

COURSE OUTLINE

1. GENERAL

SCHOOL	ENGINEERING		
DEPARTMENT	PRODUCT AND SYSTEMS DESIGN ENGINEERING		
LEVEL OF STUDIES	Undergraduate		
COURSE CODE	5304	SEMESTER	8
COURSE TITLE	INFORMATION DESIGN		
INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES <i>if credits are awarded for separate components of the course, e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If the credits are awarded for the whole of the course, give the weekly teaching hours and the total credits</i>		WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS	CREDITS
Lectures		3	6
<i>Add rows if necessary. The organisation of teaching and the teaching methods used are described in detail at (d).</i>			
COURSE TYPE <i>general background, special background, specialised general knowledge, skills development</i>	Special background, skills development		
PREREQUISITE COURSES:	NONE		
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION and EXAMINATIONS:	GREEK/ENGLISH		
COURSE DELIVERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS	YES		
MODULE WEB PAGE (URL)	https://eclass.uowm.gr/		

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learning outcomes
<p>The learning outcomes of the 'Information Design' course are in line with the International Institute for Information Design (IIID) recommendations for the Information Design (IDX) curriculum. The general aim of the course is for students to study the theories and methods that govern the design and interpretation of information, to take into account the new ways of designing and interpreting information, in order to be able to create effective information products for a series of applications. For achieving this, students should gain knowledge of the latest research results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possibilities of human communication in terms of perception, cognitive processing and response to information using all the senses. • Literacy studies. Literacy is defined as the ability to recognize, understand, interpret, create, communicate and calculate, using printed and not materials related to diverse environments (UNESCO). In addition, students will be introduced to the latest forms of literacy, such as visual, multimedia and digital education, as well as their role in Information Design. • The growing role of information in the daily lives of citizens and employees. Information is the result of processing, manipulating and organizing data in a way that adds to the knowledge of the person receiving it. Information designers facilitate knowledge transfer making information (from those who know) accessible and understandable (from those who do not know but wish to know) <p>Upon completion of this course students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain why certain information does not make sense in certain environments, for

some people (critical analysis)

- Make substantiated proposals based on documentation on how to improve (critical analysis)
- Develop alternative approaches to providing information, with a deep understanding of specific information needs (problem situation recognition)
- Describe and practice strategies for designing or redesigning information, including the various forms, contents and media, taking into account the interaction of content with the media, and other factors such as distribution, reproduction, maintenance
- Design or redesign information 'products' in standard implementations
- Plan the evaluation of these products (user control methods)
- Deliver final information products.

General Skills

The course "Information Design" deals with the understanding of data and information by humans. This can translate into receiving data and information and rewriting it into another "language" (for example, numbers in images) or making an animated film. At the same time, "Information Design" is connected with mapping systems, urban planning & space understanding, as well as architectural design with modern technology (ID in CAD, GIS & Maps).

Included topics such as:

- The role of Information Design in the information age
- New forms of literacy (eg Information Literacy - Information Education Communication (IEC))
- Display and visualization of data and information
- Browsing and finding a way (wayfinding) both in information and in physical areas.

Students are studying the applications of Information Design in areas such as health warnings, offer services, navigation and finding. While they carrying out practical workouts for converting data into useful, understandable and appropriate information.

3. COURSE CONTENTS

Particular importance is given to the design of information in digital culture, taking into account the great potential of Greece in this field, offering students knowledge and tools for designing information in digital applications of culture and cultural heritage. Importantly, the course "Information Design" is in line with the main goal of IIID (International Institute of Information Design), ie to convert data into high quality information to support people for achieving goals.

Nowadays, Information Design is an interdisciplinary field that deals with how information and data are translated into comprehensible visual and audio formats, descriptions and interfaces. Information Design deals with the understanding of data and information by humans. It has to do with understanding. This can be translated into receiving data and information and rewriting it into another "language" (for example, numbers in images) or making an animated film.

Such transformations require agreement between the sender of the message on the substance of the message, as well as knowledge of the capabilities of the receivers. The first transformation is necessary for the information designer to become familiar with the subject, the second is for the information designer to study the needs, preferences and abilities of the target audience. In addition, Information Design deals with the search and creation of information spaces (information spaces), used in search, browsing (wayfinding) and learning.

It is very important that Information Design is aligned with the main goal of IIID, which aims to turn data into high quality information to support people in achieving goals. A typical example is in Service Design, where people can not understand a value proposition.

4. TEACHING METHODS - ASSESSMENT

MODE OF DELIVERY	In class, face to face	
USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video and slide presentations via projector • Support of teaching process via the electronic platform e-class • Communication with students. 	
TEACHING METHODS	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Semester workload</i>
	Lectures	90
	Non-directed study	60
	Course total	150
ASSESSMENT METHODS	<p>Final written exam which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Short-answer questions Multiple choice questions Problem solving <p>Assignments</p>	

5. ATTACHED

- Jacobson, R. (Ed) Information Design 1999 MIT Press
- Morville, P. & Rosenfeld, L. Information Architecture (3rd Edn) 2006 O'Reilly
- Katz, J. Designing Information Human Factors and Common Sense in Information Design (2012)Wiley,
- Albers, M.J & Mazur, M.B. (Eds) Content and Complexity: Information Design in Technical Communication 2013 Routledge