

OGUZ SARAC / 2988989 / ANALYSIS DOCUMENT



Assignment Cover Sheet

Student name:	Oguz Sarac		
Student number:	2988989		
Faculty:	Computing Science		
Course:	BSCH	Stage/year:	1
Subject:	Client Side Web Development		
Study Mode:	Full time <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Part-time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lecturer Name:	Ruari Murphy		
Assignment Title:	Plan, design and build a website		
No. of pages:			
Disk included?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Additional Information:	(ie. number of pieces submitted, size of assignment, A2, A3 etc)		

Date due: 06/02/2019

Date submitted: 06/02/2019

Plagiarism disclaimer:

I understand that plagiarism is a serious offence and have read and understood the college policy on plagiarism. I also understand that I may receive a mark of zero if I have not identified and properly attributed sources which have been used, referred to, or have in any way influenced the preparation of this assignment, or if I have knowingly allowed others to plagiarise my work in this way.

I hereby certify that this assignment is my own work, based on my personal study and/or research, and that I have acknowledged all material and sources used in its preparation. I also certify that the assignment has not previously been submitted for assessment and that I have not copied in part or whole or otherwise plagiarised the work of anyone else, including other students.

Signed:  _____

Date: 06/02/2019 _____

Please note: Students **MUST** retain a hard / soft copy of **ALL** assignments as well as a receipt issued and signed by a member of Faculty as proof of submission.

Description of site design:

Background: I chose that background because it has a warm color. I think that the colors can touch people's heart. So that's why I like to choose warm, dark colors. For the design of background, I can say that, Turkish are usually using those shapes (like in background) their products like a carpet, furniture etc.

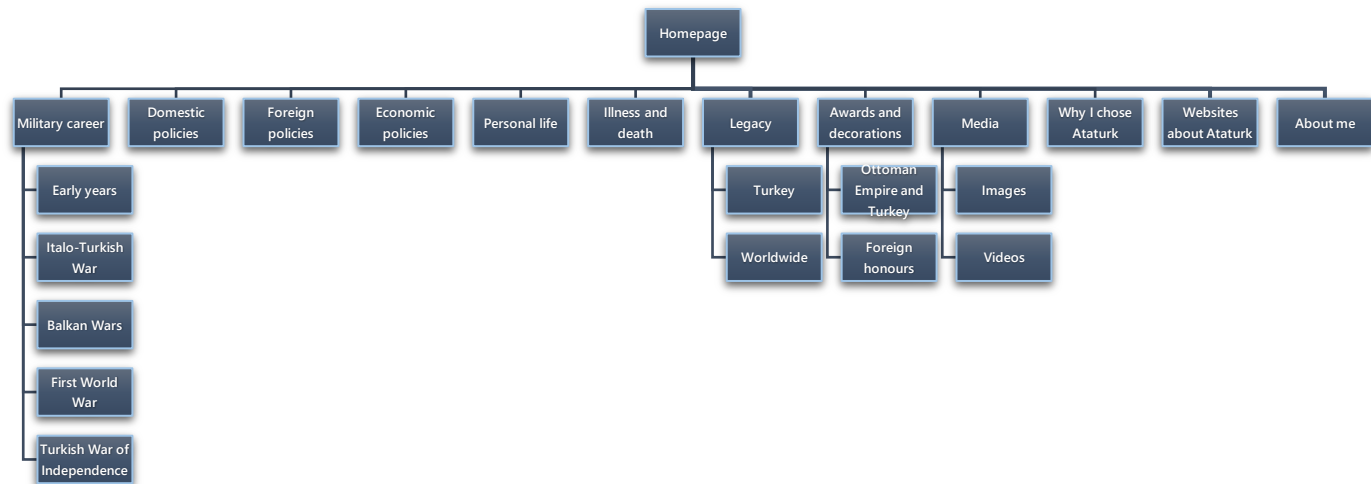
Fonts: Atatürk was sergeant, politician, teacher, president. So, in his and Turkey's life he is playing a serious role. 'Serif' font giving me feeling like a serious text. On headings I try to get people's attention. I used bold and bigger font type and I think it fits perfectly.

Logo: From my point of view, logo is an essential piece in a website. I put name of my hero name on my logo because it is a good way to keep in people's mind who he is. Atatürk was a successful sergeant that's why I used to put stars on it.

Navigation Bar: My lecturer told me that, it can be looking better if I make a sub-nav on my navigation bar but sometimes, we need to make a difference that nobody is doing it. I noticed that more navigation by using smaller, simpler can be better as sub-nav. So, I asked so many people around me and people like it too!

General Info: On my websites my aims are always based on making it readable, color getting well with each other. In these days, most people are using these type of websites (Biography etc.) for getting information about him/her. I gave my all effort on that and tried to look good and make it readable as possible.

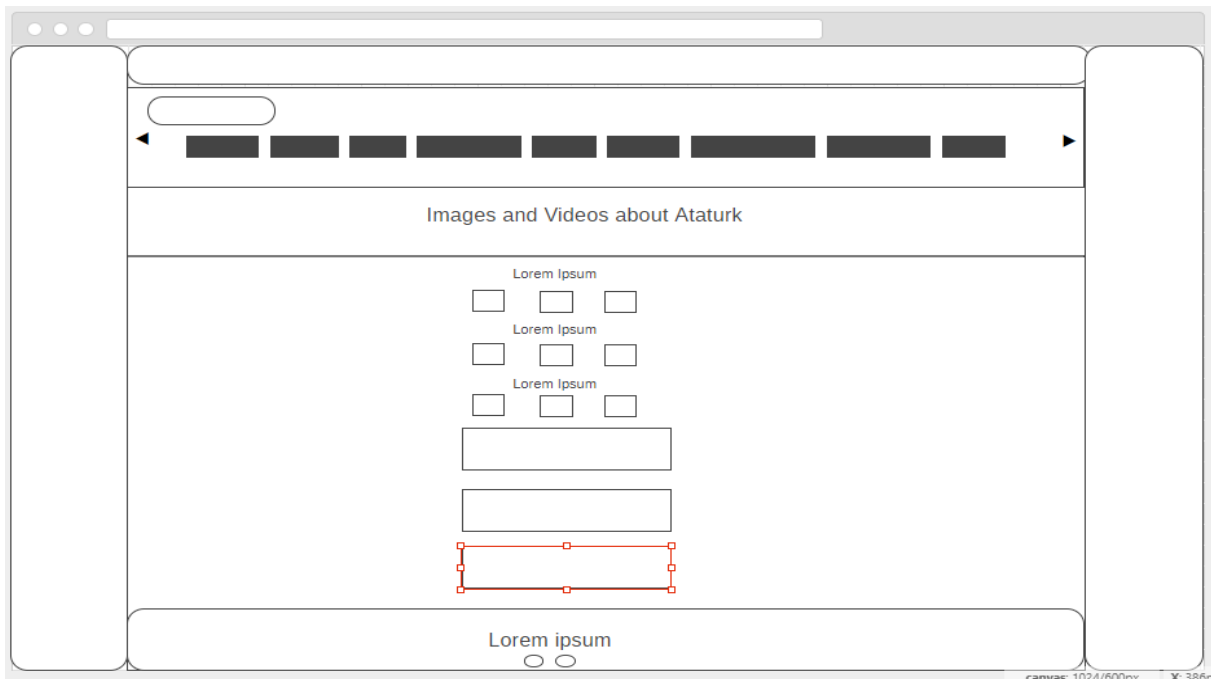
A site-map diagram:



Wireframes:



About Me Page



Media Page

Research:

WIKIPEDIA
The free encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia store
- Interaction
- Help
- About Wikipedia
- Community portal
- Recent changes
- Contact page
- Tools
- What links here
- Related changes
- Upload file
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Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*"Atatürk" redirects here. For other uses, see Atatürk (disambiguation).
For other people named Mustafa Kemal, see Mustafa Kemal (disambiguation).*

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk (/ˈmuːstəfə kəˈmɑːl ətətʊrk/; Turkish: [ˈmʊstaˈfa ˈce mal a ˈtatɯɾk]; 19 May 1881 (conventional) – 10 November 1938) was a Turkish field marshal (*Mareşal*), revolutionary statesman, author, and founder of the Republic of Turkey, serving as its first President from 1923 until his death in 1938. Ideologically a secularist and nationalist, his policies and theories became known as **Kemalism**.

Atatürk came to prominence for his role in securing the Ottoman Turkish victory at the Battle of Gallipoli (1915) during World War I.^[1] Following the Empire's defeat and subsequent dissolution, he led the Turkish National Movement, which resisted the mainland Turkey's partition among the victorious Allied powers. Establishing a provisional government in the present-day Turkish capital Ankara, he defeated the forces sent by the Allies, thus emerging victorious from what was later referred to as the Turkish War of Independence. He subsequently proceeded to abolish the decrepit Ottoman Empire and proclaimed the foundation of the Turkish Republic in its place.

As the president of the newly formed Turkish Republic, Atatürk initiated a rigorous program of political, economic, and cultural reforms with the ultimate aim of building a modern, progressive, and secular nation-state. He made primary education free and compulsory, opening thousands of new schools all over the country. He also introduced the Latin-based Turkish alphabet, replacing the old Ottoman Turkish alphabet. Turkish women received equal civil and political rights during Atatürk's presidency ahead of many Western countries.^[2] In particular, women were given voting rights in local elections by Act no. 1580 on 3 April 1930 and a few years later, in 1934, full universal suffrage, earlier than most other countries in the world.^[3]

His government carried out a policy of Turkicisation trying to create a homogeneous and unified nation.^{[4][5]} Under Atatürk, non-Turkish minorities were pressured to speak Turkish in public,^[7] non-Turkish toponyms and last names of minorities had to be changed to Turkish renditions.^{[8][9]} The Turkish Parliament granted him the surname Atatürk in 1934, which means "Father of the Turks", in recognition of the role he played in building the modern Turkish Republic.^[10] He died on 10 November 1938 at the age of 57 in Dolmabahçe Palace.^[11] He was succeeded as President by his long-time Prime Minister İsmet İnönü^[12] and was honored with a state funeral. In 1953, his iconic mausoleum was built and opened, which is surrounded by a park called the Peace Park in honor of his famous expression "Peace at Home, Peace in the World".

In 1981, the centennial of Atatürk's birth, his memory was honoured by the UN and UNESCO, which declared it *The Atatürk Year in the World* and adopted the *Resolution on the Atatürk Centennial*, describing him as "the leader of the first struggle given against colonialism and imperialism" and a "remarkable promoter of the sense of understanding between peoples and durable peace between the nations of the world and that he worked all his life for the development of harmony and cooperation between peoples without distinction".^{[13][14]} Atatürk is commemorated by many memorials throughout Turkey and numerous countries all over the world, where place names are named in honor of him. Eleftherios Venizelos, former Prime Minister of Greece, forwarded Atatürk's name for the 1934 Nobel Peace Prize.^[15]

Contents [hide]

- Early life
- Military career

His Excellency
Gazi
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

Atatürk in the 1930s

1st President of Turkey

In office
29 October 1923 – 10 November 1938

Prime Minister İsmet İnönü
Ali Fethi Okyar
Celâl Bayar

Preceded by Office established
Succeeded by İsmet İnönü
1st Prime Minister of the Government of the Grand National Assembly

Wikipedia