

**A PUBLISHED WEBSITE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF ELECTRICAL/ COMPUTER ENGINEERING,
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY,**

MINNA

BY

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**A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR'S DEGREE
(B.Eng) IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL/ COMPUTER ENGINEERING
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my grand mother of blessed memory- Hajiya Hauwa Olatundun Abike Afolabi. See you on the other side of life.

ABSTRACT

This report is based on a project which I undertook as a requirement for the award of Bachelor's degree in Electrical/ Computer Engineering in the Federal University of Technology, Minna.

The report is comprised of five chapters and an Appendix. Chapter one is an Introduction to the project topic. It gives an overview of what the Internet is, how websites are created, how web pages are hosted etc. Chapter Two contains the Literature review which contains previous efforts as it relates to the project. Chapter Three is the main body of the project. It contains the process followed to achieve success in the project. Chapters Four and Five contain Conclusion and Recommendation respectively. The appendix contains a sample home page of the website of the department of electrical/ computer engineering.

I sincerely hope that this report will serve as a reference material to other students of Electrical Engineering.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

The Internet today is referred to as the information superhighway. It began as an experiment by the U.S. department of Defense in the 1960s to help scientists and researchers from widely dispersed areas work together by sharing scarce and expensive computers and files. This goal required the creation of a set of connected networks that would act as a coordinated whole.

Imagine a room filled with many spiders, each spinning its own web. These webs are so interconnected that the spiders can travel freely within the maze. That is a simplified view of the Internet- a global collection of many different types of computers and computer networks that are linked together. Just as the telephone enables you to talk to someone on the other side of the earth who also has a phone, the Internet enables a person to sit at his computer and exchange information with other computers and computer users any place in the world.

1.2 THE WORLD WIDE WEB

The Web is a whole bunch of interconnected computers communicating with each other. The computers (on the web) are typically connected by phone lines, digital satellite signals and cables. A single document in a Website is often called a Web page. These website documents are stored on high-powered computers called Servers. The computers that make up the Web can be connected all the time and they may be connected only periodically. The computers that are connected all the time are typically what are called Server.

Servers are computers with one major difference, they have special software installed called 'Server' Software. Server Software is created to 'serve' Web pages and Websites. Basically the Server computer has a bunch of Websites loaded on it and it just waits for Web browsers to request or ask for a particular page. When the browser requests a page the server sends it out

1.3 HOW DOES THE WEB SURFER FIND A WEBSITE?

The short answer is: by typing in the Website address. So for example, if you wanted to find the Website http://www.geocities.com/jumilina_ecc, your browser starts asking servers where that particular domain name is sitting (on the Web) and the servers are then able to tell the browser where to go by referring to the giant address book.

1.4 WHO PAYS FOR THE INTERNET?

Like our home address is unique in the real world, there also can't be any duplicate addresses on the Internet, otherwise no one would know where to go. In other words, domain names are unique addresses on the Web. If you want to have your own unique address on the Web, your own domain name, it will cost some money for each year you want to 'own' the name. The cost of registering a domain name ranges from less than \$10 USD to about \$30 USD per year. You can register a domain from 1 to 10 years.

The reason for the cost is that the central 'address book' of all the world's domain names needs to be updated -- somebody has to pay for that.

1.5 MICROSOFT FRONTPAGE

Microsoft FrontPage is a HTML Editor and website administration tool from Microsoft for the Windows operating system. It is part of Microsoft Office and included in some versions of the popular bundle.

As an HTML editor, FrontPage is designed to hide the details of pages' HTML code from the user, making it possible for non-experts to easily create Web pages and sites.

FrontPage is a powerful tool used to design, create and publish websites. You choose the type of website you want, while FrontPage generates and organizes all the website documents you need. Then you can fill your website with the text, pictures, sounds and other features you want your visitors to experience. By using a tool like FrontPage, creating a website is now much easier and more intuitive than it was in the past. You can also skip learning HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), which is the language or code that web browsers use to present web content.

One of the more unique features of FrontPage is that it has built in support for automated and easy to use web templates. The main distinction between these templates and other universal HTML templates is that FrontPage templates include an automatic navigation system that creates animated buttons for pages that have been added by the user, and creates an advanced multi-level navigation system on the fly using the buttons and the structure of the website.

Websites enables lots of information to be stored and accessed over the Internet at any instant. Business transactions, enquiries, admissions are done nowadays without moving physically.

Web design involves a variety of steps. These are:

- **Define the purpose of web site**

When starting a web site project, you must first clarify what the goals of the website are. Knowing your goals will impact on the choices you make when putting the web site together and ultimately contribute to its success or failure.

- **Diagram the structure of the website.**

A simple diagram helps to visualize the web site for both you and your supervisor- this assuming it is a project website. Nothing special is really needed, just a series of boxes representing each page in the site with lines connecting them showing the linking strategy. A pyramid scheme is usually used to show the hierarchy of a web site from the splash/home page down.

- **Write out the text for the web site**

Though learning HTML is not difficult, developing proficiency however, takes time. FrontPage has a word processor like interface that allows web design without the knowledge of HTML. You should (in your favorite word processor) write out all the text that you need to include in the website, doing so will help you with the design process.

Another thing you should do is to make sure that the text is finalized before it gets to the web site; it is much easier to correct things in a word processor than in an HTML page.

- **Choose a basic layout that will be used on all pages**

Armed with your website diagram and your web sites' text (complete text!) you can now choose a basic layout for your pages. You should use standard layouts that people are used to.

- Left side navigation.
- Top navigation
- Right side navigation.

- **Choose the basic color scheme and fonts for the site**

Your next task is to start considering the basic colors and fonts that you're going to use. You want to choose a style that fits the subject of the web site. The point to take away is to establish the style of the web site before you start creating pages, otherwise you may find yourself redoing pages over again.

- **Build out the website**

With the above completed, you're ready to actually start creating your web pages

- **Choose a domain name**

Once your website is built, you will need to get it on the web - that means you need a domain name.

All websites need a domain name, and your choice of a domain name can impact on how many people find it.

- **Register your domain name**

This may pose a problem, since many of the good domain names are taken. You can forget about single-word domain names like www.siraj.com and www.ronke.com, they are long gone. You will need to come up with combination words like www.sirajronke.com.

- **Find a hosting company: what to look for in a host**

Today, hosting web sites cost much less than what it did just a few years ago, and that's a good thing. You can go from zero cost hosting, to very pricey solutions, depending on your web sites needs.

- **Upload your website to the hosting companies servers**

Once you created your web site, paid for your domain name, and picked your hosting company, it's time to upload the web site onto your host servers for the world to see.

1.5.1 VERSIONS

The current version is Microsoft FrontPage 2003 (version 6). Other versions include:

- FrontPage 98
- FrontPage 2000 (version 4)
- FrontPage 2002 (version 5)
- FrontPage 2003 (version 6)

1.6 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This project will among other things enable access to detailed information about the department, show case the admissions and admission requirements of the department, courses offered and duration of courses, student's result and departmental news.

The following are the aims and objectives of this project.

- To design a functional website for the department.
- To use Microsoft FrontPage as authoring and editing software.
- To enable access to detailed information about the department
- To show case the technical capabilities, achievements and breakthroughs in the department.
- To allow on- line study programmes.
- To project the image of the school globally.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Information is data arranged in an orderly fashion. Man toils day and night seeking information for the benefit of man and humanity. One of the landmarks that show the importance of information is the ancient Alexander library in Egypt. Information in virtually all interest of human endeavors ranging from architecture, medicine, astronomy and engineering are available in this library. But most of this information was lost to a fire disaster. It then implies that with effective backup system in place, the loss may not have been as much. On the other hand, the world is said to be a global village. The power of the Internet cannot be over emphasized. Information circulates better and over a wider range.

With the advent of technological breakthrough, electronic equipments for storing, analyzing and distribution of all kinds of information have emerged. Two great discoveries were made in 1978. They are the development of advanced research project on networking (ARPANET) and military networking (MILNET). This was achieved by connecting a network of computers that can share information. The commercialization of this network is known today as the Internet.

Websites enables lots of information to be stored and accessed over the Internet at any instant. Business transactions, enquiries, admissions are done nowadays without moving physically.

When the Internet was first invented, Web design consisted of a basic markup language that included some formatting options, and the unique ability to link pages together using hyperlinks. It was this feature that characterized the Web among other

communication methods, and characterized Web design among other design methods. Because of this unique behavior of the World Wide Web, and the unique behavior it encouraged in users, Web design would prove to be unlike any other form of design before or since, with the possible exception of interactive CD-ROM design.

As the Web and Web design progressed, the markup language used to make it, known as HTML, became more complex and flexible. Things like tables, which could be used to display tabular information, were soon subverted for use as invisible layout devices. With the advent of Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), table based layout is increasingly regarded as outdated. Database integration technologies and design standards like CSS further changed and enhanced the way the Web was made.

The introduction of Macromedia Flash into an already interactivity-ready scene has further changed the face of the Web, giving new power to designers and media creators, and offering new interactivity features to users.

2.1 MACROMEDIA FLASH

Macromedia Flash is a robust graphics animation program used to create and deliver dynamic content and interactive applications to the web.

Many graphic artists use Flash because it gives them exact control over every part of the design, and anything can be animated and generally *"jazzed up"*. Some application designers enjoy flash because it lets them create applications that don't have to be refreshed or go to a new web page every time an action occurs. There are many sites which forego HTML entirely for Flash.

Flash detractors claim that Flash websites tend to be poorly designed, and often use confusing and non-standard user-interfaces. Up until recently, search engines have been unable to index Flash pages, which has prevented stores from having their products easily found. Also Flash websites cannot take into account many usability features, such as respecting the browser's font size and allowing deep-linking, and they outright fail any accessibility tests for blind users using screen readers. Although Macromedia has addressed these long-standing problems in the latest incarnation of Flash, it has yet to be seen whether it will lure over stalwart designers.

The final consensus is that Flash is simply a tool, and like all tools it takes a skillful craftsman to know when, and how, to use it properly. Macromedia's other two products, Fireworks and Dreamweaver, makes Flash integration with graphics and HTML a lot easier.

2.2 DREAMWEAVER

A Web authoring program for Windows and the Macintosh from Macromedia. It is a sophisticated program that is noted for many advanced features, including the "Roundtrip" capability which lets you seamlessly move back and forth and make changes in both the visual mode and HTML mode.

2.3 MICROSOFT FRONTPAGE

You can use Microsoft FrontPage to create Web pages in the same way you create regular Word documents.

You can use a Web page template or save a Word document as a Web page. A template is a file that contains the structure and tools for shaping such elements as the style and page layout of finished files.

2.3.1 CREATING A WEB PAGE

The following are ways of creating a web page:

Create a Web page based on a template

1. On the File menu, click New.
2. In the New Document task pane, under Templates, click on my computer.
3. On the General tab, double-click the Web Page template.

Create a Web page from an existing Microsoft Word document

1. On the File menu, click New.
2. In the New Document, click from existing document.
3. Select the document that you want to base your Web page on, and then click Create New.

2.3.2 FORMATTING TEXT

You can format text in Microsoft FrontPage as you would use a word processor—to add visual organization, emphasis, and structure. You can change the font, size, style, color, spacing, and vertical position of text, and add effects such as underlining. You can also control spacing and indentation, add bullets and numbers, and set alignment.

You can apply formatting to either selected words, or an entire paragraph. A general rule is that you can apply font properties such as font, size, color, highlighting, and effects to selected text, and paragraph properties such as alignment, bullets, numbering, shading, and borders to entire paragraphs. For example, you can italicize a single word in a paragraph, but if you try to align the word to the right, the entire paragraph will align right as well.

2.3.4 THEMES

A theme is a set of unified design elements and color schemes. A theme helps you easily create professional and well-designed documents for viewing in Microsoft Word, in e-mail, or on the Web.

When you apply a theme to a document, Word customizes the following elements: background colors or graphics, body and lists, horizontal lines, colors, and table border colors. Both the single-level and the multiple-level lists are also customized.

To quickly change the appearance of these elements, you can change the theme.

1. On the File menu, click New.
2. Under Other templates, click on my computer, and then click the Web Pages tab.
3. Double-click the template you want.
4. On the Format menu, click Theme.
5. In the Choose a Theme list, click the theme you want.
6. Select the options you want.

2.3.5 BACKGROUNDS AND WATERMARKS

Backgrounds are primarily used in a Web browser to create a more interesting background for online viewing. However, you can display backgrounds in Web layout and most other views, except normal view and outline view.

Watermarks are text or pictures that appear behind document text. They often add interest or identify the document status, such as marking a document as a "Draft." Watermarks are intended for printed documents.

Use gradients, patterns, pictures, solid colors, or textures for backgrounds. Gradients, patterns, pictures, and textures are tiled, or repeated, to fill the page. When you save a document as a Web page, the textures and gradients are saved as JPEG files and the patterns are saved as GIF files.

You can see watermarks in print layout view or on a printed document. If you use a picture, you can lighten it, or wash it out, so that it doesn't interfere with document text. If you use text, you can select from built-in phrases, or enter your own. To insert a picture as a watermark, click Picture Watermark, and then click Select Picture. Select the picture you want, and then click Insert. To insert a text watermark, click Text Watermark, and then select or enter the text that you want.

2.3.5.1 CHANGING BACKGROUNDS

You can apply a different color, apply a texture or picture instead of color, or change settings for patterns and gradients.

On the Format menu, point to Background.

- Click the new color you want.
- Click More Colors to see additional color choices.
- Click Fill Effects to change or add special effects, such as gradients, textures, or patterns.

2.3.6 PREVIEWING A WEB PAGE

Use this procedure to preview your document or Web page in your default Web browser.

- On the File menu, click Web Page Preview.

2.3.7 HYPERLINKS

Microsoft Word creates a hyperlink for you when you type the address of an existing Web page, such as www.microsoft.com, if the automatic formatting of hyperlinks has not been turned off. You can also create customized links.

Create customized hyperlinks to one of the following:

In the Insert Hyperlink dialog box, click Target Frame.

In the Set Target Frame dialog box, under Current frames page, click the frame in the diagram where you want the destination of the hyperlink to appear.

In addition to specifying a frame that you name, you can also specify a hyperlink to open a page in the same frame, in the "parent" frames page, or in a new window.

Select the text or picture you want to display as the hyperlink, and then click Insert Hyperlink on the Standard toolbar.

1. Under Link to, click E-mail Address.
2. Either type the e-mail address you want in the E-mail address box, or select an e-mail address in the recently used e-mail addresses box.
3. In the Subject box, type the subject of the e-mail message.

To assign a ScreenTip to display when you rest the mouse over the hyperlink, click ScreenTip and then type the text you want. Word uses "mailto" followed by the e-mail address and the subject line as the tip if you do not specify one.

You can also create a hyperlink to an e-mail address by typing the address in the document. For example, type `someone@example.com`, and Word creates the hyperlink for you.

2.3.8 PICTURES

When you're creating art or designs with Microsoft Office programs, it's helpful to know which types—bitmaps or drawn pictures—you're using. Your formatting and editing options will vary, depending on the type of picture you're working with.

2.3.9 WHAT IS A BITMAP?

Bitmap pictures (also called paint-type or raster images) are made from a series of small dots, much like a piece of graph paper with specific squares filled in to form an image. Bitmaps are created with and edited in paint programs, such as Microsoft Paint. All scanned graphics and photographs are bitmaps. When they are resized, they lose definition, and the individual dots that make up the picture become visible.

You can change the way colors look in a bitmap picture by adjusting the brightness and contrast, converting color to black and white or grayscale, or creating transparent areas. To change specific colors in a bitmap, you need to use a photo editing program.

Bitmap pictures are often saved with a .bmp, .png, .jpg, or .gif extension.

2.3.10 WHAT IS DRAWN PICTURE?

Drawn pictures (also called vector drawings) are created from lines, curves, rectangles, and other objects. The individual lines can be edited, moved, and rearranged.

When a drawn picture is resized, the computer redraws the lines and shapes so that they retain their original definition and perspective. AutoShapes are drawn pictures.

Because a drawn picture is made of lines and shapes, you can group and ungroup, reorder, and change the color of one or all parts of the picture.

2.3.11 INSERT A PICTURE

Insert a picture from a file.

1. Click where you want to insert the picture.
2. On the Insert menu, point to Picture, and then click From File.
3. Locate the picture you want to insert.
4. Double-click the picture you want to insert.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 WEB DESIGN USING MICROSOFT FRONTPAGE 2003

From the Start Menu, load the program- Microsoft FrontPage, at the top of the FrontPage screen is a Title bar, a Menu bar, a Standard toolbar and a Format toolbar. These bars contain all the tools you will need to add and format text. At the bottom of the screen are three tabs: Design, Code, Split and Preview. The Design tab is used when working on a web page. On the left side of the screen, you will see a navigation bar with links to the other pages in your web site. You will also see the title of the page, a line of three buttons and some sample text.

3.0.1 VIEWS

The Report view gives report of the status of the individual files and hyperlinks in a web. It gives a total summary of the site. The information provided by report view makes managing sites easier.

The navigation button on the view bar helps to view the navigation of the web. The pages of the web are displayed in graphical map like view.

The hyperlink view consists of three panes. The incoming hyperlinks to the page selected on the middle pane are on the left while the outgoing panes are on the right hand side.

The task view enables one to keep track of the work to be done in developing a website. Each task that has to be completed, person responsible for that and its priority is shown in the task view.

3.1 ADDING AND FORMATTING TEXT

1. Insert the cursor into the sample text area of FrontPage Editor.

2. Press the Enter key and type in a new sentence.

You can create different effects by changing the font, size, color and alignment of your text.

3.1.1 TO CUSTOMIZE TEXT

1. Use the mouse to select the text you want to customize.

2. Click the Change Font button on the Format toolbar. You will see a drop-down list containing the names of different types of fonts.

3. Select a font by clicking on a font name.

4. To make the text larger, click the Increase Text button on the Format toolbar. To make the text smaller, click the Decrease Text button.

5. To change the color of the text, click the Text Color button on the Format toolbar. A Color property box will open.

6. Click the color you want, and then click OK.

3.2 HYPERLINKS

A hyperlink is a special part of a web page that instantly links you to another web page with a simple click of the mouse button. The expression "surfing the Net" actually refers to the experience of jumping from one page to another using hyperlinks.

A hyperlink can take you to a new website or to a different part of the website you are visiting.

3.2.1 TO CREATE A HYPERLINK

The simplest hyperlink is one in which you type the URL directly into the web page. To do this:

1. Insert the cursor into the text area in FrontPage Editor's Design view.
2. Type in the URL. For example: www.gocities.com.
3. Press the Enter key. FrontPage would automatically convert the text into a hyperlink.

3.3 CHANGING BACKGROUND

1. Click Format on the Menu bar and select Background. The Page Properties dialog box appears.
2. Click the Background tab.
3. Click the Colors Background drop-down box and select a color.
4. Click OK on the Page Properties dialog box.

3.4 PREVIEWING A WEB PAGE

When visitors visit your website, they will look at it through an Internet browser like Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. When viewed through these browsers, your page will look somewhat different than it does in FrontPage Editor.

There are two ways to preview what your visitors will see:

1. Click the Preview tab at the bottom of the screen. The broken lines dividing your web page will disappear. This view is similar - but not exactly the same - to what your web site visitors will see.
2. Click the Preview button on the Standard toolbar. This action will open your Internet browser and display your web page in it. This option gives you the most accurate view of what your web site visitors will see.

3.5 WEB GRAPHICS

All graphic images appearing in web sites must be saved in special image files that can be recognized by Internet browsers. These files come in two file formats: GIFs and JPEGs. FrontPage can convert many different types of graphic images into either of these file types.

There are three main differences between GIFs and JPEGs:

1. A GIF file can *interlace*, which means when your web site visitors are waiting for the image to load into their computers, they will see a blurry image slowly fading into view. A JPEG does not interlace, which means visitors will see a blank page as the image slowly loads line-by-line from top to bottom.
2. With a GIF file, the background of an image can be made transparent so the image looks like it is floating on your web page. A JPEG file does not have this transparency option.
3. While a GIF can display up to 256 colors, a JPEG can display millions.

JPEGs are often used for photo images when you want to have a wide range of realistic-looking colors. However, the trade-off for this higher quality color is that it takes longer for your web site visitors to see the image. GIFs are used more commonly used

3.6 ADDING IMAGES

You can choose any digital graphic image you want for your web page. This includes images you have scanned or collected from the Internet and stored on your local drive. FrontPage will automatically convert your image into a GIF or JPEG after you insert it onto your web page.

To add your own image to your web page:

1. Place the cursor on your web page. Position it where you would like the image to appear.
2. Click Insert on the Menu bar and select Image. The Image dialog box will appear.
3. To select a file stored on your local drive, click on the "Select a file on your computer" button.
4. Choose an image file from your local drive, and then click OK.

3.7 SAVING A WEB PAGE

To save a web page click the Save button on the Standard toolbar.

3.8 WEB HOSTING

Web hosting is getting the Web site live on the Internet. You can get your Website live on the Web by using a free hosting service that allows you to create what they call a 'sub-domain'. A sub-domain is just a domain that is part of another domain. So as www.geocities.com offers sub-domain hosting you could have an address like: www.geocities.com/yourWebsite/ or: <http://yourWebsite.geocities.com>. This is acceptable for fun or project Websites, but if you are serious about your Website (say it's your business Website) using sub-domains is like taking someone else's business card and writing your name on it.

This Project is live on the Internet. It is on www.geocities.com/fuminna_ecc.

3.9 TO UPLOAD WEB PAGES

To upload web pages on the website:

1. Log on to www.geocities.com.
2. Sign in with the yahoo address fuminna_ecc@yahoo.co.uk.
3. Click on File Manager
4. On the next page that appears, click on Open File Manager.
5. A link appears with index.htm. Click on index, then Edit.
6. A HTML page appears. Select all the HTML codes and delete them.
7. Open your saved web page with Notepad. Your web page appears in HTML tags.

8. Copy and paste those tags into index earlier deleted.

9. Preview the page and then save.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CONCLUSION

The project, a published website of the department of electrical/ computer engineering was successful. A functional website for the department was designed using Microsoft FrontPage 2000 & 2003 as authoring and editing software. The website enables access to detailed information about the department, show case the technical capabilities in the department, allow on- line study programmes and most importantly it would project the image of the school globally.

Here are some quick tips to remember:

1. Keeping web pages small - under 60k
2. Keeping content headers clear and to the point.
3. Keep paragraphs small.
4. Keep contact information easily found in same place on all pages.
5. Keep look and structure of the web pages consistent across all pages.
6. Provide a 'Home' button to take the user back to the cover page of the website.
7. Make sure links are always underlined.
8. The school logo should appear on every page in the same spot and it should always be a link back to the home page.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

I would recommend this little piece of my project work for use to the department of Electrical/ Computer Engineering. Due to need for updating of information in the website I would suggest that the leadership of the departmental association be in charge. The password I have used to create the website is "electrical".

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

I would recommend this little piece of my project work for use to the department of Electrical/ Computer Engineering. Due to need for updating of information in the website, I would suggest that the leadership of the departmental association be in charge. The password I have used to create the website is "electrical".

REFERENCES

1. KILLERSITES.COM Learn to build Websites, www.killersites.com by Catherine Sandai, September 2005.
2. Microsoft FrontPage, www.microsoft.com by Microsoft Corporation, July 2005.
3. Jennifer Niederest with Edie Freedman, Design for the Web: Getting started in a new Medium, First edition, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc, April 1996.
4. Why Awake! The Internet Is It for You? July 1997, pp. 3- 13.

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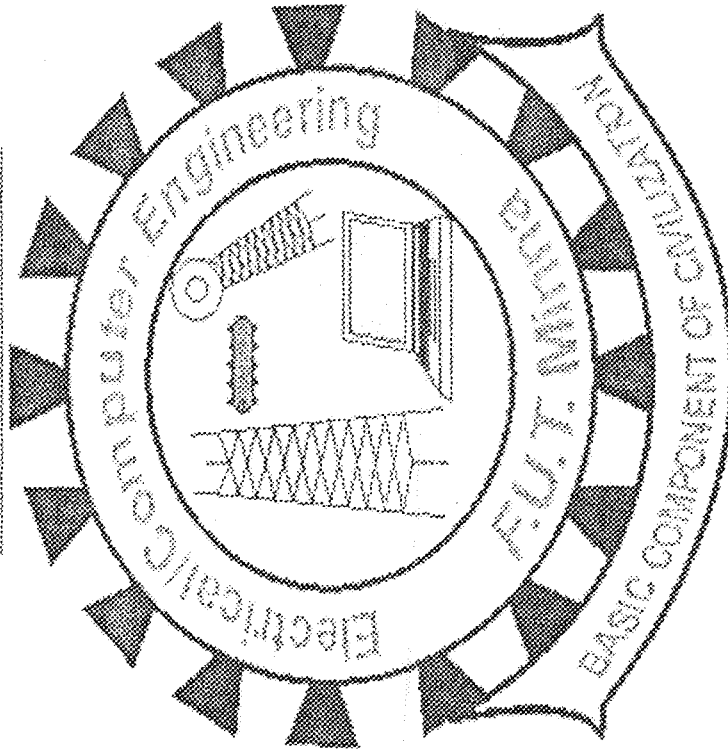
THE DEPARTMENT

ADMISSIONS

COURSES

RESULTS

NEWS



Designed by Muhammad Siraj Abdulsamiu, 99/ 8254EE, in partial fulfillment for the award of B.Eng in Electrical/ Computer Engineering