

## **Terminal**Four

SiteManager reference guide







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## Welcome!

Thank you for participating in the Terminal Four school and department website training. We are excited to partner with you in building and maintaining an online presence for your school or department.

### THE WEB COMMUNICATIONS TEAM

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### PROJECT PURPOSE

Implementing Terminal Four provides schools and departments with a district-supported, user friendly solution to managing websites/webpages. Dynamic, updated sites are an effective mode of communication between students, parents, teachers and district staff. Terminal Four will replace out-of-district services. Keeping websites up-to-date will not require highly technical knowledge, and the design and content across school websites will be accessible and consistent.

#### **TRAINING**

WebCom offers ongoing trainings for new-to-Terminal Four users. We are also always happy to schedule additional time to work with content contributors, or answer questions over the phone or email. The more staff share responsibility for the website/department site, the easier the process of building and maintaining it will be.

#### WEB ACCESSIBILITY

Ensuring that web content is accessible is an important part of being a web content contributor. Web accessibility refers to the practice of designing websites and providing online content in a way that allows for equal access and use by everyone, including users with disabilities. People with disabilities, such as visual, auditory, mobility & dexterity disabilities, often use assistive devices to access content online. These assistive devices rely on content that is logically structured and properly added in order to relay accurate information to the user.

All District staff are required to complete the District's Online Accessibility Overview training course, which can be found in MLP. In addition to this overview, this guide will provide specific information regarding how Terminal Four content contributors can esure accessible content on their webpages. Please make sure to adhere to these accessibility guidelines when creating online content. For further information, visit www.asdk12.org/accessibility.

#### COMMUNICATION AND SUPPORT

Web Communications (Webcom) is here to support you! Please email us with questions.

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## I. Getting started



## I. Logging in to Terminal Four

To log into TerminalFour, visit http://cms.asdk12.org.

Once you arrive at the log in screen, you will be prompted for your username and password. (fig.1a)

#### **SCHOOL-BASED STAFF**

School-based staff will log in with their active directory credentials, or the same username and password used for webmail. Your username will normally be lastname\_firstname. If you do not remember your password, please contact the HelpDesk.

Do not select anything from the "Advanced" menu.

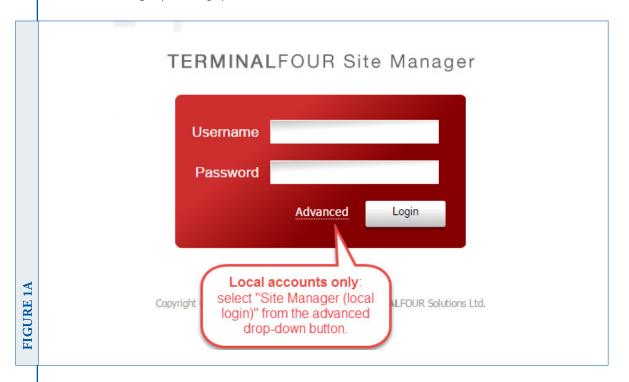
#### **OTHER STAFF**

Staff not assigned to a school will login with their active directory credentials (lastname\_firstname) unless otherwise informed by the Web Communications team.

Do not select anything from the "Advanced" menu.

If you have been informed that you have a local account, the naming convention for local accounts is FLname. If you aren't sure of your login credentials, or if you require a password reset, please contact the HelpDesk.

When using a local account, be sure to select "Advanced" next to the login button and choose "SiteManager (LocalLogin)."



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## II. The Site Structure



## The Site Structure

Once you log in to TerminalFour, you will be presented with your site structure. (example: Figure 1B on page opposite). When working within Terminal Four, you can always return to the main site structure by clicking on the "T4" logo on the top left of the interface.

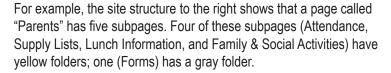


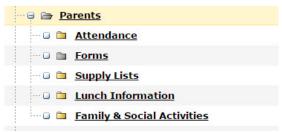
There are several things you may notice about the site structure:

- Your homepage is the top-level section of the site structure.
- Each section with a folder icon corresponds to a page on your site.
- You may expand or collapse sections (or pages) in the structure by click the plus (+) or minus (-) sign which appears
  to the left of each folder icon. Sub-pages beneath each section will appear in nested form.

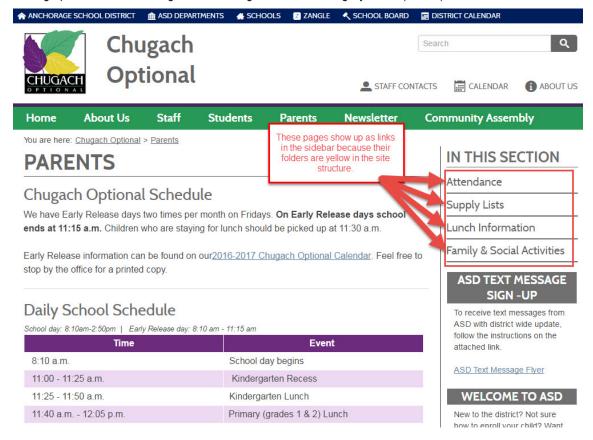
### Folder Icon Colors

You will notice two different folder colors within the site structure. A yellow folder indicates the page or section **will** appear in sidebar navigation menu of its parent page. A gray folder indicates the page or section **will not** appear in sidebar navigation menus.





This results in the live view shown below. As you can see, all subsections of the "Parents" page which have yellow folders are shoing up in the sidebar navigation. The single section with a gray folder (Forms) is not:





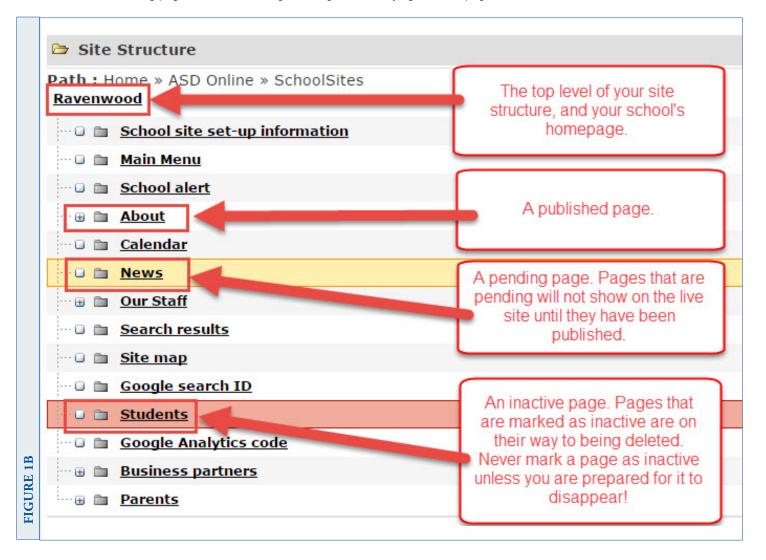
### Section Colors

If an entire section is highlighted in yellow rather than just the folder icon (see below), this means the section is pending approval. This section is essentially a draft, and will not publish to the live site unless and until the section has been marked as "Approved" rather than "Pending."

If a section is highlighted in red, this means the section is inactive and will be deleted soon.

To change a section that is marked as yellow (Pending) or red (Inactive) to approved, or vice versa, hover over the yellow drop-down arrow to the right of that section and click the second option in the drop-down menu, "Modify Section." You will be taken to the General tab for that section. Choose the desired page status from the drop-down next to the "Status" field.

The following pages will cover adding, deleting, and modifying sections/pages in more detail.





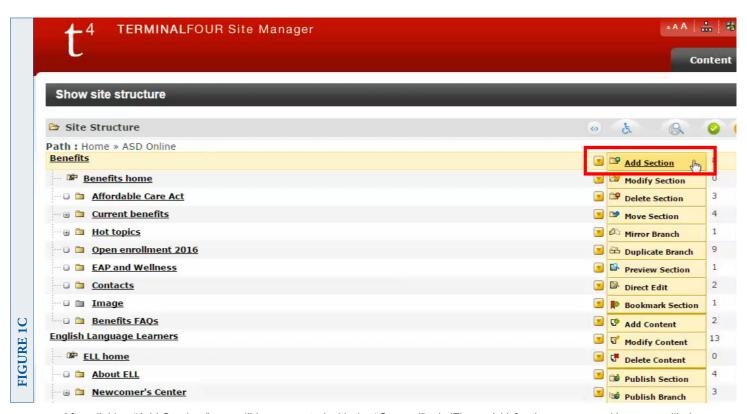
## III. Adding and Deleting Pages

## Adding and deleting pages

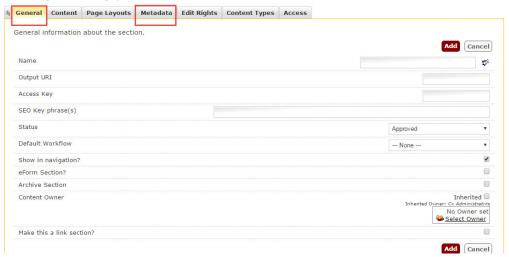
Pages must be added or deleted from the main site structure. When working within Terminal Four, if you ever need to get back to the main site structure, you can always click the big "T4" in the top left corner of your screen.

To delete a page, hover your mouse on the yellow drop-down carrot to the right of the page itself and select "Delete section."

Once at the main site structure, hover your mouse on the yellow drop-down carrot to the right of the page **above which** you wish to add the page. If you wish to add a page under the homepage, for example, select the carrot to the right of your top-level section. Then choose "Add section." (Figure 1c.)



After clicking "Add Section," you will be presented with the "General" tab (Figure 1d.) for the new page. Here you will give your new page a name and fill out other fields as necessary (see "Page Options" on the following page for an explanation of the fields when creating a new page).





## Page options

After clicking "Add Section" to create a new page, you will be presented with the "General" tab and a list of fields to fill out regarding the setup of the new page. The options you'll see on the General tab, and how to fill them out, is explained below:

### General Tah



#### NAME

**Required.** Type in the name of your page. This will be the page name that appears in your site structure as well as at the top of the page in the live site. This is the first thing users will see when they visit the page, and is also important for accessibility practices. Creating a meaningful page title will help users orient themselves within a website.

#### **OUTPUT URI**

The URI or URL is the web address of the page. By default, the web address of the new page will be your school or department URL followed by the new page name: yourschool.asdk12. org/yourpagename, or asdk12.org/yourpagename.

To change this, enter a custom URL into the "Output URI" field exactly as you would like it to appear after your domain name. This means everything after yourschool.asdk12.org if you are a school, or everything after asdk12.org if you are a department, beginning with a "/". For example: /mycustompagename/

#### **ACCESS KEY**

Not currently used; leave blank.

#### SEO KEY PHRASE(S)

Enter any keywords that relate to the content that will be in this section/page for the purposes of search engine optimization. Keywords should be separated by a comma and a space.

#### **STATUS**

Choose a Status for the section - there are three status levels:

- 1. **Approved**: this is the default status. A status of Approved means that Sections will be published when they have at least one piece of approved content.
- 2. **Pending**: sections are shown in a yellow on the Site structure. Normally this status is used if working on content in a new section and you are not yet ready for it to publish to the live site.
- 3. **Inactive**: when sections are deleted their status is Inactive. Sections can be restored by changing the status back to Approved. Inactive sections appears in a red on the Site structure view and cannot be published to a live site.



#### **DEFAULT WORKFLOW**

Workflows set requirements for approval by certain members of your web team before content on a section can go live. Worflows are not currently used on most ASD sites/pages. However, if you have a need for a workflow please speak to the Webcom team and we can help you set one up. If not currently used; leave blank.

#### **SHOW IN NAVIGATION?**

Here you may choose whether or not your page will show in sidebar navigation. For an explanation of sidebar naviagtion, review "Folder icon colors" on page 8. This box is checked by default; in order to make the page not to show in sidebar navigation, **de-select the check box to the right.** 

Occasionally you may not wish for a page to show in sidebar navigation because you want users to access the page by other means, such as a link in the main menu bar, on the homepage, or as a link from another page.

#### **EFORM SECTION?**

Not currently used; leave blank.

#### **ARCHIVE SECTION**

Checking this box will keep the section from going through the publishes. This means that content that is currently in the section/page will not change in the live view unless you uncheck this box. This is not usually done when initially creating the section/page, because you likely will be adding content initially that needs to publish out.

#### **CONTENT OWNER**

Not currently used; leave blank.

#### MAKE THIS A LINK SECTION?

When this box is checked, you are stating that no content will be in the section and it serves as either a link to another website/URL, or another section in your site structure. Link sections are covered in more detail on the following page.

## Metadata Tab



The Metadata tab has two fields which are required: Description and Keyword, (towards the bottom of the list of fields). These two fields are used to enhance search and help make the page Section 504/508 Accessible for diabled viewers.

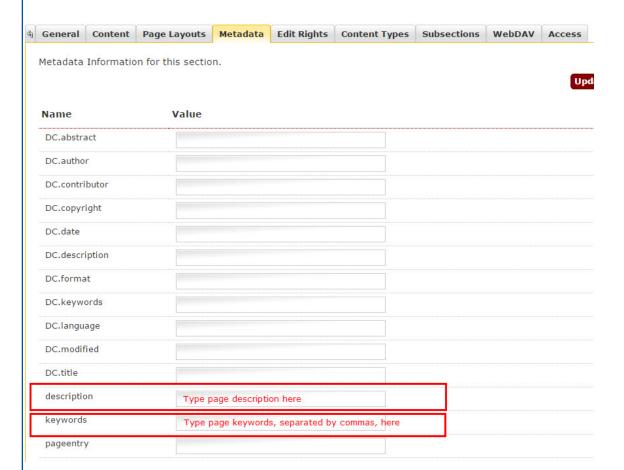


#### **DESCRIPTION**

**Required.** Enter a one or two sentence description of what kind of information this page will contain.

#### **KEYWORDS**

**Required.** If you entered keywords under the "General" tab, copy and paste them here. If you did not, enter keywords that relate to the content that will be in this section/page for the purposes of search engine optimization. Keywords should be separated by a comma and a space.





### Link sections

"Link sections" are pages that behave like links. They do not contain any content of thier own; they simply link to another page. You may create link sections that redirect to other pages in your website, or pages external to your website.

You may only choose to make a page a link section at the moment you are creating the page. You cannot change a regular page into a link section once it has been created.

To make a page a link section, select the check box at the bottom of the "General" tab to the right of "Make this a link section?". You'll notice that the number of tabs at the top reduces to two. (Fig.1e and 1f)

#### **INTERNAL LINK SECTIONS**

To link to another page in your website, select the "Section" radio button. Then click on "Select" to the right of "Link Section". You will be presented with a pop-up window of your site structure. Choose whichever section you wish the page to link to. You may also use the plus and minus signs to expand and collapse the structure.

#### EXTERNAL LINK SECTIONS

To link to a page outside of your website, select the "External URL" radio button. Then enter the web address or URL of the website in the text box to the right of "Link URL" beginning with "http://".

If you would like the page to open in a new window, choose "\_blank" from the drop-down menu to the right of "Link target".







## IV. Modifying and Adding Content



## Modifying and adding content

Once you have created a page within your Site Structure, you can then begin to add content to your page. Terminal Four separates these two steps; you must first create the shell of the page itself before adding any information/images/documents to the page (content).

## Ensuring Page Structure Meets Accessibility Standards

It is important to keep design in mind when you begin to add content. The structure and layout of your page should be simple and logical. This improves user experience in general, allowing for clear navigation of the page. This is also important for people using assistive technology, such as screen magnification. When a screen is magnified or zoomed in, users can see only a small portion of the screen at a time. When webpage layouts are complex or not laid out in a logical way, this can create difficulty with orientation on the page. As you begin to add information to your webpage, make sure that the flow of information on the page is clear, and do not overcrowd a page with too much information.

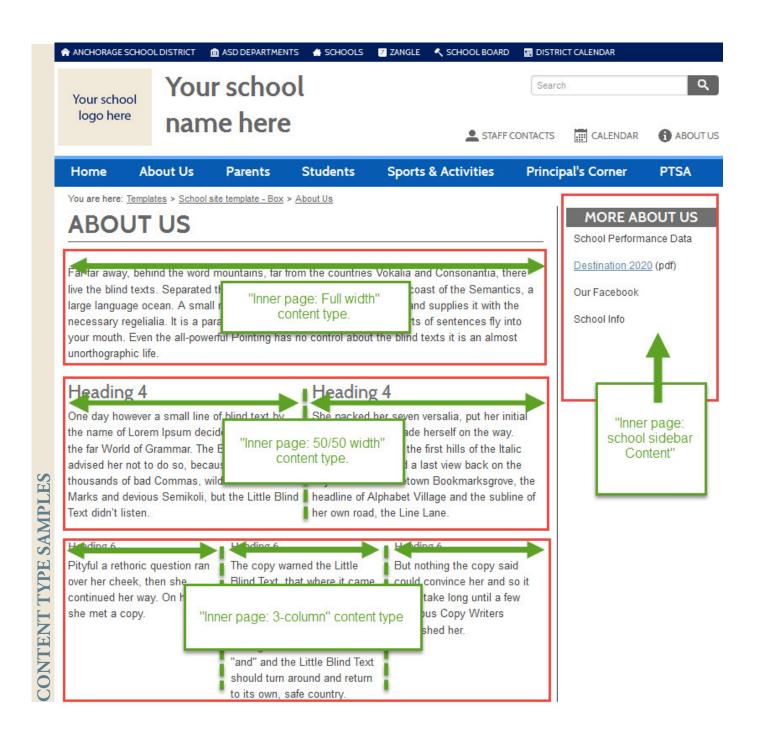
Content should be clear and plain. The reading level for content should be no higher than 7-9th grade. This helps users with dyslexia, non-native English speakers, and everyone, to easily understand your content.



## Adding Content

TerminalFour makes use of "content types" in order for you to spend as little time as possible formatting your content. Think of content types as templates for your text and images. For example, there are content types that will format text to allow it to stretch across the whole page, divide content into two or three columsn, or automatically float content to the sidebar. Multiple pieces of content can be added to one page, and stack on top of each other to allow for a customized page layout.

See examples below:





## Adding Content

To add a piece of content to a page, click on the desired page/section in your site structure to modify it, and then click on the "Content" tab:



If any content has already been added to this page, you will see it listed here. If the page is new, there will be text stating "There is currently no content in this section." To add new content, click the green "+ Add Content" button to the right:





## Adding Content

You will then be presented with a list of all the content types available to you.

Content types in this list are are organized into groups corresponding to the pages on which they should be used. Homepage content should only be used on the homepage; inner page content should be used on inner pages (for example, About us, Students, Parents, or any other page containing plain text/media content). See the following list for detailed outline of content type groups. Each content type also has a description, which will help in selecting your desired content type.



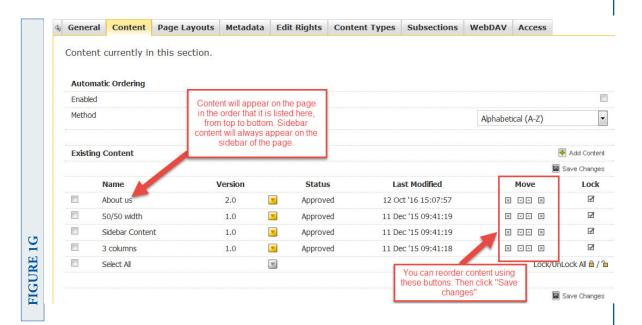


## Modifying Existing Content

From your Site Structure, click on the section that you would like to edit, then click on the content tab. You will see all of the pieces of content on the page listed here.

To see which content type is being used for each piece of content listed here, simply hover your mouse over the content and a dialog box will display.

The content that appears at the top of the list in your Terminal Four conent list will display at the top of the page in the live view of the page; the content at the bottom of the list will display at the bottom of the page. You may move your content around on the page by using the arrows to the right of the content. To modify existing content, hover over the yellow drop-down arrow to the right of that piece of content and click "modify." You may then make edits directly in the HTML editor. Continue onto the next section in this guide for more detail on working with the HTML editor options.



## What Type of Content to Use?

How do you know the correct content type to add to a page? When you click the "add content" button, a list will appear (as discussed above). Each content type has a description, which will give you an idea of the format of the content.

If other pieces of content already exist on the page, you can hover over them to get pop-up text which will tell you what type of content it is. The *name* that you see in the content list before hovering is not the same as the *type* of content being used. The name is given by you/your web team when creating that piece of content. The *type* is fixed and is what determines how the content displays on the page, as discussed previously.



## V. Working Within the HTML Editor



## Working within the HTML editor

You may use the HTML editor in most content types to format the text and images the content will display. Many of the options of the HTML editor will be familiar to you from word processing software. If you're unsure of what a button does, simply hover your mouse over it, and pop-up text will appear. For common formatting options, please see below:

#### Text formatting

Use these options to bold or italicize text, as well as change the text's paragraph alignment. Remember to use these formatting options sparingly.

#### Lists

Use these options to create numbered or bulleted lists. Only use lists when an actual list is intended. Don't use bullet points simply to indent text. Use numbered lists when the information is in a meaningful order, and bulleted lists when information should be listed in no particular order.

#### Styles and pre-formatting

Use these options to change the size and style of your text (you will normally use the "Format" drop-down menu to change headings - see "headings" section on the next page for accessibility requirements regarding headings).

#### Paste options

You will probably be using copy/paste often while you transfer content from other sites. Use the first button ("T" for plain text) to strip hidden formatting from the text which may be carried over from other sites. Use the second button ("W" for Word) to keep the formatting. We almost never use the first option.

### Spell Check

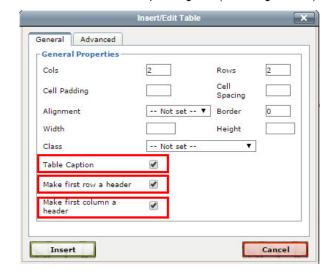
To check spelling, select the Spell Check button.

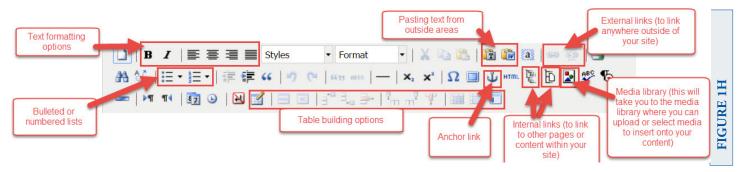
#### **Tables**

Tables should be given a meaningful caption, and at least one heading row or column (indicated by the tag) to indicate what data is being associated with which row or column. Heading rows or columns should not be left blank. This allows tables to be interpreted by a screen reader user more easily. Tables should be used to organize data and information, and should not be used to format page elements, such as images. Do not create complex tables; they should be as simple as possible.

To insert or edit an existing table, use the "Insert/edit table" button. In the dialog box that appears, you can set the number of columns and rows in the table, as well as "cell padding" (which will space the cells apart from each other and give the table contents more room).

To insert a caption for the table, check the "table Caption" box in the window. To make the first row or column a header, check the corresponding box (see image below):





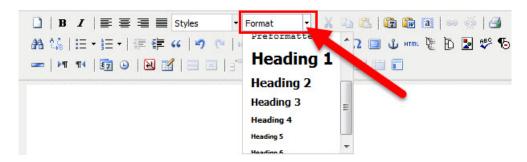


## Working within the HTML editor

## Headings and Accessibility

When adding and modifying headings on your webpage, it is important to keep accessibility in mind. A screen reader can navigate through a page using headings, but this only works if headings are inserted properly by you, the content editor.

In Terminal Four, headings are set in the format menu in the HTML editor. Simply highlight the text that you would like to become a heading, and click the format drop-down menu, and select your desired heading level from the list.



There are a few things to keep in mind when using headings to ensure an accessible website:

- 1. Headings should be used in numeric order, beginning with Heading 1, followed by heading 2, heading 3, etc. when necessary.
- 2. There should only be one Heading 1 per page, but there can be multiple heading 2, heading 3, etc.
- 3. Headings should be informative and meaningful avoid using the same text for multiple headings on one page. This will help users easily decide what content on the page they would like to read -- if there are two headings that say "More information," this does not give the user any indication of the difference in the information beneath each heading.
- 4. You should never create a heading simply by increasing the font size. While this may look like an obvious heading to a sighted user, a screen reader does not interpret larger text to be a heading, so this information would be lost to a non-sighted user.
- 5. Likewise, you should never use heading styles simply for aesthetic, when you are not intending the text to be a structural heading.



## Working within the HTML editor

## Links and Accessibility

Just as screen readers can navigate through headings to relay information to a user, they can similarly read aloud only the links on a page, so that a user can quickly decide where they would like to go on the page.

There are a few practices to keep in mind in order to ensure your links are accessible:

- 1. Make link text meaningful. Think about where the link goes, and describe that. Link text that simply reads "click here" or "learn more" does not give the user any indication about where this link will go. Instead, make the link text descriptive, such as "learn more about kindergarten programs in ASD." This is helpful for all users, and especially so for visually impaired users who can use screen reading software to have all links on a page read aloud, so that they can quickly decide where they would like to go.
- 2. Assistive technology does not need to be told that a link is a link it knows this. You do not need to indicate this in the text, such as "click this link," simply use descriptive text.
- 3. Links on a page or document should be unique. You should not have multiple links on one page that use the same text. For example, if you have multiple "Learn more about Kindergarten curriculum" links, they could instead be changed to "Kindergarten math curriculum" and "Kindergarten language arts curriculum."
- 4. Additionally, you should not have multiple links on a page that go to the same location. This is unnecessarily redundant.
- 5. If a link opens a PDF, it is best practice to let users know this by typing (PDF) or (Word) in parentheses at the end of the document link.
- 6. Avoid opening links in new windows, except for documents.

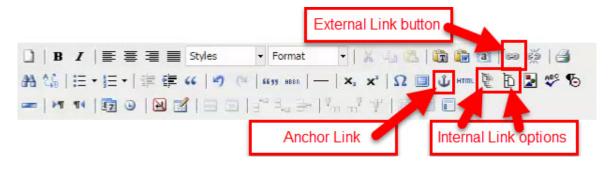
## Link options

In Terminal Four, there are several options for linking text:

**External Links**: To link to an external web page (a page not inside your site structure), highlight the text you wish to link and click the link button (these look like chain links). You will be prompted to enter the link address in a dialog box.

**Internal Links**:To link to a page inside your site structure, highlight the text you wish to link and click the "Insert Section Link" button. Then select the section from the site structure in the dialog box presented to you. If you wish the link to go to a specific piece of content on the page, click the "Insert Content Link" button and choose the section and content from the dialog box.

**Anchor Links**: To link to a specific place on your page, first insert an anchor using the "Insert/edit anchor" button in the place you want your link to take the user. Then use the regular link button to create the link, making sure to select your anchor from the "Anchors" drop-down menu.





## VI. Working with Media



## Working with media

All media you wish to use on your website must first be added to the "Media Library". There are two ways that you can access the media library. The first is to click the "Content" tab from the top menu and select "Media Library" from the drop-down menu. You will be presented with a folder structure on the left. (Fig.1i)



The second way to access the media library is through a piece of content. When in the editor, click the "insert media" button to go to the media library. This will allow you to add media to the library, and then directly insert it into that piece of contnet.

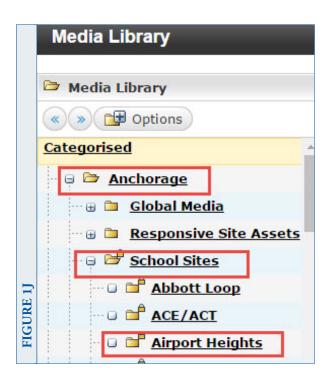


## For school site users

Once in the media library, click the plus ("+") next to "Anchorage" to expand the folder, then "School Sites", then find your school's folder. This is where you may upload and work with your media.

## For department site users

Once in the media library, click the plus ("+") next to "Anchorage" to expand the folder, then "Global Media". If you are looking to upload/searching for a document, expand the "Documents" folder. For images, expand the "Images" folder. Find your department within each folder to add or work with your media. (Fig.1j)





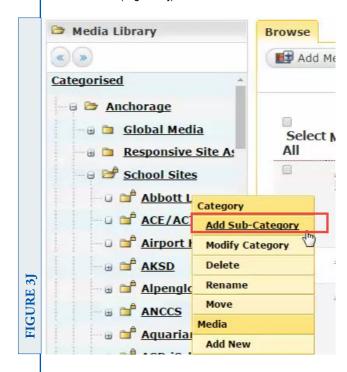
## Organizing Media

There are two views for your media in the media library: "Detailed Mode" and "Preview Mode". "Detailed Mode" will show the name and information about the piece of media, while "Preview Mode" will preview the image itself. To toggle between views, select the button with either blue lines or a blue box grid from the top right (Figure 2j).

FIGURE 2J



Many schools and departments choose to create subfolders to organize their media. To create a subfolder, right-click on your folder within the folder structure on the left and choose "Add Sub-Category". You will be prompted to name the category. Once your categories are created, you may move media by clicking the "Move Media" button and selecting the media you would like to move. A dialog box will open prompting you to select the new location for your media from the folder structure (Figure 3j).



You may delete media by clicking the "Delete Media" button and selecting the media you wish to delete. If your media is currently published on a page, you will receive a warning before you are able to delete the media.



## Adding Media to the Media Library

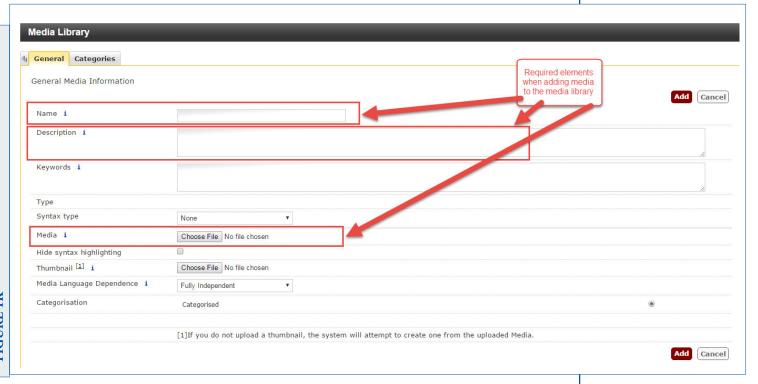
To add media in your folder, click the "Add Media" button.

It is required that you give your media a name and a description.

A description will serve as the alternative text for the image. Alternative text, commonly referred to as "Alt text," is the text that is read by a screen reader for a person who cannot see the image, or the text that appears if the image is broken. Alt text is not displayed on the page, but is hidden in the code. the Alt attribute is required for all images, and should communicate the meaning of the image -- the same meaning that the image is trying to convey for a sighted user. If the image contains information, that information should be given in the text. If the image is solely decorative, and does not communicate additional meaning, the alt tag (and description field) can be left blank. This lets screen readers know that they can safely ignore the image.

When uploading Word documents and PDFs into the media library, the documents themselves must also be made accessible. The specific way to edit a document to ensure accessibility will depend on the type of document. Visit www.asdk12.org/accessibility for tutorials on how to ensure various types of documents meet accessibility requirements.

Once you have given your media a name and a description, select the "Choose File" button to the right of "Media". *Make sure you are not selecting the "Choose File" button to the right of "Thumbnail"*. Select your document from the dialog box that opens. The type of media you have chosen will automatically be selected for you next to "Type". Once you are done, click "Add". (Fig. 1k)





## Inserting Media into a Piece of Content

Once you've added your media to the media library, you are able to insert it into content on your site. To insert media into a piece of content, go to the piece of conten on which you would like the image or document to be inserted, and then click the "insert media" icon in the html editor (refer to Figure 1H above). Next, find your media in the folder structure, clicking the small plus signs to expand folders if necessary, click on the desired piece of media, and "Select". If you have not yet uploaded the piece of media to the media library that you wish to use on this page, you can do that at this point.

## **Editing Document Attributes**

The link text that displays for a document inserted from the media library will be the name that you give the media when uploading it. If you wish to edit the name that displays after inserting it within a piece of content, double click the link and type your desired link text in the "Name" text field inside the dialog box that opens.

## **Editing Image Attributes**

Once an image is inserted on a page, you may notice it is not displaying exactly how you'd like it. To modify the attributes of your image, double-click it. A dialog box will open with the title "Edit Media Attributes" (Figure 1L). An explanation of how to use each of these fields can be found on the page opposite this.





## Editing Image Attributes: Explained

### Resizing

You may edit your image size using "Width" and "Height" (be sure to check "Constrain proportions" to avoid stretching or otherwise skewing the image when you resize it). The size is set in pixels.

#### Border

You may add a border to your image by adding information in the text field next to "Border". The information must be formatted as "width color style", for example, "1px black solid".

#### Margins

Margins are what give space between your image and the text. You may wish to begin with a 20px margin in order to give your image room to breathe in your layout. Margins are interpreted clockwise: Top, right, bottom, left. So entering "20px 20px 20px 0px" in the text field next to "margin" will display as a top margin of 20px, a right margin of 20px, a bottom margin of 20px, and a left margin of 0px (no margin).

#### Floats

A "floating" image will allow the text to wrap around it instead of forcing the text underneath it. To float an image, enter "left" (image will float to the left) or "right" (image will float to the right) in the text field next to float. To center an image, select the image and click the center paragraph alignment button in the HTML editor (centering is not a "float" per se).



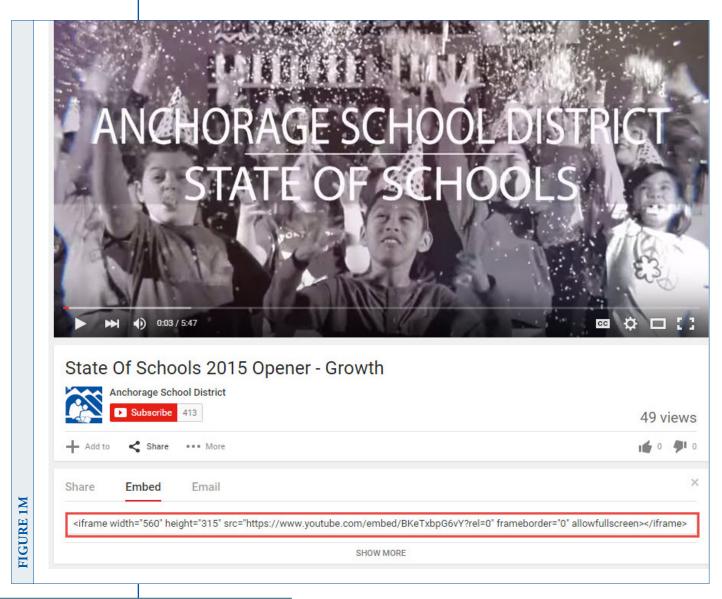


## Embedding third-party media

If you would like to embed a video on your website, or link to a video on your website, it must have closed captioning available. If the video does not have closed captioning available, and you are the owner, you may choose to add it. ASD's accessibility help documentation outlines how to add closed captioning for a video uploaded in Google Drive (www.asdk12.org/accessibility). If closed captioning can not be added, the video can not be shared on the District's websites. If a video is solely visual, a text audio description should be provided as well.

If closed captioning is available for the video, see directions below to embed it on your site: For this example, we'll use a YouTube video.

First find the embed code for the media you wish to embed. Beneath the YouTube video, select "Share", then choose "Embed" from the share options. A line of code will display underneath. Copy this code to your clipboard. Then go back into the page in SiteManager where you wish to display the media. Click on the HTML button in the HTML editor and past the embed code where you wish the media to display. (Fig. 1m)





## VII. Saving, Updating, and Publishing



## Saving, updating and publishing Content versions and history

Your options for saving content will depend on your permissions as a user. Contributors may "save as a draft" or "update" content. Saving changes as a draft means they will not save as a version of the content, only a draft. Updating means the changes have been saved, but will not publish out on the next publish cycle. In order for that to happen, a moderator or power user must "approve" the content.

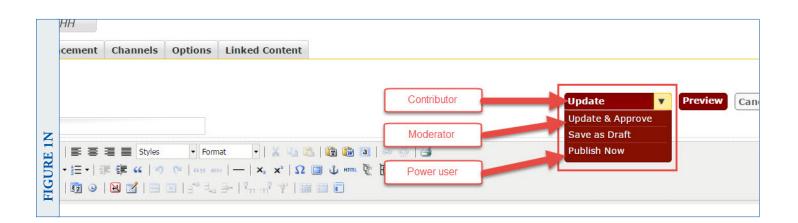
Moderators may "save as a draft", "update" or "update and approve" changes. If they choose "update and approve", the changes will be published out on the next publish cycle. Moderators may also update and approve the changes of contributors.

Power users may publish changes immediately. The number of users with "power user" access is extremely limited. Only principals at schools are given power user access with immediate publishing capabilities. (Fig. 1n)

You are able to tell the number of revisions a piece of content has undergone by looking at the "Version" number to the right of the content name under the "Content" tab. Each time a change to the content is approved, it receives a new version number.

Versions ending in a decimal indicate a change has been made to the content, but the change has not been approved. Versions ending in two decimals indicate the change has been saved as a draft. Whole version numbers are approved versions.

If you ever need to revert a piece of content to a prior version, hover your mouse on the yellow carrot to the right of the version number and select "History". Here you may view old versions of the content, compare versions by content or visuals, and reset older versions to the current, active version ("Set Active"). (Fig. 1o)



Intro, locations	44.0	<u></u>	Modify	
Columns	3.0	<u> </u>	Preview	
Contact	5.0	<b>a</b>	Mirror	
First Friday event	2.0	<u> </u>	Duplicate	ed
Mission sidebar	7.0	<u> </u>	Move	
Select All		<b>▼</b> 3	Delete	
		S	History	



## Publish cycles

Changes made within Terminal Four do not go live immediately. Before your changes can be viewed publicly, the site must publish. There are automatic publishes that occur every 24 hours at 10 a.m. and 11:59 p.m. Any changes that you have updated & approved will get picked up on the next site publish and go live.

Please avoid publishing outside scheduled publish times regularly, as publishing puts a lock on other publishes for all users including the webcom team!



# VIII. Moving, Duplicating, and Mirroring



## Moving, duplicating and mirroring

Sometimes you will find the need to move or copy content, or even entire pages/sections. SiteManager has several options to help you with this.

### Moving Content and/or Sections

To move a piece of content or section, hover your mouse on the yellow carrot to the right and select "Move". You will be presented with a message at the top of the window indicating you are about to move the section or content, and asking you to select a new location. Select the new location from the site structure.

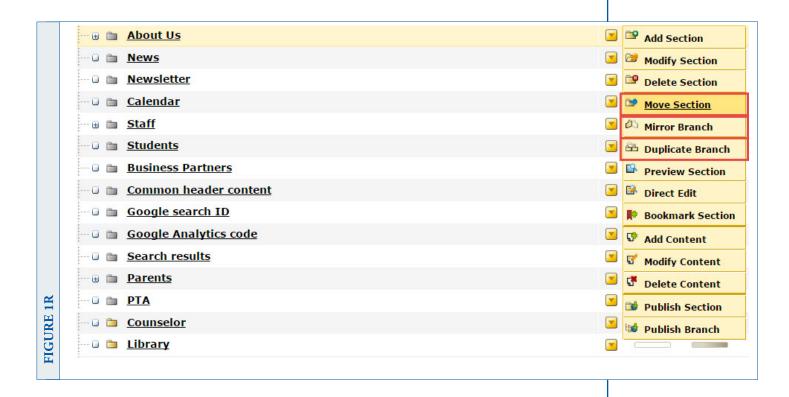
## **Duplicating Content and/or Sections**

Duplicating is essentially copying the content or page/section. To duplicate a piece of content or section, hover your mouse on the yellow carrot to the right and select "Duplicate". You will be presented with a message at the top of the window indicating you are about to duplicate the section or content, and asking you to select a location. Select the new location from the site structure.

## Mirroring Content and/or Sections

Mirroring is similar to duplicating, except mirrored sections are linked so that changes made to any one of the mirrored content pieces or sections will update all of them. You may mirror content or sections to as many locations as you would like. Content or sections that are mirrored will display a red "snowflake" symbol to the right of their name. You may see the other locations of the mirrored content or section by hovering your mouse over the snowflake symbol.

To mirror a piece of content or section, hover your mouse on the yellow carrot to the right and select "Mirror". You will be presented with a message at the top of the window indicating you are about to mirror the section or content, and asking you to select a location. Select the new location from the site structure.





# IX. Homepage Modifications (School Sites Only)

# Modifying the homepage

School site homepages are more complex than regular (or "inner") pages because they contain several different content types that are located in a couple of different sections. This part of the guide contains layout diagrams that will help you remember where different homepage modules are located in the site structure and how to edit them.

# Layout Diagrams on the Following Pages:

- 1. "Buttons" homepage layout (fig. 2a)
- 2. "Box" homepage layout (fig. 2b)
- 3. New "full-length column" layout (fig. 2c)

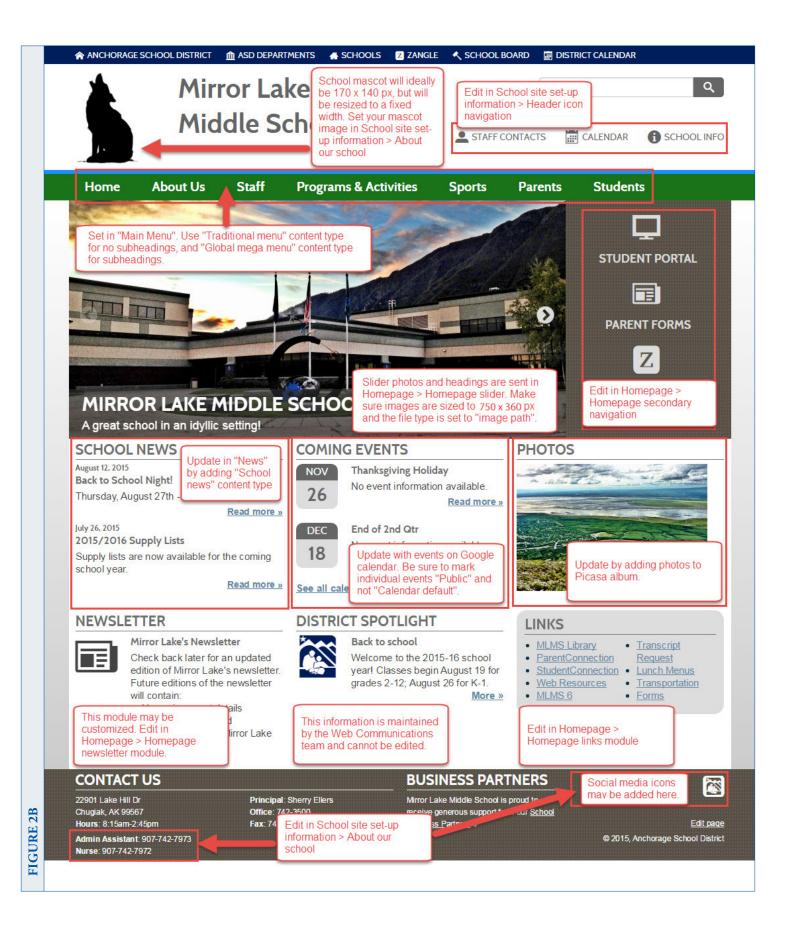
Most of your homepage content will be contained in the homepage section (remember, this is the top level of your site structure and will not have an icon next to it, only the name of your school), and the "School set-up information" section. Refer to the diagram for your layout to determine in which section the module you wish to edit is located.

Some of your homepage content will hosted by third parties, for example, Google Calendar, or Google Drive. We will go over some tutorials for this externally hosted content as well.







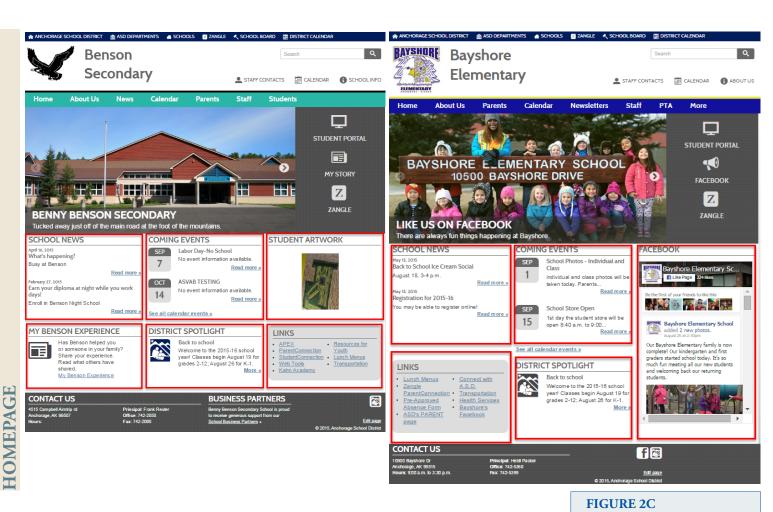




## Full-length homepage columns

During Tiers I and II of the school website project, one of our most popular requests was the ability to add a "full-length" module to the homepage, so that instead of having a two by three grid of homepage modules, a column could be extended vertically to display more information. Some examples of when this would be useful include adding a social media feed (Facebook or Twitter), or possibly extending the number of coming events displayed.

We are happy to be able to offer this option, however there are a few significant differences in the new layout. Please contact the Web Communications team if you are interested in implementing full-length columns. You may refer back to this guide after your homepage has been updated.



An example of a traditional homepage layout. Note the six small homepage modules.

An example of a full-length homepage layout. Note the long column on the right that goes the length of two traditional homepage modules.



## The 4 x 4 block and full-length column

When using the full-length homepage, instead of having all homepage module content types in the homepage section, the homepage section will simply contain a "4x4 block" content type and a "full-length column content type". You will also have two new sections underneath the homepage: a "4x4 block" section and a "full-length column" section. This is where you will house the modules for each respective part of the homepage. The "4 x 4 block" section, as you may have guessed, will contain the usual modules, and the "full-length column" section will contain the extended module.

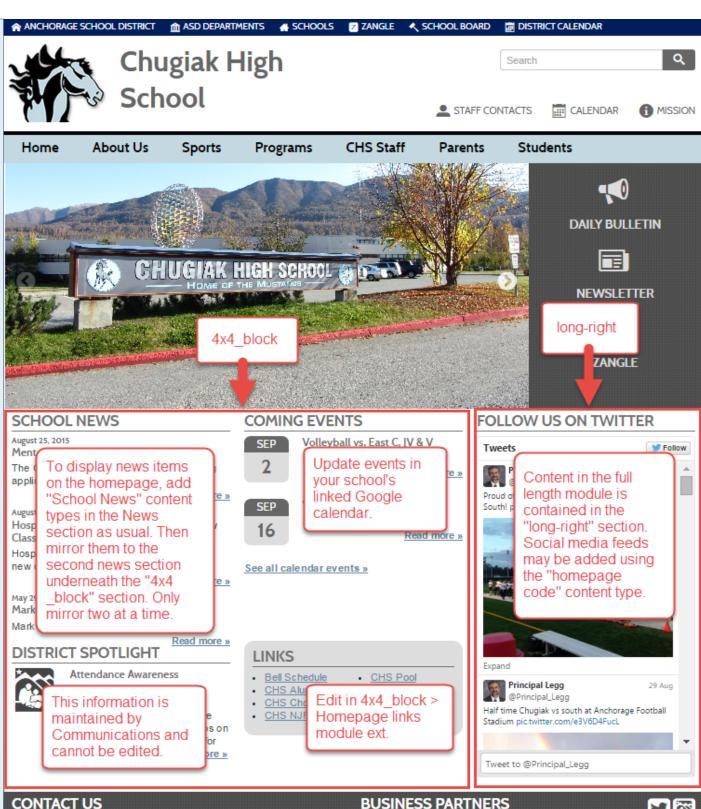
## Adding content types

You may add all the homepage modules to your homepage that you normally would. *However, be sure to set the width of the module to 50%.* 

## Displaying school news

In the new full-length homepage layout, news items are not automatically displayed on the homepage. Instead, you will need to mirror them to the news section inside your "4x4 block" section. So creating a news item will involve two steps: Adding the "School news" content type to the "News" section, and then mirroring it to the second "News" section beneath the "4x4 block" section.

Make sure to mirror only two news items at a time into the 4x4\_block > News subfolder. If you have older news items in the 4x4\_block > news subfolder you will need to delete one or more. (Fig. 2d)



16525 S Birchwood Loop Rd

Admin Assistant: 907-742-3056

Chugiak, AK 99567

Hours: 7:30am-2:00pm

Nurse: 907-742-3151

Principal: David Legg

Office: 742-3050

Fax: 742-3148

Edit page

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## Creating and adding slider photos

Slider photos can make or break a homepage. The example sites used in this guide have chosen high-quality, high-resolution photos. Try as often as possible to showcase your students! Focusing on a small group is better than trying to show an entire class or more.

Unlike other photos added to your site, slider photos must be cropped to specific dimensions before you add them to the slider. The dimensions differ based on your homepage layout:

#### BUTTONS LAYOUT: 1000 X 480 PX BOX LAYOUT: 750 X 360 PX

You may use any photo editing tool with which you are comfortable to resize your photo. If you do not have a preferred tool, Pixlr.com is simple and easy to use.

Note: There is a difference between "cropping" your image and "resizing" your image. Cropping changes the view of your photo, while resizing changes the actual dimensions of the photo. Many photo editors allow you to do both simultaneously.

#### **EDITING WITH PIXLR**

Go to pixlr.com and click the double down arrows. Click "Launch Web App" below the Pixlr Editor. Select "Open image from computer" to select a photo. Double click the image to open it in Pixlr. (Fig. 2e)

Choose the "crop" tool in the top left corner (this is also the tool selected by default). Next, change the "Constraint" to "Output size" using the drop-down option to the right of the crop tool. After doing so, you can type the desired pixel size directly into the width and height fields. See above for correct sizes depending on layout. After typing in your dimensions, click and drag the mouse to select your crop area of the photo. You will notice that the rectangle is constrained to maintain the proportions that are necessary for the slider photo. Once you've selected the area that you wish to crop, click the crop tool again and click "yes" to apply your crop. Save this new cropped version of the photo to your computer. You will now go back to your Terminal Four homepage, and modify the slider content





to add this image to your media library and then to the slider.

Many schools choose to create a subfolder in the media library specifically for slider photos.

When adding this photo to your library, be sure to fill out the Description field (as with all photos) for accessibility screen readers. (fig 2f)





## Modifying the main menu

There are two different content types you may use for adding content to the main menu. A "traditional menu" adds a simple link. A "global mega menu" adds a link with a drop-down menu on hover. Both content types will give you the option to add either an internal or external link.

Remember that you may only link to existing pages. This means you must create your site structure first, before you begin to modify your main menu.

#### TRADITIONAL MENU

The traditional menu is a simple link in your main menu with no drop-down. To add a traditional menu, go to your "Main Menu" folder, select "+ Add Content", and choose "Traditional Menu" from the content type options.

You will be prompted to either link to an existing page/section, or enter an external URL. If you choose to enter an external URL, you must also enter a title for the link (this will be the text that displays, as opposed to the URL to which it links). You must only choose one link type (internal or external). Choosing both will break the content type. (Fig. 2f)



#### **GLOBAL MEGA MENU**

The global mega menu allows you the option of adding a drop-down menu beneath the top link on hover. This gives you much more space to add links.

The first option will be to add a menu title. This will be the "top" link that displays in the main menu. All of the links beneath it will display on drop down, in the order in which they are added within the content type.

Each link option, including the menu title, may be either an internal or external link. If you choose to enter an external link, you must enter both the URL and a title for the link (this will be the text that displays, as opposed to the URL to which it links). You must only choose one link type (internal or external). Choosing both will break the content type. (Fig. 2g)





## Working with Google calender

You will create and implement your Google calendar during your school's initial training.

#### Adding and modifying events

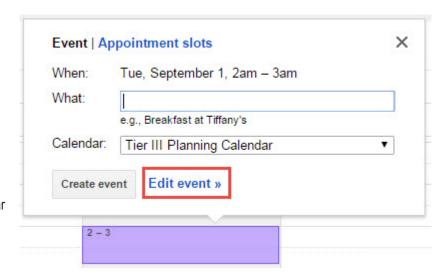
The calendar module on your homepage automatically pulls in the next two upcoming events from your Google calendar, so it is adding events is simple.

First, log into your Google calendar. If you created the calendar correctly, you will be able to make changes and manage

sharing on the calendar using your ASD Google credentials. Your ASD Google credentials are the same as your active directory credentials (the same username and password you use for your email). You may log in to your Google account at google. asdk12.org.

Note that if you have logged in correctly, your username will display as lastname\_firstname@asdk12.net, not lastname\_firstname@asdk12.org.

If you log in and are not taken to your calendar right away, enter calendar.google.com into your address bar. Your calendar will display in underneath "My calendars". Make sure the calendar is selected in order to see events (if the calendar is selected, the box to the left of the calendar title will be colored in).



To add an event, click anywhere on the calendar. A dialogue box will open. Select "Edit event" and complete all of the required fields in the page that follows. Remember to add a description, otherwise the calendar on your homepage will display the title of the event, followed by "No description".

Also remember to set your event's visiblity to "Public" and NOT "Calendar default" if you wish for it to display on your homepage!

Once you are done, click "Save". You may also edit and delete existing events from the calendar by clicking on the event and choosing either "Delete" or "Edit event".

#### Sharing the calendar

Sharing the calendar not only means visibility settings, but also who has access to add and modify events on the calendar. If you are a part of the web team for your school, you should be able to make changes and manage sharing. The calendar should also be shared with your school's administrative Google account, which is yourschoollibrarycode google@asdk12.net.

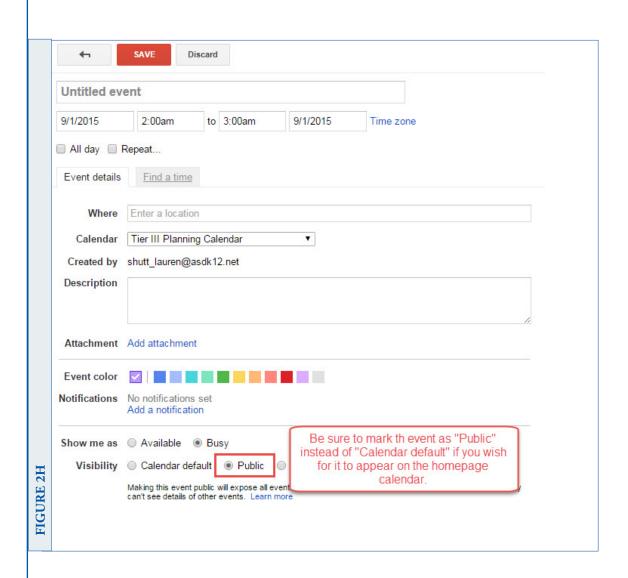
In order to add or modify your shared settings, log in as above and find your calendar in the list underneath "My calendars". Click on the carrot to the right of the calendar name and select "Share this Calendar".

Once on the "Details" page, you will see a list of individual account addresses beneath "Share with specific people". To the right you will see their permission settings. Your web team should all have permission to "Make changes AND manage sharing", in addition to your school's administrative Google account, and the district's Web Communications team.

To add someone to this list, enter their ASD username into the "Enter email address" text field. Their ASD Google account will automatically populate. Then you may choose their permission settings.

To change permission settings for anyone the calendar is shared with, click on the drop-down to the right of their name in the "Permission Settings" column and select the level of access you wish them to have. To remove a person, click on the trash can icon in the "Remove" column. (Fig. 2h)







« Back to calendar Save Cancel	Make sure calendar is	daris				
	public and these settings	ettings				
Share this calendar with others	are used.					
Make this calendar public Learn more	See all event details	•				
Share this calendar with everyone in the organization Anchorage School Dist	District   See all event details	•				
Share with specific people						
Person		Permission Settings				Remove
Enter email address		F	Add Person	Add new users here (email address will autopopulate)		
shutt_lauren@asdk12.net		Make changes AND manage sharing				
rp_google@asdk12.net		Make changes AND manage sharing ▼				伸
longlet_kathryn@asdk12.net		Make changes to events ▼				(ja
levy_susan@asdk12.net alread	age permissions for users already added here	Make changes to events ▼			Delete users here	(þ
bowzer_michelle@asdk12.net		Make changes AND manage sharing ▼		J		(ja

Correct Google calendar settings.



# X. Further Resources

To learn more about web design and development, the following resources are recommended:

#### **CODECADEMY**

Free online courses in HTML, CSS and more. www.codecademy.com

#### DON'T FEAR THE INTERNET

Basic HTML & CSS for non-web designers. www.dontfeartheinternet.com

#### STACK OVERFLOW

A question and answer site for professional and enthusiast web designers, developers and programmers. www.stackoverflow.com

#### **W3SCHOOLS**

Tutorials and comprehensive references on HTML, CSS and other web development languages. www.w3schools.com

#### **SECTION508.GOV**

https://www.section508.gov/content/learn/standards/quick-reference-guide#1194.22



# notes



# notes