👉 **WEB STRUCTURE**

(1) Classification Scheme

Information on a web page can be organized in 2 ways, taking into account

Classification Scheme:

EXACTLY

Each piece of information is in a single category and there are no repeats

Example: a dictionary

SUBJECTIVE

The information is sorted according to the criterion that best suits the users

There may be repetition and redundancy and in fact it is recommended

Example: a link can appear twice, in the header and in the footer

(2) STRUCTURE of the Site

The organizational structure of a web page can use any of these patterns:

(1) HIERARCHICAL

- It follows a top down and parent/child approach between the pieces of information
- Example: the menu of a website and its subsequent sections
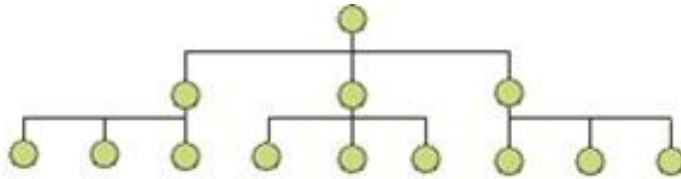
(2) SEQUENTIAL

- The user moves step-by-step
- Example: the process of purchase in an online shop

(3) MATRIX
- A Matrix Structure allows users to determine their own path since content is linked in numerous ways.

(3) WEB COMPONENTS

When designing an interface, try to be consistent in your choice of interface elements.

We'll normally **use [standard interface elements](#)** in our websites:

Input components

- ★ text, number and date input fields
- ★ checkboxes and radio buttons
- ★ dropdown lists, list boxes
- ★ buttons
- ★ toggles

Navigational components

- ★ menu and submenu
- ★ breadcrumb and pagination
- ★ search field
- ★ tags and icons

Informational components

- ★ notifications, message boxes, modal windows
- ★ tooltips
- ★ icons
- ★ progress bar o   preloader

Filter components

- ★ sliders and toggles
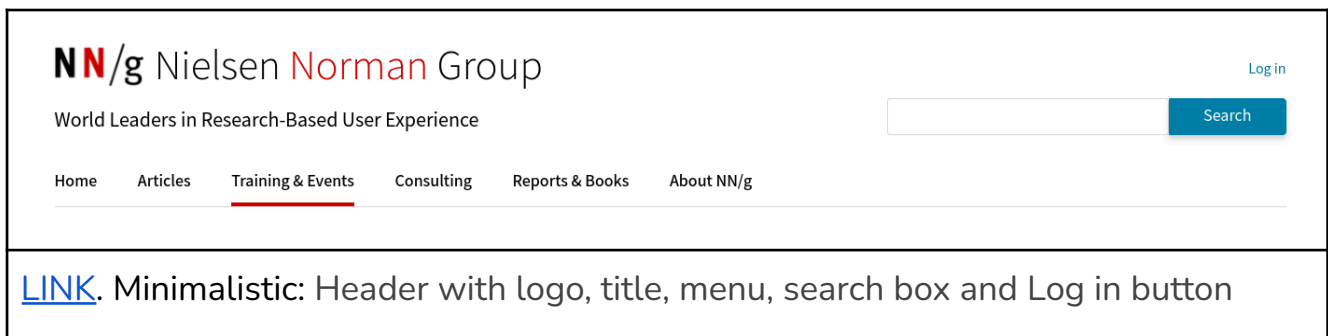- ★ radiobuttons and checkboxes

Containers

- ★ accordion
- ★ carousel
- ★ overlay and Modal windows

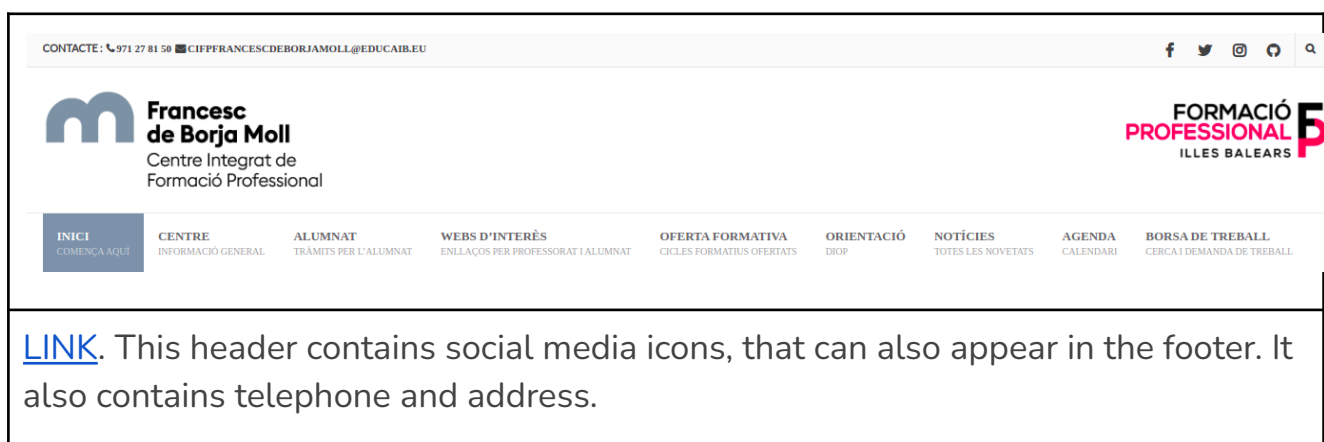# (4) AREAS OF A WEBSITE

Header

- It's in the top part of the website. It normally occupies all the width of the layout
- Some elements in the header:
  - Logo
  - Menu (can be included in the header or in a side menu)
  - Button to Log in / Sign Up
  - Language Selection
  - Search Box
  - Shopping Cart
  - Social Network icons (that can be in the footer too)
  - Contact data (telephone, address, etc)
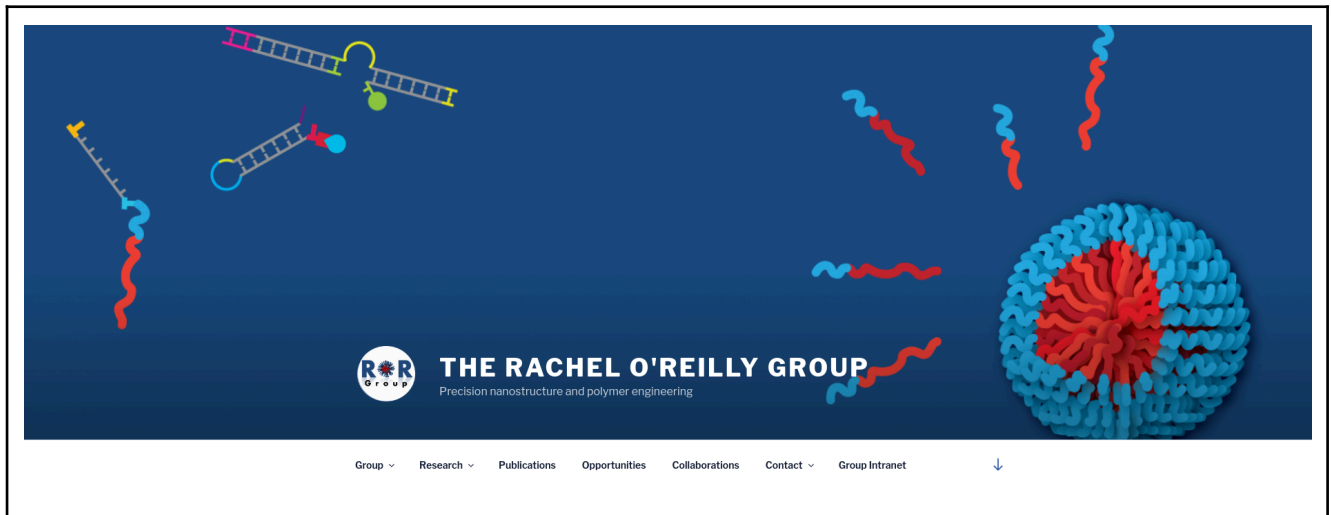 - etc.

Examples:

LINK. Minimalistic: Header with logo, title, menu, search box and Log in button

LINK. This header contains social media icons, that can also appear in the footer. It also contains telephone and address.

. This header is visually impressive, and its function is to introduce the user to the site. Since it's not a benefit-driven website, it doesn't need a very functional header.

Footer

It contains:

❖ The Terms of Service of the website

❖ Copyright information

❖ Privacy Policy

❖ Social media icons

❖ Phone Number

❖ Logo in different tonalities of colour

❖ etc.

. Header and footer of EASDIB website. It shows 2 versions of the logo and the top menu is replied in a different configuration

Content Area

The main contents of a website are rendered in the **content area**.

It contains:

- ❖ Headings and text
- ❖ Multimedia (images, video, etc)
- ❖ Links:
  - ➢ Inner links: inside the webpage → if you put inside links, then you're using the matrix structure we were talking before)
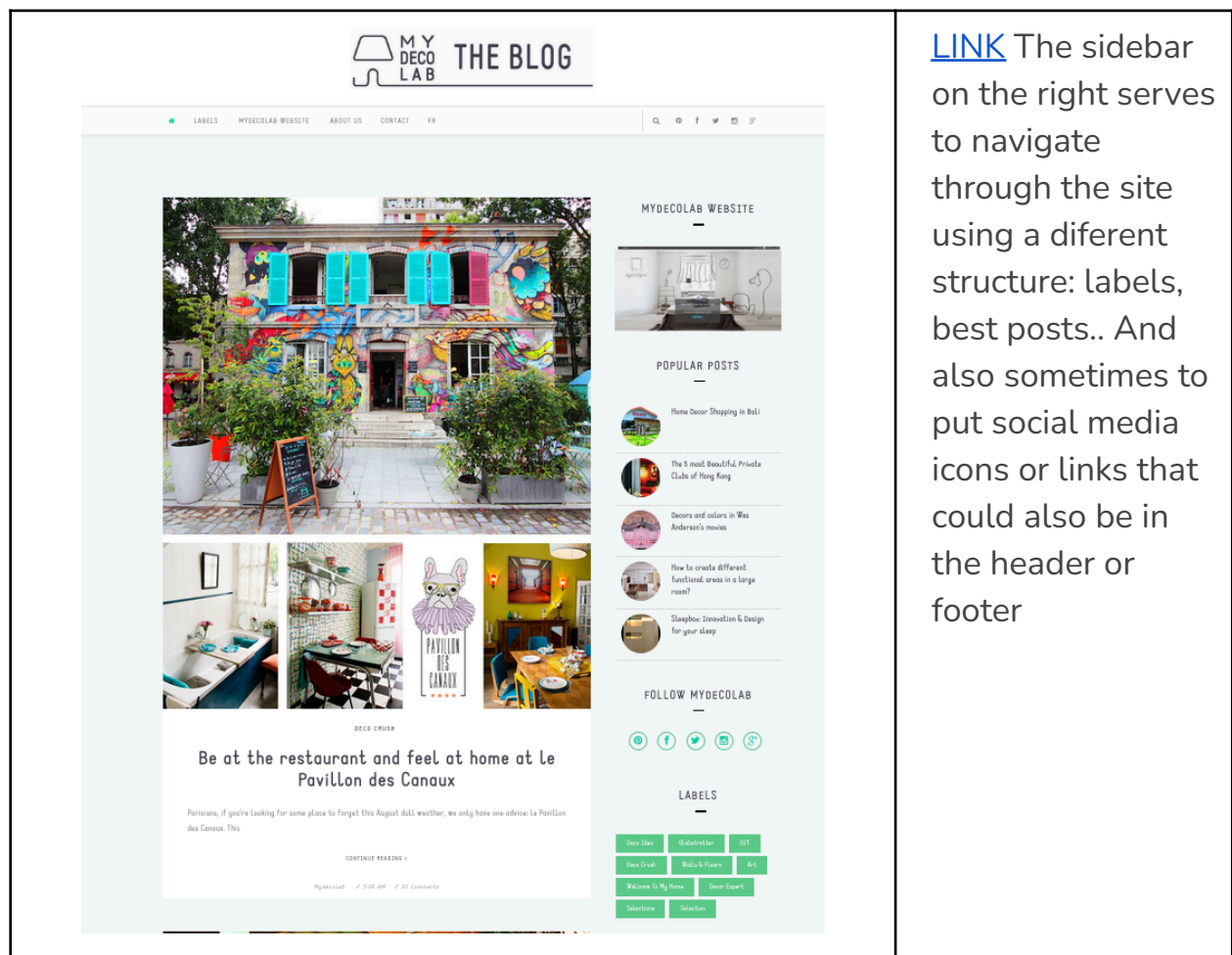 - ➢ Outer links → outside the website

Sidebar Area

This is a multipurpose area. where you can put:

- ❖ A sidebar menu
- ❖ Information that is not directly related to the contents (ads, ..)
- ❖ Banners or videos
- ❖ etc.

. In this webpage, the menu is in a left sidebar.

The sidebar on the right serves to navigate through the site using a diferent structure: labels, best posts.. And also sometimes to put social media icons or links that could also be in the header or footer

Webgrafia

Per repassar conceptes molt bàsics, podeu visualitzar aquests vídeos:

- ▶ Website Basic Structure and Navigation - Web Design Basics - Episode 2
- ▶ Understanding Website Basic Layout Areas - Web Design Basics - Episode 1