

**COMPUTING: CREATING MEDIA- Web Page Creation**

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

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| **Key Knowledge** | |  | Creating a Webpage | | |
| Web Page Creation  -A webpage is a hypertext document that is a part of the World Wide Web.  -Websites are a collection of webpages about the same topic. They can be found using browsers.  -Examples of websites are Amazon and YouTube. Webpages are the different pages on the websites.  -Websites are created for a chosen purpose, and with a particular audience in mind.  -They include navigation paths, and must adhere to copyright and fair use of media rules.    This is what Amazon.com could soon look like - The Verge | |  | Google Sites has been used in these examples, but lots of other web page creation software and apps are available, with similar tools and functions. | | |
|  | Setting Up: Click + to start a new website. Click on the top left to add a website name and the top centre to add a page title. | Text Box: Lets you add different sections of text.  Images: Add in pictures from your computer or from the internet.  The layouts feature lets you set out your page in different ways. There are six for you to choose from. | |
|  | Header: You can add images used in the header, and the type of header, by clicking on these options. |
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| Features of Good Websites | |  | Most websites contain a home page, which introduces the website. The other pages (sub-pages) on the website go into more detail about individual topics. | | |
| Websites can be found using browsers. Browsers allow us to find our way around the worldwide web, and show us what websites look like. | |  |
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| Browsing the Web  -The menus at the top of the page allow you to look at different parts of the website.  -The website name is usually visible in large font, particularly on the home page.  -Pictures are used to highlight what the text is about. Colours are used carefully.  -There is often a slogan/ logo and short description of what the website is about.  -Webpages are made up of a code called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). You can find this by right-clicking on a page and selecting ‘Inspect.’  -The search allows you to find different things on the website.  -There are links to other areas of the website/ World Wide Web (in blue). | | Making Effective Web Pages | | |
|  | Purpose: The purpose is the reason for your web page – what is it for? You should make sure that your web page meets its purpose. | | Navigation Pathways  Navigation Pathways are also known as breadcrumb trails.  -Hyperlinks allow different pages to be linked together.  -These links help the audience to navigate the website easily.  -The user can also keep track of where they have been on the website. |
|  | Audience: The audience are the people who your web page is aimed at. You should make decisions with your target audience in mind. | |
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|  | Copyright - © Copyright Symbol  Copyright: You should only use images that are copyright-free. Many images are owned by people/ companies and cannot just be reused. | |
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Key Vocabulary

web page website browser media Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) logo layout header purpose copyright home page preview navigation subpage Exerernal Link Embed