

**PORTAL DESIGN AND APPLICATION
FOR THE HASHEMITE
KINGDOM OF JORDAN**
YAHIA ALEMAMI
Master's Thesis
Computer Engineering Program
November, 2012

JÜRİ VE ENSTİTÜ ONAYI

Yahia M.ALEMAMİ'nin "**Portal Design and Application For The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan**" başlıklı **Bilgisayar Mühendisliği** Anabilim Dalındaki Yüksek Lisans tezi 02.10.2012 tarihinde, aşağıdaki jüri tarafından Anadolu Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim-öğretim ve sınav Yönetmeliğinin ilgili maddeleri uyarınca değerlendirilerek kabul edilmiştir.

	Adı-Soyadı	İmza
Üye(Tez Danışmanı)	:Prof.Dr.Yaşar HOŞCAN
Üye	:Doç.Dr.C.Hakan KAĞNICIOĞLU
Üye	:Yard.Doç.Dr. Serkan GÜNAL

Anadolu Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Yönetim Kurulunun
.....tarih vesayılı kararıyla onaylanmıştır.

Enstitü Müdürü

Index

ÖZET	III
ABSTRACT	IV
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	V
1. WHAT IS INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY	1
1.1 WHAT IS WEB PORTAL	1
1.2 TYPES OF WEB PORTALS.....	2
1.2.1 Personal portals.....	2
1.2.2 News portals	2
1.2.3 Government web portals.....	2
1.2.4 Cultural Portals	3
1.2.5 Corporate web portals.....	4
1.2.6 Search portals.....	4
1.2.7 Tender's portals.....	4
1.3 THE SUCCESS OF THE WORLD WIDE WEB.....	5
1.4 HOW TO DESIGN A WEB SITE	6
2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT JORDAN	7
2.1 ETYMOLOGY	8
2.2 GEOGRAPHY	8
2.3 CLIMATE	8
2.4 GOVERMENT	10
2.5 LANGUAGE	10
2.6 RELIGION	11
2.7 FLAG OF JORDAN.....	11
2.8 ADMINSTRATIVE DIVISIONS.....	12
3. DESIGNING OF JORDAN WEB PORTAL	13
3.1 THE REASON OF USING ASP.NET	16
3.2 ASP.NET WEB APPLICATION.....	19
3.3 DESIGN OF THE WEB SITE	20
3.4 SNAPSHOTS.....	23
4. CONCLUSION	26
5. REFERENCES	28

APPENDIX	29
A.1 ADDİNG IMAGE TO WEB SİTE	29
A.2 ADDİNG VİDEO TO WEB SİTE	30
A.3 OTHER APPLİCATIONS SOURCE CODES.....	30

ÖZET

Yüksek Lisans Tezi

ÜRDÜN KRALLIĞI PORTALI TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI

YAHIA M. ALEMAMI

Anadolu Üniversitesi

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı

Danışman: Prof. Dr. Yaşar HOŞCAN

2012, 36 sayfa

Bu tez programı Ürdün'deki şehirler, üniversiteler, turizm sektörleri, hükümet birimleri hakkında bilgiler ve aynı zamanda Ürdün'de farklı yerlerde çekilmiş bazı video ve fotoğraflarla ilgili bir programdır. Ayrıca, önemli hükümet birimlerinin iletişim bilgileri de verildi. Program ASP.NET (Microsoft Visual Studio 2008) kullanarak oluşturuldu.

Anahtar kelimeler: ASP.NET, Web Portal, Bilişim Teknolojileri.

ABSTRACT

Master of Science Thesis

**PORTAL DESIGN AND APPLICATION FOR THE HASHEMITE
KINGDOM OF JORDAN**

YAHIA M. ALEMAMI

Anadolu University

Graduate School of Sciences

Computer Engineering Program

Supervisor: Prof.Dr.Yaşar HOŞCAN

2012, 36 Pages

The subject of this thesis is a program related to Jordan in which information are provided about cities, universities, tourism sectors, government departments, as well as including some photos and videos which were taken from different places in Jordan. Furthermore, the contact information of the important government departments was given as well. The program was constructed using ASP.NET (Microsoft Visual Studio 2008).

Keywords: ASP.NET, Web Portal, Information Technology.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the preparation of this thesis, I have received a lot of encouragement, support, advice, suggestions and assistance from many sources. It may not be possible for me to mention all of them.

I extend my deep indebtedness and sincere gratitude to my Supervising teacher Prof. Dr. Yaşar HOŞCAN, Department of Computer Engineering in Anadolu University. His constant encouragement supplemented by expert guidance and perfect supervision at each and every stage of my work helped me to successfully complete this research work with in the time frame. Words are inadequate to extend my gratitude and sincere thanks to him.

YAHIA M. ALEMAMI

November, 2012

1. WHAT IS INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY

In the 1960s and 1970s, the term information technology (IT) was a little known phrase that was used by those who worked in places like banks and hospitals to describe the processes they used to store information. With the paradigm shift to computing technology and "paperless" workplaces, information technology has come to be a household phrase. It defines an industry that uses computers, networking, software programming, and other equipment and processes to store, process, retrieve, transmit, and protect information [12].

In the early days of computer development, there was no such thing as a college degree in IT. Software development and computer programming were best left to the computer scientists and mathematical engineers, due to their complicated nature. As time passed and technology advanced, such as with the advent of the personal computer in the 1980s and its everyday use in the home and the workplace, the world moved into the information age [12].

1.1 What is Web Portal

Web portals are organized gateways that help to structure the access to information found on the Internet. Much more than a simple search engine, the web portal usually includes customizable access to data such as stock reports, local, regional, and national news, and email services. Most of the better-known portals are commonly identified as search engines, although they offer much more than simply the ability to search the Internet [13].

While many people assume that the web portal has been around since the invention of the Internet that is not the case. The earliest tools used to gain access to online data were simple engines that allowed users to search for keywords or key phrases to find online pages, and were known as web directories. As it became possible to broaden the use of this feature to include the ability to enter a specific web address as a means of connecting with a web site, these tools evolved into what is known as a search engine [13].

1.2 Types of web Portals

A web portal is a web site that brings information from diverse sources in a unified way. Usually, each information source gets its dedicated area on the page for displaying information.

The portals can be differentiated on the basis of their content and intended users. There are different types of portals; they can be categorized into [6]:

1.2.1 Personal portals

A personal portal is a site on the World Wide Web that typically provides personalized capabilities to its visitors, providing a pathway to other content. It is designed to use distributed applications, different numbers and types of middleware and hardware to provide services from a number of different sources. In addition, business portals are designed for sharing and collaboration in workplaces. A further business-driven requirement of portals is that the content be able to work on multiple platforms such as personal computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and cell phones/mobile phones. Information, news, and updates are examples of content that would be delivered through such a portal. Personal portals can be related to any specific topic such as providing friend information on a social network or providing links to outside content that may help others beyond your reach of services. Portals are not limited to simply providing links. Information or content that is placed on the web may create a portal in the sense of a path to new knowledge and capabilities [6].

1.2.2 News portals

The traditional media rooms all around the world are fast adapting to the new age technologies. This marks the beginning of news portals by media houses across the globe. This new media channels give them the opportunity to reach the viewers in a shorter span of time than their print media counter parts [6].

1.2.3 Government web portals

At the end of the dot-com boom in the 1990s, many governments had already committed to creating portal sites for their citizens. These included

primary portals to the Governments as well as portals developed for specific audiences. Examples of Government web portals include [6]:

1. Australia.gov.au for Australia.
2. Newzealand.govt.nz for New Zealand.
3. USA.gov for the United States (in English) andGobiernoUSA.gov (in Spanish).
4. Disability.gov for citizens with disabilities in the United States.
5. Directgov for citizens andbusinesslink.gov.uk for businesses in the United Kingdom.
6. India.gov.in for India.
7. Europa (web portal) links to all EU agencies and institutions in addition to press releases and audiovisual content from press conferences.
8. Health-EU portal gathers all relevant health topics from across Europe.
9. National Resource Directory links to resources for United States Service Members, Veterans and their families (NRD.gov).
10. Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Jordan(<http://www.mfa.gov.jo>)

1.2.4 Cultural Portals

Cultural portal aggregate digitized cultural collections of galleries, libraries, archives and museums. This type of portals provides a point of access to invisible web cultural content that may not be indexed by standard search engines. Digitized collections can include books, artworks, photography, journals, newspapers, music, sound recordings, film, maps, diaries and letters, and archived websites as well as the descriptive metadata associated with each type of cultural work. These portals are usually based around a specific national or regional grouping of institutions. Examples of cultural portals include [6]:

1. DigitalNZ – A cultural portal led by the National Library of New Zealand focused on New Zealand digital content.
2. Europeana – A cultural portal for the European Union based in the National Library of the Netherlands and overseen by the Europeana Foundation.

3. Trove – A cultural portal led by the National Library of Australia focused on Australian content.
4. In development - Digital Public Library of America
5. Ministry of Culture of Jordan (<http://www.culture.gov.jo>)

1.2.5 Corporate web portals

Corporate intranets became common during the 1990s. As intranets grew in size and complexity, webmasters were faced with increasing content and user management challenges. A consolidated view of company information was judged insufficient; users wanted personalization and customization. Webmasters, if skilled enough, were able to offer some capabilities, but for the most part ended up driving users away from using the intranet. Corporate Portals also offer customers and employees self-service opportunities [6].

1.2.6 Search portals

Search portals aggregate results from several search engines into one page [6].

1.2.7 Tender's portals

Tender's portals stands for a gateway to search/modify/submit/archive data on tenders and professional processing of continuous online tenders. With a tender portal the complete tendering process-submitting of proposals, assessment, administration are done on the web. Electronic or online tendering is just carrying out the same traditional tendering process in an electronic form, using the Internet. Using online tendering, bidders can do any of the following [6]:

1. Receive notification of the tenders.
2. Receive tender documents online.
3. Fill out the forms online.
4. Submit proposals and documents.
5. Submit bids online.

1.3 The success of the World Wide Web

Here some of the capabilities provided by the mechanisms of the web [5]:

1. The ability to access remote information immediately: Make things easy to find, not everyone who uses the Internet is computer savvy. In fact the majority of people who are looking for information on the Internet are totally computer savvy. If you want people to keep coming back to your website, you need to make is so that everything is easy to find information and a design without any complex. Even if you do attract computer savvy people to your site, they don't want to waste time having to look around to find what they need.
2. The potential for every user to be a worldwide publisher.
3. The ability to incorporate formatted text, images and, later, interactive components, permitting artistic expression. This was important in attracting widespread participation by individuals and by the commercial sector, which found the web to be a ready- made canvas for high quality advertising.
4. Multimedia communications capability all channeled through a single devices, your computer.
5. Hyperlink that enable the user to pursue desired topics immediately without regard to location of the source material.
6. Powerful search capabilities to locate desired information anywhere on the web.
7. Flexibility and upgrade capability, the fact that different computer architectures running different operating system can simply display the same information and be upgraded via various plug-ins to deal with new data types.

1.4 How to Design a web site

There are many steps to design a website that is logically organized, follow these design pointers [8]:

1. Always remember your audience and purpose
2. Create a consistent layout
3. Create a consistent style
4. Make your purpose clear
5. Keep the homepage simple
6. Maximize readability
7. Make your website universally readable
8. Keep hearing and visually-impaired website visitors in mind
9. Include interesting and relevant links
10. Make sure your visitors know that the site is active and being modified
11. Test your website
12. Publish your website

In this project (**portal design and application for the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan**) are including:

1. General Information about Jordan
2. Big Sites
3. Establishments and Governments Department
4. Universities
5. Tourist Places
6. Archaeological Sites
7. Emergency Calls
8. Hotels
9. Popular Food and Sweets
10. Videos
11. Photo Gallery

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT JORDAN

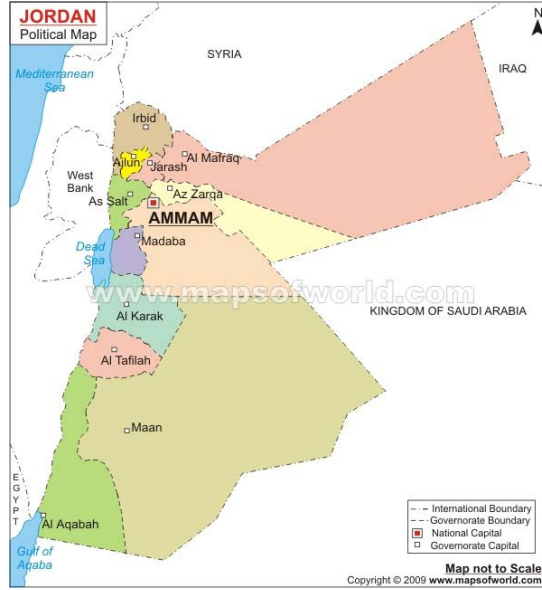


Figure 1: Map of Jordan

Officially the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Arabic: *المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية*), (Al-Mamlaka al-Urduniyya al-Hashemiyya) is a kingdom on the East Bank of the River Jordan. The country borders Saudi Arabia to the east and south-east, Iraq to the north-east, Syria to the north and the West Bank to the west, sharing control of the Dead Sea with the latter. Jordan's only port is at its south-western tip, at the Gulf of Aqaba, which is shared with Egypt, and Saudi Arabia. Over half of Jordan is covered by the Arabian Desert. However, the western part of Jordan is arable land and forests. Jordan is part of the Fertile Crescent. The capital city is Amman. Modern Jordan was founded in 1921, and it was recognized by the League of Nations as a state under the British mandate in 1922 known as The Emirate of Transjordan. In 1946, Jordan became an independent sovereign state officially known as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan [9].

2.1 Etymology

The kingdom is named after the River Jordan. The name "Jordan" derives from Arabic and other Semitic languages and has multiple meanings (Ancient Arabic الأردن meaning "Steep/Slope" from the root أرد/يرد Ard/Yrd, the Canaanite root Arda, ultimately from Aramaic Yarden meaning "down-flowing". This refers to the Jordan River, that down flows to the Dead Sea [9].

2.2 Geography

Jordan lies between latitudes 29° and 34° N, and longitudes 35° and 40° E (a small area lies west of 35°). It consists of an arid plateau in the east, irrigated by oasis and seasonal water streams, with highland area in the west of arable land and Mediterranean evergreen forestry [9].

The highest point in the country is Jabal Umm al Dami, at 1,854 m (6,083 ft.) above sea level; its top is also covered with snow, while the lowest is the Dead Sea -420 m (-1,378 ft.). Jordan is part of a region considered to be "the cradle of civilization", the Levant region of the Fertile Crescent. [9].

2.3 Climate

The climate in Jordan is semi-dry in summer with average temperature in the mid 30 °C (86 °F) (mid 90 °F) and relatively cold in winter averaging around 13 °C (55 °F). The western part of the country receives greater precipitation during the winter season from November to March and snowfall in Amman (756 m (2,480 ft) ~ 1,280 m (4,199 ft) above sea-level) and Western Heights of 500 m (1,640 ft). Excluding the rift valley the rest of the country is entirely above 300 m (984 ft). The weather is humid from November to March and semi dry for the rest of the year. With hot, dry summers and cool winters during which practically all of the precipitation occurs, the country has a Mediterranean-style climate. In general, the farther inland from the Mediterranean a given part of the country lies, the greater are the seasonal contrasts in temperature and the less rainfall [9].

Atmospheric pressures during the summer months are relatively uniform, whereas the winter months bring a succession of marked low pressure areas and accompanying cold fronts. These cyclonic disturbances generally move eastward from over the Mediterranean Sea several times a month and result in sporadic precipitation [9].

Most of the land receives less than 620 mm (24.4 in) of rain a year and may be classified as a semi dry region. Where the ground rises to form the highlands east of the Jordan Valley, precipitation increases to around 300 mm (11.8 in) in the south and 500 mm (19.7 in) or more in the north. The Jordan Valley forms a narrow climatic zone that annually receives up to 900 mm (35.4 in) of rain in the northern reaches; rain dwindles to less than 120 mm (4.7 in) at the head of the Dead Sea [9].

The country's long summer reaches a peak during August. January is usually the coldest month. The fairly wide ranges of temperature during a twenty-four-hour period are greatest during the summer months and have a tendency to increase with higher elevation. Daytime temperatures during the summer months frequently exceed 29 °C (84.2 °F) and average about 32 °C (89.6 °F). September to March are moderately cool and sometimes very cold, averaging about 3.2 °C (37.8 °F). Except in the rift depression, frost is fairly common during the winter; it may take the form of snow at the higher elevations of the north western highlands. Usually it snows a couple of times in the winter [9].

For a month or so before and after the summer dry season, hot, dry air from the desert, drawn by low pressure, produces strong winds from the south or southeast that sometimes reach gale force. Known in Western Asia by various names, including the khamsin, this dry, sirocco-style wind is usually accompanied by great dust clouds. Its onset is heralded by a hazy sky, a falling barometer, and a drop in relative humidity to about 10%. Within a few hours there may be a 10 °C (18.0 °F) to 15 °C (27.0 °F) rise in temperature. These windstorms ordinarily last a day or so, cause much discomfort, and destroy crops by desiccating them [9].

2.4 Government

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a constitutional monarchy with an appointed government. The reigning monarch is the chief executive and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The king exercises his executive authority through the prime ministers and the Council of Ministers, or cabinet. The cabinet, meanwhile, is responsible before the democratically elected House of Deputies which, along with the House of Notables (Senate), constitutes the legislative branch of the government. The judicial branch is an independent branch of the government. King Abdullah I ruled Jordan after independence from Britain. After the assassination of King Abdullah I in 1951, his son King Talal ruled briefly. King Talal's major accomplishment was the Jordanian constitution. King Talal was removed from the throne in 1952 due to mental illness. At that time his son, Hussein, was too young to rule, and hence a committee ruled over Jordan [9].

After Hussein reached 18, he ruled Jordan as king from 1953 to 1999, surviving a number of challenges to his rule, drawing on the loyalty of his military, and serving as a symbol of unity and stability in Jordan. King Hussein ended martial law in 1991 and legalized political parties in 1992. In 1989 and 1993, Jordan held free and fair parliamentary elections. Controversial changes in the election law led Islamist parties to boycott the 1997 elections. King succeeded his father Hussein following the latter's death in February 1999 [9].

2.5 Language

The official language is Arabic. English, though without an official status, is widely spoken throughout the country and is the de facto language of commerce and banking, as well as a co-official status in the education sector. The spoken language is Jordanian Arabic. Modern Standard Arabic and English are obligatory learnt at public and most private schools [9].

2.6 Religion

Islam is the predominant religion in Jordan. It is the official religion and approximately 92% of the population is Muslim, primarily of the Sunni branch of Islam. Jordan has an indigenous Christian minority. Christians of all ethnic backgrounds permanently residing in Jordan form approximately 6% of the population [9].

2.7 Flag of Jordan



Figure 2: Flag of Jordan

The flag of Jordan, officially adopted on 2 September 1920. The flag consists of horizontal black, white, and green bands that are connected by a red chevron. The colors stand are the Pan-Arab Colors, representing the Abbasid (black band), Umayyad (white band), and Fatimid (green band) caliphates. The red chevron is for the Hashemite dynasty, and the Arab Revolt. The seven-pointed star stands for the seven verses of the first surah in the Qur'an [10].

2.8 Adminstrative Divisions

Jordan is divided into 12 provinces named Governorates:

Table 1: Administrative Divisions of Jordan

Region	Capital	Governorate
Central	Amman	Capital Governorate
North	Ajloun	Ajloun Governorate
Central	Salt	Balqa Governorate
North	Irbid	Irbid Governorate
North	Jerash	Jerash Governorate
Central	Madaba	Madaba Governorate
North	Mafrq	Mafrq Governorate
Central	Zarqa	Zarqa Governorate
South	Al Karak	Kerak Governorate
South	Tafilah	Tafilah Governorate
South	Ma'an	Ma'an Governorate
South	Aqaba	Aqaba Governorate

3. DESIGNING OF JORDAN WEB PORTAL

In this thesis a web page has been programmed to identify the cities and landmarks of Jordan (historical, educational, cultural, political parameters, cities and tourist places...).

Portal software had been designed by Visual Basic 2008. Several problems had been faced, including the start page layout, as well as getting some codes, for example code for local news and weather of Jordan and also the translation into other languages such as Turkish. The web page contains three languages, Arabic, English and Turkish. Data have been collected about Jordan (historically, geographically, tourism ...) through the pages of the Internet, for example Wikipedia.

Some websites has been added to the project such as Jordanian governmental organizations, and some universities in Jordan, through the links of those websites, for example, the web site of AL Hussein Bin Talal University (www.ahu.edu.jo) and by clicking on the link it displays the University website of Al Hussein bin Talal as shown in the figure below:

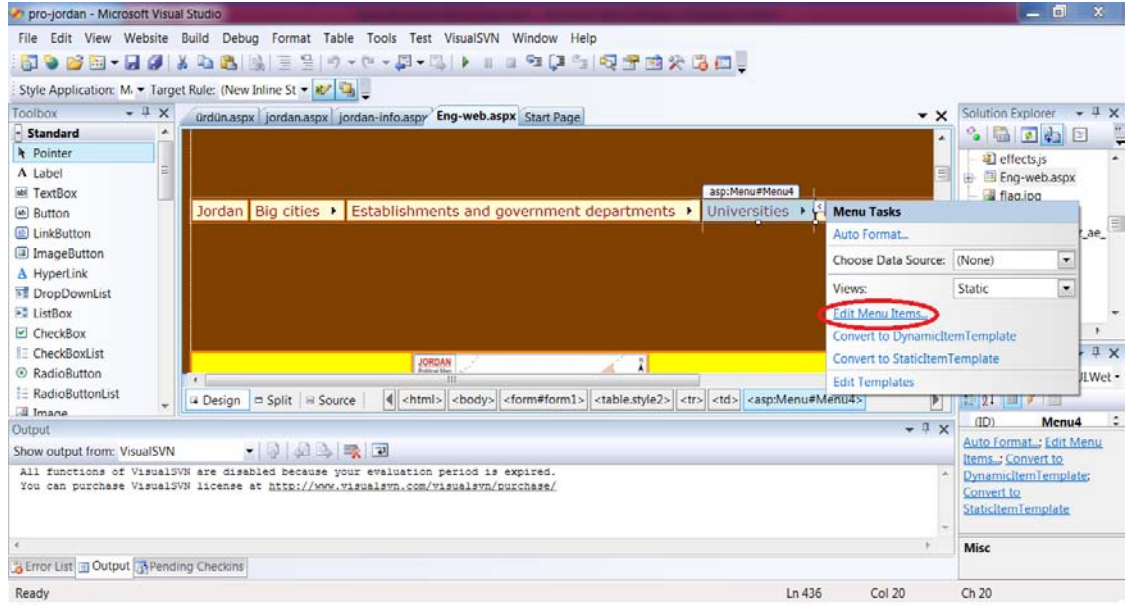


Figure 3: Select Edit Menu Items

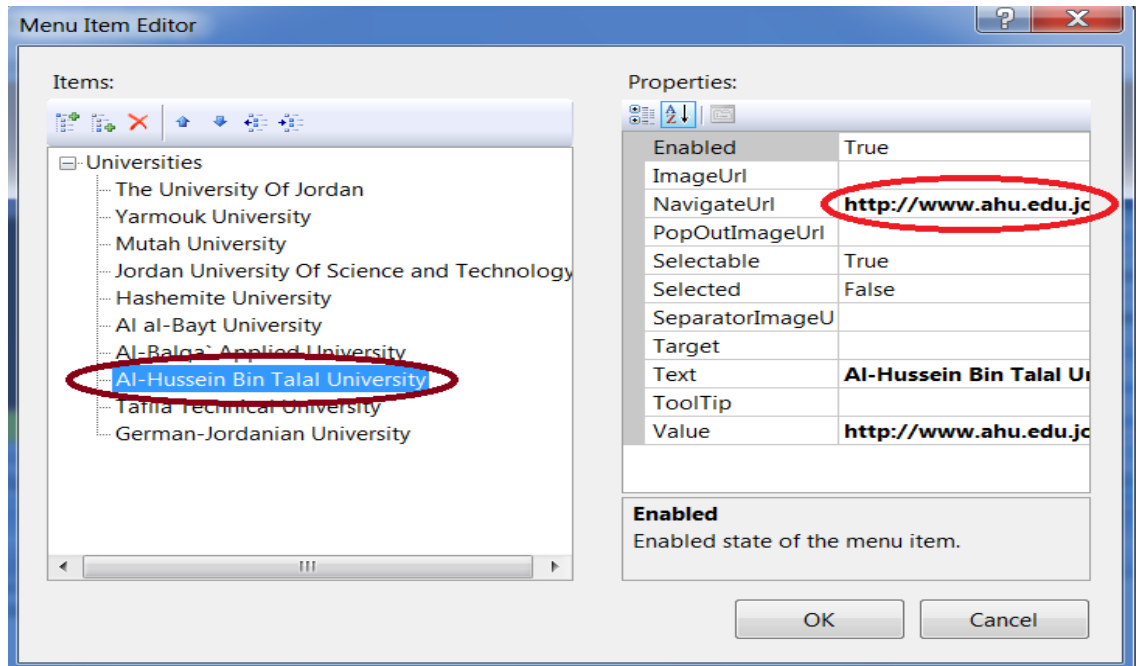


Figure 4: Add or Select items then select NavigateUrl

After run:

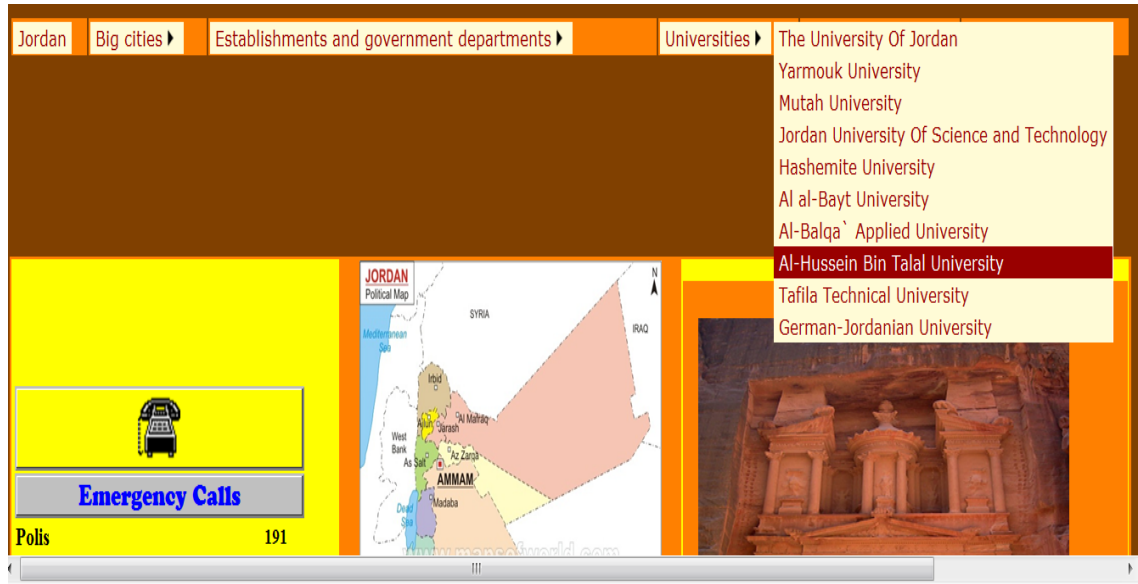


Figure 5: Click on AL-Hussein Bin Talal University



Figure 6: Website of AL-Hussein Bin Talal University

3.1 The reason of using ASP.NET

ASP.NET is a Web application framework developed and marketed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic Web sites, Web applications and Web services. It was first released in January 2002 with version 1.0 of the .NET Framework, and is the successor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) technology. ASP.NET is built on the Common Language Runtime (CLR), allowing programmers to write ASP.NET code using any supported .NET language. The ASP.NET SOAP extension framework allows ASP.NET components to process SOAP messages. The ASP.NET releases history tightly correlates with the .NET Framework releases [11]:

Table 2: Versions of ASP.NET

Date	Version	Remarks	New ASP.NET related features
November 21, 2006	3.0		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Windows Presentation Foundation</u> (WPF) • <u>Windows Workflow Foundation</u> (WF) • <u>Windows Communication Foundation</u> which can use ASP.NET to host services. • <u>Windows CardSpace</u> which uses ASP.NET for login roles.
January 16, 2002	1.0	First version released together with <u>Visual Studio .NET</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Object-oriented</u> Web application development supporting <u>inheritance</u>, <u>polymorphism</u> and other standard OOP features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developers are no longer forced to use <code>Server.CreateObject (...)</code>, so early-binding and type safety are possible. • Based on <u>Windowsprogramming</u>; the developer can make use of DLL class libraries and other

Table 2: continue

			features of the Web server to build more robust [applications that do more than simply rendering HTML (e.g. <u>exception handling</u>)
November 19, 2007	3.5	Released with <u>Visual Studio 2008</u> and <u>Windows Server 2008</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New data controls (ListView, DataPager) • <u>ASP.NET AJAX</u> included as part of the framework • Support for HTTP pipelining and syndication feeds. • WCF support for RSS, JSON, POX and Partial Trust • All the <u>.NET Framework 3.5</u> changes, like <u>LINQ</u> etc.
November 7, 2005	2.0	codename <u>Whidbey</u> released together with <u>Visual Studio 2005</u> and <u>Visual Web Developer Express</u> and <u>SQL Server 2005</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New data controls (GridView, FormView, DetailsView) • New technique for declarative data access (SqlDataSource, ObjectDataSource, XmlDataSource controls) • Navigation controls • <u>Master pages</u> • Login controls • Themes • Skins • Web parts • Personalization services • Full pre-compilation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New localization technique • Support for 64-bit processors • Provider class model
April 24, 2003	1.1	released together with <u>Windows</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile controls • Automatic input validation

Table 2: continue

		<u>Server 2003</u> released together with <u>Visual Studio .NET 2003</u>	
August 11, 2008	3.5 Service Pack 1	Released with Visual Studio 2008 Service Pack 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of <u>ASP.NET Dynamic Data</u> • Support for controlling browser history in an ASP.NET AJAX application • Ability to combine multiple JavaScript files into one file for more efficient downloading • New namespaces System.Web.Abstractions and System.Web.Routing
April 12, 2010	4.0	Parallel extensions and other <u>.NET Framework 4</u> features	

ASP.NET is an important aspect of web development because it provides a high performance solution to developing web application [1].

NET ARCHITECTURE: The best way to understand how .net works is to look at the many layers in the .NET framework, as shown in figure 7.

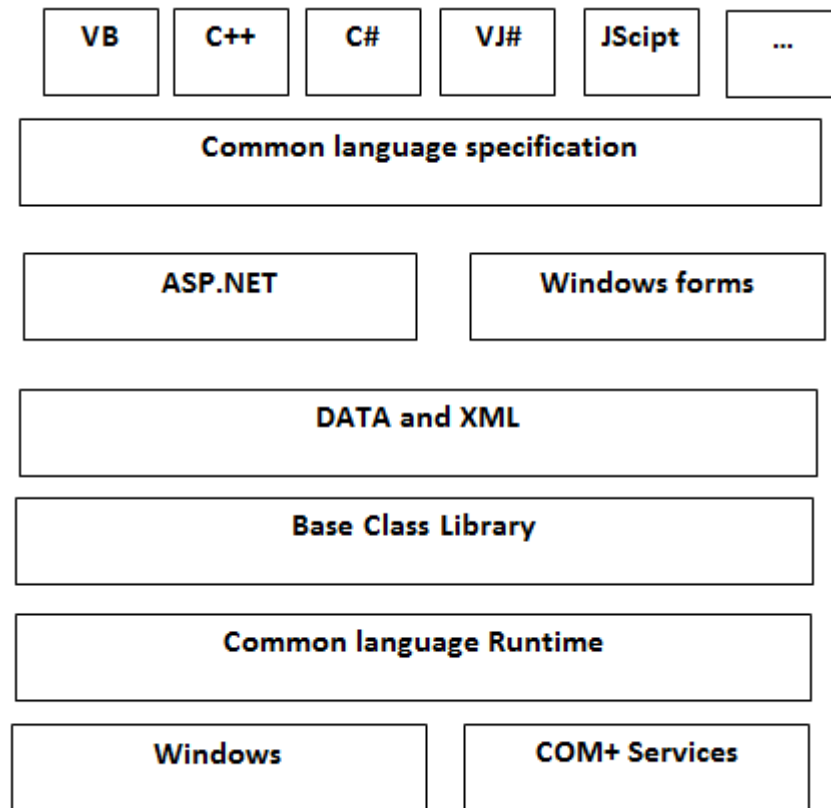


Figure 7: The layers in the .NET Framework [2]

3.2 ASP.NET Web Application

ASP.NET provides a unified Web development model that includes the services necessary for you to build enterprise-class Web applications. While ASP.NET is largely syntax compatible with Active Server Pages (ASP), it provides a new programming model and infrastructure that allow you to create a powerful new class of applications [3].

ASP.NET is part of the .NET Framework and allows you to take full advantage of the features of the common language runtime [3].

3.3 Design of the Web Site

To create new projects by VISUAL STUDIO.NET follow these steps:

1. Select File from toolbar, then NEW WEB SITE, or click the new project button in the lower left of the visual studio.NET start page.
2. Select ASP.NET WEB SITE and you can choose program languages, such as visual basic, visual c#. Look at the figure 8, 9:

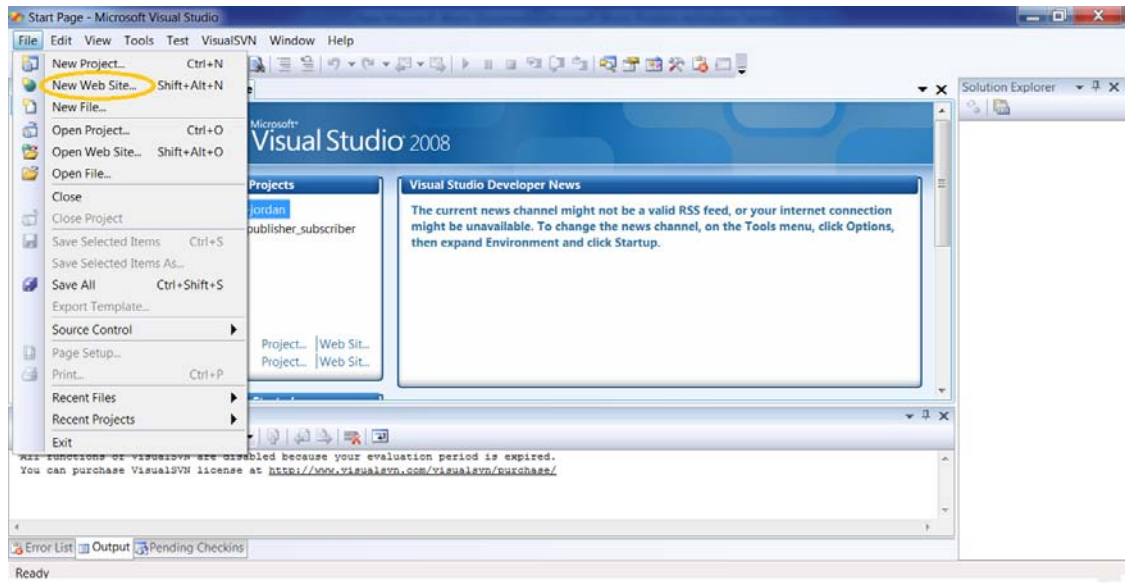


Figure 8: select file then new web site

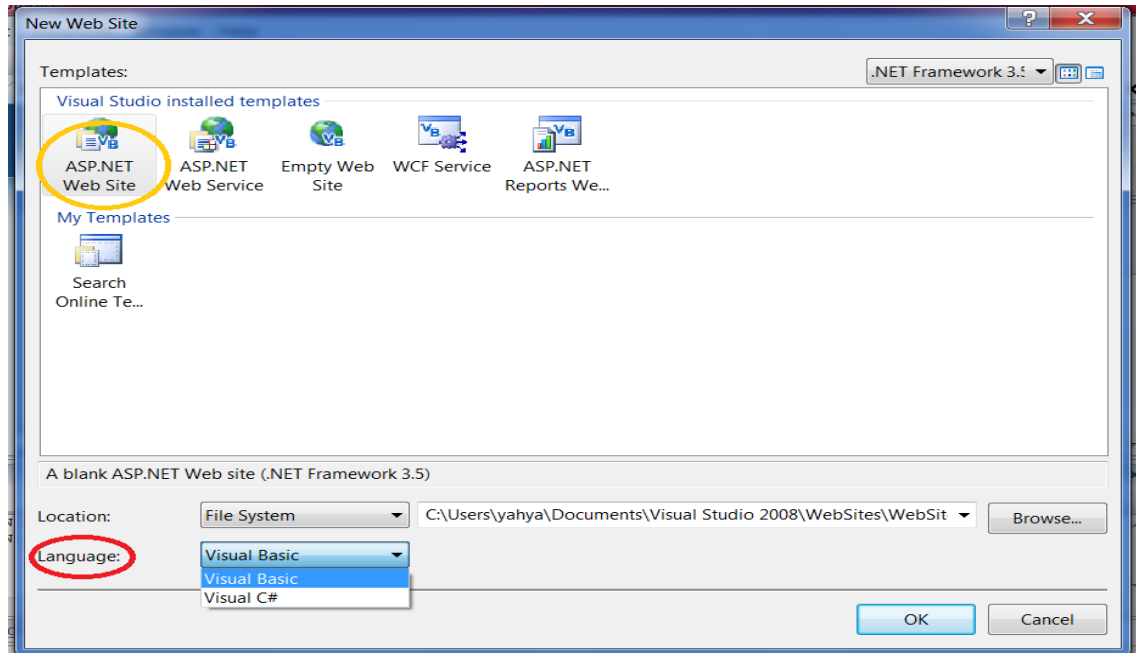


Figure 9: select language program

3. Select web form controls

The web forms controls are listed under the web form section of the toolbox, such as: **Label control**, **TextBox control**, **CheckBox control**, **Radio Button control**, **DropDownList control**, etc....

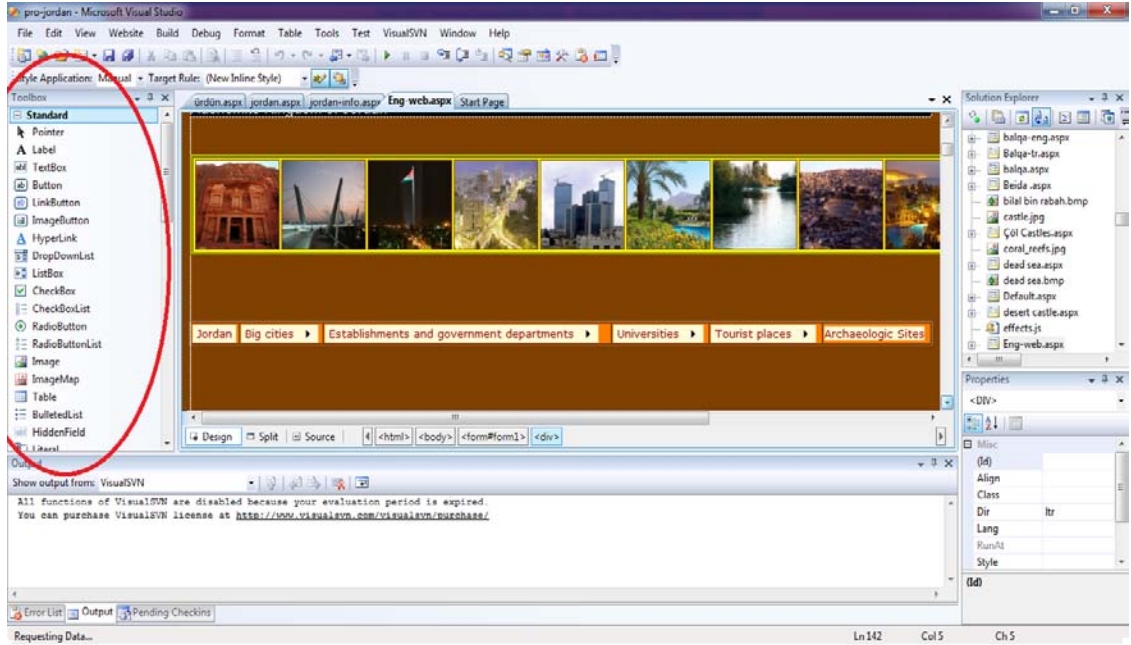


Figure 10: select web form controls

For example the code to declare a **DropDownList** along with a list of choice is as follows:

```

<asp:dropdownlist id="any name" runtime ="server" width="100 px" height
="30 px" Font-Bold="true" Font-Names="Arial">
<asp:ListItem Value="name1"> name1</asp:ListItem>
<asp:ListItem Value="name2"> name2</asp:ListItem>
<asp:ListItem Value="name3"> name3</asp:ListItem>
<asp:ListItem Value="name4"> name4</asp:ListItem>
</asp:dropdownlist>

```

3.4 Snapshots

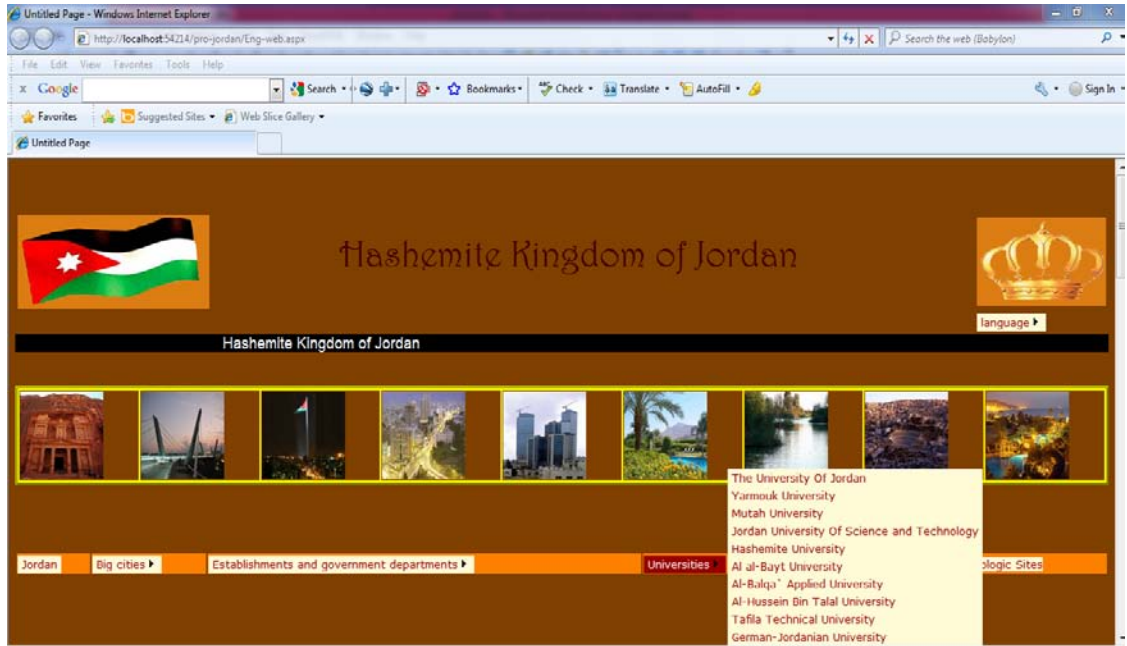


Figure 11: Home Page

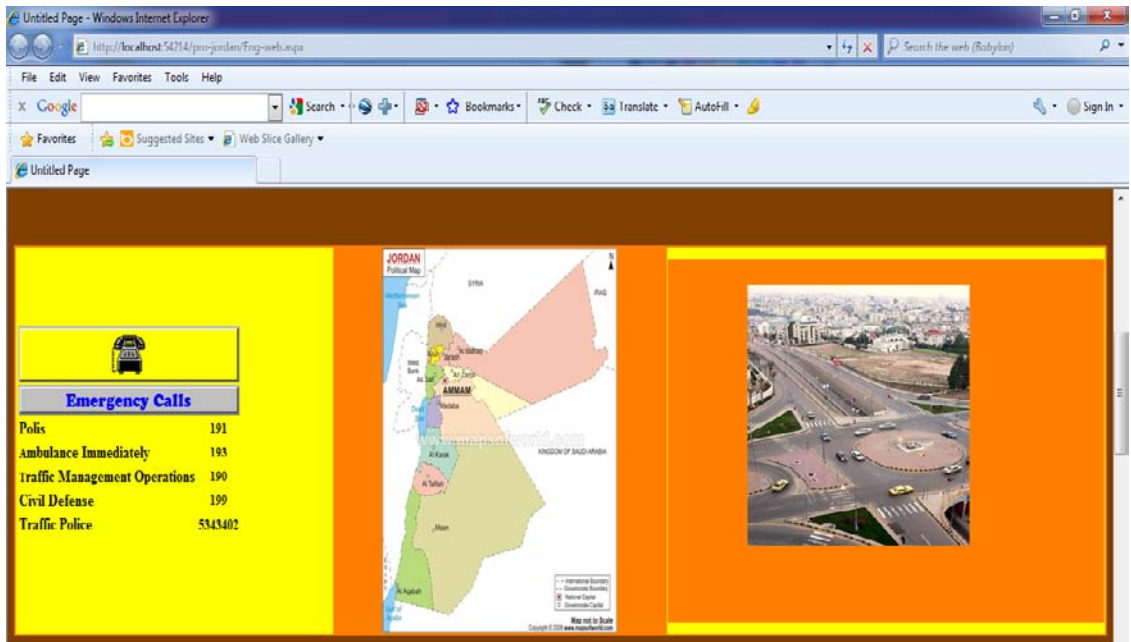


Figure 12: Emergency Calls and Map of Jordan

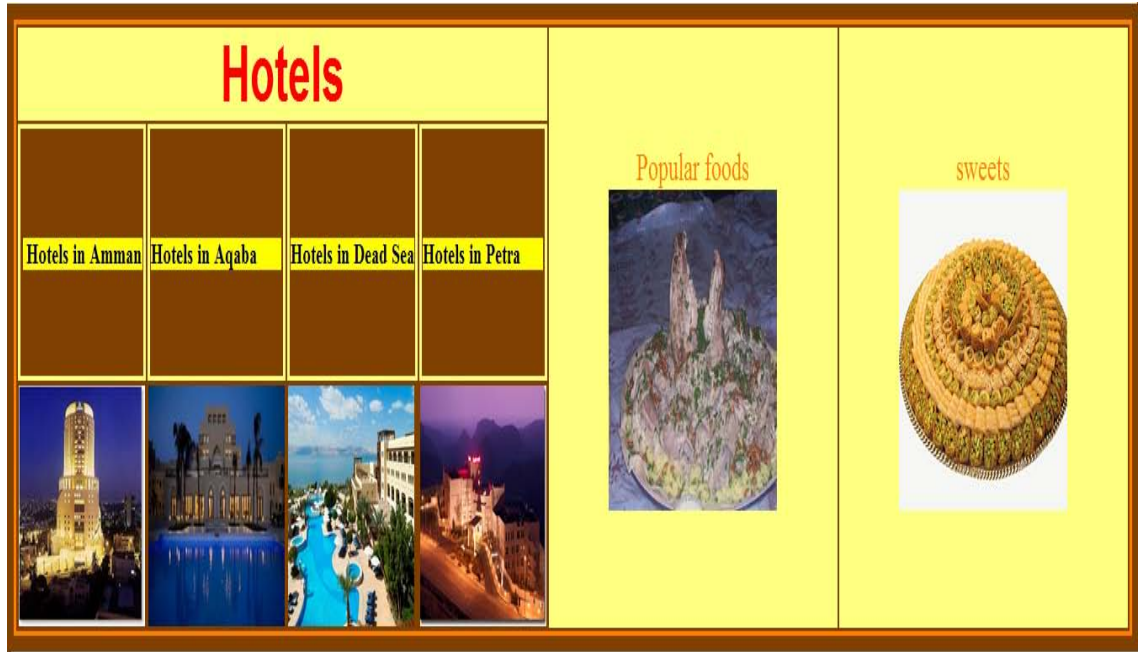


Figure 13: Hotels in Jordan, and Popular foods, Sweets

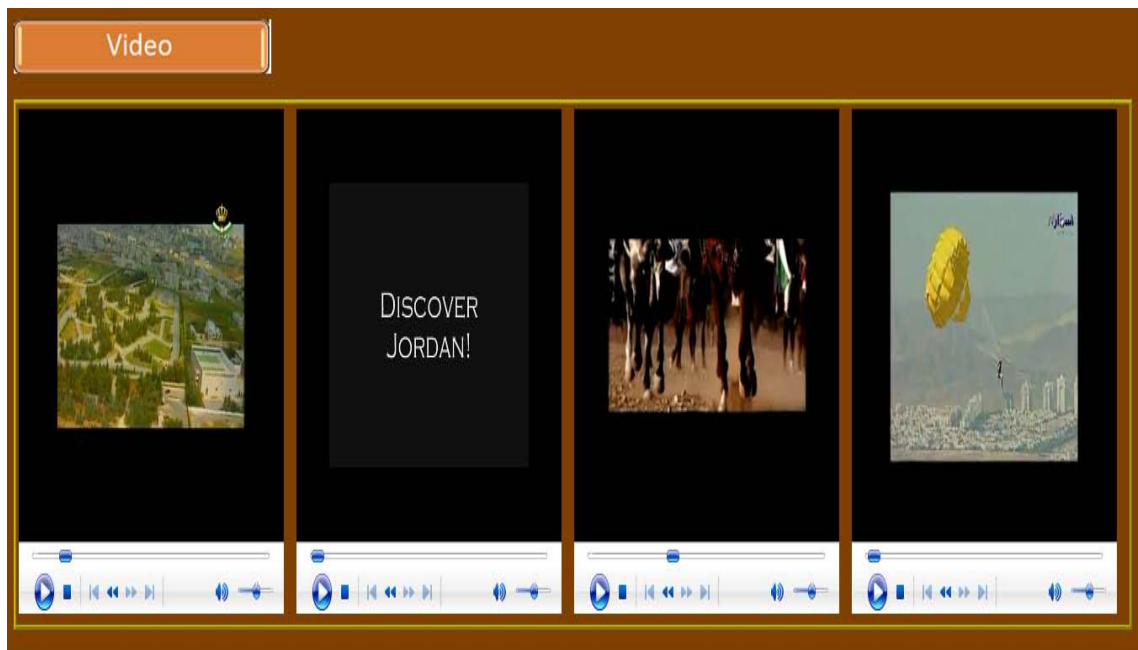


Figure 14: Videos about Jordan

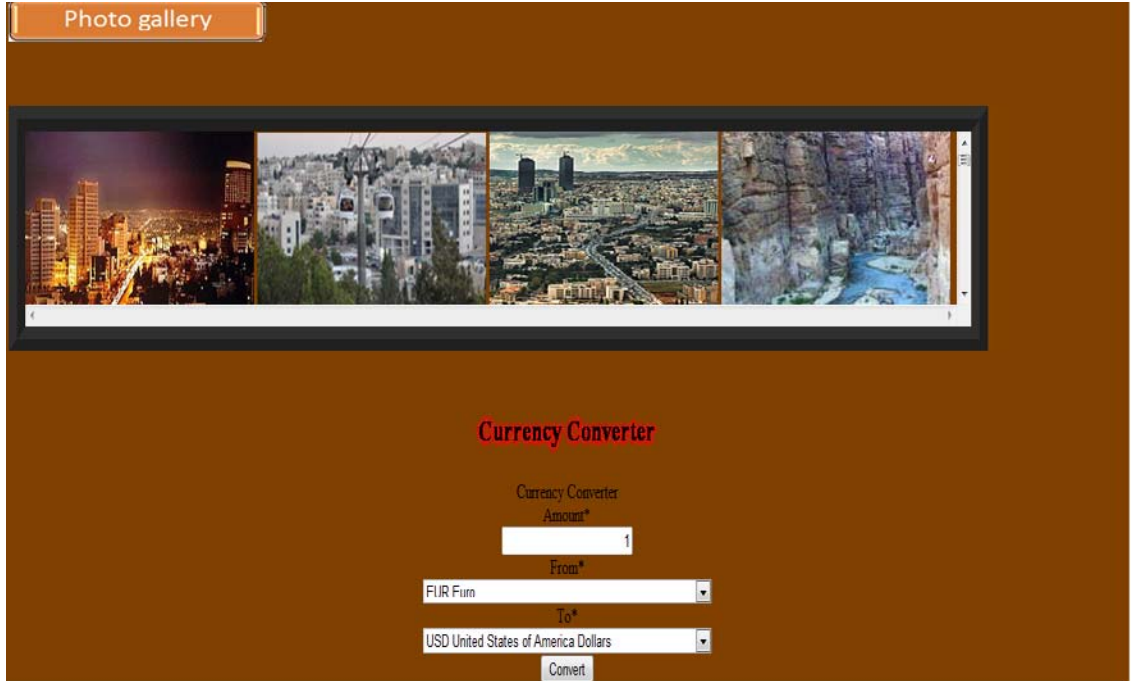


Figure 15: Photo Gallery about Jordan



Figure 16: Some historic places in Jordan

4. CONCLUSION

The Internet is the communication system and a means of computer networks that connects computers around the world united by a single Protocol which is the protocol for the Internet. Internet connects millions of networks between public and private academic institutions, government, businesses which vary in its scope between local and global using different techniques.

With today's Internet a great deal of data and services, in which perhaps the most common ones are the pages on high-texts published on the web, as well as internet carries the services and other applications such as mail , instant communication services, file transfer protocols, voice dialing and so on.

In this thesis a web page has been programmed to identify the Jordanian historical, educational, cultural and political parameters, as the cities and tourist places of interest has been shown in this project with a brief synopsis of each of them, and photo gallery of those cities of Jordan.

To facilitate the design process JavaScript codes were used in this project JavaScript codes that were added to the project are, Such as:

- Code of Back button
- Code of Effect on text, and other codes.

There are JavaScript codes that can still be used later for an amendment to this project in order to be more effective.

The original implementation of the web aimed at allowing a people around the world to access a wide variety of data easily and quickly. The World Wide Web represents a sophisticated system for information capture and delivery, and its creation required that many technical hurdles be cleared, also the web combines the best attribute of a library with immediate access, with multi-user access to the same information at the same time [5].

The web is quite user-friendly, hiding most of the complexities behind a pictorial user interface. The only interface most users need is a web address, which often very easy to remember, something like <http://www.mfa.gov.jo>, for

example. The web is also author-friendly, where it is straightforward to publish material on the web, and commercial organizations are readily available to provide the necessary servers.

The project was designed by ASP.NET, where ASP.NET is a unified web development platform that provides the services necessary for building enterprise-class web application. A part of the .NET framework, ASP.NET is considered a revolution in web application development. With ASP.NET, application development is more structured, and unlike traditional ASP, the web page and the page logic can reside in separate files. While it is still possible to create ASP.NET files using visual studio.NET provides easy to use graphical user interface (GUI) tools for faster application development [7].

ASP.NET offers two models for developing application: web forms and web services. Web forms enable developers to build powerful form-based web pages. Using ASP.NET's server controls, web pages can be designed rapidly from built-in reusable components [7].

Website design means different things to different people .Therefore, to design a web page there are common features of all good website designs, such as: good website content, and the simplicity of the website that will let the visitor feels welcomed, such as the ease on finding information as well as on reading and understanding the content.

5. REFERENCES

- [1] Alan L.Dennis, *.NET Multithreading*, Greenwich, Manning Publications, 2003.
- [2] Francesco Balena, *Programming Microsoft Visual Basic .NET version 2003*, Redmond, Washington, Microsoft Press, 2004
- [3] [http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ywdtth2f \(v=vs.71\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ywdtth2f (v=vs.71).aspx)
- [4] Yüksel İnan, Nihat Demirli, *ASP.NET 2005*, Ankara, Palme Yayıncılık, 2005
- [5] David Cyganski, John A.Orr, *Information Technology inside and outside*, Prentice-Hall, Inc. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey, 2001
- [6] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_portal
- [7] David Gefen, Chittibabu Govindarajulu, *Advanced Visual Basic®.Net Programming Web and Desktop Applications in ADO.NET and ASP.NET*, Upper Saddle River, Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2004
- [8] <http://www.wikihow.com/Design-a-Website>
- [9] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordan>
- [10] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_Jordan
- [11] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASP.NET>
- [12] <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-information-technology.htm>
- [13] <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-web-portal.htm>
- [14] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Portal>
- [15] James Foxall, *Sams teach yourself Microsoft® Visual Basic®.NET 2003 in 24 hours*, Indianapolis, Ind: Sams, 2003

APPENDIX

A.1 Adding Image to web site

This code is using to add image to web site:

```
var slideurl=new Array()
var slidecomment=new Array()
var slidelink=new Array()
var slidetarget=new Array()

// Set the URLs of your slides (images) //
slideurl[0]="1.jpg"
slideurl[1]="2.bmp"
slideurl[2]="3.bmp"
slideurl[3]="4-4.jpg"

// Add a link for each slide //
// If you don't want to link a slide type "#" instead

slidelink[0]=""
slidelink[1]=""
slidelink[2]=""
slidelink[3]=""

// Add a target for each link
// Allowed values are: "_blank", "_top", "_parent", "_self" or the name of a
frame
slidetarget[0]="_blank"
slidetarget[1]="_blank"
slidetarget[2]="_blank"
slidetarget[3]="_blank"

// Add a comment for each slide //
slidecomment[0]="AMMAN"
```

```
slidecomment[1]="MAAN"  
slidecomment[2]="AQABA"  
slidecomment[3]="WADÍ RUM"
```

A.2 Adding video to web site

This code is using to add video to web site:

```
<embed src="jordan3.wmv" autostart="false" loop="false"  
height="315"width="315" style="margin-top: 0px" >
```

A.3 Other applications source codes

```
<% @PageLanguage="VB" AutoEventWireup="false" CodeFile="Eng-  
web.aspx.vb" Inherits="Eng_web"% >  
<headrunat="server">  
<title>YAHIA MOHAMMAD ALEMAMI</title>  
</head>  
<body bgcolor="#804000">  
<formid="form1" runat="server" style="background-color: #804000">  
<div>  
</div>  
  
// creat MenuItem to Adminstrative Divisions of Jordan  
  
<asp:MenuItemNavigateUrl="~/irbid-eng.aspx" Text="Irbid" Value="Irbid">  
</asp:MenuItem>  
<asp:MenuItemText="Ajloun" Value="Ajloun" NavigateUrl="~/Ajloun-  
eng.aspx">  
</asp:MenuItem>  
<asp:MenuItemNavigateUrl="~/jerash-  
eng.aspx" Text="Jerash" Value="Jerash"></asp:MenuItem>  
<asp:MenuItemText="Mafraq" Value="Mafraq" NavigateUrl="~/mafraq-  
eng.aspx">  
</asp:MenuItem>  
<asp:MenuItemNavigateUrl="~/madaba-  
eng.aspx" Text="Madaba" Value="Madaba">
```

```
</asp:MenuItem>
<asp:MenuItemText="Balqa"Value="Balqa"NavigateUrl="~/balqa-eng.aspx">
</asp:MenuItem>
<asp:MenuItemText="Kerak"Value="Kerak"NavigateUrl="~/kerak-
eng.aspx">
</asp:MenuItem>
<asp:MenuItemText="Tafilah"Value="Tafilah"NavigateUrl="~/tafilah-
eng.aspx">
</asp:MenuItem>
<asp:MenuItemNavigateUrl="~/Ma'an-
eng.aspx"Text="Maan"Value="Maan"></asp:MenuItem>
<asp:MenuItemText="Aqaba"Value="Aqaba"NavigateUrl="~/aqaba-
eng.aspx">
</asp:MenuItem>
</asp:MenuItem>
</Items>
</asp:Menu>
</td>
```