CS 2033

Multimedia & Communications II

LECTURE 10 – CMS AND E-COMMERCE WEBSITES

- Content Management Systems (CMS) are useful website platforms.
- They make it easy to create and maintain websites without having to know any code.
- The content is separated from the code so website content can be updated in a visual interface.

- Consider a large website like Wikipedia.org or msn.com.
- Imagine how time consuming and complicated it would be to update content if it was within the code.
- Instead, the code and content are split up into separate components.

- Main advantages of using a CMS:
 - ▶ Split content from code
 - Keep job roles separate
 - Keep the site more organized
 - Pre-made themes
 - Many easy-to-add modules
 - ▶ Built-in SEO

- ► How does this work?
 - Content is typically saved into a database or external files.
 - ► The code is used for the website layout and template.
 - The code also loads the content from the database.
 - Note that HTML cannot load from a file or database; use PHP or ASP.

Content within code

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
 <head>
   <title>Courses</title>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
 </head>
 <body>
   <h1>CS 1033</h1>
   This course is an introduction to multimedia and
   communications. Topics include Photoshop basics, design principles,
   creating a website with a WYSIWYG program, animations, video, and audio.
   <h1>CS 2033</h1>
   Following the multimedia topics introduced in CS
   1033, this course offers a more advanced look at Photoshop tools and
   website development. HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and other modern technologies
   are taught.
 </body>
</html>
```

Code without content

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
 <head>
   <title>Courses</title>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
 </head>
 <body>
   <h1>
     <!-- load coursel from database -->
   </h1>
   <!-- load description1 from database -->
   <h1>
     <!-- load course2 from database -->
   </h1>
   <!-- load description2 from database -->
   </body>
</html>
```

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Database

- By splitting up the code and content, these websites can have distinct team members.
 - Editors writing/creating content only.
 - Programmers making the layout and handling other functional modules.
 - Neither one has to deal with the other since they are completely separated.

CMS

- This is not only used for large, complex websites.
- Many websites now use CMSs.
 - News sites
 - Blogs
 - Sites with articles
 - Sites with changing content
 - Wikis (more on wikis shortly...)

CMS 10

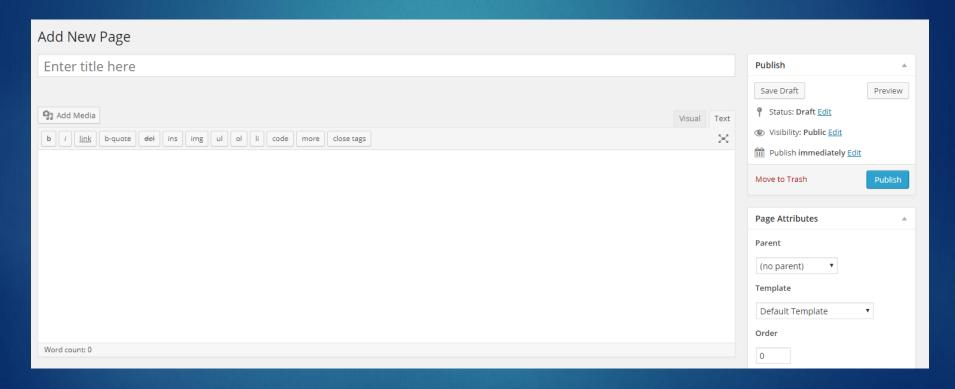
CMS platforms:

- WordPress (most popular one)
- ▶ Joomla!
- Drupal
- Cascade (UWO uses this one)
- Big companies may create their own CMS instead of using one of these.

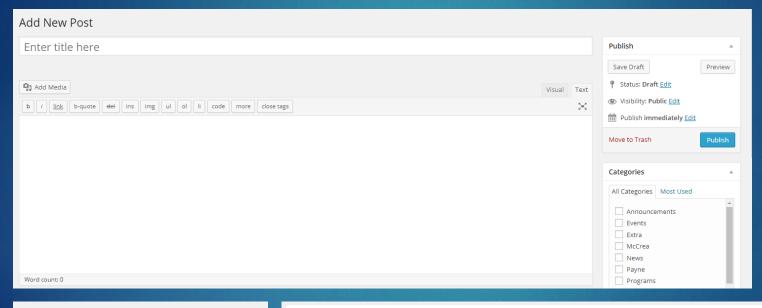
- WordPress is free and easy to use.
- After registering, they provide you with an online control panel, shortened to cPanel.
 - CPanel is used by other platforms as well as WordPress.
- CPanel is the main hub for editing the site without touching code.

- ▶ Posts vs. Pages
 - Posts are for articles, news items, products, etc.
 - Pages are whole webpages
 - Posts generally don't have a fixed web location, which is unlike webpages
 - Blog pages usually contain one or more posts
 - WordPress allows you to create both

Adding a page in the WordPress cPanel



Adding a post in the WordPress cPanel



Tags	A
Add	
Separate tags with commas	
Choose from the most used tags	

Custom Fields		_
Add New Custom Field:		
Name	Value	
— Select —	•	
Enter new Add Custom Field		
Custom fields can be used to add extra metadata to a post the	t you can <u>use in your theme</u> .	

- WordPress themes:
 - Pre-made templates that are customizable
 - Comes as a folder of many code files (PHP, CSS, etc.)
 - ▶ Free or purchasable
 - Great examples:
 - ▶ https://athemes.com/airi-demos/

- Who actually uses WordPress?
 - ► The Walt Disney Company
 - Walking Dead
 - ► Snoop Dogg
 - ▶ Palasad
 - Many many others

Wiki

- ▶ What is a wiki?
 - To help answer this, think about Wikipedia.

What is a unique feature of Wikipedia?

- Wikis are special kinds of CMSs.
- Collaboration is key with wikis.
- Many users contribute to the website's content.
- Wiki means "quick" in Hawaiian.
- They are seen as quick and simple because the content is added by a community rather than one person.

- Wikipedia is the most popular wiki.
- This is a public wiki, meaning anyone can edit it.
- Some wikis are private so only select communities or user groups have access to view or edit them.
- OWL is an example of a special, private wiki!

- e-commerce (also written as eCommerce) is online vending.
- Selling or purchasing anything online counts as e-commerce.
- This includes ordering a pizza from the Pizza Pizza website/app or a meal through Uber Eats or Skip The Dishes.

- Shopping for clothes, electronics, books, games, food, and virtually all other products.
- Examples of e-commerce websites:
 - Amazon
 - Walmart
 - Best Buy
 - ▶ Uber Eats

- eBay and Amazon were the main pioneers for e-commerce, and now many businesses use it in some way.
- Amazon began with Jeff Bezos selling a book from his garage over the Internet. That started a revolutionary company that now generates hundreds of billions of dollars through global purchases.

- Advantages for the consumer:
 - No need to go out of the house
 - Quick and easy to do
 - Comparison shopping
 - Look at reviews before buying
 - ▶ No time or geographical restrictions
 - No waiting in line

- Advantages for the business:
 - ▶ No/less geographic limitations
 - No need for retail space
 - ► Lower number of employees
 - Easy to track inventory, payments, demographics, user trends, etc.
 - Easy to use such information to create targeted specials, recommended products, etc.

- Market basket analysis
 - Find items that are purchased together
 - ▶ i.e. many people who buy peanut butter also buy jam at the same time
 - Businesses can then sell these items together or make recommendations
 - i.e. when you are buying a PC on an ecommerce site, they recommend buying a printer with it



- ▶ There are e-commerce CMSs:
 - ► Shopify (Canadian ©)
 - Volusion
 - Magento
- There are also ways to incorporate payments directly into your site:
 - PayPal
 - Stripe

- Cart abandonment is an issue that e-commerce vendors hate!
- This is when users begin adding items to their cart and then leave the site without placing an order.
- There are marketing articles written about how to avoid the dreaded "abandoned cart" dilemma.

- An option for incorporating commerce into a website is PayPal.
- Set up an account that links to your bank account.
- Insert "Add to cart" buttons in the site and PayPal manages the cart.
- Checkout will also use a PayPal module to handle the payment.

- PayPal was a popular method before because they handle and process the payments.
- They also take a cut of the transactions though.
- ► The processing of a transaction is called a payment gateway. This is not specific to PayPal.

- e-commerce platforms like Shopify also include payment gateways.
- Another option is to use a thirdparty platform like Stripe which allows you to embed a payment system in your own site.
 - ► However, they also take a cut from the transactions. ⊗