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**In The Name of Allah, The Most
Beneficent and Merciful.**

DEVELOPMENT OF WEB SITE

OF

F G BOYS HIGH SCHOOL PANO AKIL
CANTT:

BY

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AND

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Computer center
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Final approval

This is to certify that we have read this project submitted by chahdary ALTAF HUSSAIN and MUHAMMAD AYOUB JOYO. we found it fit and according to the requirement to sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, for the Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Science.

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REVEALATION OF ALMIGHTY
ALLAH

*Oh! Prophet (peace be upon him) Say! If oceans
Are converted into ink to write the qualities of my
creator,
Then the whole oceans would be consumed in
writing before
His qualities come to an end. And even if we
produce the
Like of ink, would also be insufficient.*

(AL-KAHAF)

DEDICATION

TO OUR FAMILIES WHO SUFFERED A LOT
DURING OUR POSTGRADUATION
DIOLOMA AT
QUAID-E-AZAM UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD.

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PROJECT BRIEF:

Project Title: Web site Development of F G Boys High School
Pano Akil Cantt:

Organization: F G Boys High School Pan Ail Cantt:

Undertaken By: Chauhdary Altaf Hussain.
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Software Used: Microsoft Frontpage.

System Used: Pentium 3.

Operating System: window 98.

ABSTRACT

This dissertation describes the development of web site, to make an effective presence of the information of F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt on the Internet. The idea of developing the Webster for F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt was conceived to promote the education through the modern Media of the world Internet. The project under taken is a singular effort to store information pertaining to the Educational system of Federal Government Educational Institutions (Cantt/Garrisons) institutions particularly F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt in an electronic form and publishing it on the internet, the outgoing phenomenon in today's world of information technology. On the other hand web site also features of F G E I (C/G) educational organization's efforts in serving the nation to wards education throughout the country through its different educational institutions. F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt is one of them. This web site also provides information especially about the F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt on the Internet to all its users.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Many persons have contributed for the compilation of this dissertation. To list them all would be impossibility. Especial acknowledgement is due to our project supervisor Mr. Adul Suban. Whose guidance was in ANGELIC way at each and every step was with us to do our challenging job.

We can't forget the cooperation of Mr. Shah Muhammad Solangi Headmaster F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt. We intend to him for his precious time, advice, generous assistance and moral support to wards completion of this project.

The help that has been given by Mr. Illahi Bukhsh, Mr. Muhammad Qasim, Mr. Muhammad Younis senior teachers of the school and Mr. Munawar Hussain accountant of the school Can't be symbolized in words.

We owe a lot of our sincere and loving friends Mr. Ali Ahmad, Mr. Munir Hussain, Mr. Muhammad Ali Wasan, Mr. Hidayatullah and Mr. Muhammad Mubeen who not only helped us to complete our project but also gave us excellent company during our stay in the hostel.

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Chauhdary Altaf Hussain
Muhammad Ayoob Joyo.

PREFACE

The Internet is not just for computer gear-head. It has much good stuff that it can be an entertaining adventure even if some one particularly don't like computer. It represents a fundamental social change of immense proportion i.e. changing the world in to a global village. This dissertation discusses the development process of the website of the F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt. It gives insight to the latest growing phenomenon the Internet, tools and techniques used for Webster design and different phases of Webster development.

The proposed system is organized into chapters as follows.

CHAPTER 1

It gives an introduction of F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt, the objectives of the institution, project overview and objectives.

CHAPTER 2

It discusses the existing information system of the institution, its drawbacks and introduces the proposed system and its benefits.

CHAPTER 3

It explains the scenario to complete the project, and list prerequisites and tells solution on the place or referred.

CHAPTER 4

It introduces and explains the Internet and World Wide Web.

CHAPTER 5

It lights upon hypertext Markup language (HTML).

CHAPTER 6

It is written to guide the users to under stand the organization of the Webster so that future enhancement can be easily accommodated.

CHAPTER 7

It describes the testing and implementation phases of the Webster.

APPENDIX A

Contains screen of web site.

APPENDIX B

Contains the graphics file Formats

CHAPTER # 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The organization

The organization FG Boys High School Cantt Pano Akil Cantt is an educational institution. It is a unit of Federal Government Educational Institutions (C/G) Directorate Rawalpindi. This organization is an attached department of ministry of defense which is striving hard to promote the education in the country through its different educational institutions in the cantts and garrisons areas .The F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt is one of them which is situated in the newly cantonment about 12 kilometers from Pano Akil city which is the Tehsil Headquarter of Sukkur Distt in the province of Sind. It is linked by main railway track and national highway with the country. The F G Boys High School is one of the educational institution which was a established in this cantt in 1988.It started working during partial settlements of the units, to provide the educational facility to the children of the troops as well as to the children of local community.

1.1.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

Learning is a divinely ordained avocation. Learning is binding duty upon every Muslim men and women. Where as teaching is a prophetic job by its nature .It is widely accepted fact that in the community of the nations only the supremacy has got those nations who have increased the ratio of literacy and equipped them with the knowledge in every field of science and technology. So for us as a nation it is very vital to us increase

the literacy to raise our heads high in the community of the nations with national pride, which is only possible to enrich the youth of the country with education.

As F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt is an educational institution, it is the MATTO of this institution to provide not only the formal education but also the education to create nation builder people (students) with symbolic, dynamic, and multidimensional, well behaved and elevated with high moral persons. Where as in the institution students are enlighten with the knowledge that they fell well to do social individuals in the society.

1.1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ORGANIZATION

The main objective of the institution is to frame and promulgate the constitution of the organization to regulate the administration and management to promote the purposeful and reliable education better for the future of the nation.

- (a) To set educational environment and academic atmosphere in order to provide means of encouraging the students for better learning process to achieve good results in all aspects curricular, co curricular and extracurricular activities.
- (b) To promote better understanding and to give the right direction to the up growing and hidden talent of the students.
- (c) To provide each and every possible facility to enhance the co curricular and extracurricular activities.
- (d) To arrange games and sports computations at school level for healthy growth and handsome physique of the students.
- (e) To prepare the students for inter houses, inter school, region level and country level contests and compilations. in every field of curricular, co curricular and extracurricular activities.
- (f) To provide recreation and to create Historical, Cultural, Social awareness among the students Recreational and Educational tours to Historical and cultural places and study trips to industrial sights are arranged.

- (g) Any other object, which is considered suitable for betterment of student's learning process and for good reputation of the institution, may adopt in conformity with the rules and regulations of the regional office and Federal Directorate Rawalpindi.

1.2 Project Overview

The project title is "The Development of Webster of F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt" covers the major areas.

- Introduction of the institution.
- Information about the institution.
- Sites and sounds of the institution.

The main aim of this project was to publish information in the electronic form on the Internet to make it available for those users who want to get information admission policies and educational system of the institution. The Webster also provides information about the institution, so that the constitution and cause of the institution can be promulgate.

1.3 Objectives of the project

The objectives of the project are as follows.

- To provide information in electronic way about the institution.
- To open the educational system on the Internet through Webster.
- To make it easier for the institution to provide maximum required information.
- To show the general public how the educational system is run and handled in the institution to create the well behaved, civilized, energetic, dynamic, and nation builder "YOUTH".
- To present it as a model for general view of the information system of the institution.
- To promote the spirit of patriotism for national unity and integrity.

- To broaden the outlook of the students YOUTH and chasten it with the thrust of knowledge.
- To help the parents and guiding the students about academic and related activities taking place in the institution.
- To provide early information about Registration, Admission, Deposit of Fees / Funds, Exam schedule, Date sheet and Results.
- To make it a tool for easy access for providing the information to the Regional Office Karachi Cantt and GHQ Rawalpindi by using E. mail facility.
- To help the institution to gather the suggestion.

CHAPTER # 2

EXISTING
AND
PROPOSED SYSTEM

CHAPTER 2

2.1 EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

The information system of the School is manual. In order to understand the existing system, many meetings with the school management have been arranged.

All the management activities do take place one-person controls the management infrastructure of the school only, who has to take care of many parallel issues at the same time. The processing of different activities of the institution is determined as follows.

2.1.1 INFORMATION SYSTEM

Any body that wants to get information about the institution makes a visit to the School Office

Where a (Chowkidar / Watchman) orally provides information needed, if he knows, or he / she
Has to contact the office.

The information about the institution can only be known by any one's own general knowledge
Or by searching out the brochures being provided by the administration.

2.1.2 Registration Procedure

The office on the request provides registration forms. Anybody who wants to get admission
Has to collect a form from the office of F G Boys High School PNL Cantt through direct request or indirect request. He/She gets

an application form, fills it out, pay registration fee and submits it to the admission committee for further processing of admission.

2.1.3 Admission test

As academic year in our country begins from first of April, it is adopted in F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt. Registration for new admission is made from 1st April to 5th of April. The date for admission (entry test) is fixed from 6th to 8th of April. The registered candidates are issued admission slip to appear for the test. A comprehensive test is organized out of main subjects.

For class VI to VIII.

Subjects: Maths, English, Urdu, and G. Science.

For class IX to X

Maths, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology.

The maximum time limit for test is fixed up to three hours, from 9am to 12am.

2.1.4 ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULT

Senior teachers under the supervision of admission committee complete with assessment and marking of test in three days. List of successful candidates is announced for the admission.

2.1.5 ADMISSION

Admission forms to the qualifying candidates are issued for the admission in desired class. Forms are filled out and submitted to the admission committee along with required documents, after properly checking properly and verifying the certificates and documents by the members of the admission committee under the supervision of the Head of the institution the final approval is made with instructions to follow.

2.2. DRAWBACKS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

Drawbacks of the existing system are given bellow.

- The existing system for information is much slower than any computer based system.
- The request information system in many cases can't reach to the requesting person at proper time.
- There are many mails and there is only one person to handle all the flow of these mails. That is why institution can't manage information system with ease.
- There is no proper procedure to provide the Registration, Admission forms, Result cards and

2.3 Proposed System

The proposed system will comprise of a developed web site running on to a computer by the software and managed by a webmaster.

The proposed system will introduce the three new system elements namely computer (Hardware & software) and a Webmaster (In fact four in technical sense with context of Software Engineering Because it treats the software as a separate system element of).

The proposed system will require three major steps.

- Developing Web site
- Implementation on the Web site on the Internet (publishing)
Maintenance of the Web site

The last step is to be performed continuously throughout the lifetime of the new proposed system for the useful functionality of the proposed system.

2.4 Benefits of the Proposed System

- The proposed system will be much faster than the existing system
- The requested information will be send by E-mail and through a quick response one can get information quickly.
- The Organization can manage information system with ease by E-mail facility, no matter the number of mails.
- Registration forms will be provided to applicant in short time.
- The Web site provides the facility to the clients to feedback the institution by E-mail through feedback form.

CHAPTER # 3

Scenario and Solution

CHAPTER 3

3.1 Understanding the Role of Web Designer

The Web site development is not an easy job. It requires the mind creativity at most throughout its design and development phases. Unlike the development any computer based system, this involves the human element in a very deep sense. World Wide Web seems to be creating a broad definition of culture that forces us to recognize that science and arts are the parallel aspects of the same basic creative impulse rather than unrelated pursuits. Web site development is an art more than a science. Art follows no specific rules but it has a theme i.e. to serve the humanity, it is true for Web site development. It follows no specific rules but it has a theme i.e. to serve the humanity by providing the 21st century's most valuable thing "The Information" in an appealing way.

Web designers are challenged to be many things, including computer scientists, communication specialists, graphics artists, and advertising authorities. Precious little guidance exists to help the Web designer. So he often makes up hi own rules to navigate the new circumstances existing on the Web. The most important of which is to navigate the current trend on the Internet to determine the design issues of the Web site.

The role of Web designer can be best explained by thinking the designer as a physician that's simple! To be a great physician, one must understand not only the parts of body, but the way those parts work together in order to function smoothly.

As a designer, it is important to not only understand the parts-HTML Computer programming but also the way those parts integrates with the whole. And, in this case, that whole involves technology of Internet, art of designing, and analysis power to understand the interaction of the Web site with the human

element at the other end of the electronic data stream (Web).

Keeping in view the above Web site of F_G_Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt is explained as under.

3.2 Understanding the Internet and World Wide Web

Web designer should know about the Internet and World Wide Web, the technology, its functioning, its history, its impact on the humanity, its global acceptance and have to analyze the current trend. Chapter 4 is dedicated for this purpose.

3.3 Determining the Design Issues of the Web site

After understanding the Internet and World Wide Web, there is a need to determine the design issues, and then develop a design strategy for developing the Web site. This task can be accomplished by surfing the Web and making visits to the organization and asking for their needs. And then splitting out the needs, which can be fulfilled by Web site. These needs are in fact the design issues of the Web site.

The design issues of the Web site of F_G_BOYS HIGH SCHOOL PANO AQUIL CANTT is as follows

- ❖ Web site should contain the general information about the school
- ❖ Web site should contain the information about the students
- ❖ Web site should contain the information about the staff of the school
- ❖ Web site should contain the information about the development of the school and the staff.
- ❖ Web site should contain the Feedback form

3.4 Developing Design Strategy

The strategy in designing the web site will be to explore the places of interest with context of the institution.

3.5 Designing the Web site

After determination of the design issues, there is a need to draw the logical layout of the Web site to serve the user and guide the webmaster for future enhancement. Chapter # 6 is dedicated for this purpose.

3.6 Data collection

After designing the layout of the Web site there is a need to collect information. The right recipes for to fill the layout of the Web site are in the form of text and graphics.

3.7 Understanding the HTML and Java

HTML and Java is the glue binding the hunk of computers with different architectures on the Internet. There is a need to understand these tools in order to communicate to the Internet. Chapter # 5 is dedicating for this purpose.

3.8 Knowing the Technical stuff

The stuff that would help to make a sizzling web site is follows.

A sizzling site will generally have to be accessible and attractive in different browsers, specifically Netscape 3.0 and Internet Explorer 3.0. The browser issue is becoming increasingly less of a focus as home computers, and the software that people use,

become more advanced. My current inclination is to be much less concerned with the cross-browser issue with the one exception that informational sites must be text-accessible.

Sites that sizzle must load within a reasonable amount of time, and graphics should be optimized for speed but not at loss of visual quality. HTML code should be clean. In many instances of sites that are well designed graphically, the technology is poor or vice versa. There are many instances in this book where this is true, but in each case there is something of importance in what that site is giving the Web.

3.9 Deciding the Right Tools

Selection of appropriate hardware and software is one of the most important steps involved in the system development life cycle.

3.9.1 For Developing Web Site Hardware Selection

- ❖ Intel 200 MMx technology
- ❖ 2.5 GB hard disk
- ❖ 32xCD-Rom drive
- ❖ 1.44" Floppy disk drive
- ❖ Color VGA monitor
- ❖ Fax modem

3.9.1.1 Scanner

Original photographs are scanned and saved as image files, for displaying on screen. A scanner converts the analog information of a photograph into digital form for computer interpretation. Scanners are of various types. In this project flat bed scanner is used for acquiring photographs of institution.

3.9.2 Operating system used in Development

The important features provided by Window 98 are:

Window 98 delivers the most rewarding Web experience by combining the power of the computer with the interactive content of the Internet:

- Auto complete, which automatically complete previously visited Web, addresses as you type them.
- ◆ Improved listing of favorite Web sites.
- ◆ Improved history and tracking of Web sites visited.
- ◆ Support for all major Internet standards, including ActiveX, flash and more.
- ◆ Improved performance with Dynamic HTML, which makes Web pages richer and more interesting.

Multiple display support makes it possible for you to use several monitors simultaneously to increase the size of our desktop, run different programs on separate monitors, and run programs.

Anew the computer more responsive by improving startup time. Using power management techniques, On Now can start our computer in just a few seconds and restore all your programs where you left them. In addition, it allows your computer to continue working even though it appears to be turned off. You can leave all our programs running download our favorite Web pages, send and receive e-mail, back up our hard disk, or tune-up our operating system without being at our computer.

3.9.3 Hardware for running the Web site

Since the window NT server will be hosting the developed Web site, the hardware requirements for the Web Server are as follows:

- ◆ Central Processing Unit (CPU)

For better performance 233 MHz Pentium based machine will be used.

The minimum Intel System supported in an 80486 processor running at 33 MHz; NT Server no longer supports the Intel 80386.

- ◆ Random Access Memory (RAM)

According to Microsoft, the minimum amount of RAM required on the Intel platform is 12 MB, and on other system at least 16 MB is required, 32 MB will be used to start with and increased as the site attracts more visitors.

- ◆ Internal Bus

The system running NT should have one of the advanced 32-bit buses: EISA, PCI and Micro channel are all good choices. PCI will be used for this System.

- ◆ Video

Among the various types of monitors available VGA (Video Graphic Adapter) can support up to 256 colors and SVGA (Super Video Graphic Adapter) can display images in high color (16-bit). SVGA card will be used to view quality images.

- ◆ CD-ROM (Compact disk-Read Only Memory)

CD-ROM with NT server is required as no one loads large software Packages from floppy disks any more. In fact, server software is not available on floppy disks-only on CD-ROM.

- ◆ Mice & Serial Port

Three Serial ports are required on the server one for the mouse, one to attach to the UN-interrupted power supply and one for the modem to support Remote Access Services.

- ◆ Modems

A modem will be required so that the remote users can access the server. Various models of modems are available including V.32, V.42 or v.34 with varying bandwidths. Making a right choice depends on the amount of traffic that the Web site is receiving.

- ◆ Communications Equipment

Appropriate communications equipment is also required to support the type of Internet connection chosen. The bandwidth of the communication circuit determines the capacity of Web server. Bandwidth is expressed in terms of megabits per seconds (MBPS) and determines how many simultaneous users Web server can process at one time. The higher the bandwidth, the more user server will be able to support.

3.9.4 Application Developments Tools

Development of Web site requires interaction with different software. Some of the software used in this project are

- ◆ Adobe PhotoShop

This Software is used to store pictures and images in different file format. It can edit and modify images, changes their colors and can merge more than one images. It also helps in acquiring scanned images. Adobe PhotoShop is used in this project to design graphics for the Web site.

- ◆ Microsoft Frontpage98

Frontpage98 has many features to design and build a great looking, easy to navigate World Wide Web site. It has two major components.

- ◆ FrontPage Explorer, where entire Web site can be created, designed and managed.
- ◆ FrontPage Editor, where Web page can be created Hypertext Markup Language.

FrontPage Editor is used to create, design, and edit World Wide Web pages. When text, images, tables, form fields, and other elements are added to the pages, the FrontPage Editor displays them, as they would appear in a Web browser.

Although it is a powerful tool, the FrontPage Editor is easy to use because of its familiar, word-processor interface. Editor creates all the HTML code for you.

Powerful functionality can be added to the pages by inserting FrontPage components. They add interactive features such as navigation bars, threaded discussion groups, full-text searches, and form handlers that would otherwise require complex programming. For example, the Table of Contents component automatically creates an HTML outline of FrontPage web with hyperlinks to each page, and the Banner Ad Manager replays a sequence of images using effects similar to a rotating billboard.

ActiveX Controls, plug-ins, and flash applets in the FrontPage Editor can be inserted. A script-editing session can be launched and create and insert FlashScript scripts and Microsoft Visual Basic Scripting Edition scripts.

Learning the Application Development Tools

The strategy about learning the tools will be to study the documentation and implementing the basic features of the tools in parallel. This will add gradual appealing and attractive look to the Web site.

3.10 Development

Development phase of the Web site will be carried out parallel while learning the application development tool until a stage will come that

the tool will be mastered and the refinement of the design will be leftover.

3.11 Testing and Implementation

Chapter # 7 is dedicated for this purpose.

CHAPTER # 4

LIFE ONLINE

CHAPTER 4

4.1 Explaining the Internet Organism

As a person who is interested in setting up an Internet site, one can think of the Internet as being the capillaries, veins, and arteries that transport data—the lifeblood of this organization—to and from site developers and Internet surfers. The next step is to Connected to he veins and arteries that make up the Internet are specialized Internet software products. These products come in two flavors: server and client packages.

4.1.1 The Internet Server Software

The server software on the Internet does just what the name implies serves or gives out information to those who request it. This information may be in the form of Web pages, mail, file-transfer procedures, or any number of things. Server software plays a critical role in setting up an Internet site. Because one use this software to deliver the information to the surfer, understanding server systems is important to you as a site developer. The next step in the anatomy is Internet access provider.

The Internet provider is the way to plug in to the veins and arteries of the Internet. An access provider usually is a group that has rented access to the Internet and then turns around and leases its rented bandwidth to individuals and businesses.

Computer holding the Web site runs server software that provides information on the Internet. People who contact your site use client software to access your information. TCP/IP provides a common language, or protocol, spoken by both server and client programs.

4.1.2 Universal Resource Locator (URL)

One can't go on the Internet without knowing what a URL is. URL stands for Universal Resource Locator.

The URL is the key to uniquely identifying the Web site and the information stored there. The URL is much more than just a name, though. Simply giving each resource on the Internet a name isn't good enough, because names are not always unique.

For Net surfers, URLs may seem to have little reasoning behind them. But for site developer, understanding the makeup of URL is critical.

Each bit of information on the Internet is known as a resource, and resources are stored in many formats. Some of the information is stored in files used on the World Wide Web, called HTML files. Other information is stored in documents on special servers such as Gopher or FTP. The list of file types and how they are served over the Internet is endless.

Files that contain information are not only type of resource on the Internet. Resources also include interactive programs, searchable databases, games, and other type of software.

Each resource is given a URL, which specifies the following;

- ◆ The type of resource (the protocol and server used to provide it)
- ◆ The computer on which the resource is located
- ◆ The name of the resource

By using a resource's type, location, and name developers can build a unique address for every resources on the Internet.

4.1.2.1 Using the URL to Identify Resources

URLs identify resources on the World Wide Web. One can see them all over the place, on billboards and in newspaper ads and magazines. More than simply identifying Web resources, URLs have become the short hand way to identify almost every bit of information on the Internet.

As Web site developer information provider, must understand the different parts of a URL, if you don't already. The first part of a URL describes the type of sever software used to handle this resource. One can access Web pages, FTP sites and Gopher servers, for example. For each resource, the URL begins with an abbreviation or word that describes the type of server. Following are a few of them.

- ◆ http: // World Wide Web
- ◆ ftp: // FTP
- ◆ gopher: // Gopher
- ◆ news: // Usenet news

The next part of URL includes a very important part of the addressing scheme: the name of computer (domain name) holds Web site, where resource is located. One may have to ask its Internet service provider for this information if you are using a special Internet information publishing service.

The domain name typically is followed by a forward slash (/). After this slash come the specific directories and subdirectories where the individual files that makeup the URL resource are located.

To clarify the structure of a URL, look at the address <http://pk1.pk.com/perf/>, which is the address of the Planetary Coral Reef Foundation. The SCIENCE.ORG computer as a directory named PCRf, containing information about the

Planetary Coral Reef Foundation.

The address tells that the site named in the URL is a Web resource signified by `http://`. The domain name is `pk1.pk.com`. The subdirectory on the Web server that houses the information is `PCRF`.

4.1.3 Domain Names and IP Addresses

The section on URLs rushed past domain names. Now one needs to focus on what a domain name is and why it's important for the Web site developer.

Internet uses a special address, called an IP address, to identify every computer on the network. Local area networks can be connected to Internet; the word Internet actually means between networks. Each network that is connected to the Internet is referred to as a domain, and each domain has a name. In many cases, a single computer connected to the Internet as a domain name. While the access provider provides an Internet account we use their domain name. A domain can be a single computer or a network computer, which is like same "I live at 1515 Elm Street". This address could be a private house or a huge apartment complex. The Web server is the server for several personal computers. It acts like a mailman, delivering the right information packets to the correct machines.

An IP address (or IP number) identifies each computer on the network, which is a little like a phone number. An IP address looks like this.

Each number of the dotted quad contains significant information about where a computer on a network is located.

IP numbers are not user friendly. An easier way to referring to the computers without having to memorize meaning less numbers is to give a computer a name. If the computer is on network, each computer on that network can have a name. The individual computer's name, added to the domain name,

4.1.4 Server programs

User is connected at most with server software, which serves the information on the Internet. Each type of Internet service has a server program. Some of the standard server programs are,

- ◆ HTTP server to provide World Wide Web pages
- ◆ FTP to provide file transfer services
- ◆ E-mail to provide Electronic mail to the users on the Internet
- ◆ Gopher to provide text-based information
- ◆ News to provide Usenet news groups

Developers currently are working on server programs that go far beyond the capabilities of these servers. The new programs will enable multimedia contents to be served new and easier kind of file transfer.

4.2 The World of World Wide Web

World Wide Web is a global, interactive, dynamic, cross-platform, distributed, graphical hypertext information system that runs over the Internet. The World Wide Web is vast collection of information that is spread across hundreds of thousand of computers around the world.

One of the best parts of the Web is its ability to display both text and graphics in full color on the same page. Before the Web, using the Internet involved simple text-only connections.

The Web provides capabilities for graphics, sound, and video to be incorporated with the text, and newer software includes even more capabilities for multimedia and embedded applications. More importantly, the interface to all this is easily navigable-just jump from link, to link, from page to page, across sites and servers.

When one is connected to the Web, one has equal access to information.

4.2.1 Web Pages

As more and more computers using different operating systems were connected, the need for a common communications protocol became imperative. Eventually, a communication protocol called TCP/IP (Transmission Control protocol / Internet protocol) was developed and in 1983, it became the standard communication protocol on the Internet.

World Wide Web consists of two separate but closely related parts;

- ◆ Hypertext Transfer Makeup Language (HTML) for formatting the documents.
- ◆ Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for transmitting the documents from one computer to another.

The web consists of a vast, worldwide collection of documents, usually called web page or pages for short. Each page may contain links (pointers) to other, related pages, anywhere in the world

4.2.2 Web Browser

A Web browser is the program that is used to view pages on and navigates the World Wide Web. Web browsers are sometimes referred to as Web clients or other fancy names (“Internet navigation tools”), but Web browser is the most common term.

A wide array of Web browsers is available for just about every platform, including graphical-user-interface-based system, and text-only for dial-up UNIX connections.

Most browsers are freeware or shareware or have a lenient licensing policy.

Underlining, displaying them in a special color, or both, highlights strings of text that are links to other pages, called hyperlinks., either. Hyperlink is a link from one document to another or from a text anchor to a named location.

The World Wide Web is a simply deceptive mechanism. The web is simpler than a computer and a computer is a just electron flowing into a hunk of material that manipulates them to perform calculations. The World Wide Web seems to be much more complicated than the simple computer because of the wonderful things it does. The World Wide Web is based on a communication protocol. This protocol is called 'Hyper Text Transfer Protocol'. A protocol is a set of command sends by a client program to a server program. HTTP is the set of commands that a World Wide Web client uses to make request of a World Wide Web server program. The most common type of client program 'is World Wide Web browser'.

4.2.3 The Protocol Which Web Accepts

The most important thing to know about World Wide Web is the fact that they are well versed in many protocols, not just HTTP. To display text and graphics, a web browser contacts an HTTP server and has an HTTP conversation. However the web browsers don't contact an HTTP server instead, the browsers' uses file transfer protocol to contact an FTP server. This fact is surprising. If the World Wide Web is based on the protocol HTTP, how do other protocols, such as FTP, fit into the picture?

4.2.4 How the web works

The World Wide Web is an idea within a concept, within a language within a standard. The idea is that every Internet resource of every kind should have a simple, consistent address structure, called a uniform resource locator.

Further the idea includes the goal that every one of these resources should be accessible from a single easy to use, familiar interface. The World Wide Web browser acts as this interface. The concept is called hypertext-text with links. The hypertext concept has been around for

ages. Ever since the first person decided to place a reference to another work within his or her own creation people have been placing references to other writings within their own.

What makes hypertext in the World Wide Web different from simple cross-reference is that hypertext, instead of simply referring to another document you can actually create a link to it. Also links to images, sounds, movies, searchable database, and FTP servers anything at all can be created. Because URL syntax is used to create the link, a World Wide Web hypertext link can point to any Internet resource of any kind. The term hypermedia sometime is used to refer to the diverse resources that are linked via World Wide Web hypertext, which allows user to access many forms of media beyond simple text.

The language is called hypertext markup language. HTML is special text formatting language that World Wide Web browsers read to display a document, along with its links to others Internet resources. Creating HTML document is the key to joining the World Wide Web.

The standard is hypertext transfer protocol. HTTP enables a World Wide Web browser or other HTTP client program to retrieve HTML document from an HTTP server.

Any image sounds, or other files associated with an HTML document also can retrieve through HTTP. Software was created that combine the URL idea with the hypertext concept, the html language, and http standard.

4.2.5 Setting of a World Wide Web home page

The things are needed to setup a World Wide Web home page:

- ◆ At least one html document to publish
- ◆ A World Wide Web server through which to publish the html document and other files.
- ◆ HTTP server can be installed on the personal computer. Unlink setting up an FTP server, there is no obvious advantage to setting up the own HTTP server on the personal computer, aside from the fact that to avoid paying fees to a World Wide Web service provider. Even this advantage may be off set; however, by the cost dedicated Internet

connection that is necessary for HTTP server to be accessible to other users at all times.

The developer has to keep in mind that the world wide web is evolving rapidly, standard are changed and new technology is being created all the time. Most World Wide Web service providers charged by the number of bytes that you publish by the amount of network traffic that your publishing generates. More people reading your World Wide Web mean more work for your service provider, so it passes on the cost to you.

Whenever an http server is setup to a publishing service at least one-html document to publish on the World Wide Web is needed.

4.2.6 Using a Service Provider for World Wide Web

It is possible to subscribe to web publishing service, which means that web pages will reside on someone, else computer. That is attached to the Internet full time and runs the server program. The arrangements mean that the documents are visible and available through the web all the time. Service provider should give at least two things

- ◆ A user-id and password
- ◆ A directory so that it will available on the web.

4.2.7 Understanding how FTP works

By setting up the FTP server files can be sent to and received from the Internet. Any one who uses World Wide Web browser can access files on FTP server. FTP is a protocol that allows computer to transfer the data over the Internet. An FTP client program sends a request to an FTP server asking to exchange information and transfer files. The server then verifies that the user is authorized to send or receive file and responds to the request accordingly. World Wide Web browser supports the part of FTP that enables to be retrieved, but not send. FTP maintains the original formatting of the files.

4.2.8 Using the FTP client

Numerous graphical FTP client software packages are available as freeware or shareware. One of the best FTP clients available on the Internet is WS_FTP.

4.2.9 Providing files by using FTP

The potentials of FTP are limitless. Some companies use an FTP server to provide remote sites.

Customer support; other companies use FTP for communication with employees at

Providing files could fulfill numerous needs by FTP to the general public or specific people. The answer is simple: FTP setup on the Internet was established more than 25 years ago to meet the research needs of the US defense industry, but it has grown into a huge global network serving universities, academic research, Government agencies and commercial interests, both in the United States and in more than 100 other countries.

CHAPTRE 5

HTML

5.1 Html

HTML is a standard generalized Mark Language (SGML). Document Type Definition (DTD). An SGML document has three parts .The first part defines the character set to be used and tells which character in that set distinguish text from markup tags. Markup tags specify how the viewer application, or browser, should present the text to the user. The second part of an SGML document specifies the document type and states which markup tags are legal. The third part of an SGML document, called the document instance, contains the actual text and markup tags. Because there is no requirement that the three parts of an SGML document reside in the same physical file, we can concentrate on the document instance. The web pages you create are document instance.

Without HTML, the World Wide Web wouldn't, exist. HTML allows the individual elements on the web to be brought together and presented as a collection. Text images, multimedia, and other files can all be brought together use HTML.Forms are used to elicit responses from users through a graphical user interface consisting of fill-in blanks, buttons, check boxes, and other features. After the user fills in form values, a script or executable program can use the entries. Forms provide the inclusion of objects like text boxes, choice lists, and have proved invaluable for recent HTML applications-particularly, search engines, database query entry, and so on. These HTML elements can be used to easily define the presentation of the form to the user, the real value behind any form is in what it dose with the information that is

entered. For a form to do anything more than send a straight text dump of the form data to an E-mail address, the form data will need to be passed to some kind of CGI SCRIPT or server-based executable for processing.

Forms can contain text-entry areas, radio buttons, or simple menus of items. When the form is “submitted”, the information you typed is sent back to server where the pages originated. The FORM element defines a block of input field that user may fill in. The browser usually sends the user’s data to a CGI application on the server. Data is sent as name=value pairs separated by ampersands (&). THE, name=value pairs are URL-encoded-spaces are converted to pluses (+) and some characters are converted to a percent (%) character followed by the character’s two digit hexadecimal value.

5.1.2 Tables

Tables are used to organize and present information in rows and columns. Tables are very flexible way to line up items according to a grid pattern. A grid pattern can be a very effective way to provide visual cohesion on web page. The element TABLE is used to define tables. With in the table element, we the TR element for table rows, TH for table header, TD for table data, and the caption element for the table caption.

Internet Explorer supports the placement of the <TABLE> element. The image is tiled behind all the table cells. Any of the supported graphics file formats can be used as a graphic behind a table.

5.1.3 Frames

FRAME gives us a unique way to organize and structure our HTML, document, letting us create compound documents that the user can divide a browser window into different pans of information that can be viewed and changed independently.

By dividing the main window we can display a separate document into a set of frames. Currently, only Netscape and Microsoft Internet Explorer browser recognize frames. The new elements to implement the frames are FRAMESET, FRAME and NOFRAMES. The FRAMESET element is the container for a frame, instead of BODY element, a frame document uses FRAMESET.

Frame has six attributes:

- MARGINHEIGHT= number
The value specifies the top and bottom margin of the frame.
- MARGINWIDTH = number
The value specifies the size of the left and right margin of the frame.
- NAME = string.
The value is assigned to its frame so that the frame can be targeted by other links.
- NORESIZE.
This attribute prevents the user from being able to resize this frame.
- SCROLLING = string.
The value indicates how scroll bars should be used with the frame.
- SRC = string.
The value specifies the URL for the document to be located into the frame.

5.1.4 Multimedia

The basis for much of the technical specification for multimedia used with Web browsers and helper application is Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME). MIME is A specification for how the computer system can exchange multimedia information using Internet mail standards. MIME includes specification for non-ASCII character sets, images, movies, binary files, postscripts and other multimedia and binary file formats. In addition to supporting many predefined

multimedia file types, MIME also allows the user to define a format type and exchange Information using it. The MIME specification uses a system of message type and sub type to identify the format of a message; The MIME types are image, audio, text, video, application, multipart, message, and extension-token (any name beginning with x- an experimental data type). MIME subtypes identify more specifically the contents of the message. The MIME type/subtype Text/html, for example, identifies a text file that should be interpreted as an HTML document. The MIME type/subtype video/ mape identifies an MPGE movie file. A Web server uses file extension to determine the MIME type and subtype for a multimedia file when it is sent in response to a Web browser request.

5.1.5 IMAGES

Images and icons are useful for adding interest to a page, both from the flash point of view and from the information point of view. Images can be very important in many presentations. Images can have a very strong visual impact on a Web site as long as they are not overdone or poorly arranged. Images play a large role in the Web, and placing images in Web pages and having the capacity to manipulate them with “tricks” can help a developer make the best use of them. Recently, the element has undergone the largest enhancement of all html elements on the way to newer html standardization. This is due to the element being probably the second most important markup element because it handles all embedded graphical content in HTML document.

5.1.6 IMAGEMAPS.

The general idea of an image map is that user click on an image and, in response, view the resource or download the content associated with the pixel on the image where they clicked. To implement this, developer has to create an image, prepare a list of the correspondence of the pixel on the images to resources, and then make these two pieces “active” on the web page. We enable the connection between the image

and the list of corresponding resources through the server or through the user's client

5.1.7 ANCHOR ELEMENT

The anchor text is probably the single most useful HTML element. It is the element that is used to denote hyperlinks-the entire essence of HTML as a hypertext application.

5.1.8 Block Formatting Elements

Block formatting elements are used for the formatting of text within an HTML document. They should all be within the body of the document (that is, within the <body>...</body> elements).

5.1.9 Character Data

Within an HTML document, any characters between the HTML ELEMENTS REPRESENT texts. An HTML document (including elements and text) is encoded by means of a special character set described by the char set Parameter. Essentially, this is restricted to a character set known as US-ASCII (OR -ISO-8859-1), that encoded the set of characters known as Latin ALPHABET No1 (commonly abbreviated to latin-1). This covers the characters from most Western European Languages. It also covers 25 control characters, a soft hyphen indicator, and unassigned characters, 93 graphical characters, and 8 unassigned characters. It should be noted that non-breaking space and hyphen indicator characters are not recognized and interpreted by all browsers: because of this, their use is discouraged. There are 58 character positions occupied by control characters. HTML provides character-entity references and numerical character references to facilitate the entry and interpretation of characters by name and by numerical position. Because certain characters are interpreted as markup, they must be represented by entity references.

5.1.10 Document Sound.

Two different elements now exist for employing inline sound directly in an HTML document. The first is BGSOUND: Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Collabra currently support this element. The other is SOUND, Which currently is supported only by NCSA Mosaic. Mosaic also supports a limited version of Microsoft's BGSOUND element. Netscape can support in line sound via the plug-in mechanism. The BGSOUND element allows you to create pages that play sound clips or background soundtracks while the page is being viewed. Sound can be samples (WAV or AU or MIDI or MID) format

.5.1.11. List Elements.

HTML supports several types of lists, all of which may be nested. If used, they should be present in the <body> of an HTML document

5.1.12 Font Size and Color

The FONT element defines the font size for contained text. The size may be absolute: the browser adds the font value to relative font size. To set the size and color of any text on a Web page, use the tag:

Syntax

```
<FONT SIZE=5 COLOR="PURPLE"> this text will be big and purple.  
</FONT>
```

The SIZE attribute can take any value from 1 (tiny) to 7 (fairly big): with 3 being the normal defaults size.

The COLOR attribute can take any of the following

Standard color names: Black, White, red, green, blue, aqua, Fuchsia, gray, lime, maroon, purple, navy, olive, silver, or Teal. Tags that take color attributes may specify the color Values in different ways: by name or by hex triplet. There are 140 defined color names, such as red, black, and turquoise.

Font two attributes:

- **COLOR = color**

The value specifies the color for normal text within the FONT ELEMENT.

- **Size = string**

The value may be a number (absolute size) or a number proceeded by a + or – character (relative size).

The FONT element is a container element that may contain content text and A, B, BASEFONT, BIG, BLINK, BR, CITE, CODE, EM, FONT, I, IMG, KBD, NOBR, SAMP, SMALL, STRIKE, STRONG, SUB, SUP, TT, VAR, and WBR, elements.

5.1.14 HTML Tags

These tags are used to create a basic HTML page with text, heading, and lists. An (MS) beside the attribute indicates that it is only supported by Microsoft Internet Explorer.

5.1.15 Objects

Objects add functionality to our HTML, document by letting us to insert images, video and programs, such as JAVA and Active X controls.

To insert an object, we use the OBJECT tag, supplying an attribute value that specifies the object; we use the OBJECT type, location, initial data and so on. If the object has set able properties, we can set these using the PARAM tag.

Using the Library window

Each Flash file has its own library that may contain symbols, bitmaps, sound, and video files. Use the Library window to view and organize the contents of the file's library. When you select an item in the Library window, Flash previews the item at the top of the window. If the selected item is animated or is a sound file, you can use the controller to preview it.

You can organize library items into folders. The Library window columns list the name of an item, its type, the number of times it's used in the file, and the date on which it was last modified. You can sort items in the Library window by any column.

To display the Library window:

Choose Window > Library.

To change the width of columns:

Position the pointer between column headers and drag to resize. You cannot change the order of columns.



To resize the Library window: Do one of the following:

Drag the lower right corner.



Click the Wide State button to enlarge the Library window so that it displays all the columns.



Click the Narrow State button to reduce the width of the Library window to the Name column only.

Using Publish Preview

Publish Preview exports the type of file you select from the Publish Preview menu and opens it in the default browser. If you preview a QuickTime movie, Publish Preview launches the QuickTime Movie Player. If you preview a projector, Flash launches the projector.

The Publish Preview menu displays the formats you select in the Publish Settings dialog box. It also export all formats using the current Publish Settings options.

To preview a file with Publish Preview:

- 1 Use Publish Settings to define export options.
- 2 Choose File > Publish Preview and then select the file format you want to preview from the submenu.

Using the current Publish Settings values, Flash creates a file of the specified type in the same location as the Flash movie file. This file remains in this location until you overwrite or delete it.

Press F12 to export and preview the default format.

Assigning actions to buttons

Assign an action to an instance of a button to have the action run when the user clicks or rolls over a button. Assigning an action to a button instance doesn't affect other instances of the button.

When assigning an action to a button, you specify the mouse events that trigger the action. You can also assign a keyboard key that triggers the action.

To assign an action to a button:

- 1 Select a button instance and choose `Modify > Instance`, or double-click the button instance.
- 2 Click the **Actions** tab.
- 3 Click the **+** (plus) and choose a statement from the pop-up menu.

If the **Actions** tab is not available, the selected instance is not a button. You can click the **Definition** tab and make the selected instance behave as a button, but the instance probably will not have the special button states associated with it. See [Creating buttons](#).

When you choose a statement, Flash automatically inserts an `On/End On` statement and sets `Release` as the default button state. You can also select `On MouseEvent` to insert an `On/End On` statement.

- 4 In the **Parameters** pane, with the `On (Release)` statement highlighted, select which mouse and keyboard events trigger the action:

Press Occurs when the mouse button is pressed while the pointer is over the button.

Release Occurs when the mouse button is released while the pointer is over the button. This sets up standard clicking behavior.

Release Outside Occurs when the mouse button is released while the pointer is outside the button.

Roll Over Occurs when the pointer rolls over the button.

Roll Out Occurs when the pointer rolls outside the button.

Drag Over Occurs after the mouse button has been pressed while the pointer is over the button, rolled outside the button, and then the pointer is rolled back over the button.

Drag Out Occurs when the mouse button is pressed over the button and the pointer then

rolls outside the button.

Key Press Occurs when the specified key is pressed.

- 5 Click the + (plus) and choose a statement from the pop-up menu.

Depending on the action you choose, the Parameters pane can offer additional parameters for the statement. For information about a specific statement, see the topics later in this chapter.

You can also look up specific statements in the Index.

If you are familiar with basic programming techniques, you can enter parameters that Flash can evaluate when the movie is playing. See [Writing expressions](#).

- 6 Assign any additional statements that you want.

Flash inserts the statement below the currently selected action. Use the up and down buttons to change the order of statements.

To test a button:

Choose Control > Enable Buttons before playing the movie.

CHAPTER 6

USER/WEBMASTER GUIDE

CHAPTER 6 User/Webmaster Guide

6.1 Webmaster's Guide

The task of creating a Web site is not finished once it goes online to the Internet. The real work is just beginning. New material should be regularly added to the web site to keep it looking fresh and also to keep those visitors coming back time after time. The Web site administrator carries out the maintenance and administration of Web site.

A short guide is provided to help the Webmaster in carrying out his duties.

6.1.1 Duties

The important duties carried out by the Webmaster will include:

- Preparing and adding new HTML content.
- Inspecting system logs.
- Testing active links and locating new links.
- Testing ISAPI applications.
- Responding to feed back from users.
- Keeping up with the latest development in Web technology.
- Backing up the server.
- Installing software upgrades and system patches.
- Troubleshooting server problems.
- Upgrading system hardware.

6.1.2 Guidelines

- Window NT server 4.0 is selected as the operating system, where as Internet information server is the Web server hosting “F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt” Web site. The full documentation of the tow products are available both manually and online. This documentation will help the Webmaster in managing server activities e.g. backing up, troubleshooting, upgrading, inspecting system logs, installing new software, testing ISAPI application etc.
- Most Microsoft family products have been used in the development of Web site. All of them support graphical user interface and are easy to use. Their documentation is available in the form of manuals and also online.
- Effort has to be generated in revising the contents of the Web pages, updating old ones, and creating new web documents. For this purpose, Webmaster will have to keep in touch with F G BOUS HIGH SCHOOL; PANO AKIL CANTT: for getting information about the institution’s upcoming events, and the current situation of the academic developments and improvements to wards education undertaken by the F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt. Using digital Camera or Scanner, Webmaster has to take Photographs of ongoing activities, process these images
and activities on server.
- Microsoft Front page 98 is the tool used for Web Publishing. For managing links, testing activities or locating new links or, components of Front page Explorer can be used.
- Webmaster must go through visitor’s comments, complaints and suggestions, which they provide through feedback forms. He should also contact through E-mail, those visitors who are interested in knowing more about the F G Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt; and upcoming events by updating the NEWS Information page.
- Webmaster must maintain the E-mail records separately, for providing the management of the association with necessary feed back.
The Web site of Federal Government Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt; is developed under strategy i.e. to explore different aspect of educational system by deciding the steps in the logical design of the Web site of Federal Government Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt.

CHAPTER 7

TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATIO

CHAPTRE 7. Testing and implementation

7.1 TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Testing is an important phase in the system development life cycle. Its importance is doubled when Web site testing is in question. A Web site should be thoroughly tested before it is announced on World Wide Web and is opened for visitors on the Internet.

7.2 Web site Testing

Once the Web site of Federal Government Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt; is developed, it is tested offline at first to squeeze out the obvious errors and to make sure that every thing is displayed as expected and that all the internal links are operational. Further, each Web page is separately tested on browsers namely the Internet Explorer 4.0 and Netscape Navigator Gold. The graphics included in the web documents are also into consideration. It is tested how graphics are displayed and they look all right as expected. Rest of the testing will be carried out when the Web site is opened for display on the Internet. Then a strategy will be adopted to test the site a number of times during the day and night in order to see what happens as the network traffic changes. Also site will be accessed using different communication links, if that is possible, to gauge the difference that speed and bandwidth procedure.

7.3 Quality Assurance

It is estimated that a Web site take 5 to 6 months before it becomes fully functional on the Internet and starts attracting visitors. However, good design practice and skills used in developing web site make all the difference in maintenance and quality is not the case that

once the Web site is designed, developed and tested and it's quality is guaranteed, and then the job of the developer is finished. The fact is that a continuous effort is to be generated in revising the contents of the web site.

So that it continue to attract visitors. A web site should be well managed and administered only then its quality can be assured.

7.4 Publishing on the Internet

To publish on the Internet, the following items will be required:

- A suitable communications links to the Internet, provided by the ISP, Internet services provider.
- The appropriate hardware and device drivers to connect the server to that communication circuit.
- An IP address provided by the ISP
 - A DNS-registered names for that IP address, from inter NIC.

7.5 System Evaluation

System evaluation determines whether the desired objectives of the system have been met or not. Since no system is ever complete, or perfect, it will be updated, as changes are likely to take place.

7.6 Merits

The Federal Government Boys High School Pano Akil Cantt; web site offer the following merits:

- A truly interactive web site providing interesting information to its visitors about the institution, its educational planning, administration, achievements and development.
- Offers a good platform to project institution's part in promoting education on SSC level.
- Offers an effective means to promulgate the constitution of the institution and their activities on through the web site.
- Provides the institution data in an organized manner, which is definitely more effective than the current manual system.

7.7 Demerits

- Hungry is storage is requirement, may take up a lot of storage requirement, may take a lot of storage space on server's hard disk, as data comprises of large size graphic files.
- Regular updating of data and revision of web page contents is required. Resources like Scanner, digital camera etc.... are needed for getting latest information about the Institution.
- During visits to the Web site, visitors may find some broken links or may face some problems in viewing graphics as they are being downloaded on their browsers.

7.8 Future Enhancements

- At present, the web site caters for only one institution but in future, the system design can be improved further to cater for more about Federal Government Educational Institutions (Cantt/Garrisons) allover the country as well.

In short, the development of the system is just the first step to preserve information about Federal Government Boys High School Pano Akil



INTRODUCTION:-

Organization:- FGEI (C/G) Rawalpindi
Directorate Federal Govt Educational Institutions

(Cantt & Garrisons) This Directorate is part of "GHQ" and thus functions as an attached department of Ministry of Defence.

This Directorate is responsible to promote and upgrade the education in (C/G) areas through FG Educational Institutions all over the country.

FGEI BOYS HIGH SCHOOL PANO AKIL CANTT is one of them. The vision of this school is to promote the education as a unique institution, a gateway to learning and excellence to academic process in the region.

MOTTO:

It is actively promoting the motto of its academic diversification. Its vital objective is to provide high standard education, so that to create carrier builder person (students) with symbolic personality.

DISCIPLINE:-

The school administration and hardworking teachers have set discipline and model academic environment by adopting modern methodology of teaching.

RESULTS

It has given good results in academic, curricular and co-curricular activities since its establishment 1988 upto 2002. It has been recognized on regional level with good reputation that's why parents rush to get admission of their children in this school.

INFORMATION ABOUT LAB/LIB

LABORATORIES:

1: **PHYSICS Lab** Size: 35 * 18 feet
Capacity: 35 students
Incharge: Chaudhary ALTAF HUSSAIN.

2: **Chemistry Lab** Size: 35 * 18 feet
Capacity: 35 students
Incharge: Mr. Muhammad Qasim.

3: **Biology Lab:** Size: 35 * 18 feet
Capacity: 35 students
Incharge: Mr. Ellahi Bux

4: **COMPUTER LAB** Size: 40 * 20
Capacity: 45 students
Total computers: 16
Incharge: Mr. Muhammad Ayub Joyo

LIBRARY: Size: 35 * 18 feet
Capacity: 50 Students
No of books: 2000
Incharge: Mr. Muhammad Aziz

Games/Sports
Playgrounds: Hockey, Cricket, Football, Athletics
Hockey, Cricket, football
Badminton

ACHIEVEMENTS: Winner in hockey, Runner in Cricket
Winner in Athletics at Regoin level 2001
Incharge: Mr. Muhammad Younis Joyo

FLASH (HTML) [X]

File Edit View Insert Modify Text Control Window Help [X]

Tools

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70

12.0 tps 0.0s 4

BOYS HIGH SCHOOL PANO AKHIL

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT -

Regional Office Karachi Cantt;


Secondary school Certificate Level

Morning

Co-education

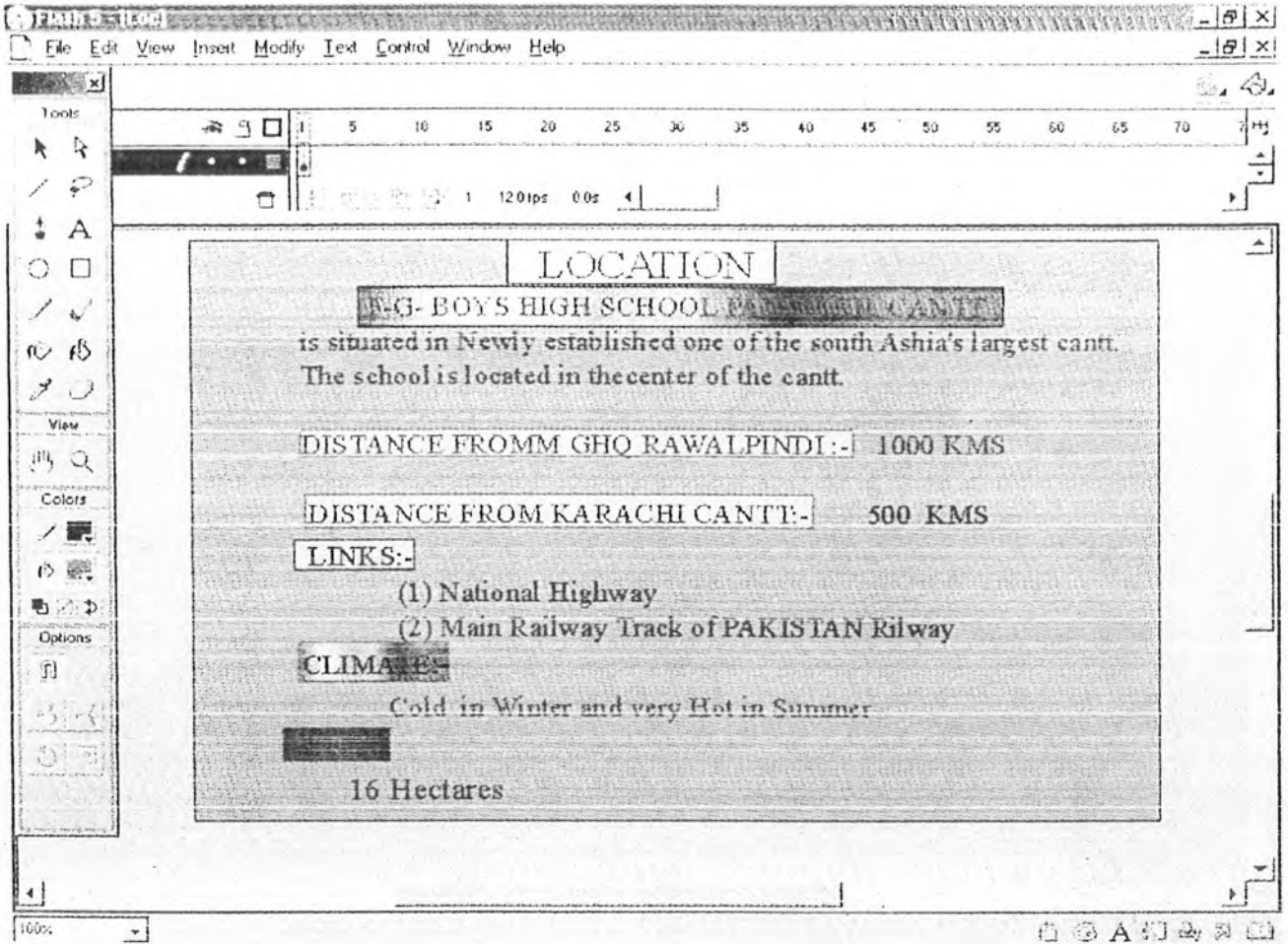
Urdu

Federal Educational Board Islamabad



100%

A [X]



Cantt; in an electronic form. It has a lot of potential to grow and expand in future.

APPENDIX C

Graphic File Formats

- Gifs

The Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) is the most widely used image format on the web. GIF is a raster based, file format that supports transparent background and a maximum of 256 colours. Raster images are composed of tiny dots or pixels. Many browsers support inline GIF images, such as LOGOS. Browsers that do not support inline often support viewing of GIF images through an external viewer.

- JPEGs

For including colored photographic in web documents, joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG) format is JPEG format is the best suited for “ true color” images such as scanned pictures. It does not work as well as GIF for computer generated images with few colors, JPEG is raster-based file format that supports 16 million colors, and should only be used for high definition graphics, JPEG files can be compressed, however, compression tends to reduce image quality; There are some JPEG compression methods that retain more quality, but produce larger compressed files. JPEG image take longer to decompress than other compressed image format. Also, most viewers do not display JPEG images as they are being downloaded.

•Tiffs

Tag image file format (TIFF) is an extensible file format to format to store raster-based images from scanner screen captures programs, and photo-enhancement programs. Number TIFF extensions allow for greater flexibility but also make it difficult for viewers to anticipate and handle the varieties of TIFF format. TIFF images are not compressed and require more space than many other image file types.

•BMPs

The Bitmap (BMP) file format is another common file format to store raster-based images. It is a fairly simple, device independent file format. There are four variations of BMP files; Monochrome, 6 colors, 16 colors and 24-bit (which contain over 16 million colors). The BMP file format is often used for screen captures and icons.

•CGMs

The computer Graphics Metafile (CGM) format is vector based, meaning that these images are stored as groups of complete objects, such as lines and circles, not as pixels. As a metafile, CGM format can also include raster-based information.