



# Renewing the website for Nummela Kylähistoria with WordPress

Ehab Feroze

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Laurea University of Applied Sciences

## Renewing the website for Nummela Kylähistoria with WordPress

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Ehab Feroze

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The objective of this thesis was to renew the website for Nummela Kylähistoria, a municipality association from Nummela. The redeveloped website would align with the latest web browsing standards and provide a user-friendly experience with accessibility options. WordPress would be the platform used to develop the website. Additionally, a user manual would be created for the client to update and edit the website independently for the website development.

The development process utilized a design thinking approach that was ideal for designing a website based on the users' needs. The research methods used to collect data were qualitative such as user-centered design, benchmarking, and user testing. Wireframes were constructed with the use of the Figma prototyping tool.

As a result of this thesis, a functional pilot website was developed that matched the client's needs, included accessibility options, and was mobile responsive. The client's content was not injected into the website. However, it is made possible for the client to maintain and update the website independently with the step-by-step instruction manual that was created as part of this thesis.

Keywords: WordPress, Website development, Web design, Usability, UX Design, Wireframes

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## 1 Introduction

The thesis will focus on the restoration of the municipality website, “Nummelan Kylähistoria”, and will focus on the web technologies used and justifications for using them. The website will also make use of the accessibility tools and UI tools that focus on usability aspects centering around elderly people who may have some disabilities that may require special consideration while restructuring and development of the website.

The client is Nummela municipality who has a pre-existing website that lacks certain features and is not a user-friendly website to interact with. The rebuild of the website has been overdue as it has outdated features that do not meet the standards of the current website technologies and certain elements when introduced would elevate the user experience of the website.

Nummelan Kylähistoria has a large amount of web pages that are not structured properly which makes for a very disruptive experience and leads to endless scrolling and the user finding it challenging to find the information they are looking for. The text and images are void of a proper structure and the outlook of the website does not meet the website browsing standards of today.

WordPress will be used to redevelop the website. The main reason for this is the fact that it is very easy to maintain and develop websites. Without having much knowledge of coding and HTML, one could easily develop a website. “Another reason was the affordability of the tools at hand when we use WordPress. It doesn’t matter if it’s a commercial website or a personal blog, the fact that WordPress doesn’t charge a penny is a major incentive to use it. They don’t charge extra if your site starts to get more traffic than you anticipated, either. In addition to being free, WordPress is also open source, meaning that you can alter or improve its source code how you like to customize your website’s functionality or look!” (Matt 2022)

### 1.1 Need for the project

The need for such a website exists because the client has archives of their town’s history, activities, and streets with houses that include text and images glorifying their town. In addition, it contains information about their town’s people, roads, houses, facilities, and how the town has gone through different cycles of changes and renovations. The website offers a feeling of nostalgia and belonging to its current and former inhabitants. However, the website

requires refurbishment to a degree that would mirror the town's durability and exist alongside it for many years to come.

## 1.2 Client

The client is Vihdin Nummela Kylähistoria Ry which heads the municipality in the Vihti-Nummela region. They have been collecting text and images about for their town's history since 1999. With time a large amount of text and images have been gathered. Initially the client had uploaded all the data about their town on the internet as documents which was the appropriate method at the time due to the level of technological development at the time. However, as technology has improved and their collected data ever-increasing, a need for a more systematic approach to view the content has also appeared. The client wants to administer a website that would allow its users to navigate their archives, history, and services available to use. The client's goal is also to include lost houses that may have lost information due to gaps in their archives. The client would like to include information about such a situation with images and text, through which the users can revisit and compare.

The approach of restoring the website was simple, to make a website that has an easy-to-follow interface without having too many navigational sequences, and the structure to be definite and easy to learn. The learning curve must be less because the users are mostly from the elderly age group, so they may not have a lot of experience and be up to date with the latest trends in browsing websites. Accessibility features were also considered when approaching the restoration of the website, targeting the users who may have sight disabilities and weaknesses. For such cases, the website would offer contrast changes in colour and text enlargement to allow such users to use the website despite their shortcomings in sight.

The discussion usually takes place once every two weeks with the board members of the municipality of Vihdin Nummela Kylähistoria Ry, Heikki Lindfors, Armi Salenius, and Pentti Saastamoinen. The work on the website is showcased and how it is progressing against their requirements. The client would provide their feedback and any new information or needs to be addressed.

## 2 Backgrounds of Technologies used

This section discussed the technologies and tools that were used in the development. Additionally, the reason behind their use in the thesis will also be clarified.

## 2.1 WordPress

WordPress was used to develop the website because it is very easy to use. In addition, it would be easy to hand over for the maintenance of the website to the client since you could set up and maintain the website with relatively none and less coding competencies. This would be ideal because the client does not have an IT department to look after the website and rather less budget to allocate a professional to do so either.

WordPress doesn't require a computer engineering degree. It's built for non-technical people. The user interface is intuitive and friendly. To add a new design to your website, you can simply download a theme. If you need to add a new function, like a contact form, you just install a plugin. Web development tasks that used to take hours to complete can be done in a matter of minutes. (Price 2021)

WordPress at the time of launch and initial operability was mostly used for blog websites but as the software evolved for the better, it became possible as it is today to design and operate any type of website. WordPress with its expanded functionality and the ease of operability, powers over half of the world's websites. Considering that the number of total active websites is estimated at over 1.3 billion means that around 455,000,000 websites are using WordPress today. (Matt 2022)

Some other reasons why WordPress is a popular option and should be used for a small outlet such as Nummela Kylähistoria are:

- i. Search Engines love WordPress: Clean and simple code of WordPress make it easier for search engines to read and index WordPress websites.
- ii. Managing websites is easy and portable. Operate websites from any internet connected computers.
- iii. Customisability, as users gets unlimited options to customise and style their websites through plugins and themes on offer.
- iv. Site scales with the business. Offers the ability to add thousands of pages without any compromise in performance.
- v. Economic. Could be completely free of cost. (10 benefits of using WordPress no date)

## 2.2 Themes

Themes are an important part of designing a WordPress website. They dictate how the content and various features of your website are to be structured. A WordPress theme is a



group of files (graphics, style sheets, and code) that dictates the overall appearance of your blog or website. Themes can control something as vast as your site's layout, or as minute as your hyperlink colors. It's easy to think of a theme as a 'skin' for your site, but they are much more powerful than that. (What are WordPress Themes no date). According to Scepter marketing's research, over 31, 000 themes are available for WordPress, and the options are categorized between both paid and free themes. (How Many WordPress Themes 2020) Choosing the right theme is critical for your website. Certain websites offer functionality that others may not which may include site responsiveness, plugin compatibility, price, and customization options. A fair amount of research must go into different themes available before coming to a decision.

### 2.2.1 Ocean WP

Ocean WP was the theme of choice brought up by one of the board members of the client. After some research, it was decided to go along with this theme because it has features that benefit many aspects of the website's goal. Some include SEO optimization, the theme is lightweight, which means faster loading of pages. Additionally, the theme is also fully mobile responsive and offers full customization options.

## 2.3 Plugins

Plugins are bits of software that inject functionality and as well as extend its functionality. They can tweak the website and transform how your website operates or looks. Plugins are often used to add basic functions such as to make the website secure or optimize it for Search engine optimization.

### 2.3.1 Elementor

Elementor is a website building tool for WordPress that follows a drag-and-drop technique. This tool is beneficial for developing responsive websites since it comes has built-in responsive mode that allows developers to customize and edit features for mobile view simultaneously. It is also easy to use and can be used free of cost. Elementor was the tool of choice to add content such as images, text and live mapping widget to the pages.

### 2.3.2 Smart Slider

Smart slider was used to create a carousel element of images on the homepage. The plugin can be used to build sliders with images, videos and animated sliders. The slider added a nice interactive experience for the user with images and text and arrow interaction that lets the user navigate between featured images.

### 2.3.3 Content Views

The Content Views plugin was utilized to develop the grid layout of houses on a particular street. The plugin generates content cards in a grid layout. The content cards can be generated in the form of pages or blog posts in WordPress. The plugin allows developers to sort and arrange pages in a grid form using post ids which can be found in the URL of a web page. The Content Views settings are well defined and easy to follow, with a live preview option that shows the grid format in real-time as you develop it.

## 3 Website design

Design is the starting part of the website development project, an appropriate design is fundamental to the success of the website, regardless of how well the website is coded and built in the backend, if a website design does not satisfy the visual requirements of a user, it will unlikely do well. Web design is important because it impacts how your audience perceives your brand. The impression you make on them can either get them to remain on your page and learn about your business or leave your page and turn to a competitor. (Why is Web Design Important no date)

A successful web design follows certain aspects, user-friendliness, usability, and responsiveness.

### 3.1.1 User-friendliness

A design is user-friendly if the website structure is easy to follow and the user does not have a hard time remembering what they had learned upon their first visit. The more user-friendly a website is, the more likely the user is to return to your website. This could also spell good for Search Engine Optimization (SEO) as nowadays user behaviour is paramount for more traffic through search engines. Today, search engines – especially Google– are focusing on user behaviour to offer users the best search results. Search engines collect user and website data to improve their understanding of users. They look at how users interact with a website, and if they don't like the data, you can bet your ranking position will suffer. (Soderman 2021)

To make a website user-friendly, it is important to follow certain practices that help it, when designing it. Designers should be wary of the industry-wide standards of web architecture and stay up to date with the latest trends in web design. Typically, If the website is in line with the latest trends in web architecture, the user will be more used to it and find it easy to navigate around your website. A website should also provide content in appropriate sections where users should expect to find them. A well-planned web design would also consider any

special features or information that should be including bearing in mind the user base that the website is likely to attract or targeting.

In the case of this thesis, the website would likely cater to the elderly user who may have some disabilities that may cause trouble navigating the website such as sight and hearing disabilities. When designing a website for this userbase, special consideration should be taken into account.

### 3.1.2 Usability

Usability is all about how well a user can complete a specific task. How efficiently, effectively and satisfactorily the user completes the task defines how usable the product/service is. Users should feel immersed and in control of products/designs that predict their actions and help them get things done properly and fast. If they stop to think about what you're showing them, they'll start losing trust. Overall, they should find it all satisfying—if not pleasing. (Usability, no date) According to Interaction Design Foundation, for a design to be usable, it should follow these five elements: effectiveness, engagement, error tolerance, and ease of learning. (Usability, no date) A design should respond to the user's needs, offer solutions to any errors, and should also provide efficiency to continue doing the same tasks. In case of future updates or changes, it would be good practice that the UX is not completely transformed, or at least the basic functionality stays the same, the outlook should stay true to the current one and the changes should be subtle enough to not have the user re-learn how to use the website.

### 3.1.3 Responsiveness

Responsiveness in web design is the concept of making a website architecture look good on devices of different types. Initially, websites were only made to be viewed on desktops and therefore, a need for adjusting the display and functional properties did not exist. With the increase in devices where browsing capability is enabled and the rise of IoT (Internet of things) appliances, the need for responsiveness has also increased. In early 2010s, at the birth of smart devices, when the need to use browse website on such devices first arrived, Ethan Marcotte wrote an article for A list apart where he first brought about the term, responsive web design. He posed a question in the article, "Can we really continue to commit to supporting each new user agent with its own bespoke experience? At some point, this starts to feel like a zero-sum game. But how can we—and our designs—adapt?" His own answer to his question in the article has become a foundation to web design today, "We can design for an optimal viewing experience, but embed standards-based technologies into our designs to make them not only more flexible but more adaptive to the media that renders them. In short, we need to practice responsive web design". (Marcotte 2010)

The concept of responsive web design is to adjust the content to match the dimensions of the screen where the website is being viewed on. This should allow the users to have the same experience when viewing the webpage as they would have on any other device. This concept enables seamlessness for the user, where they do not have to relearn how to view content if they were to switch to a smartphone from a desktop computer. Creating a responsive website is also economical and less time costly when compared to making several individual website versions for different devices. Today, with so many different devices on the market it is impossible to design a dedicated interface for them all. Instead, the focus is on responsive designs, which automatically adjust information presentation depending on the type of device on which the information will be displayed. The request could be expanding or contracting the layout to fit the screen or browser window or even changing the layout dramatically or omitting elements. (Reiss 2012) It will be expensive while set up, but when compared to maintaining and setting up several websites, it will save money and time in the long run.

In recent years, there has also been steep shift in mobile phone users driving more traffic to websites. As reported in 2021, over 55 percent of web traffic worldwide came from mobile phones. (Percentage of Mobile Device 2022) This does not mean that the need to view websites from desktops would disappear anytime soon but this does establish the importance of making websites responsive as with each passing year, technology is evolving with rapid speed. To stay competitive every website owner has to take this into consideration when designing websites for their product/service.

WordPress is very good tool for building responsive websites with hundreds of themes to choose from that offer this functionality. The theme that will be used in this thesis project, is OceanWP which ranks as one of the best for building responsive websites. OceanWP is a modern WordPress design – it's responsive, and can support multiple languages. (Muldoon 2022) Google's mobile-friendly online testing tool allows you to check if your website is mobile friendly.

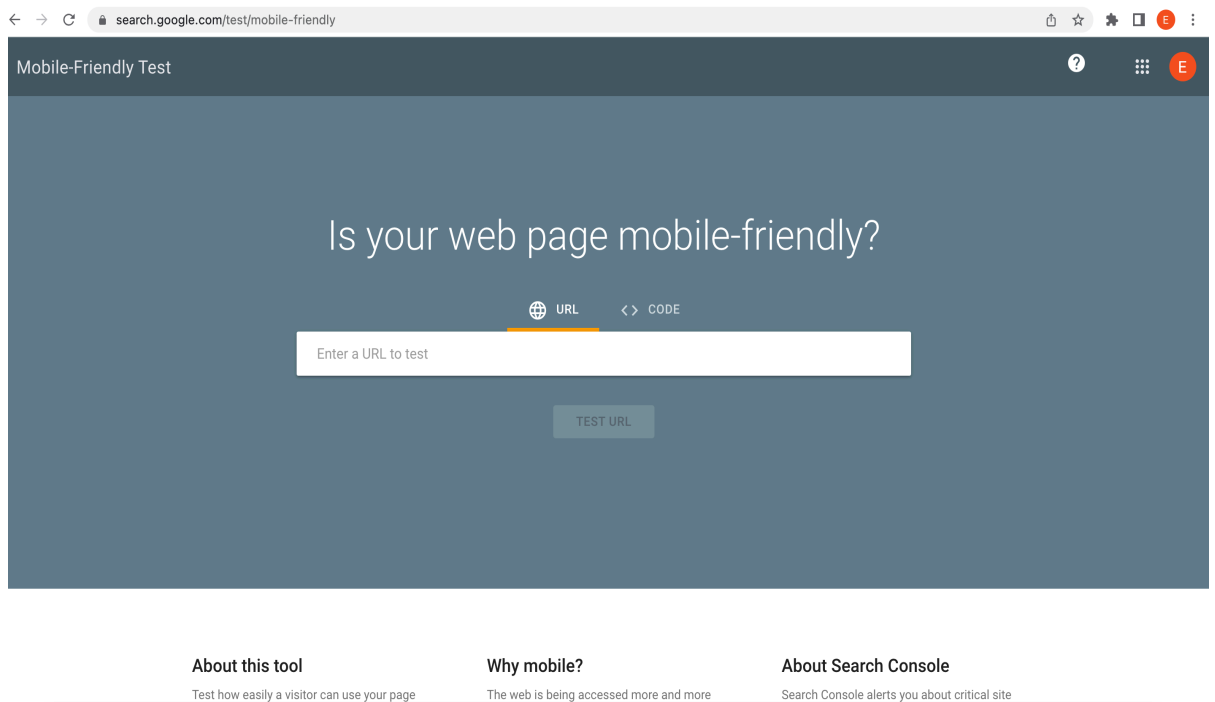


Figure 1: Mobile Friendly Test 1

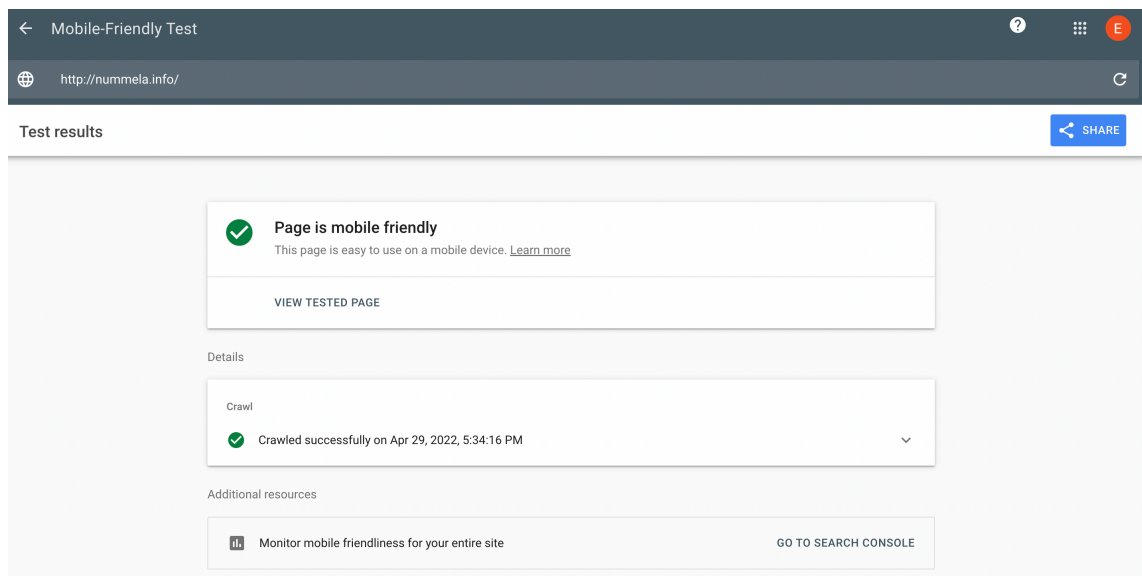


Figure 2: Mobile Friendly Test 2

If your website offers responsiveness, this also bears good news for Search Engine Optimization (SEO). This tool is a good option to see if Google sees your website as mobile-friendly. In case it does not, google will likely send less traffic to your website through mobile

search results which can be a very important resource for the users to find your website and your product or service.

## 3.2 User Interface Design

User interface design is the process of building interfaces for the devices, mainly focusing on the outlook and design elements of an application or website. It focuses on creating interfaces that are easy to use and aesthetically welcoming. User Interface Design (UI) is at times confused with User Experience Design (UX) but in reality, they both are different concepts with different objectives. UI design is the process of transforming wireframes into a polished graphical user interface. In contrast, UX design requires “understanding the overall journey of your users and turning it into a product. (Kreimer 2021) However, user interface and user interface design should go hand in hand, as both are part of design process. A good user interface is critical to a good user experience. If the interface doesn’t allow people to easily use the website or app, they won’t use the product or they’ll overwhelm tech support with costs, ballooning costs. (The Basic Principles of User Interface no date)

### 3.2.1 Sitemap

A sitemap is a road map used in the design process with the use of hierarchical grouping to establish the layout and structure of how the content will be displayed on the website and how the navigation would work systematically. A sitemap can contain the list of pages and any media that is to be used in the website. It is important because it sets the website's structure that can be referred back during the whole design process as web designers go through the different stages. A sitemap ensures the planning of the website structure which in turn plays a part in a smoother design process.

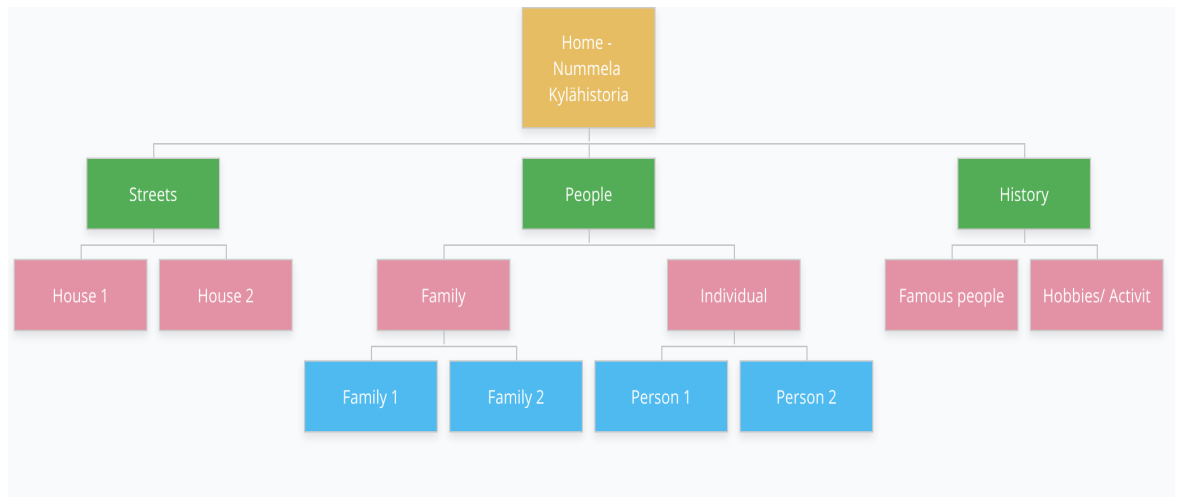


Figure 3: Sitemap

### 3.2.2 Wireframes

Wireframing is an important concept of visualizing and laying out the structure of a web design early in the design cycle. It sets up the terminology of the navigation and page structure and can be amended accordingly without much effort. Wireframing is important because it is relatively easier and cheaper to get a visual understanding of the project and get approval from the client and make amendments before the more expensive and extensive development part of the process can start. Wireframing takes place in the user interface design phase and is essential to a smoother and successful design process. Once approved, they can provide a good reference point to the developers throughout the developing phase. Another advantage to wireframing is the fact that it pushes usability to the forefront since there are likely to be no images or visual elements redirecting your attention, so the attention falls on the skeleton of the structure. As it is based on functionality alone, it brings the spotlight on that so the client gets to objectively test the usability element, the navigation, and how the user would interact with the layout. At the start of every creative project, there are many changes and iterations of the product. Starting with a wireframe diminishes the time it takes to make edits and apply fixes. This not only saves time, but it also saves money. (Velarde 2021)

Wireframing is part of the user-centred design process and based on the requirements gathered from the client, wireframes were first sketched onto a piece of paper during our client-team meetings, and based on those sketches, the final design of the website was established and approved on.

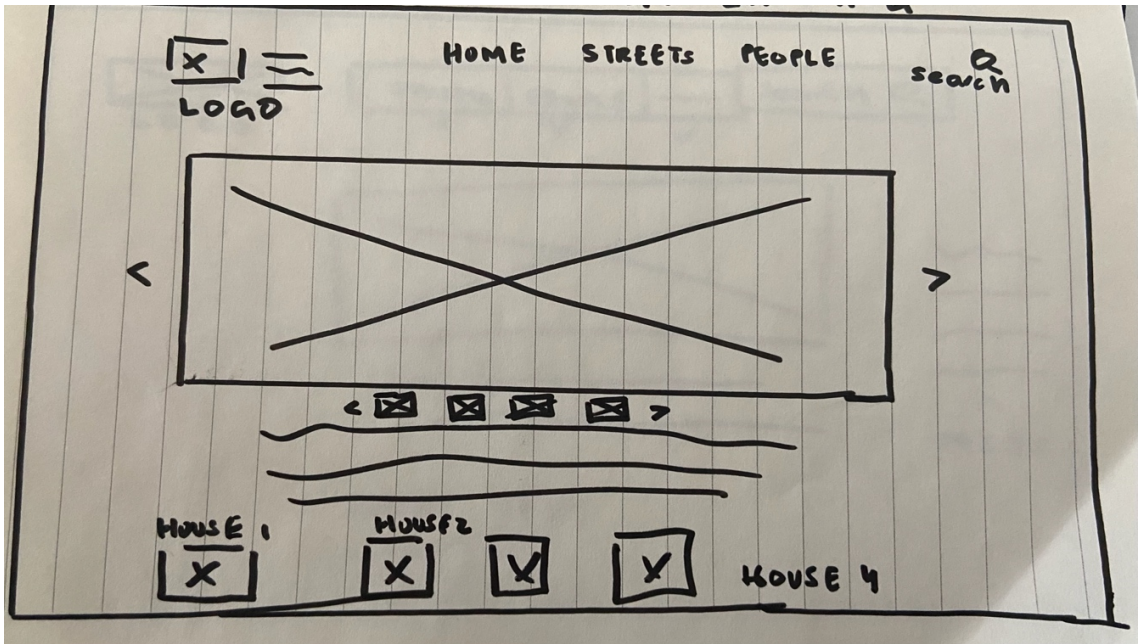


Figure 4: Wireframe home page sketch

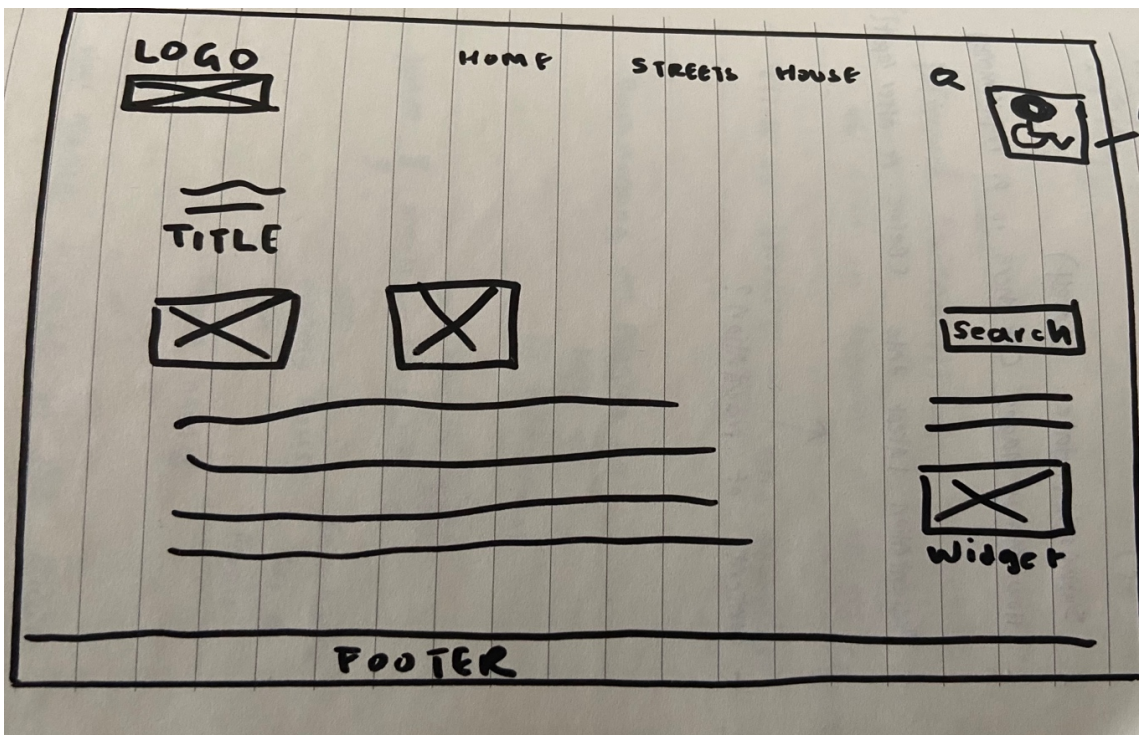


Figure 5: Wireframe sketch content page



### 3.2.3 Figma

Figma interface design tool was used to design the low fidelity wireframes that would then be used as a foundation for the WordPress website design. Figma is a popular prototyping tool used to design low-fidelity and high-fidelity wireframes that can later be used to present the website design and brief intractability and basic functionality. It is becoming vastly popular amongst UX and UI designers and is the tool of choice for many designers. One of the reasons why Figma is very popular amongst designers is the ease of team collaboration it offers with real-time collaboration and slack integration. Figma is also a web-based tool so it works on any platform that uses a browser, so which means all users of different operating systems can make use of the tool. Figma works on any operating system that runs a web browser. Macs, Windows PCs, Linux machines, and even Chromebooks can be used with Figma. It is the only design tool of its type that does this, and in shops that use hardware running different operating systems, everyone can still share, open, and edit Figma files. In many organizations, designers use Macs and developers use Windows PCs. Figma helps bring these groups together. (Kopf no date)

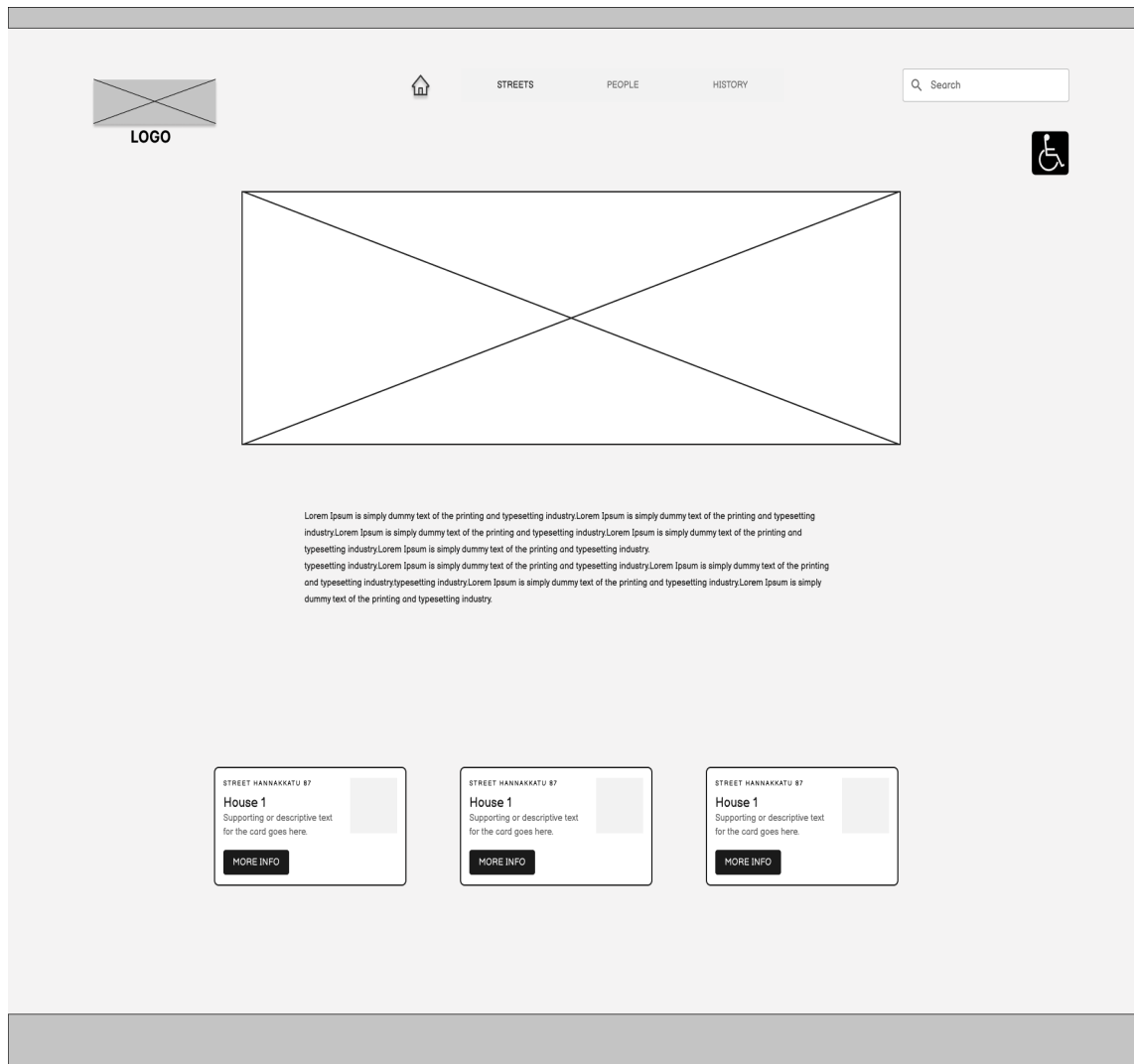


Figure 6: Figma home page wireframe

The home landing page. The home page would feature an image slider, body text, horizontal navigation and content cards for houses. Accessibility functionality is also added for users to choose how they would like to view the web page to choose to zoom in or out, change the colour contrasts, and have text read out to them.

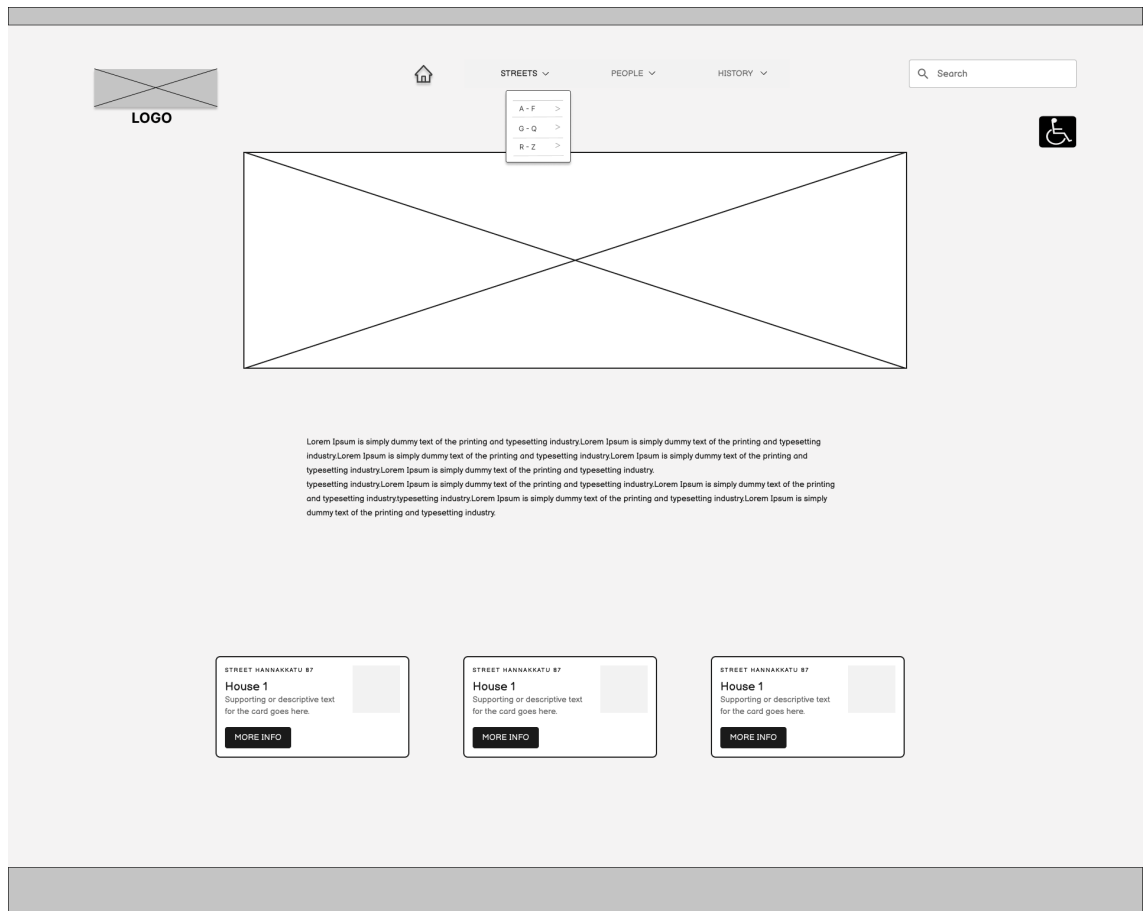


Figure 7: Figma home page wireframe navigation sequence

This wireframe of the home page shows the form that the navigation would take with streets being categorised alphabetically.

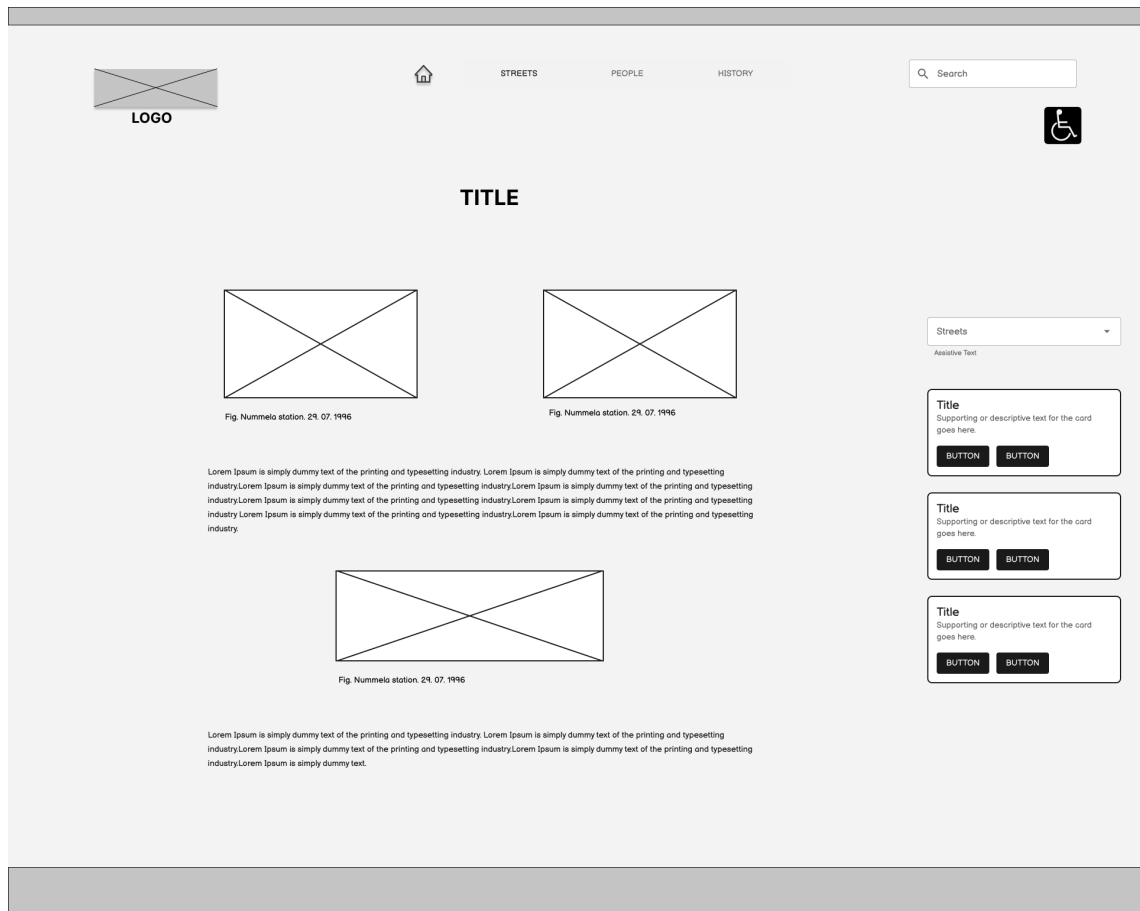


Figure 8: Figma house page wireframe

This page shows the layout for the house page where more information about the house can be found. It would include body text, images and also widgets on the right-hand panel to allow the user to navigate around houses on similar streets and also navigate around different streets with a drop-down menu.

### 3.3 How has design thinking affected this approach?

Design thinking is an iterative process aimed at understanding the users, and their needs and is a creative problem-solving approach. It is human-centred and focuses on bringing about new ideas that discourage assumptions designers would initially have about the user. As Tim Brown, CEO of a renowned design, and consultancy firm, Ideo is quoted as saying, “Design thinking is a human-centered approach to innovation that draws from the designer’s toolkit to integrate the needs of people, the possibilities of technology, and the requirements for business success.” (Brown no date)

Design thinking has five phases: Empathise, Define, Ideate, Prototype and Test. The five phases are non-linear and do not have to follow a sequential order and can be used in parallel to each other when carrying out the design thinking process.

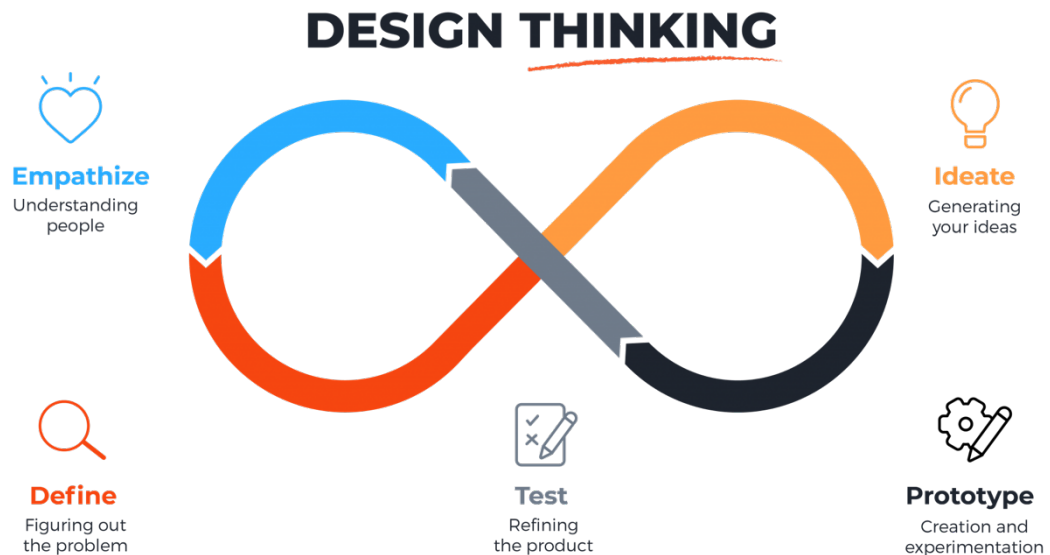


Figure 9: Design thinking (Karl S 2020)

- i. **Empathize:** It was important to understand the client’s needs and requirements for the website. As the user base would mainly be of an older demographic, it was essential to know how the user thinks, the content they value the most, and how they interact with the internet because of the nature of the website content. Therefore, it was helpful to define the right questions to ask during initial meetings with the client, which helped us gather their needs. The questions asked were What is the average age of the customer base? What features do they require? Do they have a website structure or WordPress theme that they are familiar with? How much content do they need on the website? What is the nature of the content?
- ii. **Define:** At this stage, the client had provided all the answers and requirements, with the help of which I was able to understand the complications and drawbacks of their current website. Through this, I was able to deliver a problem statement. During the following meeting, I provided the client list of features and WordPress themes and functionality that may solve their problems and elevate their everyday experience.

- iii. Ideate: After the problem was defined and possible solutions presented, different themes were debated until a decision was made. Following that, I deployed a structure on the default WordPress template to define the layout and navigation that would satisfy the client's needs. At this point, layout sketches, navigation logic, and wireframes were formed.
- iv. Prototype: After a few weeks of development and recycling between different phases, a WordPress theme was chosen for the website. The website design and functionality were presented to the client and with their feedback, plugins were added and some functionality that did not meet their needs was removed. The website navigation was also reworked after the client provided new objectives and an updated course of interaction.
- v. Test: The website was tested at different stages of the process with the client. First, the website was assessed against the requirements during the meetings to see if they satisfy the goals. Open feedback was encouraged about different website elements if they provided solutions, and new learning was injected to optimize the website accordingly. This testing phase was iterated during every meeting with the client.

Design thinking was essential to understanding the user's needs and design requirements by keeping them at the core of the whole process. It helped to listen to them, learn from their experiences, and design a web experience that met and satisfied their needs. The iterative and ideation-oriented nature of design thinking means we constantly question and acquire knowledge throughout the process. This helps us redefine a problem so we can identify alternative strategies and solutions that aren't instantly apparent with our initial level of understanding. (Dam and Siang 2021)

## 4 Research Methods

The research methods used in the thesis are user-centred design, benchmarking and user testing. The thesis used a mixed formula of User-centered design, benchmarking and user testing. These methods are widely used in the process of web design and were very useful in the entirety of the design cycle for the Nummela Kylähistoria website.

### 4.1 User-centered design

User centered design is a popular framework used in development involving the end-user in mind. User-centered design (UCD) is a general term for a philosophy and methods which focus

on designing for and involving users in the design of computerized systems. (Abrams et al., 2004) The designer's role in this framework is to establish the needs and requirements of the user, facilitate grounds for the user to complete their tasks effectively and make sure the user would not need to put much effort into learning how to use the design. The website logic should be intuitive and simple. It is also essential to involve users in the different stages of the design process and respond to their feedback accordingly in the design. In this thesis, it was necessary to administer a user-centred design framework because of the nature of the website and its users. The website designer would have to consider that the customer base would likely have different user requirements and expectations from the usability compared to a website made for clientele of a more balanced age demographic.

User-centered design is an iterative approach that has four different phases that should be iterated until a final design approval is established.

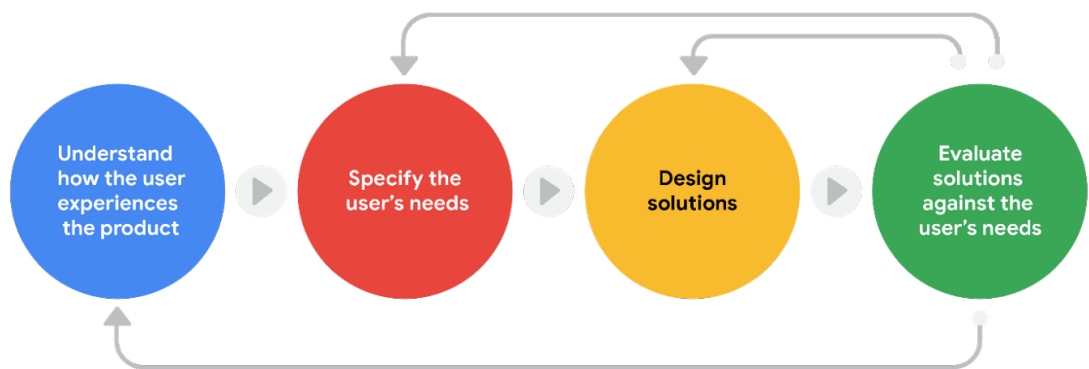


Figure 10: User-centered design framework (Frigola 2021)

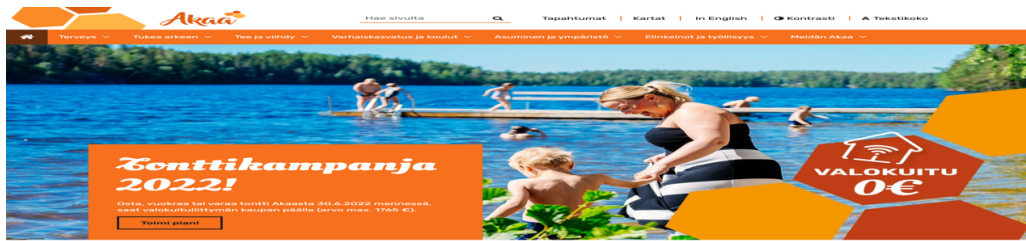
During the first phase, the website's end-users are determined and how the user interacts with the product. In this case, since Nummela Kylähistoria had an existing website, that was useful to understand the content and usability logic that the user base is familiar with. In the second phase, the user's needs and requirements are specified, the content they require and its placement is crucial. The second phase was iterated during the first interviews with the client and later on, design propositions were made to them. In the third phase, the design solutions are proposed to the client in the form of wireframes and then in the form of the penultimate design solution. The third phase is followed by and complemented with the fourth phase, which evaluates the final design product. In this fourth phase, the products is measured and assessed against the user's needs and requirement. The user's feedback is also important in evaluation, and changes can be made to design accordingly.

The user-centered design makes the user a part of the design approach which is a crucial element to a successful development cycle. It also helps designers manage user's expectations about a new product. When users have been involved in the design of a product, they know from an early stage what to expect from a product and they feel that their ideas and suggestions have been taken into account during the process. (Abrams et al. 2004)

#### 4.2 Benchmarking

Benchmarking is studying the competitors and the industry to determine the standards to develop and improve the product. A website benchmark can be made with your direct competitors and other websites that have similar features and are targeting products or services to markets similar to yours. (Esparza 2013) Before designing this website, the author did not have any experience with creating a municipality website or browsing them. It was very different from previous design projects, and benchmarking was deemed a suitable method to approach. It helped me understand the website layout standards for municipalities in Finland and the features in use by these websites. Some of the websites that were used to benchmark were Akaa (Figure 10) and Raahe (Figure 11)





**Terveystuoto** | **Libereyhteydet** | **Korona** | **Lomakkeet** | **Ei-ki paikallista palvelua** | **Päätökset**

**Ajankohtaista** | **Katso kuulutukset**

- 9.9.2022 | Liikunta, Tee ja viihdy**  
**Liikuntatoinen kesäjuhla**  
Aikuisen liikuntatunti alkaa maanantaina 30.9.2022. Akkaan kaupungin liikuntapalvelut järjestää aikuisille suunnattua uittoliikuntaa 30.9.-30.6.2022 Valtion ja Valtion varainhoitolaitteiden, kysymässä on valittavana...
- 9.9.2022 | Loppumatkat, Tee ja viihdy**  
**Akkaan uudet matkailualueet on linnoitettuja**  
Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä kesäkuun? Poimi vinkit Akaa-elämäyksiäsi luokasta matkailualueista. Tuletko Akkaan kaupungin matkailualueille...
- 9.9.2022 | Asuminen**  
**Rakennusvalvonnan aukiolossa muuttokissa kesällä 2022**  
Rakennusvalvonta on kokonaan suljettu 2.7. - 17.7.2022. Rakennusvalvonnan toimintavuoro on suljettu 29.6. - 7.8.2022, jolloin ei ole valvontaa tai kuulutuksia...
- 9.9.2022 | Kulttuuri**  
**Kaustimoisten musiikkisäily Akkaassa 15.5.2022**  
Kaustimoisten musiikkisäilyä varten on valittu kaksi kuukauden kuluessa kaustimoisten musiikkisäilyä varten ja kaustimoisten musiikkisäilyä varten...

**KATSO KAIKKI AJANKOHTAISET**

**Tietoa ja ohjeita koronarokotuksista**  
Koronarokotuksia annetaan kaikille yli 16-vuotiaille.  
Rokotuspäivät voi varata suoraan sähköisesti, jatkuvasti päivitettyä ohjeistusta löydät 24h-aikoinen kaista tai puhelimitse 040 335 3071 ma-pe klo 8-16:30.  
Kolmasrokotuksia annetaan kaikille yli 16-vuotiaille.

**LUE LISÄÄ**

**Valokuitu liittämisen ja kuitun alle kaivutuksen lämpöeristävien koteloiden kuitun alle kaivutuksen ja lämpöeristävien koteloiden kuitun alle kaivutuksen myötä parantunut ajokatualueiden kuitun alle kaivutuksen.**  
Käytännössä kuitun alle kaivutuksen toteuttaminen kuitun alle kaivutuksen ja lämpöeristävien koteloiden kuitun alle kaivutuksen myötä parantunut ajokatualueiden kuitun alle kaivutuksen.

**VASTAA KYSELLYN**

**Aikaa elävi! - Tapahtumat**

**05.03.2022**  
**Tapahtumapaikka: Valtion kesäkeri**  
Keskiviikko - musiikki hermoromahduksen parissa

**01.04.2022**  
**Tapahtumapaikka: Valtion kesäkeri**  
Keskiviikko - musiikki hermoromahduksen parissa

**25.04.2022 Klo 17:30**  
**Tapahtumapaikka: Akkaa, Loppumäki, Valtion kesäkeri**  
Tapahtumapaikka: Valtion kesäkeri

**03.05.2022**  
**Tapahtumapaikka: Akkaan pöytäkirja**  
Valokuitu valtion, valtion valtion, Ari Barkanen

NÄYTTELYT | ERTYKSET | KURSSIT | LUENTOSARJAT | **KATSO KAIKKI TAPAHTUMAT**

**Akaa pähkinänkuoressa**

**20 minuuttia** Terveystuoto ja lämpöeristävien koteloiden kuitun alle kaivutuksen myötä parantunut ajokatualueiden kuitun alle kaivutuksen.

**Rehottaa tunnelaa** Hätäkeskitys

**Monipuoliset palvelut** laajasta alueesta

**Päättää ja rataisee**

**Meillä ahaatella** on 16 800

**Siunna meidän kaupunki**

**Akaa somessa**

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Lähihoitaja kotihoon**

Akkaan ja Urtjalan kotihoito tukee pöytäkirjassa...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Pöytäkirja - musiikki hermoromahduksen parissa**

Keskiviikko - musiikki hermoromahduksen parissa...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**Akaan kaupunki**

**Uusi Akaa -kylä**

Mikä Akkaassa voi nähdä, kokoa ja tehdä...

**LATAA LISÄÄ**

**Akaan kaupunki**

M. 16  
27400 Akkaa  
Puh. 033 300 1100  
Akkaan kaupunki@akaa.fi

**Akaan kaupungin**  
toiminta- ja hallinto

Sirkka-Liisa S. Akka  
Puhelin: 033 300 1100  
sivut@akaa.fi  
www.akaa.fi

**Päättävät**

Edustajat  
Terveystuoto  
Terveystuoto  
Terveystuoto  
Terveystuoto  
Terveystuoto

**Ota yhteyttä**

Vieraskeskus  
Yhteystiedot  
Akkaa, pöytäkirja  
Osoite ja valtuusto

**Tapahtumat**


Tapahtumakalenteri  
Ilmoita tapahtumasta

f t i

CREATIVE ORG

Figure 11: Akkaa.fi home page

**Koronavirus - tiedotteet ja ohjeet**



**RAAHE**

Taloustieto Valhda kontrasti Yhteyshiedot

IKÄHIMSET LAPSIPERHEET MATKAILIJAT NUORET UDEET ASUKKAAT YRITYKIJÄT

KUNTAINFO PALVELUT HALLINTO VERKKOASIOINTI

**Luonnostaan ylpeä!**

Raahe on asukkaiden ja yritysten sitkeän taajamaton kotipaikka, joka elää ja hengittää saman tahtin kaupunkia työllistävien merien kera. Se on pieni ja ryhdikäs kaupunki, luonnon syliässä, jossa vastustajat eivät tunteita.

[Raaheen kesäkaupungit 2022](#)

**Ajankohtaista**

**Vieheen purkaminen ja uutta rakennus**

08.08.2022

Ilmanvaihdon tehostamisesta varheen rakennuksen takana sijaitsevaan Purkukadun vanhaan Pakkalan rakennukseen. Työt aloitetaan ensi viikolla. Työt aloitetaan purkamisen jälkeen...

**Tule mukaan tuottamaan ohjelmia Raahen Meri- ja Sääntö**

08.08.2022

Merikokouksen lisäksi ja ensi viikon merikokouksessa on tilaisuus luonnostaan Raahen kaupungin ohjelmien ja ohjelmien jatkamiseen. Merikokouksen ohjelmien ja ohjelmien jatkamiseen...

**Kuoronjohtajan valintayhteisöjen haaku**

08.08.2022

Kuoronjohtajan valintayhteisöjen haaku on avoinna. Haakua varten on otettava huomioon...

**Kuulutukset**

**Sairaalan alueen suunnittelu- ja toteutus kilpailu**

08.08.2022

Sairaalan alueen suunnittelu- ja toteutus kilpailu on avoinna. Kilpailun tarkoituksena on...

**Raahessa toteutettavan eläkeläisten kesäkahvilan ohjelma**

08.08.2022

Raahessa toteutettavan eläkeläisten kesäkahvilan ohjelma on avoinna. Ohjelmassa on...

**Raahen uuden oppilaitoksen ja nuorten kesäkaupungit 2022**

08.08.2022

Raahen uuden oppilaitoksen ja nuorten kesäkaupungit 2022 on avoinna. Kesäkaupungit...

**Avoimet työpaikat**

**Yhteistyöpaikan etsintä**

08.08.2022

Yhteistyöpaikan etsintä on avoinna. Paikan etsintä on...

**Raahen uuden oppilaitoksen ja nuorten kesäkaupungit 2022**

08.08.2022

Raahen uuden oppilaitoksen ja nuorten kesäkaupungit 2022 on avoinna. Kesäkaupungit...

[Näytä lisää ajankohtaista](#)

**Päivitetty**

Pe, 29.04.2022 - 09:16

**Pöiminnät**

[Asioiden verkossa](#)

[Lähidemokratia toimikunta](#)

[Ruokalistat](#)

[Tapahtumakalenteri](#)

[Luontopolut](#)

[Valtuuston verkkotähtäys](#)

**Ajankohtaista somessa**    **Facebook**    **Twitter**    **Instagram**    **Blogit**

**Facebook & Twitter**

**Facebook**

Raahen kaupunki - City of Raah

08.08.2022

Ilmanvaihdon tehostamisesta varheen rakennuksen takana sijaitsevaan Purkukadun vanhaan Pakkalan rakennukseen. Työt aloitetaan ensi viikolla. Työt aloitetaan purkamisen jälkeen...

**Twitter**

Raahen kaupunki - City of Raah

08.08.2022

Ilmanvaihdon tehostamisesta varheen rakennuksen takana sijaitsevaan Purkukadun vanhaan Pakkalan rakennukseen. Työt aloitetaan ensi viikolla. Työt aloitetaan purkamisen jälkeen...

**Facebook**

Raahen kaupunki - City of Raah

08.08.2022

Sairaalan alueen suunnittelu- ja toteutus kilpailu on avoinna. Kilpailun tarkoituksena on...

**Facebook**

Raahen kaupunki - City of Raah

08.08.2022

Yhteistyöpaikan etsintä on avoinna. Paikan etsintä on...

**Twitter**

Raahen kaupunki - City of Raah

08.08.2022

Yhteistyöpaikan etsintä on avoinna. Paikan etsintä on...

[Näytä lisää somesta](#)

**Raahen kaupunki**

Bentstamintie 50  
FI-52200 Raahen  
Puh. 08 639 3111 (vaihde)  
kirjuri@raahen.fi

V-tunnus: 1791817-6  
Lentokutsu

**Ota yhteyttä!**

Viestien palautus  
Raahen kaupungin  
Henkilöstön yhteyshiedot  
Opas kortti

Raahen Facebookissa  
Raahen Instagramissa  
Raahen LinkedInissä  
Raahen Twitterissä

**Tutustu!**

Kuulutus ja pöytäkirjat 11.10.2021 lähtien  
Ammattien pöytäkirjat  
Viranhaltijapäätökset  
Kulutuslaskut 1.10.2021 lähtien  
Henkilöstöön kuulutus  
Säätötietoisuuslehti

Siivokkita  
Tietoa siivokista

Figure 12 Raahe.fi home page

Similarities found were that both websites utilised images at the top and center of the website with text box overlays, they follow a clear website navigation logic that seems very easy to use. Another similar feature was the use of content cards that redirect to other articles or pages of the website with a brief description in the card. However, some key differences were that Raahe makes more use of the white space and has their content structured well than Akaa which has more content compressed together and has many colour accents with different contrast levels.

Examining the two competitors helped me understand that both websites have different structures and features that could be employed in the website design. This also helped me determine that the text should be wrapped appropriately with images and that the main page should not be bombarded with too much text. I also utilized the proper use of white space in the final website design after likening the layout that Raahe offered.

#### 4.3 User testing

User testing is a method that tests the interaction, features and website layout with the end-users. The method is iterative in stages and could be used at different stages of the development process. User testing can be useful to figure what works for the user, what doesn't, or what works but could work better. User testing also puts your product in the hands of the actual user for the first time and gives you a new outlook on what your design feels like, dismissing any assumptions you may have of the design. User testing can record and observe a set of user's performing tasks with a product to find errors and areas of improvement for product development. It can also involve asking a user how the quality of the experience was for them. (Weber 2018)

The user testing mainly took place with the chair of the client, Heikki Lindfors and other board members during different phases. Upon testing, some areas of improvement were identified, and some features were updated. The most pressing section of the websites where the client and author went back and forth to correct was the navigation logic which must be refactored many times to fit the user's requirements. The client had an issue with how the navigation panel included multiple forward steps before the user could visit the desired page. Similarly, as a result of iterative user testing, social media links were removed since they did not meet the user base's needs. A content view cards feature was also implemented with the client's request, which is reflected seamlessly on the website. User testing unlocks a lot of benefits for the designer and can be done simultaneously with other stages of the design process. In its most simplified state, it's about testing and quantifying how someone uses your product which is often different than how you think they should use your product. (Weber 2018)

## 5 Implementation

In this section, the implementation of the website will be described, and web pages of the new and old websites will be compared.

### 5.1 Choosing a domain name

A domain name is what the user enters into the address bar in the browser window to reach a particular website. The domain name is not the web address, but the name is a string of text that maps onto a numeric web address. The web address is a numerical IP address but DNS (Domain Name System) allows the web addresses to be routed using easy-to-use domain names that are more in line with the identity of the company that owns the website. The process of converting web addresses to domain names is called domain lookup.

Choosing a domain name is important because it represents and identifies with the company, and it is essential to choose a domain that would allow the user to find your website. The domain name should also be short and straightforward, and it should be avoided to have longer phrases or multiple words in the address. A good idea would be to have keywords in your website that represent what the website offers and its nature. It would be advisable to do some research and find out if other domain names are similar to the one you choose to avoid them visiting other websites. Choosing a web host

Once domain names have been chosen, the website host should be selected to host and maintain the website. The web hosting service provider allocates space on a web server for a website to store a site's files (code, images, etc.) and content. Additionally, it provides the owner with the resources to create and maintain their site and serves the files to visitors as they access the site, such as when typing in the domain name. (What is Web Hosting no date) A web host provides a database for the website to hold all web data, site specific configuration and DNS configuration.

### 5.2 Getting started with WordPress

WordPress was set up for the website using a web host using a one-click install method which comes built-in with web hosts nowadays. Since WordPress installation had already been set up before I joined the web designing process, once you are all set up, the next step is to log in to the WordPress dashboard or the backend of your website. To do so, you have to type wp-admin after your domain name. For example, in the case of this website,

www.nummela.info/wp-admin/, enter your login details that were registered during the installation process.

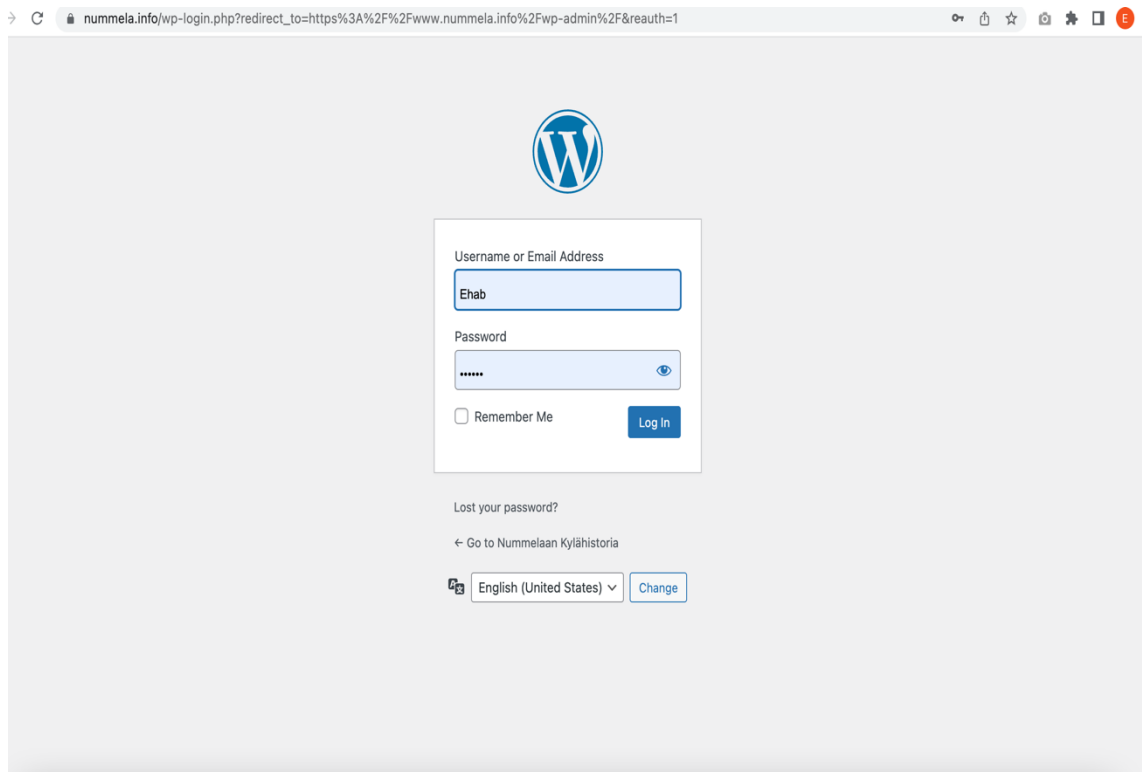


Figure 13: WordPress login page

Once logged in, you will be redirected to the main backend page of the WordPress website which is known as dashboard. This is where all the organization and handling of the website takes place.

The screenshot displays the WordPress dashboard interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows 'nummela.info/wp-admin/'. The dashboard header includes 'Dashboard' and 'Howdy, Ehab Feroze'. A notification banner at the top states: 'In order to save your Elementor styles and templates into WunderWP, you need to connect your site to WunderWP cloud. It's easy and secure!' with a 'Connect with WunderWP' button. Below this, a message from ElementsKit says: 'Hello! Seems like you have used ElementsKit to build this website — Thanks a lot! Could you please do us a big favor and give it a 5-star rating on WordPress? This would boost our motivation and help other users make a comfortable decision while choosing the ElementsKit'. There are three response buttons: 'Ok, you deserved it', 'I already did', and 'I need support'. The dashboard is divided into several widget sections: 'Limit Login Attempts Reloaded', 'Quick Draft', 'Wpmet Stories' (listing articles like 'WooCommerce VS OpenCart', 'How to Add Social Share Buttons to WordPress site', etc.), and 'WordPress Events and News' (listing events like 'WordPress Helsinki Meetup' and 'WordPress 6.0 Release Candidate 2 (RC2) Now Available for Testing').

Figure 14: WordPress dashboard page

From the dashboard, you can add/delete/edit pages, plugins, and select different themes. This is also where you can handle and control the performance, user behavior and security of the website.

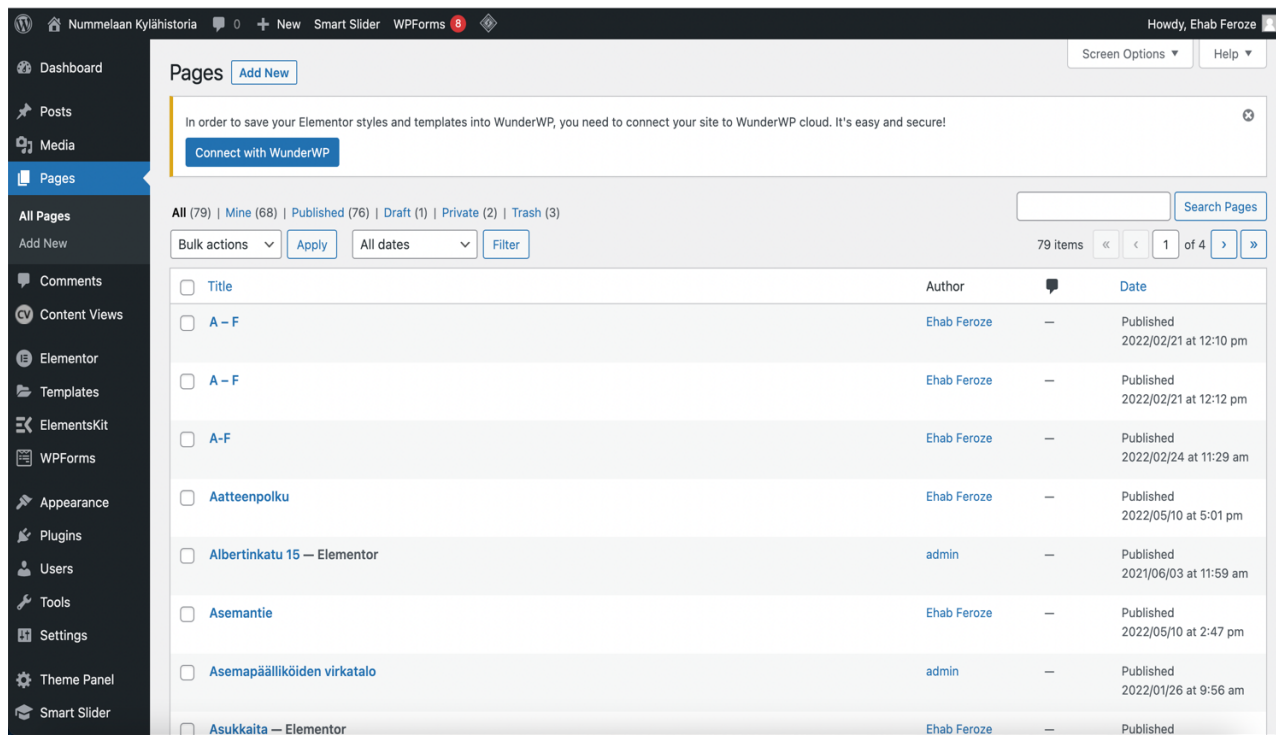


Figure 15: WordPress Pages feature

In order to make a website, the website pages must be added through the pages panel. In the pages panel, it is possible to add, edit, or delete pages, and edit contents of the page.

The required pages to hold content and generate navigation structure were added through the pages panel. This task is done by clicking on the “add new” button next to the title. This opens a new window where the title of the pages and other starting elements can be decided such as permalink and feature images through the right-hand panel. After adding the required pages and relative data, the next step was to choose the theme for the website. A Theme is the overall design of a site and encompasses color, graphics, and text. WordPress website owners have an abundance of choices available to choose the themes from and how they can design the outlook of their website for the user to view.

The screenshot displays the WordPress admin interface for editing a page. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL: `nummela.info/wp-admin/post.php?post=1636&action=edit`. The WordPress logo and navigation icons are visible on the left. The main content area is titled "Home" and includes a search bar with the text "Type / to choose a block". Below this, the "OceanWP Settings" panel is open, showing various configuration options for the page layout, including Content Layout, Sidebar, Paddings, and Custom Body Class. On the right side, the "Page" settings sidebar is visible, showing options for visibility (Public), publish options (Immediately), author (Ehab Feroze), and a "Move to trash" button. Below that, the "Template" and "Permalink" settings are also visible.

Figure 16: Adding page to website

The next step is to select the theme of the website. From the appearance section, the themes feature can be found, and selection can be made according to need. As shown in figure 16, WordPress offers some ready-to-use themes by default such as the Twenty Twenty-Two theme, but other third-party themes can be installed through the themes directory by searching via the search box or clicking on the “Add new” button.



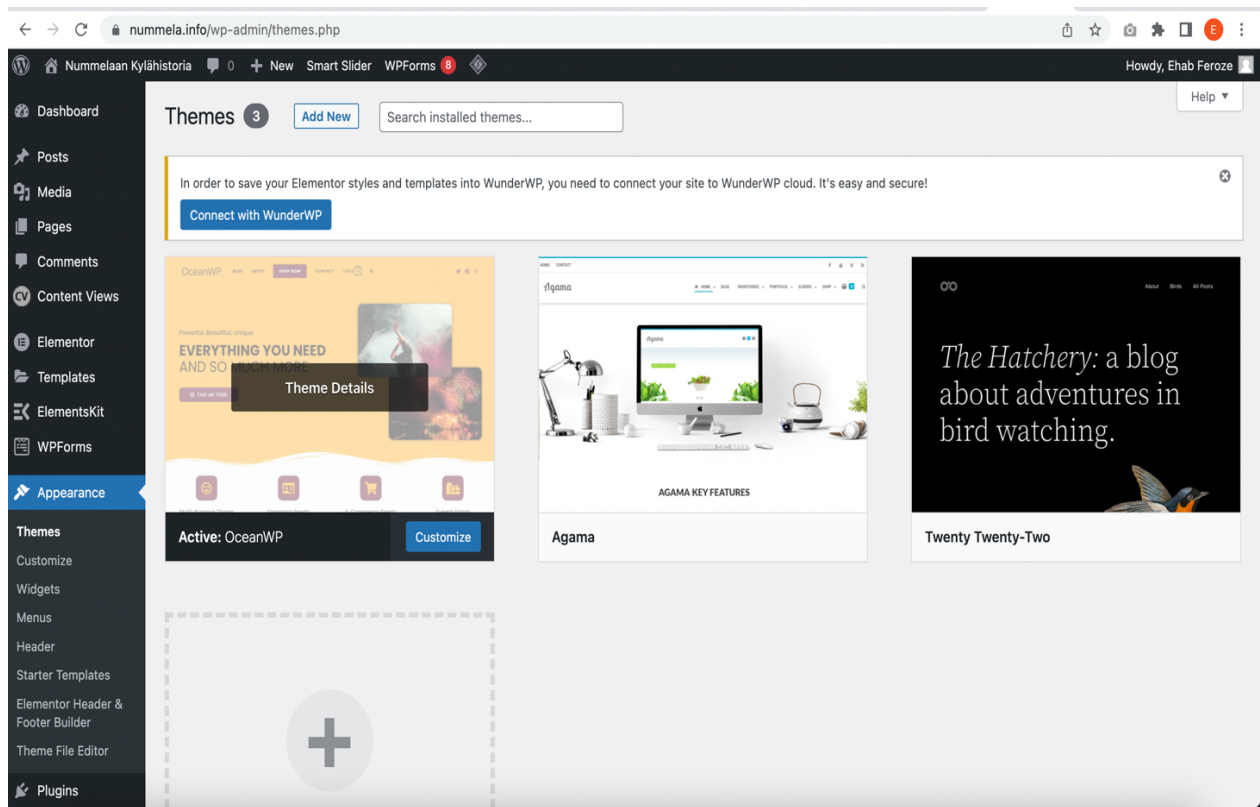


Figure 17: Themes feature

The customization feature in the Appearance section allows the designer to edit certain details about the theme and style your website. Some options include adding a logo to your website, changing the background of your webpages, customizing the colors of the hyperlinks or adding widgets to add functionality.

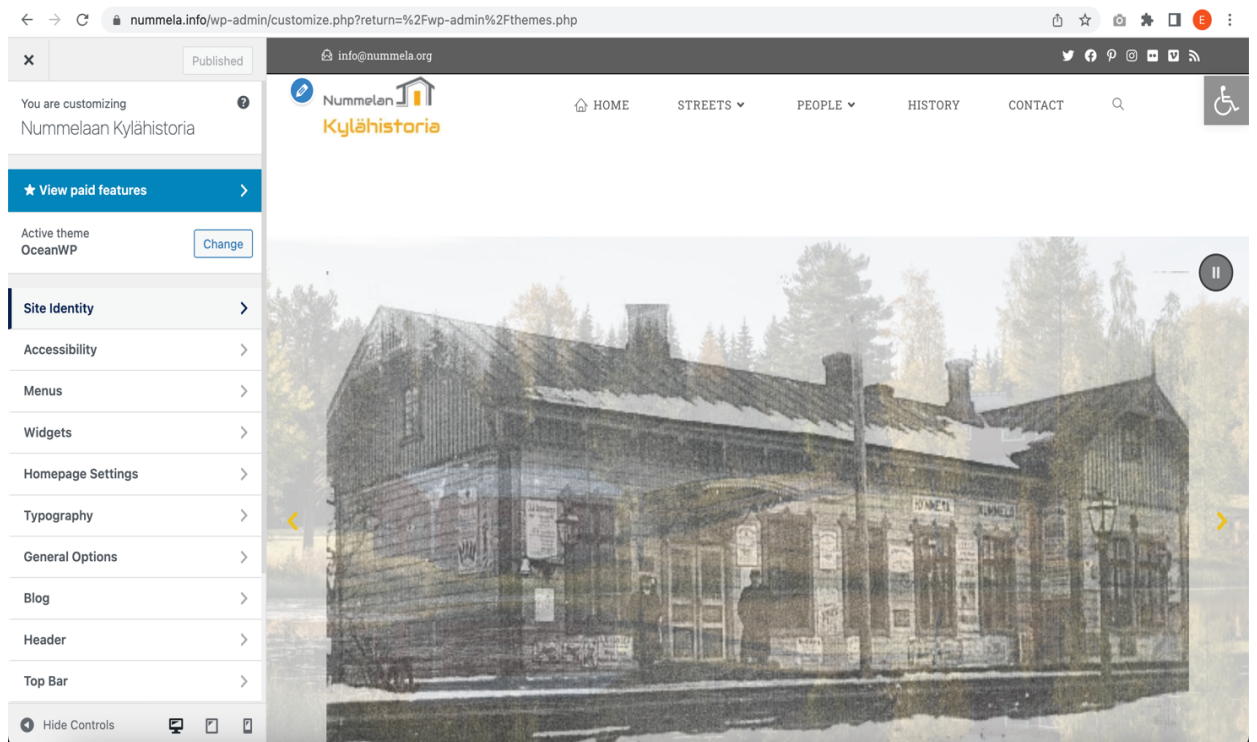


Figure 18: Customization feature

Menus is also a feature of the Appearance features that gives power to the developer in putting together a navigation menu of pages for the website which would be visible to the user. The navigation logic that was decided with the client was implemented using the menu feature as displayed in figure 18.

Home

Streets->

A-F ->

Street 1->

House 1.1->

House 1.2->

Street 2->

House 2.1->

House 2.2->

People

History

Contact

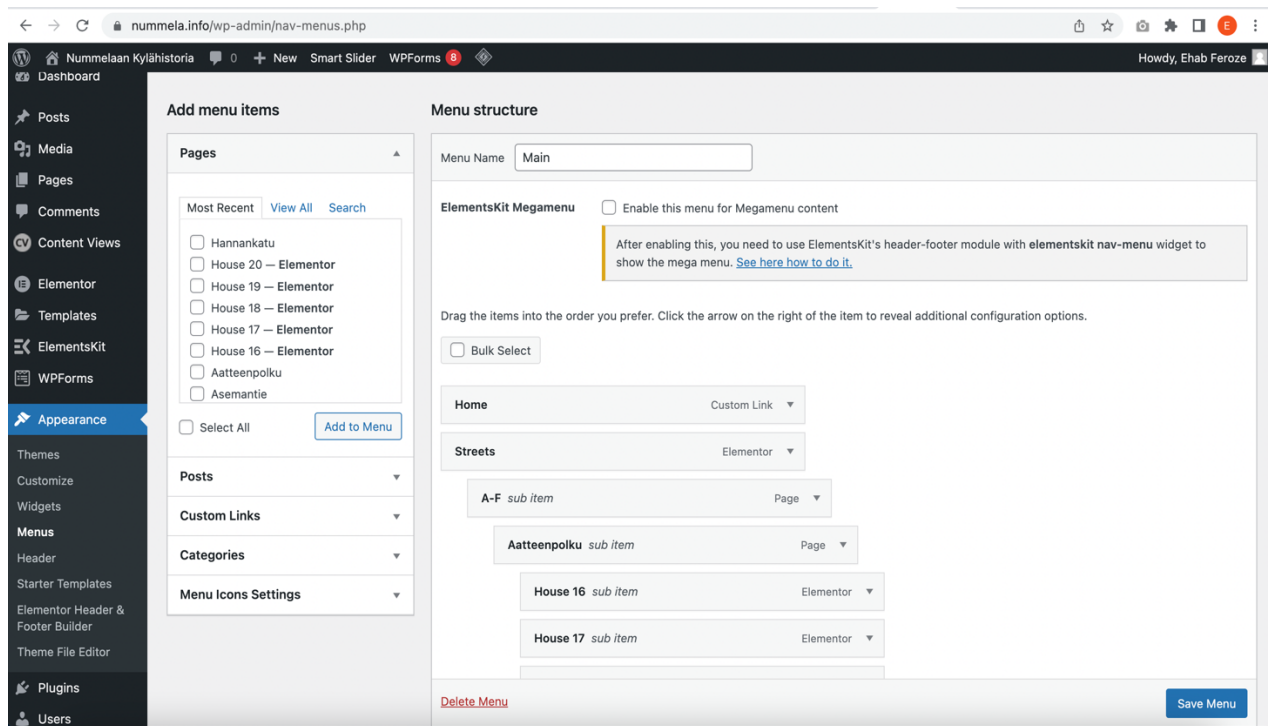


Figure 19: Menu feature

The plugins section allows you to install plugins that add functionality and features to the website that do not come with the themes or the default installation. On this page, you can also view, activate, deactivate and delete inactive plugins.

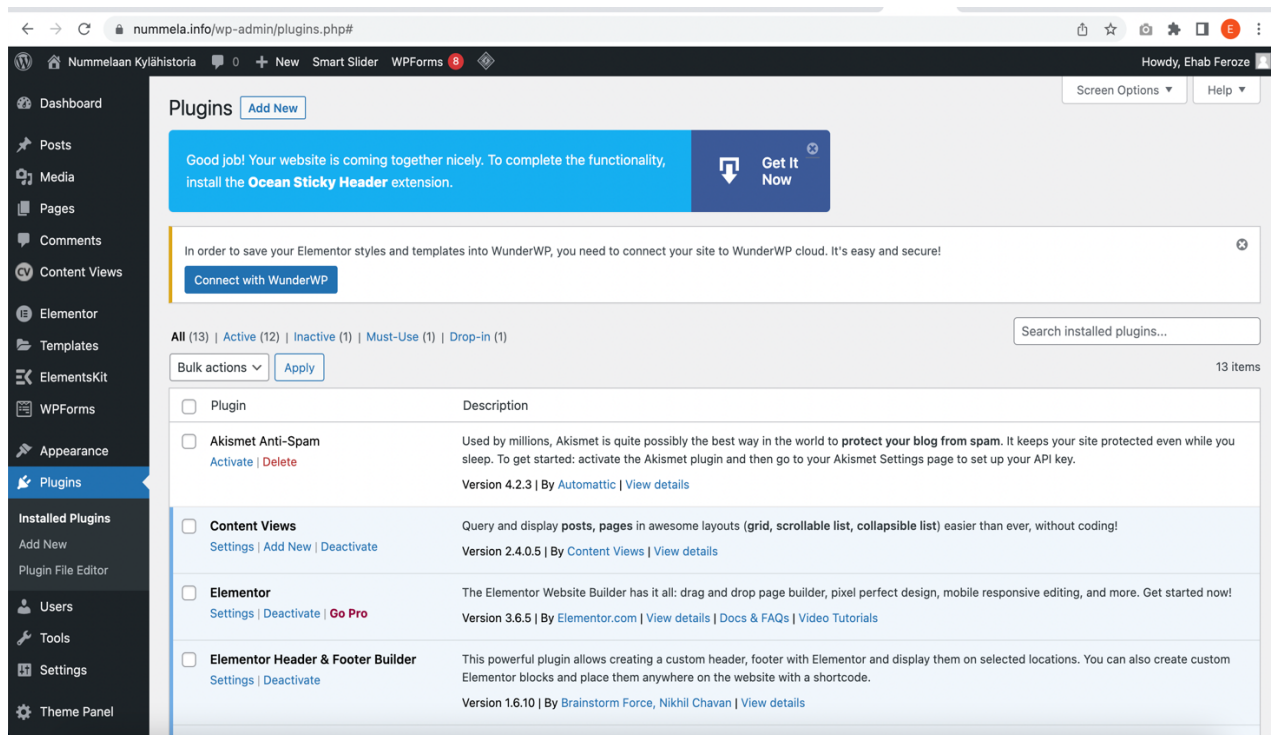


Figure 20 Plugins

### 5.3 Building a landing page

The home landing page was made against the client's requirements and approved wireframes. It was important to follow the same structure as the wireframe and employ a structure that satisfies the navigation logic. The importance was placed on putting on a user-friendly experience so any features that may restrict the seamlessness of the website were discouraged. The plugins used to design and function the home landing page were, Elementor, Content Views, and Smart Slider.

The website's logo was made with the use of an online logo making tool logomaker.com. An image sliding logic was constructed using the "smart slider" plugin. This lets the user change between images and view them and can pause on the image for longer viewing.

info@nummela.org

Nummela Kylähistoria

HOME STREETS PEOPLE HISTORY CONTACT

**Taloja ja elämää Nummelassa**

Nummela on erillinen maalaiskylä keskigisteensä - Pisteen - vuoksi. Pisteeltä erkanivat alun perin tiet viiteen eri suuntaan, Helsinkiin, Lohjalle, Haapkyliään (nykyiseen Hiiidenrantaan), Vihdin kirkonkylään ja rautatieasemalle sekä ja vielä kuja radan reunaan seuraten.

Vihdin kirkonkylään vie edelleen Vihdintie ja rautatieasemalle Asemantie sekä Helsinkiin Meritie. Lohjalle mennyt vanha tie kulki reittiä nykyinen Piikkukuja, Kesäkuja, Karhumäenpolku ja yhtyi sen jälkeen nykyiseen Lohjantiehen. Haapkyliään kulkevan tien muodostivat nykyinen Pisteentie, Sentraalipolku ja Hiiidenvedentie.

**Hannankatu**

**Huhdanmäki**

**Testimonial #1**

Jeremy and his team at the Lorem Ipsum Company whipped my website into shape just in time for tax season. I was excited by the results and am proud to direct clients to my website once again.

**Heikki Lindfors**  
Client

**Testimonial #2**

I was skeptical of SEO and content marketing at first, but the Lorem Ipsum Company not only proved itself financially speaking, but the response I have received from customers is incredible.

**Testimonial #3**

The Lorem Ipsum Co. not only revitalized our brand, but saved our nearly 100-year-old family business from the brink of ruin by optimizing our website for search and creating our Google My Business listing.

Nummela | Opentime | Subscribe To Weekly Newsletter

Contact | Go to old website

8:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.  
2:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.  
7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Your Email

Accept GDPR Terms

© Copyright - OceanWP Theme by Nick Powered by WordPress

Figure 21: Nummela Kylähistoria home page

The other content of the page was made with the help of the Elementor plugin, which amasses many widgets which are easy to implement and is a very easy-to-use drag-and-drop page builder. Moreover, it is an excellent choice for page responsiveness and is SEO-friendly. Hence, Elementor was the ideal choice for the task.

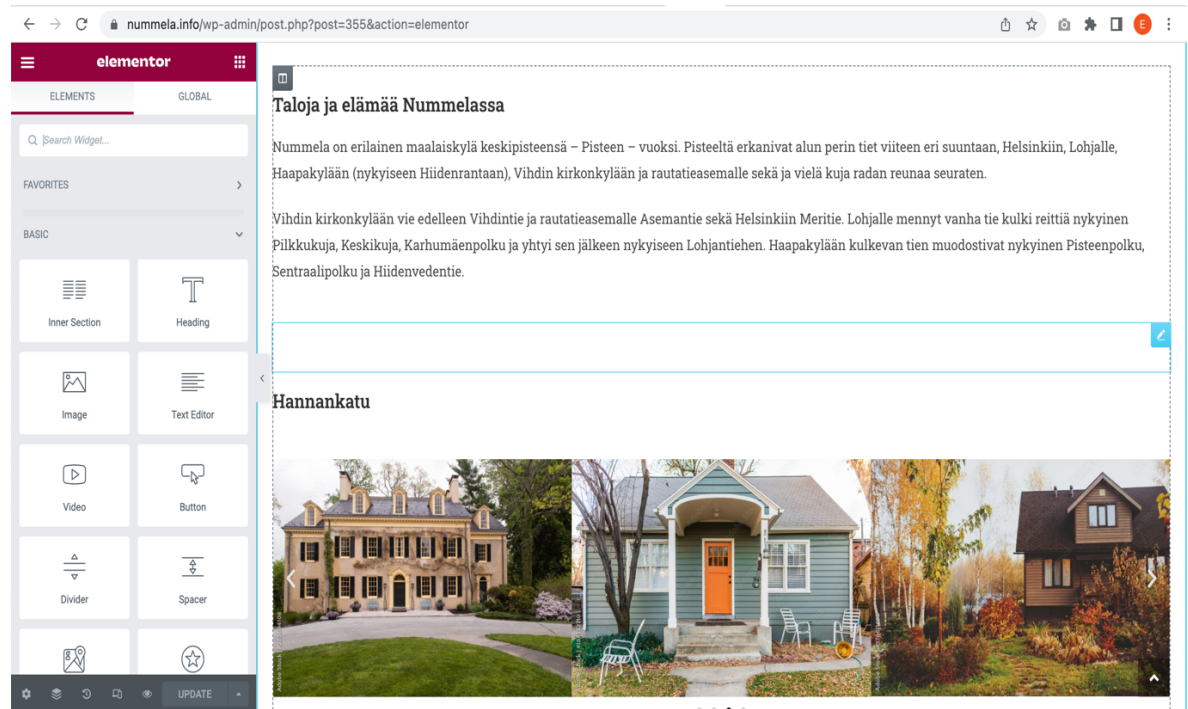


Figure 22: Adding content with Elementor

The “One click Accessibility” plugin was used to make the website accessible. This plugin adds an easy-to-use feature which allows the user to access multiple accessibility options with one click anywhere on the website.

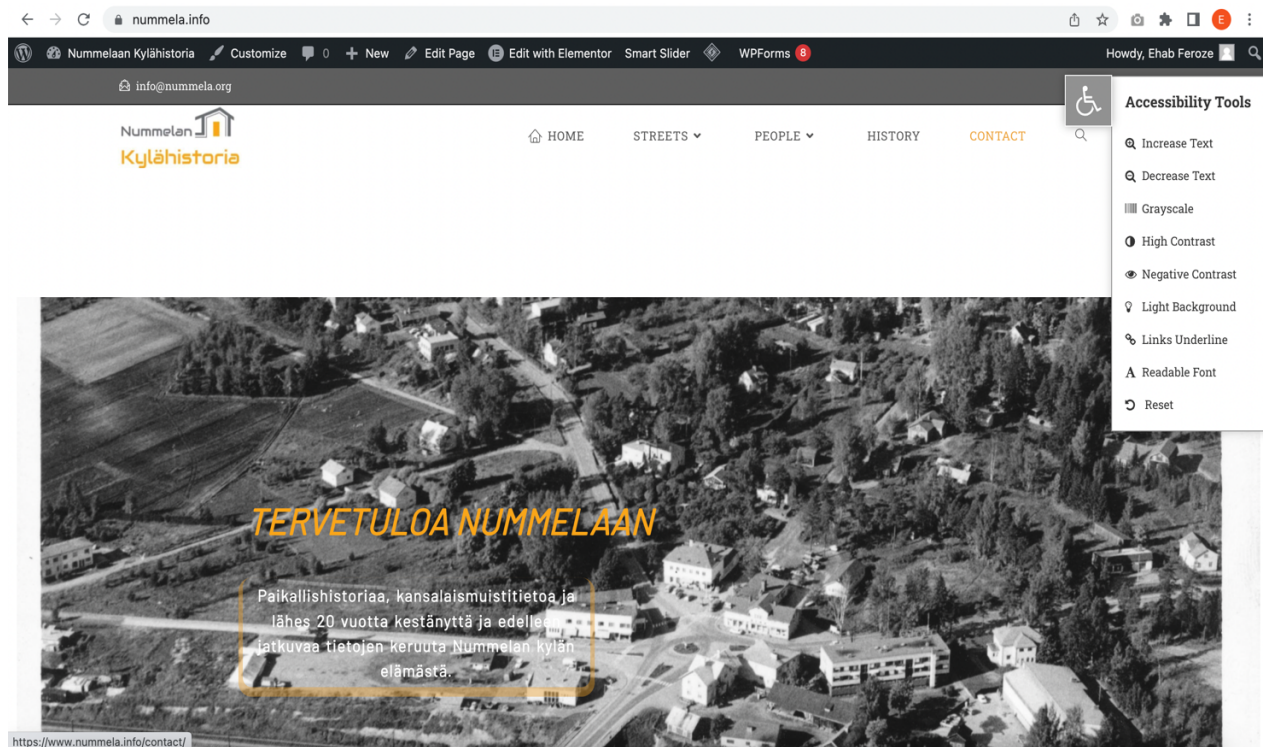


Figure 23: One click accessibility plugin

#### 5.4 Secondary pages

There were two requirements for secondary pages, one a page that will showcase a grid view of the list of houses on a particular street. The second requirement of the page would consist of the houses and people from Nummela. The house pages would hold images and text and in addition to that a map navigation logic. The people pages would include images and text.

The grid view of the street web page was designed using another powerful plugin called "Content Views". The content views plugin helps construct a grid consisting of content cards that can be sorted by date, alphabetically or by page ids where the cards will be displayed

per the order the designer defines the page ids. For example, on this website was sorted by page ids as shown in the figure 23.

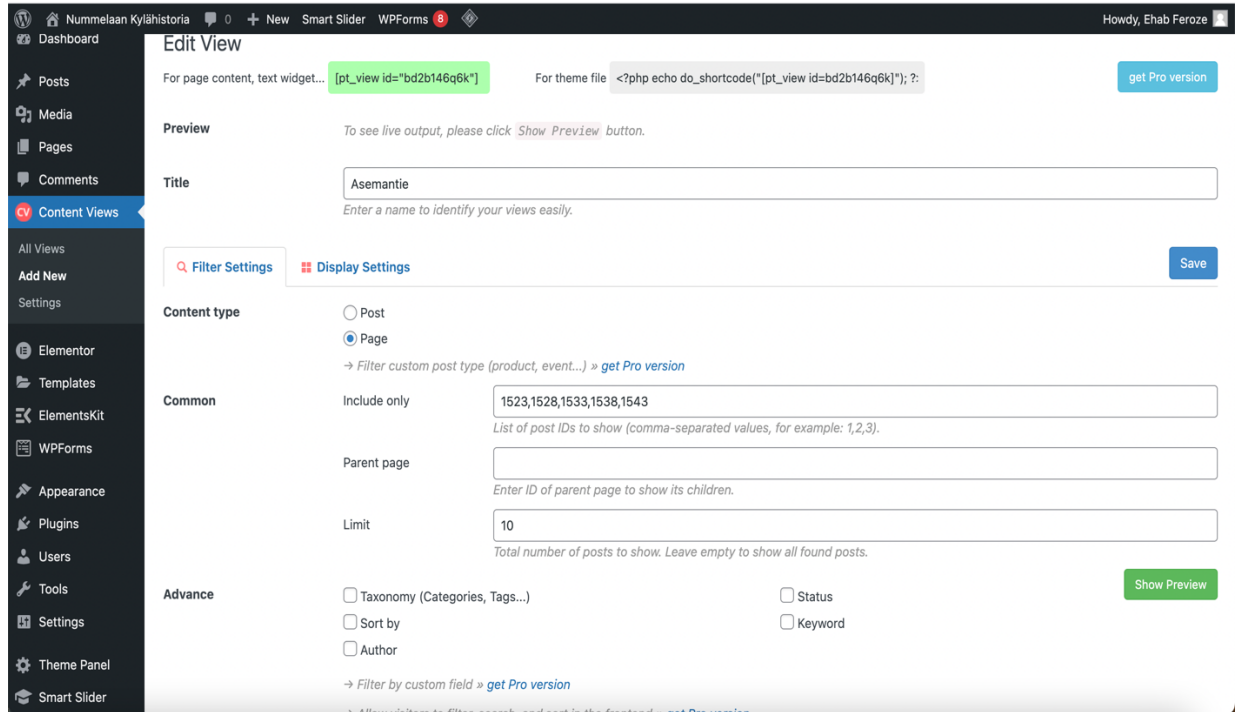


Figure 24: Content Views setup



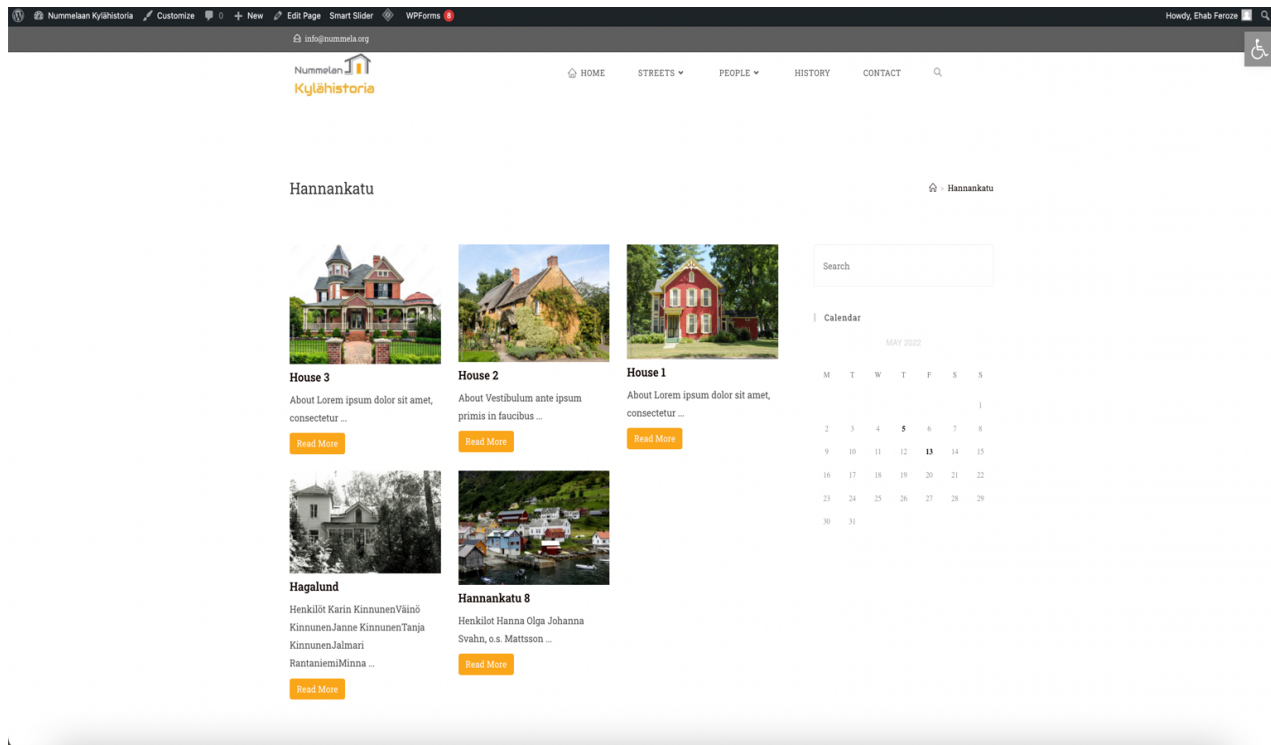


Figure 25: Content Views

The house and people pages were designed similarly to the landing page using the Elementor page builder plugin. Again, the page was built in alignment with the wireframes.

The screenshot shows a modern web page for 'Nummelan Kylähistoria'. The page has a dark header with navigation links: HOME, STREETS, PEOPLE, HISTORY, CONTACT. Below the header, there's a search bar and a calendar for May 2022. The main content area is titled 'House 1' and features a map showing the location of 'Nummelan Keskikko' in Hamankatu. Below the map is an 'About' section with a large image of a red, two-story house. The page also includes a footer with a newsletter subscription form and a copyright notice: '© Copyright - OceanWP Theme by Nick Powered by WordPress'.

Figure 26: House content page


## 5.5 Comparing old pages to new

In this section, the web pages of the old website will be compared to the new website.

The first webpage is the home landing page where the website follows the same layout with some additional features that improve on the user experience. It also maintains the standards of the modern web browsing experience, as can be seen in the comparison between figure 26 (The old home page) and figure 27 (New home page).

Nummelan kylähistoria

🏠 Etusivu
🏠 Kylähistoria
🖼️ Valokuvat
🔧 Muuta
📌 Projektista
👥 Yhteydenotto



## NUMMELAN KYLÄHISTORIA

Paikallishistoriaa, kansalaismuistitietoa ja lähes 20 vuotta kestänyttä ja edelleen jatkuvaa tietojen keruuta Nummelan kylän elämästä.

Vihdin kunnan suurin taajama Nummela luoteisella Uudellamaalla sijaitsee nykyisin kolmen valtatieen väliin jäävässä kolmiossa, jonka muodostavat Turunväylä, Porintie, Hanko-Hyvinkää tie. Taajama syntyi ja sai nimensä Hango-Hyvinkää-rautatien varrelle 1873 perustetusta alkuperin Vihdin ainoasta rautatieasemasta. Ennen radan ja taajaman syntyä nykyisen Nummelan maat muodostivat Härköilän ja Ridalin kylät maatalouteen.

### Taloja ja elämää Nummelassa

Nummela on erilainen maalaishäiriö keskipisteensä – Pisteen – vuoksi. Pisteeltä erkanivat alun perin tiet viiteen eri suuntaan, Helsinkiin, Lohjalle, Haapakylään (nykyiseen Hiidenrantaan), Vihdin kirkonkylään ja rautatieasemalle sekä ja vielä kuja radan reunaan seuraten.

Vihdin kirkonkylään vie edelleen Vihdintie ja rautatieasemalle Asemantie sekä Helsinkiin Meritie. Lohjalle mennyt vanha tie kulki reittiä nykyinen Pilkkukuja, Keskikuja, Karhumaenpolku ja yhtyi sen jälkeen nykyiseen Lohjantiehen. Haapakylään kulkevan tien muodostivat nykyinen Pisteentie, Sentraalipolku ja Hiidenvedentie.

#### Uutta sivustolla

2019

**Joulukuu:**  
Tarkennettu ja korjattu kuvatekstejä, korjattu henkilöiden nimiä. Lisätty sivuston sisäisiä linkkejä.  
[Lisätty koulukuvia: Opettaja Laura Väisäsen I luokka vuonna 1944-1945, opettaja Kalle Koskisen III luokka vuonna 1945-1946.](#)  
[Satupirtti -sivulle siirretty Tammihauden perheen kuva vuodelta 1938.](#)  
Kaija-Liisa Bruun (o.s. Myyräläinen): [Nummelan terveysisäriä.](#)  
Tutustu myös: Museoviraston kulttuuriympäristön palveluikkuna, [Nummelan rakennusinventointi.](#)

**Syyskuu:**  
[Haastattehja nummelalaisista paikallislehdissä.](#)  
Lisäyksiä ja tarkennuksia koulukuvien tietoihin, korjattu linkkejä.  
[Rautatieasema -kohta muita asemarakennuksissa asuneita.](#) Tietoja korjattu.

**Toukokuu:**  
Korjattu linkkejä ja nimiä, lisätty valokuvien tunnistetietoja.  
Timo Myyräläinen: [Elämää Nummelan kansakoululla 1960-luvun alussa sekä Nummelan kansakoulun opettajia 1960-luvulla.](#)  
Lisätty koulukuvien [opettaja Sirkku Palosen luokan kuva vuodelta 1963](#)

**Maaliskuu ja huhtikuu:**  
Ritva Miettinen: [Täustaa Koti Nummelan kansalaismuistiprojektista.](#)  
Jussi Mäntylän piirustukset [Nummelan rukoushuoneesta.](#)  
Anitta Sandroosin [muistoja: Rautatieasema kotipaikkana.](#)  
Otteita [Jyrki Helteen alakouluvuosien kirjoitelmista.](#)  
Timo Myyräläisen [muistoja taksimatkoista.](#)  
Korjattu linkkejä, nimitietoja, kirjoitusvirheitä.

**Helmikuu:** korjattu linkkejä ja henkilöiden nimiä.

Yhteydet  
nummela.koti@gmail.com
©Vihdin-Nummelan Kylähistoria Ry 2020

Figure 27: Nummela Kylähistoria old home web page

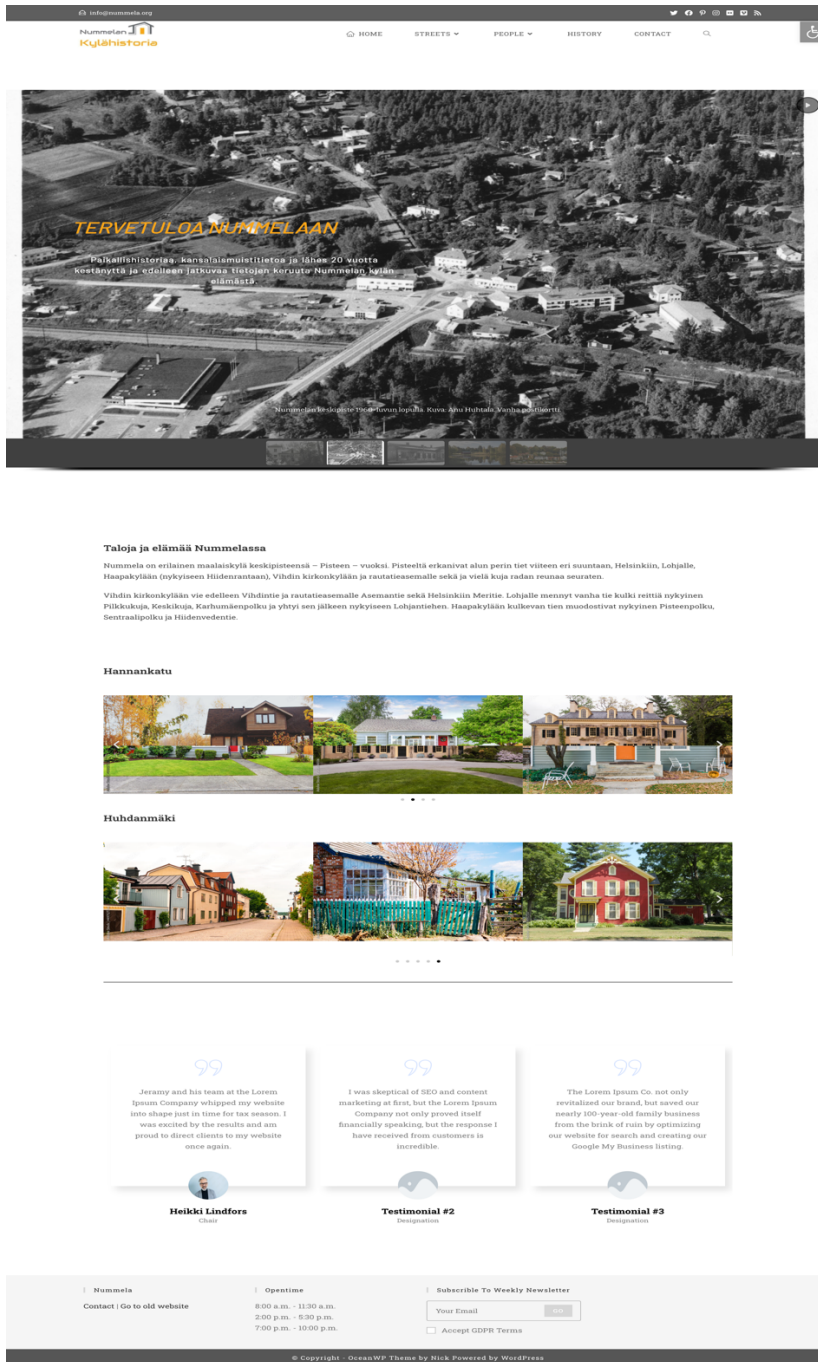


Figure 28: Nummela Kylähistoria new home web page

The street page is implemented in the website with the same user logic as the old website as it is shown in the figures 28, 29, and 30

Nummela kylähistoria

Etusivu
Kylähistoria
Valokuvat
Muuta
Projektista
Yhteydenotto

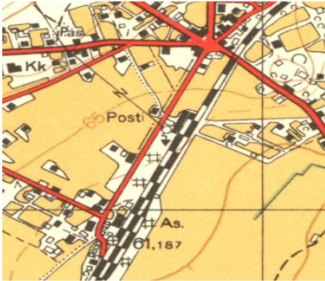
### Historia kartalla

Valitsemalla kadun voit lukea talojen historiasta

Asemantie



#### Asemantie



Asemantie vuoden 1958 peruskartalla.

#### Talojen historia



Nummela rautatieasema  
Asemantie 6, 03100 Nummela

Lue lisää



Laatoviha  
Asemantie 4

Lue lisää




Keskipisteen huoltoasema  
Asemantie 2, 03100 Nummela

Lue lisää




Saarela  
Asemantie -Albertinkatu

Lue lisää



Kivula  
Asemantie 17, 03100 Nummela

Lue lisää



Jokisuon talo  
Keskivartiopolku, 03100 Nummela

Lue lisää



Kaarikallio  
Asemantie 7, 03100 Nummela

Lue lisää



Asemantien ja Pisteensaaren Kulmatalo  
Asemantie 3, 03100 Nummela

Lue lisää



Pisteen Liiketalo  
Asemantie 1, 03100 Nummela

Lue lisää

Yhteyshenkilöt  
nummela.koti@gmail.com
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Figure 29: Nummela Kylähistoria old streets web page

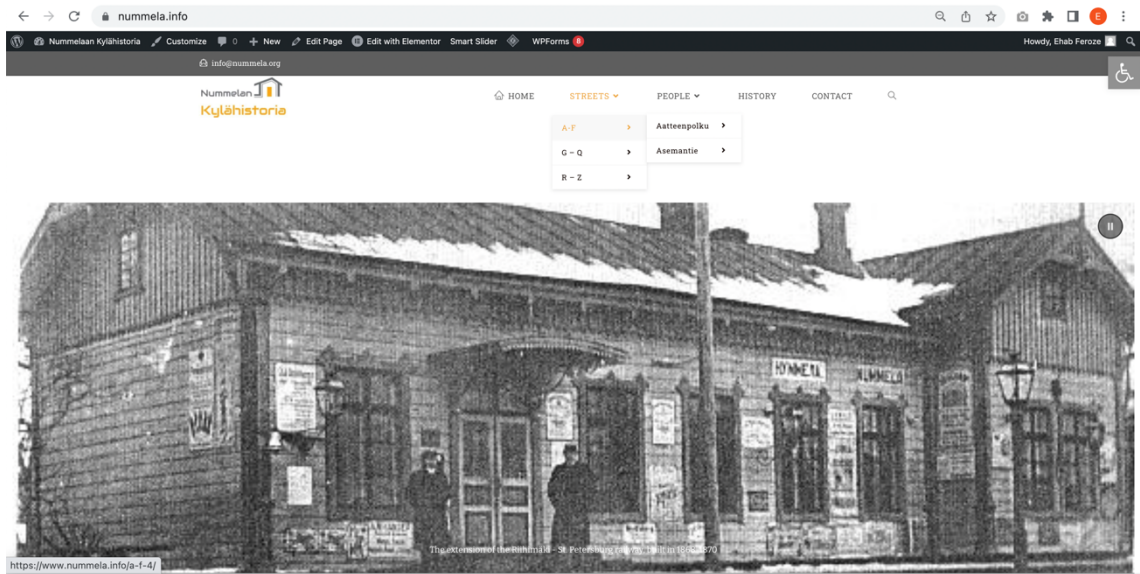


Figure 30: Nummela Kylähistoria new navigation sequence

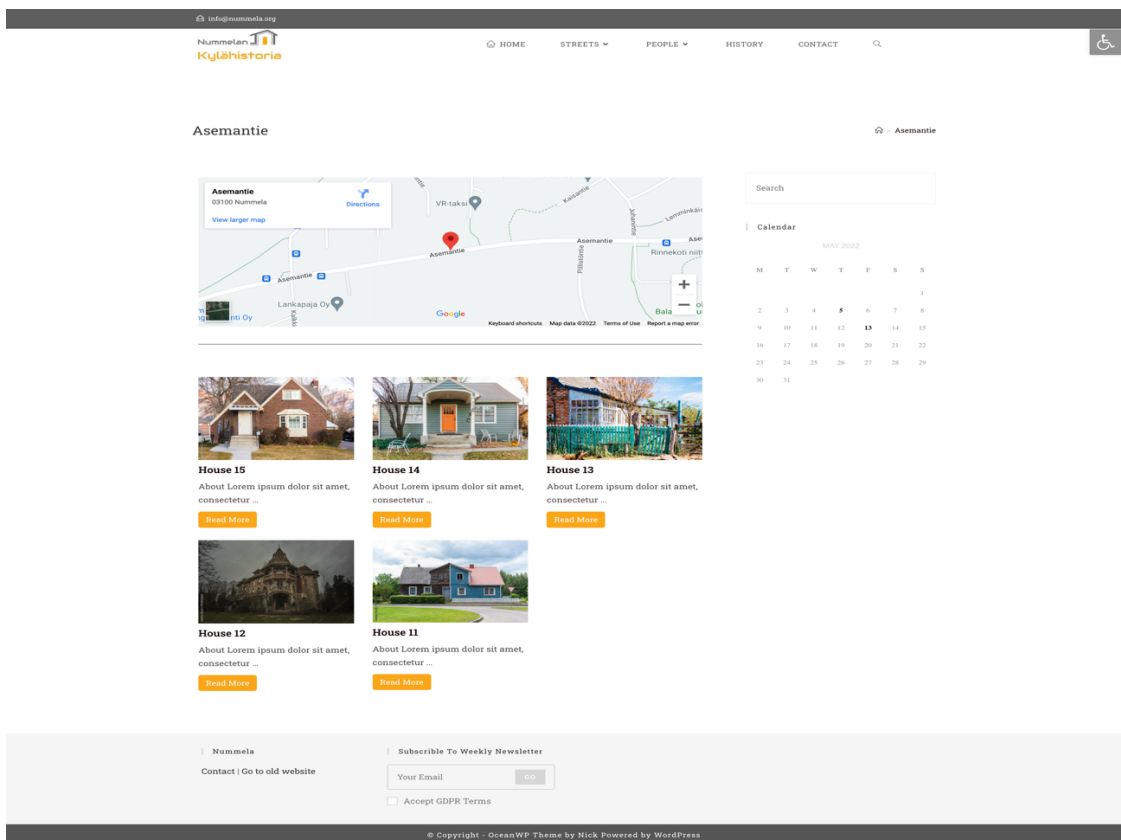


Figure 31: Nummela Kylähistoria new street web page

## 5.6 Website responsiveness

Making the website responsive was a vital part of this project. Since website responsiveness provides a more seamless experience on smart devices such as mobile phones and tablets, it was important to add this as a part of the website experience. As a result, Nummela Kylähistoria's website is responsive to work and provides a similar experience on all devices.

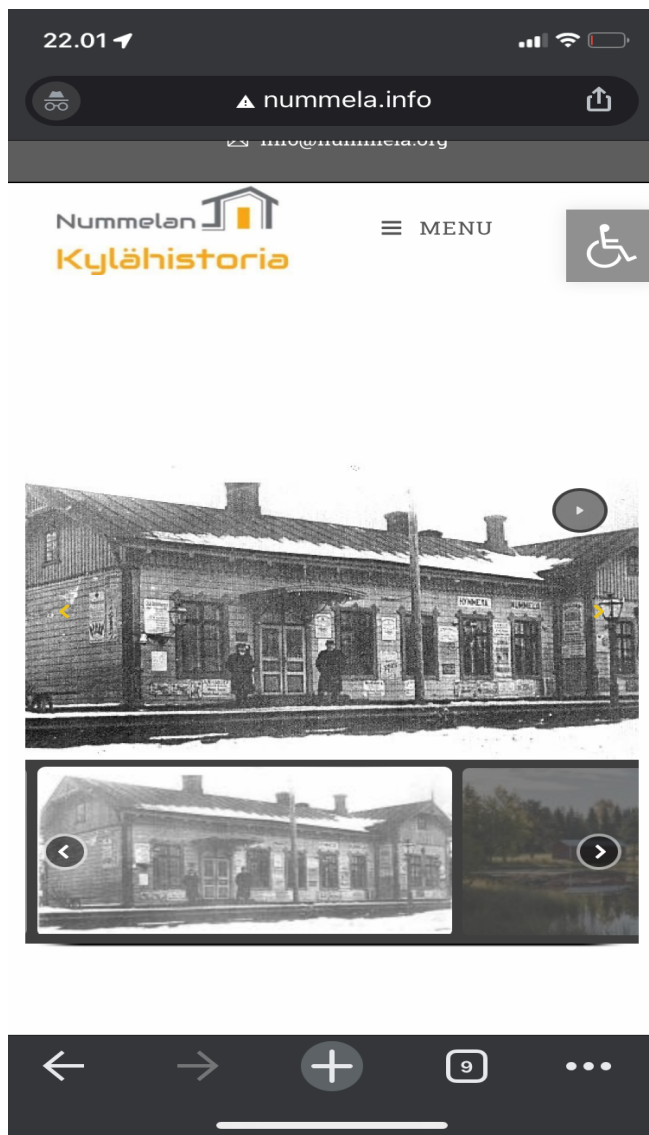


Figure 32: Nummela Kylähistoria mobile view home page

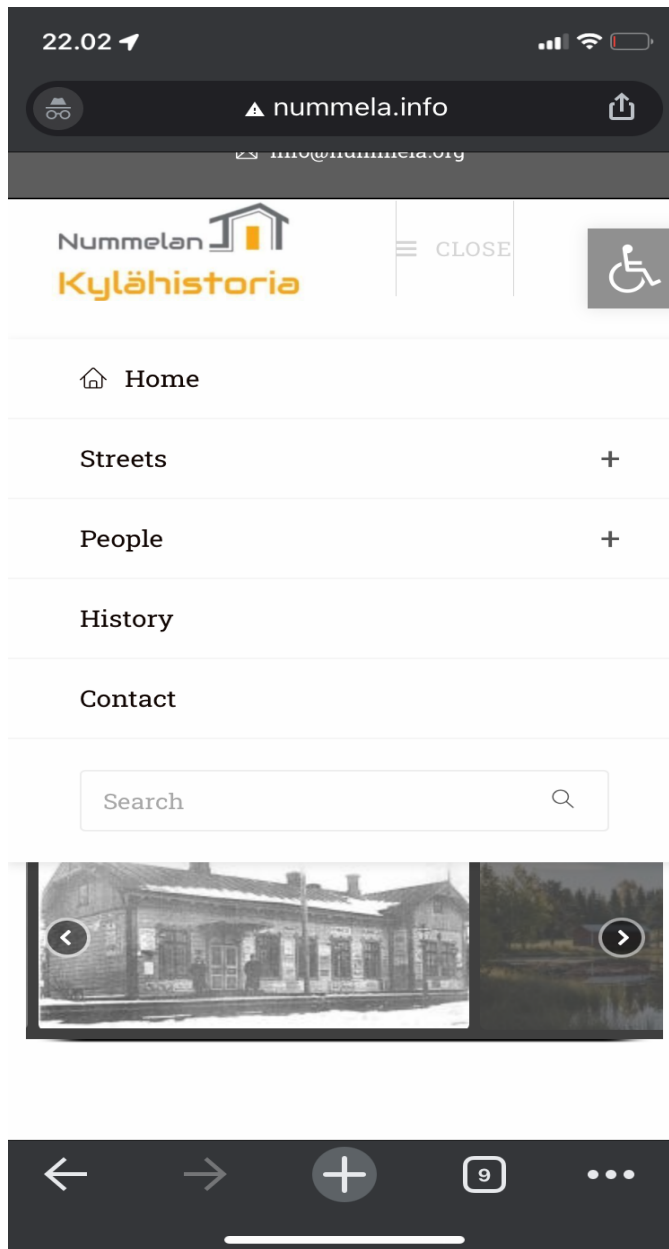


Figure 33: Nummela Kylähistoria mobile view menu navigation



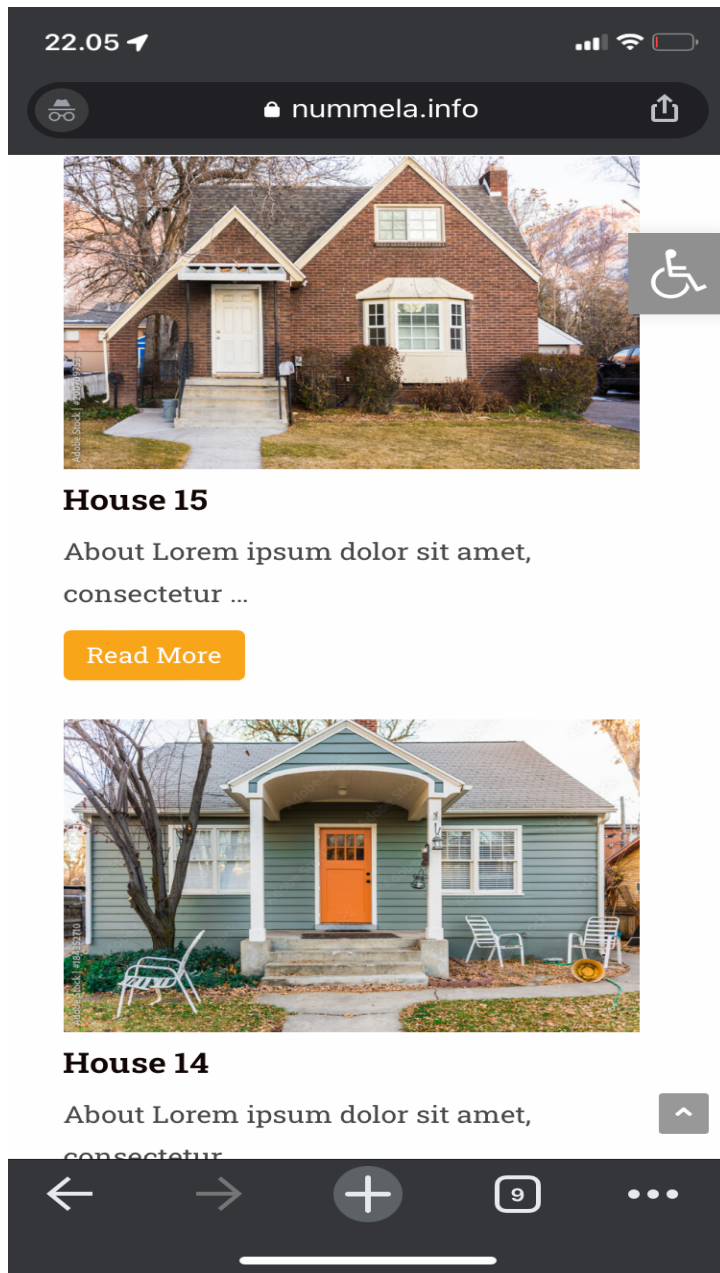


Figure 34: Nummela Kylähistoria mobile view grid layout

As illustrated in figure 32, the main difference between the mobile and desktop viewing experience is the navigation menu which changes in a hamburger menu but retains the same functionality for mobile. The other differences are that grid view changes how it displays the content cards. On the mobile view, the cards are displayed one per row compared to the desktop where the cards are displayed three per row, as shown in figure 33.

## 6 Conclusion

In this thesis, the task was to update Nummela Kylähistoria's outdated website pages and build a new website with WordPress. The new website's goal would be to meet its user's needs in a more efficient and user-friendlier manner. The website required a rebuild that would meet the standards of the latest web technologies and would also in turn elevate the user experience. The process started with a meeting with the client where their requirements were declared and additionally, they put forward information about the nature of data that would be used on the website. Consequently, within the next few weeks, the design structure and website logic were presented to the client in wireframes. The feedback received was positive, with some suggestions regarding the navigation logic.

Prior to working on the thesis, I had a basic working knowledge of WordPress and I had not worked on a website of such magnitude. I had worked on the front-end part of the website with Html and PHP but using WordPress for design provided me with a different outlook on how to approach the website design and the power that WordPress offers. It has a robust content management system optimized for search engine optimization. Additionally, it is very easy to build websites with customizable themes, most of them free to use. Plugins such as Elementor allow easy-to-build capabilities with drag and drop features, which helps smooth the structuring of the webpages.

I applied a user-centered design process that helped establish the website's set goals against the user's requirements. This allowed me to measure the objectivity and features I used in the website synchronously. The website userbase is mostly of an old demographic. These factors helped me rethink the user interface and how content has to be displayed and categorized to match the need of such a userbase. Because most of the content on the website is for the restoration of their town's archive, it was paramount to decide on the appropriate layout of the website. After researching similar websites and themes available in WordPress that could offer the functionality, the website's structure was determined. My background and experience in User Experience (UX) were beneficial in the thesis to administer the design thinking approach and create an experience that would facilitate the user's needs and elevate their experience. The idea of including accessibility options is one example of this. With such options, users can increase or decrease the text size, change the colour contrast levels, turn the webpages to grayscale and have text readout with a few clicks. Such functionality did not exist on the client's old website, and this is one of the few examples of how this redesign would elevate the user's experience.

The thesis work took four months to complete, and overall, it was a challenging yet enriching experience. It was the first time I had independently worked on a website. I had to learn and understand website development and rebuilding dynamics. I believe I developed new skills

during the thesis work that I can take away and build on. In hindsight, some intractability options and features could have been added, but they required more research and client input, which was impossible due to time limitations. Due to time constraints and some of their editorial work being still in progress, the client's content could not be added to the website. For this reason, the client was delivered a pilot version of the website which can have content injected and updated based on their needs. To help with that part of the website development, I created a step-by-step user manual for the client to be able to independently inject content, or some other person with relatively less technical knowledge can also continue with that area of the website progress. The user manual also demonstrates in detail how to set up WordPress, add pages and how to implement the plugins and functionalities used in the website.

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Appendices

***Appendix 1: User Manual for Nummela Kylähistoria website 56***

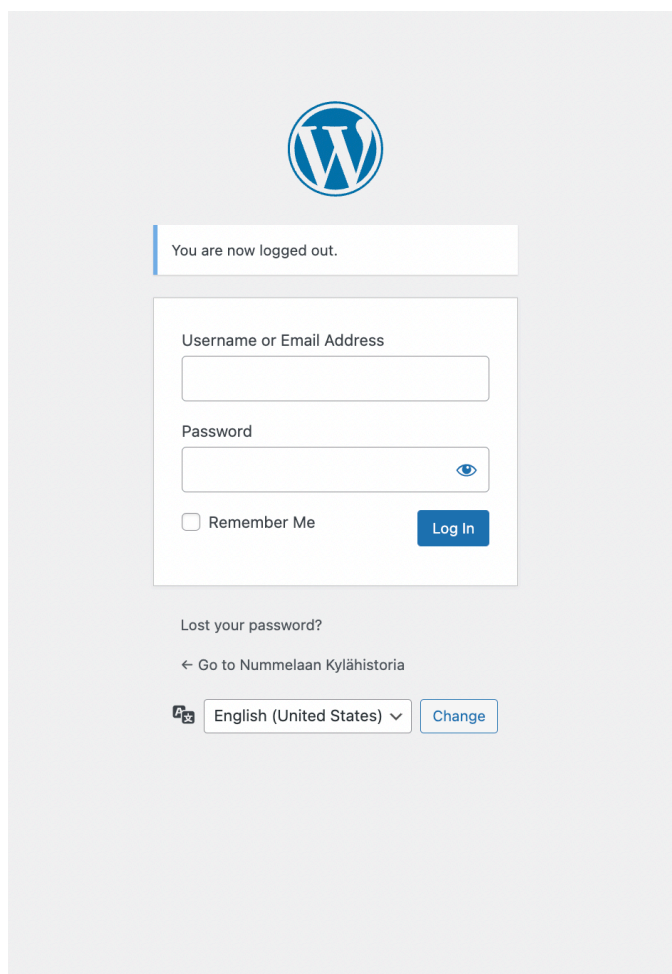
Appendix 1: User Manual for Nummela Kylähistoria website



## Introduction

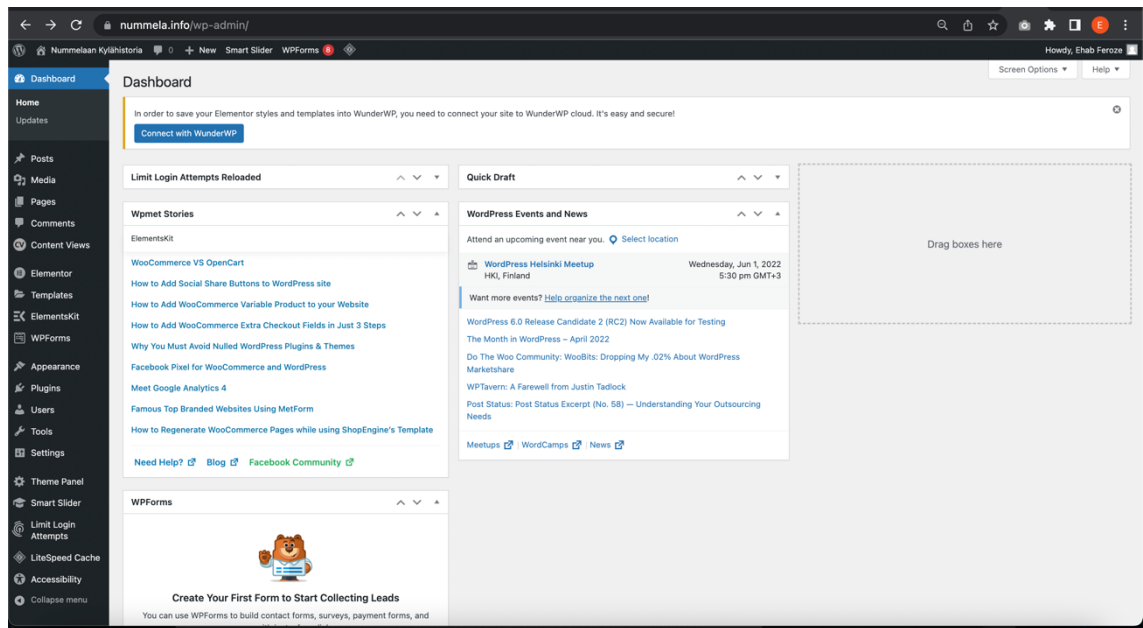
This document guides you on maintaining and independently updating the Nummela Kylähistoria website. The document will present step-by-step walkthroughs consisting of logging into WordPress, adding pages, adding content, updating the navigation menu, and any required methods to maintain functionality and features in the future. **Logging in**

The first step is to login to WordPress on your web browser. To do so, you must visit the URL, [www.nummela.info/wp-admin](http://www.nummela.info/wp-admin). A login screen such in the screenshot below should appear, requesting you to login with your username and password.

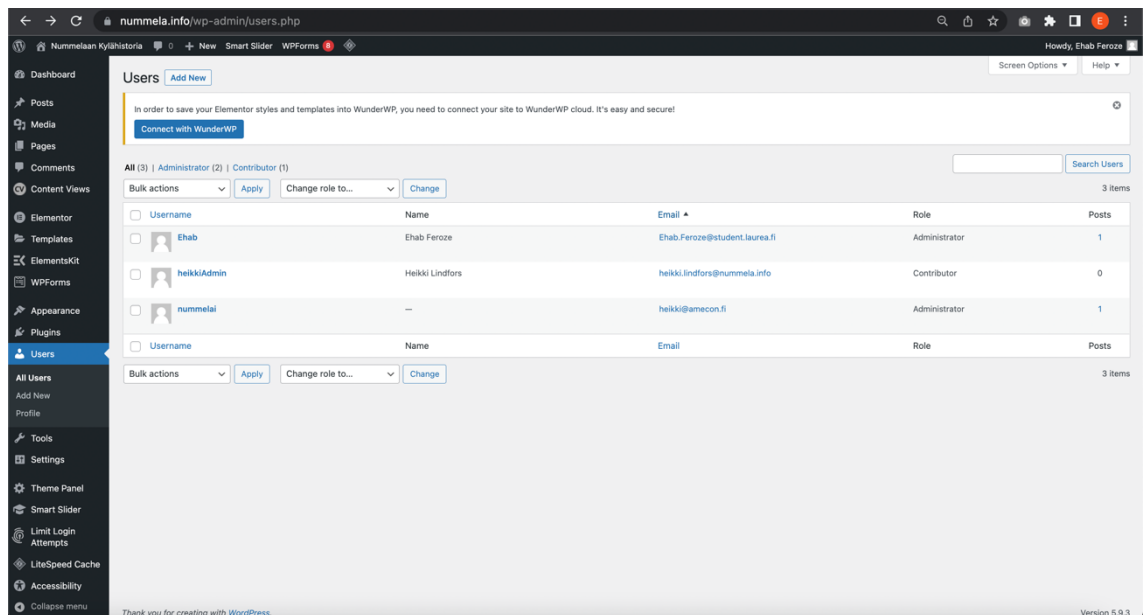


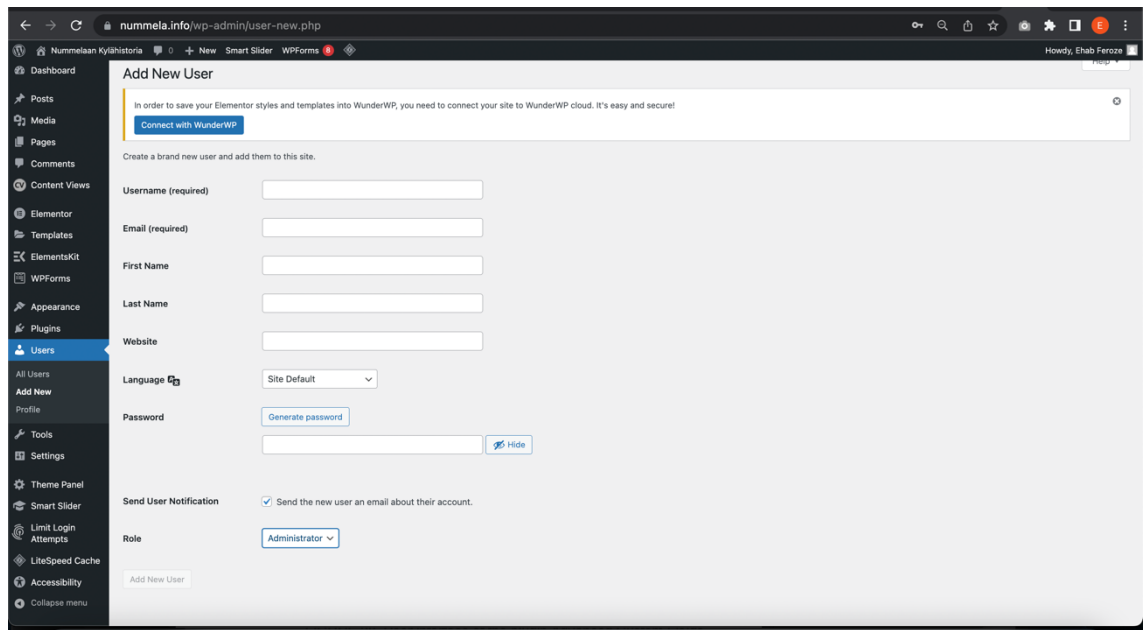
When prompted, enter the username and password that you have. If you do not have login information, please contact the admin, Heikki Lindfors.

Upon successful login, you should be redirected to the dashboard.



To provide new login information, or permissions to update the website, please go to dashboard and select the “Users” section on the left panel as shown in the screenshot below and then click on the “Add new” button. After adding required user information, choose carefully the role that you would like to provide to the new user that is most relative to them. The administrator role for instance has the highest level of permissions.

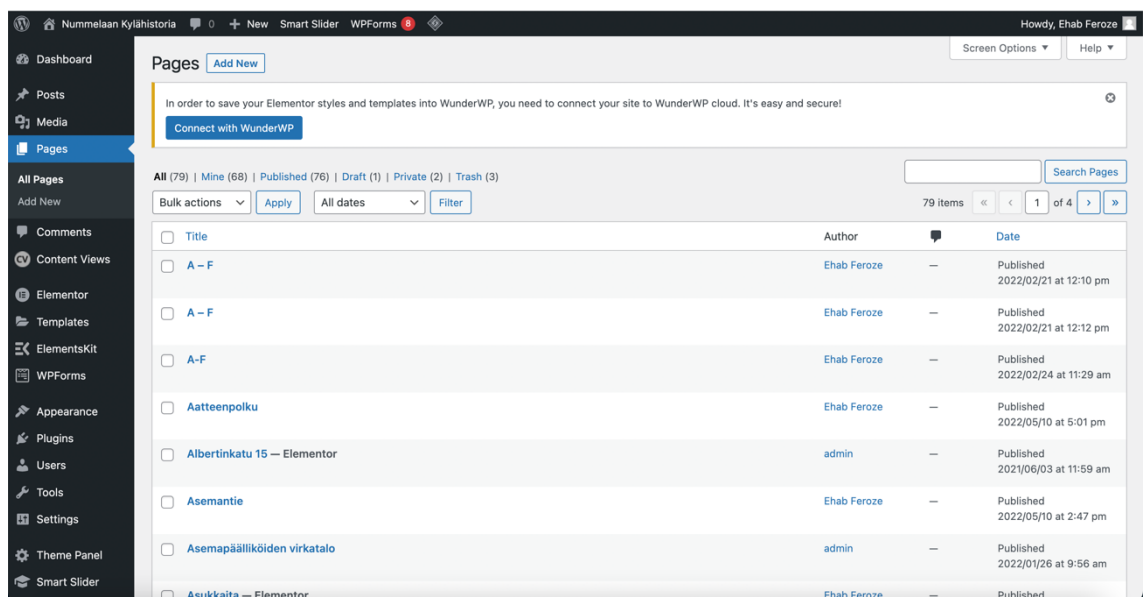




The dashboard is essentially from where you can control how the website operates and looks.

## Pages

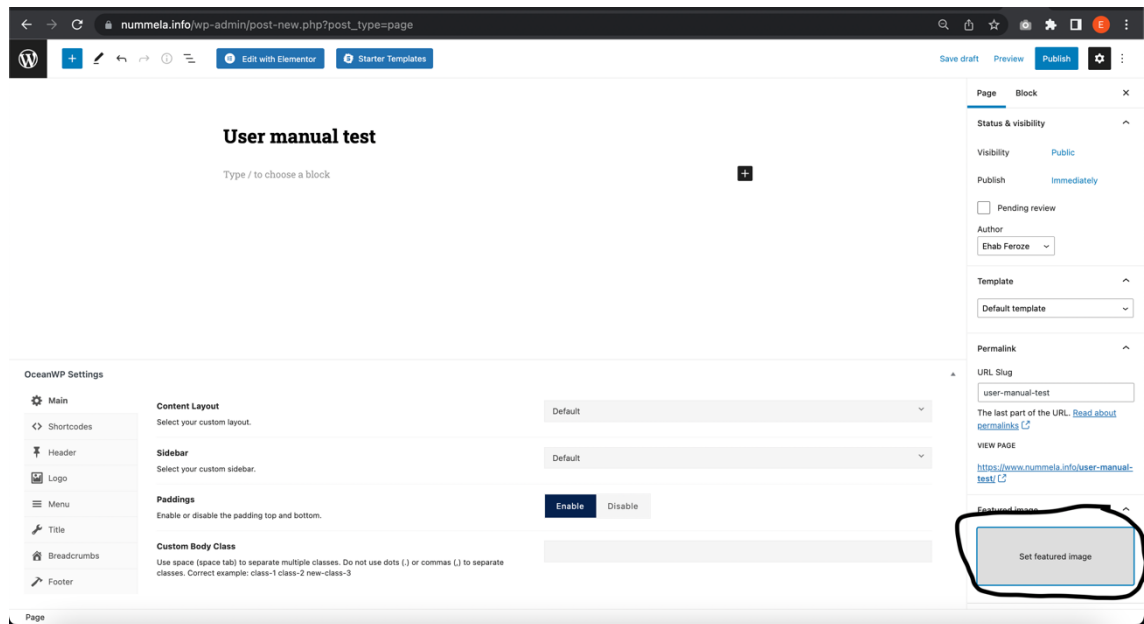
The pages section where you can view the existing pages, edit, delete them and add more pages to your requirements.



The following information and screenshot will guide you how to successfully add a page to your website and display it on your website.

### Step 1. Add a page:

Go to the pages sections and click on the Add new button. After that you will be redirected to another page to add and select settings of your page. Click on the featured image to add an image that may then also be displayed in the grid layout if the page requires such a feature. You may select an existing image then in the library or add a new image depending on your need.



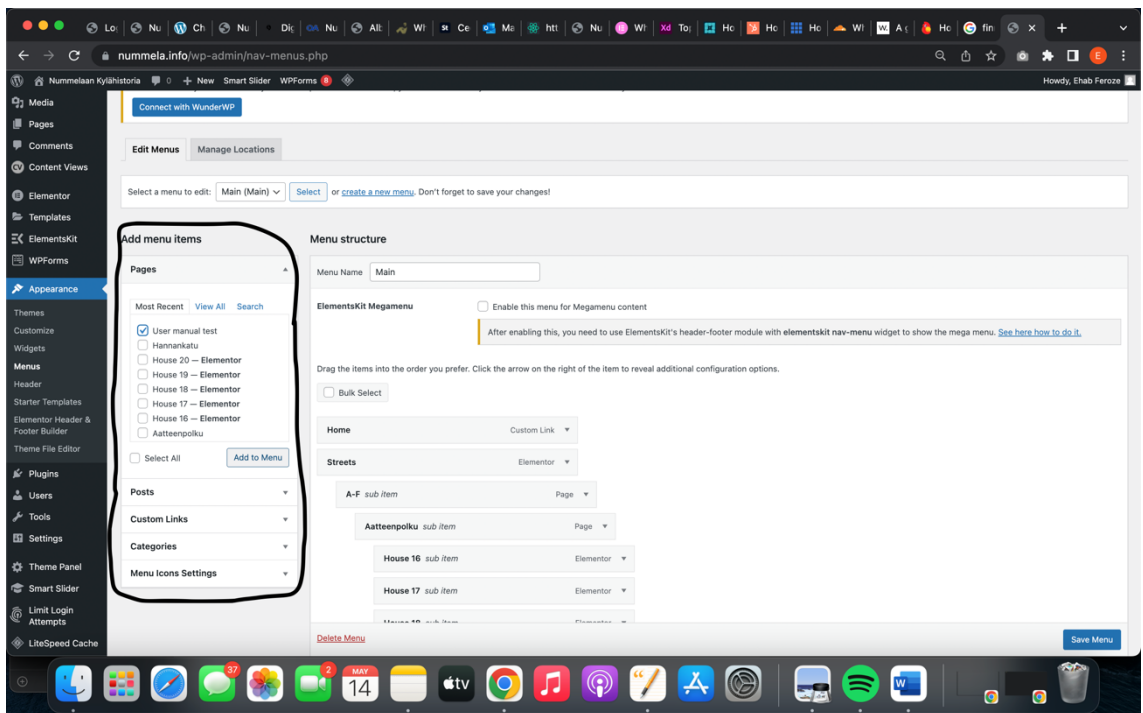
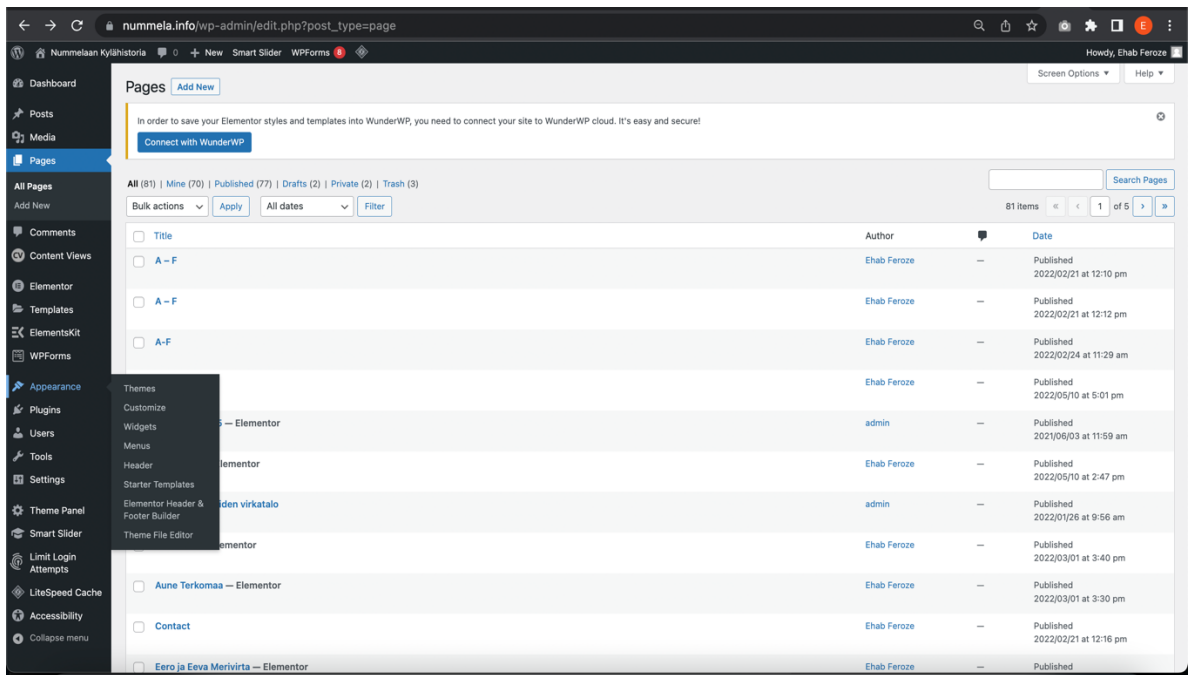
### Step 2. Publish a page:

Click on the publish button on the top right of the window. Your page is now live and can be viewed by your users.

### Step 3. Add page to your website via menu navigation:

Even though, the page is now viewable, but it still needs to have visibility on your website for for your user. That can be achieved by linking it anywhere in your content or adding it to the navigation menu. In this walkthrough, adding the page to the menu will be showcased.

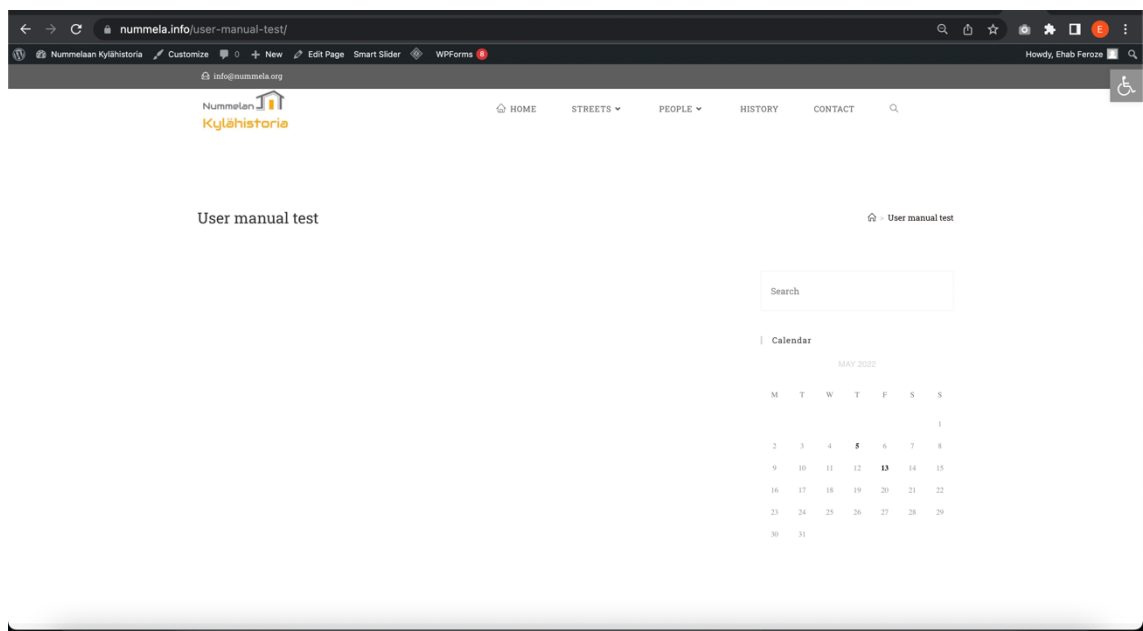
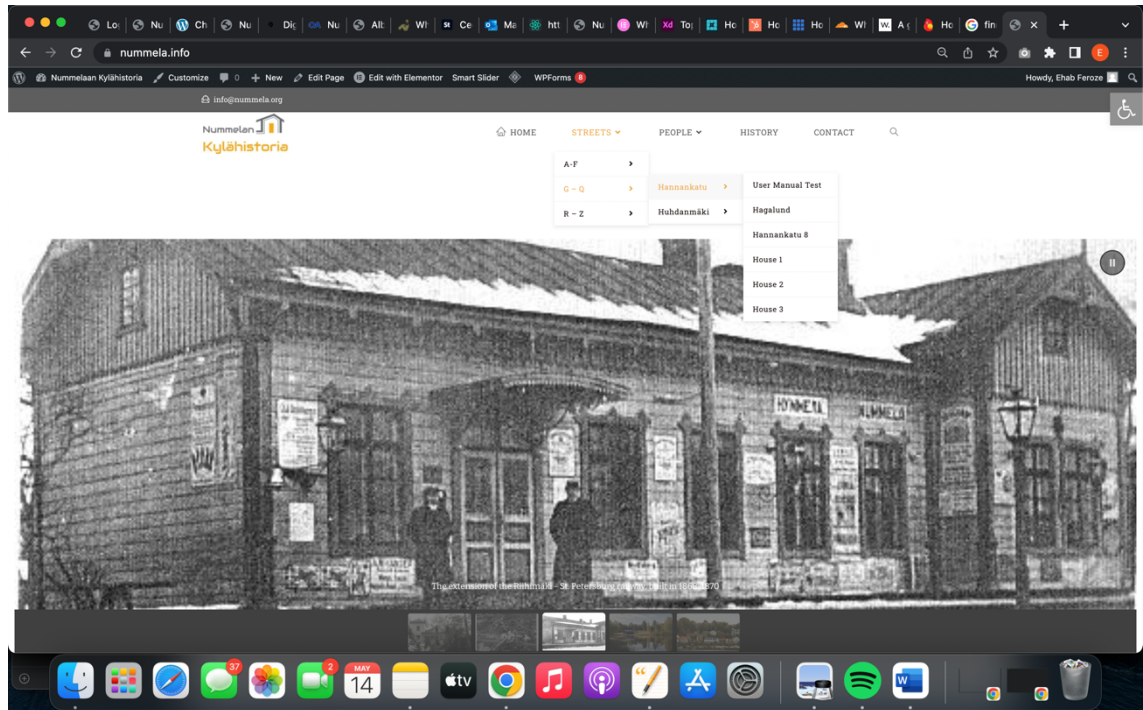
To add it to menu, you must go to the “Appearance” section on your website located in the dashboard on the left panel. Hover over the appearance section, until you see a submenu option called, “Menu”. Click on that option.



Check the box for the page you have published in the “Add menu items” on the left and then click on the button “Add to Menu”. Upon doing so, the page will be added to the menu and will be located at the very bottom of the menu.

It then has to be drag and dropped in the part of the menu where you would like it to show. In this walkthrough, this will be placed in the Streets-> G-Q-> Hannankatu as shown in the

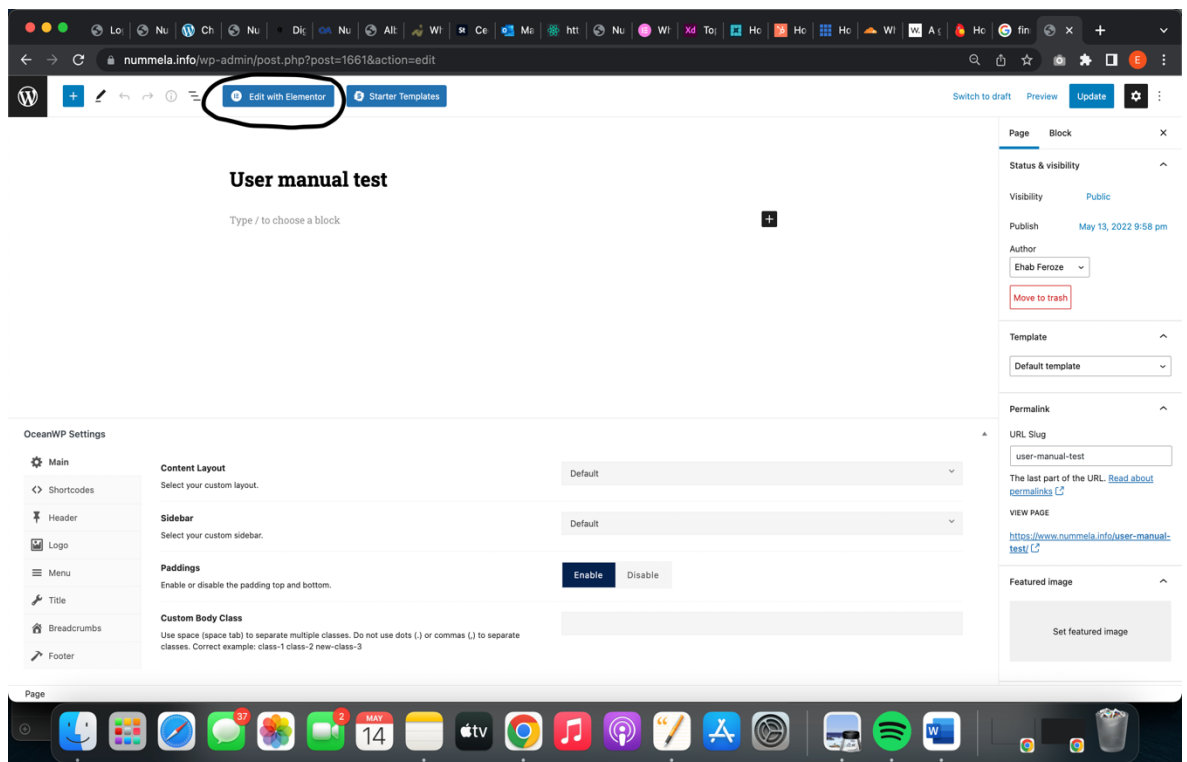
screenshot below. Once you have the correct placement for the page in the menu, click on the “save menu” button. As shown in the screenshot below, the page is now added to the menu and is visible to be viewed by the user.



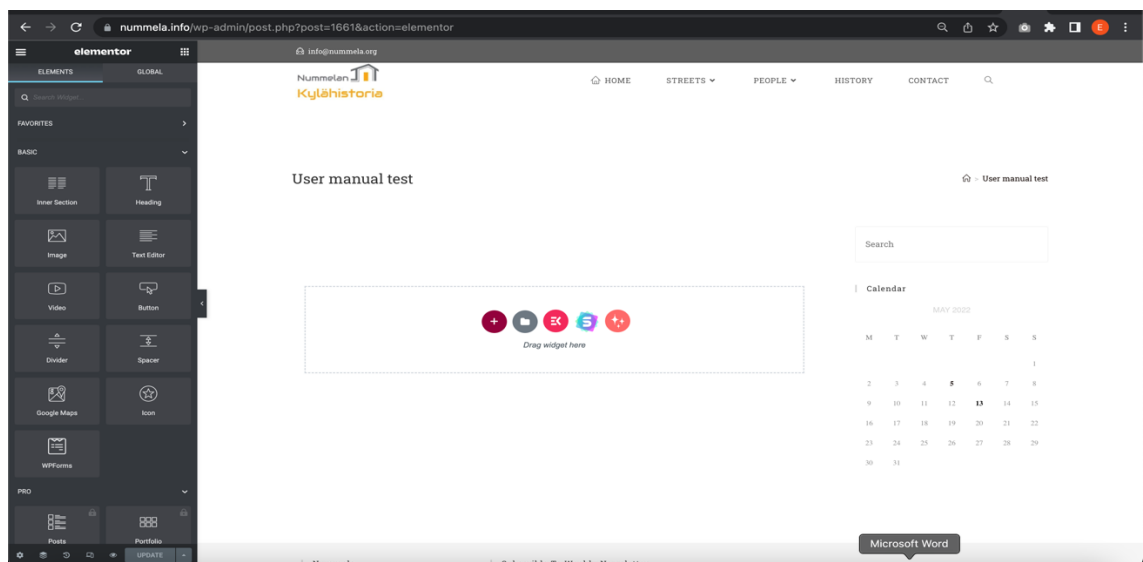
## Add content to your webpage

This section of the document will illustrate how to add content to the webpage via a power drag-and-drop plugin called Elementor.

Firstly, go to the page where you wish to add content through the pages section on the dashboard of the website. Then click on the page. Once redirected to the page in the screenshot below, click on “Edit with elementor”

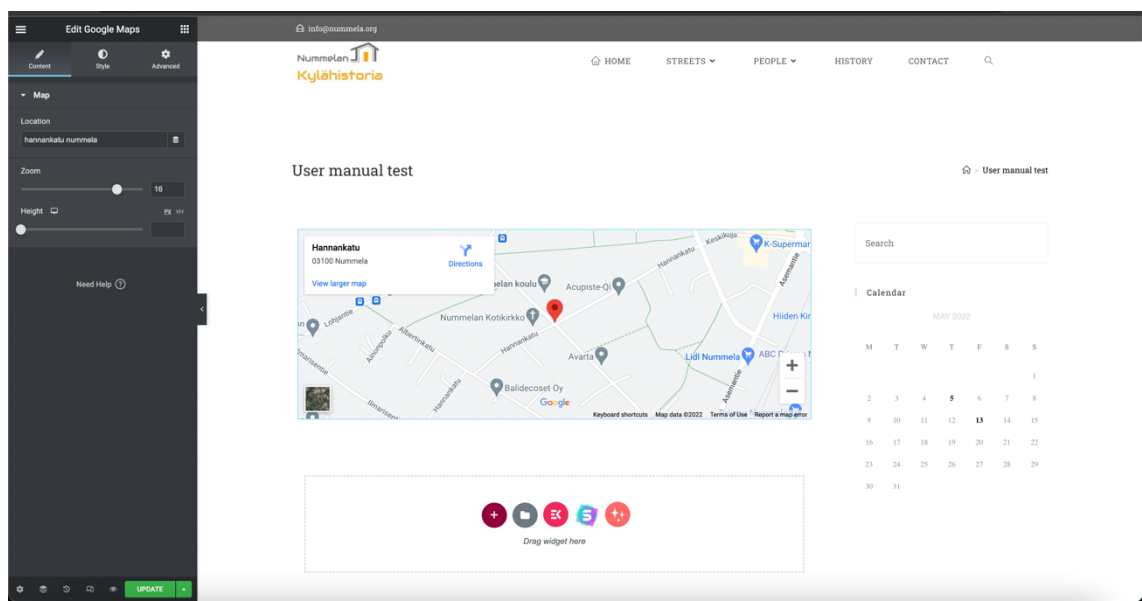


You should then be redirected to the following page:



Through the Elementor widget kit menu, the different widgets can be used to add content depending on the needs of the web page. For the sake of this user manual, how to add content similar to the pages of the houses will be showcased.

The first step is to add the “Google map” widget which can be found on the left menu through scrolling down or the search bar. The selected widget must then be dragged and dropped to its required position on the page. The map widget will be followed by the “spacer” which is ideal for adding white space and padding between different page elements.



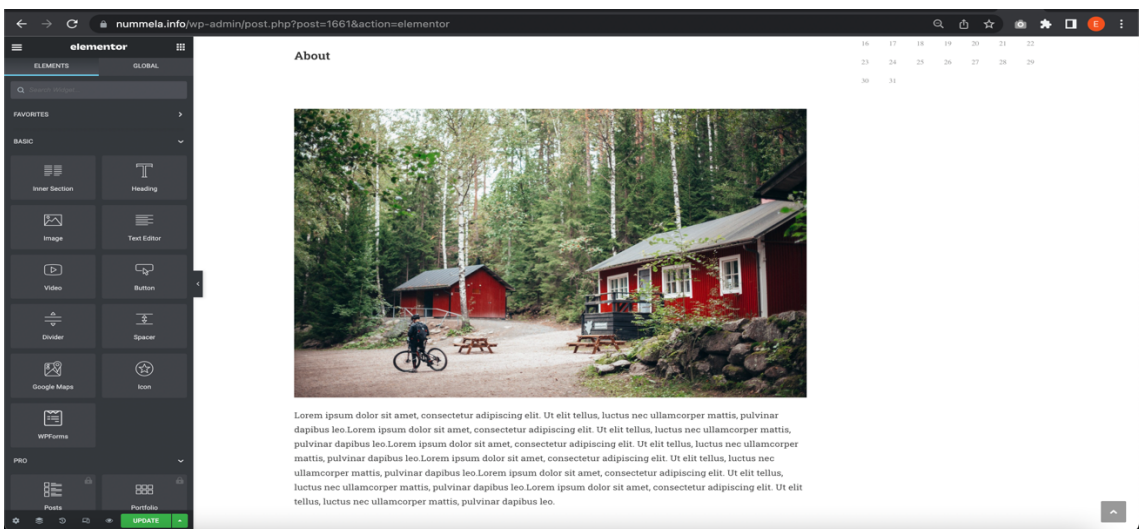
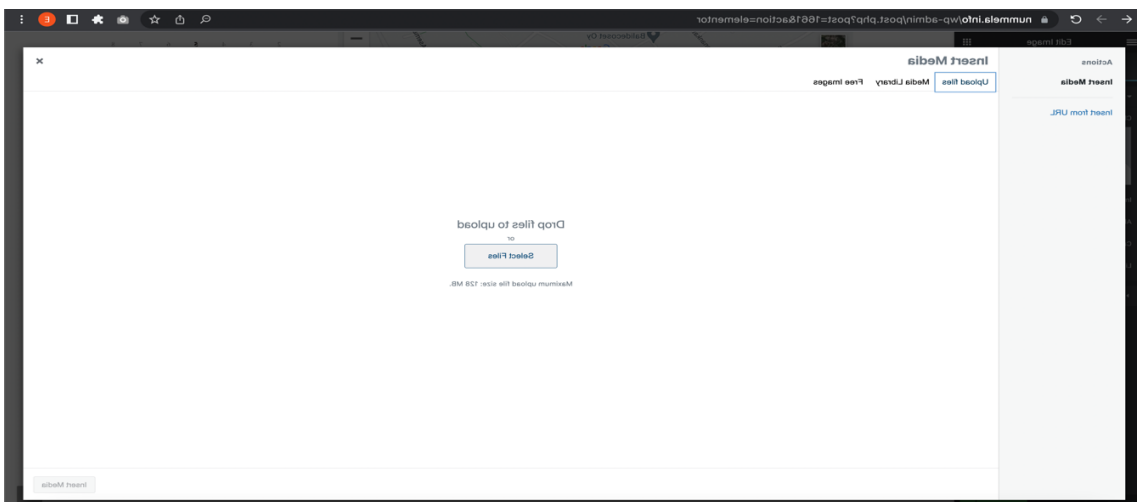
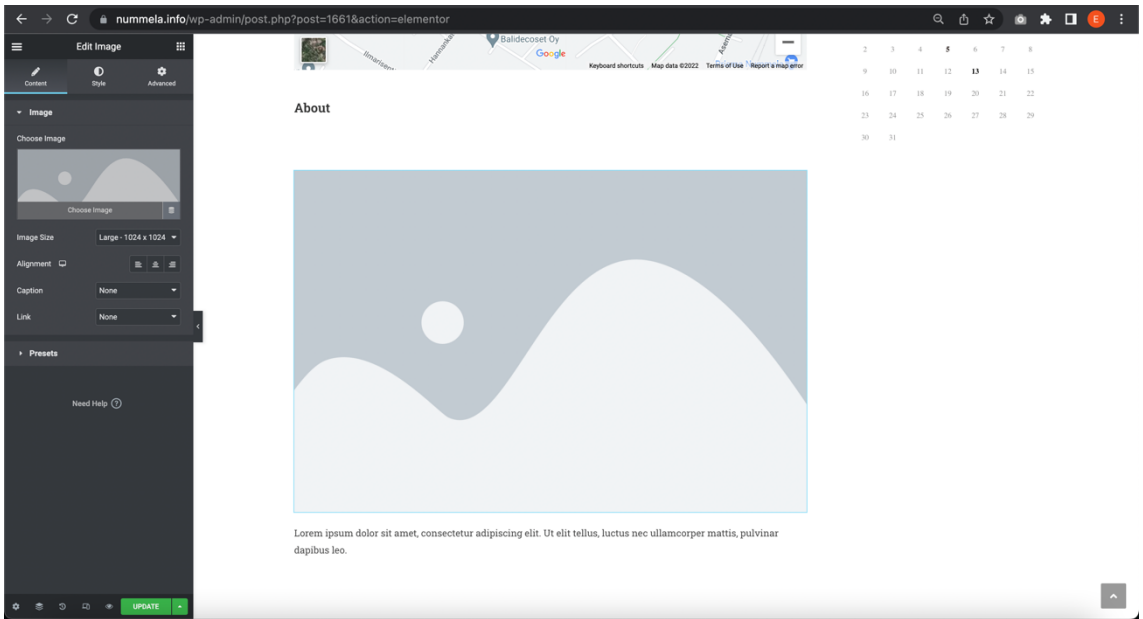
This should then be followed by the settings on the left.

Other required elements are then added to the page.

The following widgets are then added in order (The spacer widget in between each widget for padding): Title widget, Photo widget and Text Editor widget.

The steps of adding a photo through a photo widget are shown in the screenshots below:





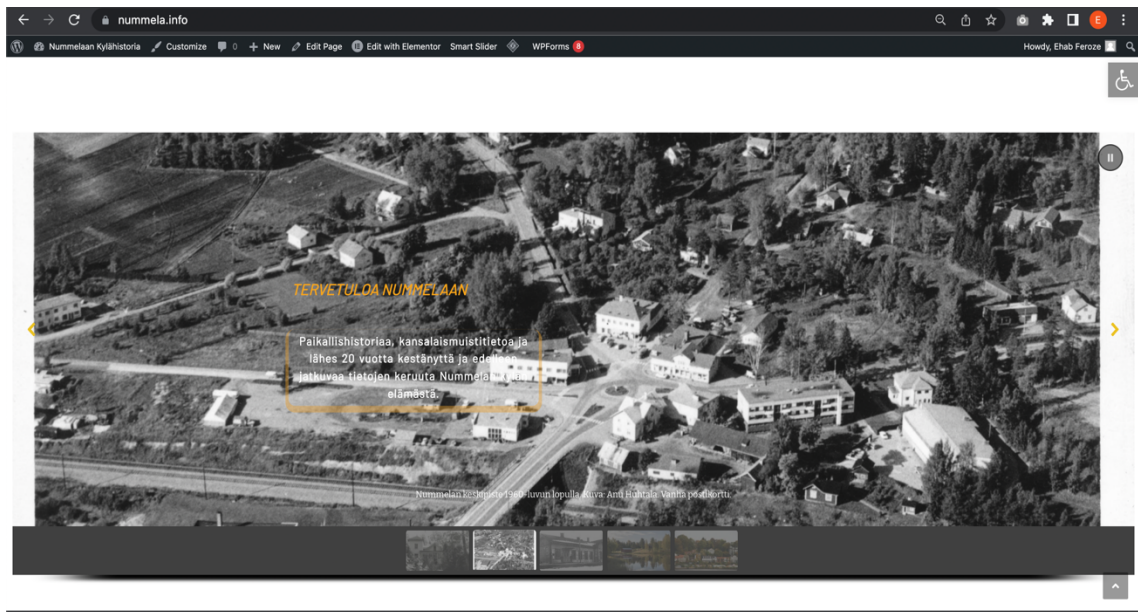
Once you are satisfied with the position of the content and the layout, click on the update button on the bottom left. This saves your page and the content.

The following is the result of the page which is now live.

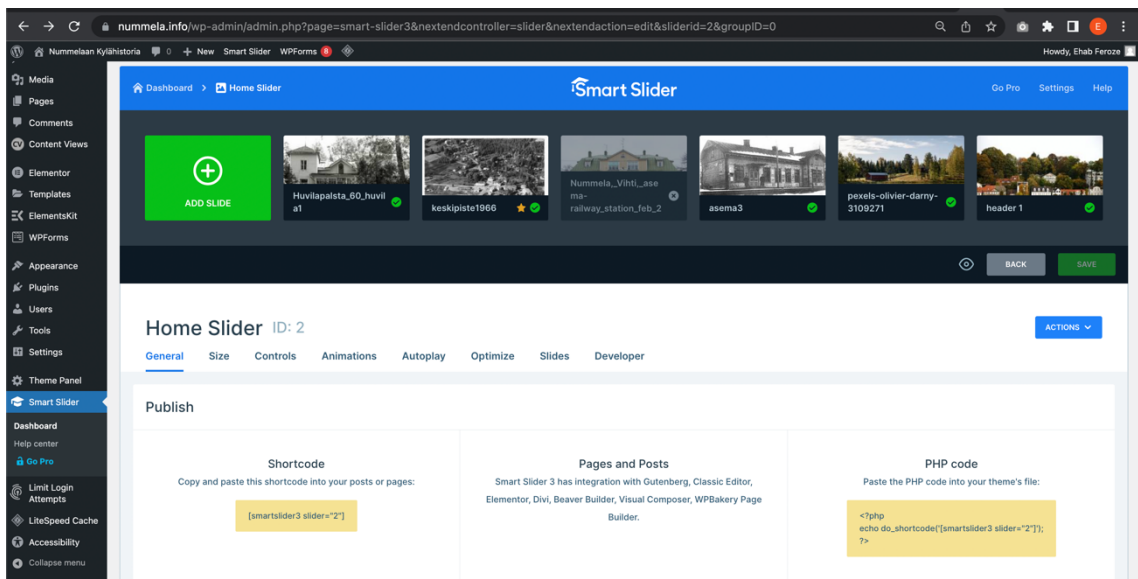
The screenshot shows a website for 'Nummela Kylähistoria'. The browser address bar shows 'info@nummela.org'. The website has a dark header with a logo and navigation links: HOME, STREETS, PEOPLE, HISTORY, CONTACT. Below the header, there's a section titled 'User manual test' with a sub-link 'User manual test'. The main content area is divided into three columns: a Google Map of Nummela, a search bar, and a calendar for May 2022. Below the map is an 'About' section featuring a photograph of a red wooden building in a forest. The footer contains a newsletter subscription form with a 'Go' button and a checkbox for 'Accept GDPR Terms'. The copyright notice at the bottom reads '© Copyright - OceanWP Theme by Nick Powered by WordPress'.

### Updating Smart Slider

Smart slider is a plugin that displays multiple slides of images on a page. An instance of a smart slider has been implemented on the home page, and you will be walked through the process to maintain and update it depending on your requirement.



To go to the smart slider setting, go to Dashboard, and click on the smart slider section on the left panel.



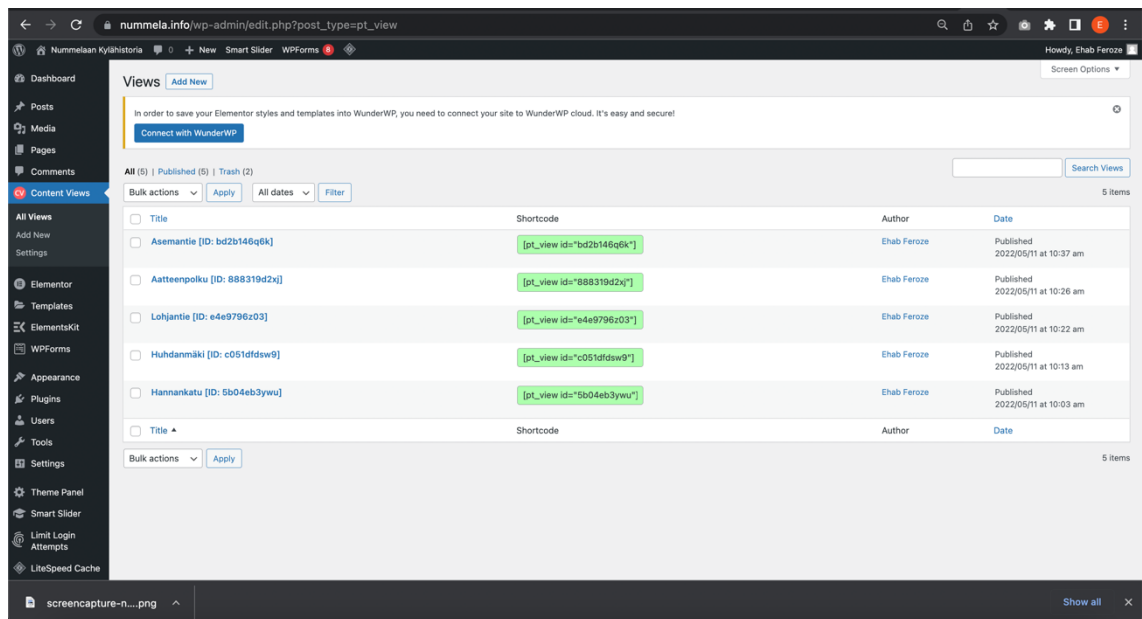
On this page, you will find all the settings of the smart slider, where you can modify the sizes, outlook, padding etc. You can also make more instances of the smart sliders for the same page. To add smart slider to your page, simply go to the elementor kit menu and search for “smart slider”.

## Content Views

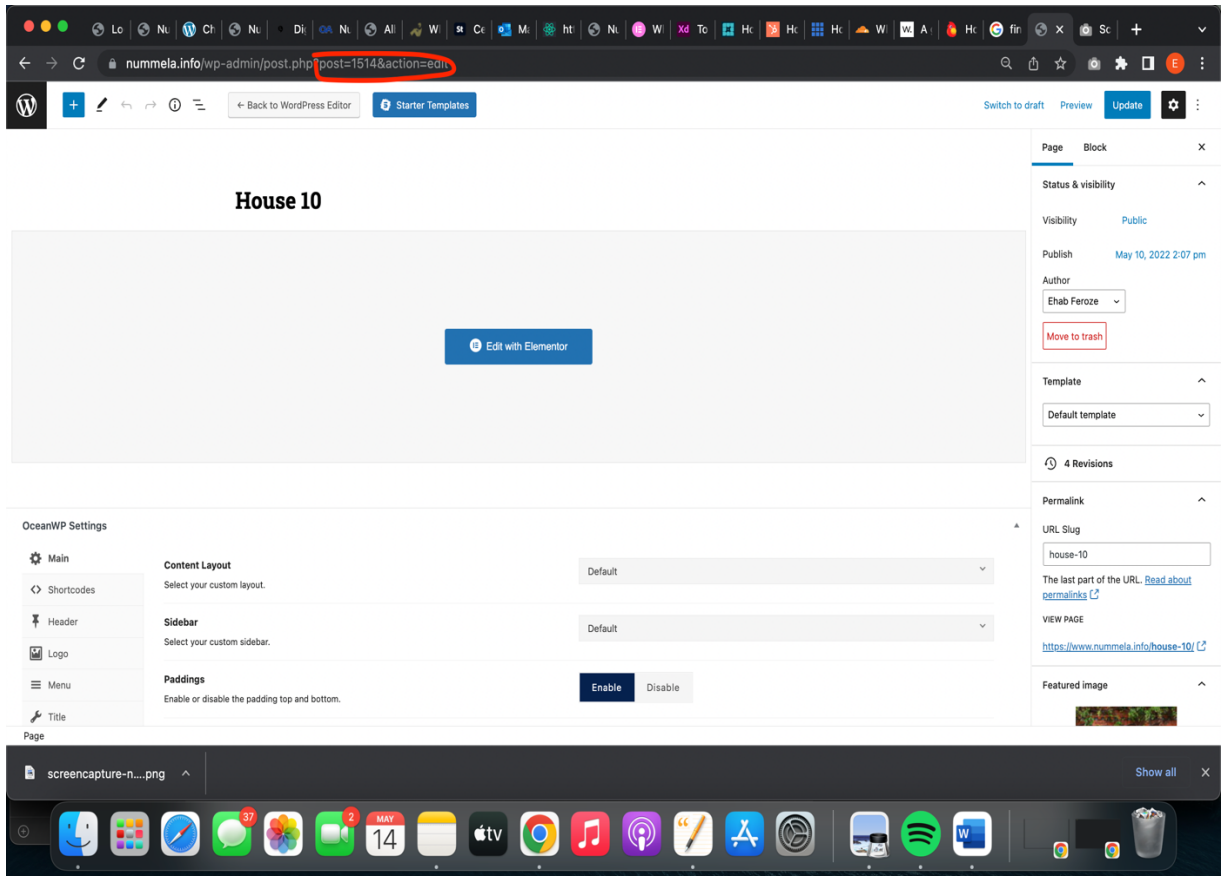
To add the grid view layout of the houses on the street pages, the “Content Views” plugin was used. It offers easy to maintain functionality and the following screenshots and accompanying information will illustrate this.

Note: In order to utilize the full functionality of Content Views grid view, It is necessary that the page which is to be added to the content view grid should have a featured image.

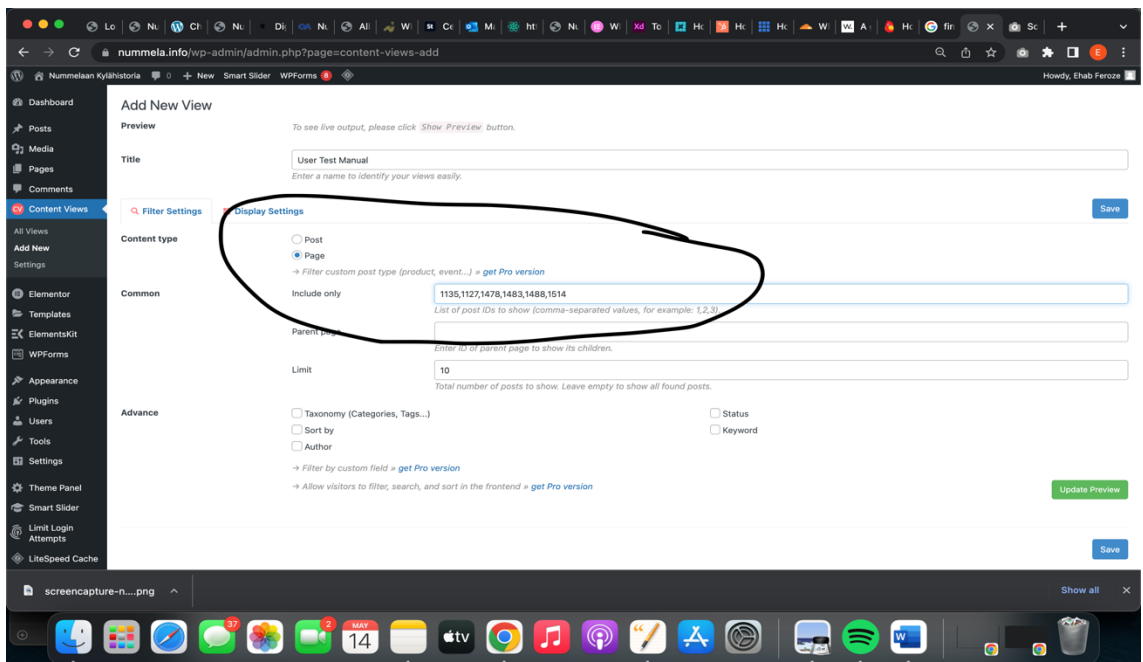
First go to the Content Views section on the dashboard in the left panel. Click on the “Add new” button.



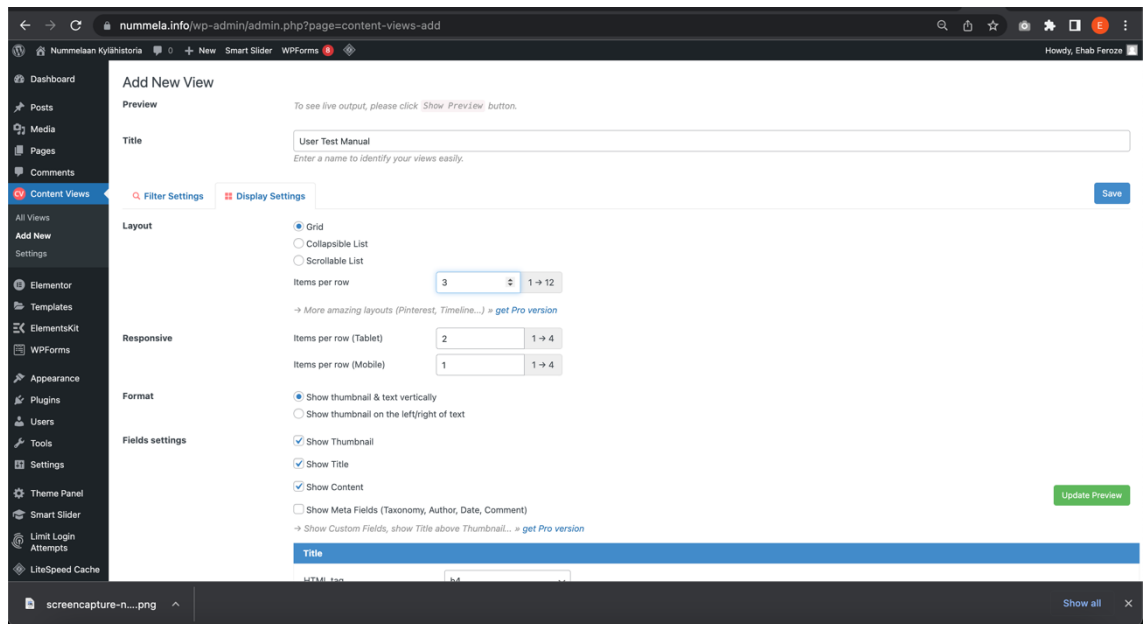
Add the title for your content views instance. The next step is to select “Pages” on the content type selection. After that, in the “Include only”, enter the page ids of the pages you would like to include in the grid view. The page id for a page can be found in the URL by clicking on that certain page in the pages section as shown in the screenshot below. In the following screenshot, the page id can be read as 1514 from <https://www.nummela.info/wp-admin/post.php?post=1514&action=edit>



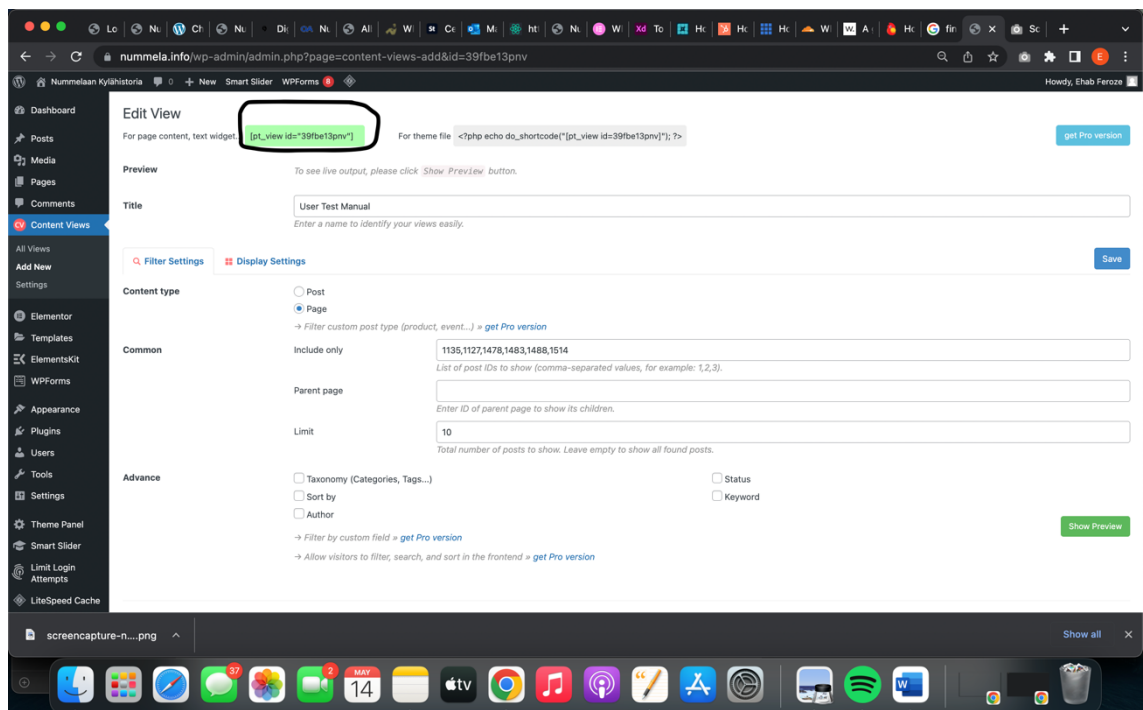
The page id(s) for all the pages to be used in the grid view must then be entered in the include only field.



The following settings must then be maintained to have three content view cards displayed per row.



The next step is to save the content views instance by clicking on the “save” button. After that, the shortcode located at the top of the window must be copied to be pasted on the page where the content view grid is to be displayed.



The shortcode is then pasted to the required page under the title. Click publish/update and the page should display the content view grid successfully.

