Redesign of Website for the Master Students at the IT-department of Uppsala University

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Abstract

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A website is the most important tool for a university that wants to reach out to prospective students. Hence the content on that website becomes even more significant. In this project, the focus was to redesign the website of Uppsala University’s IT-department for master students as it has been awhile since the website was redesigned and its content restructured.

The new design is based on user evaluations carried out on students and university staff and also web design principles. The process included interviewing users and evaluating the three different groups: students; administrators and student counsellors. Sketches and prototypes were used for better visualization of the future design of the website. The final implementation came into effect once the prototype was approved by the senior administration of the IT-department at Uppsala University. The implementation was successful but had many limitations in terms of design as the structure was based on a content management system that followed strict guidelines.

This new design and change in content structure aims to assist students into making a well informed decision for their future. It will also help them with the problems they face in everyday student life. In turn, this will benefit Uppsala University’s IT-department with more students and fewer problems during admissions or when the new students arrive. This redesign will also help to promote the programmes and facilities available at the IT-department. Most importantly, previously the website was not visually appealing but now the IT-departments website has a modern look, making it more in accordance with other international university websites.
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

A university education is considered to be one of the most important steps that a student takes in his or her life. It determines the future and possibly affects the whole life. Nowadays, the World Wide Web connects students from all over the world by allowing them to access information for any university sitting at home, making it easier for them to make choices. Choosing a university for your studies is the most important part of applying for a degree. If the information on the website is incorrect or outdated it can cost the university its reputation and limit students to explore their options. Similar was the case with the IT department at Uppsala University. It had seen little to no change in design over many years; of course there were information updates but even those were disorganized and could easily confuse a potential student.

Uppsala University prides itself in being an international student’s institute, especially for its English-based Masters Programs. With the introduction of fees for international students from the fall of 2011, it was essential to revamp the IT department’s website to attract potential students and make their lives a simpler experience at the university. This is not something new, according to Tucciarone (2009), as early as 1998; universities and colleges have been highlighting the need to redesign their websites to attract potential students.

It is important to realize that students think of the website experience as a step towards their future. They need direction, and if they are sitting many miles away they will not be coming to visit the facility before admission, so it is the university’s responsibility to provide them with adequate information and a chance to experience the university before getting there. Since the amount of universities providing quality education is no longer limited, it is essential that Uppsala University’s IT department provide prospective students with all the information that will convince them to head in their direction.
1.2 Purpose

The most important purpose of this project is to redesign the visual interface and the information in a way that attracts prospective students to apply for the IT department’s programs. In order to do that it will be necessary to organize the information, restructure the navigation, improve the interaction problems and show good visual design. The IT department at Uppsala University uses an internal Wiki system, which makes it easier for its users to update it but can be quite rigid when it comes to changing the design. There were many problems with the website, which will be discussed in detail further on, but the solution was not as simple as a doing a website redesign – there was a more challenging requirement of finding out what the different users of the website need and look for when accessing it.

Gathering requirements and redesigning the website are not the only concerns of this project. It requires a user evaluation, the creation of a prototype that will be approved by the project supervisor and finally the full implementation.

It is also essential to remember that the pages being redesigned need to be reorganized in such a way that regular updates are easy to apply in the future. As a university has to answer many questions asked by prospective and current students and make announcements, the regularity of updates has to be more frequent and necessary.

To start with, the purpose of the visual redesign for the IT department’s webpages is simply because it is essential to have a contemporary and visually pleasing website design to attract potential students. Nowadays with the hundreds of websites potential student’s visit every day, if a university’s website design is lacking in appeal it will instantly be termed as outdated and the information might not even be read. With the lack of concentration today’s “Google Generation” has, it is very likely that they’ll skip to another university’s website.

Then there’s the information, which needs to be restructured in a way that potential users instantly know what the university is trying to say and the image they are portraying. Detail is
very important but needs to be handled very carefully, as too much detail will bore the user. So, all the information provided needs to be very relevant, precise yet thorough.

Lastly, we arrive at the navigation and accessibility purpose. Site structure is a part of the smooth flow of information being relayed to a user. If the information keeps changing subject and tone it will become very hard for the main focus to remain in a user’s mind. According to Laurie Laforest (2008), it is helpful if universities create a navigation structure based on tasks, that way the goal of the task will be the objective of the webpage.

1.3 Research Questions

To achieve our purpose we need to put forward some questions so that we can arrive to a well thought out justification of the redesign of the pages and information. These questions will be put forward in different ways to the potential users of the website and then the answers evaluated to be analyzed and used as the first step in the redesign process. The questions were formed on the basis of the state of the webpages, visually and content wise. Following is one of the website pages:

![Figure 1 – Master Programmes at the department of IT webpage](image-url)
**Question 1:** What kind of information do users look for when visiting the master’s webpages?

**Question 2:** How relevant is the information provided currently on the webpages?

**Question 3:** Is it easy to navigate between information and finding your way around the webpages?

**Question 4:** Is the interface visually appealing enough to attract prospective students?

These are the questions that will answer the general problems for the project. Other than these, a questionnaire with specific questions will be used to interview users. This will help in describing details of the problems and discovering new ones that have not been identified yet. Once the questions and answers are investigated and analyzed they will result in the redesign of the webpages.

### 1.4 Delimitations

This project has very specific delimitations as it focuses on the dedicated “master web pages of the IT department of Uppsala University”. The findings of this project, the information architecture and the design, doesn’t directly relate to the rest of the university web or other departments’ websites.

The website is, as mentioned before, based on a Wiki engine which enables all users with certain privileges to update the website with their own content using simple Wiki syntax which results in simple looking pages with less flexibility in terms of design.

Also as for the content on the website, it cannot be completely removed but instead updated and reorganized as a lot of it had not been updated properly in awhile.
2. Method

2.1 Selecting participants

Since this project is based on user evaluations, the first step to be taken was to identify the problems of the system based on their opinion. In order to select participants it is important to review their importance in accordance to the project. For a university website there are different kinds of users that could be selected from current or prospective students, faculty, parents etc. Taking into consideration the scope of this project it was decided that the following 3 participant groups will be used in the evaluation.

Here is why they are important:

i) Students

- They are the most important users of the website. Most of the information available on any university website is for students to be able to plan their studies and find answers to any problems they are facing.

  There is a greater risk of facing problems if interviewing prospective students due to their lack of presence, so for this project, current students enrolled in all the different IT programs of the department will be interviewed. As there are 5 master programs, atleast 2 participants from each program will be interviewed.

ii) Administration

- The administration are the custodians of their programs and know best when it comes to decision making and facts about the programs. They will be interviewed to ensure that the information being relayed to students is correct and valid, as there was a lot of outdated information on the website. Their interviews will be subject to availability.
iii) Student Counselors

- These are the guides of a student throughout his/her study program. They know the student requirements better than anyone else and are valued for their opinion on the path students take during their academic years. A minimum of 2 student counselors will be interviewed on their opinion of the current website and suggestions on content.

2.2 Interview Techniques

Face to face interviews will be conducted with all the interviewees using a semi-structured questionnaire. This kind of a questionnaire is mainly based on open-ended questions. The questions will cover the main topic of the interview i.e., the university website and will go into detail depending on the type of user being interviewed. The reason this approach is being used is to enable the interviewees to open up and freely express their opinion about the website, what they need from it and what it’s lacking. This in result will provide qualitative comparable data which can be used to define the different needs of the user types. Being the interviewer as a student, the advantages of a face to face interview will also be social cues, which in could provide a lot more information than the interviewee offers verbally.

Also, the interview will be conducted by taking notes; no recording devices will be used as to make the participants feel more comfortable and open to answering all the questions.

The interviews will take place at the IT university campus (MIC) at Polacksbacken. Students will be interviewed wherever there is a quiet space available and administrators and counselors will be interviewed in their offices. Each interview should last between 30-45 minutes. As the interviewees would be contacted through email first, a general explanation of the project will be given to them and they will be asked to go through the current webpages to make sure they are aware of the scope of the interview. Furthermore during the interview participants will be given access to the IT department’s website so that they can also pin point specific problems
they have encountered. The student’s will be interviewed first so that their opinions and suggestions can be given to the administration and counselors.

2.3 Questionnaire Design

For students:

Q. What do you look for in a university website when looking to apply for a program?

Q. What kind of information is the first thing you want to know?

Q. Other than the course content, are details about the university life/city important to you?

Q. Are you interested in knowing future research or job prospective regarding the program?

Regarding the current website:

Q. Would you want to join the any program after going through this website?

Q. In comparison to other university pages, do you think it’s informative and visually appealing?

Q. Is the design and layout of the page more important than the information provided?

Q. Any suggestions?

For Administration/Student Counsellors

Q. What kind of an imagine would you like to portray of your department to prospective students?

Q. In your opinion what is the most important information to be given to students and other website users?

Q. Is the design suitable?

- are you able to find information easily?
- is updating the pages difficult at your end?

Q. Students suggest inclusion of research and job prospects, how much importance do you think is required for that?

Q. Ideas for the webpages of your department?
3. Investigation and Redesign

It occurred after some time that there are two major kinds of problems, namely Information structure (IS) and Website structure (WS). I will in the following, for clarity label the problems and solutions accordingly (IS or WS).

3.1 Problem Identification

The problems in the design and information organization of the IT department’s website were vast. As the website had not changed much in many years and the information was being collected and placed as best thought, there was not much structure. There were many empty links, the navigation and interaction was tedious, and most attempts to find specific information would lead to confusion and the user being lost. For example, below is a screenshot of a masters’ students’ page, which was shown to the various users including some of their comments:

![Figure 2. Being a master student in Uppsala webpage](image)

Figure 2. Being a master student in Uppsala webpage
1) Navigation (WS)
   This was found to be constantly changing and misleading users.

2) Useful links (WS)
   The indicated links were outdated and led to a dead end.

3) Information categories (IS)
   Many such headings were found on the masters pages. Most users felt that it was unclear what kind of information was being relayed to them and most did not want to read very long paragraphs of text without clear distinctions.

4) Information sets (IS)
   This particular housing information set is also found on the main university pages. Some users felt it was a repetition and that they never referred to this website for such in depth information.

**Student’s problem identification**

In order to analyze the problems in depth, the problem identification was based on the user groups that were interviewed. Following is a summary of the problems faced by 10 students from various programs in the IT department:

*Navigation is confusing (WS)*

The labels were clear but when certain navigation elements were clicked on it resulted in a change in navigation structure. This would lead to a confusion of where the students should go next. There wasn’t a breadcrumb trail to follow the path a student could take to find more information.

*Course paths hard to understand (WS)*

When looking for courses and their related information, students often felt they had to look hard and faced outdated or non-existent links.
Too much information, which is not categorized properly (IS)

On the “Being a master student in Uppsala” page, most students felt there was too much information and it was all accumulated together without categories because of which they did not want to read the page and moved on to other pages for information.

Appropriate links for the different types of information (IS)

As the information was not categorized and put together without structure, the students felt that there was a requirement of links leading to specific kinds of information rather than forcing students to find information on their own, which wasted a lot of time.

No future prospects guidance (IS)

As students look for information related to what they could possibly pursue in their future after their studies are completed, they felt the lack of such information was a big problem in attracting potential students.

Lack of uniformity in different department webpages (IS)

Most students saw the IT department as one entity and the programmes they offered as part of that entity. When navigating through different programme pages, they found that almost all of them looked different from each other. Two of the programmes even had a completely different navigation and information structure, which made them wonder whether these programmes were even a part of the IT department.

Visually very unappealing (IS and WS)

This was a big issue for all the students. One student said “It looks like it hasn’t been updated since the 1980s”. They claimed that without a visually appealing website no prospect student would even want to apply to such an IT department where they don’t take their own website seriously.
Administration problem identification

In the case of the administration, as most of the information uploaded was based on their decisions, the problem identification wasn’t as critical as the students. Their problems also seemed more technical. More so, they felt defensive towards the current website. Following is a summary of their problem identification:

Wiki structure problematic (WS)

This wasn’t completely agreed on by all the administrators, but the popular opinion was that the wiki backend structure wasn’t that good. They thought that the wiki structure was restrictive but also defended it by saying that it was good for people who had less experience with web tools.

Categorizing information (IS)

The administrators felt that there was a general lack of structure in the information as the system was not centralized and in accordance with the main university website. They thought that repetition of some information was essential but not being used effectively.

Correctness of Information (IS)

They thought that all the information being presented on the website needs to be rechecked in terms of how correct and valid it is. Some information also seemed to be outdated.

Lack of advertising (IS)

The administrators felt that they needed content which would promote the programmes and the university as at the moment it was mainly being used to solve problems and not attract potential students which should be given higher priority.

Student counselor’s problem identification

They were the most vivid interviewees, probably because they encounter problems both as direct and indirect (through student problems) users. They had very strong opinions based on
their experience. They seem to be mirroring the problems that the other people have. This is why they seem to report more suggestions than real problems encountered. Following are their opinions on the website:

*Course paths hard to understand (WS)*

The counselor’s felt that it was important to show a transparent course path for each programme, which in turn helps students choose the right direction for their future. They thought that the website lacked that proper structure and confused students to the point that they needed a lot of guidance from the counselors.

*Redundant information (IS)*

The student counselor’s pointed out that most of the information on the “Being a master student in Uppsala” page is redundant and can also be found on the university’s main webpages. Hence to make it simpler, the page should be removed and redirected to the main pages. They also thought that less but more precise information is the requirement for students.

*Appropriate links for the different types of information (IS)*

All the counselors felt that it was more appropriate to link university and Uppsala life to the main university web pages rather than putting it in the IT department’s pages. They thought that it would be better to improve the navigation and update the links accordingly rather than maintain the information which takes long in updating.

*Lack of information regarding student problems (IS & WS)*

They thought that due to a confusing website, most students didn’t even know that they could seek help from counselors regarding their studies. They wanted contact information to be more visible and apparent for future students to know the direction they want to take in their studies. They didn’t think that the FAQ page was useful and wondered how many students even got to the page.
3.2 Redesign Process

After the user interviews and detailed problem identification the next step was to find a solution that would satisfy all groups. There are many ways to start the redesign process but as Jakob Nielsen (2003) says, paper prototyping and sketching never goes out of fashion. Rough sketches constitute a low fidelity prototype. It is a guaranteed to be a cheap and effective way to decide a general or specific outlook of the website. Once there are sketches the project supervisors can easily visualize the potential product so that time is not wasted in coding and building highly interactive prototypes without a particular design in mind.

Following are the proposed sketches:

![Figure 3: Sketch main page option 1](image-url)
As can be seen there are 2 sketches here with slight variations. It is easier to choose the better option when there are more options available. The most important thing to note is the change in the menu, which also results in a change in the structure and organization of the pages, rather than putting everything on one page and hoping for the user to figure it out.
So in Figure 3, the navigation menu is divided into 2 categories i) Future Students and ii) Current Students. The reason for such a design is to make sure the intended user goes to the right part of the website to look for the relevant information. This is a practice followed by many university websites. In Figure 4 however, the current webpages navigation structure is being followed but in more direction and detail. If you refer to Figure 2, and notice the navigation menu on the left side, it gives no such details but that page is full of information for prospective and current students. It’s a mix of information that most students don’t end up going through as it is not categorized properly and there is too much text. So Figure 4 aims to clear up that confusion and categorize information within the menu keeping in mind the importance of directing students to the right information.

After analyzing the sketches it was decided that it would be better to follow the current navigation structure and combine it with the important aspects of both designs, there was a general discussion on the information content and it was finally decided that before implementation it will be essential to come up with an interactive prototype which would provide us with the first results of the redesign.

Also to make it easier to view the structure of the webpages a sitemap was constructed keeping this project in mind. This sitemap targets the scope of this project. It will assist the design when the navigation is being created. The following sitemap is not textual based but in fact showing the organization of the master webpages:
Figure 5. Master webpages sitemap
4. Initial Results and Analysis

As the university website is in constant use, to put it under construction just to view the changes and editing repeatedly could be problematic for student’s wishing to find information immediately. Prototypes can be regarded as filters; the fact that they are not complete is what gives you an idea of what the final design could be.

The interactive prototype which comes under high fidelity prototyping, for this project will be made in a popular prototyping software called Axure. This software is used a lot in the industry now and its ease of use is helping it attract more designers and developers. High fidelity prototypes are quite functional and interactive giving you a sense of what the product will look and feel like.

Following is the comparison of the prototype sample webpages and the current webpages in order to highlight the differences. The massive difference in visual appeal is also due to a change in the internal wiki system of the department. This gave the prototype a completely different look from the original pages. But it is important to remember that that is due to the change in wiki and not just this project.
Master programmes at the department of IT

The Department of Information Technology at Uppsala University offers Education and research of top international quality.

A blog about one of our international Master Students' life in Uppsala.

Note: The application deadline is Jan 15 for international students and April 15 for Swedish students.

Our programmes

We offer five master programmes. Each programme consists of two years of studies, including a half year Master's project in industry or at the university.

- Computer Science: This programme offers a broad education in Computer Science, including design, implementation and evaluation of computer systems, with a focus on software.
- Sino-Swedish Master Programme in Computer Science and Software Engineering: Successful students get both Master Degrees of Uppsala University and Tongji University by studying at the two universities. The programme combines the computer science competence of Uppsala University with the competence in Software Engineering and applications from Tongji University.
- Computational Science: A multidisciplinary programme, ranging from advanced computers and software to chemistry, biology, physics and engineering. The focus is the use of computer simulation in natural sciences and engineering.

Application and admission

Applications are submitted through studera.uu.se.

How to apply. Checklist for application.

Documents required for the application.

Admission

- You must fulfill the general requirements for master programmes.
- You must have a degree of at least 180 credit points, i.e. approximately equivalent to a Bachelor degree at a British university.
- A high level of English is required (for details check here).

Note: conditional admission does not apply to the English test: you need to satisfy this requirement when you apply.

You must also fulfill the specific requirements for the programme you choose. In particular, your Bachelor degree should include courses that provide a sufficient ground in Mathematics and Computer Science. Details are given on each programme's webpage.

Figure 6. Master programmes homepage (before)

Figure 7: Master webpage (prototype)
The whole visual look of the website will change over the course of this project. The CSS of the wiki was expected to be changed in accordance with the university style, and then further changes were based on this prototype.

For explanation purposes I will use references in the figures above to clearly explain the changes made. As for this particular page, only the information regarding the programmes has been retained. This is where the information structure comes in, as the page before had admission details [2a], which have been moved to a separate section in the navigation called “Admissions” [1b]. In comparison, the navigation [1b] in Figure 6 has no page leading to prospective student information. The overall look is visually cleaner, easier to read and even gives you an image of what the university campus looks like. Also instead of posting links anywhere on the page a section has been dedicated to relevant links [3]. In this section a student should be able to find all related information in external links rather than searching through the website.

When you click on the Admissions menu now, following is what you will see:

![Before](image1.png) ![After](image2.png)

Figure 8. Navigation menus

The change in menu is evident here. There is a whole new set of information; organised and categorised for prospective students. This solves the problem of information and navigation confusion.
At the moment there is one page with all the information in it e.g. in Figure 9 you see the heading [1a] consisting of different types of information in one section, which would make a student easily confused. Also this information set seems to be more concerned with current students rather than prospective. In the same page you see the information category of housing [2a] with many links and long text, which is also available on the main university pages and again this information is more helpful for prospective students. This clearly indicates an information structure problem.

There could be many approaches to solve this information structure problem. Some of the users claimed that the page should be removed all together as the information is redundant and available on the university main page. This however would not be helpful. Repetition is acceptable as long as the information is useful, which in this case it is.

So for this page, the better idea would be restructure the information to make it easier for users to read and follow the content. The first step taken was to analyze other university websites and how they have structured information and then the sketches were taken into consideration. The result of the prototype was the menu seen in Figure. 8 which was used to categorize all the information. So instead of bulky sets of content, all the information was
divided into 6 different pages: Admissions, Requirements, Expenses, Life at UU, Practical Matters and Career.

Following is a sample of what the “Practical Matters” page consists of:

Two categories were made to give students a clear path of what information they want to follow; Before Arrival and After Arrival. Each category had its own set of information for e.g. in Figure 10 it is seen that ‘Housing’ [2b] is a practical matter to be looked into before a student’s arrival to the town. Similar to that ‘Academic Concerns’ [1b] which you can compare to the heading [1a] in the current web page (Figure 9) is information related to a current student or a recently accepted student.

Hence, all the other pages also followed suit and were visually structured in a uniform way and the information sets were categorized according to the page concerned.
5. Resulting Design

Once the prototype was ready and approved, it was time to take the next step into implementation. This was the tricky part of the project as the wiki had not been used in the prototype. Previously, I mentioned the rigidness of the wiki structure and it was also pointed out by the administration as a problem. The aim was to ensure that the results are similar to the approved prototype. In the following, I will explain how the resulting design turned out with examples:

![Prototype page (Expenses)](image1)

![Implemented page (Expenses)](image2)

Figure 11. Prototype page (Expenses)

Figure 12. Implemented page (Expenses)
The differences in the prototype and implemented design were very slight. They were mainly based on visual elements and as the backend wiki of the webpage is rigid and standardized it is not possible to implement different style sheets for pages. If we compare Figure 11 and 12, the pointers clearly indicate the difference in heading styles [1a & 1b]. It is not a big change and definitely does not affect the visual appeal of the pages. Similar is the case with the table style [2a & 2b], the change is very minimal.

Another example is the Computer Science programme page, which is seen below as a lot of text with no breaks or headings, there are categories below but not very visually appealing.

Other than being visually unappealing, this page could also use some information restructuring. This will not only make it easier to read, it could interest the reader by using the attractive features of the programme in the forefront and promoting its essential points.
In the new implemented design this page looks like this:

Figure 14. Computer Science programme page (implemented)

Now the page is clearly divided into categories, at first glance students can view the study path they could take, the future they could have after the degree and if interested the specific admission requirements. Further below the image, there are also links included on the page related to the programme.

All other content was used as intended including images, the programme pages are now following a uniform design and the admission pages are restructured in navigation and content enabling students in taking decisions easily. Hence the implementation was concluded as successful.
6. Conclusion

At first this project seemed very simple; a website redesign has been done many times before, so why would this be any different? Well it was – in my experience analyzing the different users and creating a design and information structure to suit the needs of all user groups was quite complicated. Also as far as an educational institute goes, there are many rules, you have many restrictions and guidelines to follow before your final design is approved.

From the user interviews I found out that visitors of the university website are mostly interested in what the university can offer them, which includes the programmes, courses, career paths, facilities and university life. Then the next step for them is to question whether they can get admitted into such programmes, for such information you have the admissions information, requirements and a very important point for potential students, the expenses. So far in this project all these elements are covered. At this point, after the implementation of the new design, it can be clearly seen that all such relevant information is available and most importantly categorized for easy reading.

Categorizing information properly also means good website navigation. It shows the visitor a path and sequence of information. Labeling, page titles, highlighting important information, all of these are important elements of a well-designed website (Shneiderman, 2003). Furthermore these help in finding information not just masses of data, but meaningful data. The navigation is also improved- firstly in the main menu, where each information set is labeled properly and secondly in the links within the pages. Now the links are not just placed all over the page. All relevant links go under their respective headings/titles and all links have been tested to ensure that that they work and don’t lead to a dead end.

Then there is the question of visual appeal. To be fair, most students do not look for flashy, glossy pages with a lot of animation when it comes to a university website. It is best for university web pages to be clean and clear, and have a decent amount of white space which eases the eyes for a lot of reading (Jacob, 2011). The images on each redesigned web page are
also very important, as they break the monotony of the text. It is known that most student’s and young adults do not like reading or even looking at too much text, it can overwhelm them and convince them not to read forward or find the information boring (Nielsen, 2010).

So far the important problems have been overcome and the results are successful. The students, administrators and counselors problems have mostly been solved. Issues pointed out by the counselors regarding the course paths were not tackled, as they were out of the scope of the project. In my opinion the visual appeal could’ve been improved far more, but the rigidness of the wiki structure did not allow a vast amount of changes. This system is centralized as it is used by the whole IT-department and to change it so drastically was not possible, as is the case with most university websites.

**Recommendations**

A major problem is that anyone authorized can update the pages and make them unorganized and chaotic again, so it’s recommended that someone should be in charge of updating and monitoring the changes to make sure the structure of the website is retained.

Also, in the future there could be a more detailed usability study to analyze the effects of the redesign. At the moment, the opinion regarding the changes is not known in depth. This could even be tackled by a quick online survey for visitors, to gauge their opinion regarding the website design and information structure.

In my opinion navigation elements like *sitemaps* and *breadcrumbs* are also very helpful. Although according to research, they are not used effectively by website visitors (Shneiderman, 2003), but they show a flow of information. Especially in a university website which holds a tremendous amount of content, they are quite helpful.

Overall this project has succeeded in achieving what it set out to, and with some careful considerations from the administrators it is easily maintainable and hopefully be used as an example for the rest of the website.
References


