	Morning: 9:00-12:00	Afternoon: 13:00-16:00
Monday 8/8	Introduction to the course Brief presentations of teachers and participants Expected learning outcomes On documenting the work process during the course On producing a list of future priorities On producing a "to do-list" for future work with the web site	Overview of organization of information resources in context Information resources to select, describe, classify, and make available General introduction to the content management tool Who are the users of the web site?
Tuesday 9/8	Selection of information resources • What to include? • Where does the library collection begin and end? • Essential and supplementary content	Hands-on exercises connecting to the morning session
Wednesday 10/8	Writing texts for a library web Terminology and the avoidance of library jargon	Hands-on exercises connecting to the morning session
Thursday 11/8	Environmental scanning and best practices • Maintenance of a library web site – keeping it alive and up to date • Inspirational resources	Hands-on exercises connecting to the morning session
Friday 12/8	Summing-up Going through the documentation of the course Looking ahead Course evaluation	

The following four slides are borrowed from:
 Janice Redish (2011). Writing vibrant,
 compelling copy – the content in content strategy:

http://www.slideshare.net/GinnyRedish/writingvibrant-compelling-copy

Why do people visit a website?

- They want to...
 - Answer their questions(s)
 - Solve a problem
 - Do a task
- Access content!

- Navigation and search are critical
- Good, clear design is critical
- Technology that works is critical But...
- They all support the content

Content = everything

- Text
- Illustrations
- Charts
- Graphs
- Tables
- Forms
- pdfs

- Videos
- Podcasts
- Blogs
- Forums
- FacebookLinkedIn

Twitter

other social media

Content strategy = Think strategically about your content

- Planned
- Coordinated

Managed

Reviewed

- Maintained
- Removed

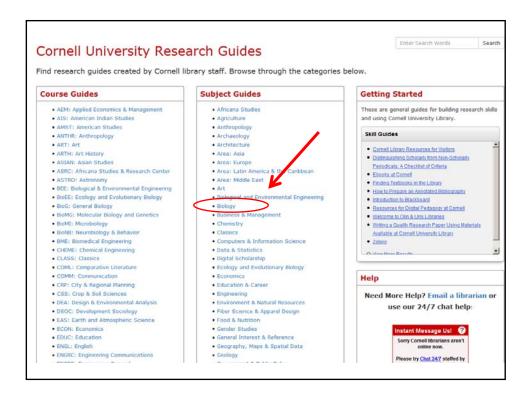
Message

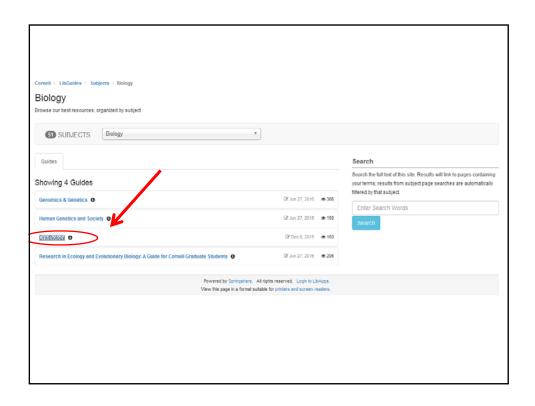
Tone

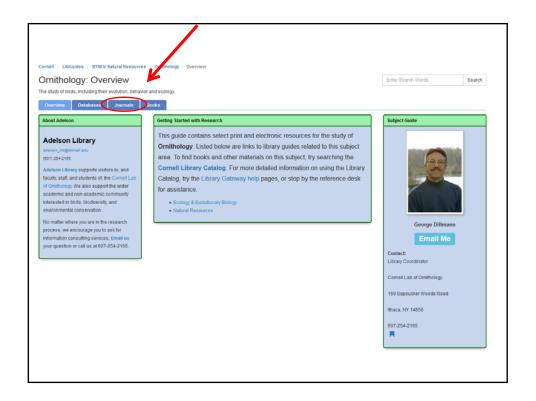
Style

Selecting material

- Analyze user groups
- Overview what is published/produced both feebased and open access
- Assess and evaluate material with reference to user group-analysis
- Make decisions regarding what to obtain
 - Informed by
- Budget frames (freely available fee-based)
- Acquisition policy (balance: digital-printed)
- Infrastructure for storage and archive



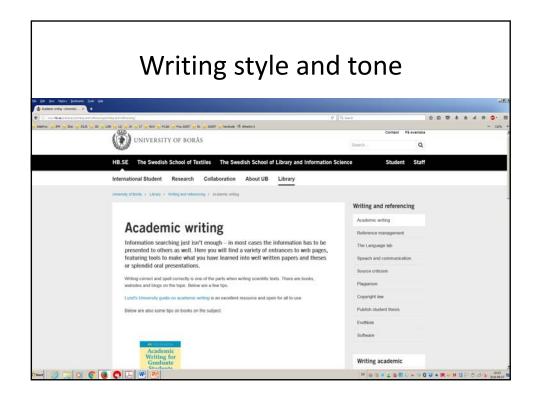




 When writing for the web, using plain language allows users to find what they need, understand what they have found, and then use it to meet their needs. It should also be actionable, findable, and shareable.
 People come to your website with a specific task in mind. When developing your site's content, keep your users' tasks in mind and write to ensure you are helping them accomplish those tasks. If your website doesn't help them complete that task, they'll leave.

People read differently online than they do when they read print materials -- web users typically scan for information. In a study of online reading behavior Site exit disclaimer, Jakob Nielsen found that "on the average webpage, users have time to read at most 28% of the words during an average visit; 20% is more likely".

From: Writing for the Web, at usability.gov



Key findings from the **51 usability studies** examined:

- The average user success rate for finding journal articles or article databases is 52% (in 20 tests at 14 libraries reporting this information).
 Narrative descriptions suggest that terminology is a major factor.
- Terms most often cited as being misunderstood or not understood by users:

Acronyms & brand names Periodical or Serial

Database Reference Library Catalog Resource

E-journals Subject categories
Index such as Humanities
Interlibrary Loan or Social Sciences

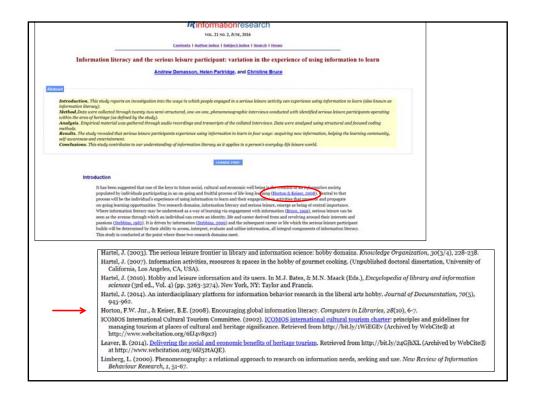
 Terms most often cited as being understood well enough to foster correct choices by users:

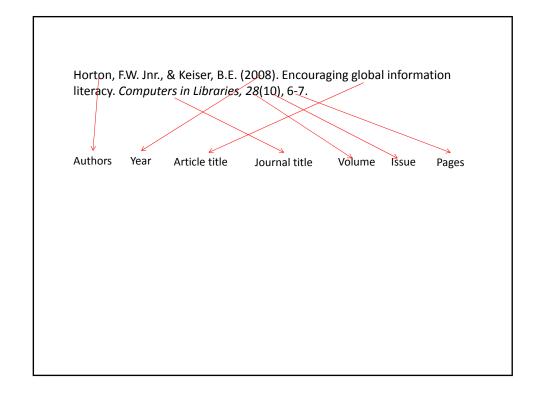
Find books, Find articles, and other combinations using natural language "target words"

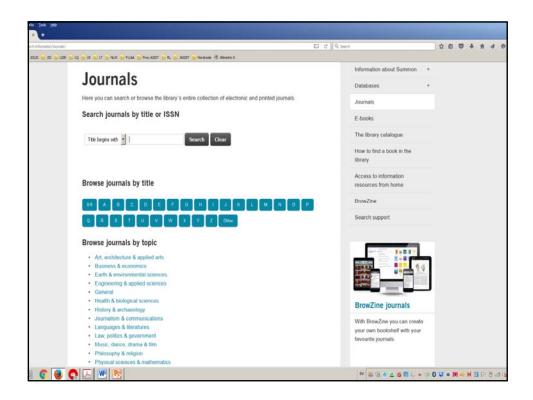
Terms accompanied by additional words or mouseovers that expand on their meaning.

From: Library Terms That Users Understand (2012) John Kupersmith

 Task: Find a university library website that you find attractive and good, present the website and explain why it is attractive and good. Use the web – e.g. Google – to search for good library websites For example: "academic library websites" or "best library websites"













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Browse specific issues

The list is currently ordered by most recent issue first. View oldest issue first

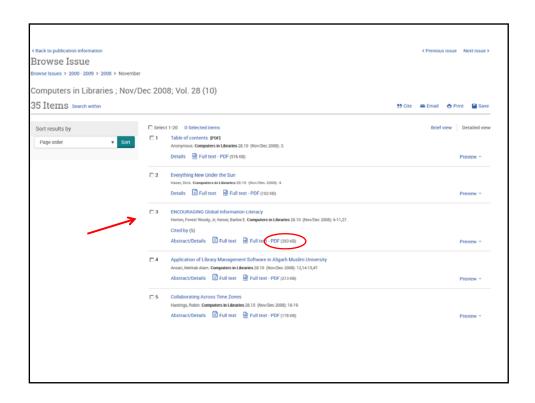
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@ 2000 - 2009

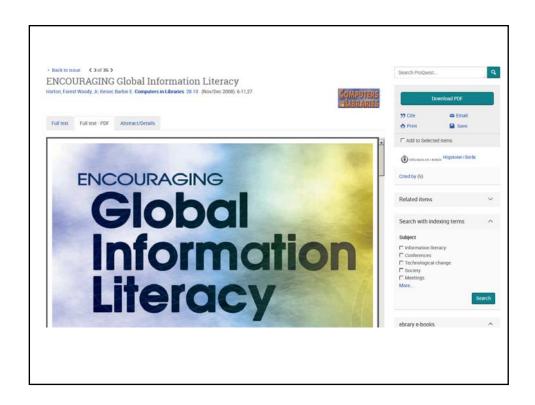
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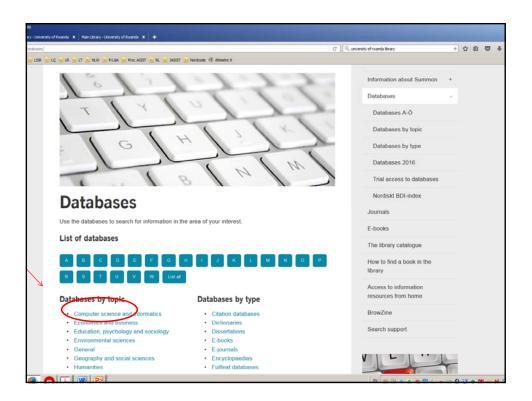
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Browse specific issues
The list is currently ordered by most recent issue first. View oldest issue first.

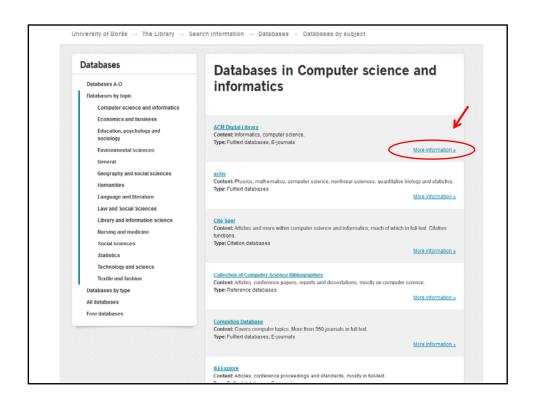
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Nov/Dec 2008, Vol. 28 (10) | Oct 2008, Vol. 28 (9) | Sep 2008, Vol. 28 (8) | Jul/Aug 2008, Vol. 28 (7) | Jun 2008, Vol. 28 (6) | May 2008, Vol. 28 (5) | Apr 2008, Vol. 28 (4) | Mar 2008, Vol. 28 (3) | Feb 2008, Vol. 28 (2) | Jan 2009, Vol. 28 (1)
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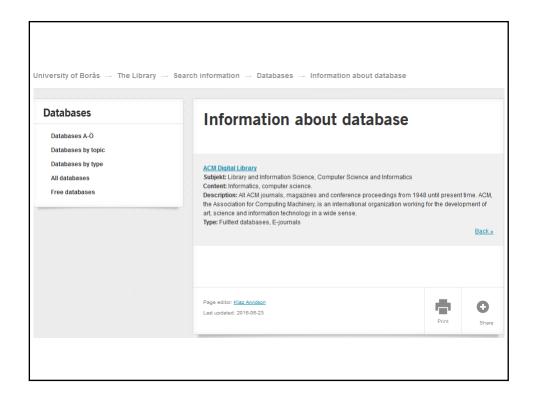












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CABI Publishing - Global Health Database
Global Health is a bibliographical abstract and indexing database specializing in public health, human nutrition, parasitic, communicable and tropical diseases and medicinal plants. It provides access to abstracts of the world's research literature. The database contains over 2 million records with 160,000 records added annually. Parasitic Diseases, Medicinal and Poisonous Plants, Community and Public Health, Human Nutrition, Communicable Diseases, including AIDS and HIV.

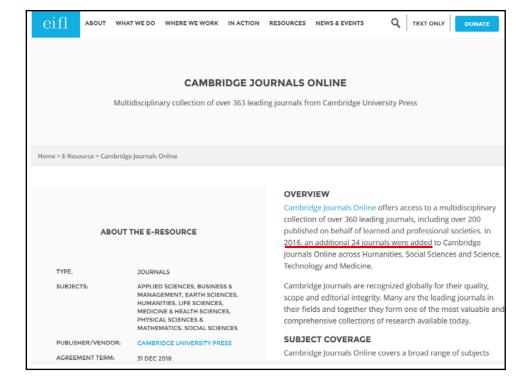
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Canadian Science Publishing (publisher of the NRC Research Press journals)
Full text of 17 online peer-reviewed journals in a broad range of scientific disciplines with back files dating back to 1996 in most cases.
Medicine, Public health

Cochrane Library
The Cochrane Library is a collection of online searchable databases containing high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making. The Cochrane Library provides access to Cochrane review and other sources of reliable information, from other systematic reviews abstracts, technology assessments, economic evaluations and individual clinical trials all the current evidence in one single environment.

Evidence based medicine, Clinical trials

De Gruyter Online Journals (inc.LIS)
Access to over 375 titles delivering a wide variety of content in humanities, medicine, the sciences and law. Includes titles which are in the highest ISI ranks. Some journals have German-language titles and include contributions in English and other languages.
History, Law, Library and Information Science, Linguistics and Communications, Literary Studies, Mathematics, Medicine, Natural Sciences, Philosophy, Social Sciences, Theology, Judaism, Religion



- Classifying databases according to Topic, Type and College
- Types
 - Identified types:
 - News content Reference Online lectures E-books Tutorials Full-text

- Topic
- College

• https://olapilerot.net/rwanda-toolbox/

- "To do-list" for future work with the web site:
 - Develop a proper controlled vocabulary for the database list
 - Make sure ALL databases are included in the list!
 - Join the Drupal group/community for libraries
 - Take as a habit to "constantly" scan the web for useful resources (e.g. free databases) that can be included in our list
- Future priorities:
 - Create working groups with specific responsibilities, e.g. 1) controlled voc.; 2) "drupal experts"; 3) guidelines for language & presentation of the info. on the site; 4) Overview and structure of the site; 5) "day-to-day business"; 6) BEING CAREFUL!