



Design of Web-Based Media Free Sharing and Portfolio for Journalistic Photography

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Article Info

Article History:

Received: March 27, 2021

Revised: April 4, 2021

Published: April 2021

e-ISSN:2623-2324

p-ISSN:2654-2528

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.4683506

Abstract:

This study aims to design a web-based free media sharing photo and a prototype of a portfolio website for journalistic photography. This study uses a qualitative descriptive observation on three websites that discuss and display the results of photography from several themes. Then the results of these observations are supported by literature studies to achieve results related to photojournalistic web sharing. The results showed the design of web-based media sharing for photojournalism using PHP; Anyone can get good quality photos for news without having to get involved in copyright issues. These results were obtained from the analysis of the website prototype against the PHP interface, Search bar Recommendation, Free images Copyright license, and Portfolio Customization. The conclusion of this research is to create a journalistic photo sharing web. As a form of legal sharing with the official permission of the photo owner to download and share as information. As a means of sharing but it is still in official copyright. The photo sharing web can also organize photo stories as well as become portfolios for photographers.

Keyword: web-based, photography, media, sharing.

INTRODUCTION

The emergence of digital technology and the internet has changed how people see journalistic photography. Since the printed press era, journalistic images like photos were used for documentary news media to represent the facts in high accuracy. Successful news images are often compelling to look at and, for the highest achievement, can become icons that represent the event or a series of events (Soegoto, E. S, et al., 2020).

Photographs used as an accompaniment to a news article can often have powerful

iconographic effects, meaning that cementing themselves in our public consciousness as the embodiment of an event or time (Dahmen, N. S, et al., 2019). The importance and impact in the work of Photojournalists are held at the highest level of ethics. To address this, some professional photojournalist groups, publishers, and organizations have created guidelines on how to execute an image appropriately (Soegoto, E. S, et al., 2018).

However, Digital copyright for journalistic photography is still a discussion in the span time of the internet. Traditionally, we call Copyright law, like all forms of law, takes on often contradictory roles and competes as a matter of the people's everyday experience subject to it. Predominant functions of the law might sometimes separate from its rule enforcement function in courts and law offices. That copyright law serves as between economic leverage and a non-economic status marker for professional photographers to illustrate law's constitutive and malleable role in every aspect of life (Soegoto, E. S, et al., 2018). This research aims to explain web-based media free sharing photos and the sharing website's prototype for journalistic photography.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the descriptive qualitative method to systematically analyze facts, collecting data through observations from 3 established images related websites and literature studies by collecting data through journals, learning materials, and curriculum data.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results show designing web-based media sharing for journalistic photos using PHP; everyone can get a good quality of photos for news without getting tangled with copyright issues. To make a design, we should apply the five design principles to be able to decode, which when applied will increase the similarity of achieving a desired set of features, i.e., managed complexity, openness, and development in the installed base, it includes: 1 Initial design for the usability of a user, 2 Draw upon installed bases that already established, 3 Expand installed base using persuasive strategies 4 Make it simple 5 Modularize by building separately key functions of each infrastructure, use layering, and gateways (Nusa, I. B. S, et al., 2020).

Previous research that became the reference for this paper is the photography community's website (Yoshiura, V. T, et al., 2017). Fotografer.net, but what is different from previous research is to create a website that is intended as a learning medium about photography. In contrast, this website is a medium for sharing photos of journalists' photographers, both among students and journalists and portfolios. Besides that, this research also observed three established websites from the internet which involved images. It includes Pinterest, Behance, and Unsplash (see Figure 1).

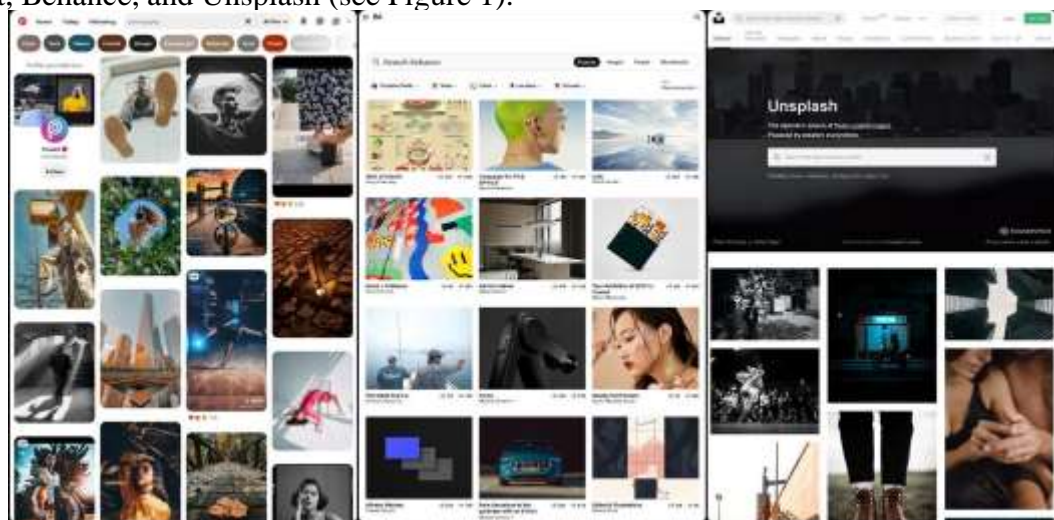


Figure 1. Pinterest, Behance, and Unsplash

Pinterest is a social and transparent site; usernames, profiles, sheets, and pins are distinguishable by other clients and the common web-public. Enlisted Pinterest clients can select to "follow" either other clients' actions or specific pinboards (Dong, E, et al., 2020). Action and certain insights are open, allowing clients to see the number of repins and likes a stick has gotten conjointly to examine and contribute comments. This metadata can act both as a frame of social approval for clients searching for data and assets and social compensation for clients who stick content. The Pinterest interface works on a straightforward lattice-based format with solid back for social browsing (Soegoto, E. S, et al., 2018) and serendipitous disclosure. Web 2.0 affordances given by Pinterest sticking apparatuses permit speedy substance creation. Besides the website's lightweight plan and moo obstruction to utilize, these devices offer assistance to the client dodge dissatisfaction of other collecting and sharing strategies that frequently hinder a user's a necessary action. Pinterest clients can create accounts utilizing their Twitter or Facebook qualifications, streamlining the method and permitting them to share pins with users' existing social networks (Lancaster, T, et al., 2021).

Pinterest gives a basic stick creation device within the shape of a "pin it" browser bookmarklet that lets clients rapidly make pins from any site they visit. When actuated, the device shows pictures to the client in a new browser window from which an agent picture is chosen. The client selects an image, includes a depiction and board, and after that submits the stick. In specific e-commerce locales, numerous destinations have included a "pin this" interface to their item pages. It connects, when enacted, serves the same work as the bookmarklet depicted over. At last, clients may make pins from their frameworks by uploading a picture or video. In this case, there's no source URL included within the stick (Zhang, S, et al., 2017). Bedance is the website's creative network for show and discover creative work such as Graphic design, logo, and photography. Users can customize their portfolios.

Unsplash is one of the sites that provide photos that can be used for free. The license reflects that All photos can be downloaded for free usage, both Commercial and noncommercial purposes, and no permission is needed. However, the license also not permitted Photos cannot be sold without significant modification, compiling photos from Unsplash to replicate a similar or competing service. Based on the observation, we get the ideas of what a website should provide shown in (Figure 2).

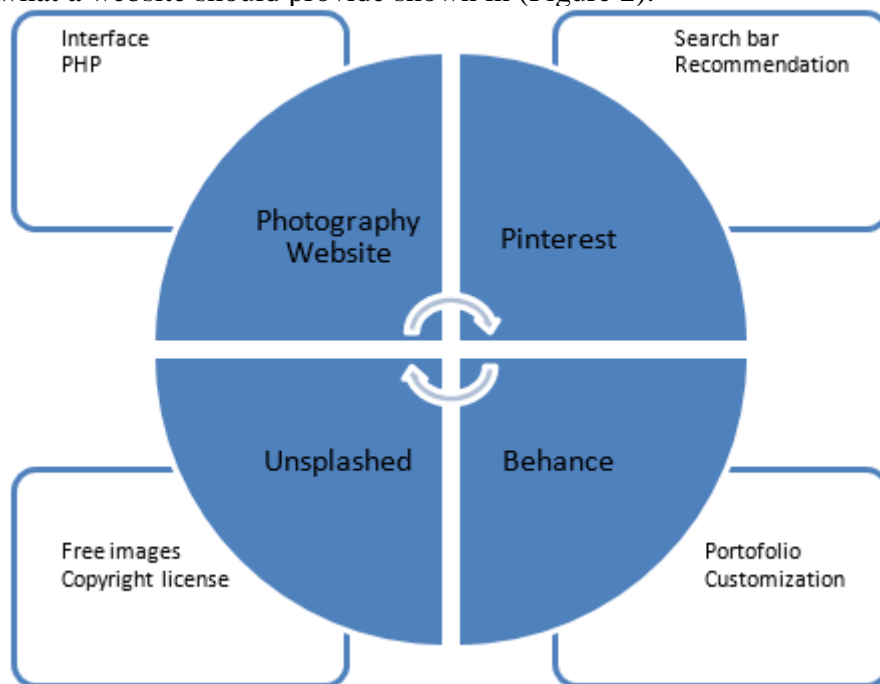


Figure 2. Prototypes of the Websites

The website is based on previous research of the website photography community, using PHP format, including storing data and images. It also has Pinterest features such as a search bar and recommendation to help users seek the images of choice and the latest ones.

Behance provides the photographer to store their photos in a customized portfolio. Unsplash gives the public access to free images and copyright licenses and gets better images. This remixed information of photos can, at that point, be transferred, permitting artisans to form their stages for sharing their work, free from exhibitions and keepers. This unmoderated and un-curated craftsmanship world may well be an aesthetic free-for-all, with no definitive voice to direct what is put up. In any case, this hone gets to be self-moderating, with individuals choosing what they need to see with well-produced craftsmanships getting to be well-known or 'viral,' permitting groups of onlookers all over the world to encounter them. Whereas everybody can be a maker or distributor, everybody is presently a guardian and faultfinder (Zhang, Y. 2020).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are several factors when designing websites for journalistic photography, including accessibility, copyright. The conclusion was obtained as a form of legal sharing with the photo owner's official permission to download and share it. As a means of sharing but still in official copyright, the photo-sharing web can also curate a photo story and become a portfolio for the photographer himself.

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