Hierarchy

CS 194H | April 1, 2022

What did we learn from the reading(s)?

Tree, Nest, Stairs

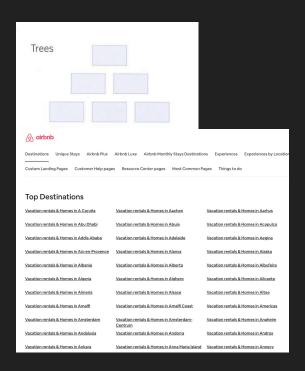
Tagging, can mix and match with multiple tags

Apple: has tagging but Frankie never uses it (wonder why?? Let's discuss)

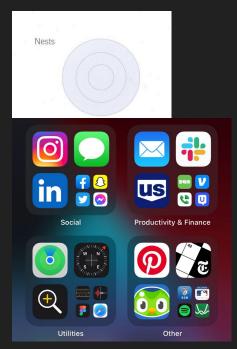
Different cases for each: stairs = more complex, nesting = simpler

3 Basic Ways to Represent Hierarchy

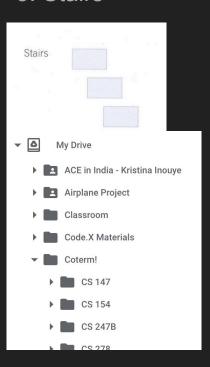
1. Trees



2. Nests



3. Stairs



Tagging

Presentation takeaways

Requires user-imposed structure

Multiple tags = attributes

Document-based, no pressure to sort into a single spot

Where to find tagging: Social media, Notion, Photos, Email, GoodReads, clothing sites

Hierarchy

Presentation takeaways

Organizing with a set structure

Agreed upon structure, high familiarity

Parts all contribute to a whole, single context (e.g. Amber's email design)

Tagging

(+) *Pros:*

Fast; shorter number of clicks

Flexible, less decision stress

Lives in multiple locations

(-) Cons:

Barrier to entry: user needs initial knowledge

Recall instead of recognition (heuristic violation)

Can get out of hand quickly with multiple contributors with lots of information

Hierarchy

(+) *Pros:*

Maps clearly to mental models and user metaphors

Controllable, structured

Clearly displays relationships

(-) Cons:

Visibility issues, hides information

High lock-in/switching costs

Single mental model might not work for everyone

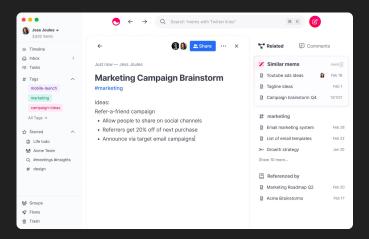
Recap: Web 1.0 vs. Web 2.0 vs. Web 3.0

- 1.0 = static, a few users produce content for many to consume (READ) Ex. watch videos, read articles, etc.
- 2.0 = READ and WRITE, crowdsourcing, users contribute to content creation Ex. Social networks**
- 3.0 = decentralized, open, tokenomics, blockchain technology Ex. NFTs, crypto, play-to-earn gaming, DAOs

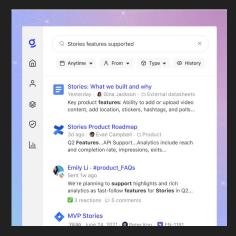
** Why is tagging a web 2.0 creation? → TONS of new info added to the Internet!

Changing Landscape of Info Organization

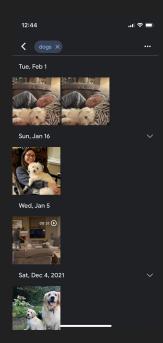
Memlabs – Self Organizing



Glean – Centralization



Google Photos – CV



Notion - Item-based