## The Department of

ENGLISH

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# WEBMASTER **MANUAL**

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## **Essential Tools and Materials**

UTEP websites are built with a web-based CMS (content management system) called DNN (DotNetNuke). The latest version of DNN (8.0) has been released in February 2015, but UTEP offers version 4, which was last updated in 2009.

Although webmasters are allowed to use platforms other than DNN, they need to consider two major things before chosing a different platform:

- 1. Can the webmaster rebuild the whole website from scratch within the timeframe of her or his appointment?
- 2. How will the webmaster ensure that her or his successors is able to use the same platform (e.g., availability and knowledge of specific software)?

If the webmaster chooses to use a different platform, she or he needs to contact UTEP Technology Support to arrange the necessary transition.

## **Administrative Privileges**

#### **DNN Training**

In order to receive administrative privileges for the English Department, the webmaster has to complete the *DNN/Pete's Pagebuilder Administrator Training*.

The training is currently offered by FIT Lab (phone # 915-747-5940).

#### **Webmaster Privileges**

After training completion, submit a request for administrative privileges to <a href="helpdesk@utep.edu">helpdesk@utep.edu</a>. The webmaster should have administrative privileges for the following sites [they have been built separately, so they have separate skin and file managers]:

- English Department: academics.utep.edu/english
- RWS-UP (FYC) Program: <u>academics.utep.edu/fycomp</u>
- West Texas Writing Project (WTWP): <u>academics.utep.edu/wtwp</u>

#### Note:

While the webmaster has the privileges to update all the sections of the website, the RWS and RWS-UP Assistant Directors typically update their respective sections. Therefore, the webmaster should notify or confer with the Assistant Directors in case of any major changes to the appearance or organization of the website.

## **Setting up Your Work Space**

Create a space on your local computer where you will save all the photos, flyers, etc. Very often, the photos or flyers need to be edited prior to uploading them to the website, so it is a good habit to save the originals and the edits locally.

<u>Note:</u> Organize local folders and files as closely as possible to the organization of the website. The File Manager on the website itself should also follow the same logic for consistency purposes.

In addition, create a local backup folder that will contain backups of HTML and CSS files if/when changes occur.

## **Photo Editing Software**

A basic photo editing software is necessary as photos often need to be cropped and resized in order to adhere to sizes used on the website.

A more sophisticated photo editing software is useful for creating collages and for combining photos with text (e.g., Adobe Photoshop or Macromedia Fireworks).

## **Information Architecture and Navigation**

The information architecture and navigation of the website are designed according to the concepts of *usability* and *user experience* (Rogers, Sharp, and Preece, 2011; Nielsen, 2012).

## **Usability**

Usability, as defined by Rogers et al. (2011), is "generally regarded as ensuring that interactive products are easy to learn, effective to use, and enjoyable from the user's perspective," (p. 20). This view of usability is expanded by Nielsen (2012), who proposes the following specific questions as guidelines for establishing usability:

- *Learnability*: How easy is it for users to accomplish basic tasks the first time they encounter the design?
- *Efficiency*: Once users have learned the design, how quickly can they perform tasks?
- *Memorability*: When users return to the design after a period of not using it, how easily can they reestablish proficiency?
- *Errors*: How many errors do users make, how severe are these errors, and how easily can they recover from the errors?
- *Satisfaction*: How pleasant is it to use the design?

## **User Experience**

Rogers et al. (2011) define user experience as the use of "elements that contribute to making a user experience pleasurable, fun, exciting, etc.," (p. 26). The authors explain that interaction designers use a set of designing principles "when designing for the user experience," (p. 29), and they further describe the most common design principles, such as *visibility, consistency*, and *affordance*. According to Rogers et al. (2011), "the more visible functions are, the more likely users will be able to know what to do next," (p. 29). Consistency is defined by Rogers et al. (2011) as "designing interfaces to have similar operations and use similar elements for achieving similar tasks," (p. 32). In turn, visibility and consistency affect what Rogers et al. (2011) call *affordance*. According to the authors, affordance "refer[s] to an attribute of an object that allows people to know how to use it," (p. 33). The authors further explain that "[w]hen the affordances of a physical object are perceptually obvious it is easy to know how to interact with it," (p. 33).

When answering the above questions on usability and user experience, it is necessary to first consider the audience, or as Rogers at al. (2011) put it, "who is going to be using [the interactive products]," (p. 5) and what "kind of activities people are doing when interacting with the products," (p. 6).

## **English Department Website Architecture**

The Department website is set up with a consideration of the website's *primary audiences*—prospective undergraduate and graduate students, as well as its *secondary audiences*—current students and faculty.

The separation of primary audiences into prospective undergraduate and graduate students is important because the desired level of education guides these audiences in

their search for the information they are seeking on the website. Thus, the basic task that these users would likely want to accomplish is finding a list of undergraduate or graduate degrees that the Department offers.

Based on the concept of usability, as defined by Rogers et al. (2011) and Nielsen (2012), the left navigation pane [Figures 1-3] of the website allows the primary audiences to accomplish basic tasks efficiently (*learnability* and *efficiency*), to reestablish proficiency quickly (*memorability*), and to be able to recover from potential errors easily (*errors*). Likewise, the navigation menu increases *visibility* significantly.

Figure 1: Left navigation pane with clearly visible program levels

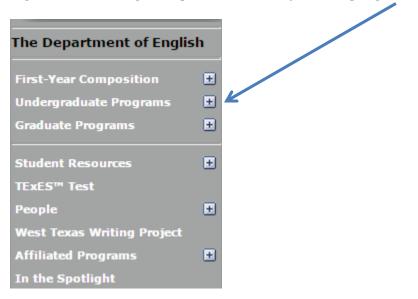
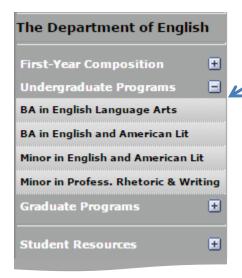


Figure 2: Left navigation pane – Expanded Undergraduate Programs



The Department of English  $\pm$ First-Year Composition  $\pm$ **Undergraduate Programs** в **Graduate Programs** PhD in Rhetoric and Composition **Program Description** Admission Financial Aid **Travel Funding Opportunities** Coursework **Our Faculty** Our Students Our Alumni FAQ Photo Gallery About El Paso Contact Us MA in Rhetoric and Writing Studies MA in Literature Degree Plan **Travel Funding Opportunities** FAQ MAT in Teaching English Technical and Profess. Writing Cert. Student Resources ⊞

Figure 3: Left navigation pane - Expanded Graduate Programs

In order to achieve *consistency* on the website, the navigation menus are the same regardless of which individual page the users are accessing; also, by placing similar elements in similar positions, such consistency helps avoid constant disorientation of the user [Figure 4]. The improved visibility and consistency of the website's elements helps users learn the conventions of the website quickly, which in turn makes their user experience pleasurable.

Figure 4: Consistency of the navigation menus and of other elements across pages



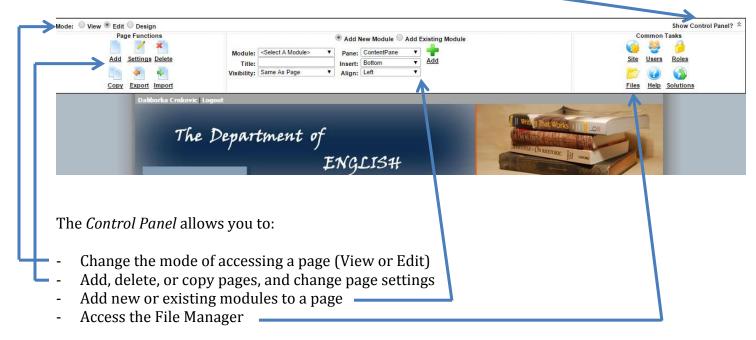


Most pages utilize a "3 panes" setting with a left, center, and right pane. These panes should have the same appearance, even if the contents are different.

## Website Administration: Front End

#### **Control Panel**

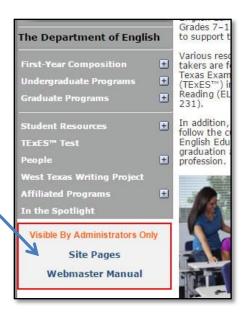
Once logged in with UTEP credentials, click on "Show Control Panel" in order to access the options for creating pages and modules.



## **Accessing the Existing Site Pages**

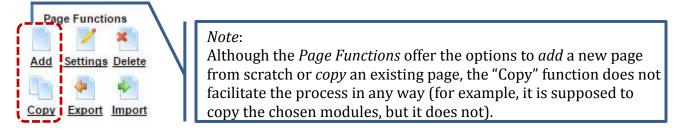
The *Control Panel* does not have an option for accessing all the site's pages, but a quick link is available for webmasters under the left navigation menu on every page.

More information on managing the existing pages is in the *Back End* section of this manual on p. 22.

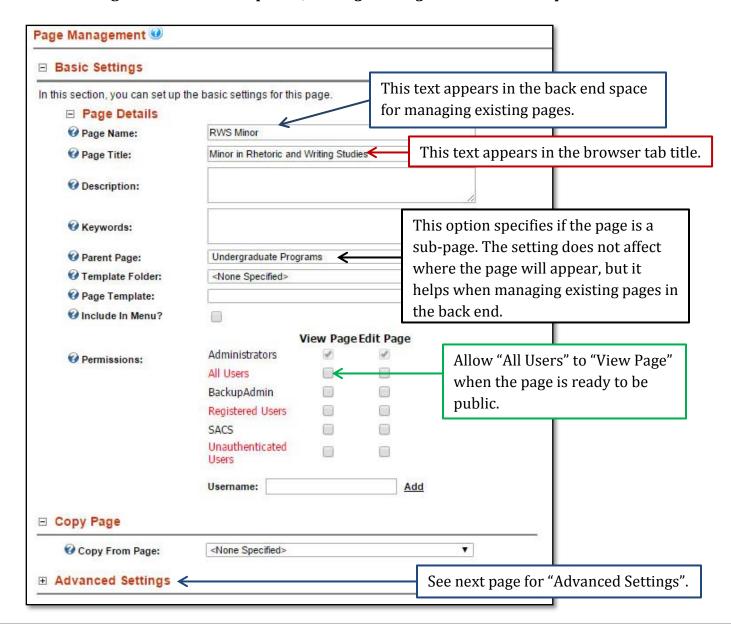


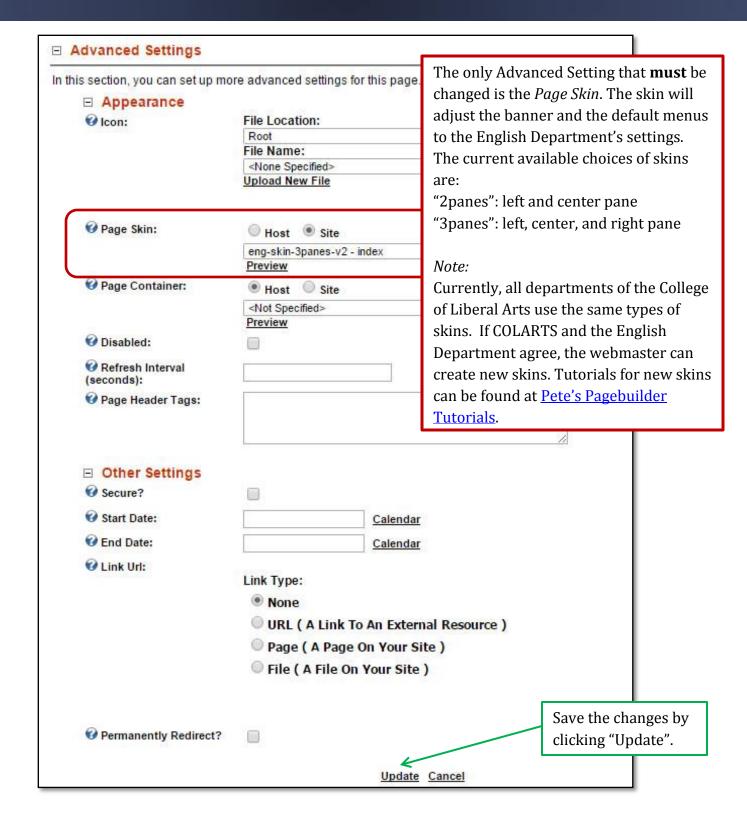
#### **Pages**

Use Page Functions space to add a new page or change page settings.



## After clicking one of the above options, the Page Management form will open:





#### **Modules**

Modules are elements that are used to populate each page. Everything that appears on a page (except for the banner and the footer) is a part of a specific module. The most commonly used modules are:

*Text/HTML*: manage text, images, and files

*Ultra Media Gallery*: manage *multiple* photo albums by manually adding images*Flash Photo Album*: manage *single* photo albums with images from a specific folder*Bonosoft Multi Page Content*: manage multiple pages within one page by creating tabs

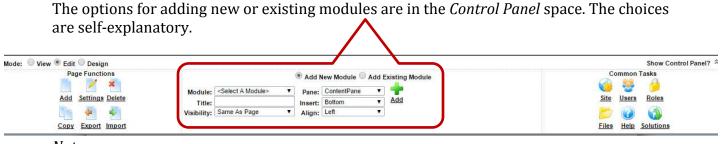
Specific modules are further described in "Editing the Most Common Modules" on p. 12.

#### **General Module Characteristics**

- Modules are "owned" by one page—typically the page where they were first created. The ownership can be changed, if necessary, in the module's advanced settings.
- Modules can be moved up or down within a chosen panel, as well as left or right between different panes.
- Most modules on the English website use the following settings that affect a module's appearance:



#### **Adding modules**

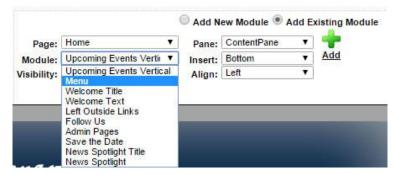


Note:

Although adding a *title* to a module is not required, it is quite useful—especially when adding existing modules to other pages. For that purpose, the titles should be specific and clear. Module titles will not be visible to visitors if the module container uses the above settings (i.e., "NoPersonality – notitle" or "UTEPBoxes – darkBlueBox").

## **Existing Modules**

Modules that already exist on other pages can be added to another page. By choosing the option "Add Existing Module", the form offers drop down menus with lists of existing pages and modules:

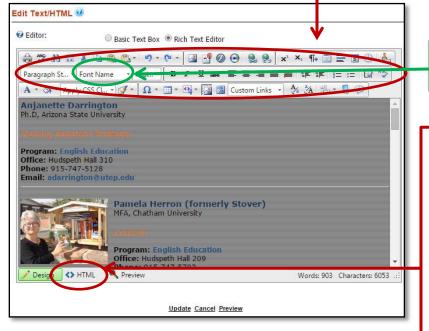


#### *Important: Editing existing modules*

Using an existing module means that any changes made to the module on any page will affect the module on all pages where it appears.

## **Editing the Most Common Modules**

**Text/HTML:** The module allows adding text, images, links, and files through a WYSIWYG editor that resembles any word editor.



Use font types consistently. Currently, the standard font is "Verdana".

Occasionally, the WYSIWYG editor does not apply the chosen formatting. In those instances, it is helpful to switch to HTML mode and tweak the code manually.

#### Note:

It is also wise to back up the HTML code prior to any major changes to a module.

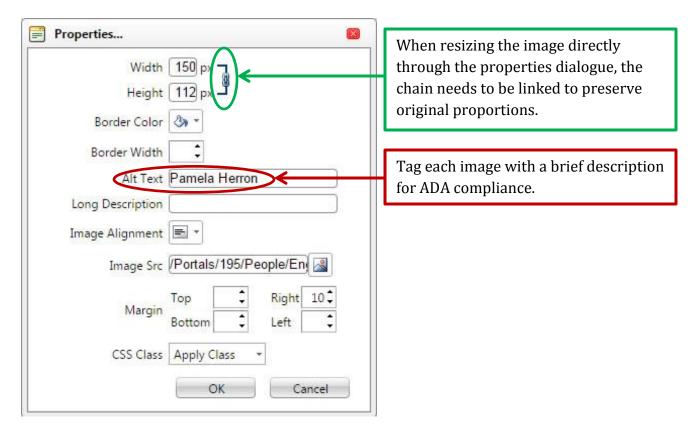
#### *Important: Inserting Images*

Follow these two general guidelines for inserting images:

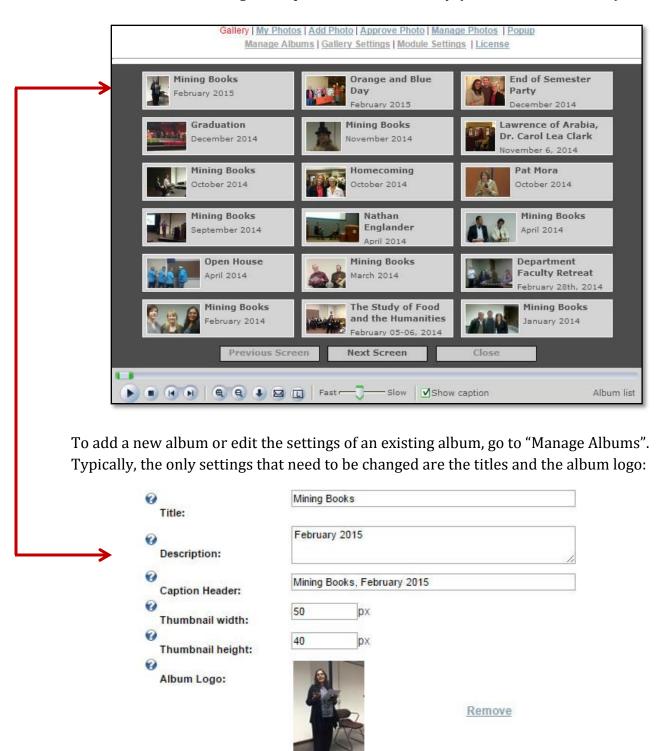
- i. Each image needs to be tagged with a brief description of the image in order to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- ii. Images that appear in the biographical descriptions of Department's faculty and students should use the standard width of 150px.

These requirements can be met by accessing the properties of an image:

- 1. Insert an image in the Text/HTML editor
- 2. Right-click the image, and chose "Properties"

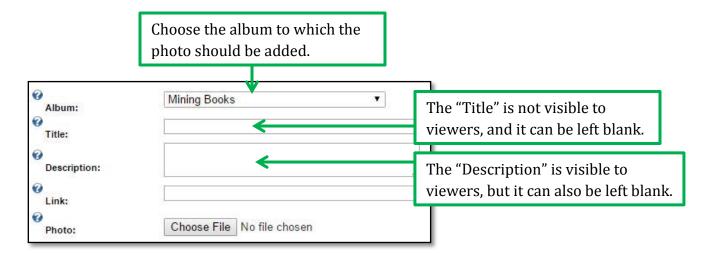


**Ultra Media Gallery:** The module allows adding *multiple photo albums* that can be organized and presented in a single space as in the example of the English Department Photo Gallery (called "Events Album"):

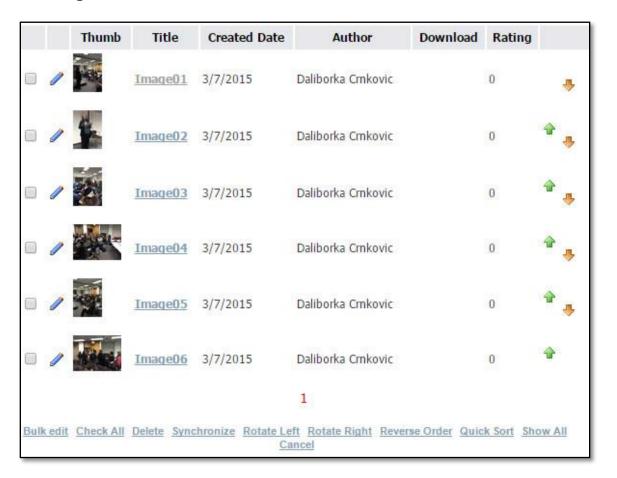


Choose File | No file chosen

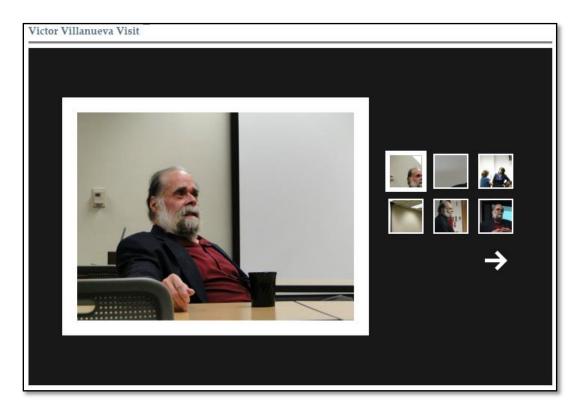
To add photos to individual albums, go to "Add Photos". Photos can only be added one at a time:



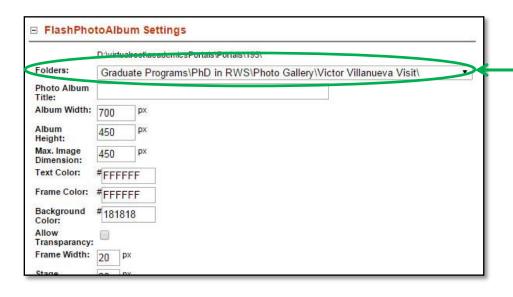
To delete or edit photos, go to "Manage Photos". After choosing the desired album, photos can be reorganized or deleted:



**Flash Photo Album**: The module allows adding *a single photo album* by retrieving images from a specific folder as in the example of the Victor Villanueva Visit:

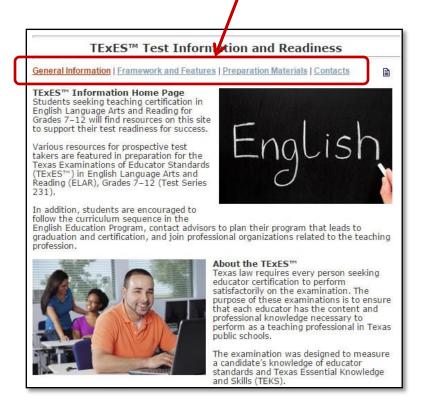


To add photos to a flash photo album, open the module settings, and expand the "FlashPhotoAlbum Settings":



Choose the folder from which the album should retrieve the photos.

**Bonosoft Multi Page Content:** The module allows adding multiple pages within a single page by creating tabs.

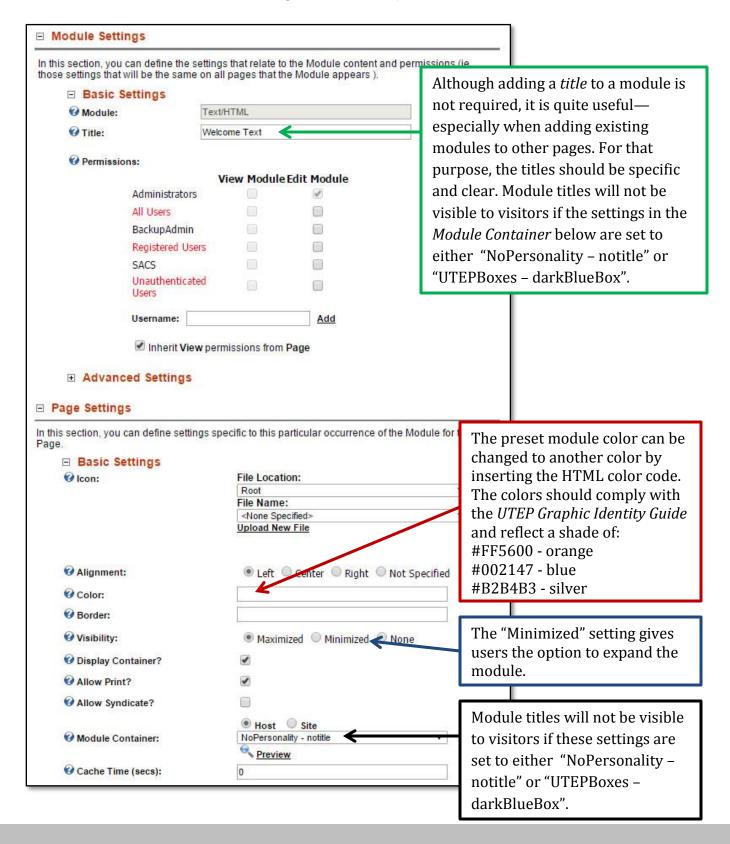


The space for creating and editing pages resembles the Text/HTML space. The settings for the Bonosoft Multi Page Content allow to set up the desired appearance of the tabs: horizontal above text (as in the example above) or below text, vertical left or right (as in the example below).



## **Changing Module General Settings**

All modules offer the same basic settings that can be adjusted as dsired.

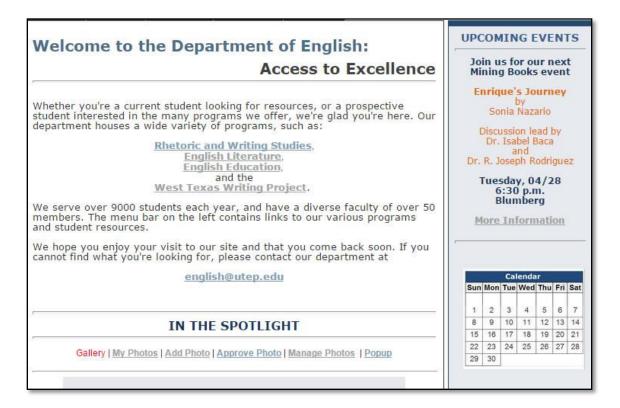


#### **Routine Tasks**

## **Upcoming Events & Calendar (weekly)**

The module *Upcoming Events* is tied to the Department's Home page, but it is visible on a few other pages as well. Regardless of where the module is updated, the changes will appear on all the pages that use this module. The module is a Text/HTML type of module.

The module also includes the "Calendar" image that is linked to the default DNN Calendar module.



## **Updating the events**

The events are updated as necessary, but typically there is at least one event per week. The *Upcoming Events* section provides only the basic information about the event, and the link to "More Information" typically includes a link to the event flyer.

If there were pictures taken at the event, the webmaster would collect those pictures from the photographers and upload them to the Department's Gallery.

## In the Spotlight (bi-weekly)

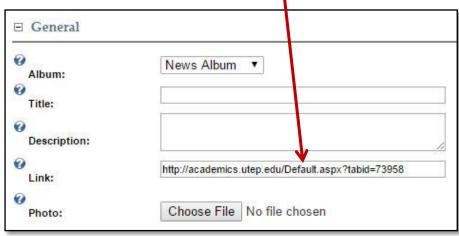
The Department's Home page also includes a slideshow with the latest Department news. The source for the news is the "Monday Missives" email that the Department's Associate Chair sends out every other week.

The slideshow uses the Ultra Media Gallery module called "News Album". To populate the album, the images have to first be manually created with a photo editing tool, such as Macromedia Fireworks or Adobe Photoshop.



When the images are ready to be uploaded, follow these steps:

- 1. Go to "Manage Photos", and delete the existing images.
- 2. Go to "Add Photo".
- 3. Choose the "News Album".
- 4. Tag each photo with the link to the page with all the news.
- 5. Choose individual images.
- 6. Click "Save & Continue".



#### Website Administration: Back End

#### **CSS**

CSS stands for *Cascading Style Sheets* that define a preset formatting of a website's layout, fonts, colors, etc. For example, the layout and colors of the Department's main left navigation menu are defined in the respective .css file.

#### *Important Note:*

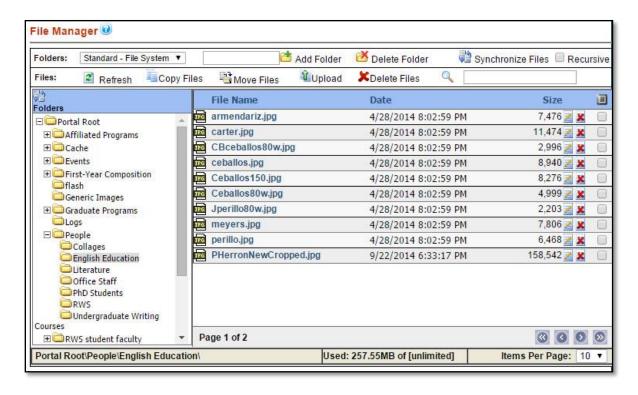
The .css files for the English Department are saved in the "Skins" folder, and they should not be modified unless the webmaster is proficient in *markup language*. Remember to always back up the existing files prior to any modifications.

## File Manager

By clicking "Files" in the Control Panel, the webmaster can access the *File Manager* to upload, reorganize, or delete files. Files can also be uploaded or deleted directly through the modules (for example, when insterting an image).

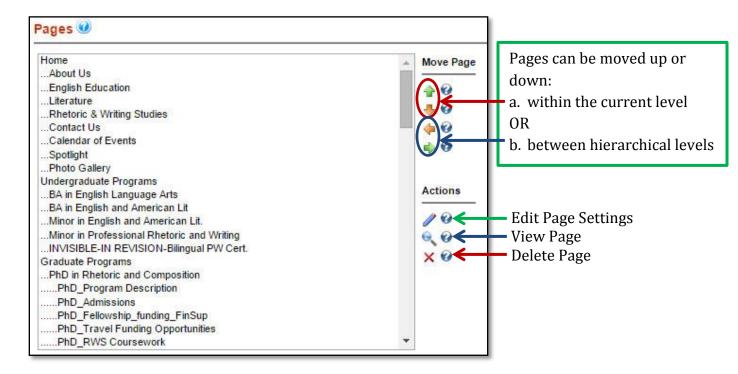
#### Note:

For consistency purposes, it is best to organize files and folders as closely as possible to the organization of the website:



#### **Pages**

While the front end space allows accessing, updating, and deleting *individual pages*, the back end space provides access to *the list of all pages*. The pages in the list are organized as closely as possible to the organization of the website (e.g., each pages is placed under the appropriate "parent" page as described on p. 9):



## References

Nielsen, J. (2012, January 4). *Usability 101: Introduction to usability.* Retrieved from http://www.nngroup.com/articles/usability-101-introduction-to-usability/Rogers, Y., Sharp, H., and Preece, J. (2011). What is interaction design? In *Interaction design: Beyond human – computer interaction* (1-18). West Sussex, UK: Wiley.