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BASIC CONCEPTS OF WEBPAGE

PM. Dr. Jamalludin Harun
Norah Md Noor
Department of Educational Multimedia
Faculty of Education, UTM




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Introduction



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WEB SITE VS WEB PAGE

- What is web site ?
 - A website is **a collection of web pages**, images, videos or other digital assets that is hosted on one or more web servers, usually accessible via the Internet.
- What is web page ?
 - Web page is **a document, typically written in HTML**, that is almost always accessible via HTTP, a protocol that transfers information from the Web server to display in the user's Web browser.

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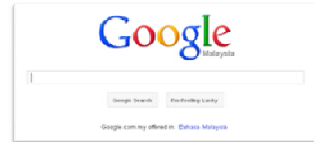
PORTAL

- What is Portal ?
 - Portals are pages intended to serve as **“main pages” or “gateway” for specific topics or areas**.
 - proposes to be a major starting site for users when they get connected to the Web or that users tend to visit as an anchor site.
 - There are general portals and specialized or niche portals.

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PORTAL > GENERAL

- What is Portal ?
 - Some major general portals include Google, Yahoo, Netscape, Lycos, CNET, Microsoft Network and etc.



PORTAL > NICHE

- What is Portal ?
 - Examples of niche portals include Garden.com (for gardeners), Fool.com (for investors), SearchNetworking.com (for network administrators), Portal Utusan – tutor.com.my (for education).



BLOG

- What is Blog ?
 - A **blog** (an abridgment of the term web log) is a website, usually maintained by an individual, with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events, or other material such as graphics or video. Entries are commonly displayed in reverse chronological order.

BLOG > EXAMPLE

- Example of Free Blog Service?
 - <http://www.blogger.com>
 - <http://www.wordpress.com>



CMS

- What is CMS
 - Content Management System
 - a computer software system for organizing and facilitating collaborative creation of documents and other content.
 - a web application used for managing websites and web content.
- Example of CMS
 - Joomla, Mambo and etc

LMS

- What is LMS
 - Learning Management System
 - a set of software tools designed to manage user learning interventions.
 - LMSs go far beyond conventional training records management and reporting.
 - The value-add for LMSs is the extensive range of complementary functionality they offer.

LMS

- What is LMS
 - Learner self-service (e.g. self-registration on instructor-led training), training workflow (e.g. user notification, manager approval, collaborative learning (e.g. application sharing, discussion threads), and training resource management (e.g. instructors, facilities, equipment), are some of the additional dimensions to leading Learning Management Systems.
- Example of LMS
 - Moodle , Sakai, WebCT, Blackboard and etc.

TYPES OF WEB SITES

Introduction

- Users tend to view web sites, by:
 - the function of the site or
 - by its visual appearance.
- Function Groupings:
 - Informational sites
 - Transactional sites
 - Community sites
 - Entertainment sites
 - Other sites

**FUNCTION
GROUPINGS**

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GROUPS BY FUNCTION

- Informational sites
 - provide information about a particular subject or organization.
- Transactional sites
 - can be used to conduct some transaction or task. e-commerce sites fall into this category.
- Community sites
 - focus on a particular topic or type of person and encourage interaction between likeminded individuals.

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GROUPS BY FUNCTION

- Entertainment sites
 - for game playing or some form of amusing interaction (music, movie, etc.), which may include transactional, community, and informational elements.
- Other sites
 - artistic or experimental sites, personal web spaces such as Web logs (also called blogs), and sites that may not follow common web conventions.

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GROUPS BY ORGANIZATION

- We might also categorize sites based upon the organization that is running. For examples:
 - Commercial
 - Government
 - Educational
 - Charitable
 - Personal



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GROUPS BY ORGANIZATION

- Commercial
 - A site in this group is built and run by an organization or individual for commercial gain, either directly through e-commerce or indirectly through promotion for some off-line purchase of goods or services.
- Government
 - This site's parent entity is ultimately a government organization, and the purpose of the site is to satisfy some social or legal need.

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GROUPS BY ORGANIZATION

- Educational
 - This type of site's parent entity is some educational institution, and it is used to support learning or research goals.



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GROUPS BY ORGANIZATION

- Charitable
 - A charitable site exists to promote the goals of a nonprofit organization or the charitable activities of an individual or organization.
- Personal
 - The site exists at the sole discretion of some person or group for any number of reasons, usually as a creative outlet or form of personal expression.

GROUPS BY VISUAL

- Text oriented
 - These are sites designed with a focus on textual content. Such sites, are relatively lightweight, download-wise, and often somewhat minimalist in design.



VISUAL GROUPINGS

GROUPS BY VISUAL

- GUI style
 - These are sites that follow certain graphical user interface (GUI) conventions from software design, such as top-oriented menu bars, icons, and pop-up windows.

**VISUAL
GROUPINGS**

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GROUPS BY VISUAL

- GUI style
 - GUI-oriented sites range from simple GUI devices added to a primarily text-oriented site to full-blown web applications with customized user interface widgets.

**VISUAL
GROUPINGS**

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GROUPS BY VISUAL

- Metaphorical
 - Metaphor sites borrow ideas from “real life.” For example, a site about cars might employ a dashboard and steering wheel in design and navigation.

**VISUAL
GROUPINGS**


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GROUPS BY VISUAL

- Experimental
 - Experimental designs attempt to do things a little differently than the norm.
 - Creativity, unpredictability, innovation and even randomness are often employed in sites following the experimental design style.


**VISUAL
GROUPINGS**

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Thank You !



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