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## Sistemas de navegacion web

main navigation systems. Its goal is to browse all the content of the website, to establish the context and flexibility of navigation. Global. You must specify where the user is and where they can go. Locally. Your goal is to show which adjacent options or topics are within the queried section. Context. Try to explain what content is related to the page you are consulting. Complementary navigation systems. They serve a specific purpose and are integrated into the main navigation systems. Sitemaps. They correspond to the organization of sections or categories of the Site under which the various links to the content or subcategories are subscribed. Indexes. It consists of an alphabetical organization of all links to sections, categories, and subcategories of the site. Guide. Navigation method that specifies steps or checkpoints between the different content on the site. Very serious errors in the design of the tracks navigation systems for the user to find out the links visited and not visited. It involves controlling the colors of links in all their states. Delete the Reverse button and options that do not allow the user to re-enter their steps. Paralyze the browser's favorite sdownload. Create the context of the site Tell the user where they are at all times. If necessary,.... You're here. Having this indicator or not makes the difference between a good and a bad information architecture. Select the location or location of content within the site. Manage the same design schemes across the site. Logo, title or name of the website or project, etc. When a hierarchical organization system is used, it must specify the location where the user is located. Hierarchical levels that have categories and subcategories must allow navigation between equal and lower and higher levels. Put the navigation system under a stress test. Navigation System Global Navigation System. Always present on all pages and contents of the website. Navigation bar shape. Therefore, horizontal menu at the top of the Web page. Provides access to important features and sections of the Web site. They always provide access to the home page, search engine, title or name of the page on which the user is located, maximum 1 global navigation system. Local navigation system. The global navigation system is complemented by the premises. There may be more than 1 local navigation system. Offers and subcategories associated with the dependent or primary category or section that the user selects in each case. Depending on the area they cover and their degree of decentralization of the site, they can be considered subsites. Contextual navigation system. It improves associative learning of terms associated with resources, related pages, and their content. Users learn while browsing. It makes it possible to create a collective structure of content. They are the last navigation system to be edited because depending on how the content is integrated into the website, a hypertext, index or guide adapted to each case, space, area and interface is designed. The three main navigation systems may only integrate and coexist if this is necessary for proper organisation and navigation. The priority is to make it easier to access the content and not to overwhelm the user. It is necessary to maintain a balance between the number of options available and the area or space they occupy on the screen. It is recommended that you use text and non-graphic menus as much as possible, use old and title attributes, avoid images and symbols in navigation systems, because the text is always much clearer. Avoid complex mechanisms to display menu options as much as possible, such as Flash, Java, Javascript. Finally, avoid using frames (except iframe) to load linked content from the menu, in favor of the div-type layer system and the use of PHP language encoding to structure the parts of the web site. What is it... A navigation system? What is it? They are the elements of an interface that allows navigation through the various sections, categories, and pages that make up the Web. This displays information with elements such as text, graphics, and so on that make it easier for users to move around the Site. What elements do they make up? Menu bars: They are the most important part of navigation systems because they allow free browsing on the Internet and without the feeling of being lost at any time. It is recommended that menus do not change from page to page in terms of layout, color, page-to-page size within the same site. There are 2 types of menus: horizontal (FNAC) and vertical (UPV). Both enable the integration of drop-downs and rollovers. To achieve a good design, a number of indications must be followed, such as that the font used is clear and large, with a contrast of sufficient color to distinguish with the background, which favors reading in this way. Another element highlighted should be the use of symbols, the replacement of words, which makes surfing the web easier. Sitemap or or It is a tool that lists the pages of a website, organizes them hierarchically, and degrades each of the pages that make up the site. Allows search engines to find the pages of your website more easily. Typology of navigation systems: Hierarchical: from the main page provides access to the various levels that the web has. It is not strongly recommended to use it with horizontal menus. It breaks from the generic to the most specific. Global: usually complements the hierarchical, offers the opportunity to browse the site where we are. They are typically based on graphical navigation bars that allow access to the various sections, which in turn have other menus or sidebars that refer to the sections. Locals: This is a set of additional menus that help the navigation a lot. There is usually more on child pages, not so much on the main page. Specific: Used when it is not possible to classify or categorize relationships or connect links between different pages. An example of this is links to a related document, either internally (on the Web where we are located) or externally (to a Web site hosting the related document). The place where this type of navigation is most common is on wikis. Conclusions: Navigation systems allow us to see where we are. A good navigation design helps the user to locate and move our site, allowing the fluidity and speed to find what they are looking for. The sitemap optimizes search engines to find our websites and also helps the user to understand and graphically display the hierarchy of our website. A good design of navigation systems makes it possible to create a more usable and accessible website. Choosing the right type of menu for the web, depending on our theme and the use we give it, will allow a better understanding and more intuitive use by the user. Navigation systems are the elements of an interface that allows navigation through the various sections and pages of the website. They are typically displayed as menus that consist of various options that the user can interact with; When you click each one, a different page or section of it is loaded. Each navigation menu can consist of text, graphics, or mixed options, and it is common to use dynamic effects in them to emphasize the interactive character of them. the most common effect is the known rollover where all components change an option or some of them change the appearance when the user hovers over the mouse (Mouseover event), which returns the option to its state. returns. if the pointer is left (mouseout effect). Until recently, rollovers were created exclusively with graphical elements, as it was possible to collect the necessary events in the images and dynamically change them with scripting languages (such as JavaScript), whereas with text options this was almost impossible. But with the appearance of layers and cascading style sheets (CSS), it was possible to create similar effects with text elements, so it is now common to find rollover menus on layers with text. Layers, CSS, and JavaScript (DHTML) also allow you to create dynamic menus that display and disappear parts of them, depending on the actions the user takes on their main options. Of this type are the well-known tree menus, similar to those offered by Windows Explorer to navigate between disks and their folders, and curtain menus where layers with option groups appear and disappear. Another widely accepted type of menu are tabs that simulate the appearance of a classic folder tray, with the active tab in the foreground appearing in a different color and visually attached to the shared base or body of the page. An increasingly used menu format is the Breadcrumps type, especially on pages with eminently textual content, which, in text form, represents a series of links that describe the path that the user has followed to reach the current page from the home page or the home page, so that they can quickly return to any of them. These menus have the added advantage of locating the visitor throughout the website so that the visitor knows at all times where he is and how he got there. Its name comes from the resemblance it presents with the famous children's fairy tale, in which a child left bread crumbs in the woods to know the way home. Since the advent of the swf graphics format and the Macromedia Flash program, it is becoming increasingly common to see high-quality graphical interfaces that have very dynamic menus with a variety of visual effects. Undoubtedly, this brings richness into the graphical design of web interfaces, but you must be careful not to abuse any effects and to preserve the usual graphical and functional aspect of this type of elements. Whether static or dynamic menus, graphics or text, what you should never forget is that they are one of the most important elements of a web interface, as they are the tools we will offer visitors to browse the various pages that make up the site and find the information you are looking for. Its design is therefore very important. You should have a visual aspect that they see as part of the and the general general but with enough visual load can be quickly localized, albeit without passing, because it should not distract the user's attention from the main content. Its position in the interface should provide convenient access to the options (links) that make it, but without getting in the way of the rest of the elements. List and tree menus are usually located on the left side of the page, while curtain menus typically occupy a horizontal strip under the fall (if any). The left side area as a place to place the navigation menu has become a de facto standard among designers, but the origin of this custom is more associated with technical problems than with reasons of usability, functionality, or aesthetics. Web pages are usually created using the HTML language, positioning the elements in the browser window as a reference to the upper left corner, which makes it very easy to control the dimensions and position of them from this page, but not from the other side. On the other hand, the useful screen width depends on the resolution that the user uses on his monitor, making it very difficult to find any item on the right. If we add to these factors that the construction of pages with borders favors the left part as a fixed-size presentation area, it will be clear why this custom. This has made web users so accustomed to working with menus on the left that many designers think it's not intuitive to place them on the right, although it needs to be recognized that it's a much more functional and practical location, as the mouse pointer is usually on that part while the pages are displayed. , making access to menu options faster and more convenient. In any case, if the height of the page is such that the user must use the vertical scroll bar so much that he loses sight of the menu, it is advisable to place a reduced version of it at the bottom of the interface (footer) so that he can access new pages or sections of the site directly from this location. There doesn't have to be a single menu on a page, sometimes it's convenient to split the navigation system into two menus (no longer recommended). such dual systems are recommended on pages where the main menu offers an excessive number of options, in those tree menus that exceed the useful height of the page when extended, in menus that must represent too many levels of nested links, and generally in all those that affects a single menu design, functionality, or ease of use of the website. If necessary, the second or secondary menu should be designed to be uniquely identified as such, it is common to keep the main menu as a general navigation element of the entire site and to use the secondary menu to allow navigation between the different pages of a particular section or level. Very common double systems are those formed by a lateral main menu and a secondary system located at the top of the main body of the page, which can be of type breadcruams, and those that are formed by a horizontal main menu under the fall and a secondary one on the page, although any logical and functional combination is possible. Functional.

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