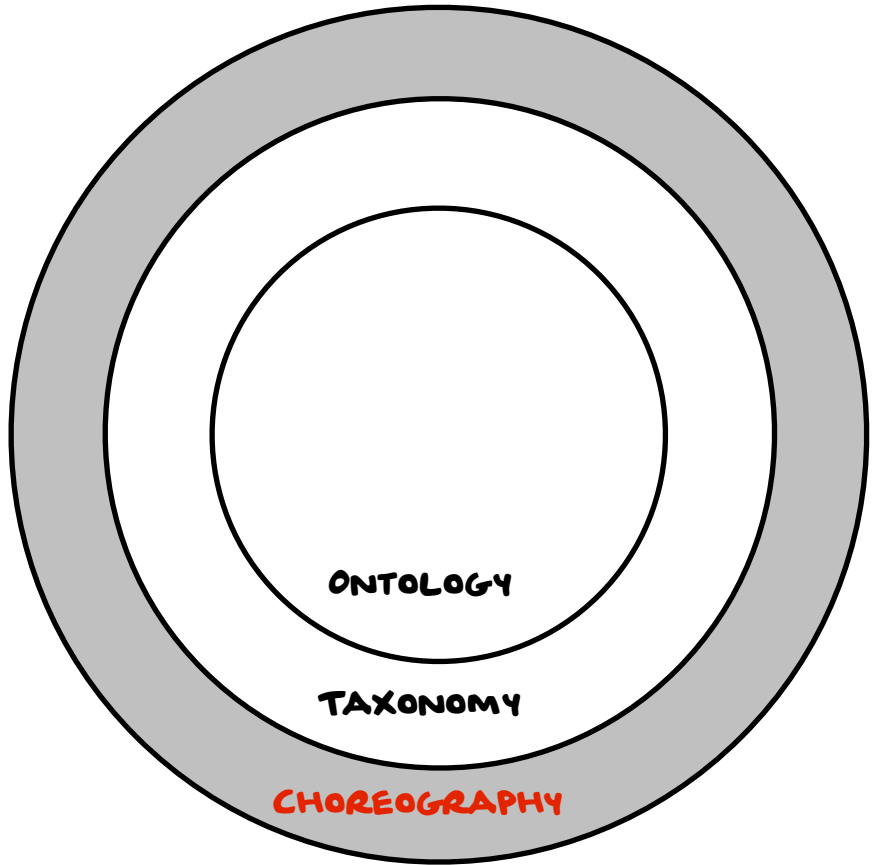
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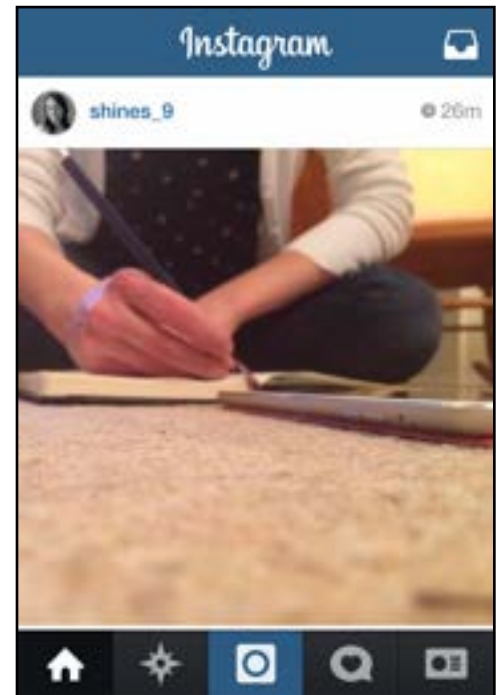
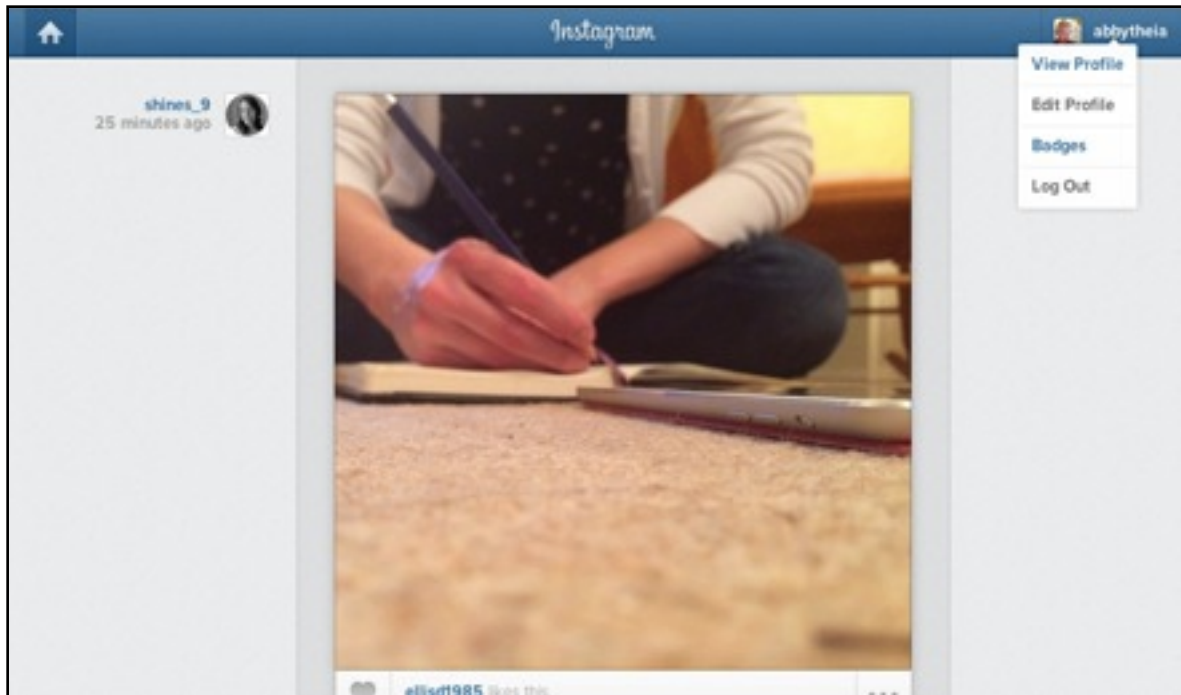


*HT @DanKlyn

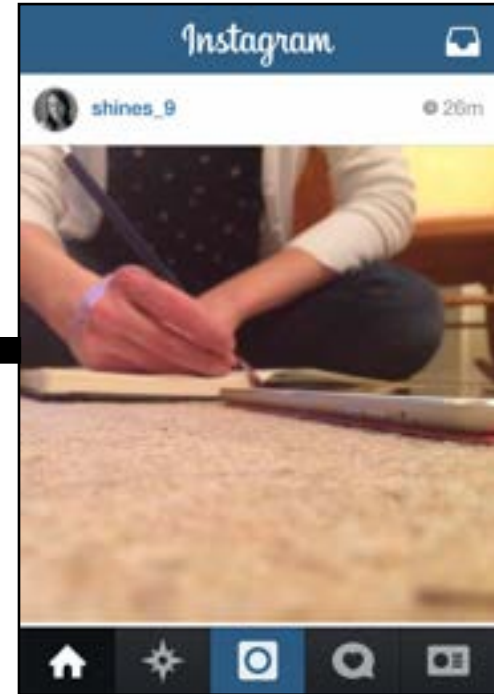
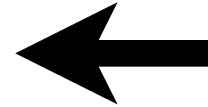
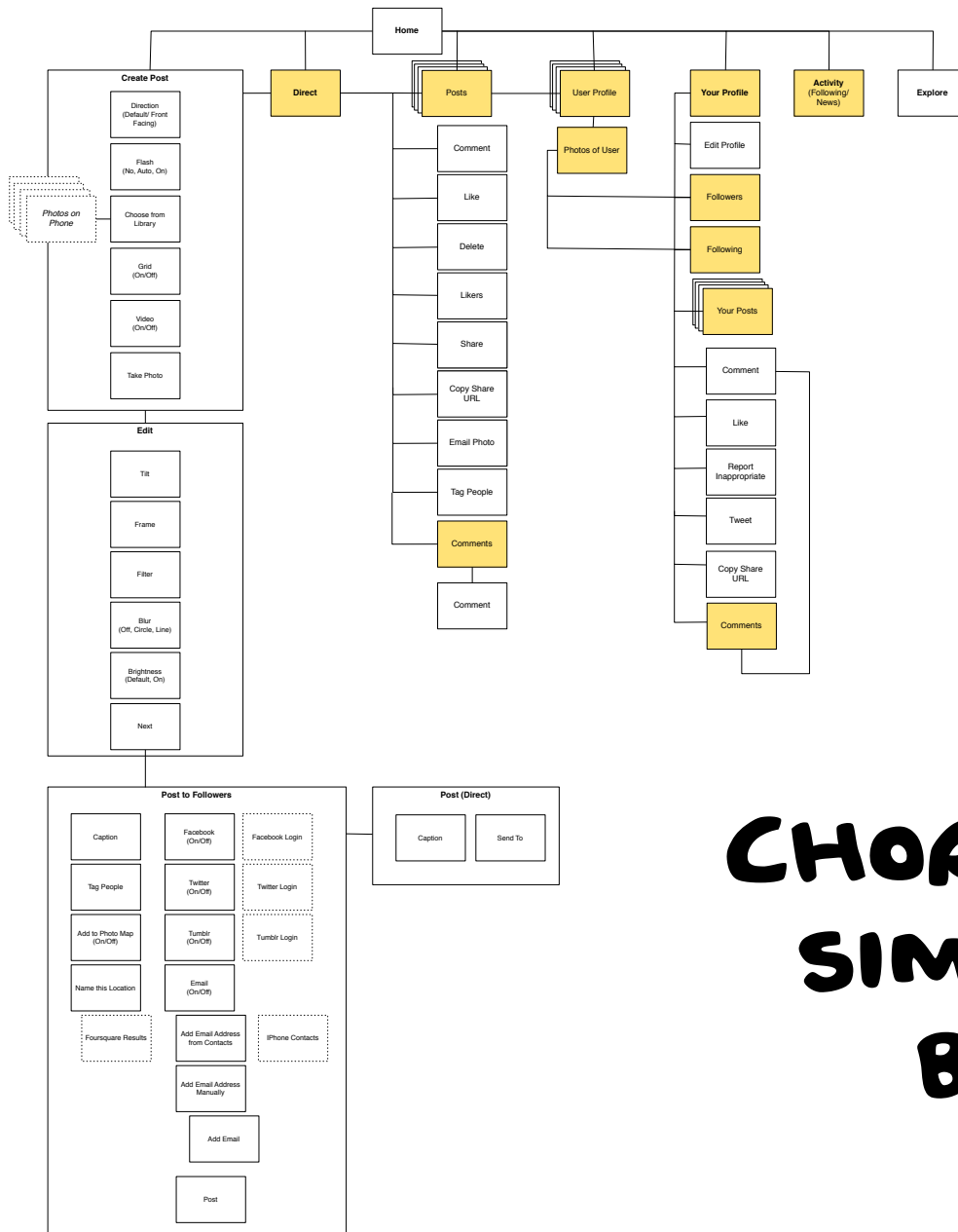
CHOREOGRAPHY = INTENT

- **Context:** the circumstances that form the setting for an interaction
- **Channel:** A medium for communication or the passage of information

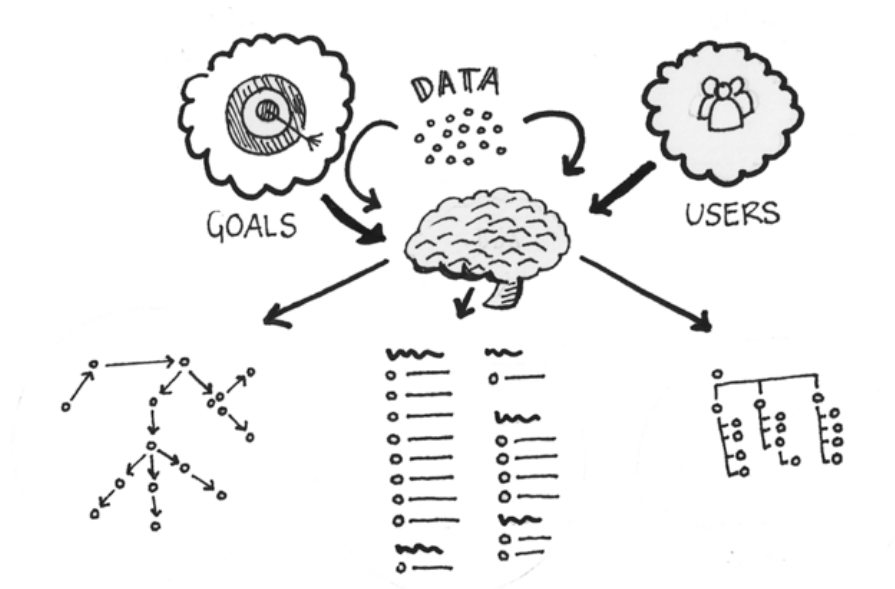




**HOW YOU CHOREOGRAPH YOUR
PRODUCT SAYS SOMETHING
ABOUT WHO YOU ARE**



**CHOREOGRAPHING
SIMPLICITY CAN
BE REALLY
COMPLEX**



WARNING:
INFORMATION
ARCHITECTURE
ALWAYS EXISTS

Information Architecture
is not just for Information Architects

If you make anything:
you are probably already
practicing information
architecture

Thanks!

HOW TO MAKE SENSE OF ANY MESS

Abby Covert

I WROTE A BOOK ABOUT IA!

<http://abbytheia.com/makesense/>

Available on Amazon in paperback and Kindle.