

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient, decorated with numerous realistic water droplets of various sizes. Some droplets are at the top left, others are scattered along the right edge, and a few are at the bottom. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

# LECTURE 16: GOOD PRACTICES OF SITE DESIGN

CS418/518: WEB PROGRAMMING

BY DR. JIAN WU

COURTESY: DR. JUSTIN BRUNELLE

# LAYOUT

- Consistent header, logo, navigation <https://www.semanticscholar.org/>
- Clear logo/title/site name
- Consistent footer with contact info
- Header and navigation  $\approx 0.10$ -0.25 of viewport real-estate (e.g., <https://time.com/>)
- Sitemap, help, ... (see <https://time.com/robots.txt>)

Diagram illustrating the structure of the Semantic Scholar website header and main content area, with labels and arrows pointing to specific elements:

- header**: Points to the top navigation bar.
- site name**: Points to the SEMANTIC SCHOLAR logo.
- contact**: Points to the Contact link in the top navigation bar.
- logo**: Points to the Semantic Scholar logo icon.
- navigation**: Points to the top navigation bar, including links like Search, FAQ, About, Contact, Research Feeds, Library, and Account.
- title**: Points to the main title of the article, "Deep Web crawling: a survey".


The main content area displays the article title "Deep Web crawling: a survey" by I. Hernández, Carlos R. Rivero, and D. Ruiz, published in 2018. The abstract text is highlighted in yellow, and the "Expand Abstract" link is visible. Below the abstract, there are buttons for "View On Springer", "Save To Library", "Create Alert", "Cite", and "Launch Research Feed".






Diagram illustrating the structure of the Allen Institute for AI footer, with labels and arrows pointing to specific elements:

- logo**: Points to the AI2 Allen Institute for AI logo.
- footer**: Points to the text "Proudly built by AI2 with the help of our Collaborators using these Sources."
- navigation**: Points to the footer navigation links: Research, Publisher Partnerships, Data Partnerships, API and Open Corpus, Terms of Service, and Privacy Policy.

# COMPATIBILITY

- Visible with vary screen sizes <https://www.codeproject.com/Articles/762201/Adjusting-your-websites-to-fit-all-types-of-resolu>
- All major browsers: Mozilla, Safari, Edge, etc.
  - [HTML Responsive Web Design](#)
  - [CSS Responsive Web Design](#)
  - [Tutorial on Creating Cross-Browser Compatible HTML and CSS](#) by Harshit Paul
  - [How to make a cross browser compatible website?](#) by Deeksha Agarwal
- Captions/alt text
- Structured language for machines, natural language for humans
  - Error codes and messages, paired!



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DOI: 10.1007/s11280-018-0602-1 • Corpus ID: 46956191

# Deep Web crawling: a survey

I. Hernández, Carlos R. Rivero, D. Ruiz • Published 2018 • Computer Science • World Wide Web

Deep Web crawling refers to the problem of traversing the collection of pages in a deep Web site, which are dynamically generated in response to a particular query that is submitted using a search form. [...] Our main conclusion is that crawler evaluation is an immature research area due to the lack of a standard set of performance measures, or a benchmark or publicly available dataset to evaluate the crawlers. [Expand Abstract](#)

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ABSTRACT

FIGURES, TABLES, AND TOPICS


6 CITATIONS






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ABSTRACT

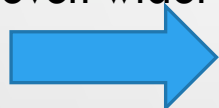
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### Advanced Web Crawler For Deep Web Interface Using Binary Vector & Page Rank

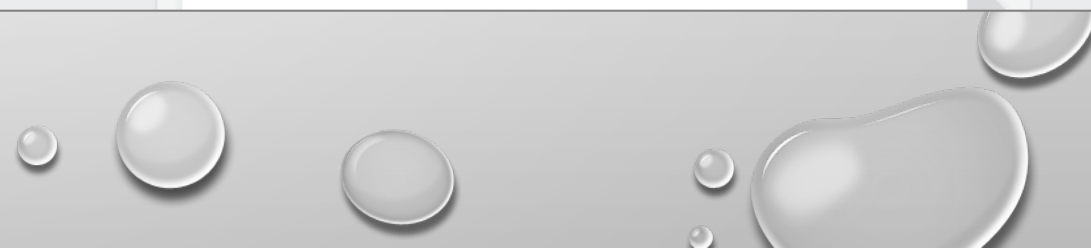
Vishal. V. Mahale, Mahesh T. Dhande, Amruta V. Pandit • 2018  
2nd International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC), 2018 2nd International Conference on • 2018

 1

### Method of Deep Web Collection for Mobile Application Store Based on Category Keyword...

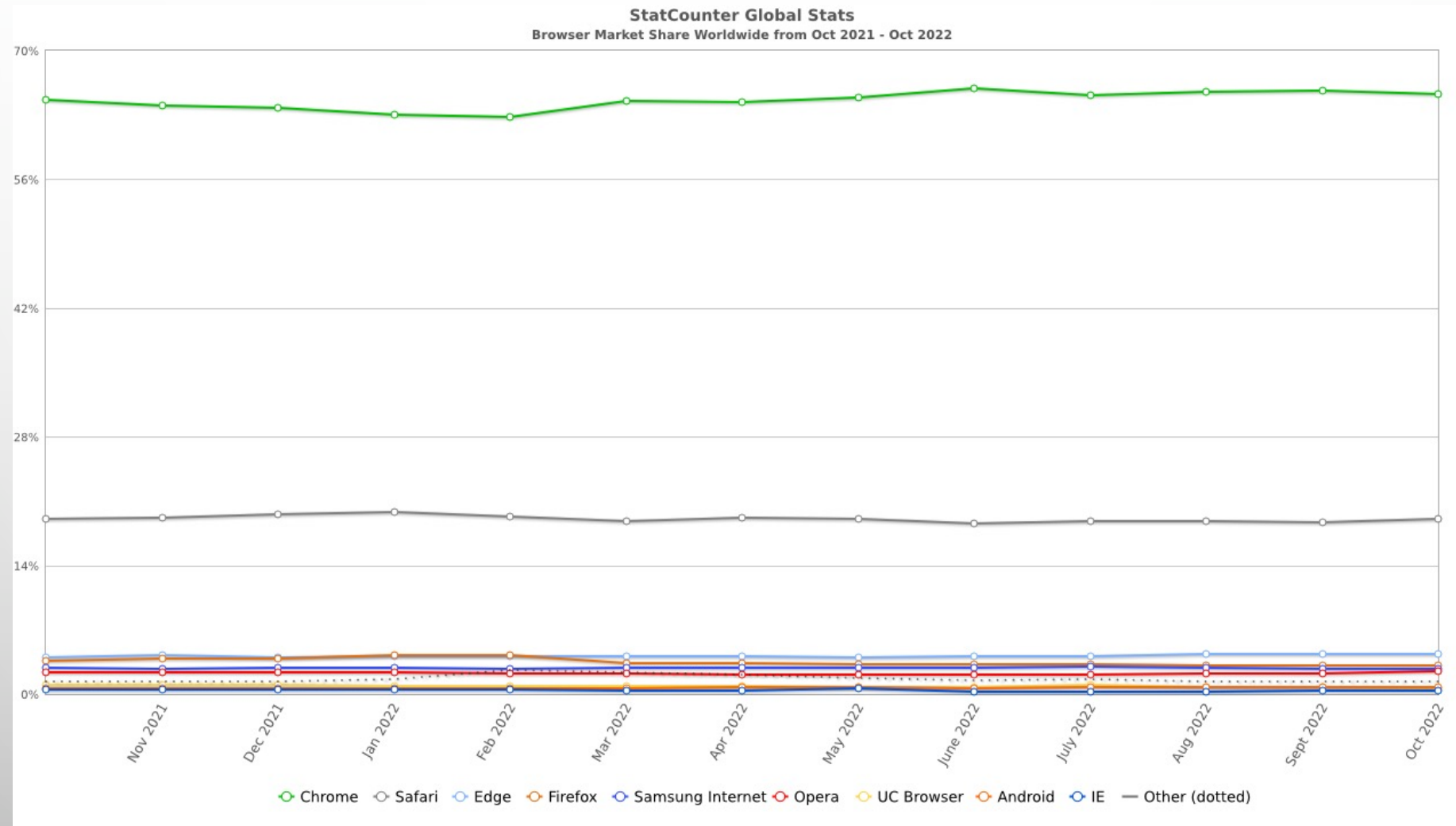
Guosheng Xu, Zhimin Wu, ... L. Wang • SpaCCS • 2019

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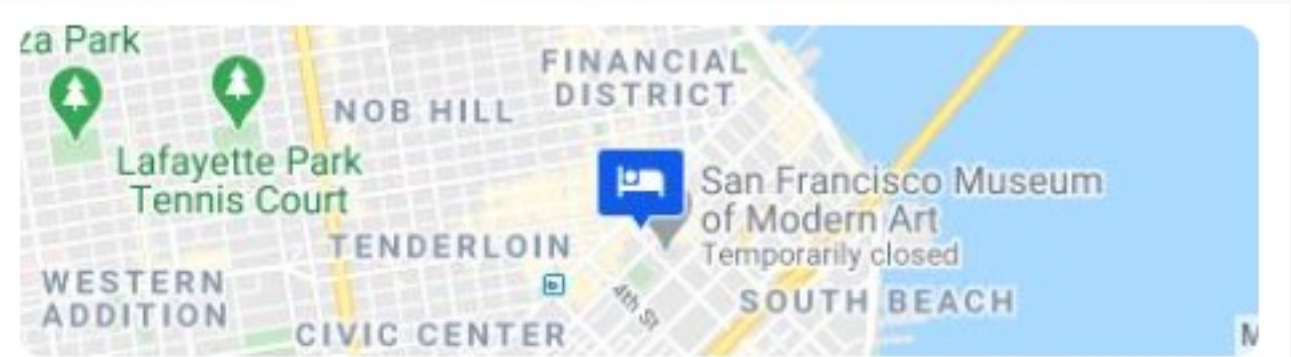
# MAINSTREAM WEB BROWSERS





# EXAMPLES CAPTIONS

figure caption



50 3rd St, San Francisco, CA [View in a map >](#)

**Explore the area**

- San Francisco Museum of Modern Art 2 min walk
- Moscone Convention Center 4 min walk
- 555 California Street 9 min walk
- San Francisco, CA (SFO-San Francisco Intl.) 19 min drive

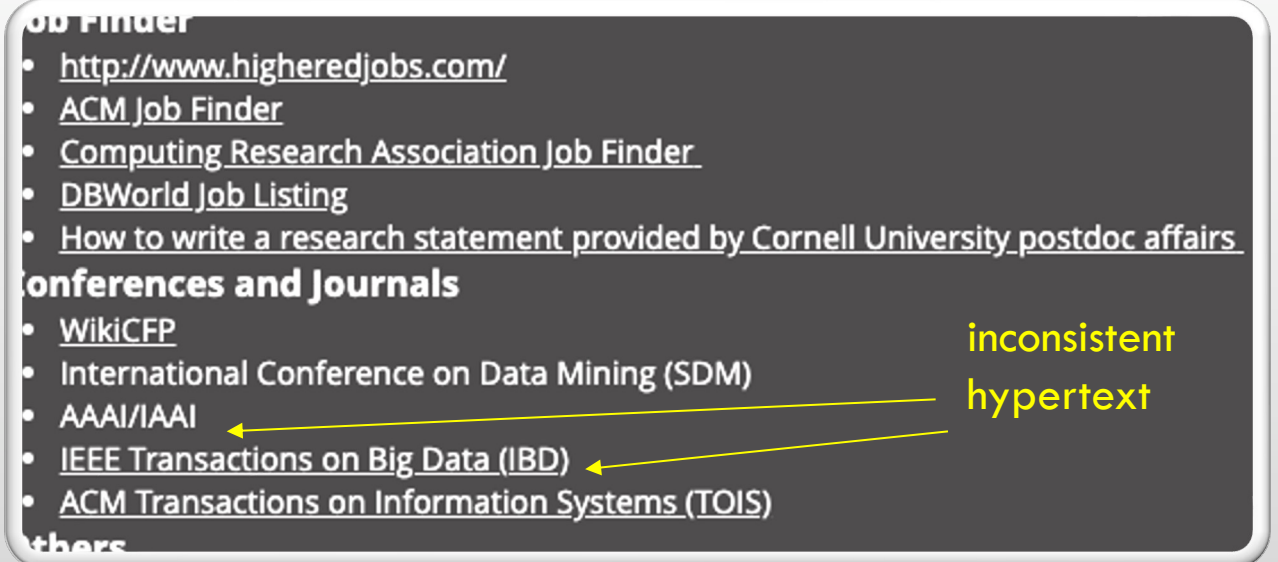
# PERFORMANCES

- Ideal website load time for mobile sites is  $<1$  second.
- 53% of mobile site visits are abandoned if pages take longer than 3 seconds to load.
- All graphics serve a purpose
- Images not significantly scaled: [a negative example](#)
- Indicate progress
  - Under construction templates: <https://colorlib.com/wp/free-under-construction-templates/#html-templates>

[How Fast Should A Website Load & How To Speed It Up](#)

# APPEARANCE

- Consistent/purposeful fonts
- Clearly indicate hyperlinks
- Sort long lists: example citations of papers (next page)
- Highlight action areas/errors: modify URL and see what happens (next next page)



Sort long list

Summary

Citations

Active Bibliography

Co-citation

Clustered Documents

Version History

## Citations

- 4671 [The anatomy of a large-scale hypertextual web search engine. Computer Networks](#) - Brin, Page - 1998 ([Show Context](#))
- 373 [The Web as a graph: Measurements, Models, and Methods](#) - Kleinberg, Kumar, et al. - 1999 ([Show Context](#))
- 203 [A technique for measuring the relative size and overlap of public web search engines](#) - Bharat, Broder - 1998 ([Show Context](#))
- 133 [and H.Garcia-Molina, "Parallel crawlers".](#) - Cho - 2002 ([Show Context](#))
- 128 [Introduction to Informetrics: Quantitative methods in library, documentation, and information science.](#) - Egghe, Rousseau - 1990 ([Show Context](#))
- 128 [Challenges in web search engines.](#) - Henzinger, Motwani, et al. - 2002 ([Show Context](#))
- 96 [An adaptive model for optimizing performance of an incremental web crawler.](#) - Edwards, McCurley, et al. - 2001 ([Show Context](#))
- 93 [Engineering a multipurpose test collection for web retrieval experiments.](#) - Bailey, Craswell, et al. - 2003
- 84 [Hyperlink analysis for the web.](#) - Henzinger - 2001
- 77 [The RBSE Spider - balancing effective search against Web load](#) - Eichmann - 1994 ([Show Context](#))
- 69 [Crawling towards eternity: Building an archive of the world wide web.](#) - Burner - 1997 ([Show Context](#))
- 67 [Bibliometrics and beyond: some thoughts on web-based citation analysis.](#) - Cronin - 2001 ([Show Context](#))
- 65 [A comparison of techniques to find mirrored hosts on the WWW](#) - Bharat, Broder, et al. - 1999
- 62 [The connectivity sonar: Detecting site functionality by structural patterns.](#) - Amitay - 2003
- 52 [Performance Web Crawling](#) - Najork, Heydon, et al. - 2001 ([Show Context](#))
- 45 [A web crawler design for data mining,](#) - Thelwall - 2001 ([Show Context](#))
- 41 [Data Collection Methods on the Web for Informetric Purposes – A Review and Analysis',](#) - Bar-Ilan - 2001
- 30 [Focused crawls, tunneling, and digital libraries.](#) - Bergmark, Lagoze, et al. - 2002 ([Show Context](#))
- 29 [Internet search engines - fluctuations in document accessibility.](#) - Mettrop, Nieuwenhuysen - 2001
- 25 [Secondary research: Information sources and methods.](#) - Stewart, Kamins - 1993 ([Show Context](#))
- 10 [Informetric Theories and Methods for Exploring the Internet: An Analytical Survey of Recent Research Literature',](#) - Bar-Ilan, Peritz - 2002
- 3 [Google's Web page ranking applied to different topological Web graph structures](#) - Meghabghab - 2002 ([Show Context](#))
- 2 [Scholarly communication and bibliometrics. In B. Cronin \(Ed.\) Annual Review of Information Science and Technology](#) - Borgman, Furner - 2001
- 1 [Harvest-NG homepage. Retrieved June 18, 2003, from http://webharvest.sourceforge.net/ng](#) - Harvest-NG - 2003 ([Show Context](#))
- 1 [Guidelines for robot writers. Retrieved May 12, 2003, from http://www.robotstxt.org/wc/guidelines.html](#) - Koster - 1993 ([Show Context](#))
- 1 [Research Report 173, Compaq: Systems Research](#) - Center, California - 2001
- 1 [Growth and structure of the World Wide Web: Towards realistic modelling](#) - Tadić - 2002
- 1 [Methodologies for crawler based surveys](#) - Thelwall - 2002



Highlight errors

❗ There was a problem signing in. Try again.

## Sign In

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OR

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Sign In

# COLORS

- Consider black & white printing
  - <https://ColorBrewer2.org>
- Consistent color schemes
  - Same functions have same colors
  - Bootstrap may help?
- Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile-first front-end web development.



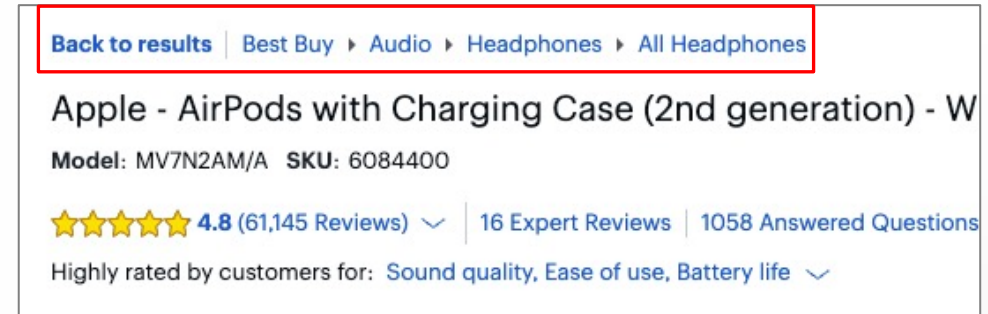
Bootstrap contains CSS- and (optionally) JavaScript-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation, and other interface components.

See [examples](#).

See [search engine templates](#).

[More search engine examples](#).

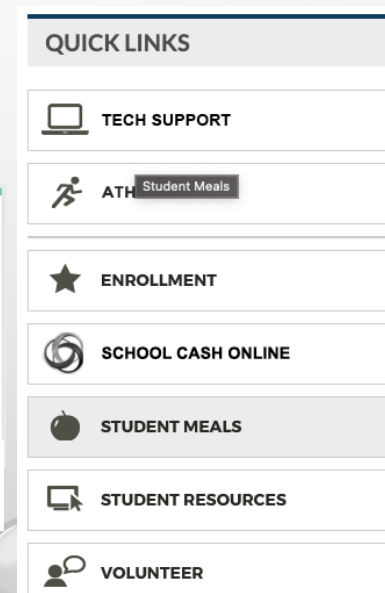
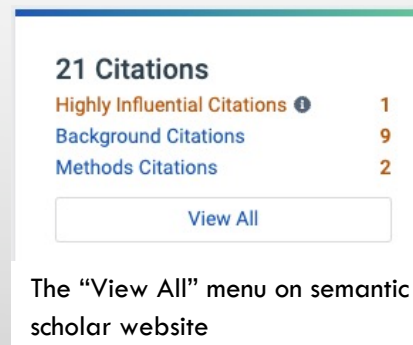
# NAVIGATION



breadcrumbs on Bestbuy.com

- Use breadcrumbs/pagination
  - For large websites and websites that have hierarchically arranged pages, e.g., e-commerce websites, in which a large variety of products is grouped into logical categories.
  - You **shouldn't** use breadcrumbs for single-level websites that have no logical hierarchy or grouping.
- Use [fragment IDs](#)
- Minimize number of clicks to reach a page
  - e.g., creating shortcut ([Old Donation School website](#) with quick links)
- Navigation menus can be grouped
  - The “View All” Menu
  - Also see the next page
- Cool URLs: use descriptive words, instead of just numbers

<https://time.com/5894969/the-recession-isnt-over/>



Quick links on the Old Donation School website



Hansel and Gretel





Group navigation buttons

DOI: 10.1007/s11280-018-0602-1 • Corpus ID: 46956191

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[Abstract](#)



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2nd International Conference on I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC)I-SMAC (IoT in Social, Mobile, Analytics and Cloud) (I-SMAC), 2018 2nd International Conference on

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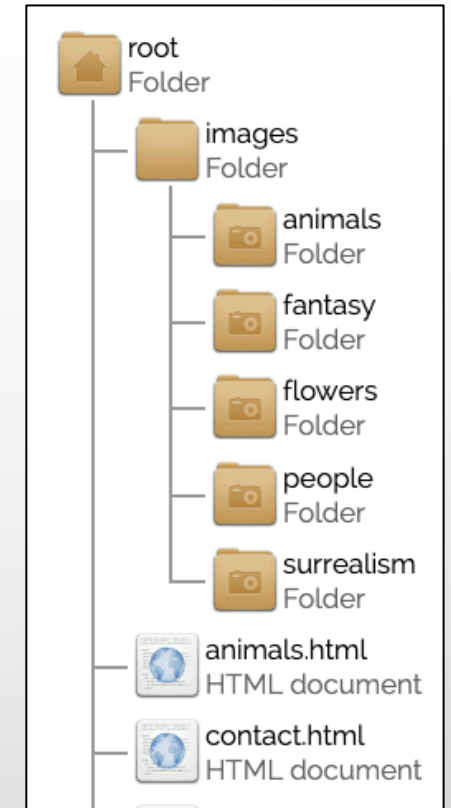
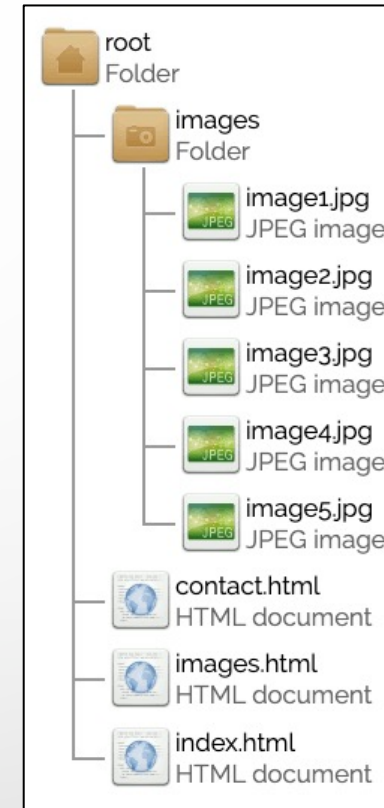
#### Method of Deep Web Collection for Mobile Application Store Based on Category Keyword...

Guosheng Xu, Zhimin Wu, ... L. Wang • SpaCCS • 2019

# FILE ORGANIZATION AT THE BACKEND

Which one do you prefer?

- Directory structure, file names, etc.
  - [CiteSeerX code repository](#)
- Logical flow
  - Where would you want it to be?
  - Site diagram
- Sitemap for websites that
  - are large
  - contains isolated links
  - has few external links to it
  - has lots of rich media
  - See the introduction on Google Search Central
  - <https://developers.google.com/search/docs/crawling-indexing/sitemaps/overview>



# CODE

- Use validators:
  - [W3C markup validation service](#)
  - Other validators: <https://w3c.github.io/developers/tools/>
- Use Git!
  - Rollbacks
  - Recovery
  - Issue tracking...
- Comment
  - **Do make comment and documentation!**
  - Just enough, do not abuse it (i.e., things that are confusing)
- Grouping, functions, common naming/camelCase
  - The "Don't repeat yourself" (DRY) principle
- Use MVC to logically group functions, application/logic/infrastructure

What is **Code Validation**? **Code validation** is the process of checking that the **coding** of a web page is in compliance with the standards and recommendations set by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) for the web. **Code validation** helps to produce clean **code**.

# BACK-END STUFF

- Storage that makes sense
  - Files when necessary: because disk I/O is the slowest
  - SQL when necessary: communication may have a significant overhead
  - Key-value vs. array when appropriate
- Improve markup and metadata for SEO and discoverability
  - <https://searchengineland.com/guide/seo/html-code-search-engine-ranking>



# NO-BRAINERS

- Hyperlinks
  - Forms
  - JavaScripts
  - **ALL SHOULD WORK!**
  - NO TYPOS!
- 