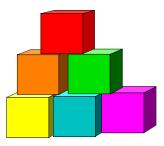
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XXII. Website Design

The Web
Hypertext Data Independence
Data Models for Hypertext Documents
The Araneus Data Model (ADM)
The Navigational Conceptual Model (NCM)
The Araneus Methodology for Website Design



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Web Design -- 1

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The Web

- The spread of World-Wide Web (hereafter "Web") technology is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the last few years in all areas of computing and communication.
- The Web (e.g., Web browsers) is becoming a standard interface for the general public to access and exchange information:
 - ✓ The protocol is very simple and public;
 - ✓ The interface is uniform;
 - ✓ The content is extremely rich (both in breadth and in depth);
- Moreover, the Web is becoming a standard interface for accessing many specialized services, specifically information systems and databases of every type.

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Web Features and Open Problems

- The Web is a simple and powerful data integration tool.
- Two basic approaches to Web-based data integration:
 - ✓ Coarse-grain: pages of hypertext;
 - ✓ Fine-grain: unified interface for accessing different (usually similar) information systems available on the Web.
- The Web is built out of semi-structured (HTML/XML) documents, databases contain structured (I.e., tuple/record) data.
- Databases can be queried in a flexible way; hypertext documents are easy to access, but cannot be "queried".
- Web sites are often difficult to explore, use and monitor.
- Web sites are also difficult to design and maintain.

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Web Design -- 3

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Problems with Large Websites

- Information is often poorly organized and difficult to access.
- It is often unclear what information is available on a given website.
- The access structure of many websites is casual and idiosyncratic, causing frequent dangling references.
- The style of presentation is often heterogeneous.
- Large websites are usually difficult to update, or change their structure.
- It is also difficult to change the presentation structure and/or details.

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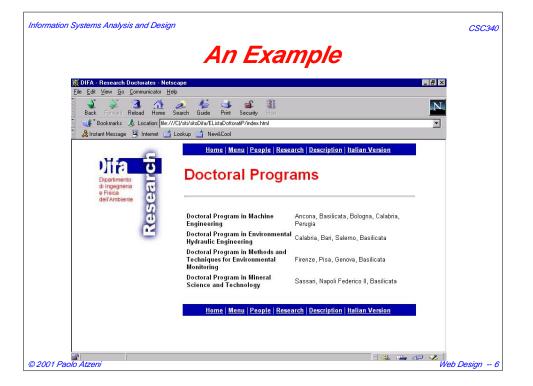
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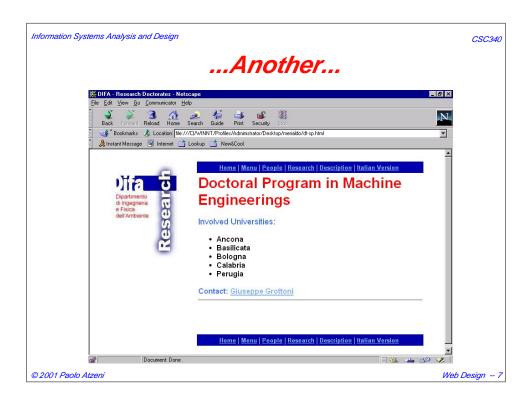
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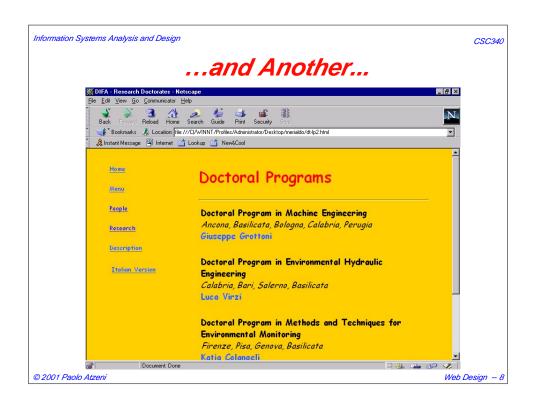
Data Independence for Hypertext Documents

- You might say that there are three facets to the Web:
 - ✓ **Data** -- what information is offered through the site and what are the conceptual details and the logical organization;
 - Hypertext -- how data is arranged in pages and what navigation links correlate them;
 - Presentation -- the appearance of each piece of information on each pages.
- As much as possible, we'd like to decouple the three, so that changes to one affect minimally the other two facets of the Web.

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Design Issues

- Data -- choose the content
- *Hypertext* -- choose navigation paths
- **Presentation** -- define layout and graphics

Maintenance Issues

- ■Data -- changing the content
- Hypertext -- changing navigation paths
- Presentation -- changing layout and graphics

Components and Models

| Data | ER and Relational |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Hypertext | |
| Presentation | HTML |

What is missing is a model for hypertexts!

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Web Design -- 9

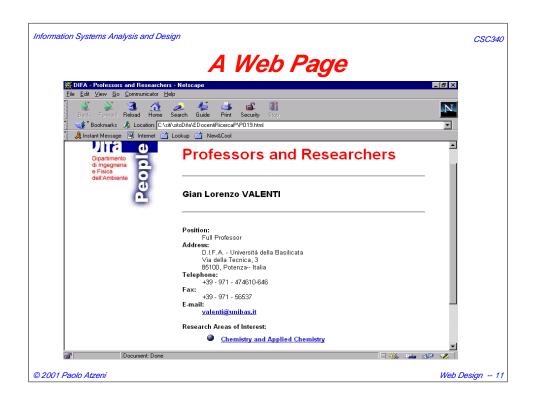
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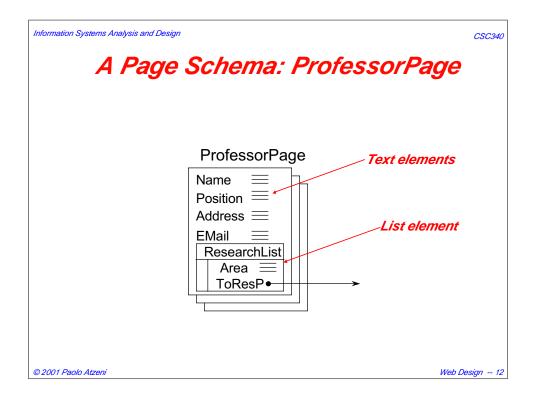
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Models for Hypertext Documents

- In **data-intensive Websites** (and often in general) there are (many) pages with a similar (or even the same) structure.
- Forty years ago people realized that in an application it is often the case that there are many records with the same structure; files and file technology were invented to exploit this fact.
- Likewise, the notion of a **schema** for a database was later introduced as an overall description of the content of a database.
- We need something similar for the Web!

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ADM (Araneus Data Model): A Logical Model for Hypertext Documents

- Developed at the University of Rome III (Universita di Roma Tre) by Paolo Atzeni, Paolo Merialdo, Giansalvatore Mecca and colleagues.
- Its features include:
 - ✓ Page schemas
 - ✓ Simple attributes
 - ✓ text, images, ...
 - ✓ link (anchor, URL)
 - ✓ Complex attributes such as lists, possibly nested.
 - ✓ A heterogeneous union operation.
 - ✓ Forms as virtual lists over form fields and links to a result.

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