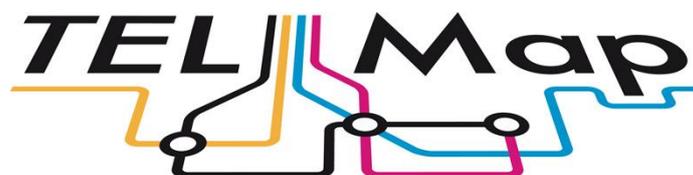


coordination and support action



Report on Web Design

European Commission Seventh Framework Project (IST-257822)

Deliverable D6.2

Report on Web Design

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Dissemination level: Public

Delivery date: 30. of September 2011

Work Package WP6 – Web presence and visibility for TEL

Dissemination Level Public

Status Final

Date 30. of September 2011

Amendment History

Version	Date	Author/Editor	Description/Comments
V.1	15.07.2011	K. Freitag	First draft
V.2	18.07.2011	H. Pirkkalainen	First contribution (Projects; Discourse)
V.3	23.07.2011	M. Derntl	First contribution (Technical background)
V.4	27.07.2011	L. Stergioulas	First contribution (Vision and objectives)
V.5	27.07.2011	V. Kamtsiou	Comments on Vision and objectives
V.6	04.08.2011	K. Freitag	(Design and portal development; TEL Panorama; Style Guide)

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1 Executive Summary

The second deliverable of WP6 (D6.1.2: “Versions of the TEL-Map Portal: TEL-Map portal version 2”) is about improving the first version of the portal. A decisive improvement of the portal is the new design, which will be the central topic of this deliverable, and the variety of new content and interaction possibilities accompanied by new sections of the portal like the ‘Projects’ space. Therefore, partners provided input on the requirements and functionalities that should be taken into account for the new portal, followed by design suggestions from IMC. This collaborative process, requested in the DoW as “*Integrate contributions by other work packages such as the mapping/roadmapping activities in the common TEL-Map portal*”, can be seen as an iterative process involving all partners. We used the TEL-Map Confluence wiki to propose new mockups (mainly created with Balsamiq Mockups) for each section in the portal and gather feedback accompanied by discussions in the weekly WP6 flashmeetings. This approach has proven to be very effective and was therefore adopted for the design proposals as well.

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2 Introduction

This document deals with two overlapping Deliverables, which are *D6.1.2 “Versions of the TEL-Map Portal V2”*, which will be the actual launch of the second version of the portal in September, and *D6.2 “Report on Web Design”*. Since the functionalities integrated in the portal have a major effect on the design, those two issues shouldn't be considered isolated. So the following pages will specify the new design of the portal by reference to the main objectives and functionalities of each section in the portal. The aim according to the DoW, task 1 was to “*offer a modern and appealing web design for the different stakeholder groups*”. Therefore, and in order to guarantee a professional-looking design, we restrict to discreet coloring as you will see in the following screenshots.

The portal is accessible at <http://www.learningfrontiers.eu/>. Some ongoing tasks in other work packages and upcoming events like the Review in November will generate more requirements and improvements and will therefore further shape the current version of the Learning Frontiers portal. This means that D6.1.2 is understood as a “living document” which will be refined and improved during month 12-30. However the overall design of the portal will stay the same and will only be adjusted if required for new spaces and functionalities in the portal.

On the following pages we will at first quickly introduce the TEL-Map project website and then move on to the more important part by specifying the Learning Frontiers portal including its objectives, development, components and technical background.

3 TEL-Map Project Website

The portal design is similar to the design of the TEL-Map project website. Figure 1 shows the current design and content of the project website. The website is accessible at <http://www.telmap.org/>. It provides information about our objectives, partners, publications etc. and helps to track the progress of the project. In order to differentiate this site from the Learning Frontiers portal, we decided to use the yellow-orange tone from the logo as the accent color, whereas the portal uses a blue tone.

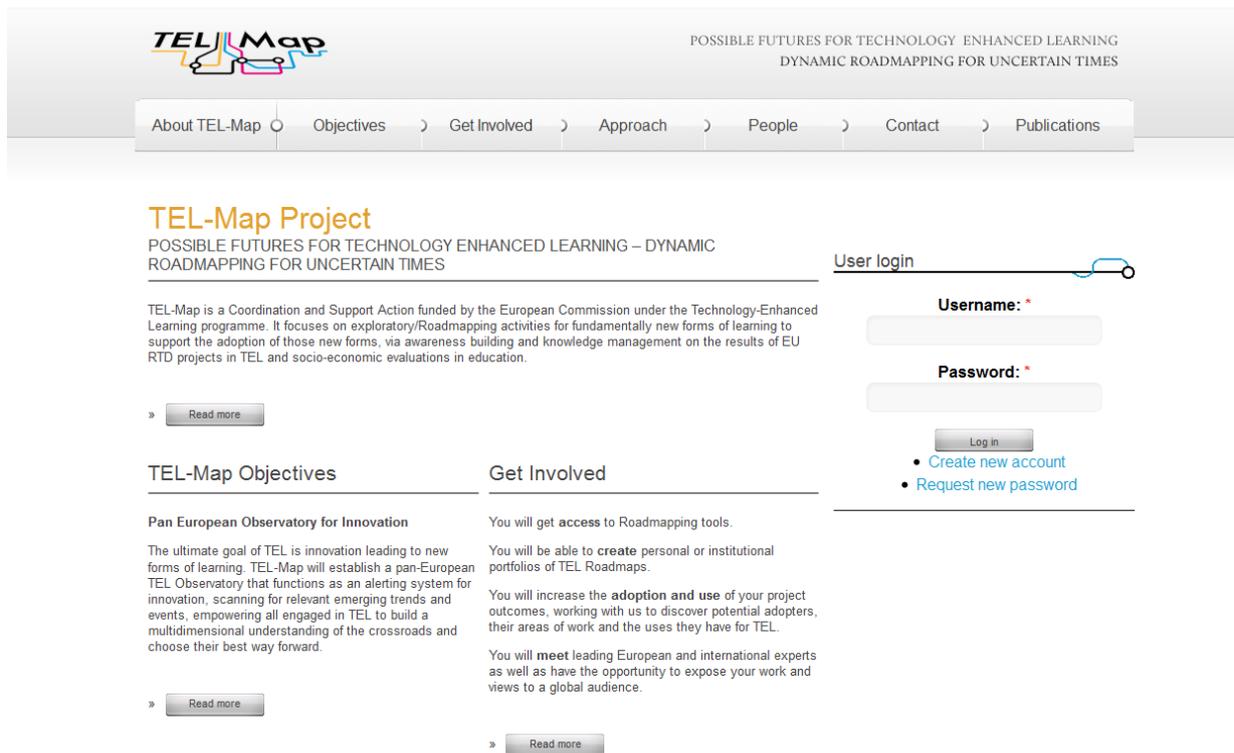


Figure 1 TEL-Map project website

4 Learning Frontiers Web Portal

4.1 Vision and objectives of the TEL-Map project

The main aim of the TEL-Map Support Action is to enable Europe's TEL communities and their constituencies to achieve earlier, stronger and longer-lasting results from their investments in TEL and use of TEL, as measured by the local and global visibility of TEL research/projects, and the adoption and impact of outputs such as tools, processes, content (New Forms of Learning – NFL).

In line with the above vision the Learning Frontiers Portal Aims:

- I. To increase EU-wide and **global dissemination, adoption and impact of EU TEL R&D** in general, and the TEL Unit's programs in particular
- II. To provide a service of “**strategic intelligence**” capacity to the TEL community (Mapping/Roadmapping & Observatory)
- III. To be the most widely recognized, publicly available, first-instance, **single-point-of-access** source of information for all European TEL

A unique point for the portal is that it aims to serve the wider TEL community of stakeholders, like teachers, policy makers etc., and not just the TEL R&D actors.

4.2 Design and portal development

This chapter describes in short the activities leading to the new design and current version of the portal.

The WP2 and WP6 Meeting in Stockholm (May 18th and 19th, 2011) can be considered a central starting point for further development of the portal, since tasks have been decentralized. In that meeting, we decided upon the main functions of the portal and various action items that have to be done by each partner to be able to provide these functionalities. During the upcoming weeks partners contributed mockups for each new section in the portal which were discussed in the TEL-Map Confluence wiki followed by decisions in the weekly WP6 flashmeetings. All partners participated actively and contributed their personal know-how to improve these mockups. Those discussions initially concentrated on functionality and feasibility issues. This approach has proven to be very effective and was therefore adopted for the design proposals as well. The mockups were used as a reference and adjusted to achieve a well-structured, user-friendly and appealing layout. To get an impression of this process see the first visualization of the front-page in figure 2, compared to the design shown in figure 3.

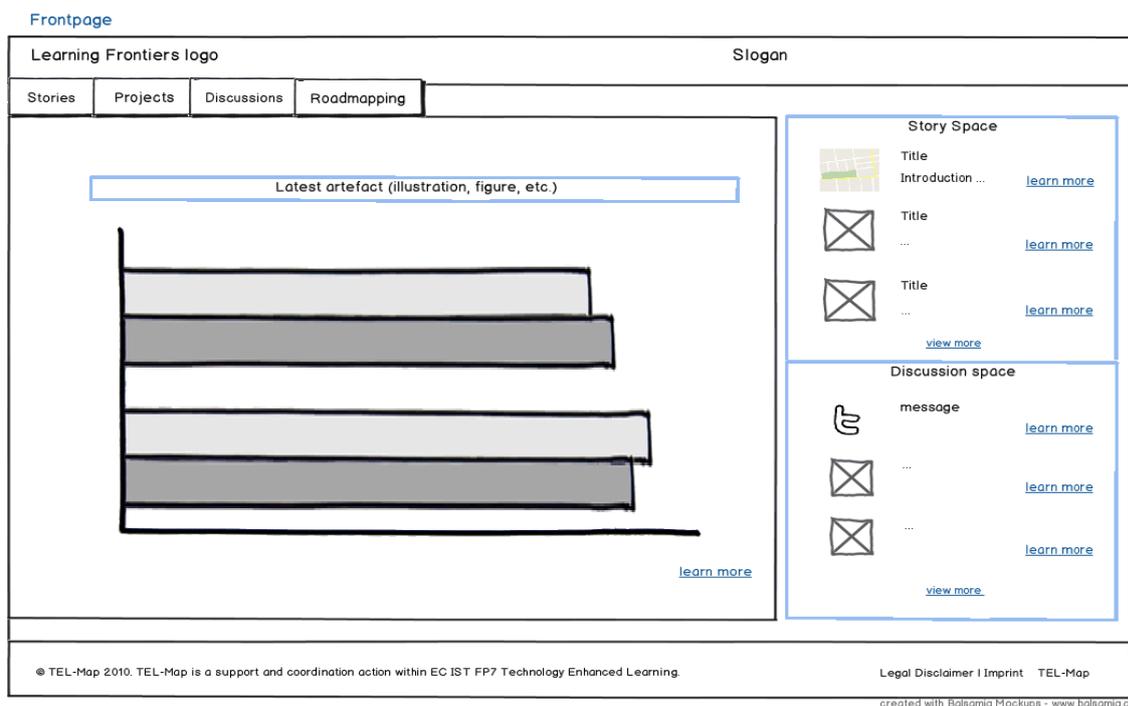


Figure 2 First mockup of the portal front page

From the beginning of July to the last week of July we produced detailed design drafts for each section in the portal and posted them in the TEL-Map wiki, accompanied by emails to ask for partner's feedback. This was an effective approach to incorporate suggestions and discuss feasibility with those responsible for implementation before finalizing any design parts. We reacted immediately to each comment and created a protocol for each section to make sure that we consider all improvements in the end. In general we met the following design requirements:

- use **appropriate coloring** and restrict layout to only a few colors to guarantee a professional look
- ensure a **consistent design** even when it comes to fine details. One example are the circles used in the TEL-Map- and Learning Frontiers logo, which repeat themselves in multiple spaces in the portal: in the top navigation as a separator, in the comments and above the first widget in the right sidebar
- ensure **operability**, which refers to the second principle of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0, and an easy navigation by making the top navigation and the widgets on the right sidebar available on almost every page
- meet the user's expectations, which means that the whole navigation and design should be **predictable**. This matches 3.2 of the WCAG 2.0, which asks for understandability. We achieved this f.ex. by positioning UI-elements in popular places (e.g. bottom right corner)
- Also affecting the third principle of the WCAG 2.0 is an **easy-understandable wording** of UI-elements,
- **unambiguous** picture language, f.ex. use common icons and
- a **logical structuring** of content presented in each section of the portal
- font type, size and colors were chosen to attain the following goals: enable **readability**, to **draw the attention to crucial information** on each page by using different font sizes and colors and to accomplish a harmonic layout (Principle 1, WCAG). Of course we also tested that the chosen colours facilitate legibility by people with certain types of color-blindness (such as the inability to distinguish between red and green).

A second gathering, the Observatory Meeting in Aachen (July 12th and 13th, 2011) served as a good opportunity to discuss the role of the observatory alerting function and the layout of the

‘Roadmapping’ tab. We had at this point already a common understanding how the overall design of the portal will look like, since the final design draft for the portal front-page was finished. The meeting helped to clarify functionalities and use cases for this section in the portal and concluded with several new tasks to specify the content and layout for the ‘Roadmapping’ tab. The ‘Roadmapping’ space will be the next part of the portal to be developed.

4.3 Components

At this state the portal consists of the following sections: Front page, Stories, Projects and TEL Panorama. Furthermore a Roadmapping and a Discourse overview section will be developed.

4.3.1 Front page

When users access the website, they should feel it is an active community, which is open to others, shares state of the art research and solutions as well discusses news, ideas and opinions about current affairs in TEL. The portal’s front page provides an attractive overview of the content and activity in the whole portal. Figure 3 shows the front page layout. The front page’s most prominent section is the main feature in the middle of the page which displays a theme or topic that has been designed from current content in the portal. A short description of the topic is included below the title. The main feature also includes a figure or any other visualization conveying the latest events and findings in TEL related to the topic. This main feature also provides links to important stories, projects and blog posts related to this topic. Users can get further information by clicking on the respective links that will bring them to the detailed view of its origin. The main feature is actually a slideshow, which enables us to provide more than one compilation of interesting topic-related content and at the same time to guarantee lucidity. The slide icon in the top right corner is again a repetition of the circles used in the TEL-Map and Learning Frontiers logo. Below the main feature you get a selection of latest stories, projects and external content (e.g. blogs) related to TEL. As the Learning Frontiers portal is still work in progress, the front page is currently only showing overviews of the first spaces developed (Stories, Projects and TEL Panorama). Further versions will include more features as the portal gets more content. All these front page elements contribute to the desired impression above and motivate stakeholders to participate, since they provide latest news, findings and insights in Tel in a well-structured way.

The footer provides general information about the portal, like the legal disclaimer, imprint or link to the TEL-Map project website. Since users who access the portal for the first time might want to know about the purpose of this portal, we also added a short introduction in the footer, which serves the purpose of orientation without taking up valuable space. The blue coloring of the footer makes it easy to distinguish this part from the rest. In addition you can see a slight visualization of the logo of the European Commission to underline the connection between TEL-Map and the EC.



Figure 3 Front page of the Learning Frontiers portal

Another visual effect that contributes to a lucid design is the color of each button. We mainly used blue buttons for the central place of a page and grey buttons for the right sidebar. In some cases we decided to use the blue ones on the right sidebar, too, to highlight certain

information and functionalities. Furthermore there is a clearly visible mouse-over-effect for each button type. You can see all button states in figure 4.

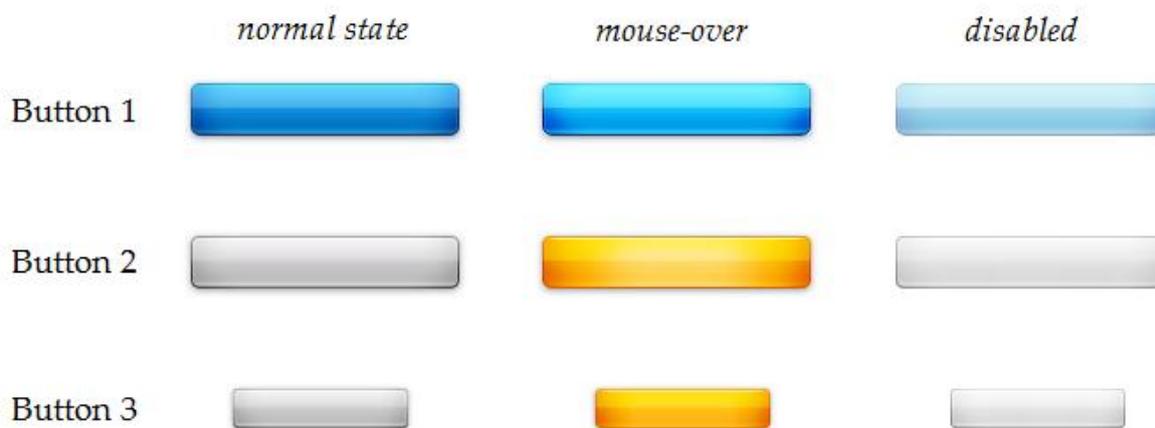


Figure 4 Designs for different button states

4.3.2 Stories

The Stories space of the portal provides access to articles written by the TEL-Map team or contributed by TEL experts and stakeholders. These articles undergo a thorough editorial process to assess and ensure their quality and relevance. In the Stories space you can browse or look for various articles written by researches and other TEL-stakeholders. These stories can refer to a specific project, its outcome or any other topic related to TEL. Stakeholders can in this space share their insights on past, current and future TEL to discover the forces enhancing or blocking its adoption and use. Figure 5 shows the search options available for this section, which are a keyword search and combinable filters. The Tag cloud on the right provides a more convenient way of finding stories, since users just have to click on a tag and don't have to worry about getting no search results.

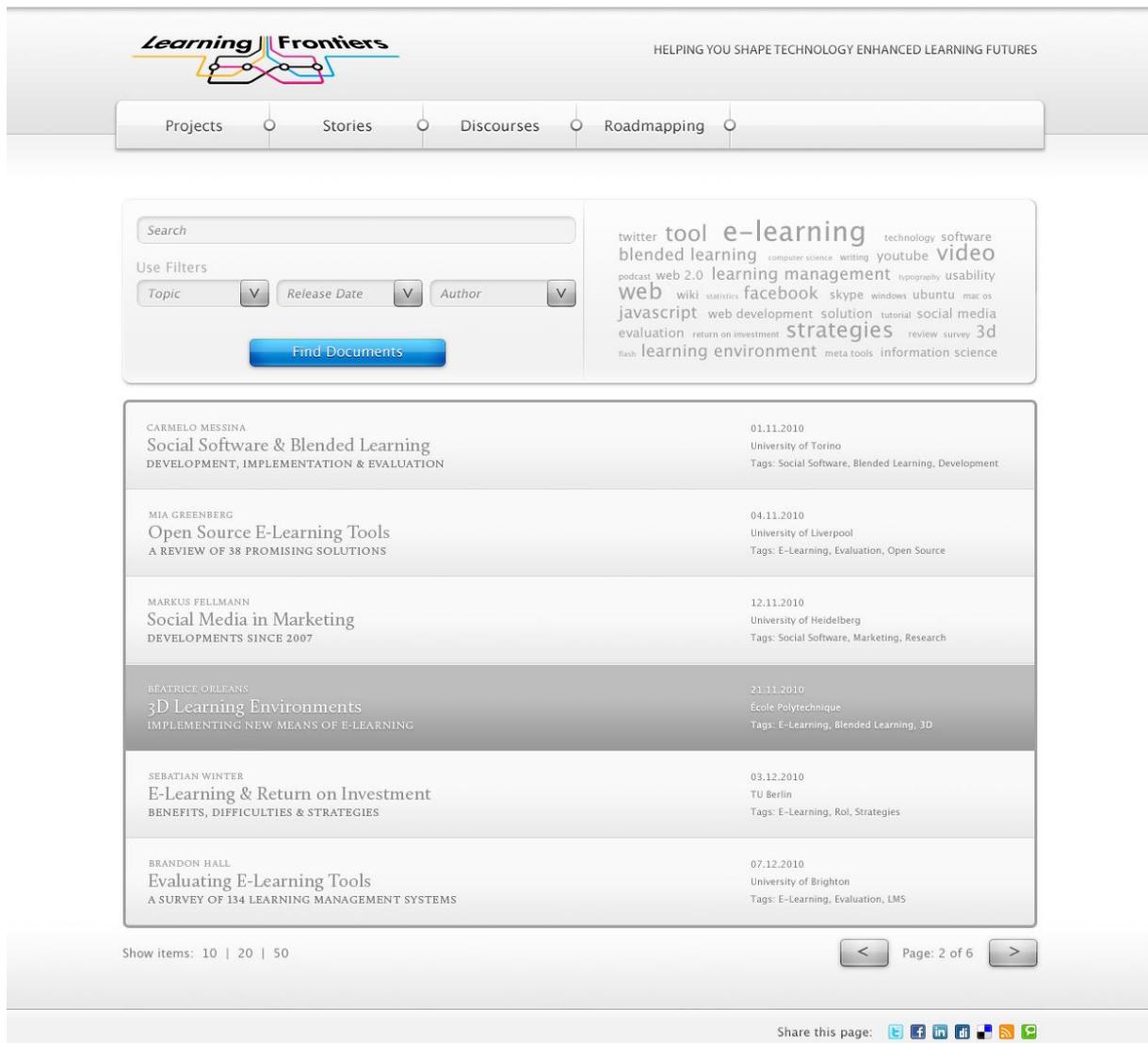


Figure 5 Searching and browsing 'Stories'

With respect to usability guidelines, the detailed view of a story shown in figure 6 provides an easy way for users to find other interesting articles related to this or similar topics by clicking on the tags of a story. This figure also shows that we tried to ensure consistency throughout the whole portal and therefore give the user the opportunity to access recent stories and discussions from almost every site in the portal. This layout enables users to quickly become familiar with the portal and helps them to find what they are looking for with just a few clicks. Above the widgets for recent stories and discussions you can find information about the author with the possibility to contact him/her via Email, Skype, Facebook or other social networks. Another aspect that supports the usability of the portal are the highlighted comments posted by the story's author. If there was a lively discussion, this feature helps to find relevant comments.



HELPING YOU SHAPE TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED LEARNING FUTURES

Projects
Stories
Discourses
Roadmapping

FIELD OF STUDIES (I.E. COMPUTER SCIENCE)

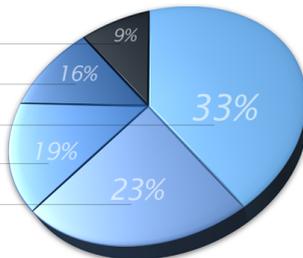
Storytitle

SUBTITEL OF THE STORY

Tags: Social Media, E-Learning, Evaluation, Learning Managment, Virtual Classroom
Average User Rating: ★★☆☆

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis dui quam, vestibulum interdum egestas eu, laoreet eget dolor. Fusce sem metus, commodo id porta non, mattis ut sapien. Integer dui leo, congue id aliquam nec, ornare id nulla.

Title of Infographic



Category	Percentage
33%	33%
23%	23%
19%	19%
16%	16%
9%	9%

HEADER OF CHAPTER 1.

Quisque a quam vitae tortor pulvinar tincidunt sit amet sed elit. Sed dignissim tempus convallis. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Proin condimentum tempor diam vitae commodo. Nunc feugiat, dolor et dignissim congue, neque sem aliquam magna, a luctus lorem augue interdum orci. Donec venenatis, nisl ut vestibulum mollis, nisl tellus auctor ligula, eu fermentum tellus turpis vitae felis. Vestibulum adipiscing, augue nec interdum rhoncus, sapien lacus eleifend arcu, eu blandit magna tellus a elit. Nam accumsan pellentesque sapien faucibus aliquam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. Nullam quis massa quis lacus vehicula vestibulum in et nunc. Donec a arcu leo. Sed justo sapien, aliquam in gravida non, pharetra eu tortor.

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Chapters

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Comments in chronological order (3)



nickname01
Jan. 24, 2011

Vestibulum adipiscing, augue nec interdum rhoncus, sapien eu blandit magna tellus a elit. Nam accumsan pellentesque aliquam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per inceptos himenaeos. Nullam quis massa quis lacus vehicula nunc. Donec a arcu leo.

Recommend (12)

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m_fellmann
Jan. 26, 2011

Nam accumsan pellentesque sapien faucibus aliquam. Class sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos Nullam quis massa quis lacus vehicula vestibulum in et nunc leo trunc ambitur sunt.

Recommend (5)

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nickname05
Jan. 28, 2011

Fusce vel odio vel risus laoreet hendrerit. Nunc volutpat, urs dignissim, lorem velit elementum neque, a vulputate tortor Praesent a urna nulla. Ut ornare adipiscing porta. Donec imperdiet non risus. Fusce porta, risus in bibendum dignis, imperdiet eros, gravida facilisis lectus nibh id odio. Vestibus, augue nec interdum rhoncus, sapien lacus eleifend arcu, eu tellus a elit.

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Add Comment

Post Comment

Figure 6 Detailed view of a story

There is also a rating functionality that shows how important users consider the topic/results of the story regarding the future of TEL. This rating functionality will soon be implemented.

To assure consistency concerning the design of stories, IMC created a ‘Style Guide for Articles’, which is based on the fonts, colors etc. used throughout the portal and also describes and demonstrates what elements an article should incorporate. The length of an article is not determined in the guide, since this is part of the editorial process before publishing an article. But to avoid too much text on one page, it is also possible to add back- and forth-buttons in the portal to switch between different chapters of the article. A consistent design will make it easier for the audience to focus on the content rather than the layout, thus enhancing the usability of TEL-Map. The Style Guide can be found in the Appendix.

Current status and future prospects

The current status of this space is a collection of articles from consortium partners, as well as from stakeholders to ensure covering as many fields of research and provide a variety of different topics related to TEL. In the future this will hopefully engage more researchers and other stakeholders in TEL to share their views and experience, via commenting or contributing new stories, and raise new issues to discuss. The main motivational factors for stakeholders to participate will be the possibility to promote their own work and expertise, for example by telling others about their projects and solutions. This can contribute to reinforcing the sense of community and encouraging participants to share and use other people’s research. The content we collect in this space will contribute, along with other sections in the portal, to the ‘Roadmapping’ space.

4.3.3 Projects

Requirements for the ‘Projects’ space

The aim of the ‘Projects’ space in the Learning Frontiers portal is to provide information on the current and past European TEL projects. To support the vision of the project, TEL-MAP aims to disseminate and discuss the impact that has already been made by past TEL projects, reveal their adoption and use, and highlight their results, as well as discover the forces enhancing or blocking adoption and use of TEL.

TEL projects play a key role in this task, whereas the project information in the Learning Frontiers portal goes beyond the basic data (like consortium members, description or funding).

Current status of the ‘Projects’ space

As described previously, the ‘Projects’ space will be a central part of the TEL-MAP portal when it comes to disseminating and discussing the focus and impact of European TEL projects. Figure 7 shows the entry page for the ‘Projects’ space. If visitors enter the ‘Projects’ space they find a similar two-part-layout like shown in figure 2, which consists of a central area to display project highlights and the right sidebar that provides the latest content from other spaces. This sidebar can be found in every space as a constant feature to easily access related content from other spaces. What can be found exclusively in the ‘Projects’ space sidebar is the geo-map, that visualises the location of TEL researchers. If you click on the little marks in the map you get further information about those institutions and their projects.

The purpose of the entry page is to highlight an aspect related to impact that is important for one or more European TEL communities or even has a global outreach. By highlighting a specific project, we aim to show an objective viewpoint to the project and by that make a difference to other portals that deliver information on projects.

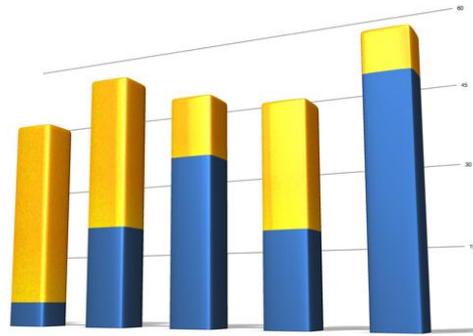
Above the geo-map, you can find a button to browse all projects and another one giving the possibility to search projects and project aspects with several filters. Figure 8 shows these search options. The first dropdown-filter makes it easy to choose a specific project if users already know the project’s name or just want to see which projects are available in the portal. Furthermore there are two different groups of filters: The first group is dealing with basic information about a project, e.g. funding scheme (figure 8 shows how the dropdown-menu will look like) and the second group is about captured information, which TEL-Map gathered from project coordinators, e.g. impact, results, approach etc.. To provide a flexible design that makes it easier to add more filters dealing with captured information, we decided to use a “+”-button. The geo-map shown on the right will change depending on what keywords/filters etc. users used for their search, which means it shows only projects/researchers consistent with the search.

FIELD OF STUDIES (I.E. COMPUTER SCIENCE)

Project title

SUBTITEL OF THE PROJECT

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis dui quam, vestibulum interdum egestas eu, laoreet eget dolor. Fusce sem metus, commodo id porta non, mattis ut sapien. Integer dui leo, congue id aliquam nec, ornare id nulla.



Go to Project

Search Projects

Browse All Projects

Geomap



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Figure 7 Entering 'Projects'

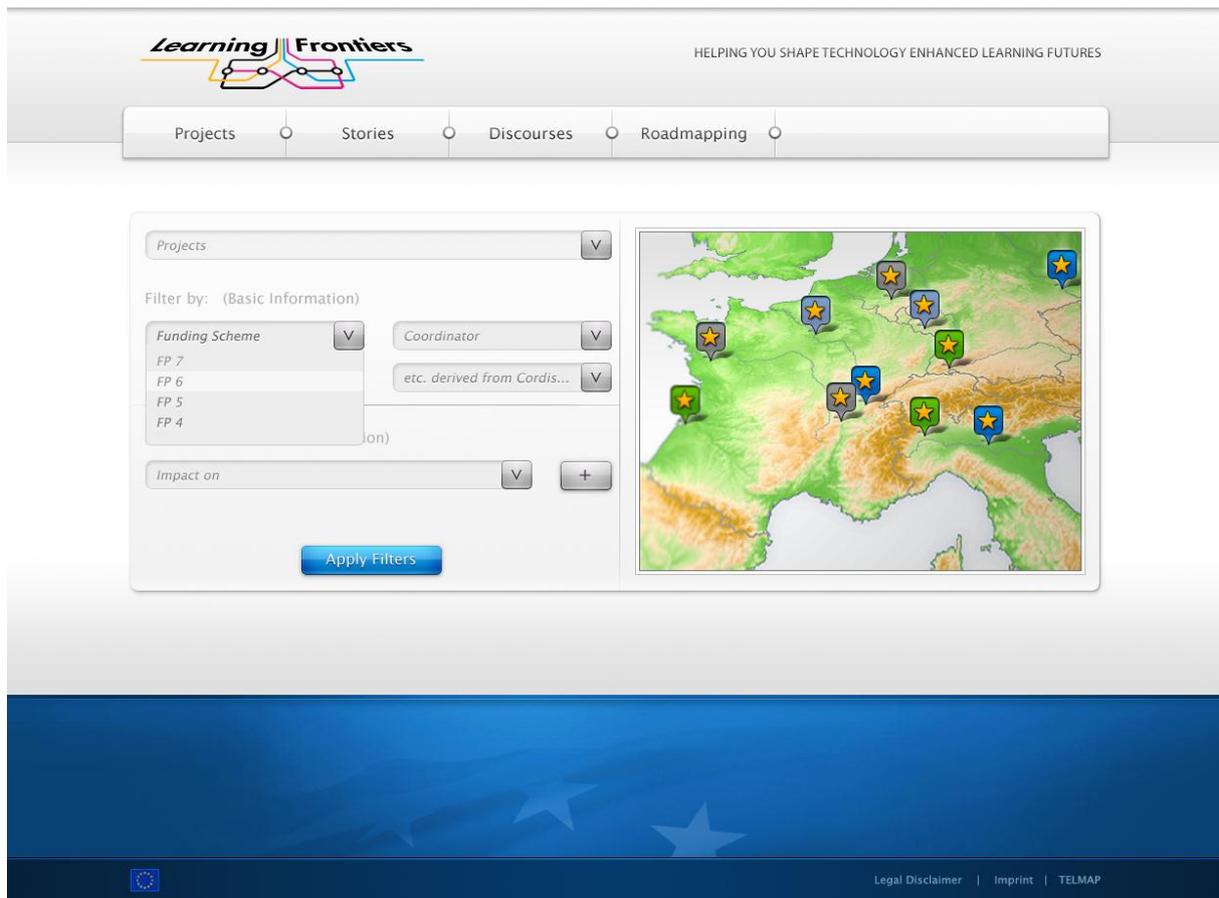


Figure 8 Search options in the 'Projects' space

The mockup in figure 9 shows how TEL-MAP might show the details of a project. The key is to connect the work of the roadmapping strand to the projects as well as show other project-relevant activities from the portal. The mockup includes a part where visualizations in terms of maps and roadmaps are brought from the Conzilla¹ tool. The analysis work done for the projects through literature analysis (technology review) and interviews/consultations (impact, dependencies, short and long term roadmaps, technology trends) are connected to the projects and shown here.

¹ Conzilla is a Concept Browser that presents knowledge in in terms of context-maps.

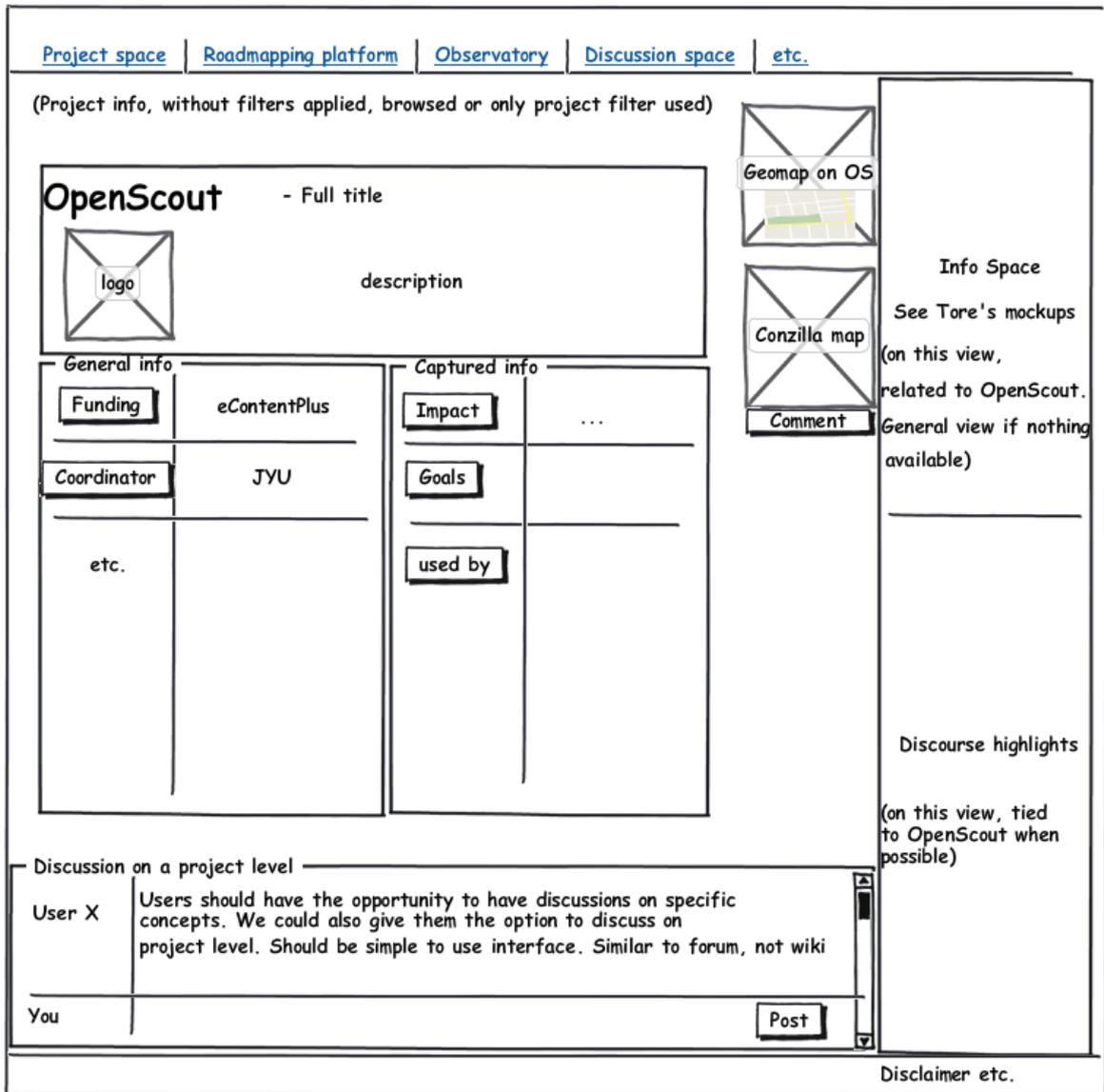


Figure 9 Visualizing a project

Figure 10 shows how the detailed view of a project will look like when the user applied special filters, like 'Impact' in this case. The Geomap on this page will only show researchers working in that specific project.



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Projects

Stories

Discourses

Roadmapping

FIELD OF STUDIES (I.E. COMPUTER SCIENCE)

Project title

SUBTITEL OF THE PROJECT



PROJECT LOGO

Here goes a discription of this project. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis dui quam, vestibulum interdum egestas eu, laoreet eget dolor. Fusce sem metus, commodo id porta non, mattis ut sapiens. Integer dui leo, congue id aliquam nec, ornare id nulla. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Fusce sem metus, commodo id porta non, mattis ut sapiens.

Geomap



Impact on Succeeding Projects

Here goes a discription of the filtered information. In this case, maybe something like: Project X has an impact on many succeeding projects, such as project XY, project XZ and project XA, as well as on all projects concerning blablaba. Underneath follows a discussion on the impact the selected project has on succeeding projects.



nickname01
Jan. 24, 2011

Vestibulum adipiscing, augue nec interdum rhoncus, sapien eu blandit magna tellus a elit. Nam accumsan pellentesque aliquam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per inceptos himenaeos. Nullam quis massa quis lacus vehicula nunc. Donec a arcu leo.



nickname05
Jan. 28, 2011

Fusce vel odio vel risus laoreet hendrerit. Nunc volutpat, urs dignissim, lorem velit elementum neque, a vulputate tortor Praesent a urna nulla. Ut ornare adipiscing porta. Donec imperdiet non risus. Fusce porta, risus in bibendum dignis, imperdiet eros, gravida facilisis lectus nibh id odio. Vestibus, augue nec interdum rhoncus, sapien lacus eleifend arcu, eu tellus a elit.

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What is Learning Frontiers?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis dui quam, vestibulum interdum egestas eu, laoreet eget dolor. Fusce sem metus, commodo id porta non, mattis ut sapiens. Integer dui leo, congue id aliquam nec, ornare id nulla. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Duis dui quam, vestibulum interdum egestas

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Figure 10 Detailed view of a project

Future prospects

Since the basic ‘Projects’ space is implemented, the next steps will be to integrate a commenting feature on every concept and page, to include the visualizations regarding road- and geomaps and to gather more information on impacts.

4.3.4 Discourse

The online discourse component at Learning Frontiers is related to the WP2 task 2. The concrete description and plan is provided in the deliverable D2.3 and not explained thoroughly here.

The task comprises two sub tasks:

Task 2.1: General Discourse: Dialog-oriented discussion support

To enable communication among the TEL-Map stakeholders in various contexts. The minimal requirements for this are support for comments on identifiable objects like content, concepts, and Context-maps. More advanced forms of communication, such as forums or real-time updated chats will be based on XMPP server technologies

and

Task 2.2: Managed Discourse: Content-oriented tracking of contributions

This subtask focuses on content that allows tracking and inspection of individual contributions and provenance information

Both previously described tasks are very much connected to each other and the main aim is to allow users to provide feedback and comments in an easy way in the portal. This should be done in a way that we capture the context where the comments or discussion is happening, who is the user and to which concept or aspect this discussion or comment relates to.

The idea for the whole Learning Frontiers portal is to allow feedback and discussions on every page more or less. Users should have an option to state their opinions to the stories, projects, aspects about the projects, to Conzilla maps and so on. The initial plan is to provide a page in the portal that gathers these discussions and shows an overview of all comments and discussions captured. This page will serve as a main access point to the originating discussions.

Tel-Map wants to avoid anonymous comments and therefore, we exclude the functionality for non-registered users. If a user wishes to comment on a specific aspect in the portal, the user should have provided in the time of registration at least:

- Name of the user
- E-mail address

- o Originating country

When user comments on any aspect:

- o If not logged in, the user should be directed to the log in page or to ask for registering. Once accomplished, the user should be redirected to the give the comment
- o The user will be able to provide hyperlinks (if it is a story for example and the one commenting wants to contribute and attach some raw material for input)
- o The user will not just be able to comment to the list of comments but to reply to a specific comment provided by another user

The discussion space shows an overview of the most recent discussed items, see figure 11.

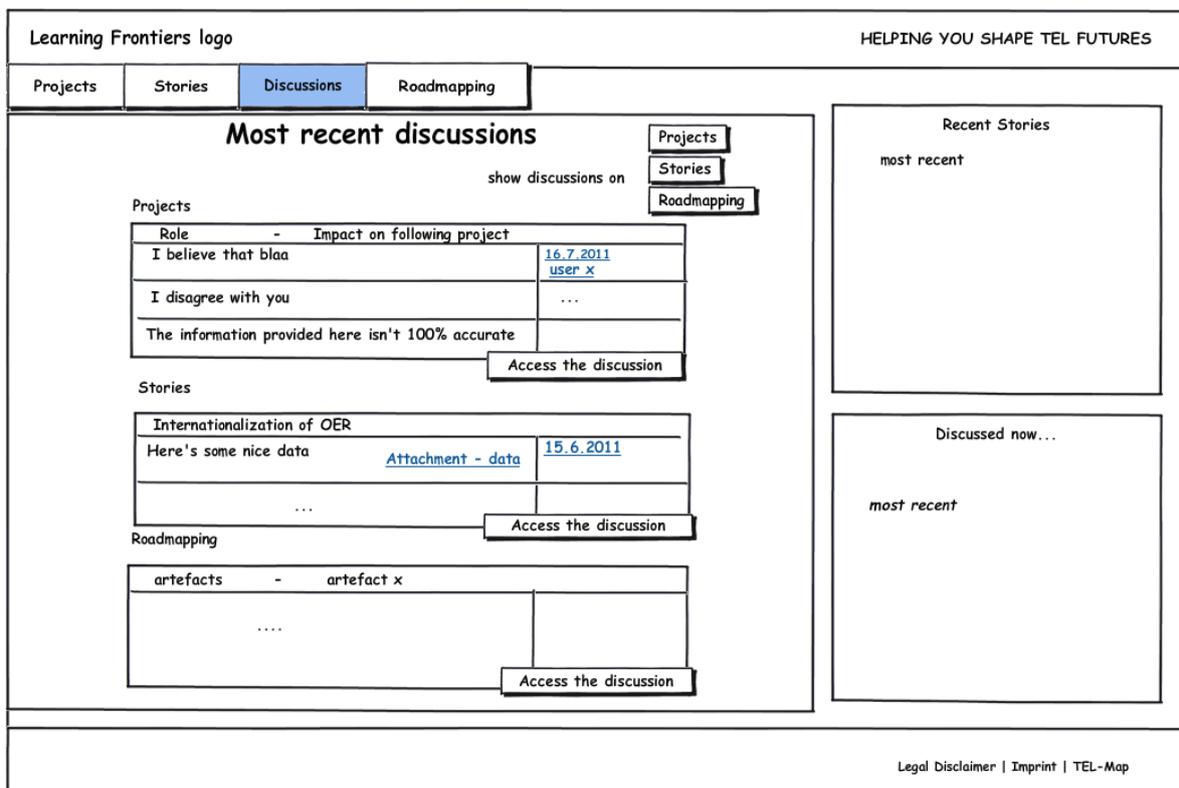


Figure 11 Most recent discussions

As shown in figure 11, the user can access the discussions from here but not contribute from this interface. Figure 12 shows a filter option which enables users to see only discussions from spaces they're interested in.

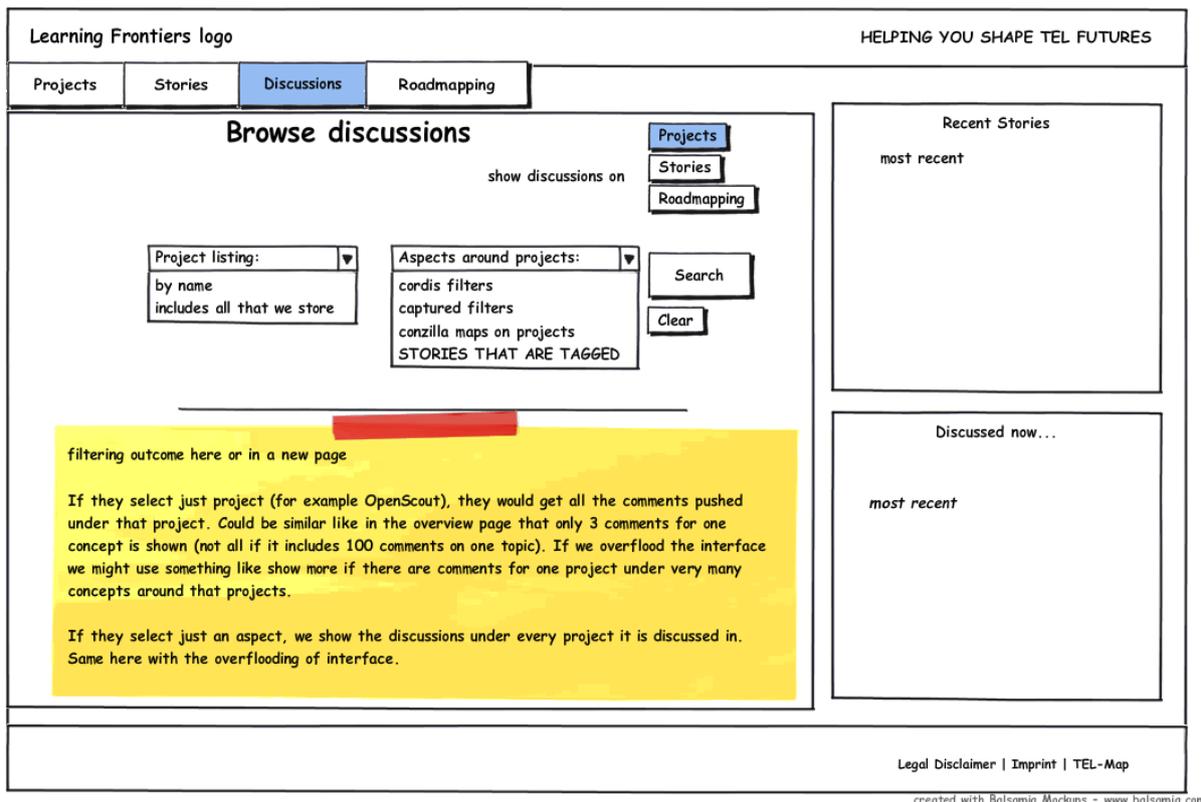


Figure 12 Browse discussions

Currently, the development of this space is underway and will be finished soon.

In general the portal consists of three layers of content:

- Spaces: the main tabs in the top menu (Stories, Projects, Discussions, TEL Panorama, Roadmapping)
- Items: objects under a space such as a single story, specific project or artefacts and methods in the roadmapping section
 - Aspects: more or less subitems such as different filters we use in project space like impact on succeeding project (etc) or a specific method under methods in the roadmapping space.

User should be able to comment on items and aspects, not to spaces, as those comments would not be useful. For the 'Projects' space this means that users can comment

- on the project itself (general level)
- on every single filtered aspect around the project, e.g. the aspect 'Impact' in figure 10
- on the geomap of the project

- on Conzilla maps attached to the project

4.3.4.1 Synchronous communication in the portal

The role of synchronous communication described in the task 1 (with chats etc.) is not a core functionality for the end users. The role of the portal does not fit the idea that users would handle synchronous communication on their own. However, the role of synchronous communication comes to play in the roadmapping platform where we will store tools such as a chat tool and a link to video conferencing tool. These tools are meant to support the roadmapping activities and in particular the teaching and training of the Community Modelling and Mapping Managers (CM3s) as described in D2.1.

4.3.5 TEL Panorama

The space called ‘TEL Panorama’ provides a collection of interesting TEL related external content picked from various sources (e.g. blogs), also addressing different stakeholders, like TEL-providers or teachers etc., and TEL-Map will look for more sources on an on-going basis to achieve the third aim described in chapter 4.1 (“single-point-of-access source of information for all European TEL”). The idea behind this space is simple: there is a lot of important content on the web and in order to make our portal to be people’s first choice to get the latest information, insights, events, etc. in TEL at a glance, we need to consider external posts, too and provide this information in a useful and well-structured way. We will therefore monitor and filter TEL news streams and will also provide a periodic newsletter compiled partly from internal blogs and partly from external sources around the world.

As shown in figure 13, external posts are grouped by topic. The topics shown here result from a first content analysis of already collected content and are likely to be changed over time. The content displayed in this space is organized via the Editor Dashboard, which lists all posts from the collected feeds and makes it easy to customize each topic-box and fill it with content. At first most of this will need to be made manually. We will see if there is a low-cost, automated alternative to replace this manually procedure of organizing incoming posts (e.g. via automated tagging).

The Design of this space is very simple, since users will get a lot of information there and intricately visual designs would in this case distract from the content. The layout consists of at least 5 different-sized boxes with understated light grey borders. This helps to distinguish

entries related to different topics without drawing too much attention on designs. We used the blue highlight color for the main topics of each box which makes it easier for visitors to distinguish the content in the middle from the right sidebar, which can be found in every space of the portal. There is also an easy search functionality available on top. We plan to integrate here a filter to switch to content interesting only for a specific stakeholder group. A future plan for this space is also to connect with existing research networks like STELLAR or researchgate.

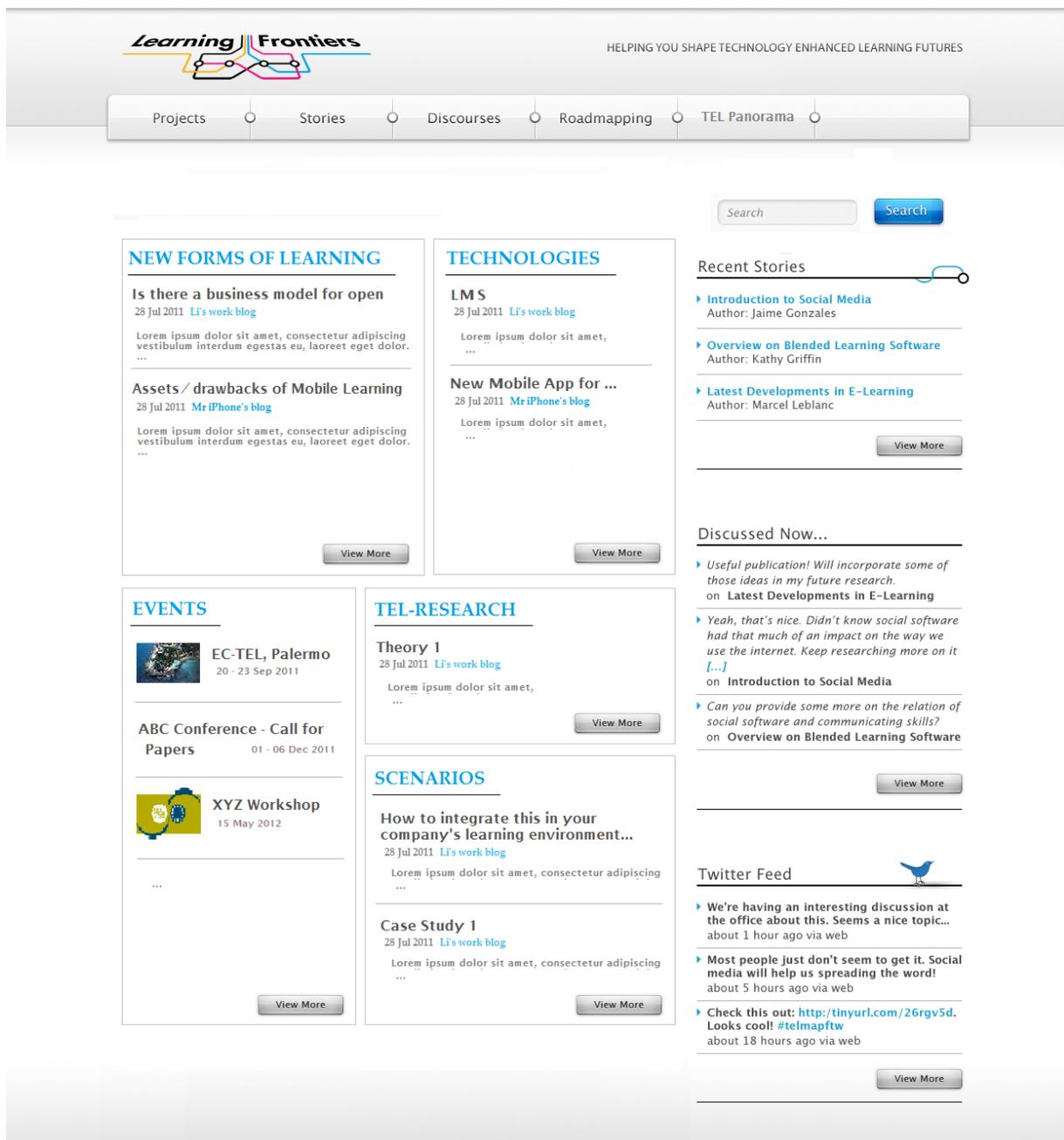


Figure 13 Overview of external content in 'TEL Panorama'

4.3.6 Roadmapping

The aim of the ‘Roadmapping’ space is to provide the infrastructure (platform and tools) to support TEL communities in developing their own roadmaps using TEL-Map’s innovative - dynamic and adaptive - Roadmapping process(es)/framework. This will include links to Confolio² modelling and Conzilla tools, which will be later integrated in the portal in the form of interoperable widgets. The creation of detailed mockups for this space is currently in progress and the Roadmapping space will be implemented as soon as they are finished.

4.4 Technical Background

According to the DoW, task 2 (see DoW, p. 25: “Web Hosting and Content Management”), the TEL-Map Web Portal “will be based on existing open-source content management technologies with strong Web 2.0 functionalities”. The portal is running on Drupal v6.22. Drupal is an open source content management system with an extensible architecture. The architecture consists of modules that can be added to the system on demand. Drupal modules can also be custom-built and plugged into the core system. This was one of the main reasons why Drupal was chosen, along with the fact that the Drupal development community has already developed a substantial pool of modules for all sorts of functionality. The portal components described in the previous section are implemented as follows.

4.4.1 Stories

The ‘Stories’ space can be implemented using built-in content management functionality of Drupal. A content type for stories was defined along with the visual presentation of stories. An entry page to stories was implemented, allowing users to see a list of recent stories, browse the story archive, and search for stories using keywords.

The story display was adapted to reflect the editorial policies defined for publishing content on the portal. Each story has a number of authors who contribute the content, plus an editor who is responsible for quality assurance and publishing the finalized story. The editor is displayed at the footer of the story, while the authors are displayed more prominently at the top of the story including picture, interests, and a contact link.

² Confolio is a flexible archive where files, links, ideas etc. can be stored and structured with the help of international standardized formats.

4.4.2 Projects

The 'Projects' space is implemented as a custom-built Drupal module, since there was no existing module that met our needs.

The 'Projects' space was implemented based on the requirements defined in a Portal development meeting at KTH in May 2011. Based on the outcomes of this meeting a set of mockups was provided by JYU and subsequently implemented by RWTH.

There are two core datasets underlying the project space:

- EU Project data: this data was extracted from the CORDIS project fact sheets published by the European Commission. The websites were scraped and parsed, and scraped data was stored in an XML file, and subsequently moved to the Drupal MySQL database. This data is used for displaying and querying project information related to involved partners, funding, general project description, start and end date, etc.
- Impact data: this data is intended as a semantic add-on to the descriptive CORDIS data. It captures impacts of projects, successor relationships, and discourse on the project.

The spaces 'Discourse' and 'Roadmapping' will be developed at a later date, so there's no detailed information about their technical background to be reported yet. The 'TEL Panorama' space is administered via an Editor Dashboard in order to provide an easy way to edit, choose and organize the content coming from external sources.

5 References

Balsamiq, accessible at: <http://balsamiq.com/> (accessed on the 1st of September 2011).

Confolio, accessible at: <http://www.confolio.org/wiki/Introduction/Main/> (accessed on the 1st of September 2011).

Conzilla concept browser, accessible at: <http://www.conzilla.org/wiki/Overview/Main> (accessed on the 1st of September 2011).

Drupal, accessible at: <http://drupal.org/> (accessed on the 1st of September 2011).

Flash Meeting, accessible at: <http://flashmeeting.open.ac.uk/home.html> (accessed on the 1st of September 2011).

Mediabase blog aggregator, accessible at: <http://www.prolearn-academy.org/mediabase/blogs> (accessed on the 1st of September 2011).

W3C World Wide Web Consortium (2008): WCAG 2.0 - Web Content Accessibility Guidelines, accessible at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/> (accessed on the 1st of September 2011).

6 Appendix: Article Style Guide

EU-PROJECT TEL-MAP

STYLE GUIDE

for articles

This style guide will tell authors and administrators of EU project TEL-Map how to design their articles and what color scheme to use for their infographics.

The first part will demonstrate how an article looks like when implemented and what elements it incorporates. The second part will give you instructions on what fonts, font sizes etc. to use for copy text and headlines of the articles. The third part will introduce the color scheme for infographics. Some of it also applies for copy text and headlines of the articles – i.e. blue letters for article header and hyperlinks etc.

The guidelines given in this style guide should be followed in order to provide for a consistent look and feel of all articles and infographics being published within TEL-Map. A consistent design will make it easier for the audience to focus on the content rather than the layout, thus enhancing the usability of TEL-Map.

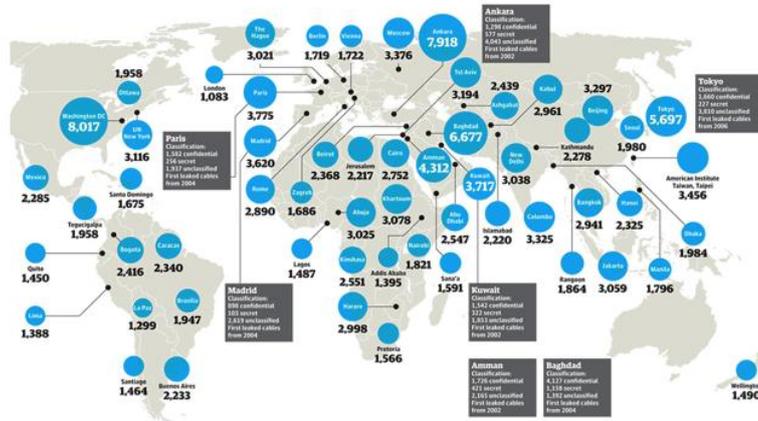
h2 headline → FIELD OF STUDY OR RESEARCH

#feda29 → Article Header

h1 headline → SUBHEADER OF THE ARTICLE

h3 headline → This is an introductory paragraph of the article. It should be at least three lines high, but not exceed six lines. Its purpose is to give a quick overview on the article or subject and thus to provide the reader with information that lets him judge whether or not it will be actually worth reading. This paragraph should not contain any hyperlinks.

Get Data



copy text → HEADER OF A CHAPTER

introductory paragraph → Quisque a quam vitae tortor pulvinar tincidunt sit amet sed elit. Sed dignissim tempus convallis. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Proin condimentum tempor diam vitae commodo. Nunc feugiat, dolor et dignissim congue, neque sem aliquam magna, a luctus lorem augue interdum orci. Donec venenatis, nisl ut vestibulum mollis, nisl tellus auctor ligula, eu [Hyperlink](#) turpis vitae felis. Vestibulum adipiscing, augue nec pluribus interdum rhoncus, sapien lacus eleifend arcu, eu blandit magna tellus a elit. Nam accumsan pellentesque sapien faucibus aliquam. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. Nullam quis massa quis lacus vehicula vestibulum in et nunc. Donec a arcu leo. Sed justo sapien, aliquam in gravida non, pharetra eu tortor.

h2 headline → HEADER OF A SUBCHAPTER

h4 headline → Donec blandit pulvinar nisl, a porttitor purus rutrum vel. Vestibulum et dolor nunc, in dignissim mauris. Phasellus a tincidunt mi. Fusce vel odio vel risus laoreet hendrerit. Nunc volutpat, urna vitae commodo dignissim, lorem velit elementum neque, a vulputate tortor tortor ut odio. Praesent a urna nulla. Ut ornare adipiscing porta. Donec libero justo, [Hyperlink already visited](#) et, imperdiet non risus. Fusce porta, risus in bibendum dignissim, metus tellus imperdiet eros, gravida facilisis lectus nibh id odio. Praesent rutrum odio vel nunc adipiscing viverra bibendum ante placerat. In quam nunc, semper a varius id, mollis nec lorem.

< Previous Chapters Next >

2. Text Related Guidelines

2.1. HEADLINES

- h1 To be used for: **Article/document title header**

Font: Palatino, Palatino Linotype
Size: 36 pt
Line height: 28 pt
Color: Hex: #5a91e7 RGB: 90.145.231
Additional remarks: none

Example:

Social Network Websites

- h2 To be used for: **Article/document title subheader**
Article chapter headline

Font: Palatino, Palatino Linotype
Size: 21 pt
Line height: 28 pt
Color: Hex: #404040 RGB: 64.64.64
Additional remarks: Capitalized letters only

Example:

E-LEARNING & HIGHER EDUCATION

- h3 To be used for: **Field of research** (above article/document title header)

Font: Palatino, Palatino Linotype
Size: 16 pt
Line height: 28 pt
Color: Hex: #404040 RGB: 64.64.64
Additional remarks: Capitalized letters only

Example:

INFORMATION SCIENCE

- h4 To be used for: **Article subchapter headline**

Font: Palatino, Palatino Linotype
Size: 13 pt
Line height: 28 pt

Color: Hex: #404040 RGB: 64.64.64
Additional remarks: Capitalized letters only

Example:

SOCIAL NETWORKING & CONTENT GENERATING WEBSITES

- h5 To be used for: **Other headlines within articles/documents**
Font: Lucida Grande Bold or Lucida Sans SemiBold
Size: 13 pt
Line height: 28 pt
Color: Hex: #404040 RGB: 64.64.64
Additional remarks: none

Example:

List of the Most Popular Social Network Websites in 2009

2.2. COPY TEXT

- **Introductory paragraph**
Font: Lucida Grande Bold or Lucida Sans SemiBold
Size: 13 pt
Line height: 24 pt
Color: Hex: #aaaaaa RGB: 170.170.170
Additional remarks: none

Example:

Vestibulum id ligula porta felis euismod semper. Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula, eget lacinia odio sem nec elit. Curabitur blandit tempus porttitor. Praesent commodo cursus magna, vel scelerisque nisi consectetur et ralenius.

- **Copy text**
Font: Lucida Grande Regular or Lucida Sans Regular
Size: 13 pt
Line height: 24 pt
Color: Hex: #404040 RGB: 64.64.64
Additional remarks: Hyperlinks (not yet visited): Hex: #5a91e7 RGB: 90.145.231

Report Abuse

3. Infographic Related Guidelines

3.1. COLOR SCHEME

Background color:	White	for background and text on dark color fields
Base color:	Grey	for lines, borders and background graphics
Accent color 1:	Blue	for most of the data fields or texts in infographics
Accent color 2:	Gold	for particularly interesting, important or contrasting data

3.2. EXACT COLOR VALUES

Base color – standard:	Hex: #e1e1e1	RGB: 225.225.225	contrasting color: black
Base color – darker:	Hex: #aaaaaa	RGB: 170.170.170	contrasting color: black
Base color – darkest:	Hex: #666666	RGB: 102.102.102	contrasting color: white
Accent color 1 – standard:	Hex: #3976d5	RGB: 57.118.213	contrasting color: white
Accent color 1 – lighter:	Hex: #5a91e7	RGB: 90.145.231	contrasting color: black
Accent color 1 – lightest:	Hex: #b5cdf2	RGB: 181.205.242	contrasting color: black
Accent color 1 – darker:	Hex: #0b67c2	RGB: 11.103.194	contrasting color: white
Accent color 1 – darkest:	Hex: #0e5aa6	RGB: 14.90.166	contrasting color: white
Accent color 2 - standard:	Hex: #feda29	RGB: 254.218.41	contrasting color: black
Accent color 2 – lighter:	Hex: #fef41e	RGB: 254.244.30	contrasting color: black

3.3. COLOR FIELDS

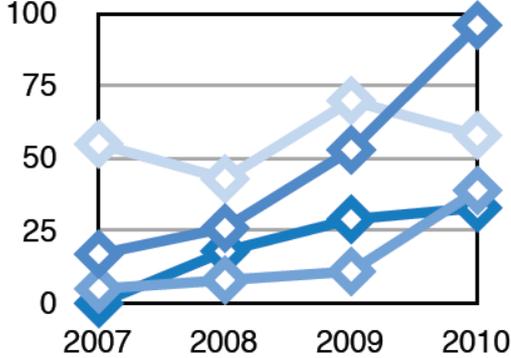
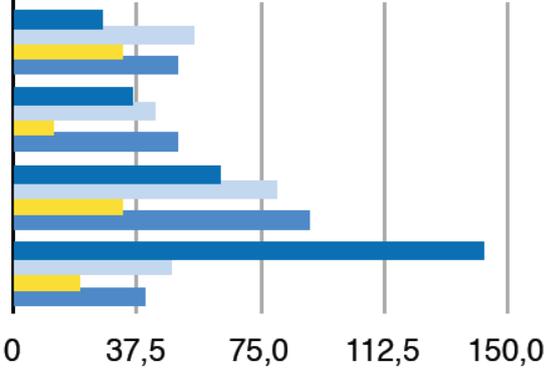
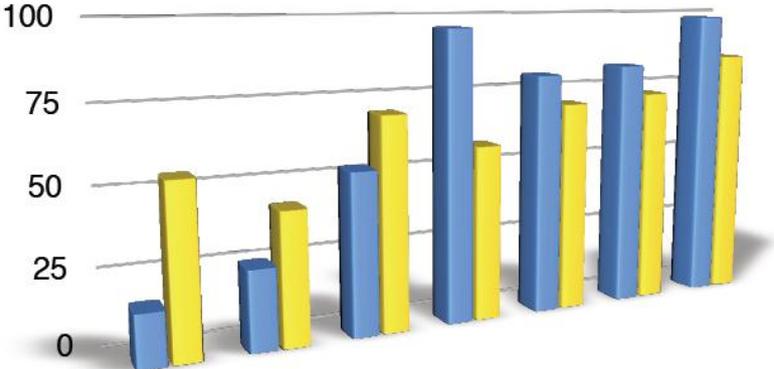
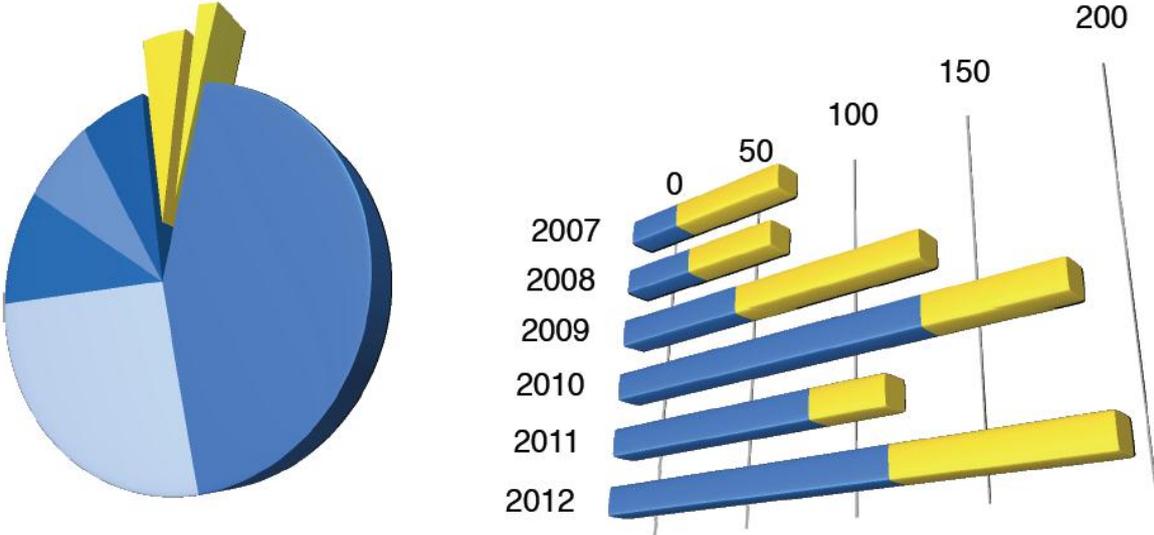


3.4. HOW TO USE THEM IN INFOGRAPHICS

As shown in the examples below, backgrounds should be white. Lines or field backgrounds and alike should be grey (either #e1e1e1 or #aaaaaa). For diagrams, accent color 1 (blue) should be used as default and accent color 2 (gold) should be used as secondary color, if required.

Generally, the standard variations (grey: #e1e1e1; blue: #3976d5; gold: #feda29) are the first ones to be used for graphical elements in infographics. If needed, the lighter and/or darker variations can be added. To provide for a better readability, make sure NOT to use neighboring shades of blue next to each other (i.e. a field of #0b67c2 next to a field of #3976d5). Instead, try to use shades of blue with a higher contrast next to each other – as in the pie chart below, for instance. If there's text within a colored field, make sure to use the contrasting colors as defined in 3.2. (i.e. white text on a field of color #0b67c2).

3.5. POSSIBLE ILLUSTRATION (HOW YOUR INFOGRAPHICS COULD LOOK LIKE)



4. FINAL REMARKS

- Letter sizes are always larger on paper than on screen, thus the letters will be much smaller on screen than in this document.
- The introductory paragraph of the articles/documents should be between three and six lines high. It's purpose is to give the audience a quick overview on the article/document or on the subject it covers. It will make it easier for a reader to judge whether or not the article/document will be actually worth reading. The introductory paragraph should not contain any hyperlinks.
- All textblocks etc. not specified in this style guide are to be implemented as shown in the mock-up files.
- The fonts Lucida Grande / Lucida Sans and Palatino are part of the standard installation of Windows and Mac computers.