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A Study on WSDM with Content Management System to Improve the Capability

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Abstract – Website design Patterns (WDPs) which are applied portrayals of features that can be found in websites. These WDPs generally arrange usefulness that can be found in installable modules for CMSs. The WDPs are reusable components that are demonstrated together using a component get together diagram. WSDM-Lite uses site genres to quicken the development procedure by characterizing Web Genre Patterns (WGP) web designers can reuse theoretical models of web applications and modify them to the need of their own undertaking. The calculated models of a site kind contain normally used WDPs. To furthermore streamline the displaying procedure in WSDM-Lite a support device is presented as a Software as a Service application (SaaS). The application does not just give the basic apparatuses to make the different models of a WSDM-Lite venture, yet furthermore automates a great deal of work and improves the general idea of a design. An online business model venture is discussed. Various methodologies are discussed to mechanize site age from these models, each with their own advantages and disadvantages. The delayed consequence of the proposal is the new, balanced, WSDM version: WSDM Lite. This paper presents procedure of an increasingly reduced version of WSDM that functions admirably with usage dependent on CMSs. Patterns, site genres, and a support apparatus are used to quicken and improve the design procedure.

Keywords: WDP, CMS, WSDM Lite

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1. INTRODUCTION

WSDM was displayed by De Troyer and Leune in 1998. Around then the abbreviation spoke to Web Site Design Method and simply centered on information giving web destinations. Then, the system has built up a ton and now allows designing customary web applications similarly as semantic web applications, in this manner the renaming of the methodology into Web Semantics Design Method. More than other web design procedures, WSDM is a methodology, for instance it not simply gives showing locals that empower a web designer to assemble models that delineate the web webpage/application from substitute perspectives and at different components of abstraction; anyway it moreover gives a deliberate method to develop the web application. Working up a web webpage/application with WSDM starts with the definition of the claimed "Mission statement" and seeks after a well-described design reasonability that offers the designer them in a general sense support to structure the web website. The procedure includes a grouping of stages. Each stage has a well-characterized yield. For each stage, a (sub) system depicting how to get the yield from its data is given. The yield of one phase is the commitment of a following stage. Starting at now appeared, starting at now the strategy licenses making web locales similarly as web applications. For straightforwardness, we will use the articulation "web systems" to demonstrate both web destinations and web applications. It is moreover basic to see that WSDM grants making web structures that are semantically clarified, thusly satisfactorily enabling the Semantic Web. Content-related (semantic) annotations similarly as assistant annotations can be made. Content-related annotations make the semantics of the substance unequivocal. Fundamental annotations can't avoid being annotations that explicitly delineate the semantics of the particular assistant segments of the web structures [1]. Essential annotations can be manhandled by pariahs to trans code the web structure to a substitute course of action, for example to designs reasonable for a screen scrutinize, or they can be abused by means of look engines for their page division for a chart of page division through hunt engines).

Depending on the functionalities, a complete web design can be further classified into three main components:

(a) Client Side Design:

Client Side is the actual interface for the user. The application such as web browser (IE, Netscape, Google Chrome) on the client machine sends service request data to the web server (TOMCAT, APACHE, IIS) running on the Server Machine. The Web Server then either sends an existing page to the Client Machine or generates a new page and sends to the client machine accordingly. The Client Side web page is typically constructed by HTML, CSS and some Script (JavaScript, VBScript)

(b) Server Side Design:

Server side is the logical controlling part of the website. The web container (Such as Apache, Tomcat, IIS) running under the server machine handles the client request, validates with the server side program (written in ASP, JSP, PHP, Java, VB, or C++) and then generates an appropriate page or locates an existing appropriate page and sends that page to the client side. Server pages are typically written in JSP, PHP, or ASP.

(c) Database Design:

Database is always at the back end of the client-server architecture. The data stored in the database is gathered, organized and designed in a sophisticated logical manner (Such as using DFD, RDBMS, OODBMS, or UML) and stored in one or more tables. The web server can pull up data with the help of a database server (Such as MYSQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle), fit it into a web page and send it to the client machine.

Design Patterns

Design (Patterns the general thought of having design patterns is to facilitate the process of reusing a design. In more logical words, design patterns are an endeavor to catch the solution to a reoccurring problem so that it very well may be utilized later to solve comparable problems. This implies catching the pith of a problem and the solution to that problem in a deliberate manner. Design patterns are created dependent on own and other's encounters. Put basically, design patterns help a designer to get a "right" design quicker.

Design patterns are not only concerned with the design of websites, in actuality the concept has a significant rich history, from "building architectures" to "software architectures" and here "website design". The concept was first introduced by Christopher Alexander, a famous Austrian designer, and his colleagues in two books called "A Pattern Language" and "The Timeless Way of Building" .They expected to catch the common problems and their solutions in designing structures.

Christopher Alexander stated: "Each pattern portrays a problem which occurs over and over again in our environment", and afterward depicts the solution to that problem, so that it could be utilized a million times over, without regularly redoing it a similar way twice[2]

As it shows up from the quotation above, the concept of design patterns has not changed throughout time and from context to context, yet the dimension of its use has fluctuated from design patterns for very low dimension problems, to larger amount problems. From the view point of the software building, each pattern has four fundamental components:

1. The pattern name.
2. The problem, which portrays when the pattern would be pertinent.
3. The solution, which portrays the components that exist in a pattern, the relationship between the patterns, their responsibilities and their collaborations.
4. The consequences, which are the aftereffects of applying the pattern.

Therearesevеralfamousdesignpatternsthatareapplied insoftwarearchitecture,to mention some of them; one can allude to "Factory pattern", "Visitor Pattern", "Singleton Pattern, etc. The description of these patterns are outside the scope of this thesis, however by observing the definition structure of a pattern, as it was mentioned above, one can see the pertinence of this structure toot her forms of design patterns for various contexts.

As far as web website design, patterns started to assume an important role in the late 90s.A brief introduction on design patterns in web locales is appropriate here. There has been undoubtedly a considerable amount of research on design patterns for websites, for example the paper "Pattern for Dynamic Websites" addresses two design patterns for dynamic websites, to be specific "the news pattern" and "dynamic configuration pattern". In view of their definition, the "news pattern" is concerned with taking care of the problem of how users should become mindful about the progressions that have occurred in the website, and the ‘dynamic configuration pattern’ is in regards to the exercises that are performed by the users and the manner in which these exercises can be approved [3].

The solution brought to the "news pattern" by the authors may be considered to be somewhat natural however never the less is very fundamental and important. The solution is essentially as follow:

Most websites in one manner or the other somehow follow this pattern to inform their users about the progressions occurred in the framework. With respect to the second pattern, "dynamic configuration pattern", the nature of the problem is to figure out, how to provide a convenient route for the users to choose an option out of a generally

extensive rundown of options and perform the essential validation over the selection while monitoring other selections and the remainder of the options.

Again the solution proposed is utilized rather generally in a wide range of websites now daily, the solution proposed in the paper is as follow:

Provide users with various metaphors that look like the movement of navigation being utilized, for instance, to allow users to choose a specific thing while at the same time browsing and crossing through a rundown of things, an instrument to add the chose thing to a specific rundown can be utilized. This is very like the notion of a "shopping truck" in online business websites.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A doctoral report conducted by ***Karla (2015) [4]*** shows that library websites of CSIR, ICMR and ICSSR have been appraised inconsistently for the features, for example, learnability, proficiency and viability. Overall outcome of the examination shows that there is a major inconsistency for the features on the websites of every one of the three categories.

Archana and Kabir (2010) [5] made an endeavor to comprehend and break down the nearness and presentation of libraries of Engineering Colleges (EC) in Kerala in their separate websites. Based on the reviewed writing and an observation of libraries of nationally important institutions bestowing specialized education in India, a lot of criteria were developed for breaking down the websites/web pages. The library websites were then positioned based on this examination. It is observed that majority of the websites of ECs in Kerala have least representation of their separate libraries. Another important observation is that even the most noteworthy scoring libraries fulfill only 50% of the criteria recorded for investigation.

Article by Houghton (2000) [6] portrays the design and implementation process for developing a scholarly library website at De Montfort University (DMU) and gives viable direction and guidance. Point of the website is to provide access to quality information services for understudies and staff at an expansive decentralized college. Article talks about resources and branches of knowledge that are explicit to DMU's instructing and learning environment. However it points, where possible, to give summed up counsel to any scholastic library that is considering building a website in the hope that others will profit by the DMU experience.

Augustine, Susan, Greene and Courtney (2002)[7] conducted an examination to see how metadata and web search tools will assume a major role in deciding the convenience of library websites. Consequences of this ease of use contemplate uncover that understudies consistently and much of the time utilize the library Web webpage's inward web search tool to discover information as opposed to exploring through pages. On the off chance that understudies are seeking as opposed to exploring, library Web page designers must make metadata and powerful web search tools priorities. The investigation also shows that understudies experience issues translating library terminology, experience confusion perceiving contrast amongst library resources, and like to look for human help while encountering problems online. These discoveries suggest that library Web destinations have not eased some of the essential and long-run problems that have tested bookkeepers before.

Kim and Stimatz (2002)[8] look at the role of the instructional services staff in the evaluation of the library Web destinations of the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Study focuses on the issues of the Web webpage ease of use examine in an extensive scholastic library where various offices are involved in the development and support of the Web website. The authors put accentuation on the collaborative idea of the convenience contemplates in a huge organization.

Shelstad (2005) [9] made an endeavor to look at the redesign of a scholastic chronicle and original copy repositories of fourth-generation website. A review of the process utilized by a team to redo a website, including deciding the goals of the webpage, its primary features, audiences, vendor and software selection, relationship to the parent institution's design rules, and user testing results. Only with the cooperative effort of staff, intrigued outside gatherings, and users will web redesigns be worthwhile efforts that convert into destinations with profundity and importance.

Davarpanah and Khaleghi, (2006) [10] exhibited an examination, which plans to assess websites uninhibitedly accessible on the web from one country – Iran and to provide information about the nature of their content. General quality criteria were utilized for the evaluation. These included ownership and authorship, sort of websites, purpose and scope of the destinations, language, joins, domain types, cash/refreshing of information, openness, services and offices. In this way, in May and June 2004, 328 websites were chosen utilizing Yahoo, Google, Lycos, Iran Digest, and A Guide to Iranian Websites, to conduct looks. A check list was attracted up to review the information from the tools.

The exploration uncovered that among Iranian websites providing information on the web, private locales were significantly more liable to be of poorer quality compared to destinations of governmental organizations. Since there are no authoritative web crawlers which are explicitly Iranian, the data were

collected by utilizing a selection of five pursuit tools over a constrained period of time.

Utilizing only these inquiry tools, 3735 websites were found. While this paper has overviewed the content of the websites, more research is expected to feature the idea of the web infrastructure and its utilization in this country. The websites of every country are viewed as a prime national portal of information. The paper utilizes other work on assessing national web nearness and gives clear understanding into Iran's websites and gives a model for assessing the national web nearness in any one country. In view of the outcomes, national computerized systems can be formulated to help gain ground towards a powerful and fantastic national portfolio of websites.

Mounissamy and Kaliammal (2006)[11] explore that the distributing ventures are progressively utilizing web for providing online information resources. The electronic journal subscription by people just as institutions instead of physical holdings is becoming order of the day. IITs and NITs provide access to databases and electronic journals by means of the online catalog and the web to the end-users. They further depict the encounters and promotional ways adopted in the libraries of IITs and NITs for the compelling utilization of electronic resources utilizing library web locales.

Ongus, Kemparaju, and Nymboga (2006) [12] conducted an examination on chose college websites designed in English. Which were all exposed to a uniform arrangement of criteria for the purposes of assessing the website design and content coverage. It is obvious from the examination that the nature of college website design does not all around meaningfully affect web content quality, despite the fact that the appeared to be strongly correlated in this investigation. It is fitting, therefore for users to wisely utilize the websites and where important, consult very much prepared bookkeepers and other knowledgeable information professionals. College website designs in developing and developed countries should hold fast to globally acknowledged norms of website construction, so as to accomplish optimum outcomes.

Angadi (2008)[13] explored in the examination on library websites of Deemed Universities in India that, websites are good in providing navigational features at the same time, consistency must be guaranteed to accomplish higher user satisfaction.

Other features, for example, joins utilized nature of the presentation, user help and heading features have been utilized shrewdly.

3. NAVIGATIONAL DESIGN

In the navigational design of the inheritance WSDM, the connections between all undertakings in the framework were modelled. Since, in WSDM-light, we do not model each undertaking in detail in the conceptual stage, yet use patterns, we cannot do this similarly as in the navigational design of the inheritance WSDM where we made an errand navigational model component for every individual assignment. The purpose of this undertaking navigational model was to express the process logic (i.e., workow) of the assignment. In these navigational models, a few components could be grouped into transactions. All the time, these transactions were important to group errands that have a solitary goal

In WSDM-light, we have modified the navigational design stage with the end goal that it omits the creation of atomic components (corresponding to atomic errands) however takes the features of the conceptual stage as structure blocks for the navigational design. This avoids the need to model process logic between atomic errands and transaction, which will as a rule be cover by a module in the CMS. By and by we only need to take the feature assembly configuration model for every audience class, remove the edges between the features and supplant them by connections of the navigational design. We can also apply the legacy of the feature assembly graphs to the navigational design [14].

4. SITE STRUCTURE DESIGN

In the structural design, which was called the implementation phase in the legacy WSDM, the conceptual design is taken as starting point and the features are grouped onto pages. Visually we take our navigational model literally and draw pages around features that should be on the same page. The same inheritance structure is used as in the conceptual and the navigational modelling phase. There are three possible scenarios:

1. A feature maps exactly to one page, then we draw one page around the feature.

2. Several features belong to the same page (for example: search band, search album,), then we draw a page so that it contains all these features.

3. It is also possible that a feature is spread across multiple pages (if it a complex process or it contains a lot of information). To keep our model clean, we will not draw several pages around this single feature but just draw one page, and indicate that multiple pages are possible by writing a * in the upper right corner. This relates to the notations in regular expressions.

5. CONCLUSION

WSDM-Lite support tool we further diminished the work load of a web developer. The program provides the fundamental tools and support to make the models of the WSDM-Lite methodology in an effective way. The tool does not only provide the way to make the models yet can also assume control over work from the web developer and even improve

the design. The design of the tool was elaborated with a WSDM design since it did not depend on a CMS on account of its complexity. The introduced concepts were shown in a reasonable case for a music internet business.

A few approaches were examined in which the models of WSDM-Lite could be utilized to in part produce a CMS. The possibilities of this generation were straightforwardly identified with the restrictions imposed on the WSDM-Lite methodology.

WSDM is a semantic web design method dependent on an audience-driven design philosophy. This implies, not the data accessible in the organization or its inside organization, however the prerequisites of the intended interest group is the beginning stage of the modelling process. The diverse audience classes and their various prerequisites are also reflected in the genuine structure of the web framework. This approach is utilized to offer the designer a well-defined method to distinguish the information and functionality needed for a web framework and to structure it in an appropriate manner.

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