

# Universal Viewer

**Text and Search**

# Göttingen UV Workshop

Common use cases for the UV (especially from NLW and BL)

Some starting points from [github.com/UniversalViewer/user-stories](https://github.com/UniversalViewer/user-stories):

- [Displaying transcribed or translated text](#)
- [Providing access to more content \*of\* the object](#)
- [Content Search UI recommendations](#)

This slide deck contains many useful resource links, including many prepared for UVCON 2018.

# Context

Stanford's [design proposals](#) for the Universal Viewer in general

Universal Viewer [design principles](#) (*topic for discussion?*)

Stanford's [proposals for Search](#) in particular

National Radio Archive (BL) requirements

British Library UV Phase 3 requirements

National Library of Wales requirements

# What do we want to get out of this meeting?

An agreement from BL, NLW and Stanford what to build for text and search

*Decision - do we take the Stanford **design direction** for UV4, and is UV4 the BL's next phase (aka UV Phase 3)? It's a big jump.*

Everyone happy with the UV's proposed treatment of textual content **of** the object and **on** the object, for **viewing** and **searching**.

*A starter for a design that can be built.*

A commitment to **user testing** these **designs** as we go.

# What do we want to get out of this workshop?

An understanding of some common design challenges for the UV as a coherent user experience across more and varied content

Sharing of current thinking with the wider community

Encourage further discussion on GitHub user stories, and Slack

# Very brief summary of General Design proposals

These notes were produced from Jennifer's work, for sharing and commenting.

[Stanford Design Proposals](#)

# Very brief summary of General Design proposals

Summary: reduce clutter,  
calls-to-action for simple presentation

(see doc for more)

Single item

Lines, margins, and contrast differences are eliminated wherever possible, to reduce visual noise.



Object- and viewer-level controls that open popups are at the bottom.

Image manipulation tools are stacked in a row on the right, rather than scattered across the image.  
The shadow background is full height to create an unbroken line, rather than multiple small boxes.  
Border/controls can appear when the image is in focus, or be static/always visible.

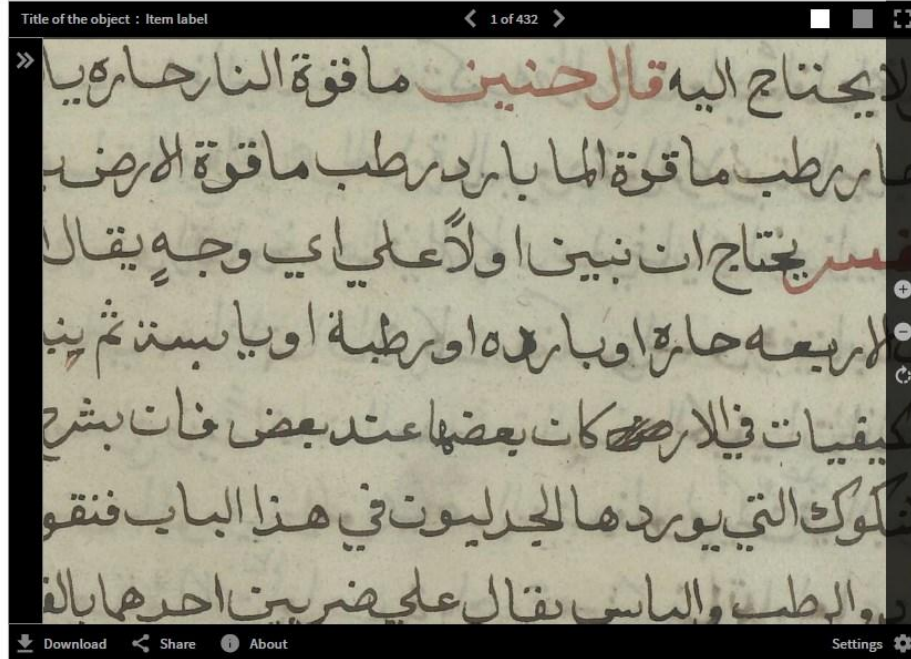
# Very brief summary of General Design proposals

Multi-item, contents closed

Label of current item is added to the title bar.

Contents toggle is visible on the side, along with next/previous navigation on the top.

Slight discomfort with placing the content toggle below the top bar, as I think it should be the first item in the tab order when it's present.





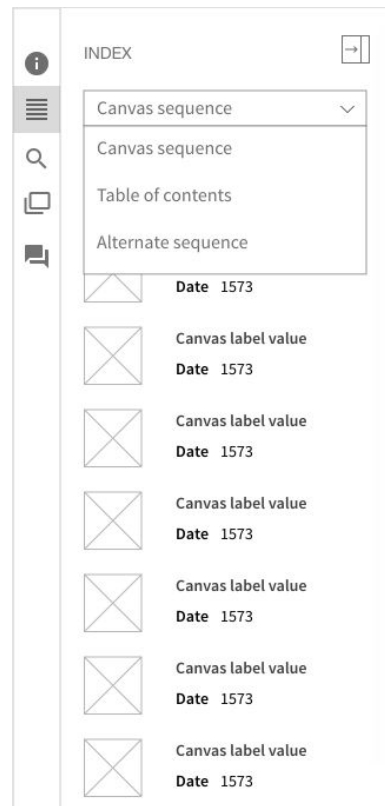
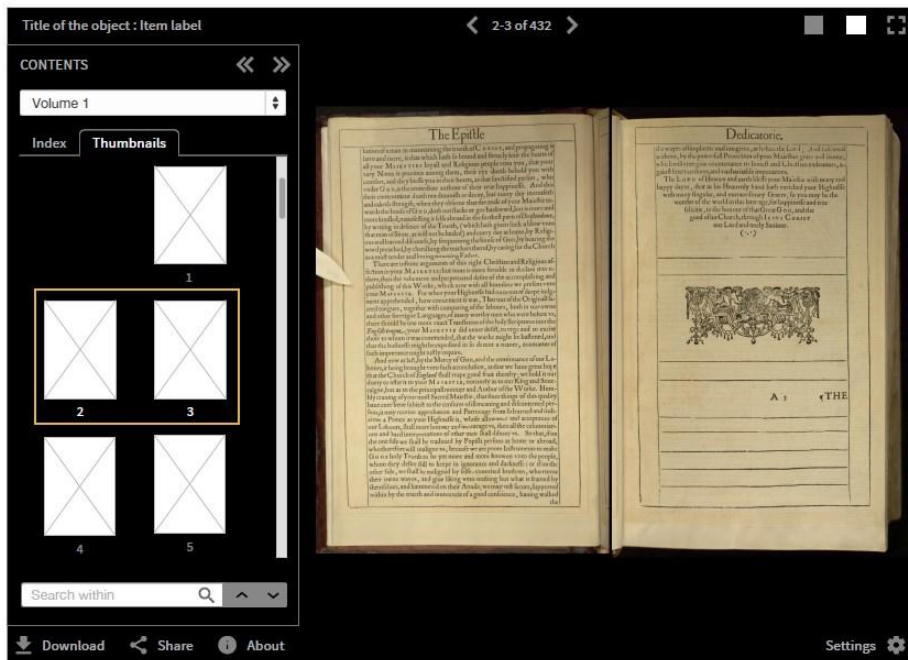
# Very brief summary of General Design proposals

## Multi-object w selector

If the viewer contains multiple objects, a selector is added at the top of the contents list, showing the currently selected object.

Drop-down displays all the available objects. When user changes the selection, the contents list is refreshed.

Note about visual design: the scrollbar should be styled generically so its purpose is clear and it doesn't have any apparent difference from other scrollbars (i.e. browser) on the same screen.

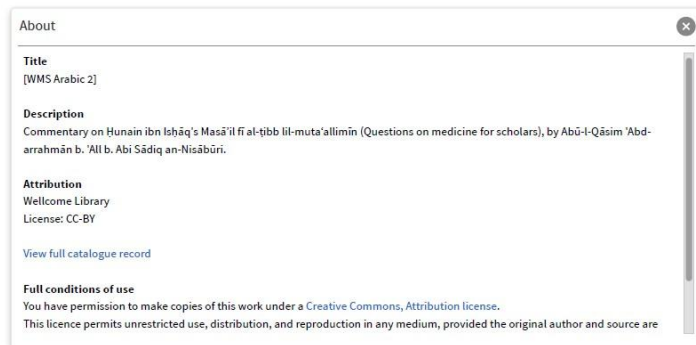


Mirador 3  
design for  
comparison

# Very brief summary of General Design proposals

See the already linked [document](#) for discussion of this information panel/dialogue (and panels in general), including contextual information (the contents of the metadata panel change in response to navigation actions elsewhere, and the user can't see this happening).

About



This screenshot shows a dialog box titled 'About' with a close button in the top right corner. The content is organized into sections: 'Title' with the value '[WMS Arabic 2]', 'Description' with a paragraph of text, 'Attribution' with 'Wellcome Library' and 'License: CC-BY', a link 'View full catalogue record', and 'Full conditions of use' with a paragraph. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the dialog box, indicating that the content is scrollable.

**About**

**Title**  
[WMS Arabic 2]

**Description**  
Commentary on Hunain ibn Ishāq's Masā'il fi al-tibb lil-muta'allimīn (Questions on medicine for scholars), by Abū-l-Qāsim 'Abd-arrahmān b. 'Alī b. Abī Sādiq an-Nisābūrī.

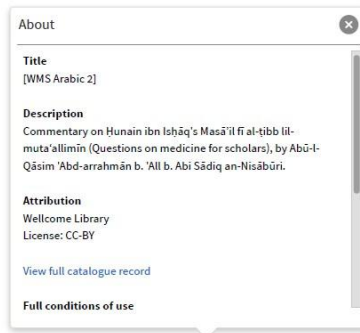
**Attribution**  
Wellcome Library  
License: CC-BY

[View full catalogue record](#)

**Full conditions of use**  
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.  
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are

About lists all metadata, attribution, conditions, etc.

All content is visible in full with no embedded more/less links - user can scroll to see entire content in a single action.



This screenshot shows a dialog box titled 'About' with a close button in the top right corner. The content is organized into sections: 'Title' with the value '[WMS Arabic 2]', 'Description' with a paragraph of text, 'Attribution' with 'Wellcome Library' and 'License: CC-BY', a link 'View full catalogue record', and 'Full conditions of use'. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the dialog box, indicating that the content is scrollable.

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**Attribution**  
Wellcome Library  
License: CC-BY

[View full catalogue record](#)

**Full conditions of use**

# What are we talking about when we talk about the UV?

There are components that the UV uses, that could be used to compose other types of viewers.

- Low-level components and libraries like OpenSeadragon, and utilities
- Digital-object-specific, usually IIIF-flavoured, components and libraries

There is also the maintained build of the UV - highly configurable, but still a coherent application with a particular stance about user experience. This is the thing that gets user-tested, is ready for you to use on your site.

```
<uv data-iiif-content="https://example.org/my-manifest.json"></uv>
```

# What are we talking about when we talk about the UV?

```
<uv data-iiif-content="https://example.org/my-manifest.json"></uv>
```

It's this UV that I'm talking about.

Design thinking needs to apply to a whole product, as used by BL, NLW, and others.

# Universal Viewer Design Principles

The [design principles](#) emerged from UVCON and subsequent discussion.

They help us understand the differences between UV and Mirador

- UV is not a workbench
- UV is not a content creation environment (annotation tool)
- UV is encountered by passing users without any context (the default object viewer in a library catalogue, for example)
- UV is used by publishers to present objects to the widest audience as simply as directly as possible, rather than provided as a tool for users to work with

**Search**

---

# What are users searching, and what are they searching for?

The UV's current user experience of search is for a special case. It assumes that:

- the object being searched is primarily a textual artefact, with many 2D image views (a book with many pages, with words on those pages).
- the text being searched is visible in the view(s) of the object (the UI can draw on the view to highlight the result(s) *as words*).
- search results are simple short text strings - the results are the matches
- search results map closely to the query term(s); if I search for “cat” I get highlights of the word “cat” in the images of the text

None of these are *universal*; they are only one search use case. We need to take a step back and think about what is being searched.

~~Search~~ ~~Searchable~~ ~~Stuff~~  
Textual or *Textish* content

---



# Show the textual content of the object

Don't search just yet... think about *showing*.

The *digitised printed book* origin of the UV's search UI means the UV's user interface doesn't deal with showing available text content, other than just rendering the image that contains the text. Additional UI is only concerned with locating and highlighting hits from full-text search operations.

What textual content is available that the UV could **show**?

***First look at textual content of digital objects...  
not search just yet!***

**So what kinds of textual content do digital objects have?**

# Text Content

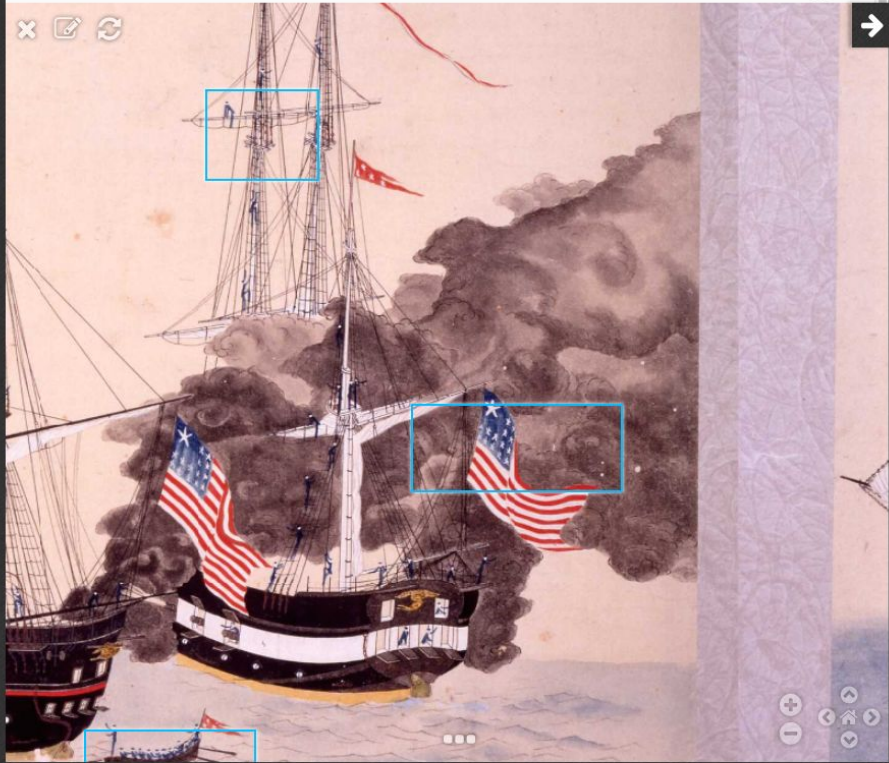
Rich text commentary on a painting

- atg\_annotationx\_test\_eng
- 2015-2016 Full Year
- Home
- Announcements
- Syllabus
- Academic Integrity Policy
- Modules
- Assignments
- Discussions
- Grades
- Files
- Pages
- People
- Manage People
- Manage Sections
- Quizzes
- Collaborations
- Conferences
- Outcomes
- Syllabus Export
- AnnotationsX
- AnnotationsX (prod)
- Import iSites Content
- Library Reserves
- Final Assessment Info
- Research Help
- Settings

### atg\_annotationx\_test\_eng

atg\_annotationx\_test\_english


#### Assembled Paintings of Commodore Perry's Visit – Screen Top



Shannon Rice's Annotation

**Shannon Rice**    last updated 28 minutes ago

This is an interesting flag, I wonder if this is an accurate depiction, or if it is an interpretation by the Japanese artist, unfamiliar with the layout of the stars and stripes. (Below is an example of the flag in 1853.)



[Edit](#)    [Delete](#)

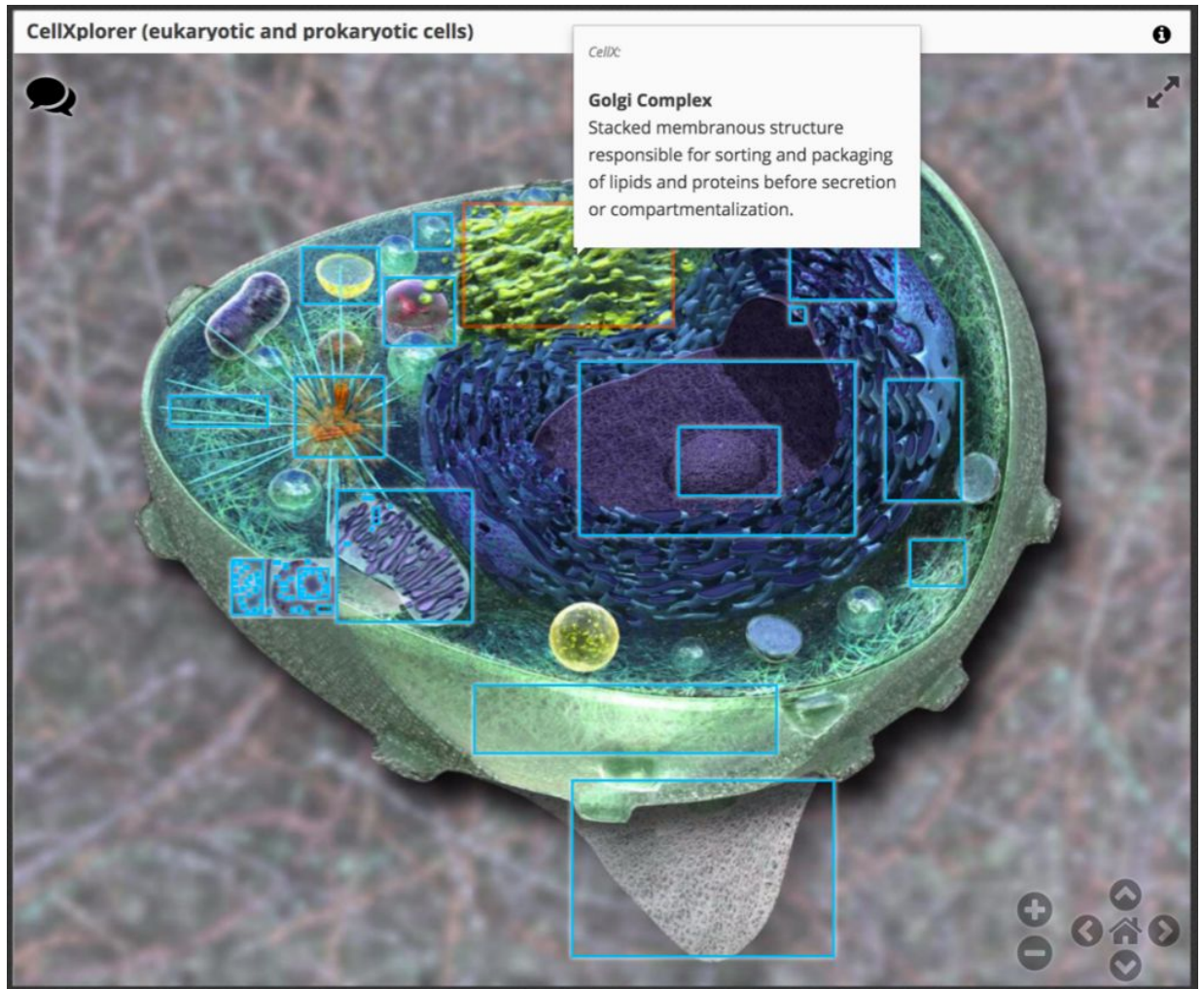
[Reply to Annotation](#)

Since photography was just invented in 1839, and not available in Japan in 1853, the artist must have had to rely on sketches. It would not surprise me if it was an observational oversight.

[Delete](#)    reply made 4 minutes ago by Rebecca Miller

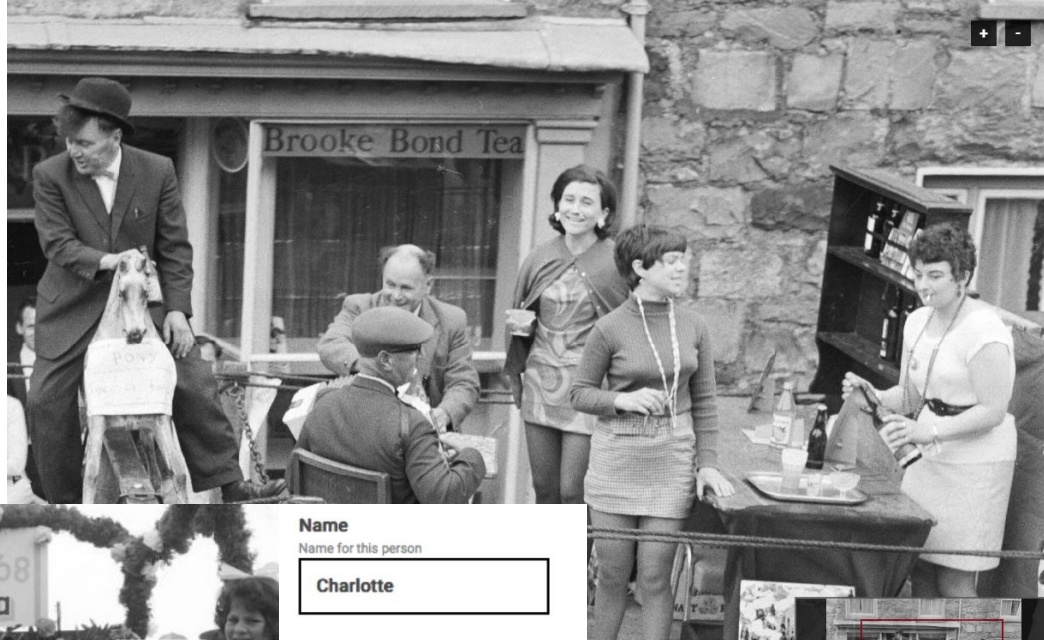
# Text Content

Annotations for  
digital pedagogy



# Text Content

## Outputs of crowdsourcing (part 1)



**Name**  
Name for this person

Charlotte

**Date of Birth**  
Date of Birth of the person identified.

27/07/1965

**Occupation**  
Job title or occupation for the person identified

Teacher

**Description**  
Description of the person identified

Charlotte was 14 in this photo but grew up to be the local teacher

```
{
  "date": "1967-08-23",
  "place": {
    "geometry": {
      "type": "Point",
      "coordinates": [52.994, 3.939]
    },
    "description": "Carnival float..."
  }
}

{
  "name": "Charlotte",
  "dob": "1967-07-1965",
  "occupation": "Teacher",
  "description": "Charlotte was 14 in this photo. She grew up to be a local teacher"
}
```

Whole photograph X

Enter whatever information you have about this photograph

What year was this photograph taken? ?

1967

What is the exact date this photograph was taken? (DD/MM/YYYY) ? remove

August 23, 1967 (click to edit)

Where was this photograph taken? ?

Search places

Map Satellite

Rawson Square

Blaenau Ffestiniog

Save

Describe the contents of this photograph. ?

Carnival float...

# Text Content

## Outputs of crowdsourcing (part 2)

Content is  
whole page  
transcription,  
possibly with  
some markup.

There would  
typically be  
multiple views  
(pages) each  
with their own  
text

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Transcribe - 7 (Stagville Ac... x +

fromthepage.com/transcribe/display\_page?page\_id=7888

Status - Transcription status not set\* Autolink Preview Fullscreen Image at the left Always show in fullscreen

==Stagville August 8th 1808==

==70 Starky Robertson Self Dr==

!Date	!Item and price	!L	!s	!d
-----	-----	---	---	---
1/2 Bushel Salt 10/	1 oz Rea Cotton 2/6	12	6	

==70 George Carrington PP M Brown Dr==

!Date	!Item and price	!L	!s	!d
-----	-----	---	---	---
8	1 quire Paper 4/	4		
25	50 20d Nails 2/8 35 d6 Ditto 7/	9	3	
"	1 Cutting Knife 15/ PP Son Jas	15		
1	8	3		

==70 James Meadows Self Dr==

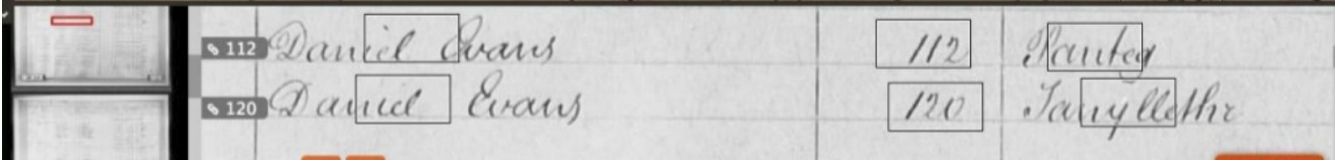
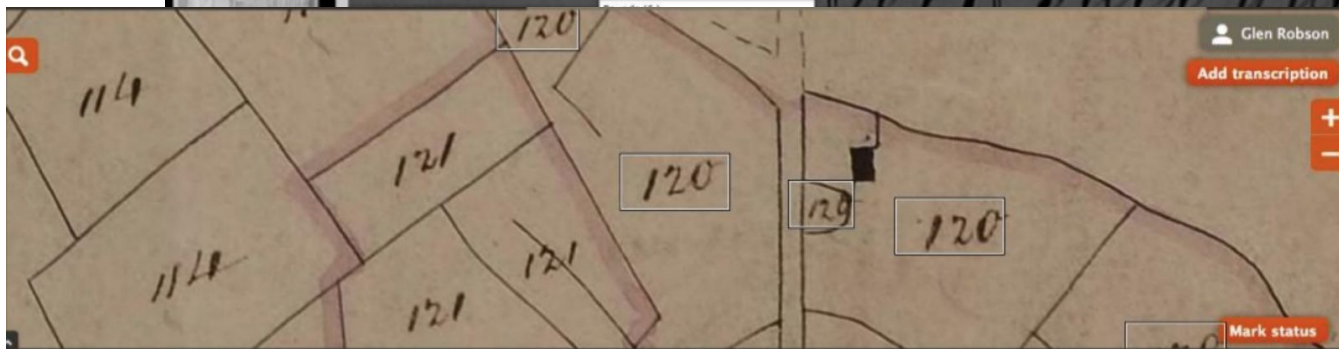
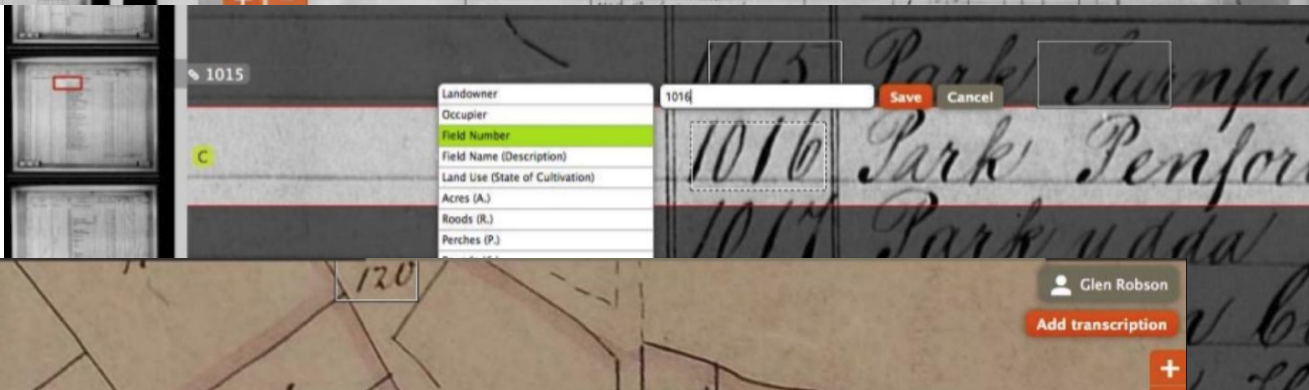
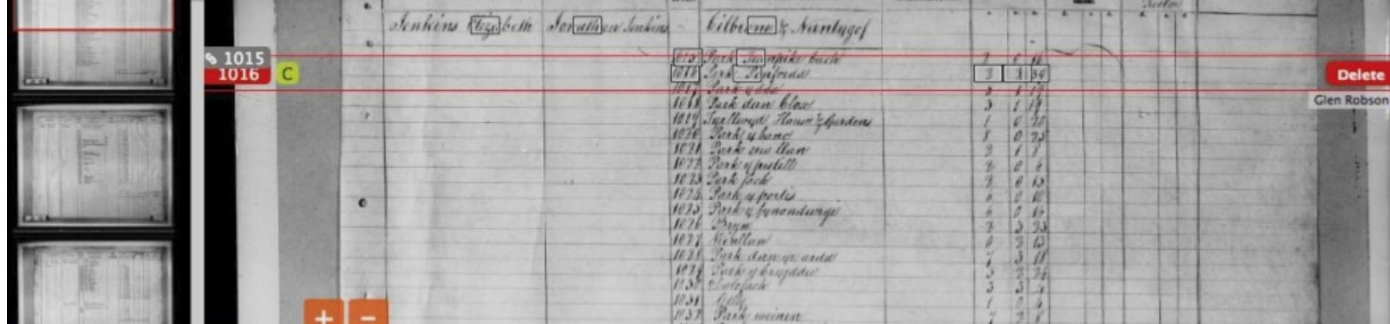
!Date	!Item and price	!L	!s	!d
-----	-----	---	---	---
9	1 lb Powder w/ 4 lb Shot 10/ 1 lb Coffee 6/	1	6	
22	100 d8 Nails 2/6 PP Michael	2	6	
1	8	6		

Examd with TDB

# Text Content

Outputs of  
crowdsourcing  
(part 3)

Content is  
structured data  
from table  
rows, linked to  
more than one  
view. The row  
data is also  
content **on** the  
map images.



# Text Content

## Rendering lines of text; a book reader

10 11

12 13

14 15

16 17

10

großen Naturforschers aus Brünn, der die Wissenschaft vom Erbgut, die Vererbungslehre oder Genetik, überhaupt erst geschaffen hat . . .

Als Sohn eines deutschen Bauern wurde Johann Mendel am 22. Juli 1822 zu Heinzendorf in Österreichisch-Schlesien geboren. Er besuchte das Gymnasium in Troppau, studierte, da er sich dem geistlichen Beruf widmen wollte, an der Philosophisch-Theologischen Lehranstalt in Olmütz und trat im Jahre 1843 in das Brüner Augustinerstift ein. Der Novize erhielt den Klosternamen Gregor, und unter diesem Namen ist er unsterblich geworden.

Im Alter von 25 Jahren wird Bruder Gregor Diakon, und schließlich wird er zum Priester geweiht. Da er neben seinem priesterlichen Amt gern auch die Jugend erziehen will, versucht Gregor Mendel die Prüfung als Gymnasiallehrer abzulegen. Aber: Er besteht die Prüfung nicht — er fällt durch! Jedoch läßt er sich nicht enttäuschen. Als begeisterter Freund der Natur und Naturwissenschaft studiert er von 1851 bis 1853 Physik, Mathematik, Zoologie und Botanik in Wien. Man weiß nicht, ob Gregor Mendel beim zweiten von ihm unternommenen Versuch, die Gymnasiallehrer-Prüfung abzulegen, abermals durchgefallen oder ob er von der Prüfung zurückgetreten ist; bis zu seiner Wahl zum Prälaten ist jedenfalls der Mann, dessen Forschungen ein wahres Weltreich an Erkenntnissen erschlossen haben, nur Suppléant, also Hilfslehrer an der Oberrealschule in Brünn gewesen. Alle seine freie Zeit aber widmete er seinen Versuchen, hinter das Geheimnis des Erbguts zu kommen. Und als für solche Versuche besonders geeignet hatte er ganz gewöhnliche Erbsen befunden.

Das Gärtchen an der Mauer des Brüner Augustinerklosters, in dem der stille, freundliche Mönch ganz für sich allein seine Kreuzungsversuche unternahm, ist nur 35 Meter lang und 7 Meter breit. Aber diese 245 Quadratmeter sind wahrhaft historischer Boden im schönsten Sinne des Wortes, ehrwürdiger als alle Krönungsstätten und Schlachtfelder, denn hier wurzeln nicht nur grundlegende Erkenntnisse über das Geheimnis der Vererbung und damit des Lebens überhaupt — von hier aus nahm auch eine Wissenschaft ihren Ausgang, die der hungernden Menschheit vielfältige Ernte auf Böden schenken sollte, die gar keine oder vordem nur kümmerliche Frucht getragen hatten.

Gregor war unbeschwert von allen konfusen Vererbungstheorien vergangener Jahrhunderte und ging mit Unbefangenheit an seine Versuche. Er wollte an die Frage nach dem Erbgut, an die Frage,

großer Naturforschers aus Brünn, der die Wissenschaft vom Erbgut, die Vererbungslehre oder Genetik, überhaupt erst geschaffen hat . . . Als Sohn eines deutschen Bauern wurde Johann Mendel am 22. Juli 1822 zu Heinzendorf in Österreichisch-Schlesien geboren. Er besuchte das Gymnasium in Troppau, studierte, da er sich dem geistlichen Beruf widmen wollte, an der Philosophisch-Theologischen Lehranstalt in Olmütz und trat im Jahre 1843 in das Brüner Augustinerstift ein. Der Novize erhielt den Klosternamen Gregor, und unter diesem Namen ist er unsterblich geworden.

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10



# Text Content

Rendering lines of text; a running transcript



### Annotations Track player

14:06 - 14:07	⋮	▲
senses. Defenders say in a free		
14:07 - 14:10	⋮	
society, responsible adults should		
14:10 - 14:11	⋮	
be allowed to spend their money as		
14:11 - 14:14	⋮	
they see fit, provided they don't		
14:14 - 14:16	⋮	▼
from others. But the government is		

# Text Content

(this content is identical apart from its dimension targets)



01:29 - 01:30  
Und wo,

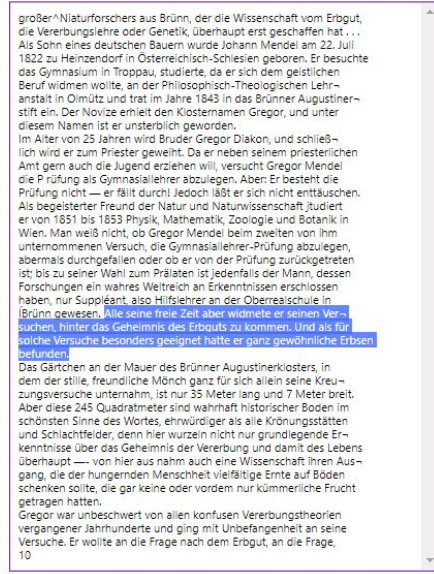
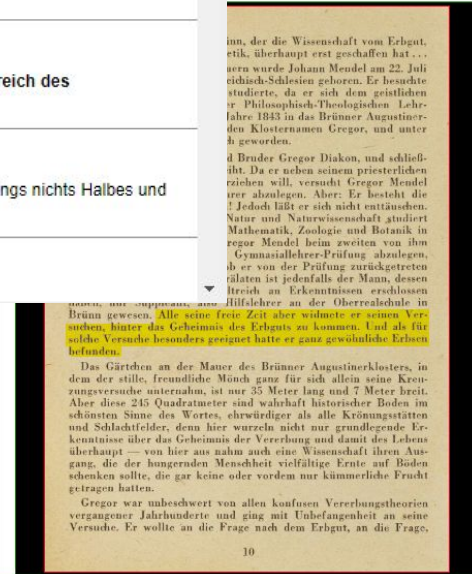
01:30 - 01:31  
Frau Ministerin,

01:31 - 01:38  
sind Ihre eigenen zukunftsweisenden Akzente und Schwerpunkte im Haushalt zu finden?

01:38 - 01:45  
**Wir haben genau einen neuen Titel im Bereich des Naturschutzes zu verzeichnen.**

01:45 - 01:50  
Der neu eingerichtete Wildnisfonds ist allerdings nichts Halbes und nichts Ganzes,

01:50 - 01:53  
mehr gut gemeint als gut gemacht



But... for AV there is usually one view, and for “bookish” things, there are usually many views (pages).

## (Aside) Text Content under the hood

This text content is identical apart from its dimension targets.

One is a spoken phrase in AV, the other is a line of text in an image.

```
{
  "id": "https://tomcrane.github.io/bbctextav/iiif/text-11",
  "type": "Annotation",
  "motivation": "supplementing",
  "body": {
    "language": "de",
    "type": "TextualBody",
    "value": "Das macht die gesamte Problematik aus."
  },
  "target": "https://tomcrane.github.io/bbctextav/iiif/ID193615800/canvas#t=30.0,34.16"
},
{
  "id": "https://wellcomelibrary.org/iiif/b18035723/annos/contentAsText/a14t9",
  "type": "Annotation",
  "motivation": "supplementing",
  "body": {
    "language": "de",
    "type": "TextualBody",
    "value": "Versuche unserer Freunde sind schöne Beispiele für dieses Gesetz:"
  },
  "target": "https://wellcomelibrary.org/iiif/b18035723/canvas/c14#xywh=152,1261,2132,62"
}
```

Fragment is temporal

Fragment is spatial

# Text Content

A **static transcript** (one textual body for entire view)

← → ↻ <https://dlcs.io/file/wellcome/1/e0a6343a-f6eb-...> ☆ Error

**Tabaliet devised by Douglas Fisher.**

**Colour**  
**Duration: 00:09:50:00**

00:00:00:00

<Opening credits>

<Title>

**Sealed in Resin**

<David Lloyd James over still shot of caddisfly in amber and scorpion in resin. The process of mounting in resin is then shown>

A long, long time ago, this caddisfly was trapped in a sticky resin and with the process of time, the resin hardened into amber. But today it is possible to mount a scorpion in a block of synthetic resin within a few hours.

<James over demonstration of mounting a scorpion in resin>

Created by Wellcome Library, 2009  
[Available under CC-BY-NC 2.0 UK](#)

1 of 4

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Looking around.

CONTENTS

# LOOKING AROUND

WELLCOME CINE MAGAZINE  
Number One

MORE INFORMATION

TITLE  
Looking around.


CREDITS  
Produced by Wellcome Film Unit with the assistance of Mr. J.W. Lester of London Zoo. Tabaliet devised by Douglas Fisher.

DATE  
2008.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION  
1 online resource (9.50 min.) : sound, color.

SUMMARY  
This cine magazine comprises three items. The first 'Sealed in Resin' is a brief account of a method of mounting museum specimens in transparent synthetic resin. In the second part, 'The Naked Mole Rat' (Heterocephalus Glaber), the late Gerard Hoffmann describes the

Download options Add to bookmarks Embed Full screen

 Looking around.

Author  
Hoffnung, Gerard; Jones, David Lloyd; Lester, J. W.; Fisher, Douglas; Wellcome Film Unit

# Text Content

All these things are content that the Universal Viewer might be expected to convey, in some form, to the user. These are BL and NLW use cases: indicate the presence of richer content gathered from crowdsourcing and other activity; show the transcribed/OCRed text of the work.

The UV cannot hope to understand the data models of specific crowdsourcing projects. But it might have a go at boiling them down to a textual representation and showing their relationships with spatial and temporal extents in the object.

# Text Content

The UV could recognise and render more straightforward textual **transcriptions**, and align them with user actions in the spatial and temporal extents (scrubbing, panning, zooming in the view; selecting text alongside). For time-based media, this is a National Radio Archive requirement.

The text view is part of the experience, along with the spatial and temporal view.

Can we generalise out from there to spatial content, and from there to complex structured annotation content rather than text lines? Can we maintain a UX consistency across radio broadcasts and title maps, or are they just so different that the UV has to choose between 2 or more UX approaches?

# How do you get to this content?

The image shows a digital manuscript viewer interface. On the left, a manuscript page is displayed with text and an illustration. A red circle highlights the 'OCR' button in the sidebar. In the center, a 'CONTENTS' panel shows thumbnails of manuscript pages, with a red arrow pointing to 'Dante006.tif'. On the right, a large view of a manuscript page is shown with blue highlights on the text. A red circle highlights the 'OCR' button in the top right corner. At the bottom, a search bar is visible with the text 'Search within this item: Enter Keyword'.

ndino et d'Alessandro Vellutello sopra la sua Comedi << MORE INFORMATION << OCR <<

CONTENTS << Index Thumbnails <<

Dante004.tif Dante005.tif Dante006.tif Dante008.tif

Dante con l'esposizioni di Christoforo Landino et... >> OCR >> Clear

Search within this item: Enter Keyword

4SCIENCE

One suggestion, see [live demo](#)

# Getting to the content - comparison with Mirador 3

The [design approach](#) of Mirador 3 is a nice route to viewing annotation content where that content fits the pattern of a simple text model associated with part of the canvas.

([quick demo](#))

Questions / Discussion -

What if the annotations are 40 separate text lines? Or 600 separate words? **What is the logical extension of this UI to simple lines of text annotations?** **To a reading experience?**

The screenshot displays the Mirador 3 interface for a digital manuscript viewer. The main window shows a photograph of a man sitting on a stone wall, with handwritten text overlaid on the right side. The text is a criminal record entry for Robert O'Connell, a labourer from Limerick, Ireland, who was committed to the Cardiganshire Constabulary register of criminals in 1897 for stealing a watch. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation icons (info, home, search, layers, annotations) and a panel on the left showing a list of annotations. The first annotation is for Robert O'Connell, added by Doris Green, with a motivation of 'Identifying'. The second annotation is for Robert O'Connell, added by Stan Cotter, with a motivation of 'Transcribing'. The interface also shows the date of the annotation and the user's name.

(by the way, the Mirador 3 icons are info, navigation, search, layers, and annotations)

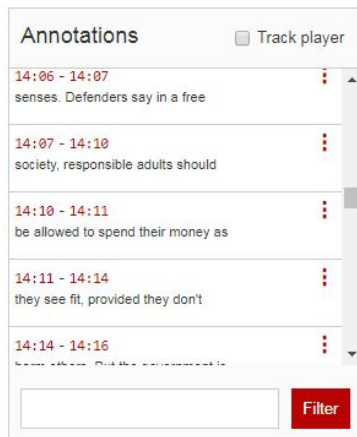


# Comparison with Mirador 3

And, what's the relation of this *viewing* activity to searching? *Filter by text* is a **query** parameter on a search; *Filter by motivation* a **motivation** parameter.

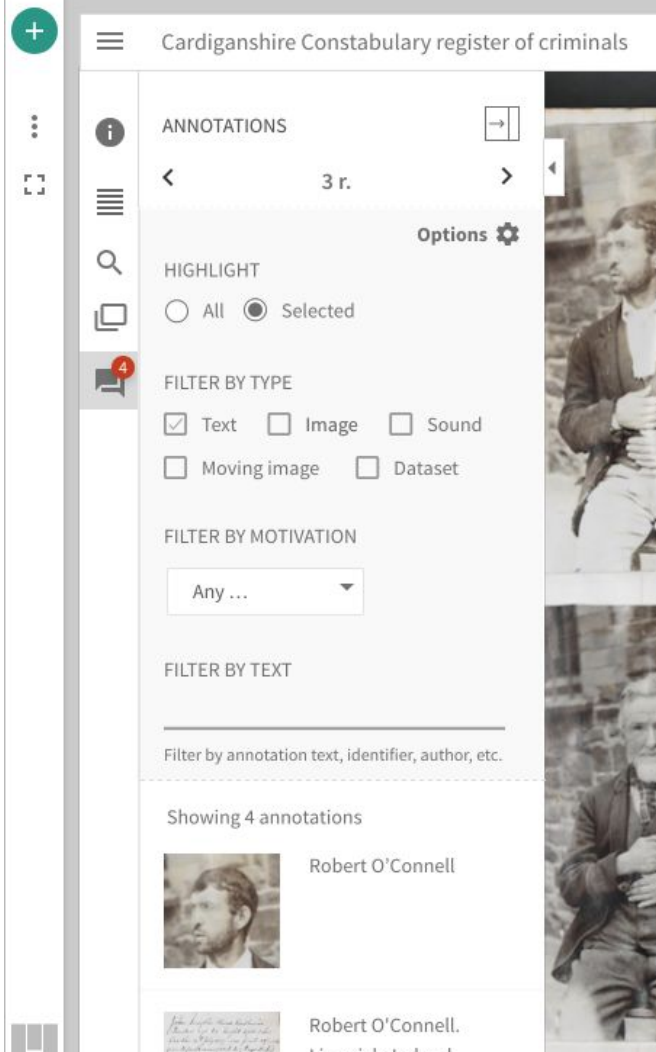
We are searching within the current canvas, rather than a whole work – but the results would look the same to the user. Identical, if one canvas.

For our phrase-level temporal or line-level spatial transcriptions, is *Filter* **the same as search?**



Annotations  Track player

14:06 - 14:07	senses. Defenders say in a free
14:07 - 14:10	society, responsible adults should
14:10 - 14:11	be allowed to spend their money as
14:11 - 14:14	they see fit, provided they don't
14:14 - 14:16	from others. But the community



Cardiganshire Constabulary register of criminals

ANNOTATIONS 3 r. Options


HIGHLIGHT  All  Selected

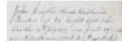
FILTER BY TYPE  Text  Image  Sound  Moving image  Dataset

FILTER BY MOTIVATION Any ...

FILTER BY TEXT Filter by annotation text, identifier, author, etc.

Showing 4 annotations

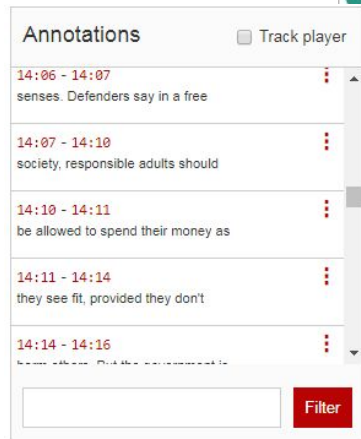
 Robert O'Connell

 Robert O'Connell. Limerick, Ireland.

(by the way, the Mirador 3 icons are info, navigation, search, layers and annotations)

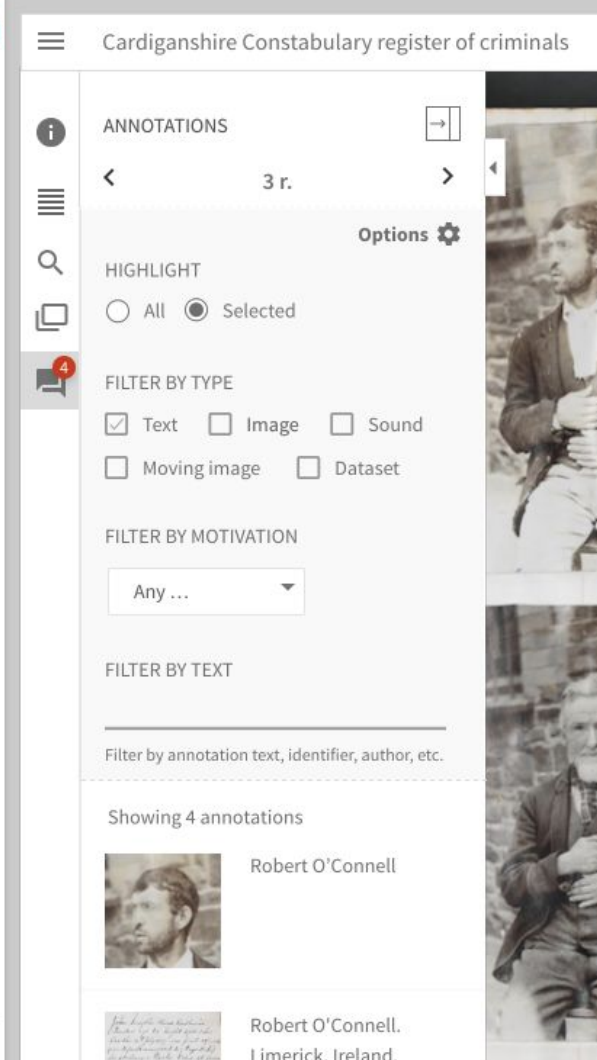
# Comparison with Mirador 3

These things feel different from *search within* because our perception of it is skewed by the UV's implementation. Which is a special use case for scenarios where the server is able to return result-specific, on-the-fly word level annotations from large amounts of full text. That experience shouldn't be compromised, but must be *generalised*.



Annotations  Track player

- 14:06 - 14:07  
senses. Defenders say in a free
- 14:07 - 14:10  
society, responsible adults should
- 14:10 - 14:11  
be allowed to spend their money as
- 14:11 - 14:14  
they see fit, provided they don't
- 14:14 - 14:16  
be... others. Did the government...



Cardiganshire Constabulary register of criminals

ANNOTATIONS 3 r.


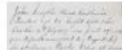
HIGHLIGHT  
 All  Selected

FILTER BY TYPE  
 Text  Image  Sound  
 Moving image  Dataset

FILTER BY MOTIVATION  
Any ...

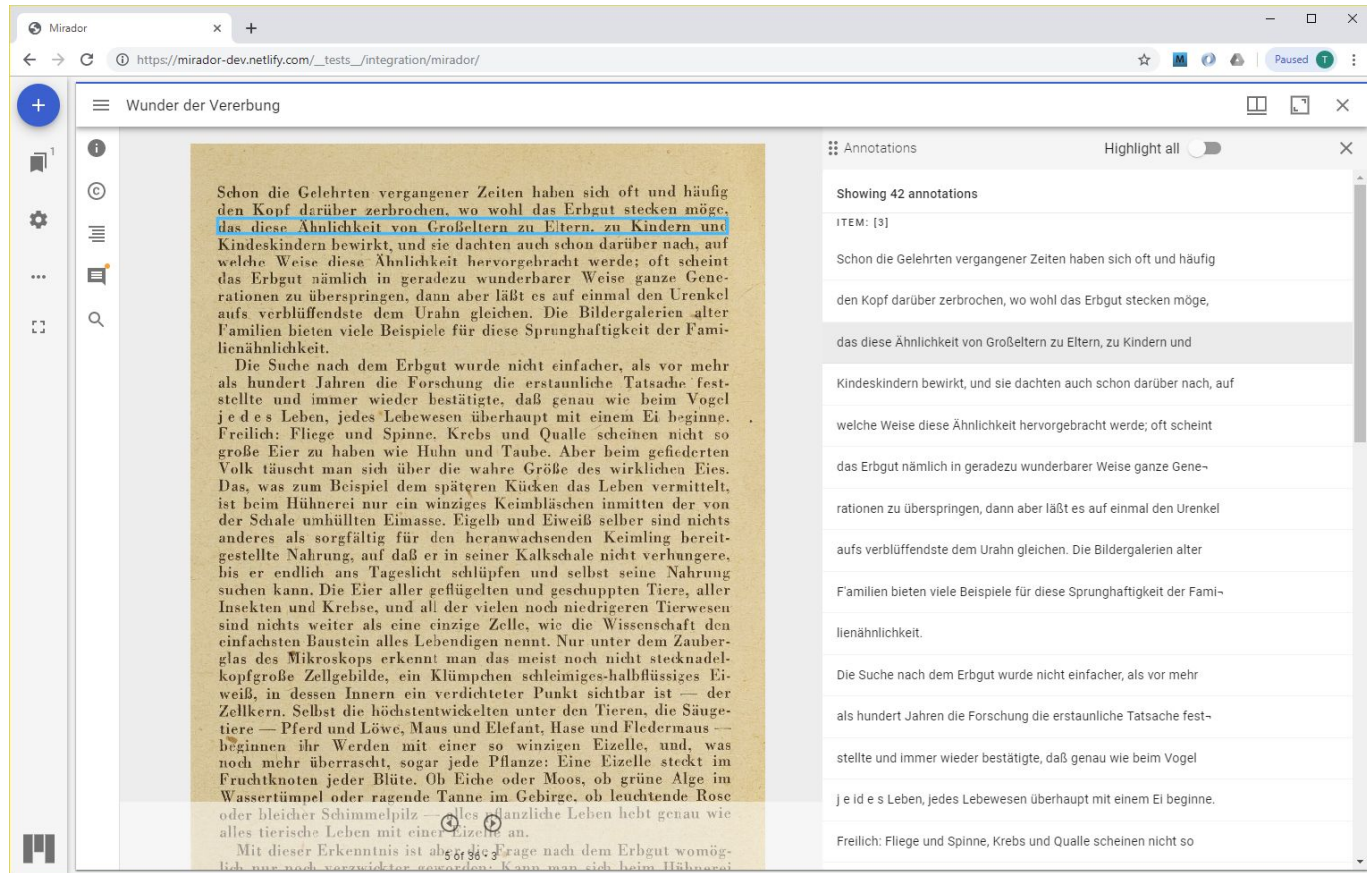
FILTER BY TEXT  
Filter by annotation text, identifier, author, etc.

Showing 4 annotations

-  Robert O'Connell
-  Robert O'Connell.  
Limerick, Ireland.

# Mirador 3

With some manipulation of the UI you can arrange Mirador 3 to show line level annotations in a *nearly* book-reading experience, but it doesn't naturally display like that; not quite the right affordance as text



**Now, Search this stuff**

---

# Finding things in an object

If the UV is showing the textual content (from simplest text to structured annotations) then search is a filter of that content, **and/or** an indication of the matching content's location in the work (highlight on an image, marker on a scrub bar for location **within** a view, sparklines for location **across** views).

(Sparkline UI felt to be unnecessary).



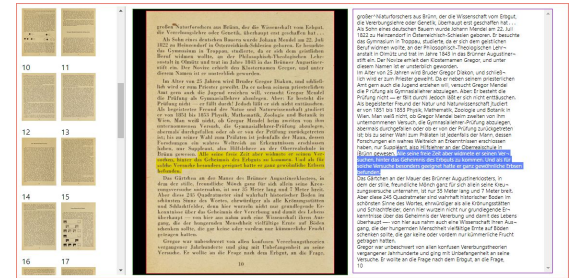
A dynamic full text search is able to filter down to a single word. Other search services may not be able to do this, but there is a continuum of granularity (words, lines, paragraphs, structured annos, table rows, whole pages). And crucially the UV can't tell where on the continuum a particular search service is - it's annotations all the way down.

# Textual content: independent variables

A work may have textual content (transcript, crowdsourced annotations) but no search service.

A work may have a search service, but not provide any text content for a viewer to show (*Places of Wales* is like this – [example](#), [example](#))

A work may have both (any Wellcome OCRed work); the UV can use the search but not (currently) show the text; it can't do this:



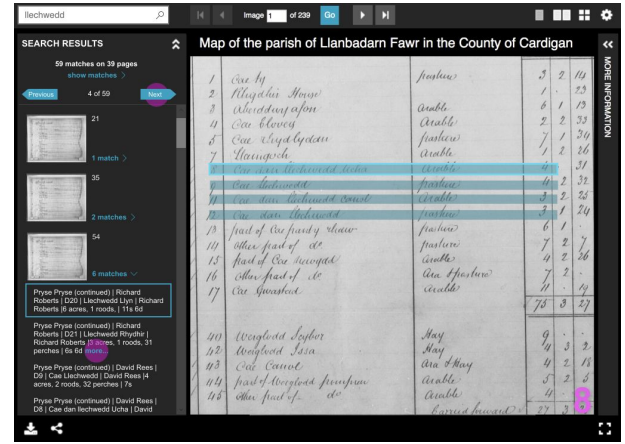
A work may have multiple sets of textual content, some of which are searchable... transcript, director's commentary, scholarly commentary, closed captions



# Search designs 1

Updated search UI proposal from Stanford, after UVCON

- intended to be extension of current design language
- concerns about search CTA in footer
- could put it in a tab - but that ties it to the content panel. Search button could expose input field on click.
- Concerns about mobile version
- Experiments with white and black backgrounds
- Concern over sliding panel
- dependency on content panel




[Discussion](#) in Google Doc.

<https://xd.adobe.com/view/67bo6847-2009-4045-6776-a247725990aa-1181/>

# Search Designs 2

## UV Search, 'Fully panel-ized'

- Frees search from dependency on content panel, but problem: if there is a content panel you have to close search to get to its CTA
- Suggestion - vertically stacked icons 
- but: "It means you can't have Metadata and Contents open at the same time, though, and I think that came out as a requirement in London"
- How crucial is multiple panels? And does this really prevent that?
- And what about mobile?
- Relationship between overlays (dialogs) and panels (shift over)





# Search Designs 3

- [Conflicts between panel and popups: NLW Map](#)
- [Conflicts between panel and popups: a book](#)
- User needs to be able to interact with the image/object as well as the results list, which made a panel seem like a necessity. “But I think it's possible to allow a popup to stay present without being modal”
- How does this relate to the textual content of an object?
- Still chevrons, which don't test well

# Search panel, content panel

Is *Search* something you do inside the content panel?

Crucial difference... this is filtering **within one view**

They are not providing navigation of results within the work, **across views**.

But for a single view (much AV), it's the **same UX**.

Annotations  Track player

14:06 - 14:07	senses. Defenders say in a free
14:07 - 14:10	society, responsible adults should
14:10 - 14:11	be allowed to spend their money as
14:11 - 14:14	they see fit, provided they don't
14:14 - 14:16	from other. But the comment is

Cardiganshire Constabulary register of criminals

ANNOTATIONS 3 r. Options


HIGHLIGHT  All  Selected

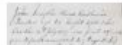
FILTER BY TYPE  Text  Image  Sound  Moving image  Dataset

FILTER BY MOTIVATION Any ...

FILTER BY TEXT Filter by annotation text, identifier, author, etc.

Showing 4 annotations

 Robert O'Connell

 Robert O'Connell, Limerick, Ireland

# If search panel is content panel

**@jvine**

This feels like we're back where we started, though, @tomcrane - with search enclosed inside another feature that may or may not always be exposed. If the textual content panel is fixed open, as in the screenshot, then it makes complete sense to search within that panel. But if the textual content is not exposed, where does search live, and how is it visible to the user? What happens in the NLW map use case?

Is this the answer?



# Assumption to be challenged

- The UV offers a consistent, comfortable, familiar UI across different types of media. If I've used the UV to view a manuscript or printed book from a BL catalogue search result, I'll feel at home if I encounter the UV when looking at the National Radio Archive. My search activities on BL content feel like the same application, regardless of the content.

*If this consistency is not a requirement, then the National Radio Archive doesn't need to use the UV. But I think it is required; reduction of viewers in the BL estate is not just a code/configuration management issue, it's a UX issue too.*

# Revisit.... What do we want to get out of this meeting?

An agreement from BL, NLW and Stanford what to build for text and search

*Decision - do we take the Stanford **design direction** for UV4, and is UV4 the BL's next phase (aka UV Phase 3)? It's a big jump.*

Everyone happy with the UV's proposed treatment of textual content **of** the object and **on** the object, for **viewing** and **searching**.

*A starter for a design that can be built.*

A commitment to **user testing** these designs as we go.

## Search within this item

llechwedd

Found 59 matches on 1 page

Previous

1 of 59

Next

Pryse Pryse (continued) | Richard Roberts | D20 | **Llechwedd Llyn** | Richard Roberts | 6 acres, 1 roods, | 11s 6d



59 matches

Pryse Pryse (continued) | Richard Roberts | D20 | **Llechwedd Llyn** | Richard Roberts | 6 acres, 1 roods, | 11s 6d

Pryse Pryse (continued) | Richard Roberts | D21 | **Llechwedd Rhydir** | Richard Roberts | 3 acres, 1 roods, 31 perches | 6s 6d

Pryse Pryse (continued) | David Rees | D9 | **Cae Llechwedd** | David Rees | 4 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches | 7s

Pryse Pryse (continued) | David Rees | D8 | **Cae dan llechwedd Ucha** | David Rees | 4 acres, 31 perches | 14s 6d

Pryse Pryse (continued) | David Rees |

The transformations (or metamorphoses) of insects : being an adaptation for Er "Metamorphoses, mœurs et instincts des insectes" and a compilation from the

Manifest | Thumbs | Item page

scolopendra search...

...lled into the wound inflicted by this formidable weapon. The texture of the segments of the body of Julis is hard and brittle, but the rings of the *Scolopendra* however, the legs are long, strong, and very active ; they have five joints, and terminate in a claw. Those attached to the segments near the head ar...

447



448

... 294, 297, 298, 30B 303\* 306, 308, 313, 342 Scarf Skin, or Epidermis. 9 Schenck, Professor, 224 Scheuten, 480 Scolla, 231, 232 Scolla Javifrons, 231 *Scolopendra*, 446, 447, 448 ScolopendridZ, 447 Scolytus, 341 Scolytus destructor, 340 Scopolosoma, 143 Scorpions, Water, or Nepidcc. 410 Scutellericæ, or Land. o...

529

Search Download

Search this item Download



Alles höhere Leben - ob Tier oder Pflanze - entsteht aus der Vereinigung von männlichen und weiblichen Keimzellen. Die tierische Samenzelle (links oben) entspricht dem Pollenkorn - man sieht solche aus dem Staubblatt der Blüte links unten austreten. Die Eizelle (rechts oben) läßt sich noch im Fruchtknoten, der am unteren Ende des Stempels im Blütenboden sitzt, und im Keimlock des Hühnerleies, der auf der Dotterkugel nicht wiedererkennen. Samen- und Eizelle sind 100 fach vergrößert.

kleinere Samenzelle mit dem winzigen „Kopf“ und dem schlingelnden „Schwanz“, das blieb noch lange Zeit ungeklärt. Und wie gar aus dem winzigen Schleimkörnchen „Ei“, mit dem sich nun auch noch die Samenzelle verbunden hat, ein ausgewachsenes Lebewesen entstehen kann, in dem sich das Erbgut entfaltet — das schien so wunderbar, daß man meinte, es müsse wohl für immer ein unlösbares Rätsel bleiben. Und doch — man kann den Geheimnissen des Erbguts schon näher kommen.

#### Von Meerschweinchen und schwarzen und weißen Kugeln

Peter, der Bub meines Nachbarn, ist dem Problem auf die einfachste Weise zu Leibe gerückt. Letztlich, als er mir über den Garten



## ANNOTATIONS

3 r.

## HIGHLIGHT

All Selected

## FILTER BY TYPE

Text  Image  Moving image  Dat

## FILTER BY MOTIVATION

Any ...

## FILTER BY TEXT

Filter by annotation text, identifier, i

## Cardiganshire Constabulary register of criminals

## ANNOTATIONS

3 r.

Options



Robert O'Connell  
19th century  
photography

Added 2016-03-15, Added by Doris Green,  
Motivation Identifying



Robert O'Connell.  
Limerick, Ireland.  
Labourer, age 43. 5ft. 8

In. On the 14th July 1897, was committed for 2 6 mo. H. L. at Aberystwyth P. [?] for stealing a watch, value £1"10"0 from the "Royal Oak" on the 13.7.97.

19th century

Added 2017-11-09, Added by Stan Cotter,  
Motivation Transcribing

## Annotations

Track player

14:06 - 14:07

senses. Defenders say in a free

14:07 - 14:10

society, responsible adults should

14:10 - 14:11

be allowed to spend their money as

14:11 - 14:14

they see fit, provided they don't

14:14 - 14:16

be allowed to spend their money as

Filter

Addendum  
Example of  
text line  
annotations  
rendered in  
Mirador 3,  
once the  
anno panel  
has been  
popped out.

The screenshot displays the Mirador 3 web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: [https://mirador-dev.netlify.com/\\_\\_tests\\_\\_/integration/mirador/](https://mirador-dev.netlify.com/__tests__/integration/mirador/). The main content area features a digital manuscript page titled "Wunder der Vererbung" (Miracles of Heredity). The text on the page is in German and discusses Gregor Mendel's work. The text is as follows:

großen Naturforschers aus Brünn, der die Wissenschaft vom Erbgut, die Vererbungslehre oder Genetik, überhaupt erst geschaffen hat . . .

Als Sohn eines deutschen Bauern wurde Johann Mendel am 22. Juli 1822 zu Heinzendorf in Österreichisch-Schlesien geboren. Er besuchte das Gymnasium in Troppau, studierte, da er sich dem geistlichen Beruf widmen wollte, an der Philosophisch-Theologischen Lehranstalt in Olmütz und trat im Jahre 1843 in das Brüner Augustinerstift ein. Der Novize erhielt den Klosternamen Gregor, und unter diesem Namen ist er unsterblich geworden.

Im Alter von 25 Jahren wird Bruder Gregor Diakon, und schließlich wird er zum Priester geweiht. Da er neben seinem priesterlichen Amt gern auch die Jugend erziehen will, versucht Gregor Mendel die Prüfung als Gymnasiallehrer abzulegen. Aber: Er besteht die Prüfung nicht — er fällt durch! Jedoch läßt er sich nicht enttäuschen. Als begeisterter Freund der Natur und Naturwissenschaft studiert er von 1851 bis 1853 Physik, Mathematik, Zoologie und Botanik in Wien. Man weiß nicht, ob Gregor Mendel beim zweiten von ihm unternommenen Versuch, die Gymnasiallehrer-Prüfung abzulegen, abermals durchgefallen oder ob er von der Prüfung zurückgetreten ist; bis zu seiner Wahl zum Prälaten ist jedenfalls der Mann, dessen Forschungen ein wahres Weltreich an Erkenntnissen erschlossen haben, nur Suppleant, also Hilfslehrer an der Oberrealschule in Brünn gewesen. Alle seine freie Zeit aber widmete er seinen Versuchen, hinter das Geheimnis des Erbguts zu kommen. Und als für solche Versuche besonders geeignet hatte er ganz gewöhnliche Erbsen befunden.

Das Gärtchen an der Mauer des Brüner Augustinerklosters, in dem der stille, freundliche Mönch ganz für sich allein seine Kreuzungsversuche unternahm, ist nur 35 Meter lang und 7 Meter breit. Aber diese 245 Quadratmeter sind wahrhaft historischer Boden im schönsten Sinne des Wortes, ehrwürdiger als alle Krönungsstätten und Schlachtfelder, denn hier wurzeln nicht nur grundlegende Erkenntnisse über das Geheimnis der Vererbung und damit des Lebens überhaupt — von hier aus nahm auch eine Wissenschaft ihren Ausgang, die der hungernden Menschheit vielfältige Ernte auf Böden schenken sollte, die gar keine oder vordem nur kümmerliche Frucht getragen hatten.

Gregor war unbeschwert von allen konfusen Vererbungstheorien vergangener Jahrhunderte und ging mit Unbefangenheit an seine Versuche. Er wollte an die Frage nach dem Erbgut, an die Frage,

The right side of the interface shows an "Annotations" panel with a "Highlight all" toggle. The annotations are:

- Im Alter von 25 Jahren wird Bruder Gregor Diakon, und schließlich wird er zum Priester geweiht. Da er neben seinem priesterlichen Amt gern auch die Jugend erziehen will, versucht Gregor Mendel die Prüfung als Gymnasiallehrer abzulegen. Aber: Er besteht die Prüfung nicht — er fällt durch! Jedoch läßt er sich nicht enttäuschen.
- Als begeisterter Freund der Natur und Naturwissenschaft studiert er von 1851 bis 1853 Physik, Mathematik, Zoologie und Botanik in Wien. Man weiß nicht, ob Gregor Mendel beim zweiten von ihm unternommenen Versuch, die Gymnasiallehrer-Prüfung abzulegen, abermals durchgefallen oder ob er von der Prüfung zurückgetreten ist; bis zu seiner Wahl zum Prälaten ist jedenfalls der Mann, dessen Forschungen ein wahres Weltreich an Erkenntnissen erschlossen haben, nur Suppléant, also Hilfslehrer an der Oberrealschule in Brünn gewesen. Alle seine freie Zeit aber widmete er seinen Versuchen, hinter das Geheimnis des Erbguts zu kommen. Und als für solche Versuche besonders geeignet hatte er ganz gewöhnliche Erbsen befunden.
- Das Gärtchen an der Mauer des Brüner Augustinerklosters, in dem der stille, freundliche Mönch ganz für sich allein seine Kreuzungsversuche unternahm, ist nur 35 Meter lang und 7 Meter breit.

At the bottom of the page, there are navigation controls: a left arrow, a right arrow, the number "10", and the text "12 of 36 · 10".

# Additional notes

(from the meeting) on following slides.



# We are trying to decide

Where the search icon / indicator / link goes

Is the search box tied to the content display once search is triggered?

Where are search results displayed so people can navigate within the item?

Where are annotations displayed?

# Next Steps

Value proposition work; jobs to be done – BL to lead; *so what, now what*

Start NRA work

- Transitional Approach using NRA requirements

Ask RNIB about WCAG-2 and accessibility

Search results are another filter on available content options

Search not filter

The transformations (or metamorphoses) of insects : being an adaptation for English readers of M. Émile Blanchard's "Metamorphoses, mœurs et instincts des insects" and a compilation from the works of Newport, Charles Darwin...

[Manifest](#) | [Thumbs](#) | [Item page](#)

scolopendra



447

...lled into the wound inflicted by this formidable weapon. The texture of the segments of the body of Julis is hard and brittle, but the rings of the *Scolobendra* however, the legs are long, strong, and very active ; they have five joints, and terminate in a claw. Those attached to the segments near the head ar...



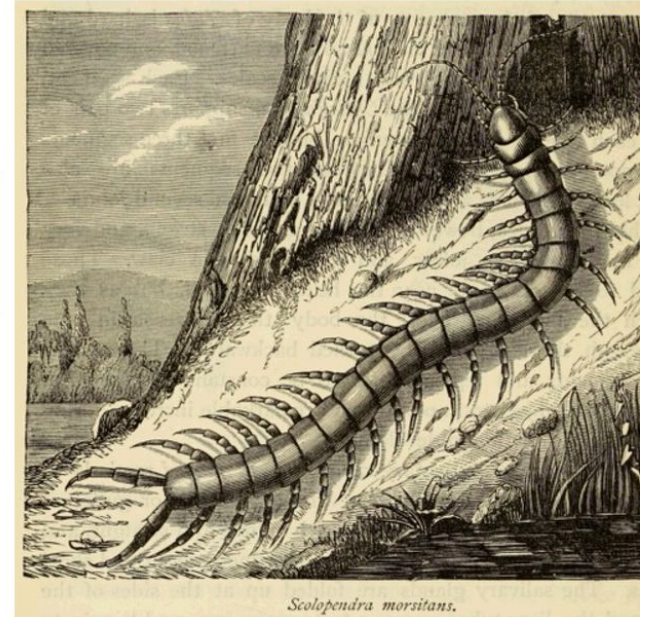
448

.... The ganglia above the oesophagus in the Myriapods is situated within the head, and corresponds with the structure as seen in the larvae of insects. *Scolopendra* does not present the complicated compound eye which characterises the perfect butterfly or beetle. Wings are never met with amongst the class now und...



529

... 294, 297, 298, 30B 303\* 306, 308, 313, 342 Scarf Skin, or Epidermis, 9 Schenck, Professor, 224 Scheuten, 480 Scolia, 231, 232 Scolia Jlavifrons, 231 *Scolopendra*, 446, 447, 448 Scolopendrid(Z, 447 Scolytus, 341 Scolytus destructor, 340 Scopelosoma, 143 Scorpions, Water, or Nepidcc, 410 Scutelleridce, or Land, o...



*Scolopendra morsitans.*

**Thank You!**

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