Identify the Mess

**State Your Intent** 

Face Reality

**Choose a Direction** 

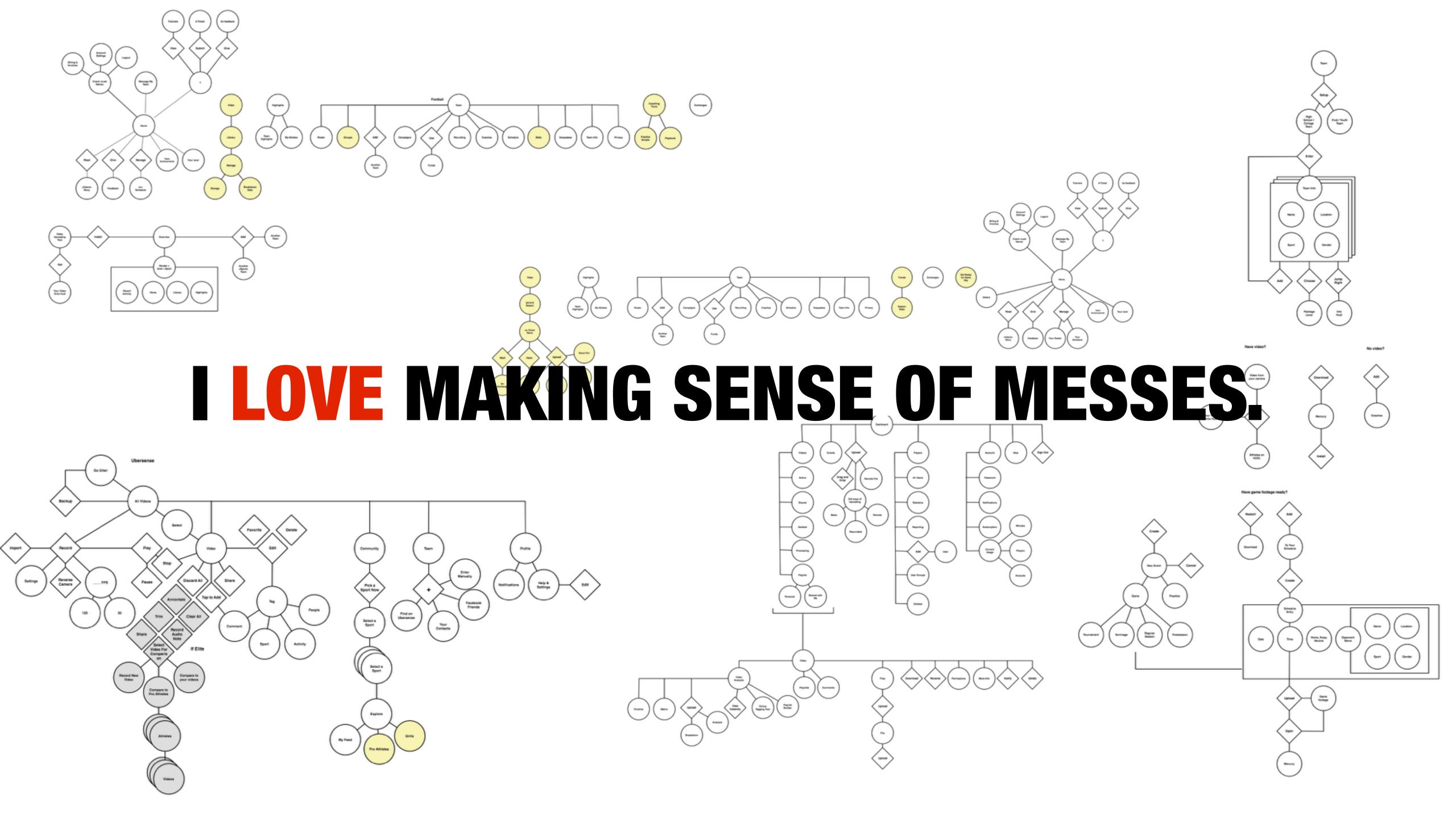
Measure the Distance

Play with Structure

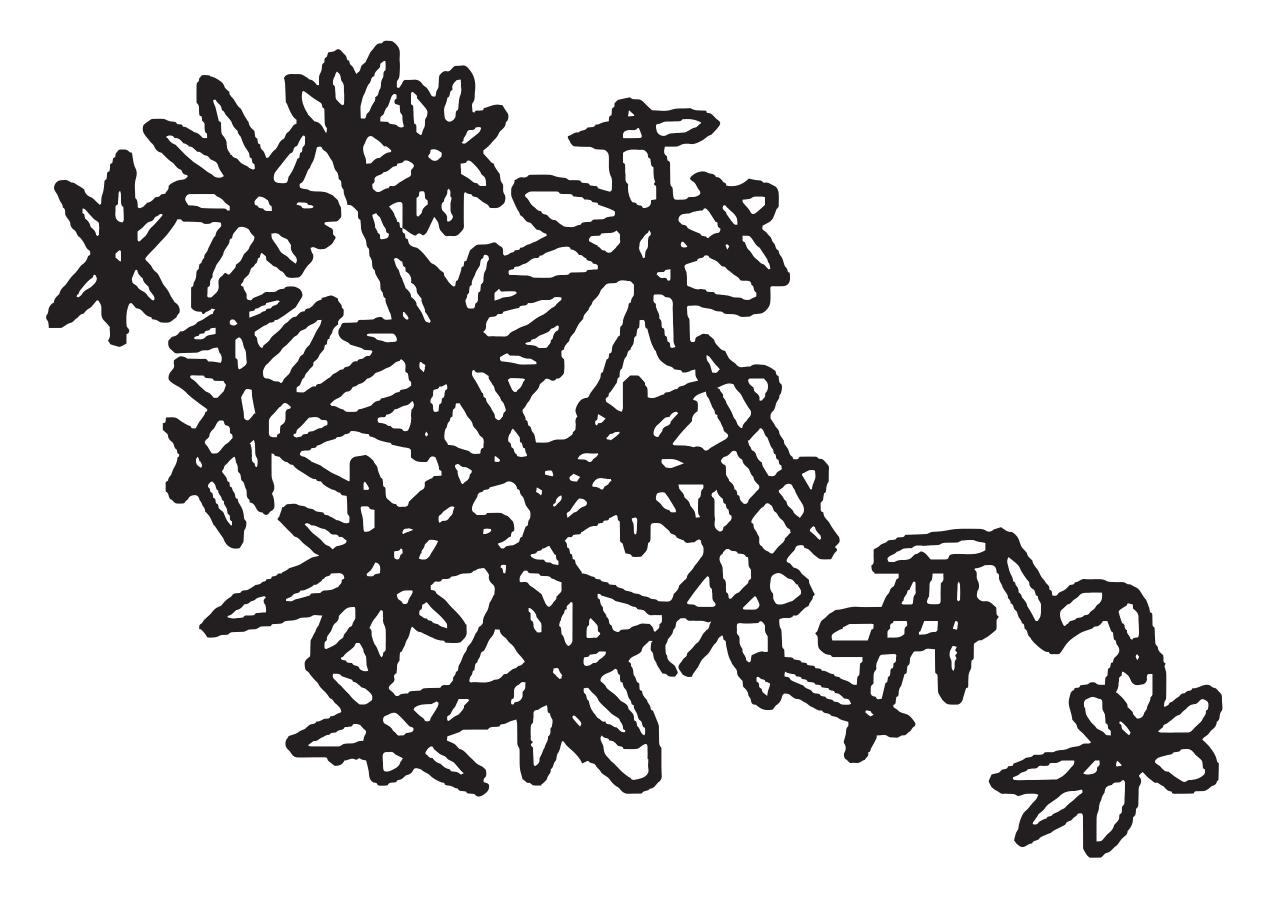
Prepare to Adjust

### HOW **T**() MAKE SENSE OF ANY

**Abby Covert** 







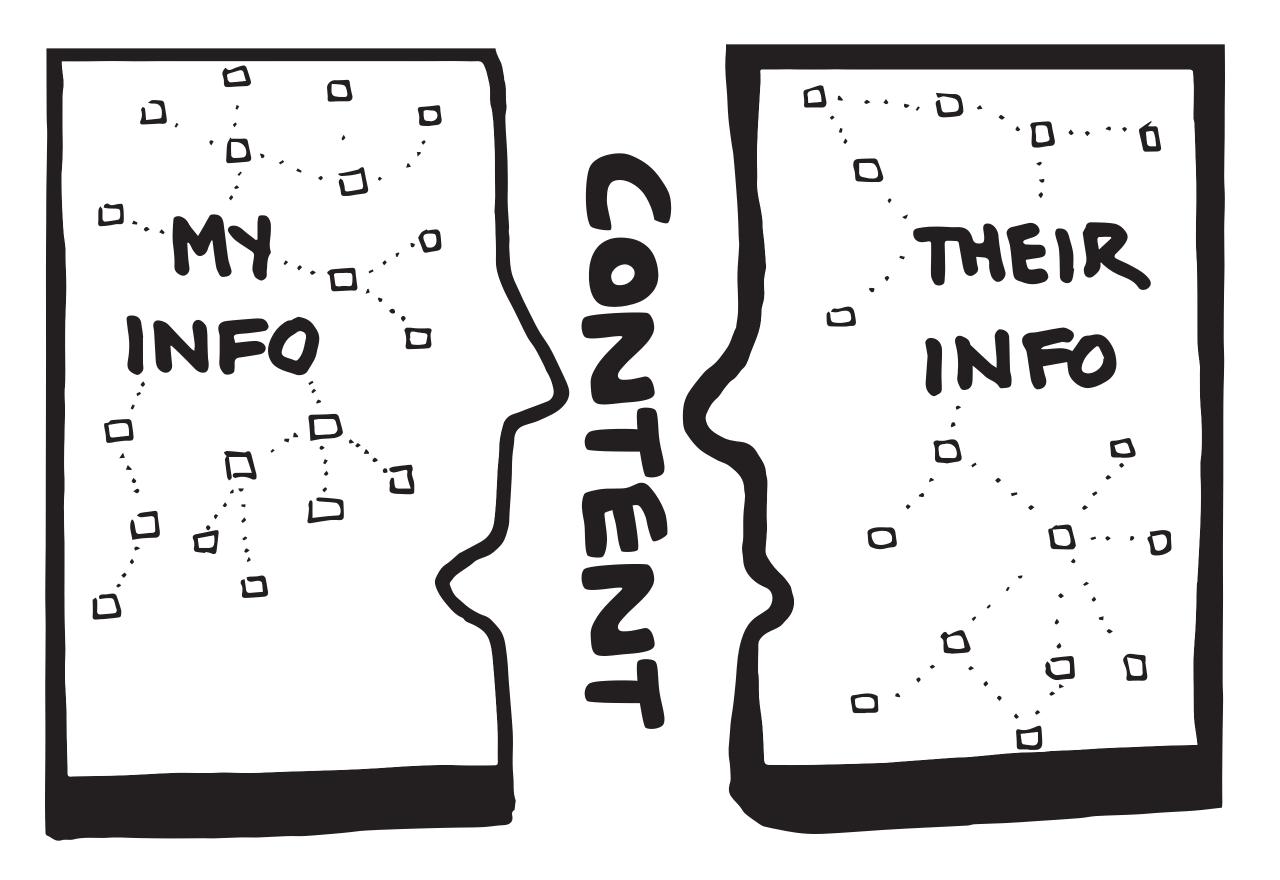
### Thinking about INFORMATION

as a material is hard



## Information can be made from the lack of physical material

#### Information ≠ Content

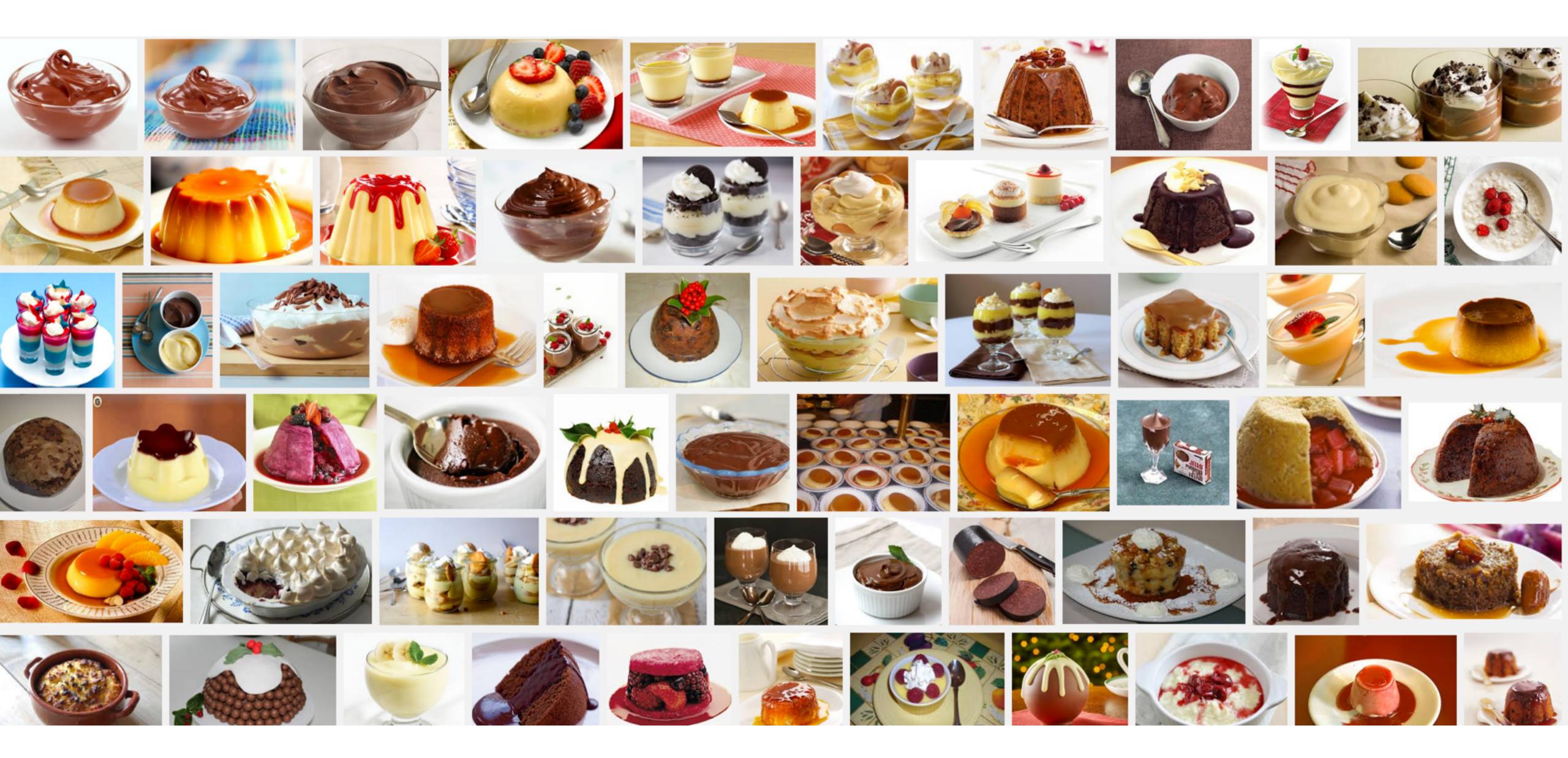


CONTEXT

# Information architecture is how we arrange the parts to be understandable as a whole.

### 3 LESSONS TO MAKE SENSE OF MESS

#### #1 LANGUAGE MATTERS



#### Pudding

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with Dessert.

For other uses, see Pudding (disambiguation).



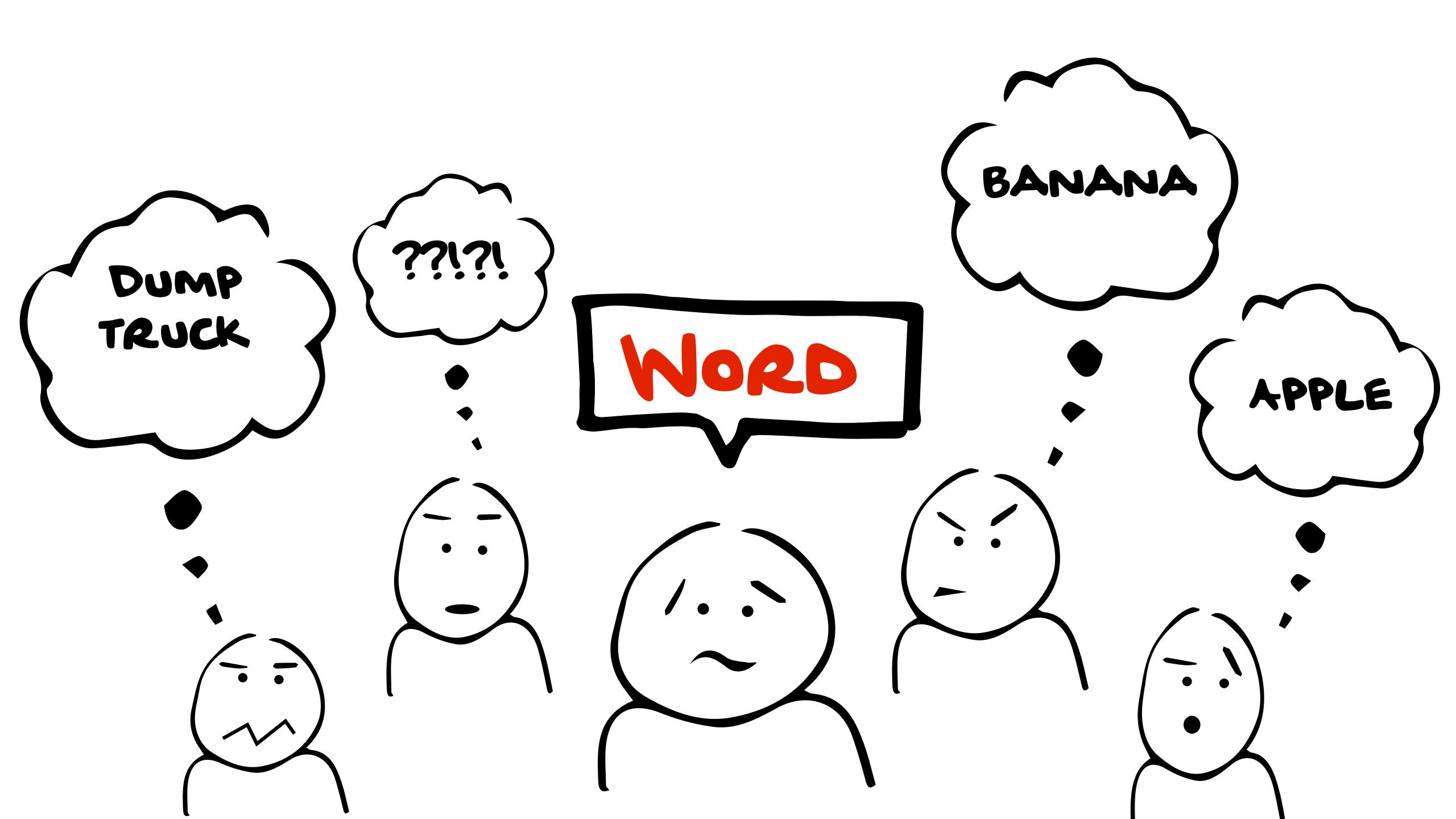
This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by addir sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (May 2011) (Learn how and when to ren

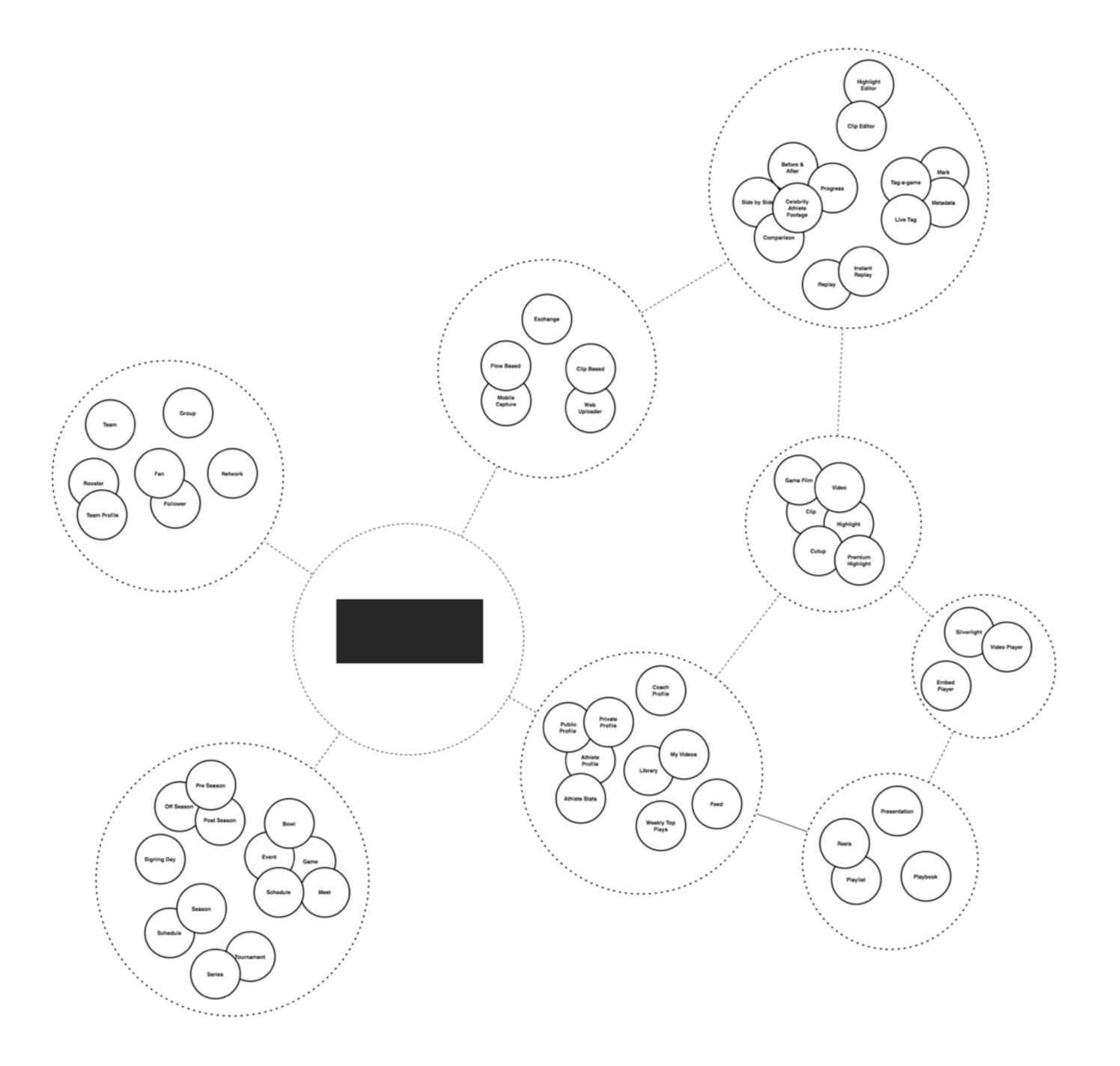
**Pudding** is a kind of food that can be either a dessert or a savory dish. The word *pudding* is believed to come from the French *boudin*, originally from the Latin *botellus*, meaning "small sausage", referring to encased meats used in Medieval European puddings.<sup>[1]</sup>

In the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth countries, *pudding* can be used to describe both sweet and savory dishes. Unless qualified, however, the term in everyday usage typically denotes a dessert; in the UK, "pudding" is used as a synonym for a dessert course.<sup>[2]</sup> Dessert puddings are rich, fairly homogeneous starch- or dairy-based desserts such as rice pudding, steamed cake mixtures such as Treacle sponge pudding with or without the addition of ingredients such as dried fruits as in a Christmas pudding.<sup>[2]</sup> Savory dishes include Yorkshire pudding, black pudding, suet pudding and steak and kidney pudding.

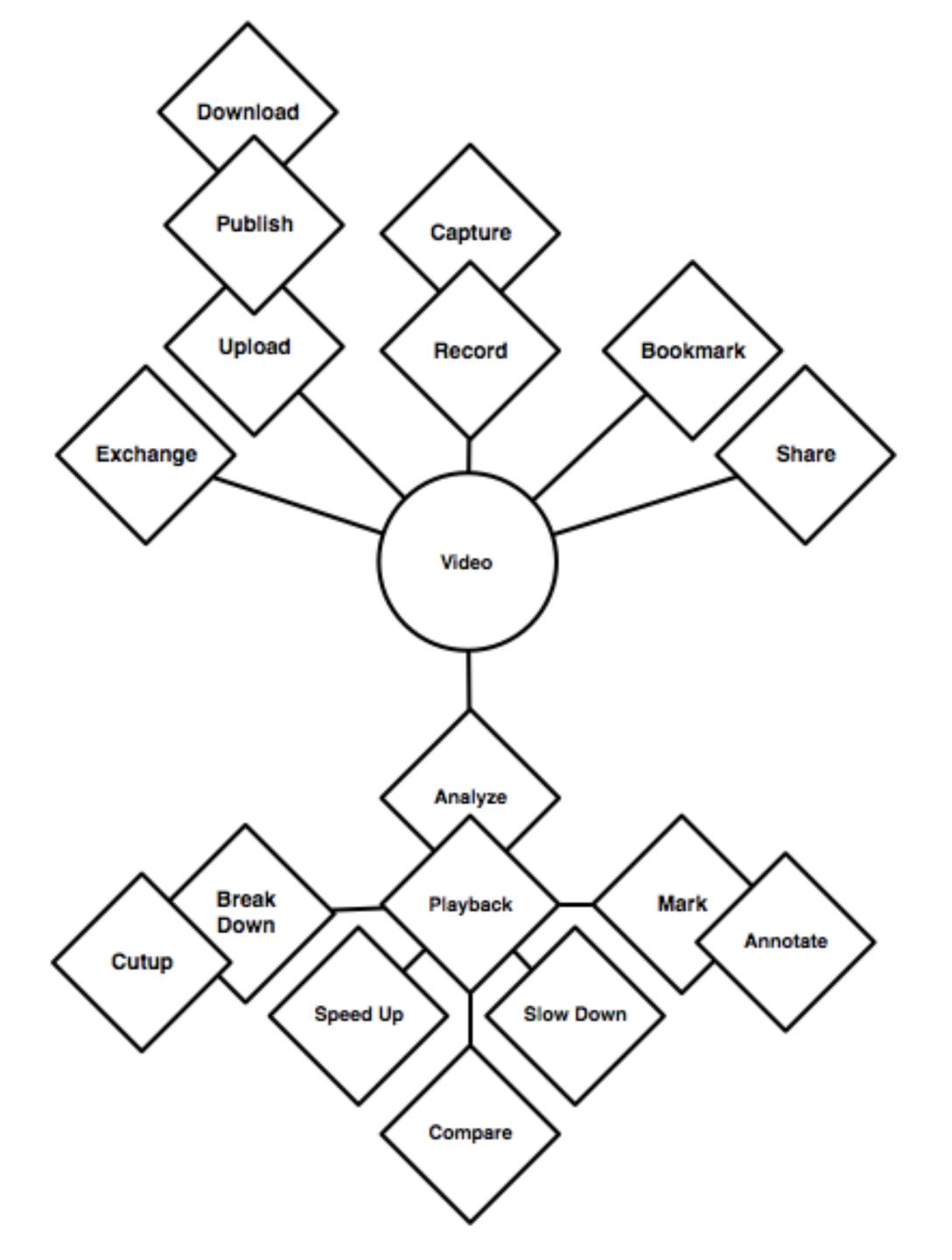
In the United States and some parts of Canada, *pudding* characteristically denotes a sweet milk-based dessert similar in consistency to egg-based custards, instant custards or a mousse, often commercially set using cornstarch, gelatin or similar collagen agent such as the Jell-O brand line of products.

In Commonwealth countries these puddings are called custards (or curds) if they are egg-thickened, blancmange if starch-thickened, and jelly if gelatin based. Pudding may also refer to other dishes such as bread pudding and rice pudding, although typically these names derive from the origin as British dishes.



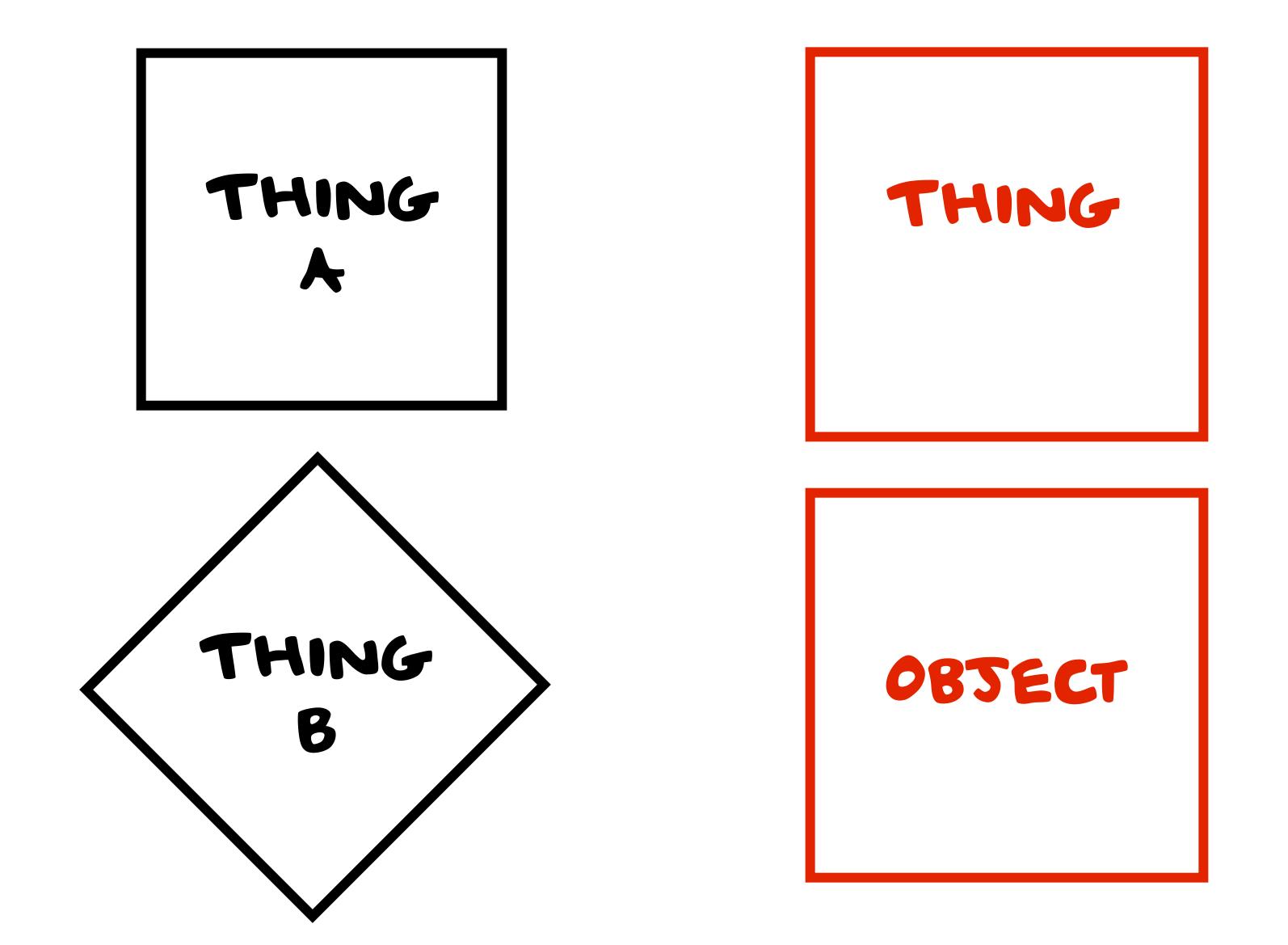


# How many duplicative nouns does your team deal with?



# How many duplicative verbs are related to those nouns?

#### Model Change vs. Label Change



### One label per noun or verb is not always the best way to go

# The goal is not simplifying The goal is to know what you mean when you say what you say.

#### Indexed lexicon.

This is the controlled vocabulary for this book. It's not exhaustive; it focuses on ontological decisions that went into my writing. For more information, visit: abbytheia.com/lexicon

Ambiguous (adj.): 69, 100, 129 -133	Open to interpretation.
Architect (v.): 15, 16, 20, 23, 55	To determine the structure of something.
Baseline (n.): 108, 115, 117-120, 143, 160	A measurement of something before making changes.
Block Diagram (n.): 66, 76	A diagram depicting how objects and their attributes interrelate to create a concept.
Broad (adj.): 137, 144, 145	Provides many choices at once.
Channel (n.): 53, 54, 73, 78, 87, 143, 160	Anything that carries or transfers information.
Choreograph (v.):	To determine the sequence of steps and movements users can take.
Classification (n.): 126, 128, 129, 130, 132, 134, 135, 144	The process of sorting things with similar qualities or characteristics.  See also: Classify (v.)

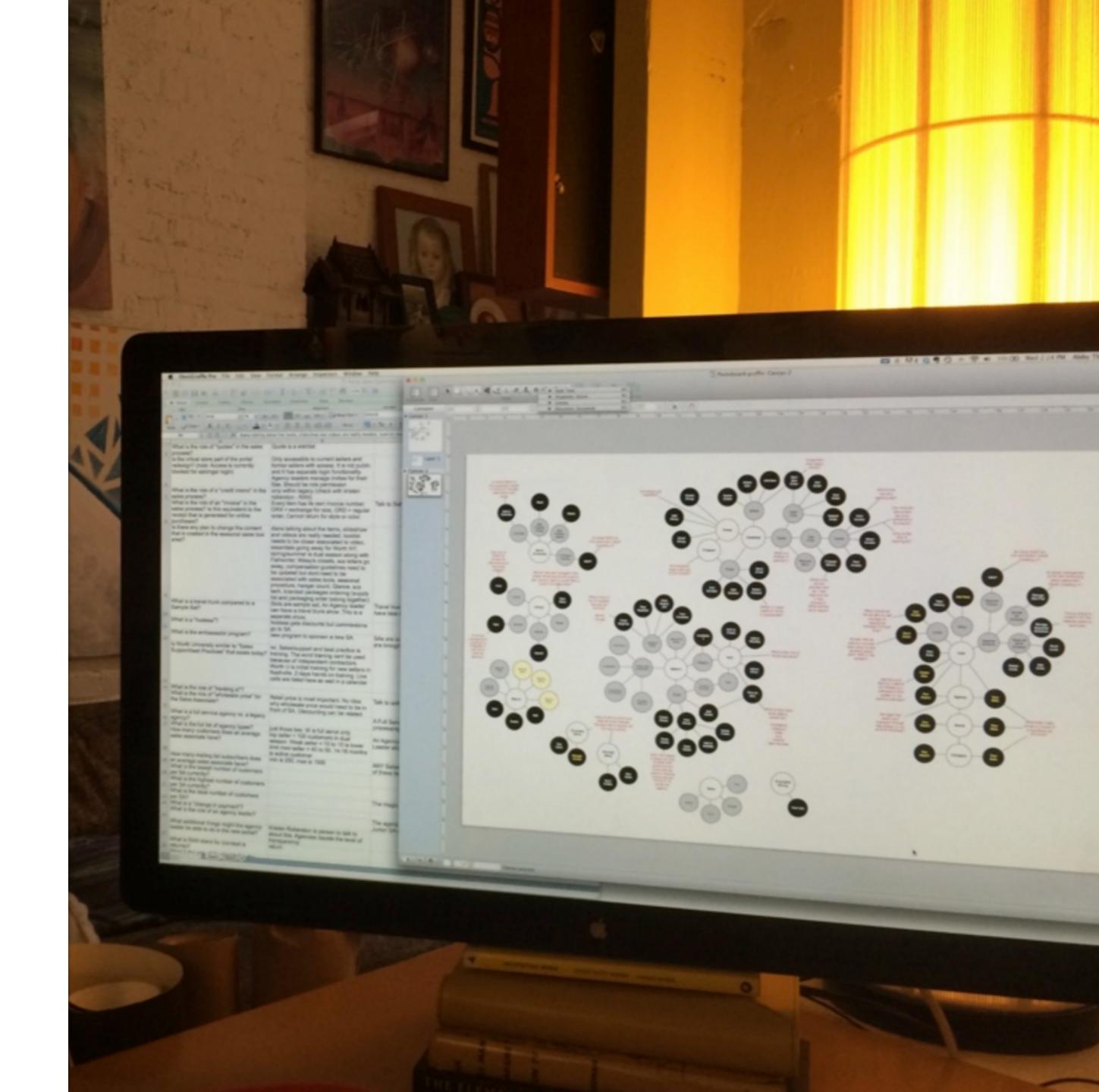
63. 66, 70, 72 Connection 17, 67, 73, 84 Content (n. 21, 23, 27, 110, 125-12 Context ( 53-55, 73 92, 95, 1 134, 160

# Controlled vocabularies are the greatest thing since sliced bread or pockets.



@jcolman's thumb showing off my book's controlled vocabulary

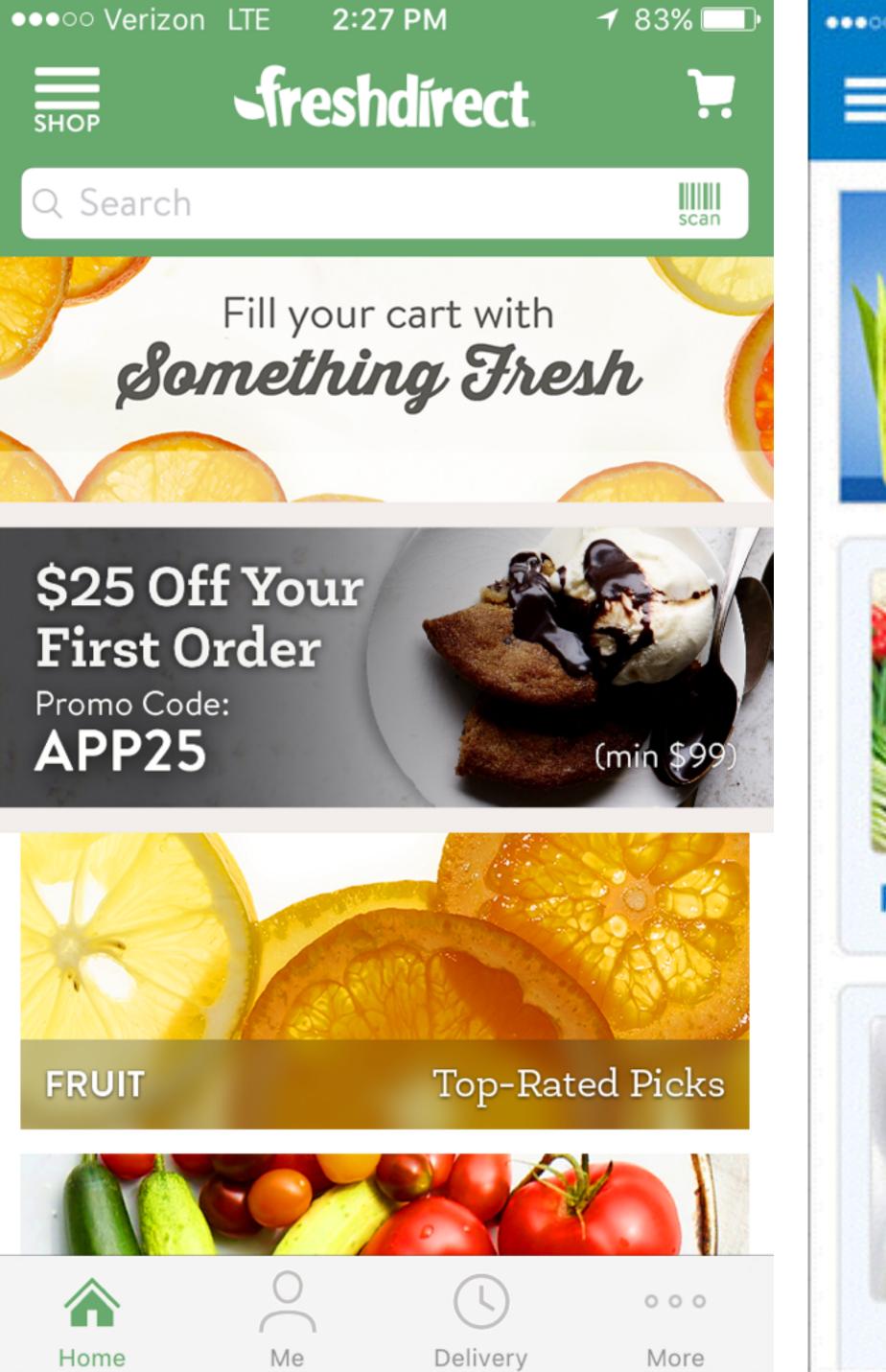
Experiences are made of language.

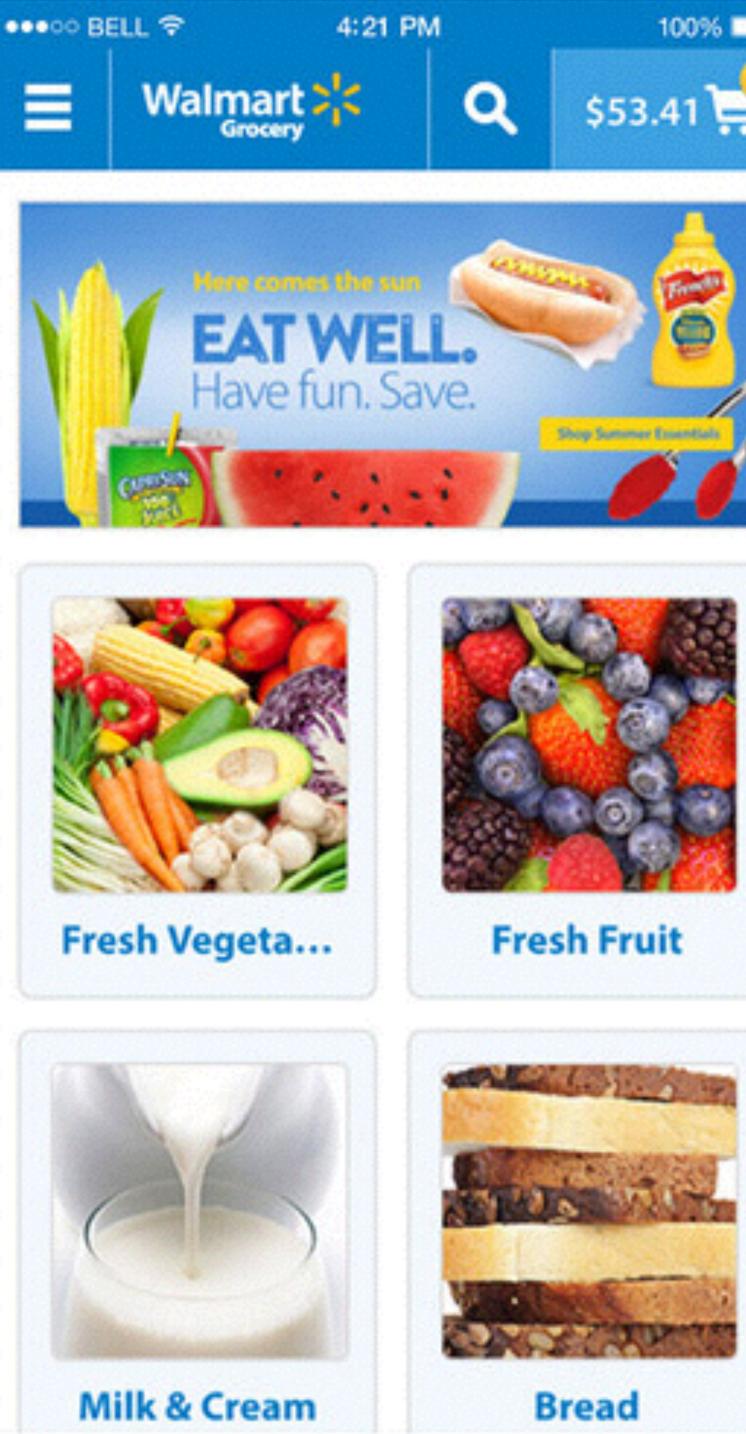


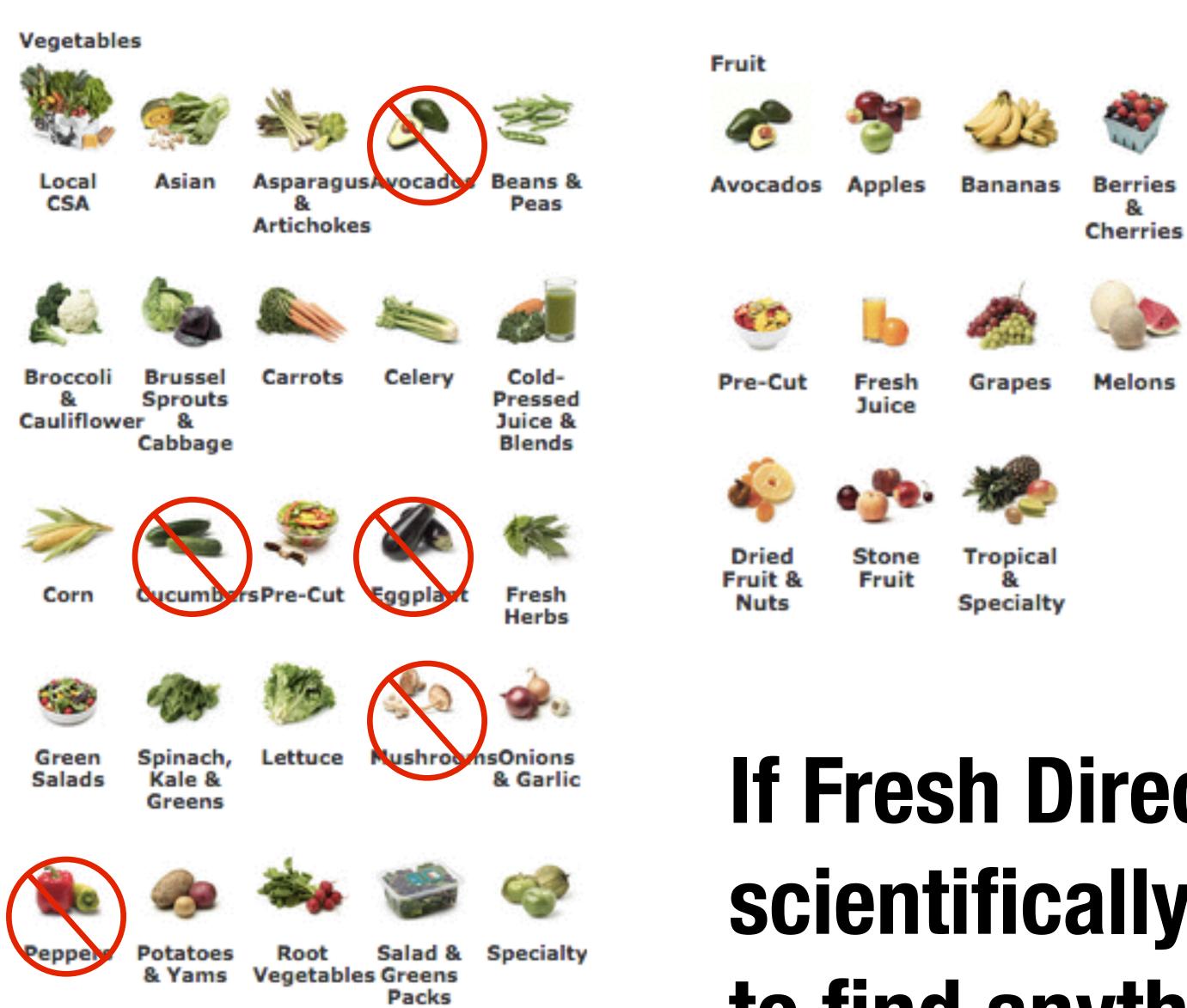
## Simplify the language in your organisation.

#### #2 THERE IS NO RIGHT WAY

In most contexts, taxonomy is a tool of rhetoric not an exact science.







Tamatoes Vegetarian Wild &

Entrées Foraged

Sprouts

Microgreen&ucchini

## If Fresh Direct classified produce scientifically, no one would be able to find anything.

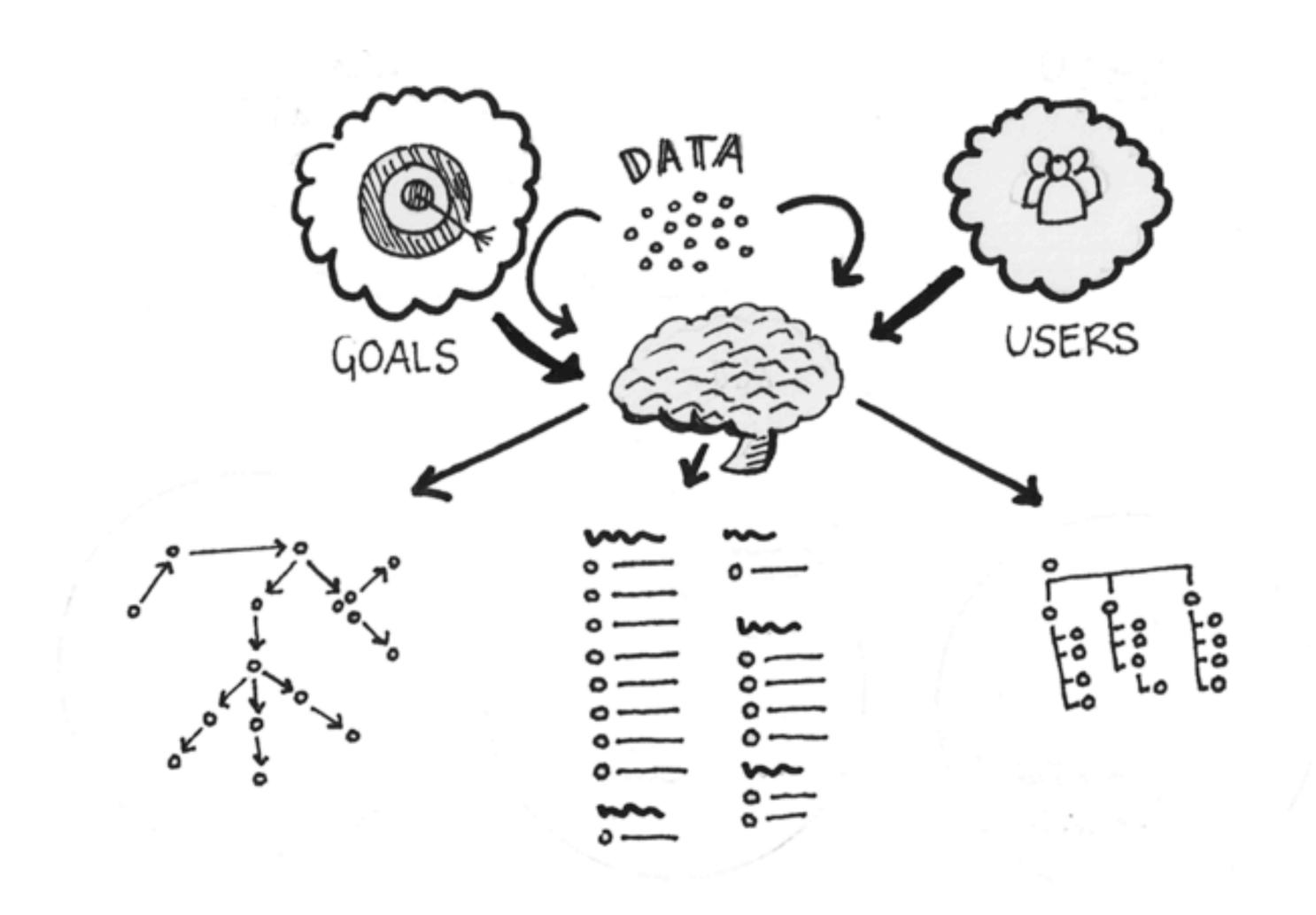
Citrus

Pears

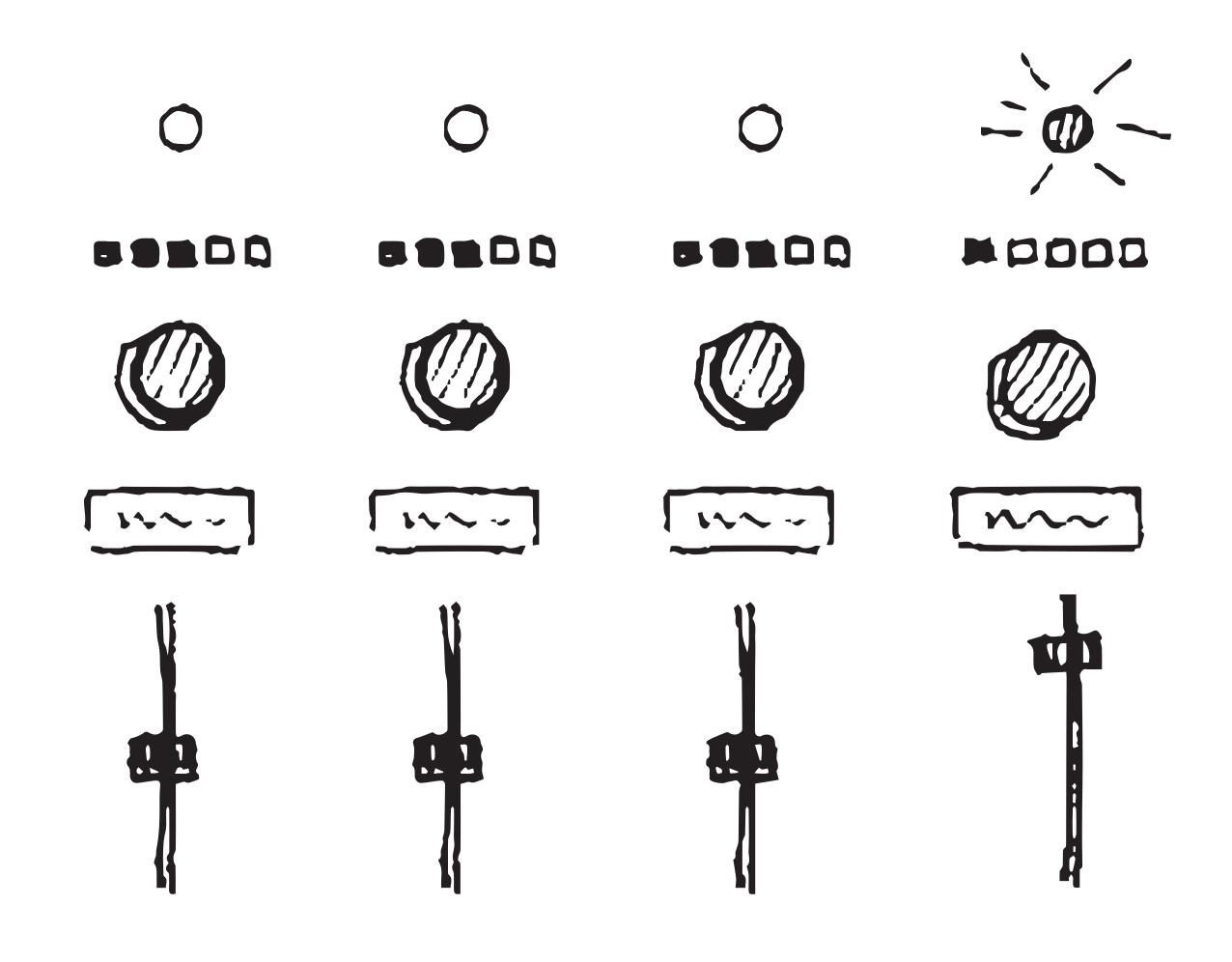
### The way you choose to organise your produce says something about you.



#### There is no one right way to organise something.

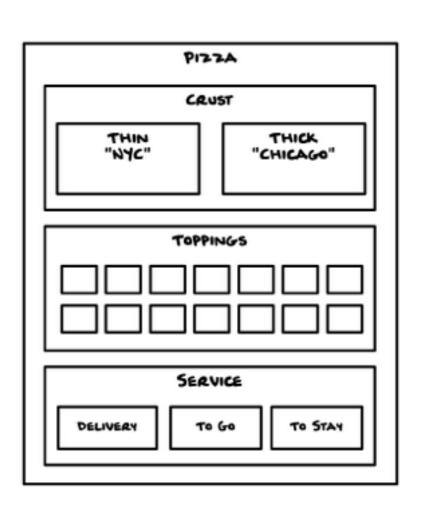


#### The only thing that matters is reaching your goals.

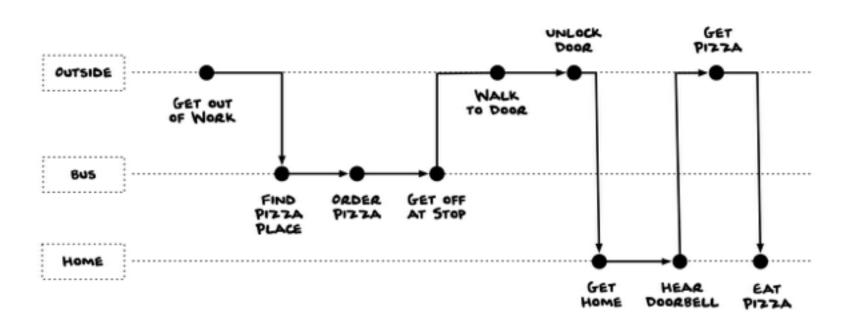


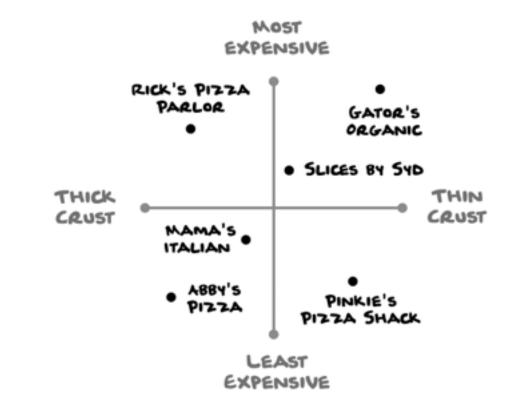
## Show an alternative way of organising things.

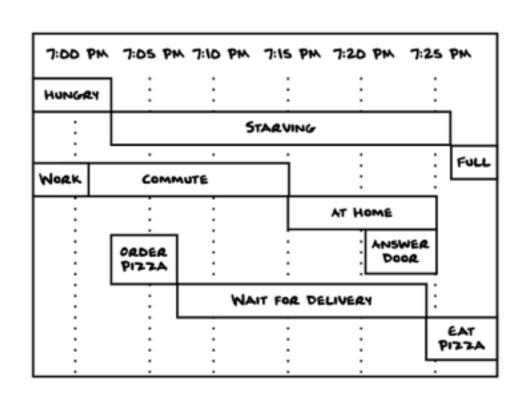
#### #3 WE NEED PICTURES

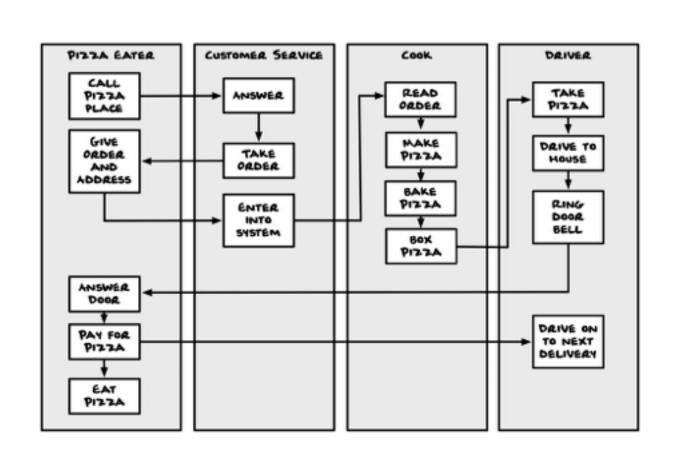


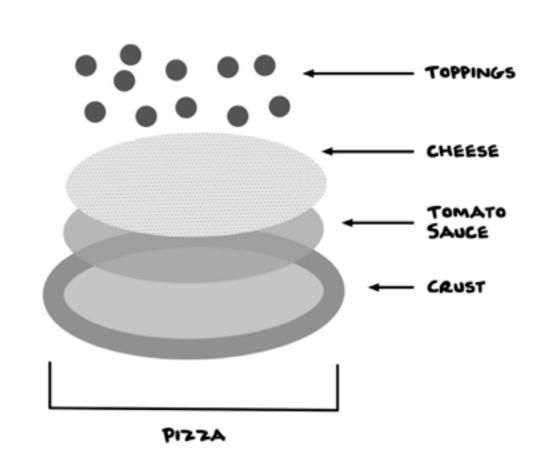
### Pictures give us something in common to point to.

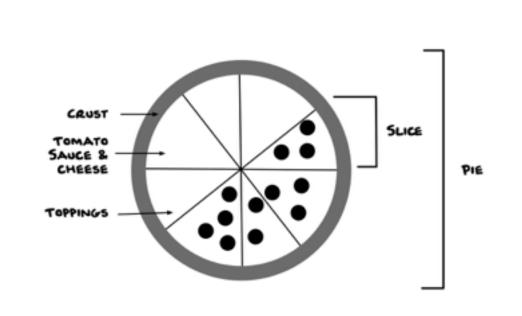


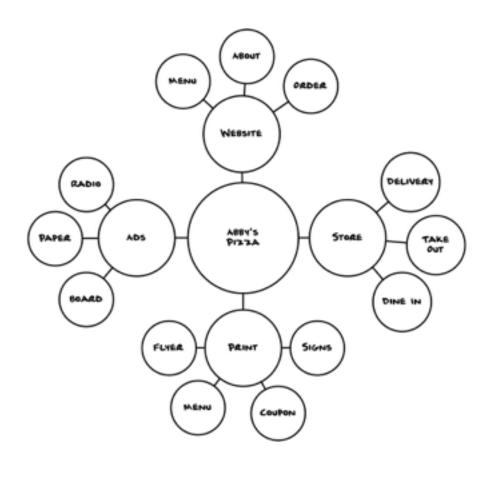




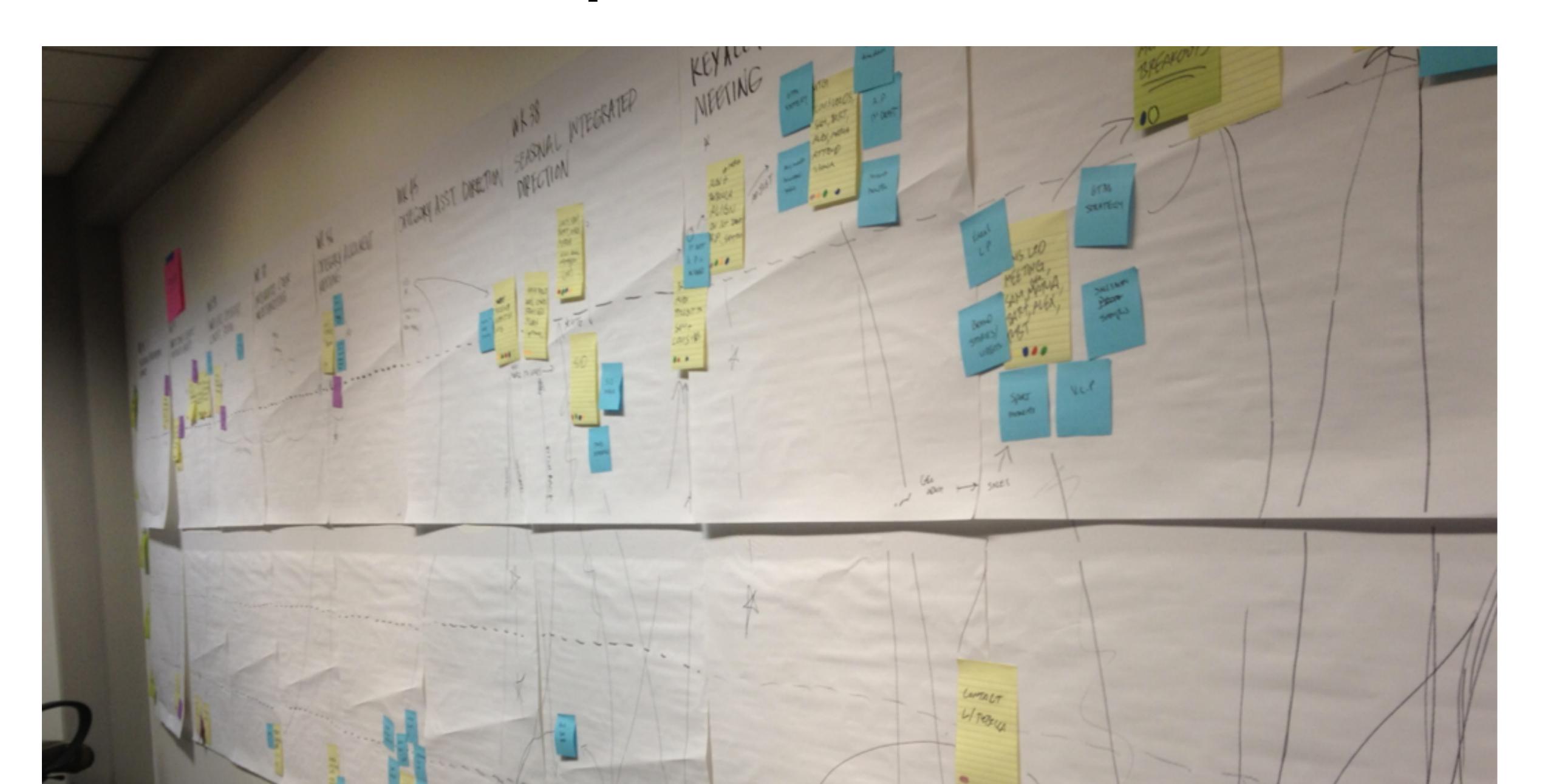




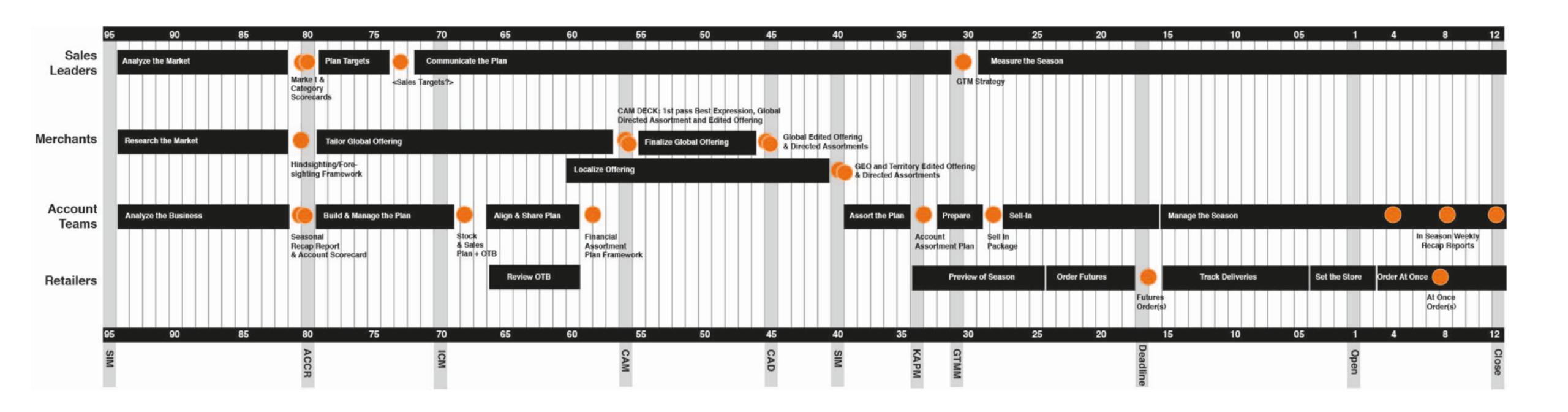


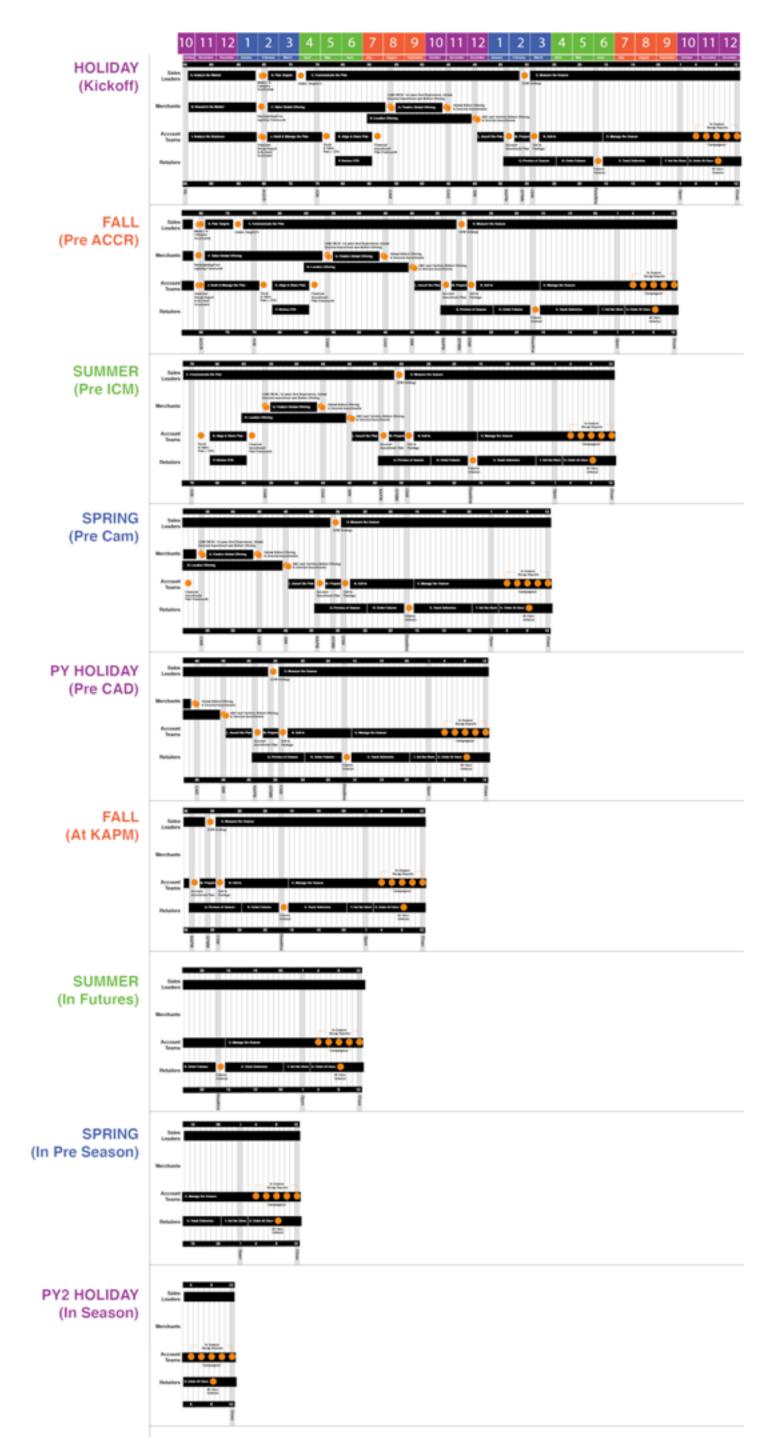


#### Take the time and space needed to collect and iterate.



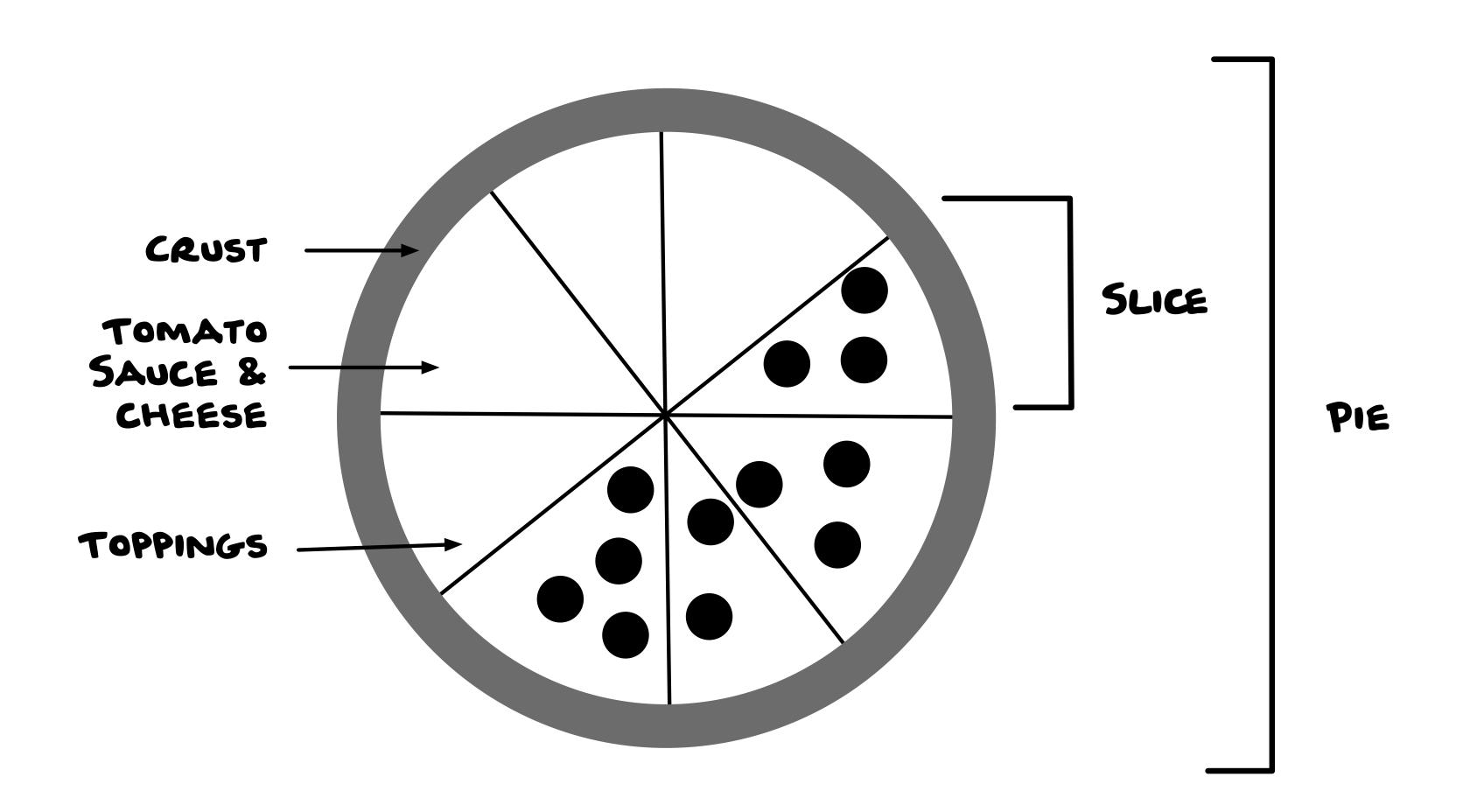
#### Visualise something hard to explain



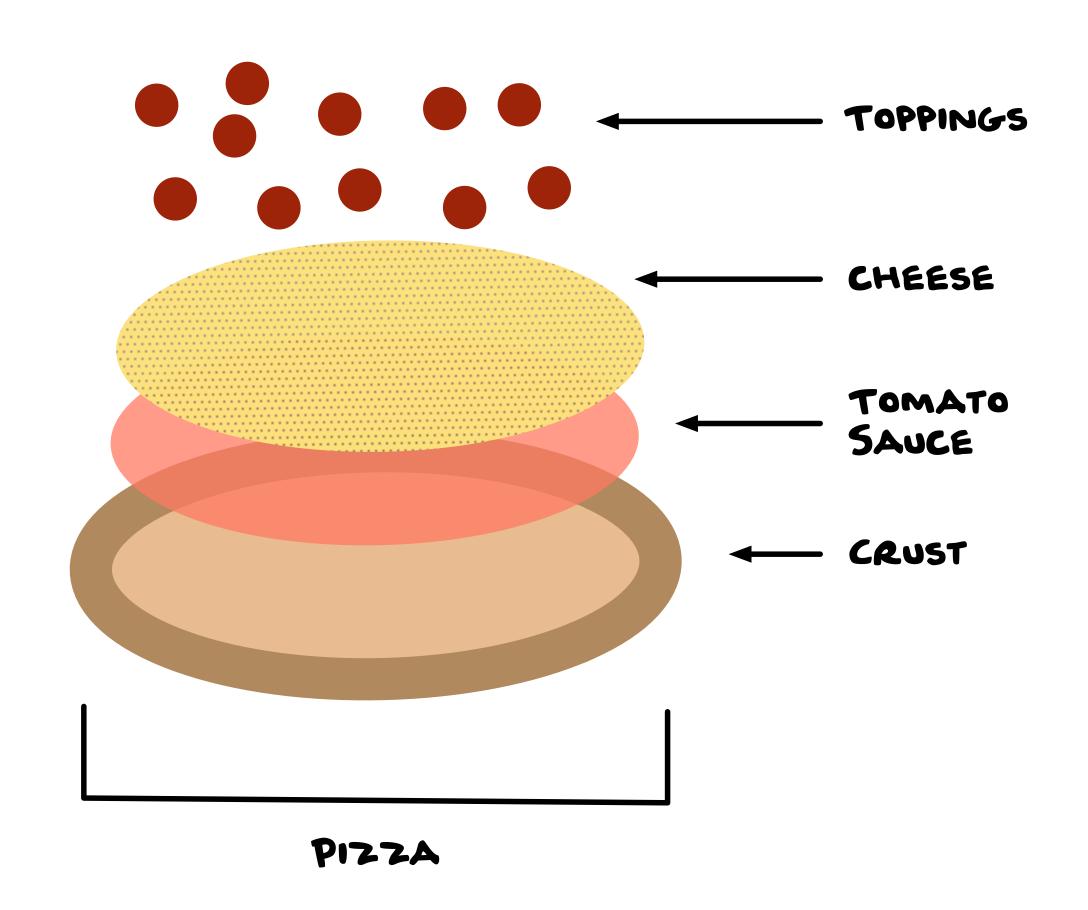


## Inspire Realistic, Not Simplistic Thinking

#### Be Careful of Reductionism



#### Show the process, not just results



ACKIND LEDGE MANAGEMENT

#### With agreement comes momentum.



## Make a picture of the monster in everyone's head.

#### To start making sense of your mess:

- Simplify the language used in your organisation
- Show an alternative way of organising things
- Make a picture of the monster in everyone's head



### IA is not just for information architects. IA is practiced by everybody.

#### GASE

### HOW MAKE SENSE OF ANY

**Abby Covert** 

# I wrote a book about information architecture for everybody!

http://abbytheia.com/makesense/